



DAILY LIVES AND CORRUPTION:
PUBLIC OPINION IN
SOUTH ASIA

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.

www.transparency.org

Authors: Deborah Hardoon with Finn Heinrich

©2011 Transparency International. All rights reserved.

ISBN: 978-3-943497-15-1

Cover photo: ©GettyImages/Stockbyte

Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of October 2011. Nevertheless, Transparency International cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Key findings	5
3. Public perceptions of corruption	6
4. Personal experiences with bribery	9
5. Views on the fight against corruption	14
6. Getting involved	17
Appendix A: About the survey	19
Appendix B: Questionnaire	20
Appendix C: Results by country	24

1. Introduction

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 in the fight against corruption.

Between 2010 and 2011,* more than 7500 people were interviewed in six South Asian countries – Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka – on their views of corruption levels in their countries and their governments' efforts to fight corruption. This report examines the frequency of reports of bribery in different sectors and institutions, the reasons respondents paid bribes during the last year and also investigates public willingness to engage in the fight against corruption.

* See Appendix A for further details.

2. Key findings

39% of people report paying a bribe in the past 12 months. The result was startlingly high in Bangladesh at 66 per cent, followed by India and Pakistan, with 54 per cent and 49 per cent respectively reporting having paid a bribe to one of nine service providers in the past 12 months.

62% of people feel that corruption in their country has increased in the past three years. This was felt most strongly in India and Pakistan, where three out of four people felt that corruption had increased over the past three years.

Government leaders were named as the most trusted to fight corruption by 38% of people. Government leaders were named as the most trusted to fight corruption in Bangladesh, the Maldives and Sri Lanka. The media was the most trusted institution in India and Nepal. In Pakistan the highest proportion of people reported that they trust 'nobody' to fight corruption.

81% of people agree that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption. People are especially positive in the Maldives and Pakistan, where 90 per cent and 89 per cent respectively agree that ordinary people can make a difference.

3. Public perceptions of corruption

The public 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, so that those institutions where corruption was perceived to be greatest could be identified.

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

FIGURE 1: Perceived change in level of corruption in South Asia

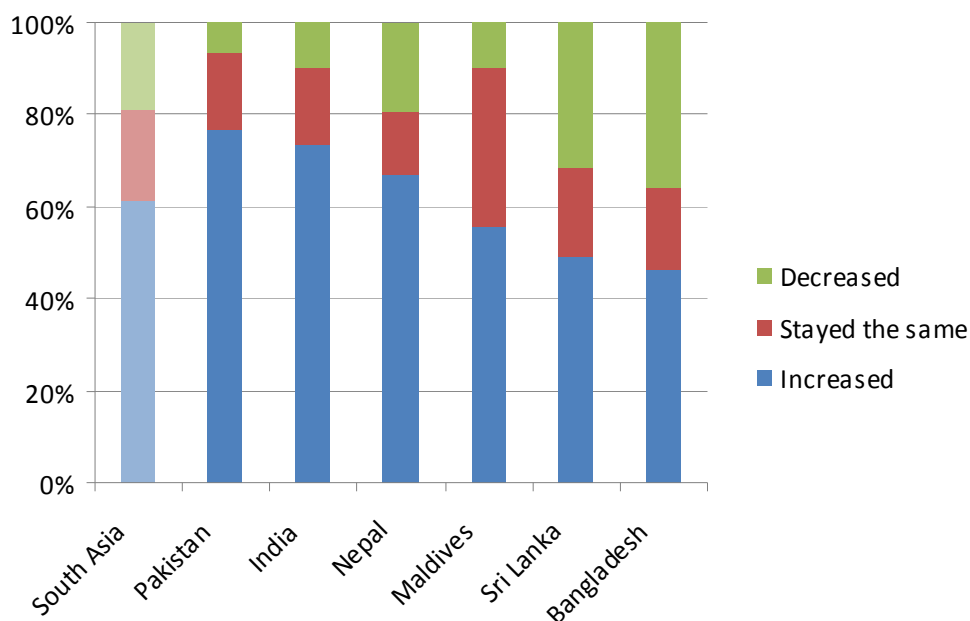
% of people asked, in the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?

Increased	Stayed the same	Decreased
62%	20%	19%

Almost two thirds of people across the region reported that corruption has increased. In India and Pakistan 74 per cent and 77 per cent of people respectively answered that they felt the level has increased over the past three years up to 2010. In the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka more than 50 per cent of the population also felt that corruption had been on the rise. However, in Bangladesh 54 per cent of respondents reported that corruption had either decreased or stayed the same.

FIGURE 2: Perceived change in level of corruption in South Asia, by country

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



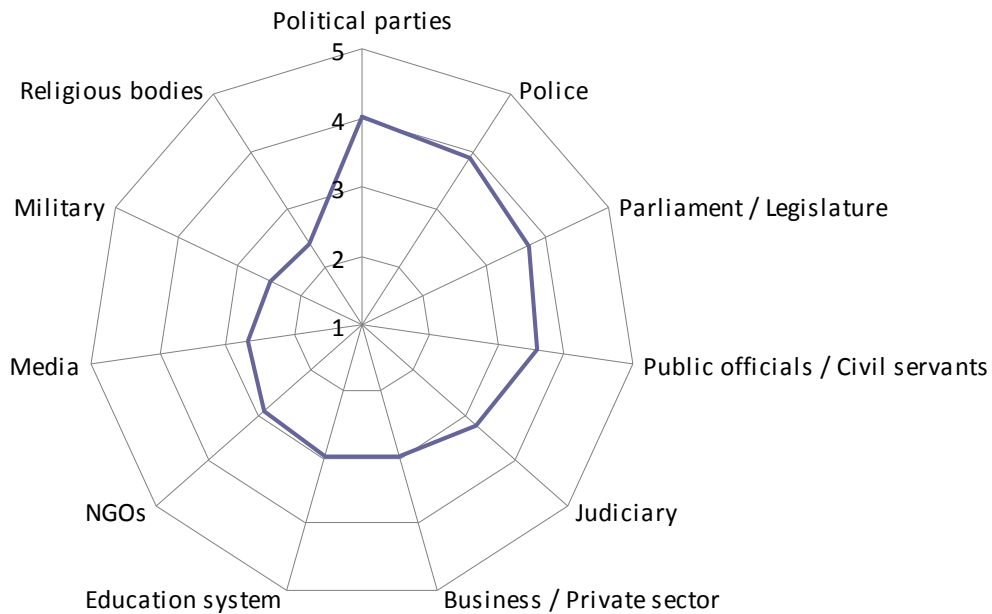
To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?

Respondents were asked for their views on the extent to which they believe 11 key sectors and institutions in their country to be affected by corruption. Figure 3 plots the perceived corruption levels for these different institutions. The plotted line shows the extent of perceived corruption, by extending further from the centre point along the axes that represents each institution.

An average across all six of the South Asian countries found corruption levels to be highest in political parties and the police, followed closely by the parliament and public officials. Religious bodies were perceived to be the least corrupt institution.

FIGURE 3: Perceptions of corruption in different institutions

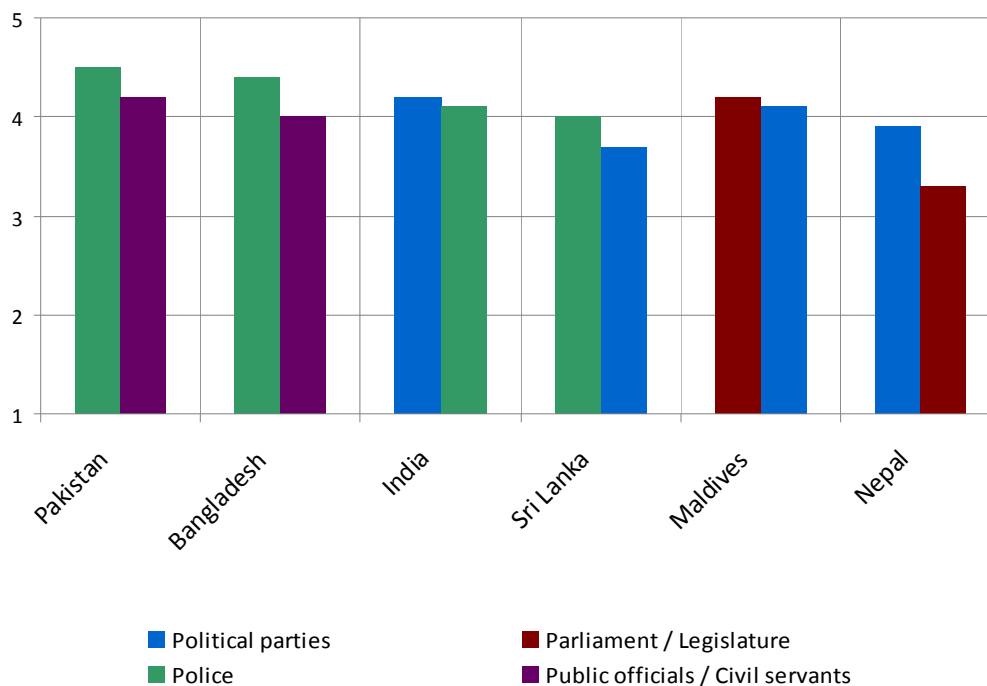
Respondents asked, on a scale of 1–5, where 1 means not at all corrupt and 5 means extremely corrupt, to what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt? Results are the average across six South Asian countries.



When considered in more detail and disaggregated at the country level it is possible to see differences between countries. Figure 4 highlights the two institutions perceived to have the highest levels of corruption in each country.

FIGURE 4: Perceptions of corruption in different institutions, by country

Respondents asked, 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? Results are given for the two institutions scoring the highest level of perceived corruption in each country.



Political parties were seen as one of the two most corrupt institutions in four of the six countries surveyed, and the most corrupt institution in India and Nepal. The police was perceived to be the most corrupt institution in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and the second most corrupt institution in India. Public officials were reported to be the second most corrupt institution in Bangladesh and Pakistan, with the parliament considered to be the most corrupt institution in the Maldives and second most corrupt in Nepal.

These results demonstrate an important difference in how corruption is perceived in the countries of South Asia. In Bangladesh and Pakistan corruption was perceived to be greatest in institutions that deal with public processes and that have more frequent interactions with the public; the police and public officials. In contrast, corruption was perceived to be highest in the decision-making political systems and institutions of the Maldives and Nepal; political parties and parliament.

4. Personal experiences of bribery

When bribes are taken for the provision of public services, they discriminate against those who cannot afford to pay them and affect the quality of the service provided to those who can. It is not only the public that suffer from bribery, but it also has a long lasting effect on the integrity of processes and personnel involved in the provision of these services.

The survey asked people if they had come into contact with one of nine services. For each of the services that people had come into contact with, 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.¹

39% of people in South Asia who have been in contact with one of nine service providers report paying a bribe to them.

Bribe payers, by gender and income

A disaggregated analysis by gender shows that men in South Asia were somewhat more likely to pay a bribe than women. The results also found that on average people in the highest income quintile were more likely to pay bribes than the lowest income quintile.

FIGURE 5: Bribe payers in South Asia, by gender and income
% of respondents who have come into contact with one of nine service providers that reported that they had paid a bribe in the past 12 months.

Men	Women
43%	36%

Highest income quintile	Lowest income quintile
45%	37%

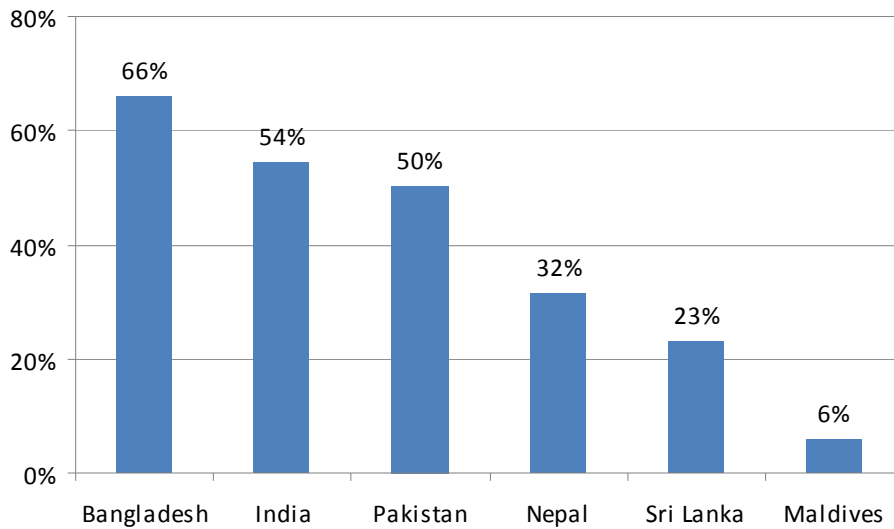
¹ A person who answered that they had paid a bribe to any one of the nine services listed (police, registry and permit services, customs, judiciary, education system, utilities, medical services, land services and tax revenue), was classified as a bribe payer. A person who had not come into contact with any of the nine services was excluded from this analysis.

Bribe payers, by country

Figure 6 presents the percentage of people that had paid a bribe in each of the six South Asian countries surveyed.

FIGURE 6: Bribe payers across six countries in South Asia, by country

% of respondents who have come into contact with one of nine service providers that reported that they had paid a bribe in the past 12 months.



In Bangladesh respondents were most likely to have paid a bribe: 66 per cent or almost two out of every three people reported having paid a bribe to one of the nine service providers in the past 12 months. Reported bribery was far less common in the Maldives, where only six per cent of the population reported having paid a bribe.

Bribe payers, by service

To gain a more in-depth understanding of where the bribes are being paid the results were broken down by service.

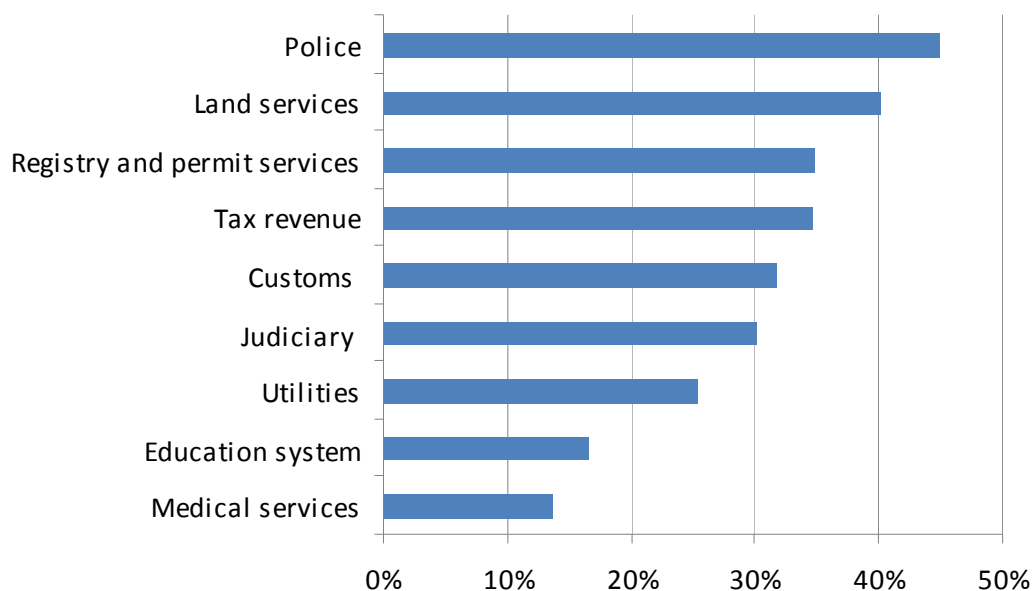
Figure 7 shows that across the six countries surveyed in South Asia, the majority of bribes were reportedly paid to the police, followed closely by land services. Although bribes were least likely to be paid for access to medical services and education, the average across the region was more than 10 per cent for both, suggesting that a significant proportion of people are paying bribes to access basic services.

FIGURE 7: % 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?



Bribe payers, by service, by country

FIGURE 8: Bribery by institution across six countries in South Asia

% of respondents who have come into contact with each of the nine service providers that reported that they had paid a bribe to that institution in the past 12 months. Results are presented by country, with the institution with the highest percentage having paid a bribe, reported in bold.

	Bangladesh	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Education System	15%	23%	3%	12%	17%	17%
Judiciary	64%	45%	2%	21%	29%	19%
Medical Services	18%	26%	3%	10%	20%	6%
Police	75%	64%	2%	24%	63%	32%
Registry and permit services	49%	62%	6%	25%	52%	16%
Utilities	36%	47%	5%	9%	49%	5%
Tax revenue	40%	51%	3%	29%	43%	63%
Land Services	48%	63%	7%	31%	63%	30%
Customs	12%	41%	9%	45%	50%	33%

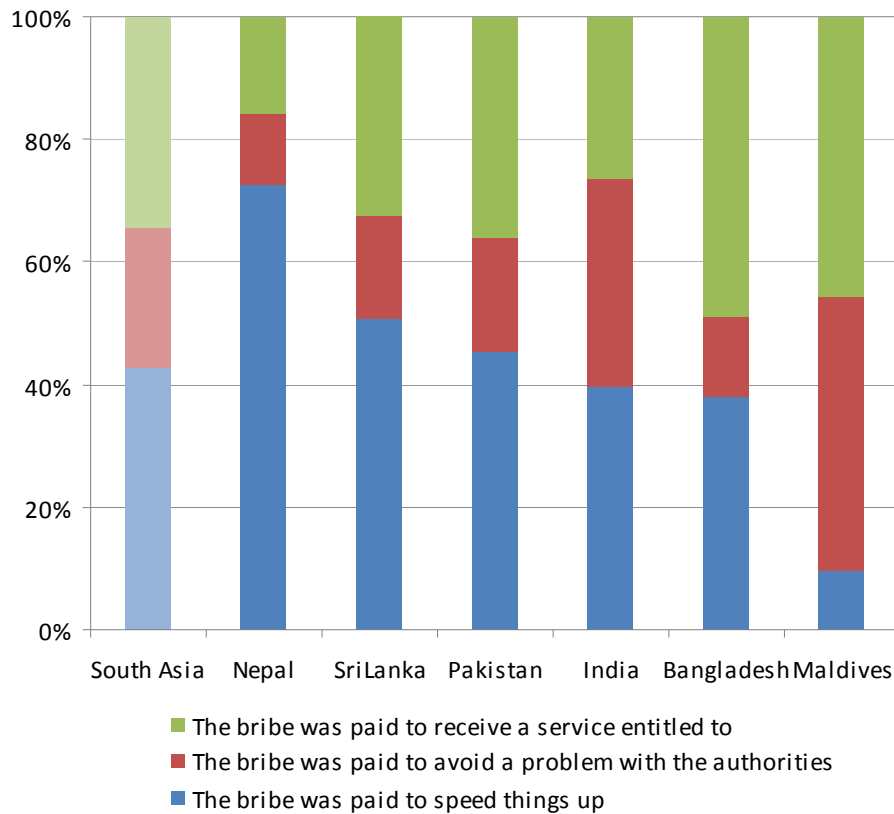
There is a large variation in where bribes are reportedly paid in the region. In Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, people were most likely to pay bribes to the police. This is consistent with people's perceptions of corruption in different institutions, where the police was seen to be one of the most corrupt institutions in all three countries.

Reported bribes were most likely to be paid for customs services in both Maldives and Nepal. In Sri Lanka bribes were most likely to be paid for tax services and the percentage of people paying bribes for these services was considerably higher than for any other public service.

Why was the last bribe paid?

Petty bribery involves a financial payment being received by a person or institution, resulting in a financial benefit to the recipient. From a bribe payer's point of view however, bribery is a cost over and above the service demanded. The survey sought to understand the reasons why some respondents paid bribes to access public services.

FIGURE 9: Respondents asked for the reason they paid the last bribe, by country
 % of respondents that have paid a bribe and the reason given for the last bribe they paid.



In Nepal the vast majority, 73 per cent of bribes, were reportedly paid to speed things up. This reason was also cited most by respondents in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In Bangladesh the most common reason given was to receive a service entitled to and in the Maldives, where fewer bribes had been paid, the most common reason given was to avoid problems with the authorities.

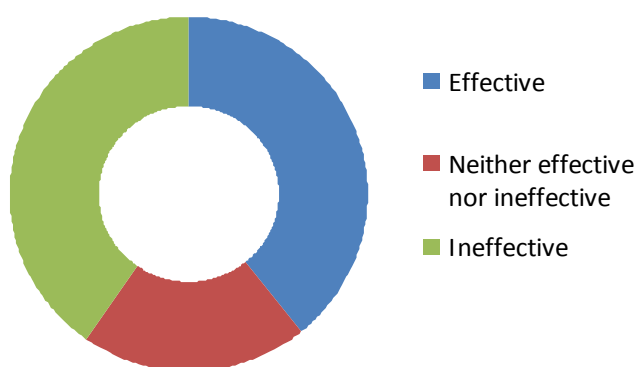
5. Views on the fight against corruption

South Asian governments have been engaged in the fight against corruption to varying degrees in recent years. People 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 10: Effectiveness of the government in the fight against corruption

% of respondents that believed the government to be effective, ineffective or neither effective nor ineffective in the fight against corruption in their country.

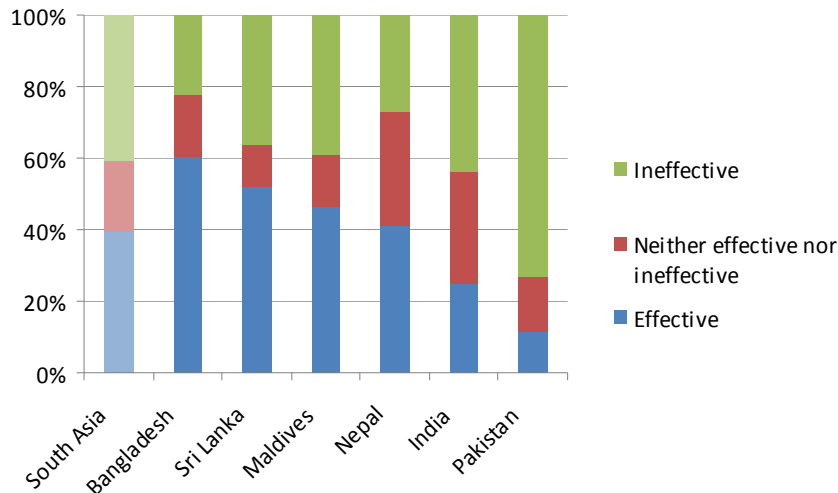


The regional results present a mixed picture. While 39 per cent of respondents felt that their government's efforts had been effective, about the same number, 40 per cent, felt that they were ineffective, with 20 per cent finding that they were neither effective nor ineffective.

Government effectiveness, by country

When views on government effectiveness are disaggregated by country, there is considerable variation across the six countries surveyed.

FIGURE 11: Effectiveness of the government in the fight against corruption, by country
% of respondents that believed the government to be effective, ineffective or neither effective nor ineffective in the fight against corruption in their country.



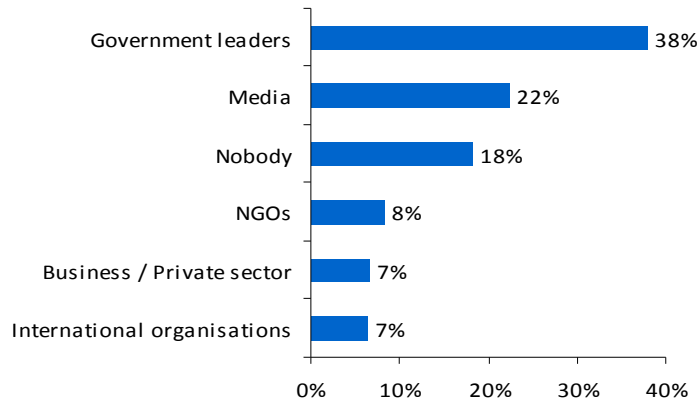
In Bangladesh and Sri Lanka more than a half of the people (61 per cent and 52 per cent respectively) view their government to be effective or very effective in the fight against corruption. In contrast, just 12 per cent of people in Pakistan thought that the government had been effective, with 73 per cent of people reporting that they felt that the government was ineffective. The result in Pakistan is consistent with the perceptions of the change in corruption in the last three years, where 77 per cent of people felt that corruption had been on the increase in Pakistan.

Who is most trusted to fight corruption?

Respondents were asked to indicate from a list which institutions or organisations they trust most to fight corruption. On average, people in South Asia trusted their governments the most, with 38 per cent of respondents listing the government as the most trusted institution.

FIGURE 12: Institutions most trusted to fight corruption

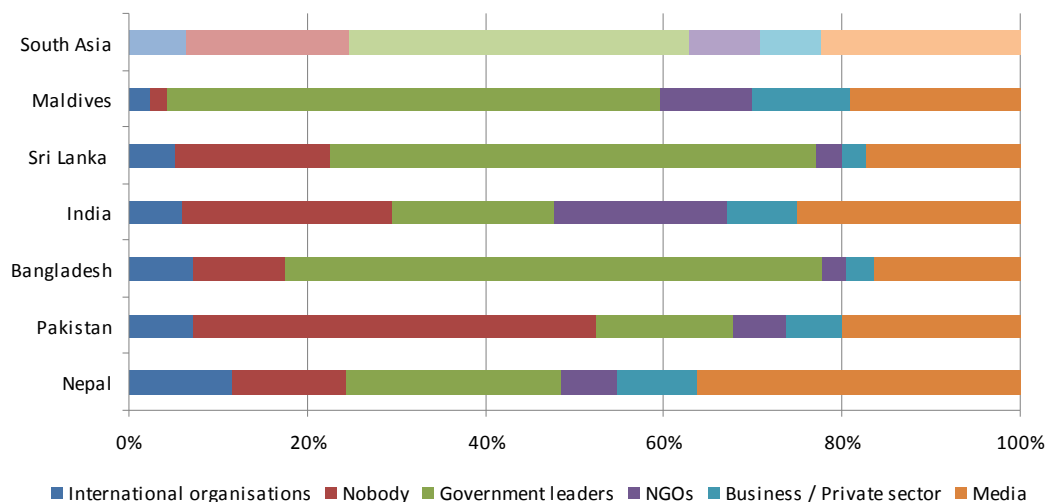
% of respondents that said that they most trusted one of the five listed institutions to fight corruption, or that reported that they most trusted nobody.



In Bangladesh, the Maldives and Sri Lanka respondents appeared to place their trust firmly in government leaders. In Nepal the media was the most trusted institution and in Pakistan the highest proportion of people stated that they would trust 'nobody' in the fight against corruption.

FIGURE 13: Institutions most trusted to fight corruption, by country

% of respondents that said that they most trusted one of the five listed institutions to fight corruption, or that reported nobody.



6. Getting involved

This report highlights that bribery affects many people in South Asia. Not only have 40 per cent of the respondents to the survey reported paying bribes, but the majority also claim that corruption levels have increased in the past three years. While there is a varied degree of confidence in the government, people were asked about their own willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption.

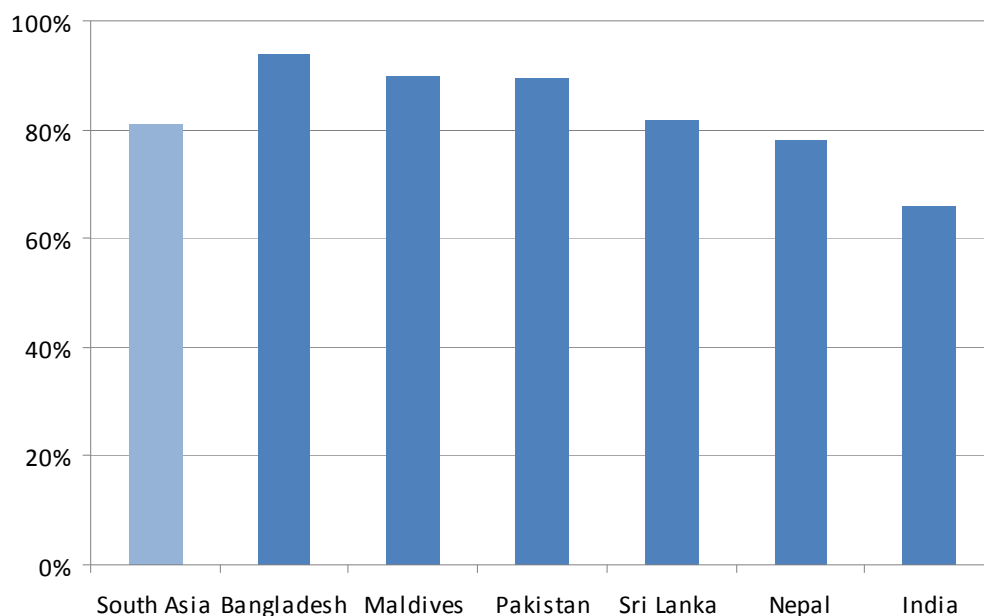
Respondents were first asked if they believed that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption. They were then asked if they would get involved themselves, either indirectly by supporting a colleague or friend, or if they could imagine themselves getting involved in theory and finally using a more specific example – if they would report an incident of corruption.

81% of people in South Asia agree that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Respondents were especially positive in Bangladesh, the Maldives and Pakistan, where 94 per cent, 90 per cent and 89 per cent respectively agreed that people can make a difference. This is particularly interesting in Pakistan, where there is little trust in the established institutions for fighting corruption.

FIGURE 14: Can ordinary people make a difference?

% people that agree or strongly agree with the statement, 'Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption'.

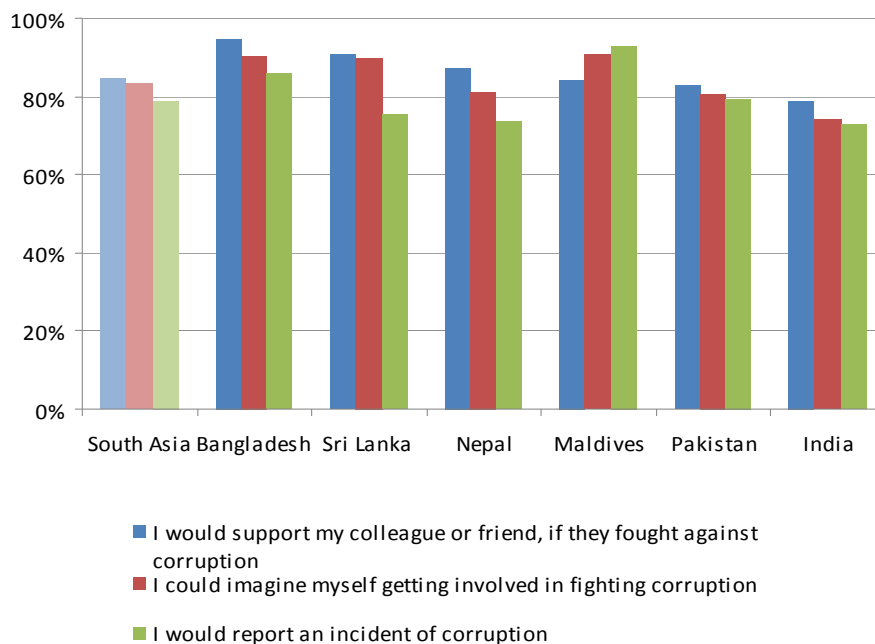


The survey also asked whether people would be prepared to step up personally to engage in the fight against corruption. Figure 15 shows that the vast majority of respondents in South Asia would be willing to get involved in all three examples of engagement given.

FIGURE 15: Willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption in South Asia
% of people strongly agreeing or agreeing with the statement shown.

I would support colleagues or friends if they fought against corruption	I could imagine myself getting involved in fighting corruption	I would report an incident of corruption
85%	83%	79%

FIGURE 16: Willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption in South Asia, by country
% of people strongly agreeing or agreeing with the statement shown.



When disaggregated by country, we find that people are willing to get involved across all six countries in South Asia. Respondents from Bangladesh, followed by Sri Lanka, were the most supportive of friends and colleagues, whereas people from the Maldives reported that they were most willing to report an incident of corruption.

Appendix 1: About the survey

The data in this report was gathered in two waves. Bangladesh, India and Pakistan were surveyed as part of Transparency International's 2010 Global Corruption Barometer. The fieldwork was carried out in these countries between 1 June and 30 July 2010. In 2011 the coverage of the Global Corruption Barometer survey was extended to an additional set of countries, which included the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. These countries were surveyed between April and May 2011. Both waves of the survey used the same questionnaire and the same methodology. Details of the survey carried out in each country are presented in the table below.

	Local survey company	Number of interviews	Methodology	Coverage	Field dates
Bangladesh	Transparency International Bangladesh	1049	Face-to face	National	9 June–11 July 2010
India	Monitoring and Research Systems Private Limited	1000	Telephone	Urban	1 July–6 July 2010
Pakistan	Gallup Pakistan	2739	Face-to-face	National	20 June–10 July 2010
Maldives	Gallup Pakistan	1001	Telephone	National	23 April–29 April 2011
Nepal	Gallup Pakistan	1044	Telephone	Urban	19 April–29 April 2011
Sri Lanka	Gallup Pakistan	1000	Face-to-face	National	19 April–30 April 2011

Appendix 2: Questionnaire

1. Let me open this questionnaire by asking your general views on corruption:

A. In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?

- 1 Increased a lot
- 2 Increased a little
- 3 Stayed the same
- 4 Decreased a little
- 5 Decreased a lot
- 9 Do not know/ No answer

B. How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?

- 1 The government is very effective in the fight against corruption
- 2 The government is somewhat effective in the fight against corruption
- 3 The government is neither effective nor ineffective in the fight against corruption
- 4 The government is somewhat ineffective in the fight against corruption
- 5 The government is very ineffective in the fight against corruption
- 9 Do not know/ No answer

C. Whom do you trust the **most** to fight corruption in this country? (single answer)

- 1 Government leaders
- 2 Business/ Private sector
- 3 NGOs (non-governmental organisations)
- 4 Media
- 5 International organisations (e.g. UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund etc)
- 6 Nobody
- 9 Do not know

2. Question on perceptions regarding corruption.

To what extent do you perceive the following categories 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).

Sectors	Not at all corrupt				Extremely corrupt	Do not know/ No answer
a. Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	9
b. Parliament/ Legislature	1	2	3	4	5	9
c. Police	1	2	3	4	5	9
d. Business/ Private sector	1	2	3	4	5	9
e. Media	1	2	3	4	5	9
f. Public officials/ Civil servants	1	2	3	4	5	9
g. Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5	9
h. NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	1	2	3	4	5	9
i. Religious bodies	1	2	3	4	5	9
j. Military	1	2	3	4	5	9
k. Education system	1	2	3	4	5	9

3.

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 living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/ organisations?

(read out loud. single answer)

Sectors	3A				3B			
	Had contact				Paid a bribe			
	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer	Yes	No	Don't know	No answer
1. Education system	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
2. Judiciary	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
3. Medical services	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
4. Police	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
5. Registry and permit services	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
6. Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
7. Tax revenue	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
8. Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
9. Customs	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9

4. If you paid a bribe in the past 12 months, which of the following applied to the last bribe paid:

- 1 The bribe was paid to speed things up
- 2 The bribe was paid to avoid a problem with the authorities
- 3 The bribe was paid to receive a service entitled to
- 4 Did not pay a bribe in the past 12 months
- 5 Cannot remember
- 9 Do not know/ No answer

A.

What was the approximate total amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?

- 1 Under US \$30
- 2 US \$30–99
- 3 US \$100–499
- 4 US \$500–999
- 5 More than US \$1000
- 8 Prefer not to answer
- 9 Do not know/ No answer

B.

How would you estimate this in terms of percentage of the household income?

- 1 Less than 1% of annual income
- 2 1–10%
- 3 11–20%
- 4 More than 20%
- 8 Prefer not to answer
- 9 Do not know/ No answer

5. I am going to read out some statements. For each one, can you tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
a. Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption	1	2	3	4
b. I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	1	2	3	4
c. I could imagine myself getting involved in fighting corruption	1	2	3	4
d. I would report an incident of corruption	1	2	3	4

Demographics**D1. Rural/Urban:**

Rural 1
Urban 2

D2. Sex:

Male 1
Female 2

D3. Age:

Under 30 1
30–50 2
51–65 3
65 + 4

D4. Total household income before taxes:

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

D5. Education: Highest attained:

No education/ only basic education 1
Secondary school 2
High level education (e.g. university) 3
Don't know/ No answer 9

D6. Employment:

Working full or part time (include self-employed) 1
Unemployed 2
Not working (student, housewife) 3
Retired 4
Don't know/ No answer 9

D7. Religion:

Roman Catholic 1
Russian or Eastern Orthodox 2
Protestant 3
Other Christian 4
Hindu 5
Muslim 6
Jewish 7
Buddhist 8
Other 9
Nothing 10
Refuse to answer 99

Appendix 3: Results tabled by country

A.1

In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?						
Country	Increased a lot	Increased a little	Stayed the same	Decreased a little	Decreased a lot	Don't know/ No answer
Bangladesh	18.0%	27.3%	17.5%	28.8%	6.6%	1.9%
India	48.8%	23.8%	15.9%	8.1%	1.8%	1.6%
Maldives	34.6%	17.8%	32.1%	6.5%	2.9%	6.1%
Nepal	53.4%	9.4%	13.1%	9.3%	8.8%	6.2%
Pakistan	55.6%	16.7%	15.4%	3.8%	2.3%	6.3%
Sri Lanka	24.2%	18.9%	16.8%	21.7%	6.2%	12.2%

A.2

How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?						
Country	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
Bangladesh	17.0%	40.5%	16.3%	11.8%	9.3%	5.1%
India	6.1%	18.2%	30.7%	23.3%	19.6%	2.1%
Maldives	19.3%	24.8%	14.1%	16.8%	20.8%	4.2%
Nepal	10.1%	26.4%	28.0%	3.3%	20.5%	11.7%
Pakistan	2.2%	8.8%	14.1%	31.2%	36.7%	7.0%
Sri Lanka	17.4%	27.2%	9.8%	14.7%	16.1%	14.8%

A.3

Whom do you trust most to fight corruption in this country?							
Country	Government leaders	Business/ Private sector	NGOs	Media	International organisations	Nobody	Don't know
Bangladesh	55.8%	2.8%	2.6%	15.2%	6.7%	9.6%	7.2%
India	17.4%	7.6%	18.4%	23.9%	5.6%	22.6%	4.5%
Maldives	53.7%	10.6%	10.1%	18.6%	2.2%	2.0%	2.7%
Nepal	21.1%	7.7%	5.4%	31.8%	10.2%	11.0%	12.7%
Pakistan	13.4%	5.5%	5.2%	17.6%	6.3%	39.6%	12.4%
Sri Lanka	43.7%	2.2%	2.3%	13.9%	4.2%	14.0%	19.7%

A.4 Bangladesh

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?						
Sectors	Not at all corrupt – 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt – 5	Don't know/ No answer
Political parties	3.4%	8.9%	23.2%	22.5%	35.2%	6.8%
Parliament/ Legislature	11.5%	17.7%	19.2%	15.3%	16.3%	20.0%
Police	1.5%	4.3%	11.7%	16.9%	62.6%	3.0%
Business/ Private sector	17.1%	31.3%	22.6%	8.3%	3.5%	17.3%
Media	23.2%	30.7%	17.0%	9.9%	3.6%	15.6%
Public officials/ Civil servants	3.3%	6.8%	13.8%	27.2%	41.1%	7.8%
Judiciary	4.7%	14.0%	24.7%	18.4%	24.7%	13.4%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	25.1%	27.9%	19.0%	10.7%	4.9%	12.5%
Religious bodies	53.3%	18.6%	9.4%	3.4%	5.2%	10.0%
Military	41.0%	22.1%	13.3%	3.8%	4.8%	15.1%
Education system	21.3%	27.0%	25.0%	12.5%	9.7%	4.4%

A.4 India

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?						
Sectors	Not at all corrupt – 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt – 5	Don't know/ No answer
Political parties	0.5%	7.4%	9.8%	33.4%	48.1%	0.8%
Parliament/ Legislature	1.1%	6.0%	21.8%	34.6%	34.2%	2.3%
Police	1.2%	6.1%	17.9%	33.8%	40.4%	0.6%
Business/ Private sector	8.3%	20.0%	30.6%	27.1%	9.8%	4.2%
Media	7.4%	29.3%	28.0%	22.4%	10.8%	2.1%
Public officials/ Civil servants	1.1%	15.9%	27.9%	35.3%	17.9%	1.9%
Judiciary	6.8%	24.2%	25.6%	29.6%	9.8%	4.0%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	7.4%	22.7%	29.5%	25.1%	11.3%	4.0%
Religious bodies	9.4%	24.9%	31.6%	21.9%	7.8%	4.4%
Military	17.3%	29.3%	19.4%	16.9%	12.1%	5.0%
Education system	4.1%	17.7%	27.1%	31.6%	18.5%	1.0%

A.4 Maldives

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?						
Sectors	Not at all corrupt – 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt – 5	Don't know/ No answer
Political parties	5.8%	6.6%	16.0%	14.2%	55.5%	2.0%
Parliament/ Legislature	3.7%	5.2%	16.1%	16.6%	55.9%	2.5%
Police	18.7%	14.4%	25.2%	24.0%	14.1%	3.6%
Business/ Private sector	16.5%	14.8%	28.9%	21.0%	14.9%	3.9%
Media	14.5%	16.5%	29.1%	15.2%	22.3%	2.5%
Public officials/ Civil servants	8.3%	12.0%	24.8%	22.2%	29.8%	2.9%
Judiciary	6.1%	9.8%	20.6%	21.2%	39.7%	2.5%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	19.6%	24.0%	24.8%	13.6%	12.5%	5.6%
Religious bodies	40.9%	18.7%	17.3%	7.4%	12.7%	3.1%
Military	25.1%	22.9%	25.5%	8.6%	13.6%	4.3%
Education system	16.6%	26.7%	22.7%	9.0%	21.7%	3.3%

A.4 Nepal

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?						
Sectors	Not at all corrupt – 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt – 5	Don't know/ No answer
Political parties	10.8%	9.7%	10.8%	9.8%	52.7%	6.2%
Parliament/ Legislature	10.3%	19.3%	15.8%	10.8%	27.3%	16.6%
Police	11.1%	20.7%	21.4%	13.9%	25.9%	7.1%
Business/ Private sector	17.8%	23.9%	20.1%	7.9%	17.1%	13.3%
Media	37.0%	20.8%	11.0%	8.7%	9.6%	12.9%
Public officials/ Civil servants	14.6%	21.8%	19.7%	11.8%	18.6%	13.5%
Judiciary	18.7%	27.1%	16.9%	10.1%	16.4%	10.8%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	16.7%	24.3%	17.4%	11.9%	13.2%	16.6%
Religious bodies	31.3%	23.2%	13.0%	5.4%	12.7%	14.5%
Military	28.0%	22.7%	18.2%	7.5%	8.7%	14.9%
Education system	20.4%	20.3%	15.8%	15.7%	19.3%	8.5%

A.4 Pakistan

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?						
Sectors	Not at all corrupt – 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt – 5	Don't know/ No answer
Political parties	3.2%	8.1%	15.1%	19.7%	47.6%	6.5%
Parliament/ Legislature	3.5%	6.7%	16.5%	27.0%	36.7%	9.7%
Police	1.5%	6.3%	5.2%	14.6%	66.5%	5.9%
Business/ Private sector	3.1%	10.5%	24.6%	18.3%	32.9%	10.6%
Media	10.9%	19.1%	19.3%	14.7%	25.9%	10.2%
Public officials/ Civil servants	0.7%	5.4%	15.2%	25.5%	45.8%	7.4%
Judiciary	6.0%	13.6%	20.4%	22.3%	28.2%	9.6%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	4.1%	10.3%	21.7%	15.5%	35.3%	13.1%
Religious bodies	17.9%	26.1%	17.9%	9.8%	19.0%	9.4%
Military	15.7%	24.2%	17.3%	11.6%	23.2%	8.1%
Education system	16.5%	19.6%	15.8%	13.7%	25.3%	9.0%

A.4 Sri Lanka

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be corrupt?						
Sectors	Not at all corrupt – 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt – 5	Don't know/ No answer
Political parties	5.2%	8.9%	16.7%	18.0%	25.4%	25.8%
Parliament/ Legislature	8.9%	12.3%	15.3%	12.6%	16.3%	34.6%
Police	2.4%	8.9%	13.2%	19.8%	38.3%	17.4%
Business/ Private sector	15.6%	20.6%	16.7%	8.8%	7.4%	30.9%
Media	22.3%	17.9%	14.1%	6.2%	5.3%	34.2%
Public officials/ Civil servants	6.3%	16.4%	20.5%	20.6%	16.2%	20.0%
Judiciary	20.3%	16.7%	13.2%	7.9%	7.1%	34.8%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	17.3%	15.7%	11.2%	8.1%	8.1%	39.6%
Religious bodies	39.9%	17.6%	9.6%	2.5%	2.4%	28.0%
Military	23.4%	16.2%	15.4%	7.4%	6.7%	30.9%
Education system	15.0%	19.7%	15.1%	12.7%	13.4%	24.1%

A.5 Bangladesh

	Have you had contact with the following institution/ organisation?				Of those institutions that you have had contact with, 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	81.6%	18.2%	-	0.2%	14.6%	85.4%	-	-
Judiciary	13.8%	85.2%	-	0.9%	64.4%	35.6%	-	-
Medical services	95.0%	5.0%	-	-	18.0%	82.0%	-	-
Police	26.4%	72.2%	-	0.9%	74.5%	25.5%	-	-
Registry and permit services (civil registry for births, marriages, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	55.7%	43.4%	0.5%	0.4%	47.7%	49.3%	1.4%	1.6%
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	70.5%	29.0%	0.4%	-	34.1%	60.2%	1.4%	4.3%
Tax revenue	7.8%	91.5%	-	0.7%	40.1%	59.9%	-	-

Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	28.9%	70.5%	-	0.6%	47.8%	52.2%	-	-
Customs	0.5%	98.2%	0.5%	0.8%	12.4%	87.6%	-	-

A.5 India

	Have you had contact with the following institution/ organisation?				Of those institutions that you have had contact with, 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	24.1%	74.7%	1.2%	-	22.8%	77.2%	-	-
Judiciary	5.8%	91.7%	2.5%	-	44.8%	55.2%	-	-
Medical services	20.9%	77.2%	1.9%	-	25.8%	74.2%	-	-
Police	12.7%	85.2%	2.1%	-	63.8%	36.2%	-	-
Registry and permit services (civil registry for births, marriages, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	7.0%	91.4%	1.6%	-	61.4%	37.1%	1.4%	-
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	31.6%	67.1%	1.3%	-	46.8%	52.2%	0.9%	-
Tax revenue	7.7%	90.0%	2.3%	-	50.6%	49.4%	-	-
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	7.2%	90.6%	2.0%	0.2%	62.5%	37.5%	-	-
Customs	2.3%	94.6%	2.7%	0.4%	39.1%	56.5%	4.3%	-

A.5 Maldives

	Have you had contact with the following institution/ organisation?				Of those institutions that you have had contact with, 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	25.0%	74.7%	0.1%	0.1%	3.0%	96.1%	-	0.9%
Judiciary	11.8%	88.0%	0.2%	-	2.5%	97.5%	-	-
Medical services	38.1%	61.6%	-	0.3%	2.7%	95.7%	-	1.6%
Police	18.9%	81.0%	-	0.1%	1.9%	96.2%	-	1.9%
Registry and permit services (civil registry for births, marriages, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	21.8%	77.8%	0.2%	0.2%	5.5%	92.7%	-	1.8%
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	21.4%	78.2%	0.2%	0.1%	5.1%	93.6%	-	1.3%
Tax revenue	7.8%	91.8%	-	0.5%	3.2%	91.9%	-	5.0%
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	6.8%	92.5%	0.5%	0.1%	6.2%	86.9%	-	6.9%
Customs	15.6%	83.8%	0.3%	0.2%	8.6%	87.7%	-	3.7%

A.5 Nepal

	Have you had contact with the following institution/ organisation?				Of those institutions that you have had contact with, 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	22.5%	73.1%	0.7%	3.7%	11.0%	81.9%	3.3%	3.8%
Judiciary	11.1%	81.7%	3.0%	4.2%	18.1%	69.1%	7.6%	5.2%
Medical services	31.4%	59.9%	3.4%	5.3%	8.3%	79.1%	9.1%	3.6%
Police	19.9%	72.0%	2.7%	5.4%	21.8%	67.3%	4.7%	6.2%
Registry and permit services (civil registry for births, marriages, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	26.9%	65.3%	2.3%	5.5%	22.8%	69.0%	6.5%	1.8%
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	31.5%	59.8%	3.8%	4.9%	8.4%	84.3%	4.4%	2.9%
Tax revenue	14.9%	72.0%	6.3%	6.8%	24.1%	59.3%	8.4%	8.2%
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	15.1%	73.2%	5.9%	5.7%	27.5%	61.6%	4.9%	6.0%
Customs	14.2%	74.7%	3.7%	7.4%	38.9%	47.7%	6.1%	7.3%

A.5 Pakistan

	Have you had contact with the following institution/ organisation?				Of those institutions that you have had contact with, 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	28.2%	64.7%	3.6%	3.5%	16.0%	81.0%	1.4%	1.7%
Judiciary	8.5%	82.1%	4.8%	4.6%	27.4%	67.7%	1.2%	3.7%
Medical services	32.4%	58.3%	4.8%	4.5%	19.5%	77.2%	1.2%	2.1%
Police	14.1%	76.8%	5.2%	4.0%	59.6%	34.3%	1.0%	5.1%
Registry and permit services (civil registry for births, marriages, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	10.1%	80.8%	5.0%	4.1%	48.3%	44.8%	4.0%	2.9%
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	23.8%	66.2%	5.4%	4.6%	46.9%	48.6%	1.4%	3.2%
Tax revenue	6.2%	83.7%	4.7%	5.4%	40.1%	52.2%	3.9%	3.7%
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	8.5%	82.1%	5.5%	3.9%	59.1%	34.4%	2.9%	3.6%
Customs	5.6%	85.2%	4.1%	5.1%	44.0%	44.6%	4.1%	7.3%

A.5 Sri Lanka

	Have you had a 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	27.8%	71.2%	0.3%	0.7%	16.2%	76.6%	1.1%	6.1%
Judiciary	8.5%	90.0%	0.5%	1.0%	17.7%	72.9%	2.4%	7.1%
Medical services	51.9%	47.1%	0.3%	0.7%	5.8%	87.7%	0.6%	6.0%
Police	21.1%	77.4%	0.3%	1.2%	28.4%	60.2%	3.3%	8.1%
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	32.6%	66.3%	0.1%	1.0%	14.1%	76.1%	1.8%	8.0%
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	31.1%	67.7%	0.1%	1.1%	4.5%	80.4%	1.0%	14.2%
Tax revenue	3.5%	93.5%	0.7%	2.3%	48.6%	28.6%	2.9%	20.0%
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	2.2%	94.8%	0.6%	2.4%	27.3%	63.6%	-	9.1%
Customs	0.6%	95.9%	0.4%	3.1%	33.3%	66.7%	-	-

A.6 – A.7: No data for Bangladesh, India and Pakistan

A.6 Maldives

What was the approximate total amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?	
Under US \$30	3.6%
US \$30–99	17.7%
US \$100–499	8.7%
US \$500–999	-
More than US \$1000	7.2%
Refused	62.7%
Don't know	-

A.7 Maldives

How would you estimate this in terms of percentage of the household income?	
None	96.2%
Less than 1% of annual income	0.3%
1–10%	0.6%
11–20%	0.3%
More than 20%	0.2%
Refused	2.4%
Don't know	-

A.6 Nepal

What was the approximate total amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?	
Under US \$30	32.3%
US \$30–99	12.7%
US \$100–499	6.0%
US \$500–999	1.0%
More than US \$1000	1.2%
Refused	1.4%
Don't know	45.3%

A.7 Nepal

How would you estimate this in terms of percentage of the household income?	
None	84.2%
Less than 1% of annual income	3.6%
1–10%	3.2%
11–20%	0.8%
More than 20%	0.9%
Refused	0.0%
Don't know	7.2%

A.6 Sri Lanka

What was the approximate total amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?	
Under US \$30	49.0%
US \$30–99	20.3%
US \$100–499	5.2%
US \$500–999	3.3%
More than US \$1000	4.6%
Refused	2.0%
Don't know	15.7%

A.7 Sri Lanka

How would you estimate this in terms of percentage of the household income?	
None	84.7%
Less than 1% of annual income	5.3%
1–10%	4.6%
11–20%	0.9%
More than 20%	0.9%
Refused	0.3%
Don't know	3.3%

A.8

If you paid a bribe in the last 12 months, which of the following applied to the last bribe paid?					
Country	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
Bangladesh	35.0%	12.1%	45.0%	2.9%	4.9%
India	33.2%	28.4%	22.2%	0.8%	15.3%
Maldives	3.6%	16.6%	17.0%	-	62.7%
Nepal	51.9%	8.1%	11.3%	0.3%	28.4%
Pakistan	25.3%	10.4%	20.2%	13.8%	30.2%
Sri Lanka	43.8%	14.4%	28.1%	2.6%	11.1%

A.9 Bangladesh

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	4.6	1.8	15.8	77.8
I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	3.4	1.7	13.7	81.1
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	5.3	4.5	18.0	72.2
I would report an incident of corruption	5.0	9.1	22.5	63.4

A.9 India

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	10.6%	23.3%	44.1%	22.0%
I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	6.0%	15.1%	48.2%	30.7%
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	6.1%	19.7%	45.9%	28.3%
I would report an incident of corruption	6.1%	21.2%	49.0%	23.7%

A.9 Maldives

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	4.4%	5.7%	29.1%	60.8%
I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	6.7%	9.1%	26.3%	57.9%
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	4.9%	4.3%	19.8%	70.9%
I would report an incident of corruption	3.7%	3.5%	23.5%	69.3%

A.9 Nepal

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	9.1%	12.7%	51.8%	26.4%
I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	5.6%	7.1%	53.9%	33.4%
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	10.5%	8.2%	50.2%	31.0%
I would report an incident of corruption	9.1%	17.1%	46.8%	27.0%

A.9 Pakistan

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Don't know
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	2.6%	8.1%	41.0%	46.4%	1.9%
I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	3.5%	13.3%	42.6%	38.7%	1.9%
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	4.5%	14.4%	36.5%	42.5%	2.0%
I would report an incident of corruption	6.0%	14.3%	39.1%	38.4%	2.2%

A.9 Sri Lanka

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption	4.1%	14.3%	42.9%	38.7%
I would support my colleagues or friends, if they fought against corruption	1.3%	8.1%	44.3%	46.3%
I could imagine getting involved in fighting corruption	1.6%	8.4%	47.8%	42.2%
I would report an incident of corruption	5.4%	19.2%	39.9%	35.5%

* **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 5-18) exclude these non-responses from the reported results. Consequently there will be some variation in the percentage results reported between the two sections of this report.

Transparency International
International Secretariat
Alt-Moabit 96
10559 Berlin
Germany

Phone: +49 - 30 - 34 38 200
Fax: +49 - 30 - 34 70 39 12

ti@transparency.org
www.transparency.org

blog.transparency.org
facebook.com/transparencyinternational
twitter.com/anticorruption