



TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL
BANGLADESH

Social movement against corruption



Corruption in Service Sectors: National Household Survey 2017

66.5% surveyed households
victims of corruption



Most corrupt sector
Law Enforcement Agencies



89% households paid bribe because
'services are not provided if bribe is not paid'



Average amount of bribe paid per household **5,930** BDT



Estimated amount of total bribe paid BDT **1,06,889** million
which is **3.4%** of the national budget (2016-17)



The Context

'Corruption in Service Sectors: National Household Survey' is one of the main research activities of Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB). Since 1997, TIB has consistently been conducting this survey which covers corruption in service sectors. This survey is expected to assist in identifying the nature and extent of corruption in service sectors and take relevant action in preventing corruption.

Objectives

The overall objective of the survey is to assess the nature and degree of corruption in selected service sectors on the basis of experiences of members of the households of Bangladesh. Specific objectives are:
 # to measure the proportion of households experiencing corruption in accessing services from different sectors;
 # to assess the nature and degree of corruption or harassment experienced by households in accessing services from different sectors and sub-sectors; and
 # to portray degree of corruption against different socio-economic dimensions of surveyed households.

Purview of Corruption

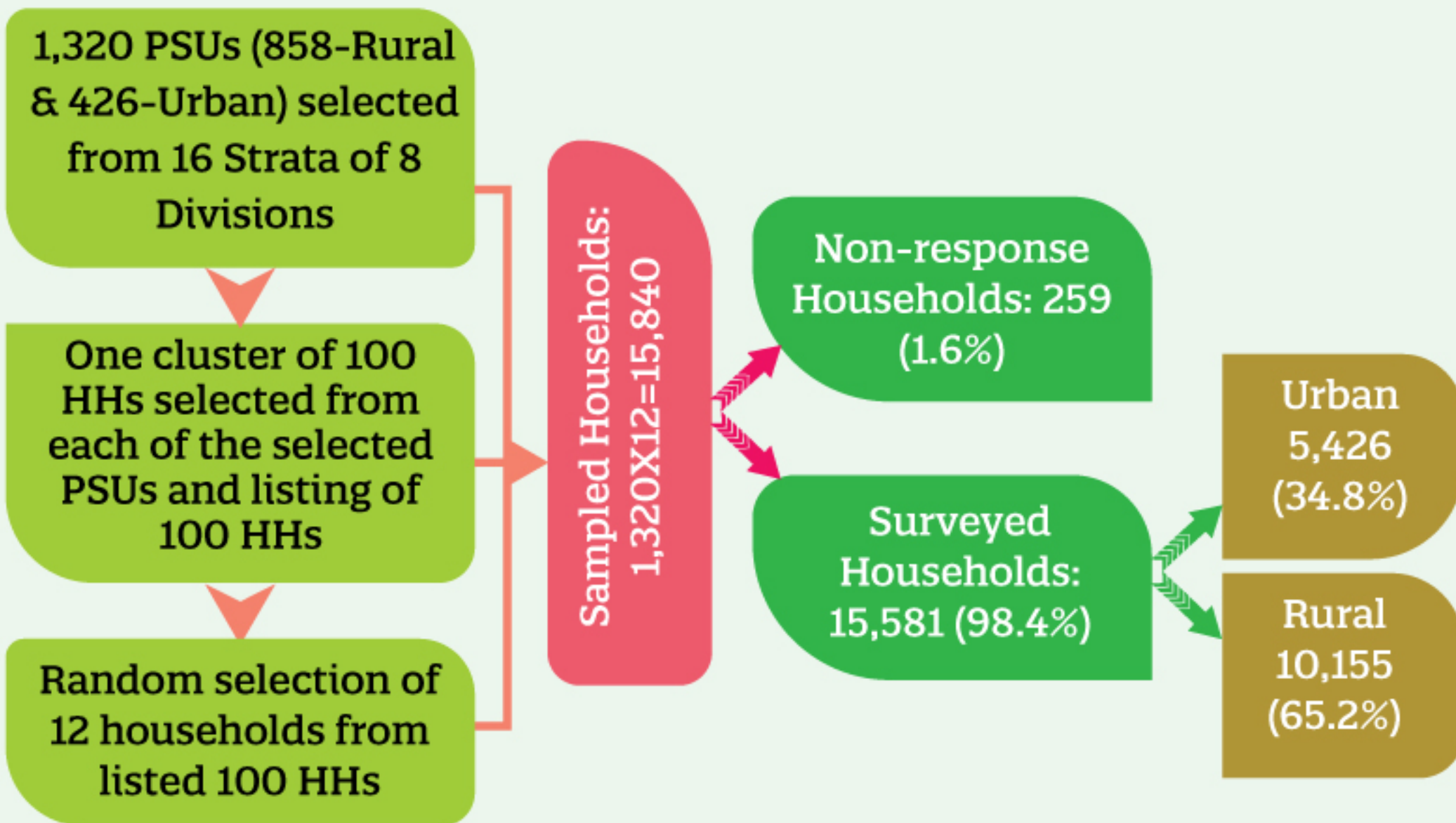
The definition of corruption used in this survey 'Abuse of power for personal gains'
 General people experienced different types of corruption during receiving services from different sectors that include bribery (including transaction of unauthorised money, embezzlement of money), embezzlement of assets, deception, negligence to duties, nepotism, and different types of harassment.

Duration of Data Collection for this survey

Data collection period: 1 January to 31 March 2018
Reference period of the survey: January-December 2017

Sampling Method of the Survey

A Three Stage Stratified Cluster Sampling method was followed for drawing sampled households for the survey. The Integrated Multipurpose Sampling Frame (IMPS) developed by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) was used as sampling frame for designing the survey.



Sampling Procedure at a Glance

Survey Management and Quality Control of Data

The planning of the survey and data analysis were carried out by TIB's research team. The questionnaire was filled-in on smart phone using an application design on KoBo Toolbox. Randomly selected questionnaires were verified with due process (accompany check 18.0%, back check 11.6%, spot check 11.5%, telephone check 2.6%); estimates calculated in the survey was adjusted with necessary weight; any information gap identified through these checks was corrected accordingly. To ensure scientific quality of the survey, overall advice and assistance in different stages of the survey were taken from a committee consisting of eight nationally and internationally reputed experts.



Percentage of households facing corruption

Overall percentage of households that experienced corruption is **66.5%**, where the rate in rural and urban areas are **68.4%** and **65%** respectively.



Percentage of households experiencing bribery

Overall percentage of households that experienced bribery is **49.8%**, where **54%** households in rural areas and **46.6%** in urban areas had to pay bribe..



Average amount of bribe

Service recipient households had to pay on an average of BDT **5,930** as bribe for receiving different services. The average amount was BDT **3,930** in rural areas and BDT **7,733** in urban areas .



Cause of bribery

89% households paid bribe because 'services are not provided if bribe is not paid'



Estimated total amount of bribe

nationally BDT **1,06,889** million which is BDT **18,671** million (21.2%) more than that of 2015, **0.5%** of Bangladesh's GDP and **3.4%** of national budget (amended) in fiscal year 2016-17.



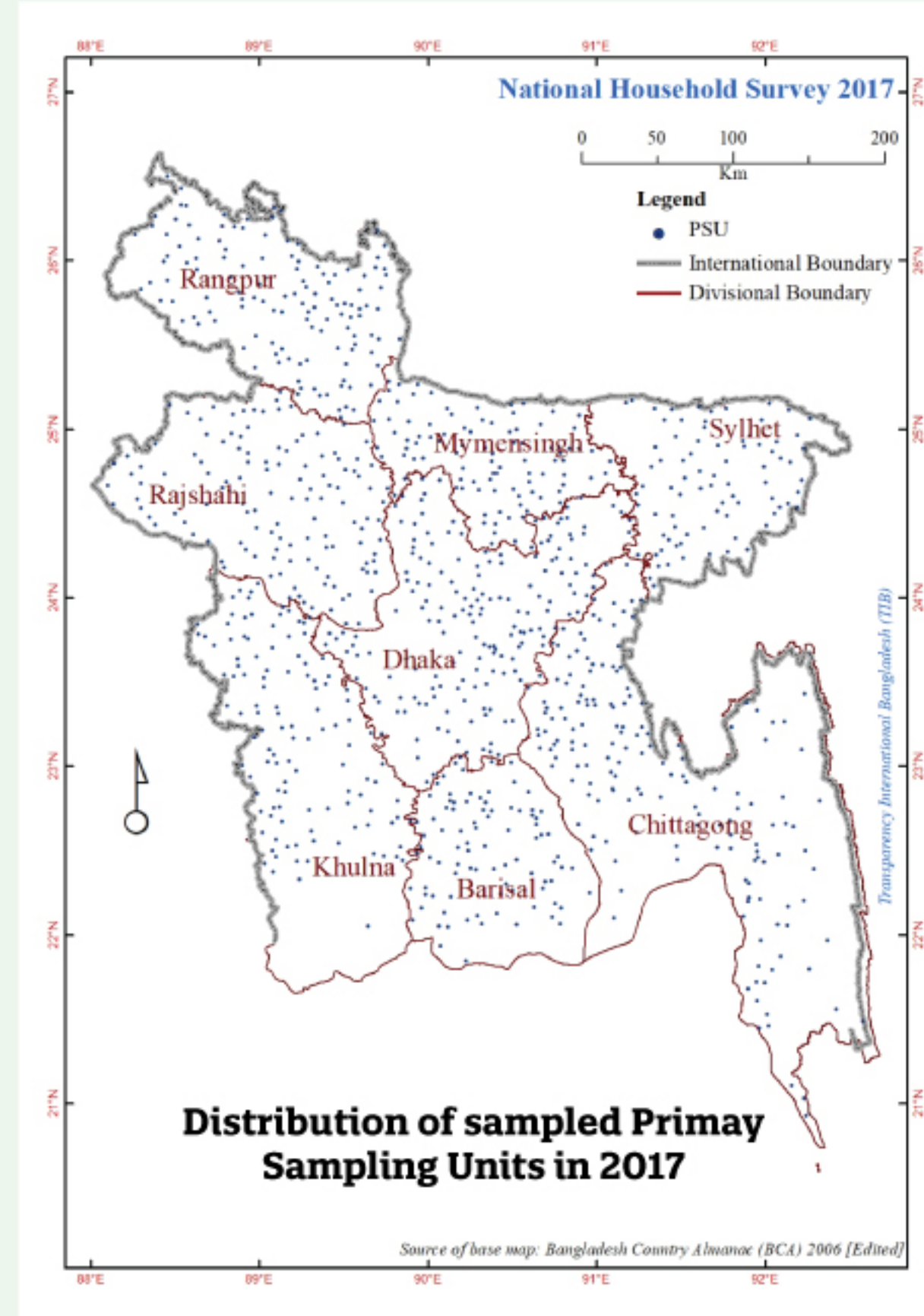
Estimated amount of bribe per person

In 2017, per capita amount of bribe or unauthorised money paid in service sectors is BDT **658** per annum where corresponding amount in 2015 was BDT **533**.

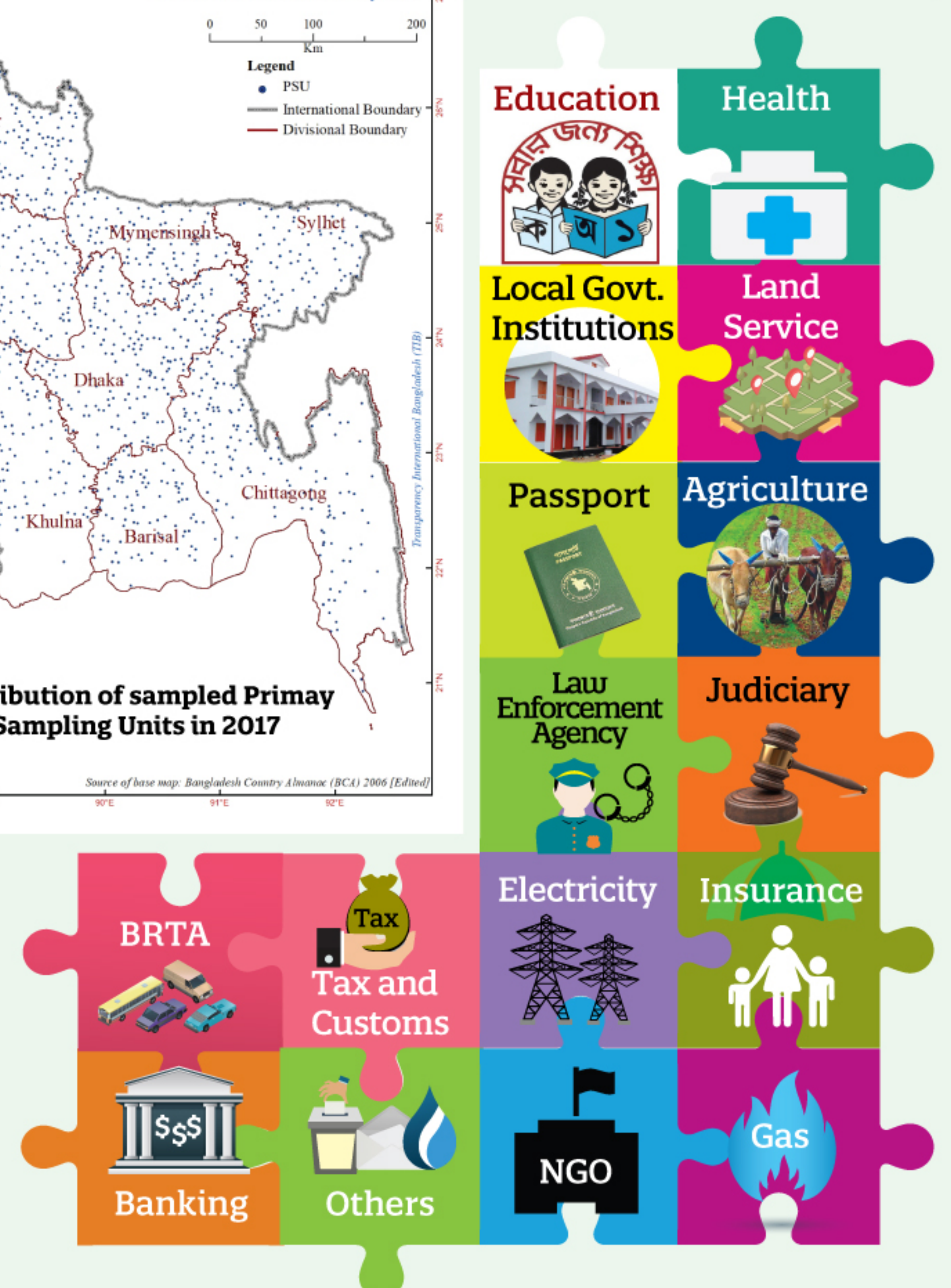


Bribe burden in comparison to income

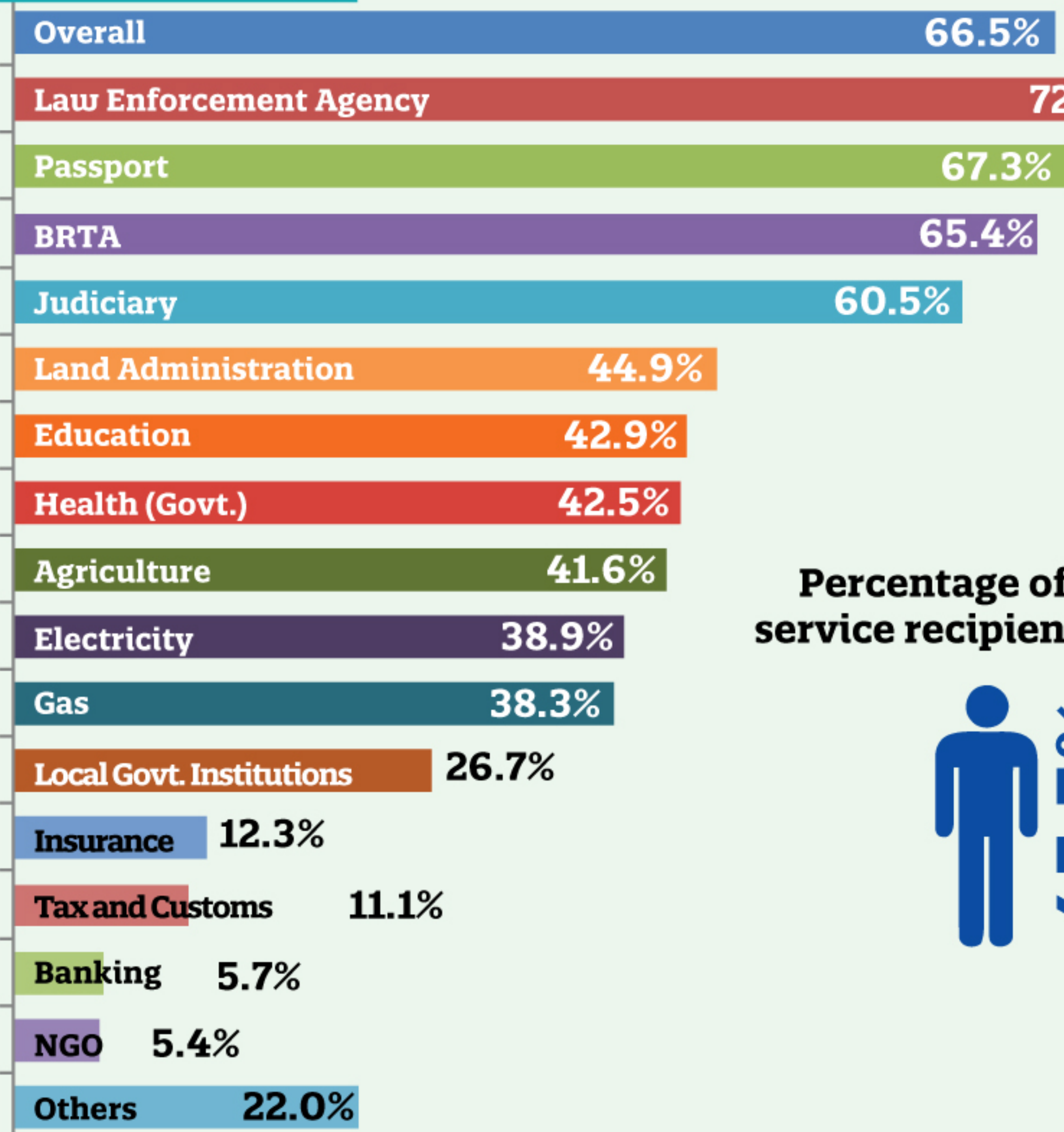
The **bribe burden** is **comparatively higher** as **households with low income** spends more of their annual income in receiving services than households with high income (0.12% vs 2.41%).



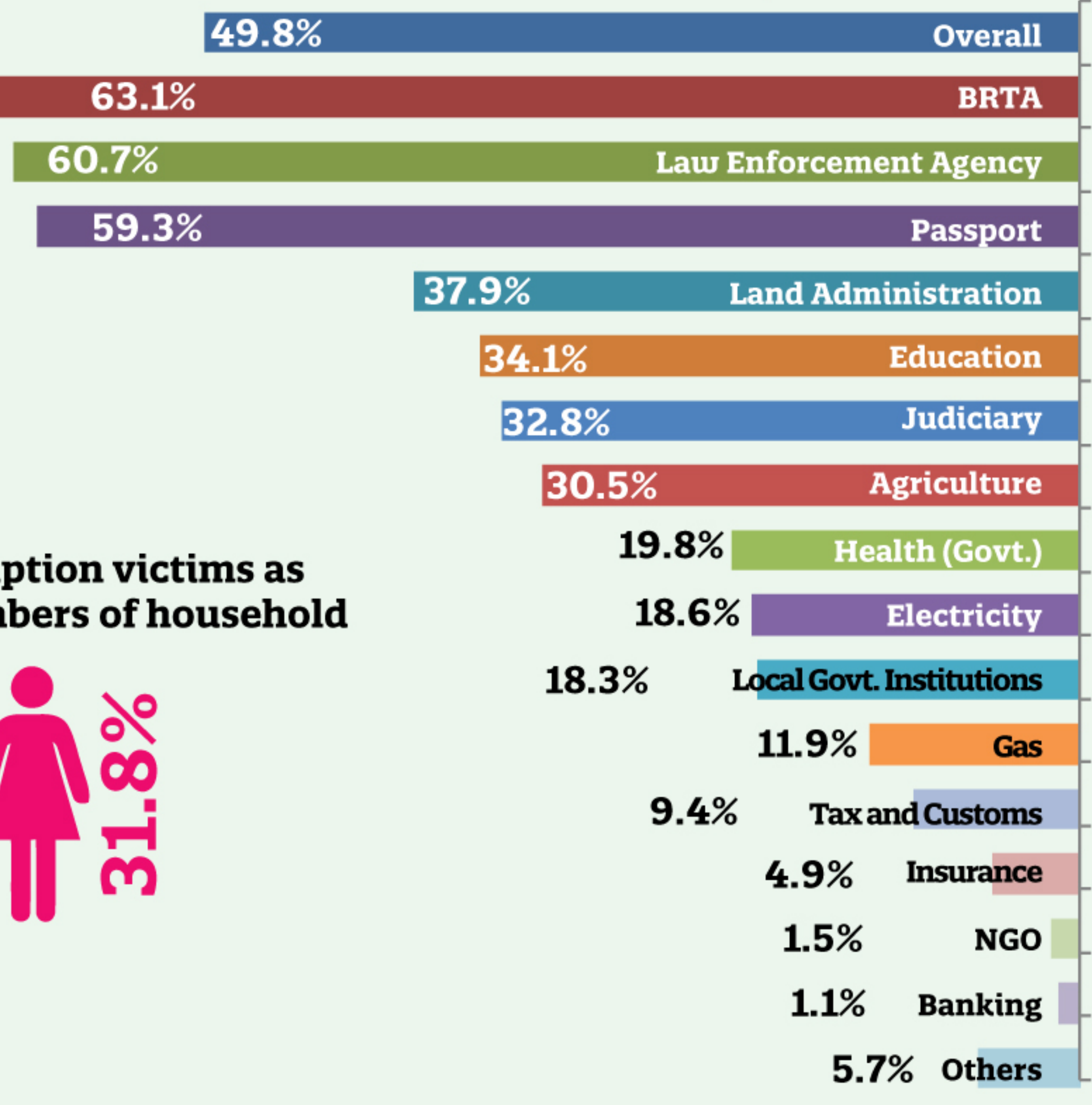
Sectors included in Survey



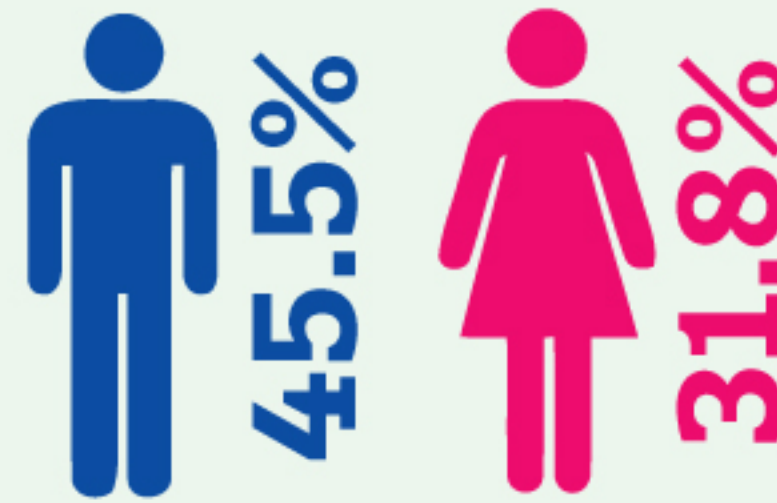
Percentage of Corruption Affected Households by Different Service Sectors (%)



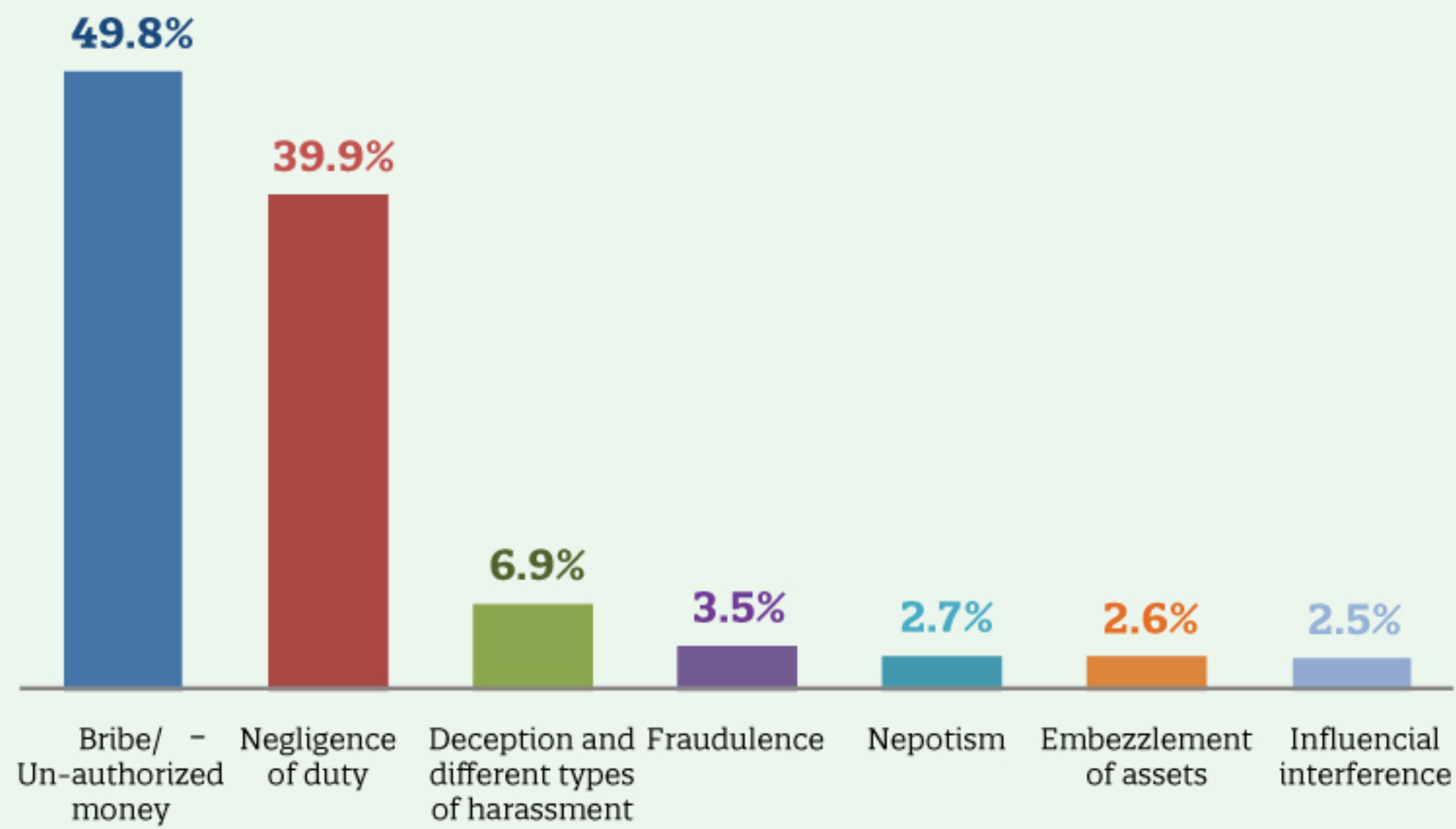
Percentage of Bribe Paid by Households in Different Service Sectors



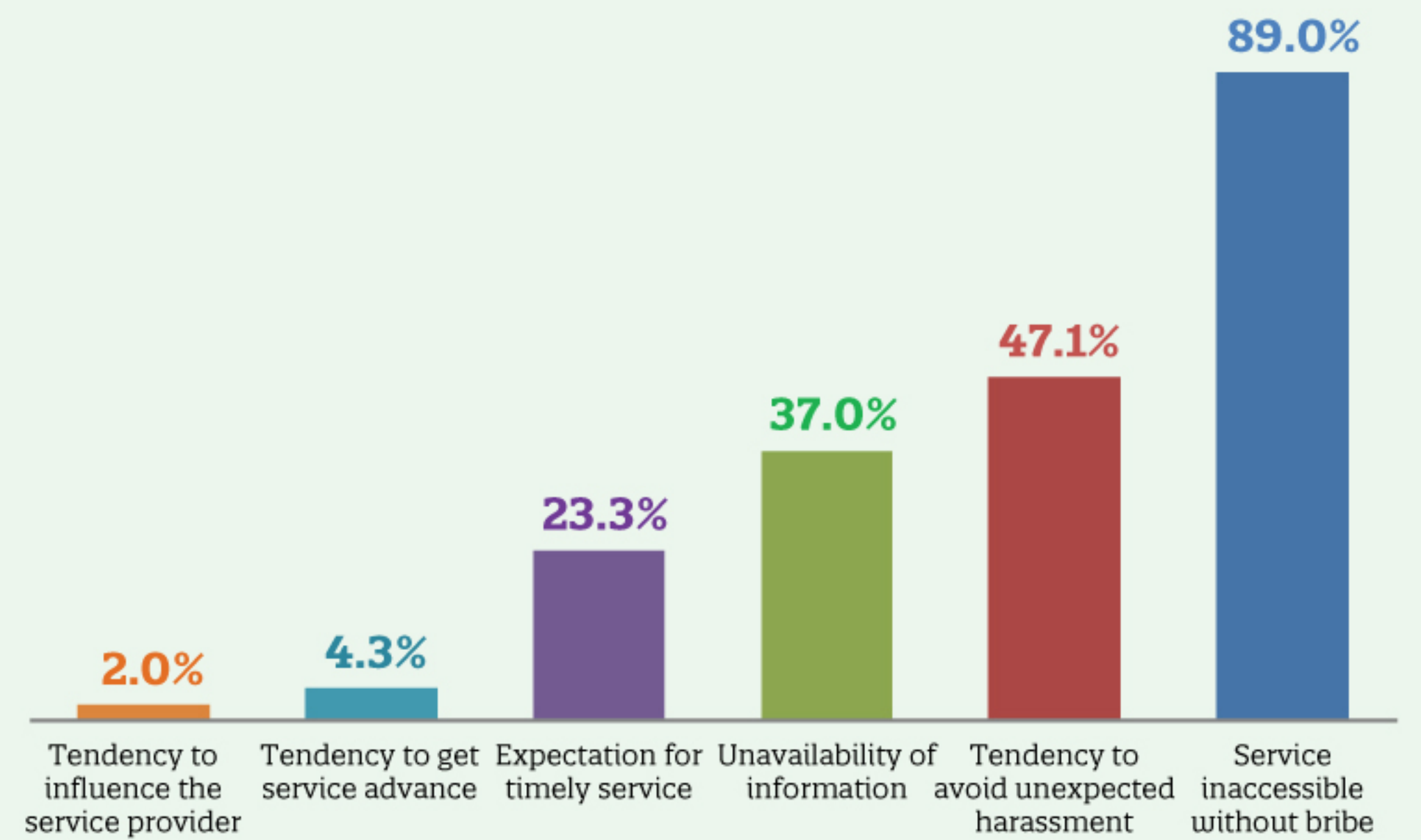
Percentage of corruption victims as service recipient members of household



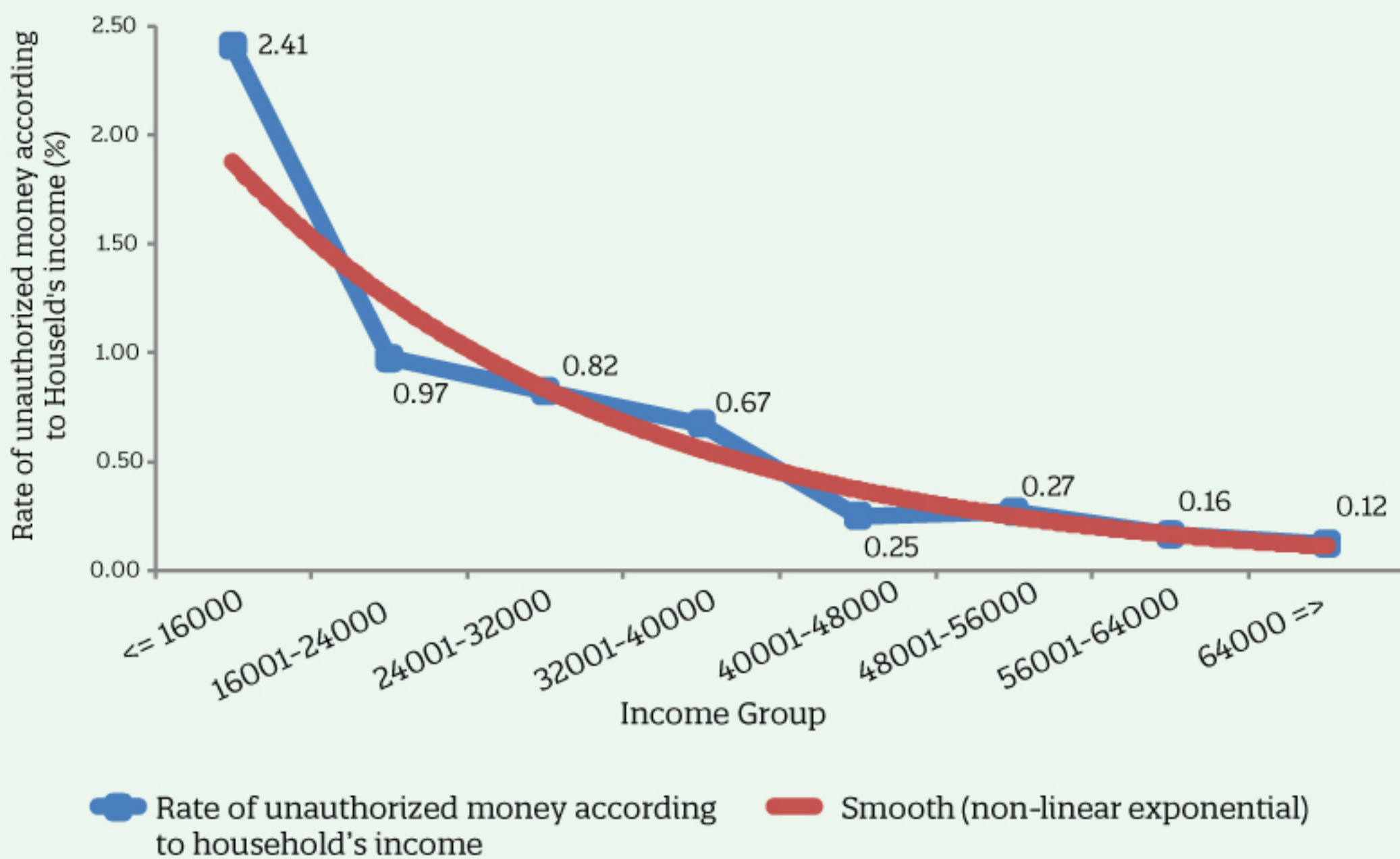
Percentage of Households face different types of corruption (%)



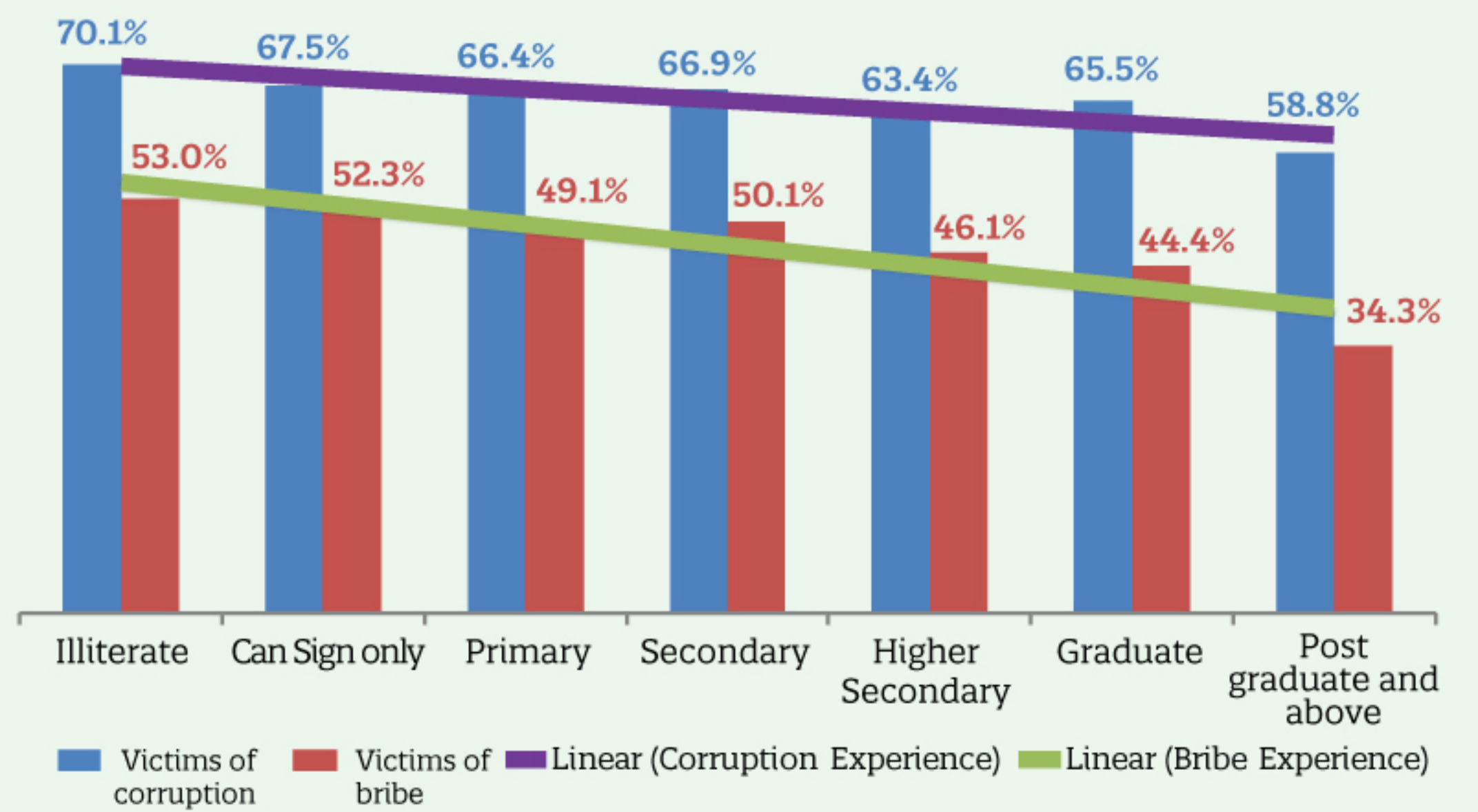
Causes of Bribery (%)

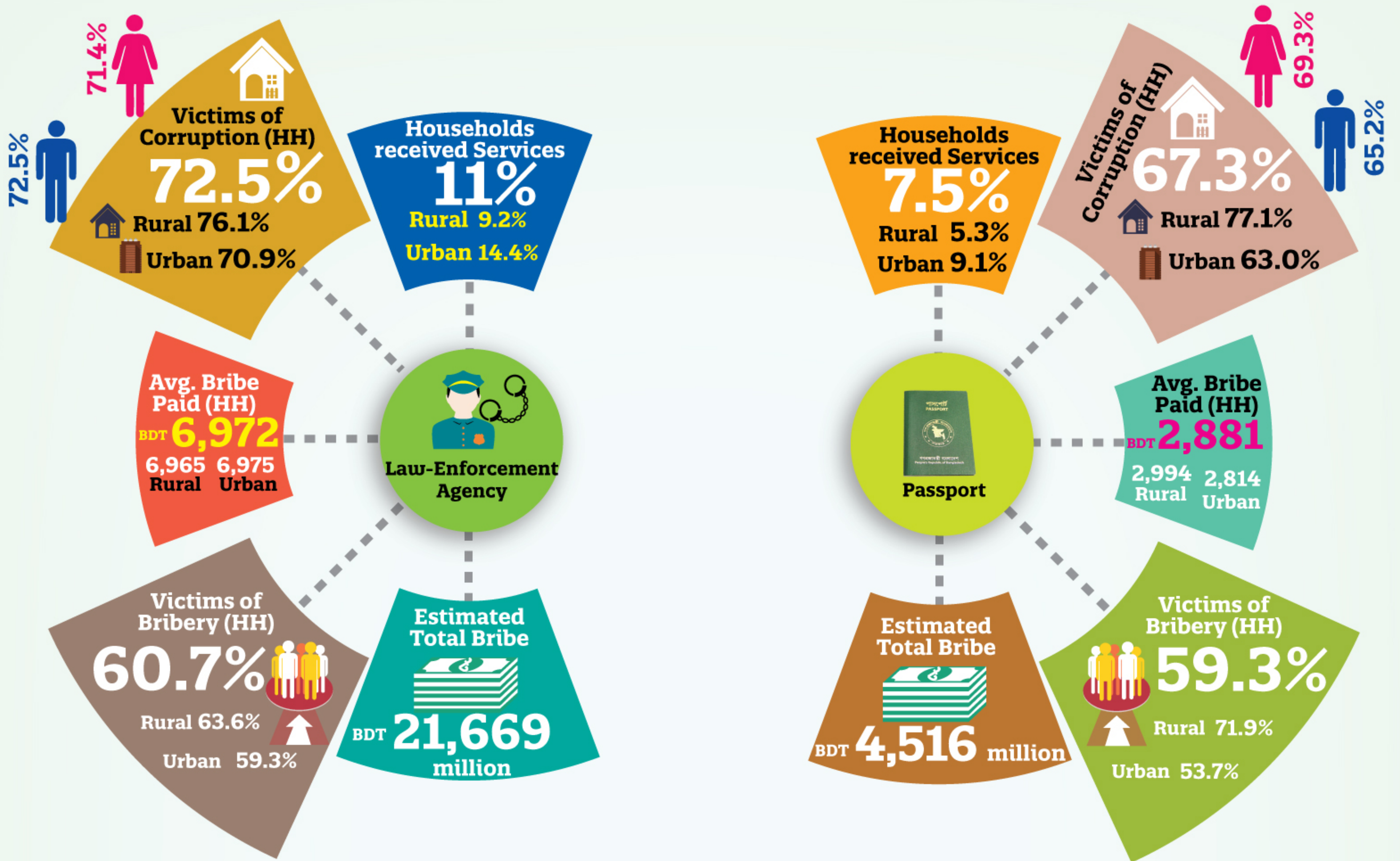


Burden of Bribes in accordance with Income (%)

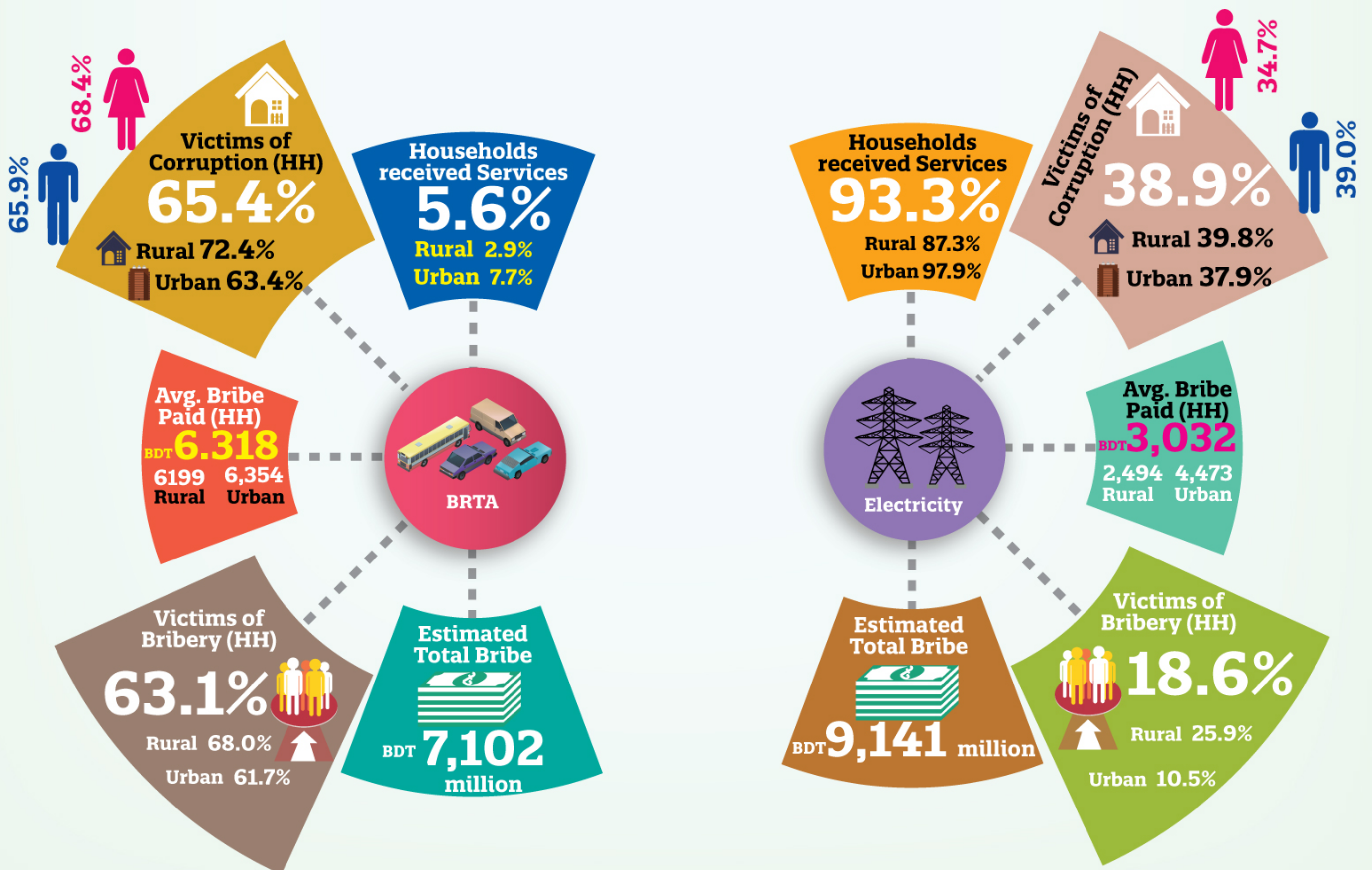


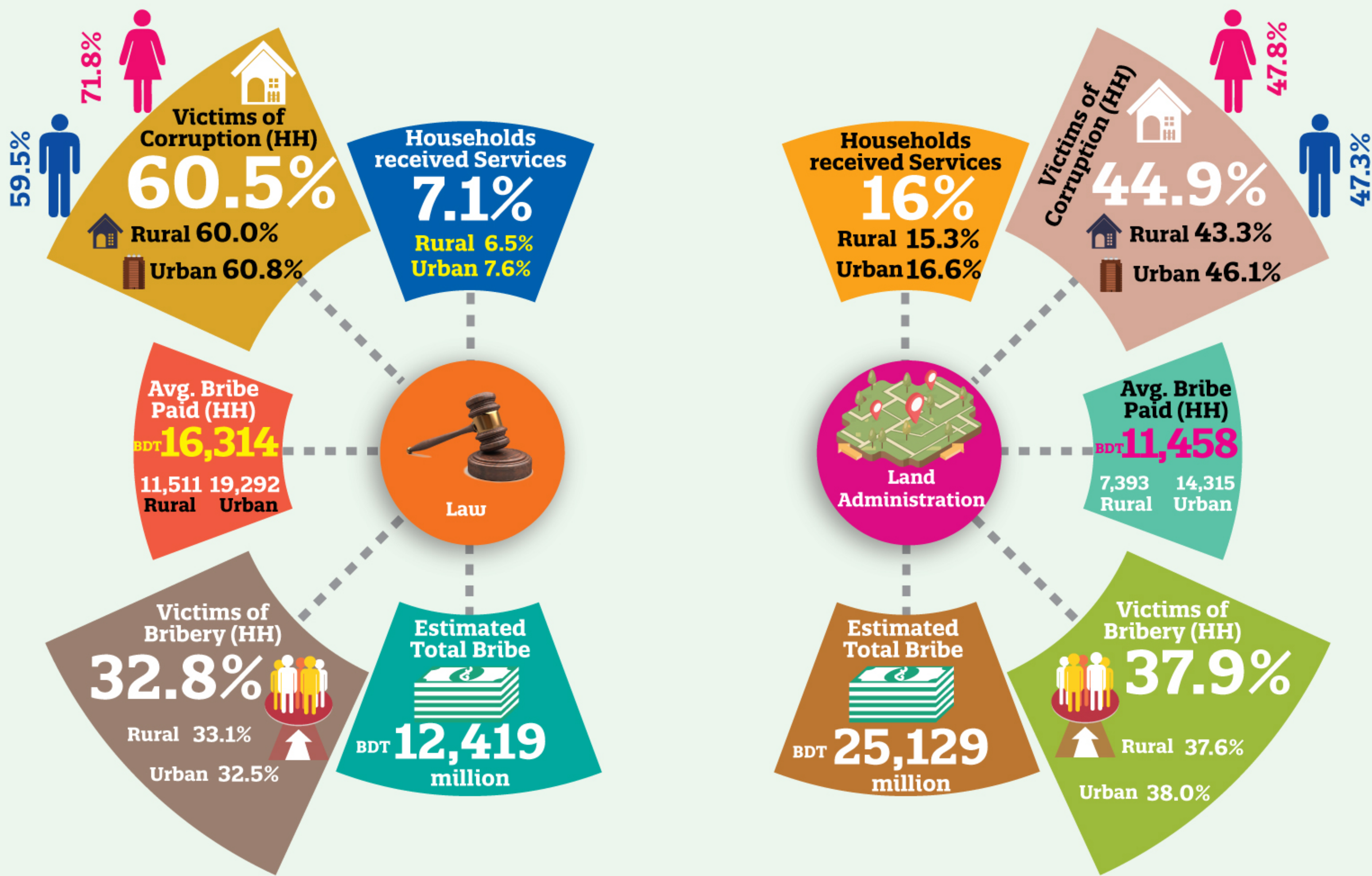
Percentage of households experienced corruption and bribery by education level of household heads (%)



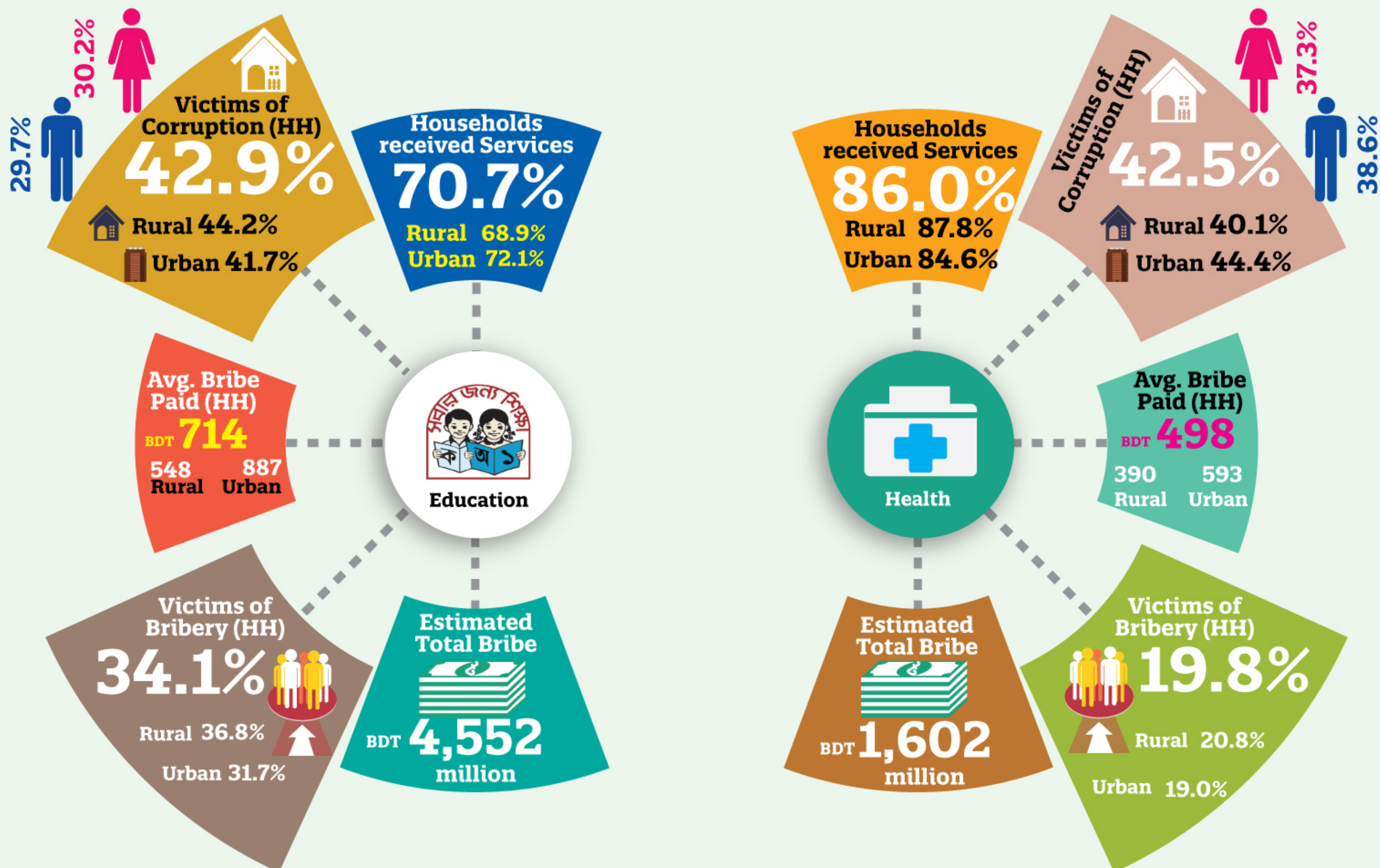


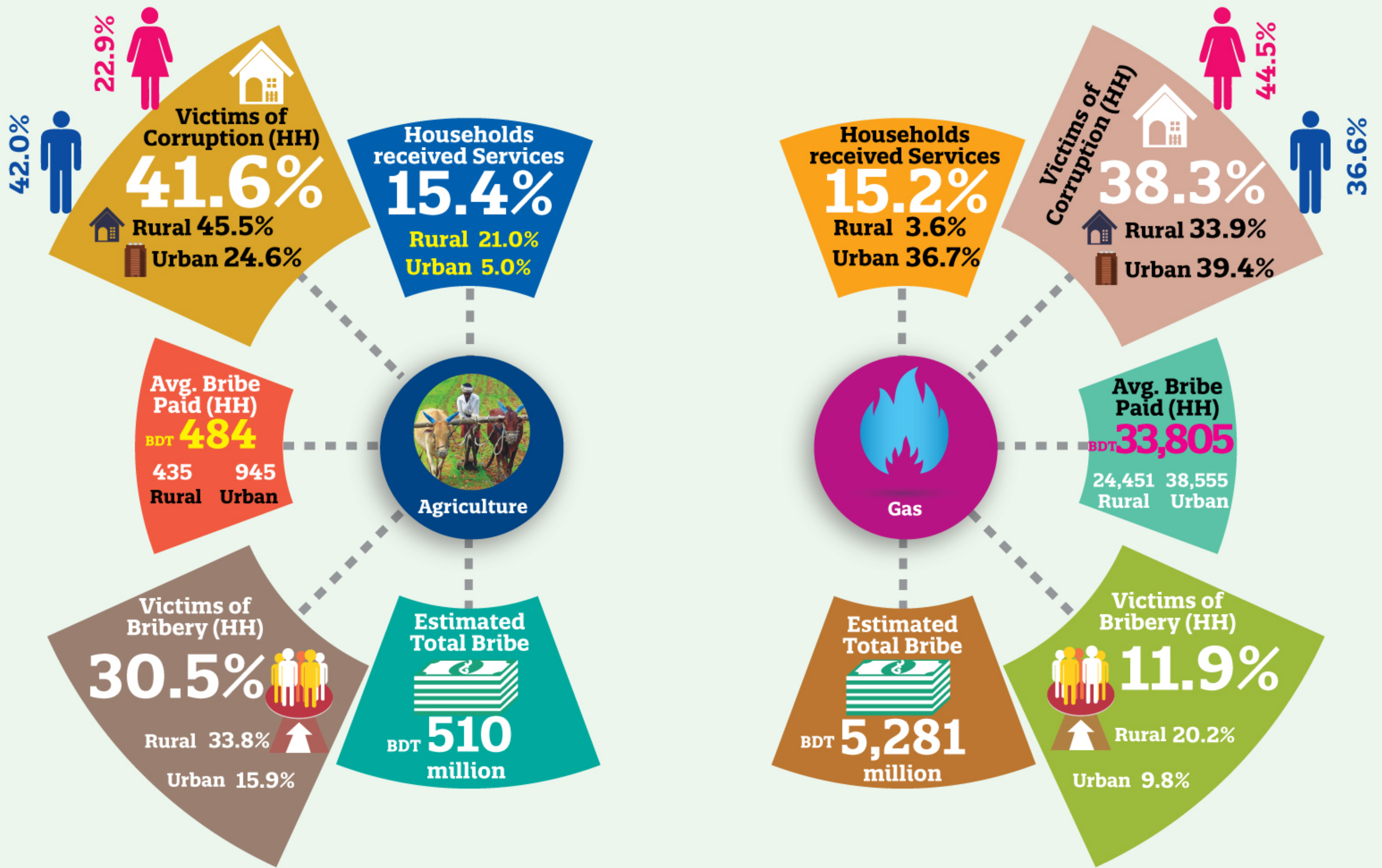
National Household Survey 2017: Extent of Sectorwise Corruption



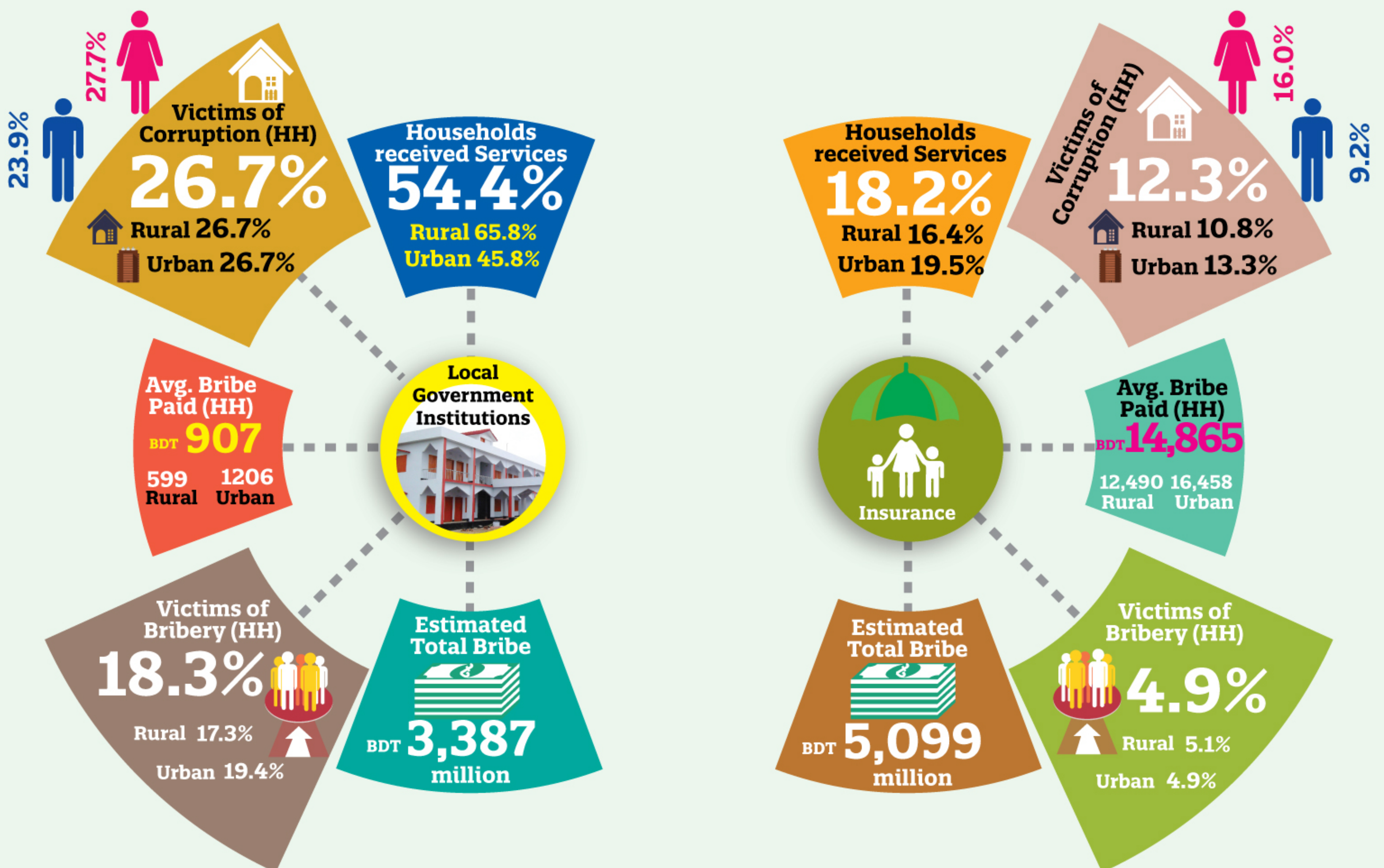


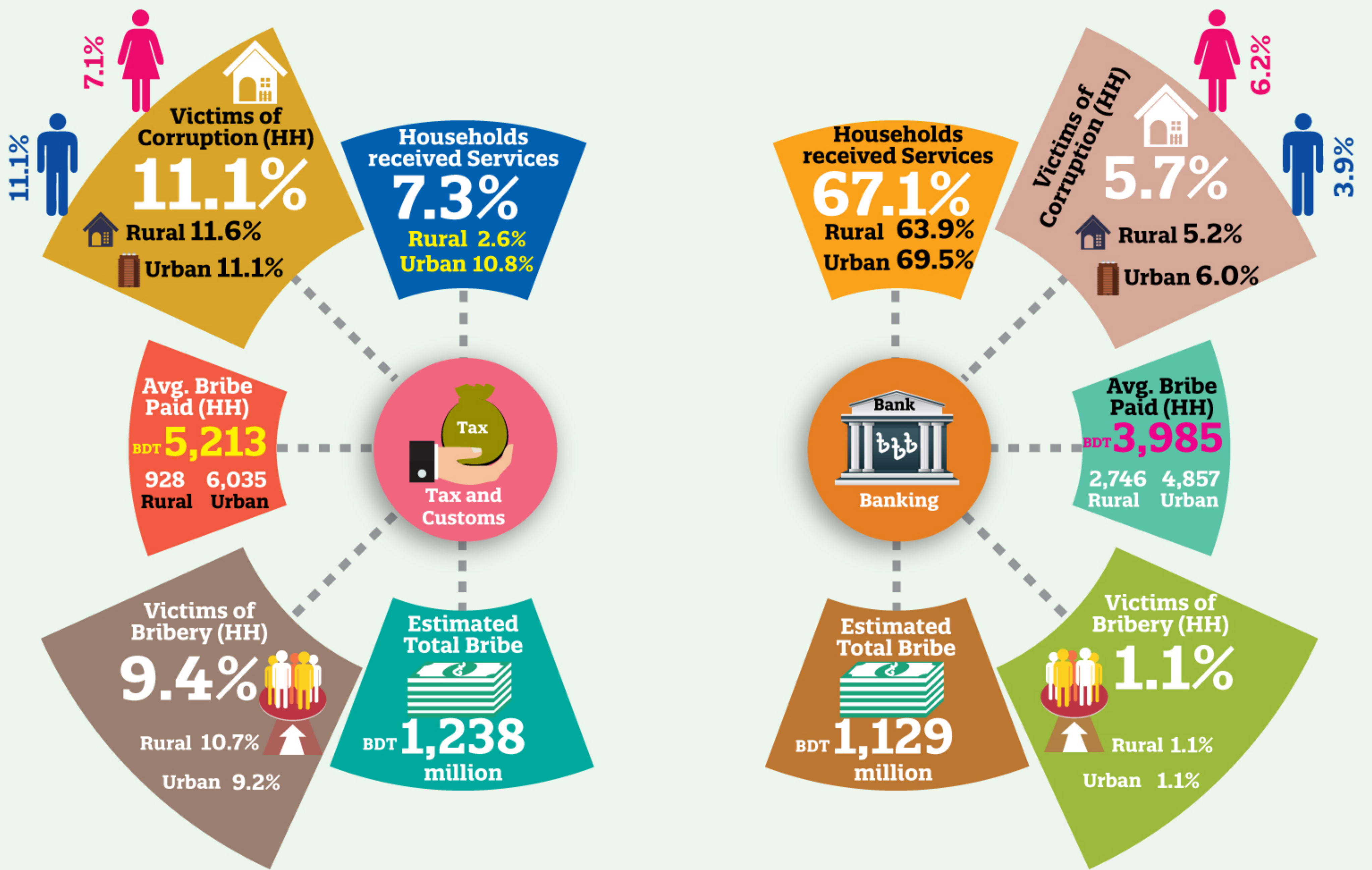
National Household Survey 2017: Extent of Sectorwise Corruption



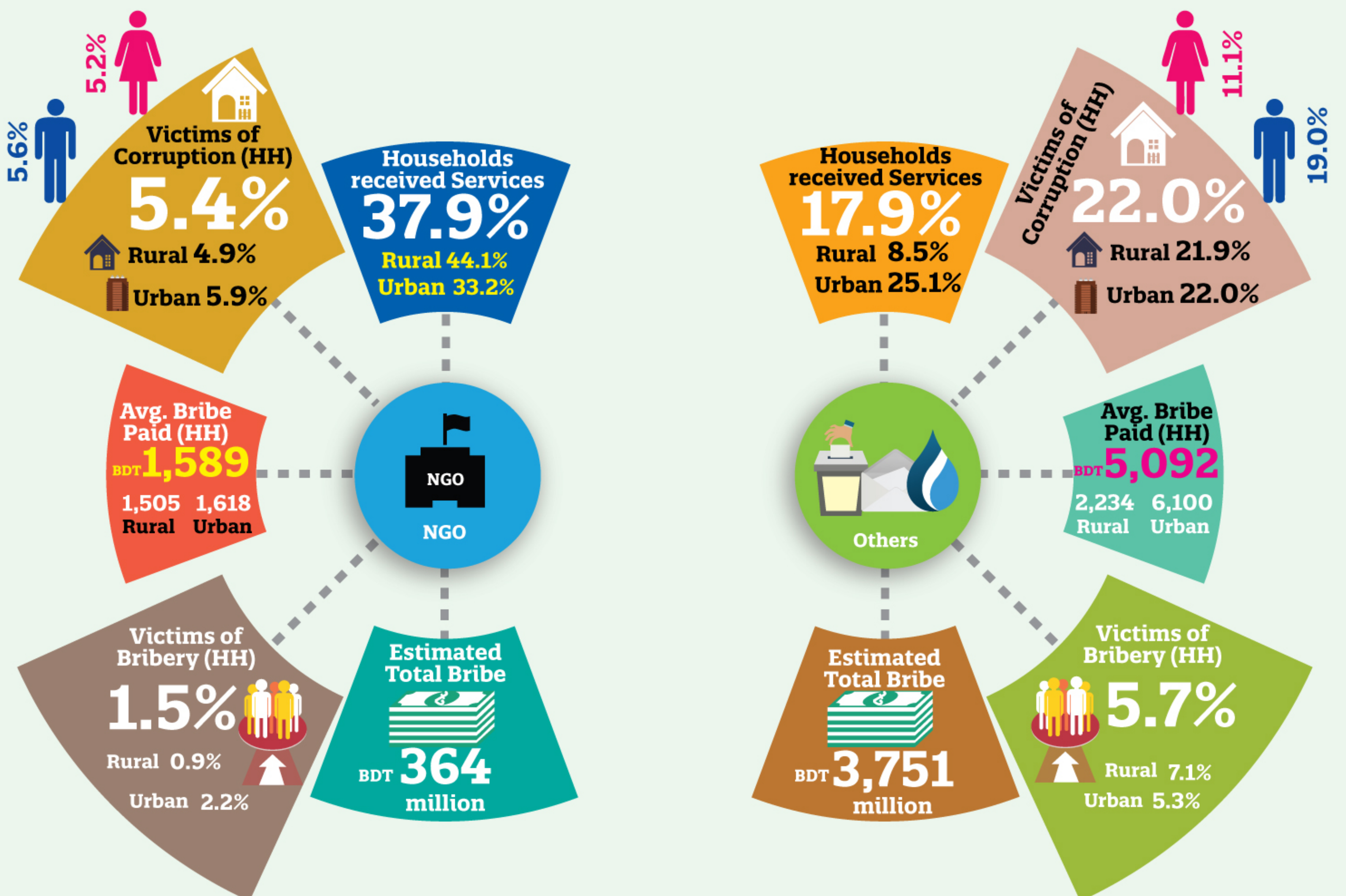


National Household Survey 2017: Extent of Sectorwise Corruption



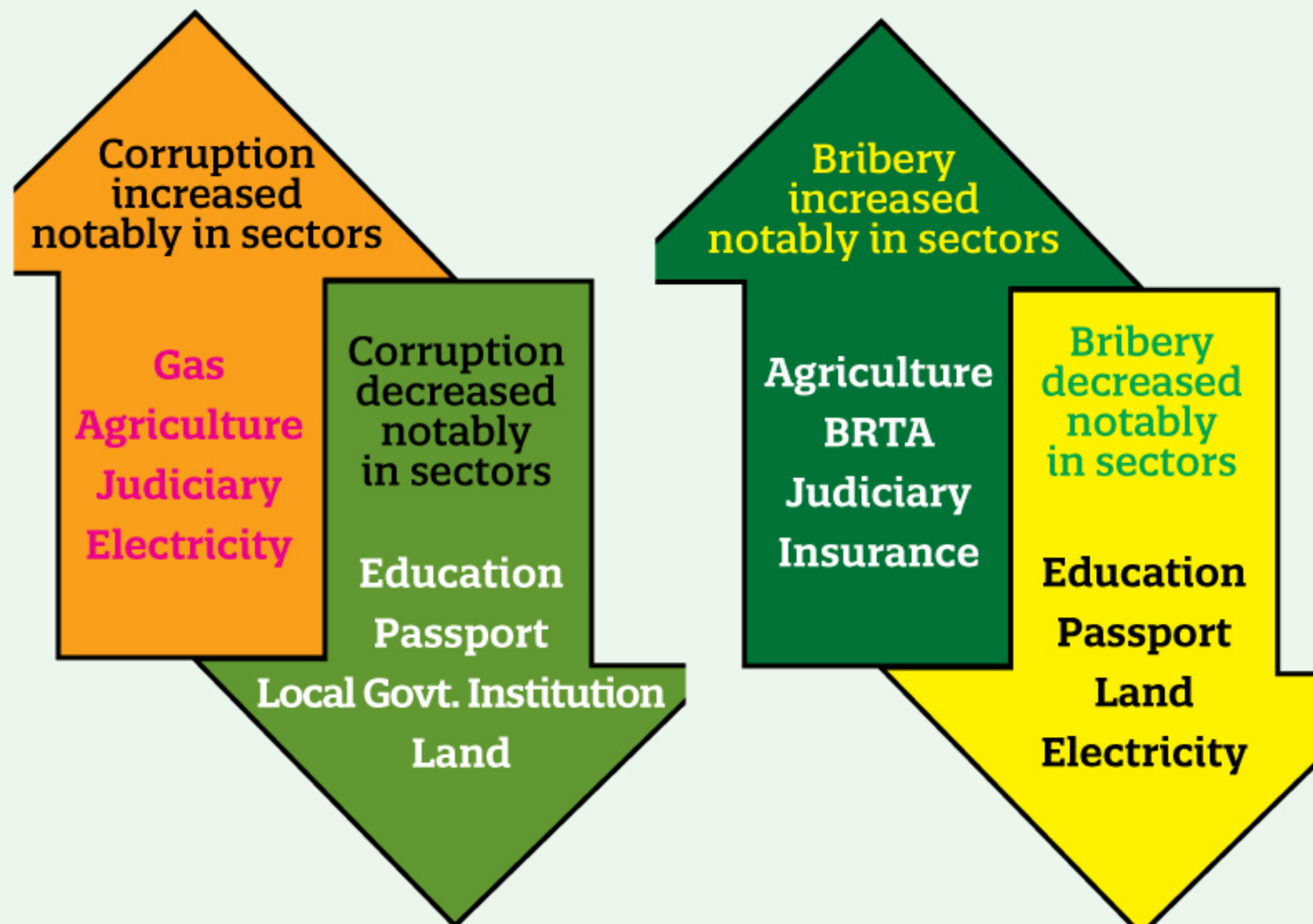
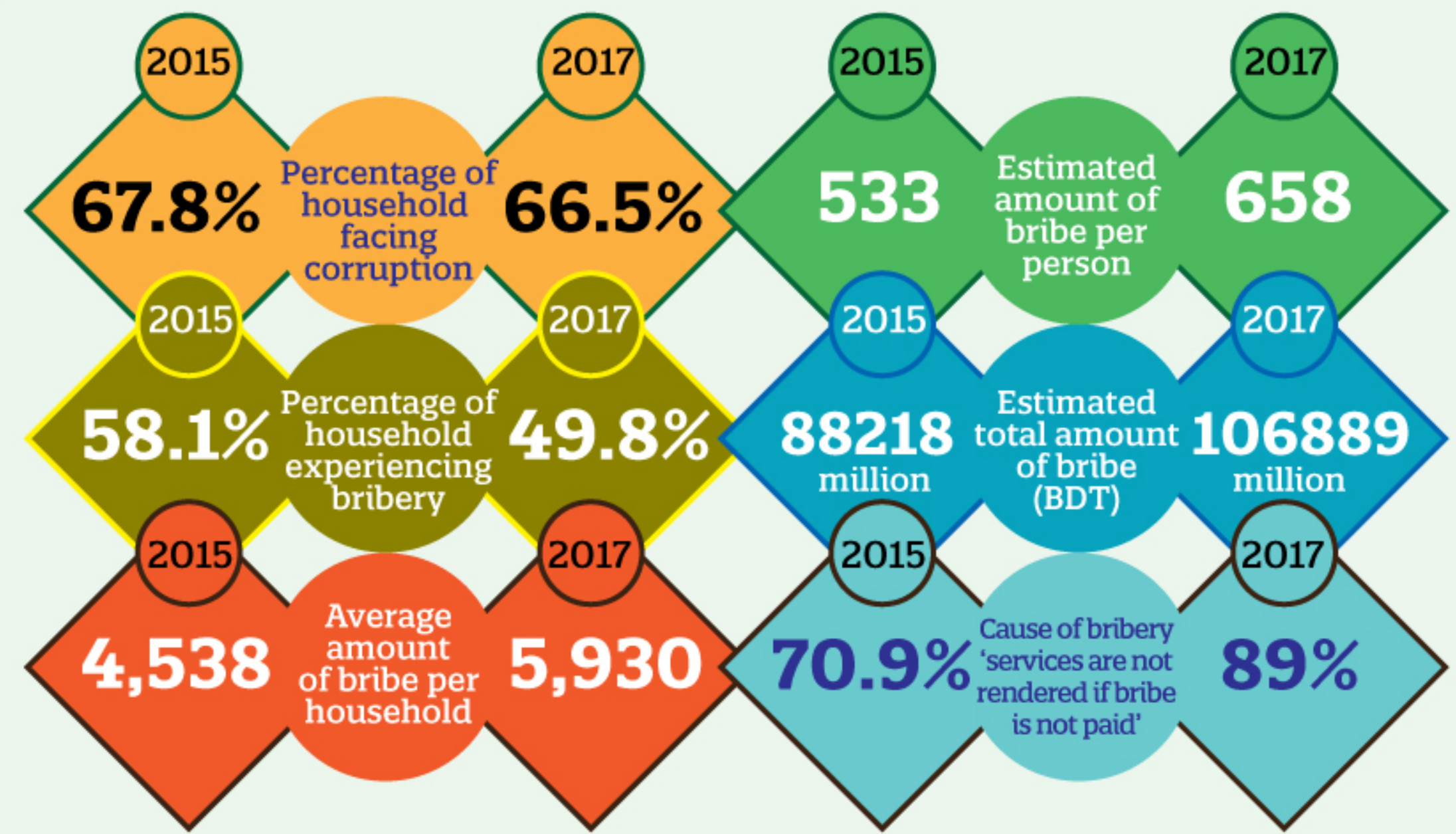


National Household Survey 2017: Extent of Sectorwise Corruption



Most Corrupt Sector	Victims of Corruption (%)	Victims of Bribery (%)	Average Amount of Bribery (BDT)
Law Enforcement Agency	72.5	60.7	6,972
Passport	67.3	59.3	2,881
BRTA	65.4	63.1	6,318
Judiciary	60.5	32.8	16,314
Land Administration	44.9	37.9	11,458
Education	42.9	34.1	714
Health	42.5	19.8	498

Comparative extent of Corruption (2015 & 2017)



Comparative extent of Percentage of household experiencing bribery (2015 & 2017)

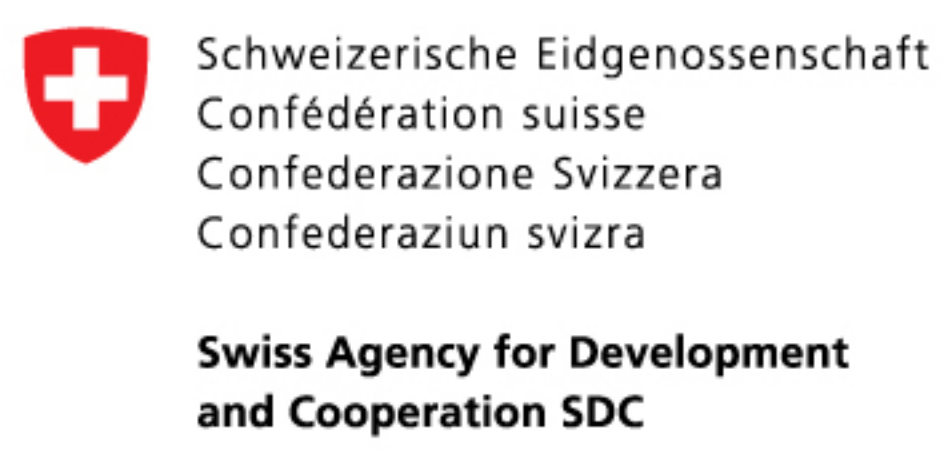
Sector	Increased		Decreased	
	Household experiencing bribery (%) 2015	Household experiencing bribery (%) 2017	Sector	Household experiencing bribery (%)
Agriculture	18.2	30.5	Overall	58.1
BRTA	52.3	63.1	Education	56.9
Judiciary	28.9	32.8	Passport	76.1
Insurance	1.8	4.9	Land	49.8
Health	16.7	19.8	Electricity	28.4
Gas	10.6	11.9	Tax & Customs	14.7
NGO	1.0	1.5	Law Enforcement Agencies	65.9

TIB's recommendations considering the findings of the survey

- Public officials engaged in corrupt practices must be brought under the rule of law. Those who are engaged in corrupt practices must be taken to trial disregarding involved person's identity or social status.
- Besides concerned departments, the Anti-corruption Commission should take legal action to curb corruption in service sectors.
- Every institution must adopt its own Code of Conduct. Accountability and transparency must be ensured on the basis of this.
- Steps should be taken for providing both positive and negative incentives to prevent corruption. At the same time, reward and punishment must be ensured on the basis of performance.
- To ensure transparency and accountability of service providing agencies, activities like public hearings should be increased for ensuring people's participation in service delivery processes.
- To increase people's awareness and participation against corruption, social movement against corruption needs to be strengthened. At the same time, media's roles in unearthing and releasing news on corruption need to be unfettered.

- For effective implementation of 'Right to Information Act, 2009' and 'Whistleblowers' Protection Act, 2011', awareness and training on implementation of laws of concerned officials and relevant stakeholders should be increased.
- Use of information technology has to be increased to reduce direct contact between service providers and recipients. In this regard, service providers have to increase voluntary disclosure of information through online platforms.
- Every service agency has to implement their citizen's charters and introduce effective grievance redress mechanism.
- Every service providing agency must reform their service procedure to remove unnecessary steps, delays and any other obstacles to ensure quick service availability.
- Investments for public institutions need to be increased and their proper management so that public services would not be hampered due to lack of manpower, infrastructures and logistics.
- Political will and its proper implementation: Political will and its proper use need to be ensured at every level to curb corruption in service sectors.

Supported by



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