

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBOs- Community Based Organisations
DAWASCO- Dar Es Salaam Water and Sewerage Company
KPLC- Kenya Power and Lighting Company TANAPA- Tanzania National Parks
Nes – Not elsewhere mentioned
NGOs- Non Governmental Organisations
NHIF- National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSSF- National Social Security Fund
SACCOs- Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
TASO- The Aids Support Organisation
TAZARA- Tanzania Zambia Railway
TENASCO- Tanganyika Electric Supply Company
TSC- Teachers Service Commission

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1. INTRODUCTION

There has been a concerted effort to revive the East African Community and its objective is to promote trade and development, and improve the lives of citizens of East Africa.

It is therefore imperative for governments, public service institutions, private sector, NGOs and other organisations interested in good governance to interrogate the extent to which governance practices impact on the achievement of The Community's objective.

As we negotiate the 21st Century, the countries that will deliver fast economic and social development for their people will have to be competitive, innovative and efficient in their economic and development processes. Data from the World Bank and African Development Bank indicate negative trade balances between the East African region on the one hand, and its major trading partners on the other. This can be attributed to high production costs occasioned by inefficient public management practices. This creates what the World Bank terms 'invisible costs' like unreliable infrastructure, corruption and insecurity¹. The World Bank further observes that African manufacturers pay on average 7% more for electricity than South East Asian counterparts². In this bribery report, all the three power utility companies in the region- TENASCO in Tanzania, Kenya Power and Lighting Company [KPLC] in Kenya and UMEME in Uganda are mentioned by respondents as some of the most corrupt public institutions in their respective countries. Transparency International Kenya attributes the comparatively high cost of power and therefore diminished international competitiveness in part to corruption. However, the power sector is only one of many public services that have extorted bribes from citizens. Others include water, security, health, licensing, immigration and infrastructure. Corruption in these sectors all contributes to deepening poverty and increasing the cost of doing business in East Africa. Given the fluidity of international finance and trade, the Community has to create the right environment if the member countries are to attract and retain foreign domestic investments.

The East African Bribery Index is structured along the mechanics of the Kenya Bribery Index which measured the extent and magnitude of bribery in Kenya from 2002 to 2008. Its greatest strength is that it is based on actual interactions of citizens with their public institutions and resultant bribery demand and payments. This report aims at providing a snap-shot view of bribery and corruption levels inherent in critical public institutions so that further in-depth studies of these institutions may be undertaken and requisite reforms implemented. Corruption in key governance institutions and failure to reform them has led to a crisis of public and investor confidence with cataclysmic effects. According to the Kenya

¹ <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXAFR/SUMAF/TPS/Resources/chapter4.pdf>

² *ibid*

Association of Manufacturers, confidence crisis in key institutions such as the Judiciary, the Police, public service delivery and the Electoral Commission following the 2007 post election violence, cost the country in excess of Kshs 239 Billion. Similar chaos, albeit in a smaller proportion, was witnessed in Zanzibar in the run up to the 2005 elections.

The three countries have expressed their economic development, governance and social development plans elaborately. Uganda has put in place the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) while Tanzania and Kenya have formulated Vision 2025 and Vision 2030 respectively. For these plans to be realised, investors must be confident of the respect for the rule of law as concerns their commercial interests. Trade disputes that arise must be judiciously and expeditiously settled. This can not happen where the judicial systems of the three countries are corrupt as indicated in this report. The three East African governments have embarked on major roads, ports and telecommunication projects in line with their respective development plans. However, water, public works and other infrastructure ministries in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania rank highly in the bribery index.

It is therefore imperative that public sector institutions in this index undertake reforms if civil strife and deepening poverty are to be averted. Such reforms are also critical if the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) Vision 2025 and Vision 2030 are to be realised.

2. METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted through random sampling of 3500 households per country between 16th April and 15th May 2009. The margin of error attributed to sampling design and other random effects of this survey, considering a selected random sample of 3,500 respondents have been kept at a maximum of +/- 1.67% at 95% confidence level. The East Africa Bribery Index focuses on 7 key bribery indicators. Namely;

Indicator 1: Likelihood of encountering a bribery situation

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

Indicator 2: Prevalence of bribery

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

Indicator 3: Severity of bribery

This is the proportion of those who interacted with Organisation X and were denied service after refusing to pay a bribe that was demanded from them within the last 12 months.

Indicator 4: Impact of bribery

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

Indicator 5: Share of 'national' bribe

This is the share of total amount of bribery paid in Organisation X out of the sum total amount paid in all Organisations within the last 12 months.

Indicator 6: Frequency of bribery

This is the estimated average number of times any individual paid a bribe in Organisation X in a year within the last 12 months.

Indicator 7: Average size of bribe

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

3. THE EAST AFRICA BRIBERY INDEX

The survey was conducted among 10,517 respondents selected through random household sampling across all the administrative provinces in the three countries. The sample was distributed as follows- 3,500(Kenya), 3516(Uganda) and 3501(Tanzania).

The respondents were asked to mention institutions where they were required to pay or where bribes were expected as a condition to access public services. Out of a total of 23,226 interactions with public service delivery institutions reported, 33% of them involved a situation where a bribe was either demanded or expected. Out of this, bribes were actually paid during 23% of all interactions with the institutions.

Which Country Has The Highest Incidence of Bribery?

The overall level of corruption as reflected by the proportion of East Africans from whom a bribe was solicited or expected during service interaction stood at 34.6% for Uganda, 17% for Tanzania and 45% in Kenya.

Country	Bribery Incidence (%)	Rank
Kenya	45	1
Uganda	35	2
Tanzania	17	3

The different public institutions in the region were ranked in an aggregate index as follows;

	Organisation	Country	EABI
1.	Kenya Police	Kenya	66.5
2.	Tanzania Police	Tanzania	62.56
3.	Ministry of defence	Kenya	61.9
4.	Judiciary/Courts	Tanzania	61.48
5.	Uganda Police	Uganda	58.3
6.	Immigration	Tanzania	55.66
7.	Uganda Revenue Authority	Uganda	54.7
8.	Judiciary	Kenya	54.4
9.	Uganda Public Service	Uganda	49.5
10.	Ministry of defence	Uganda	46.4
11.	Ministry of Public Works	Kenya	46.2
12.	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	Uganda	46
13.	Ministry of Lands	Kenya	45.6
14.	Judiciary	Uganda	45.5
15.	Nairobi City Council	Kenya	42.9
16.	Ministry of Labour	Kenya	41.7
17.	TANAPA	Tanzania	41.4

18.	Mombasa City Council	Kenya	40.9
19.	Mulago Hospital	Uganda	40.6
20.	Umeme	Uganda	40.5
21.	Prisons Department	Uganda	39.7
22.	Immigration Department	Kenya	39.6
23.	Local Authorities	Tanzania	39.18
24.	Local Authorities	Uganda	38.4
25.	Kenya Revenue Authority	Kenya	38.3
26.	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	Kenya	38.3
27.	NSSF	Uganda	37.5
28.	Ministry of Lands	Uganda	37.4
29.	Government Administration	Uganda	37.1
30.	Registrar of Persons	Kenya	36.3
31.	NSSF	Tanzania	35.96
32.	TSC	Kenya	35.8
33.	Other Government Institutions	Uganda	35
34.	Immigration Department	Uganda	34.8
35.	Ministry of Water	Kenya	33.5
36.	Hospitals	Tanzania	33.39
37.	Provincial administration	Tanzania	32.41
38.	Tanzania Revenue Authority	Tanzania	31.98
39.	Provincial administration	Kenya	31.6
40.	Hospitals	Uganda	30.9
41.	Postal Corporation	Tanzania	29.62
42.	Health Insurance/Other insurance	Tanzania	28.31
43.	TASO	Uganda	28.2
44.	State corporations	Kenya	27.8
45.	Religious Organisations	Tanzania	27.11
46.	Ministry of Education	Kenya	26.4
47.	Lands/Ministry of Lands	Tanzania	25.91
48.	Private Sector	Kenya	25.3
49.	Other ministries	Kenya	25
50.	DAWASCO	Tanzania	24.24
51.	Cooperative Societies/Saccos	Kenya	23.9
52.	TANESCO	Tanzania	23.31
53.	Government ministries	Tanzania	23.1
54.	Other private institutions	Uganda	23.1
55.	Central government	Tanzania	22.96
56.	KPLC	Kenya	22.7
57.	Other Organisations n.e.s	Tanzania	21.53
58.	Ministry of Health	Kenya	21.4
59.	Public Universities	Kenya	21.3
60.	TAZARA	Tanzania	20.85
61.	Private companies	Tanzania	20.81
62.	Other unspecified	Kenya	20.8

63.	Colleges	Uganda	20.2
64.	NGOs	Uganda	19.7
65.	Other Ministries	Uganda	19.5
66.	International Organisations	Uganda	18.2
67.	Universities	Uganda	18
68.	CDF Offices	Kenya	17.7
69.	Nairobi Water Company	Kenya	17.7
70.	NHIF	Kenya	17.4
71.	NSSF	Kenya	17.1
72.	NGOs/CBOs	Tanzania	16.93
73.	Public Hospitals	Kenya	16.9
74.	Ministry of Agric/livestock	Kenya	16.7
75.	Micro Finance Institutions	Uganda	16.4
76.	Private Sector	Uganda	16.1
77.	Schools	Uganda	15.8
78.	Colleges/Institutes/university	Tanzania	14.64
79.	Banks	Uganda	14.6
80.	Government Organisations	Tanzania	14.18
81.	Cooperatives/Saccos	Uganda	13.8
82.	Religious Organisations	Uganda	13.5
83.	Public Colleges	Kenya	13.4
84.	National Water Company	Uganda	13.2
85.	Private hospitals	Kenya	13
86.	Water companies	Kenya	12.3
87.	Public schools	Kenya	12
88.	NGO/CBO'S	Kenya	10.9
89.	SACCOS	Tanzania	10.87
90.	Private schools	Kenya	9.7
91.	International Organisations	Kenya	9.7
92.	Ministry of Water/Water Department	Tanzania	9.45
93.	Schools	Tanzania	9.42
94.	Banks	Kenya	6.5
95.	Religious Organisations	Kenya	5.9
96.	Banks	Tanzania	4.9
97.	Postal Corporation	Kenya	3.7
98.	Microfinance institutions	Tanzania	2.96
99.	Postal Corporation	Uganda	2.3

Table 1: Aggregate index of bribery-prone public institutions in the region

4. KENYA

4.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The household survey in Kenya was conducted among 3,500 respondents randomly picked across the country's eight provinces. 59% of the respondents were drawn from the rural areas with 41% from various urban centres. The sample comprised of 53% males and 47% females. These proportions were similar across the rural-urban divide.

Distribution of respondents by province

Province	Number	Proportion
Nairobi	649	18.5%
Nyanza	501	14.3%
Western	379	10.8%
Central	402	11.5%
Eastern	450	12.9%
Rift Valley	669	19.1%
Coast	350	10%
North Eastern	101	2.9%
Total	3501	

Table 2: Distribution of Kenya respondents by province

Distribution of the sample by rural-urban residency

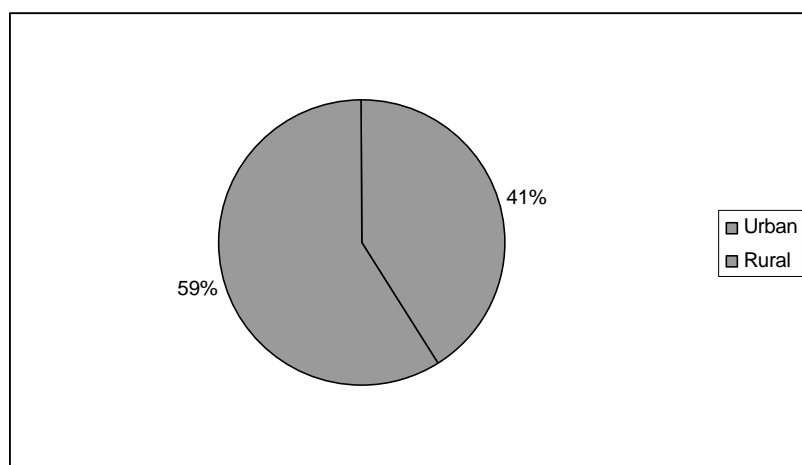


Fig 1: Distribution of Kenya respondents by residence

Distribution of respondents by gender

	National (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)
Male	53.3	53.5	53.1
Female	46.7	46.5	46.9

Table 3: Distribution of Kenya respondents by gender

Sample distribution by age

Approximately half of the respondents were aged 30 years and below, 38% between 30 and 50 years and slightly less than 10% being above 50 years.

Age category	National	Urban	Rural
18 – 24	26.2	27.3	25.5
25 – 29	23.7%	25.6	22.3
30 – 34	16.9%	17.3	16.5
35 – 39	10.5%	10.1	10.8
40 – 44	7.5%	7.4	7.6
45 – 49	5.3%	5.3	5.3
50 – 54	3.9%	3.8	4.0
55 – 59	2.6%	1.5	3.4
60 – 64	1.6%	0.8	2.1
65+	1.7%	0.8	2.4

Table 4: Distribution of Kenya respondents by age

Sample distribution by employment status

Approximately 72% of the respondents were employed with 28% being either unemployed or retired.

Employment status	%	Urban	Rural
Unemployed	26.6%	44.4	55.6
Self employed	40.7%	35.9	64.1
Employed in family business or farm	7.4%	33	67
Employed in private sector	14.3%	54.6	45.4
Employed by government/local authority/ parastatal	6.7%	44.4	55.6
Employed in community sector e.g. Church, N.G.O,Co-operative	1.9%	44.6	55.4
Retired	2.4	39.3	60.7

Table 5: Distribution of Kenya respondents by employment status

Education level of the respondents

Approximately 30% of the respondents reported having attained post secondary school education and above. Only 2.4% of the respondents said they had no formal education.

Level of Education		Urban	Rural
Primary only	6.6%	30.6	69.4
Post primary training	38.9%	39.9	60.1
Secondary only	21.1%	29.6	71.4
Post secondary training	4.9%	56.9%	43.1
University degree	1%	25	13
Post graduate degree	24.9%	53.6	56.4
No formal education	2.4%	20.2	79.8

Table 6: Distribution of Kenya respondents by education level

Distribution of the respondents according to income level of the household

25% of the respondents reported a household monthly income of Kshs 5,000 and below. 72% of these respondents are in the rural areas. Only 0.25% reported an income level of above Kshs 150,000. Close to 90% (88.9%) of this category reside in urban areas.

Household income	National (%)	Urban	Rural
Less than 5000	25	27.6	72.4
5000 - 9,999	33	36.4	63.6
10000 - 24,999	26.7	50.7	49.3
25000 - 49,999	9.4	57	43
50,000 - 99,999	2.9	71.6	28.4
100,000 - 150,999	0.65	91.3	0.7
Over 151,000	0.25	88.9	11.1

Table 7: Distribution of Kenya respondents by income

4.2 OVERVIEW OF THE FINDINGS

The overall level of corruption as reflected by the proportion of Kenyans from whom a bribe was solicited or expected during interaction with service delivery institutions fell from 56% in 2008 to 45% in 2009. 59% of those from whom a bribe was expected or solicited actually paid.

Approximately 20% of those who did not pay bribes when asked or expected to, were denied the services that they were seeking. On the contrary, 92% of those who paid bribes reported that they accessed the services that they had bribed for.

Analysis of bribery by purpose

The respondents reported to have paid bribes for the five following reasons;

1. To access or speed up services;
2. To avoid the consequences of failing to comply with certain regulation;
3. During interaction with law enforcement agencies;
4. For employment related services such as recruitment, promotion, transfers.
5. For business purposes like acquisition of tenders.

Bribery for the purpose of accessing services rose to above 50% of the bribes paid compared to 45% in 2008. The dire economic condition in the country seems to have exacerbated the incidence of employment-related bribery which rose from 6% in 2008 to 11% in 2009. The value of bribes paid to access employment related services rose by 279%. The total value of bribes paid to access services fell from 37% in 2008 to 14%. As the total number of bribery transactions rose by six percentage points it can be concluded that bribes were solicited more frequently but in smaller amounts.

Number of Transactions (Percentage of Total)		
	2009	2008
Services	51%	45%
Regulatory Compliance	14%	19%
Law enforcement	20%	24%
Employment	11%	6%
Business	4%	6%
Value (Percent of Total)		
Services	14%	37%
Regulatory Compliance	17%	19%
Law enforcement	31%	16.5%
Employment	28%	4%
Business	9%	23%
Average Size of Bribe (KSH)		
Services	2075	2,850
Regulatory Compliance	2719	2670
Law enforcement	2674	2,079
Employment	13224	3,491
Business	7648	5,962

Table 8: Analysis of bribes by purpose

Reporting of corruption cases

The survey sought to establish the responses of the respondents to a bribery situation. Two types of responses were reported;

- First, there are those who responded by paying a bribe as expected or demanded. Among this group, some opted to complain or report to relevant authorities after the incident. Others did not report.
- The second group comprised those who refused to pay a bribe. In this group, some opted to report or complain to authorities while others did not.

	All Orgs	Kenya Police	Immigration Department	Public Hospitals	Local Authorities	Public schools
Bribed & Complained/Reported	3%	2%	4%	3%	3%	8%
Bribed & Did not complain/Report	56%	71%	68%	44%	60%	38%
Did Not bribe & did not Complain/Report	37%	26%	29%	50%	34%	52%
Did Not bribe & Complain/Report	3%	1%	0%	3%	3%	2%

Table 9: Types of responses upon solicitation of bribe

Apathy to bribery and corruption seems to be reducing. The propensity to bribe and not report fell by 8% points from 64% in 2008 to 56% in 2009. The proportion of respondents who refused to pay a bribe but at the same time did not report rose by 33 percentage points. While it may be positive that fewer Kenyans are willing to pay bribes, it is alarming that the tendency to report such cases is dismally low (6%).

Reasons for not reporting corruption

Three major reasons were given by those who did not forward bribery incidents;

- Belief that nothing would be done following reports;
- Fear of being intimidated by the authorities and,
- Lack of knowledge of where to file the case.

Institution/ Reason for not reporting	Nothing would be done	Didn't know where to report	Fear of intimidation	Other/ No response
Police	53%	20%	17.5%	10%
Ministry of defence	50%	18%	18%	14%
Judiciary	55%	16.5%	24%	4.5%
Public works	55%	10%	15%	20%
Ministry of lands	57%	19%	15%	9%

Table 10: Reasons for not reporting corruption

Among the institutions where bribery was rampant, the willingness to report was very low. Within the police only 2% complained or reported cases of bribery demand. Asked why they did not report, 53% believed no action would be taken, 20% did not know where to report while 17% feared intimidation that would follow such reporting. Generally, more than 50% of those who did not report bribery in the top five most bribery prone institutions failed to do so because they believed their reports would not be acted upon.

4.3 ORGANISATIONAL RANKING

Entrants and exits from the index

The 2009 index had a few changes in terms of institutions that appeared in the previous index but did not appear in the current index. Conversely, some institutions that were adversely mentioned in the 2008 index exited in the 2009 index. Apart from the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) which was disbanded in the survey period, all the other institutions listed in 2008 still exist. This is to be attributed to improved governance practices in comparison to other ranked institutions.

The Ministry of Defence, which was not ranked in the 2007 and 2008 indices, is listed as the second most bribery susceptible institution for the year 2009. This could be a reflection of the nationwide army recruitment process which was riddled with allegations of bribery. The Ministry of Public Works also appears in the index for the first time since 2006.

For the institutions that appeared in both the 2008 and 2009 index there are notable movements along the aggregate index. The judiciary which was not ranked in the main 2008 index due to limited number of reported interactions have made a notable comeback to position three with an aggregate index of 54.4.

EXITS FROM 2008 INDEX	ENTRY INTO 2009 INDEX
Kenya Ports Authority	Ministry of Defence
Private Universities	Teachers' Service Commission
	Ministry of Public Works
	National Social Security Fund
	National Hospital Insurance Fund

Table 11: Exits and entrants to index

Most consistent top appearances

Over the last few years some institutions have maintained top positions in the index. The Kenya Police have topped the list of the most bribery prone institutions since the index was first published in 2002. Other consistent mentions are the Ministry of Lands, Immigration Department, Nairobi City Council and other local authorities.

2009	2008	2007
Kenya Police (1)	Kenya Police (1)	Kenya Police (1)
Ministry of lands (5)	Ministry of Lands (3)	Ministry of Lands (17)
Immigration Department (9)	Immigration Department (4)	Immigration Department (4)
Nairobi City Council (6)	Nairobi City Council (7)	-
Local Authorities (11)	Local Authorities (2)	Local Authorities (7)

Table 12: Most consistent top appearances

The 2009 aggregate index

The aggregate index is a composite index derived from the seven survey indicators namely- Likelihood, Prevalence, Impact, Severity, Frequency, Share of Bribery and average size of bribe. The individual indicator values have been normalised to a maximum value of 100. The aggregate index ranges from 1 for the lowest score to 100 as the most severe score.

Aggregate Index for Kenya ³

Rank	Organisation	EABI (2009)	KBI (2008)	KBI (2007)	Previous Rank (2008)	Previous Rank (2007)
1	Kenya Police	66.5	57	46.6	1	1
2	Ministry of defence	61.9	-	-	-	-
3	Judiciary	54.4	-	21.3	-	12
4	Ministry of Public Works	46.2	-	25.8	-	6
5	Ministry of Lands	45.6	37	19.7	3	17
6	Nairobi City Council	42.9	31	-	7	-
7	Ministry of Labour	41.7	-	23.0	-	10
8	Mombassa City Council	40.9	30	-	9	-
9	Immigration Department	39.6	36	28.5	4	4
10	Kenya Revenue Authority	38.3	23	-	-	-
11	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	38.3	47	25.1	2	7
12	Registrar of Persons	36.3	-	-	-	-
13	TSC	35.8	-	13.6	-	31
14	Ministry of Water	33.5	22	16.5	15	26
15	Provincial administration	31.6	33	20.4	6	16
16	State corporations	27.8	-	14.5	-	28
17	Ministry of Education	26.4	25	20.4	12	15
18	Private Sector	25.3	22	21.7	16	11
19	Other ministries	25.0	50	-	-	-
20	Cooperative Societies/SACCOs	23.9	-	10.2	-	39
21	KPLC	22.7	20	12.7	19	35
22	Ministry of Health	21.4	31	17.8	8	20
23	Public Universities	21.3	16	32.6	20	3
24	Other unspecified	20.8	25	-	-	-
25	CDF Offices	17.7	35	24.0	-	8
26	Nairobi Water Company	17.7	-	-	-	-
27	NHIF	17.4	-	-	-	-
28	NSSF	17.1	-	12.8	-	34
29	Public Hospitals	16.9	26	18.7	10	19
30	Ministry of Agric/livestock	16.7	25	11.6	11	38
31	Public Colleges	13.4	16	32.6	20	3
32	Private hospitals	13.0	8	-	24	-
33	Water companies	12.3	-	-	-	-

³ Due to refocus on the indicators and the addition of an extra indicator, the aggregate index figures may not be wholly comparable to the previous index.

34	Public schools	12.0	16	16.6	22	25
35	NGO/CBO'S	10.9	14	19.2	23	18
36	Private schools	9.7	-	-	-	-
37	International Organisations	9.7	16	16.9	21	24
38	Banks	6.5	3	9.4	25	40
39	Religious Organisations	5.9	1	13.1	26	33
40	Postal Corporation	3.7	-	7.9	-	41

Table 13: Aggregate index for Kenya

Likelihood of Encountering Bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of the respondents who interacted with the institution and from whom a bribe was solicited or expected as a condition for service delivery.

The Judiciary topped this indicator with a value of 86.1. It was closely followed by the police and the Ministry of Labour with a score of 85.5 and 84.4 respectively. The implication of this indicator is that more than 80% of those who sought services from these institutions found themselves in a bribery situation.

	Organisation	Likelihood of bribery (2009)	Likelihood of bribery (2008)	Likelihood of bribery (2007)
1	Judiciary	86.1	92	61.6
2	Kenya Police	85.5	93	63.5
3	Ministry of Labour	84.4	-	64.8
4	Ministry of Defence	84.0	-	-
5	Ministry of Lands	77.7	79	57.1
6	Mombasa City Council	73.3	70	-
7	Registrar of Persons	70.9	-	-
8	Ministry of Water	68.8	49	48.4
9	TSC	66.7	-	32.6
10	Ministry of Public Works	66.7	-	71.8
11	Nairobi City Council	64.5	83	-
12	Immigration Department	63.1	79	76.7
13	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	61.3	2	9
14	Kenya Revenue Authority	57.0	63	-
15	Provincial administration	53.3	76	49.5
16	Ministry of Education	52.9	54	55.1
17	Other ministries	47.8	70	-
18	State corporations	44.3	-	47.8
19	Other unspecified	40.6	50	-
20	Cooperative/saccos Societies	40.0	-	35.4
21	CDF Offices	37.5	-	76.4
22	Ministry of Health	37.3	61	58.1
23	Private Sector	35.6	58	47.7
24	KPLC	34.8	45	44.9
25	NSSF	34.8	-	45.0

26	Public Universities	32.6	35	53.3
27	NHIF	29.6	-	-
28	Public Hospitals	29.6	53	49.6
29	Ministry of Agric/livestock	27.3	59	36.5
30	Nairobi Water Company	25.0	-	-
31	Public Colleges	21.0	35	53.3
32	Private hospitals	20.3	16	-
33	Public schools	18.1	33	44.0
34	NGO/CBO'S	17.0	27	46.4
35	Water companies	17.0	-	-
36	International Organisations	13.6	34	48.9
37	Private schools	12.0	-	-
38	Postal Corporation	11.9	-	31.0
39	Religious Organisations	8.3	4	40.0
40	Banks	6.3	10	30.8

Table 14: Likelihood of encountering bribery

Prevalence of Bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents who actually paid bribes in their interaction with a particular institution. The higher the proportion, the more detrimental bribery is in terms of locking out those unable or unwilling to pay bribes to access services. The police top this indicator at 63.4 followed by the judiciary at 57.8.

	Organisation	Prevalence of bribery
1	Kenya Police	63.4
2	Judiciary	57.8
3	Immigration Department	49.4
4	Ministry of Lands	46.0
5	Nairobi City Council	44.3
6	Kenya Revenue Authority	44.0
7	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	41.2
8	Mombasa City Council	40.0
9	Registrar of Persons	38.4
10	Cooperative societies (Saccos)	33.3
11	Ministry of Water	31.3
12	Ministry of Labour	31.3
13	Provincial administration	31.0
14	TSC	29.2
15	Ministry of defence	28.4
16	Ministry of Health	27.5
17	Ministry of Public Works	23.3
18	KPLC	22.1
19	Public universities	19.6
20	Other institutions	18.8
21	NHIF	18.5

22	Other ministries	18.5
23	State corporations	17.8
24	Ministry of Education	16.1
25	Private sector	15.0
26	Public hospitals	14.6
27	Private hospitals	13.8
28	Nairobi Water Company	13.3
29	NGO/CBO'S	13.0
30	Ministry of Agric/livestock	11.4
31	International organizations	10.9
32	Water companies	10.4
33	Public colleges	10.1
34	NSSF	8.7
35	CDF Offices	8.3
36	Public schools	7.8
37	Private schools	5.1
38	Postal Corporation	4.8
39	Religious organizations	4.5
40	Banks	1.8

Table 15: Prevalence of bribery in Kenya

Severity of Bribes

This is the proportion of those respondents who were denied services in a particular institution for failure to pay bribes. It is an indication of the most blatant effect of bribery in public institutions. The scores are presented as a percentage of those denied services. A higher percentage indicates an institution's ability to extract bribes.

Worth noting is that denial of service for refusal to bribe within the police service fell from 52% in 2008 down to 10% in 2009. All the five institutions that top the severity index in 2009 are new entrants into the indicator. On average, the indicator has improved from a mean of 26% of respondents who reported denial of services in 2008 to approximately 12% for 2009.

	Organisation	Severity of bribery	Severity of bribery (2008)	Severity of bribery (2007)
1	Ministry of Defence	49.4	-	-
2	Ministry of Public Works	33.3	-	34.6
3	Ministry of Labour	31.3	-	33.3
4	TSC	29.2	-	9.3
5	CDF Offices	22.9	-	31.8
6	Ministry of Water	18.8	17	10.5
7	Other institutions	18.8	33	-
8	Ministry of Education	18.4	24	17.8

9	Other ministries	17.4	32	-
10	Judiciary	17.3	-	25.0
11	State corporations	17.3	-	15.9
12	Ministry of Lands	15.8	33	20.8
13	Mombasa City Council	13.3	17	-
14	NSSF	13.0	-	7.5
15	Private sector	13.0	31	15.6
16	Registrar of Persons	12.8	-	-
17	Nairobi City Council	12.6	21	-
18	Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock	11.4	13	11.9
19	Kenya Police	10.4	52	17.2
20	Provincial administration	10.4	42	18.0
21	Public universities	8.7	10	14.6
22	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	8.5	-	20.0
23	Nairobi Water Company	8.3	-	-
24	Ministry of Health	7.8	20	18.9
25	NHIF	7.4	-	-
26	Immigration Department	6.3	34	15.8
27	Public hospitals	5.2	16	14.4
28	Public schools	5.0	13	13.9
29	Public colleges	5.0	10	14.6
30	KPLC	5.0	13	11.7
31	Kenya Revenue Authority	5.0	17	-
32	NGO/CBO'S	4.0	9	17.2
33	Water companies	3.8	-	-
34	Private hospitals	2.8	3	-
35	Private schools	2.6	-	-
36	International organisations	1.8	13	15.4
37	Banks	0.0	2	9.2
38	Religious organisations	0.0	0	13.2
39	Postal Corporation	0.0	-	7.5
40	Cooperative societies (Saccos)	0.0	-	8.4

Table 16: Severity of bribery in Kenya

Impact of Bribery

This is the proportion of respondents who interacted with a particular institution and only secured services upon paying a bribe. The police and the judiciary officers are ranked top in terms of demanding a bribe as a condition for service delivery. The police retained first position with no significant change in the overall score. The Immigration Department deteriorated from a score of 19% in 2008 to 44%. Kenya Revenue Authority was a new entrant on this list.

	Organisation	Impact of bribery	Impact of bribery (2008)	Impact of bribery (2007)
1	Kenya Police	59.2	59	36.7
2	Judiciary	54.9	1	4.4
3	Immigration Department	44.4	19	4.3
4	Kenya Revenue Authority	44.0	6	-
5	Ministry of Lands	43.2	16	5.4
6	Nairobi City Council	41.0	9	-
7	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	39.6	34	8.2
8	Registrar of Persons	36.0	-	-
9	Ministry of Water	31.3	7	3.8
10	TSC	29.2	-	0.6
11	Ministry of Labour	28.1	-	1.5
12	Provincial administration	27.5	5	19.6
13	Ministry of Health	23.5	12	1.8
14	KPLC	20.9	12	5.1
15	Cooperative Societies/Saccos	20.0	-	9.3
16	Mombasa City Council	20.0	4	-
17	Ministry of Public Works	20.0	-	2.3
18	Public Universities	19.6	3	3.1
19	NHIF	18.5	-	-
20	Ministry of Education	16.1	12	2.5
21	State corporations	15.7	2	4.1
22	Other ministries	15.2	9	-
23	Public Hospitals	13.7	38	29.6
24	Private hospitals	13.4	5	-
25	Nairobi Water Company	13.3	-	-
26	Other organisations	12.5	0	-
27	Ministry of Defence	12.3	-	-
28	Private sector	12.3	2	18.2
29	NGO/CBO'S	12.0	5	5.6
30	Ministry of Agric/livestock	11.4	7	1.9
31	Water companies	10.4	-	-
32	Public Colleges	9.2	3	3.1
33	International organisations	9.1	2	4.6
34	CDF Offices	8.3	1	7.4
35	Public schools	7.1	18	24.9
36	Private schools	5.1	-	-
37	Postal Corporation	4.8	-	2.4

38	NSSF	4.3	-	0.8
39	Religious Organisations	3.8	0	20.5
40	Banks	1.8	3	4.6

Table 17: Impact of bribery in Kenya

Share of bribery

This represents the proportion of bribes paid to a particular institution as a percentage of total bribes paid to all institutions covered by the survey. The figure indicates the value the respondents attached to the services they sought from these institutions. The higher the ascribed value, the more willing the respondents would be to pay bribes.

The Kenya Police accounted for approximately 27% of all bribes reported to have been paid by the respondents. The Ministry of Defence received 13.3% of all the bribes paid.

	Organisation	Share of bribery
1	Kenya Police	26.9
2	Ministry of Defence	13.3
3	Judiciary	7.6
4	Private sector	6.7
5	Nairobi City Council	4.7
6	Provincial administration	4.6
7	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	4.2
8	Ministry of Lands	3.5
9	Immigration Department	3.5
10	Public Hospitals	3.4
11	KPLC	3.3
12	State corporations	3.1
13	Kenya Revenue Authority	2.8
14	Ministry of Education	1.3
15	Public schools	1.0
16	Private hospitals	1.0
17	Ministry of Labour	1.0
18	Public colleges	1.0
19	Registrar of Persons	0.9
20	Nairobi Water Company	0.9
21	Cooperative Societies/Saccos	0.7
22	Public universities	0.7
23	Mombasa City Council	0.5
24	NGO/CBO'S	0.4
25	Ministry of Public Works	0.4
26	Other ministries	0.3
27	International organisations	0.3
28	Water companies	0.3
29	Ministry of Health	0.2
30	Religious organisations	0.2

31	TSC	0.2
32	NSSF	0.1
33	Other institutions	0.1
34	Ministry of Agriculture/Livestock	0.1
35	NHIF	0.1
36	CDF Offices	0.1
37	Private schools	0.1
38	Ministry of Water	0.1
39	Postal Corporation	0.0
40	Banks	0.0

Table 18: Share of bribery in Kenya

Frequency of Bribery

This indicator is a reflection of the average number of bribes paid by each respondent in their interaction with the different institutions. It seeks to establish how many times a respondent was required to pay a bribe to access services from a particular institution during the last twelve months.

The indicator generally worsened compared to 2008. While the police led this indicator in 2008 with 4.0 bribes, the Ministry of Public Works tops in 2009 with 8.4 bribes. The Mombasa City Council which was ranked third in 2008 with 3.0 bribes per respondent worsened to 5.1 bribes. Other improvements were recorded by the local authorities from 4.0 bribes in 2008 down to 2.3 bribes in 2009.

Organisation	Frequency of bribery (2009)	Frequency of bribery (2008)	Frequency of bribery (2007)
Ministry of Public Works	8.4	-	3.9
Mombasa City Council	5.2	3	-
Banks	3.3	0	0.4
Kenya Police	3.1	4	7.7
Private schools	3.0	-	-
Nairobi City Council	2.9	2	-
Private Sector	2.5	1	1.6
State corporations	2.5	-	1.2
Ministry of Lands	2.4	2	2.2
Local Authorities (n.e.s)	2.4	4	5.4
Other ministries	2.4	-	-
Kenya Revenue Authority	2.3	1	-
Ministry of Agric/livestock	2.2	2	2.4
Water companies	2.2	-	-
Public schools	2.1	1	0.8
Provincial administration	2.1	3	2.6
NSSF	2.0	-	2.1
Ministry of defence	1.9	-	-
KPLC	1.9	1	0.3

Religious Organisations	1.7	0	0.3
Registrar of Persons	1.6	-	-
Judiciary	1.6	-	2.8
Immigration Department	1.5	2	4.7
Public Universities	1.4	0	2.0
Nairobi Water Company	1.4	-	
Ministry of Education	1.4	1	0.3
International Organisations	1.3	1	2.3
Public Colleges	1.3	0	2.0
Public Hospitals	1.3	2	1.7
TSC	1.3	-	3.1
Private hospitals	1.2	-	-
Ministry of Labour	1.1		2.6
NHIF	1.0	-	-
Ministry of Water	1.0	2	1.1
Other unspecified	0.8	2	-
Cooperative Societies/SACCOs	0.8	-	0.7
Ministry of Health	0.6	2	2.9
NGO/CBO'S	0.5	0	1.1
CDF Offices	0.5	-	2.4
Postal Corporations	0.0	-	0.1

Table 19: Frequency of bribery in Kenya

Average size of bribe

There was a large deterioration on this indicator as compared to 2008. Kshs 42,800 average bribe paid to the Ministry of Defence is so far the largest ever recorded average bribe in the last eight indices. Given that the survey coincided with the national army recruitment, it is likely that the bribes were paid to secure a place in the armed forces.

All the top five institutions on the list with the exception of the Ministry of Education are new entrants. The most notable improvement was registered by the Ministry of Health which recorded a 350% decline from Kshs 5983 in 2008 to Kshs 1,310 this year.

	Organisation	Average size of bribe	Previous Size(2008)	Previous Size(2009)
1	Ministry of defense	42,800.00	-	
2	Cooperative Societies/SACCOS	10,900.00	-	360.00
3	Nairobi Water Company	8,462.50	-	-
4	Ministry of Labour	7,330.00	-	1806.00
5	State corporations	6,989.39	2,813.00	529.00
6	Ministry of Education	6,828.57	2,647.00	3,383.00
7	Private Sector	6,405.45	1,167.00	1,870.00
8	Mombasa City Council	6,333.33	883.00	-
9	Public Colleges	5,991.67	5,665.00	14,287.00
10	Public Universities	5,944.44	5,665.00	14,287.00

11	Judiciary	5,627.05	3,176.00	2,353.00
12	NSSF	5,400.00	-	865.00
13	Kenya Revenue Authority	4,734.09	2,387.00	-
14	Nairobi City Council	4,248.27	1,728.00	-
15	Ministry of Lands	4,058.59	3,344.00	2,490.00
16	Ministry of Public Works	4,028.57	-	2,569.00
17	KPLC	3,304.00	2,663.00	1,616.00
18	Immigration Department	3,279.46	3,527.00	861.00
19	Kenya Police	3,179.85	2,697.00	1,066.00
20	NGO/CBO'S	2,303.85	5,167.00	5,429.00
21	Local Authorities (n.e.s)	2,275.19	-	927.00
22	Public schools	2,252.06	1,793.00	680.00
23	CDF Offices	2,125.00	1,988.00	421.00
24	Religious Organisations	2,100.00	1,100.00	254.00
25	International Organisations	2,075.00	4,390.00	165.00
26	Private hospitals	1,910.50	3,548.00	-
27	Water companies	1,836.36	350.00	-
28	Ministry of Agric/livestock	1,800.00	3,403.00	350.00
29	TSC	1,742.86	-	2,395.00
30	NHIF	1,700.00	-	-
31	Other unspecified	1,600.00	1,250.00	-
32	Other ministries	1,491.18	13,338.00	-
33	Ministry of Water	1,440.00	1,465.00	2,477.00
34	Private schools	1,366.67	-	-
35	Public Hospitals	1,339.06		718.00
36	Provincial administration	1,317.15	816.00	594.00
37	Ministry of Health	1,310.00	5,983.00	968.00
38	Postal Corporations	1,250.00	-	163.00
39	Registrar of Persons	1,038.64	-	
40	Banks	350.00	986.00	1,134.00

Table 20: Average size of bribes in Kenya

5. TANZANIA

5.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The household survey used a sample of 3,501 respondents randomly selected across Tanzania's 17 administrative provinces. 59% of the respondents were drawn from the rural areas with 41% from various urban centres. The sample comprised of 50.3% males against 49.7% females.

Distribution by province

Province	Proportion	%
Arusha	145	4.1
Dar es salaam	350	10
Dodoma	185	5.3
Iringa	230	6.6
Kagera	240	6.9
Kigoma	160	4.6
Kilimanjaro	95	2.7
Mbeya	230	6.6
Morogoro	229	6.5
Mtwara	210	6
Mwanza	240	6.9
Pwani	115	3.28
Ruvuma	160	4.6
Shinyanga	320	9.1
Singida	156	4.5
Tanga	220	6.28
Unguja	215	6.1

Table 21: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by province

Distribution of the respondents by residence

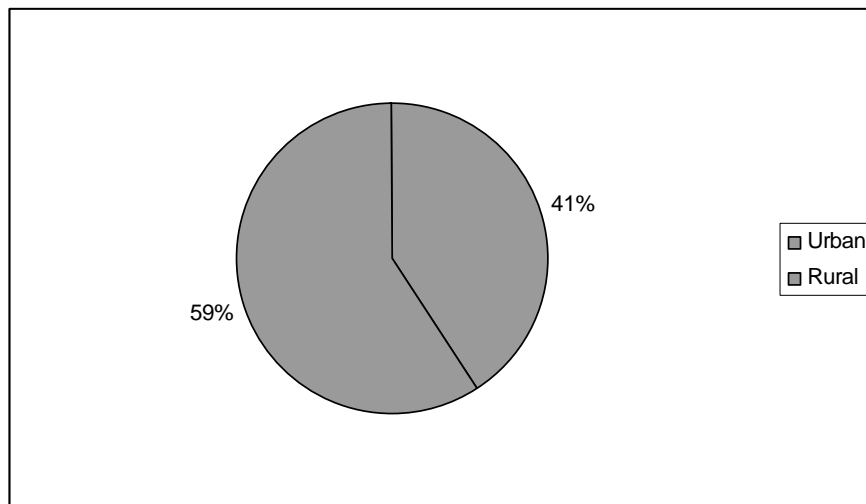


Fig 2: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by residence

Distribution of respondents by gender

	National	Urban	Rural
Male	50.3	46.7	52.7
Female	49.7	53.3	47.3

Table 22: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by gender

Sample distribution by age

36% of the respondents were aged 30 years and below, 47% between 30 and 50 years and slightly above 16% over 50 years.

		Urban %	Rural %
	3500	1426	2074
18 - 24	18.5	20.9	16.9
25 - 29	18.1	19.6	17.2
30 - 34	16.3	16.1	16.3
35 - 39	14.2	14.4	14.1
40 - 44	8.7	7.3	9.6
45 - 49	7.8	6.5	8.7
50 - 54	5.7	5.7	5.6
55 - 59	3.3	2.5	3.9
60 - 64	3.2	3.2	3.2
65+	4.2	3.9	4.4

Table 23: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by age

Sample distribution by employment status

65.9% of the respondents were formally or self employed with the rest being either unemployed or retired. 5% of the respondents reported having attained post secondary school education and above. Only 4.8% of the respondents said they had no formal education.

	National	Urban	Rural
Unemployed	29.0	29.2	28.8
Self employed	45.6	44.4	46.5
Employed in family business or farm	14.3	12.7	15.5
Employed in private sector	4.1	5.6	3.1
Employed by government/local authority/ parastatal	3.1	3.8	2.7
Employed in community sector e.g. Church, N.G.O, Co-operative	0.8	0.8	0.8
Retired	3.1	3.6	2.7

Table 24: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by employment status

Education level of the respondents

	National	Urban	Rural
Post primary training	62.3	53.7	68.1
Secondary only	2.3	2.7	2.0
Primary only	25.7	32.4	21.0
University degree	3.4	5.0	2.2
Post graduate degree	1.4	2.9	0.4
Post secondary training	0.2	0.4	0.1
No formal education	4.8	2.9	6.1

Table 25: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by education

Distribution of the respondents according to income level of the household

38% of the respondents reported a household monthly income of Tshs 100, 000 and below. Of this, 63% of the households are in the rural areas. Less than a quarter of a percentage point reported an income level of above Tshs 2,000,000 (Kshs 100,000). The entire portion of the sample in this category resides in urban areas.

	National	Urban	Rural
Less than 100,000	38.6	36.4%	63.3%
100,000 - 199,999	24.1	50.2%	49.8%
200,000 - 499,999	13.0	58.6%	41.4%
500,000 - 999,999	3.4	73%	27%
1,050,000 -1,999,999	1.2	2.5	0.3
2,000,000 - 3,019,999	0.4	0.9	0.1
Over 3,020,000	0.1	35.2%	64.8%
Don't Know	12.1	42.2%	57.8%

Table 26: Distribution of Tanzania respondents by income

5.2 OVERVIEW OF THE FINDINGS

The overall level of corruption as reflected by the proportion of Tanzanians from whom a bribe was solicited or expected during interaction with service delivery institutions stood at 17.8%. 72% of those from whom a bribe was expected or solicited actually paid.

7% of those who did not pay bribes when asked or expected to were denied the services they were seeking. This can be contrasted with 60.5% of those who paid bribes and accessed the services they sought.

Analysis of bribery by purpose

The respondents reported having paid bribes for five reasons as follows;

1. To access or speed up services;

2. To avoid the consequences of failing to comply with a certain regulation or to speed up a process e.g. business licensing;
3. During interaction with law enforcement agencies;
4. For employment related services like recruitment, promotion or transfer;
5. For business purposes like acquisition of tenders.

Even though 55% of the bribery incidences in Tanzania by respondents were for services, bribes paid for services constitute only 13% of the total value of bribes paid. 41% of the total value of bribes paid was for employment related issues. This underpins the premium attached to job seeking. While the survey indicates that only 4% of the bribery situations and total value of bribes were for business related purposes, this does not accurately reflect the level of integrity in public procurement but rather that the household survey targeted ordinary Tanzanians who may not have regular business interactions with public institutions.

Number of Transactions (Percent of Total)	
Services	55%
Regulatory Compliance	6%
Law enforcement	23%
Employment	12%
Business	4%
Value (Percent of Total)	
Services	13%
Regulatory Compliance	13%
Law enforcement	29%
Employment	41%
Business	4%
Average Size of Bribe (TSH)	
Services	42348
Regulatory Compliance	40261
Law enforcement	91721
Employment	129365
Business	13167

Table 27: Analysis of Tanzania bribery by purpose

Reporting of Corruption Cases

None of the respondents who paid a bribe to the Immigration Department reported or complained to a third party. Only 8% of bribery experiences were reported. This indicates a lack of public knowledge and/or confidence in the institutions to which reports ought to be made.

	All Orgs	Tanzania Police	Hospitals	Local Authorities	Immigration	Schools
Bribed & Complained/Reported	6%	3%	6%	0%	0%	4%
Bribed & Did not complain/Report	64%	74%	67%	70%	100%	46%
Did Not bribe & did not Complain/Report	29%	20%	25%	30%	0%	46%
Did Not bribe & Complained/Reported	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%

Table 28: Types of responses upon solicitation of bribe

Reasons for Not Reporting Corruption

Among those who did not report bribery, three major reasons were identified. The first group believed nothing would be done following their reports. The second group feared intimidation by the authorities, while the third group did not know where to report such cases.

The level of confidence that the reports would be acted upon is higher in Tanzania than in Kenya by 10%. However, there is little awareness of where such complaints should be addressed. While only 15% of those who were in bribery situations in Kenya did not know where to report, 25% of Tanzanians sampled lacked that knowledge.

Institution/ Reason for not reporting	Nothing would be done	Did not know where to report	Fear intimidation of	Other/ No response
Tanzania Police	42%	29%	12.2%	26.8%
Hospitals	40%	38%	18%	4%
Judiciary	41%	29%	19%	11%
Provincial Administration	40%	10%	21%	29%
Schools	48%	31%	10%	11%

Table 29: Reasons for not reporting corruption

The 2009 aggregate index

The aggregate figure is a composite index derived from the seven survey indicators namely- Likelihood, Prevalence, Impact, Severity, Frequency, Share of Bribery and average size of bribe. The individual indicator values have been normalised to a maximum value of 100. The aggregate index ranges from 1 for the lowest score to 100 as the most severe score.

The Tanzania Police department tops the table just like in Kenya and Uganda. Other common poor performers across the region are the Immigration and Local Authorities.

Rank	Organisation	EABI
1	Tanzania Police	62.56
2	Judiciary/Courts	61.48
3	Immigration	55.66
4	TANAPA	41.40
5	Local Authorities	39.18
6	NSSF	35.96
7	Hospitals	33.39
8	Provincial administration	32.41
9	Tanzania Revenue Authority	31.98
10	Postal Corporation	29.62
11	Health Insurance/Other insurance	28.31
12	Religious organisations	27.11
13	Lands/Ministry of Lands	25.91
14	DAWASCO	24.24
15	TANESCO	23.31
16	Government ministries	23.10
17	Central government	22.96
18	Other organisations n.e.s	21.53
19	TAZARA	20.85
20	Private companies	20.81
21	NGOs/CBOs	16.93
22	Colleges/Institutes/university	14.64
23	Government Organisations	14.18
24	SACCOS	10.87
25	Ministry of Water/Water Department	9.45
26	Schools	9.42
27	Banks	4.90
28	Microfinance institutions	2.96

Table 30: Tanzania Aggregate Index

Likelihood of bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of the respondents who interacted with the institution and from whom a bribe was solicited or expected as a condition for service delivery.

The Tanzania Police topped this indicator with a value of 51 followed by the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and the local authorities with scores of 41.7 and 35.7 respectively. The implication of this indicator is that almost half of those who sought services from these institutions found themselves in a bribery situation. The situation is more positive compared to Kenya where the three highest institutions all had a bribery likelihood level of above 80%.

	Organisation	Likelihood of bribery
1	Tanzania Police	51.0
2	TANAPA	41.7
3	Judiciary/Courts	39.5
4	Immigration	38.5
5	Local Authorities	35.7
6	Lands/Ministry of Lands	31.4
7	NSSF	30.8
8	Tanzania Revenue Authority	24.6
9	Provincial administration	23.7
10	Religious organisations	23.6
11	Health Insurance/Other insurance	23.5
12	Central government	22.4
13	TAZARA	22.2
14	Private companies	19.5
15	Government ministries	18.8
16	Postal Corporation	17.2
17	TANESCO	17.0
18	NGOs/CBOs	16.1
19	DAWASCO	16.1
20	Hospitals	15.5
21	Other organisations n.e.s	11.2
22	Ministry of Water/Water Department	10.8
23	Government Organisations	10.5
24	Colleges/Institutes/university	10.0
25	SACCOS	9.1
26	Schools	8.2
27	Banks	4.6
28	Microfinance institutions	1.5

Table 31: Likelihood of bribery in Tanzania

Prevalence of Bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents who actually paid bribes in their interaction with a particular institution. The higher the proportion, the more detrimental bribery is in terms of locking out those unable or unwilling to pay bribes to access services.

The Tanzania Police was reported as the institution where bribery is most prevalent at a score of 40.9 followed by the immigration at 39.5. The prevalence level is lower than Uganda the Ministry of Defence at 85.7 and Kenya's Police Department at 63.4.

	Organisation	Prevalence of bribery
1	Tanzania Police	40.9
2	Immigration	38.5
3	Judiciary/Courts	28.5
4	Local Authorities	25.0
5	Health Insurance/Other insurance	23.5
6	NSSF	23.1
7	Provincial administration	18.6
8	Religious organisations	18.2
9	Central government	17.6
10	TANAPA	16.7
11	TAZARA	14.8
12	Postal Corporation	14.1
13	Tanzania Revenue Authority	13.8
14	Colleges/Institutes/university	12.5
15	TANESCO	12.1
16	Hospitals	11.6
17	Lands/Ministry of Lands	11.4
18	Private companies	10.7
19	NGOs/CBOs	10.3
20	Government ministries	10.1
21	Other organisations n.e.s	9.2
22	DAWASCO	8.9
23	SACCOS	6.8
24	Government Organisations	5.3
25	Ministry of Water/Water Dep't	4.7
26	Schools	4.6
27	Banks	2.3
28	Microfinance institutions	1.5

Table 32: Prevalence of bribery in Tanzania

Severity of Bribery

This is the proportion of those respondents who were denied services in a particular institution for failure to pay bribes. It is an indication of the most blatant effect of bribery tendencies in public institutions. The scores are presented as a % of those denied service. Higher percentage indicates institutions strength to solicit bribes.

The severity of bribery in Tanzania is the same as that in Uganda but significantly less than in Kenya. The worst performer (Tanzania National Parks) had a score of 16.7% compared to 49% for the Ministry of Defence in Kenya. Only one institution denied services to more than 10% of the respondents who refused to pay a bribe.

	Organisation	Severity of bribery
1	TANAPA	16.7
2	Government ministries	7.2
3	Private companies	5.9
4	Government Organisations	5.3
5	Religious organisations	3.6
6	Local Authorities	3.6
7	Judiciary/Courts	3.5
8	NGOs/CBOs	3.4
9	Provincial administration	3.1
10	Lands/Ministry of Lands	2.9
11	Tanzania Police	2.7
12	Colleges/Institutes/university	2.5
13	SACCOS	2.3
14	DAWASCO	1.8
15	Tanzania Revenue Authority	1.5
16	Ministry of Water/Water Department	1.4
17	Other organisations n.e.s	1.0
18	Schools	0.6
19	TANESCO	0.5
20	Hospitals	0.5
21	Banks	0.0
22	Immigration	0.0
23	NSSF	0.0
24	Central government	0.0
25	Health Insurance/Other insurance	0.0
26	Postal Corporation	0.0
27	Microfinance institutions	0.0
28	TAZARA	0.0

Table 33: Severity of bribery in Tanzania

Impact of Bribery

This is the proportion of respondents who interacted with a particular institution and only secured services upon paying a bribe. The Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Tanzania Police and the judiciary ranked top as distinct institutions on bribery extraction as a condition for service delivery.

Impact of bribery in Tanzania (38% for the institution in which impact of bribery is highest) is significantly lower than in Kenya and Uganda where bribery impact was more than 50% in access to police and the judiciary services.

	Organisation	Impact of bribery
1	Immigration	38.5
2	Tanzania Police	35.1
3	Judiciary/Courts	25.4
4	NSSF	23.1
5	Local Authorities	21.4
6	Health Insurance/Other insurance	17.6
7	Provincial administration	16.5
8	Religious organisations	16.4
9	Central government	12.9
10	Tanzania Revenue Authority	12.3
11	Lands/Ministry of Lands	11.4
12	TAZARA	11.1
13	Postal Corporation	10.9
14	Government ministries	10.1
15	TANESCO	10.0
16	Hospitals	9.9
17	DAWASCO	8.9
18	TANAPA	8.3
19	Private companies	6.4
20	Other organisations n.e.s	5.6
21	Government Organisations	5.3
22	Colleges/Institutes/university	5.0
23	Ministry of Water/Water Department	4.7
24	NGOs/CBOs	4.6
25	SACCOS	4.5
26	Schools	3.8
27	Banks	1.9
28	Microfinance institutions	1.5

Table 34: Impact of bribery in Tanzania

Share of Bribery

This represents the proportion of bribes paid to a particular institution as a percentage of total bribes paid to all institutions covered under the survey. The figure indicates the premium which the respondents attach to the services they sought from these institutions. The higher the premium, the more willing the respondents would be willing to pay bribes.

Approximately 40% of all bribes paid in Tanzania were paid to hospitals. The judiciary accounted for 23% of the bribes paid. The first three institutions in the table below account for more than 70% of all bribes paid in the country.

	Organization	Share of bribery
1	Hospitals	38.3
2	Judiciary/Courts	23.3
3	Tanzania Police	11.7
4	Other organizations n.e.s	8.6
5	TANESCO	5.1
6	Schools	3.1
7	Private companies	1.4
8	Tanzania Revenue Authority	1.4
9	DAWASCO	0.9
10	Provincial administration	0.9
11	Banks	0.9
12	Immigration	0.7
13	Government ministries	0.4
14	Ministry of Water/Water Department	0.3
15	TANAPA	0.3
16	NGOs/CBOs	0.3
17	Lands/Ministry of Lands	0.3
18	NSSF	0.3
19	Central government	0.3
20	Local Authorities	0.2
21	Health Insurance/Other insurance	0.2
22	Postal Corporation	0.2
23	Government Organizations	0.2
24	Religious organizations	0.1
25	Colleges/Institutes/university	0.1
26	SACCOS	0.1
27	Microfinance institutions	0.1
28	TAZARA	0.1

Table 35: Share of bribery in Tanzania

Frequency of Bribery

This indicator is a reflection of the average number of bribes paid by each respondent in their interactions with the different institutions. It seeks to answer the question as to how many times a respondent was required to pay a bribe to access services within a particular institution during the last twelve months.

The Postal Corporation extorted an average of 3.7 bribes per respondent while the Tanzanian Revenue Authority received an average of 2.8 bribes from its own respondent taxpayers. Generally, Tanzanian institutions performed much better than their counterparts in Kenya. The top five institutions in Kenya received an average of 4.5 bribes compared to 2.5 for the top five institutions in Tanzania. Top five institutions in Uganda received an average of 2.2 bribes per interaction.

	Organisation	Frequency of bribery
1	Postal Corporation	3.7
2	Tanzania Revenue Authority	2.8
3	DAWASCO	2.6
4	Provincial administration	2.1
5	Hospitals	1.8
6	Tanzania Police	1.7
7	TANESCO	1.6
8	Lands/Ministry of Lands	1.5
9	Local Authorities	1.4
10	NSSF	1.3
11	Immigration	1.2
12	Judiciary/Courts	1.2
13	Government ministries	1.1
14	Other organisations n.e.s	1.1
15	Private companies	1.0
16	Banks	1.0
17	TANAPA	1.0
18	NGOs/CBOs	1.0
19	Government Organisations	1.0
20	Microfinance institutions	1.0
21	TAZARA	1.0
22	Schools	1.0
23	Central government	0.9
24	Ministry of Water/Water Department	0.9
25	SACCOS	0.8
26	Religious organisations	0.8
27	Colleges/Institutes/university	0.6
28	Health Insurance/Other insurance	0.5

Table 36: Frequency of bribery in Tanzania

Average size of bribe

This indicator represents the estimated size of bribe paid by each respondent who reported having paid a bribe to a certain institution. It serves to indicate the real cost premium on service delivery incurred in form of illegal fees in each institution. High average bribe figures indicate severity of rent-seeking in the institution. However, the indicator should be studied alongside others like frequency. This is due to the fact that some institutions may demand smaller bribes but at a higher frequency.

It is notable that the service delivery institutions demand the biggest bribes in Tanzania. The Judiciary and Dar es Salaam Water and Sewage Company (DAWASCO) led in this indicator with Tshs 252,000 and 132,000 respectively.

	Organisation	Average size of bribe (Tshs)	Average size of bribe in Kshs
1	Other Organisations n.e.s	337,888.89	20,003
2	Judiciary/Courts	252,969.23	14,976
3	DAWASCO	132,000.00	7,814
4	Government Organisations	120,000.00	7,111
5	TANAPA	112,500.00	6,667
6	Tanzania Revenue Authority	106,222.22	6,280
7	Immigration	102,000.00	6,030
8	TANESCO	79,600.02	4,704
9	NSSF	66,666.67	3,939
10	Hospitals	64,773.36	3,827
11	Banks	62,700.00	3,704
12	Schools	58,621.78	3,463
13	Lands/Ministry of Lands	52,500.00	3,102
14	Microfinance institutions	50,000.00	2,960
15	Government ministries	43,714.29	2,587
16	Health Insurance/Other insurance	40,250.00	2,385
17	Tanzania Police	38,995.31	2,310
18	Ministry of Water/Water Department	33,285.71	1,967
19	Private companies	24,302.50	1,436
20	Local Authorities	23,857.14	1,409
21	NGOs/CBOs	23,555.56	1,392
22	Colleges/Institutes/university	18,000.00	1,063
23	Provincial administration	17,900.00	1,057
24	Postal Corporation	16,555.56	978
25	SACCOS	14,000.00	827
26	Central government	12,500.00	739
27	TAZARA	11,200.00	662
28	Religious Organisations	10,130.00	599

Table 37: Average size of bribe in Tanzania

6. UGANDA

6.1 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

The household survey was conducted among 3,516 respondents randomly selected across the Uganda's four provinces. 60% of the respondents were drawn from the rural areas with 40% from urban centres. The sample comprised of 51.5% males against approximately 48.5% females.

Distribution of respondents by provinces

Province	Total	Proportion (%)
Western	832	23.7
Eastern	832	23.7
Northern	796	22.6
Central	1056	30.0

Table 38: Distribution of Uganda respondents by province

Distribution of the sample by Rural-Urban residency

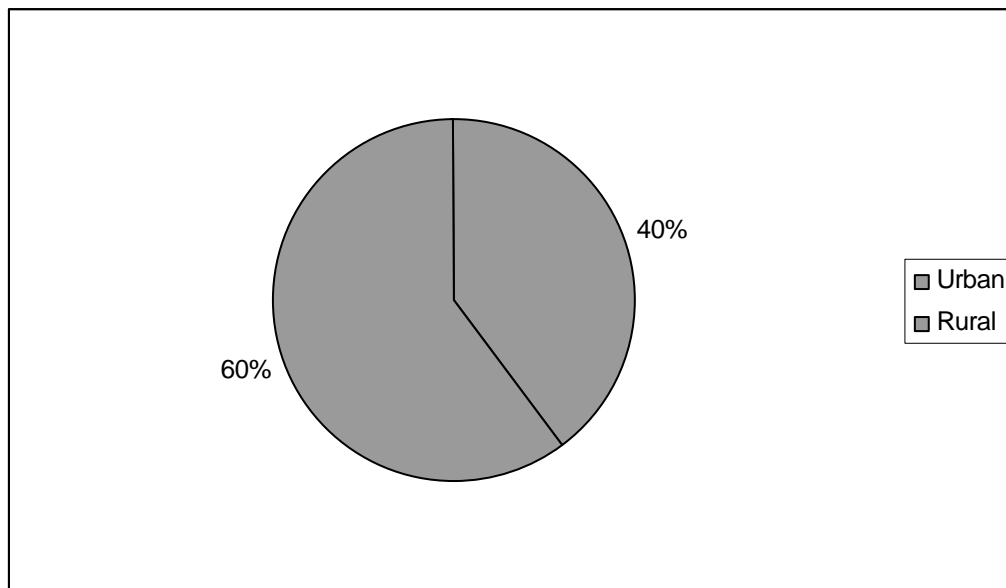


Fig 3: Distribution of Uganda respondents by residence

Distribution of Respondents By Gender

		Urban	Rural			
	3516	1391	2125	%	%	%
Male	1809	650	1159	51.5	46.7	54.5
Female	1707	741	966	48.5	53.3	45.5

Table 39: Distribution of Uganda respondents by gender

Sample Distribution According to the Age of Respondents

Approximately 43% of the respondents were aged 30 years and below, 39.7% between 30 and 50 years and approximately 13% being above 50 years.

	National	Urban	Rural
18 – 24	21.5	31.6	22.3
25 – 29	21.5	24.7	19.4
30 – 34	14.7	15.1	14.5
35 – 39	10.5	9.5	11.1
40 – 44	8.4	6.9	9.3
45 – 49	6.1	4.5	7.1
50 – 54	4.3	3.2	5.1
55 – 59	2.5	1.4	3.2
60 – 64	2.7	1.6	3.5
65+	3.4	1.6	4.5

Table 40: Distribution of Uganda respondents by age

Sample distribution according to employment status

Approximately 68% of the respondents were formally or self employed with the rest being either unemployed or retired as illustrated in the table below.

		Urban	Rural
		41.8	58.2
Unemployed	29.0	37.0	63.0
Self employed	41.1	29.0	71.0
Employed in family business or farm	11.9	58.6	41.4
Employed in private sector	6.9	48.2	51.8
Employed by government/local authority/ parastatal	5.7	48.6	51.4
Employed in community sector e.g. Church, N.G.O,Co-operative	2.0	29.0	71.0
Retired	2.8	33.3	66.7
NR	0.6	41.8	58.2

Table 41: Distribution of Uganda respondents by employment

Education level of the respondents

Approximately 19.4% of the respondents reported having attained post secondary school education and above. Approximately 9.2% of the respondents reported no formal education.

	National	Urban	Rural
Post primary training	5.2	3.6	6.2
Secondary only	35.7	42.5	31.3
Primary only	31.4	22.4	37.2
University degree	6.9	12.1	3.5
Post graduate degree	1.8	2.9	1.1

Post secondary training	9.7	11.4	8.7
No formal education	9.2	5.1	12.0

Table 42: Distribution of Uganda respondents by education

Distribution of the respondents according to income level of the household

Approximately a 37.6% of the respondents reported a household monthly income of Ushs 125,000 and below. Of this, 45.4% of the households are in the rural areas. Only approximately a quarter of a percentage point reported an income level of above Ushs 3,775, 000.

Income Level	National	Urban	Rural
Less than 125,000	37.6	25.8	45.4
125,000 - 249,975	31.2	30.7	31.5
250,000 - 624,975	19.4	25.6	15.3
625,000 - 1,249,975	6.9	11.2	4.1
1,250,000 - 2,499,975	2.2	3.5	1.3
2,500,000 - 3,774,975	0.4	0.9	0.1
Over 3,775,000	0.3	0.6	0.1
RTA	1.9	1.7	2.1

Table 43: Distribution of Uganda respondents by income

6.2 OVERVIEW OF THE FINDINGS

The overall level of corruption as reflected by the proportion of Ugandans from whom a bribe was solicited or expected during service interaction stood at 34.6%. This represents approximately twice the proportion in Tanzania where only approximately 17% of the respondents found themselves in a bribery situation. A worrying 81.6% of those from whom a bribe was expected or solicited actually paid the bribe in Uganda.

Approximately 9% of those who failed to pay bribes when asked or expected to were denied the services they were seeking for. This compares closely with 7% for Tanzania but deviates significantly from 20% for Kenya. Approximately 72% of those who paid bribes where solicited or expected accessed the services they bribed for.

Corruption reporting

The reporting trend was poor with an average of 70% of those who paid bribes failing to report or make a complaint. The Uganda Police ranked highest with 77% of those who paid a bribe failing to report the matter to any authorities. The likelihood to report a bribery situation was however higher at 13% as compared to 8% in Tanzania and 6% in Kenya.

	All Orgs	Uganda Police	Hospitals	Local Authorities	Immigration Department	Schools
Bribed & Complained/Reported	11%	9%	10%	11%	13%	13%
Bribed & Did not complain/Report	71%	77%	72%	71%	63%	71%
Did Not bribe & did not Complain/Report	16%	12%	15%	13%	25%	14%
Did Not bribe & Complained/Reported	2%	2%	3%	5%	0%	2%

Table 44: Types of responses upon solicitation of bribe

Reasons for not reporting corruption among top institutions

As with Tanzania and Kenya, three major reasons were identified among those who did not report bribery. The first group believed nothing would be done following their reports. The second group feared intimidation by the authorities while the third group did not know where to report such cases.

30% do not think their reports will be acted upon. The Uganda Police ranks very poorly in this aspect. Approximately 70% of those who paid bribes to the police force either have no confidence in getting a response or fear the consequences of reporting. In terms of knowledge on where to report, service seekers from the hospitals fair poorly with more than 30% reporting ignorance on the existing reporting channels.

Institution/ Reason for not reporting	Nothing would be done	Did not know where to report	Fear intimidation of	Other/ No response
Uganda Police	35.7%	19.2%	31.8%	13.3%
Hospitals	31.3%	30.3%	15.5%	22.9%
Local Authorities	39.6%	20.8%	23.6%	17%
Schools	31.9%	22.5%	21%	24.6%
Private sector	23%	26.2%	18.3%	32.5

Table 45: Reasons for not reporting corruption

Analysis of bribery by purpose

Number of Transactions (Percent of Total)	
Services	68%
Regulatory Compliance	2%
Law enforcement	14%
Employment	10%
Business	6%
Value (Percent of Total)	
Services	9%
Regulatory Compliance	32%
Law enforcement	17%
Employment	18%
Business	23%

Average Size of Bribe (US\$)	
Services	41223
Regulatory Compliance	139973
Law enforcement	74761
Employment	78506
Business	101813

Table 46: Analysis of Uganda bribery by purpose

Again as with Kenya and Tanzania, the respondents reported having paid bribes for five different reasons;

1. To access or speed up services;
2. Avoid the consequences of failing to comply with a certain regulation or to speed up the process e.g. business licensing;
3. During interaction with law enforcement agencies;
4. For employment related services like recruitment, promotion, transfer;
5. For business purposes like acquisition of tenders.

It is worth noting that 68% of those who paid bribes did so to facilitate service delivery for which they are already taxed.

Though the service related bribes are the majority in frequency, they account for only 9% of the total bribes paid. The implication is that most of it is petty and most probably targeting the poor sections of the population.

The 2009 aggregate index

The aggregate index is a complex index derived from the seven survey indicators namely- Likelihood, Prevalence, Impact, Severity, Frequency, Share of Bribery and average size of bribe. The individual indicator values have been normalised to a maximum value of 100. The aggregate index ranges from 1 for the lowest score to 100 as the most severe score.

In similar fashion to Kenya and Tanzania, the police top the aggregate index in Uganda. Judiciary also ranks among the top bribe taker across the three countries. The top overall score (58.3) in Uganda is more favourable than in Kenya and Tanzania at 66.5 and 62.5 respectively.

Aggregate index

Uganda		
Rank	Organisation	EABI
1	Uganda Police	58.3
2	Uganda Revenue Authority	54.7
3	Uganda Public Service	49.5
4	Ministry of defence	46.4
5	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	46.0
6	Judiciary	45.5
7	Mulago Hospital	40.6
8	Umeme	40.5
9	Prisons Department	39.7
10	Local Authorities	38.4
11	NSSF	37.5
12	Ministry of Lands	37.4
13	Government Administration	37.1
14	Other Government Institutions	35.0
15	Immigration Department	34.8
16	Hospitals	30.9
17	TASO	28.2
18	Other private institutions	23.1
19	Colleges	20.2
20	NGOs	19.7
21	Other Ministries	19.5
22	International Organisations	18.2
23	Universities	18.0
24	Micro Finance Institutions	16.4
25	Private Sector	16.1
26	Schools	15.8
27	Banks	14.6
28	Cooperatives/Saccos	13.8
29	Religious Organisations	13.5
30	National Water Company	13.2
31	Postal Corporation	2.3

Table 47: Uganda aggregate index

Likelihood of bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of the respondents who interacted with the institution and from whom a bribe was solicited or expected as a condition for service delivery.

The Ministry of Defence had the highest likelihood of bribery at 85.7%. It was closely followed by Judiciary with a likelihood of 79.7%. The Uganda Revenue Authority was third with a score of 76.8%. It is worth noting that The Uganda Revenue Authority was the only tax Authority in the region to appear among the top five institutions in their respective country index.

	Institution	Likelihood of bribery
1	Ministry of defence	85.7
2	Judiciary	79.7
3	Uganda Revenue Authority	76.8
4	Uganda Police	76.7
5	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	70.0
6	Mulago Hospital	68.6
7	Prisons Department	63.0
8	Immigration Department	61.5
9	Local Authorities	60.0
10	Ministry of Lands	60.0
11	Uganda Public Service	60.0
12	Umeme	50.0
13	NSSF	50.0
14	Government Administration	48.4
15	Other Government Institutions	42.8
16	Other private institutions	36.5
17	Hospitals	32.9
18	Other Ministries	31.6
19	National Water Company	27.7
20	NGOs	26.8
21	Micro Finance Institutions	26.7
22	International Organisations	26.7
23	TASO	26.5
24	Universities	26.2
25	Private Sector	23.3
26	Colleges	22.1
27	Schools	18.5
28	Cooperatives/Saccos	17.9
29	Banks	11.8
30	Postal Corporation	9.5
31	Religious Organisations	7.6

Table 48: Likelihood of bribery in Uganda

Prevalence of Bribery

This indicator represents the proportion of respondents who actually paid bribes in their interaction with a particular institution. The higher the proportion, the more detrimental bribery is in terms of locking out those unable or unwilling to pay bribes to access services.

Approximately 85.7% of the respondents who interacted with the Ministry of Defence reported having paid bribes. Prevalence rates were also adverse with the Uganda Revenue Authorities at 73.2%. These figures are clearly vindicated by a likelihood of bribery at 85.7% and 76.8% respectively. The two institutions at the same time rank among the top four on the aggregate index.

		Prevalence of bribery
1	Ministry of Defence	85.7
2	Uganda Revenue Authority	73.2
3	Judiciary	69.6
4	Uganda Police	65.9
5	Mulago Hospital	62.2
6	Prisons Department	51.9
7	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	51.7
8	Local Authorities	49.0
9	Immigration Department	46.2
10	Umeme	46.0
11	Uganda Public Service	40.0
12	NSSF	40.0
13	Ministry of Lands	36.0
14	Other Government Institutions	33.2
15	Government Administration	29.7
16	Hospitals	27.2
17	Other private institutions	27.0
18	Other Ministries	26.3
19	TASO	24.5
20	National Water Company	23.1
21	Micro Finance Institutions	20.9
22	Colleges	18.8
23	NGOs	18.2
24	Universities	16.7
25	Private Sector	16.0
26	Schools	15.4
27	Cooperatives/Saccos	15.2
28	International Organisations	11.2
29	Banks	8.8
30	Religious Organisations	5.4
31	Postal Corporation	4.8

Table 49: Prevalence of bribery in Uganda

Severity of Bribery

This is the proportion of those respondents who were denied services in a particular institution for failure to pay bribes. It is an indication of the most blatant effect of bribery tendencies in public institutions. The scores are presented as a percentage of those denied service. Higher percentage indicates institutions strength to extract bribes.

Severity of bribery is generally low in Uganda and Tanzania when compared to Kenya. The level of impunity by denial of services in Uganda is highest at Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (16.7%) and Uganda Public Service (13.3%) compared to Kenya's ministry of Defence at 49.4%.

		Severity of bribery
1	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	16.7
2	Uganda Public Service	13.3
3	Government Administration	10.9
4	NSSF	10.0
5	Ministry of Lands	8.0
6	International Organisations	7.8
7	Immigration Department	7.7
8	Other Government Institutions	7.4
9	Prisons Department	7.4
10	Local Authorities	7.1
11	Universities	6.0
12	Uganda Police	5.5
13	Other Ministries	5.3
14	NGOs	5.2
15	Other private institutions	4.8
16	Micro Finance Institutions	4.7
17	Private Sector	3.3
18	Mulago Hospital	2.7
19	Judiciary	2.5
20	Hospitals	2.4
21	TASO	2.0
22	Umeme	2.0
23	Uganda Revenue Authority	1.8
24	Colleges	1.7
25	National Water Company	1.5
26	Schools	1.5
27	Banks	1.2
28	Religious Organisations	0.9
29	Cooperatives/Saccos	0.7
30	Postal Corporation	0.0
31	Ministry of Defence	0.0

Table 50: Severity of bribery in Uganda

Impact of Bribery

This is the proportion of respondents who interacted with a particular institution and only secured services upon paying a bribe. The consequences of not bribing in Uganda are much higher in Uganda than in Kenya or Tanzania with 78% of the respondents reporting to having had to bribe the Uganda Ministry of Defence in order to access services (16.7 for Tanzania).

	Institution	Impact of bribery
1	Ministry of defense	78.6
2	Judiciary	63.3
3	Uganda Revenue Authority	62.5
4	Mulago Hospital	58.4
5	Uganda Police	58.3
6	Prisons Department	48.1
7	Umeme	42.0
8	NSSF	40.0
9	Local Authorities	37.1
10	Ministry of Lands	36.0
11	Immigration Department	30.8
12	Uganda Public Service	26.7
13	Hospitals	25.8
14	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	25.0
15	TASO	24.5
16	Other private institutions	23.8
17	Other Government Institutions	22.7
18	Government Administration	21.9
19	National Water Company	21.5
20	Universities	16.7
21	Colleges	16.6
22	Micro Finance Institutions	16.3
23	NGOs	14.9
24	Schools	14.1
25	Private Sector	13.8
26	Cooperatives/Saccos	11.3
27	Other Ministries	10.5
28	International Organisations	7.8
29	Banks	7.7
30	Postal Corporation	4.8
31	Religious Organisations	4.3

Table 51: Impact of bribery in Uganda

Share of Bribery

This represents the proportion of bribes paid to a particular institution as a percentage of total bribes paid to all institutions covered under the survey. The figure indicates the value which the respondents attach to the services they sought from these institutions. The higher the ascribed value, the more willing the respondents would be willing to pay bribes.

Out of all the bribes paid in Uganda, approximately 40% were paid to security and health sectors; arguably the most critical sectors of the country.

	Institution	Share of bribery
1	Uganda Police	28.9
2	Hospitals	12.1
3	Judiciary	5.6
4	Schools	5.2
5	Umeme	4.6
6	Local Authorities	4.4
7	Uganda Revenue Authority	4.2
8	Other Government Institutions	4.1
9	Private Sector	4.0
10	Banks	2.9
11	Uganda Public Service	2.8
12	Cooperatives/Saccos	2.7
13	Mulago Hospital	2.5
14	Colleges	2.4
15	Government Administration	2.0
16	NGOs	1.5
17	Other private institutions	1.4
18	Universities	1.2
19	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	1.2
20	Ministry of defence	1.0
21	International Organisations	0.9
22	Ministry of Lands	0.7
23	NSSF	0.7
24	Prisons Department	0.6
25	Micro Finance Institutions	0.6
26	National Water Company	0.5
27	Religious Organisations	0.4
28	TASO	0.4
29	Immigration Department	0.3
30	Other Ministries	0.3
31	Postal Corporation	0.0

Table 52: Share of bribery in Uganda

Frequency of Bribery

This indicator is a reflection of the average number of bribes paid by each respondent in their interactions with the different institutions. It seeks to answer the question as to how many times a respondent was required to pay a bribe to access services within a particular institution during the last twelve months.

The most frequent bribe demands are from the HIV/AIDS support organisation, TASO and Uganda Revenue Authority with an average of 2.8 and 2.5 bribes per respondent respectively.

		Frequency of bribery
1	TASO	2.8
2	Uganda Revenue Authority	2.5
3	Religious Organisations	2.5
4	Umeme	2.4
5	Other Government Institutions	2.2
6	Hospitals	2.2
7	Government Administration	2.0
8	Colleges	1.9
9	Banks	1.9
10	Ministry of Lands	1.8
11	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	1.8
12	NGOs	1.6
13	Schools	1.6
14	Local Authorities	1.6
15	Prisons Department	1.6
16	Mulago Hospital	1.5
17	Immigration Department	1.5
18	Uganda Police	1.5
19	Other private institutions	1.4
20	Other Ministries	1.4
21	International Organisations	1.4
22	Private Sector	1.3
23	Cooperatives/Saccos	1.3
24	NSSF	1.3
25	Micro Finance Institutions	1.2
26	Uganda Public Service	1.2
27	Universities	1.1
28	Judiciary	1.1
29	Postal Corporation	1.0
30	Ministry of defence	1.0
31	National Water Company	0.9

Table 53: Frequency of bribery in Uganda

Average size of bribe

This indicator represents the estimated size of bribe paid by each respondent who reported having paid a bribe to a certain institution. It serves to indicate the real cost premium on service delivery incurred in form of illegal fees in each institution. High average bribe figures indicate severity of rent-seeking in the institution. However, the indicator should be studied alongside others like frequency. Some institutions may demand smaller bribes but at a higher frequency.

		Average size of bribe (Ushs)	Average size of bribe (Kshs)
1	Uganda Public Service	681,666.67	25,311
2	NSSF	245,000.00	9,097
3	Cooperatives/Saccos	169,630.43	6,297
4	Government Administration	154,736.84	5,744
5	Uganda Revenue Authority	148,414.63	5,509
6	Judiciary	148,109.09	5,498
7	Umeme	145,586.96	5,404
8	Universities	120,000.00	4,454
9	Ministry of Defence	117,500.00	4,362
10	Ministry of Lands	116,444.44	4,327
11	Banks	111,328.95	4,137
12	Colleges	101,759.56	3,778
13	International Organisations	97,846.15	3,633
14	Other Ministries	77,580.00	2,880
15	Other Government Institutions	77,542.11	2,878
16	Uganda Police	69,454.34	2,582
17	Immigration Department	66,666.67	2,478
18	Prisons Department	62,407.14	2,320
19	Local Authorities	61,178.68	2,274
20	Other private institutions	59,738.24	2,,217
21	Private Sector	57,634.65	2,139
22	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund	53,732.26	2,002
23	National Water Company	48,366.67	1,802
24	Micro Finance Institutions	46,333.33	1,727
25	NGOs	45,367.35	1,691
26	TASO	44,083.33	1,634
27	Postal Corporation	40,000.00	1,480
28	Schools	36,251.67	1,342
29	Mulago Hospital	31,340.87	1,160
30	Hospitals	29,118.48	1,078
31	Religious Organisations	23,880.00	884

Table 54: Size of bribe in Uganda

7. ANNEX1: PERCEPTION ON CORRUPTION

7.1 PERCEPTION OF THE CURRENT CORRUPTION TRENDS IN KENYA

The survey also captured general perceptions of corruption in the country. More than 90% of the respondents rank Kenya as being between corrupt and extremely corrupt. Only 7.2% of the sample termed the situation as moderately corrupt. Approximately 1.5% of the respondents had no opinion.

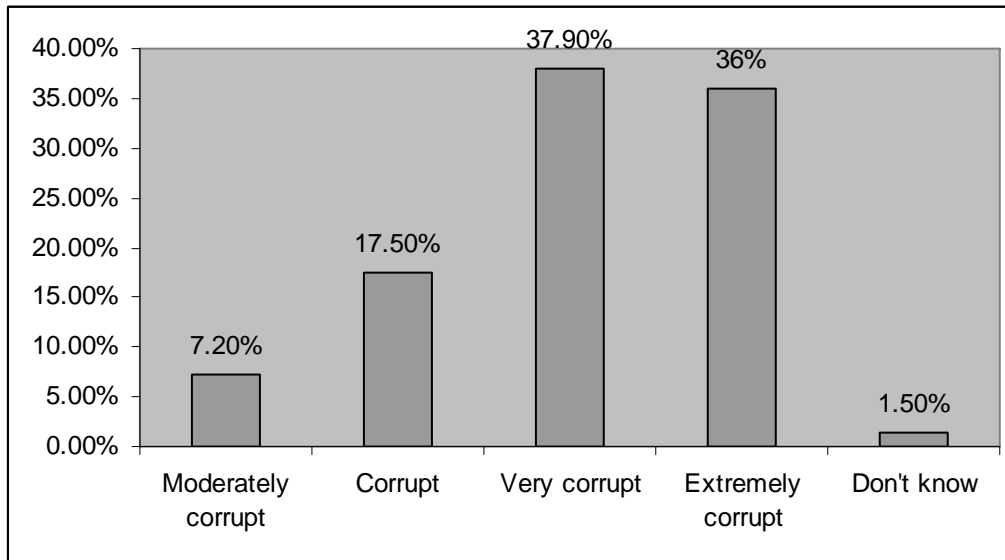


Fig 4: Perception of corruption trends in Kenya

Perceived change in the corruption level in the last one year

A whopping 72.6% of the respondents opined that the level of corruption had increased in the last one year. 14.5% of those sampled said that the level of corruption had remained the same, while 11.2% reported a decrease. 1.7% of the respondents expressed no opinion on this issue.

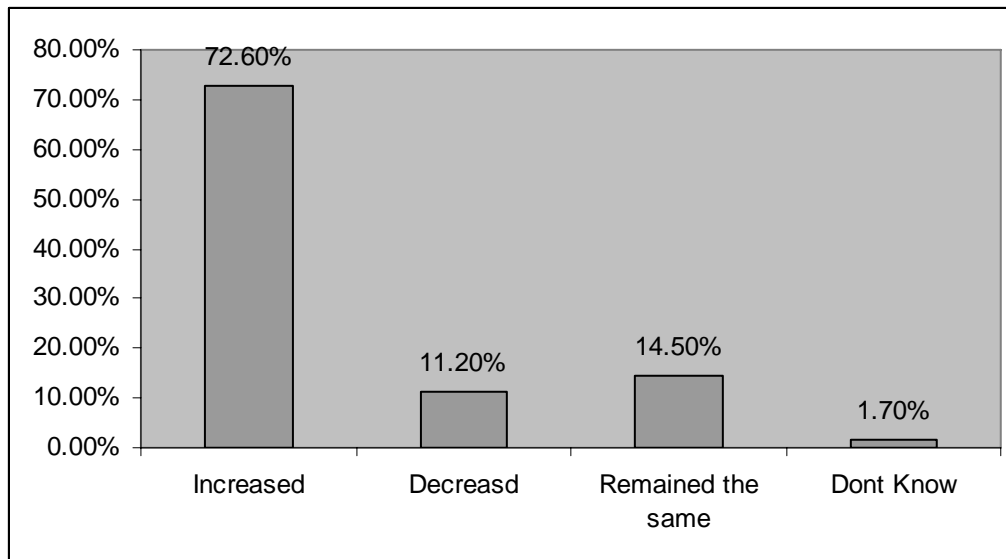


Fig 5: Perceived change in corruption level in Kenya

Projected level of corruption in Kenya in the next one year

62.4% observed that it was likely to increase with 15.3% projecting no change. Approximately 11% projected that the level is likely to decrease. 11.1% of the respondents did not express an opinion on this issue.

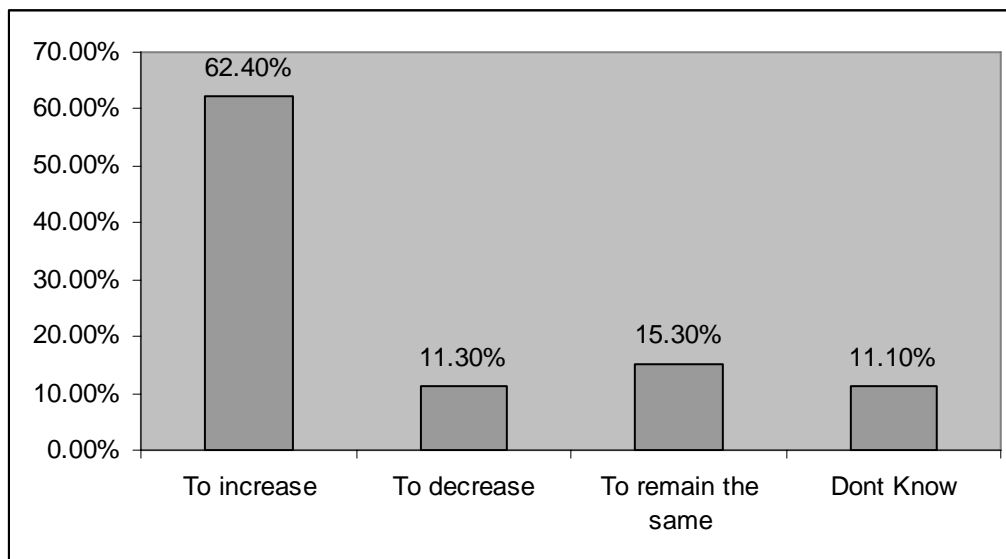


Fig 6: Projected level of corruption in Kenya

Do you think the government is doing enough to tackle corruption?

Only 14% of the respondents described current government efforts to tackle corruption as sufficient. A massive 86% opine that the government is not doing enough on this front.

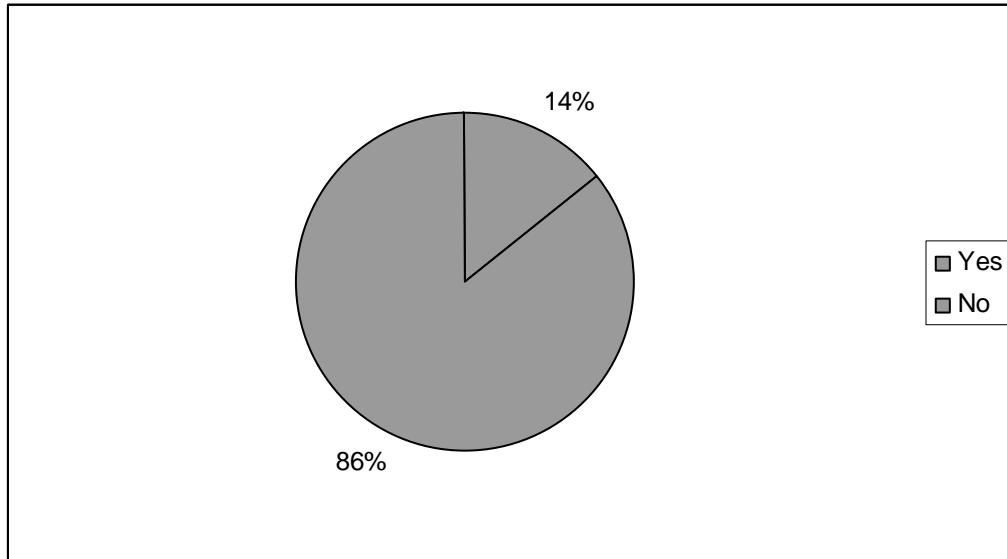


Fig 7: Kenya Govt commitment's to fight corruption

7.2 PERCEPTION ON THE CURRENT CORRUPTION SITUATION IN TANZANIA

Asked on their perception on the current level of bribery in the country, more than 67% of the respondents rank Tanzania between corrupt and extremely corrupt. Only 5.7% of the sample judged the corruption situation in Tanzania as moderately corrupt. Approximately 26.3% of the respondents had no opinion.

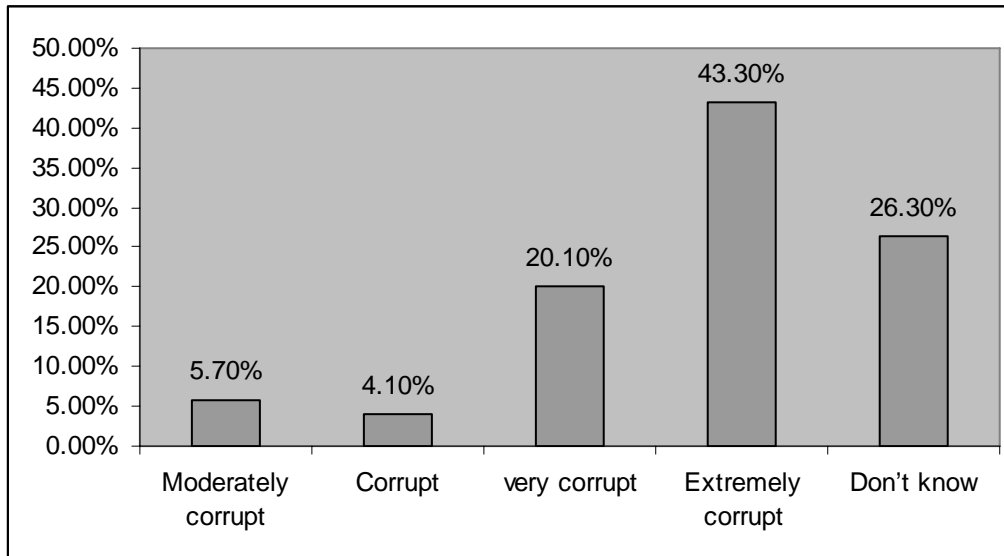


Fig 8: Perception of corruption trends in Tanzania

Perceived change in the corruption level in the past one year

In relation to change in the level of corruption, 47.3% of the respondents opined that the level had increased in the last one year. 23.5% of the sample expressed that the level of corruption had remained the same, whereas only 4.7% of the sample reported a decrease. Almost a quarter of the respondents (24.5%) of the respondents expressed no opinion on this issue.

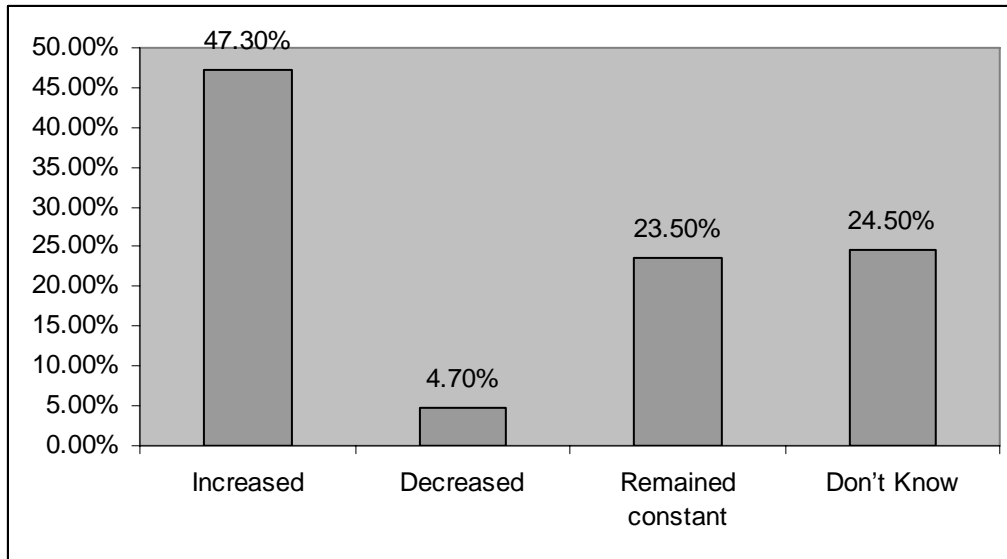


Fig 9: Perceived change in corruption level in Tanzania

Projected level of corruption in Tanzania in the next one year

In relation to projection of the corruption level into the next one year, 47.7% observed that it was likely to increase with 17.2% projecting no change. Approximately 25% projected the level to as likely to decrease. 14.8% of the respondents did wish not to express an opinion on this issue.

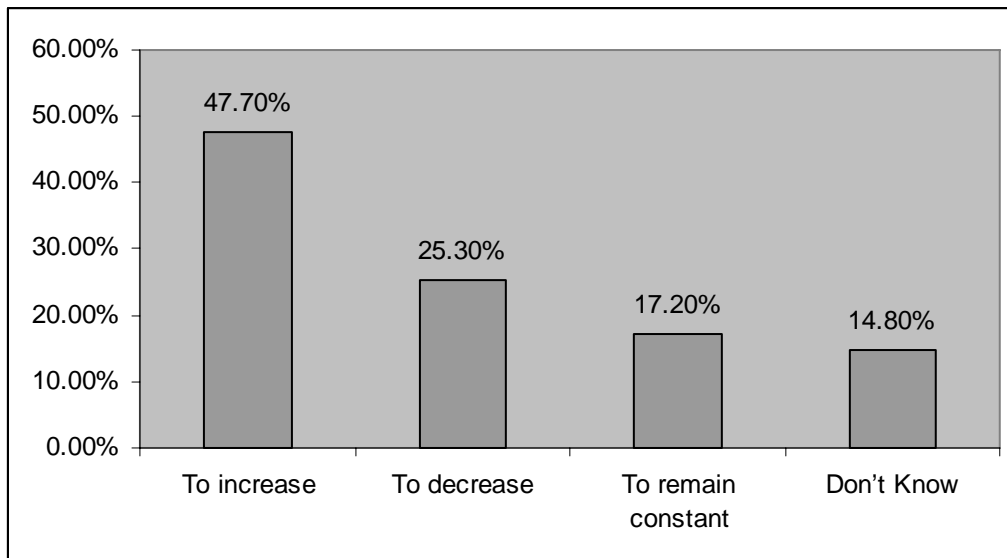


Fig 10: Projected level of corruption in Tanzania

Do you think the government is doing enough to tackle corruption?

The opinion in Tanzania is split almost by half on the government effort in tackling corruption. 53% of the respondents opine that the government is doing enough with close to 47% feeling otherwise.

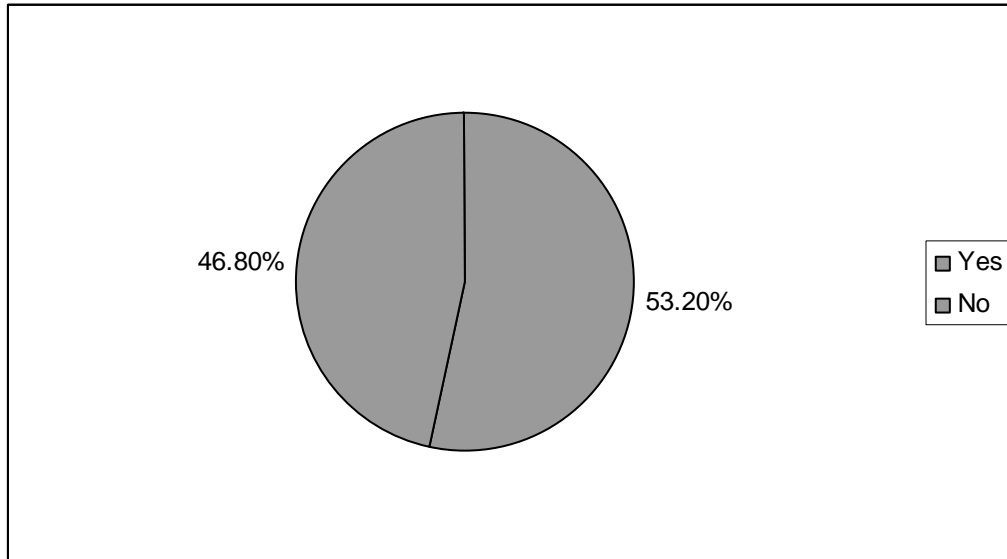


Fig 11: Tanzania Govt commitment's to fight corruption

7.3 PERCEPTION ON THE CURRENT CORRUPTION SITUATION IN UGANDA

How do you rate the level of corruption in Uganda?

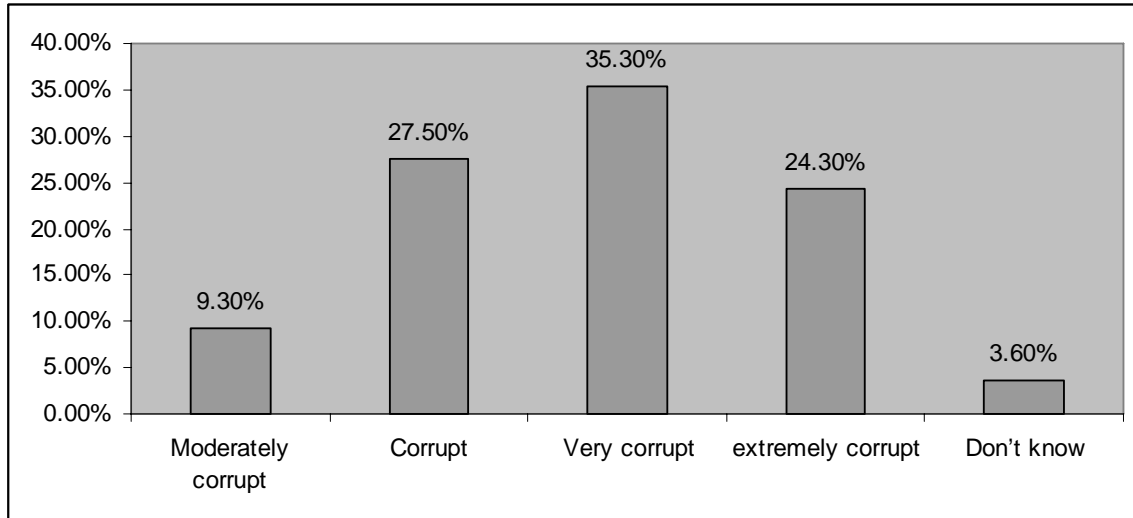


Fig 12: Perception of corruption trends in Uganda

How do you think the corruption situation has changed in the last one year?

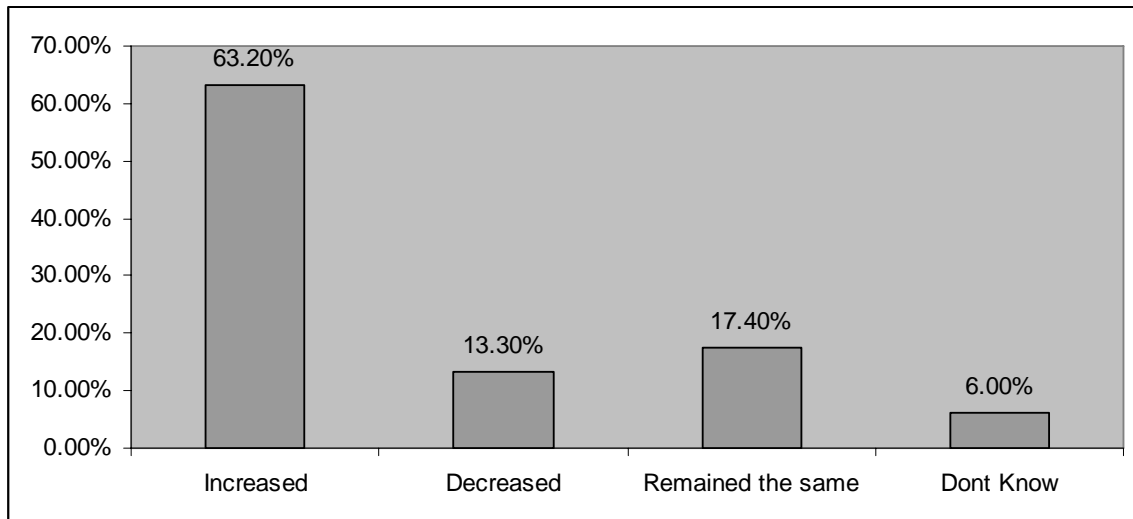


Fig 13: Perceived change in corruption level in Uganda

What will be the corruption situation in the next one year?

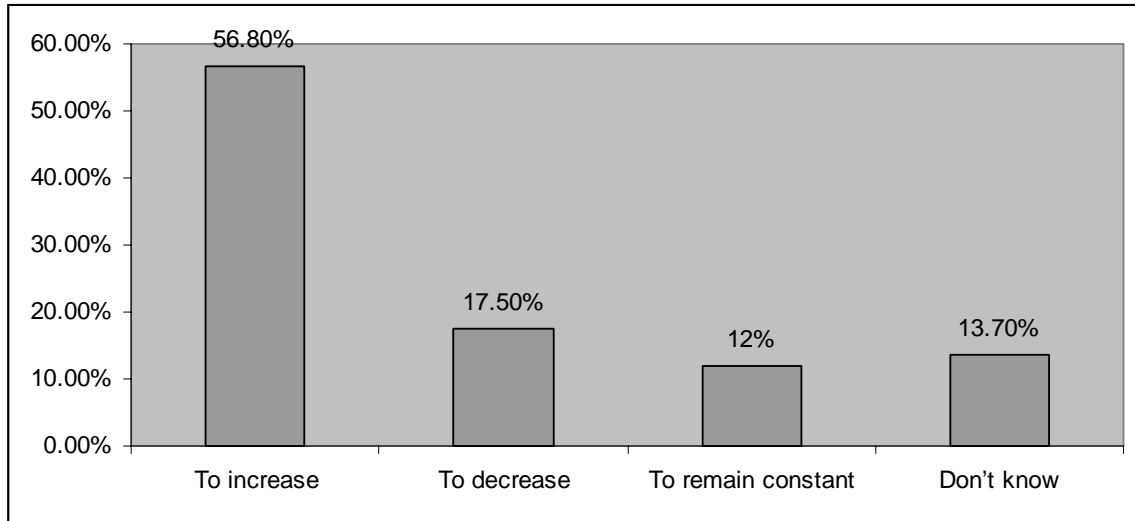


Fig 14: Projected level of corruption in Uganda

Is the government doing enough to fight corruption?

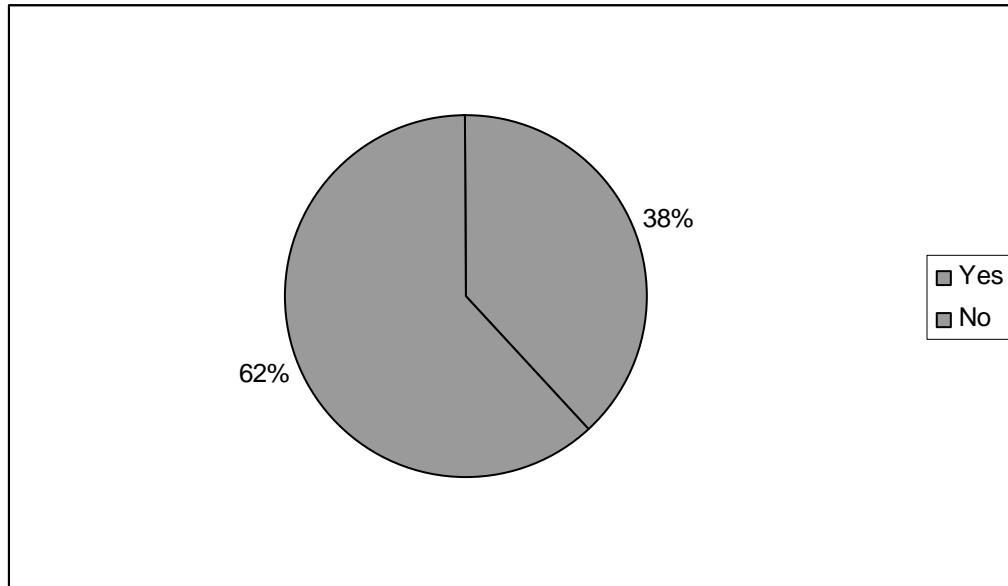


Fig 15: Uganda Govt commitment's to fight corruption