



# After more than a decade of fighting corruption, how much progress?

Findings from the Afrobarometer Round 6 Survey in Tanzania

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# Context



- Corruption has been at the forefront of the accountability agenda in Tanzania in recent years.
- Various government agencies/units have been established to fight corruption and abuse of public office:
  - Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB),
  - Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA),
  - Ethics Secretariat,
  - Parliamentary accountability committees,
  - Ministry of good governance & good governance coordination unit.
- Grand corruption incidents, mainly in public procurement.
  - Tegeta ESCROW account pilferage a major story in 2014.
- More than a decade of Afrobarometer surveys on perceptions on corruption: How much change has Tanzania achieved? In which direction?

# What is Afrobarometer?

- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, to cover 36 African countries in Round 6(2014-2015).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policy making by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National Partners in each country conduct the survey. In Tanzania, Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by REPOA.



# Where Afrobarometer works





# Methodology

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
  - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
  - ❑ Sample is distributed across regions and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
  - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal and known* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews In the language of the respondent's choice.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Tanzania of 2,386 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Tanzania was conducted between 26<sup>th</sup> August and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2014.



# Survey demographics

Gender	%
Male	50
Female	50
Location	
Urban	34
Rural	66
Mainland	97
Zanzibar	3
Education	
No formal education	11
Primary	61
Secondary	22
Post-secondary	6

Age	%
18-25	20
26-35	30
36-45	23
46-55	14
56-65	7
Over 65	5
Don't know	1

# At a glance

- Tanzanians perceive that the level of corruption has increased in the past year (between 2013 and 2014).
- Extent of corruption is perceived to be the highest among police, tax officials, and judges and magistrates.
- Citizens' rating of the government's handling of the fight against corruption has improved slightly since 2012 but is significantly more negative than a decade ago.
- Most respondents say ordinary citizens can help fight corruption. But very few are willing to report incidents of corruption.
- Most Tanzanians say the news media is effective in revealing corruption and mistakes in the government and should continue to do so.



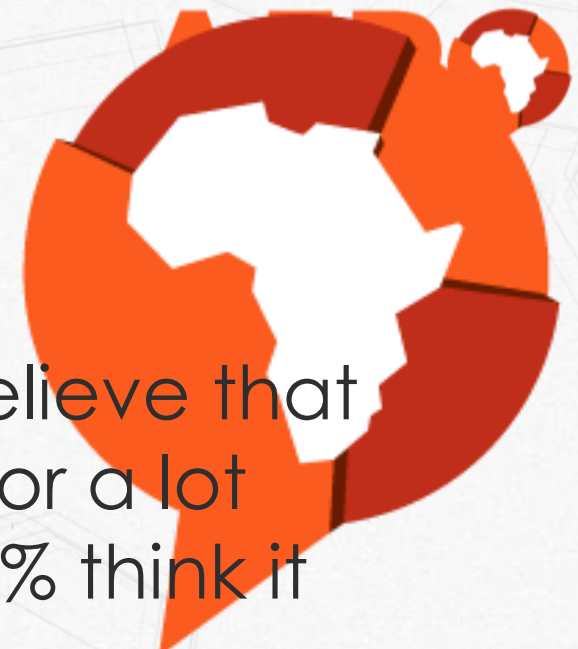


# Level of corruption

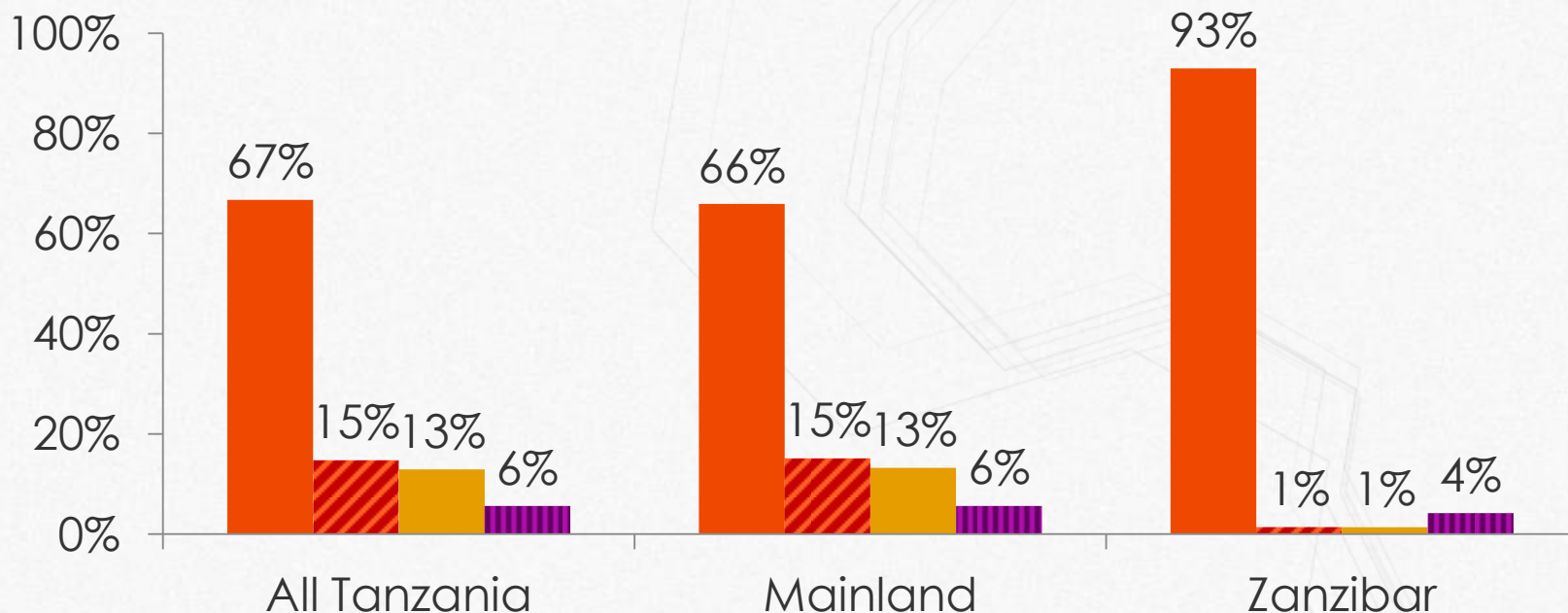


# Key findings

- Two-thirds (67%) of Tanzanians believe that corruption increased somewhat or a lot between 2013 and 2014. Only 13% think it decreased.
- The view that corruption increased is more common among urban dwellers, men, the educated, and people in Zanzibar islands.



# Perceived change in level of corruption



■ Increased somewhat/a lot  
■ Decreased somewhat/a lot

■ Stayed the same  
■ Don't know

**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?*

## Perceived changes in the level of corruption, by residence location and gender

	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
<b>Increased somewhat/a lot</b>	72%	64%	70%	63%	67%
<b>Stayed the same</b>	15%	15%	13%	16%	15%
<b>Decreased somewhat/a lot</b>	9%	15%	13%	13%	13%
<b>Don't know</b>	4%	6%	3%	8%	6%

**Respondents were asked:** In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased or stayed the same?

## Perceived changes in the level of corruption, by education level

	No formal education	Primary	Secondary	Post-secondary	Total
<b>Increased somewhat/a lot</b>	65%	65%	72%	77%	67%
<b>Stayed the same</b>	13%	16%	12%	13%	15%
<b>Decreased somewhat/a lot</b>	20%	14%	13%	8%	13%
<b>Don't know</b>	13%	6%	3%	2%	6%

**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased or stayed the same?*





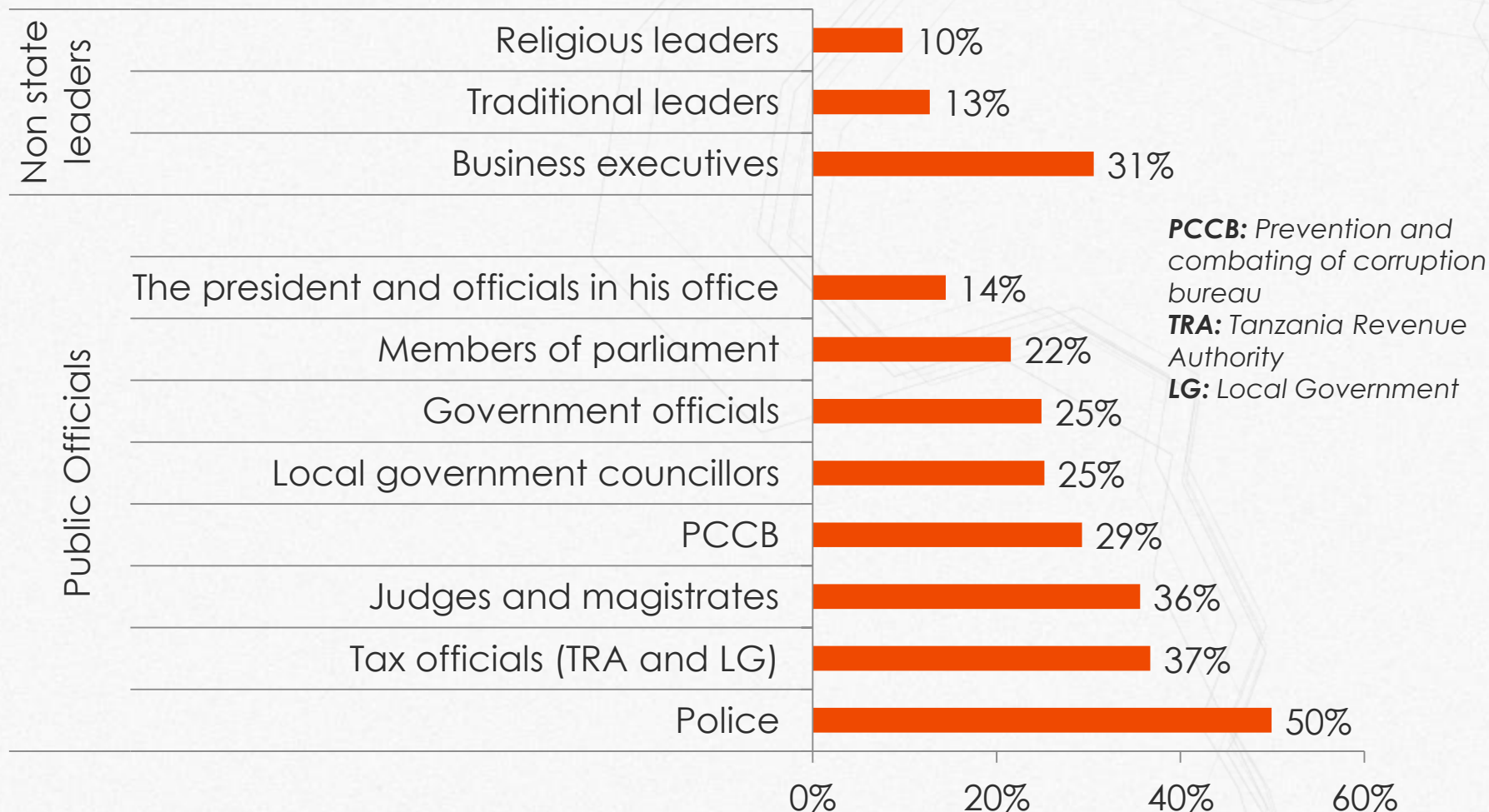
# Perceived extent of corruption in various institutions

# Key findings

- The police, tax officials, and judges and magistrates are perceived to be especially corrupt.
- Religious leaders, traditional leaders, and the president's office are seen as least prone to corruption.



# Highest and lowest levels of perceived corruption



**Respondents 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? (% saying "most of them" or "all of them")



# Looking back: More than a decade in the fight against corruption

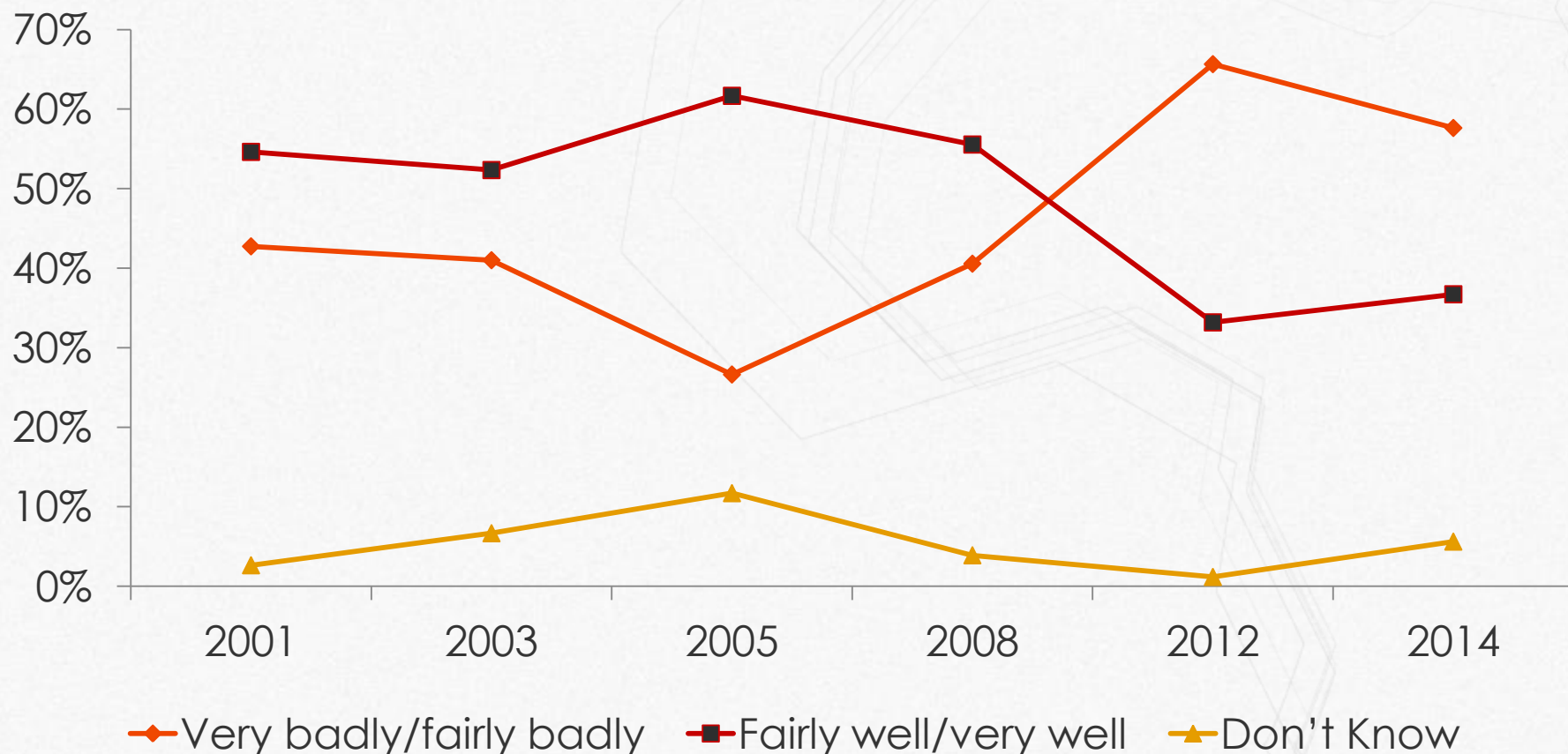


# Key findings

- Public rating of the government's handling of the fight against corruption has improved somewhat since 2012 – but is still much lower than a decade ago.
  - 58% say the government is handling the fight against corruption “fairly badly” or “very badly.”
- Perceptions of corruption among civil servants and the police have decreased somewhat since 2012. But across the board, perceptions of corruption among public institutions/officials have increased over the past decade.



# Government's handling of corruption, 2001-2014



**Respondents 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?

\*Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

# Trends in perceived corruption among public officials

	2003	2005	2008	2012	2014	Change (% points)	
						2012-2014	2003-2014
President and officials in his office	10%	5%	12%	13%	14%	1	5
Members of Parliament	17%	8%	12%	19%	22%	2	5
Government officials	23%	10%	18%	31%	25%	-6	2
Local government councilors	17%	10%	13%	25%	25%	0	8
Police	44%	34%	37%	56%	50%	-6	6
Tax officials (TRA and local government)	34%	20%	28%	38%	37%	-1	3
Judges and magistrates	28%	25%	24%	32%	36%	4	8
PCCB officials	..	..	..	28%	29%	2	..

(-)/(+): decline/increase in perceived extent of corruption in the institution

.. Not data

**Respondents 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? (% who said "most of them" or "all of them")

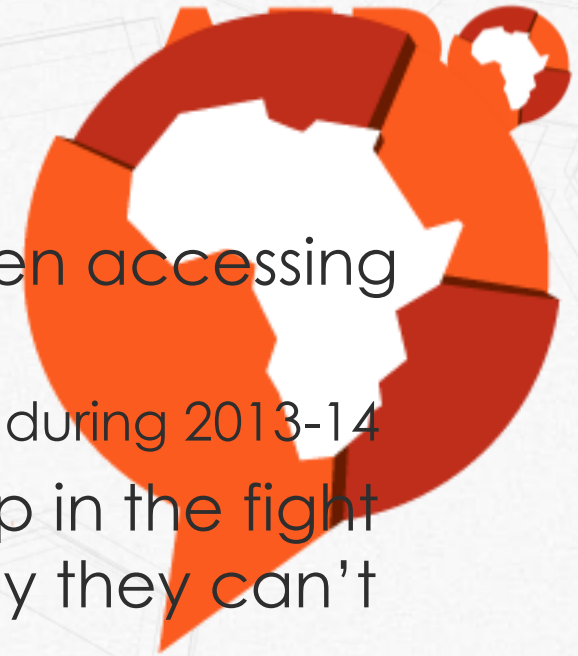


# It takes two to tango: Citizens in the fight against corruption

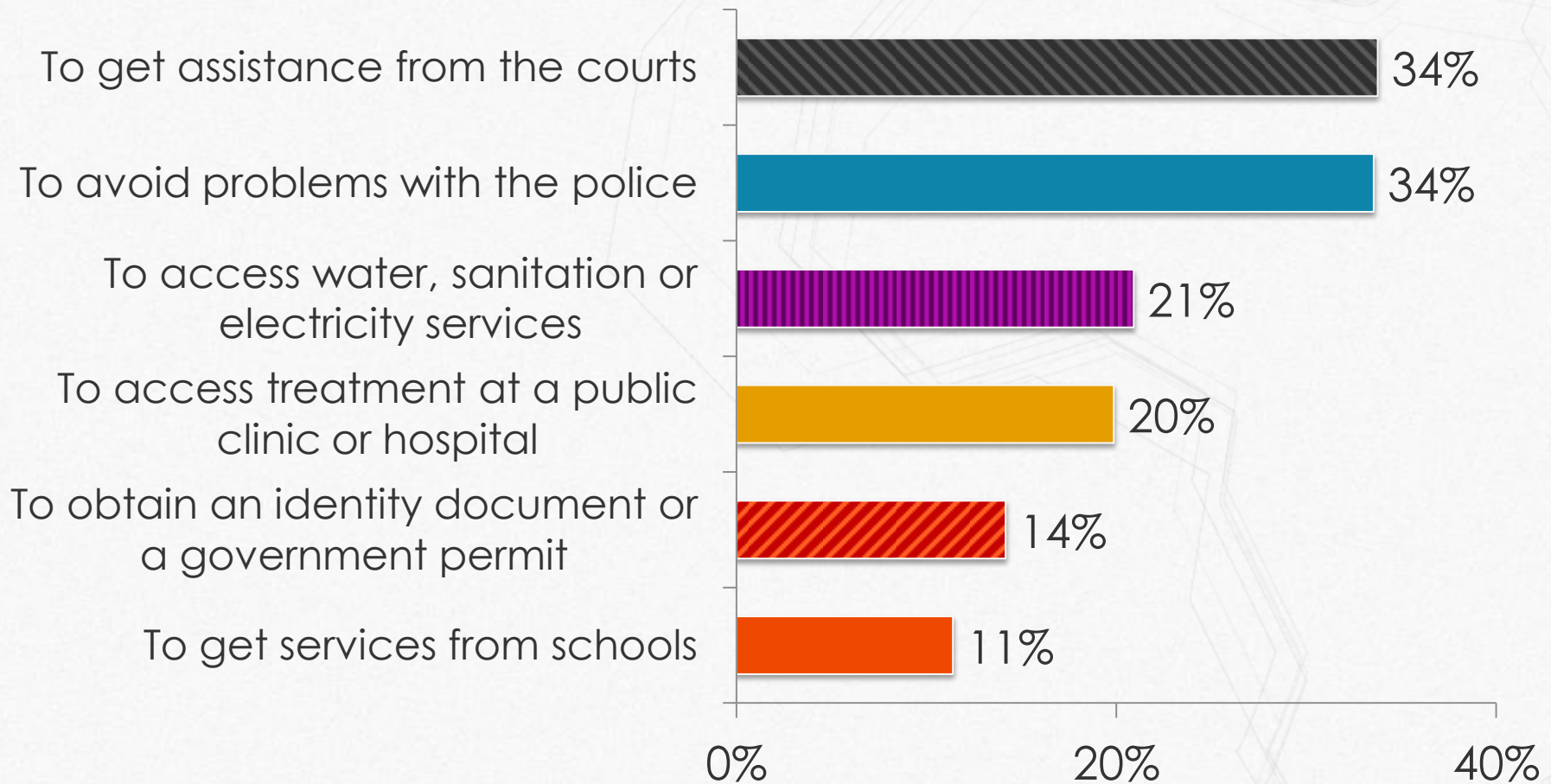


# Key findings

- Corruption is a lot more pervasive when accessing police and court services.
  - One out of 3 clients report paying a bribe during 2013-14
- 53% say that ordinary people can help in the fight against corruption. One third (33%) say they can't make a difference.
- The most effective ways for citizens to fight corruption are refusing to pay bribes (cited by 39% of respondents) and reporting corruption (20% of respondents).
- But eight out of 10 persons (82%) who paid a bribe say they did not report it to the authorities.

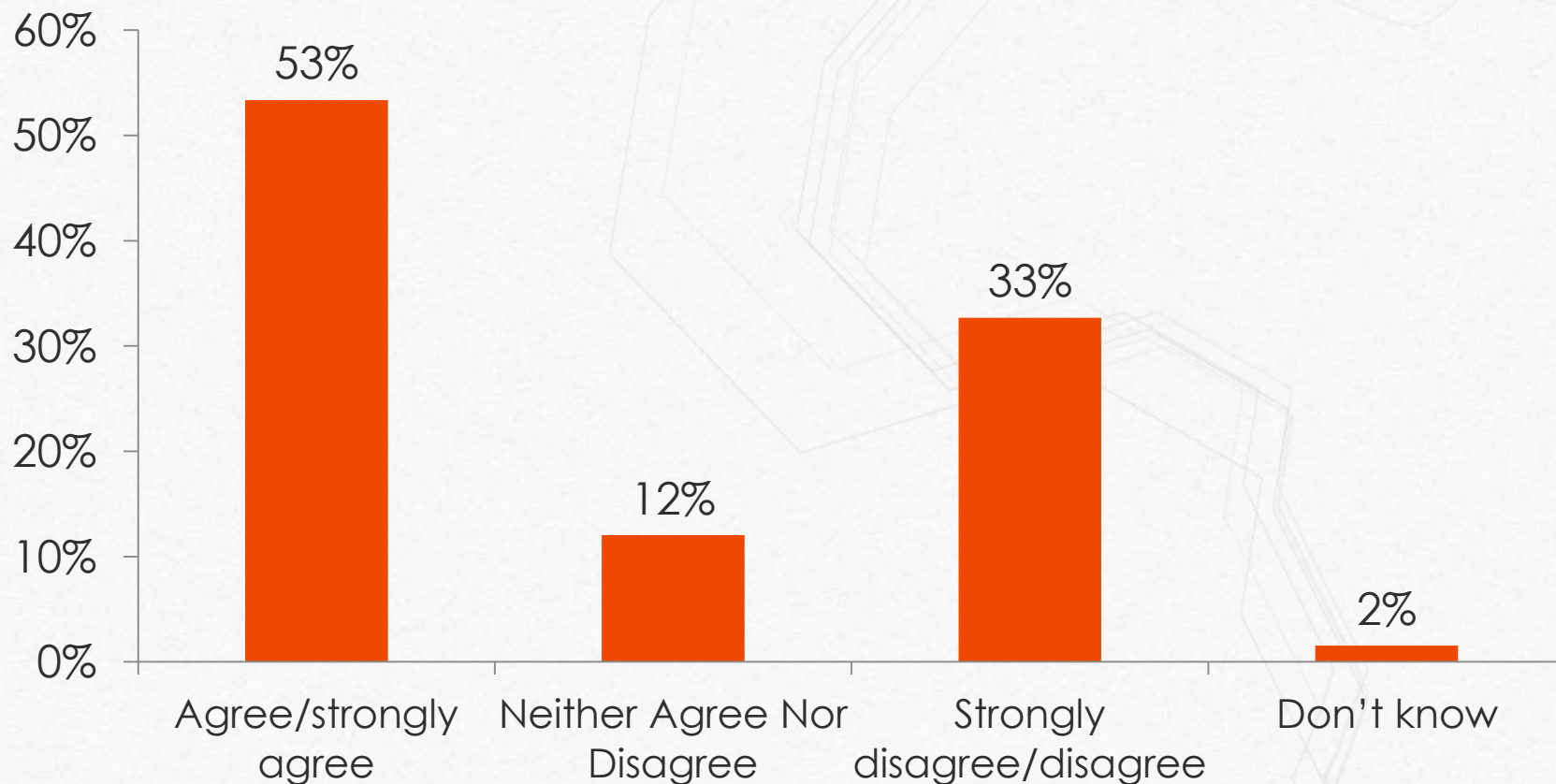


## Proportion who paid a bribe to obtain a service



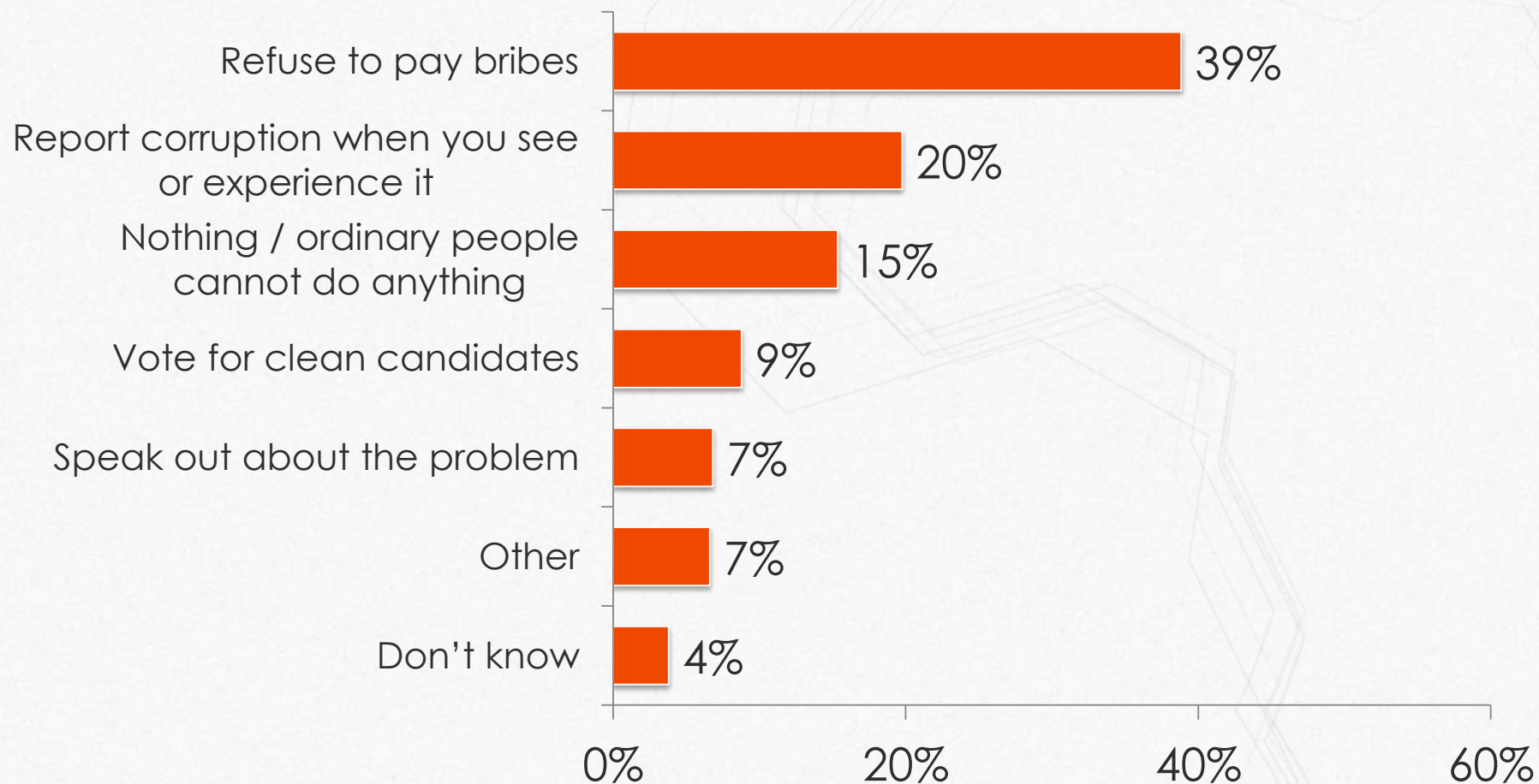
**Respondents were asked:** *In the past 12 months, have you had contact with [service provider]? If yes, how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favor for [officials of the service-providing institution] in order to get the service you needed? (% who said they paid a bribe "once or twice," "a few times," or "often")*

# Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption



**Respondents were asked:** *Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.*

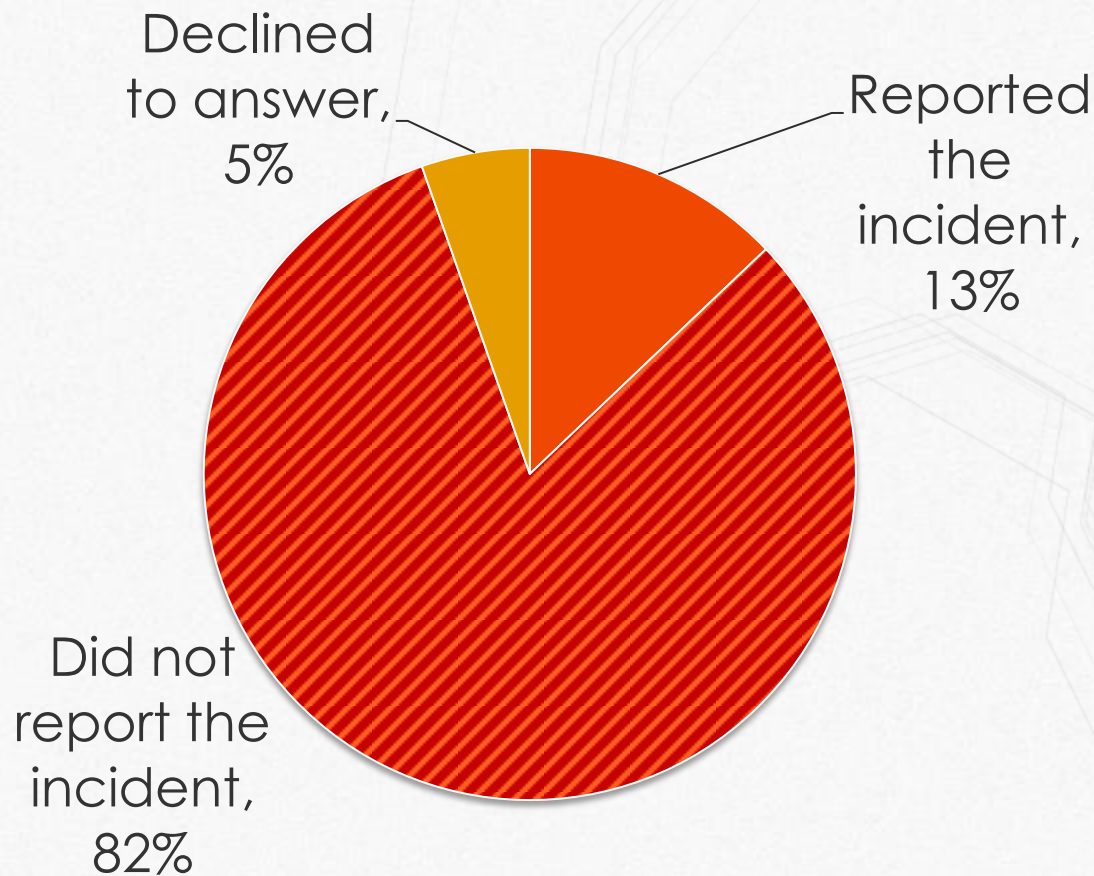
# How can citizens help fight corruption?



**Respondents were asked:** *What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do to help combat corruption in this country?*



## But very few will report corruption incidents...



**Respondents were asked:** *If you ever paid a bribe for any of the services discussed above, did you report any of the incidents you mentioned to a government official or someone in authority?*

# Why people don't report corruption:



**Respondents were asked:** *Some people say that many incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs?*

[WWW.AFRICABAROMETER.ORG](http://WWW.AFRICABAROMETER.ORG)

# Other reasons why people don't report corruption



- The environment makes it hard to put together evidence. The accused may easily deny the allegations. Corruption is secretive.
- Authorities who fight corruption are far from people. The opportunity cost of reporting corruption is high.
- People believe that without giving a bribe, they may not get the kind of assistance/services they need.
- Because there is help involved when a bribe is given or taken; you cannot report someone who has helped you.
- People feel they will not get help next time, so they have to give and receive bribes.
- People lack education about corruption.

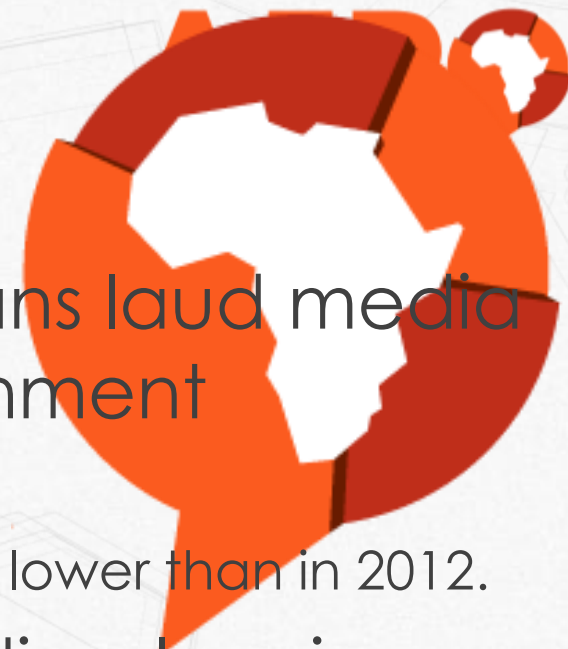


# Media as a partner(s) in the fight against corruption

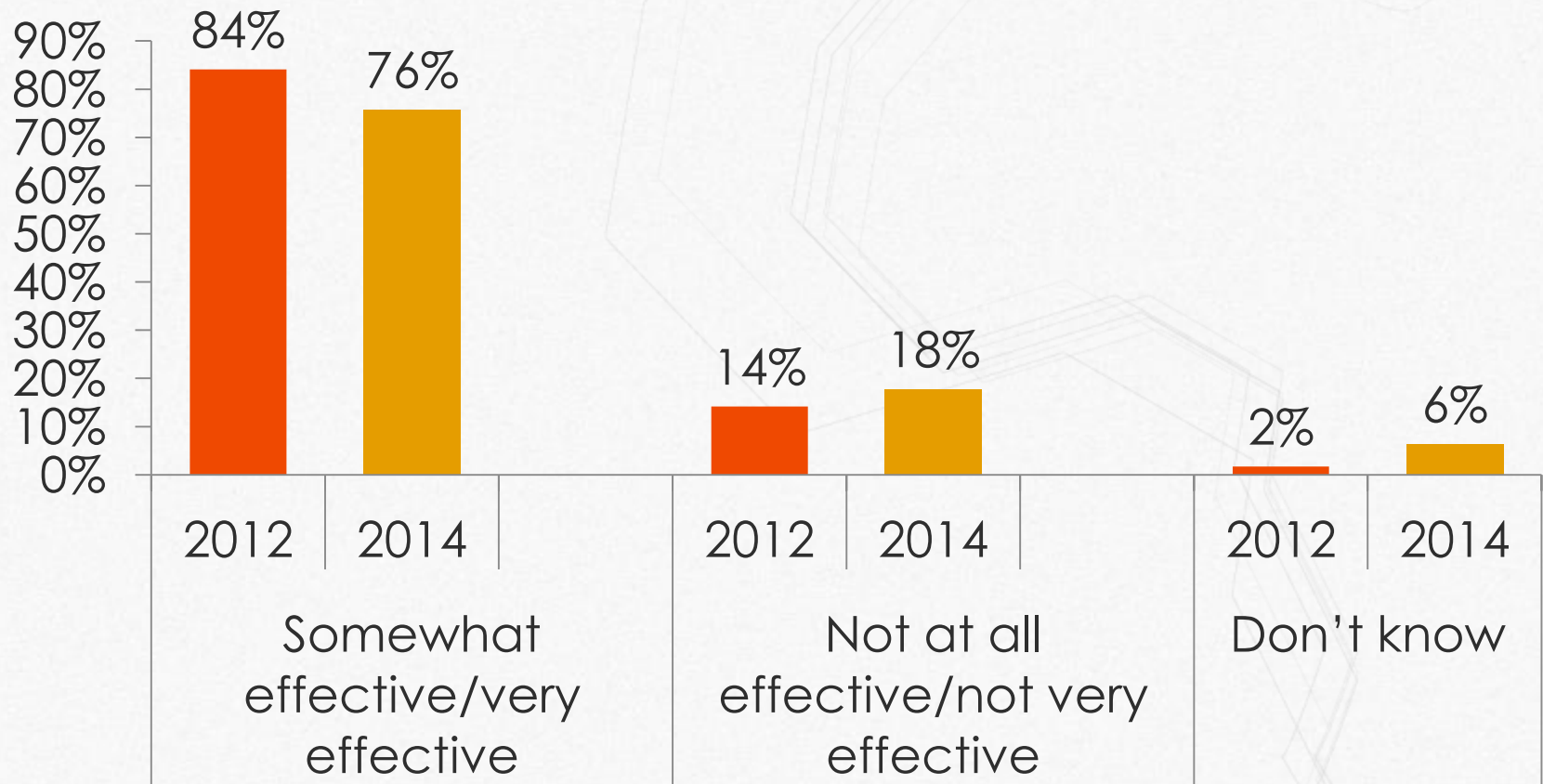


# Key findings

- Three-quarters (76%) of Tanzanians laud media effectiveness in exposing government corruption and mistakes
  - This is however some 8 percentage points lower than in 2012.
- Tanzanians support the role media plays in exposing mistakes and corruption in the government.
  - 65% say the media should continue to scrutinize the government.
  - This is however 15 percentage points lower than in 2012.

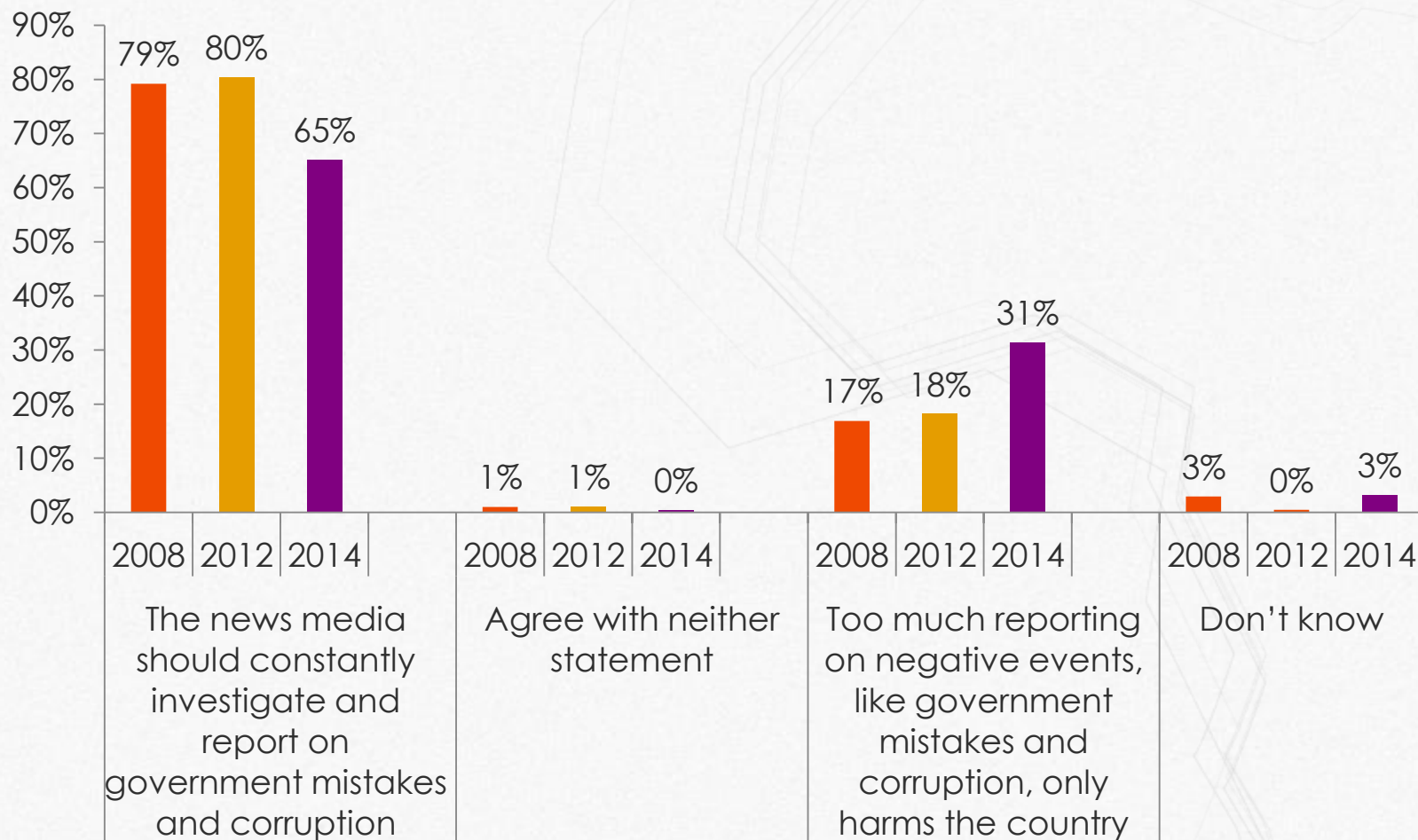


# Media effectiveness in exposing corruption



**Respondents were asked:** *In this country, how effective is the news media in revealing government mistakes and corruption?*

# Support for media 'watchdog' role




Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your views?



# Conclusions



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- Majority of Tanzanians believe corruption has increased in the past year (i.e. between 2013 and 2014).
  - Public rating of the government's handling of the fight against corruption has improved slightly since 2012 but is still mostly negative – much more so than a decade ago.
  - Overall, the fight against corruption in government institutions seems to be stagnating at best.
  - The most effective ways for citizens to fight corruption are to refuse to pay bribes and report the incidents. But few citizens report corruption to the authorities.
    - Fear, ignorance and feeling that it is a waste of time are main reasons for not reporting.
  - Most Tanzanians say the news media is effective in revealing corruption and mistakes in the government and should continue to do so. But that majority has decreased since 2012.

**Thank you**  
*Shukran*