



Efficacy for fighting corruption: Evidence from 36 African countries

by Thomas Isbell



Introduction

Corruption is a major obstacle to economic growth, human development, and poverty reduction (Mauro, 1995, 2004; Asiedu, 2006). The practice of demanding or expecting monetary or other benefits in exchange for preferential treatment has plagued the global South, and high-profile revelations of corruption in politics and business have shed light on the magnitude of the problem (Baker, 2016; McCool, 2015). The poor are most vulnerable to both the immediate effects of having to pay bribes or do favours and the longer-term impacts of hampered growth and weakened investment power (Hosken, 2017; Baker, 2016). Recent research by Peiffer and Rose (2014) and Justesen and Bjørnskov (2014) notes that poor citizens faced with official corruption have fewer means to seek out services from alternative providers and are thus forced to “play the game.”

In recent years, headlines have pointed toward a stronger stance against corruption in Africa. In South Africa, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and other countries, scandals and government responses have placed corruption at center stage. In Nigeria, President Muhammadu Buhari’s winning ticket in 2015 included zero tolerance for corruption, and he has taken several steps to try to fight what he calls the “hydra-headed monster” (Maclean, 2016; Gaffey, 2016). In Tanzania, President John Magafuli won the 2015 election after a campaign denouncing corruption and misconduct among civil servants (Muvunyi, 2016).

No doubt strong and committed leadership is necessary if meaningful progress is to be made in fighting corruption. But as with any attempt to change the status quo, it is equally important that the policy be accepted, “lived,” and enforced by ordinary citizens.

To what extent do ordinary Africans feel they can combat corruption? What informs whether citizens believe they can play a role? Findings from Afrobarometer Round 6 (2014/2015) surveys suggest that education and material security contribute to building efficacy among ordinary citizens for the fight against corruption. But leadership also matters: Perceptions that elected leaders or officials are corrupt make citizens less likely to think they can make a difference.


Afrobarometer survey

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, non-partisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions, and related issues across more than 30 countries in Africa. Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent’s choice with nationally representative samples, which yield country-level results with a margin of sampling error of +/-2% (for a sample of 2,400) or +/-3% (for a sample of 1,200) at a 95% confidence level.

Round 6 interviews with almost 54,000 citizens represent the views of more than three-fourths of the continent’s population.

Key findings

- Across 36 surveyed countries, a majority (55%) of Africans say corruption increased “somewhat” or “a lot” over the previous year. This is the majority view in 23 of 36 surveyed countries.
- Among respondents who say they paid bribes during the previous year, most (85%) did not report the incident to the authorities. The most commonly cited reasons for why people do not report corruption incidents are fear of the consequences (34%) and the expectation that nothing would be done (14%).
- Nonetheless, a majority (54%) of Africans believe that ordinary people can fight corruption, while about one in three (36%) say there’s nothing they can do.

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- Efficacy for fighting corruption (defined as the belief that ordinary people can make a difference) is correlated with higher levels of education and of material security.
 - Africans most commonly see reporting corruption to authorities and refusing to pay bribes as the most effective ways that ordinary citizens can combat corruption.
 - Perceptions that public officials are corrupt is associated with less confidence that ordinary people can fight corruption, especially among respondents with post-secondary education.
 - Inaction by authorities in response to reported bribery incidents does not appear to reduce overall efficacy but is associated with a lower perception of reporting corruption as an effective way to join the fight.

Corruption: Perceptions and response

On average across 36 surveyed African countries, a majority (55%) of Africans say that levels of corruption increased “somewhat” or “a lot” over the previous year (Figure 1). About one in five (22%) say corruption levels decreased, while 16% say they stayed the same.

Respondents in South Africa (83%), Ghana (76%), and Nigeria (75%) most frequently report that levels of corruption increased, while fewer than three in 10 feel this way in Egypt (28%), Burkina Faso (28%), and Morocco (26%).

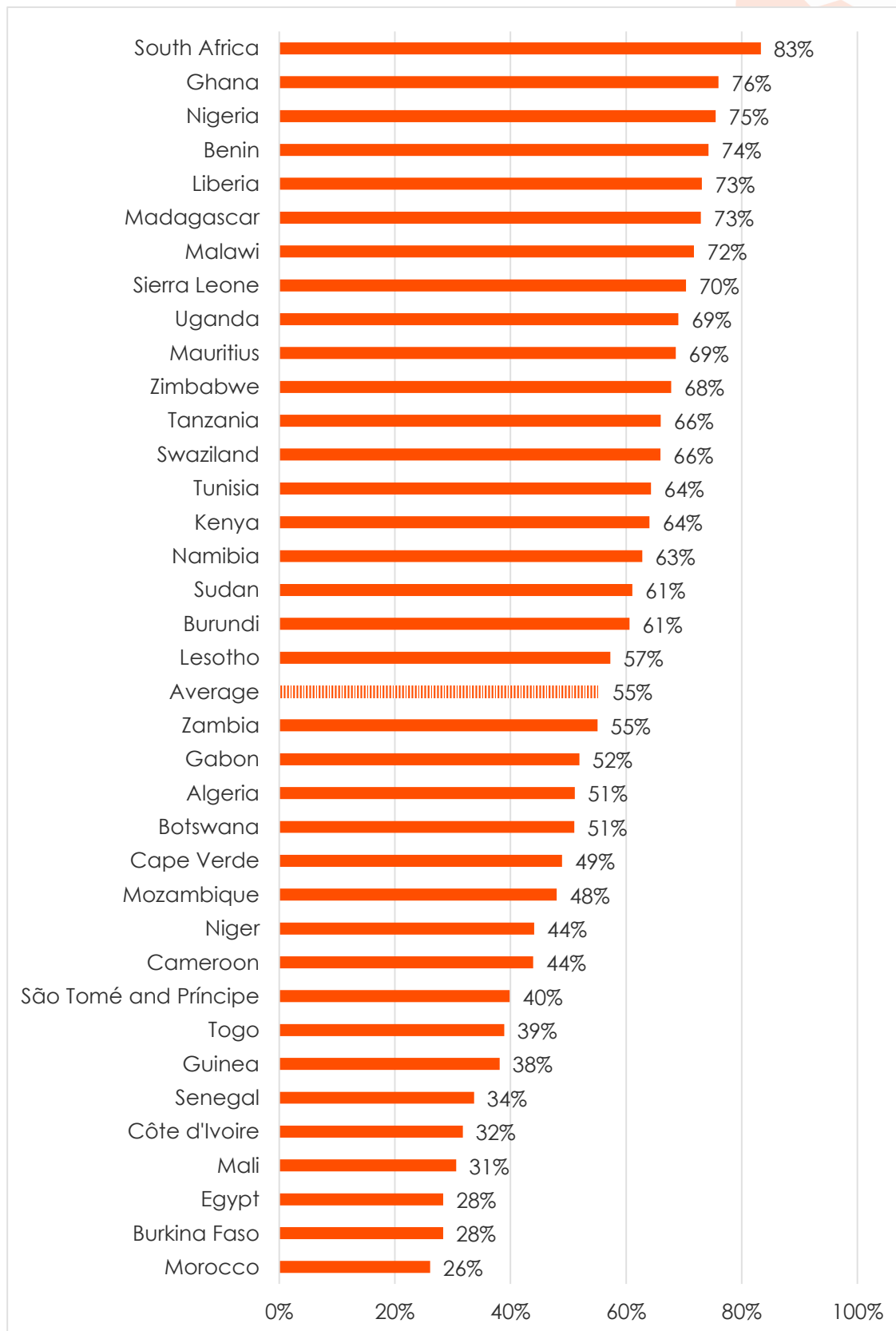
Do your own analysis of Afrobarometer data – on any question, for any country and survey round. It’s easy and free at www.afrobarometer.org/online-data-analysis.

Among key types of elected leaders and state officials, the police are most widely seen as corrupt: 45% of respondents say “most” or “all” police officials are involved in corruption (Figure 2). About one-third of citizens see “most” or “all” government officials (38%), local government councilors

(34%), judges and magistrates (34%), members of Parliament (33%), and officials in the Presidency (31%) as being corrupt.

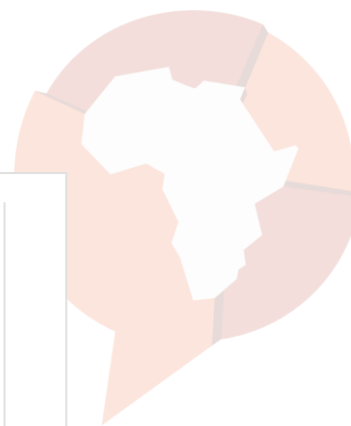
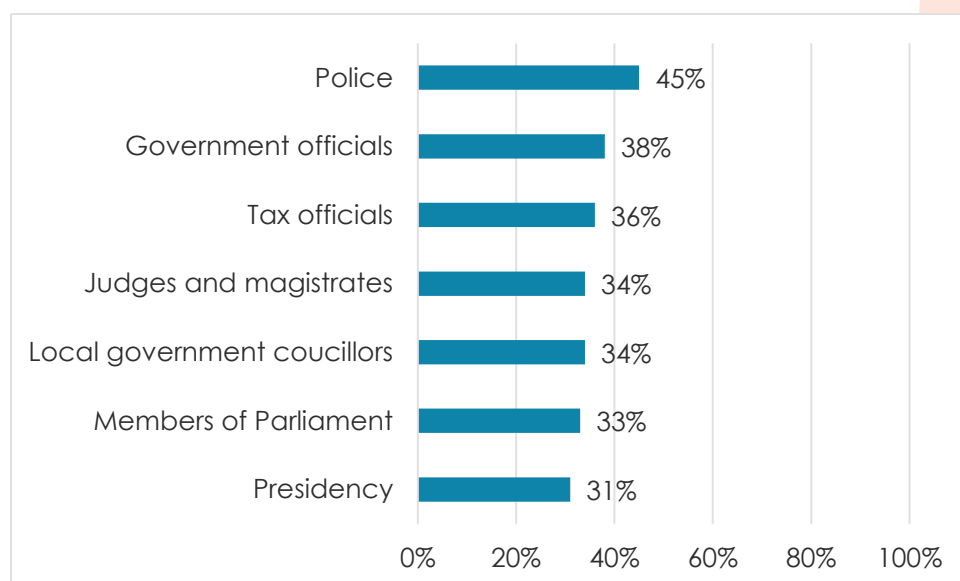
Looking at citizens’ experiences with corruption, almost one in five respondents (18%) say they paid a bribe at least once during the previous year in order to obtain one of six government services (an identity document from the government, household utility services, or assistance from a public school, a public clinic or hospital, the police, or the courts). Among those who report having paid a bribe during the previous year, only 14% say they reported the incident to the authorities. Among those who did report corruption incidents, only 27% say the authorities took action, and 29% say they suffered retaliation or other negative consequences (Table 1).

Figure 1: Increased level of corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same? (% who say corruption increased "somewhat" or "a lot")*

Figure 2: Who is corrupt? | 36 countries | 2014/2015



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

Table 1: Citizen experience with corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015

Paid bribe in past year to obtain one of six public services	18%
Of those who paid a bribe, % who reported the incident to authorities	14%
Of those who reported the incident, % who say authorities took action	27%
Of those who reported the incident, % who suffered retaliation/negative consequences	29%

Respondents who tried to obtain government services during the previous year were asked:

- And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour in order to get the [services or assistance] you needed? (% who say "once or twice," "a few times," or "often")
- If you ever paid a bribe for any of the services discussed above, did you report any of the incidents you mentioned to a government official or someone in authority?
- Which of the following happened the most recent time that you reported a bribery incident: Authorities took action against the government officials involved? You suffered retaliation or other negative consequences as a result of reporting the incident?

Citizens' role in the fight against corruption

Given their perceptions of significant and increasing corruption, how do Africans feel about their own ability to make a difference in the fight against it? On average across 36 countries, a majority (54%) say that ordinary people can indeed do something about corruption, while 36% say there's nothing they can do.

Efficacy for combating corruption is highest among Botswana (72%), Tunisians (71%), and Malagasy (70%), while fewer than four in 10 Nigerians (39%) and Sierra Leoneans (32%) feel able to make a difference. On average, West Africa (48%) trails other regions on this indicator (Figure 3).

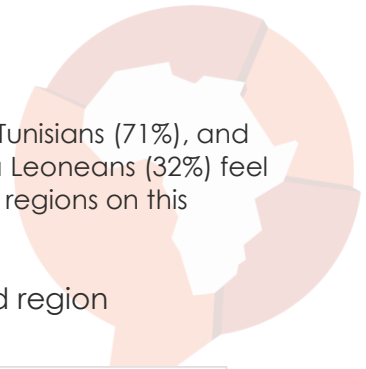
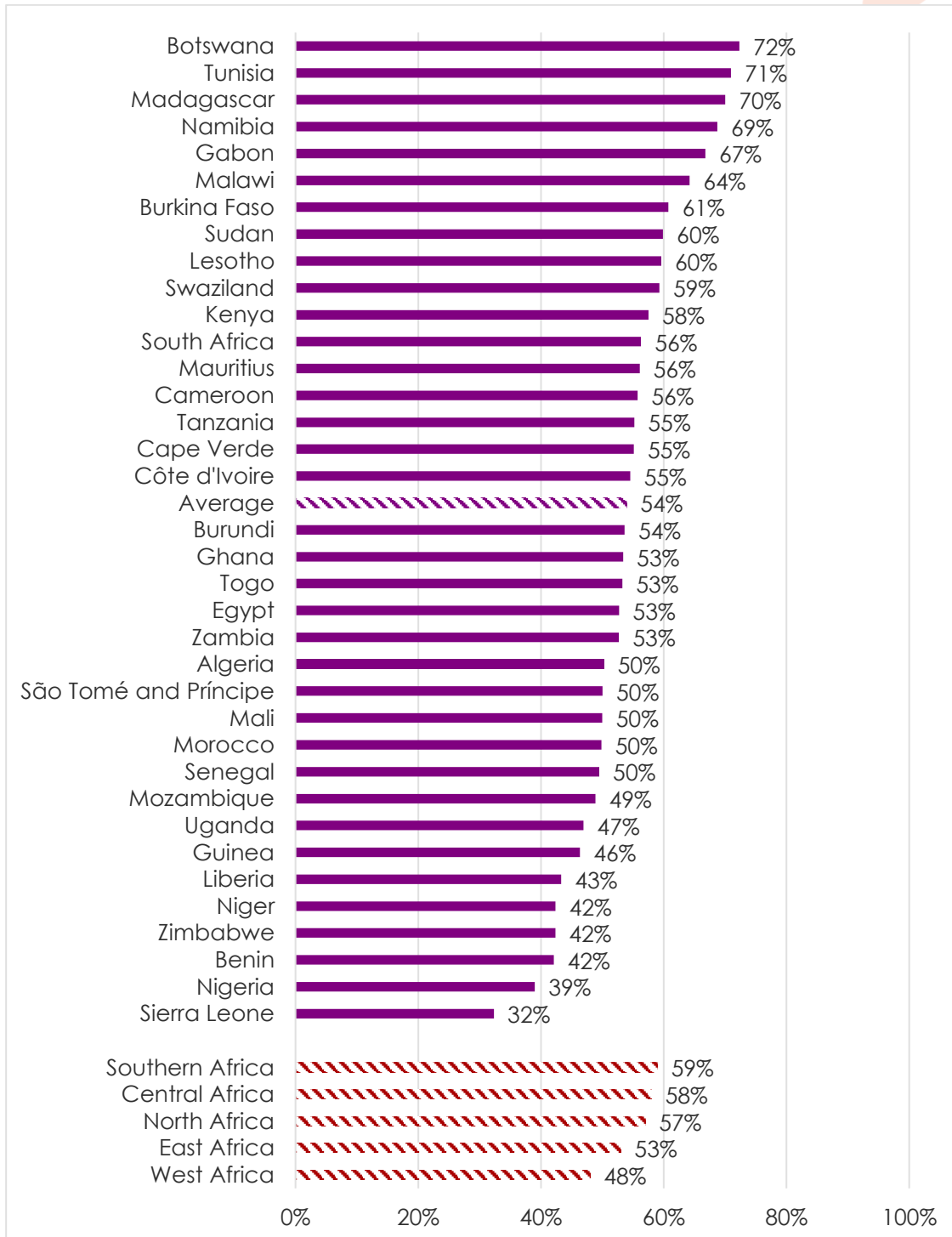


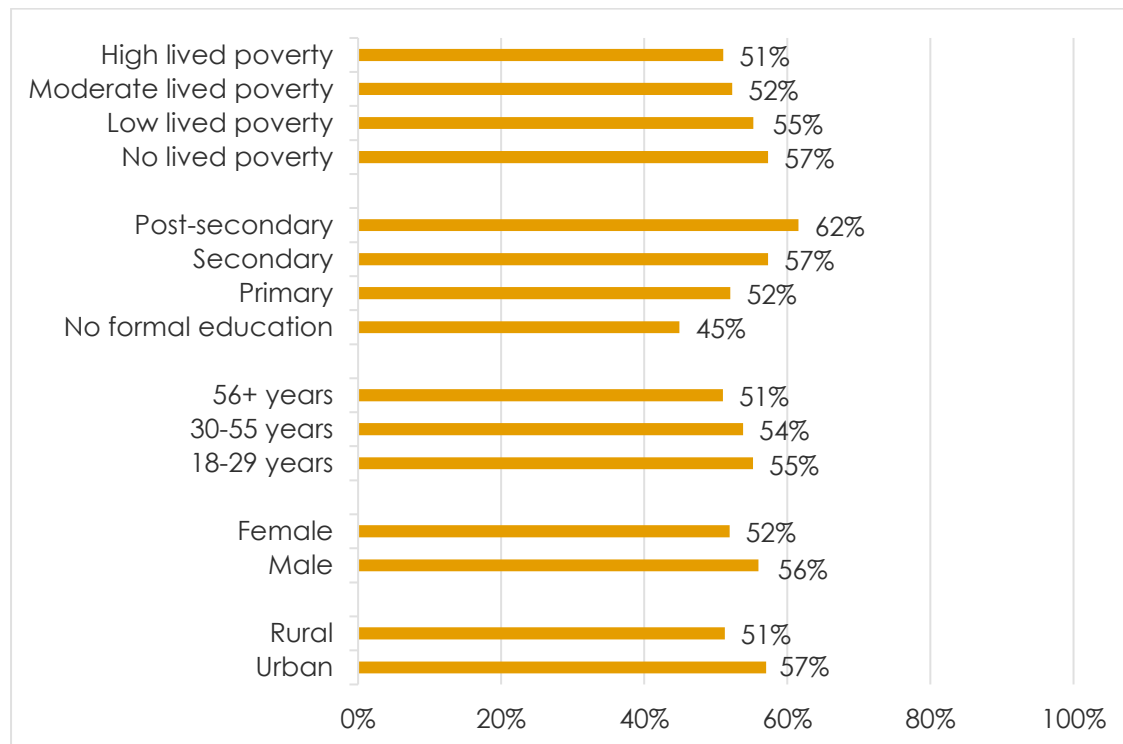
Figure 3: Ordinary people can fight corruption | by country and region
| 36 countries | 2014/2015



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption? (% who "agree" or "strongly agree")

Men (56%) and urban residents (57%) are somewhat more likely to think they can play a role in fighting corruption than are women (52%) and rural dwellers (51%) (Figure 4). But the largest difference is by education level: While only 45% of respondents with no formal schooling believe that ordinary people can have an impact, this proportion increases steadily with educational attainment, reaching 62% among respondents with post-secondary qualifications. Most likely related to education, wealthy respondents (i.e. those experiencing “no lived poverty”¹) are more confident about people’s ability to fight corruption than their less-wealthy counterparts.

Figure 4: Ordinary people can fight corruption | by socio-demographic group
| 36 countries | 2014/2015



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption? (% who “agree” or “strongly agree”)

Do perceived corruption levels affect efficacy for fighting it?

It is plausible that efficacy to fight corruption might be influenced by how citizens perceive corruption levels in their country. The data provide some limited evidence: As Figure 5 shows, respondents who see corruption levels as having increased during the previous year are somewhat less likely to express confidence about being able to fight corruption (55%) than are respondents who see corruption levels as having decreased (62%).

In line with this finding, Figure 6 illustrates that efficacy for fighting corruption is somewhat lower when corruption among elected and non-elected officials is perceived to be high.

¹ Afrobarometer’s Lived Poverty Index (LPI) measures respondents’ levels of material deprivation by asking how often they or their families went without basic necessities (enough food, enough water, medical care, enough cooking fuel, and a cash income) during the preceding year. For more on lived poverty, see Mattes, Dulani, & Gyimah-Boadi (2016).

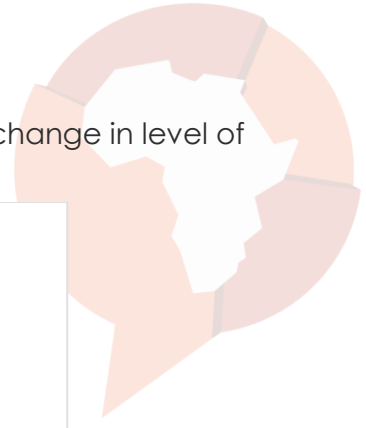
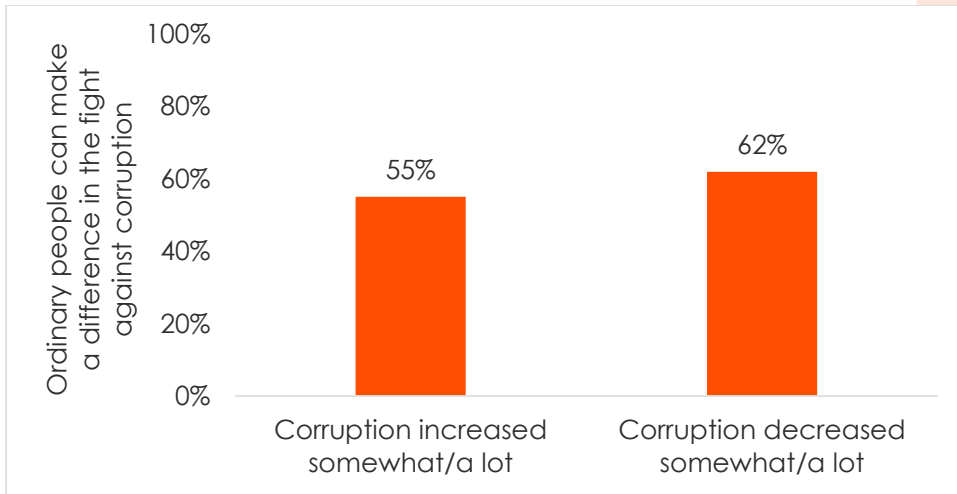


Figure 5: Ordinary people can fight corruption | by perceived change in level of corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015

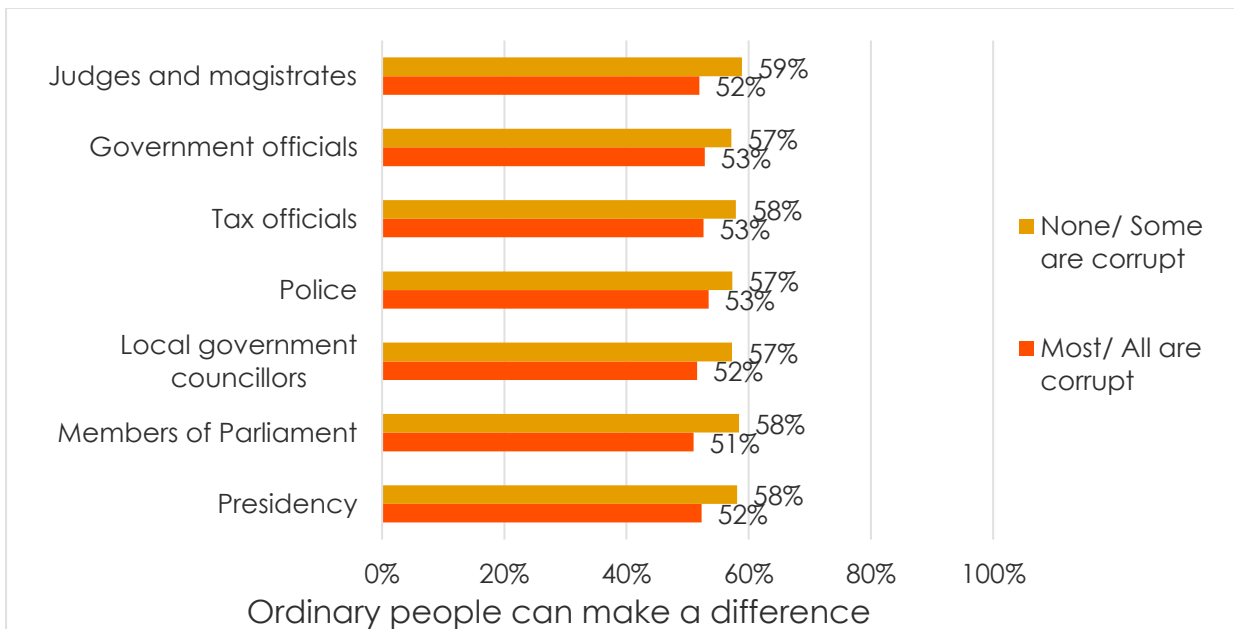


Respondents were asked:

- In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?
- Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

(Figure shows percentage, disaggregated by perceptions of change in corruption levels, who “agree” or “agree strongly” that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption)

Figure 6: Ordinary people can fight corruption | by perceived corruption among officials | 36 countries | 2014/2015



Respondents were asked:

- How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?
- Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

(Figure shows percentage, disaggregated by perceptions of corruption levels, who “agree” or “agree strongly” that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption)

Strong institutions can support people engaged in the fight against corruption and provide a credible threat of punishment for those who break the law, while official impunity and unequal treatment under the law may diminish such assurances and threats. However, survey data show that among respondents who paid a bribe in the preceding year and reported the incident to the authorities, the official response – action or inaction – makes no difference in the proportion who see ordinary people as capable of fighting corruption (49%) (Table 2). Conversely, respondents who experienced retaliation or other negative consequences after reporting corruption are less likely to affirm efficacy for fighting corruption than are people who reported corruption but experienced no negative consequences (43% vs. 52%).

Table 2: Ordinary people can fight corruption | by experience of reporting corruption to authorities | 36 countries | 2014/2015

		% who say ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption
After bribery incident was reported to authorities ...	Authorities took action	49%
	Authorities took no action	49%
	Person who reported corruption suffered retaliation/negative consequences	43%
	Person who reported corruption did not suffer retaliation/negative consequences	52%

Respondents who paid a bribe in the previous year and who reported the incident to the authorities were asked:

- Which of the following happened the most recent time that you reported a bribery incident: Authorities took action against the government officials involved? You suffered retaliation or other negative consequences as a result of reporting the incident?
- Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption?

What informs efficacy for fighting corruption?

To inquire further into what informs efficacy for fighting corruption, I tested whether levels of efficacy are associated with higher or lower scores on other variables, such as levels of perceived corruption, personal experience paying bribes, and perceptions of equal treatment under the law and presidential accountability to courts and laws.² Table 3 shows a general correlation model for all respondents in the first results column, while results columns 2-5 display the correlation results by education level.

² I used bivariate correlation analysis, with Pearson's r as the correlation coefficient.

Perceived equal treatment of people under the law was tested using two questions: *In your opinion, how often, in this country:*

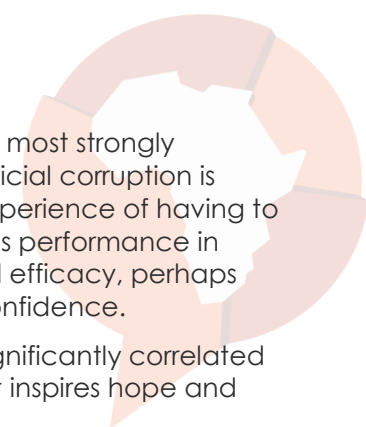
- Do officials who commit crimes go unpunished?
- Do ordinary people who break the law go unpunished?

Perceptions of presidential accountability was tested using the question, *"In your opinion, how often, in this country, does the president ignore the courts and laws of the country?"*

Table 3: Correlates of efficacy for fighting corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015

Variable	All	No formal education	Primary education	Secondary education	Post-secondary education
Age group	-.025**	-	.023*	-	-
Education level	.106**	-	-	-	-
Lived Poverty Index	-.056**	-.061**	-	-.022**	-.040**
Corruption: Presidency	-.047**	-.046**	-.041**	-.049**	-.117**
Corruption: MPs	-.063**	-.052**	-.069**	-.073**	-.107**
Corruption: government officials	-.047**	-.042**	-.051**	-.058**	-.088**
Corruption: local government councillors	-.050**	-.042**	-.058**	-.061**	-.090**
Corruption: police	-.048**	-.064**	-.045**	-.056**	-.085**
Corruption: judges and magistrates	-.064**	-.067**	-.059**	-.061**	-.092**
Level of corruption	.068**	.074**	.060**	.083**	.098**
Paid bribe for school services	-.043**	-	-.030*	-.062**	-.084**
Paid bribe for treatment at public clinic or hospital	-.027**	-	-.050**	-.023*	-.051**
Paid bribe for gov't document or permit	-.043**	-	-.057**	-.048**	-.061**
Paid bribe to get utilities	-.039**	.079**	-.045*	-.064**	-.081**
Paid bribe to avoid problem with police	-.077**	-	-.083**	-.081**	-.106**
Pay bribe to get assistance from courts	-.057**	-	-.085**	-	-.097**
Reported payment of bribes to authorities	-	-	-	-.038*	-
Bribery: Authorities took action	-	-	-	-	-
Bribery: Suffered retaliation	-	-.175*	-	-	-
Government handling fighting corruption	.067**	.079**	.064**	.077**	.084**
How often president ignores laws	-.027**	-	-.023*	-.038**	-.092**
How often officials go unpunished	-.022**	-	-.023*	-.032**	-.056**
How often ordinary people go unpunished	-	-	-	-	-

Table shows correlation coefficient (Pearson's *r*) when the correlation is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). Correlations considered statistically non-significant are not shown. * $p < 0.05$ (2-tailed); ** $p < 0.01$ (2-tailed).



From the “All” column, it is apparent that higher education levels are most strongly correlated with greater efficacy for fighting corruption. Perceived official corruption is significantly, though weakly, correlated with less efficacy, as is the experience of having to pay bribes for services. More positive evaluations of the government's performance in fighting corruption³ are significantly correlated with stronger personal efficacy, perhaps underlining the importance of leadership as a source of individual confidence.

Moreover, perceptions of declining overall levels of corruption are significantly correlated with greater efficacy, perhaps by conveying a sense of progress that inspires hope and confidence.

Comparing the Pearson's correlation coefficients across education levels, we can make a number of interesting observations. Regarding perceived corruption among officials, the correlation with efficacy is negative across all education levels but strongest among the most educated respondents. This trend is especially apparent regarding perceived corruption in the presidency. One possible explanation for the stronger linkage with highly educated respondents could be that they have a more informed and accurate understanding of their limitations in going up against corrupt officials.

Similarly, perceptions of whether the president is accountable to the courts and laws are also most strongly correlated with efficacy among respondents with a post-secondary education. Again, it may be plausible to speculate that respondents with high levels of education perceive the options for fighting corruption to be very limited or costly if those who hold power are not accountable to laws.

Interestingly, respondents with no formal education are the only group whose efficacy is correlated with suffering retaliation for reporting corruption. It is plausible that respondents with no formal education are less aware or assertive of their rights, and/or that authorities target less-educated people more readily when these report corrupt behaviour, as authorities may fear legal action if they were to retaliate against better-educated people.

Respondents with no formal education are also the only group whose efficacy is positively correlated with paying bribes for household services, meaning that respondents in this group who had to pay bribes are more likely to say that ordinary people can make a difference in fighting corruption.

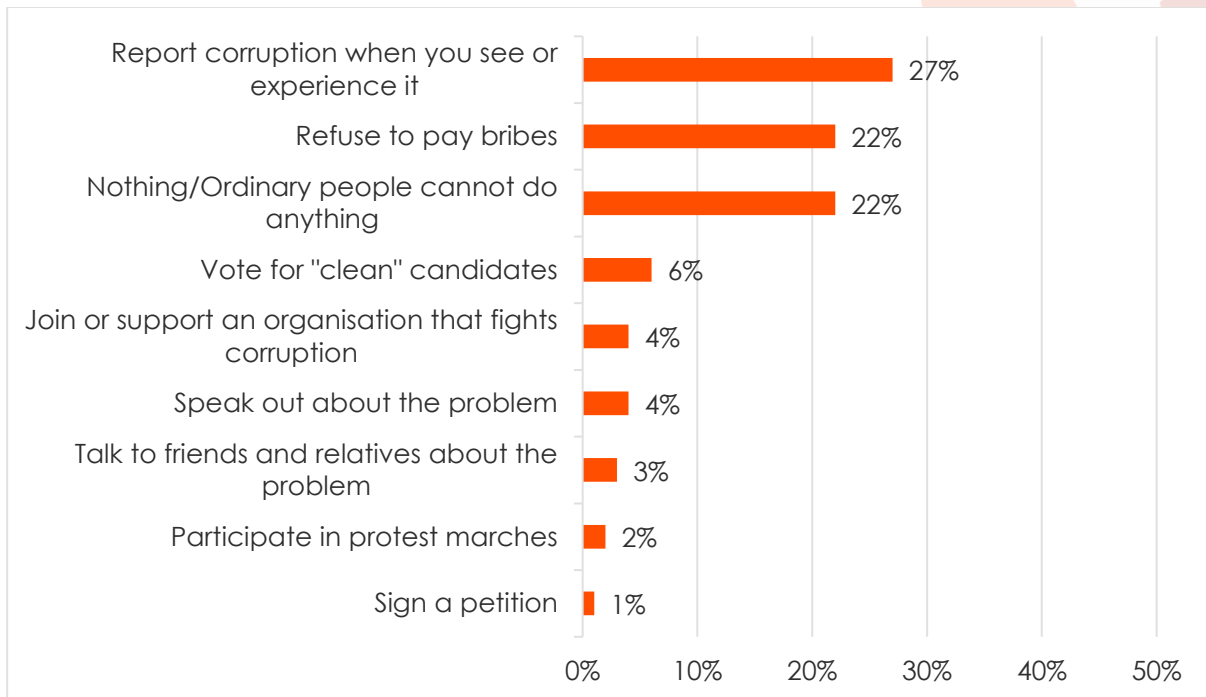
Somewhat surprisingly, efficacy is not significantly correlated with whether or not authorities took action in response to a reported bribery incident or with perceptions of how often ordinary people who break the law go unpunished.

How can ordinary citizens fight corruption?

If citizens are to play a role in the fight against corruption, what is the most effective action they can take? The most frequent answer from survey respondents is that they can report corruption when they see or experience it, cited by 27% of respondents (Figure 7). About two in 10 (22%) say that refusing to pay bribes is most effective, while an equal share feel that there's nothing that ordinary citizens can do. Only about one in 20 cite voting for “clean” candidates, joining anti-corruption organisations, or otherwise speaking out as the most effective actions to take.

³ The survey question was, “How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say: Fighting corruption in government?”

Figure 7: Most effective way for citizens to combat corruption | 36 countries
| 2014/2015



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

Reporting corruption and refusing to pay bribes are actions that require considerable efficacy, as citizens taking such steps would need to have the confidence that their interactions with authorities will be productive and not result in negative consequences for themselves. Views on the most effective actions that citizens can take may reflect country-level differences in such efficacy. (See detailed response frequencies in Table A.1 in the appendix.) With regard to reporting corruption, for example, this is seen as the most effective action to take by many Batswana (50%), Malawians (44%), Swazis (43%), Basotho (40%), and Tunisians (40%), but by relatively few Moroccans (16%), Sierra Leoneans (15%), Nigerians (15%), Sudanese (15%), and Mozambicans (14%).

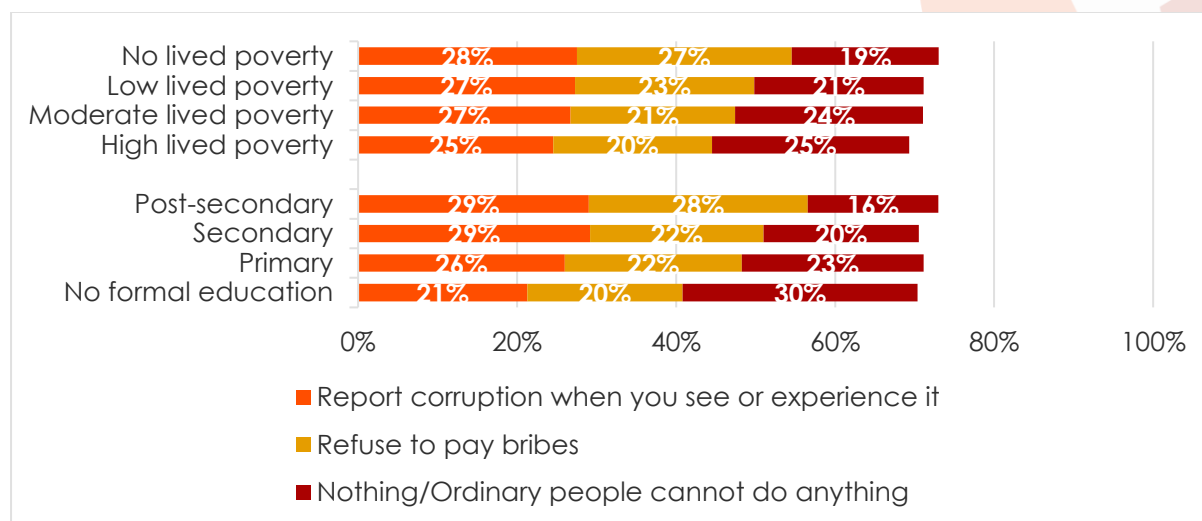
Similarly, refusing to pay bribes is perceived as an effective tactic by many Malagasy (41%), Tanzanians (39%), and Egyptians (38%), but less so by Basotho (5%) and Malawians (9%). Zimbabweans (38%), Sierra Leoneans (37%), and Malians (36%) most commonly report that there is nothing that ordinary citizens can do to fight corruption.

Views on how ordinary citizens can best tackle corruption vary modestly by respondents' levels of education and material security while remaining fairly consistent across urban-rural locations, age groups, and genders (Figure 8).

Better-educated citizens are less likely to say there's nothing they can do about corruption (16% of those with post-secondary education, vs. 30% of those with no formal education) and more likely to cite reporting corruption (29% vs. 21%) and refusing to pay bribes (28% vs. 20%) as effective actions.

Similarly, wealthier respondents are less likely to see the fight as hopeless and more likely to cite reporting corruption and refusing to pay bribes than their less-wealthy counterparts, a finding that echoes the conclusion by Peiffer and Rose (2014) that poorer people are less able to avoid paying bribes than the wealthy because they depend more on publicly provided services.

Figure 8: Most effective way for citizens to combat corruption | by education and lived-poverty level | 36 countries | 2014/2015



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

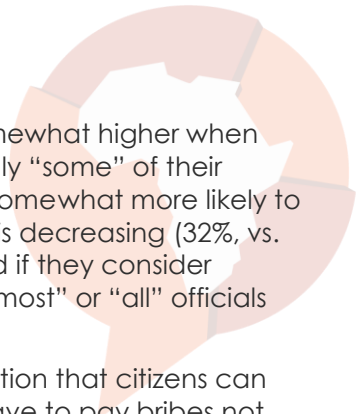
Among respondents who say they reported a corruption incident to the authorities, experiences in doing so may affect their views on the ability of ordinary citizens to take effective action. Respondents who say that the authorities took no action in response to a corruption report are less likely to believe that reporting corruption to authorities is the most effective way to combat corruption (19%, vs. 29% of those who saw official action after a bribery report) (Figure 9), even though as we saw in Table 3, official action or inaction was not associated, to a statistically significant degree, with respondents' beliefs about whether ordinary people can make any difference in the fight against corruption.

Figure 9: Most effective way for citizens to combat corruption | by experience of reporting corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015



Respondents were asked:

- Which of the following happened the most recent time that you reported a bribery incident: Authorities took action against the government officials involved?
- What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do the help combat corruption in this country?

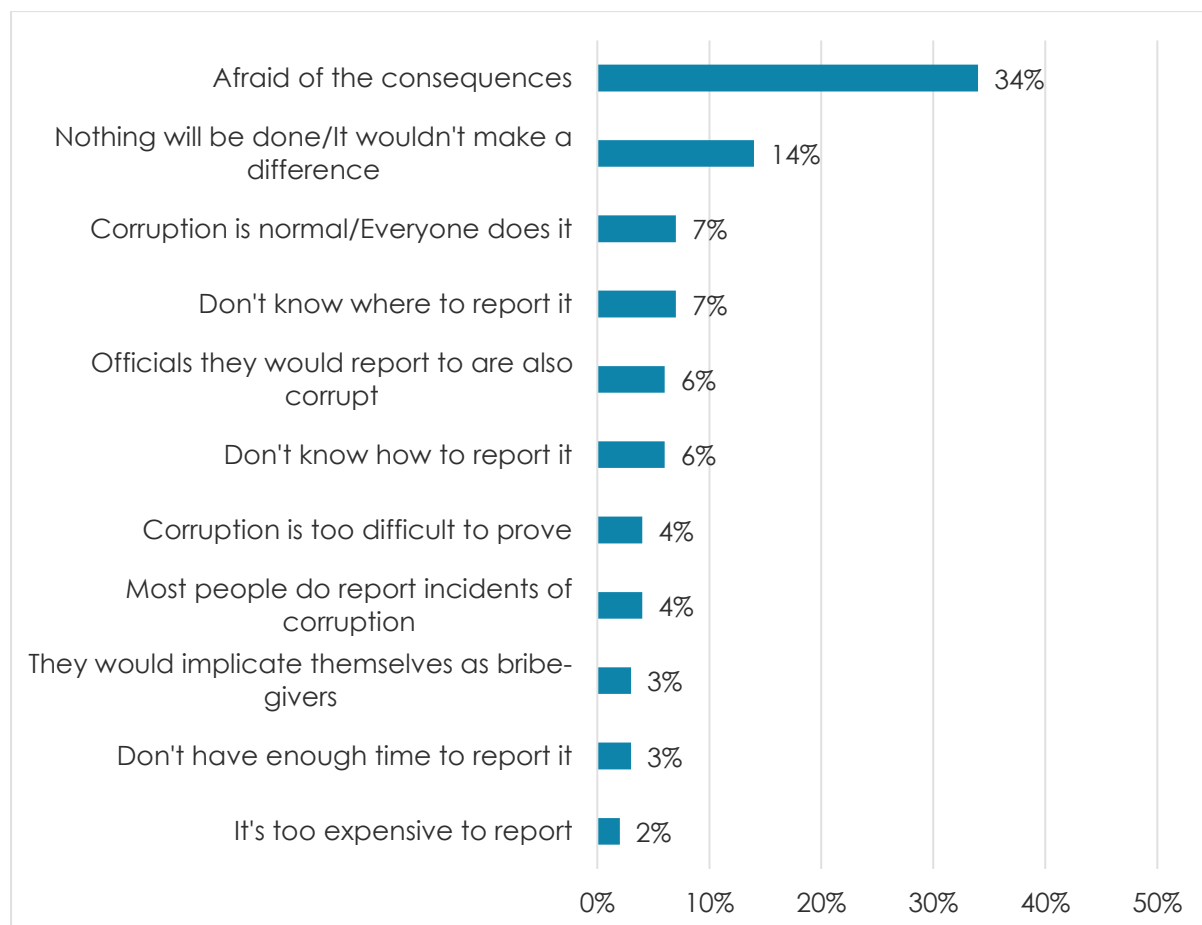


As seen in figures 5 and 6 above, efficacy for fighting corruption is somewhat higher when people see corruption overall as declining and perceive “none” or only “some” of their public officials as corrupt. In line with these findings, respondents are somewhat more likely to see reporting corruption as an effective tactic if they think corruption is decreasing (32%, vs. 26% of those who say corruption is increasing or staying the same) and if they consider “none” or “some” officials corruption (29%, vs. 24% of those who say “most” or “all” officials are corrupt).

If reporting corruption is most frequently seen as the most effective action that citizens can take to fight corruption, why do more than eight in 10 Africans who have to pay bribes not report these incidents to the authorities?

Most commonly, people say they are afraid of the consequences. On average across 36 countries, more than one-third (34%) of respondents cite fear of retaliation or other negative consequences as the main reason for not reporting corruption (Figure 10), including more than half of respondents in Togo (61%), Tunisia (59%), Malawi (59%), Burundi (57%), and Cape Verde (56%). (See detailed response frequencies in Table A.2 in the appendix.) About one in seven (14%) respondents across Africa say that nothing would come of reporting corruption, an assessment most frequently shared in Liberia (34%), Nigeria (30%), and Sierra Leone (28%). A similar proportion (13%) say they don't know how or where to report corruption, while 7% say people don't report corruption because it's a normal occurrence and “everyone does it.”

Figure 10: Why people do not report corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015



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

Fear of the consequences of reporting corruption plays an especially large role in Togo (61%), Tunisia (59%), Malawi (59%), Burundi (57%), and Cape Verde (56%), while only small minorities cite fear as the major reason in Egypt (12%), Nigeria (11%), and Liberia (8%). (Figure 11; see breakdown by country in Table A.2 in the appendix.) Addressing fear of retaliation or negative consequences may thus be of very different practical relevance in different countries.

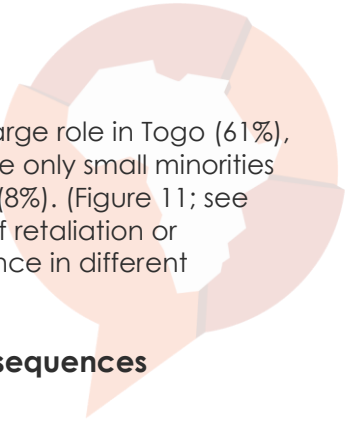
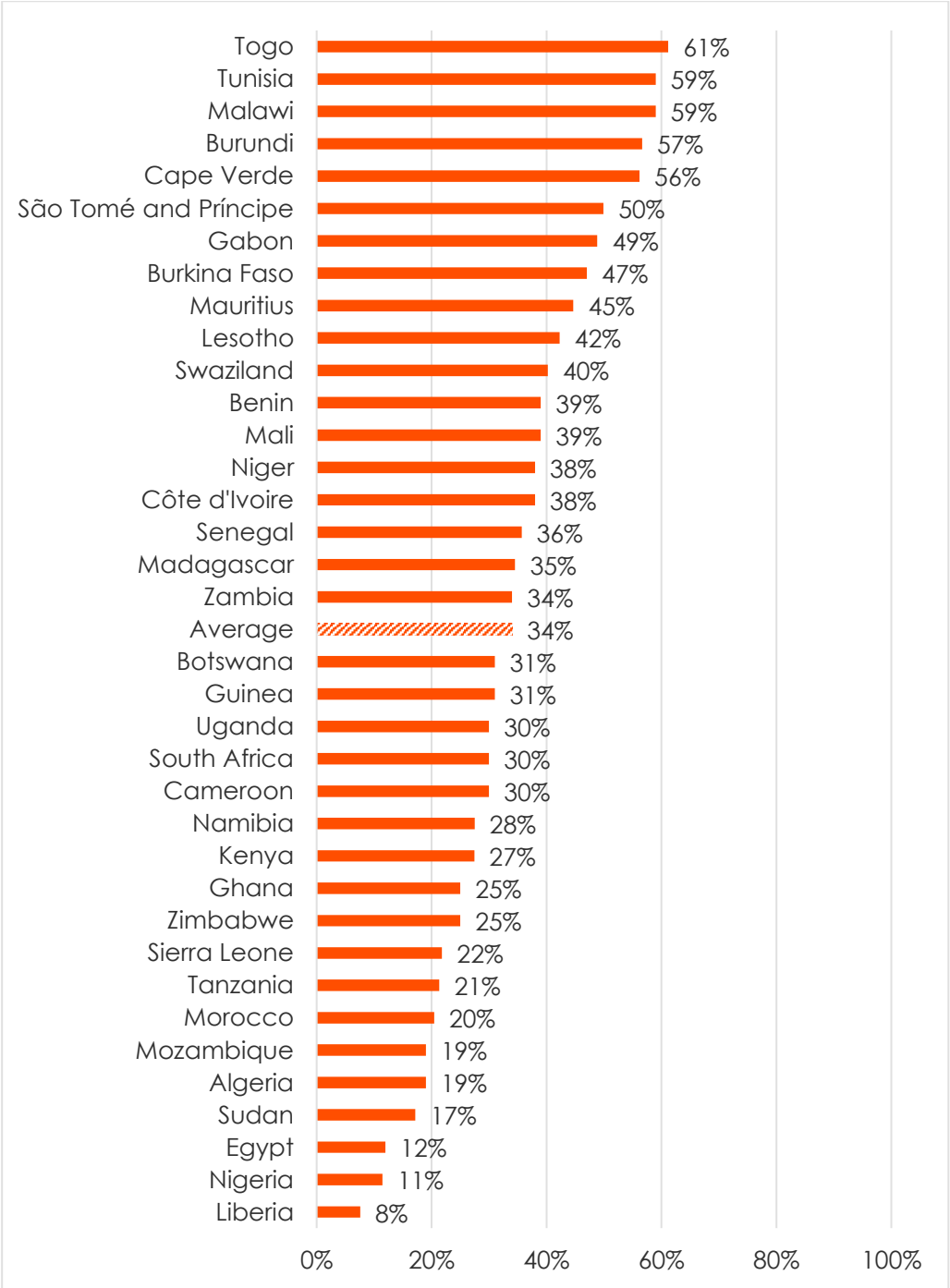


Figure 11: People don't report corruption because of fear of consequences
 | 36 countries | 2014/2015



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

Conclusion

Corruption has been a major impediment to growth and human development in many African countries, and is likely to remain so barring meaningful leadership commitments and policy action. While democratic, multiparty elections offer many Africans an opportunity to support strong anti-corruption agendas, what happens day-to-day between elections may make the greater impact. Citizens' perceptions of increasing corruption and of their governments' response point to several policy implications:

1. Create easy, accessible ways to report corruption, and make sure that citizens know about them. Target public information campaigns at the less-educated and poor, who are particularly likely to have to pay bribes and to think that there's nothing they can do to fight it.
2. Create or strengthen an environment in which citizens feel safe reporting corruption. Suffering retaliation for reporting bribery is correlated with lower efficacy for fighting back. One in three Africans – and fully six in 10 Togolese, Tunisians, and Malawians – cite fear as the main reason for not reporting corruption.
3. Ensure that the authorities are responsive to citizens' reports of corruption. Even if official inaction shows no statistically significant correlation with citizens' efficacy, respondents are considerably more likely to feel that reporting corruption is the most effective way to address corruption when authorities took action than when they did not. And responsive authorities are a clear deterrent to potential retaliation.
4. Ensure that in addition to *being* responsive, officials are publicly seen to be responsive to reported corruption. Publicizing official responsiveness can contribute to a perception of decreasing corruption, which in itself can increase popular efficacy for fighting corruption. And positive evaluations of how the government is handling the fight against corruption is significantly correlated with higher levels of public efficacy to join the fight.
5. More broadly, extending education and material security is likely to foster more confident citizens in the fight against corruption, as higher levels of both are correlated with greater efficacy.
6. Create a mutually reinforcing "virtuous circle" of "clean" officials, government responsiveness, public information, popular perceptions of decreasing corruption, and citizen efficacy for fighting corruption.



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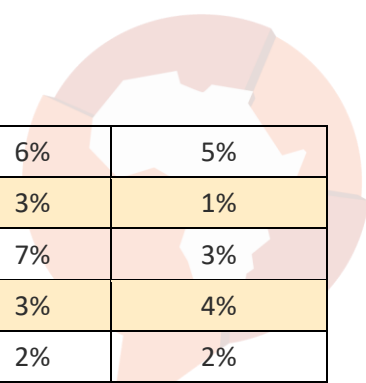
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Appendix



Table A.I: Most effective way for citizens to combat corruption | 36 countries
| 2014/2015

	Report corruption	Refuse to pay bribes	Ordinary people cannot do anything	Vote for clean candidates	Speak out about the problem	Talk to friends and relatives about the problem
Algeria	19%	28%	21%	8%	6%	2%
Benin	19%	20%	35%	4%	3%	5%
Botswana	50%	12%	9%	7%	5%	2%
Burkina Faso	28%	10%	25%	2%	2%	3%
Burundi	34%	26%	25%	2%	3%	2%
Cameroon	22%	33%	15%	5%	5%	3%
Cape Verde	38%	11%	13%	5%	2%	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	29%	22%	21%	3%	3%	2%
Egypt	22%	38%	16%	7%	4%	1%
Gabon	37%	16%	17%	2%	5%	3%
Ghana	25%	23%	20%	6%	5%	3%
Guinea	18%	22%	34%	1%	3%	4%
Kenya	20%	37%	24%	6%	3%	2%
Lesotho	40%	5%	25%	1%	4%	3%
Liberia	18%	29%	21%	10%	9%	3%
Madagascar	23%	41%	21%	1%	1%	2%
Malawi	44%	9%	15%	5%	4%	3%
Mali	26%	14%	36%	5%	3%	4%
Mauritius	27%	36%	16%	4%	8%	2%
Morocco	16%	29%	21%	13%	3%	1%
Mozambique	14%	30%	12%	9%	6%	4%
Namibia	36%	17%	12%	8%	7%	5%
Niger	23%	18%	33%	6%	3%	3%
Nigeria	15%	20%	14%	19%	9%	5%
São Tomé and Príncipe	18%	12%	19%	6%	3%	3%
Senegal	29%	21%	26%	3%	2%	2%
Sierra Leone	15%	16%	37%	4%	3%	2%
South Africa	25%	22%	18%	7%	6%	3%

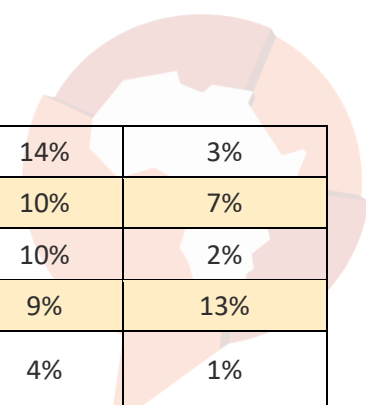


Sudan	15%	29%	17%	9%	6%	5%
Swaziland	43%	15%	25%	4%	3%	1%
Tanzania	19%	39%	16%	9%	7%	3%
Togo	30%	13%	29%	1%	3%	4%
Tunisia	40%	29%	18%	1%	2%	2%
Uganda	24%	17%	29%	7%	5%	1%
Zambia	33%	24%	18%	7%	3%	3%
Zimbabwe	22%	22%	38%	6%	2%	1%
Average	27%	22%	22%	6%	4%	3%

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

Table A.2: Main reason for not reporting corruption | 36 countries | 2014/2015

	People are afraid of the consequences	Nothing will be done	Corruption is normal/ Everyone does it	People don't know where to report it	People don't know how to report it	Officials they would report to are also corrupt
Algeria	19%	18%	8%	9%	14%	7%
Benin	39%	10%	4%	9%	10%	8%
Botswana	31%	9%	8%	5%	5%	8%
Burkina Faso	47%	7%	4%	7%	7%	3%
Burundi	57%	3%	3%	5%	4%	5%
Cameroon	30%	13%	8%	11%	6%	10%
Cape Verde	56%	8%	3%	3%	4%	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	38%	13%	12%	7%	5%	6%
Egypt	12%	15%	6%	11%	13%	3%
Gabon	49%	12%	4%	3%	3%	7%
Ghana	25%	18%	7%	6%	4%	8%
Guinea	31%	8%	2%	9%	8%	9%
Kenya	27%	25%	9%	6%	4%	8%
Lesotho	42%	11%	12%	1%	1%	4%
Liberia	8%	34%	8%	10%	10%	8%
Madagascar	35%	13%	7%	3%	5%	4%
Malawi	59%	4%	8%	4%	3%	7%
Mali	39%	12%	11%	6%	4%	7%
Mauritius	45%	17%	2%	6%	5%	2%
Morocco	20%	23%	7%	8%	9%	9%



Mozambique	19%	14%	3%	13%	14%	3%
Namibia	28%	12%	6%	13%	10%	7%
Niger	38%	8%	5%	8%	10%	2%
Nigeria	11%	30%	6%	10%	9%	13%
São Tomé and Príncipe	50%	10%	2%	4%	4%	1%
Senegal	36%	9%	10%	4%	7%	4%
Sierra Leone	22%	28%	3%	4%	5%	6%
South Africa	30%	24%	7%	5%	4%	6%
Sudan	17%	14%	12%	6%	6%	15%
Swaziland	40%	14%	12%	4%	3%	7%
Tanzania	21%	18%	8%	11%	9%	6%
Togo	61%	5%	6%	5%	3%	2%
Tunisia	59%	6%	5%	1%	1%	5%
Uganda	30%	15%	8%	8%	5%	11%
Zambia	34%	15%	5%	10%	5%	6%
Zimbabwe	25%	20%	15%	6%	4%	9%
Average	34%	14%	7%	7%	6%	6%

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

AFRO BAROMETER

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE A SAY



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Afrobarometer is produced collaboratively by social scientists from more than 30 African countries. Coordination is provided by the Center for Democratic Development (CDD) in Ghana, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) in South Africa, the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and the Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP) in Benin. Michigan State University (MSU) and the University of Cape Town (UCT) provide technical support to the network.

Core support for Afrobarometer Rounds 5 and 6 has been provided by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the World Bank.

Donations help the Afrobarometer Project give voice to African citizens. Please consider making a contribution (at www.afrobarometer.org) or contact Aba Kittoe (akittoe@afrobarometer.org) to discuss institutional funding.

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