

National Corruption Perception Survey Report 2016



Anti-Corruption Commission Namibia



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List of Acronyms

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission
IEC	Information, education and communication
HPGSB	Harold Pupkewitz Graduate School of Business
NAMFISA	Namibian Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority
NSA	National Statistics Agency
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
OMA	Offices, Ministries and Agencies

Executive Summary

Introduction

This report contains the findings of the National Corruption Perception Survey that was conducted in May/June 2016 by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) in collaboration with the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) through the Harold Pupkewitz Graduate School of Business (HPGSB).

Included in the report are the survey process and results, key conclusions, and actions recommended by respondents.

Background

Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It is a global phenomenon. Evidence shows it harms poor people more than others, stifles economic growth and diverts desperately needed funds from education, healthcare and other public services.

The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index of 2014, ranks Namibia 55th out of 175 countries surveyed for perceived corruption in the public sector, with a score of 49 out of 100¹.

The ACC is an independent agency that is accountable to the National Assembly. It refers its investigation findings to the Prosecutor-General for a decision. The core functions of the ACC are to investigate corruption offences and to take measures for the prevention of corruption. The Commission works closely with the Namibian Police Force, the Office of the Auditor General and the Namibian Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority (NAMFISA).

The Survey

Anti-corruption measures call for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which in turn demand timely and reliable data. As well as providing the information that is needed to prioritise and guide anti-corruption programmes, these survey results serve as a baseline measure of perceptions of corruption in Namibia, against which future data may be compared in order to evaluate the progress of interventions.

The ACC has undertaken several Corruption Perception Surveys between 2011 and 2013. This is the first corruption perception survey in Namibia to cover all regions of the country including both urban and rural areas, and public and private sectors.

The survey does not seek to establish objective measurements, but expressly to gather the views and perceptions of stakeholders regarding corruption in the country. The rankings set out in the various results tables reflect the collective opinions of a sample of the Namibian population.

Methodology

The ACC National Corruption Perception Survey was carried out under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 2011 (Act No. 9 of 2011).

¹ Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

The questionnaire (presented in the Appendix) is largely quantitative, with a number of qualitative questions to provide further insight where needed.

Respondents were interviewed in their homes and confidentiality was assured in order to maximise response rates, accuracy of information, and willingness to elaborate on answers.

The sampling frame is stratified by regions and urban and rural areas within regions (based on the 2011 Census enumeration). The sample size was determined under the Simple Random Sample design and was adjusted for the three stage cluster sample to cover for the loss in precision due to clustering.

The survey was conducted in 61 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), which were located in different areas in the 14 regions. The survey enumerated 1,855 respondents (21 years of age or older) in 1,200 households.

Findings

Demographics (Section 2)

- 15% of respondents have tertiary education, 46% have secondary education, 23% have primary education and 15% have no education.
- More men than women took part in the survey, at 56% vs. 44%.
- The survey is almost evenly split between rural and urban areas.
- 48% of the respondents are 21-35 years old.
- Household income varies from N\$0 to N\$20,000+, with the largest single category reporting an income of N\$1,000-N\$1,900.
- The majority (59%) of employed respondents work for the private sector.
- 58% of respondents are single, and have never been married.
- 57% of the respondents are unemployed, including 55% of the 21-35 age group.

Development Challenges (Section 3)

- Only 6% of all respondents think that corruption is the most important developmental issue facing the country. The most urgent developmental challenges mentioned - by a large margin - are unemployment and poverty.
- The majority of respondents (63%) is of the opinion that life has been improving, and will continue to do so in future. However, almost a quarter of respondents believe that there are no changes in the quality of their lives.

- A large majority (74%) of rural respondents have confidence in Government solving the problems facing the country, whereas urban residents are less positive at only 56%.
- 49% of the population rates Government performance in tackling corruption as poor. The best Government performance is seen in education (71%) and health care (59.4%). At 18.8%, corruption ranks among one of the least successful areas of performance, along with land distribution (18.5%) and unemployment (14.3%).

Perceptions of Corruption (Section 4)

- The population has a fairly firm grasp of what constitutes corruption, but at least 10% of respondents view the following acts as either petty, or not corrupt at all: 'employment not based on merit', 'lack of professionalism and ethics', 'abuse of power', 'undue influence for personal gain', and 'mismanagement and misappropriation'. 16.6% of respondents rated denying people's basic human rights as either 'not corrupt' or 'petty corruption'.
- Although only 22.2% of respondents view corruption as the normal way of doing things, more than twice that percentage feel that corruption can be beneficial (51.7%) and can be used to get quick service (64%).
- Male officials are seen as far more corrupt than female officials, at least in terms of asking for bribes.
- The vast majority (78%) of respondents believe that corruption is very high in Namibia. The highest result comes from those in rural areas.
- The media emerges as most influential in terms of spreading information regarding corruption – 49% of the respondents said that they based their assessment on information gained from TV, radio or newspapers. Only 11% of respondents indicated that they came to their opinion mainly based on information received from the ACC.
- Namibia is perceived by many (45%) to be winning the fight against corruption, but success is not attributed to the efforts of the ACC. In total, close to one third (31%) of respondents believes that corruption has decreased since the inception of the ACC, whereas almost the same percentage of respondents is of the opposite opinion. The number of respondents who said they 'don't know' is quite high, at 15%. Respondents in the age group between 21 and 45 are most critical of the impact of the ACC over a third are of the opinion that corruption has not decreased significantly since the formation of the ACC in 2006. Respondents with tertiary education are most critical 40% believe that corruption has not decreased significantly since the formation of the ACC.

- There is a high level of consensus that institutions in general have improved in terms
 of corruption over the last five years. The highest improvement rating by far, at
 79.8%, was allocated to government schools. Education offices and hospitals also
 received quite high scores for improving the levels of corruption. At the other end of
 the spectrum, less than 40% of respondents felt that there had been any
 improvement in corruption at the Social Security Commission, NATiS and
 immigration offices. In fact, 18.3% of respondents thought that the situation at NATiS
 had worsened.
- With a variation of 36.2% between highest and lowest ratings, it is apparent that the Namibian population believes that professional occupation has considerable influence on involvement in corruption. 45% of respondents believe business people are most corrupt and 38% of respondents believe that police officers are corrupt. Parliamentarians, lawyers and cabinet ministers also received relatively high scores (28%, 28% and 25% respectively). The teaching profession only scored 8.65%.
- People attribute corruption to a variety of factors, and not to one thing in isolation. However, the highest rating by far (at 85.7%) is for poverty, followed by poor pay. Cultural reasons received the lowest rating at 49.4%.
- Employment creation and the eradication of poverty are seen as the best measures to combat corruption. Strategies such as public education, good governance and stronger anti-corruption laws also rated highly.
- Respondents rated Safety and Security (the ministry that oversees the Namibian Police Force) as being most corrupt ministry, office or agency (48% of respondents ranked it among the top three), followed by Health and Social Services, Finance, Defence, and Home Affairs.

Experience of Corruption (Section 5)

- The majority of respondents (63%) said they do not experience a lot of pressure to engage in corrupt practices in their daily lives. The most pressure is experienced among the 21-35 age group and the self-employed. A large majority (73%) of respondents who have felt pressure to engage in corrupt practices reported that they resist the pressure.
- The vast majority of respondents (84%) indicated that they have never paid a bribe. The likelihood of paying bribes is highest amongst those who live in the Khomas region, urban dwellers, and under-45-year-olds.
- Almost half the bribes requested were over N\$1,000, with 13.6% amounting to over N\$10,000. 29.3% were under N\$500. Current levels of bribery pose relatively little loss to the State, and are therefore not a considerable threat to State-sponsored development.

- 59% of the population have experienced corruption on one or more occasion in the six months prior to the survey, which corroborates the perception that corruption is very high in Namibia.
- Overall, urban respondents indicated a higher exposure to corruption than rural respondents.

Reporting Corruption (Section 6)

- Most corruption goes unreported. Only 7% of respondents reported corrupt acts in the last 5 years. The most likely reason for this is perceived to be fear of victimisation, followed by not knowing where to report to.
- Despite considering a large number of police officers to be corrupt, the majority of respondents (62%) would report instances of corruption to the Police. Only 33% would report it to the ACC.
- Setting up community reporting centres is considered to be the most effective way to improve levels of reporting.

Information on Corruption (Section 7)

- Radio is regarded to be by far the most reliable source of information on corruption. The second and third rated sources are newspapers and community meetings. Other sources, including billboards, posters and brochures, have negligible ratings.
- Although 69% of respondents rated NBC TV as their favourite TV channel, only 1 respondent (0.05%) rated NBC TV as the most reliable source of information.
- The Namibian came out on top as the most popular newspaper, with 46% of respondents citing it as their favourite.
- By far the most popular radio station across all age groups is Oshiwambo Radio, followed by NBC National Radio, which is especially popular with the younger generation, who experience the most pressure to engage in corrupt acts.

Institutional Image of the ACC (Section 8)

• A relatively high number of respondents were unable to gauge the impact of the ACC on levels of corruption. Most of those who were able to give a rating felt that the impact of the ACC was moderate or low.

Introduction

Introduction

Introduction

Background

Corruption is a global phenomenon found in all countries - but evidence shows it harms poor people more than others, stifles economic growth and diverts desperately needed funds from education, healthcare and other public services. Worldwide, an estimated one trillion US dollars get siphoned off through bribes every year, according to the World Bank.

Transparency International defines corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It hurts everyone who depends on the integrity of people in a position of authority. The Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index of 2014, ranks Namibia 55th out of 175 countries surveyed for perceived corruption in the public sector, with a score of 49 out of 100².

The Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) was established under the Anti-Corruption Act, 2003, (Act No. 8 of 2003). It is an independent agency equipped with wide-ranging powers to investigate corruption offences and to take measures to prevent corruption and to refer its investigation findings to the Prosecutor-General. The ACC works closely with the Namibian Police Force, the Office of the Auditor General and the Namibian Financial Institutions Supervisory Authority. The ACC is accountable to the National Assembly.

The core functions of the ACC are investigation, education function and prevention. Under its prevention function, the ACC examines practices, systems and procedures of public and private bodies to facilitate the discovery of corrupt practices and to secure the revision of practices, systems and procedures that may be prone or conducive to corrupt practices.

The ACC conducted several Corruption Perception Surveys between 2011 and 2013 to build a database in support of its mandate. The Urban Corruption Perception Survey was carried out in thirteen political regions of Namibia in 2011 and the Anti-Corruption Frameworks Survey within the private sector in 2013.

This is the first corruption perception survey in Namibia to cover all regions of the country including both urban and rural areas, and public and private sectors.

Purpose of the Report

This report contains the findings of the National Corruption Perception Survey that was conducted during the period April to July 2016 by the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) in collaboration with the Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST) through the Harold Pupkewitz Graduate School of Business (HPGSB). Included in the report are the survey process and results, key conclusions, and actions recommended by respondents.

Research Objectives

Anti-corruption measures call for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which in turn demand timely and reliable data. As well as providing the information that is

² Scores range from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

Introduction

needed to prioritise and guide anti-corruption programmes, the survey results serve as a baseline measure of perceptions of corruption in Namibia, against which future data may be compared in order to evaluate the progress of interventions.

The survey did not seek to establish objective measurements, but expressly to gather the views and perceptions of stakeholders regarding corruption in the country. The rankings set out in the various results tables reflect the collective opinions of a sample of the Namibian population.

Legal Powers and Confidentiality

The ACC National Corruption Perception Survey was carried out under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 2011. All persons over 21 years of age as heads of households or members of households are required by this act to provide the necessary information. However, as with any survey, the success of this research has been maximised by the willing cooperation of respondents.

Reporting Style

The report will be punctuated by a series of spotlight comments, designed to draw the reader's attention to a specific result, interpretation or conclusion from the data.

This is a spotlight comment.

Questionnaire Design and Interview Approach

The questionnaire was developed with the input and approval of the ACC. The questionnaire is largely quantitative, with a number of qualitative questions to provide further insight where needed.

Experience shows that unnecessarily lengthy interviews have a negative impact on results, as well as respondents' willingness to participate in future surveys. Special care was therefore taken to include all necessary and vital information, whilst keeping the questionnaire as short as possible.

Respondents were interviewed in their homes and confidentiality was assured in order to maximise response rates, accuracy of information, and willingness to elaborate on answers.

To facilitate the widest possible level of understanding, the questionnaire was translated into seven different languages apart from English: Afrikaans, Damara/Nama, Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Rukavango, Setswana and Silozi.

Sample

Survey Population

The survey population consists of all Namibian citizens (male and female) who are 21 years of age or older, living in urban and rural private households. People living in institutions such as hostels, police barracks, hospitals and prisons were excluded from the survey.

Table 1 below shows the sample composition by region, constituency, Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), number of households and population size:

Region	Constituency	PSU Type	PSU NO	No of households	Population Size
!Karas	INami -= Nus	Urban	10101005	89	325
lKaras	Oranjemund	Urban	10701032	101	172
Erongo	Arandis	Urban	20101035	81	358
Erongo	Swakopmund	Urban	20501071	109	286
Erongo	Swakopmund	Urban	20501195	96	363
Erongo	Walvis Bay Rural	Rural	20601106	116	483
Erongo	Walvis Bay Urban	Urban	20701109	85	268
Hardap	Rehoboth East Urban	Urban	30601014	117	511
Hardap	Mariental Rural	Rural	30499022	63	184
Hardap	Mariental Rural	Rural	30499028	76	270
Kavango East	Rundu Urban	Urban	40601064	94	721
Kavango East	Rundu Urban	Urban	40601134	82	391
Kavango East	Mukwe	Rural	40299030	96	613

Table 1: Sample composition by region, constituency, PSU, no of households and population size

Kavango East	Rundu Rural	Rural	40599001	79	502
Kavango West	Nkurenkuru	Urban	50798009	74	466
Kavango West	Musese	Rural	50499004	78	497
Khomas	Katutura Central	Urban	60201014	107	504
Khomas	Khomasdal	Urban	60401012	116	527
Khomas	Moses//Garoeb	Urban	60501008	124	326
Khomas	Moses//Garoeb	Urban	60501120	86	265
Khomas	Samora Machel	Urban	60601084	67	308
Khomas	Tobias Hainyeko	Urban	60701018	107	316
Khomas	Tobias Hainyeko	Urban	60701130	64	229
Khomas	Windhoek East	Urban	60801089	71	186
Khomas	Windhoek West	Urban	61001101	81	249
Khomas	Windhoek Rural	Rural	60999050	60	149
Kunene	Outjo	Urban	70601028	70	268
Kunene	Opuwo Rural	Rural	70499020	93	474
Ohangwena	Omundaungilo	Urban	80898001	129	566
Ohangwena	Endola	Rural	80299032	85	445
Ohangwena	Epembe	Rural	80499015	63	347
Ohangwena	Okongo	Rural	80699030	69	399
Ohangwena	Omundaungilo	Rural	80899007	72	508
Ohangwena	Ongenga	Rural	81099023	76	487
Ohangwena	Oshikunde	Rural	81299020	69	520
Omaheke	Gobabis	Urban	90301062	75	114
Omaheke	Okorukambe	Rural	90599010	66	352
Omusati	Oshikuku	Urban	100801032	88	149
Omusati	Elim	Rural	100299006	77	427
Omusati	Etayi	Rural	100399066	74	412
Omusati	Okahao	Rural	100599049	115	449
Omusati	Onesi	Rural	100799037	82	434
Omusati	Outapi	Rural	101099023	73	367
Omusati	Tsandi	Rural	101299004	68	236
Oshana	Ondangwa Urban	Urban	110601048	99	303
Oshana	Oshakati East	Urban	110801039	116	426
Oshana	Ondangwa Urban	Urban	110698014	96	457
Oshana	Okatana	Rural	110299021	73	477
Oshana	Oshakati East	Rural	110899079	74	391
Oshikoto	Tsumeb	Urban	121101059	121	348
Oshikoto	Nehale IyaMpingana	Rural	120399016	62	169
Oshikoto	Omuntele	Rural	120699026	71	498
Oshikoto	Onayena	Rural	120899021	66	350
Oshikoto	Onyaanya	Rural	121099021	55	180

Otjozondjupa	Okahandja	Urban	130201021	87	436
Otjozondjupa	Otjiwarongo	Urban	130601028	120	372
Otjozondjupa	Okakarara	Rural	130399003	60	242
Otjozondjupa	Otavi	Rural	130599037	83	311
Zambezi	Katima Mulilo Urban	Urban	140501028	89	393
Zambezi	Kabbe North	Rural	140299024	71	211
Zambezi	Kongola	Rural	140699013	81	362

Sample Design

The sampling frame is stratified by regions and urban and rural areas within regions (based on the 2011 Census enumeration). A stratified three-stage cluster sample design was adopted for this survey, where the first stage sample is an area sample, the second stage is households within the selected area, and the third stage is one to two members of the selected households.

The number of such clusters and the number of sampled households within each cluster (ideally 20) was predetermined in such a way that the total number of sample households (sample size) could be achieved.

Sample Size

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

- Estimates will be presented in the form of percentages (proportions)
- Estimates are required only at national level
- Margin of error (E) is fixed around 5% for the national estimation
- Confidence level is taken as 95% where the critical value K = 1.96
- Since the order of the proportions (p) under study were not well known, it was assumed to be 0.5 so that the sample size is maximised for the given precision
- Design effect (deff) is taken as 3

The following formula was used for the calculation of sample size under SRS design:

$$n = \frac{k^2 p q}{E^2} \text{ where } n \text{ is the sample size and } q = 1 - p$$
$$n = \left(\frac{1.96^{\circ} 2}{0.05(0.05)}\right) = 384$$

Therefore, the sample size under SRS is taken as 384 (rounded). Adjusted sample size to cover for the clustering (deff=3) and null responses (3% estimated) will be 1200 (rounded). It is assumed that this sample size will also cover for the non-responding households. Therefore, the final eligible sample individuals are 2400 (2 persons per household). 20 households per PSU were covered. Therefore, the total number of PSUs for the survey are (1200/20) = 60.

The sample was then allocated to the regions proportional to their size. The distribution of the sample is given in Table 2 below.

Region	Sampled PSU's	No of households per PSU	Interviews
!Karas	2	20	80
Erongo	5	20	200
Hardap	2	20	80
Kavango East	4	20	160
Kavango West	2	20	80
Khomas	10	20	400
Kunene	2	20	80
Ohangwena	7	20	280
Omaheke	2	20	80
Omusati	7	20	280
Oshana	5	20	200
Oshikoto	5	20	200
Otjozondjupa	4	20	160
Zambezi	3	20	120
Total	60	20	2400

Table 2: Distribution of sample households and PSUs

Selection of PSUs

PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size sampling procedure together with systematic sampling. Households were listed within the sampled PSUs in accordance with NSA guidelines, and the required 20 households were selected systematically.

Selection of Respondents within Households

For the purpose of this survey, the primary respondent is the head of the household. In their absence, a member of the household who is 21 years and older, starting with the oldest in that category was identified as the secondary respondent.

A second respondent was then selected according to the following criteria:

- i. Person aged 21-35, starting with the oldest in that category;
- ii. If no one between 21-35, then anyone over 35, starting with the youngest.

The data was weighted to account for the unequal selection probabilities.

Data Collection

Respondents who met the selection criteria were interviewed in their homes by data collectors, with a target of two interviews per household.

In total, 1,855 interviews in 1,200 households were successfully completed.

After detailed quality checks were performed on all questionnaires, the data was captured electronically and analysed by a market research specialist. Back checks were done to monitor the quality of fieldwork.

Survey Findings

Demographics of Respondents (Q2)

This section of the survey recorded the profile of respondents according to eight demographic categories.

Figure 1: Demographics of respondents





EMPLOYMENT STATUS



MARITAL STATUS



At the time of the survey 57% of respondents described themselves as 'unemployed'.

55% of Born–Frees/ youth claimed to be 'unemployed'.

General Perceptions about Development Challenges

This section of the survey measured perceptions about the status of development in the country, and efforts to improve it.

Developmental Challenges (Q3.1)

Respondents were asked to select the main developmental challenge from a list of challenges facing the country. The results are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Main developmenta	l challenge	facing	Namibia
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Challenge	Rural	Urban	Total respo	% of ndents
Unemployment		36%	38%	37%
Poverty		32%	28%	30%
Corruption		6%	6%	6%
Drought		9%	3%	6%
Poor leadership		4%	4%	4%
Land issues		2%	5%	4%
Gender-based violence		3%	3%	3%
HIV/Aids		2%	3%	2%
Education		1%	3%	2%
Road accidents		1%	3%	2%
Infrastructure		1%	1%	1%
Poor health care		0%	1%	1%

Only 6% of all respondents thought that Corruption was the most important developmental issue. The most urgent developmental challenges mentioned - by a large margin - are Unemployment and Poverty.

Challenge	21-35	36-45	46-60	>61	Age not specified	Total %
Unemployment	43%	40%	30	% 219	6 26%	37%
Poverty	25%	32%	33	% 429	6 32%	30%
Corruption	6%	6%	7	% 79	6 0%	6%
Drought	4%	3%	8	% 149	6 5%	6%
Poor leadership	4%	4%	5	% 49	6 5%	4%
Land issues	4%	3%	3	% 39	6 0%	4%
Gender based violence	3%	3%	4	% 39	% 0%	3%
HIV/Aids	2%	2%	3	% 29	/6 11%	2%
Education	3%	1%	3	% 09	6 11%	2%
Road accidents	3%	2%	1	% 29	6 11%	2%
Infrastructure	1%	2%	1	% 19	6 0%	1%

Table 4: The main developmental challenge in Namibia by age group

The older people get, the more concerned they are about poverty.

Quality of Life (Q3.2-3.3)

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of life today compared to one year ago, and the quality of life they expect next year compared to today.

Figure 2: Quality of life today compared to one year ago







The majority of respondents is of the opinion that life has been improving, and will continue to do so in future.

However, almost a quarter of respondents believe that there are no changes in their lives.

There is a high level of optimism (63%) that the quality of life is improving.

Confidence that the Current Government Will Solve the Problems (Q3.4)

Respondents were asked how confident they were that the current Government would solve the problems facing the country.

Figure 4: Confidence in current Government solving the problems facing the country



A large majority (74%) of rural respondents have confidence in Government solving the problems facing the country, whereas urban residents are less positive at only 56%.

Table 5: Confidence in the	Government's	ability to solve	challenges b	y age group

	Age group						
Responses	21-35	36-45	46-60	>61	Age not specified	Total	
Positive	61%	65%	72%	70%	83%	65%	
Neutral	19%	18%	15%	12%	11%	17%	
Negative	18%	14%	12%	13%	6%	15%	
Don't know	3%	4%	1%	5%	0%	3%	

Young respondents are the least confident in the current Government solving the problems facing the country – only 61% answered positively, compared to 69% of older respondents.

Government Performance (Q3.5)

Respondents were asked to rate the Government's performance in various developmental areas. The results are shown in the Figure 5 below.



Figure 5: Government performance in various socio-economic areas

According to the results, the public sees the best performance in education (71%) and health care (59.4%), both of which areas are commonly cited as critical to overall long-term development. At 18.8%, corruption ranks among one of the least successful areas of performance, along with land distribution (18.5%) and unemployment (14.3%).



Perceptions of Corruption

This section of the survey is concerned with perceptions and attitudes towards corruption in general. It also measures perceptions of specific aspects of corruption in Namibia.

Definition of Corruption (Q4.1)

Respondents were asked whether they think each of a range of acts create or add up to corruption, and then to classify them in terms of the level of corruption involved.

Figure 6: Definition of corruption



The consistently high ratings show that the population has a fairly firm grasp of what constitutes corruption.

However, 16.6% of respondents rated denying people's basic human rights as either 'not corrupt' or 'petty corruption'. This indicates a surprisingly high tolerance for human rights abuses among a small percentage of the population.

16.6% of respondents views denying people's basic human rights as either 'not corrupt' or 'petty corruption'. At least 10% of respondents view the following acts as either petty, or not corrupt at all: 'employment not based on merit', 'lack of professionalism and ethics', 'abuse of power', 'undue influence for personal gain', and 'mismanagement and misappropriation'. Again, this implies that there is a level of acceptance of such behaviours, which is a matter of concern if the country is going to seriously address and reduce levels of corruption in both the private and public sectors.

Attitudes Toward Corruption (Q4.2)

Respondents were asked a set of questions designed to dig deeper into their attitudes towards corruption. The results are shown in Figure 7 below.





Although only 22.2% of respondents view corruption as the normal way of doing things - which is in itself undesirably high - more than twice that percentage feel that corruption

can be beneficial (51.7%) and can be used to get quick service (64%). These data are difficult to reconcile.

Male officials are seen as far more corrupt than female officials, at least in terms of asking for bribes. Initiatives for combatting corruption should bear this perception in mind.

Almost two thirds of respondents see corruption as a way of getting quick service. This could be seen as an indictment of current standards of service as well as an indication of the readiness of officials to use corrupt practices to supplement their income. Almost two thirds of respondents see corruption as a way of getting quick service.

Levels of Corruption in Namibia (4.3)

Respondents were asked to describe to what extent they agree or disagree with the statement: "Overall, I think corruption is very high in Namibia".



Figure 8: % of population who believe that corruption is very high in Namibia by type of area

In total, 78% of respondents agree that corruption is very high in Namibia. The highest result came from those in rural areas.



The tables that follow separate these results into various demographic groupings.

	% of respondents							
Response	21-35	36-45	46-60	>61	Age not specified	Total		
Agree	79%	78%	78%	71%	89%	78%		
Neutral	10%	10%	11%	14%	0%	10%		
Disagree	7%	7%	8%	7%	5%	7%		
Don't know	4%	5%	4%	7%	5%	5%		

Table 6: % of population who believe corruption is very high in Namibia by age group

The results were quite consistent across the different age groups, with younger respondents (aged 21-35) only slightly more convinced that corruption is high in Namibia – 79% agreed, as opposed to 78% of those aged 36-60. Fewer respondents in the over-60 category agreed, but the difference is accounted for by neutral responses or 'don't knows', so it would appear that the older generation is less aware of the level of corruption in the country.

Table 7: % of population who believe corruption is very high in Namibia by employment status

Response	% of respondents							
	Formally employed	Self-employed	Unemployed	Total				
Agree	76%	78%	78%	78%				
Neutral	11%	9%	10%	10%				
Disagree	8%	10%	7%	7%				
Don't know	5%	3%	5%	5%				

According to these results, self-employed respondents are slightly less convinced that corruption is high in Namibia, with 10% disagreeing, compared to 7-8% of those who are formally employed, or unemployed.

Table 8: % of population who believe corruption is very high in Namibia by gender

	% of respondents					
Hesponse	Female	Male	Total			
Agree	79%	76%	78%			
Neutral	10%	11%	10%			
Disagree	6%	9%	7%			
Don't know	5%	5%	5%			

The women and men who were interviewed expressed similar opinions about the level of corruption in Namibia, although slightly more women than men agree that it is very high – 79% of women agreed, while 76% of men agreed.

Main Basis of Assessment (Q4.4)

Respondents were asked: "When rating the level of corruption in Namibia, what is the main basis of your assessment?"

Table 9: Basis of assessment

Papie for opinion	% of respondents				
basis for opinion	Rural	Urban	Total		
Information from the media	50%	48%	49%		
Discussion with relatives or friends	29%	23%	26%		
Information from the ACC	10%	11%	11%		
Personal experience as a victim or perpetrator	6%	12%	9%		
Information from politician	4%	6%	5%		
Headman	0%	0%	0%		

The media emerges as most influential in terms of spreading information regarding corruption – 49% of respondents said that they based their assessment on information gained from TV, radio or newspapers.

Only 11% of respondents indicated that they came to their opinion mainly based on information received from the ACC. This implies that information emanating from the ACC has relatively little visibility (or possibly credibility) with the general public, and that the organisation therefore needs to improve its exposure and dissemination of information to the public.

The Impact of the ACC on Corruption in Namibia (Q4.5)

Respondents were asked whether or not they believe that corruption in Namibia has decreased significantly since the formation of the ACC.



Figure 9:% of population who believe corruption is very high in Namibia by employment status

In total, close to one third (31%) of respondents believe that corruption has decreased since the inception of the ACC, whereas almost the same percentage of respondents is of the opposite opinion. The number of respondents who said they 'don't know' is quite high, at 15%. This represents an opportunity for the ACC to increase awareness among the public about the status of corruption in the country.

Response	% of population							
	21-35	36-45	46-60	>61	Age not specified	Total		
Positive	29%	28%	36%	35%	28%	31%		
Neutral	23%	21%	21%	21%	11%	22%		
Negative	33%	36%	30%	25%	44%	32%		
Don't know	15%	15%	13%	19%	17%	15%		

Table 10: Impact of ACC on corruption by age group

Respondents in the age group between 21 and 45 are most critical of the impact of the ACC – over a third are of the opinion that corruption has not decreased significantly since the formation of the ACC in 2006.

Table 11: Impact of ACC on corruption by level of education

	% of population							
Response	No education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	No details specified	Total		
Positive	31%	30%	35%	20%	38%	31%		
Neutral	22%	18%	21%	29%	29%	22%		
Negative	24%	33%	32%	40%	17%	32%		
Don't know	22%	19%	12%	11%	17%	15%		

Respondents with tertiary education are most critical - 40% believe that corruption has not decreased significantly since the formation of the ACC.

Level of Confidence in Current Anti-Corruption Initiatives (Q4.6)

Respondents were asked whether or not they believe that, with the initiatives in place to fight corruption, Namibia is winning the fight.



Figure 10: Level of confidence in anti-corruption initiatives

45% of respondents are optimistic that with the initiatives in place to fight corruption, Namibia is winning the fight.

Respondents in urban areas are slightly more critical – 40% agreed, compared to 51% of the rural respondents.

Namibia is perceived by many to be winning the fight against corruption, but success is not attributed to the efforts of the ACC.

Institutional Improvement (Q4.7)

In this set of questions, respondents were asked whether there have been any improvements in relation to corruption in a number of institutions over the last five years.

Figure 11: Institutional improvement



The results show a high level of consensus that institutions in general have improved in terms of corruption over the last five years, which is a very positive outcome.

The highest improvement rating by far, at 79.8%, was allocated to government schools. Education offices and hospitals also received quite high scores for improving the levels of corruption. At the other end of the spectrum, less than 40% of respondents felt that there had been any improvement in corruption at the Social Security Commission, NATIS and immigration offices. In There is a high level of consensus that institutions have improved with regard to corruption over the last five years.