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Work Package: WP7 . Individual values and motivations to engage against corruption

Title of deliverable: D7.1   Large scale, publicly accessible household survey dataset

Due date of deliverable: 31 March, 2016

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Project co-funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
Co	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

Fehler! Unbekannter Name für Dokument-Eigenschaft.

Project number	290529
Project acronym	ANTICORRP
Work package number	WP7
Lead beneficiary	Transparency International (TI)
Deliverable	D7.1
Description (from DoW)	Large scale, publicly accessible household survey dataset
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Submission of Deliverable 7.1: Background Document

Contents

Background and rationale

Work package 7 is dedicated to better understanding how citizens experience and react to corruption and when, why and how they do or do not take action against it. We employ a number of research strategies to examine these questions, ranging from focus groups to action research. A central empirical element of our empirical strategy is a large-scale representative household survey in 25 European and Central Asian countries and a smaller number of comparator countries.[1]

Questions

The questions use and expand on the catalogue of questions that we have developed for our Global Corruption Barometer (GCB). The GCB questions explore in significant detail how people perceive and experience corruption in their countries. They have been developed and refined over more than 10 years of global implementation in up to 100 countries in close consultation with an expert advisory committee. The GCB catalogue of questions is unique in the way it combines a high level of granularity (it queries respondents on the specific perception and experience with corruption across a range of public services and institutions) with a long-running implementation cycle (most questions have been part of all nine waves implemented since 2003). This generates a unique opportunity for cross-country as well as over-time comparisons.

 In order to examine in more detail how people relate to taking action against corruption

For the purpose of WP7 and in consultation with the ANTICORRP steering committee we have further expanded this set of questions to probe more deeply how people relate to taking action against corruption. More specifically, we added a number of questions that probe the normative believes about specific corruption issues, individual perceptions with regard to the efficacy of different citizen actions against corruption and the practical experience with taking action against corruption. To our knowledge this yields a more granular picture of believes, motivations and experience with taking action against corruption than comparable surveys of this scale and scope have so far attempted to capture.

The full questionnaire is appended to this document. Translations of key terms into all survey languages are also included in the electronic submission.

Survey implementation – general approach

In order to maximize reach and depth of the survey and use the available budget in the most cost-effective way, we decided to seize the opportunity to cooperate with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and field our survey in conjunction with EBRD's Life in Transition Survey in a number of European and Central Asian countries. This allowed us to significantly increase the number of countries coveredt and also provides a great empirical backdrop of a large set of questions on social, economic and political issues that help to further contextualize our results and open many additional avenues for empirical analysis of the data. Similarly, for the comparator countries we entered into a partnership with the Afrobarometer, the most reputable large survey exercise in the region. A small amount from the Anticorrp survey budget was used to complement our own funding to enable us to implement our survey alongside the Afrobarometer in 31 countries in the region. Although Anticorrp funding only contributed to

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[1] For more details on the The Anticorrp-supported survey coverage see the related section on p. 2

cover the costs for a small number of countries, we include in this submission of the deliverable the full comparator dataset for Africa.

Survey coverage and implementation details

This submission includes the dataset for representative household surveys in 25 European and Central Asian Countries and 31 African countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It should be noted that the cooperation with EBRD has enabled us to expand coverage significantly beyond what was anticipated and required for D7.1. We will in April 2016 receive another 18 European/Central Asian countries and also survey data from the US as another interesting comparator and will provide these additional datasets alongside D7.1. EBRD has carried out quality checks on the data received. We have cross-validated the data by checking routing consistency and will run a number of additional tests when carrying out the data analysis.

What follows is a breakdown of D7.1 and the countries covered in this current dataset.

A Data file for 8 Western European Countries

Country	Sample size	Implementation
France	1003	Telephone CATI survey
Netherlands	1000	• Random Digital dialling
Spain	1000	• Random respondent selection from all people in the household
Sweden	1000	• Nationally representative by age, gender, region, and social grade (please see attached excel spreadsheet detailing the data used for weighting)
Switzerland	1000	• Handled by Efficience3 survey company & their country partners
UK	1004	• Questionnaire translated into the local language
Greenland	510	
Portugal	1008	
Total	7525	

B Data file for 17 European and Central Asia Countries

Country	Sample size	Implementation
Albania	1500	The Global Corruption Barometer 2016 question module was implemented in Europe and Central Asia by TNS as part of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Life in Transition Survey (LITS) survey
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1500	• All fieldwork was completed using a face to face survey methodology, using computer assisted technology
Bulgaria	1500	• The survey samples were selected to be nationally representative

Country	Sample size	Implementation
Croatia	1503	of all adults aged 18+ living in each country. A weighting will be applied once all the countries have been completed and surveyed. Until weighting has been applied the data should be treated as interim only.
Cyprus	1500	
Estonia	1503	• All interviews were conducted in the language of the respondent's choice
FYR Macedonia	1499	
Italy	1502	
Kosovo	1500	
Lithuania	1501	
Mongolia	1500	
Montenegro	1510	
Serbia	1508	
Germany	1500	
Poland	1500	
Turkey	1500	
Greece	1503	
Total	25529	

C Data file for the Sub Saharan Africa Countries (comparator countries)

Country	Sample size	Implementation
Benin	1200	• The Global Corruption Barometer 2016 question module was implemented in Africa by the Afrobarometer network as part of its Round 6 surveys, in collaboration with Transparency International.
Botswana	1200	• All fieldwork was completed using a face to face survey methodology.
Burkina Faso	1200	
Burundi	1200	• The survey samples were selected and weighted to be nationally representative of all adults aged 18+ living in each country
Cameroon	1182	• All interviews were conducted face-to-face in the language of the respondent's choice.
Cape Verde	1200	• The results have margins of sampling error of +/-2 per cent (for a sample of 2,400) or +/-3 per cent (for a sample of 1,200) at a 95 per cent confidence level.
Cote d'Ivoire	1199	
Gabon	1198	
Ghana	2400	

Guinea	1200
Kenya	2397
Lesotho	1200
Liberia	1199
Madagascar	1200
Malawi	2400
Mali	1200
Mauritius	1200
Mozambique	2400
Namibia	1200
Niger	1200
Nigeria	2400
São Tomé and Príncipe	1196
Senegal	1200
Sierra Leone	1191
South Africa	2390
Swaziland	1200
Tanzania	2386
Togo	1200
Uganda	2400
Zambia	1199
Zimbabwe	2400
Total	47937

Questionnaire

Please note: the questionnaires vary slightly between the telephone survey, EBRD LITS implementation and Afrobarometer, in order to make them work more effectively for the particular implementation approach. The following is the EBRD-related LITS implementation.

GCB MODULE- EBRD LITS SURVEY

English Language Questionnaire

4.13) In your opinion, what are the three most important problems facing this country that government should address? MULTICODE; CROSS THE THREE PROBLEMS PROVIDED BY THE RESPONDENT, WITHOUT RANKING THEM And which is the most important? SINGLE CODE

	CROSS THE THREE THAT APPLY Other -95; No problems -96; Don't know -97 If No problems or Don't know ▶ 4.14	MARK WITH A CROSS THE MOST IMPORTANT Other -95; Don't know -97
1. Health		
2. Crime		
3. The economy		
4. Education		
5. Environment		
6. Corruption/bribery		
7. Transportation, roads, infrastructure		
8. Immigration		
9. Political instability and security		
10. Unemployment		

4.17) Now I'd like you to tell me your views on various issues. How would you place your views on this scale? 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 10 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. READ OUT; SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

a	Incomes should be made more equal	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort
b	Private ownership of business and industry should be increased	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Government ownership of business and industry should be increased
c	Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Competition is harmful. It brings out the worst

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	ideas											in people
d	People should obey the law without exception	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	There are times when people have good reasons to break the law
e	As citizens, we should be more active in questioning the actions of our authorities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	In our country today, we should show more respect for our authorities
f	There is no problem with the influence of wealthy individuals on the way government is run in this country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Wealthy individuals often use their influence on government for their own interests and there need to be stricter rules to prevent this.
g	Financial support by companies to political parties and candidates should be banned completely	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	There should be no limits on financial support by companies to political parties or candidates

Don't know -97

	8.01) In your opinion, how often do people like you have to make unofficial payments or gifts in these situations? SINGLE CODE FOR EACH 1. Never 2. Seldom 3. Sometimes 4. Usually 5. Always Don't know -97; Refusal -99	8.02) During the past 12 months have you or any member of your household used these services? 1. Yes 2. No Don't know -97; Refusal -99 if Don't know or Refusal ►NEXT SERVICE	8.03) How satisfied were you with the quality and the efficiency of the service/ interaction? SINGLE CODE FOR EACH 1. Very dissatisfied 2. Dissatisfied 3. Neither 4. Satisfied 5. Very satisfied Don't know -97; Refusal -99	8.04) Did you or any member of your household make an unofficial payment or gift when using these services over the past 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No Don't know -97; Refusal -99 if Don't know or Refusal ►NEXT SERVICE	8.05) Did you report any of the incidents where you or a member of your household made an unofficial payment or gift to a government official/someone in authority? 1. Yes 2. No Don't know -97; Refusal -99 if Don't know or Refusal ►8.07	8.06) Which of the following happened the most recent time that you reported a bribery incident? 1. Authorities took action against the government officials involved 2. You suffered negative consequences from reporting the incident 3. Both 4. Nothing Don't know -97; Refusal -99	8.07) Why did you make an informal payment for services you should have received for free? SINGLE CODE FOR EACH 1. I WAS ASKED TO PAY 2. I WAS NOT ASKED TO PAY BUT I KNEW THAT AN INFORMAL PAYMENT WAS EXPECTED 3. I OFFERED TO PAY, TO GET THINGS DONE QUICKER OR BETTER 4. I WAS NOT ASKED TO PAY BUT I WANTED TO EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE Don't know -97; Refusal -99
a. Interact with the road police							
b. Request official documents (e.g. passport, visa, birth or marriage certificate, land register, etc.) from authorities							
c. Go to courts for a civil							

matter							
d. Receive public education (primary or secondary)							
e. Receive public education (vocation)							
f. Receive medical treatment in the public health system							
g. Request unemployment benefits							
h. Request other social security benefits							

8.12) How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? READ OUT LIST AND ANSWER OPTIONS. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	None	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know/ Haven't heard enough to say [DO NOT READ]
a. The [PRESIDENT]/[PRIME MINISTER] and Officials in his Office					
b. Members of the Parliament					
c. Government officials					
d. Local government representatives					
e. Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors					
f. Police					
g. Judges and Magistrates					
h. Business executives					
i. Religious leaders					

8.13) Some people say that many incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason that many people do not report incidents of corruption when they occur? INTERVIEWER: Do not read options, code from response. SINGLE CODE.

1. Most people do report incidents of corruption
2. Because they would implicate themselves as bribe-givers
3. Corruption is too difficult to prove
4. People don't have enough time to report it
5. People don't know where to report it
6. People don't know how to report it
7. Nothing will be done/It wouldn't make a difference
8. It's too expensive to report (e.g., due to travel or phone charges)
9. Corruption is normal/Everyone does it/everyone is involved
10. People are afraid of the consequences
11. The officials where they would report to are also corrupt/officials are involved in the corruption
12. It's government's money, not the people's, so it's not our problem

Other -95; Don't know -97; Refusal -99

8.14) What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person can do to help combat corruption in this country? INTERVIEWER: Do not read options, code from response. SINGLE CODE.

1. Nothing/Ordinary people cannot do anything
2. Refuse to pay bribes
3. Report corruption when you see or experience it
4. Vote for clean candidates or parties or for parties that promise to fight corruption
5. Speak out about the problem, for example, by calling a radio program or using social media
6. Talk to friends and relatives about the problem
7. Sign a petition asking for a stronger fight against corruption
8. Join or support an organization that is fighting corruption
9. Participate in protest marches or demonstrations against corruption
10. Boycott a business which has been found guilty of engaging in corruption

Other -95; Don't know -97; Not applicable -98; Refusal -99

8.15) Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements? READ OUT A-D; SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Strongly disagreed	Disagree	Neither disagree nor agree [DO NOT READ]	Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know [DO NOT READ]	Refusal [DO NOT READ]
a. In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness							
b. If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it							
c. I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence							
d. Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption							

8.16) How well or badly would you say the current government is handling fighting corruption in government or haven't you heard enough to say? SINGLE CODE.

1. Very badly
2. Fairly badly
3. Fairly well
4. Very well

Have not heard enough to say -94; Don't know -97; Refusal -99

Respondent demographics will also be supplied in the data file (including but not limited to age, gender, region, social grade/income, highest educational level, working status).

Project profile

ANTICORRP is a large-scale research project funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme. The full name of the project is "Anti-corruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption". The project started in March 2012 and will last for five years. The research is conducted by 20 research groups in fifteen countries.

The fundamental purpose of ANTICORRP is to investigate and explain the factors that promote or hinder the development of effective anti-corruption policies and impartial government institutions. A central issue is how policy responses can be tailored to deal effectively with various forms of corruption. Through this approach ANTICORRP seeks to advance the knowledge on how corruption can be curbed in Europe and elsewhere. Special emphasis is laid on the agency of different state and non-state actors to contribute to building good governance.

Project acronym: ANTICORRP
Project full title: Anti-corruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption
Project duration: March 2012 – February 2017
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