



Citizens' perceptions of corruption

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 7 survey in Tanzania

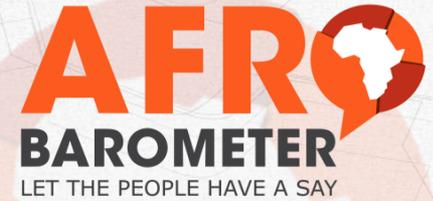


At a glance

- **Level of corruption:** Seven in 10 Tanzanians say the level of corruption has decreased “somewhat” or “a lot” over the past year.
- **Corruption in key public institutions:** has declined for all public institutions measured in 2014 and 2017.
- **Reporting corruption:** is still a challenge, with many citizens fearing retribution.
- **Trust in government institutions:** has declined for some institutions despite decrease in perceived corruption.

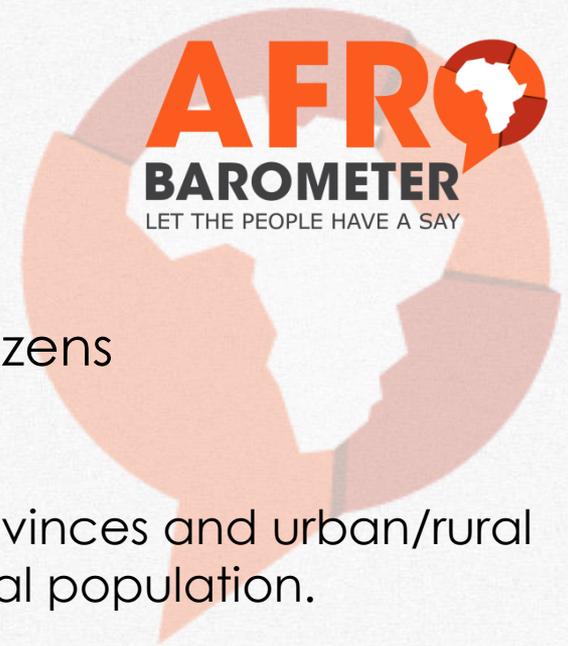


What is Afrobarometer?



- A pan-African, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 African countries in 1999, expanded to 36 countries in Round 6 (2014/2015). Round 7 surveys are being conducted in 2016/2017.
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- A national partner in each country conducts the survey. In Tanzania, Afrobarometer Round 7 survey was conducted by REPOA.

Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across regions/states/provinces and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* 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 2,400 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 7 in Tanzania was conducted between 30 April and 17 June, 2017.

Survey demographics

Gender		%
	Men	50
	Women	50
Residence		
	Urban	33
	Rural	67
Education		
	No formal education	12
	Primary	63
	Secondary	19
	Post-secondary	5
Religion		
	Christian	61
	Muslim	30
	Other	10



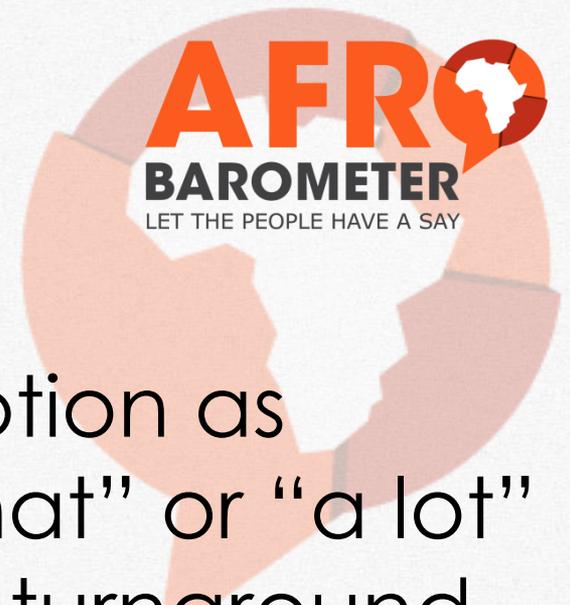
Findings





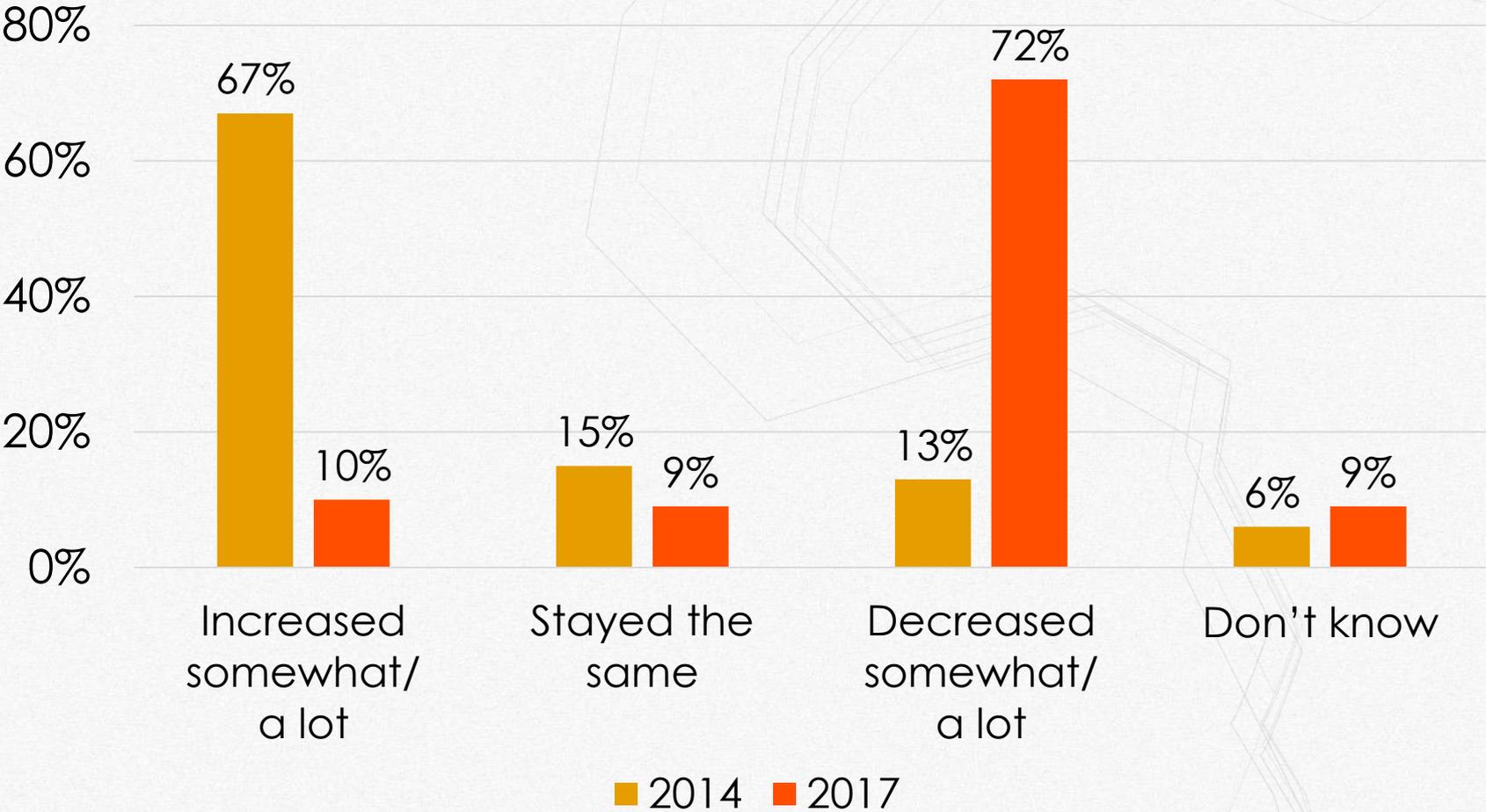
Steep decline in levels of perceived corruption

Key findings



- Most Tanzanians view corruption as having decreased “somewhat” or “a lot” over the past year – a sharp turnaround from perceptions in 2014.
- Citizens overwhelmingly approve of the government’s anti-corruption efforts.

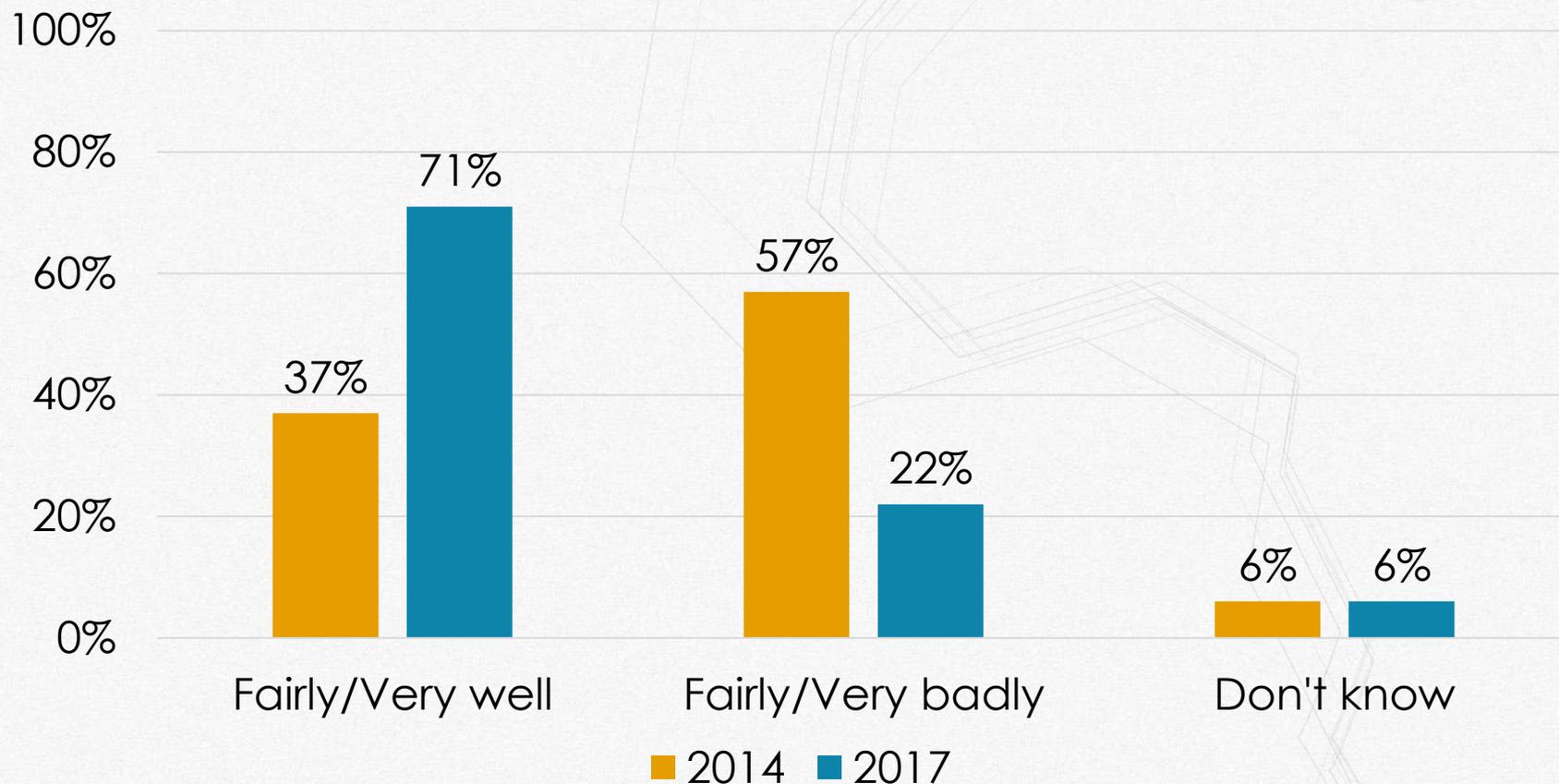
Level of corruption in the country | Tanzania | 2017



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

Government performance in fighting corruption

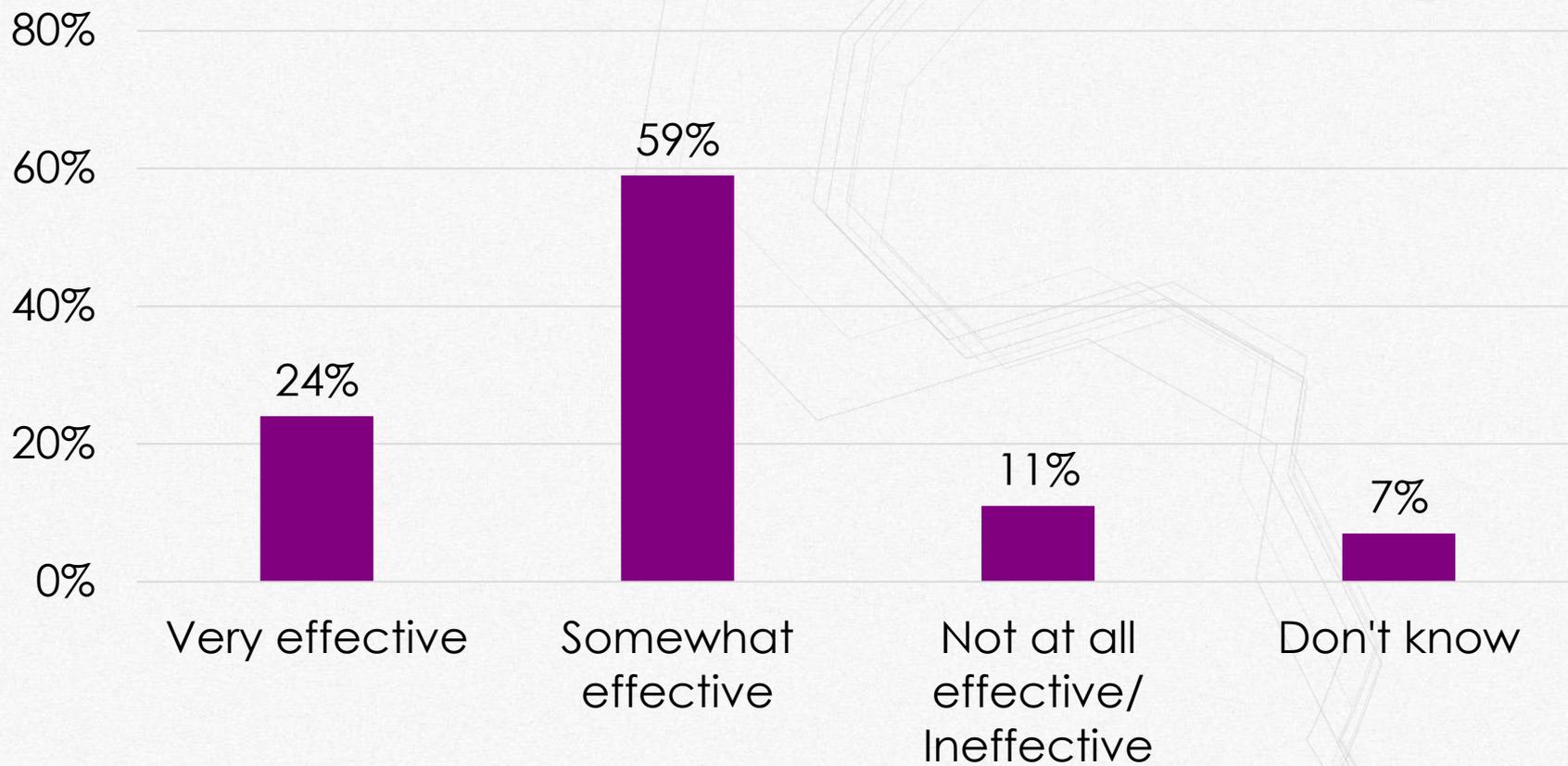
| Tanzania | 2017



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?

Effectiveness of anti-corruption agency

| Tanzania | 2017



Respondents were asked: How effective do you think the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau or PCCB has been in reducing corruption in Tanzania, or haven't you heard enough to say? (Note: Figure shows only responses of those who say they have heard of the PCCB.)

Declining corruption in key public institutions



Key findings



- Double-digit decline in perceptions of corruption in eight key public institutions
- No noticeable increases in levels of public trust despite improving anti-corruption measures
- Corruption in public institutions remains high, driven by wealth and opportunity.

Changes in citizens' perceptions of corruption in government institutions | Tanzania | 2017

	Most/All are corrupt		Change 2014-2017 (percentage points)
	2014	2017	
Tanzania Revenue Authority	37%	14%	-23
Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB)	29%	11%	-18
Local government councillors	25%	10%	-15
Police	50%	36%	-14
Judges and magistrates	35%	21%	-14
Government officials	25%	12%	-13
Members of Parliament	21%	8%	-13
Office of the president	14%	4%	-10

Respondents were asked: How many of the following do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? (% who say "most of them" or "all of them")

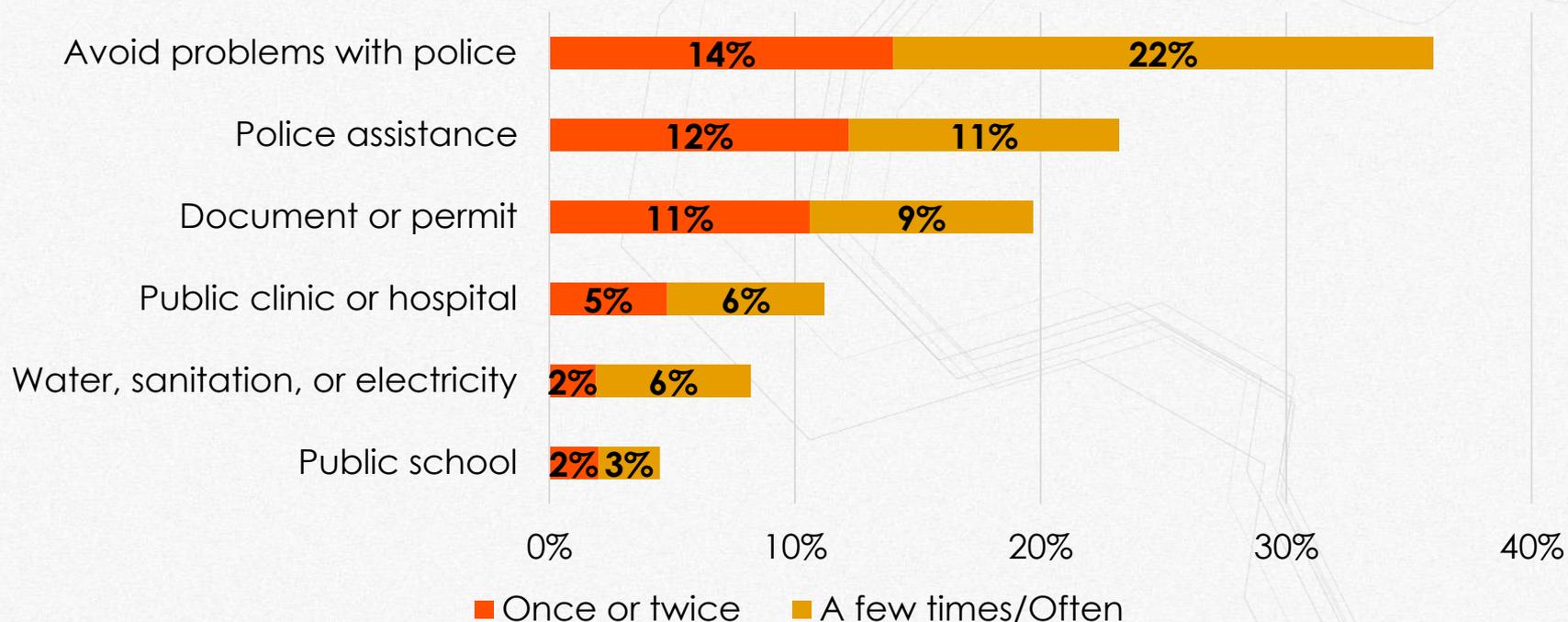
Changes in popular trust in government institutions | Tanzania | 2017

	Trust somewhat/a lot		Change 2014-2017 (percentage points)
	2014	2017	
Parliament	72%	76%	+4
Police	61%	62%	+1
Courts of law	69%	66%	-3
Office of the president	80%	73%	-7
Local government council	72%	64%	-8
Tanzania Revenue Authority	60%	48%	-12
PCCB	58%	46%	-12

Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? (% who say "somewhat" or "a lot")

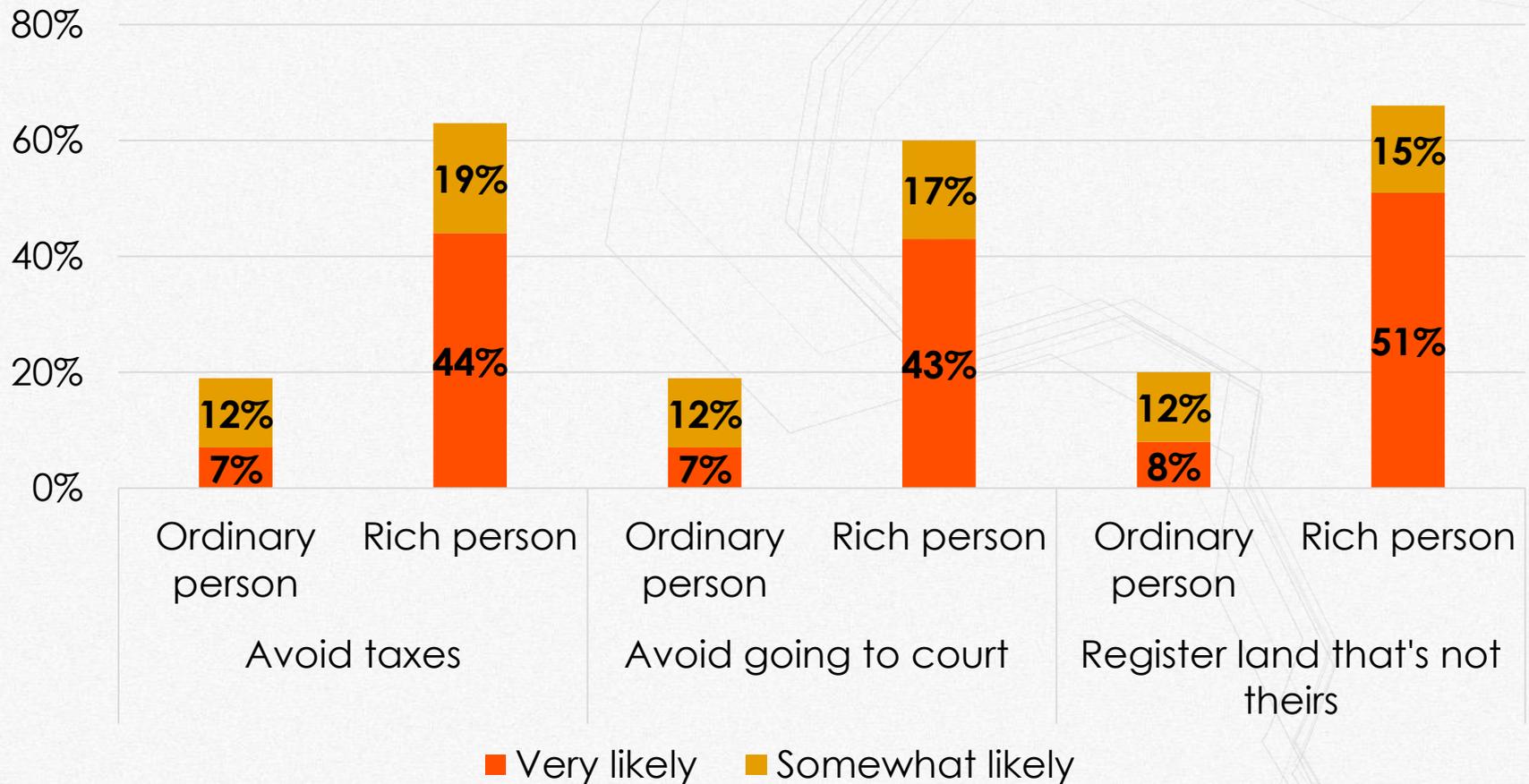
Frequency of paying bribes to obtain public services

| Tanzania | 2017



Respondents who had dealt with certain state agencies during the previous year were asked:
And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for: A teacher or school official in order to get the services you needed from the schools? A health worker or clinic or hospital staff in order to get the medical care you needed? A government official in order to get the document you needed? A government official in order to get the (water, sanitation, or electricity) services you needed? A police officer to get the assistance you needed? A police officer in order to avoid a problem [like at checkpoints, during identity checks or traffic stops, or during an investigation]?

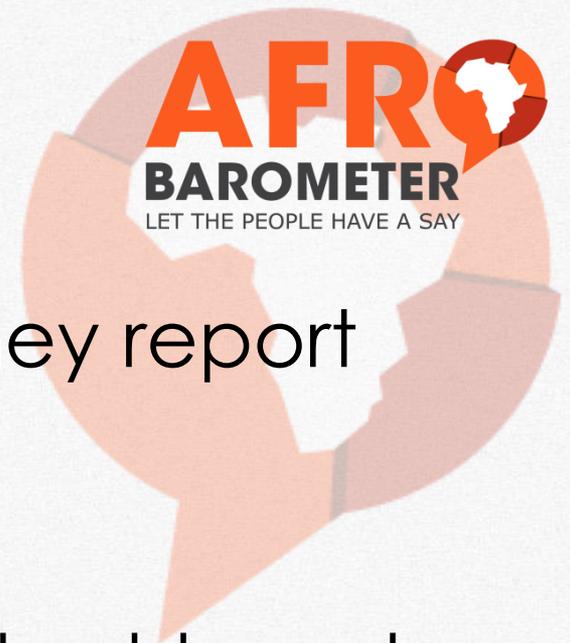
Likelihood of corruption in key dealings with public institutions – rich vs. ordinary person | Tanzania | 2017



Respondents were asked: In this country, how likely do you think it is that [a rich person/an ordinary person] could pay a bribe or use personal connections to get away with: Avoiding paying taxes they owe to government? Avoiding going to court? Registering land that does not belong to them? (% who say "somewhat likely" or "very likely")

War on corruption undermined by widespread fear

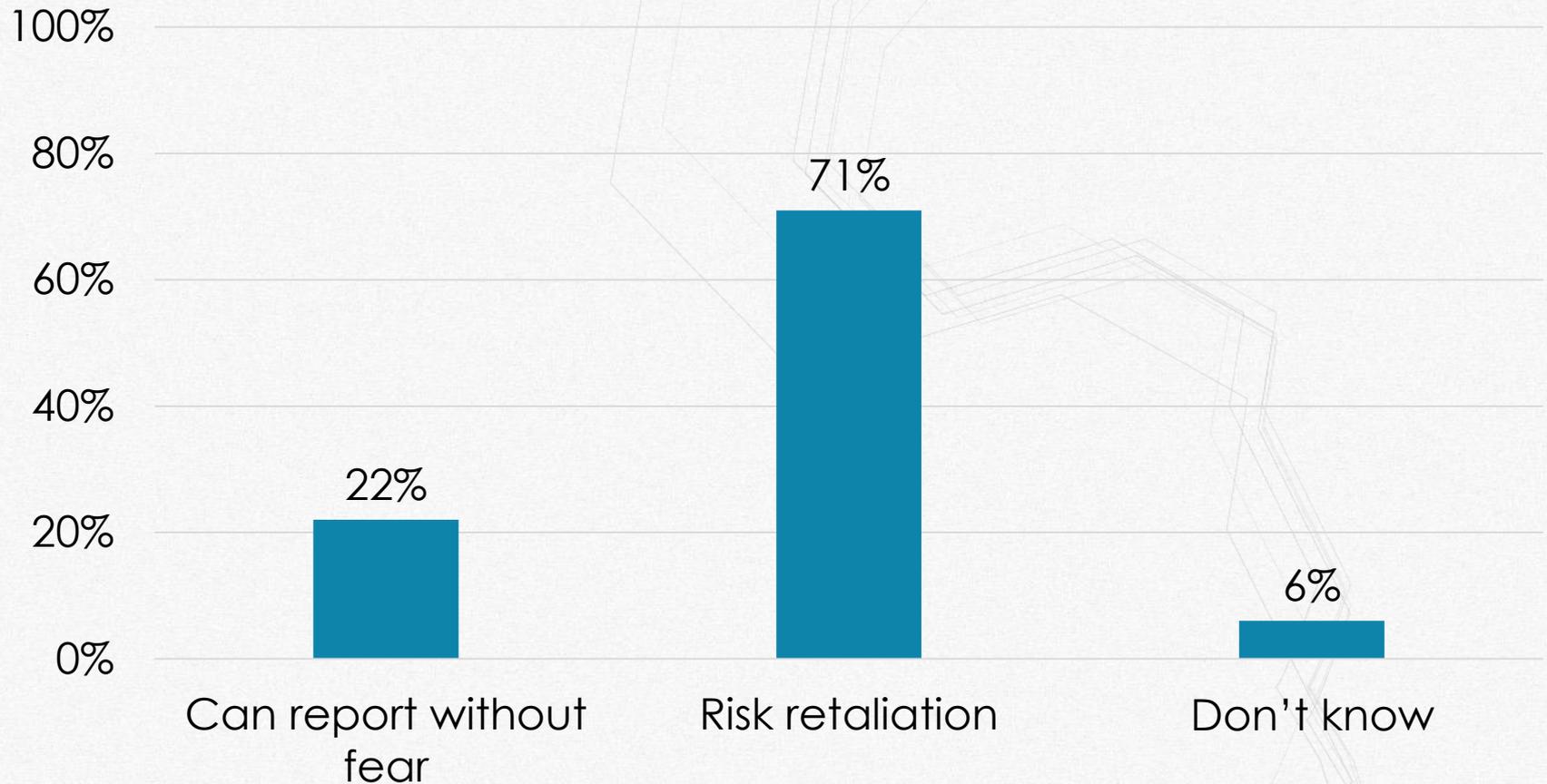
Key findings



- Tanzanians fear retaliation if they report corruption.
- Local authorities seen as reluctant to act on corruption.
- Ordinary Tanzanians less confident in own ability to help fight against corruption.

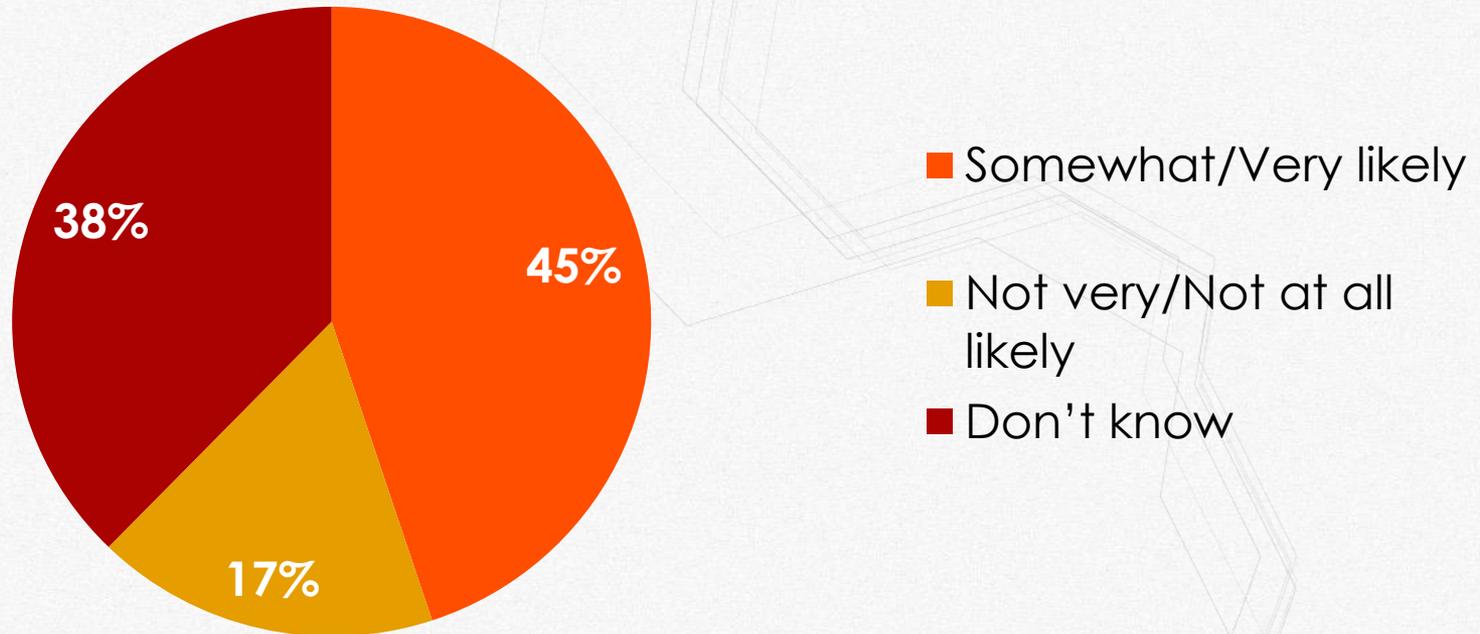
Can citizens report corruption without fear?

| Tanzania | 2017



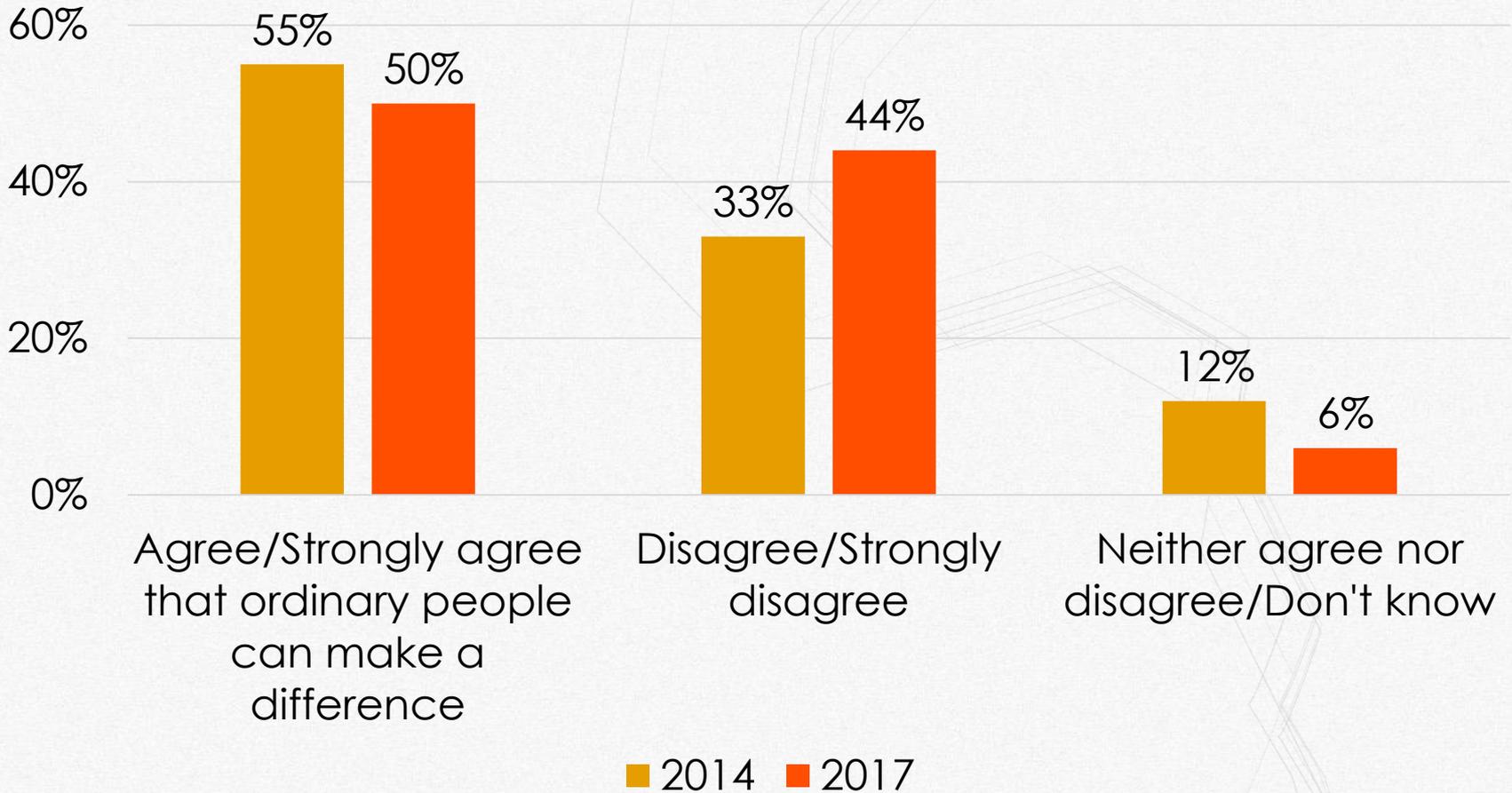
Respondents were asked: *In this country, can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out?*

Likelihood of getting local authorities to act against corruption | Tanzania | 2017



Respondents were asked: How likely is it that you could get someone to take action if you went to the local government council to report corrupt behaviour like misuse of funds or requests for bribes by government officers, police, or school or clinic staff, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Can ordinary citizens make a difference in the fight against corruption? | Tanzania | 2017



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?

Conclusions



- In general, citizens report less corruption in their lives and within key public institutions than just three years ago, and there is widespread approval of the government's fight against corruption.
- Yet corruption is still seen as pervasive, especially among the police and judiciary, pointing to a need to review the effectiveness and sustainability of current anti-corruption strategies and measures.
- Survey results suggest that concerted efforts are needed to enhance public participation in the fight against corruption, overcome widespread apprehension about reprisals, and restore faith in the very institutions tasked with waging the war against corruption.

Thank you

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