CENTER FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report

on

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION BAROMETER (CPB)

VOICE OF PEOPLE 2005

CAMBODIA

NOVEMBER 2005

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This is a publication of the Center for Social Development (CSD), Phnom Penh, Cambodia. CSD is a non-governmental organization, advocating for good governance through the institutionalization of democratic values and principles. CSD supports social equity and justice and sustainable economic development by building citizen participation in the democratic process. CSD conducts public meetings on national issues, and acts as a non-partisan and neutral forum for open and candid debates on issues of concern to society.

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ACRONYMS

CSD	Center for Social Development
CAS	Center for Advanced Study
DK	Do not know
GCB	Global Corruption Barometer
LSS-EQP	Linear Systematic Sampling with Equal Probability
NA	Not applicable
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sampling without Replacement
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TI	Transparency International
TSU	Tertiary Sampling Unit

FOREWORD

The Global Corruption Barometer is one of Transparency International's tools for measuring corruption internationally. Through its focus on public opinion, the Barometer complements the Corruption Perceptions Index and Bribe Payers Index, which are based on the opinions of experts and business leaders. First carried out in 2003 in 45 countries, and then again in 2004 in 64 countries, the Barometer now in 2005 encompasses almost 70 countries - including previously uncovered nations such as **Cambodia**, Chile, Ethiopia, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, Thailand and Ukraine.

The Center for Social Development has conducted a study on "The Corruption Perception Barometer (CPB)". This study is conducted through the *Gallup International Questionnaires* forms of people's perception on corruption and general knowledge about corrupt practices.

The findings of the study have built on qualitative and quantitative analyses, which were also responsible for producing the quantitative part using reliable and sufficient methodology. The qualitative research part of the study was conducted through social anthropology, a method included in the Barometer Guidelines.

The Global Corruption Perception Barometer can be used to raise awareness of the extent and impact of corruption, as judged by the general public. Questions targeted a levels of corruption in institutions/sectors, for instance, can point to those areas or institutions with poor reputation that may be ripe for reform.

The Barometer is the only indicator to capture public opinion about corruption in a wide range of countries, providing opportunities for cross country comparisons. Most of the TI chapters as well as the Centre for Social Development who is the TI- Chapter in Formation have been responsible in the Survey on Barometer, using the results to support CSD work and define priorities of action to fight against corruption in Cambodia.

Chea Vannath
President

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Chea Vannath
President

INTRODUCTION

The Cambodian government recognizes that corruption is a common, pervasive and destructive phenomenon and has made fighting against it part of the heart of its so-called rectangular strategy to promote growth, employment, equity and efficiency.

The Center for Social Development in cooperation with PACT has initiated an opinion poll on perception and experience of corruption by normal citizens in their everyday life interactions with civil servants and public institutions to contribute to the five question multi-country public opinion survey TI Global Corruption Barometer: Voice of People 2005. This study is envisioned to be a source of ordinary citizens' voices in the Cambodian corruption debate.

By asking the general public their views on their perception and experience of corruption on a yearly basis, the Global Corruption Barometer aims to provide an overall indicator of the general public's concern about corruption. Over time, it also aimed to provide an indicator of the relative success of effort to curb corruption within institutions/sectors and across countries. Above all, Transparency International also aims at using it to measure trends.

The results of this study, which will be integrated into the edition of Global Corruption Barometer, is planned to be published in December 2005.

The instrument used in the study was a five question battery designed by Gallup International to allow for comparisons with data generated with Corruption diagnostics of different countries. Apart from these five questions, the study includes some standard background questions: sex, age, income, education attainment, employment and religion.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted by the Center for Advanced Study, the independent NGO research institution located in Phnom Penh.

Questionnaire
The questionnaire was designed by TI Global Corruption Barometer.

Location
The survey designed by way of a nationally representative proportionate sampling scheme.

Respondents
The survey covered 600 citizens aged 15+ and their households.

Timetable
The fieldwork took place over about 2 weeks from 9 to 20 October 2005 by four teams of four field workers each, through face to face interviewing.

Sampling

A survey with a representative coverage of the country's over-15 population (4% error margin with a 95% confidence interval) needs 600 respondents from 100 Primary Sampling Units (villages).

Determine Sample Size

Confidence Level:	☉ 95% ☐ 99%
Margin of Error (%):	4
Population Size:	7873278
Sample size needed:	600

Sampling frame

The General Population Census 1998 database of the National
Institute of Statistics (NIS) - with the updated villages that were not included in the census -
have been used as the sampling frame for the sampling design of the survey.

Survey design

The sampling design for this survey adopted a multi-stage sampling selection procedure
(see structure)

PSUs
BY
SRSWOR

Sample selection for villages

SSUs BY LSS

Sample households from the villages selected

TSUs Kish Grid map
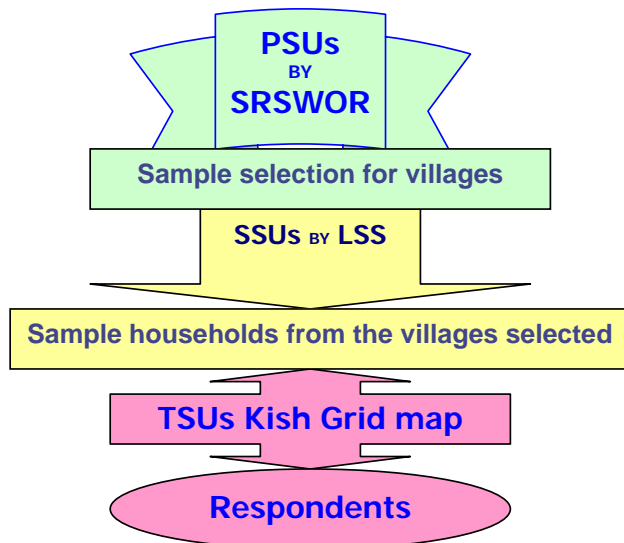
Respondents

PSU = Primary Sampling Unit
SSU = Secondary Sampling Unit
TSU = Tertiary Sampling Unit

Sample size of PSUs, SSUs and TSUs

Domains	Aged 15 over	Samples		
		PSUs Villages	SSUs Households	TSUs Respondents
Kampong Cham	1027967	13	78	78
Kampong Chhnang	313071	4	24	24
Kampong Spue	403291	5	30	30
Kampong Thum	367430	5	30	30
Kandal	757232	9	54	54
Phnom Penh	753691	10	60	60
Prey Veng	617133	8	48	48
Pousat	269168	3	18	18
Siem Reap	443908	6	36	36
Svay Rieng	319432	4	24	24
Takeo	532673	7	42	42
Banteay Meanchey & Otdar Meanchey	483668	6	36	36
Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	610719	8	48	48
Kampot & Krong Kep	386433	5	30	30
Kah Kong & Krong Preahsihanouk	182315	2	12	12
Kratie&Preah Vihear&Stueng Treng&Mondul Kiri&Ratanak Kiri	405147	5	30	30
Total	**7873278**	**100**	**600**	**600**

*Notes * only regular households counted*

1-The first-stage sampling selection

The NIS uses an algorithm that takes province and provincial population, down to village and village population, and the urban/rural distinction into account and creates a Simple Random Sample Without Replacement (SRSWOR)

Sample Villages
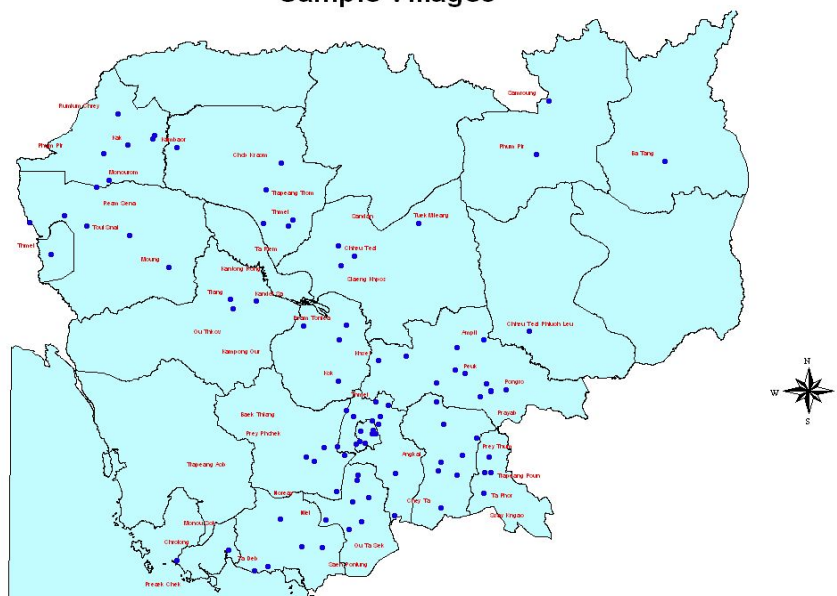
2- The second-stage sampling selection

The households are selected in each individual sample PSU (village) by using Linear Systematic Sampling with equal probability of selection (LSS-EQP). A random starting point is selected at the perimeter of the village using the last digit (R1) of a local currency serial number and the sample of 6 households is selected by the random start plus an interval of:

R =R1 , R2 =R1+ I , R3 = R1 + 2I ,……… R6 =R1+ 5I
Where:
$\qquad$ I = Interval = 5 for small village(Less than 100 households)
$\qquad$ I = Interval = 10 for big village (More than 100 households)

3- The third-stage sampling selection

Within each individual sample household, the Kish Grid map is used to select the respondent (See example below). The Kish Grid guarantees equal percentages of males and females selection in the selected villages.

The Sample selection map
Using for respondent selection

Name of person in aged 15+			Sex		Serial number of questionnaire					
No	Name	Age	M	F	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	B		1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
3	C		1	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
4	D		1	2	4	2	3	3	1	2
5			1	2	5	2	4	5	2	3
6			1	2	6	5	1	2	3	3

Ex : Household no 3 Mr C is to be respondent for interviewing

Although this is the customary way of sampling in Cambodia, it does mean that the sample excludes all Cambodians without shelter, and those in residential care, be it hospitals, jails or other institutions. The bias introduced is hard to estimate, and limited.

SAMPLE VILLAGES FOR GLOBAL CURRUPTION BAROMETER RESEACH 2005 ∗

PRO	P_NAME	DIS	D_NAME	COM	C_NAME	VILL	VILL_NAME
01	Banteay Mean Chey	06	Serei Saophoan	02	Kampong Svay	03	Phum Pir
01	Banteay Mean Chey	02	Mongkol Borei	07	Phnum Touch	06	Monourom
01	Banteay Mean Chey	03	Phnum Srok	05	Srah Chik	03	Srah Chik
01	Banteay Mean Chey	03	Phnum Srok	05	Srah Chik	04	Kouk Kraol
01	Banteay Mean Chey	04	Preah Netr Preah	02	Chob Veari	08	Kak
01	Banteay Mean Chey	07	Thma Puok	03	Phum Thmei	03	Rumlum Chrey

PRO	P_NAME	DIS	D_NAME	COM	C_NAME	VILL	VILL_NAME
02	Bat Dambang	01	Banan	04	Chheu Teal	05	Enteak Chit
02	Bat Dambang	04	Bavel	03	Lvea	05	Ream Sena
02	Bat Dambang	04	Bavel	06	Kdol Tahen	24	Toul Snal
02	Bat Dambang	06	Moung Ruessei	01	Moung Ruessei	10	Moung
02	Bat Dambang	07	Rotonak Mondol	01	Sdau	08	Koah Chhor
02	Bat Dambang	12	Kamrieng	04	Trang	04	Thmei
02	Bat Dambang	12	Kamrieng	06	Ta Krai	07	Sras Toeuk Thmei
24	Krong Pailin	01	Pailin	03	Toul Lvea	06	Ou Ta Puk Kraom
03	Kampong Cham	01	Batheay	10	Tang Krasang	06	Khvet
03	Kampong Cham	04	Dambae	04	Neang Teut	02	Pongro
03	Kampong Cham	06	Kampong Siem	08	Kaoh Tontuem	02	Kaoh Kok Kha
03	Kampong Cham	09	Krouch Chhmar	06	Peus Muoy	04	Ampil
03	Kampong Cham	10	Memot	16	Kokir	08	Salang Ti Bei
03	Kampong Cham	13	Prey Chhor	02	Boeng Nay	07	Trapeang Thum
03	Kampong Cham	15	Stueng Trang	09	Preaek Bak	03	Preaek Roluos
03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	01	Anhchaeum	18	Doung Preah
03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	05	Chirou Muoy	07	Chuor Kandal
03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	13	Lngieng	01	Lngieng
03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	18	Sralab	04	Prayab
03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	18	Sralab	17	Nikom Kraom
03	Kampong Cham	16	Tboung Khmum	21	Thma Pechr	04	Peuk
04	Kampong Chhnang	03	Kampong Chhnang	01	Phsar Chhnang	07	Kampong Our
04	Kampong Chhnang	01	Baribour	01	Anhchanh Rung	01	Anhchanh Rung
04	Kampong Chhnang	04	Kampong Leaeng	05	Pou	03	Peam Tonlea
04	Kampong Chhnang	05	Kampong Tralach	07	Peani	07	Kok
05	Kampong Spueu	02	Chbar Mon	04	Sopoar Tep	03	Thlok Chheu Teal
05	Kampong Spueu	01	Basedth	07	Pou Angkrang	18	Noreay
05	Kampong Spueu	03	Kong Pisei	05	Preah Nipean	14	Sala Kruos
05	Kampong Spueu	06	Phnum Sruoch	06	Moha Sang	03	Trapeang Aob
05	Kampong Spueu	07	Samraong Tong	04	Krang Ampil	11	Trapeang Krasang
06	Kampong Thum	02	Kampong Svay	07	San Kor	06	Slaeng Khpos
06	Kampong Thum	02	Kampong Svay	08	Tbaeng	15	Chheu Teal
06	Kampong Thum	06	Sandan	07	Sandan	09	Tuek Mleang
06	Kampong Thum	06	Sandan	07	Sandan	10	Sandan
06	Kampong Thum	08	Stoung	11	Rung Roeang	02	Kantong Rong
07	Kampot	08	Kampong Bay	04	Andoung Khmaer	05	Ta Deb
07	Kampot	02	Banteay Meas	04	Samraong Kraom	03	Saen Ponlung
07	Kampot	03	Chhuk	02	Takaen	07	Monou Sok
07	Kampot	05	Dang Tong	05	Mean Ritth	04	Trapeang Chhuk
07	Kampot	07	Kampot	07	Kaoh Touch	02	Preaek Chek
08	Kandal	03	Khsach Kandal	06	Preah Prasab	01	Preah Prasab
08	Kandal	03	Khsach Kandal	08	Preaek Luong	02	Preaek Ta Tep
08	Kandal	03	Khsach Kandal	11	Puk Ruessei	06	Puk Ruessei Kraom
08	Kandal	04	Kaoh Thum	12	Sampov Lun	08	Chrey Thum
08	Kandal	07	Mukh Kampul	11	Svay Ampear	01	Thmei
08	Kandal	08	Angk Snuol	08	Lumhach	11	Andoung Tuek
08	Kandal	09	Ponhea Lueu	01	Chhveang	14	Prey Phchek
08	Kandal	09	Ponhea Lueu	13	Tumnob Thum	11	Baek Thlang
08	Kandal	10	S'ang	01	Khpob	10	Tnaot Nhi
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	01	Mittakpheap	03	Sangkat Bei	02	Mondol Pir

PRO	P_NAME	DIS	D_NAME	COM	C_NAME	VILL	VILL_NAME
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	02	Prey Nob	11	Tuek L'ak	04	Chrolong
10	Kracheh	01	Chhloung	05	Kanhchor	01	Chheu Teal Phluoh Leu
16	Rotanak Kiri	01	Andoung Meas	02	Nhang	08	Muy
16	Rotanak Kiri	05	Lumphat	05	Ba Tang	03	Ba Tang
19	Stueng Traeng	01	Sesan	05	Sdau	02	Phum Pir
10	Kracheh	02	Kracheh	05	Kou Loab	04	Kou Loab
12	Phnom Penh	01	Chamkar Mon	01	Tonle Basak	12	Center 12
12	Phnom Penh	01	Chamkar Mon	07	Tuol Svay Prey Pir	08	Center 8
12	Phnom Penh	02	Doun Penh	09	Phsar Chas	09	Center 9
12	Phnom Penh	02	Doun Penh	10	Srah Chak	07	Center 7
12	Phnom Penh	05	Dangkao	04	Phleung Chheh Roteh	06	Phum Phleung Chhea Roteh Keut
12	Phnom Penh	05	Dangkao	05	Chaom Chau	04	Phum Prey Kam Bot
12	Phnom Penh	05	Dangkao	10	Prey Sa	04	Phum Prey Sa Lech
12	Phnom Penh	05	Dangkao	11	Krang Thnong	04	Phum Trapaing Cheung Srok
12	Phnom Penh	07	Ruessei Kaev	02	Tuol Sangkae	01	Phum Phsar Touch
12	Phnom Penh	07	Ruessei Kaev	08	Preaek Lieb	04	Phum Khtor
14	Prey Veaeng	01	Ba Phnum	05	Roung Damrei	12	Cheung Tuek
14	Prey Veaeng	01	Ba Phnum	08	Spueu Kha	05	Prey Sva
14	Prey Veaeng	01	Ba Phnum	09	Theay	08	Angkal
14	Prey Veaeng	02	Kamchay Mear	07	Smaong Tboung	17	Prey Thum
14	Prey Veaeng	05	Me Sang	07	Svay Chrum	10	Prey Chamkar Tboung
14	Prey Veaeng	11	Kampong Leav	03	Kampong Leav	03	Phum Bei
14	Prey Veaeng	10	Prey Veaeng	08	Prey Khla	02	Kong Lang Ti Muoy
14	Prey Veaeng	12	Sithor Kandal	10	Rumlech	02	Prey Lean
15	Pousat	03	Krakor	03	Boeng Kantuot	02	Kandol Sa
15	Pousat	05	Sampov Meas	06	Roleab	13	Ou Thkov
15	Pousat	05	Sampov Meas	07	Svay At	03	Trang
17	Siem Reab	04	Chi Kraeng	02	Chi Kraeng	11	Ta Riem
17	Siem Reab	04	Chi Kraeng	05	Kouk Thlok Kraom	01	Thmei
17	Siem Reab	06	Kralanh	01	Chonloas Dai	11	Kambaor
17	Siem Reab	11	Soutr Nikom	04	Kampong Khleang	04	Phsar Khleang
17	Siem Reab	11	Soutr Nikom	08	Popel	05	Trapeang Trom
17	Siem Reab	13	Svay Leu	04	Svay Leu	02	Chob Kraom
20	Svay Rieng	03	Rumduol	02	Thmea	05	Trapeang Poun
20	Svay Rieng	04	Romeas Haek	05	Chantrei	07	Ta Phor
20	Svay Rieng	04	Romeas Haek	08	Kampong Trach	08	Prey Kralanh
20	Svay Rieng	05	Svay Chrum	14	Svay Chrum	06	Svay Kngao
21	Takaev	02	Bati	01	Chambak	05	Run
21	Takaev	02	Bati	15	Trapeang Sab	09	Ta Su
21	Takaev	06	Prey Kabbas	05	Kampeaeng	06	Kampeaeng Tboung
21	Takaev	07	Samraong	06	Lumchang	04	Kdol
21	Takaev	09	Tram Kak	13	Tram Kak	04	Niel
21	Takaev	10	Treang	06	Angk Kaev	08	Ou Ta Sek
21	Takaev	10	Treang	13	Thlok	08	Chheu Teal Bak

Note* Spelling of administrative units was taken from National Population Census 1998

Data-collection and data-entry

Survey team and supervision

The team consisted of 12 members: four teams of two enumerators and one supervisor each. The size of the teams enabled the supervisor to sit in on approx. one to two interviews per enumerator per three days, making for an adequate number of observed interviews (approx. 10%). In addition to the regular supervision, the research coordinator conducted spot checks and was in near daily telephone contact with the teams. The supervisors also ensured proper execution of the household sampling procedure and ensured uniform application of probing procedures.

Quality control
Supervision is crucial but not the only aspect of quality control. The other elements are:

❑ The questionnaire contained detailed interviewer instructions, spelling out what to do;
❑ Where relevant, the interviewer training included concrete examples for non-suggestive probing and where possible, these were included in the above-mentioned instructions;
❑ Field editing: each enumerator was required to check completeness of the questionnaire before leaving the household. A second check was performed by the supervisor, and if necessary the enumerator was send back to clarify or complete information.

Interview time

The estimated interview time per questionnaire was 20 minutes.

Data entry and cleaning

Writing the data entry template and data entry itself was done in-house. Data entry followed normal double entry procedures. Extensive logical checks and cross-tabulation checks were executed to ensure a clean data set. The strict quality control procedures applied (see above) enabled the inclusion of all questionnaires collected into the dataset.

FINDINGS

Respondent knowledge
The questionnaire did not probe respondents' knowledge of particular institutions directly. That is, no questions of the "Have you ever heard of…."/"Do you know…." kind were asked. However, indirectly, expressing an opinion signifying knowledge and lack of knowledge is expressed by giving a "Don't know" answer. Obviously, "Don't know" might mean more things, most importantly an unwillingness to answer (e.g. it might reflect the socio-political sensitivity of an issue). In other words, the "aware" score of a particular question is only an indicator of respondents' knowledge.

Our data set shows pretty obvious patterns regarding how ordinary Cambodians experience and think about corruption in the public sector and how it affects their livelihood.

CORRUPTION'S IMPACT ON PERSONAL AND FAMILY LIFE, BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICAL LIFE

Table 1: Corruption's impact on personal and family life and business environment is of more concern than impact on political life

	Corruption affects		
	Your personal and family life	**Business environment**	**Political life**
Not at all	25.7	25.4	23.9
To a small extent	24.4	20.7	12.5
To a moderate extent	22.2	24.2	18.2
To a large extent	21.8	20.6	14.1
DK/NA	5.9	9.2	31.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Voice of People 2005 evaluated the extent of corruption's impact on three spheres of life, on personal and family life, business environment, and political life. As indicated in table 1 the impact of corruption on personal and family life as well as on business environment is of more concern than impact on political life.

Around a quarter of respondents claimed that corruption did not affect their personal and family life as well as the business environment at all. However, a high percentage of them indicated that corruption affects their personal and family life (68.4%), the business environment (65.5%), as well as the political life of the country (44.7%). High income respondents are much more likely than other income classes to say that corruption *strongly* affects their personal and family life (69.6.8%) and business environment (68.3%) (See Annex 3: table 1A and 1B).

ASSESSMENT OF THE CORRUPTION LEVELS IN THE PAST THREE YEARS AND IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS

Table 2: Cambodians become less pessimistic about the anti-corruption process

	In the past 3 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?	**Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years to change?**	**Likelihood**
Increased a lot	28.4	18.6	-9.8
Increased a little	23.8	20.2	-3.6
Stayed the same	25.6	15.5	-10.1
Decreased a little	11.0	16.1	5.1
Decreased a lot	1.7	4.5	2.8
DK/NA	9.4	25.1	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	0

These two questions are indicators for public opinions about the corruption level in the country getting better or worse, and about the perceived success of the fight against corruption.

The *likelihood* in table 2 suggests that people's expectation of the corruption level is getting a bit better: the number of people who think that the corruption will *increase a lot* and *a little* has declined and vice versa for the number of people who think the corruption will be *decrease*. There are still *more* respondents expecting an increase than a decrease but the difference between the 'optimists' and 'pessimists' is *less* when asked about the future than when asked about the immediate past. This implies that Cambodian people start to expect the ongoing efforts to fight corruption and promote transparency in the country to have some effect. Perhaps because fighting corruption is now one of the corners of the rectangular strategies of the government, this indicates more intention for action than in the past. However, less people are aware about the situation of corruption in the next three years (25.1% of all respondents), especially female respondents (36.2%) (See annex 3: table 2A).

ASSESSING INSTITUTIONS AND SECTORS

Reporting of results
The following battery of questions asked respondents for their opinions about the integrity of different institutions or sectors. For this question respondents are asked to express their opinion or judgment in terms of a five point scale from *not at all corrupt* to *extremely corrupt*, with several possibilities for the data-collector to score *don't know* (can't choose, refuses to answer, doesn't know this institution,…). For purposes of reporting we have chosen to focus on a **one-figure indicator of respondents' opinion**: their so-called Net Opinion.

Those respondents who express an opinion, also called the *aware* respondents, may have favorable, neutral or unfavorable judgment. **The Net Opinion is favorable % minus unfavorable %, and is +100 if unanimously favorable, -100 if unanimously unfavorable, and 0 if opinions are exactly divided.** Either the total population interviewed or the *aware* segment of the total sample, that is those respondents who expressed an opinion/who did not score "don't know", can be used as the basis for calculating the Net Opinion. In this study we apply the more usual version of Net Opinions referring to that segment of the respondents who actually expressed an opinion, the aware respondents. When results are presented both the size of the aware segment (as a percentage of the total sample) and the Net Opinion are reported. Therefore, what the Net Opinion tells one about those that expressed an opinion is by how much percent the positive opinions outweigh the negative opinions.

For example the assessment of integrity of *legal system/judiciary* in table 3 can be interpreted as the following:

- Aware (83.9 %) indicates the percentage of respondents with answers ranging from *not corrupt at all*, a little corrupt to *extremely corrupt*, excluding the 16.1% who said that they *don't know*.
- Net opinion (-77.7%) is the percentage with which was the negative opinion about the legal system/judiciary (80.8%) ranging from *a little corrupt* until *extremely corrupt* outweighs the positive answers (3.1 %) of those who said *not corrupt at all*.

Table 3: The legal system/judiciary, police and customs are seen the most corrupt, only NGOs are seen in a positive light

To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in your country to be affected by corruption?	Aware	Net opinion (GCB)	Net opinion CSD 2005	DK/NA
Legal system /Judiciary	83.9	-77.7	-77	16.1
Police	87.6	-73.7		12.4
Customs	65.9	-62.7	-83	34.1
Medical services	90.9	-51.0		9.1
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage…)	94.7	-45.9		5.3
Tax revenue	64.9	-45.6	-68	35.1
Political parties	62.2	-40.7	-35	37.8
Business/ private sector	68.0	-35.6		32.0
The military	64.5	-29.2	+21	35.5
Education system	90.4	-26.6		9.6
Parliament/Legislature	36.4	-17.6	-24	63.6
Media	55.3	-16.2	-13	44.7
Religious bodies	90.3	-0.7	+29	9.7
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	42.8	+0.7		57.2
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	57.6	+24.1	+59	42.4

Global corruption barometer asked respondents to rate the integrity of various institutions on a scale from 1(not at all corrupt) to 5 (extremely corrupt).

The table 3 above illustrates that:

- The legal system/judiciary were considered the most corrupt sector, followed by the police and customs. Comparison to results of the 2005 survey[1] shows that these are consistently perceived to top the list of most corrupt institutions.
- Other public sectors are not perceived as very trustworthy, including political parties. The utility sectors and religious bodies are the only exception.
- The most trusted institutions are NGOs.
- Respondents are least aware of the *parliament/legislature*.

HOW MANY CAMBODIANS REPORTED THAT THEY PAID A BRIBE LAST YEAR?

Table 4: One third of respondents claimed that one of their household members paid a bribe in the last 12 months?

In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?	Percent
Yes	36.2
No	62.1
DK	1.6
NA	0.1
Total	100.0

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[1] Center for Social Development, 2005. *Corruption and Cambodian Households: Household Survey on perceptions, attitudes and Impact of everyday Forms of Corrupt Practices in Cambodia.*

About one third of respondents claimed that during the last 12 months one of their household members paid a bribe in any form. The medium low and the medium high income respondents more frequently reported having paid a bribe than other income classes.

Table 5: 75% of respondents who reported bribe payments during the last 12 months paid less than US$ 30 in total

What was the approximate amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?*	Percent
Under 30 USD/approximately under 25 Euro	75.1
30 - 49 USD/25 - 39 Euro	5.1
50 - 74 USD/40 - 59 Euro	5.0
75 - 99 USD/60 - 79 Euro	2.0
100 - 149 USD/80 - 119 Euro	4.0
150 - 199 USD/120 - 159 Euro	0.3
200-299 USD/160 - 239 Euro	3.1
300 - 499 USD/ 240 - 399 Euro	1.5
500 - 749 USD/ 400 - 599 Euro	1.3
750 - 999 USD/ 600 - 799 Euro	1.4
1000 USD or more/ 800 Euro or more	0.9
DK/NA	0.5
Total	100.0

*This based on 36.2% of respondents, who reported that they paid a bribe in any form.

Among respondents who paid a bribe, 75.1% reported that the amount was less than 30US$, while 13% paid from 100US$ up to more than 1,000US$.

Table 6: Two thirds of bribes were directly asked for and were paid to receive a service that the giver was entitled to

Which of the following applied to the bribes paid in the last 12 months?	Yes	No
A bribe was directly asked	69.9	30.1
A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities	42.1	57.9
A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled	68.5	31.5

69.9% of respondents explained that the bribe was directly asked. On the other hand, 68.5% mentioned that they offered a bribe to receive a service entitled. The receivers and givers almost totally corresponded, which implies that, in at least one out of five cases, services in Cambodia are associated with explicit bribe requests by the service provider and that Cambodians honor these requests because they feel that not paying is not an option if one wants the service, irrespective of 'entitlement'.

Annex 1: Demographics (weighted)

Sex	Percent
Male	50.1
Female	49.9
Total	100.0

Age	Percent
Under 30	29.4
30 - 50	48.1
51 - 65	17.7
65 +	4.8
Total	100.0

Total household income before taxes	Percent
Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	85.1
Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	10.0
Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	2.6
Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	1.5
High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	0.7
Total	100.0

Education attainment	Percent
No education/ only basic education	73.6
Secondary school	25.5
High level education (e.g. university)	1.0
Total	100.0

Employment	Percent
Working full or part time (include self-employed)	79.8
Unemployed	4.1
Not working (student, housewife)	13.5
Retired	2.6
Total	100.0

Religion	Percent
Roman Catholic	0.4
Other Christian	0.3
Hindu	0.1
Muslim	1.3
Jewish	0.5
Buddhist	95.0
Other	1.9
Nothing (DO NOT READ)	0.2
Refuse/ DK	0.3
Total	100.0

Urban/rural	Frequency	Percent
Rural	1,990,735	88.2
Urban	267,126	11.8
Total	2,257,862	100.0

GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL

Annex 2: Questionnaire

ID Number: Columns 1-4

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE 2005

INTRODUCTION:
Your usual introduction, but add:
Gallup International is conducting the Voice of the People survey in more than 60 countries around the world, asking people like you for their views and opinions.

Now we would like to ask you a few questions about corruption. In this survey we are using corruption to mean the abuse of entrusted power – by a public official or a business person for example – for private gain. This could include material gain or other benefits.

1. Some people believe that corruption affects different spheres of life in this country. In your view, does corruption affect… not at all, to a small extent, to a moderate extent or to a large extent?
READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

Spheres	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a large extent	DK/NA	
Your personal and family life	1	2	3	4	9	**Col 5**
The business environment	1	2	3	4	9	**Col 6**
Political life	1	2	3	4	9	**Col 7**

2. In the past 3 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?
READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE

	Col 8
Increased a lot	1
Increased a little	2
Stayed the same	3
Decreased a little	4
Decreased a lot	5
DK/NA	9

3. Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years to change? Will it:
READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE

	Col 9
Increase a lot	1
Increase a little	2
Stay the same	3
Decrease a little	4
Decrease a lot	5
DK/NA	9

4.To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in this country to be affected by corruption? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 meaning not at all corrupt, 5 meaning extremely corrupt). Of course you can use in-between scores as well.
READ AND ROTATE. SINGLE ANSWER FOR EACH

Deleted: use to
Deleted: being

Sectors	Not at all corrupt 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt 5	DK/NA	
Customs	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 10**
Education system	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 11**

Sectors	Not at all corrupt 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt 5	DK/NA	
Legal system /Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 12**
Medical services	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 13**
Police	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 14**
Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 15**
Parliament/Legislature	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 16**
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits)	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 17**
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 18**
Tax revenue	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 19**
Business/ private sector	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 20**
Media	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 21**
The military	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 22**
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 23**
Religious bodies	1	2	3	4	5	9	**Col 24**

5. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?
INTERVIEWER: Living in household = people included in your house e.g. parents, children, etc

Col 25
01 Yes
02 No
08 DK
09 NA

> **Deleted:** has anyone in this country working in any of the sectors we have discussed above (READ SECTORS) asked you or anyone living in your household, directly or indirectly, for a bribe?
>
> **Deleted:** ------------------*GO TO Q6*
>
> **Deleted:**
>
> **Deleted:** ------------------*GO TO Q7*

ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES IN Q5 – others go to Q6
5.1 What was the approximate amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?
To be asked in local currency but coded by interviewer as USD (or Euros).

Col 26-27
1. Under 30 USD/approximately under 25 Euro
2. 30 - 49 USD/25 – 39 Euro
3. 50 - 74 USD/40 - 59 Euro
4. 75 - 99 USD/60 - 79 Euro
5. 100 – 149 USD/80 - 119 Euro
6. 150 – 199 USD/120 - 159 Euro
7. 200-299 USD/160 – 239 Euro
8. 300 – 499 USD/ 240 – 399 Euro
9. 500 – 749 USD/ 400 - 599 Euro
10. 750 – 999 USD/ 600 – 799 Euro
11. 1000 USD or more/ 800 Euro or more
12. DK/NA
13. Refused

ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES IN Q5 – others go to Q6

5.2. Which of the following applied to the bribes paid in the last 12 months:
READ AND ROTATE. SINGLE ANSWER FOR EACH

	YES	NO	DK/ NA
A bribe was directly asked for **Col 28**	1	2	9
A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities **Col 29**	1	2	9
A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled to. **Col 30**	1	2	9

		Deleted: ¶

DEMOGRAPHICS
Complete for all respondents

Sex: **Col 129**
Male   1
Female   2

Age:
Write in year of birth: [| | |]   **Col 130-133**

Code: **Col 134**
Under 30   1
30 – 50   2
51 - 65   3
65 +   4

Total household income before taxes
Please ask household income as you would normally ask it in your country and then re-code as follows

                                                           Col 135
Low (Bottom quintile/20%)   1
Medium low (Second quintile/20%)   2
Medium (Third quintile/20%)   3
Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%)   4
High (Top quintile/20%)   5
Refused/Don't know/no answer   9

Education: Highest attained   **Col 136**

No education/ only basic education   1
Secondary school   2
High level education (e.g university)   3

Employment
Which of the following best describes your own present employment status?
READ IN ORDER. CODE ONE.   **Col 137**
Working full or part time (include self-employed)   1
Unemployed   2
Not working (student, housewife)   3
Retired   4

Religion

Do you consider yourself to be………
READ IN APPROPIATE ORDER FOR COUNTRY. CODE ONE   **Col 138-139**
Roman Catholic   01
Russian or Eastern Orthodox   02
Protestant   03
Other Christian   04
Hindu   05
Muslim   06
Jewish   07
Buddhist   08
Other   09
Nothing (DO NOT READ)   10

Refuse/ DK   99

Community is:

                                                 Col 140

1 Rural (less than 2000 inhabitants)
2 Urban (2000+ inhabitants)

Weighting :

Please correct any imbalances in your data by weighting before sending it, so that you provide a representative sample of the population (or a representative sample of the stated universe, if this is not a total population sample).

Each individual respondent's weight needs to be written onto <u>columns 141-151</u> of the record. The first 4 <u>columns (141-144)</u> will refer to the *whole number* (including leading zeros). <u>Column 145</u> contains the *decimal*. Finally <u>columns 146-151</u> must contain the *decimal places* (including zeros).

See these examples:

Respondent with a weight of 2.4567 must have 0002.456700 in columns 141-151
Respondent with a weight of 122.001 must have 0122.001000 in columns 141-151.

ANNEX 3: Cross tabulation tables

Table 1A : Corruption affects your personal and family life by household income

Your personal and family life	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all	26.0%	22.8%	39.8%	15.7%	0.0%	25.7%
To a small extent	24.5%	25.9%	12.1%	36.5%	17.6%	24.4%
To a moderate extent	23.5%	14.3%	18.1%	13.3%	12.7%	22.2%
To a large extent	20.5%	28.2%	25.1%	25.7%	69.6%	21.8%
DK/NA	5.6%	8.8%	4.9%	8.7%	0.0%	5.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1B : Corruption affects the business environment by household income

The business environment	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all	25.5%	23.0%	39.1%	13.3%	18.6%	25.4%
To a small extent	20.7%	20.9%	6.4%	47.7%	17.6%	20.7%
To a moderate extent	24.8%	22.3%	16.2%	25.7%	0.0%	24.2%
To a large extent	19.3%	27.6%	33.4%	0.0%	63.8%	20.6%
DK/NA	9.7%	6.1%	4.9%	13.3%	0.0%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1C : Corruption affects political life by household income

Political life	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all	22.9%	23.7%	63.6%	12.4%	18.6%	23.9%
To a small extent	13.4%	8.4%	4.9%	0.0%	17.6%	12.5%
To a moderate extent	19.0%	12.2%	14.4%	26.6%	0.0%	18.2%
To a large extent	13.1%	24.3%	4.9%	13.3%	35.9%	14.1%
DK/NA	31.7%	31.3%	12.3%	47.7%	27.8%	31.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1D: Corruption affects your personal and family life by level of education

Your personal and family life	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all	27.5%	21.7%	0.0%	25.7%
To a small extent	25.5%	22.3%	0.0%	24.4%
To a moderate extent	20.4%	26.4%	40.7%	22.2%
To a large extent	20.1%	25.3%	59.3%	21.8%
DK/NA	6.5%	4.3%	0.0%	5.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1E: Corruption affects the business environment by education level

The business environment	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all	27.3%	20.7%	0.0%	25.4%
To a small extent	20.9%	20.4%	20.4%	20.7%
To a moderate extent	22.3%	29.4%	25.7%	24.2%
To a large extent	18.9%	24.9%	33.6%	20.6%
DK/NA	10.6%	4.7%	20.4%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1F: Corruption affects the political life by household income

Political life	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all	23.1%	27.0%	0.0%	23.9%
To a small extent	12.9%	11.8%	0.0%	12.5%
To a moderate extent	16.3%	21.4%	73.5%	18.2%
To a large extent	11.7%	20.6%	26.5%	14.1%
DK/NA	35.9%	19.2%	0.0%	31.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1G: Corruption affects personal and family life by age groups

Your personal and family life	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all	23.2%	27.3%	26.4%	23.2%	25.7%
To a small extent	21.8%	22.9%	30.7%	32.4%	24.4%
To a moderate extent	24.0%	22.8%	18.2%	19.3%	22.2%
To a large extent	23.3%	21.2%	21.0%	22.4%	21.8%
DK/NA	7.7%	5.9%	3.7%	2.7%	5.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1H: Corruption affects the business environment by age groups

The business environment	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all	25.8%	27.1%	22.9%	14.2%	25.4%
To a small extent	20.2%	18.7%	25.3%	28.4%	20.7%
To a moderate extent	22.1%	25.8%	22.7%	26.1%	24.2%
To a large extent	19.5%	22.1%	16.1%	28.3%	20.6%
DK/NA	12.5%	6.3%	13.0%	2.9%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1I: Corruption affects the political life by age groups

Political life	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all	23.4%	26.5%	17.1%	24.8%	23.9%
To a small extent	9.7%	13.0%	16.3%	11.3%	12.5%
To a moderate extent	17.1%	18.0%	20.1%	19.5%	18.2%
To a large extent	14.4%	12.9%	16.6%	15.9%	14.1%
DK/NA	35.5%	29.6%	29.9%	28.6%	31.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1J: Corruption affects the personal and family life by sex			
Your personal and family life	Male	Female	Total
Not at all	24.0%	27.5%	25.7%
To a small extent	25.1%	23.7%	24.4%
To a moderate extent	24.4%	19.9%	22.2%
To a large extent	22.3%	21.3%	21.8%
DK/NA	4.2%	7.5%	5.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1K: Corruption affects the business environment by sex			
The business environment	Male	Female	Total
Not at all	21.5%	29.2%	25.4%
To a small extent	22.5%	19.0%	20.7%
To a moderate extent	26.8%	21.5%	24.2%
To a large extent	22.5%	18.7%	20.6%
DK/NA	6.7%	11.6%	9.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1L: Corruption affects the political life by sex			
Political life	Male	Female	Total
Not at all	25.4%	22.3%	23.9%
To a small extent	11.9%	13.2%	12.5%
To a moderate extent	23.0%	13.3%	18.2%
To a large extent	17.6%	10.7%	14.1%
DK/NA	22.1%	40.6%	31.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2A: The change of level of corruption by sex						
	In the past 3 years			In the next 3 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Increased a lot	28.3%	28.6%	28.4%	22.2%	15.0%	18.6%
Increased a little	28.4%	19.2%	23.8%	23.5%	16.8%	20.2%
Stayed the same	22.1%	29.1%	25.6%	13.1%	17.9%	15.5%
Decreased a little	12.9%	9.1%	11.0%	20.4%	11.8%	16.1%
Decreased a lot	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%	6.7%	2.4%	4.5%
DK/NA	6.4%	12.4%	9.4%	14.0%	36.2%	25.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2B:: The change of level of corruption by age groups										
	In the past 3 years					In the next 3 years				
	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Increased a lot	29.3%	28.9%	25.7%	28.4%	28.4%	23.4%	17.5%	12.3%	24.1%	18.6%
Increased a little	24.8%	22.2%	27.5%	20.7%	23.8%	20.9%	19.2%	20.7%	23.7%	20.2%
Stayed the same	23.4%	28.2%	21.4%	29.1%	25.6%	13.8%	16.6%	15.1%	16.0%	15.5%
Decreased a little	8.7%	11.5%	12.8%	13.0%	11.0%	13.3%	16.6%	20.5%	12.1%	16.1%
Decreased a lot	3.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.6%	3.7%	4.7%	5.9%	4.5%
DK/NA	10.7%	7.5%	12.6%	8.8%	9.4%	23.0%	26.3%	26.9%	18.3%	25.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2C: : The change of level of corruption by education level								
	In the past 3 years				**In the next 3 years**			
	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Increased a lot	29.5%	24.4%	54.0%	28.4%	18.3%	19.7%	20.4%	18.6%
Increased a little	23.8%	24.9%	0.0%	23.8%	19.5%	22.1%	20.4%	20.2%
Stayed the same	26.4%	23.1%	33.6%	25.6%	16.6%	12.2%	20.4%	15.5%
Decreased a little	9.4%	16.2%	0.0%	11.0%	13.5%	23.2%	26.5%	16.1%
Decreased a lot	1.1%	3.2%	12.4%	1.7%	3.8%	6.3%	12.4%	4.5%
DK/NA	9.9%	8.3%	0.0%	9.4%	28.4%	16.5%	0.0%	25.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2D: The change of level of corruption by household income											
	In the past 3 years						**In the next 3 years**				
	Low	Medium low	Medium	Medium high	High	Total	Low	Medium low	Medium	Medium high	High	Total
Increased a lot	27.8%	38.4%	21.5%	8.7%	27.8%	28.4%	19.7%	13.0%	16.9%	0.0%	12.7%	18.6%
Increased a little	25.0%	15.4%	16.8%	26.6%	17.6%	23.8%	19.3%	25.3%	10.8%	39.0%	45.5%	20.2%
Stayed the same	26.0%	20.9%	23.4%	37.3%	31.3%	25.6%	15.8%	13.2%	22.3%	0.0%	18.6%	15.5%
Decreased a little	10.2%	14.9%	21.4%	15.7%	0.0%	11.0%	16.4%	15.7%	16.0%	11.6%	0.0%	16.1%
Decreased a lot	1.5%	2.9%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	4.7%	3.3%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
DK/NA	9.4%	7.5%	10.4%	11.6%	23.2%	9.4%	24.2%	29.5%	24.5%	49.4%	23.2%	25.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Income variable

Table 4.1: The integrity of customs by household income						
Customs	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
2	9.4%	17.8%	11.7%	29.0%	0.0%	10.5%
3	15.6%	11.6%	20.0%	11.6%	17.6%	15.3%
4	11.2%	7.6%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	10.4%
Extremely corrupt	26.1%	43.2%	17.3%	47.7%	54.5%	28.1%
DK/NA	36.0%	19.8%	51.0%	0.0%	27.8%	34.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.2: The integrity of legal system/judiciary by household income

Legal system /Judiciary	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	3.1%	1.4%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
2	8.0%	3.0%	16.0%	15.7%	0.0%	7.8%
3	24.9%	16.4%	15.3%	12.4%	18.6%	23.6%
4	13.4%	11.1%	0.0%	11.6%	27.8%	12.9%
Extremely corrupt	34.7%	48.3%	39.1%	51.6%	40.8%	36.5%
DK/NA	15.8%	20.0%	18.8%	8.7%	12.7%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.3: The integrity of police by household income

Police	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	6.3%	11.6%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
2	19.3%	19.9%	21.4%	40.7%	0.0%	19.6%
3	31.8%	30.8%	10.2%	21.1%	64.1%	31.2%
4	9.4%	5.3%	14.4%	11.6%	0.0%	9.0%
Extremely corrupt	20.6%	19.6%	24.7%	26.6%	35.9%	20.8%
DK/NA	12.6%	12.8%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.4: The integrity of legislature by household income

Parliament/legislature	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	8.9%	12.6%	13.3%	15.7%	0.0%	9.4%
2	9.7%	13.0%	16.9%	39.0%	17.6%	10.7%
3	10.9%	9.4%	4.7%	0.0%	35.9%	10.6%
4	2.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	3.0%	9.7%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
DK/NA	65.4%	54.1%	56.7%	45.3%	46.4%	63.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.5: The integrity of utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.) by household income						
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	21.4%	15.4%	41.3%	50.6%	17.6%	21.7%
2	5.6%	15.0%	19.9%	11.6%	0.0%	7.0%
3	7.2%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
4	1.1%	5.9%	6.5%	15.7%	0.0%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	2.8%	14.3%	8.4%	13.3%	41.8%	4.5%
DK/NA	61.9%	34.8%	23.9%	8.7%	40.6%	57.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.6: The integrity of business / private sector by household income						
Business/ private sector	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	15.1%	18.8%	47.8%	13.3%	0.0%	16.2%
2	16.9%	19.9%	16.2%	29.0%	17.6%	17.3%
3	18.6%	20.5%	19.3%	25.7%	0.0%	18.8%
4	5.4%	8.1%	0.0%	11.6%	12.7%	5.7%
Extremely corrupt	9.7%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	69.6%	10.0%
DK/NA	34.3%	20.4%	16.7%	20.3%	0.0%	32.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.7: The integrity of military by household income						
The military	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	16.9%	15.7%	45.3%	29.0%	18.6%	17.7%
2	17.1%	11.3%	10.4%	13.3%	0.0%	16.1%
3	20.2%	22.0%	6.0%	13.3%	17.6%	19.9%
4	3.3%	3.1%	0.0%	12.4%	0.0%	3.3%
Extremely corrupt	6.7%	14.7%	0.0%	8.7%	23.2%	7.5%
DK/NA	35.8%	33.2%	38.3%	23.2%	40.6%	35.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.8: The integrity of religious body by household income						
Religious bodies	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	45.1%	33.7%	71.3%	62.2%	31.3%	44.8%
2	25.7%	34.3%	9.7%	29.0%	27.8%	26.2%
3	13.9%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	40.8%	12.8%
4	4.2%	8.1%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Extremely corrupt	1.7%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
DK/NA	9.3%	13.8%	10.6%	8.7%	0.0%	9.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.9: The integrity of education system by household income						
Education system	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	32.1%	29.4%	42.1%	34.4%	0.0%	31.9%
2	24.2%	25.6%	9.6%	27.3%	0.0%	23.8%
3	22.5%	19.2%	20.1%	26.6%	46.4%	22.3%
4	6.2%	4.5%	13.3%	11.6%	17.6%	6.4%
Extremely corrupt	4.7%	13.9%	14.9%	0.0%	35.9%	6.0%
DK/NA	10.4%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.10: The integrity of medical service by household income						
Medical services	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	19.0%	29.7%	23.9%	13.3%	0.0%	20.0%
2	18.7%	21.1%	15.2%	52.3%	0.0%	19.2%
3	28.4%	17.5%	25.8%	34.4%	18.6%	27.2%
4	9.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	9.1%
Extremely corrupt	14.8%	20.2%	22.1%	0.0%	35.9%	15.5%
DK/NA	9.3%	5.7%	12.9%	0.0%	27.8%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.11: The integrity of political parties by household income						
Political parties	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	10.1%	11.9%	29.9%	0.0%	18.6%	10.7%
2	15.1%	14.6%	11.4%	12.4%	17.6%	14.9%
3	21.1%	22.4%	4.7%	13.3%	35.9%	20.8%
4	3.7%	5.0%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
Extremely corrupt	11.2%	15.7%	5.9%	26.6%	27.8%	11.9%
DK/NA	38.8%	30.6%	39.7%	47.7%	0.0%	37.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.12: The integrity of registry and permit services by household income						
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	23.7%	25.4%	36.4%	38.2%	18.6%	24.4%
2	36.7%	26.7%	19.6%	25.7%	30.4%	35.1%
3	24.6%	25.3%	22.2%	15.7%	27.8%	24.5%
4	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Extremely corrupt	5.1%	10.4%	0.0%	8.7%	23.2%	5.7%
DK/NA	4.7%	7.4%	16.9%	11.6%	0.0%	5.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.13: The integrity of tax revenue by household income						
Tax revenue	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	9.0%	6.0%	20.5%	42.4%	36.2%	9.7%
2	12.7%	12.6%	11.2%	11.6%	0.0%	12.5%
3	19.2%	21.1%	32.2%	24.0%	0.0%	19.6%
4	7.4%	10.1%	6.0%	13.3%	12.7%	7.7%
Extremely corrupt	15.1%	20.3%	4.9%	8.7%	23.2%	15.3%
DK/NA	36.7%	30.0%	25.4%	0.0%	27.8%	35.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.14: The integrity of media by household income						
Media	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 – 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 – 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 – 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 – 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	18.2%	22.7%	37.2%	29.0%	48.9%	19.6%
2	17.4%	24.2%	12.1%	39.0%	0.0%	18.1%
3	10.4%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
4	3.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Extremely corrupt	3.9%	7.7%	8.4%	0.0%	23.2%	4.5%
DK/NA	47.0%	29.0%	42.3%	32.0%	27.8%	44.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.15: The integrity of NGO by household income						
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Not at all corrupt	39.5%	46.3%	53.9%	53.0%	54.5%	40.9%
2	9.8%	11.9%	10.4%	13.3%	0.0%	10.0%
3	5.4%	4.7%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%
4	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Extremely corrupt	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
DK/NA	43.6%	35.9%	29.7%	33.7%	45.5%	42.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Education level variable

Table 4.16: The integrity of customs by education level				
Customs	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
2	8.6%	16.3%	0.0%	10.5%
3	14.6%	17.4%	13.2%	15.3%
4	10.2%	10.8%	20.4%	10.4%
Extremely corrupt	25.2%	34.8%	66.4%	28.1%
DK/NA	39.5%	20.1%	0.0%	34.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.17: The integrity of legal system/judiciary by education level				
Legal system /Judiciary	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	3.3%	2.7%	0.0%	3.1%
2	5.9%	13.5%	0.0%	7.8%
3	24.1%	22.5%	13.2%	23.6%
4	12.5%	14.4%	0.0%	12.9%
Extremely corrupt	35.1%	38.5%	86.8%	36.5%
DK/NA	19.0%	8.5%	0.0%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.18: The integrity of police by education level				
Police	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	8.9%	1.5%	0.0%	6.9%
2	17.6%	25.0%	32.8%	19.6%
3	30.8%	32.5%	33.6%	31.2%
4	8.5%	10.8%	0.0%	9.0%
Extremely corrupt	19.9%	22.8%	33.6%	20.8%
DK/NA	14.4%	7.4%	0.0%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.19: The integrity of parliament/legislature by education level				
Parliament/Legislature	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	8.6%	11.2%	25.7%	9.4%
2	9.4%	14.2%	20.4%	10.7%
3	10.1%	11.6%	20.4%	10.6%
4	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	3.1%	4.4%	33.6%	3.8%
DK/NA	67.2%	55.4%	0.0%	63.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

table 4.20: The integrity of utilities by education level				
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	19.8%	26.8%	33.6%	21.7%
2	5.7%	11.0%	0.0%	7.0%
3	6.6%	10.0%	20.4%	7.6%
4	1.0%	3.5%	32.8%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	3.6%	6.8%	13.2%	4.5%
DK/NA	63.3%	41.9%	0.0%	57.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.21: The integrity of business/private sector by education level				
Business/ private sector	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	16.7%	15.4%	0.0%	16.2%
2	16.3%	19.6%	32.8%	17.3%
3	17.0%	23.2%	33.6%	18.8%
4	5.1%	7.0%	13.2%	5.7%
Extremely corrupt	9.7%	10.6%	20.4%	10.0%
DK/NA	35.1%	24.2%	0.0%	32.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.22: The integrity of military by education level				
The military	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	17.4%	19.1%	0.0%	17.7%
2	15.8%	16.5%	32.8%	16.1%
3	19.4%	21.3%	20.4%	19.9%
4	2.6%	5.2%	0.0%	3.3%
Extremely corrupt	7.9%	6.0%	13.2%	7.5%
DK/NA	36.8%	31.9%	33.6%	35.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.23: The integrity of religious bodies by education level				
Religious bodies	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	44.8%	46.1%	12.4%	44.8%
2	24.8%	28.8%	67.2%	26.2%
3	12.4%	13.4%	20.4%	12.8%
4	4.8%	4.4%	0.0%	4.6%
Extremely corrupt	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%
DK/NA	10.9%	6.7%	0.0%	9.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.24: The integrity of education system by education level				
Education system	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	34.9%	24.4%	0.0%	31.9%
2	21.6%	29.3%	46.0%	23.8%
3	20.5%	26.8%	40.7%	22.3%
4	5.5%	9.2%	0.0%	6.4%
Extremely corrupt	5.3%	7.8%	13.2%	6.0%
DK/NA	12.1%	2.6%	0.0%	9.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.25: The integrity of medical services by education level				
Medical services	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	21.3%	16.7%	0.0%	20.0%
2	16.8%	25.5%	40.7%	19.2%
3	26.2%	29.4%	46.9%	27.2%
4	8.9%	9.3%	12.4%	9.1%
Extremely corrupt	16.0%	14.6%	0.0%	15.5%
DK/NA	10.8%	4.5%	0.0%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.26: The integrity of political parties by education level				
Political parties	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	11.9%	7.4%	12.4%	10.7%
2	14.6%	16.2%	0.0%	14.9%
3	19.0%	26.1%	20.4%	20.8%
4	3.7%	3.7%	20.4%	3.9%
Extremely corrupt	10.7%	14.6%	33.6%	11.9%
DK/NA	40.2%	31.9%	13.2%	37.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.27: The integrity of registry and permit services by education level				
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	24.4%	24.4%	20.4%	24.4%
2	33.9%	38.6%	33.6%	35.1%
3	25.3%	21.9%	32.8%	24.5%
4	5.0%	5.2%	0.0%	5.0%
Extremely corrupt	5.8%	5.2%	13.2%	5.7%
DK/NA	5.6%	4.8%	0.0%	5.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.28: The integrity of tax revenue by education level				
Tax revenue	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	9.3%	10.2%	20.4%	9.7%
2	10.5%	18.8%	0.0%	12.5%
3	17.9%	24.0%	33.6%	19.6%
4	7.3%	8.8%	13.2%	7.7%
Extremely corrupt	14.9%	15.8%	32.8%	15.3%
DK/NA	40.0%	22.3%	0.0%	35.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.29: The integrity of media by education level				
Media	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	17.3%	26.3%	13.2%	19.6%
2	14.7%	25.9%	73.5%	18.1%
3	10.5%	9.0%	0.0%	10.0%
4	2.5%	5.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Extremely corrupt	3.8%	6.2%	13.2%	4.5%
DK/NA	51.2%	27.6%	0.0%	44.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.30: The integrity of NGOs by education level				
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Not at all corrupt	38.6%	48.4%	12.4%	40.9%
2	8.4%	12.6%	67.2%	10.0%
3	4.6%	7.2%	0.0%	5.2%
4	0.7%	0.0%	20.4%	0.7%
Extremely corrupt	0.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.9%
DK/NA	46.8%	31.2%	0.0%	42.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Age variable

Table 4.31: The integrity of customs by age groups					
Customs	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	2.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.6%
2	10.5%	11.4%	8.4%	9.3%	10.5%
3	14.5%	14.7%	15.3%	26.0%	15.3%
4	10.6%	8.1%	15.8%	12.5%	10.4%
Extremely corrupt	23.6%	30.8%	29.7%	22.4%	28.1%
DK/NA	38.5%	33.5%	29.9%	29.7%	34.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.32: The integrity of legal system/judiciary by age groups					
Legal system /Judiciary	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	3.4%	2.4%	2.8%	8.5%	3.1%
2	8.5%	7.2%	8.5%	6.9%	7.8%
3	25.7%	26.2%	15.0%	16.2%	23.6%
4	11.4%	11.4%	16.6%	24.0%	12.9%
Extremely corrupt	31.5%	37.9%	39.8%	41.2%	36.5%
DK/NA	19.5%	15.0%	17.3%	3.2%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.33: The integrity of police by age groups					
Police	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	7.5%	6.9%	7.1%	3.3%	6.9%
2	20.2%	18.6%	18.9%	28.5%	19.6%
3	34.5%	28.4%	32.6%	33.9%	31.2%
4	7.9%	11.9%	4.2%	5.7%	9.0%
Extremely corrupt	16.5%	24.4%	19.1%	17.1%	20.8%
DK/NA	13.4%	9.9%	18.1%	11.5%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.34: The integrity of parliament/legislature by age groups					
Parliament/Legislature	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	9.4%	8.0%	14.4%	5.1%	9.4%
2	11.7%	8.9%	12.9%	15.7%	10.7%
3	11.4%	7.6%	14.3%	22.5%	10.6%
4	1.7%	2.1%	0.7%	6.6%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	4.4%	3.8%	2.5%	3.9%	3.8%
DK/NA	61.5%	69.7%	55.1%	46.2%	63.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.35: The integrity of utilities by age groups					
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	27.7%	20.1%	19.5%	9.8%	21.7%
2	5.8%	7.9%	6.0%	8.7%	7.0%
3	8.3%	8.3%	4.4%	7.5%	7.6%
4	3.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.6%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	3.8%	4.9%	6.1%	0.0%	4.5%
DK/NA	50.9%	57.3%	64.0%	70.4%	57.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.36: The integrity of business/private sector by age groups					
Business/ private sector	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	18.4%	15.9%	13.8%	15.1%	16.2%
2	14.7%	18.8%	18.6%	13.8%	17.3%
3	18.6%	17.8%	21.0%	21.2%	18.8%
4	5.3%	7.3%	3.0%	2.0%	5.7%
Extremely corrupt	9.7%	9.7%	10.0%	14.9%	10.0%
DK/NA	33.2%	30.6%	33.5%	33.1%	32.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.37: The integrity of military by age groups					
The military	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	15.9%	18.2%	16.4%	28.5%	17.7%
2	13.3%	17.3%	17.2%	17.9%	16.1%
3	24.9%	17.8%	17.7%	18.7%	19.9%
4	5.1%	2.4%	3.6%	0.0%	3.3%
Extremely corrupt	6.5%	8.0%	8.0%	7.0%	7.5%
DK/NA	34.3%	36.4%	37.1%	27.9%	35.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.38: The integrity of religious bodies by age groups					
Religious bodies	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	45.0%	44.6%	41.7%	56.9%	44.8%
2	23.7%	27.5%	24.6%	34.5%	26.2%
3	15.5%	13.1%	9.9%	2.9%	12.8%
4	3.2%	3.9%	8.5%	5.7%	4.6%
Extremely corrupt	3.3%	1.3%	1.6%	0.0%	1.9%
DK/NA	9.2%	9.5%	13.8%	0.0%	9.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.39: The integrity of education system by age groups					
Education system	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	33.1%	31.2%	31.4%	33.4%	31.9%
2	18.3%	24.0%	31.6%	27.4%	23.8%
3	25.2%	22.3%	17.5%	22.2%	22.3%
4	7.3%	7.5%	3.6%	0.0%	6.4%
Extremely corrupt	6.7%	5.7%	4.8%	10.6%	6.0%
DK/NA	9.4%	9.4%	11.1%	6.5%	9.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.40: The integrity of medical services by age groups					
Medical services	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	23.2%	18.2%	21.3%	12.9%	20.0%
2	23.1%	18.5%	14.4%	20.0%	19.2%
3	21.0%	26.8%	35.5%	38.5%	27.2%
4	10.3%	10.2%	3.7%	10.0%	9.1%
Extremely corrupt	11.7%	18.2%	14.7%	15.1%	15.5%
DK/NA	10.7%	8.1%	10.4%	3.4%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.41: The integrity of political parties by age groups					
Political parties	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	10.2%	10.4%	12.1%	12.5%	10.7%
2	17.1%	13.5%	16.1%	10.5%	14.9%
3	24.2%	20.7%	17.9%	11.7%	20.8%
4	4.4%	3.1%	3.9%	8.6%	3.9%
Extremely corrupt	14.0%	9.7%	12.3%	19.8%	11.9%
DK/NA	30.1%	42.7%	37.7%	37.0%	37.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.42: The integrity of registry and permit services by age groups					
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	22.7%	23.9%	27.5%	26.9%	24.4%
2	32.5%	34.7%	40.5%	34.5%	35.1%
3	25.3%	24.7%	21.7%	28.5%	24.5%
4	5.0%	6.0%	1.8%	6.8%	5.0%
Extremely corrupt	6.1%	6.9%	3.2%	0.0%	5.7%
DK/NA	8.4%	3.7%	5.3%	3.2%	5.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.43: The integrity of tax revenue by age groups					
Tax revenue	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	7.8%	11.3%	6.6%	15.5%	9.7%
2	11.7%	13.0%	11.6%	16.3%	12.5%
3	18.3%	22.2%	17.5%	10.1%	19.6%
4	6.5%	7.5%	9.5%	11.2%	7.7%
Extremely corrupt	15.9%	14.3%	15.4%	22.5%	15.3%
DK/NA	39.7%	31.8%	39.4%	24.4%	35.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.44: The integrity of media by age groups					
Media	Under 30	30 – 50	51 – 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	23.1%	21.2%	13.3%	4.1%	19.6%
2	18.7%	15.8%	20.0%	31.0%	18.1%
3	10.9%	9.1%	12.5%	5.1%	10.0%
4	4.1%	2.1%	4.0%	3.3%	3.1%
Extremely corrupt	5.6%	3.5%	5.0%	6.3%	4.5%
DK/NA	37.7%	48.3%	45.2%	50.2%	44.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.45: The integrity of NGOs by age groups					
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Not at all corrupt	37.2%	41.1%	42.6%	54.6%	40.9%
2	11.0%	9.3%	11.6%	5.3%	10.0%
3	6.4%	4.6%	5.3%	3.5%	5.2%
4	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Extremely corrupt	1.6%	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.9%
DK/NA	41.5%	44.8%	38.9%	36.6%	42.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sex variable

Table 4.46: The integrity of customs by sex			
Customs	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	2.5%	0.7%	1.6%
2	14.0%	6.9%	10.5%
3	19.9%	10.7%	15.3%
4	12.1%	8.8%	10.4%
Extremely corrupt	29.7%	26.4%	28.1%
DK/NA	21.9%	46.5%	34.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.47: The integrity of legal system/judiciary by sex			
Legal system /Judiciary	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	3.7%	2.4%	3.1%
2	7.6%	8.0%	7.8%
3	26.7%	20.4%	23.6%
4	15.1%	10.7%	12.9%
Extremely corrupt	36.2%	36.8%	36.5%
DK/NA	10.8%	21.6%	16.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4,48: The integrity of police by sex			
Police	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	3.8%	10.0%	6.9%
2	24.3%	14.9%	19.6%
3	33.5%	28.9%	31.2%
4	7.9%	10.2%	9.0%
Extremely corrupt	22.4%	19.1%	20.8%
DK/NA	8.1%	16.8%	12.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.49: The integrity of parliament/legislature by sex			
Parliament/Legislature	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	12.7%	6.1%	9.4%
2	13.5%	8.0%	10.7%
3	14.7%	6.5%	10.6%
4	2.6%	1.3%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	4.3%	3.2%	3.8%
DK/NA	52.2%	75.0%	63.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.50: The integrity of utilities by sex			
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	22.9%	20.6%	21.7%
2	9.5%	4.4%	7.0%
3	10.2%	4.9%	7.6%
4	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%
Extremely corrupt	3.5%	5.6%	4.5%
DK/NA	51.6%	62.9%	57.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.51: The integrity of business and private sector by sex			
Business/ private sector	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	14.2%	18.2%	16.2%
2	21.8%	12.8%	17.3%
3	22.9%	14.6%	18.8%
4	5.1%	6.2%	5.7%
Extremely corrupt	8.9%	11.1%	10.0%
DK/NA	27.1%	37.0%	32.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.52: The integrity of military by sex			
The military	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	17.5%	17.8%	17.7%
2	18.6%	13.7%	16.1%
3	24.3%	15.5%	19.9%
4	4.3%	2.2%	3.3%
Extremely corrupt	7.9%	7.1%	7.5%
DK/NA	27.4%	43.7%	35.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.53: The integrity of religious bodies by sex			
Religious bodies	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	43.5%	46.1%	44.8%
2	30.9%	21.5%	26.2%
3	12.3%	13.2%	12.8%
4	3.9%	5.4%	4.6%
Extremely corrupt	1.3%	2.5%	1.9%
DK/NA	8.1%	11.4%	9.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.54: The integrity of education system by sex			
Education system	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	29.8%	34.0%	31.9%
2	27.4%	20.2%	23.8%
3	25.8%	18.8%	22.3%
4	5.7%	7.0%	6.4%
Extremely corrupt	4.8%	7.3%	6.0%
DK/NA	6.4%	12.7%	9.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.55: : The integrity of medical services by sex			
Medical services	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	17.7%	22.2%	20.0%
2	21.0%	17.4%	19.2%
3	28.1%	26.4%	27.2%
4	8.9%	9.2%	9.1%
Extremely corrupt	15.9%	15.1%	15.5%
DK/NA	8.6%	9.6%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.56: The integrity of political parties by sex			
Political parties	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	8.0%	13.5%	10.7%
2	18.5%	11.3%	14.9%
3	24.4%	17.2%	20.8%
4	5.1%	2.6%	3.9%
Extremely corrupt	12.8%	11.0%	11.9%
DK/NA	31.2%	44.4%	37.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.57: The integrity of registry and permit services by sex			
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	25.5%	23.2%	24.4%
2	36.7%	33.4%	35.1%
3	22.1%	27.0%	24.5%
4	6.1%	4.0%	5.0%
Extremely corrupt	5.4%	6.0%	5.7%
DK/NA	4.3%	6.4%	5.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.58: The integrity of tax revenue by sex			
Tax revenue	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	9.4%	9.9%	9.7%
2	15.2%	9.9%	12.5%
3	21.4%	17.8%	19.6%
4	8.9%	6.6%	7.7%
Extremely corrupt	18.3%	12.3%	15.3%
DK/NA	26.7%	43.5%	35.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.59: The integrity of media by sex			
Media	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	21.0%	18.1%	19.6%
2	23.0%	13.2%	18.1%
3	12.3%	7.7%	10.0%
4	3.7%	2.4%	3.1%
Extremely corrupt	5.8%	3.2%	4.5%
DK/NA	34.1%	55.4%	44.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4.60: The integrity of NGOs by sex			
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	Male	Female	Total
Not at all corrupt	46.9%	34.8%	40.9%
2	13.0%	7.0%	10.0%
3	6.8%	3.6%	5.2%
4	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Extremely corrupt	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%
DK/NA	32.2%	52.6%	42.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5A: A bribe in any form paid by HH members in the past 12 months by HH income						
	Low (Bottom quintile/20%) 2 - 119 US$	Medium low (Second quintile/20%) 120 - 237 US$	Medium (Third quintile/20%) 238 - 354 US$	Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) 355 - 472 US$	High (Top quintile/20%) 473 US$ and over	Total
Yes	34.3%	54.2%	14.5%	54.7%	40.6%	36.2%
No	64.1%	41.7%	85.5%	45.3%	59.4%	62.1%
DK	1.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
NA	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5B: A bribe in any form paid by HH members in the past 12 months by education levels			
	No education/ only basic education	Secondary school	High level education (e.g. university)	Total
Yes	34.1%	41.2%	59.3%	36.2%
No	64.0%	57.4%	40.7%	62.1%
DK	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.6%
NA	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5C: A bribe in any form paid by HH members in the past 12 months by age groups				
	Under 30	30 - 50	51 - 65	65 +	Total
Yes	37.8%	37.8%	27.7%	40.8%	36.2%
No	57.3%	61.9%	71.4%	59.2%	62.1%
DK	4.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	1.6%
NA	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5D: A bribe in any form paid by HH members in the past 12 months by sex			
	Male	Female	Total
Yes	37.8%	34.6%	36.2%
No	61.6%	62.5%	62.1%
DK	0.3%	2.9%	1.6%
NA	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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