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NAMIBIA NATIONAL URBAN CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY REPORT 2011

Anti-Corruption Commission

DIRECTOR'S FOREWORD

The Anti-Corruption Commission is established in terms of Section 2 of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003 (Act No. 8 of 2003). The Commission is responsible for spearheading the prevention and fight against corruption in the country. It is mandated to perform three major functions:

- To investigate corrupt practices received or initiated by the Commission;
- To prevent corrupt practices by examining practices which may be prone to corrupt practices and provide advisory services on best practices for reducing corrupt incidences; and
- To educate the public on the dangerous effects of corruption and solicit public support.



As part of the Commission's public awareness campaigns, it has to engage the public in order to listen and observe the public's perception on the prevalence of corruption in the country. In this regard the Commission must from time to time conduct corruption perception surveys either at national or different levels of society. This survey is just one of many different projects the Commission must embark upon to engage the public in the fight against corruption. The Urban Corruption Perception Survey was conducted in March to April 2011. The survey covers 1206 urban households in all thirteen regions.

The purpose of the survey as indicated earlier is to measure the perception of the people from the age of twenty-one (21) years and older, residing within the Namibian urban areas, on conducts pertaining to corruption. The survey determines amongst others, the perception on the general developmental challenges facing Namibia, their perception on the level of corruption in Namibia, the experience they have had with temptations or pressure to engage in corrupt acts, as well as their source of information on corruption related conducts. The survey in addition seeks to find out the participants' perception regarding the work of the Commission.

The survey is designed to obtain essential information that will assist with the development and implementation of future strategies and programs linked to the Anti-Corruption Commission Strategic Plan. In the absence of a country-wide corruption perception survey, the data collected serves as a baseline data on corruption perception level in Namibia. Though it is a mere perception, because of the challenges to measure corruption, it is still significant for us to know where we are and what further needs to be done to raise awareness and reduce corrupt practices in Namibia.

Corruption has a negative effect on national development generally, and its impact spreads across the economic, political and social areas. Economically, corruption raises the cost of doing business, facilitates the misallocation and wastage of resources, discourages foreign investment and retards economic growth and development.

Politically, corruptions undermines the confidence of the people in public institutions, erodes the capacity and legitimacy of the state and the rule of law. Socially, corruption accounts for poor service delivery and inefficient functioning of social services institutions. It exacerbates social inequalities and increases social tensions in the society. It is therefore crucial that all sectors commit themselves to the fight against corruption.

Finally I would like to express my gratitude, to the Polytechnic of Namibia through the Centre for Entrepreneurial Development, the National Planning Commission through the Central Bureau of Statistics, Local and Regional Authorities and every organization that assisted in making this significant project a success. I would also like to thank the Anti-Corruption Commission staff, the survey team, and most importantly, the respondents for their cooperation and willingness to provide information to the survey team.

Let the public make use of the information provided in this report and join hands with the Commission to intensify the fight against corruption.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a series of loops and strokes, positioned above the printed name.

Paulus Kalomho Noa

Director: Anti-Corruption Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents results of a perception survey carried out in thirteen political regions of Namibia during March 2011. The target group were Namibians living in urban households and were 21 years and older. Of the total sampled population, 78.8% completed the questionnaire. The respondents were 32% male and 46.8% female of which 26.6% were between the ages of 21 to 29 years old.

General perceptions of respondents towards major development issues indicate that 39.8% respondents perceived unemployment to be the major challenge facing Namibia whilst 0.2% perceived land to be the least development challenge. A comparison of the quality of life a year indicates that Namibians were more optimistic about the quality of life one year ahead as 64% respondents agree that life will be better whilst 55.6% perceived life to be equally better and the same. This notion is further confirmed when respondents were asked to rate government's ability to solve developmental issues. Fifty three percent (53%) of the respondents were confident that government is able to solve problems facing Namibia of which education (61%) and HIV/AIDS related programmes (56%) were thought to be dealt with best. However respondents are of the opinion that unemployment (62%) and corruption (53%) amongst others, were not addressed adequately.

Fifty four percent (54%) of the respondents perceives corruption level in Namibia to be very high but that it has decreased after the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). In determining respondents' perception of what constitute corruption, 70% of the respondents were aware of the conducts that constitute corruption. However comparing corruption related statements, 64% of the respondents did not agree that corruption is the way of life or that it is acceptable for a leader to acquire wealth through corruption whilst 45% agreed that corruption can help one get quick service. A comparison of which government ministry was perceived to be most corrupt; the Ministry of Finance (11.6%) top the list, with the Intelligence and Auditor General Office perceived to be least corrupt (0.10%). On the other hand the Government Institution Pension Fund (37.7%) was perceived to be most corrupt comparing to institutions like the Social Security Commission or Local Authority Councils.

Experiences of corruption indicate that 60.7% Namibians did not experience pressure leading to corruption, however out of the 17.5% who experience pressure, 15% think of the risks and do not get involved. Those that get involved, (5.64%) mainly received bribes in cash.

On the question whether respondents know where to report corruption 48.5% Namibians knew where to report corruption, indicating that the ACC and Namibian Police to be the agencies where they would go to. However, only 10% out of 77% respondents reported corruption. The main reasons given by respondents why Namibians do not report corruption, ranged from not knowing the place (where), process (how), fear of victimisation, distance to reporting place and no need to report. The strategies that are most proposed to improve reporting were the establishment of community reporting centres (21%) and sensitising the public of where and how to report (19%) corruption.

Sources of information on corruption were found to be mainly newspapers (38.7%) and the radio (38.5%). However, comparing reliability of these two sources, radio was perceived to be the most reliable source (34.8%). In relation to which source was mostly used, The Namibian newspaper was read most (37%) whilst NBC local language radio stations were most (49.5%) listened to by Namibians. The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) was also found to attract most viewers constituting 53%. The survey further found that though ACC materials were relevant, it could improve its public education strategies and dissemination channels as 46% respondents have not seen or read ACC materials.

The survey found that 51% of the respondents were satisfied with the work of the ACC and that it has succeeded in the fight against corruption (38%). On the question of how ACC handles corruption cases 36% believed that it is handled in a professional manner whilst 26% believed that corruption cases are dealt with the required speed by the courts.

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ACRONYMS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CED	Centre for Entrepreneurial Development
DU	Dwelling Unit
GRN	Government of the Republic of Namibia
NBC	Namibian Broadcasting Corporation
OMAs	Offices/Ministries/Agencies
PSU	Primary Sample Unit
TV	Television

CHAPTER 0: INTRODUCTION

0.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the objective of the Anti-Corruption Commission perception survey and methodology applied and procedures followed to collect data from sample population.

0.2 OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the survey is to measure the perception of the urban population residing in Namibia by collecting reliable baseline data which will inform the development and implementation of the anti-corruption strategies and programs of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC). The specific objectives of the survey were to:

- explore the general public perception concerning corruption,
- determine the exposure of the general public towards corruption,
- establish the experience of the general public with regard to reporting corruption ,
- establish the most effective source of information dissemination, and
- determine the level of satisfaction of the public towards the work of the ACC

0.3 METHODOLOGY

The national survey was quantitative in nature and used a national urban based questionnaire to collect data from 1206 respondents drawn from 67 sampled Primary Sample Units (PSUs) across all 13 regions of Namibia. The survey population comprised of Namibian citizens who are 21 years of age or older, living in urban private households. People living in institutions such as hostels, police barracks, hospitals and prisons were excluded from the survey.

0.3.1 Sample design

The survey adopted a two stage stratified cluster sample design. The clusters were small geographic areas such that each cluster included a certain number of dwelling units with households.

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) provided the sampling frame for the selection of Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). PSUs in this urban frame was stratified implicitly into three different levels of living based on geographic location and housing conditions.

0.3.2 Sample size

The sample size was determined under the Simple Random Sample design and was adjusted for the 2 stage sample design to cover for the loss in precision due to the clustering. In determining the sample size the following facts were taken into consideration.

- Estimates were presented in the form of percentages (proportions)
- Estimates were required only at the national level
- Margin of error (E) is fixed at 5%
- Confidence level is taken as 95% where the critical value $K = 1.96 \sim 2$
- Since the order of the proportions (p) under study were not well known it was assumed to be 0.5

The following formula was used for the calculation:

$$n = \frac{k^2 pq}{E^2} \text{ where } n \text{ is the sample size and } q = 1 - p$$
$$n = \frac{4 * 0.5 * 0.5}{0.05^2} = 400$$

Therefore the required sample size under the above conditions, considering adjustments made to cover for the loss in sample due to non responses were estimated to be around 1176 persons; hence, the overall sample size was fixed at about 1200 persons of the given age range.

0.3.3 Sample Listing operation and selection procedure

The selection of sample PSUs were carried out by CBS using their systematic sampling random procedure. PSU samples were allocated to field teams as provided by CBS after which the boundaries of the allocated PSU were determined by the team supervisor. Depending on the size and vastness of the PSU, the supervisor segmented the area into manageable parts for each team member to identify a listing starting point. Research assistants listed Dwelling Units (DUs) following the criteria of the sample design.

Using the random table provided by CBS the supervisor applied the second stage sample procedure by selecting DUs. Research assistants had to determine the number of households on the premises and select one household. The primary respondent was the head of the household, in their absence a person 21 years of age or older was identified as the secondary respondent who should be part of the household.

0.4 FIELDWORK AND PILOT EXERCISE

0.4.1 Research instruments

A pre-coded questionnaire with predominantly close-ended questions was developed based on the study objectives. It included questions with ranking options on knowledge, attitude and insight on corruption. The questionnaire was structured to seek information on the respondent's demography, general perception, perception on corruption and experience, reporting corruption, information on corruption and institutional image of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC).

0.4.2 Staff and Training

The data collection process involved supervisors, research assistants and quality assurance officers from ACC and Centre for Entrepreneurial Development (CED) at the Polytechnic of Namibia (PoN) who were designated in teams. The training of staff was conducted over 2 days from 28 February to 1 March 2011 by CED and ACC supported by CBS to ascertain the reliability and validity of the data focus on the objectives of the survey and process, data collection – approach, mapping, PSU identification, listing definition of terms and ethical conduct.

0.4.3 Pilot Study

A Pilot Study was conducted in a settlement located north of Windhoek, Khomas Rural constituency. The site was not part or in close proximity with selected survey PSUs but presented has similar characteristics as that of urban PSUs. The site has inhabitants from various ethnic groups giving research assistants an opportunity to engage persons from various cultures and heterogeneous employment status. The purpose was to pre-test the content, sequence of questions, logic and practical implementation of the tool. Supervisors and research assistants could also ascertain the effectiveness of training, time frame of interviews and verification of data collected. Necessary modifications were applied before final printing of the questionnaire.

0.4.4 Data Collection

The data collection process commenced immediately after the pilot study a total of 22 trained personnel administered the questionnaire themselves using face to face interviews in selected households. The process was completed within 22 days from 3rd to 25 March 2011. Four (4) teams led by experienced research & listing supervisors comprising four (4) research assistants each whilst two (2) quality assurance officers from the Directorate of Public Education and Corruption Prevention of the ACC and CED were designated to two (2) teams each. The teams were organised based on the 13 political regions, language abilities, and previous experience. Supervisors were responsible for the driving, verification of data collected, introduction and logistical setup, workload arrangements and PSU boundary identification and selection of DUs. Two quality assurance officers provided guidance and support.

0.5 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data entry (DE) was carried out concurrently with the data collection process captured by four (4) experienced DE clerks. This was possible after a code sheet was developed. The data was entered in SPSS database, cleaned, validated and analysed by experts in the Management Information and Institutional Research Office, Bureau of Computer Services, Polytechnic of Namibia. Descriptive information on the nine parts as presented in the questionnaire was produced in tables and figures.

0.6 ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

The survey report is organized into nine (9) Chapters. Chapter 0 describes the design of the survey and methodology applied to collect data. Chapter one (1) presents categories of survey results; Chapter two (2) presents the characteristics of the survey population; Chapters three (3) presents the general perceptions of respondents towards developmental challenges and assessment of government performance. Chapters four (4) and (5) present findings on the perception and experiences with corruption; whilst Chapter six (6) present the result of the places of reporting and reasons why Namibians do not report corruption. Chapter seven (7) presents results of information sources of corruption and respondent's knowledge and perceptions of ACC material. Chapter eight (8) illustrate respondent's assessment of the image of ACC whilst chapter nine (9) presents the findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER 1: CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the number of respondents that participated in the assessment which will assist the reader in understanding the computation, analysis of the study results and definition of categories used to present the results. The analysis focussed on the number of respondents per region and includes a non response category.

1.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Respondents refer to persons that were sampled to partake in the assessment.

Non response refers to sampled selected households questionnaires for which data was not collected and classified as no contact, refusal or other under the field administrative information.

No contacts are households or dwelling units that were visited but were vacant for the duration of data collection period.

Refusals are households that were visited and members refused to partake in the assessment.

Others refer to households where members were present during visits but due to the survey population description does not meet the requirements to be interviewed.

The overall results indicate a distribution of 21.2% to 78.8 percent for the non response and completed questionnaires respectively.

1.2 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

The respondents of the survey were drawn from urban centres of Namibia across the 13 regions, with the Khomas region having 40.3% respondents, 17.9% from Erongo region, and 9.0% from Otjozondjupa region, whilst the remaining 10 regions shared a total size of 32.9%.

Table 1: Number of PSU and respondents per region

Region	Number of PSU	% Respondents
Caprivi	2	3.00%
Erongo	12	17.90%
Hardap	3	4.50%
Karas	4	5.90%
Kavango	3	4.50%
Khomas	27	40.30%
Kunene	1	1.50%
Ohangwena	1	1.50%
Omaheke	1	1.50%
Omusati	1	1.50%
Oshana	5	7.50%
Oshikoto	1	1.50%

Otjzondjupa	6	9.00%
Total	67	100%

1.3 FIELD ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Respondents were asked to indicate if they could participate in the survey willingly. During the data collection period 72.6% respondents fully completed the questionnaire, 12% could not be contacted and 5.45 % respondents refused to participate.

Table 2: Completion of questionnaire

Administrative information	Gender		No response	Total
	Male	Female		
Completed	29.7%	42.8%	.1%	72.6%
Partially completed	1.8%	3.4%	.1%	5.3%
No contact	.2%	.3%	11.5%	12.0%
Refusal	.2%	.0%	5.2%	5.4%
Other	.0%	.0%	2.9%	2.9%
No response	.2%	.2%	1.3%	1.7%
Total	32.0%	46.8%	21.2%	100.0%

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reports on the characteristics of the survey population. The analysis focussed on respondent's age, gender, occupation, language, marital status, religion, education attainment and employment status and income. This information is crucial for the ACC to understand the demographic profile and to guide the development of anti-corruption strategies.

2.1 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Respondents were asked to indicate their age and gender. Table 3 shows that 32.0% of the respondents were male and 46.8 % were female. The age category of 21 to 29 years was the largest proportion of respondents (26.6 %) whilst people between the ages of 30-39 years comprised 23.8%. These respondents were not necessarily the primary respondents but had to complete the questionnaire in the absence of the primary respondents. The lowest proportion of respondents was 1.6% for people above 70 years.

Table 3: Respondents by age and gender

Age Recoded	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Non response	
21-29 years	9.9%	16.7%	.0%	26.6%
30-39 years	9.5%	14.4%	.0%	23.8%
40-49 years	5.8%	8.9%	.0%	14.7%
50-59 years	3.4%	3.9%	.0%	7.3%
60-69 years	2.2%	2.0%	.0%	4.1%
70+ years	.8%	.7%	.0%	1.6%
Non response	.5%	.2%	21.2%	21.9%
Total	32.0%	46.8%	21.2%	100.0%

2.2 OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The respondents were asked to indicate their occupation. A list of occupations was condensed in related categories. Results in table 4 indicate that 43.6% respondents were professionals comprising medical practitioners, lawyers, teachers etc.; 26.1% were unemployed whilst 17.7 % were business owners.

Table 4: Occupation of head of household

Type of Occupation	Percentage
Professional occupation	43.6%
Unemployed	26.1%
Business	17.7%
Domestic worker	10.0%
Student	2.6%
Total	100.0%

2.3 LANGUAGE: MOTHER TONGUE

Respondents were requested to indicate their mother tongue. Results in table 5 indicate that the highest proportions to be Oshiwambo (32.9%), Damara/Nama (14.2%) and Afrikaans (11%) with the least being Khoi-San 0.1%.

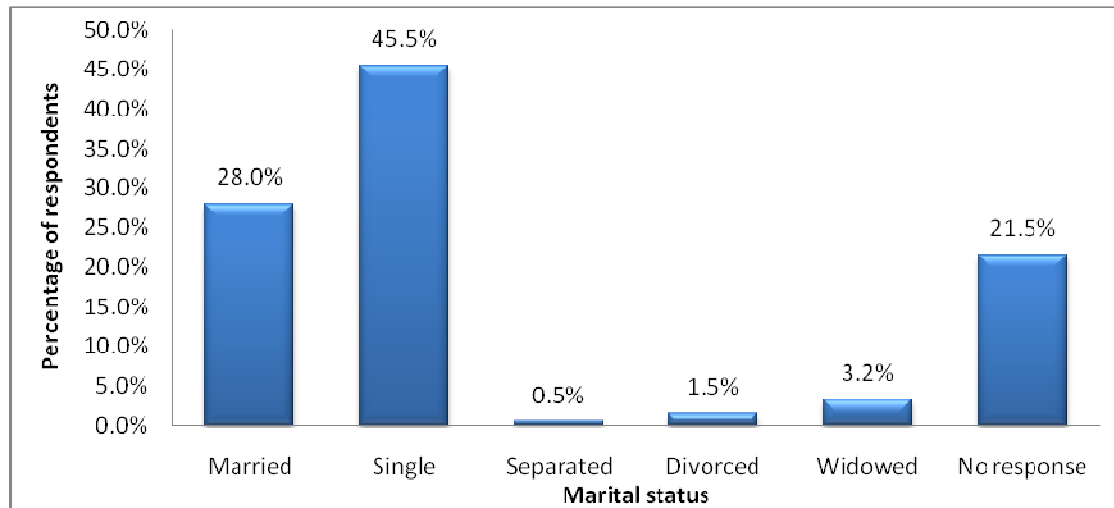
Table 5: Respondents by language

Language	Percentage (%)
Oshiwambo	32.9%
Damara/Nama	14.2%
Afrikaans	11%
Kavango	6%
Otjiherero	5.9%
Caprivi	4.4%
English	1.2%
Other	1%
German	0.9%
Setswana	0.4%
Portuguese	0.3%
Khoi-San	0.1%
No response	21.7%
Total	100.0%

2.4 MARITAL STATUS

Respondents were asked to indicate their marital status which was measured in five categories. Figure 1 shows that the highest percent was 45.5% of single persons, 28.0% were married whilst widowed and divorced were 3.2 and 1.5 percent respectively. About 21.5% of the respondents did not respond to the question

Figure 1: Marital Status



2.5 RELIGION

Respondents were asked to indicate their religion. Table 6 shows that the respondents comprised of Christians (76.4%) with female population being 45.5% and males accounting for 31.0%. Islam comprises 0.2%, others 1.5% and Non responses accounted for 21.2%.

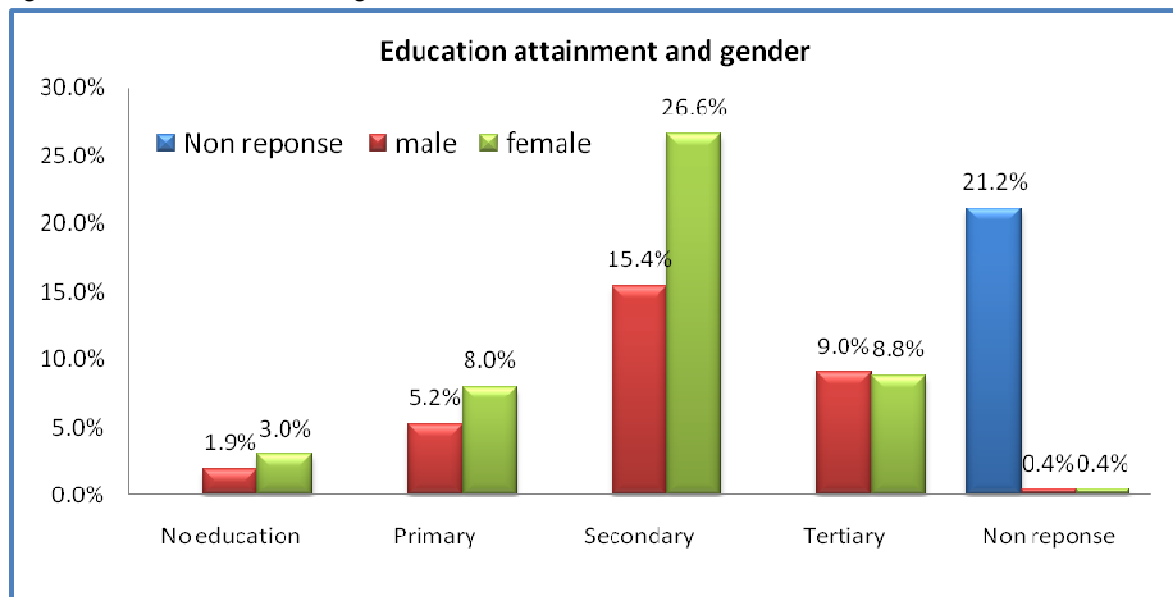
Table 6: Religion by gender

Religion	Gender			Total
	No response	Male	Female	
Christian	.0%	31.0%	45.5%	76.4%
Islam	.0%	.1%	.2%	.2%
Other	.0%	.7%	.8%	1.5%
No response	21.2%	.3%	.3%	21.8%
Total	21.2%	32.0%	46.8%	100.0%

2.6 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

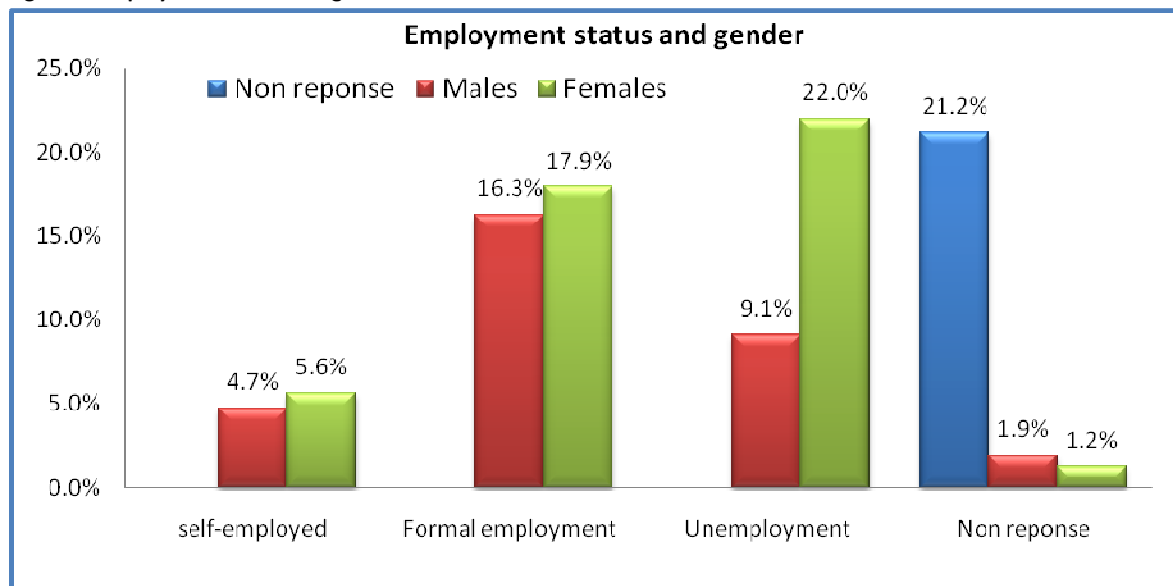
In response to education level attained distributed by gender, Figure 2 shows that the majority of respondents attained secondary education comprising 42.1 % of which males and female proportions are 15.4 and 26.6 percent respectively. Tertiary education attained comprises 17.8 % with male and female proportions comprising 9 and 8.8 percent respectively; Primary education constitutes 13.2% with male and female proportions comprising 5.2% and 8.0% percent respectively. The no education category constitutes the smallest of percentage of 4.9% with male and female proportions comprising 1.9% and 3.0% respectively. Non responses accounted for 22% of the total respondents.

Figure 2: Education attainment and gender



In relation to employment status against gender Figure 3 shows that more respondents are unemployed (31.1%) than being self-employed (10.4%) or formally employed (34.2%). In addition, women outperform their male counterparts in all the categories. The non-response category comprises 24.3%.

Figure 3: Employment status and gender



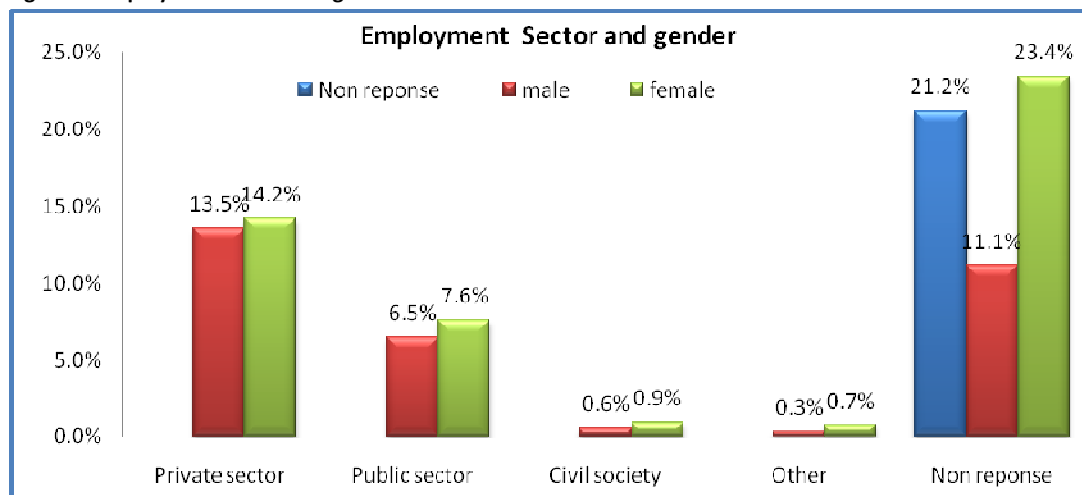
2.6.1 Employment sector

The respondents were asked to indicate which employment sector they belong to. A choice of three categories was given.

- (i) Private which include business , state owned government enterprises
- (ii) Public sector includes government offices, ministries and agencies
- (iii) Civil Society sector encompass non-governmental organisations, faith or community based organisations

Figure 4 shows a comparison of employment sector with gender. The data shows that the majority of female and male respondents were employed in the private sector (37.1%) rather than the public sector (12.6%) and civil society sector (0.6%).

Figure 4: Employment sector and gender



2.6.2 Occupation of respondent

The survey also established the occupation of respondents in cases where the head of household was not the interviewee. Table 7 shows that 11.9 % respondents' falls within the professional category comprising 49% male and 51% female; whilst respondents owning a business were 5.6 % comprising 30.9% male and 69.1% female. Domestic workers constituted 2.7 % comprising 21.2% male and 78.8% female.

Table 7: Main occupation of respondents

Gender	Interviewee's main occupation							Total
	Business	Farming	Professional	Domestic worker	Pastor	Other	Non response	
Male	30.9%	.0%	49.0%	21.2%	100.0%	49.1%	27.5%	32.0%
Female	69.1%	100.0%	51.0%	78.8%	.0%	50.9%	42.5%	46.8%
Non response	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	30.0%	21.2%
Total	5.6%	0.1%	11.9%	2.7%	0.1%	9%	70.6%	100.0%

2.7 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Compared to occupation, the level of education attained indicates the social standing of the respondent. Table 8 shows that the largest proportion of respondents with no education were employed as domestic workers constituting 10.2%. Respondents with primary and secondary levels of education were employed in other categories not specified. Respondents with tertiary education had the largest proportion employed in professional occupation comprising 34.4%. About half of the respondents did not indicate their level of education.

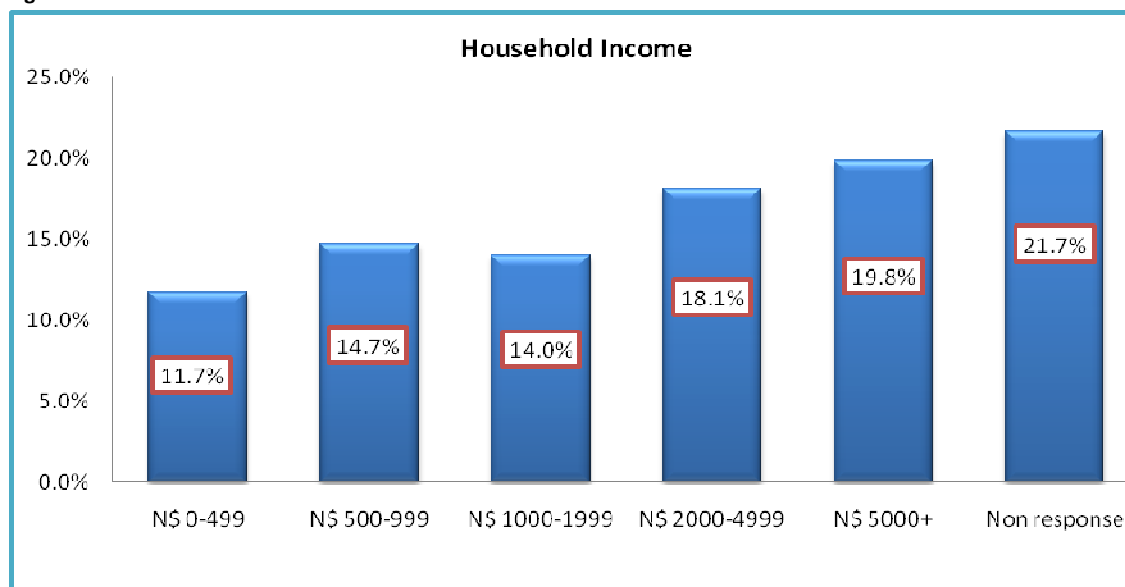
Table 8: Main occupation of respondents and education attained

Interviewee's main occupation	Education attainment					Total
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non response	
Business	1.7%	7.5%	7.3%	7.9%	.4%	5.6%
Farming	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%	.0%	.1%
Professional occupation	6.8%	5.7%	10.7%	34.4%	.8%	11.9%
Domestic worker	10.2%	6.9%	3.2%	.0%	.0%	2.7%
Pastor	.0%	.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%
Other	8.5%	13.2%	13.2%	5.6%	1.1%	9.0%
Non response	72.9%	66.0%	65.7%	51.6%	97.7%	70.6%
Total	4.9%	13.2%	42.1%	17.8%	22.0%	100.0%

2.8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Respondents were asked to indicate income per household. The lowest household income level was below N\$499 whilst the highest category income was above N\$5000. Survey results indicate that 19.8% respondents earn a household monthly income of above N\$5000; 18.1% respondents earn an income of between N\$2000 and N\$4999; 14.7% respondents between N\$500- N\$999; 14.0% respondents between N\$1000 and N\$1999; whilst 11.7% respondents earns a household monthly income of less than N\$499.

Figure 5: Household Income



Comparing household income to the occupation of the head of household, data in table 9 shows that 43.6% of respondents are professionals; 26% are unemployed, 17.7% are business owners, 10% are domestic workers and 2.6% are students. Of the households with an income above N\$5000, 73.6% household were headed by professionals, whilst the highest proportions of household incomes below N\$499 were headed by unemployed persons.

Table 9: Household income by occupation of the head of the household

Household income	Occupation of Head of Household					
	Professional	Unemployed	Domestic worker	Business	Student	Total
N\$ 0-499	8.8%	68.1%	8.0%	11.5%	3.5%	100.0%
N\$ 500-999	18.9%	36.9%	25.2%	18.0%	0.9%	100.0%
N\$ 1000-1999	38.3%	22.3%	11.7%	25.5%	2.1%	100.0%
N\$ 2000-4999	57.9%	15.7%	6.6%	15.7%	4.1%	100.0%
N\$ 5000+	73.6%	2.2%	3.3%	18.7%	2.2%	100.0%
Total	43.6%	26.1%	10.0%	17.7%	2.6%	100.0%

CHAPTER 3: GENERAL PERCEPTION SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general perceptions of respondents towards major developmental challenges facing Namibia by assessing the quality of life today, one year ago and in future. It further reports on the rate of confidence respondents have in trusting the government to solve problems facing the country and on the assessment of the performance of government pertaining to various socio economic areas.

3.1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES FACING NAMIBIA

In an attempt to understand the importance respondents assign to current development challenges, respondents were asked to rank the development challenges as they perceived them. Table 10 shows that most respondents perceived unemployment (39.6%) as a major challenge comprising male and females with 13.7% and 25.9% respectively. The least development challenges were perceived to be security and land issues comprising 0.4% and 0.2% respectively. The non response category comprised 21.2% of respondents.

Table 10: Development challenges by gender

Development challenges	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Non response	
Unemployment	13.7%	25.9%	0.0%	39.6%
Corruption	6.9%	5.9%	0.0%	12.8%
Poverty	4.8%	7.1%	0.0%	11.9%
HIV/AIDS	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	3.7%
Education	1.6%	2.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Poor leadership	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	2.6%
Other	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	1.7%
Infrastructure	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Poor health care	0.3%	0.30%	0.0%	0.7%
Insecurity	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
Land issues	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Non response	0.3%	0.3%	21.2%	21.8%
Total	32.0%	46.8%	21.2%	100.0%

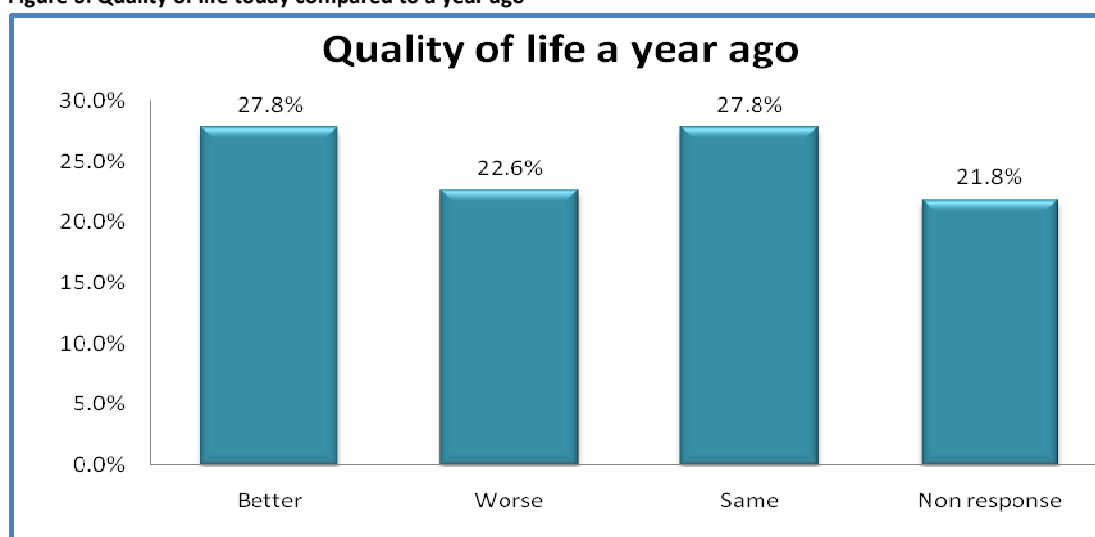
3.2 QUALITY OF LIFE

The respondents were asked to indicate the quality of life in Namibia as they perceived it, one year ago and one year ahead. The response categories comprised of a scale of four response rates: better, worse, same and not sure.

3.2.1 Quality of life today compared to a year ago

Figure 6 shows that the quality of life a year ago was perceived to be better, worse and the same comprising 27.8%, 22.6% and 27.8% respectively.

Figure 6: Quality of life today compared to a year ago



Furthermore, the quality of life as perceived by respondents was investigated by region. Table 11 below shows that of the better category (27.8%) Omusati region (61.1%) reported the highest frequency, whilst out of the worst category (22.6%) Kavango and Kunene regions reported 33.3% respectively.

Table 11: Quality of life today compared to a year ago by region

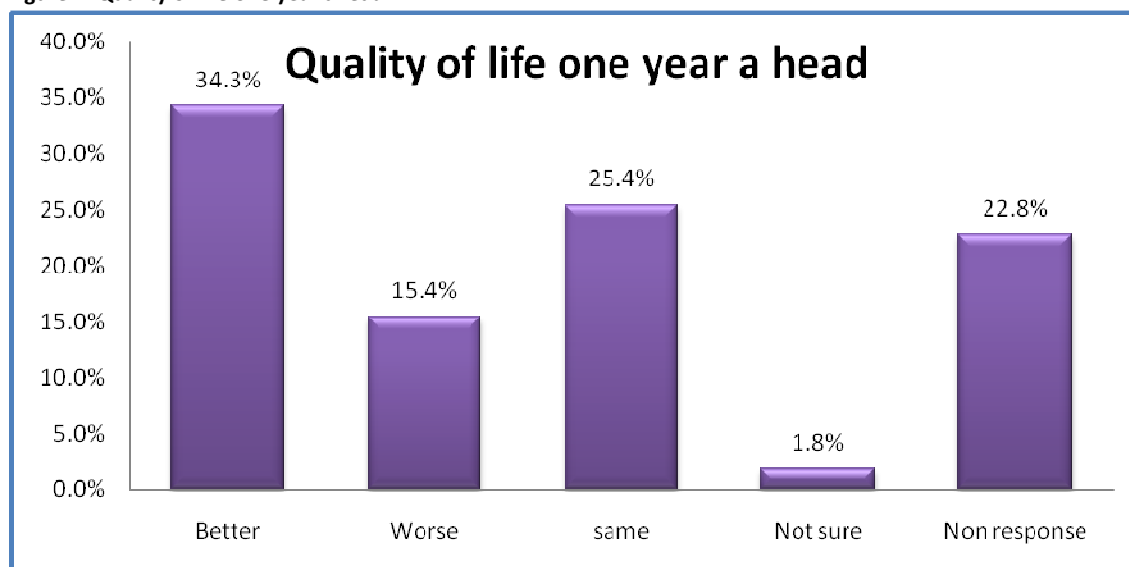
Region	Quality of life 1 year ago				Total
	Better	Worse	Same	No response	
Caprivi	38.9%	25.0%	30.6%	5.6%	100.0%
Omusati	61.1%	11.1%	5.6%	22.2%	100.0%
Oshana	44.4%	14.4%	21.1%	20.0%	100.0%
Oshikoto	33.3%	27.8%	33.3%	5.6%	100.0%
Otjozondjupa	17.6%	25.9%	40.7%	15.7%	100.0%
Erongo	24.1%	27.8%	26.9%	21.3%	100.0%
Hardap	29.6%	24.1%	31.5%	14.8%	100.0%
Karas	19.7%	26.8%	35.2%	18.3%	100.0%
Kavango	33.3%	33.3%	31.5%	1.9%	100.0%
Khomas	26.1%	18.9%	25.2%	29.6%	100.0%
Kunene	16.7%	33.3%	38.9%	11.1%	100.0%

Ohangwena	55.6%	16.7%	16.7%	11.1%	100.0%
Omaheke	27.8%	22.2%	22.2%	27.8%	100.0%
Total	27.8%	22.6%	27.8%	21.8%	100.0%

3.2.2 Quality of life one year ahead

When asked about the quality of life one year ahead figure 7 shows that respondents perceived life will be better (34.3%), the same (25.4%), worse (15.4 %), whilst 1.8 % respondents were not sure.

Figure 7: Quality of life one year ahead



A comparison of life one (1) year ago by quality of life one (1) year ahead, table 12 shows that out of the respondents hoping that life will be better (34.3%) one year ahead 64.2% believed that the quality of life was better a year ago. However out of the 15.4% respondents that perceived life to be worse one year ahead, 41.9% thought that life was worse a year ago.

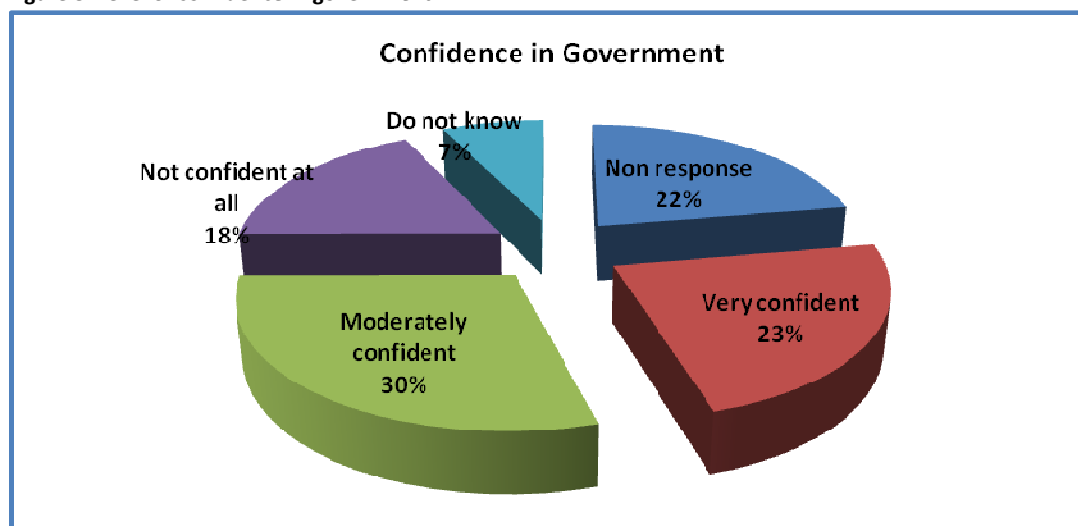
Table 12: Quality of life 1 year ago by quality of life 1 year ahead

Quality of life 1 year ago	Quality of life 1 year ahead					Total
	Better	Worse	Same	Not sure	Non response	
Non response	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.4%	98.5%	100.0%
Better	64.2%	9.9%	22.7%	1.2%	2.1%	100.0%
Worse	24.3%	41.9%	29.0%	2.9%	1.8%	100.0%
Same	39.5%	11.4%	45.5%	2.4%	1.2%	100.0%
Total	34.3%	15.4%	25.7%	1.8%	22.8%	100.0%

3.3 LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

When asked to rate the confidence respondents had in government's ability to solve problems facing Namibia, figure 8 shows that 23% respondents were very confident, 30% were moderately confident and 18% had no confidence. A non response rate of 22% was noted whilst a 7% did not know.

Figure 8: Level of confidence in government



Furthermore, the confidence level in the government and the influence of age was explored.

Table 14 shows that of the respondents (52.7%) that were confident in government's ability to solve development challenges, above 70% were in the age categories of 50 years and above. However from the 17.8% who had no confidence most respondents were below 49 years.

Table 13: Level of confidence in government by age category

Level of confidence in GRN	Age Category							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
Confident	63.20%	66.20%	68.40%	70.40%	78.00%	73.70%	2.30%	52.70%
Not confident at all	23.1%	23.7%	23.2%	22.7%	16.0%	5.3%	0.8%	17.8%
Non response	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	2.3%	2.0%	0.0%	96.6%	22.3%
Do not know	12.2%	8.4%	7.9%	4.5%	4.0%	21.1%	0.4%	7.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The level of confidence the respondents had in government was explored per region. Table 14 shows that respondents' perceptions per region were on average moderate (29.5%).

The results show that five out of thirteen regions level of confidence was moderate: Hardap (48.10%), Karas (40.80%), Khomas 27%), Kunene (38.90%), Ohangwena (50%), Omaheke (33.3%), Omusati (33.3%) and Otjozondjupa (31.5%). Regions with a high level of confidence were Erongo (25.5%), Oshana

(34.4%), Oshikoto (38.9%). Regions with no confidence in the government were Caprivi (41.7%) and Kavango (33.3%).

Table 14: Level of confidence in government by region

Region	Level of confidence in GRN					Total
	Very confident	Moderately confident	Not confident at all	Do not know	Non response	
Caprivi	11.10%	25.00%	41.70%	16.70%	5.60%	100.00%
Erongo	25.50%	22.70%	19.40%	11.10%	21.30%	100.00%
Hardap	20.40%	48.10%	14.80%	0.00%	16.70%	100.00%
Karas	23.90%	40.80%	12.70%	2.80%	19.70%	100.00%
Kavango	20.40%	31.50%	33.30%	11.10%	3.70%	100.00%
Khomas	18.30%	27.00%	17.50%	6.80%	30.50%	100.00%
Kunene	38.90%	38.90%	0.00%	11.10%	11.10%	100.00%
Ohangwena	33.30%	50.00%	5.60%	0.00%	11.10%	100.00%
Omaheke	16.70%	33.30%	11.10%	11.10%	27.80%	100.00%
Omusati	33.30%	38.90%	5.60%	0.00%	22.20%	100.00%
Oshana	34.40%	28.90%	11.10%	5.60%	20.00%	100.00%
Oshikoto	38.90%	27.80%	27.80%	0.00%	5.60%	100.00%
Otjozondjupa	29.60%	31.50%	16.70%	7.40%	14.80%	100.00%
Total	23.2%	29.5%	17.8%	7.3%	22.30%	100.0%

The respondents were asked to assess the government on how it performs in the specific socio-economic areas.

Table 15 shows that the government performed well in the following areas: poverty (37.0%), security/crime (43.9%), health care (53.6%), education (60.6%), water (55.6%), roads (45.6%) and in HIV/AIDS related programmes (55.7%). The government is rather doing badly in the following areas: corruption (52.7%), unemployment (61.5%) and land distribution (39.8%). A non-response rate of about 22.00% was noted.

Table 15: Assessment of government performance on the following socio-economic area

Socio-Economic Area	Government performance Rating				Total
	Good	Bad	Not sure	Non response	
Poverty	37.0%	32.1%	9.1%	21.7%	100.0%
Security/Crime	43.9%	29.6%	4.6%	21.8%	100.0%
Health care	53.6%	20.2%	4.6%	21.6%	100.0%
Corruption	18.0%	52.7%	7.4%	21.9%	100.0%
Education	60.6%	13.6%	3.8%	22.0%	100.0%
Unemployment	13.3%	61.5%	3.5%	21.7%	100.0%
Land Distribution	24.8%	39.8%	13.3%	22.2%	100.0%
Water	55.6%	19.3%	3.6%	21.6%	100.0%
Roads	45.6%	29.2%	3.7%	21.6%	100.0%
HIV/AIDS	55.7%	15.7%	6.1%	22.6%	100.0%
Other (specify)	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	97.9%	100.0%

CHAPTER 4: PERCEPTION ON CORRUPTION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents conducts pertaining corruption, statements on effects of corruption, perceptions of level and rating of corruption in Namibia, rate of corruption since the establishment of ACC. It simultaneously rank which OMAs respondents perceive to be most corrupt, the extent to which certain professions are involved in corrupt practices, major causes of corruption and effectiveness of initiatives to purge corruption.

4.1 CONDUCTS CONSTITUTING CORRUPTION AND RANK

Respondents were requested to select which conducts constitutes corruption. Table 16 shows that respondents agree that all statements warrant concern. On top of the list is the accepting of bribes and using public resources for personal gain, embezzlement, giving and taking bribes and acquiring money through dishonesty in that order. A non response rate of 21.83% was noted and about 5.02% of the respondents were not sure about what to answer.

Table 16: Perception of what constitutes corruption

Conducts of concern	Rating				Total
	Yes	No	Not sure	Non response	
Taking bribes	74.2%	1.5%	2.5%	21.8%	100.0%
Using public resources for personal gain	74.1%	1.5%	2.7%	21.7%	100.0%
Embezzlement/Stealing/Robbing/Fraud	73.0%	3.1%	1.9%	22.0%	100.0%
Giving and taking bribes	72.9%	2.2%	2.9%	22.0%	100.0%
Acquiring money through dishonesty	72.6%	2.6%	2.9%	21.9%	100.0%
Abuse of power	70.2%	4.3%	3.7%	21.7%	100.0%
Engaging in illegal activities	68.9%	4.8%	4.5%	21.8%	100.0%
Employment not based on merit	67.2%	5.6%	5.4%	21.7%	100.0%
Mismanagement and misappropriation	66.3%	5.1%	6.7%	21.8%	100.0%
Undue influence for personal gain	65.6%	4.4%	8.1%	21.8%	100.0%
Denying people basic human rights	63.6%	7.6%	7.0%	21.9%	100.0%
Lack of professionalism and ethics	52.9%	13.4%	11.9%	21.80%	100.0%
Average	68.46%	4.68%	5.02%	21.83%	100.0%

Respondents were asked to rank if they agree or disagreed with corruption related statements. Table 17 shows that about 26.88% respondents disagreed, 19.10% agreed and 8.88% strongly agreed with the statements whilst 4.25% respondents don't know which rank to assign. Of the 27.98% respondents that agreed with the statement 45% reported that "corruption can help one get a quick service" whilst 45.72% of respondents that disagreed with the statements indicated that "corruption is not the way of life, and is neither a normal way of doing things".

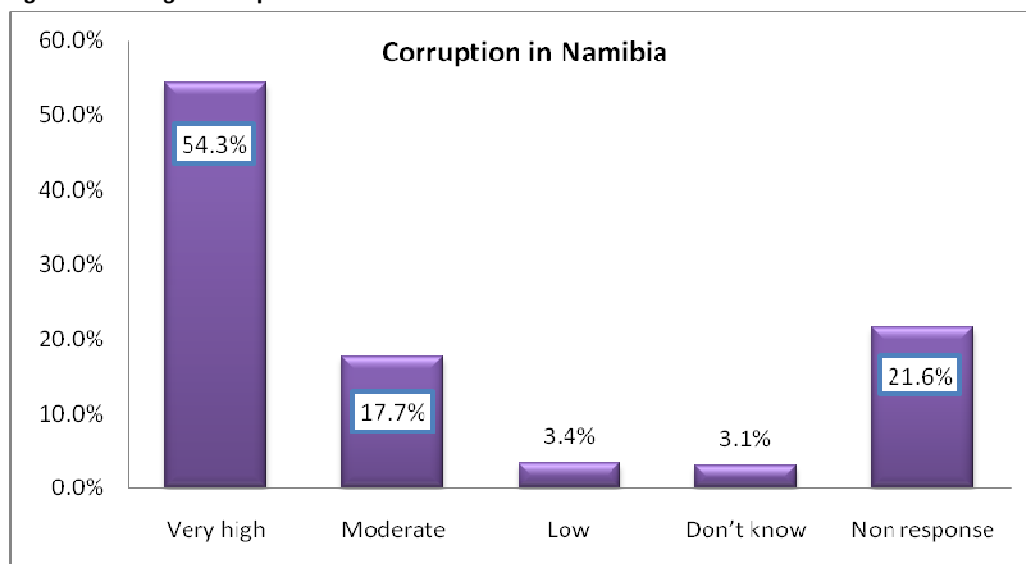
Table 17: Rank of corruption related statements

Statement	Rank						Total
	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Non response	
Corruption can help one get a quick service	17.0%	28.0%	19.5%	10.5%	3.2%	21.7%	100.0%
Corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught	11.1%	27.5%	22.8%	12.7%	4.1%	21.8%	100.0%
Corruption is the way of life, it is a normal way of doing things	2.5%	10.1%	32.7%	31.0%	1.9%	21.8%	100.0%
Corruption gives better service	3.3%	14.3%	32.8%	23.8%	2.6%	23.2%	100.0%
People who report corruption are likely to get in trouble for reporting	11.6%	25.6%	24.5%	12.2%	3.9%	22.2%	100.0%
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will happen to the culprits	6.8%	15.5%	34.0%	18.8%	3.0%	21.9%	100.0%
Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials	15.0%	24.1%	18.2%	8.1%	12.6%	21.9%	100.0%
It is OK for a leader to acquire wealth through corruption as long as he/she uses that money to help the community	3.7%	7.7%	30.5%	33.6%	2.7%	21.8%	100.0%
AVERAGE	8.88%	19.10%	26.88%	18.84%	4.25%	22.04%	100.0%

4.2 RANKING OF CORRUPTION

On the question of the level of corruption in Namibia, half of the respondents felt corruption was very high correlating well with perceptions on how corruption is handled in Namibia the results show that 54.3% of the respondents indicated that it is , moderate 17.7%, low 3.4%, don't know 3.1% whilst the non response category represent 21.6%.

Figure 9: Ranking of corruption in Namibia



The age categories were disaggregated to the level of corruption as perceived by the respondents to determine the level of corruption in the age groups.

Table 19 shows that the level of corruption is rated very high amongst all the age groups. The largest proportion is represented by respondents 30-39 years (71.8%), followed by 60-69 (70%), 21-29 years (68.4%), 40-49 years (67.8%), 50-59 years (65.9%) and 70 years (57.9%).

Table 18: Corruption ranking by age category

Corruption level	Age category							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
Very high	68.4%	71.8%	67.8%	65.9%	70.0%	57.9%	1.9%	54.3%
Moderate	22.5%	20.9%	22.0%	27.3%	22.0%	26.3%	.8%	17.7%
Low	5.3%	2.8%	5.6%	3.4%	2.0%	5.3%	.4%	3.4%
Don't know	3.1%	4.5%	4.5%	2.3%	2.0%	10.5%	.4%	3.1%
Non response	.6%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	4.0%	.0%	96.6%	21.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The respondents were asked to rank their opinion about the level of corruption. The results are presented as perceived by the respondents in the respective regions. Table 19 shows that the level of corruption as perceived by the respondents is very high in all the regions. 72% of the respondents in Kunene region ranked perceived corruption to be very high while 44% of respondents in Omaheke region perceive corruption as very high.

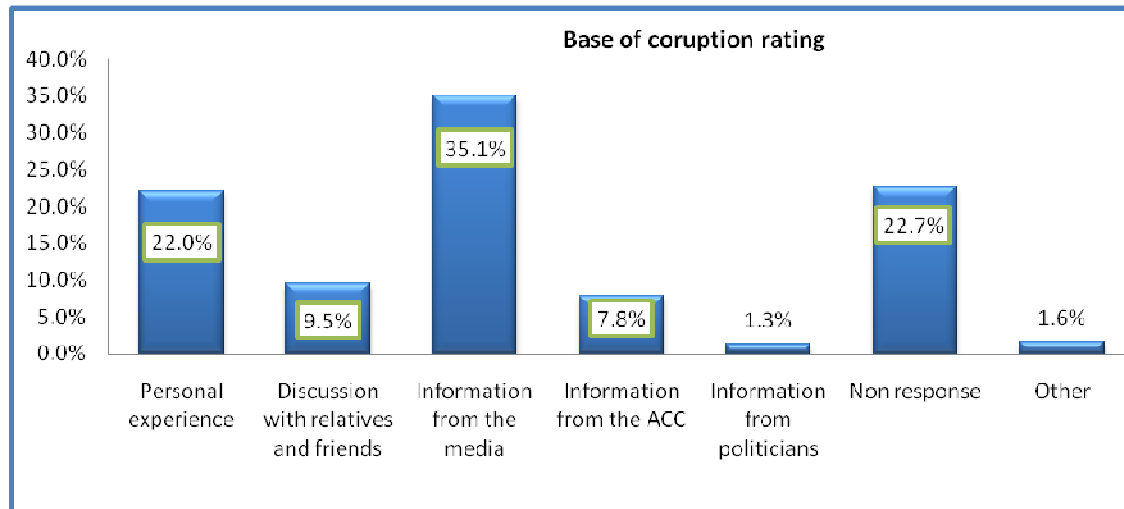
Table 19: Ranking of corruption in Namibia by region

Region	Opinion about level of corruption					Total
	Very high	Moderate	Low	Don't know	Non response	
Caprivi	58.3%	19.4%	2.8%	13.9%	5.6%	100.0%
Omusati	50.0%	16.7%	5.6%	5.6%	22.2%	100.0%
Oshana	53.3%	18.9%	6.7%	1.1%	20.0%	100.0%
Oshikoto	61.1%	33.3%			5.6%	100.0%
Otjozondjupa	63.9%	19.4%	2.8%	1.9%	12.0%	100.0%
Erongo	61.6%	13.4%	.9%	2.8%	21.3%	100.0%
Hardap	63.0%	16.7%	1.9%	3.7%	14.8%	100.0%
Karas	52.1%	16.9%	5.6%	7.0%	18.3%	100.0%
Kavango	64.8%	16.7%	5.6%	9.3%	3.7%	100.0%
Khomas	46.7%	17.9%	3.9%	1.9%	29.6%	100.0%
Kunene	72.2%	11.1%	5.6%		11.1%	100.0%
Ohangwena	50.0%	33.3%		5.6%	11.1%	100.0%
Omaheke	44.4%	27.8%			27.8%	100.0%
Total	3.1%	54.3%	17.7%	3.4%	21.6%	100.0%

4.3 ASSESSMENT OF CORRUPTION AND PERCEIVED MOST CORRUPT INSTITUTION

The respondents were asked to assess the level of corruption based on a number of reasons. Figure 10 shows that the majority of respondents based their rating of corruption on information from the media (35.1%); followed by personal experiences (22%); discussions with relatives and friends (9.5%), information from ACC (7.8%), other sources (1.6%), information from politicians (1.3%). A non-response rate of 22.7% was noted.

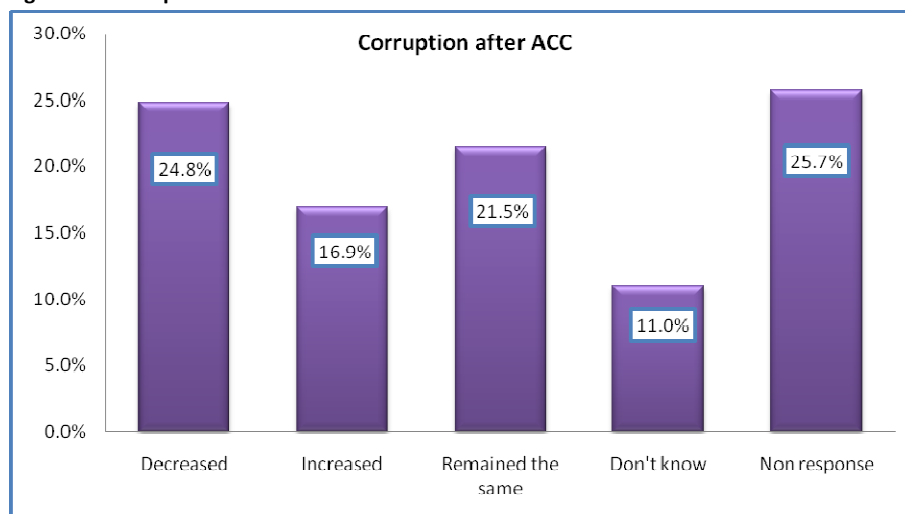
Figure 10: Base of corruption assessment



An evaluation of how corruption levels compare since the establishment of ACC shows that the majority of Namibians feel that corruption has decreased.

Figure 11 shows that the 24.8% respondents believe the level of corruption has decreased compared to 11% who feels that they don't know; 21.5% think it remained the same whilst 16.9 believe that corruption is on the increase.

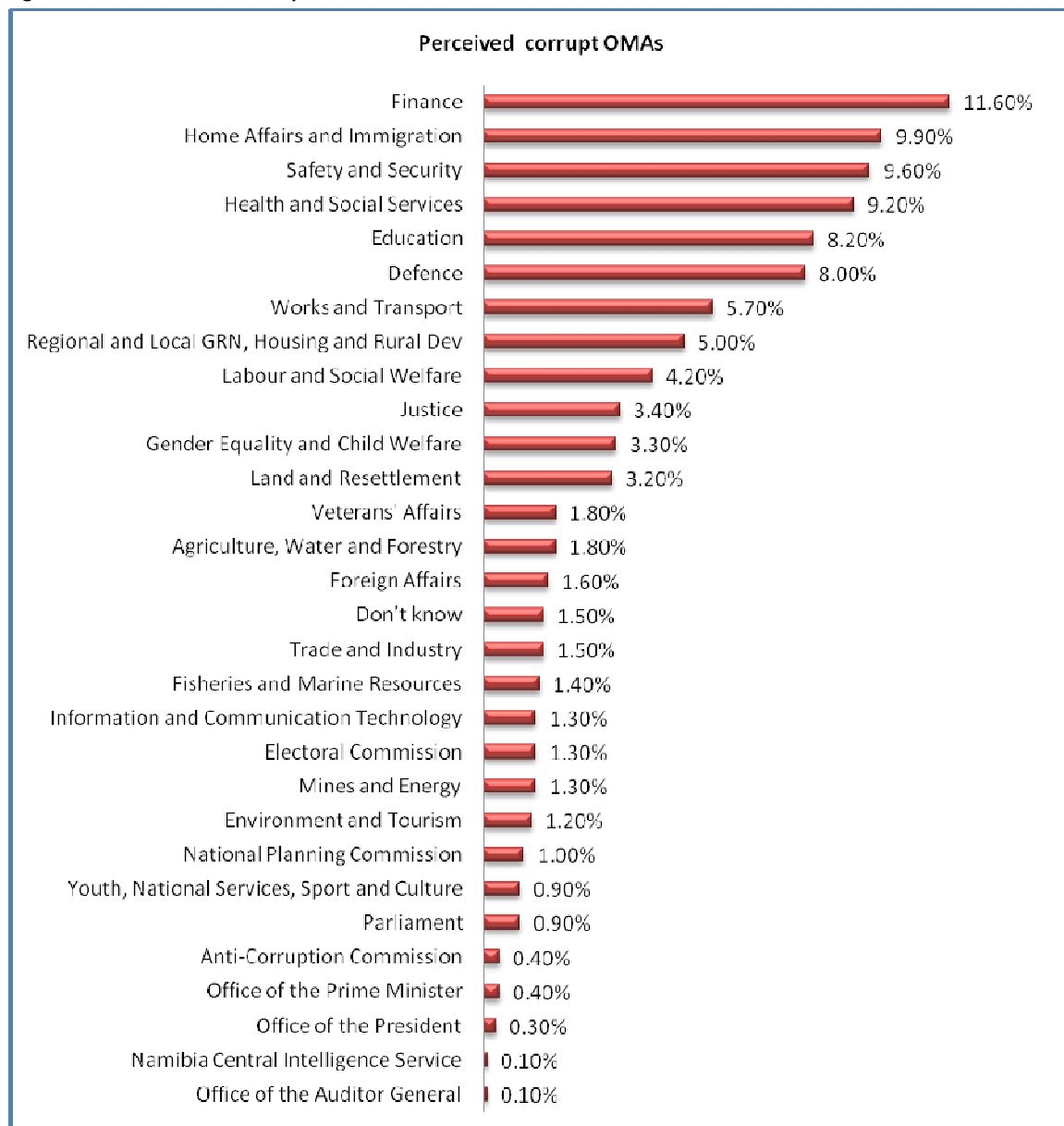
Figure 11: Corruption after establishment of ACC



4.4 PERCEIVED CORRUPT GOVERNMENT OFFICES/MINISTRIES/AGENCIES IN NAMIBIA

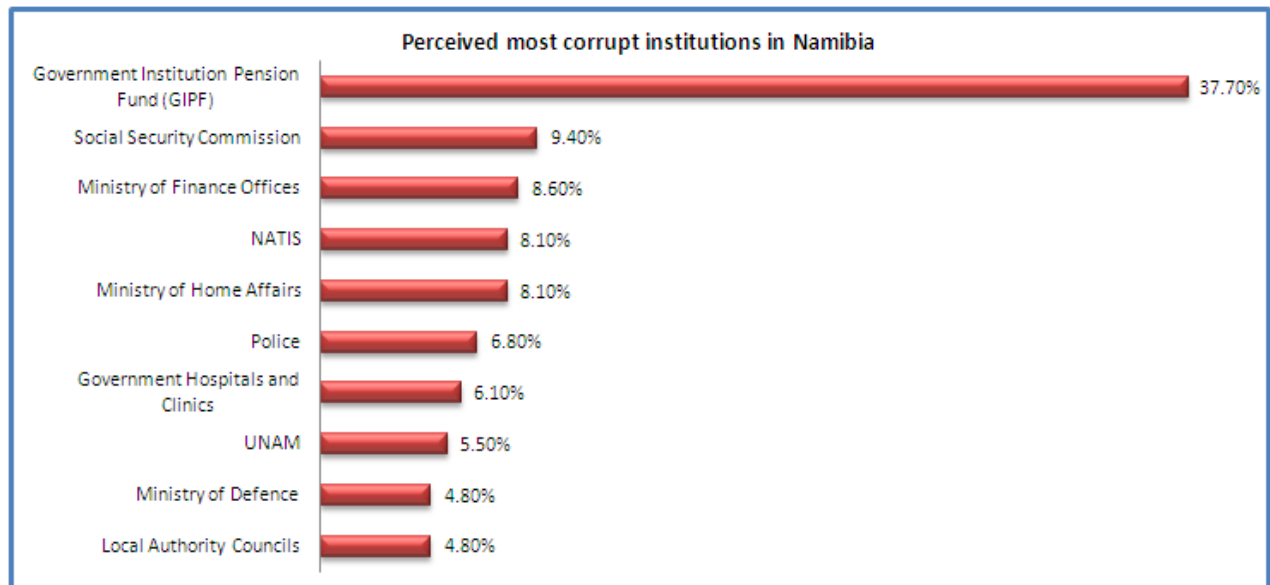
The respondents were asked to rank what they perceive to be most corrupt government offices, ministries and agencies in Namibia. Figure 12 shows that the most corrupt office was Ministry of Finance (11.60%), Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration (9.90%), Ministry of Safety and Security (9.60%), Ministry of Health and Social Services (9.20%) and Ministry of Education (8.20%). Offices considered to be the least corrupt were Namibia Central Intelligence Service (0.10%), Office of the Auditor General (0.10%) and Office of the President (0.30%).

Figure 12: Perceived most corrupt OMAs



Respondents were further requested to rank in their opinion the most corrupt institution in Namibia. Figure 13 shows that amongst the institutions perceived to be corrupt the top five (5) were GIPF (37.70%), Social Security Commission (9.40%), Ministry of Finance Offices (8.60%), Ministry of Home Affairs (8.10%) and NATIS (8.10%). Institutions considered to be the least corrupt were Local Authority Councils and Ministry of Defence with a proportion of 4.80% each.

Figure 13: Perceived most corrupt institution



4.5 IMPROVEMENTS SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ACC

The respondents were asked to indicate whether corrupt practices have declined or increased in various institutions. Table 21 shows that 29.05% respondents perceive that corruption levels have decreased, 11.74% think that it increased whilst 16.37% feel it has remained the same, in various institutions in Namibia since the establishment of ACC.

Government schools (46.7%) top the list of the institutions perceived to have reduced incidences of corrupt related practices. However, from the 11.74% respondents that perceive corruption to have increased, Local Authority Councils are perceived to have higher incidences (18.3%) of corrupt practices.

Table 20: Improvement in institutions after ACC was introduced

Institution	Ranking					
	Improved	Deteriorated	Remained the same	Don't know	Non response	Total
Government Schools	46.7%	6.3%	14.4%	10.9%	21.7%	100.0%
Education Offices	41.2%	6.3%	15.4%	15.3%	21.7%	100.0%
Police	33.9%	14.3%	20.1%	9.5%	22.2%	100.0%
Local Authority Councils	23.5%	18.3%	21.7%	14.4%	22.2%	100.0%
Regional Councils	28.2%	13.7%	20.3%	15.6%	22.2%	100.0%
Hospitals	39.8%	11.7%	17.5%	9.1%	21.8%	100.0%
Immigration Offices at entry and exit points	22.5%	13.5%	18.0%	23.7%	22.2%	100.0%
Social Security Commission	27.3%	12.3%	16.6%	21.5%	22.3%	100.0%
NATIS	24.7%	16.7%	17.1%	19.4%	22.1%	100.0%
Home Affairs	30.8%	15.7%	18.4%	12.9%	22.2%	100.0%
Others (specify)	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	96.1%	100.0%
Averages	29.05%	11.74%	16.37%	14.04%	28.79%	100.0%

4.4.1 Extent of corruption involvement

The respondents were asked to indicate which professionals or professions they perceive were involved in corrupt practices.

Table 21 shows that few professionals are involved in corrupt practices (28.19%) with the top three professions being teachers (40.3%), nurses (35.8%), and police officers (34.7%). Less than 2% of respondents believe everybody is involved with the top 3 professions being business people (3.8%), lawyers (3.6%) and parliamentarians (3.2%).

The results further indicate that an average of 13% believe most are involved, with the top three professions being business people (27.6%), police officers (23.8%) and parliamentarians (19.4%) whilst 10.3% respondents believe that nobody is involved in corruption with top 3 professions being doctors (18.4%), church leaders (18.1%) and engineers and architects with an equal proportional distribution (14.4%) each.

Table 21: The extent of corruption involvement of the following categories

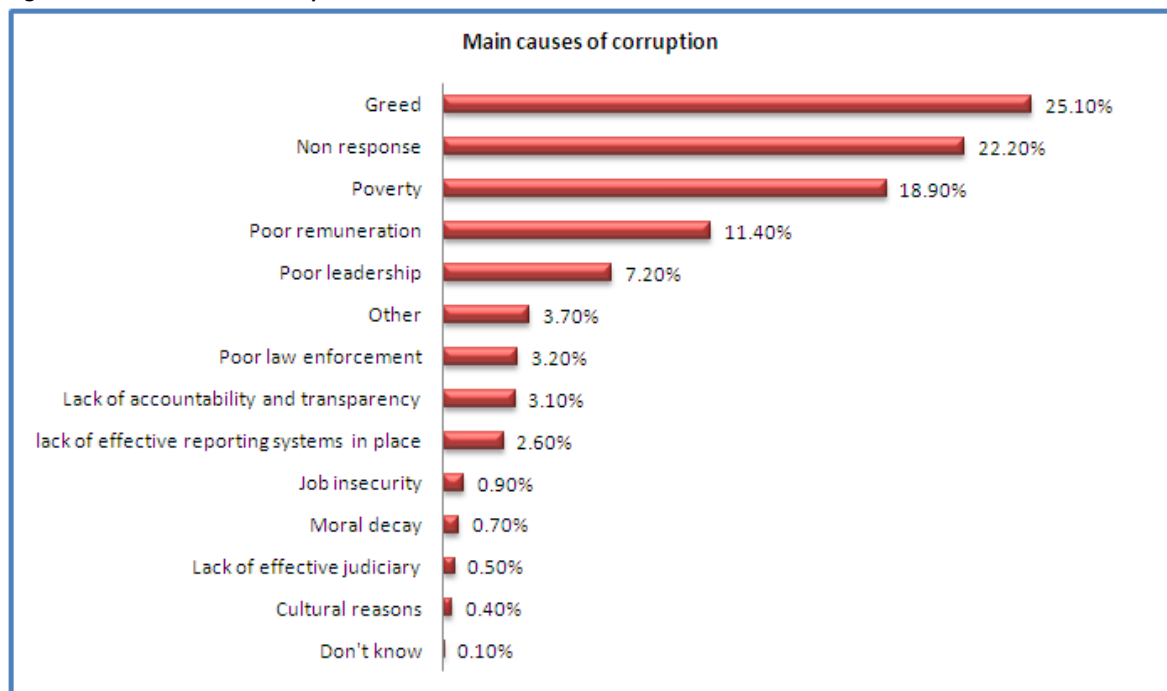
Category	Rank					Don't know	Non response	Total
	Nobody is involved	Few are involved	Most are involved	Everybody is involved				
Teachers	13.5%	40.3%	5.8%	0.7%	17.8%	21.8%	100.0%	
University Lecturers	10.0%	28.5%	7.2%	0.3%	32.1%	21.8%	100.0%	
Doctors	18.4%	31.0%	6.3%	0.7%	21.7%	21.9%	100.0%	
Nurses	14.2%	35.8%	9.0%	1.3%	17.8%	21.9%	100.0%	
Parliamentarians	8.0%	24.7%	19.4%	3.2%	22.7%	21.8%	100.0%	
Customs Officials	5.3%	29.5%	18.1%	2.5%	22.5%	22.2%	100.0%	
Inland Revenue Officials	4.1%	26.6%	17.1%	2.2%	27.3%	22.6%	100.0%	
Lawyers	7.4%	27.2%	17.5%	3.6%	21.9%	22.4%	100.0%	
Police Officers	5.3%	34.7%	23.8%	2.7%	11.2%	22.3%	100.0%	
Judges/Magistrates	12.8%	27.1%	12.9%	1.6%	23.0%	22.7%	100.0%	

Business people	6.6%	27.3%	27.6%	3.8%	12.5%	22.2%	100.0%
Cabinet Ministers	7.1%	27.2%	18.0%	2.7%	22.8%	22.1%	100.0%
Auditors	9.6%	24.4%	7.1%	0.7%	36.1%	22.2%	100.0%
Engineers	14.4%	20.5%	4.1%	0.6%	38.5%	21.9%	100.0%
Architects	14.4%	20.5%	3.5%	0.3%	38.7%	22.7%	100.0%
Church Leaders	18.1%	31.7%	10.5%	1.2%	16.5%	22.1%	100.0%
Procurement Officials	5.3%	22.2%	12.2%	2.1%	34.7%	23.5%	100.0%
Averages	10.26%	28.19%	12.95%	1.78%	24.58%	22.24%	100.0%

4.4.2 Main causes of corruption

The respondents were asked to indicate the main causes of corruption. Figure 14 shows the causes of corruption are greed (25%), poverty (19%) and poor remuneration (11%) whilst the least causes of corruption are cultural reasons (0.4%), lack of effective judiciary (0.5%) and moral decay (0.7%). A non response rate of 22.2% was noted.

Figure 14: Main causes of corruption

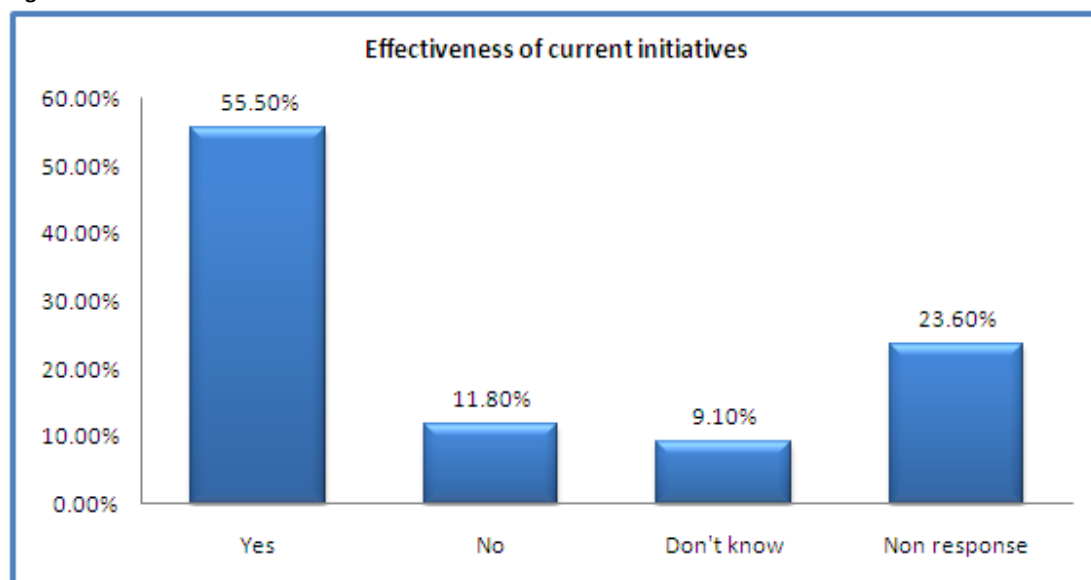


4.6 INITIATIVES IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

The respondents were asked to indicate the effectiveness of the current initiatives by the ACC.

Figure 15 shows that the initiatives undertaken by ACC are effective (55.5%). This means that corruption has decreased. However, 11.8% of the respondents are of the view that the current initiatives have not been effective, while 9.1% of respondents do not know. A non-response rate of 23.6% was noted.

Figure 15: Effectiveness of current initiatives



Further analysis on the effectiveness of corruption and age was undertaken.

Table 22 shows that the elderly above 70 years (74%), the young below 29 years (73%), 60-69 years (64%), 50-59 years, (66%) 30-39 years (70%), and 40 – 49 years (71%), believe that the current initiatives are effective. A non-response rate of 23.6% was noted.

Table 22: Effectiveness of corruption fighting initiatives by age category

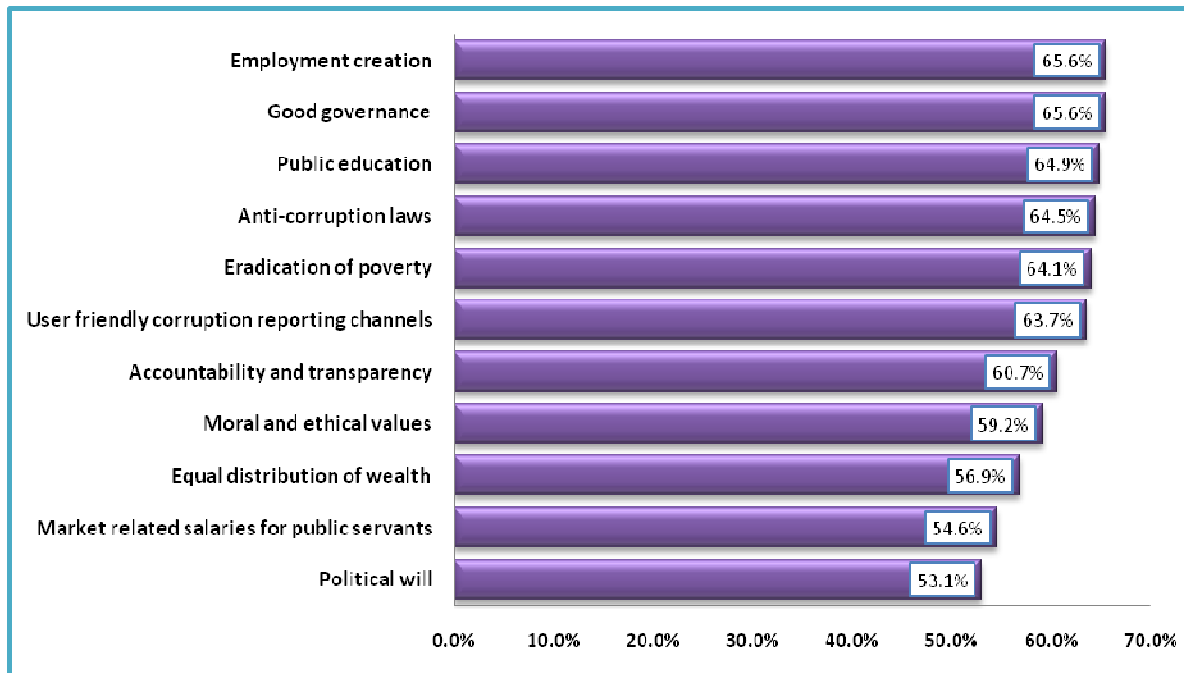
Success of initiatives	Age Category							Total
	20-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
Non response	1.9%	3.5%	2.3%	6.8%	4.0%	10.5%	96.2%	23.6%
Yes	72.2%	70.4%	71.2%	65.9%	64.0%	73.7%	2.3%	55.5%
No	14.1%	18.1%	11.9%	13.6%	20.0%	0%	.8%	11.8%
Don't know	11.9%	8.0%	14.7%	13.6%	12.0%	15.8%	.8%	9.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4.7 EVALUATION OF MEASURES IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Respondents were asked to indicate which measures if addressed will decrease incidences of corrupt practices.

Figure 16 shows that employment creation (65.6%), good governance (65.6%), public education (64.9%), anti-corruption laws (64.5%), and eradication of poverty (64.1%) are perceived to be effective measures in fighting corruption.

Figure 16: Effectiveness of corruption reduction measures



CHAPTER 5: EXPERIENCE WITH CORRUPTION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents results relating to experiences with corruption, highlighting daily life pressures to engage in corrupt practices and how much these are, what Namibians do when pressured, whether respondents were asked to pay a bribe or did ask for a bribe to be paid to them and the value of bribes involving corrupt activities?

5.1 PRESSURE LEADING TO CORRUPTION

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they experience pressure to engage in corrupt practices in their daily lives. Table 23 shows that most respondents (61%) do not experience pressure compared to 17.5% who experience pressure leading to corruption. Respondents experiencing most pressure are aged 21-29 years.

Table 23: Pressure leading to corruption by age group

Age category	Pressure leading to corruption			Total
	Yes	No	Non response	
21-29 years	26.3%	73.1%	0.6%	100.0%
30-39 years	22.3%	77.4%	0.3%	100.0%
40-49 years	22.0%	77.4%	0.6%	100.0%
50-59 years	17.0%	79.5%	3.4%	100.0%
60-69 years	10.0%	88.0%	2.0%	100.0%
70+ years	10.5%	89.5%	0%	100.0%
Non response	.8%	3.0%	96.2%	100.0%
Total	17.5%	60.7%	21.7%	100.0%

A further analysis as perceive by respondents by region was explored. Table 24 indicates that Kavango (35%), Kunene (27.8%) and Ohangwena (22%) regions experiencing most pressure to engage in corrupt activities.

Table 24: Pressure leading to corruption by region

Region	Pressure leading to corruption			Total
	Yes	No	Non response	
Caprivi	11.1%	83.3%	5.6%	100.0%
Omusati	5.6%	72.2%	22.2%	100.0%
Oshana	14.4%	64.4%	21.1%	100.0%
Oshikoto	16.7%	77.8%	5.6%	100.0%
Otjozondjupa	16.7%	71.3%	12.0%	100.0%
Erongo	16.2%	62.5%	21.3%	100.0%
Hardap	14.8%	68.5%	16.7%	100.0%
Karas	15.5%	66.2%	18.3%	100.0%

Kavango	35.2%	63.0%	1.9%	100.0%
Khomas	18.1%	52.1%	29.8%	100.0%
Kunene	27.8%	61.1%	11.1%	100.0%
Ohangwena	22.2%	66.7%	11.1%	100.0%
Omaheke	11.1%	61.1%	27.8%	100.0%
Total	17.5%	60.7%	21.7%	100.0%

When requested to measure the amount of pressure respondents receive to engage in corruption, 7.7% respondents experienced a lot of pressure, 5.6% a fair amount of pressure and 4.8% very little pressure, 81.9% respondents did not respond to the question. Table 25 shows that the age categories between 30-39 years and 40-49 years equally experience a lot of pressure comprising 11% each; whilst respondents between 21-29 years' experience a fair amount and very little pressure comprising 8% respectively.

Table 25: Amount of pressure received to engage in corruption by age category

Age category	Pressure on respondent				Total
	A lot of pressure	A fair amount of pressure	Very little pressure	Non response	
21-29 years	10.0%	8.8%	8.4%	72.8%	100.0%
30-39 years	11.1%	5.6%	5.9%	77.4%	100.0%
40-49 years	11.3%	6.2%	5.6%	76.8%	100.0%
50-59 years	9.1%	8.0%	2.3%	80.7%	100.0%
60-69 years	0%	6.0%	2.0%	92.0%	100.0%
70+ years	0%	5.3%	5.3%	89.5%	100.0%
Non response	.4%	.4%	0%	99.2%	100.0%
Total	7.7%	5.6%	4.8%	81.9%	100.0%

The survey requested respondents to indicate what action they take when pressured to partake in corrupt practices. Table 26 shows that from the 14.7% who think of the risks and don't get involved, the majority (22.5%) are between 21 and 29 years old. Three percent (3%) of the respondents get involved, whilst 82.1% did not respond.

Table 26: Action when people are pressured towards corrupt practices

Management of pressure towards corrupt practices	Age Category							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
I give in and get involved in corruption	4.4%	4.2%	4.0%	3.4%	2.0%	5.3%	.4%	3.2%
I think of the risks and do not get involved	22.5%	18.5%	19.2%	14.8%	6.0%	5.3%	.4%	14.7%
Non response	73.1%	77.4%	76.8%	81.8%	92.0%	89.5%	99.2%	82.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

5.2 ASKED TO PAY BRIBE

In response to whether respondents were ever asked to pay a bribe, 65 % indicated no, 13 % yes, whilst 22% did not respond to the question.

Figure 17: Asked to pay bribe

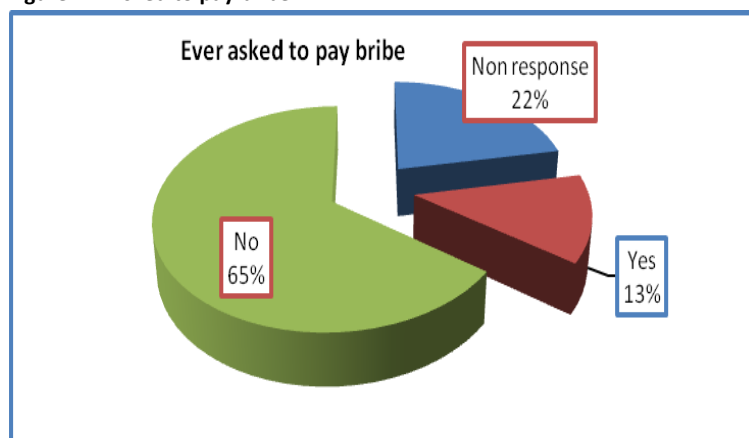


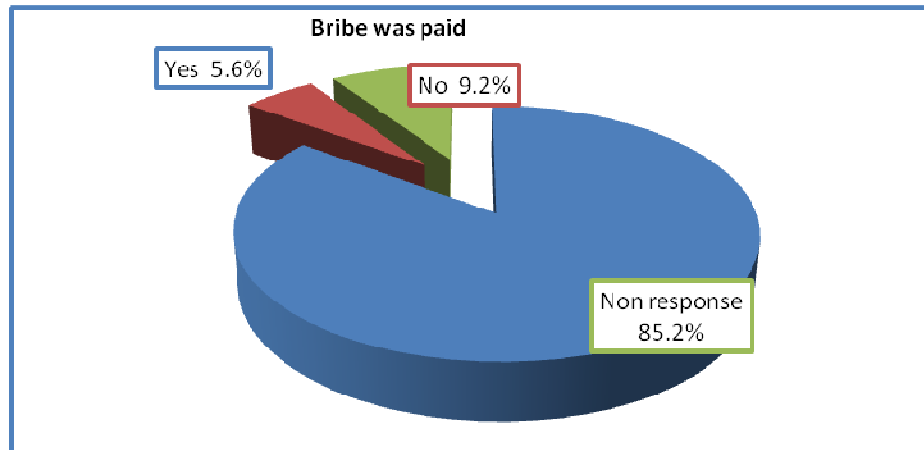
Table 27 indicates the results of the value of the bribe respondents paid by occupation. Findings in table 27 show that from the respondents who are business owners and paid bribes, 33.3% paid N\$5000 and above, 19% professionals paid N\$100 and less whilst the highest amount paid by domestic workers (5.4%) was between N\$500 and N\$999.

Table 27: Value or amount of the bribe paid by occupation of respondent

Value/Amount Paid	Business	Farming	Professional	Domestic worker	Pastor	Other	Non response	Grand Total
N\$ 0-N\$ 100.00	9.5%	0%	19.0%	0.0	0%	9.5%	61.9%	1.7%
N\$ 101-N\$ 499	5.3%	0%	18.4%	2.6%	0%	10.5%	63.2%	3.2%
N\$ 500-N\$ 999	0%	0%	13.5%	5.4%	0%	10.8%	70.3%	3.1%
N\$ 1000-N\$ 2599	15.2%	0%	12.1%	0%	0%	18.2%	54.5%	2.7%
N\$ 2500-N\$ 4999	0.0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%	0.1%
N\$ 5000+	33.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	66.7%	0.2%
Two (2) Goats	0%	0%	0%	100.0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%
Price of beer/cool drink	0%	0%	50.0%	0%	0%	0%	50.0%	0.2%
Sleep with a man	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%	0.1%
Special favor which she cannot disclose	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100.0%	0.1%
Other	7.1%	0%	3.6%	10.7%	0%	28.6%	50.0%	2.3%
Non response	5.4%	0.1	11.6%	2.5%	0.1%	8.1%	72.2%	86.2%
Grand Total	5.64%	0.08%	11.87 %	2.74%	0.08%	8.96%	70.62%	100%

Respondents were asked to confirm if they paid the requested bribe. Figure 18 shows that the majority (85%) did not respond to the question whilst 9.2% and 5.6% indicated no and yes respectively.

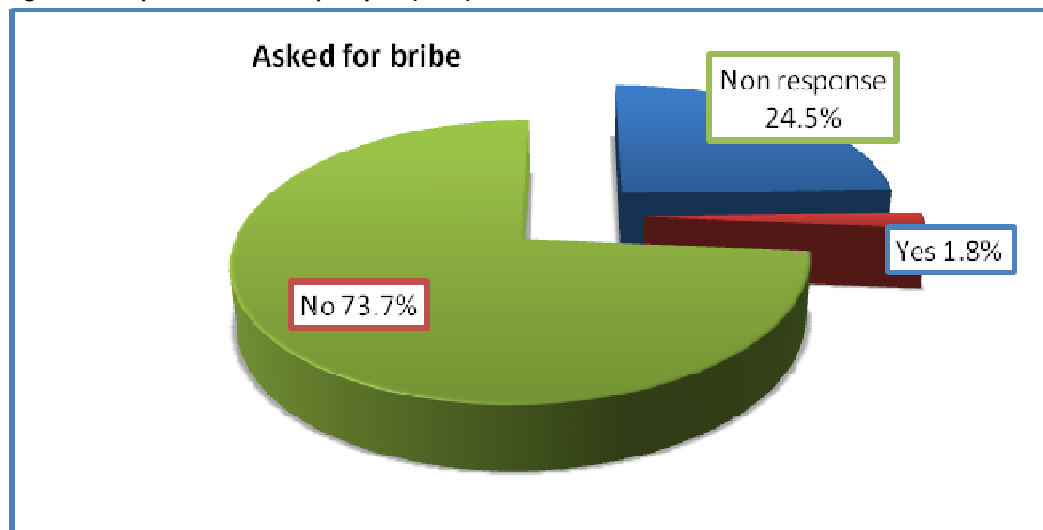
Figure 18: Was bribe paid



5.3 REQUESTS FOR BRIBE IN THE PAST YEAR

Respondents were also asked to relate experiences where they themselves requested a bribe in the past year. Figure 19 shows that the majority of respondents (74%) did not request for a bribe, 2% requested for a bribe, whilst 25% did not respond to the question.

Figure 19: Requests for bribe in past year (2010)



When respondents were asked to confirm how much money they requested, the majority (1.3%) indicated that they requested for less than N\$500 in comparison to 0.3% respondents requesting between N\$500 and N\$1000.00; whilst 0.1 % and 1.7% respondents indicated that they requested for sexual favour and other type of payments respectively.

Table 28: Value or amount of the bribe

Type/amount of payment	Percentage
Non response	96.5%
<=N\$500.00	1.3%
N\$500.00-N\$1000.00	0.3%
Sexual favour	0.1%
Other	1.7%

CHAPTER 6: REPORTING CORRUPTION

6.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents results of the respondents knowledge on where and how to report corruption in Namibia, and whether anyone in their household has reported a corrupt act. The chapter concludes with reasons why Namibians do not report corruption and recommendations made to improve and facilitate the reporting of corruption.

6.1 KNOWLEDGE WHERE TO REPORT CORRUPTION

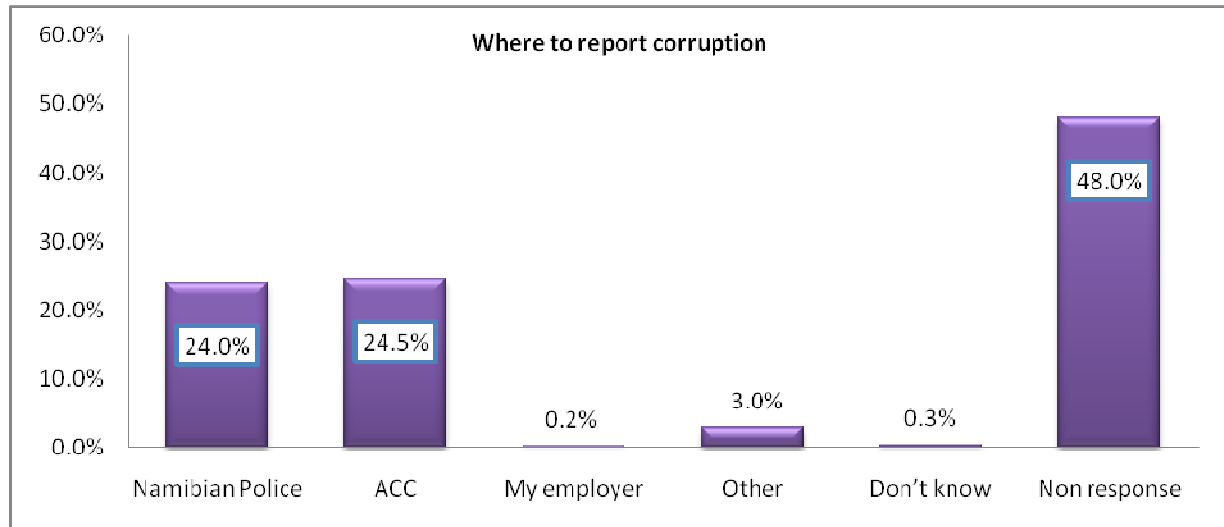
Respondents were asked to indicate if they knew where to report corruption. Table 29 shows that 48% respondents know where to report corruption compared to 30% respondents that did not know, whilst 23% of respondents did not respond to the question. From the total respondents that have knowledge of where to report corruption, 72% are in the Ohangwena region. Out of the respondents who do not know where to report corruption, 57.4% are from the Kavango region.

Table 29: Table knowledge of where to report corruption by region

Region	Knowledge of where to report			Total
	Yes	No	Non response	
Caprivi	50.0%	41.7%	8.3%	100.0%
Omusati	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%	100.0%
Oshana	51.1%	27.8%	21.1%	100.0%
Oshikoto	38.9%	55.6%	5.6%	100.0%
Otjozondjupa	51.9%	35.2%	13.0%	100.0%
Erongo	49.1%	29.6%	21.3%	100.0%
Hardap	50.0%	31.5%	18.5%	100.0%
Karas	52.1%	25.4%	22.5%	100.0%
Kavango	38.9%	57.4%	3.7%	100.0%
Khomas	45.1%	24.7%	30.2%	100.0%
Kunene	61.1%	27.8%	11.1%	100.0%
Ohangwena	72.2%	16.7%	11.1%	100.0%
Omaheke	38.9%	33.3%	27.8%	100.0%
Total	47.8%	29.7%	22.5%	100.0%

When respondents were asked to indicate where they would report a corrupt practices figure 20 shows that the majority would report at the ACC offices and Namibian Police comprising 24% and 24.5% respectively. Forty-eight percent (48%) did not respond to the question.

Figure 20: Place to report corruption



A further analysis of where to report corrupt practices disaggregated by region was done. Table 30 shows that out of 24% respondents that would report to the Namibian police, 50% were from Ohangwena region. Of the 24.5% respondents who would report to the ACC offices, the majority (29.2%) were from Khomas region.

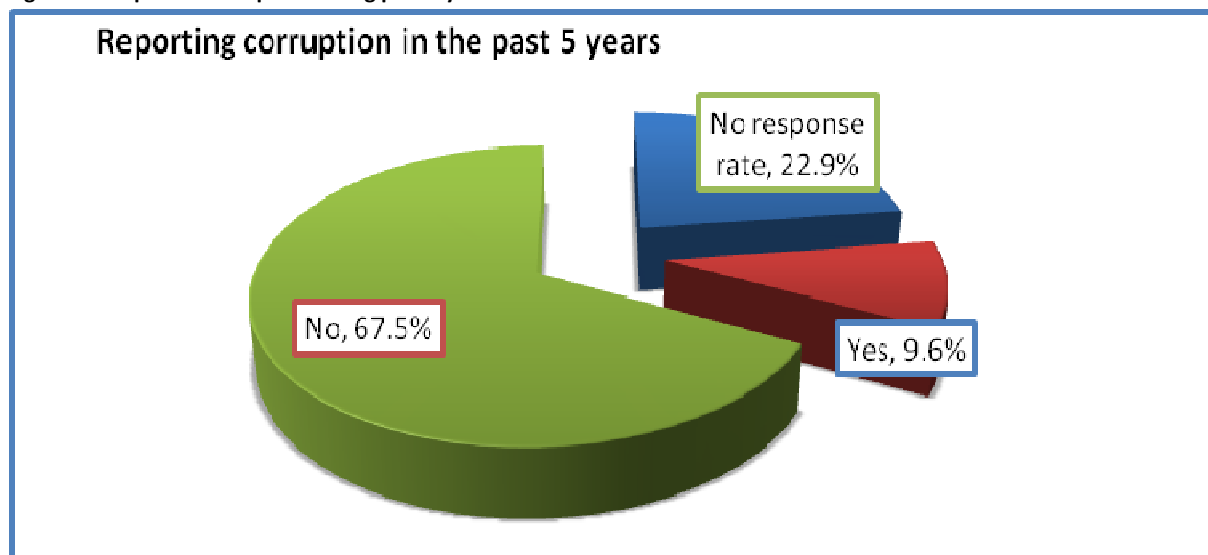
Table 30: Place to report corruption by region

Region	Place to report						Total
	Namibian Police	ACC	My employer	Other	Don't know	Non response	
Caprivi	30.6%	19.4%	0%	2.8%	0%	47.2%	100.0%
Omusati	33.3%	11.1%	0%	0%	0%	55.6%	100.0%
Oshana	33.3%	18.9%	0%	3.3%	0%	44.4%	100.0%
Oshikoto	22.2%	16.7%	0%	33.3%	0%	27.8%	100.0%
Otjozondjupa	26.9%	25.9%	0%	9.3%	0%	38.0%	100.0%
Erongo	27.8%	21.8%	0.9%	.5%	0%	49.1%	100.0%
Hardap	38.9%	14.8%	0%	3.7%	0%	42.6%	100.0%
Karas	28.2%	28.2%	0%		0%	43.7%	100.0%
Kavango	25.9%	13.0%	0%	11.1%	7.4%	42.6%	100.0%
Khomas	15.8%	29.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0%	53.5%	100.0%
Kunene	38.9%	27.8%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	100.0%
Ohangwena	50.0%	22.2%	0%	0%	0%	27.8%	100.0%
Omaheke	5.6%	27.8%	0%	5.6%	0%	61.1%	100.0%
Total	24.0%	24.5%	0.2%	3.0%	0.3%	48.0%	100.0%

6.2 REPORTED CORRUPTION DURING PAST 5 YEARS

On the question of whether anyone of the respondents' household members reported a corrupt practice, the majority of respondents did not report corruption. Figure 21 shows that 67.5% did not report, 9.6% reported corruption, whilst 22.9% did not respond to the question.

Figure 21: Reported corruption during past 5 years



6.2.1 Reasons for not reporting corruption

Respondents were asked what the main reasons are for not reporting corruption. Table 31 indicates that 42.8% respondents were afraid of being victimised, 15.9% don't know where to report whilst 1.7% do not report due to long distance to the reporting authority.

Table 31: Reasons for not reporting corruption

Reasons for not reporting corruption	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Non response	
They don't know where to report	19.7%	20.4%	0%	15.9%
They don't know how to report	5.7%	5.7%	0%	4.5%
They are afraid of being victimised	52.1%	55.3%	1.2%	42.8%
Everybody is corrupt, there is no need to report	5.4%	6.0%	0%	4.6%
They feel it is not their responsibility	4.9%	5.7%	0%	4.2%
Long distance to the reporting place/authority	3.1%	1.6%	0%	1.7%
Other	5.4%	4.4%	0%	3.8%
Don't know	0.5%	0%	0%	0.2%
Non response	3.7%	0.9%	98.8%	22.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

6.2.2 Recommendations to improve reporting

The survey requested respondents to recommend improvements to facilitate the reporting of corrupt practices. Table 32 shows that respondents recommended sensitisation of the public on how and where to report, setting up community reporting centres and decentralisation of ACC offices comprising 20.6%, 19% and 17.5% respectively.

Table 32: Recommendation for improvement on reporting of corruption

Recommendation for improvement on reporting of corruption	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	No Responses	
Set up community reporting centres	24.1%	27.3%	.4%	20.6%
Sensitise the public on how and where to report	26.4%	22.5%	0%	19.0%
Decentralise the Anti-Corruption Commission	21.5%	22.5%	.4%	17.5%
Introduce suggestion boxes	17.9%	17.4%	.4%	13.9%
Other	5.4%	4.1%	0%	3.7%
Don't know	.3%	0%	0%	.1%
No Responses	4.4%	6.2%	98.8%	25.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

CHAPTER 7: INFORMATION ON CORRUPTION

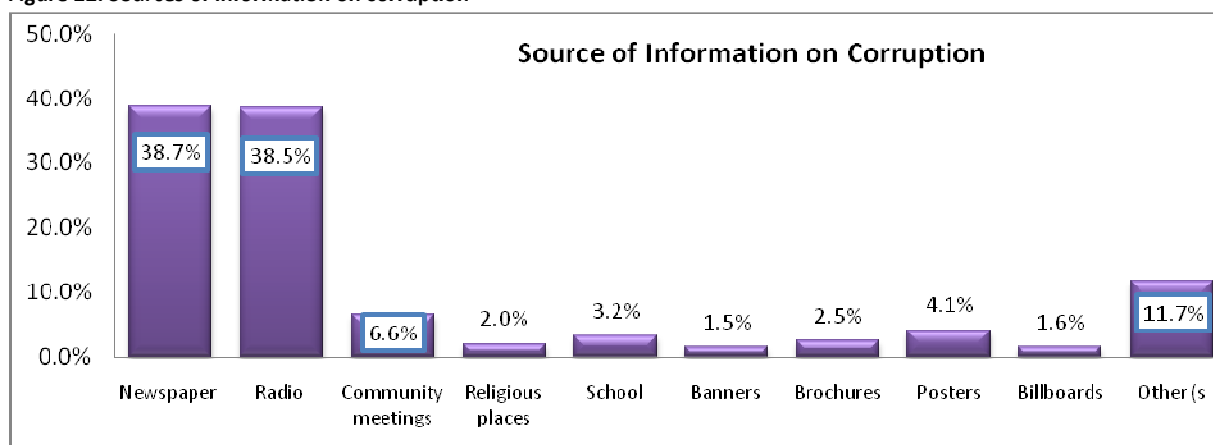
7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents results of the sources of information on corruption. It further compares which forms of communication is utilised the most.

7.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CORRUPTION

Respondents were asked to indicate the sources from which they received information on corruption. Figure 22 indicates that 38.7% and 38.5% respondents receive information from the newspapers and radio stations respectively, whilst banners and billboards (3%) were the least utilised source of information.

Figure 22: Sources of information on corruption



Below are the responses to the question whether respondents read any information on corruption in the past 12 months in the newspaper. Table 33 shows that out of 58% respondents that has read information on corruption, 86.5% have attained tertiary education whilst out of 19.7% respondents that have not read information on corruption, 49% had no education.

Table 33: Read information about corruption in the last 12 months by education attainment

Read information on corruption	Education attainment					Total
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non response	
Yes	50.8%	53.5%	76.9%	86.5%	3.4%	58.1%
No	49.2%	44.0%	21.7%	12.1%	.8%	19.7%
Non response	0%	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%	95.8%	22.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When exploring which age categories mostly read corruption related information in the last 12 months table 34 shows that out of 58.1% respondents, 76.3% are between 30 and 39 years old. Of the 19.7% respondents that did not read corruption related information, 36.8% are above 70 years old corruption.

Table 34: Read information about corruption in the last 12 months by age category

Read information on corruption	Age category							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
Yes	74.7%	76.3%	71.8%	71.6%	62.0%	63.2%	3.4%	58.1%
No	23.1%	23.0%	27.1%	25.0%	36.0%	36.8%	.8%	19.7%
Non response	2.2%	.7%	1.1%	3.4%	2.0%	0%	95.8%	22.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7.2 RELIABLE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON CORRUPTION

Respondents were requested to indicate the most reliable source of information related to corruption. Table 35 shows that radio, newspapers and community meetings were perceived to be the most reliable sources comprising 34.8%, 26.8% and 6.6% respectively. Out of the respondents who perceived radio to be the most reliable source, 66.1% had no education.

Table 35: The most reliable source of information on corruption by education attainment

Source of information	Education attainment					Total
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non response	
Radio	66.1%	59.1%	42.8%	29.8%	1.9%	34.8%
Newspaper	20.3%	18.2%	35.7%	45.1%	1.5%	26.8%
Community meetings	11.9%	8.8%	7.1%	9.8%	0.4%	6.6%
Other	0%	5.7%	7.9%	7.0%	0.4%	5.4%
Religious places	0%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0%	0.7%
Brochures	0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0%	0.5%
School	0%	0%	0.4%	0.5%	0%	0.2%
Banners	0%	0%	0.2%	0.9%	0%	0.2%
Posters	0%	0%	0%	0.9%	0%	0.2%
Don't know	0%	1.9%	0%	0%	0%	0.2%
Non response	1.7%	4.4%	4.5%	4.2%	95.8%	24.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 36 shows other specified reliable sources of information on corruption. Local language media systems constitute 60.5% respondents of which 54.2% are from the secondary education level.

Table 36: Other most reliable sources of information

Other reliable sources	Education attainment					Total
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non response	
Local languages	13.8%	27.5%	45.9%	12.8%	0	32.6%
NBC local languages	8.6%	20.4%	60.2%	9.7%	1.1%	27.8%
TV	0%	15.8%	61.4%	21.1%	1.8%	17.1%
NBC, national radio	11.5%	11.5%	46.2%	26.9%	3.8%	7.8%
Private radio station	6.7%	6.7%	66.7%	20%	0%	4.5%
All radio station in Namibia	0%	11.1%	77.8%	11.1%	0%	2.7%
NBC TV	0%	22.2%	55.6%	22.2%	0%	2.7%
Use different radio stations	0%	33.3%	16.7%	50%	0%	1.8%
ACC	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0.3%
ACC website	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0.3%
Be mobile	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0.3%
Civic education	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0.3%
Direct observation, media is unreliable	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0.3%
Explain more details to the community	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0.3%
From my friends	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0.3%
Introduce acc journal	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0.3%
Send SMS to all subscribers	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0.3%
Word of mouth	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0.3%
Total	8.1%	20.1%	54.2%	16.8%	0.9%	100%

7.2.1 Most read newspaper

Respondents were asked to indicate which newspaper they read mostly. Table 37 shows that The Namibian newspaper (37%) ranked the highest, followed by Republikein 12.9% and New Era 12.4%.

Table 37: Most read newspaper by age category

Most read newspaper	Age Recorded							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
New Era	15.6%	17.1%	12.4%	22.7%	12.0%	5.3%	.4%	12.4%
Republikein	12.8%	15.0%	17.5%	15.9%	36.0%	26.3%	1.5%	12.9%
The Namibian	52.8%	50.9%	45.2%	37.5%	24.0%	31.6%	1.9%	37.4%
Informante	7.2%	6.3%	6.2%	1.1%	0%	5.3%	.4%	4.6%
Namibia Sun	.6%	.7%	.6%		0%	0%	0%	.4%
Other	2.2%	.3%	2.8%	1.1%	2.0%	0%	0%	1.2%
Allgemeine Zeitung	.3%	0%	.6%	0%	2.0%	0%	0%	.2%
Observer	0%	0%	.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	.1%
Don't read newspapers	5.0%	7.3%	11.9%	15.9%	18.0%	21.1%	0%	7.1%
Non response	3.4%	2.4%	2.3%	5.7%	6.0%	10.5%	95.8%	23.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7.2.2 Most listened radio station

Respondents were requested to indicate which radio station they listened to the most. Table 38 shows that NBC local language radio stations were listened to the most by 49.5% respondents. Of these percentages, 69.7% respondents were between 30 and 39 years

Table 38: Most listened radio station by age category

Radio station	Age Recoded							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
NBC National Radio	19.7%	14.6%	15.3%	19.3%	12.0%	15.8%	.4%	13.2%
NBC local language	53.4%	69.7%	67.8%	61.4%	66.0%	57.9%	3.0%	49.5%
Omulunga	7.5%	4.2%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%	0%	0%	3.5%
Fresh FM	6.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0%	5.3%	0%	2.2%
Kosmos	1.9%	2.8%	5.6%	5.7%	6.0%	5.3%	0%	2.7%
Radio 99	1.9%	.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0%	0%	.8%	1.1%
Radio Energy	3.8%	2.4%	1.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.7%
Other	4.1%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	8.0%	5.3%	0%	3.2%
Non response	1.6%	1.0%	2.3%	4.5%	6.0%	10.5%	95.8%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 39 shows an analysis of which NBC local language radio station respondents listen to. The Oshiwambo, Damara/Nama and Rukavango stations comprising 49.3%, 20.2% and 9.7% respectively ranked the highest.

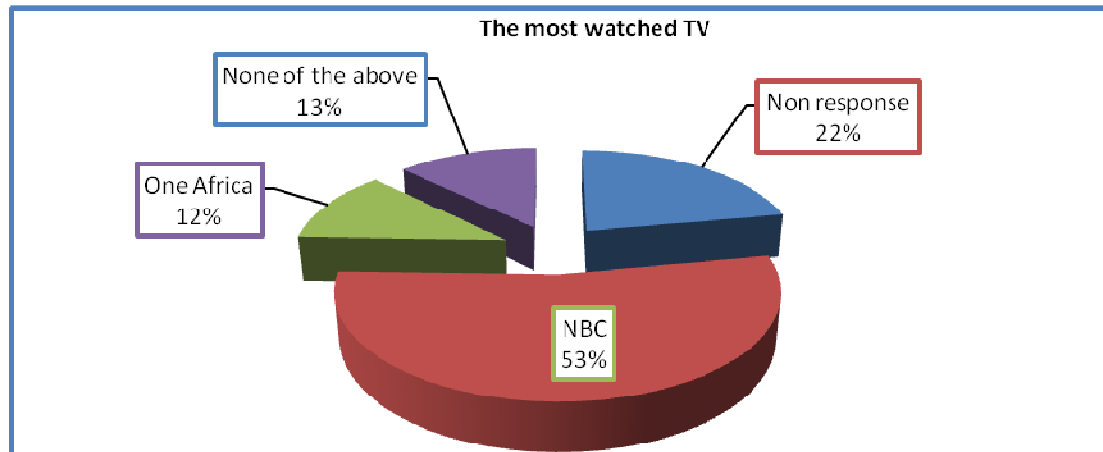
Table39: Specific NBC local languages

NBC local radio type	No of respondents (%)
NBC Oshiwambo Service	49.3%
NBC Damara Nama Service	20.2%
NBC Rukavango Service	9.7%
NBC Otjiherero Service	9.0%
NBC Afrikaans Service	6.0%
NBC Silozi Service	5.6%
NBC Setswana Service	0.2%
Total	100%

7.2.3 Most watched TV station

Figure 23 shows which TV station respondents watch mostly. Respondents indicated that NBC (53%) and One Africa (12%) were the most watched TV stations. Thirteen percent (13%) respondents watched other TV stations whilst 22% did not respond.

Figure 23: TV station mostly watched



When exploring which age categories watch the listed TV stations, table 40 indicate that out of 53% respondents watching NBC, 71.4% are between 30 and 39 years old whilst 20.9% respondents out of those watching One Africa television are between 21 and-29 years old.

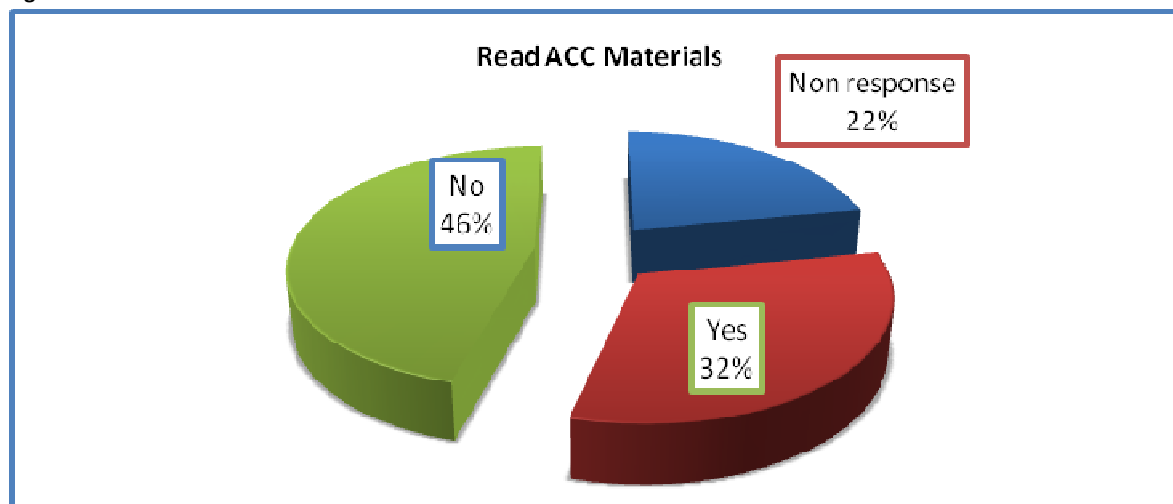
Table 40: TV station watched mostly by age category

TV name	Age Recoded							Total
	21-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70+ years	Non response	
NBC	66.6%	71.4%	66.1%	65.9%	66.0%	57.9%	2.7%	53.4%
One Africa	20.9%	11.8%	13.6%	9.1%	8.0%	15.8%	.8%	11.8%
None of the above	10.9%	16.4%	19.2%	22.7%	22.0%	21.1%	.8%	12.7%
Non response	1.6%	.3%	1.1%	2.3%	4.0%	5.3%	95.8%	22.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7.3 RELEVANCE OF ACC MATERIALS

Respondents were requested to indicate if they have seen or read any ACC materials. Figure 24 shows that 46% of the respondents indicated that they have not read ACC materials, 32% have read ACC materials whilst 22% did not respond.

Figure 24: Read materials from the ACC



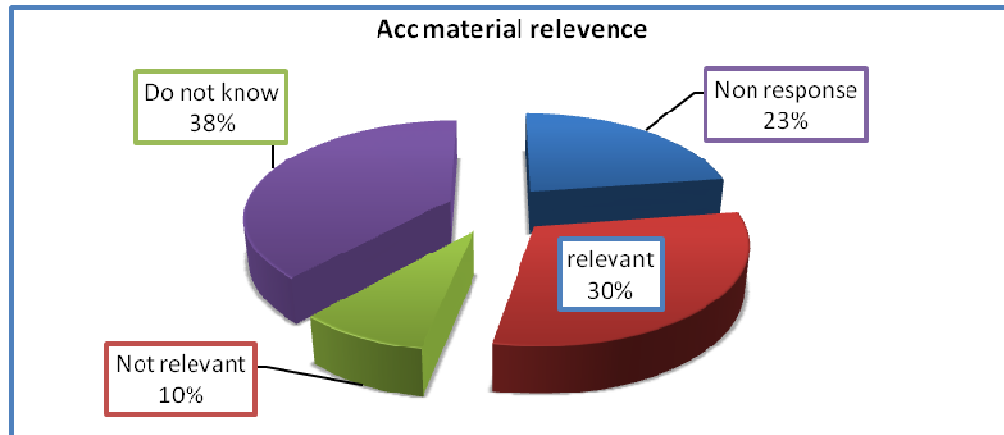
A further analysis of which regions mostly read ACC materials is explored in table 41. The result shows that the largest proportion of respondents who have read ACC materials (32%) were from Ohangwena region comprising 50%. Of the 46% respondents who have not read ACC materials, 72% were from Caprivi region.

Table 41: Read materials from the ACC

Region	Materials read from ACC			Total
	Yes	No	Non response	
Caprivi	22.2%	72.2%	5.6%	100.0%
Omusati	38.9%	38.9%	22.2%	100.0%
Oshana	32.2%	47.8%	20.0%	100.0%
Oshikoto	27.8%	66.7%	5.6%	100.0%
Otjozondjupa	29.6%	58.3%	12.0%	100.0%
Erongo	25.0%	53.7%	21.3%	100.0%
Hardap	37.0%	48.1%	14.8%	100.0%
Karas	42.3%	38.0%	19.7%	100.0%
Kavango	25.9%	70.4%	3.7%	100.0%
Khomas	34.2%	35.2%	30.7%	100.0%
Kunene	38.9%	50.0%	11.1%	100.0%
Ohangwena	50.0%	38.9%	11.1%	100.0%
Omaheke	27.8%	44.4%	27.8%	100.0%
Total	32.0%	45.9%	22.1%	100.0%

Respondents were requested to indicate if ACC materials read were relevant. Figure 25 shows 38% respondents perceived the materials to be relevant, 30% did not know, whilst 10% respondents perceived ACC materials to be not relevant.

Figure 25: Relevance of ACC materials



The results in figure 25 were compared to education attained. Table 42 shows that of the 30.4% respondents that perceived ACC materials to be relevant, 54% attained tertiary education.

Table 42: Relevance of the materials from ACC by education attainment

Relevance	Education attainment					Total
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non response	
Relevant	25.4%	20.8%	39.1%	54.0%	1.5%	30.4%
Not relevant	3.4%	8.8%	10.7%	14.0%	.8%	8.5%
Do not know	69.5%	67.3%	48.7%	29.3%	1.9%	38.4%
Non response	1.7%	3.1%	1.6%	2.8%	95.8%	22.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ACC MATERIALS

Respondents were asked to suggest how ACC could improve its materials and publications. Table 43 shows that 24.4% respondents made recommendations whilst 75.6% did not comment. The largest proportion (5.1%) indicated that “ACC information brochures should be printed in all local languages rather than in English only”, whilst 3.7% of respondents suggested that “ACC distribute what they are doing more often and embark on regular awareness campaigns about their services”.

Table 43: Suggestion to improve ACC materials and publications

Suggestion to improve ACC materials and publications comment	Percentage of respondents
ACC information brochures should be printed in all local languages rather than in English only	5.10%
ACC must embark on regular awareness campaigns through public meetings, radio or TV programmes to distribute more information about ACC's values, services and how and where to access their services	3.70%
Distribute ACC aims, objectives and services materials more often, and country wide (through all GRN offices, schools, library and any service delivery point)	3.70%
ACC must advertise more often to promote awareness of the ACC values, services and access points of ACC materials through media (TV, local radios and newspapers)	3.30%
ACC have to set up offices in all towns so that people can get acc's values and services information brochures and report problems easily	2.10%
ACC have to set up regional offices in all 13 regions so that people can get information brochures and report problems easily	1.90%
Make info accessible to everybody, simple to understand and more visible with clear guidelines on how to report crime	1.10%
ACC information brochures should be printed in all local languages rather than in English only	5.10%
Others	3.40%
No comments	75.6%
Total	100.0%

CHAPTER 8: INSTITUTIONAL IMAGE OF THE ACC

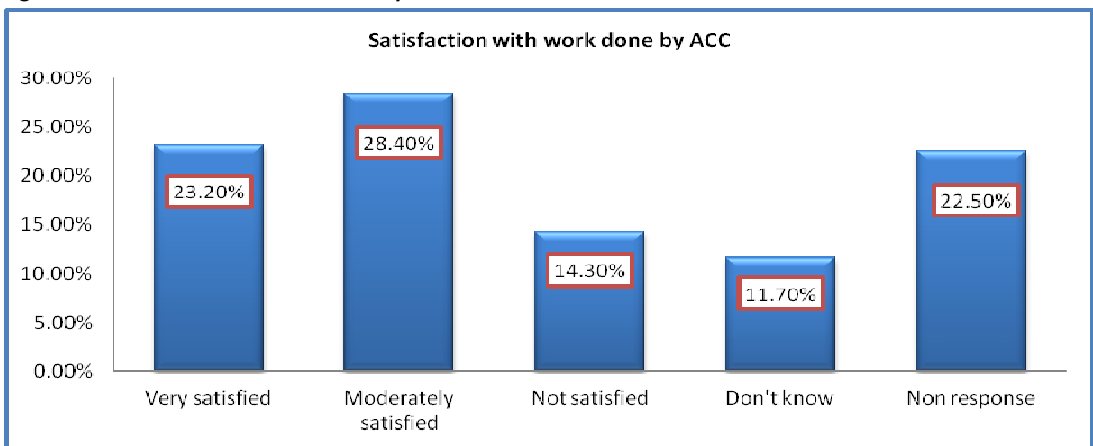
8.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents respondents results on the level of satisfaction with ACC activities, how Namibians regard the work of the ACC and if the ACC has succeeded in engaging the public in the fight against corruption. It includes an evaluation pertaining to how the ACC treat corruption cases.

8.1 EXTENT OF SATISFACTION WITH ACC WORK

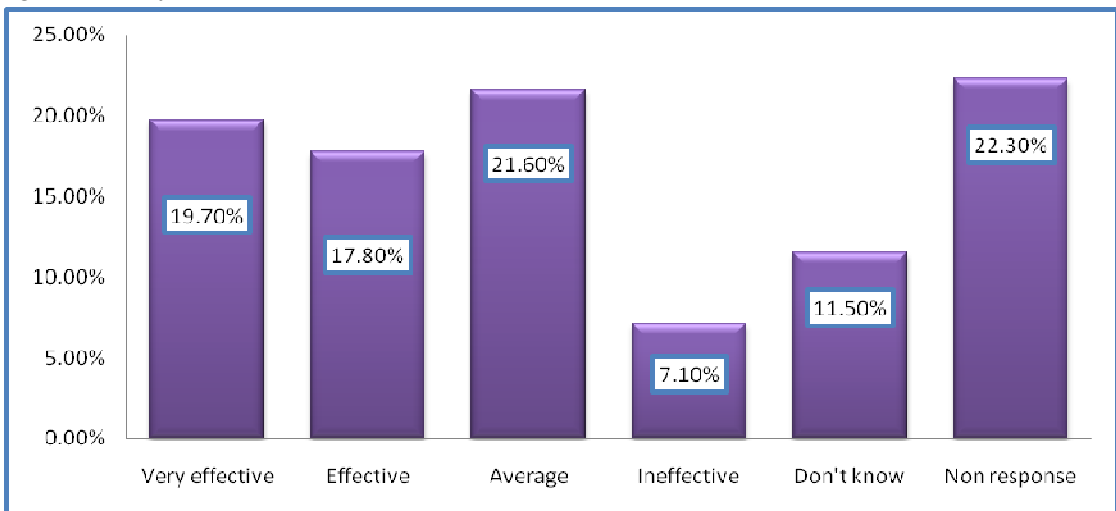
Respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction pertaining to the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission. Figure 26 shows that 28.4% respondents were moderately satisfied, 23% very satisfied, 14% not satisfied and 12% don't know, whilst 22% did not respond to the question.

Figure 26: Satisfaction with work done by ACC



When asked to indicate how respondents regard the work of the ACC, figure 27 shows that 20% of respondents regard it to be average, 19% very effective, 18% effective, 12% don't know whilst 7.10% respondents view the work of ACC as ineffective.

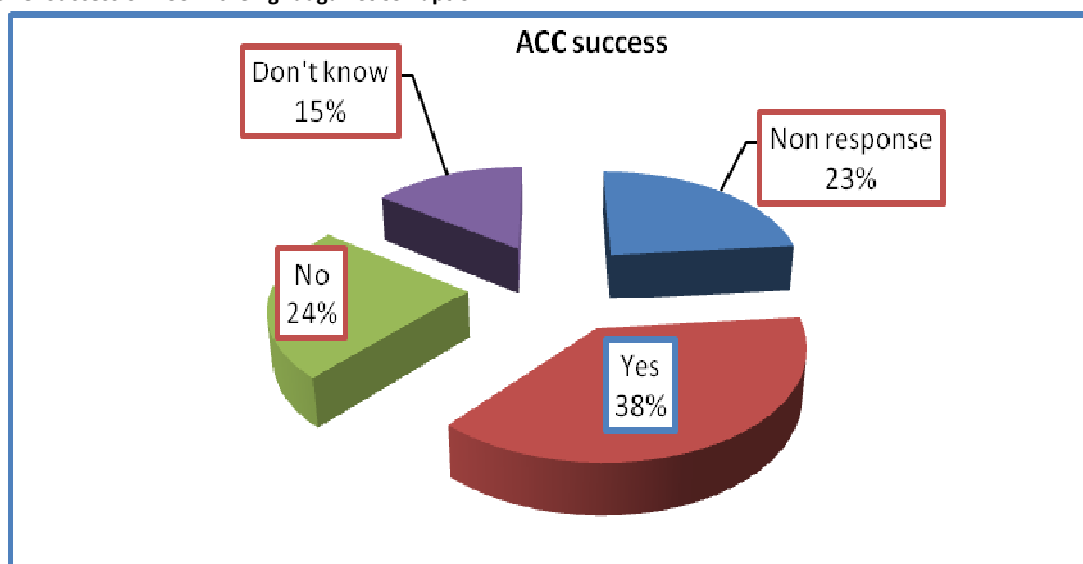
Figure 27: Perception of the ACC work



8.2 ENGAGEMENT OF PUBLIC BY ACC

When asked if ACC succeeded in engaging the public in the fight against corruption the majority of respondents were positive. Figure 28 shows that 38% of the respondents perceived the ACC to have engaged the public, 24% did not think the public were engaged, whilst 15% did not know. The non-response category constituted 23% respondents.

Figure 28: Success of ACC in the fight against corruption



A disaggregation of ACC success to engage the public by education levels is further analysed in table 44. It shows that out of 38.1% respondents that indicated the ACC was successful in engaging the public, 51.7% were from the secondary level education category. However, out of 23.7% that were not convinced of the success of this initiative, 38.1% were from the tertiary level education category.

Table 44: Success of ACC in the fight against corruption by education level

Success	Education attainment					Total
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Non response	
Yes	44.1%	45.3%	51.7%	43.7%	1.9%	38.1%
No	27.1%	24.5%	29.0%	38.1%	.4%	23.7%
Don't know	27.1%	27.0%	16.8%	14.0%	1.9%	14.9%
Non response	1.7%	3.1%	2.6%	4.2%	95.8%	23.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

8.3 ACC ASSESSMENT OF HANDLING CORRUPTION CASES

Respondents were asked to evaluate each statement independently pertaining to how the ACC handle corruption cases.

Table 45 shows that 30.9% respondents agreed that reporting procedures were simple, 29.6% that informants were protected from potential harassment and 36.3% agreed that investigations were conducted professionally. However, respondents did not know and disagreed that corruption cases were dealt with speedily by Namibian courts of law comprising 31.4% and 20.7% respectively.

Table 45: Handling of corruption cases by the ACC

Statement	Rank				Total
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Non response	
The ACC reporting procedure/process is very simple	30.9%	17.7%	29.8%	21.7%	100.0%
Informants are well protected from potential harassment	29.6%	21.1%	27.6%	21.7%	100.0%
The ACC investigations are conducted professionally	36.3%	9.9%	31.9%	21.9%	100.0%
The ACC cases are dealt with speedily by our courts of law	25.9%	20.7%	31.4%	22.0%	100.0%

CHAPTER 9: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION

9.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a summary of the survey and of its key findings that were established from previous chapters and recommendations. The findings and the recommendations are drawn from this survey to improve future strategies and programs of the ACC.

The Anti-Corruption Commission is mandated to educate the public on the dangerous effects of corruption and solicit public support. It is against this background that the survey was conducted to measure the perceptions of the public with regard to matters pertaining to corruption. In addition, perceptions about the work of the Commission were sought. In order to determine the perceptions, a close ended questionnaire was developed with the following themes: demography, general perception, perception on corruption and experience, reporting on corruption, information on corruption and institutional image of the ACC. Data was collected from all 13 political regions and specifically, in selected DUs in specified PSUs. Preferably, the primary respondents were head of households; in his/her absence a person above 21 years of age was an alternate respondent.

9.1 SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

- 9.1.1 In general, a total response rate of 78.8 % was attained with the most respondents being female (46.8%) and male (32.0%). Most of the respondents were Christians (76.4%), single (45.5%) and have secondary education level (42.0 %). The majority of respondents (19.8%) have an income level of at least N\$ 5000.00. About 43.6% of the respondents were professionals, unemployed (26.1%), business owners (17.7%), domestic workers (10.0%) and students (2.6%). The respondent had not detected a significant difference in the quality of life between the years 2009 and 2010. However, they foresee positive changes or better (34.3%) in the next year (2012) ahead. Some respondents had confidence in the government's ability (52.7%) to solve development challenges.
- 9.1.2 The general public have a high level (68.5%) of understanding of which conducts constitute corruption. Some professionals like teachers, university lecturers, doctors and nurses are seen to be involved in corrupt practices. Greed has been identified as the main cause of corruption followed by poverty and poor remuneration. The respondents disagreed that corrupt practices is a way of life. However, some agreed that corruption can help one get quick service. Ironically, some of the respondents have indicated that they do not know what will happen to the culprit should they be reported.
- 9.1.3 The general public is exposed towards corruption through the media (35.1%) and personal experience (22.0%). The Ministry of Finance is perceived to be the most corrupt government ministry followed by the Ministry Home Affairs and Immigration, Ministry of Safety and Security, Ministry of Health and Social Services and Ministry of Education, in that order. Other institutions which are perceived corrupt in the same manner were listed as the Government Institution Pension Fund (GIPF) and Social Security Commission.

- 9.1.4 The general public is not pressured to engage in corrupt practices. However, a small percentage (17.5%) of people feel pressurised to engage in corrupt practices that may gain them an amount of up to N\$ 5000.00. A very high non-response rate in this category might be attributed to the fact that respondents feared the consequence that might arise if they mention to have participated in corrupt conducts.
- 9.1.5 Since the establishment of the ACC, the public is of the opinion that there is a decrease of corrupt practices in Namibia. Some improvements were noted in the Government schools and education related offices, the Police and Home Affairs Ministry amongst other government owned institutions. The general public perceives certain measures if addressed will decrease incidences of corrupt practices these include employment creation, good governance, public education, anti-corruption laws, and eradication of poverty.

9.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.2.1 There is a need to conduct a national survey including the rural areas. Such a country wide survey will collect data more representative of all sectors of society.
- 9.2.2 The ACC needs to intensify its public education campaign programs. The public must be educated about the ramifications of corruption. It is important to sensitise the public about the severity of the consequences of corruption. In this regard, the convictions and sentences imposed on culprits of corruption must be publicized for the public to read about it.
- 9.2.3 The ACC must continuously update the public on the progress made on corruption cases that are under investigation or pending for prosecution. This may be done in such a manner that does not necessarily infringe on the rights of the suspects. Continuous public update may reverse the perceptions of those who are sceptical about the progress made in fighting corruption in Namibia.
- 9.2.4 There is a need for the Public Procurement System either at central government level or the Regional or Local Authority level to be seen to be more open and transparent in the manner tenders are awarded. Anti-Corruption workshop must be conducted for officials handling tender processes. Transparency will reduce the level of corruption perception in the society.
- 9.2.5 Qualitative study needs to be made to collect information about incidents that respondents have experienced corrupt practices with either public or private officials while demanding public services which they are entitled to. The study will help to develop more preventative measures in corrupt prone institutions. In this regard, there is a serious need to strengthen ACC's three-pronged strategies by establishing a fully-fledged Directorate of Corruption Prevention. This is the Directorate that must conduct research programs.
- 9.2.6 As part of public campaigns against corruption, more anti-corruption adverts need to be increased through the electronic and print media. Advertisements link the public with the ACC and through advertisements the public will get to know where to report and how when confronted with suspected incidents of corruption.

9.2.7 ACC must diversify its public education campaigns and not only focus on Government officials. ACC must sensitise officials in the state-owned enterprises as well as officials in private institutions.

9.2.8 Administrative bodies must complement the efforts by the ACC in ensuring that disciplinary actions are taken against the culprits. This will guarantee that corruption is not tolerated at any level in Namibia.

9.2.9 There is a need to decentralise the office of ACC to the regions. This will make the office more accessible to the public when assistance of the office is sought. At the same time ACC should consider improving its reporting procedures since 29, 8% of the respondents were uncertain whether the procedures were simple enough.

9.2.10 More financial resources must be made available to the ACC if the Commission is expected to effectively carry out its full mandate.

In conclusion, it is encouraging to note that a considerable percentage of respondents have noticed a decrease of corrupt practices in some of the public institutions since the establishment of the ACC. The public (51, 6%) is satisfied with the work of ACC since its establishment. ACC must seriously build on that confidence to demonstrate more that it remains the force to reckon with. The primary responsibility to prevent corruption and reduce the perception level on corruption in Namibia lies with all Namibians and not the ACC alone.

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Anti-Corruption Commission Urban Corruption Perception Survey 2011

Questionnaire No.



BE PART OF THE FIGHT!

Part 1: Classification Information

Region:

Constituency:

PSU No.

No. of households on sampled dwelling unit

Selected Household No.

Good morning/afternoon. I amfrom....., we are conducting a country-wide survey on corruption in the urban areas country-wide on behalf of the Anti-Corruption Commission. You have been randomly selected to be interviewed. It is a voluntary process. Should you agree to be interviewed I would like to ask you some questions. The interview will take about 30 minutes. Your answers will remain strictly confidential and they will be used only for research purposes.

Do I have your consent to continue with the interview?

YES ☐ No ☐

Date of interview...../...../.....

Starting time of interview

Particulars of the Interviewee

Head of the household ☐

Spouse of the household ☐

Other relationship to the head of household ☐

Field Administrative Information

- ☐ Completed
☐ Partially completed
☐ No contact
☐ Refusal
☐ Other

Interviewer Name.....

Interviewer No.

Finishing time of interview:

Interviewer Signature:.....

Supervisor Name:.....

Supervisor No.

Supervisor Signature:

Entered by:

No.

Part 2: Demographic Information

1. Gender: Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Age:

4. Language: What is your mother tongue?
.....
Other languages your speak: (At most 2)
.....
.....

3. Main occupation of the head of the household

- ☐ Business
- ☐ Farming
- ☐ Professional occupation (medical practitioner, lawyer, teacher, etc)
- ☐ Domestic Worker
- ☐ Pastor
- ☐ Unemployed
- ☐ Student
- ☐ Other (specify)

5. Marital status

- ☐ Married
- ☐ Single
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed

6. Education attainment

- ☐ No education
- ☐ Primary
- ☐ Secondary
- ☐ Tertiary

7. Religion

- ☐ Christian
- ☐ Islam
- ☐ Hindu
- ☐ Other (specify).....

8. Employment status of interviewee **If unemployed, skip to 11**

- ☐ Self –employed
- ☐ Formal employment
- ☐ Unemployed

9. Employment sector

- ☐ Private sector
- ☐ Public sector
- ☐ Civil Society (NGO, etc)
- ☐ Other (specify).....

10. Main occupation of the interviewee

- ☐ Business
- ☐ Farming
- ☐ Professional occupation (medical practitioner, lawyer, teacher, etc)
- ☐ Domestic Worker
- ☐ Pastor
- ☐ Other (specify)

11. Household income in N\$

- ☐ 0 – 499
- ☐ 500 – 999
- ☐ 1000 – 1999
- ☐ 2000 – 4999
- ☐ 5000+

Part 3: General Perception

1. What is the main developmental challenge facing Namibia currently?

- ☐ Poverty
☐ Unemployment
☐ Corruption
☐ Poor leadership
☐ Poor health care
☐ Infrastructure
☐ Insecurity
☐ Education
☐ Land issues
☐ HIV/AIDS
☐ Other (specify).....

2. Rank the quality of life today compared to one year ago -

- ☐ Better
☐ Worse
☐ Same

3. Do you think the quality of life next year will be –

- ☐ Better
☐ Worse
☐ Same

4. Rate the level of confidence you have in the Government to solve the problems facing the country –

- ☐ Very confident
☐ Moderately confident
☐ Not confident at all
☐ Do not know

5. Assess the Government's performance in the following socio-economic areas:

	Good	Bad	Not sure
Poverty			
Security/Crime			
Health care			
Corruption			
Education			
Unemployment			
Land distribution			
Water			
Roads			
HIV/AIDS			
Other (specify)			

Part 4: Perception on Corruption

1. Do the following constitute corruption?

	Yes	No	Not sure
Giving and taking bribes			
Engaging in illegal activities			
Acquiring money through dishonesty			
Mismanagement and misappropriation			
Embezzlement/Stealing/Fraud			
Denying people basic human rights			
Undue influence for personal gain			
Abuse of power			
Taking bribes			
Lack of professionalism and ethics			
Employment not based on merit			
Using public resources for personal gain			

2. Please rank each of the following statements

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know
Corruption can help one get quick service					
Corruption is beneficial provided you are not caught					
Corruption is the way of life, it is a normal way of doing things					
Corruption ensures better service					
People who report corruption are likely to get in trouble for reporting					
There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing will happen to the culprits					
Male officials ask for bribes more often than female officials					
It is OK for a leader to acquire wealth through corruption as long as he/she uses that money to help the community					

3. In your opinion, corruption in Namibia is-

- ☐ Very high
☐ Moderate
☐ Low
☐ Don't know

4. When rating the level of corruption in Namibia, what do you base your assessment on?

- ☐ Personal experience
☐ Discussions with relatives and friends
☐ Information from the media
☐ Information from the ACC
☐ Information from politicians
☐ Other (specify)

5. Do you think since the inauguration of the Anti-Corruption Commission, corruption in Namibia has -

- ☐ Decreased
☐ Increased
☐ Remained the same
☐ Don't know

6. In your opinion which Government Office/Ministry/Agency is the most corrupt? (3 Should be selected. Number them 1, 2, 3 with 1 being the most corrupt)

- ☐ Health and Social Services
☐ Finance
☐ Gender Equality and Child Welfare
☐ National Planning Commission
☐ Safety and Security
☐ Agriculture, Water and Forestry
☐ Defence
☐ Education
☐ Environment and Tourism
☐ Fisheries and Marine Resources
☐ Foreign Affairs
☐ Home Affairs and Immigration
☐ Information and Communication Technology
☐ Justice
☐ Labour and Social Welfare
☐ Lands and Resettlement
☐ Mines and Energy

- ☐ Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development
- ☐ Trade and Industry
- ☐ Veterans' Affairs
- ☐ Works and Transport
- ☐ Youth, National Service, Sport and Culture
- ☐ Office of the Parliament
- ☐ Namibia Central Intelligence Service
- ☐ Office of the President
- ☐ Office of the Prime Minister
- ☐ Office of the Auditor General
- ☐ Anti-Corruption Commission
- ☐ Electoral Commission

7. In your opinion, which is the most corrupt Institution in Namibia. Specify

8. Since the involvement of the Anti-Corruption Commission in the fight against corruption, is there any improvement in the following institutions with regard to corruption?

	Improved	Deteriorated	Remained the same	Don't know
Government Schools				
Education Offices				
Police				
Local Authority Councils				
Regional Councils				
Hospitals				
Immigration Offices at entry and exit points				
Social Security Commission				
Natis				
Home Affairs				
Others (specify)				

9. To what extent are the following categories involved in corruption?

	Nobody is involved	Few are involved	Most are involved	Everybody is involved	Don't know
Teachers					
University Lecturers					
Doctors					
Nurses					
Parliamentarians					
Customs Officials					
Inland Revenue Officials					
Lawyers					
Police Officers					
Judges/Magistrates					
Business people					
Cabinet Ministers					
Auditors					
Engineers					
Architects					
Church Leaders					
Procurement Officials					

10. What in your opinion is the MAIN cause of corruption in Namibia?

- ☐ Poor remuneration
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Greed
- ☐ Poor leadership
- ☐ Lack of accountability and transparency
- ☐ Moral decay
- ☐ Lack of effective reporting systems in place
- ☐ Poor law enforcement
- ☐ Cultural reasons
- ☐ Lack of effective judiciary
- ☐ Job insecurity
- ☐ Other (specify).....

11. Do you think the initiatives in place in Namibia will succeed to effectively fight corruption?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know

12. How effective are the following measures in fighting corruption?

	Very Effective	Moderately effective	Not effective	Don't know
Eradication of poverty				
Employment creation				
Public education				
Market related salaries for public servants				
Anti-corruption laws				
Good governance				
Accountability and transparency				
Equal distribution of wealth				
Moral and ethical values				
User friendly corruption reporting channels				
Political will				

Part 5: Experience with Corruption

1. Do you get pressure in your daily life to engage in corrupt practices? **If NO pressure, skip to 4**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

2. How much pressure do you get to engage in corruption?

- ☐ A lot of pressure
- ☐ A fair amount of pressure
- ☐ Very little pressure

3. What do you do when pressurized to engage in corruption?

- ☐ I give in and get involved in corruption
- ☐ I think of the risks and do not get involved

4. Have you ever been asked to pay a bribe (for example to get service/ to avoid being fined or prosecuted for an unlawful deed/ to refrain from taking any action)? **If NO, skip to 7**

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

5. If you answered yes, how much money (in N\$) did the person request? If it was not money write down the what have you been asked

6. Did you pay?
☐ Yes
☐ No

7. Have you in the course of the past year, asked someone to pay you a bribe? **If NO, skip to Part 6**
☐ Yes
☐ No

8. If yes, how much money (in N\$) did you receive? If it was not money what did you request

9. Did the person pay/give you this bribe?
☐ Yes
☐ No

Part 6: Reporting Corruption

1. Do you know where to report?
☐ Yes
☐ No

2. If yes, where would you report? **Do not read out**
☐ Namibian Police
☐ Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC)
☐ My employer
☐ Other (specify)

3. During the past five years, have you or anyone in your household reported a corrupt act?
☐ Yes
☐ No

4. What do you think is the MAIN reason why Namibians do not report corruption?
☐ They don't know where to report
☐ They don't know how to report
☐ They are afraid of being victimized
☐ Everybody is corrupt, there is no need to report
☐ Long distance to the reporting place/authority
☐ They feel it is not their responsibility
☐ Other (specify).....
5. What suggestion would you recommend to improve and facilitate the reporting of corruption -
☐ Sensitize the public on how and where to report
☐ Set up community reporting centers
☐ Decentralize the Anti-Corruption Commission
☐ Introduce suggestion boxes
☐ Other (specify)

Part 7: Information on Corruption

1. From which of the following sources have you received information on fighting corruption (Tick as many as possible)

- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Radio (specify station/s)
- ☐ Community meetings
- ☐ Religious places
- ☐ School
- ☐ Banners
- ☐ Brochures
- ☐ Posters
- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ Other (specify).....

2. What would you consider to be the most reliable source of information of corruption? (Tick only one)

- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Radio (specify station/s).....
- ☐ Community meetings
- ☐ Religious places
- ☐ School
- ☐ Banners
- ☐ Posters
- ☐ Billboards
- ☐ Other (specify).....

3. Have you during the last 12 months read any information on corruption in the newspaper?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

4. Which newspapers do you read mostly?

- ☐ New Era
- ☐ Republikein
- ☐ The Namibian
- ☐ Informanté
- ☐ Namibia Sun
- ☐ Allgemeine Zeitung
- ☐ Observer
- ☐ Other (specify).....
- ☐ Don't read newspapers

5. Which radio stations do you listen to mostly?

- ☐ NBC National
- ☐ NBC local language (specify)
- ☐ Omulunga
- ☐ Fresh FM
- ☐ Kosmos
- ☐ Radio 99
- ☐ Energy
- ☐ Other (specify)

6. Which TV station do you watch mostly?
- ☐ NBC
- ☐ One Africa
- ☐ None of the above
7. Have you seen/read any materials from the Anti-Corruption Commission?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
8. In your opinion, how relevant are the materials from the Anti-Corruption Commission
- ☐ Relevant
- ☐ Not relevant
- ☐ Do not know
9. Do you have any suggestion on how to improve the ACC materials and publications
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Suggestion:.....

.....

Part 8: Institutional Image of the Anti-Corruption Commission

1. To what extent are you satisfied with the work of the Anti-Corruption Commission?
- ☐ Very satisfied
- ☐ Moderately satisfied
- ☐ Not satisfied
- ☐ Don't know
2. How do you regard the work of the ACC?
- ☐ Very effective
- ☐ Effective
- ☐ Average
- ☐ Ineffective
- ☐ Don't know
3. Has the ACC succeeded in engaging the public in the fight against corruption?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Don't know
4. How would you evaluate each of the statements below regarding the handling of ACC corruption cases?

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
The ACC reporting procedure/process is very simple			
Informants are well protected from potential harassment			
The ACC investigations are conducted professionally			
The ACC cases are dealt with speedily by our courts of law			

Finishing time of interview:.....



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Printing of this report was sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme.

