



The East African Bribery Index 2011





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Table Of Contents

List Of Tables And Figures	iv
Acknowledgement.....	viii
Introduction.....	ix
Executive Summary.....	x
Methodology.....	xi
The East African Bribery Index.....	1
Institutional Ranking Across East Africa.....	1
Kenya	5
Uganda.....	21
Tanzania	36
Burundi	52
Rwanda	67



List Of Tables And Figures

List of tables

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by province – Kenya	5
Table 2: Sample distribution by age – Kenya.....	6
Table 3: Sample distribution by employment status – Kenya	6
Table 4: Sample distribution by education level – Kenya	7
Table 5: Sample distribution by household income	7
Table 6: Reasons for not reporting corruption – Kenya	9
Table 7: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index – Kenya	10
Table 8: Aggregate Index – Kenya.....	10
Table 9: Likelihood of Bribery – Kenya	11
Table 10: Prevalence of bribery – Kenya.....	12
Table 11: Impact of bribery – Kenya	13
Table 12: Average size of bribe – Kenya	14
Table 13: Share of bribery – Kenya.....	15
Table 14: Bribe demand / expectation per sector – Kenya.....	17
Table 15: Bribe payments per sector – Kenya	17
Table 16: Bribe demand / expectation per sector by gender – Kenya.....	18
Table 17: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Kenya.....	18
Table 18: Distribution of respondents by province – Uganda.....	21
Table 19: Sample distribution by age – Uganda	22
Table 20: Sample distribution by employment status – Uganda.....	22
Table 21: Sample distribution by education level – Uganda	22
Table 22: Sample distribution by household income – Uganda	23
Table 23: Reasons for not reporting corruption – Uganda	25
Table 24: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index – Uganda	26
Table 25: Aggregate Index – Uganda	26
Table 26: Likelihood of bribery – Uganda	27
Table 27: Prevalence of bribery – Uganda	28
Table 28: Impact of bribery – Uganda.....	29
Table 29: Average size of bribe – Uganda.....	30

Table 30: Share of bribery – Uganda	31
Table 31: Bribe demand / expectation per sector – Uganda	32
Table 32: Bribe paying per sector – Uganda	32
Table 33: Bribe demand / expectation per sector by gender – Uganda	33
Table 34: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Uganda	33
Table 35: Distribution of respondents by province – Tanzania	36
Table 36: Sample distribution by age – Tanzania.....	37
Table 37: Sample distribution by employment status – Tanzania	38
Table 38: Sample distribution by education level – Tanzania.....	38
Table 39: Sample distribution by household income – Tanzania	38
Table 40: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases – Tanzania	40
Table 41: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index – Tanzania.....	41
Table 42: Aggregate Index – Tanzania.....	41
Table 43: Likelihood of bribery – Tanzania.....	42
Table 44: Prevalence of bribery – Tanzania.....	43
Table 45: Impact of bribery – Tanzania	44
Table 46: Average size of bribe – Tanzania	45
Table 47: Share of bribery – Tanzania.....	46
Table 48: Bribe demand/expectation per sector – Tanzania.....	47
Table 49: Bribe paying per sector – Tanzania.....	47
Table 50: Bribe demand/expectation per sector by gender – Tanzania	48
Table 51: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Tanzania	48
Table 52: Distribution of respondents by province- Burundi	52
Table 53: Sample distribution by age - Burundi	53
Table 54: Sample distribution by employment status- Burundi.....	54
Table 55: Distribution by education level – Burundi.....	54
Table 56: Distribution of respondents by household income	54
Table 57: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases- Burundi	56
Table 58: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index - Burundi	57
Table 59: Aggregate index- Burundi.....	57
Table 60: Likelihood of bribery - Burundi	58
Table 61: Prevalence of bribery- Burundi	59
Table 62: Impact of bribery - Burundi.....	59
Table 63: Average size of bribe- Burundi	60
Table 64: Share of bribery- Burundi.....	61
Table 65: Bribe expectation per sector - Burundi.....	62
Table 66: Bribe paying per sector- Burundi.....	62
Table 67: Bribe demand / expectation per sector by gender – Burundi	63
Table 68: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Burundi	63

Table 69: Distribution of respondents by province – Rwanda	67
Table 70: Sample distribution by age -Rwanda	68
Table 71: Sample distribution by employment status- Rwanda.....	68
Table 72: Sample distribution by education level- Rwanda	69
Table 73: Sample distribution by household income- Rwanda	69
Table 74: Bribery prevalence- Rwanda	70
Table 75: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases - Rwanda.....	71

List of Figures

Fig 1: Sample distribution by gender – Kenya	5
Fig 2: Sample distribution by residence – Kenya	6
Fig 3: Reporting corruption cases – Kenya.....	8
Fig 4: Perceived level of corruption – Kenya.....	19
Fig 5: Perceived change in the level of corruption – Kenya	20
Fig 6: Projected level of corruption in the next one year – Kenya	20
Fig 7: Government's commitment to fight corruption - Kenya.....	20
Fig 8: Sample distribution by gender – Uganda.....	21
Fig 9: Sample distribution by residence – Uganda.....	21
Fig 10: Reporting of corruption cases – Uganda.....	24
Fig 11: Perceived level of corruption – Uganda	34
Fig 12: Perceived change in the level of corruption – Uganda	35
Fig 13: Projected level of corruption in the next one year – Uganda.....	35
Fig 14: Uganda Government's commitment to fight corruption.....	35
Fig 15: Sample distribution by gender – Tanzania	37
Fig 16: Sample distribution by residence – Tanzania.....	37
Fig 17: Reporting corruption cases – Tanzania.....	39
Fig 18: Perceived level of corruption – Tanzania.....	49
Fig 19: Perceived change in the level of corruption – Tanzania.....	50
Fig 20: Projected level of corruption in the next one year – Tanzania.....	50
Fig 21: Tanzania Government's commitment to fight corruption	51
Fig 22: Sample distribution by gender- Burundi	53
Fig 23: Distribution of sample by residence- Burundi.....	53
Fig 24: Reporting of corruption cases – Burundi	55
Fig 25: Perceived level of corruption - Burundi.....	64
Fig 26: Change in the level of corruption - Burundi	65
Fig 27: Projected change in the level of corruption - Burundi.....	65
Fig 28: Government's commitment to fight corruption - Burundi	66
Fig 29: Sample distribution by gender – Rwanda	67
Fig 30: Sample distribution by residence- Rwanda	68

Fig 31: Reporting corruption cases- Rwanda 70

Fig 32: Perceived corruption level - Rwanda 72

Fig 33: Perceived change in the level of corruption - Rwanda 73

Fig 34: Government’s commitment to fight corruption - Rwanda 73

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Introduction

Governments in Africa remain dominant players in service provision. In East Africa majority of the citizenry depend on the public sector to provide health, education and water among other basic services. It follows that majority of citizens can ill afford alternatives usually provided by the private sector at a premium and almost always in major towns and cities. Corruption and other inefficiencies in the public service delivery system therefore gravely affect this section of the society. Bribery to access public services as observed by Transparency International harms the poor more disproportionately than the endowed by introducing illegal charges they can hardly afford.

In the last decade or so, there has been renewed interest in support for infrastructural development in East Africa after decades of neglect and political instability. Huge investments are going towards power generation, road and rail construction, water provision and the education sector. The envisaged benefits arising from these investments may not reach the ordinary citizens unless the corruption risks are minimised or eliminated. The investments provide huge public procurement opportunities that are bound to attract political patronage and massive corruption. Unless the vice is therefore kept at bay, the projects may fail, be delayed or delivered at premium costs. This will likely dilute the ability of the state to deliver more services to the citizenry.

Since 2008, the world economy has been facing a lot of challenges. Even before the effects of the debt crisis dissipate, the United States is being faced with a credit rating downgrade. East Africa will not be spared of the effects of these twin problems. Export earnings are likely to fall as development support from the developed world remains static or drops in the short term. It is therefore imperative that the limited resources available are put to the best and most efficient use. The tax payers in the donor countries are also likely to become jittery with their governments' funding projects which are shrouded with claims of corruption abroad while implementing spending cutbacks at home. In Kenya, support to the free primary education programme has been affected on allegations of graft. Some donors have either completely ceased support or determined to channel resources directly to the beneficiary schools or through parties other than the government. The political crisis in the Middle East and the resultant rise in oil prices coupled with falling local currency values against the dollar further bring the grim prospects home.

The commitment shown by the East African countries to attract foreign investments and promote trade in the region may also face challenges if corruption and other forms of public inefficiencies are not tackled. Recent governance studies including the Mo Ibrahim index (2010) and the World Bank's Doing Business (2010) report do not reflect a positive picture for the region. In the former for example, Tanzania, the highest ranking country in the region occupies the 16th position. Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi fall in the lower half of the index. The World Bank report is even less flattering with Burundi ranking as one of the three most unfriendly places to do business globally. Improving governance practices therefore becomes an urgent imperative if the East African countries are to achieve developmental objectives and realises full economic and political integration. Confronting corruption occupies the core of such a response.

Executive Summary

The East African Bribery Index is an annual index conducted across five regional countries to measure bribery as experienced by the respondents while seeking services both in the public and private sectors. The partners involved in the survey are the Transparency International national chapters in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda and the Concern for Development Initiatives In Africa (ForDia) in Tanzania and ABUCO, a consumer rights organisation in Burundi.

The 2011 survey was conducted among 12,924 respondents across the five countries. The sample sizes were distributed on population proportionate to size basis across different administrative regions at the national level. In total, the survey registered 58,787 interactions with public and private institutions.

The bribery prevalence level was ranked highest in Burundi at 37.9% and lowest in Rwanda at 5.1%. Kenya recorded an improved ranking falling from the third to the fourth most bribery prone country in the region. The prevalence figure improved marginally from 31.9% in 2010 to 28.8% in 2011. The level of reportage of bribery cases is still marginally low across all the five countries. The rate of reportage was lowest in Burundi at 3.2% and highest in Rwanda at 16%. The main reasons provided for not reporting were the fear of intimidation and low confidence in the institutions tasked with receiving corruption-related complaints.

At the institutional level, the police, revenue authority and the judiciary across the different countries were poorly rated. All the police institutions in the four countries ranked appeared in the list of the ten most bribery prone institutions in East Africa. The judiciary in Uganda and Tanzania are also listed among the top ten.

The survey also sought to establish the sectors most affected by bribery. The law enforcement sector emerged the most bribery prone sector across Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Uganda. The health and education sectors were also ranked adversely relative to other sectors.

For the second year running, the survey did not record enough bribery reports to formulate an index for Rwanda. The bribery reports recorded for most of the institutions were statistically insignificant to form a reliable basis for ranking.

In terms of perception, Rwanda retained the most positive outlook. Slightly more than 70% of the respondents perceive Rwanda as being slightly corrupt. More than 87% of the respondents believe the corruption level in Rwanda decreased in the year preceding the survey. Burundi registered the most pessimistic outlook with 53% perceiving their country as extremely corrupt while Uganda was ranked second in this regard at 51.3%. In terms of public perception on the government's commitment to tackle graft, Rwanda topped once again with 93% of the respondents saying that their government is sufficiently committed to the cause. This perceptual judgment was most adverse in Uganda where 61% of the respondents believe their government lacks the commitment to confront corruption.

Methodology

The East African Bribery Index 2011 survey was conducted at the household level across the five countries of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The random sampling of the respondents was based on population proportion to size across various administrative regions. Sampled households and respondents were picked through simple random sampling. The survey recorded responses on bribery from 12,924 respondents across the five countries. Field data collection across the five countries was conducted between February and May 2011. The respective national samples were as follows:

Country	Sample size
Burundi	1,401
Kenya	2,943
Rwanda	2,325
Tanzania	3,522
Uganda	2,733
Total	12,924

The survey aimed at establishing institutions where respondents sought services in the preceding 12 months and if they encountered bribery situations. This information was brought out by four constitutive questions:

- i. Which institutions, both public and private, the respondent interacted with in the preceding 12 months while seeking services.
- ii. Whether a bribe was expressly demanded or expected during the interaction.
- iii. Whether the respondent paid the bribe where it was expected /demanded.
- iv. Whether the services sought were delivered either upon paying or despite refusing to pay the bribe.

The survey results were analysed along five study indicators: likelihood, prevalence, impact of bribery, share of national bribe and average size of bribe. The five indicator results were then weighed and aggregated to produce the overall aggregate figure for each institution. The individual indicators were derived as follows:

Indicator 1: Likelihood of encountering a bribery situation

This is the proportion of individuals who interacted with institution X and a bribe was demanded and/ or expected of them within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Likelihood} = \frac{\text{Total number of bribe demand situations for institution X}}{\text{Total number of interactions recorded for institution X}}$$

Indicator 2: Prevalence of bribery

This is the proportion of those who interacted with institution X and paid a bribe within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Prevalence} = \frac{\text{Total number of bribe payers recorded for institution X}}{\text{Total number of interactions recorded for the institution}}$$

Indicator 3: Impact of bribery

This is the proportion of those who interacted with institution X and were provided with the service after paying a bribe that was demanded from them within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Impact} = \frac{\text{Total Number of service deliveries following a bribe payment to institution X}}{\text{Total Number of interactions recorded for institution X}}$$

Indicator 4: Share of 'national' bribe

This is the share of the total amount of bribes paid in institution X out of the sum total amount paid in all institutions within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Share} = \frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in Org X}}{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in all Organizations}}$$

Indicator 5: Average size of bribe

This is the average bribe size per every bribe payer who interacted with institution X within the last 12 months.

$$\text{Average size} = \frac{\text{Total amount of bribes paid in Org X}}{\text{Individuals who paid a bribe in Org X}}$$

The East African Bribery Index

Bribery prevalence

Bribery prevalence measures the likelihood that an individual will be required to pay a bribe to access services at the national level. It is a summation of all bribery demands reported in a country as a proportion of all reported interactions

Country Rank	Country	Bribery Prevalence 2011	Rank in 2010	Bribery Prevalence 2010
1	Burundi	37.9%	1	36.7%
2	Uganda	33.9%	2	33.0%
3	Tanzania	31.6%	4	28.6%
4	Kenya	28.8%	3	31.9%
5	Rwanda	5.1%	5	6.6%

Institutional Ranking Across East Africa

This section is a combination of the separate aggregate scores for the institutions across the five countries. The scores have been normalised to reflect different sample sizes. The listing does not include institutions from Rwanda whose aggregate index could not be formulated due to limited bribery reports. The index scores range from 1 to 100 with a higher score indicating adverse ranking.

In terms of national ranking, institutions in Uganda have registered a marked deterioration relative to the 2010 index. Only two institutions in the country were ranked among the top ten in 2010 compared to four in 2011. Kenya has relatively improved. In 2010, four institutions were ranked among the top ten compared to only one in 2011. Once again the police and the revenue authorities across the region have dominated the top positions. These two together with the judiciary in the four countries occupy eight of the ten most adverse rankings.

Rank	Organisation	Country	EABI Combined
1	Uganda Police	Uganda	80.8
2	Burundi Police	Burundi	75.0
3	Customs/Revenue Authority	Burundi	68.5
4	Kenya Police	Kenya	68.0
5	Uganda Revenue Authority	Uganda	64.8
6	Tanzania Police	Tanzania	62.1
7	Ministry of Education	Burundi	60.5
8	Judiciary	Uganda	59.1
9	Judiciary/Courts	Tanzania	57.1
10	Ministry of Lands	Uganda	55.0
11	Local authorities	Uganda	54.1

12	Mulago Hospital	Uganda	51.6
13	Judiciary	Burundi	50.8
14	Nairobi City Council	Kenya	48.7
15	Department/Ministry of Defence	Kenya	47.4
16	Ministry of Lands	Kenya	46.9
17	Immigration	Tanzania	45.6
18	Other ministries	Burundi	45.2
19	Registrar of Persons	Kenya	45.1
20	Uganda Public Service	Uganda	44.1
21	Immigration Department	Kenya	43.4
22	Mombasa City Council	Kenya	42.4
23	Umeme	Uganda	42.0
24	Other ministries	Uganda	41.7
25	Universities/Colleges	Burundi	38.2
26	Lands/Ministry of Lands	Tanzania	37.8
27	Judiciary	Kenya	37.1
28	Civil Service	Burundi	37.1
29	Local authorities	Tanzania	36.9
30	Other government institutions	Uganda	35.9
31	Public hospitals	Uganda	35.7
32	Local authorities	Burundi	35.4
33	Tanzania Revenue Authority	Tanzania	34.0
34	Ministry of Health	Kenya	33.1
35	Ministry of Health	Burundi	32.5
36	Prisons Department	Uganda	32.5
37	Microfinance institutions	Uganda	31.5
38	Registration Department	Burundi	31.5
39	Schools	Burundi	31.1
40	Government institutions	Tanzania	29.1
41	Water companies	Burundi	29.1
42	Hospitals	Tanzania	29.1
43	Others n.e.s ¹	Burundi	29.0
44	Provincial Administration	Kenya	28.8
45	Local authorities (n.e.s)	Kenya	28.6
46	Prisons Department	Kenya	28.3
47	Government Administration	Uganda	28.1
48	Tanzania Ports Authority	Tanzania	27.4
49	TAZARA (Tanzania Zambia Railway)	Tanzania	27.2
50	NSSF (National Social Security Fund)	Uganda	26.9
51	NSSF (National Social Security Fund)	Tanzania	25.8
52	Department of Defence	Tanzania	25.4
53	Provincial Administration	Burundi	25.3
54	Other government authorities/boards n.e.s	Uganda	25.3

¹n.e.s – not elsewhere mentioned

55	Parastatals/Government institutions	Burundi	25.0
56	DAWASCO (Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Company)	Tanzania	24.5
57	SACCOs ² /Associations	Burundi	24.4
58	Kenya Revenue Authority	Kenya	23.9
59	Private companies	Tanzania	23.5
60	Private sector	Burundi	23.4
61	Other ministries	Kenya	22.8
62	State corporations/parastatals	Kenya	22.4
63	Private sector	Uganda	22.3
64	International organisations/Embassies	Burundi	22.0
65	TANESCO (Tanzania Electric Supply Company)	Tanzania	21.5
66	NGOs (Non-governmental organisations)	Uganda	21.2
67	Private hospitals	Uganda	20.7
68	Ministry of Water	Kenya	20.3
69	Department of Defence	Uganda	20.3
70	NGOs/CBOs (Community Based Organisations)	Burundi	19.9
71	Prisons	Tanzania	19.9
72	National Water Company	Uganda	19.5
73	Banks/Insurance companies	Burundi	19.3
74	Public hospitals	Kenya	19.0
75	Government ministries	Tanzania	18.9
76	Provincial administration	Tanzania	18.4
77	Teachers' Service Commission	Kenya	18.3
78	Public universities	Uganda	18.0
79	Public schools	Uganda	18.0
80	Private schools	Uganda	17.9
81	Ministry of Public Works	Kenya	17.8
82	International organisations	Uganda	17.2
83	International organisations/Embassies	Tanzania	16.9
84	Ministry of Education	Kenya	16.9
85	Colleges	Uganda	16.2
86	CDF (Constituency Development Fund) Offices	Kenya	15.5
87	Kenya Power ³	Kenya	14.5
88	IIEC (Interim Independent Electoral Commission)	Kenya	13.4
89	Microfinance institutions	Tanzania	12.6
90	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	Uganda	12.2
91	Water companies	Kenya	12.1
92	Private universities	Uganda	11.7
93	Private sector	Kenya	11.2
94	Public universities	Kenya	10.9
95	Schools	Tanzania	10.6

²Savings and Co-operative Societies

³Formerly Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC)

96	Hospitals	Burundi	10.3
97	Colleges/Institutes/Universities	Tanzania	9.7
98	Postal Corporation	Tanzania	9.4
99	International organisations	Kenya	9.4
100	NGO/CBO'S	Kenya	9.2
101	Ministry of Water/Water Department	Tanzania	9.0
102	SACCOS/Associations	Tanzania	8.3
103	Public schools	Kenya	8.0
104	Banks	Uganda	7.9
105	Public colleges	Kenya	7.7
106	Religious organisations	Uganda	7.5
107	Private hospitals	Kenya	7.4
108	Banks	Tanzania	5.6
109	Health insurance/Other insurance companies	Tanzania	5.5
110	Private colleges	Kenya	5.2
111	NGOs/CBOs	Tanzania	4.7
112	Private schools	Kenya	4.7
113	Religious organisations	Tanzania	4.4
114	Ustawi wa Jamii	Tanzania	3.6
115	Banks	Kenya	3.5

KENYA

Sample Characteristics

The survey was conducted at the household level among a sample population of 2,943 respondents randomly picked across Kenya's eight provinces as constituted under the previous Constitution. The sample consisted of 52.8% and 47.2% male and female respondents respectively. 71.1% of the respondents were sampled from the rural areas while 28.9% were urban residents.

Province	Actual count	%
Nairobi	246	8.4
Rift Valley	768	26.1
Eastern	423	14.4
Western	342	11.6
Nyanza	423	14.4
Central	341	11.6
Coast	221	7.5
North Eastern	179	6.1
Total	2943	100.0

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by province – Kenya

Sample distribution by gender

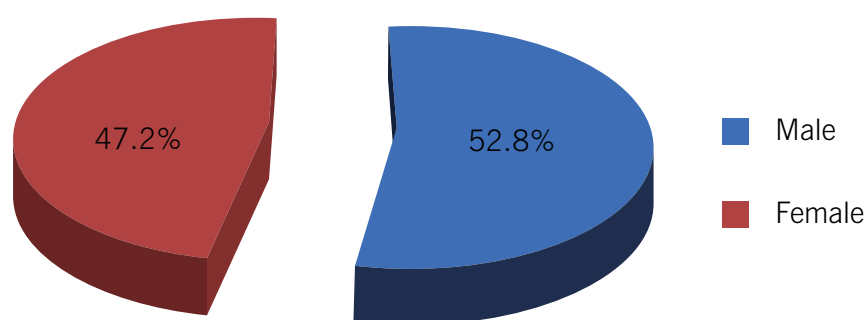


Fig 1: Sample distribution by gender – Kenya

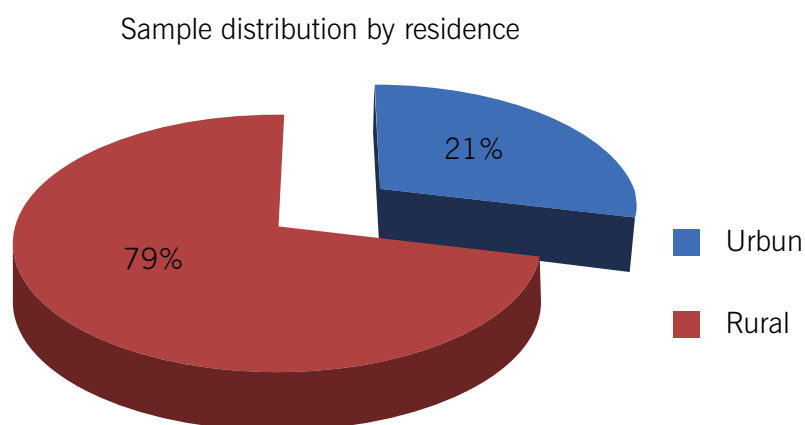


Fig 2: Sample distribution by residence – Kenya

Sample distribution by age

Majority of the respondents consisted of the youth which reflects the national population. The respondents aged between 18 to 34 years formed 62.9% of the sample. There were no significant variations across the different age groups with regard to the rural/urban divide.

Age	National - %	Urban - %	Rural - %
18-24	19.7	20.5	19.4
25-29	25.0	26.0	24.6
30-34	18.2	18.0	18.3
35-39	12.5	13.6	12.0
40-44	10.7	9.6	11.1
45-49	5.0	4.8	5.1
50-54	3.4	3.3	3.4
55-59	2.8	1.8	3.2
60+	2.7	2.4	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2: Sample distribution by age – Kenya

Sample distribution by employment status

A significant proportion of the respondents were self-employed (44.2%) followed by those who are employed in the private sector (19%).

Employment status	National - %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Student	6.3	4.7	7.0
Unemployed	7.9	5.9	8.7
Self Employed	44.2	46.1	43.4
Employed in family business or farm	9.7	7.6	10.5
Employed in private sector	19.0	27.2	15.6
Employed by government/Local authority/para-statal	8.7	5.3	10.1
Employed in community Sector e.g. church, N.G.O, Co-operative	2.8	2.4	3.0
Retired	1.4	0.8	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3: Sample distribution by employment status – Kenya

Education level of respondents

Majority of the respondents reported having attained either secondary or college level education at 36.7% and 30% respectively. The sample reflects higher educational levels for residents in the urban areas compared to respondents sampled from the rural areas.

About 11% reported that they had attained university education or above.

Highest level of education	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Primary education	17.7	13.9	19.2
Post-primary training	4.5	3.8	4.8
Secondary education	36.7	35.2	37.4
College education	30.0	31.9	29.2
University education (Undergraduate)	9.8	13.1	8.5
Post-graduate Degree	1.3	2.2	0.9
Never went to school	0.1	0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4: Sample distribution by education level – Kenya

Distribution of the respondents by household income

Almost a half of the respondents reported a household monthly income of below Kshs 10,000 (46.6%). Rural residents reported lower income levels than urban residents for example 15.9% of all the urban residents said they earned below Kshs 5,000 per month compared to 22.9% of rural residents with similar income levels.

Household income	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Less than five thousand	20.9	15.9	22.9
5000-9,999	25.7	25.8	25.7
10000-24,999	26.1	27.2	25.6
25000-49,999	15.6	17.5	14.8
50000-99,999	7.2	8.4	6.8
100,000-150,999	2.0	2.1	2.0
Over 151,000	0.9	1.3	0.8
Declined to answer	1.6	1.9	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5: Sample distribution by household income – Kenya

Distribution of the respondents by household income

Almost a half of the respondents reported a household monthly income of below Kshs 10,000 (46.6%). Rural residents reported lower income levels than urban residents for example 15.9% of all the urban residents said they earned below Kshs 5,000 per month compared to 22.9% of rural residents with similar income levels.

Overview Of The Findings

The survey recorded 16,085 interactions with service delivery institutions among the sampled respondents in the past one year. Out of these interactions, bribes were expected or demanded in 28.8% of the dealings. This shows a reduction of bribery demands/expectations from 2010 where there were 37.5% similar cases. Bribes were paid in 16.8% of reported interactions all the institutions the residents reported interaction with. The findings reveal that bribes are more likely to be paid by men than women. Out of a total of 2,695 respondents who reported paying bribes, 1,624 (60.3%) were men while 1,071 (39.7%) were women.

Reporting of bribery cases

The survey sought to establish the proportion of the respondents who reported incidents of bribery. Reporting in this context is the forwarding of bribery cases to people in a position of authority with the expectation that action will be taken against the corrupt official.

Only 7.1% of the respondents who were asked for a bribe reported the incident against 92.9% who did not. This is a reduction from 2010 where 10.8% of the people who experienced bribery demands actually reported the incident.

Bribery incidents are mostly reported to the management of the institutions where the bribery incident occurred. 39.3% said that they forwarded the case to the management while 15% reported to a public administration official for instance a chief or a councillor while 14.3% reported to the police.

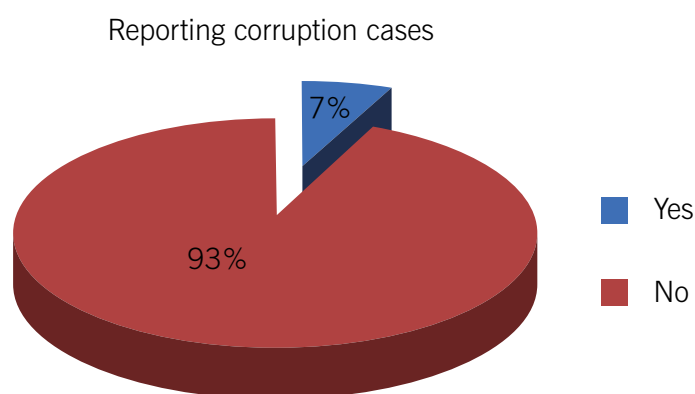


Fig 3: Reporting corruption cases – Kenya

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

Respondents cited various reasons for not reporting bribery cases. The most mentioned reason was lack of faith in available anti-corruption systems as expressed by 39.9% of the respondents who said that no action would be taken even if they reported the incident. The following table presents varied responses in order of the most to the least mentioned reason.

Reasons for not reporting	%
I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	39.9
I didn't know where to report	19.2
Fear of intimidation	14.9
They did not out rightly ask for the bribe	14.3
I did not see the need to report	7.0
Involved the same people who demanded / expected the bribe	2.1
Fear of victimisation since I was also on the wrong	1.0
Amount requested was too little / too much to report	0.8
There was no proof	0.4
I was desperate	0.3
I forgave them	0.3
Total	100.0

Table 6: Reasons for not reporting corruption – Kenya

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

Respondents cited various reasons for not reporting bribery cases. The most mentioned reason was lack of faith in available anti-corruption systems as expressed by 39.9% of the respondents who said that no action would be taken even if they reported the incident. The following table presents varied responses in order of the most to the least mentioned reason.

Organisational Ranking

The EABI 2011 index scores reveal that there is a slight improvement of scores in most organisations whilst some institutions have moved positions. The Kenya Police however remains the most bribery prone institution with its score rising from 77.7% in 2010 to 81% in 2011.

The Judiciary is ranked eighth with a score of 44.3% from fourth place at 59.3% in 2010. The Ministry of Lands, Ministry of State for Defence and Nairobi City Council have retained their status among the five most adversely ranked in the index albeit with registered improvement in percentage scores. The main entrants and exits in the 2011 index are as follows:

Exits From The Index	Entrants Into The Index
Kenya Ports Authority	Mombasa City Council
Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife	Ministry of Public Works
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)
Ministry of Labour	Banks
Ministry of Agriculture	Private Schools

Table 7: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index – Kenya

The 2011 Aggregate Index

The aggregate index is derived from a combination of five individual indicators which are: the likelihood of bribery, prevalence of bribery, average size of bribe, share of bribery and size of bribery. Institutional ranking is based on a score of between 1 and 100 (100 being the most unfavourable).

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Kenya Police	81.0	77.7	1
2	Department/Ministry of Defence	59.7	60.8	3
3	Nairobi City Council	57.4	61.0	2
4	Ministry of Lands	55.5	53.3	5
5	Registrar of Persons	52.8	52.7	6
6	Immigration Department	50.9	42.1	9
7	Mombasa City Council	49.7	-	-
8	Judiciary	44.3	59.3	4
9	Ministry of Medical Services	39.0	37.4	13
10	Provincial Administration	33.8	27.8	18
11	Local authorities (n.e.s)	33.8	40.7	11
12	Prisons Department	33.1	52.2	7
13	Kenya Revenue Authority	27.8	40.7	12
14	Other ministries	27.6	34.0	16
15	State corporations/parastatals	26.3	32.7	17

16	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	24.3	21.4	21
17	Ministry of Education	22.8	26.7	20
18	Public hospitals	22.1	20.0	24
19	Teachers' Service Commission (TSC)	21.5	34.1	14
20	Ministry of Public Works	20.7	-	-
21	Constituency Development Fund (CDF) offices	17.7	18.1	25
22	Kenya Power	16.9	16.4	27
23	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	15.9	-	-
24	Water companies	13.8	13.6	30
25	Public universities	13.4	17.5	26
26	Private sector	13.2	20.5	23
27	International organisations	13.1	5.1	34
28	NGOs/CBOs	11.1	7.0	32
29	Public schools	9.1	6.8	33
30	Public colleges	9.0	14.8	29
31	Private hospitals	8.8	3.0	35
32	Private colleges	6.0	14.8	29
33	Private schools	5.1	-	-
34	Banks	4.2	-	-

Table 8: Aggregate Index – Kenya

Likelihood of Bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents from whom bribes were expressly demanded or were through other indirect means expected to pay a bribe in a particular institution as a percentage of the total number of respondents who reported seeking services from that institution.

Significant improvement is noted in Nairobi City Council which despite being among the top five worst ranked institutions has dropped from the first position with an index of 84.5% to the third place with a score of 62.8%. The Prisons Department has also registered notable improvement from 71.9% at fourth position in 2010 to 47.9% in the ninth spot.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Department/Ministry of Defence	67.2	72.2	3
2	Kenya Police	66.9	76.9	2
3	Nairobi City Council	62.8	84.5	1
4	Registrar of Persons	62.0	66.8	8
5	Immigration Department	58.1	63.0	11
6	Ministry of Lands	57.7	69.1	6
7	Mombasa City Council	57.3	-	-
8	Ministry of Medical Services	50.0	59.2	12
9	Prisons Department	47.9	71.9	4
10	Judiciary	42.6	70.1	5
11	Kenya Revenue Authority	37.2	55.7	14
12	Provincial Administration	36.2	46.1	18
13	Local authorities (n.e.s)	33.3	50.4	17

14	State corporations/parastatals	31.6	50.6	16
15	CDF offices	30.9	42.3	21
16	Teachers' Service Commission (TSC)	30.2	53.7	15
17	Ministry of Public Works	29.4	-	-
18	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	29.4	39.1	22
19	Other ministries	28.3	56.3	13
20	Public hospitals	25.3	29.5	24
21	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	19.0	-	-
22	Kenya Power	18.9	28.5	26
23	Water companies	18.4	25.5	31
24	Private sector	14.4	28.4	27
25	Ministry of Education	12.9	45.9	19
26	NGOs/CBOs	12.6	19.4	32
27	Public colleges	11.6	27.7	28
28	Public schools	10.5	14.6	34
29	Public universities	9.1	29.1	25
30	Private hospitals	7.4	12.3	35
31	Private schools	6.3	-	-
32	Private colleges	6.2	-	-
33	International Organisations	3.7	18.0	33
34	Banks	2.9	-	-

Table 9: Likelihood of Bribery – Kenya

Prevalence of bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents who paid bribes to an institution as a percentage of the total number of respondents seeking services from the institution. Prevalence in this context captured the portion of respondents that were asked for a bribe.

In this index notable improvement is registered by the Judiciary that improved to position seven with an index of 27.7% from number four at 47.8% in 2010.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Kenya Police	45.4	54.4	2
2	Nairobi City Council	39.1	58.6	1
3	Registrar of Persons	36.6	48.5	3
4	Mombasa City Council	36.5	-	-
5	Immigration Department	35.3	35.7	8
6	Ministry of Lands	34.3	42.0	7
7	Judiciary	27.7	47.8	4
8	Ministry of Medical Services	24.0	-	-
9	Provincial Administration	22.5	23.1	19
10	Department/Ministry of Defence	22.4	35.2	10
11	Local authorities (n.e.s)	20.6	33.9	14
12	Prisons Department	18.8	46.9	5
13	State corporations/parastatals	16.7	28.2	15

14	Kenya Revenue Authority	16.3	35.6	9
15	Teachers' Service Commission (TSC)	16.3	27.8	16
16	Other ministries	15.0	25.7	17
17	Ministry of Public Works	14.7	-	-
18	Public hospitals	13.6	15.1	26
19	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	11.8	18.8	21
20	Kenya Power	10.8	16.3	23
21	CDF offices	9.9	15.5	25
22	Water companies	9.4	12.7	30
23	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	8.9	-	-
24	Private sector	7.2	14.6	27
25	Public universities	6.5	16.2	24
26	Public schools	5.3	8.2	32
27	Private hospitals	4.9	15.1	26
28	Public colleges	4.9	13.9	29
29	NGOs/CBOs	4.2	7.8	33
30	Private schools	4.0	-	-
31	International organisations	3.7	6.0	34
32	Ministry of Education	3.7	18.0	22
33	Private colleges	3.4	-	-
34	Banks	1.3	-	-

Table 10: Prevalence of bribery – Kenya

Impact of bribery

The indicator represents a proportion of respondents who reported having accessed services in a particular institution only after paying a bribe. Significant improvement in both ranking and index score is again noted with the Judiciary that moved from fourth position (43.3%) in 2010 to seventh place (24.3%) in 2011. The Ministry of Education has also registered some improvement in this index from a ranking of 20 in 2010 to 32 this year. The Police have maintained their number one ranking albeit with a reduction in the score.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Kenya Police	41.4	50.4	1
2	Nairobi City Council	37.2	46.6	2
3	Registrar of Persons	32.7	46.3	3
4	Immigration Department	32.7	33.8	10
5	Mombasa City Council	32.3	-	-
6	Ministry of Lands	32.0	37.2	7
7	Judiciary	24.3	43.3	4
8	Ministry of Medical Services	21.0	-	-
9	Provincial Administration	19.3	19.8	16
10	Local authorities (n.e.s)	18.4	30.5	12
11	Prisons Department	16.7	40.6	5
12	Kenya Revenue Authority	15.9	33.9	9
13	State corporations/parastatals	13.5	21.8	15

14	Public hospitals	12.9	14.2	25
15	Other ministries	11.8	22.2	14
16	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	11.8	18.8	17
17	Kenya Power	9.5	14.7	22
18	Ministry of Public Works	8.8	-	-
19	Department/Ministry of Defence	8.6	13.0	26
20	Water companies	8.2	12.7	27
21	CDF offices	7.9	9.2	30
22	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	7.6	-	-
23	Teachers' Service Commission (TSC)	7.0	25.9	13
24	Public universities	5.9	14.5	23
25	Public schools	5.0	7.5	32
26	Private hospitals	4.7	4.9	34
27	Private sector	4.1	8.8	31
28	Public colleges	3.7	9.6	29
29	NGOs/CBOs	3.6	5.3	33
30	Private colleges	3.4	-	-
31	Private schools	3.3	-	-
32	Ministry of Education	2.5	15.8	20
33	Banks	1.2	-	-
34	International organisations	0.0	0	35

Table 11: Impact of bribery – Kenya

Average size of bribe

The indicator is a measure of the average payment made by those respondents who reported paying a bribe to a particular institution.

The Ministry of State for Defence has retained the first position in this index while the average size of bribe has not registered significant variation. There is a noted increase in the average size of bribe to international organisations from Kshs 7,166.67 in 2010 to Kshs 30,000 in 2011. They have also deteriorated in ranking from number 10 to third in the respective years. The average size of bribes has generally increased in most institutions apart from a few exceptions such as the Ministry of Lands, Prisons Department, Teachers' Service Commission among others where it has decreased.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Department/Ministry of Defence	54,384.62	53,500.00	1
2	Ministry of Education	40,750.00	11,179.17	3
3	International organisations	30,000.00	7,166.67	10
4	Other ministries	14,432.63	7,528.60	9
5	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	12,900.00	2,916.67	25
6	Public universities	12,733.33	5,363.16	14
7	NGOs/CBOs	11,000.00	2,872.00	26
8	Judiciary	9,230.77	11,046.69	4
9	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	80,42.86	-	-

10	Ministry of Lands	6,800.97	8,973.56	6
11	Prisons Department	67,83.33	8,393.33	7
12	Ministry of Medical Services	67,37.50	-	-
13	Banks	6,308.82	-	-
14	Teachers' Service Commission (TSC)	6,000.00	7,946.67	8
15	Private hospitals	5,889.00	1,395.00	35
16	Public colleges	5,712.50	5,963.04	12
17	Private sector	5,086.76	7,002.96	11
18	Private colleges	4,700.00	-	-
19	Ministry of Public Works	4,600.00	-	-
20	State corporations/parastatals	4,464.39	4,513.59	16
21	Nairobi City Council	4,429.51	3,155.44	24
22	Kenya Revenue Authority	3,567.95	3,327.36	23
23	Kenya Police	3,557.09	4,434.07	17
24	Local authorities (n.e.s)	3,253.68	3,527.61	22
25	Kenya Power	2,464.52	2,243.40	31
26	Public schools	2,446.67	1,928.87	33
27	Immigration Department	2,221.88	4,212.73	18
28	CDF offices	2,033.33	3,941.00	20
29	Mombasa City Council	1,928.57	-	-
30	Private schools	1,850.00	-	-
31	Provincial Administration	1,658.62	1,720.56	34
32	Water companies	1,531.08	3,838.46	21
33	Public hospitals	1,148.68	2,428.66	29
34	Registrar of Persons	1,085.80	2,197.13	32

Table 12: Average size of bribe – Kenya

Share of bribery

This indicator measures the proportion of actual bribes paid to an institution as a percentage of all the bribes reported to have been paid by the sampled population. The Kenya Police and Immigration Department have maintained the top two positions in this listing. The Ministry of Lands has deteriorated in performance in this index from sixth position with an index score of 6.7% in 2010 to position three at 7.3% in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Kenya Police	26.3	23.2	1
2	Department/Ministry of Defence	7.4	8.7	2
3	Ministry of Lands	7.3	6.7	6
4	Local authorities (n.e.s)	7.0	7.0	5
5	Judiciary	6.3	7.1	3
6	Provincial Administration	4.9	3.7	8
7	Private sector	3.6	7.1	4
8	Public hospitals	3.5	5.5	7
9	Registrar of Persons	3.0	2.8	11
10	Other ministries	2.9	2.8	12

11	Nairobi City Council	2.8	1.8	15
12	State Corporations/parastatals	2.7	3.6	9
13	Ministry of Education	2.6	2.3	13
14	Kenya Power	2.4	1.0	21
15	Immigration Department	2.2	2.0	14
16	Ministry of Medical Services	1.7	-	-
17	Public universities	1.6	0.9	22
18	Public schools	1.5	1.2	17
19	Kenya Revenue Authority	1.5	3.0	10
20	Private hospitals	1.2	0.2	33
21	Banks	1.1	-	-
22	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	0.8	0.3	31
23	NGOs/CBOs	0.8	0.6	25
24	Mombasa City Council	0.7	-	-
25	Prisons Department	0.6	1.1	19
26	Water companies	0.6	0.4	28
27	Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC)	0.6	-	-
28	Public colleges	0.5	1.2	16
29	Teachers' Service Commission (TSC)	0.4	1.0	20
30	CDF offices	0.3	0.7	23
31	International organisations	0.3	0.2	35
32	Private colleges	0.2	-	-
33	Ministry of Public Works	0.2	-	-
34	Private schools	0.2	-	-

Table 13: Share of bribery – Kenya

Bribery Incidence Across Different Sectors

The index also sought to establish the prevalence of bribery across different sectors. Institutions that respondents interacted with were grouped in various key sectors i.e. security, education, water, health, local authorities, government ministries and departments, private sector, state corporations and parastatals. Prevalence was measured both as a function of proportion of bribes demanded in each sector and the proportion of bribes actually paid in each service sector.

Bribery demand/expectation

Majority of the respondents reported that bribery demands were most prevalent at government ministries and departments (33.4%) followed by the security sector (23.8%).

Sector	Bribe demanded - %
Other government ministries/departments (n.e.s)	33.4
Security	23.8
Health	13.6
Local authorities	10.4
State corporations/parastatals	6.2
Education	4.9
Private sector	4.0
Water	2.0
Others	1.7
Total	100.0

Table 14: Bribe demand / expectation per sector – Kenya

Bribery payments per sector

Government ministries and departments received the highest amount of bribes actually paid followed by the security sector.

Sector	Bribe paid- %
Other government ministries/departments (n.e.s)	33.3
Security	27.0
Health	12.4
Local authorities	11.1
State corporations/parastatals	5.8
Education	4.2
Private sector	3.3
Water	1.8
Others	1.0
Total	100

Table 15: Bribe payments per sector – Kenya

Gender perspective

Analysis of the sector data focused on the gender dimension within the Water, Education and Health sectors where it emerged that in the health sector, there were higher instances of women experiencing bribe demands / expectations and similarly paying for the bribe than the men. In the Water and Education sectors, more bribes were demanded from and paid by the men than women.

Sector	Bribe demand / expectation - Male	Bribe demand / expectation - Female
Water	10.7	9.1
Education	25.6	21.6
Health	63.7	69.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 16: Bribe demand / expectation per sector by gender – Kenya

Sector	Bribe paying - Male	Bribe paying - Female
Water	10.1	9.2
Education	24.1	21.3
Health	65.8	69.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 17: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Kenya

Corruption Perception

The survey also sought to gauge the respondents' perceptions of the corruption trends in their respective countries. The following questions were posed:

- i. How would you describe the current corruption situation in your country?
- ii. How does the corruption level in your country compare with a year ago?
- iii. What change do you foresee in the level of corruption in your country in the coming year?
- iv. Do you think the government in your country is committed to the fight against corruption?

Perceived current level of corruption

Kenya was classified as being extremely corrupt by 44% of the respondents while 40.4% described the country as corrupt. This is a slightly increased positive perception from the previous year where it had emerged that 56.8% of the citizens perceived the country as extremely corrupt while 8.5% perceived it as slightly corrupt.

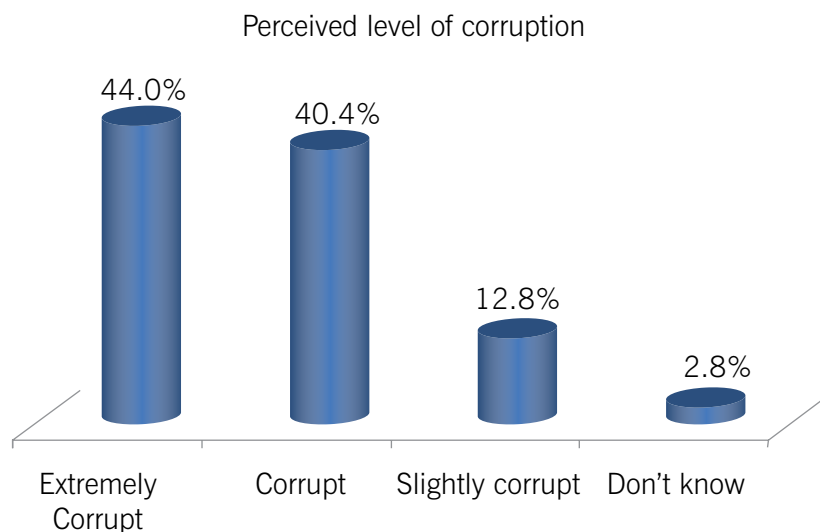


Fig 4: Perceived level of corruption – Kenya

Perceived change in the level of corruption

More people felt that corruption has decreased (36.5%) in the past one year while 33.8% said that it has increased. 26.3% were of the opinion that the corruption level in the country has remained the same in the past one year

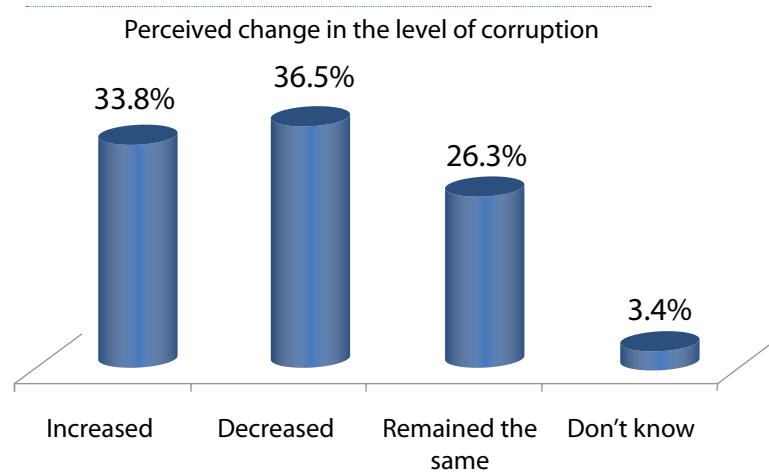


Fig 5: Perceived change in the level of corruption – Kenya

Projected level of corruption

There is a significant show of positivity in future corruption levels in Kenya in the next one year. 36% of the respondents were optimistic that the level of corruption will decrease in the next one year compared to 33.3% who think otherwise. 18.7% of them asserted that the corruption level will remain the same while 12.1% had no opinion on the matter.

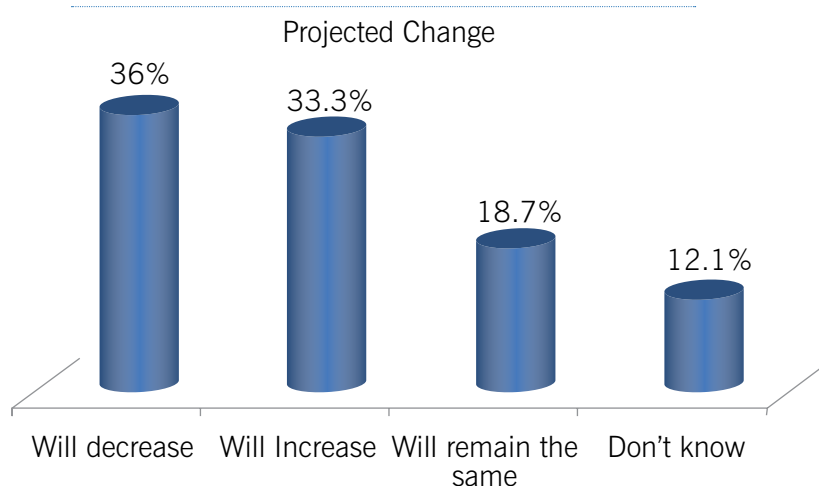


Fig 6: Projected level of corruption in the next one year – Kenya

Government's commitment to fight corruption

There were more people who perceived the government as lacking commitment to tackle corruption (45.4%) than those who felt that it had some level of commitment (34.9%).

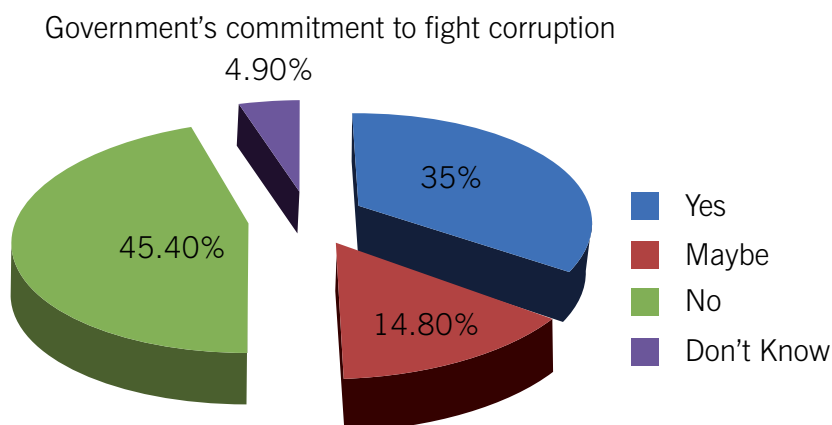


Fig 7: Government's commitment to fight corruption - Kenya

UGANDA

Sample Characteristics

The household survey targeted a sample population of 2,733 respondents randomly picked across Uganda's four administrative provinces. The sample consisted of 58.5% and 41.5% male and female respondents respectively. 60.4% of the respondents were sampled from the rural areas while 39.6% were urban residents.

Region	Actual count	%
Western	597	21.8
Eastern	780	28.5
Northern	508	18.6
Central	848	31.0
Total	2733	100.0

Table 18: Distribution of respondents by province – Uganda

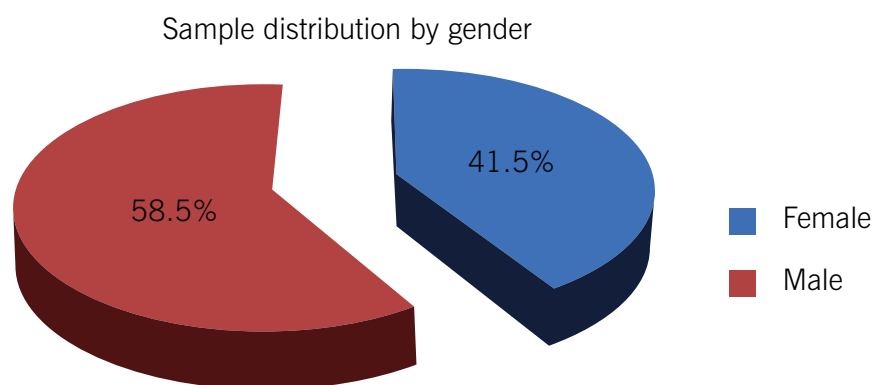


Fig 8: Sample distribution by gender – Uganda

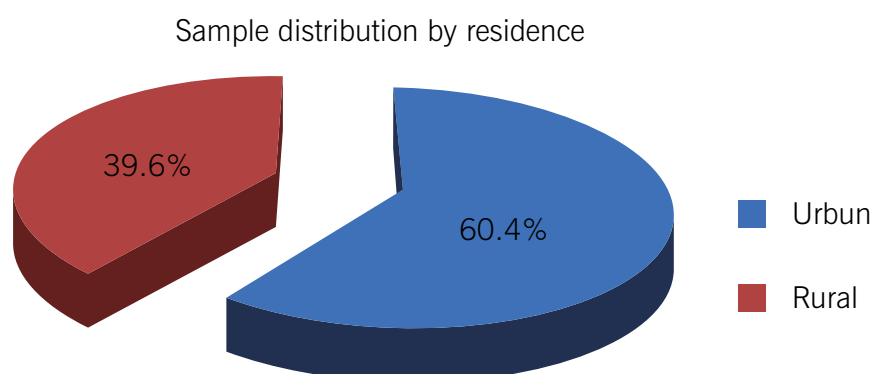


Fig 9: Sample distribution by residence – Uganda

Sample distribution by age

The respondents were largely youth below 34 years who accounted for 59.9% of the total sample. Urban and rural residents of different age groups were distributed in similar proportions.

Age - Category	National - %	Urban -%	Rural-%
18-24	17.7	17.2	18.0
25-29	24.1	21.5	25.8
30-34	18.1	18.8	17.6
35-39	13.8	14.0	13.6
40-44	12.1	13.5	11.2
45-49	5.3	5.7	5.1
50-54	3.0	3.5	2.7
55-59	3.0	2.9	3.1
60+	2.9	2.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19: Sample distribution by age – Uganda

Sample distribution by employment status

Most of the respondents earning an income were either self-employed (29.3%) or employed in the private sector (16.8%). Self-employed individuals were more in the urban than in the rural areas.

Employment status	National -%	Urban -%	Rural -%
Student	13.6	13.9	13.4
Unemployed	8.4	6.7	9.5
Self-employed	29.3	32.5	27.3
Employed in family business or farm	10.0	6.8	12.1
Employed in private sector	16.8	19.3	15.1
Employed by government/local authority/parastatals	13.4	13.3	13.4
Employed in the community sector e.g church, N.G.O, co-operative	6.9	5.9	7.5
Retired	1.6	1.5	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 20: Sample distribution by employment status – Uganda

Education level of the respondents

Majority of the respondents' highest educational level was reported as secondary school followed by college education at 31.1% and 25.9% respectively.

Highest level of education	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Primary only	14.4	11.1	16.5
Post-primary training	5.3	5.1	5.4
Secondary only	31.1	32.4	30.2
College education	25.9	29.4	23.6
University degree	20.7	19.2	21.7
Post-graduate degree	2.7	2.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21: Sample distribution by education level – Uganda

Distribution of respondents by household income

About half of the respondents reported that they earned a household income below Ush 250,000 (50.8%). Rural residents generally had a lower income level than urban residents. For example 32.1% of the residents in rural areas reported an income level of below Ush 125,000 compared to 22.5% of urban residents with a similar income level.

Household income	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Less than 125,000	28.3	22.5	32.1
125,000-249,999	22.5	23.8	21.7
250,000-624,999	26.2	23.9	27.7
625,000-1,249,999	12.1	12.6	11.8
1,250,000-2,499,999	4.3	5.4	3.6
2,500,000-3,774,999	0.9	1.1	0.7
Over 3,775,000	0.6	1.1	0.3
Declined to answer	5.0	9.6	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22: Sample distribution by household income – Uganda

Overview Of The Findings

The survey recorded 13,324 interactions with service delivery institutions among the sampled respondents in the last one year. Out of these interactions, bribes were expected or demanded in 33.9% of the dealings. This shows an increase of bribe demand/expectation from 2010 where there were 31% similar cases. Bribes were paid in 25.3% of the institutions that the residents interacted with. The findings reveal that bribes are more likely to be paid by men than by women. Out of a total of 3,377 respondents who reported paying bribes, 2,123 (62.9%) were men while 1,254 (37.1%) were women.

Reporting of bribery cases

The survey sought to establish the proportion of the respondents who reported incidents of bribery. Reporting in this context is the forwarding of bribery cases to people in a position of authority with the expectation that action will be taken against the corrupt official.

Out of the respondents who encountered a bribery situation, only 9.9% of them reported against 90.1% who did not. This is an increase of 3.3 percentage points from 2010 where 6.6% of the bribery cases were reported.

Bribery incidents are widely reported to the management of institutions where bribery occurred. 54% admitted to have reported to the relevant management, 20% sought redress from the police while 11% reported to public administration officials.

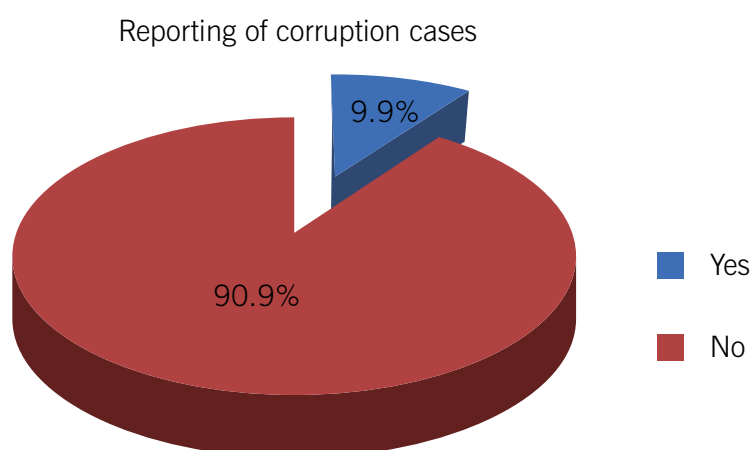


Fig 10: Reporting of corruption cases – Uganda

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

Respondents cited various reasons for not reporting bribery cases. The most cited reason was lack of faith in the existing anti-corruption mechanisms where 35.9% of the people encountering but not reporting bribery reiterated that no action would be taken even if they reported the occurrence. The table below presents varied responses in order of the most to the least mentioned.

Reasons for not reporting	%
I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	35.8
Fear of intimidation	24.1
I didn't know where to report	14.0
They did not out rightly ask for the bribe	11.1
I got what I wanted	8.7
Fear of being arrested since I paid the bribe	3.4
I needed the service	1.1
It is normal to pay a bribe	1.1
Other reasons	0.9
Total	100.0

Table 23: Reasons for not reporting corruption – Uganda

Organisational Ranking

The Uganda Police and Uganda Revenue Authority retained the top most unfavourable positions in the

17	Private sector	18.9	15.1	18
18	NGOs	18.2	3.1	28
19	Department of Defence	17.8	23.5	14
20	Private hospitals	17.4	6.7	23
21	National Water Company	16.4	10.6	20
22	International organisations	15.5	8.9	21
23	Public universities	14.7	15.6	17
24	Private schools	14.5	3.3	27
25	Public schools	14.4	8.8	22
26	Colleges	12.9	6	24
27	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	8.4	16.6	16
28	Private universities	7.7	-	-
29	Banks	3.8	3.7	26
30	Religious organisations	3.4	-	-

Table 25: Aggregate Index – Uganda

Likelihood of bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents from whom a bribe was expressly demanded or through other indirect means was expected to pay a bribe in a particular institution as a percentage of the total number of respondents who reported seeking services from that institution.

Improvement in this index is noted with Mulago hospital which despite maintaining a position among the top five most adversely ranked institutions has moved from position two in 2010 to fifth place in 2011. The institution has also slightly improved in its score from 65.5% to 53.2% in the respective years. A significant shift has been registered with the Ministry of Public Service which has moved to the fourth place in 2011 from position 10 in 2010.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Uganda Police	74.1	69.5	1
2	Judiciary	66.9	54.1	3
3	Uganda Revenue Authority	61.3	51.1	6
4	Ministry of Public Service	55.7	42.9	10
5	Mulago Hospital	53.2	65.5	2
6	Ministry of Lands	53.1	53.4	4
7	Prisons Department	46.0	51.7	5
8	Local authorities	45.4	47.0	8
9	Umeme	43.6	47.6	7
10	Other ministries	40.5	43.9	9
11	Other government institutions	37.4	27.7	15
12	Microfinance Institutions	36.4	13.0	26
13	Public hospitals	35.6	34.1	12
14	Government Administration	34.0	32.0	13
15	NSSF	32.8	25.3	17
16	Other government authorities/boards n.e.s	32.1	-	-
17	Private hospitals	24.1	13.9	24

18	Department of Defence	22.6	35.3	11
19	National Water Company	21.1	21.6	20
20	Private schools	20.9	11.0	27
21	Public universities	19.3	23.6	18
22	Private sector	19.2	21.7	19
23	NGOs	19.1	13.3	25
24	Colleges	17.2	14.9	23
25	Public schools	17.2	15.3	22
26	International organisations	17.1	17.4	21
27	Private universities	14.8	-	-
28	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	14.2	26.3	16
29	Banks	8.4	10.9	28
30	Religious organisations	6.8	-	-

Table 26: Likelihood of bribery – Uganda

Prevalence of bribery

This indicator represents in percentage terms the proportion of respondents who paid bribes to an institution out of the total number of respondents seeking services from the institution. Prevalence in this context captured the portion of respondents that were in a bribery situation.

Uganda Revenue Authority has significantly deteriorated in this index from the sixth position and a score of 35% in 2010 to the second ranking at 50.8% in 2011. Microfinance institutions have also adversely deteriorated from position 23 in 2010 to the seventh place in the current year. The Prisons Department has registered improvement in this index dropping from second place to twelfth position in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Uganda Police	57.4	53.1	1
2	Uganda Revenue Authority	50.8	35.0	6
3	Judiciary	49.4	35.8	4
4	Mulago Hospital	43.2	43.7	3
5	Ministry of Lands	37.5	24.7	9
6	Local authorities	33.7	32.3	7
7	Microfinance Institutions	33.3	10.1	23
8	Umeme	33.2	35.3	5
9	Ministry of Public Service	33.0	19.6	14
10	Other ministries	29.6	25.2	8
11	Public hospitals	28.7	23.2	10
12	Prisons Department	28.0	46.6	2
13	NSSF	26.2	10.7	22
14	Other government institutions	24.2	15.6	16
15	Other government authorities/boards n.e.s	21.1	-	-
16	Government Administration	20.7	20.6	13
17	Department of Defence	19.4	22.1	12
18	Private hospitals	17.8	7	27
19	National Water Company	14.5	11.7	20

20	Public universities	14.5	14.2	17
21	Private schools	14.2	7.2	24
22	Colleges	13.6	7.1	26
23	Private sector	13.1	13.4	18
24	NGOs	13.0	6.7	28
25	Public schools	12.4	11.3	21
26	Private universities	10.9	-	-
27	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	10.7	17.3	15
28	International organisations	8.6	12.0	19
29	Religious organisations	6.0	-	-
30	Banks	5.3	7.1	25

Table 27: Prevalence of bribery – Uganda

Impact of bribery

The indicator represents a proportion of respondents who reported accessing services in a particular institution only upon paying a bribe. While the Uganda Police have retained the first position no significant change has been noted in the scores; Mulago Hospital and Umeme have recorded slight improvements.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank – 2010
1	Uganda Police	48.3	49.3	1
2	Uganda Revenue Authority	47.5	29.1	6
3	Mulago Hospital	37.4	42.9	2
4	Judiciary	35.5	28.9	7
5	Umeme	28.8	33.7	4
6	Local authorities	28.0	30.3	5
7	Public hospitals	25.3	22.5	8
8	Other ministries	23.7	22.3	9
9	Prisons Department	22.0	41.4	3
10	Ministry of Lands	21.9	20.5	11
11	Microfinance institutions	21.2	7.7	22
12	NSSF	19.7	6.7	26
13	Other government institutions	17.3	13.0	17
14	Private hospitals	16.7	6.9	24
15	Other government authorities/boards n.e.s	15.0	-	-
16	Ministry of Public Service	13.6	16.1	15
17	Private schools	13.3	7.2	23
18	National Water Company	13.1	9.9	21
19	Public universities	12.8	13.3	16
20	Government Administration	11.3	19.1	13
21	Public schools	10.8	10.2	20
22	Private sector	10.3	10.2	19
23	NGOs	10.0	4.9	28
24	Colleges	10.0	6.0	27

25	Department of Defence	9.7	22.1	10
26	Private universities	8.6	-	-
27	International organisations	8.6	11.4	18
28	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	7.6	16.2	14
29	Banks	4.3	6.8	25
30	Religious organisations	3.9	-	-

Table 28: Impact of bribery – Uganda

Average size of bribe

The indicator is a measure of the average payment made by those respondents who reported paying a bribe to a particular institution.

The Ministry of Lands has registered a tenfold increase in the average size of bribe paid at the institution. From Ushs 133,055.56 in year 2010, this amount has gone up to 1,375,833.3 in 2011. Its ranking has also risen from number 11 previously to the first position. International organisations have recorded a similar level of increase from a bribe size of Ushs 38,725 and position 26 in year 2010 to Ush 570,666.7 and position 3 in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Ministry of Lands	1,375,833.3	133,055.56	11
2	Ministry of Public Service	657,413.8	450,909.09	2
3	International organisations	570,666.7	38,725.00	26
4	Other ministries	333,938.3	112,493.85	13
5	Department of Defence	310,166.7	27,066.67	28
6	Government Administration	291,603.8	221,550.0	6
7	Other government institutions	273,821.8	87,481.93	16
8	NGOs	227,201.1	51,993.15	24
9	Uganda Revenue Authority	213,615.9	1,102,987.18	1
10	Judiciary	209,597.5	316,679.49	4
11	Colleges	164,933.3	158,631.58	8
12	National Water Company	155,514.3	87,060.61	17
13	Mulago Hospital	146,197.8	54,060.51	22
14	Private sector	137,604.7	89,631.84	14
15	Local authorities	136,101.3	89,108.94	15
16	Religious organisations	132,086.2	-	-
17	Other government authorities/boards n.e.s	130,826.9	-	-
18	Public universities	129,366.7	153,515.15	9
19	Umeme	120,680.2	129,217.03	12
20	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	115,047.6	54,258.06	21
21	Banks	114,125.0	62,635.06	19
22	Public schools	112,630.3	43,936.05	25
23	Private schools	107,656.3	65,000.00	18
24	Uganda Police	94,825.5	56,46.32	20
25	Microfinance Institutions	91,818.2	53,823.53	23
26	Prisons Department	91,142.9	274,703.70	5
27	NSSF	64,687.5	166,875.00	7

28	Private hospitals	59,716.7	151,571.43	10
29	Private universities	49,642.9	-	-
30	Public hospitals	42,676.8	36,484.41	27

Table 29: Average size of bribe – Uganda

Share of bribery

This indicator measures the proportion of actual bribes paid to an institution as a percentage of all the bribes reported to have been paid by the sampled population.

Uganda Police, local authorities and Uganda Revenue Authority have maintained the top 3 most unfavourable positions in this index. Uganda Revenue Authority has however improved in score from 24.2% in year 2010 to 6.9% in the present year.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Uganda Police	15.5	11.8	2
2	Local authorities	13.5	11.7	3
3	Uganda Revenue Authority	6.9	24.1	1
4	Other government institutions	5.9	2.0	14
5	Other ministries	5.8	4.1	8
6	Private sector	5.6	5.0	6
7	Judiciary	5.4	6.9	4
8	Umeme	4.4	5.6	5
9	Public hospitals	4.2	4.3	7
10	NGOs	4.2	1.1	19
11	Mulago Hospital	4.2	2.4	11
12	Ministry of Public Service	4.1	1.4	17
13	Ministry of Lands	3.5	0.7	22
14	Government Administration	3.3	2.5	10
15	Public schools	2.9	2.1	12
16	National Water Company	1.6	0.8	21
17	Other government authorities/boards n.e.s	1.4	-	-
18	Public universities	1.2	1.4	16
19	Colleges	1.1	0.8	20
20	Banks	1.0	1.4	18
21	Religious organisations	0.8	-	-
22	Private schools	0.7	0.5	23
23	Private hospitals	0.6	1.8	15
24	Co-operatives/Saccos/Associations	0.5	0.5	24
25	Microfinance Institutions	0.4	0.3	27
26	Department of Defence	0.4	0.1	28
27	International organisations	0.4	0.4	25
28	Prisons Department	0.3	2.1	13
29	NSSF	0.2	0.4	26
30	Private universities	0.1	-	-

Table 30: Share of bribery – Uganda

Gender perspective

Analysis of the sector data focused on the gender dimension within the Water, Education and Health sectors where it emerged that in the health sector, there were higher instances of women compared to men experiencing bribe demands/expectations and similarly paying for the bribe. In the water and education sector, more bribes were demanded from and paid for by men than women.

Sector	Bribe demand / expectation - Male	Bribe demand / expectation - Female
Water	6.5	5.1
Education	29.7	24.0
Health	63.8	71.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 33: Bribe demand / expectation per sector by gender – Uganda

Sector	Bribe paying - Male	Bribe paying - Female
	6.5	5.1
Water	6.3	3.8
Education	26.6	24.4
Health	67.2	71.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 34: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Uganda

Corruption Perception

This section of the survey sought to gauge the perception of the respondents across the East African region on corruption trends in their respective countries. The questions posed were:

- How would you describe the current corruption situation in your country?
- How does the corruption level in your country compare with a year ago?
- What change do you foresee in the level of corruption in your country in the coming year?
- Do you think the government in your country is committed to the fight against corruption?

Perceived level of corruption

More than half of the people sampled regarded Uganda as being extremely corrupt (51.3%) while 37.2% rated the country as just corrupt. This is a slight increase in the corruption perception level from the previous year when the findings indicated that 48.2% of the people felt Uganda was extremely corrupt while 11% were of the opinion that the country is slightly corrupt.

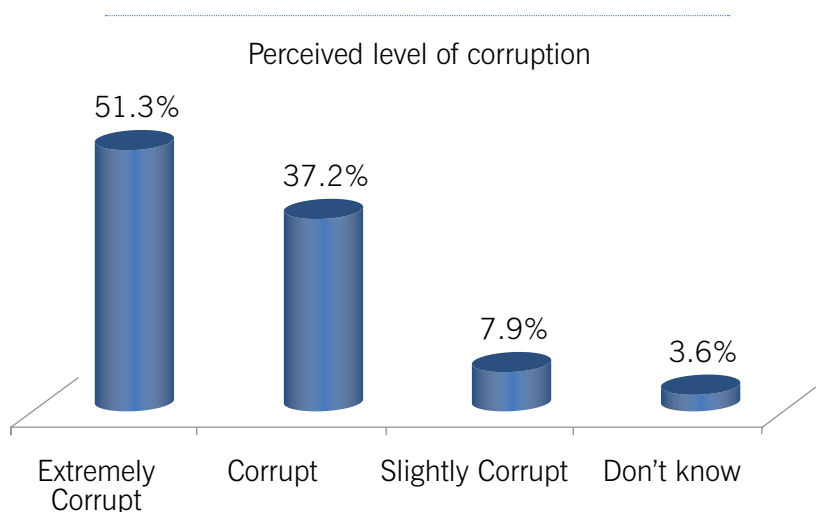


Fig 11: Perceived level of corruption – Uganda

Perceived change in the level of corruption

Most of the people said the incidence of corruption in Uganda has increased in the last one year (67.9%) while 20.3% held the view that it has remained the same. The minority (7.2%) perceive corruption to have decreased in this period.

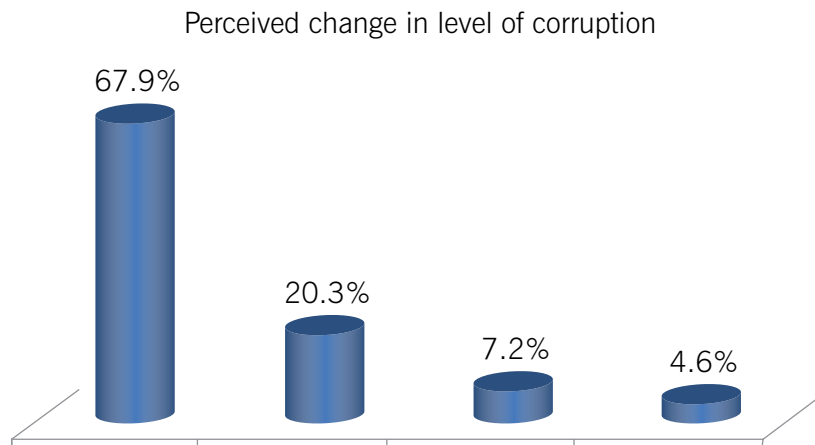


Fig 12: Perceived change in the level of corruption – Uganda

Projected level of corruption

Majority of the respondents said that corruption will increase in the next one year (65.6%), 12.9% were of the opinion that it will remain the same while 10.8% believe that it will decrease.

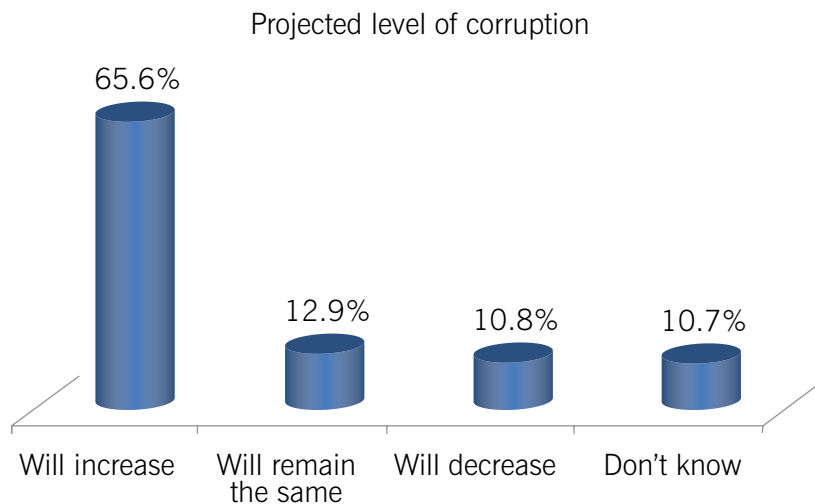


Fig 13: Projected level of corruption in the next one year – Uganda

Government's commitment to fight corruption

Most people felt the government is not committed to the fight against corruption (61.1%) while 15.8% believe the government has some level of commitment to the anti-corruption agenda (15.8%).

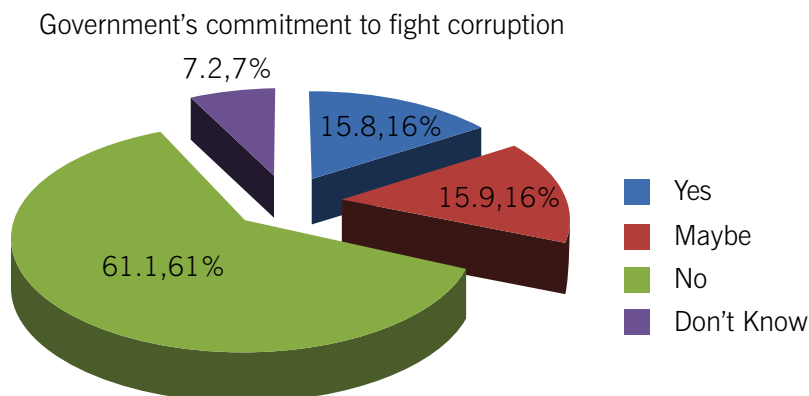


Fig 14: Uganda Government's commitment to fight corruption

TANZANIA

Sample Characteristics

Sample distribution by gender

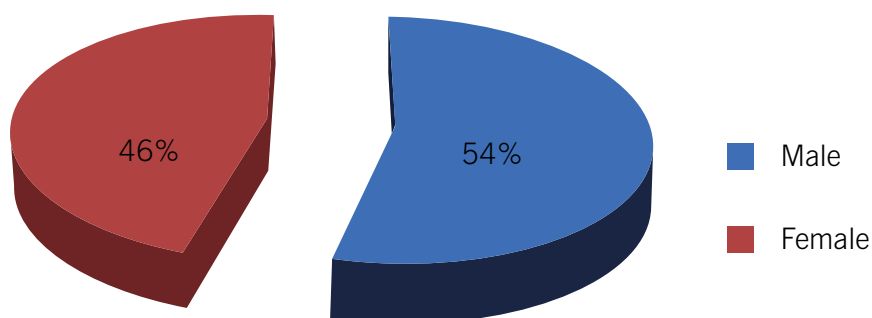


Fig 15: Sample distribution by gender – Tanzania

Sample distribution by residence

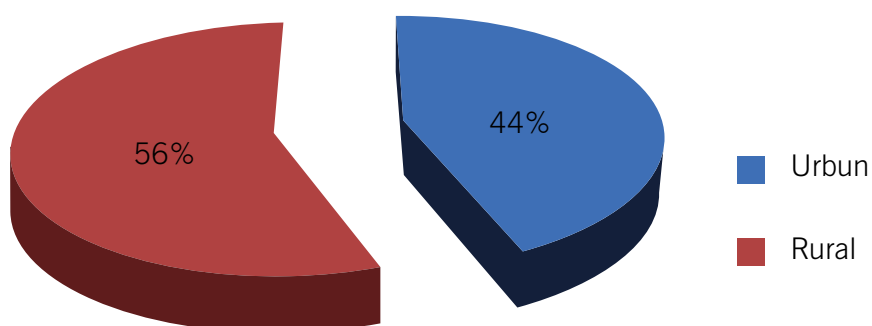


Fig 16: Sample distribution by residence – Tanzania

Sample distribution by age

A large number of the respondents were youth aged between 18 and 34 years who formed 45.4% of the sample. The 18 to 29 years age group was more represented in the urban areas compared to the rural areas.

Age - Category	National - %	Urban - %	Rural - %
18-24	8.2	10.4	6.4
25-29	20.0	23.6	17.2
30-34	17.2	17.9	16.6
35-39	16.3	13.4	18.6
40-44	16.5	14.3	18.2
45-49	7.6	6.3	8.6
50-54	6.7	7.2	6.3
55-59	3.9	3.1	4.5
60+	3.7	3.8	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 36: Sample distribution by age – Tanzania

Sample distribution by employment status

A high number of the respondents were self-employed (38.6%) followed by those who were employed in a family business or farm (16%).



Overview Of The Findings

The survey recorded 17,669 interactions with service delivery institutions among the sampled respondents in the last one year. Out of these interactions, bribes were expected or demanded in 31.6% of the dealings. This shows a reduction in bribery demand/expectation from 2010 when there were 40.9% similar cases. Bribes were paid in 20.2% of the institutions the residents interacted with. The findings reveal that bribes are more likely to be paid by men than by women. Out of a total of 3,572 respondents who reported paying bribes, 2,103 (58.9%) were men while 1,469 (41.1%) were women.

Reporting of bribery cases

The survey sought to establish the proportion of the respondents that reported incidents of bribery. Reporting in this context is the forwarding of bribery cases to people in a position of authority with the expectation that action will be taken against the corrupt official.

Out of the respondents who experienced a bribery demand, only 6.9% of them reported against 93.1% who did not. This is a slight reduction from 2010 when 7.1% of the people who encountered bribery demands actually reported the incident.

Bribery cases were majorly reported to the management of institutions where bribery occurred and the police. Of those who reported, 42.7% forwarded their cases to the relevant management while 20.4% reported to the police.

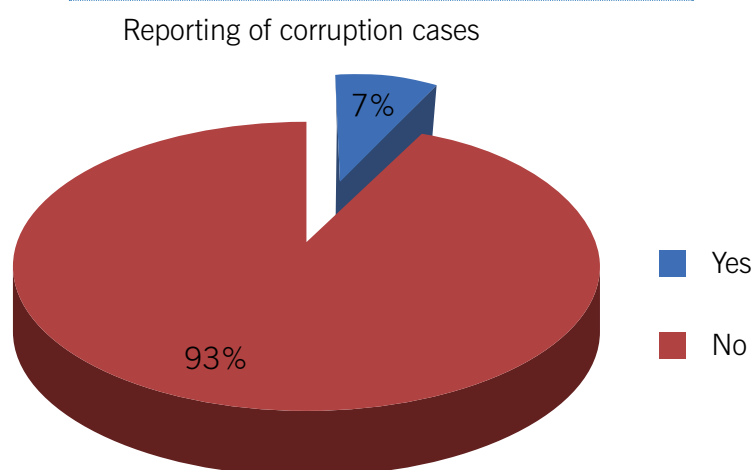


Fig 17: Reporting corruption cases – Tanzania

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

Respondents cited various reasons for not reporting bribery cases. The most cited reason was lack of faith in available anti-corruption systems where 56.1% of the people encountering but not reporting bribes reiterated that no action would be taken even if they reported the occurrence. The following table presents varied responses in order of the most to the least mentioned.

Reasons for not reporting	%
I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	56.1
Fear of intimidation	24.1
I didn't know where to report	11.2
I received the service	2.9
Bribes are part and parcel of service delivery	2.6
To maintain a cordial relationship	1.6
I did not see the need or importance	0.7
Authorities did not out-rightly ask for a bribe	0.3
Office designated to receive complaints is corrupt	0.2
I did not give a bribe	0.2
Total	100.0

Table 40: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases – Tanzania

Organisational Ranking

The EABI 2011 index scores reveal that there is some level of improvement in certain institutions and deterioration in others in the scores and ranking. The Police have maintained the most unfavourable position while Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) has improved slightly in ranking and significantly in the score. TPA had a score of 61.9% at third position in 2010 compared to 47.8% at fourth place in 2011. The local authorities and the Immigration Department have deteriorated in the overall index, rising to third and sixth from 14th and 7th place respectively in the previous year.

The main entrants and exits in the 2011 index are as follows:

Exits from the index	Entrants into the index
Registrar of Births and Deaths	International Organisations/ Embassies
Political Party Offices	

Table 41: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index – Tanzania

The 2011 Aggregate Index

The aggregate index is derived from a combination of all the individual indicators. The index is a derivation of the following individual components: likelihood of bribery, prevalence of bribery, average size of bribe, share of bribery and size of bribery. Institutional ranking is based on a score of between 1 and 100 (100 being the most unfavourable).

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Tanzania Police	82.7	84.7	1
2	Judiciary/Courts	75.9	75.0	2
3	Immigration	55.6	46.3	7
4	Tanzania Ports Authority	47.8	61.9	3
5	Tanzania Revenue Authority	46.9	52.6	5
6	Local authorities	46.6	34.6	14
7	Lands/Ministry of Lands	44.5	44.4	9
8	Government institutions	42.2	39.2	12
9	NSSF (National Social Security Fund)	36.8	12.8	28
10	Private companies	35.8	23.9	20
11	Hospitals	35.5	41.0	10
12	Ministry of Defence	32.3	33.3	15
13	TANESCO (Tanzania Electric Supply Company)	31.4	39.5	11
14	TAZARA (Tanzania Zambia Railway)	30.6	21.6	21

17	Regional administration	24.2	39.6	14
18	Government ministries	24.1	32.3	18
19	International organisations/Embassies	21.0	-	-
20	Colleges/institutes/universities	16.9	32.7	17
21	Ministry of Water/Water Department	16.7	21.9	25
22	Microfinance institutions	16.7	30.8	19
23	Postal Corporation	15.7	5.3	32
24	Schools	12.7	19.1	26
25	SACCOS/Associations	9.8	27.3	22
26	Religious organisations	9.2	10.9	31
27	Health insurance/Other insurance companies	8.7	14.8	28
28	Banks	7.0	16.0	27
29	Community Development (Ustawi wa Jamii)	5.6	24.1	23
30	NGOs/CBOs	5.0	13.9	29

Table 43: Likelihood of bribery – Tanzania

Prevalence of bribery

This indicator represents in percentage terms the proportion of respondents that paid bribes to an institution out of the total number of respondents seeking services from the institution. Prevalence in this context captured the portion of respondents in a bribery situation.

In this index, notable improvement was registered with the Tanzania Ports Authority that dropped from position five at 41.2% in 2010 to 7th place in 2011 at 24%.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Tanzania Police	46.7	53.8	1
2	Judiciary/Courts	44.3	46.6	2
3	Immigration	40.4	34.4	6
4	Lands/Ministry of Lands	34.7	29.1	8
5	Local authorities	30.6	25.5	11
6	Tanzania Revenue Authority	26.2	31.8	7
7	Tanzania Ports Authority	24.0	41.2	5
8	TAZARA	23.6	20.0	16
9	NSSF	22.2	8.3	29
10	Hospitals	21.8	27.4	10
11	DAWASCO	20.0	5.1	31
12	Ministry of Defence	19.4	19.4	17
13	Government institutions	18.7	23.7	12
14	Prisons	16.7	42.9	4
15	Private companies	16.3	19.3	18
16	Government ministries	15.7	22.0	15
17	International organisations/Embassies	14.8	-	-
18	TANESCO	14.6	23.7	13
19	Regional administration	13.8	22.0	14
20	Microfinance institutions	10.4	15.4	20
21	Schools	8.3	11.1	26

22	SACCOS/Associations	7.3	9.1	27
23	Postal Corporation	6.3	2.2	32
24	Colleges/institutes/universities	6.1	13.3	22
25	Ministry of Water/Water Department	5.2	13.0	23
26	Health insurance/Other insurance companies	4.3	14.8	21
27	NGOs/CBOs	4.0	8.3	28
28	Banks	2.9	11.6	25
29	Community Development (Ustawi wa Jamii)	2.8	13.0	24
30	Religious organisations	2.5	6.4	30

Table 44: Prevalence of bribery – Tanzania

Impact of bribery

The indicator represents a proportion of respondents who reported having accessed services in a particular institution only upon the payment of a bribe. Significant improvement in both ranking and index score is again noted with the Tanzania Ports Authority that moved from fifth position (35.3%) in 2010 to twelfth (16.0%) in 2011. The Ministry of Lands and NSSF have deteriorated significantly in performance in this index.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Tanzania Police	44.1	48.9	1
2	Judiciary/Courts	41.4	40.9	3
3	Immigration	40.4	32.8	6
4	Lands/Ministry of Lands	30.6	22.7	11
5	Local authorities	29.0	22.8	10
6	Tanzania Revenue Authority	24.2	30.3	7
7	NSSF	22.2	8.3	26
8	Hospitals	20.9	25.1	9
9	DAWASCO	20.0	2.2	31
10	TAZARA	18.2	16.3	17
11	Government institutions	17.5	20.8	13
12	Tanzania Port Authority	16.0	35.3	5
13	Government ministries	14.8	18.3	15
14	Prisons	14.1	38.1	4
15	Private companies	13.7	15.7	18
16	TANESCO	13.6	21.1	12
17	Regional administration	12.5	19.7	14
18	International organisations/Embassies	12.3	-	-
19	Microfinance institutions	10.4	12.8	21
20	Ministry of Defence	8.3	6.5	28
21	Schools	8.0	10.0	25
22	SACCOS/Associations	7.3	5.7	29
23	Postal Corporation	6.3	1.8	32
24	Colleges/institutes/universities	5.1	10.7	23
25	Ministry of Water/Water Department	4.3	12.1	22
26	NGOs/CBOs	4.0	6.5	27
27	Community Development (Ustawi wa Jamii)	2.8	13.0	20

28	Banks	2.7	10.2	24
29	Religious organisations	2.5	4.5	30
30	Health insurance/Other insurance companies	2.2	14.8	19

Table 45: Impact of bribery – Tanzania

Average size of bribe

The indicator is a measure of the average payment made by those respondents who reported paying a bribe to a particular institution.

Tanzania Ports Authority has been the most adversely ranked in this index while the average size of bribe has also increased. There is a significant increase in the reported average size of bribe paid to NSSF from Tshs 23,333.33 in 2010 to Tshs 108,500.00 in 2011. It has also deteriorated in ranking from 27th position in 2010 to second place in the period under review.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Tanzania Port Authority	214,166.67	172,500.00	1
2	NSSF	108,500.00	23,333.33	27
3	Banks	98,392.86	35,527.03	18
4	Health insurance/Other insurance companies	92,500.00	-	-
5	Private companies	89,709.52	29,255.41	21
6	International organisations/Embassies	82,250.00	-	-
7	Ministry of Water/Water Department	81,333.33	25,170.59	24
8	Tanzania Revenue Authority	78,243.24	88,315.44	3
9	TANESCO	76,767.45	60,974.47	10
10	Colleges/institutes/universities	72,447.37	72,350.00	7
11	Ministry of Defence	64,857.14	45,000.00	14
12	Government ministries	62,352.94	53,695.45	13
13	Government Organisations	59,792.44	55,365.12	11
14	NGOs/CBOs	59,000.00	20,944.44	30
15	Judiciary/Courts	52,385.12	61,567.06	9
16	Local authorities	50,116.54	41,441.56	16
17	Immigration	47,652.17	54,071.43	12
18	Postal Corporation	45,892.86	31,600.00	20
19	Tanzania Police	40,114.17	44,495.21	15
20	Microfinance institutions	35,200.00	62,500.00	8
21	Religious organisations	34,000.00	22,714.29	28
22	Prisons	32,307.69	27,361.11	22
23	Lands/Ministry of Lands	29,476.74	75,894.23	5
24	Community Development (Ustawi wa Jamii)	28,500.00	27,142.86	23
25	SACCOS/Associations	28,000.00	21,125.00	29
26	Schools	22,198.05	24,119.72	25
27	Regional administration	21,651.88	34,926.32	19
28	TAZARA	19,538.46	-	-
29	Hospitals	15,619.46	23,555.24	26
30	DAWASCO	14,571.43	74,571.43	6

Table 46: Average size of bribe – Tanzania

Share of bribery

This indicator measures the proportion of actual bribes paid to an institution as a percentage of all the bribes reported to have been paid by the sampled population.

The Tanzania Police and Judiciary are leading in this index once again. The private sector has significantly risen from the fifteenth position in 2010 to the fourth spot in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011	EABI 2010	Previous rank - 2010
1	Tanzania Police	19.8	20.4	1
2	Judiciary/Courts	15.5	17.1	2
3	Government institutions	13.8	6.5	7
4	Private companies	8.6	1.2	15
5	Tanzania Revenue Authority	7.5	7.2	6
6	Hospitals	7.1	8.7	3
7	TANESCO	6.4	7.9	4
8	Local authorities	4.3	1.7	12
9	Regional administration	4.1	7.3	5
10	Schools	2.2	1.9	11
11	Banks	1.8	1.4	13
12	Immigration	1.4	1.2	15
13	Colleges/institutes/universities	0.9	0.8	18
14	NSSF	0.8	0.0	31
15	Tanzania Port Authority	0.8	1.3	14
16	Lands/Ministry of Lands	0.8	4.3	9
17	Government ministries	0.7	2.6	10
18	International organisations/Embassies	0.6	-	-
19	Ministry of Water/Water Department	0.6	1.2	17
20	Postal Corporation	0.4	0.1	30
21	Ministry of Defence	0.3	0.1	24
22	SACCOS/Associations	0.3	0.1	28
23	Prisons	0.3	0.3	21
24	TAZARA	0.2	0.1	25
25	NGOs/CBOs	0.2	0.1	27
26	Health insurance/Other insurance companies	0.1	0.0	32
27	Microfinance institutions	0.1	0.2	23
28	DAWASCO	0.1	0.3	20
29	Religious organisations	0.1	0.1	29
30	Ustawi wa Jamii	0.0	0.1	26

Table 47: Share of bribery – Tanzania

Bribery Incidence Across Different Sectors

The index also sought to establish the prevalence of bribery across different sectors. Institutions that respondents interacted with were grouped into various key sectors i.e. security; education; health; water; local authorities; government ministries and departments; private sector; state corporations and parastatals.

Bribe demand/expectation per sector

Respondents reported bribery demands as being highest at government ministries (18.8%) followed by state corporations (18.7%).

Sector	Bribe demanded - %
Other govt. ministries/departments	27.6
Health	20.3
Security	20.0
State corporations/parastatals	14.7
Private sector	6.3
Education	5.2
Local authorities	3.4
Water	2.2
Others	0.4
Total	100.0

Table 48: Bribe demand/expectation per sector – Tanzania

Bribery payments per sector

Government ministries and departments emerged as the highest recipients of bribes actually paid compared to other sectors.

Sector	Bribe paid- %
Other govt. ministries/departments	28.6
Security	21.9
Health	19.8
State corporations/parastatals	13.7
Private sector	5.7
Education	4.8
Local authorities	3.7
Water	1.4
Others	0.4
Total	100.0

Table 49: Bribe paying per sector – Tanzania

Gender perspective

Analysis of the sector data also focused on the gender dimension within the water, education and health sectors where it emerged that there were higher instances of women experiencing bribery demands/expectations in the health sector and similarly paying for the bribe than men. In the water and education sector, more bribes were demanded from and paid by men than women.

Sector	Bribe demand / expectation - Male	Bribe demand / expectation - Female
Water	11.3	11.9
Education	34.4	36.0
Health	54.3	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 50: Bribe demand/expectation per sector by gender – Tanzania

Sector	Bribe paying - Male	Bribe paying - Female
Water	11.3	11.9
Education	34.4	36.0
Health	54.3	52.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 51: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Tanzania

Bribery Incidence Across Different Sectors

This section of the survey sought to gauge the perception of the respondents across the East African region on corruption trends in their respective countries. The questions posed were:

- i. How would you describe the current corruption situation in your country?
- ii. How does the corruption level in your country compare with a year ago?
- iii. What change do you foresee in the level of corruption in your country in the coming year?
- iv. Do you think the government in your country is committed to the fight against corruption?

Perceived level of corruption

Majority of the respondents (84.9%) perceive Tanzania as being between corrupt and extremely corrupt. Only about 9% of the respondents believe the level of corruption in their country is slight. This is a slight change in corruption perception from the year 2010 results where 40.2% of respondents thought the country was corrupt while 45.6% perceived it to be extremely corrupt.

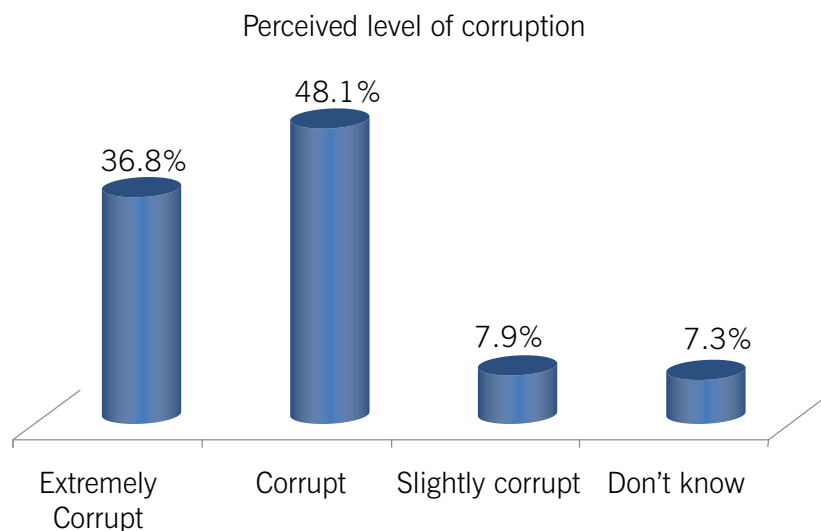


Fig 18: Perceived level of corruption – Tanzania

Perceived change in the level of corruption

Majority of the respondents perceive corruption to have either increased or remained the same (70.9%) whilst a minority (15.2%) felt the vice has decreased in the last one year. About 14% of the respondents said that they could not determine the trends in the reference period.

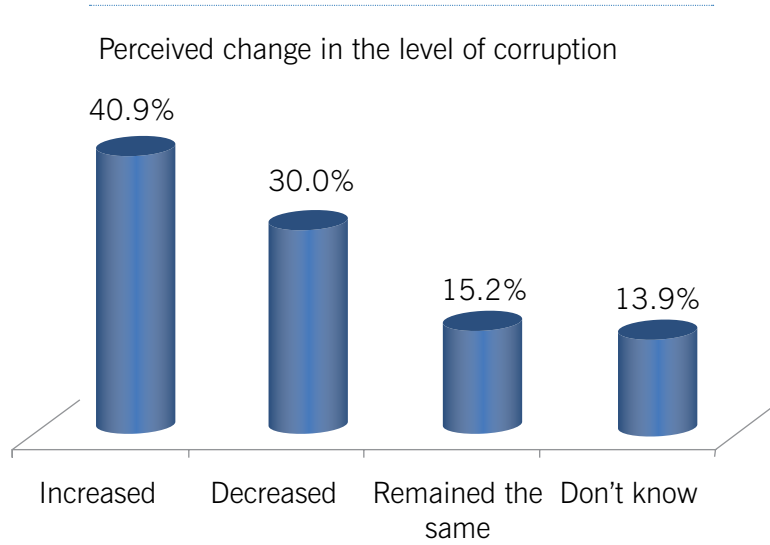


Fig 19: Perceived change in the level of corruption – Tanzania

Projected level of corruption

There is some notable level of pessimism among citizens in Tanzania on the corruption level in the next one year. About 60% of the respondents believe that the level of corruption will most likely remain the same or increase in the next one year.

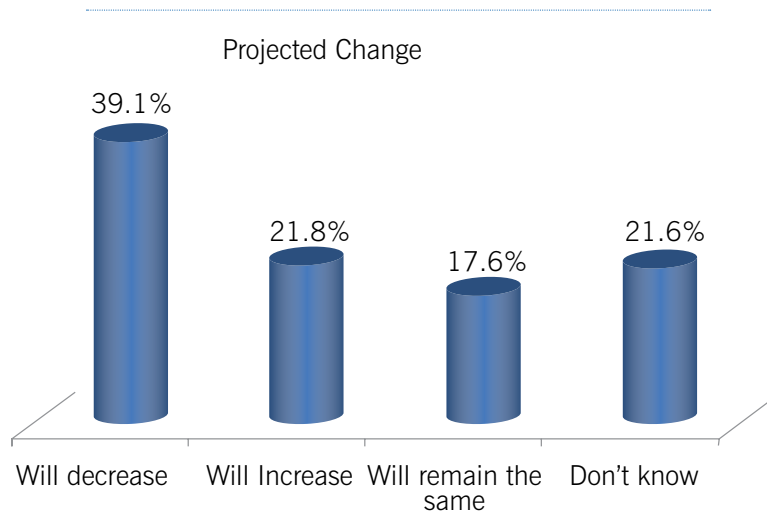


Fig 20: Projected level of corruption in the next one year – Tanzania

Government's commitment to fight corruption

About half of the respondents (49.8%) held the view that the government is not committed to the fight against corruption while 20.8% of them expressed confidence in the government efforts towards the cause.

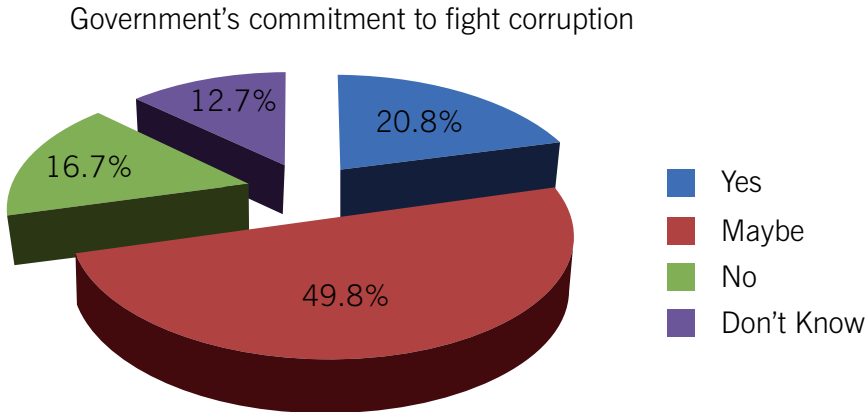


Fig 21: Tanzania Government's commitment to fight corruption

BURUNDI

Sample Characteristics

The survey was conducted at the household level among a sample population of 1,401 respondents randomly picked across sampled 17 provinces. The sample consisted of 70.2% and 29.8% male and female respondents respectively. 79.3% of the respondents were sampled from the rural areas while 20.7% were urban residents.

Province	Actual count	%
Bujumbura	167	11.9
Kayanza	96	6.9
Gitega	106	7.6
Bururi	84	6.0
Makamba	75	5.4
Rutana	58	4.1
Muramvya	56	4.0
Mwaro	51	3.6
Cibitoke	74	5.3
Bubanza	63	4.5
Cankuzo	44	3.1
Ruyigi	76	5.4
Muyinga	96	6.9
Kirundo	99	7.1
Ngozi	105	7.5
Gitega	65	4.6
Bujumbura Rural	86	6.1
Total	1401	100.0

Table 52: Distribution of respondents by province- Burundi

Sample distribution by gender

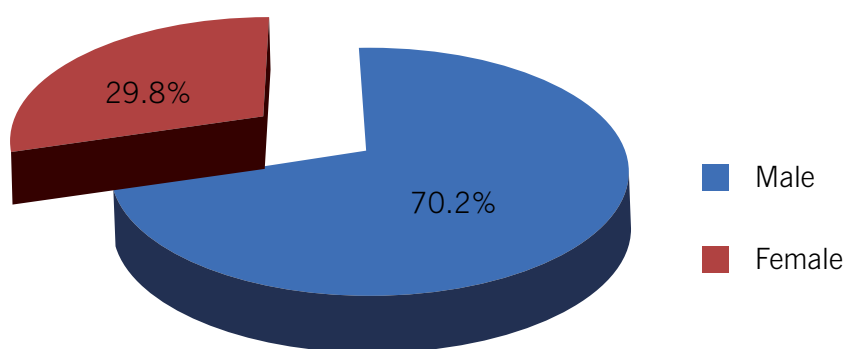


Fig 22: Sample distribution by gender- Burundi

Sample distribution by residence

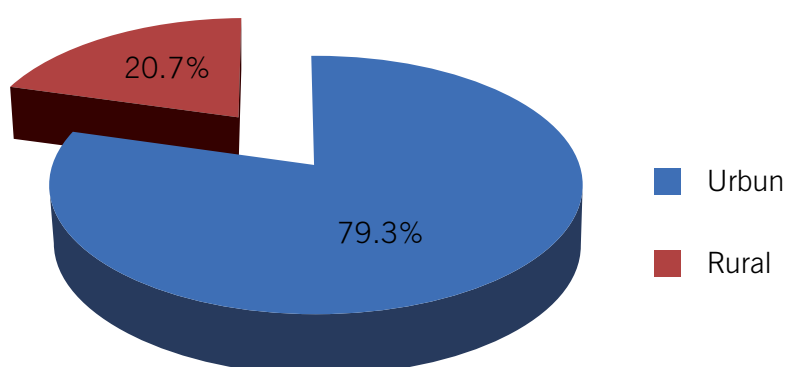


Fig 23: Distribution of sample by residence- Burundi

Sample distribution by age

Majority of the respondents (80%) were between 18 and 40 years. This age group is more likely to register interactions with public service delivery institutions as job seekers, students, workers and parents/guardians.

Only about 5% of the respondents reported being above 55 years; this category was more represented in the rural areas.

Age - Category	National - %	Urban -%	Rural-%
18-24	19.0	22.1	18.2
25-29	26.3	22.1	27.5
30-34	22.1	26.6	21.0
35-39	12.6	16.9	11.4
40-44	8.1	8.3	8.1
45-49	4.3	2.1	4.9
50-54	2.9	0.3	3.5
55-59	2.5	1.0	2.9
60+	2.2	0.7	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	10.00

Table 53: Sample distribution by age - Burundi

Sample distribution by employment status

The majority of the respondents reported that they were self-employed. About a quarter of the sampled population was working for the government through various agencies. Less than 1% reported being in terminal retirement.

Employment status	National -%	Urban -%	Rural -%
Student	11.0	14.1	10.2
Unemployed	9.2	17.2	7.1
Self-employed	41.0	31.7	43.4
Employed in a family business or farm	2.5	2.8	2.4
Employed in the private sector	6.9	9.0	6.3
Employed by government/local authority/parastatal	25.4	20.3	26.7
Employed in the community sector e.g. church, N.G.O, co-operative	3.4	4.5	3.1
Retired	0.7	0.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 54: Sample distribution by employment status- Burundi

Education level of the respondents

A notable 28.6% of the respondents reported having received primary-level education only while 32% had attained college-level education. Majority of those with education above the college-level were sampled from the urban areas.

Highest level of education	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Primary only	28.6	16.6	31.8
Post-primary training	7.9	8.6	7.7
Secondary only	9.4	4.5	10.7
College education	32.0	44.8	28.7
University degree	13.1	23.1	10.4
Post-graduate degree	0.4	0.0	0.5
No education	8.6	2.4	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 55: Distribution by education level – Burundi

Distribution of the respondents by household income

Slightly more than half of the respondents were low income earners receiving less than 80,000 Burundi Francs monthly. Only about 1% reported a monthly household income of more than 1.6 million Burundi Francs.

Household income (Burundi Francs)	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Less than 80,000	52.5	43.8	54.7
80000-159,984	22.3	16.9	23.7
160,000-399,984	15.8	21.7	14.2
400,000-799,984	5.5	9.0	4.6
800,000-1,599,984	1.1	2.4	0.8
1,600,000-2,415,984	0.4	1.4	0.2
Over 2,416,000	0.6	2.1	0.3
Declined to Answer	1.8	2.8	15

Table 56: Distribution of respondents by household income

Overview Of The Findings

The survey recorded 4,755 interactions with service delivery institutions among the sampled respondents in the last one year. Out of these interactions, bribes were expected or demanded in 37.9% of the dealings. This level of bribery prevalence shows a marginal increase from 36.7% registered in 2010. Out of all the bribery demand and expectation reports recorded, bribes were actually paid in 21.1% of the cases.

The findings reveal that bribes are more likely to be paid by men than women. Out of all the respondents who reported being in a bribery situation, 23.6% of the males actually paid a bribe while 15.7% of the females made the actual payment.

Reporting of bribery cases

The survey sought to establish the proportion of the respondents who reported incidents of bribery. Reporting in this context is the forwarding of bribery cases to people in a position of authority with the expectation that action will be taken against the corrupt official.

Out of the respondents who encountered a bribery situation, only 3.2% of them reported against 96.8% who did not. This is a marked reduction from 8% that reported similar cases in 2010

The incidents were mainly reported to the management of the institutions concerned (44% of the cases). 17% and 13.7 % of the reports were made to the police and media respectively.

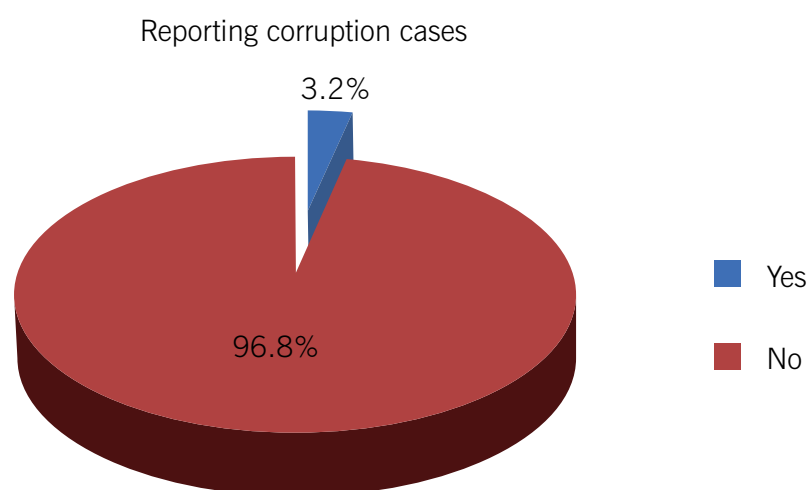


Fig 24: Reporting of corruption cases – Burundi

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

The findings reveal that a majority chose to withhold the actual reasons why they did not report the bribery incidents. About a quarter of the respondents encountering bribery feared the consequences of reporting the vice. An almost equivalent proportion did not know the channels and mechanisms they could utilise to forward their reports.

Reasons for not reporting	-%
Fear of intimidation	25.40%
I didn't know where to report	8.70%
I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	24.20%
Others	5.10%
Did not give reason	36.20%
Total	100.00%

Table 57: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases- Burundi

Organisational Ranking

No significant change among the first five most adversely ranked institutions in 2011 was recorded compared to the previous year. The Burundi Police overtook Customs to occupy the first position in the aggregate index with the Ministry of Education retaining the third most unfavourable ranking. The electricity utility REGIDESO, ranked fourth in 2010 dropped out of the index altogether.

Entrants and exits into the index were:

Exits from the index	Entrants into the index
REGIDESO- Power utility	Registration Department
Postal corporation	Water companies
Religious institutions	

Table 58: Exits and entrants in the 2011 index - Burundi

Aggregate Index

The aggregate index is derived from a combination of all the individual indicators. The index is a derivation of the following individual components- likelihood of bribery, prevalence of bribery, average size of bribe, share of bribery and size of bribery. Institutional ranking is based on a score of between 1 and 100 (100 being the most unfavourable). The aggregate scoring for Burundi is presented in the following table.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011 Burundi	EABI 2010	Previous Rank- 2010
1	Burundi Police	77.8	80.3	2
2	Customs/Revenue Authority	69.4	90.2	1
3	Ministry of Education	58.9	59.9	3
4	Judiciary	49.6	52.4	5
5	Other ministries	41.9	-	-
6	Universities/Colleges	34.7	21.4	14
7	Civil Service	33.6	47.7	6
8	Local authorities	32.6	40.0	7
9	Registration Department	28.7	-	-
10	Public schools	27.0	27.1	10
11	Ministry of Health	26.2	23.8	13
12	Water companies	25.4	-	-
13	Other organisations n.e.s	24.7	-	-
14	Provincial Administration	20.2	27.9	9
15	SACCOs/Associations	19.5	8.6	20
16	Parastatal/Government institutions n.e.s	19.5	28.9	8

17	Private sector	18.2	18.1	15
18	International organisations/Embassies	16.5	11.6	18
19	NGOs/CBOs	14.0	26.1	11
20	Banks/Insurance companies	14.0	17.6	16
21	Public hospitals	3.0	16.7	17

Table 59: Aggregate index- Burundi

Likelihood of bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents from whom a bribe was expressly demanded or was through other indirect means expected to pay a bribe in a particular institution as a percentage of the total number of respondents who reported seeking services from that institution.

The most significant change in this indicator was the fall in the score of the Customs/Revenue Authority from 72.2% registered in 2010 to 53.6%. The institution also improved from the first to fourth rank. Banks and insurance companies registered a marked rise in the index from the sixteenth position in 2010 to the first in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011 Burundi	EABI 2010	Previous Rank- 2010
1	Banks/Insurance	72.0	18.1	16
2	Burundi Police	66.2	73.5	3
3	Civil Service	55.8	63.1	5
4	Customs/Revenue Authority	53.6	72.2	1
5	Public hospitals	51.6	20.2	14
6	International organisations/Embassies	49.1	15.4	18
7	Judiciary	44.0	69.5	4
8	Local authorities	43.0	52.0	7
9	Ministry of Education	37.8	59.9	6
10	Ministry of Health	34.8	32.4	12
11	NGOs/CBOs	32.8	14.7	19
12	Other ministries	32.7	-	-
13	Parastatal/Government institutions	32.0	41.8	9
14	Private sector	30.9	19.5	15
15	Provincial Administration	30.8	37.0	10
16	SACCOs/Associations	27.7	13.6	20
17	Public schools	26.0	35.4	11
18	Universities/Colleges	25.8	24.7	13
19	Registration Department	24.1	-	-
20	Water companies	20.3	-	-
21	Others n.e.s	12.8	-	-

Table 60: Likelihood of bribery - Burundi

Prevalence of bribery

This indicator represents in percentage terms the proportion of respondents who paid bribes to an institution out of the total number of respondents seeking services from the institution. Prevalence in this context captured the proportion of respondents that experienced bribery situations.

The Burundi Police and Customs retained a poor ranking in this indicator but exchanged positions with the former moving upwards by one position. The overall score for both institutions however improved in the last 12 months.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011 Burundi	EABI 2010	Previous Rank- 2010
1	Burundi Police	51.9	54.3	2
2	Customs/Revenue Authority	46.2	58.7	1
3	Judiciary	28.3	37.4	5
4	Ministry of Education	27.3	31.5	7
5	Local authorities	26.1	34.0	6
6	Water companies	25.8	-	-
7	Registration Department	24.5	-	-
8	Universities/Colleges	23.2	15.7	12
9	Civil Service	20.7	41.5	4
10	Public schools	20.0	23.9	9
11	Other ministries n.e.s	19.8	-	-
12	Others n.e.s	19.8	-	-
13	Banks/Insurance companies	17.2	9.6	16
14	Provincial Administration	15.0	24.3	8
15	SACCOs/Associations	14.8	8.6	18
16	Private sector	14.0	14.9	13
17	Parastatal/Government institutions	13.7	20.9	10
18	International organisations/Embassies	12.0	5.1	19
19	NGOs/CBOs	11.7	4.4	20
20	Ministry of Health	6.9	17.6	11
21	Public hospitals	6.5	13.8	15

Table 61: Prevalence of bribery- Burundi

Impact of bribery

The indicator represents the proportion of respondents who reported having accessed services in a particular institution only upon the payment of a bribe.

The two worst ranked institutions retained an adverse ranking although Customs ranked second improved by more than ten percentage points. The Civil Service registered the most notable improvement by dropping from the fourth position in 2010 to eleventh in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011 Burundi	EABI 2010	Previous Rank- 2010
1	Burundi Police	48.7	47.0	2
2	Customs/Revenue Authority	44.2	57.6	1
3	Local authorities	23.9	30.0	5
4	Registration Department	22.6	-	-
5	Ministry of Education	22.4	29.6	6
6	Judiciary	22.3	27.3	7
7	Others n.e.s	19.8	-	-
8	Public schools	19.7	21.6	9
9	Universities/Colleges	19.5	15.7	12
10	Water companies	18.2	-	-
11	Civil Service	18.0	35.4	4
12	Banks/Insurance companies	17.2	7.4	16

13	SACCOs/Associations	14.8	7.4	16
14	Provincial Administration	14.0	22.5	8
15	Other ministries	13.2	-	-
16	Private sector	12.5	10.9	15
17	Parastatal/Government institutions	10.7	19.0	10
18	International organisations/Embassies	10.0	5.1	19
19	NGOs/CBOs	8.3	2.9	20
20	Ministry of Health	6.9	17.6	11
21	Public hospitals	5.9	12.7	13

Table 62: Impact of bribery - Burundi

Average size of bribe

The indicator is a measure of the average payment made by those respondents who reported paying a bribe to a particular institution.

The Ministry of Health recorded a dramatic increase in this indicator, with the average bribe amount increasing by over 600% to 0.5 million Burundi Francs this year. The ranking of the NGOs and CBOs improved from the worst ranked in 2010 to ninth position in 2011.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011 Burundi	EABI 2010	Previous Rank- 2010
1	Ministry of Health	500,000.0	65,000	11
2	Other ministries n.e.s	320,555.6	-	-
3	Customs/Revenue Authority	292,583.3	214,240.74	2
4	Ministry of Education	201,611.1	176,058.82	3
5	Universities/Colleges	200,342.1	68,500.00	10
6	Parastatal/Government institutions	153,166.7	48,531.25	14
7	Civil Service	146,532.3	51,407.41	13
8	International organisations/Embassies	113,166.7	92,500.00	6
9	NGOs/CBOs	102,764.3	343,333.33	1
10	Others n.e.s	98,888.9	-	-
11	Private sector	86,736.8	57,138.46	12
12	Judiciary	80,727.6	75,285.71	8
13	SACCOs/Associations	76,833.3	16,628.57	20
14	Public schools	64,056.3	20,617.19	18
15	Local authorities	62,756.8	37,110.78	15
16	Water companies	57,411.8	-	-
17	Burundi Police	55,116.3	110,436.97	5
18	Provincial Administration	36,069.4	16,927.98	19
19	Public hospitals	26,086.3	27,638.46	16
20	Banks/Insurance companies	20,181.8	119,444.44	4
21	Registration Department	8,692.3	-	-

Table 63: Average size of bribe- Burundi

Share of bribery

This indicator measures the proportion of actual bribes paid to an institution as a percentage of all the bribes reported to have been paid by the sampled population.

The Customs/ Revenue Authority improved in its overall score from 20.4 to 7.9, going down the ranks from the second to fourth position. The share of the bribery at the top of the table was generally unchanged with the three top institutions sharing slightly below a half of all the bribes paid.

Rank	Organisation	EABI 2011 Burundi	EABI 2010	Previous Rank- 2010
1	Ministry of Education	20.4	15.8	3
2	Burundi Police	16.0	23.2	1
3	Judiciary	11.2	9.3	4
4	Customs/Revenue Authority	7.9	20.4	2
5	Other ministries n.e.s	6.5	-	-
6	Provincial Administration	6.0	2.5	9
7	Public schools	5.1	2.3	12
8	Civil Service	5.1	2.4	11
9	Universities/Colleges	4.3	1.7	15
10	Parastatal/Government institutions	3.1	2.7	7
11	Local authorities	2.6	3.3	6
12	Others n.e.s	2.0	-	-
13	Private sector	1.9	2.6	8
14	NGOs/CBOs	1.6	1.8	14
15	SACCOs/Associations	1.6	0.2	20
16	Public hospitals	1.5	2.5	9
17	Ministry of Health	1.1	0.7	17
18	Water companies	1.1	-	-
19	International organisations/Embassies	0.8	0.3	19
20	Banks/Insurance companies	0.2	1.9	13
21	Registration Department	0.1	-	-

Table 64: Share of bribery- Burundi

Bribery Incidence Across Different Sectors

The index also sought to establish the prevalence of bribery across different sectors. Institutions that respondents interacted with were grouped into various key sectors i.e. security; education; health; local authorities; government ministries and departments; private sector; state corporations and parastatals and the water.

Bribery demand/expectation per sector

Close to 40% of the bribery situations were reported among those who sought services from government ministries and departments excluding health, water and education. The Armed Forces accounted for about a fifth of bribes demanded or expected.

Sector	Bribe demanded %
Other government ministries/departments (n.e.s)	39.6
Security	20.1
Education	17.6
Health	5.8
Local authorities	3.3
Private sector	3.0
State corporations/parastatals	2.2
Water	1.3
Others	7.1
Total	100.0

Table 65: Bribe expectation per sector - Burundi

Bribery payments per sector

The armed forces attracted slightly more than a quarter of the total bribes reported in Burundi. Other government ministries excluding the health, water and education ministries accounted for 34.7% of the bribes reported.

Sector	Bribe paid- %
Other Govt. ministries/departments	34.7
Security	26.1
Education	17.5
Health	5.2
Local authorities	3.6
Private sector	2.9
State corporations/parastatals	2.1

Water	1.7
Others	6.1
Total	100.0

Table 66: Bribe paying per sector- Burundi

Gender perspective

The survey also sought to establish whether there are underlying gender patterns on bribery demands and payments across the divide. Male respondents were more likely to experience a bribery situation as well as pay a bribe. Other patterns across the different sectors and gender were not found to be suggestive of any underlying trends.

Sector	Bribe demand / expectation - Male	Bribe demand / expectation - Female
Water	39.1	25
Education	46	35
Health	14.4	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 67: Bribe demand/expectation per sector by gender – Burundi

Sector	Bribe demand / expectation - Male	Bribe demand / expectation - Female
Water	28.3	20
Education	26.2	18.1
Health	7.2	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 68: Bribe paying per sector by gender – Burundi

Corruption Perception

The survey sought to gauge the perception of the respondents across the East African region on corruption trends in their respective countries. The questions posed were:

- i. How would you describe the current corruption situation in your country?
- ii. How does the corruption level in your country compare with a year ago?
- iii. What change do you foresee in the level of corruption in your country in the coming year?
- iv. Do you think the government in your country is committed to the fight against corruption?

Perceived level of corruption

More than 83% of the sampled respondents in Burundi rate their country as either corrupt or extremely corrupt. This perception mirrors the 2010 results where 85% of the respondents ranked the country along similar lines. About 10% classified Burundi as slightly corrupt.

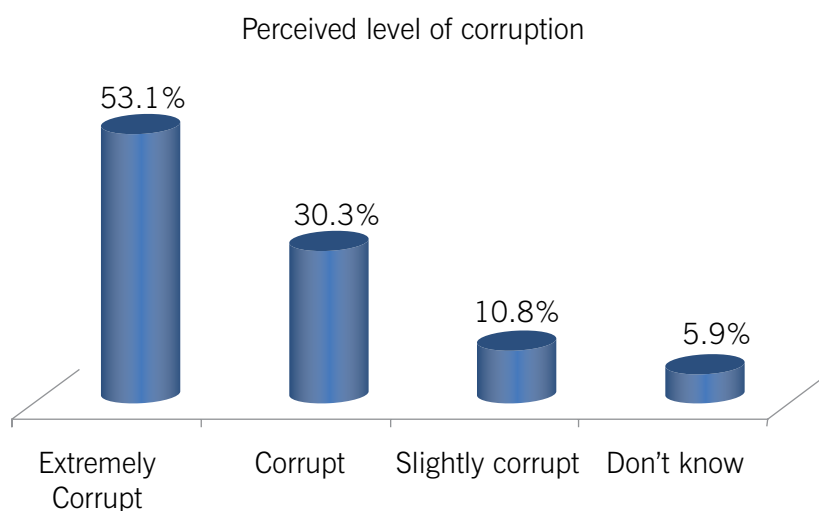


Fig 25: Perceived level of corruption - Burundi

Perceived change in the corruption level

Slightly more than a half of the respondents said the corruption level has worsened in Burundi over the last one year. About a fifth of the respondents believed the corruption level has generally remained the same. These perceptions were not a marked deviation from last year. However, the proportion that believed the corruption level has dropped in the last 12 months was five percentage points higher compared to 2010.

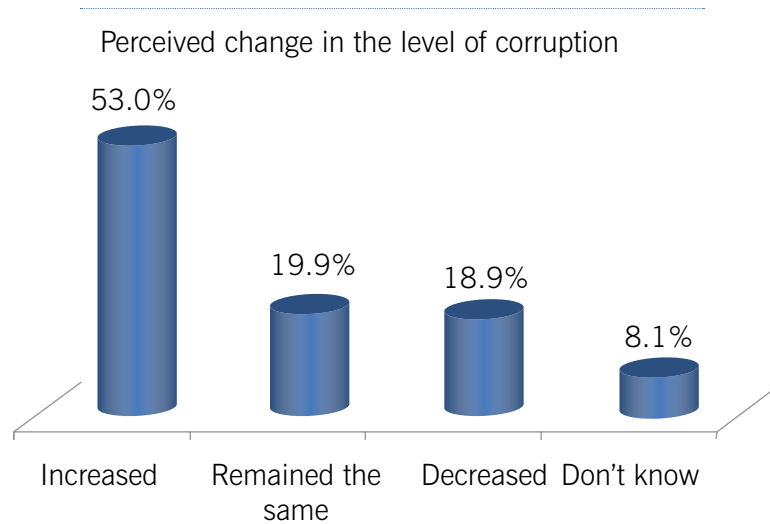


Fig 26: Change in the level of corruption - Burundi

Projected level of corruption

The opinion on the likely level of corruption in the coming one year was almost equally split among those who believe it will remain the same, increase or decrease. A notable 18% of the respondents could not express any firm opinion on this subject. These results point to an environment of widespread uncertainty on the future of corruption trends in Burundi.

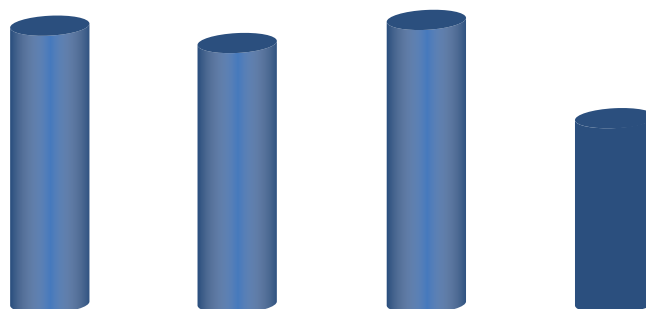


Fig 27: Projected change in the level of corruption - Burundi

Government's commitment to fight corruption

Almost a half (47.3%) of the respondents described the Burundi government as lacking commitment to tackle corruption. This is however an improvement from 2010 when 57% cast the same aspersions. Twenty eight percent of the respondents said their government is doing enough on this score. This is an improvement from 22% registered in 2010.

Government's commitment to fight corruption

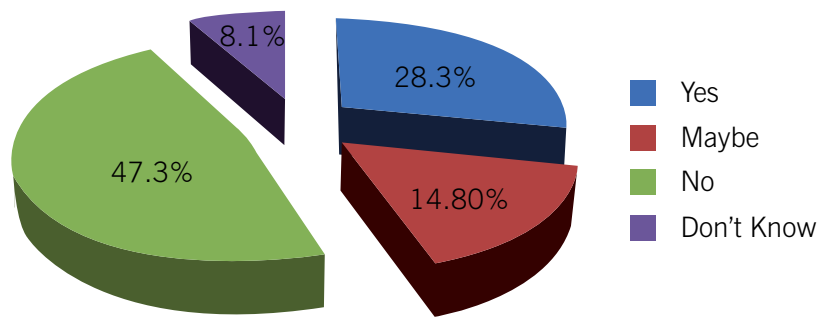


Fig 28: Government's commitment to fight corruption - Burundi

RWANDA

Sample Characteristics

The household survey targeted a sample population of 2,325 respondents randomly picked across Rwanda's five regions. The sample consisted of 58.2% and 41.8% male and female respondents respectively. 85.6% of the respondents were sampled from the rural areas while 14.4% were urban residents.

Region	Actual count	%
Kigali	282	12.1
South	573	24.6
East	544	23.4
North	377	16.2
West	549	23.6
Total	2325	100.0

Table 69: Distribution of respondents by province – Rwanda

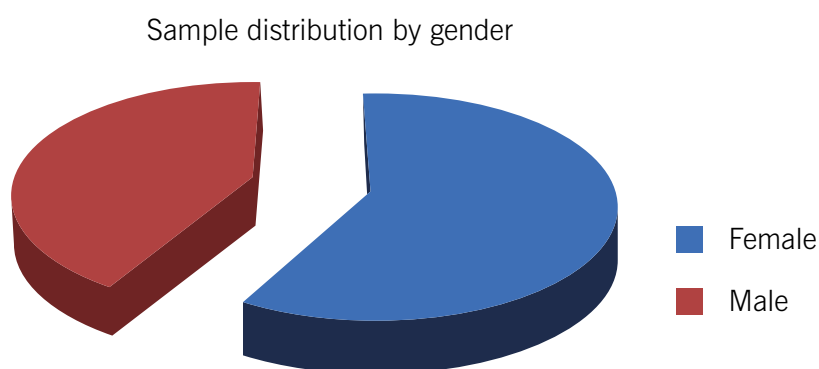


Fig 29: Sample distribution by gender – Rwanda

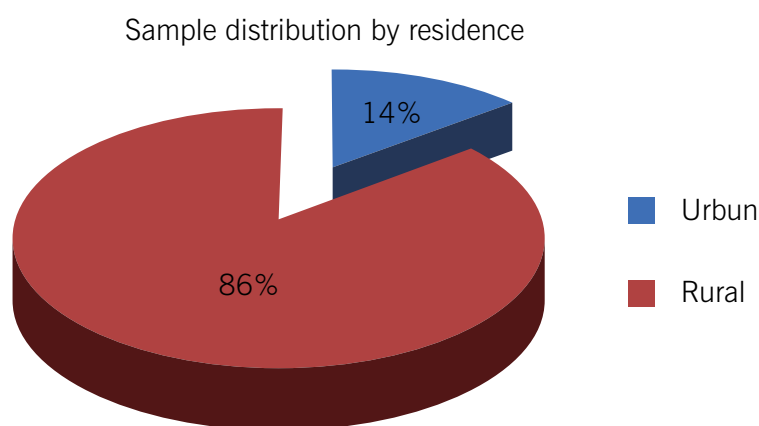


Fig 30: Sample distribution by residence- Rwanda

Sample distribution by age

Majority of the respondents (69.6%) were aged below 40 years. Less than 10% of the sample population were above 55 years. The 18- 24 years age group was more represented in the urban than in the rural areas.

Age category	National - %	Urban -%	Rural-%
18-24	15.9	25.7	14.3
25-29	21.7	19.7	22.0
30-34	17.7	11.0	17.8
35-39	14.3	13.4	14.5
40-44	13.3	11.0	13.7
45-49	5.3	3.6	5.6
50-54	3.4	3.3	3.4
55-59	4.6	3.3	4.8
60+	3.7	3.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 70: Sample distribution by age -Rwanda

Sample distribution by employment status

Close to 95% of the respondents reported that they were engaged in gainful employment in various sectors. The remainder were either in terminal retirement or were fulltime students. Employment in family business or farm accounted for the largest proportion of respondents at 47.7%.

Employment status	National -%	Urban -%	Rural -%
Student	4.6	7.8	4.0
Unemployed	10.8	22.4	8.8
Self-employed	23.6	25.7	23.2
Employed in a family business or farm	47.7	25.4	51.4
Employed in the private sector	7.4	10.4	6.9
Employed by government/local authority/parastatal	3.4	4.5	3.2
Employed in the community sector e.g. church, N.G.O, co-operative	1.9	3.6	1.6
Retired	0.8	0.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 71: Sample distribution by employment status- Rwanda

Education level of respondents

Almost a half of the respondents reported that they had attained primary-level education only. The bulk of these were sampled from the rural areas. Only about 5% of the respondents reported education beyond secondary schooling.

Highest level of education	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Primary only	49.3	38.5	51.1
Post-primary training	12.0	16.7	11.2
Secondary only	16.7	26.6	15.1
College education	2.0	3.9	1.7
University degree	2.5	9.9	1.3
Post-graduate degree	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 72: Sample distribution by education level- Rwanda

Distribution of respondents by household income

Household income in Rwandan Francs	National- %	Urban - %	Rural - %
Less than 35, 000	72.3	59.7	74.4
35, 0000 – 69, 999	16.9	20.6	16.2
70, 000 – 174, 999	7.3	12.5	6.4
175, 000 – 349, 999	1.8	3.6	1.5
350, 000 – 699, 999	0.8	2.7	0.5
700, 000 – 1,056, 999	0.3	0.6	0.2
Over 1,057, 000	0.3	0.0	0.3
Declined to answer	0.5	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 73: Sample distribution by household income- Rwanda

Overview Of The Findings

The survey recorded 6,954 interactions with service delivery institutions among the sampled respondents in the last one year. Out of these interactions, bribes were expected or demanded in 358 interactions. This reflects a 5.1% bribery prevalence level. It is worth noting that the survey substantially raised the sample size from the 862 respondents in 2010 to the 2,325 respondents in 2011.

Like in 2010, the limited bribery situations reported made it impossible to derive an index for Rwanda. However even in the absence of the rankings, a few institutions recorded an above national average bribery prevalence.

Institution	Bribery likelihood
Rwanda Police	21%
Judiciary	15.6%
Private sector	12.8%
Provincial Administration	5.8%
Local authorities	3.6%
Private sector	2.9%
State corporations/parastatals	2.1%

Table 74: Bribery prevalence- Rwanda

Reporting of bribery cases

The survey also sought to establish the reportage of bribery incidents encountered by the respondents. About 84% of the respondents experiencing bribery incidents did not report the cases to the relevant authorities. Out of those who reported, 34% disclosed to the media while 13% of the respondents forwarded the reports to either the Office of the Ombudsman or to the management of the institution in question. About 6.5% reported the cases to the Transparency International national chapter - Transparency Rwanda.

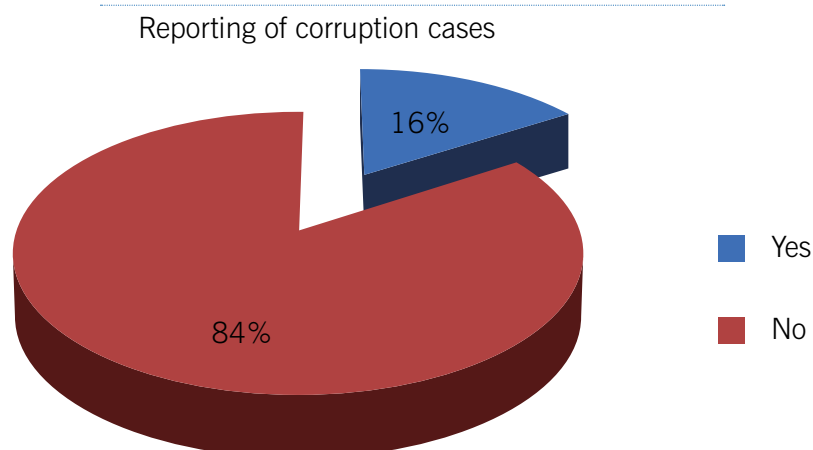


Fig 31: Reporting corruption cases- Rwanda

Reasons for not reporting bribery cases

The respondents cited various reasons influencing their reluctance to report corruption incidents. Fear of intimidation was the prominent reason mentioned for failure to report.

Reasons for not reporting	%
Fear of intimidation	30.2%
I didn't know where to report	22.6%
I knew no action would be taken even if I reported	24.5%
Feared I would be marked and never get the services in the future	22.6%
Total	100

Table 75: Reasons for not reporting bribery cases - Rwanda

Corruption Perception

The survey also sought to gauge the respondents' perceptions of the corruption trends in their respective countries. The following questions were posed:

- i. How would you describe the current corruption situation in your country?
- ii. How does the corruption level in your country compare with a year ago?
- iii. What change do you foresee in the level of corruption in your country in the coming year?
- iv. Do you think the government in your country is committed to the fight against corruption?

Perceived current level of corruption

Rwanda once again recorded the most favourable perception on corruption levels. About 70.5% of the respondents perceived their country as being slightly corrupt. This however is a marked fall from the perception in 2010 standing at 84.3%. Further the proportion of Rwandan respondents who perceive their country as corrupt doubled from 11% in 2010 to 22%.

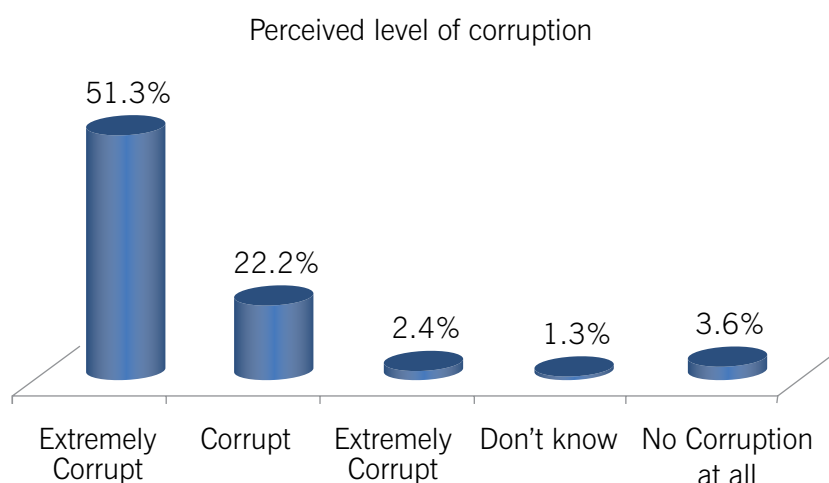


Fig 32: Perceived corruption level - Rwanda

Perceived change in the level of corruption

The proportion of respondents who felt the level of corruption in Rwanda has fallen stood at 87.6%; a marginal fall of three percentage points compared to 2010. A proportion of 9% believe the corruption level either rose or remained the same in the past one year.

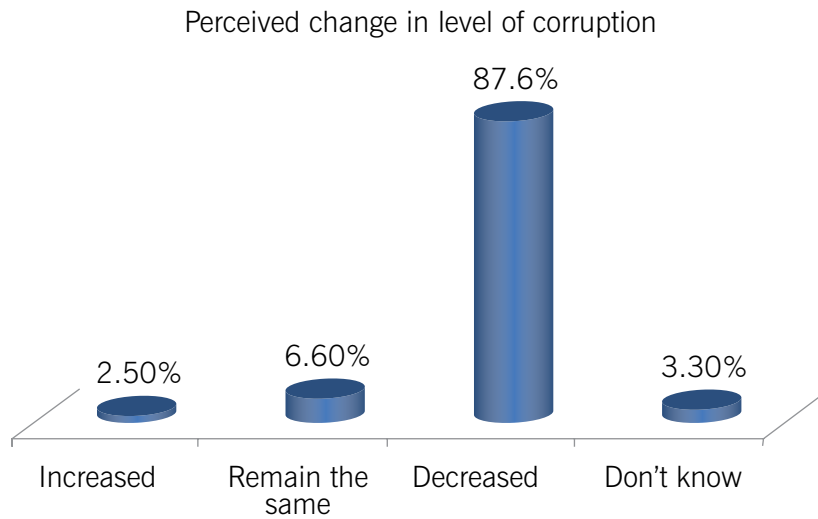


Fig 33: Perceived change in the level of corruption - Rwanda

When asked to evaluate their government's commitment to tackle corruption, 93% returned a positive opinion. However this is a drop of three percentage points from the level registered in 2010.

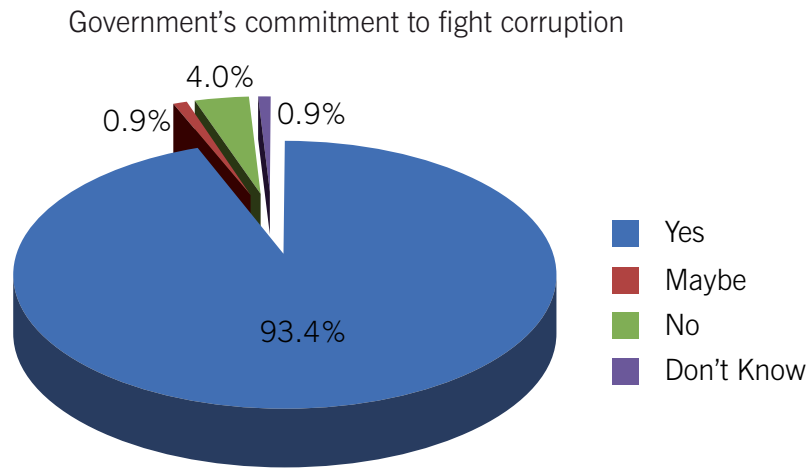


Fig 34: Government's commitment to fight corruption - Rwanda

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