



DAILY LIVES AND CORRUPTION:
PUBLIC OPINION IN ZIMBABWE

Transparency International is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 90 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, we raise awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and work with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

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1. Overview

Public views on corruption are of critical importance. They offer significant insight into how corruption affects lives around the world. Transparency International believes it is crucial to present the public's perspective on corruption – for it is they who suffer its direct and indirect consequences. At the same time, Transparency International encourages the public to play an active role in stopping corruption and improving governance. To this end, this survey also probes public willingness to engage with the fight against corruption.

1,014 people were surveyed in Zimbabwe between 26 April and 5 May 2011 by TRS through Gallup International. The data were weighted by age, gender and region to represent the population of 5,900,000 Zimbabweans.

2. Public perceptions of corruption

The public in Zimbabwe were asked about their perceptions of corruption in their home country. The survey captures views on whether people feel that overall corruption levels have increased or decreased in recent years. People were also asked to rate the extent of corruption in different institutions, enabling the key institutions where corruption was perceived to be greatest to be identified.

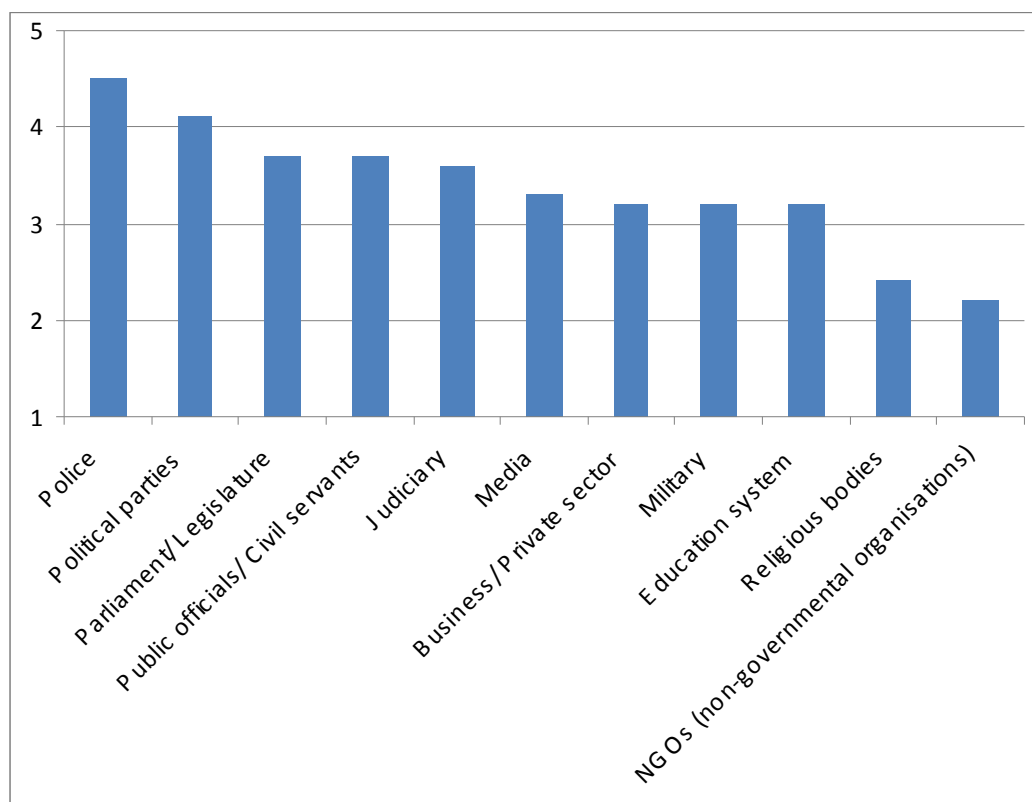
How has the level of corruption changed in the last three years?

FIGURE 1: % of people asked, in the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?

Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased
55%	18%	27%

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?

FIGURE 2: On a scale of 1-5, where 1 means not at all corrupt and 5 means extremely corrupt, to what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?



3. Personal experiences of bribery

The survey asked people if they had come into contact with one of nine services in Zimbabwe. For each of these services they were then asked if they had paid a bribe. These results were broken down by gender, income and age to better understand where the bribes are paid and who is paying them. Those that had paid a bribe were then asked why they had paid the bribe, and the amount of money spent on bribes over the past 12 months.

52% of people report having paid a bribe to one of nine service providers in Zimbabwe

Bribe payers, by gender, income and age

FIGURE 3: % of respondents who have paid a bribe to one of nine service providers, by gender, income and age

Men	Women
60%	44%

Highest income quintile	Lowest income quintile
49%	42%

Under 30 years	Over 30 years
56%	48%

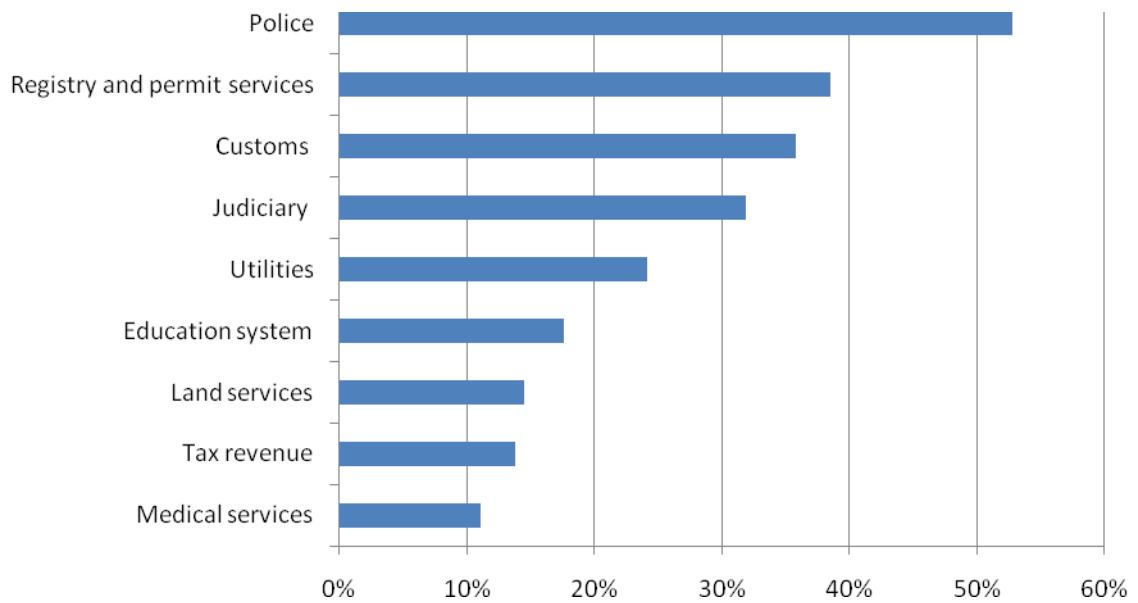
Bribe payers, by service

FIGURE 4: % of respondents who have paid a bribe to one of nine service providers

Note: The answers are conditional upon having had contact with the service provider and are thus based on the following two questions:

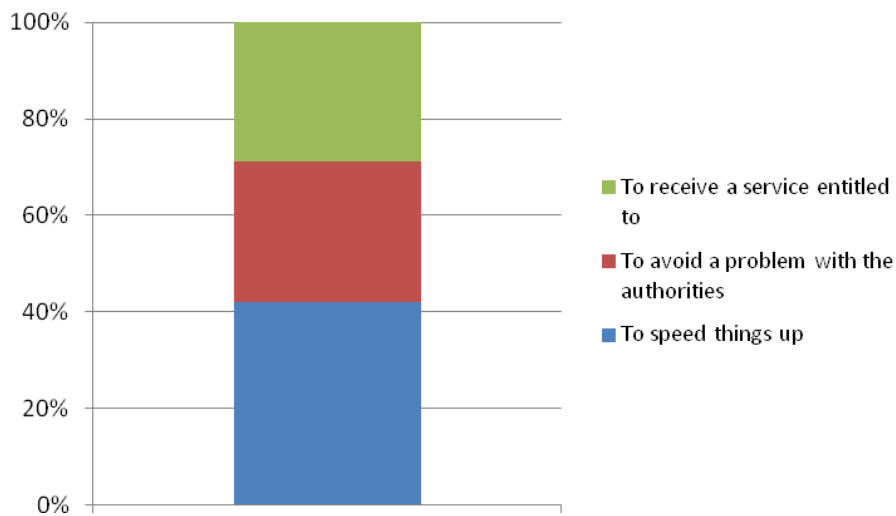
A – In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household had contact with the following institution/organisation?

B – In the past 12 months have you or anyone in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/ organisation?



Why was the last bribe paid?

FIGURE 5: Respondents asked for the reason they paid the last bribe



What was the average total amount paid?

FIGURE 6: Respondents that did pay a bribe in the past 12 months were asked for the average total amount of money paid overall in bribes by the household over that period

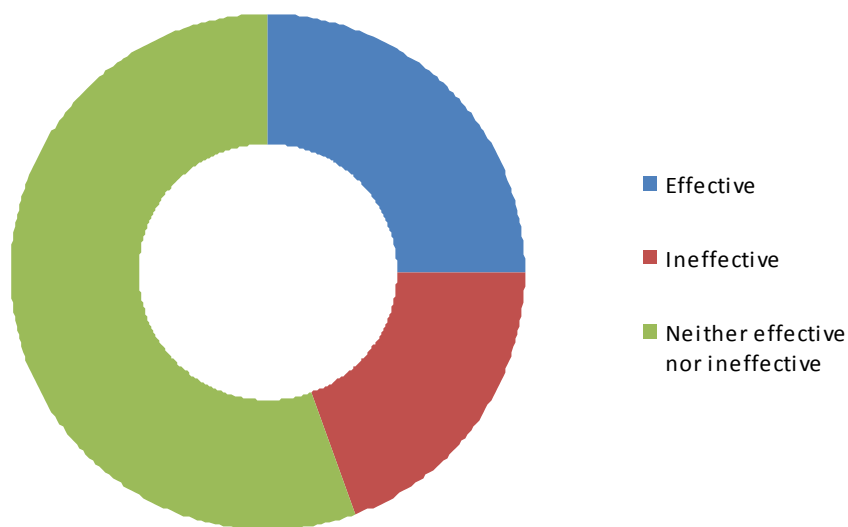
Under US\$ 30	US\$ 30–99	US\$ 100–499	US\$ 500–999	More than US\$ 1000
34%	38%	23%	5%	1%

4. Views on the fight against corruption

People in Zimbabwe were asked for their views on the effectiveness of the current government in the fight against corruption. These results were then disaggregated by respondents that had or had not paid a bribe in order to understand how experiences of bribery affected perceptions of government effectiveness. People were also asked from a list of five institutions which they trusted most to fight corruption.

Government effectiveness in fighting corruption

FIGURE 7: How effective is the government in the fight against corruption?



Views on government effectiveness, by those who have and have not paid a bribe in the last 12 months

FIGURE 8: How effective is the government in the fight against corruption? (bribe payers)

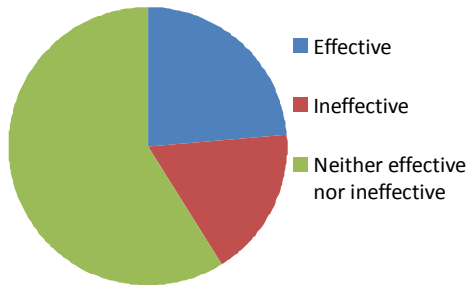
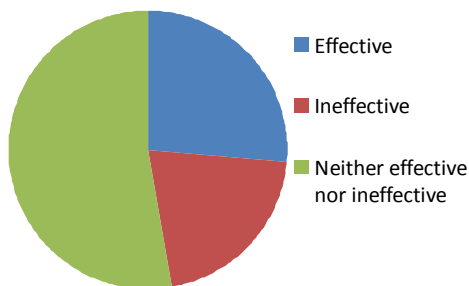
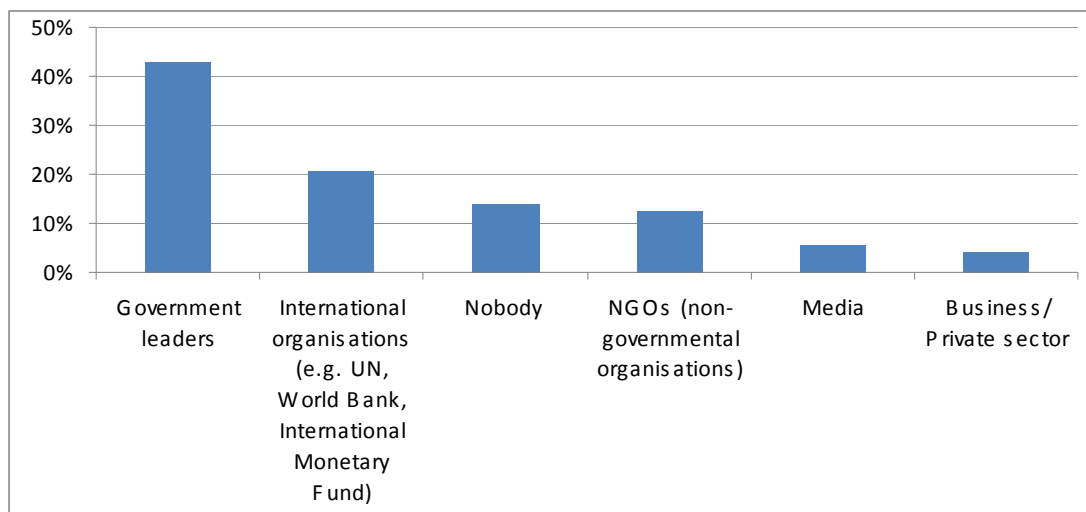


FIGURE 9: How effective is the government in the fight against corruption? (non-bribe payers)



Who is most trusted to fight corruption?

FIGURE 10: Which organisation/institution do you most trust to fight corruption?



5. Getting involved

People were asked about their willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption in Zimbabwe. Respondents were first asked if they believed that ordinary people in Zimbabwe can make a difference in the fight against corruption. They were then asked if they would get involved themselves, by supporting a colleague or friend. Finally people were asked if they would be proactive in the fight against corruption. Two questions were asked in this respect, one from a theoretical point of view – if they could imagine themselves getting involved – and the other using a more specific example – if they would report an incident of corruption.

71% of people think that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption

FIGURE 11: % of respondents who think that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption, by age

Under 30 years	Over 30 years
68%	74%

86% of people would support their colleagues or friends if they fought against corruption

73% of people can imagine themselves getting involved in fighting corruption

FIGURE 12: % of respondents who can imagine themselves getting involved in fighting corruption, by gender

Men	Women
75%	71%

66% of people would report an incident of corruption

Appendix: Full results for Zimbabwe*

A.1

In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?					
Increased a lot	Increased a little	Stayed the same	Decreased a little	Decreased a lot	Don't know/ No answer
41.5%	12.9%	17.4%	20.5%	5.9%	1.8%

A.2

How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?					
The government is very effective	The government is somewhat effective	The government is neither effective nor ineffective	The government is somewhat ineffective	The government is very ineffective	Don't know/ No answer
5.6%	18.7%	18.7%	23.9%	30.0%	3.1%

A.3

Whom do you trust most to fight corruption in this country?						
Government leaders	Business/ Private sector	NGOs	Media	International organisations	Nobody	Don't know
41.9%	4.0%	12.3%	5.6%	20.5%	13.6%	2.1%

A.4

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?							
Sectors	1 – Not at all corrupt	2	3	4	5 – Extremely corrupt	Don't know/ No answer	
Political parties	3.5%	7.3%	15.9%	17.8%	49.9%	5.6%	
Parliament/Legislature	7.5%	10.6%	22.1%	17.7%	35.2%	6.9%	
Police	2.4%	3.4%	8.2%	12.7%	72.4%	0.9%	
Business/ Private sector	12.3%	17.4%	26.9%	22.4%	18.3%	2.7%	
Media	12.3%	15.3%	23.7%	21.5%	23.5%	3.7%	
Public officials/Civil servants	8.9%	12.7%	19.7%	19.2%	37.7%	1.8%	
Judiciary	6.3%	12.0%	23.7%	22.9%	29.6%	5.5%	
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	33.5%	26.9%	20.2%	8.2%	4.6%	6.6%	
Religious bodies	27.7%	28.2%	21.2%	10.8%	9.4%	2.7%	
Military	10.4%	17.5%	25.1%	18.9%	20.9%	7.2%	
Education system	13.2%	17.0%	26.9%	19.3%	21.9%	1.7%	

A.5

	Have you had contact with the following institution/organisation?				Of those who have had contact, have you paid a bribe in any form?			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused to answer	Yes	No	Don't know	Refused to answer
Education system	64.3%	34.6%	1.1%	-	17.4%	81.3%	1.2%	-
Judiciary	19.7%	78.2%	2.1%	-	29.9%	64.0%	6.1%	-
Medical services	61.8%	36.8%	1.4%	-	10.8%	86.4%	2.6%	0.2%
Police	44.1%	54.2%	1.7%	-	51.9%	46.5%	1.6%	-

* **Note:** The full results in this appendix include 'Don't know' and 'No answer' responses. The results reported in the main body of the report (pages 3-9) exclude these non-responses from the reported results. Consequently there will be some variation in the % results reported between the two sections of this report.

Registry and permit services (civil registry for births, marriage, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	47.6%	51.1%	1.3%	-	37.4%	59.7%	2.9%	-
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	74.1%	24.5%	1.4%	-	24.0%	75.2%	0.8%	-
Tax revenue	26.4%	71.9%	1.7%	-	13.6%	84.8%	1.5%	-
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	16.7%	81.6%	1.7%	-	14.4%	84.4%	1.2%	-
Customs	31.5%	67.0%	1.5%	-	34.0%	61.0%	5.1%	-

A.6

A.7

What was the approximate total amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?	
Under US\$ 30	30.1%
US\$ 30–99	33.7%
US\$ 100–499	20.6%
US\$ 500–999	4.8%
More than US\$ 1000	0.6%
Don't know	5.3%
Refused	4.8%

How would you estimate this in terms of percentage of the household income?	
None	52.5%
Less than 1% of annual income	7.7%
1–10%	19.7%
11–20%	6.0%
More than 20%	6.4%
Don't know	3.5%
Refused	4.2%

A.8

If you paid a bribe in the last 12 months, which of the following applied to the last bribe paid?				
The bribe was paid to speed things up	The bribe was paid to avoid a problem with the authorities	The bribe was paid to receive a service entitled to	Cannot remember	Don't know / Refusal
41.4%	28.7%	28.3%	0.6%	1.1%

A.9

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	9.4%	19.5%	46.4%	24.7%
I would support my colleague or friend, if they fought against corruption	4.3%	10.0%	56.8%	28.9%
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	6.0%	21.2%	49.7%	23.1%
I would report an incident of corruption	8.4%	25.3%	44.7%	21.6%

A.10 Demographics of survey sample
Results are weighted to be representative of the population

Rural/Urban	Rural	-
	Urban	100.0%
Gender	Male	48.0%
	Female	52.0%
Age	Under 30	47.2%
	30–50	39.7%
	51–65	11.2%
	65+	1.9%
Income level	Low	18.7%
	Medium low	19.3%
	Medium	20.0%
	Medium high	18.9%
	High	18.2%
	Refused/Don't know/No answer	4.9%
Education level	No education/only basic	6.8%
	Secondary school	77.9%
	High level education	15.3%
	Don't know/No answer	-



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