

Introduction

A majority of people in 34 African countries condemn their governments' anti-corruption efforts, according to Afrobarometer surveys of more than 51,000 people between October 2011 and June 2013.

Fifty-six percent of people said their governments have done a "fairly" or "very bad" job of fighting corruption; while just 35% say their governments have done this "fairly" or "very well". For the 16 countries surveyed since 2002, negative ratings have increased from 46% to 54% with only five countries showing a decline in these negative ratings over the last decade.

The negative ratings surface despite the fact that eradicating corruption and improving governance in Africa have been priorities for most major international organizations and many political leaders since the mid-1990s.

Across the 34 countries, perceptions of corruption are highest for the police, followed by government officials and tax officials. Officials in the office of the presidency are perceived to be the least corrupt.

The Afrobarometer surveys have also found that almost 1 in 5 people (16%) have paid a bribe one or more times to a government official in the past year in order to get an official document or permit. Paying a bribe to get medical treatment as well as avoid a problem with the police were the other two most cited reasons. Nearly one in three Africans (30%) has paid a bribe at least once in the past year.¹

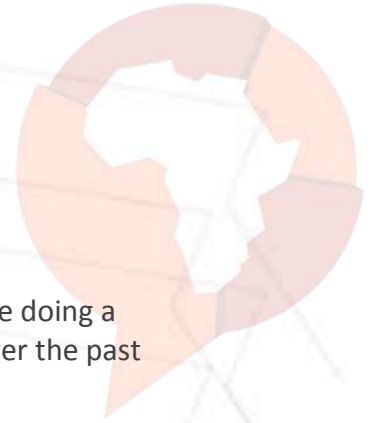
Sierra Leone, Morocco, Guinea, Kenya and Egypt have the most people paying a bribe for a service or to avoid a problem. Fewer people in Namibia, Mauritius, Cape Verde and Botswana say they engage in this form of corruption.

Corruption punishes the poor the most. Africans who often go without enough food to eat perceive higher levels of corruption in their state institutions and are more likely to pay a bribe, give a gift or do a favour for a government official in order to obtain official documents, gain access to public services or avoid a problem with the police. Furthermore, the poor are especially likely to be confronted by demands for bribes in countries where experiences with corruption are especially high.

Corruption also appears to be bad for democracy. People who perceive higher levels of corruption within their state institutions, as well as those who have had to engage in petty corruption, are more likely to be "not at all" or "not very" satisfied with the way democracy works in their countries.

¹ Afrobarometer surveys are based on nationally representative samples. These 34-country results therefore represent the views of approximately three-quarters (76%) of the continent's population. Countries included in Round 5 are: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Results from a 35th country, Ethiopia, will be available shortly. The total number of respondents in the 34 countries was 51,605. Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Results from a 35th country, Ethiopia, will be available shortly. The total number of respondents in the 34 countries was 51,605. Interviews are conducted face-to-face in the language of the respondent's choice. Previous rounds of the Afrobarometer were conducted in 1999-2001 (Round 1, 12 countries), 2002-2003 (Round 2, 16 countries), 2005-2006 (Round 3, 18 countries), and 2008-2009 (Round 4, 20 countries). For further information visit www.afrobarometer.org

Key Findings



- More than 5 in every 10 people (56%) say their governments are doing a poor job of fighting corruption. In the 16 countries surveyed over the past decade, negative ratings have increased by 8 points since 2002.
- Police attract the highest ratings of corruption across the 34 countries, with 43% of people saying that “most” or “all” of them are involved in corruption. Negative perceptions are highest in Nigeria (78%), Kenya (69%) and Sierra Leone (69%).
- Fully one in three respondents (30%) report paying a bribe at least once in the past year either to obtain a service or avoid a problem, ranging from a low of just 4% among Batswana to 63% of Sierra Leoneans. Bribes were most commonly necessary to obtain a document or permit: 16% have paid a bribe in the past year for this purpose.
- The poor pay bribes more often than do better off citizens. Almost one in five people (18%) who had gone without enough food to eat one or more times in the past year had paid a bribe to a government official in the past year to obtain medical treatment, compared with just 12% among those who never went without food. Similarly, the poor were more likely to have paid a bribe for a school placement by 13% to 7%. The poor are especially likely to be targeted by officials in countries where reported levels of corruption are highest.
- Experience of poverty is also linked to higher perceived levels of corruption, especially in the justice sector. Almost half the people (46%) who go without enough food to eat one or more times a year rate “most” or “all” of the police to be corrupt, compared to 39% among those who never go without food. And 31% of the poorest perceive judges and magistrates to be corrupt, compared to 24% among better off citizens.
- Perceptions that officials are corrupt are linked to dissatisfaction with democracy. For example, only 36% of those who perceive high levels of corruption in the office of the presidency are satisfied with democracy. Sixty-six percent of those who think that none of the officials in the office of the presidency are corrupt express satisfaction with democracy.

The Global Context of Corruption

Internationally, corruption is recognized as a significant problem that needs to be urgently addressed, particularly in the developing world. Research has shown that ‘grand’ corruption -- diverting public funds meant for construction or development - has negative implications for human welfare, political and economic reform, as well as investment and economic growth. ‘Petty’ corruption also exacerbates the differences between the rich and the poor, because the burden of paying a bribe in exchange for documents, services or protection, is much heavier for the poor than it is for the rich².

The existence of several international and regional anti-corruption conventions and instruments, including the UN Convention against Corruption, the AU Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, the SADC Protocol against Corruption, and the ECOWAS Protocol on the Fight Against Corruption³, highlights the international community’s commitment to tackling corruption. These instruments provide legal, policy and judicial guidance to countries in reducing corruption.

The growing international focus on corruption since the mid-1990s has also led to the development of different measures of corruption. For example, Transparency International’s Corruption Perception Index (CPI) scores and ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt each country’s public sector is perceived to be.

Afrobarometer as the leading source of survey data in Africa has also measured and tracked perceptions of and experiences with corruption since 2002. Afrobarometer data on perceptions of the political, economic and social climate of countries provides context for the corruption ratings and reveals how the economically most vulnerable are also most vulnerable to demands for kickbacks by officials.

Most Governments Get Poor Marks On the Fight Against Corruption

Afrobarometer asks respondents to rate government efforts to fight corruption⁴. On average across the 34 countries surveyed, more than half (56%) say their governments are doing “fairly” or “very badly”, compared to just one in three (35%) who say they are doing “fairly” or “very well” (Figure 1).

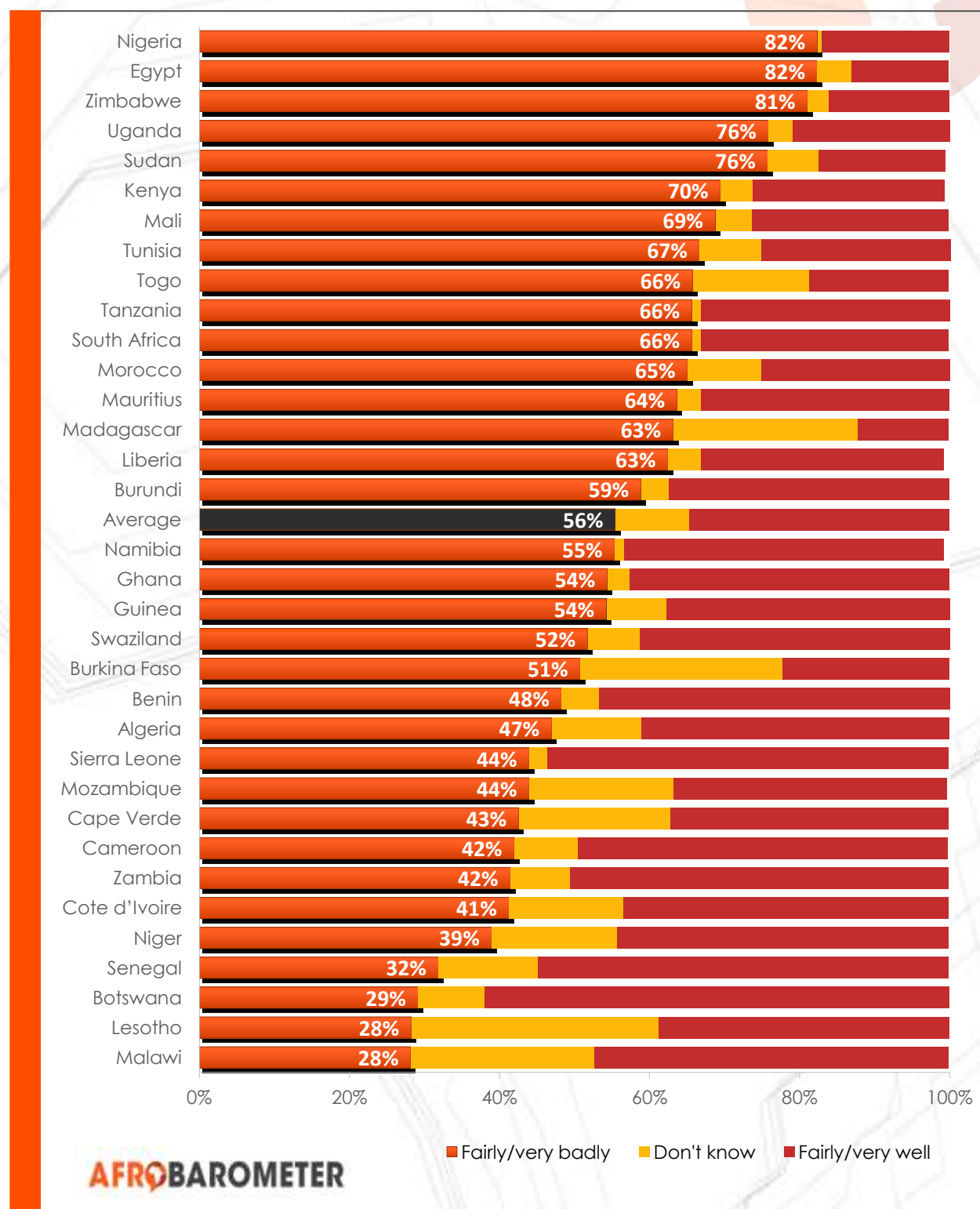
² Justesen, MK and Bjornskov, C. *Exploiting the Poor: Bureaucratic Corruption and Poverty in Africa*. Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 139

³ UK Anti-Corruption Forum <http://www.anticorruptionforum.org.uk/acf/resources/instruments/>

⁴ The exact question text is: “How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven’t you heard enough to say: fighting corruption in government?”

The highest negative ratings are given by people from Nigeria (82%), Egypt (82%) and Zimbabwe (81%) whilst the lowest negative ratings are given by people from Malawi (28%), Lesotho (28%) and Botswana (29%).

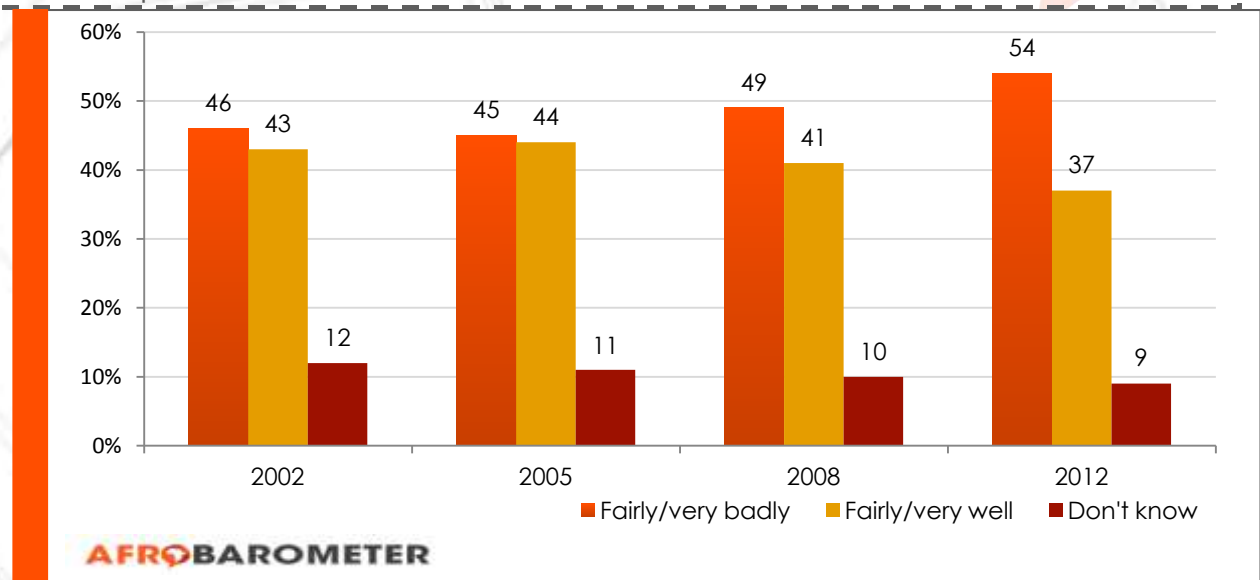
Figure 1: Ratings of Government Handling the Fight Against Corruption | 2011-2013



Participants were asked: "How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: ...Fighting corruption in government?"

Moreover, across 16 countries that have been tracked since 2002, negative ratings have increased (Figure 2). The most dramatic changes were recorded in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ghana and Tanzania. In 2003 just 11% of Kenyans said the government was doing a bad job⁵, compared to 70% in 2011. Negative ratings increased by 43 percentage points among Zimbabweans (from 38% in 2002 to 81% in 2012), by 31 points among Ghanaians, and by 25 points among Tanzanians (Figure 3).

Figure 2: Declining Average Ratings for Fighting Corruption | 2002-2012 | 16 Countries



⁵ The 2003 survey in Kenya took place just 9 months after the historic 2002 elections that led to the first electoral transfer of power in the country, so the findings from this first survey reflected an exceptional degree of public euphoria which rapidly waned in subsequent surveys. See Tom Wolf, Carolyn Logan, and Jermiah Owiti, with Paul Kiage, 2004, "A New Dawn? Popular Optimism in Kenya After the Transition," Afrobarometer Working Paper No. 33, www.afrobarometer.com.

Figure 3: Countries Where Corruption Fight is Failing | 2002-2012 | 16 Countries |

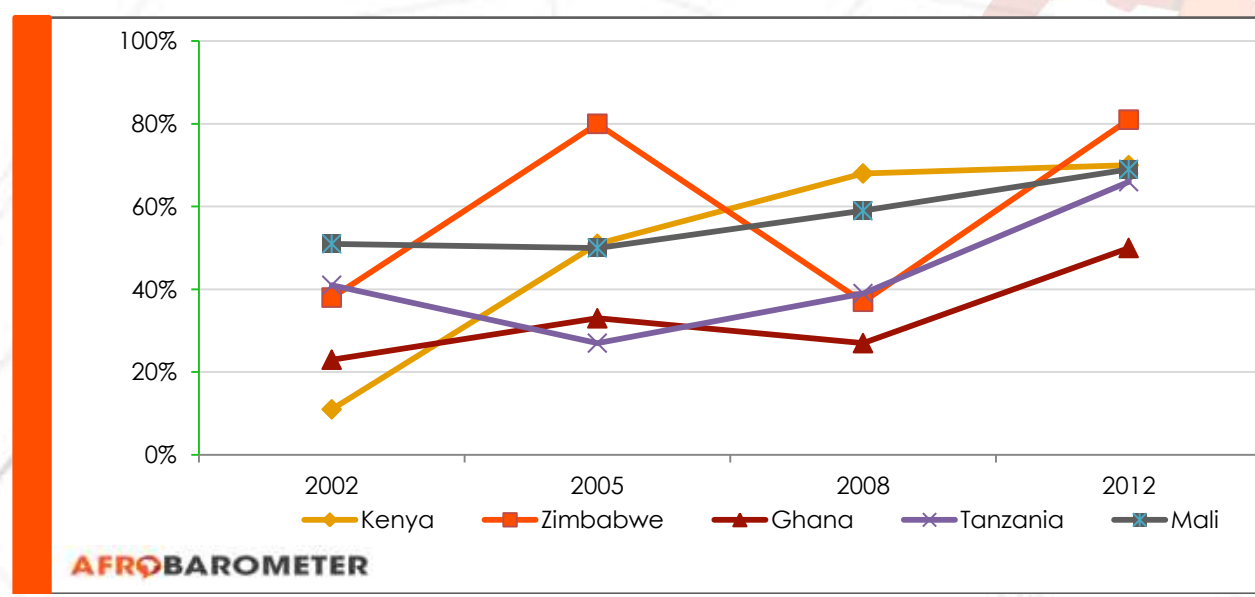


Chart shows percentages of negative ratings governments received for handing the fight against corruption

In contrast, over the same period negative ratings declined in Malawi by 40 percentage points (from 68% negative ratings to 28%). More moderate improvements were observed in Lesotho (an 18 point decrease), Botswana (11 point decrease) and Senegal (10 point decrease) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Countries Making Gains in Corruption Fight | 2002-2012 | 16 Countries |

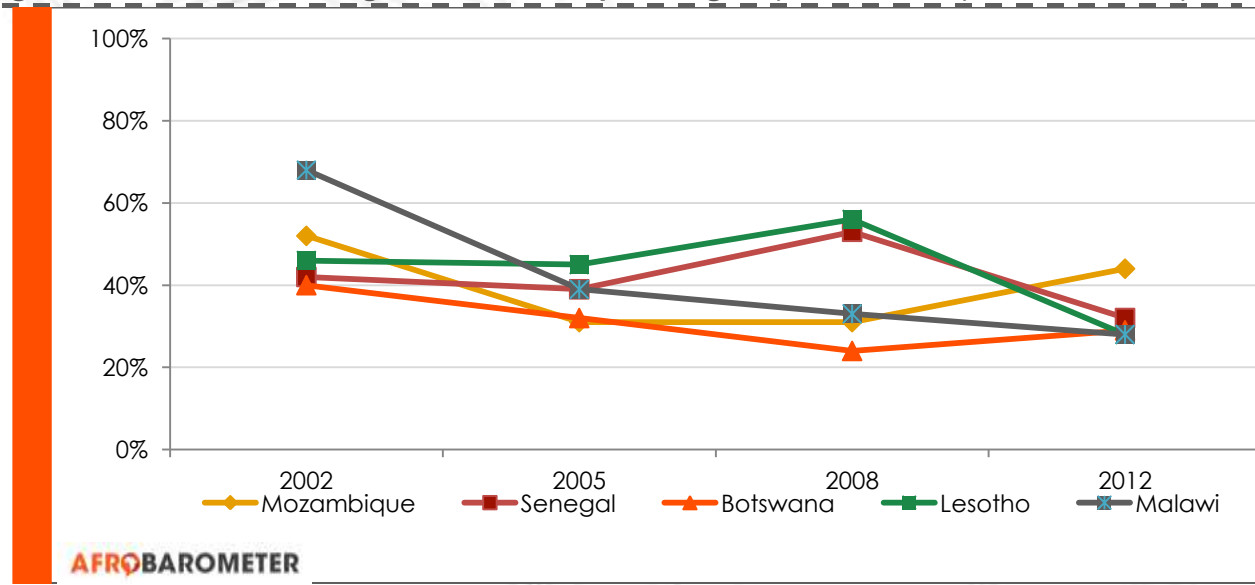


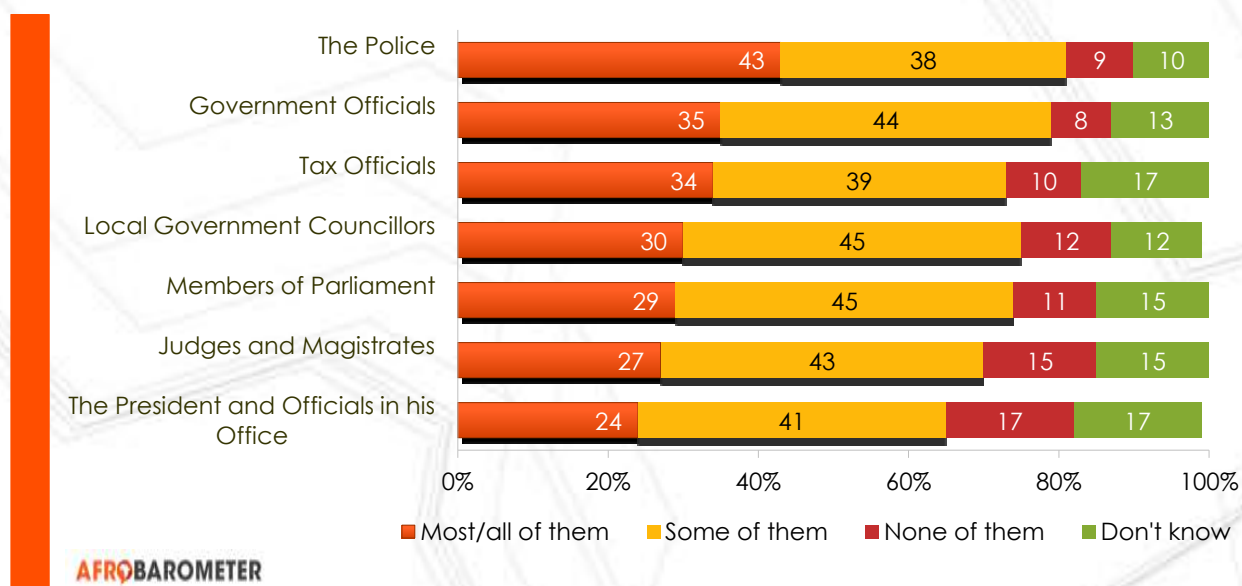
Chart shows percentages of negative ratings governments received for handing the fight against corruption

People Perceive Corruption as Pervasive

Afrobarometer measures perceptions of corruption by asking respondents: “How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven’t you heard enough about them to say: the president and officials in his office; members of parliament; government officials; local government councillors; the police; tax officials; judges and magistrates?”

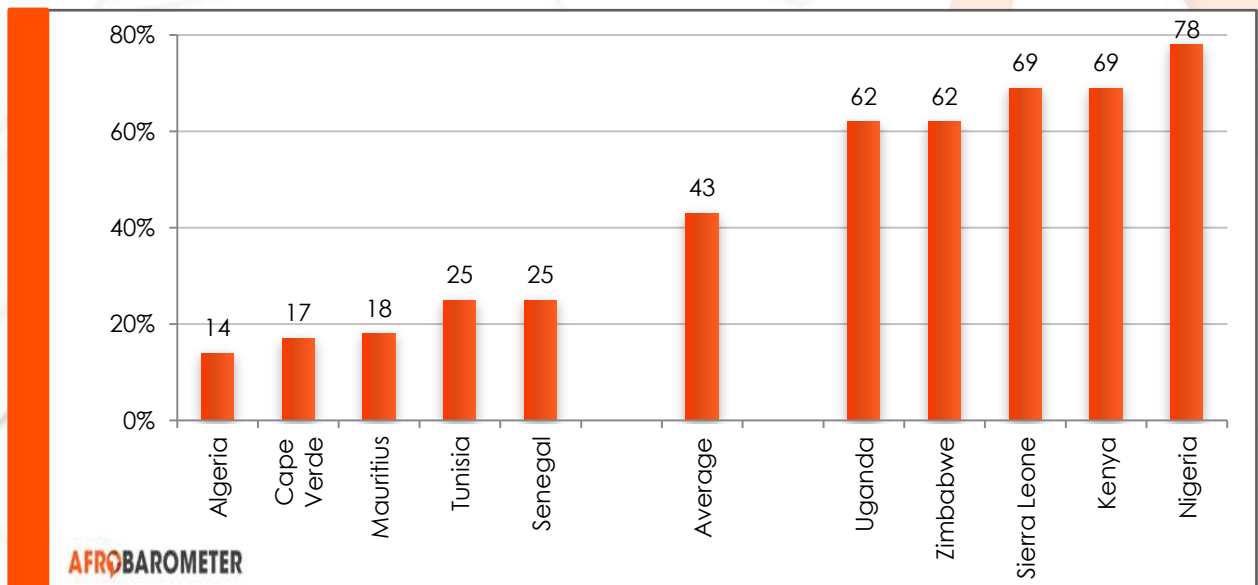
The percentage of people who perceive that “most” or “all” of the people in these state institutions are corrupt ranged from a low of 24% for officials in the office of the presidency, to a high of 43% for the police (Figure 5). There are, however, wide cross country differences (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Perceptions of Corruption by Institution | 2011-2013 | 34 Countries |



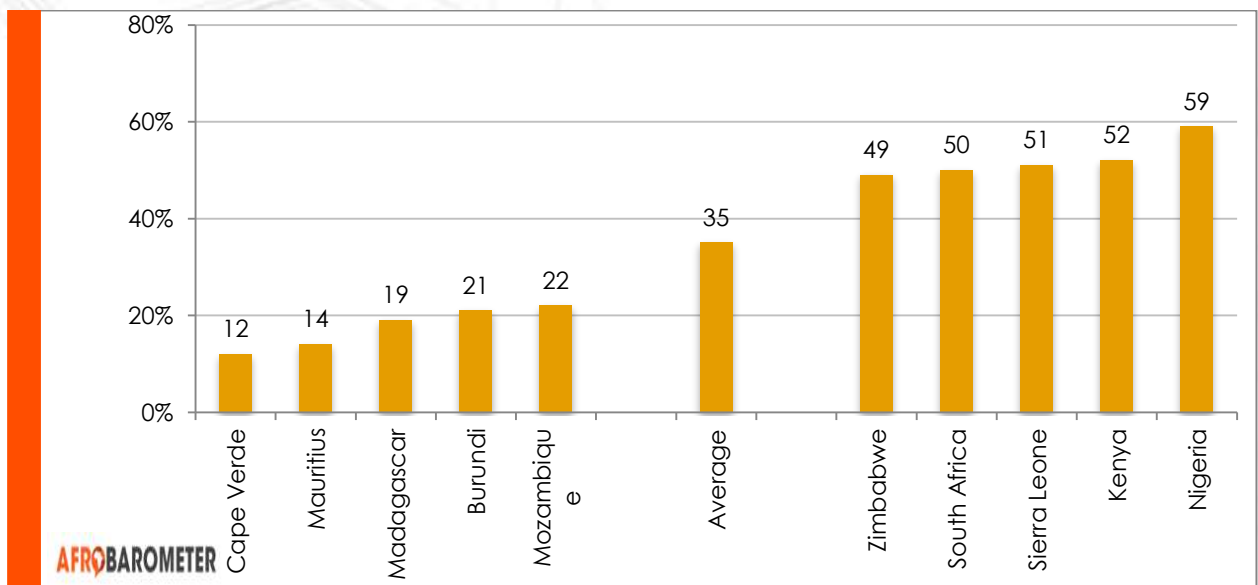
Participants were asked: "How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?"

Figure 6: Police Corruption Perceptions, Highest & Lowest Countries | 2011-2012 | 34 Countries



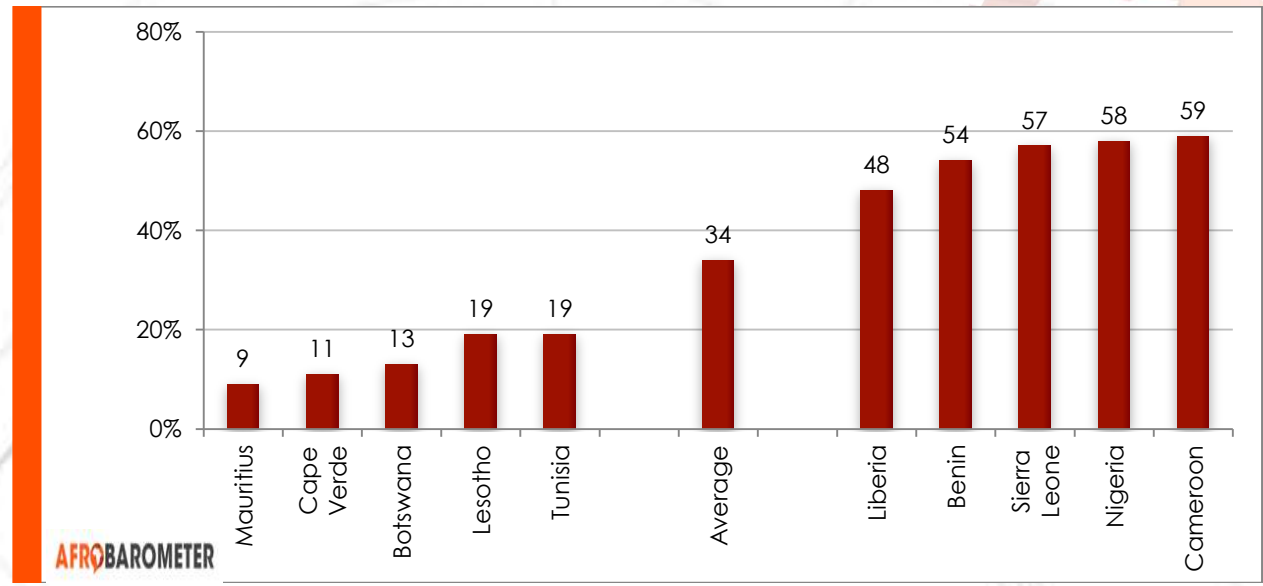
Percentage of people in these countries who said most or all the police were corrupt

Government Officials Corruption Perceptions. Highs & Lows | 2011-2013



Percentage of people in these countries who said most or all the police were corrupt

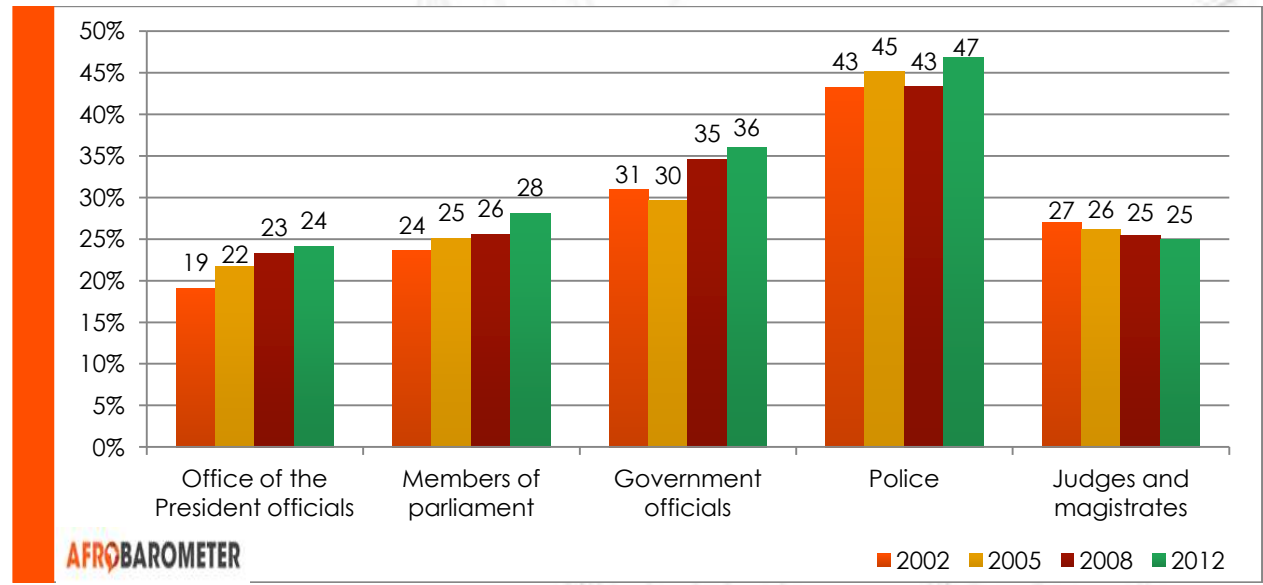
Highest & Lowest Corruption Perceptions: Tax Officials | 2011-2013 | 34 Countries



Percentage of people in these countries who said most or all the government officials were corrupt

Furthermore, across 16 countries tracked since 2002, perceptions of corruption have increased for four of these five groups (Figure 7). The only exception is judges and magistrates, which have witnessed a very slight decline in perceived levels of corruption

Figure 7: Rising Perceptions of Institutional Corruption | 2002-2012 | 16 Countries



Percentage of people in these countries who said most or all of these officials were corrupt

Perception of Corruption Index

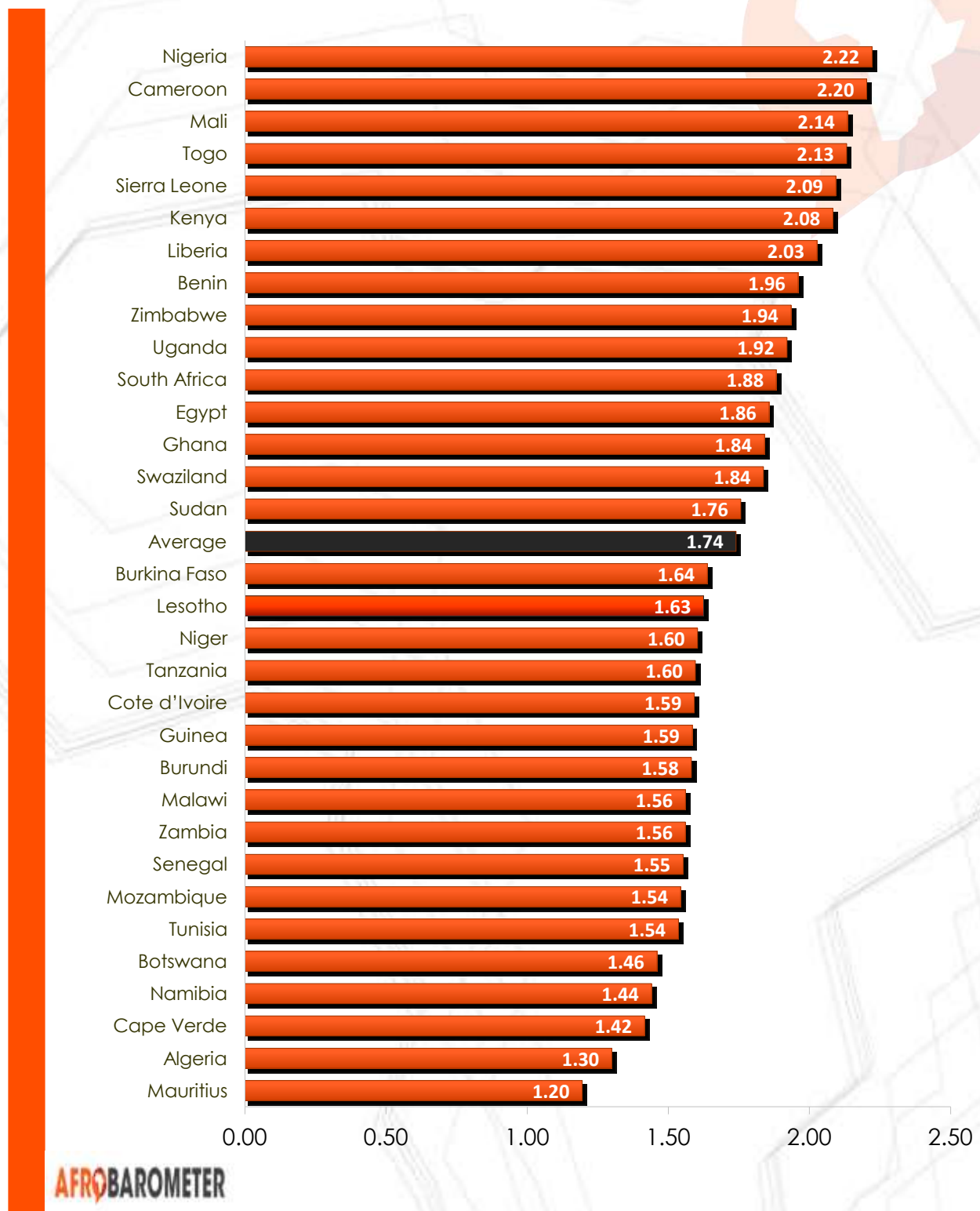
Afrobarometer has created a 'perceptions of corruption index' for each individual, and for each country, by averaging the perceived levels of corruption among officials in the office of the presidency, members of parliament, government officials, police, and judges and magistrates⁶. Scores on the 'perceptions of corruption index' range along a five-point scale from 0, equivalent to no-one in these institutions being perceived as corrupt, to 4, equivalent to everyone being perceived as corrupt.

Across 34 countries in the last round of surveys (2011-2013), the perceptions of corruption index averages 1.74 (on the scale of 0 to 4), with Mauritius (1.20) and Algeria (1.30) registering the lowest scores, and Nigeria (2.22) and Cameroon (2.20) the highest (Figure 8).



⁶ Because questions about local government officials and tax officials were not included in all rounds of Afrobarometer, these categories are excluded to enable comparisons over time.

Figure 8: Perceptions of Corruption Index | 2011-2013



An index combining the negative ratings of all institutions, by country, ranked on a scale of 0 to 4.

Looking at the 16 countries tracked since 2002, the average score for the perceptions of corruption index remains unchanged at 1.74. Several countries, most notably Malawi, have registered improvements (decreasing scores on the

corruption perceptions index) (Figure 9), but their gains have been offset by declines in others, especially Kenya, South Africa and Ghana (Figure 10).

Figure 9: Countries Where Perceived Corruption is Declining | 2002-2012
 | 16 Countries |

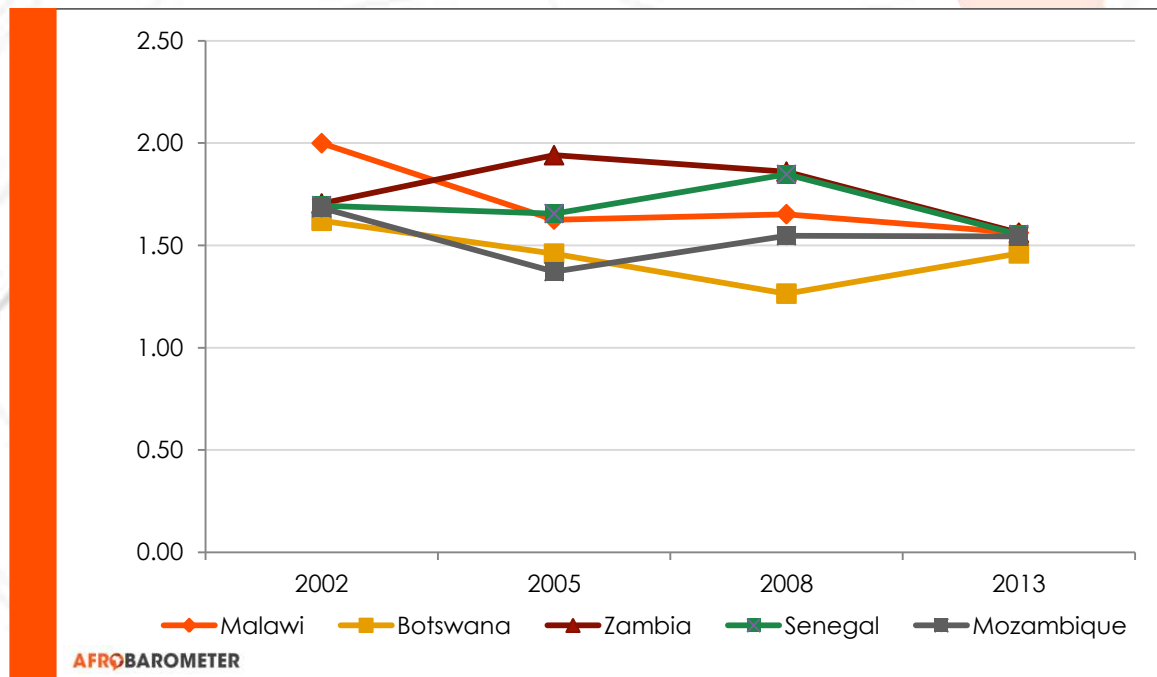
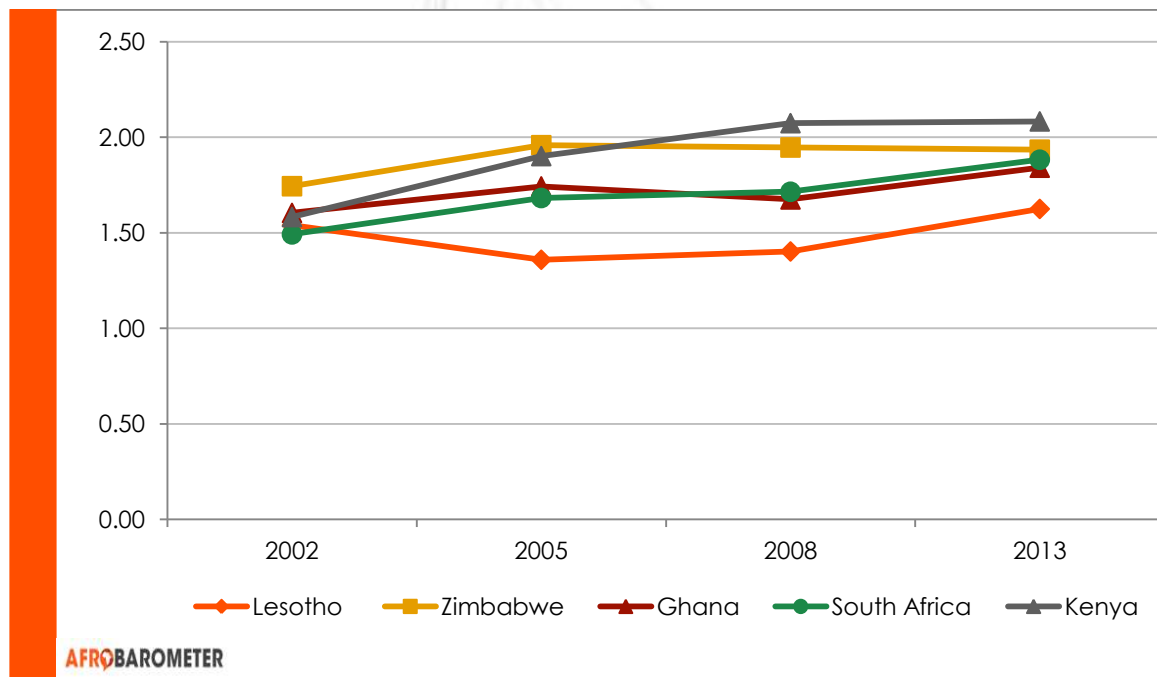


Figure 10: Countries Where Perceived Corruption is Increasing | 2002-2012
 | 16 Countries |

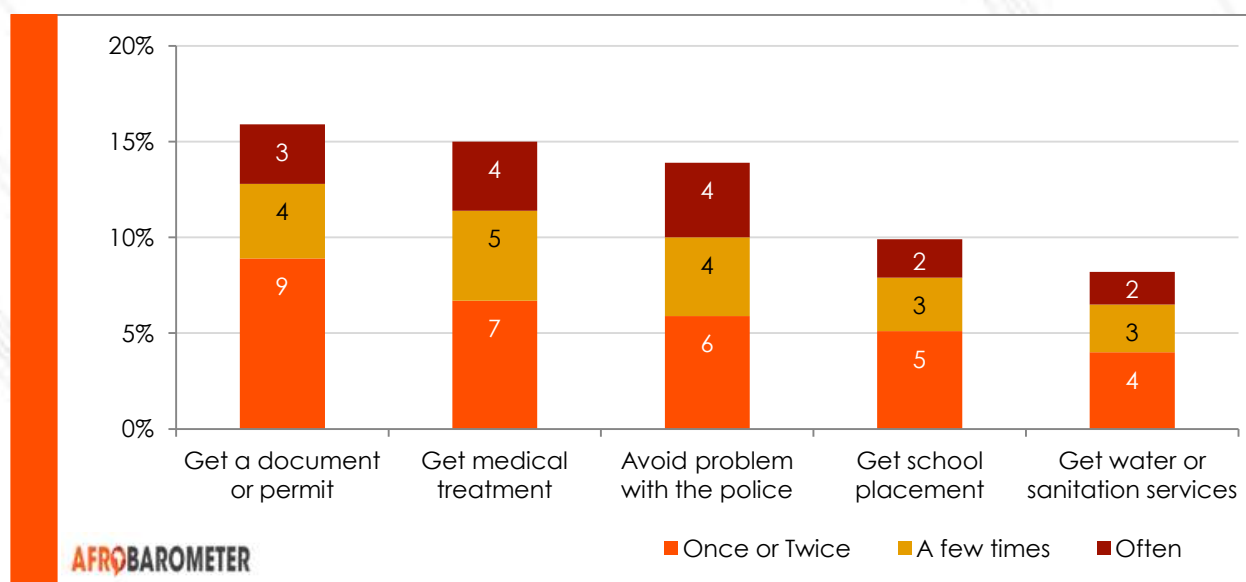


Personal Experiences of Bribery

Afrobarometer also asks respondents about their personal experiences with corruption: “In the past year, how often, if ever, have you had to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favor to government officials in order to: get a document or permit; get water or sanitation services; get treatment at a local clinic or hospital; avoid a problem with the police, like passing a checkpoint or avoiding a fine or arrest;; or to get a place in a primary school for a child?”

Almost one in five (16%) have paid a bribe one or more times in the past year to obtain an official document or permit. Paying a bribe to obtain medical treatment ranks second (15%), while avoiding a problem with the police ranks third (14%) (Figure 11).

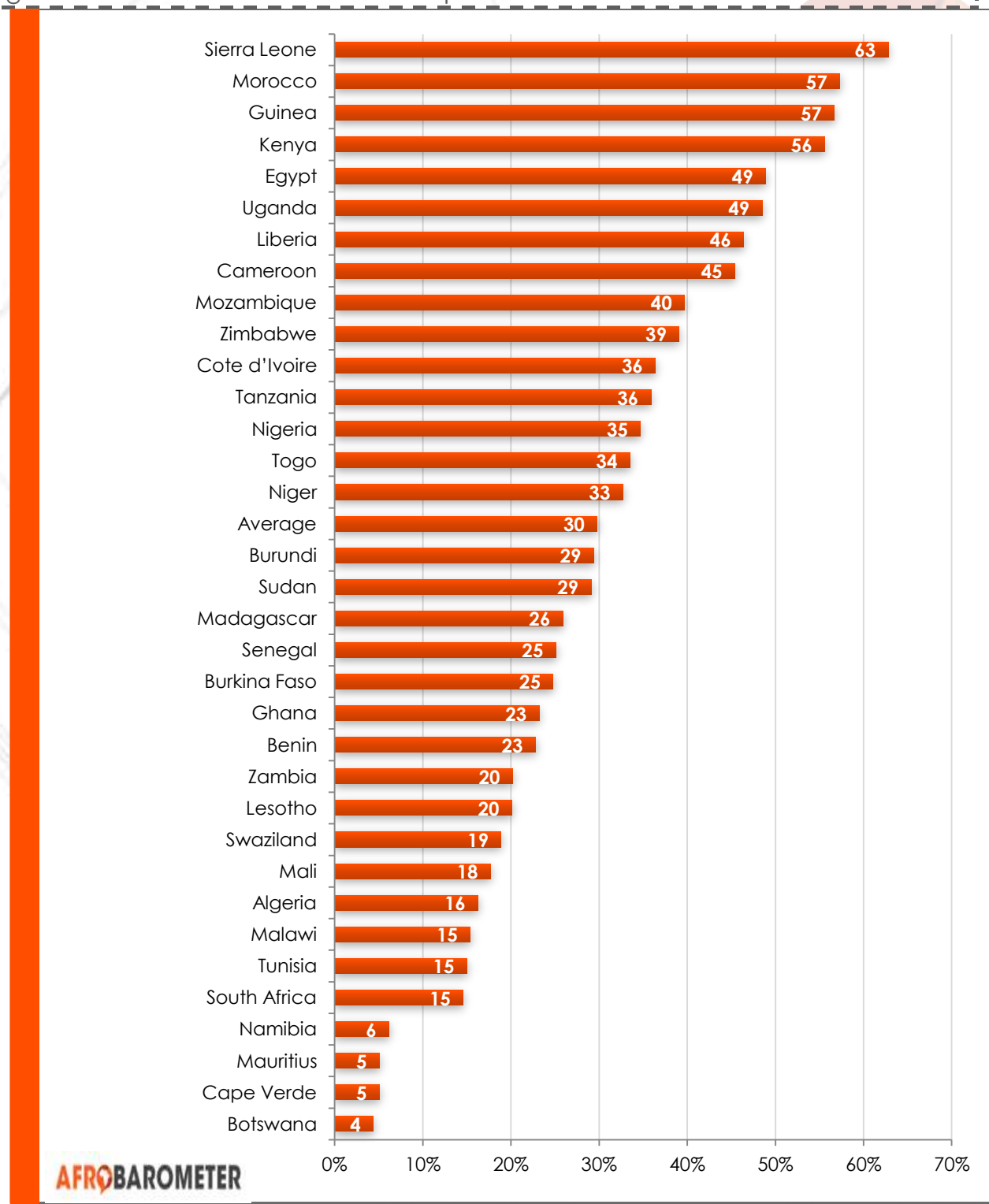
Figure 11: Personal Experiences with Corruption | 2011-2013 | 34 Countries |



Fully one in three respondents (30%) reports at least one instance of paying a bribe to obtain a service or to avoid a problem in the past year. This ranges from a high of 63% in Sierra Leone, and more than 50% in Guinea, Kenya and Morocco, to a fraction of this level in Namibia (6%), Mauritius (5%), Cape Verde (5%) and Botswana (4%) (Figure 12).



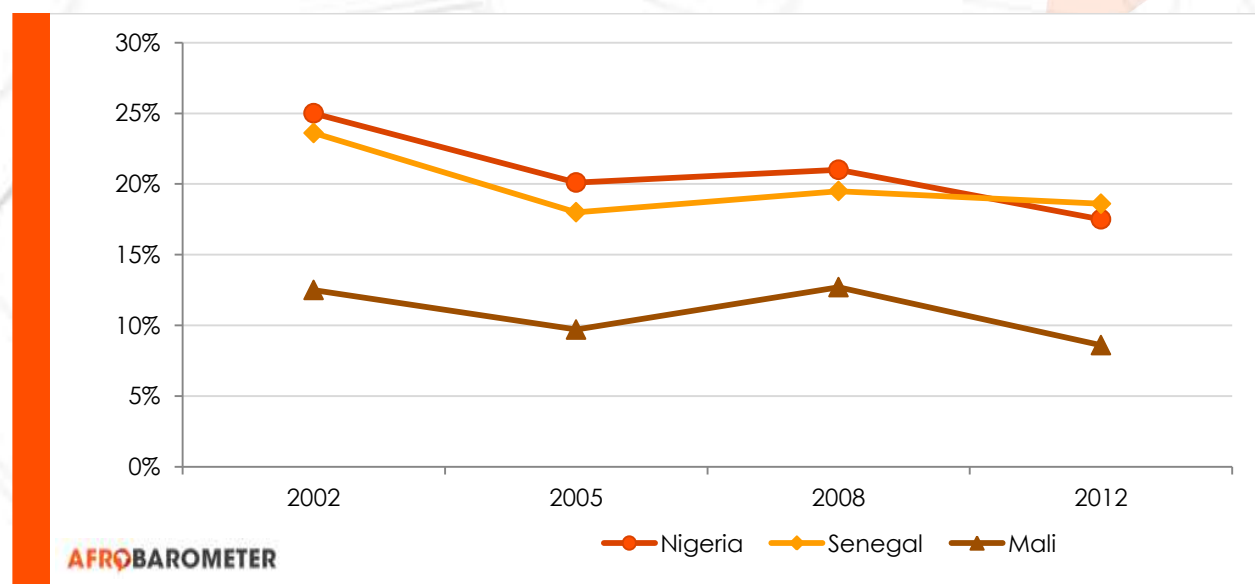
Figure 12: Paid a Bribe in the Past Year | 2011-2013



Figures show percentage of respondents who report paying at least one bribe to any type of official in the past year (aggregate response across five categories).

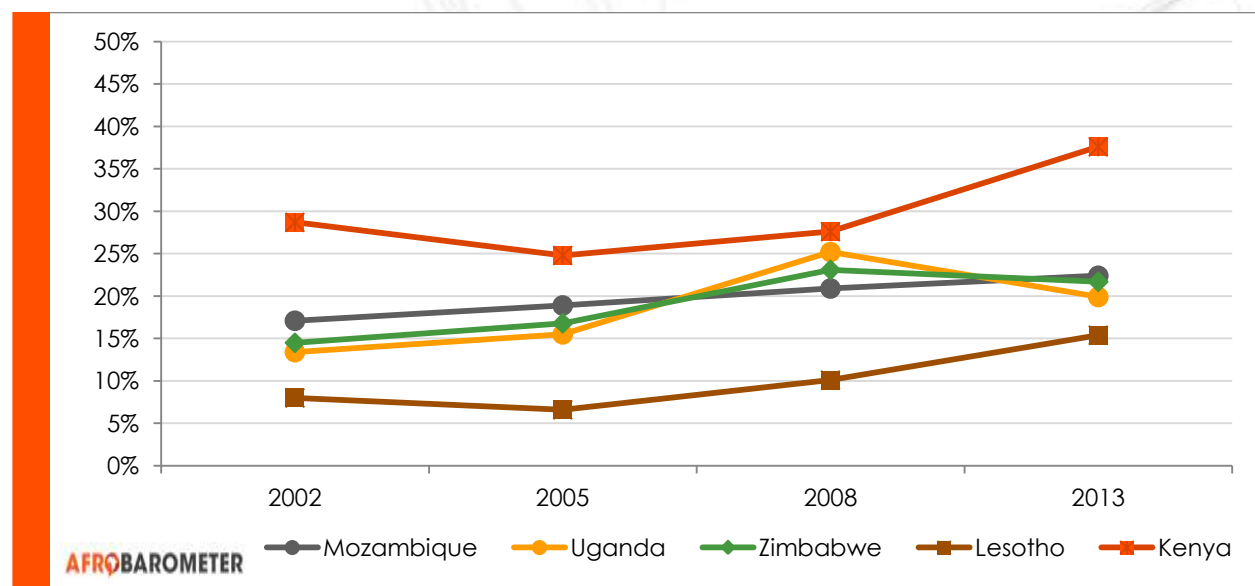
Experiences of corruption have continued unabated since 2002. For example, in 2002, 13% had engaged in petty corruption to obtain a document or permit, compared to 14% in 2012. At the country level, experiences of corruption have declined in Nigeria, Senegal and Mali (Figure 13), while they have increased in Mozambique, Uganda and Zimbabwe (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Declining Experiences of Bribing to Get Documents & Permits | 2002-2012 | 16 Countries



Percentages of people who say they had to bribe someone to obtain a document or permit

Figure 14: Rising Experiences of Bribing to Get Documents & Permits | 2002-2012 | 16 Countries

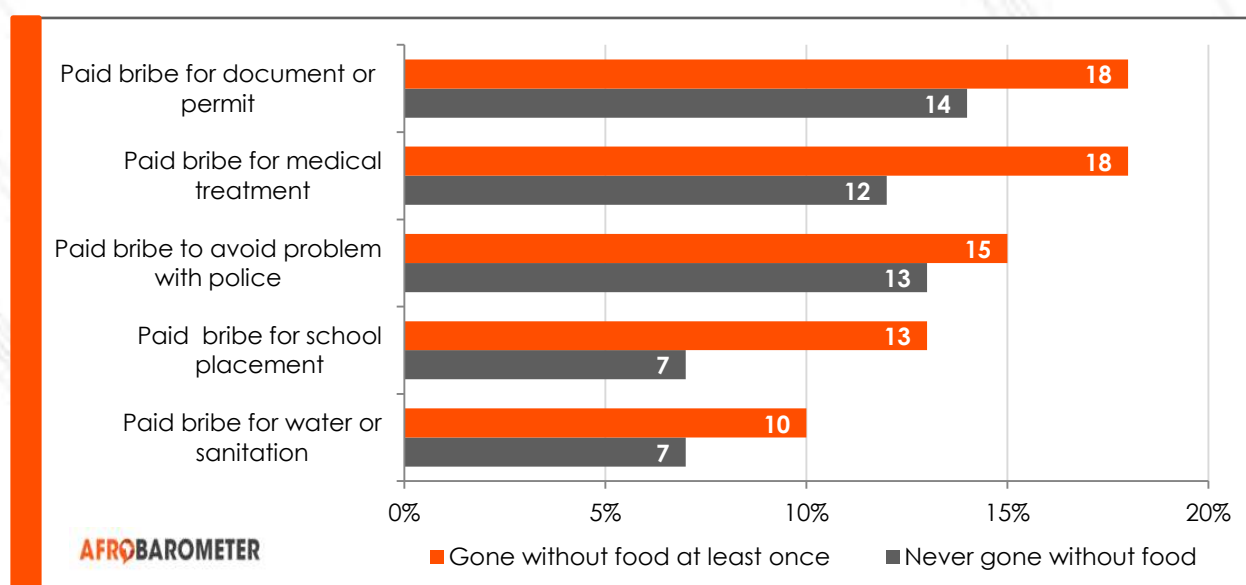


Percentages of people who say they had to bribe someone to obtain a document or permit

Corruption Punishes the Poor

The poor are forced to engage in petty corruption to survive more often than those who are better off. Those who have gone without food at least once in the past year are also more likely to report having bribed officials to obtain services across all categories (Figure 15)⁷. Receiving essential medical treatment is most problematic: among the poorest (those who went without food at least once in the past year), 18% had to pay a bribe at least once in the previous year to receive treatment, compared to a substantially lower 12% among those who were better off (i.e., those who never went without food). The poorest are also at a greater disadvantage in securing school placements for their children. Nearly twice as many among the poorest (13%) had to pay a bribe for a placement compared to those who are better off (7%).

Figure 15: **Bribery Experiences, By Access to Food 2011-2013 | 34 Countries |**

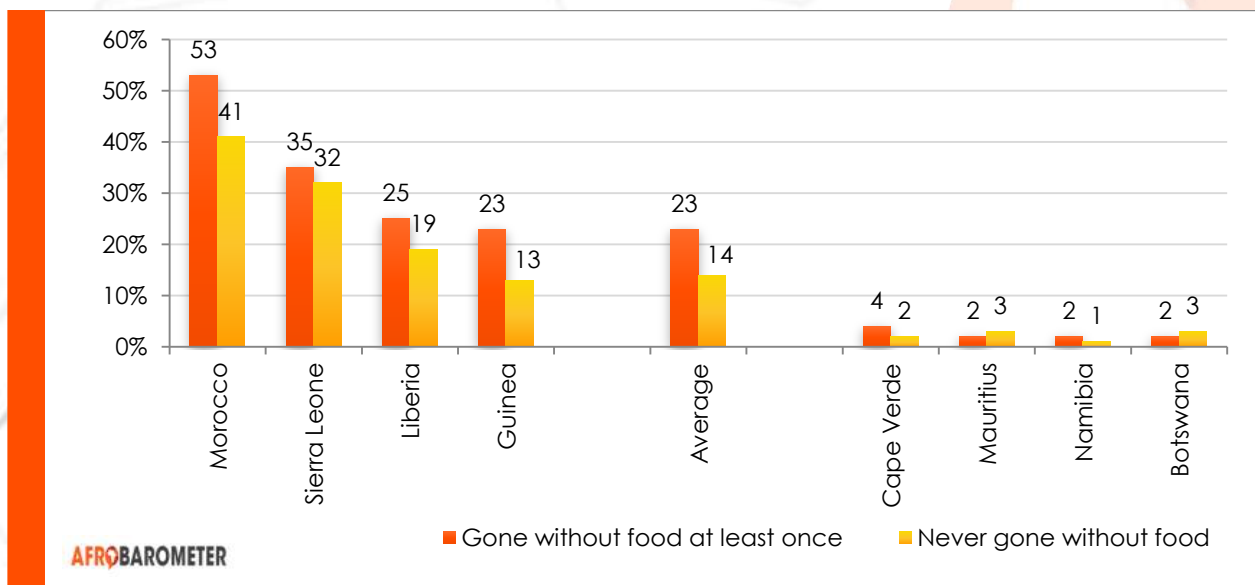


The chart shows percentage of people who have paid a bribe one or more times during the year preceding the survey, grouped by their experiences or lack of experience of deprivation

The poor are especially likely to be targeted by officials in countries where reported levels of corruption are highest. In Morocco, for example, 53% of the poorest citizens have had to pay a bribe in the past year to get a document or permit, compared with 41% of the rest of the respondents. Kenya (45% vs. 29%), Liberia (25% vs. 19%) and Guinea (23% vs. 13%) show similar differences. (Figure 16).

⁷ Getting a document or permit; getting water or sanitation services; getting treatment at a local clinic or hospital; avoiding a problem with the police; getting a place in a public primary school; and receiving gift or money in return for a vote

Figure 16: Targeting the Poor, by Country: Percent Who Paid a Bribe for a Document or Permit in Each Country, Broken Down by Food Access | 2011-2013

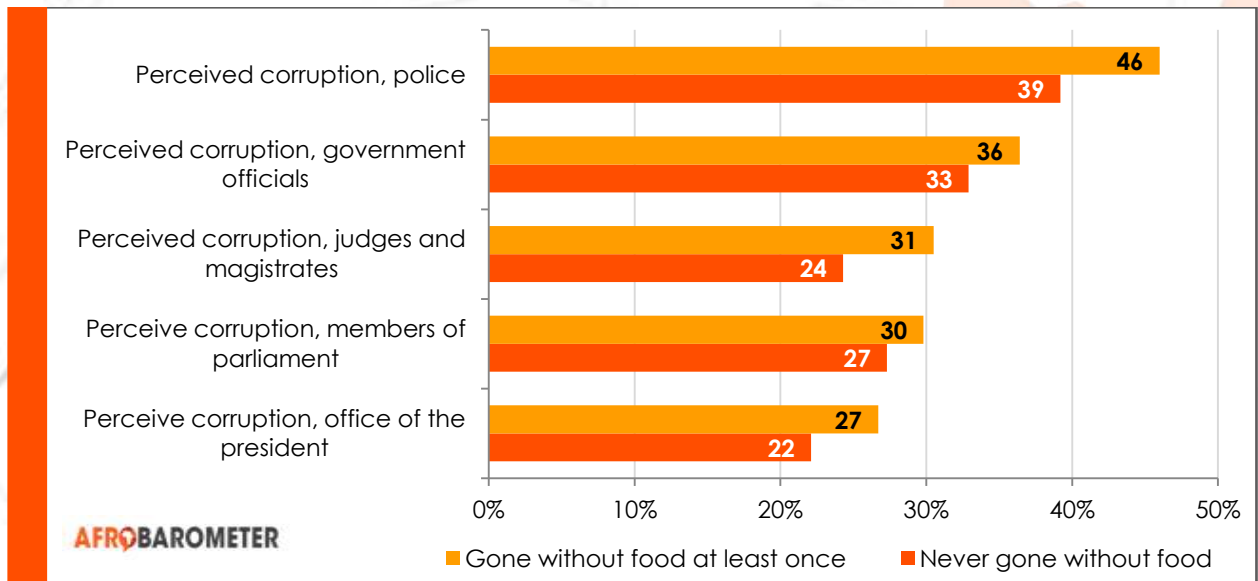


The chart shows percentage of people who have paid a bribe one or more times during the year preceding the survey, grouped by their experiences or lack of experience of deprivation

The poorest also report higher levels of perceived corruption within all government institutions (Figure 17). This is especially noticeable in the justice sector. Almost half the people (46%) who go without enough food to eat one or more times a year rate “most” or “all” of the police to be corrupt, compared to 39% among those who never go without food. And 31% of the poorest perceive judges and magistrates to be corrupt, compared to 24% among better off citizens.



Figure 17: Perceptions of Corruption, by Experience of Food Shortages | 2011-2013 | 16 Countries



The chart shows the percentage of people in 34 countries who say most or all officials in these organizations are corrupt, grouped by their experience of lack of experience of deprivation.

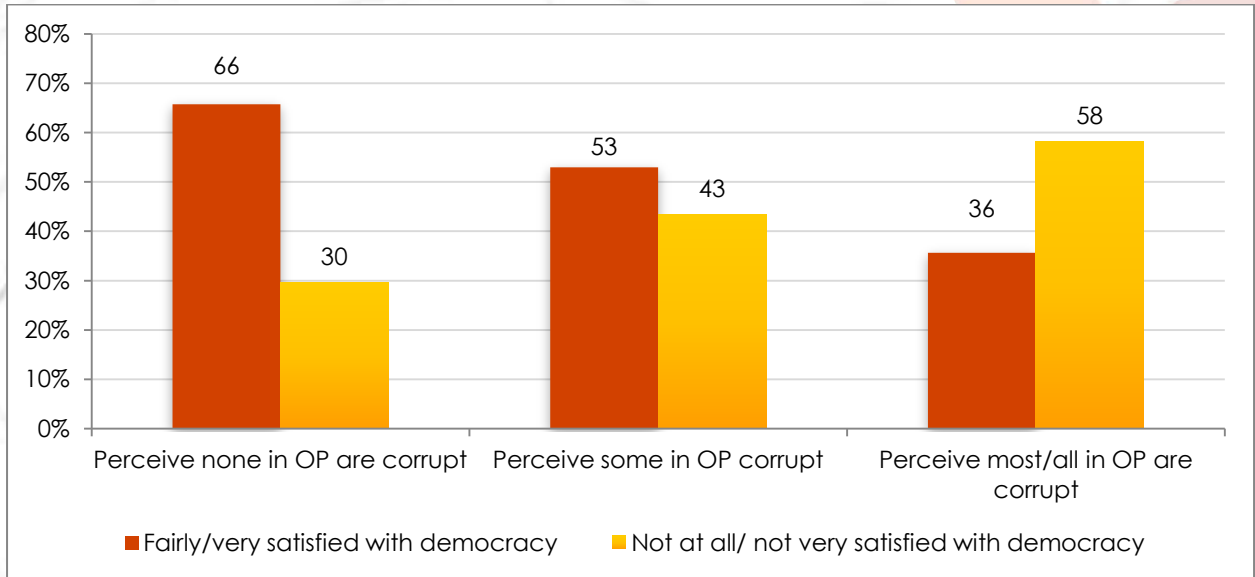
Corruption is Bad for Democracy

Perceptions that officials are corrupt are linked to dissatisfaction with democracy. For example, only 36% of those who perceive high levels of corruption in the office of the presidency are satisfied with democracy. Sixty-six percent of the people who think that none of the officials in the office of the presidency are corrupt (Figure 18) say they are satisfied with democracy.



BRIBERY

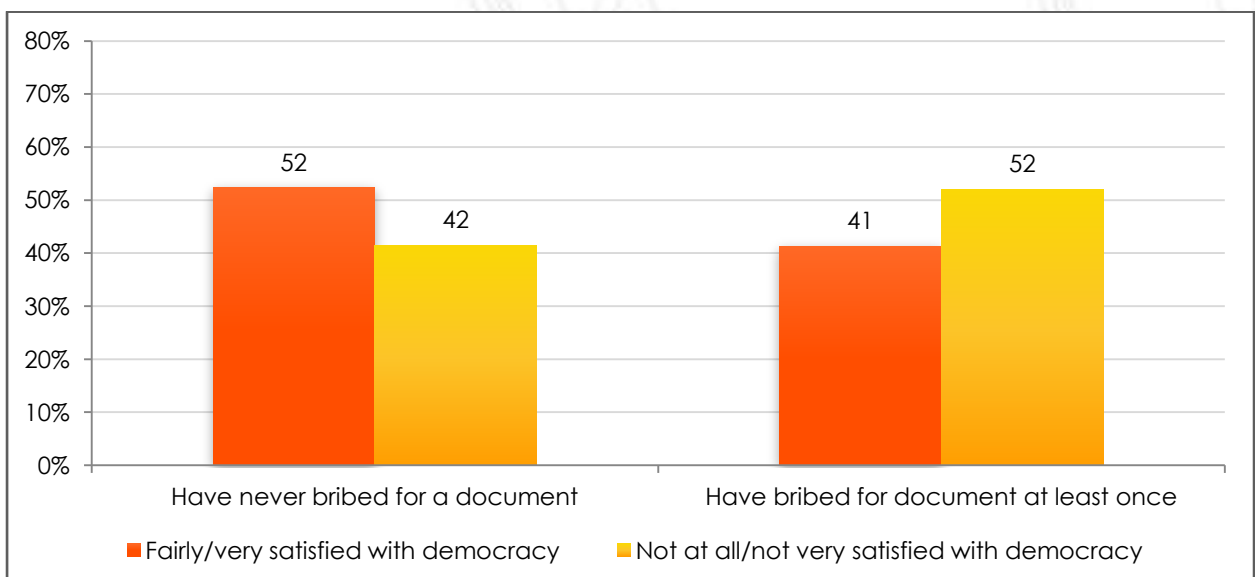
Figure 18: Perception of Corruption in Office of the President, by Percentage of Satisfaction with Democracy | 2011-2013 | 34 Countries |



Peoples' satisfaction with democracy, grouped according to their ratings of corruption in the office of the president

Experience of petty corruption has similar effects. For example, just 41% of those who have paid a bribe for a document or permit at least once are “fairly” or “very” satisfied with democracy, compared to 52% among those who have not had to pay such a bribe (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Corruption Experience & Democracy Ratings | 2011-2013 | 34 Countries |



People's experience with bribing to obtain a permit or a document grouped by satisfaction with democracy

Conclusion

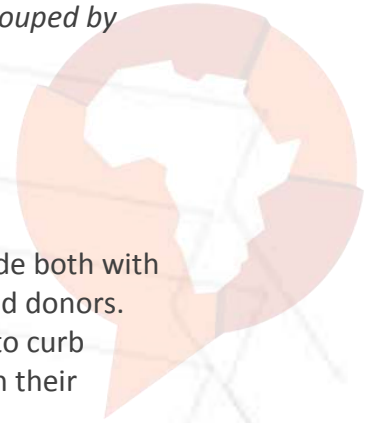
The fight against corruption has had a very high profile in the last decade both with African leaders, and among regional and international organizations and donors. Afrobarometer data shows that these efforts have not been sufficient to curb corruption levels. A majority of people in 34 African countries condemn their governments' anti-corruption efforts.

In addition, perceived levels of corruption within state institution remain high, and for the 16 countries surveyed since 2002, negative ratings have increased significantly. Only five of these 16 countries show any improvement over the last decade. Personal experiences of corruption are likewise widespread, and essentially unchanged compared to a decade ago.

Moreover, the poor's experience with corruption in their day to day interactions with public servants may contribute to increasing social inequality and exacerbating the differences between the rich and the poor. The survey reveals that the poor are more vulnerable to corruption than are their better off peers particularly in countries where corruption is most rampant.

High levels of corruption are also associated with dysfunctional democracies; those who perceive high levels of corruption in their national institutions, and those who experience it personally in their daily lives, are more likely to report being dissatisfied with the way democracy works in their country.

The research suggests African governments need to step up their efforts to curb corruption, in the interests of both reducing poverty and advancing democracy.



Afrobarometer Corruption Data Annexes

How well or badly the government is handling the anti-corruption fight

Country	Very/Fairly Bad	Don't Know	Very/Fairly Good
Algeria	47%	12%	41%
Benin	48%	5%	47%
Botswana	29%	9%	62%
Burkina Faso	51%	27%	22%
Burundi	59%	4%	37%
Cameroon	42%	9%	49%
Cape Verde	43%	20%	37%
Cote d'Ivoire	41%	15%	43%
Egypt	82%	5%	13%
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>		
Ghana	54%	3%	43%
Guinea	54%	8%	38%
Kenya	70%	4%	26%
Lesotho	28%	33%	39%
Liberia	63%	4%	32%
Madagascar	63%	25%	12%
Malawi	28%	25%	47%
Mali	69%	5%	26%
Mauritius	64%	3%	33%
Morocco	65%	10%	25%
Mozambique	44%	19%	36%
Namibia	55%	1%	43%
Niger	39%	17%	44%
Nigeria	82%	1%	17%
Senegal	32%	13%	55%
Sierra Leone	44%	2%	54%
South Africa	66%	1%	33%
Sudan	76%	7%	17%
Swaziland	52%	7%	41%
Tanzania	66%	1%	33%
Togo	66%	16%	19%
Tunisia	67%	8%	25%
Uganda	76%	3%	21%
Zambia	42%	8%	50%
Zimbabwe	81%	3%	16%
Average	56%	10%	35%

Government handling of the anti-corruption fight from 2002 to 2012

	2002	2005	2008	2012
Country	Percent Very/Fairly Badly	Percent Very/Fairly Badly	Percent Very/Fairly Badly	Percent Very/Fairly Badly
Botswana	40%	32%	24%	29%
Cape Verde	40%	28%	48%	43%
Ghana	23%	33%	37%	54%
Kenya	11%	51%	68%	70%
Lesotho	46%	45%	56%	28%
Malawi	68%	39%	33%	28%
Mali	51%	50%	59%	69%
Mozambique	52%	31%	31%	44%
Namibia	43%	48%	42%	55%
Nigeria	71%	63%	57%	82%
Senegal	42%	39%	53%	32%
South Africa	63%	52%	66%	66%
Tanzania	41%	27%	39%	66%
Uganda	65%	52%	71%	76%
Zambia	38%	54%	68%	42%
Zimbabwe	38%	80%	37%	81%
Average	46%	45%	49%	54%

Perceptions of corruption involvement, by office (mean score)

Country	President & officials in his office	Parliament members	Government officials	Local government councilors	Police	Tax officials	Judges & magistrates
Algeria	0.89	1.50	1.66	1.69	1.11	1.61	1.34
Benin	1.80	1.94	1.99	1.86	2.07	2.31	2.01
Botswana	1.28	1.44	1.62	1.40	1.65	1.46	1.31
Burkina Faso	1.57	1.63	1.79	1.53	1.65	1.83	1.55
Burundi	1.17	1.18	1.37	1.24	2.16	2.00	2.03
Cameroon	2.00	2.01	2.28	1.96	2.50	2.56	2.23
Cape Verde	1.37	1.40	1.45	1.43	1.51	1.45	1.36
Cote d'Ivoire	1.43	1.46	1.56	1.67	1.87	1.75	1.64
Egypt	1.93	2.09	1.99		2.02	1.91	1.24
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>						
Ghana	1.65	1.69	1.76	1.49	2.33	1.93	1.77

Guinea	1.48	1.33	1.64	1.31	1.71	1.80	1.77
Kenya	1.68	2.16	2.21	2.18	2.72	1.96	1.65
Lesotho	1.52	1.51	1.73	1.53	1.83	1.72	1.54
Liberia	1.76	1.89	2.10	1.78	2.35	2.19	2.02
Madagascar	1.60		1.81	1.20	1.83	1.84	1.85
Malawi	1.45	1.52	1.61	1.79	1.82	1.66	1.38
Mali	2.17	2.08	2.17	1.90	2.07	2.01	2.19
Mauritius	1.12	1.28	1.26	1.38	1.35	1.18	0.96
Morocco		1.93	1.86	1.93	1.89	1.90	1.87
Mozambique	1.35	1.52	1.54	1.79	1.88	1.84	1.44
Namibia	1.08	1.16	1.88	1.32	1.82	1.54	1.25
Niger	1.47	1.64	1.70	1.52	1.76	1.62	1.48
Nigeria	1.94	2.25	2.29	2.39	2.84	2.33	1.79
Senegal	1.47	1.53	1.59	1.60	1.58	1.57	1.59
Sierra Leone	1.79	1.85	2.08	2.13	2.64	2.27	2.12
South Africa	1.76	1.87	2.09	2.16	2.15	1.52	1.54
Sudan	1.67	1.92	1.95	1.99	1.90	2.06	1.36
Swaziland	1.98	1.82	2.09	1.70	1.89	1.65	1.41
Tanzania	1.14	1.31	1.62	1.47	2.27	1.83	1.65
Togo	1.99	2.06	2.19	2.03	2.17	2.39	2.25
Tunisia	1.32	1.51	1.75	1.71	1.68	1.61	1.44
Uganda	1.86	1.62	1.92	1.67	2.52	2.12	1.68
Zambia	1.30	1.48	1.57	1.54	2.01	1.55	1.45
Zimbabwe	1.71	1.87	2.09	1.88	2.45	2.13	1.56

Perceptions of corruption, by office, 2011-2013

The president and his offices

Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	4.5%	30.8%	43.0%	21.7%
Benin	35.6%	44.3%	11.1%	9.1%
Botswana	13.4%	48.0%	21.2%	17.4%
Burkina Faso	24.6%	30.8%	22.5%	22.2%
Burundi	14.3%	35.3%	32.3%	18.1%
Cameroon	35.5%	40.3%	3.8%	20.3%
Cape Verde	9.8%	33.0%	21.3%	35.8%
Cote d'Ivoire	18.6%	52.0%	15.0%	14.5%
Egypt	36.6%	34.8%	12.1%	16.4%
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>			
Ghana	29.8%	58.5%	7.9%	3.7%

Guinea	26.2%	35.2%	27.3%	11.3%
Kenya	29.2%	53.8%	7.2%	9.9%
Lesotho	14.4%	28.3%	19.5%	37.8%
Liberia	32.6%	45.9%	12.0%	9.5%
Madagascar	14.1%	27.1%	15.7%	43.0%
Malawi	11.1%	23.6%	23.1%	42.2%
Mali	47.7%	35.3%	10.0%	7.0%
Mauritius	10.9%	50.8%	25.4%	12.9%
Mozambique	17.2%	35.8%	26.0%	21.0%
Namibia	14.4%	41.4%	34.3%	9.9%
Niger	20.3%	46.1%	16.7%	17.0%
Nigeria	42.2%	54.3%	2.3%	1.2%
Senegal	22.0%	39.5%	20.3%	18.2%
Sierra Leone	39.8%	47.4%	10.3%	2.5%
South Africa	35.2%	51.1%	8.5%	5.3%
Sudan	24.4%	29.1%	19.3%	27.2%
Swaziland	37.6%	33.2%	10.0%	19.2%
Tanzania	13.4%	58.6%	21.9%	6.1%
Togo	33.5%	35.9%	7.4%	23.3%
Tunisia	9.7%	27.6%	27.0%	35.8%
Uganda	35.3%	51.4%	6.0%	7.3%
Zambia	17.7%	58.1%	17.7%	6.6%
Zimbabwe	33.8%	43.8%	13.4%	9.0%
Average	24.4%	41.2%	17.3%	17.1%

Members of parliament				
Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	21.3%	48.7%	13.2%	16.8%
Benin	39.7%	45.9%	5.9%	8.5%
Botswana	17.8%	57.0%	9.9%	15.3%
Burkina Faso	24.7%	34.9%	17.6%	22.8%
Burundi	13.9%	36.5%	30.9%	18.7%
Cameroon	35.9%	41.6%	3.7%	18.9%
Cape Verde	8.8%	37.9%	17.0%	36.3%
Cote d'Ivoire	18.5%	56.0%	11.2%	14.3%
Egypt	45.0%	33.0%	8.1%	13.9%
Ethiopia			<i>forthcoming</i>	

Ghana	31.8%	58.7%	6.1%	3.4%
Guinea	19.0%	39.5%	25.8%	15.7%
Kenya	49.2%	41.7%	2.4%	6.7%
Lesotho	12.7%	37.7%	13.7%	35.9%
Liberia	38.1%	43.7%	9.4%	8.8%
Malawi	20.5%	39.8%	16.2%	23.6%
Mali	45.2%	36.8%	11.4%	6.7%
Mauritius	14.1%	66.0%	10.8%	9.0%
Morocco	37.0%	49.0%	2.6%	11.3%
Mozambique	19.6%	36.7%	18.5%	25.2%
Namibia	16.1%	43.5%	29.2%	11.1%
Niger	25.4%	48.4%	9.2%	17.0%
Nigeria	56.4%	41.1%	1.6%	0.9%
Senegal	21.4%	42.5%	15.0%	21.1%
Sierra Leone	40.9%	53.1%	4.8%	1.3%
South Africa	40.2%	48.0%	6.4%	5.4%
Sudan	31.6%	32.6%	9.0%	26.8%
Swaziland	33.9%	39.9%	10.3%	15.9%
Tanzania	19.2%	60.1%	15.2%	5.4%
Togo	35.5%	36.4%	5.6%	22.5%
Tunisia	15.8%	33.1%	18.2%	33.0%
Uganda	28.0%	61.9%	5.3%	4.7%
Zambia	24.1%	59.8%	11.1%	5.0%
Zimbabwe	39.2%	52.5%	2.5%	5.8%
Average	28.5%	45.3%	11.4%	14.8%

Government officials				
Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	30.0%	53.6%	9.2%	7.3%
Benin	41.8%	45.4%	5.0%	7.8%
Botswana	27.6%	55.3%	6.8%	10.3%
Burkina Faso	30.8%	34.6%	14.8%	19.8%
Burundi	21.0%	39.4%	23.5%	16.2%
Cameroon	47.5%	36.4%	1.8%	14.4%
Cape Verde	11.9%	36.4%	17.3%	34.5%
Cote d'Ivoire	23.0%	57.2%	8.3%	11.6%
Egypt	41.4%	42.5%	4.7%	11.5%
Ethiopia			<i>forthcoming</i>	
Ghana	34.9%	56.8%	5.4%	2.9%
Guinea	30.8%	40.7%	18.6%	9.9%

Kenya	51.8%	40.2%	1.4%	6.6%
Lesotho	26.3%	39.0%	8.8%	25.9%
Liberia	45.6%	41.7%	5.5%	7.1%
Madagascar	18.8%	27.8%	7.9%	45.4%
Malawi	26.0%	41.0%	14.0%	19.0%
Mali	48.5%	36.2%	9.3%	6.1%
Mauritius	13.6%	73.8%	7.6%	5.1%
Morocco	36.2%	53.8%	1.8%	8.3%
Mozambique	21.9%	39.6%	17.6%	21.0%
Namibia	44.6%	38.1%	13.5%	3.8%
Niger	27.2%	46.3%	9.6%	16.9%
Nigeria	58.9%	39.0%	1.3%	0.8%
Senegal	24.7%	42.8%	14.0%	18.6%
Sierra Leone	51.2%	44.1%	3.8%	0.9%
South Africa	50.4%	40.6%	5.4%	3.7%
Sudan	35.0%	33.6%	9.2%	22.1%
Swaziland	45.8%	34.4%	6.1%	13.7%
Tanzania	31.4%	55.3%	8.8%	4.4%
Togo	40.0%	34.8%	4.6%	20.6%
Tunisia	25.5%	37.2%	9.3%	28.0%
Uganda	40.4%	52.1%	3.3%	4.2%
Zambia	27.7%	60.0%	8.1%	4.2%
Zimbabwe	49.1%	43.9%	2.5%	4.4%
Average	34.7%	43.9%	8.5%	12.8%

Local government officials				
Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	31.2%	54.6%	7.8%	6.4%
Benin	39.8%	48.5%	8.9%	2.8%
Botswana	18.1%	55.8%	12.7%	13.5%
Burkina Faso	27.0%	34.5%	24.2%	14.3%
Burundi	21.2%	38.4%	31.5%	8.8%
Cameroon	33.7%	45.3%	3.2%	17.8%
Cape Verde	11.4%	41.1%	14.8%	32.7%
Cote d'Ivoire	26.1%	54.1%	6.2%	13.6%
Ethiopia			<i>forthcoming</i>	
Ghana	24.7%	60.9%	10.8%	3.7%
Guinea	20.8%	43.8%	26.0%	9.3%
Kenya	49.4%	41.7%	2.8%	6.1%
Lesotho	17.9%	37.3%	14.6%	30.2%

Liberia	34.3%	48.4%	10.5%	6.9%
Madagascar	11.3%	30.8%	32.4%	25.6%
Malawi	23.7%	18.4%	13.2%	44.7%
Mali	41.3%	36.3%	17.7%	4.8%
Mauritius	18.1%	66.6%	7.9%	7.3%
Morocco	38.4%	51.1%	2.0%	8.6%
Mozambique	33.6%	37.8%	12.4%	16.2%
Namibia	20.7%	49.1%	21.6%	8.7%
Niger	23.8%	49.5%	14.0%	12.7%
Nigeria	61.8%	35.8%	1.5%	0.8%
Senegal	22.9%	37.3%	16.1%	23.8%
Sierra Leone	51.8%	42.6%	4.6%	1.0%
South Africa	51.6%	38.4%	6.1%	3.8%
Sudan	35.6%	33.7%	7.7%	23.0%
Swaziland	24.4%	39.8%	10.1%	25.8%
Tanzania	25.3%	58.1%	12.4%	4.2%
Togo	33.3%	37.5%	6.9%	22.3%
Tunisia	23.8%	37.2%	10.8%	28.2%
Uganda	30.5%	58.6%	7.1%	3.8%
Zambia	27.9%	56.7%	11.3%	4.1%
Zimbabwe	41.5%	49.5%	5.3%	3.8%
Average	30.4%	45.3%	11.9%	12.4%

The Police				
Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	13.8%	50.0%	27.2%	9.0%
Benin	45.1%	41.2%	6.5%	7.2%
Botswana	29.7%	51.4%	8.6%	10.2%
Burkina Faso	32.1%	33.4%	21.0%	13.5%
Burundi	53.0%	28.8%	11.9%	6.3%
Cameroon	57.1%	30.4%	1.7%	10.8%
Cape Verde	17.0%	42.1%	13.8%	27.1%
Cote d'Ivoire	37.5%	48.9%	7.1%	6.5%
Egypt	44.4%	42.7%	5.2%	7.8%
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>			
Ghana	55.2%	39.1%	3.5%	2.2%
Guinea	34.6%	40.1%	18.3%	7.0%
Kenya	69.4%	23.2%	2.3%	5.1%
Lesotho	34.8%	35.6%	10.7%	18.9%
Liberia	55.2%	33.5%	6.0%	5.3%

Madagascar	32.9%	32.9%	10.9%	23.3%
Malawi	38.3%	37.1%	12.9%	11.7%
Mali	45.8%	35.6%	13.2%	5.3%
Mauritius	17.6%	71.3%	6.6%	4.5%
Morocco	36.7%	53.0%	2.3%	8.1%
Mozambique	36.9%	36.1%	12.3%	14.7%
Namibia	41.9%	41.9%	14.2%	1.9%
Niger	33.0%	44.3%	11.1%	11.7%
Nigeria	77.6%	20.2%	1.7%	0.6%
Senegal	24.9%	36.1%	19.0%	20.0%
Sierra Leone	69.2%	24.8%	4.8%	1.3%
South Africa	52.7%	41.0%	4.5%	1.8%
Sudan	33.8%	36.9%	9.8%	19.5%
Swaziland	38.3%	38.0%	10.1%	13.7%
Tanzania	56.1%	35.8%	5.3%	2.8%
Togo	42.5%	32.7%	7.6%	17.1%
Tunisia	24.6%	37.3%	12.9%	25.1%
Uganda	62.2%	33.5%	1.9%	2.3%
Zambia	46.4%	43.8%	6.4%	3.4%
Zimbabwe	62.3%	32.2%	3.4%	2.2%

Tax Officials				
Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	27.2%	49.7%	12.7%	10.5%
Benin	53.5%	31.8%	5.1%	9.7%
Botswana	12.5%	41.6%	13.6%	32.4%
Burkina Faso	32.8%	28.9%	16.2%	22.1%
Burundi	45.6%	31.1%	12.5%	10.8%
Cameroon	58.8%	26.6%	2.0%	12.6%
Cape Verde	10.8%	38.4%	14.6%	36.2%
Cote d'Ivoire	30.5%	51.3%	6.3%	12.0%
Egypt	37.8%	42.5%	5.4%	14.3%
Ethiopia			<i>forthcoming</i>	
Ghana	40.8%	50.0%	4.9%	4.3%
Guinea	35.9%	38.2%	16.2%	9.8%
Kenya	39.8%	43.1%	4.5%	12.7%
Lesotho	19.0%	27.1%	11.7%	42.2%
Liberia	48.2%	37.3%	5.4%	9.0%
Madagascar	24.3%	24.1%	10.6%	41.0%
Malawi	27.0%	39.6%	12.8%	20.6%

Mali	44.5%	33.3%	15.8%	6.4%
Mauritius	9.1%	56.6%	18.2%	16.2%
Morocco	33.3%	48.6%	2.3%	15.8%
Mozambique	30.5%	34.2%	11.3%	24.0%
Namibia	28.2%	41.3%	18.8%	11.8%
Niger	25.7%	45.8%	12.3%	16.3%
Nigeria	58.5%	36.9%	1.8%	2.9%
Senegal	20.3%	35.0%	16.3%	28.4%
Sierra Leone	57.4%	33.6%	5.5%	3.5%
South Africa	23.2%	40.8%	17.8%	18.3%
Sudan	39.3%	32.7%	8.3%	19.7%
Swaziland	24.4%	37.8%	13.2%	24.6%
Tanzania	38.0%	47.6%	7.8%	6.7%
Togo	48.0%	27.6%	4.6%	19.8%
Tunisia	19.0%	39.3%	11.6%	30.1%
Uganda	44.8%	44.9%	3.4%	6.8%
Zambia	22.9%	53.4%	9.5%	14.2%
Zimbabwe	45.8%	39.2%	3.5%	11.5%
Average	34.0%	39.1%	9.9%	17.0%

Judges and magistrates				
Country	Most/All of Them	Some of Them	None of Them	Don't Know
Algeria	16.4%	61.6%	11.5%	10.5%
Benin	45.6%	37.4%	11.8%	5.2%
Botswana	11.6%	38.4%	22.4%	27.6%
Burkina Faso	24.0%	32.0%	22.5%	21.5%
Burundi	47.9%	33.8%	12.0%	6.3%
Cameroon	47.2%	37.5%	2.8%	12.5%
Cape Verde	7.8%	31.6%	21.5%	39.2%
Cote d'Ivoire	26.7%	56.3%	8.3%	8.7%
Egypt	18.2%	41.7%	28.4%	11.7%
Ethiopia			<i>forthcoming</i>	
Ghana	33.5%	56.2%	5.6%	4.8%
Guinea	34.7%	39.6%	17.1%	8.7%
Kenya	27.8%	54.5%	7.2%	10.4%
Lesotho	18.6%	33.0%	17.4%	31.0%
Liberia	42.6%	42.9%	6.7%	7.9%
Madagascar	29.4%	26.7%	11.9%	31.9%
Malawi	18.0%	41.2%	21.3%	19.6%
Mali	49.8%	31.8%	12.3%	6.3%
Mauritius	6.6%	39.8%	35.6%	18.0%

Morocco	34.6%	51.5%	2.4%	11.4%
Mozambique	15.4%	40.7%	18.2%	25.7%
Namibia	20.5%	36.7%	31.4%	11.4%
Niger	21.5%	49.4%	14.7%	14.4%
Nigeria	38.2%	54.7%	5.8%	1.3%
Senegal	21.7%	35.8%	16.7%	25.8%
Sierra Leone	50.0%	39.8%	6.1%	4.2%
South Africa	27.2%	46.2%	16.6%	10.1%
Sudan	16.0%	35.7%	24.9%	23.4%
Swaziland	15.9%	37.9%	20.3%	25.9%
Tanzania	31.8%	51.2%	11.5%	5.6%
Togo	44.6%	31.9%	5.3%	18.2%
Tunisia	13.4%	40.6%	15.9%	30.1%
Uganda	29.2%	56.8%	6.3%	7.7%
Zambia	21.5%	56.0%	12.3%	10.2%
Zimbabwe	25.6%	56.5%	8.7%	9.3%
Average	27.4%	42.9%	14.5%	15.2%

Perception of Corruption Index Over Time

Country	2002	2005	2008	2012
Botswana	1.62	1.46	1.26	1.46
Cape Verde	1.52	1.73	1.58	1.42
Ghana	1.60	1.74	1.68	1.84
Kenya	1.58	1.90	2.07	2.08
Lesotho	1.54	1.36	1.40	1.63
Malawi	2.00	1.63	1.65	1.56
Mali	2.16	1.93	2.09	2.14
Mozambique	1.68	1.37	1.55	1.54
Namibia	1.40	1.59	1.57	1.44
Nigeria	2.29	2.38	2.22	2.22
Senegal	1.69	1.66	1.85	1.55
South Africa	1.49	1.68	1.72	1.88
Tanzania	1.68	1.58	1.51	1.60
Uganda	2.05	1.92	2.14	1.92
Zambia	1.70	1.94	1.86	1.56
Zimbabwe	1.74	1.96	1.95	1.94

Average	1.74	1.74	1.76	1.74
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Percent who have paid a bribe at least once in the past year to receive a public benefit

	Percent who paid a bribe for a document of permit	Percent who paid a bribe to get water or sanitation services	Percent who paid a bribe at a local health clinic or hospital	Percent who paid a bribe to avoid a problem with the police	Percent who paid a bribe to get a place in a primary school
Algeria	13%	6%	7%	7%	7%
Benin	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Botswana	12%	3%	7%	10%	9%
Burkina Faso	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%
Burundi	11%	8%	8%	11%	6%
Cameroon	38%	17%	28%	31%	17%
Cape Verde	15%	3%	3%	5%	1%
Cote d'Ivoire	23%	15%	32%	27%	26%
Egypt	14%	3%	13%	6%	8%
Ethiopia	<i>forthcoming</i>				
Ghana	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%
Guinea	9%	3%	6%	8%	4%
Kenya	22%	15%	22%	16%	20%
Lesotho	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Liberia	18%	11%	14%	19%	9%
Madagascar	19%	7%	9%	4%	4%
Malawi	7%	7%	9%	7%	7%
Mali	17%	10%	26%	13%	9%
Mauritius	20%	17%	31%	22%	18%
Morocco	10%	4%	6%	8%	8%
Mozambique	22%	8%	11%	24%	9%
Namibia	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%
Niger	34%	24%	40%	36%	34%
Nigeria	10%	4%	19%	13%	4%
Senegal	19%	5%	12%	15%	11%
Sierra Leone	15%	5%	7%	14%	8%
South Africa	26%	15%	25%	26%	17%
Sudan	20%	8%	17%	17%	14%
Swaziland	19%	16%	41%	20%	29%
Tanzania	12%	2%	2%	8%	4%

Togo	9%	5%	6%	9%	1%
Tunisia	27%	16%	35%	18%	22%
Uganda	44%	20%	46%	36%	14%
Zambia	14%	11%	11%	17%	11%
Zimbabwe	9%	4%	5%	10%	2%
Average	16%	8%	15%	14%	10%

Percent who pay bribe for document or permit over time

Country	2002	2005	2008	2012
Botswana	3%	2%	1%	2%
Cape Verde	5%	5%	10%	3%
Ghana	13%	15%	11%	11%
Kenya	29%	25%	28%	38%
Lesotho	8%	7%	10%	15%
Malawi	2%	3%	7%	4%
Mali	13%	10%	13%	9%
Mozambique	17%	19%	21%	22%
Namibia	5%	12%	7%	3%
Nigeria	25%	20%	21%	18%
Senegal	24%	18%	20%	19%
South Africa	6%	7%	9%	7%
Tanzania	12%	6%	9%	17%
Uganda	13%	16%	25%	20%
Zambia	12%	14%	13%	10%
Zimbabwe	15%	17%	23%	22%
Average	13%	12%	14%	14%

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LET THE PEOPLE HAVE A SAY

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