

Papua New Guinean Understandings of Corruption: Insights from a nine-province survey



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Executive Summary

This report sheds light on what Papua New Guineans think about corruption and anti-corruption efforts. It does so by presenting data from a survey into citizens' understandings of corruption conducted during 2010 and 2011.



We interviewed over 1800 rural and urban citizens across nine provinces and asked them about definitions, causes, and reporting of corruption, and their perceptions of the effectiveness of organisations in addressing corruption. In addition, we asked respondents to evaluate scenarios that might be considered corrupt, as well as a variety of statements about corruption, trust, democracy, the legal system and leadership.

For a long time there has been little evidence of what Papua New Guineans think about corruption. Surveys have provided insight into the degree to which some Papua New Guineans think corruption is a problem in cities such as Port Moresby (PNG Justice Advisory Group 2007), but there has been little data on the way in which Papua New Guineans understand the problem. This paucity of knowledge can lead to a gap “between what is perceived as corruption by outsiders and what is accepted by Papua New Guineans” (Kanekane 2007: 23). Building on findings from qualitative research undertaken by Transparency International Papua New Guinea in 2008, this report aims to – in a small way – help address this gap.

What did respondents think about corruption?

The word ‘corruption’ means different things to different people. An older woman in East New Britain may complain bitterly about the ‘corruption’ occurring in her village with unmarried people engaging in sexual relations. A young Engan man may feel angry about the ‘corruption’ occurring when his MP fails to pay for funerals or school fees. A middle-aged public servant in Port Moresby despairs about ‘corruption’ when his colleagues demand a cash payment before processing contractor invoices. Who is right? All of them?

The results of our survey show that respondents understood corruption in ways that may be different from how policymakers or anti-corruption advocates do. A third of respondents saw corruption as “the abuse of public trust for private gain”, a commonly used definition around the world. Another third understood ‘corruption’ in a moral sense, as “all things that are bad and evil” or “any immoral act”. Yet others think

corruption is stealing money, offensive behaviour, or behaviour that causes conflict. Respondents who understood corruption as the abuse of public trust for private gain, are much more likely to be better educated, living in a household with higher income, and in an urban area. The difference between urban and rural responses may be due to rural people being less likely to interact with the government, or less aware of government presence. Distinction between 'public' and 'private' seems much higher in Port Moresby, Milne Bay and Madang, and lower in Southern Highlands, East Sepik, and especially Enga. There was no significant difference between how men and women responded.

Most respondents agreed that an act is still corrupt even if "everybody does it". Many thought that if something is legal, it is not corruption. The majority said they think that doing something "for the right reasons" makes it alright. And most did not realize that corruption does not always involve government officials.

How effective are PNG's accountability institutions perceived to be?

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of the effectiveness of various institutions in Papua New Guinea, in keeping government accountable, open and honest. The institutions listed were the Churches, Chambers of Commerce, the media, NGOs, trade unions, the Ombudsman Commission, Parliament, the Police, and the Prime Minister's Office. A majority of people thought each institution was at least somewhat effective. The most highly regarded were Churches, followed by the media, NGOs, and the Ombudsman Commission. Respondents had less confidence in The Prime Minister's Office, Parliament and the Police.

What did respondents believe caused corruption?

We asked respondents to respond to different possible causes of corruption in Papua New Guinea and to list them in order of preference. Many said that the main causes of corruption are poor leadership, and lack of law enforcement.

Did respondents know where to report corruption?

Respondents were confused about where they should report corruption. Of all people who responded to the statement 'I would not know where to go to report corruption', about a quarter of urban-dwellers strongly agreed, and close to one third in rural areas strongly agreed. Those reporting lower incomes were less likely to know where to report corruption.

The survey also showed that respondents were ready and willing to report corruption, and do not feel too intimidated by the prospect of reporting corruption as they perceive it. Only one out of five respondents believed that those who report corruption would suffer, with very slightly more women than men saying this.

What actions do the survey results suggest?

The report's main purpose is to describe the findings of the research undertaken. Given the constraints of funding and time, the report does not include a comprehensive policy or literature review. So researchers, activists and policy makers are encouraged to examine the findings and consider their relevance for their own area of interest.

Still, the report's findings suggest that to address corruption in PNG more effectively it is important to:

1. Strengthen government institutions and encourage citizens to hold them and political leaders to account.
2. Build a common understanding about corruption between policy makers and citizens by encouraging debate about corruption and anti-corruption, and prioritising research to inform such debate. It is suggested that such discussion could help to better frame rules and laws about corruption in the future (see recommendation 6 below).
3. Fight the structural causes of corruption by addressing the causes of poverty and poor infrastructure, and demonstrate the link between accountability and transparency and development.
4. Conduct anti-corruption communication campaigns, which clearly communicate what corruption means. They should clarify which types of corrupt conduct are unlawful/unacceptable, so that citizens can better relate to the concept.
5. Expand and support anti-corruption mechanisms across the country to make it easier for citizens to report corruption.
6. Support efforts that ensure stricter enforcement of existing laws, and review laws and legal institutions for their relevance.

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1.0 Introduction

In Papua New Guinea many are concerned that corruption is diverting much needed money and resources away from the communities who need them. Citizens' protest, blog, tweets, and write passionate letters to daily newspapers bemoaning the effect that corruption has on the country. Donors, NGOs and businesses actively campaign against it. For its part, the Government of Papua New Guinea is promising to develop an independent commission against corruption (ICAC); it has also released its own National Anti-Corruption Strategy, with a vision to 'eliminate corruption'. For many, including government and donors, fighting corruption means that a 'zero tolerance' approach must be taken – corruption must not be tolerated.¹

From policy documents of the government and donors, to letters to the editor in newspapers, there is also a broad agreement that community support of anti-

Community support of anti-corruption measures is crucial for addressing corruption.

corruption measures is crucial for addressing corruption in the country. However, to gain community support, it is important that policy makers and activists understand what citizens believe corruption is. Without this understanding some analysts believe it is likely that there is "great room for misunderstanding, irritation, and poor targeting of anti-corruption campaigns" (Larmour 2006: 17).

A part of the reason why citizens and policy makers often talk past each other is that corruption is still under-researched in Papua New Guinea. This is surprising because for many, corruption is a key impediment to the country's development. While international indexes show that corruption in Papua New Guinea is acute, there has been a paucity of study into what Papua New Guineans think corruption is.

This is not to say there has been no research into corruption in the country. In 2006, for example, the Papua New Guinea Justice Advisory Group conducted a survey in Port Moresby. This survey found that when asked, 83% of respondents believed the level of corruption in Papua New Guinea was the same or increasing (PNG Justice Advisory Group 2007: 12). In 2009, the National Research Institute also carried out a pilot study on governance, which looked at people's experiences with corruption. These studies are useful, but they do not really explain what Papua New Guineans think corruption is.

¹TI PNG's vision 2010-2015 seeks to eliminate corruption. See page 9.

And, aside from knowing the fact that engaging in corruption might result in financial gain, we still do not have much empirical data about why people might engage in corrupt activities. There is even less data about why communities in Papua New Guinea might support or oppose corruption. Given that without robust data and analysis, designing interventions to lessen corruption is difficult, this report seeks to offer insight into these issues.

This research was managed by Transparency International Papua New Guinea (TI PNG) – a chapter of Transparency International, a non-profit, non-government organisation dedicated to fighting corruption. TI PNG's vision for Papua New Guinea is a country where government, politics, business and individual citizens variously live and operate within the rule of law, are subject to good governance and are free from corruption. The organisation's mission is to inform, educate and empower all Papua New Guineans, regardless of who they are, or where they are from, to make an active choice against corruption.

The report is divided into four sections. The first provides a background on the study. The methodology guiding the study is explained in section two. Section three presents the major findings of the study; it explains how respondents defined corruption and how they evaluated nine scenarios depicting different types of corruption. It also presents responses to questions about how corruption is caused, the way people might respond to it, and a series of attitude statements. The final section of the report concludes and outlines key recommendations emanating from this research.

2.0 Background to the Study

In 2008, TI PNG conducted a qualitative study into rural citizens' perceptions of corruption. This study was conducted in four provinces of the country – Madang, East New Britain, Southern Highlands and Milne Bay provinces, with funding from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). TI PNG wanted to better understand corruption in order to inform their anti-corruption policies and interventions seeking to lessen corruption. The results from that study were published in a report published by TI PNG entitled: 'Rural People's Perceptions of Corruption in Papua New Guinea' (Walton 2009).

This qualitative research uncovered some fascinating insights into how some Papua New Guineans understood corruption. However, given that the findings were based on a limited number of respondents, it was felt that larger-scale quantitative research would better show the degree to which the views collected in the focus groups were representative of Papua New Guineans across the country.

In 2009, TI PNG received funding from AusAID to conduct further research with the aim of understanding Papua New Guineans' interpretations of corruption. The research, presented in this report, was shaped by the findings of the qualitative research, but also investigated a range of additional questions to better understand citizens' perceptions of the causes and reporting of corruption, as well as their perceptions of anti-corruption organisations. The methodology for the quantitative research is described in the following section.

3.0 Methodology

This study conducted a random household survey to understand the views of Papua New Guinean citizens towards corruption. This section explains the research instruments, sampling methods, fieldwork, timeframe, and sample characteristics.



Research Instrument

A structured questionnaire, consisting of 44 questions (most of which [42] were closed-ended), was used as the sole research instrument for this survey. The questionnaire was developed in consultation with an advisory committee consisting of academics and representatives of the anti-corruption sector. The development of the questionnaire also benefitted from previous qualitative research into the same topic. The questionnaire was tested amongst urban and rural Papua New Guineans between December 2009 and January 2010, and subsequently refined.

The survey was administered face-to-face to respondents by trained interviewers. To aid interviewers, all questions were in English and Tok Pisin, two of the country's official languages. A professional translator helped with this process, with additional checks for linguistic accuracy being performed by a bilingual member of the project team. Interviewers were selected from each of the provinces where the survey was undertaken, which meant that many were also able to translate the questionnaire into the local Tok Ples (local language) when required.

The research instrument was designed with the following primary question in mind: 'How do Papua New Guinea citizens interpret corruption?' Questions were developed to better understand how respondents defined corruption, perceived the causes of corruption, and how they viewed the effectiveness of institutions to ensure government accountability. Respondents were also asked to evaluate a series of statements about corruption, trust, and leadership. The questionnaire for this study is outlined in Appendix 1. Most of these questions are explained in the Findings section, and are therefore not elaborated upon here. One set of questions, however, does require some further elaboration.

To better understand the way in which Papua New Guineans define corruption, its acceptability and the degree to which different types of corruption are viewed as harmful, respondents were asked to evaluate nine scenarios. As shown in Table 1, scenarios represented different types and scales of corruption. Scenarios included possible bribery, undue influence, nepotism, embezzlement, and conflict of interest.

Five of the scenarios involved small-scale gains for those involved, three a large gain and one an unknown (although likely large-scale) benefit.

Given that this research grew out of a concern about the multifaceted nature of corruption, it was felt important to include a range of examples to fully understand where, for Papua New Guineans, the boundaries of this contested concept might lie. Thus, four out of the nine scenarios are atypical examples of corruption (see Table 1). That is, they are scenarios that many academics and policy makers would not consider examples of corruption.

The scenarios were developed from responses from qualitative research conducted in 2008, and tested with the rest of the research instrument in 2009 and 2010. The Homebrew scenario was included as variations of this scenario came up in focus groups when respondents were asked about what corruption meant. This is not to say that this is the only example that came up – respondents also indicated that many acts not falling under popular definitions of corruption were ‘corrupt’ (such as shooting pigs or taking many wives). Nor is it to suggest that this type of behaviour is bad or corrupt. It was included to better understand the way participants evaluated behaviour that is not generally termed as ‘corrupt’ by academics and policy makers (see: Walton 2013).

These scenarios were presented to respondents both verbally and in picture format to aid their understanding. After the scenarios were presented, respondents were asked how ‘corrupt’, ‘acceptable’ and ‘harmful’ they believed the scenarios to be.

Table 1: Scenarios presented to respondents.

<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>
A contractor hands money to a public servant in order to be favored in a contract bid.	CONTRACTOR	Unknown	Bribery
A voter accepts an offer to sell his vote to a candidate for 50 kina.	VOTER	Small	Bribery
A logging company gets logging access to customary land by flying customary leaders to Australia and giving them gifts, without consultation with other community members.	LOGGING COMPANY	Large	Undue influence*
After a large company legally influences politicians, the government passes a law which helps them make greater profits.	LARGE COMPANY	Large	Undue influence*
A man is employed as a driver for a government department by his <i>wantok</i> without going through a recruitment process. He is a safe and reliable driver.	DRIVER	Small	Nepotism
A teacher takes pens and note pads from her school stores cupboard to use for her church meetings.	TEACHER	Small	Embezzlement
Electoral workers are provided with food and drink by a candidate.	ELECTORAL WORKER	Small	Undue Influence*
A Minister for Defence owns a company with which the Defence Department has a million dollar contract.	MINISTER OF DEFENCE	Large	Conflict of interest
A young woman is drinking homebrew and selling sex.	HOME BREW	Small	*

*Scenarios where acts may not be, strictly speaking, considered an example of corruption under the definition 'the abuse of public office for private gain'.

Sampling Method

Overall, 1825 interviews were conducted across nine provinces of the country. As explained below, these nine provinces were not randomly selected, and therefore the sample cannot be said to be statistically representative of the country as a whole. However, within each province, participating households were selected randomly (with some constraints as outlined below), therefore generalisations can be made at the provincial level. It should be noted that the survey did not visit the most remote locations in these provinces.

The project team, in consultation with the advisory group, chose the provinces. As this was the largest and most complex corruption and governance community survey ever undertaken by TI PNG (and on a scale rarely seen in Papua New Guinea) it was decided to conduct the survey in the nine provinces in which the organisation could draw on local partners with which it had connections. In addition, at least one province was a part of each of the administrative region of Papua New Guinea (Islands, Momase, Highlands, Papua).

Urban and rural sections of each province were chosen as sampling strata, although remote localities (defined as being 25 kilometers or more from the nearest urban area) were excluded from the possible sample sites. A sample of 500 households were allocated to the National Capital District, and a sample of 200 households (100 urban and 100 rural) to each of the five provinces: Southern Highlands, New Ireland, Madang, Milne Bay and Eastern Highlands Province. Enga, East Sepik, and West Sepik were allocated a target sample size of 100. (These targets were guides to how many surveys *should* be conducted in each province. The section on sample characteristics below outlines how many were actually conducted).

Within each stratum, the sample was selected in two stages, with Census Units (CUs) as primary sampling units and households as secondary units. In the first stage, 10 CUs (5 urban and 5 rural) were selected in National Capital District, and 4 CUs (2 urban and 2 rural) in each of the other five provinces. Two additional reserve CUs were chosen in each stratum, in case access to any of the target CUs was restricted, for example due to tribal fighting or lack of road access. The first stage sample frame was the Papua New Guinea National Census of 2000 (another census was due to be conducted in 2010/11, but at the time of the survey had not been undertaken). The sampled CUs were selected with probability proportional to size. In the second stage, 50 households were selected with equal probability in each CU, following a household listing operation supported by Google Earth overhead photography.

Data entry and analysis

The completed survey instruments were transported to Port Moresby and then entered into a Microsoft Excel database using a 'double blind entry'. This required the same instruments to be entered twice into two separate databases by two different people in two different locations in Port Moresby. This occurred over a period of four months in 2011. The two separate databases were then compared against each other and checked for discrepancies. Where discrepancies were found, the original hard copy of the instrument was reviewed to determine the correct data to be entered.

The results of each question were summarised as percentages, both weighted and unweighted to reflect the representation of each province. As well as overall percentages, the differences in the percentages across each of the demographic

variables were also considered. These results were presented as tables and bar charts, all of which were produced in the statistical software R (see: www.R-project.org).

Fieldwork timeframe

Fieldwork was conducted in one province at a time. The project coordinator was present in each province whilst fieldwork was taking place, which meant he was able to directly check the quality of the data collection process whilst in the field. It took nine months (between January and September 2010) to complete fieldwork in six provinces (Eastern Highlands, Milne Bay, Madang, National Capital District, New Ireland and Southern Highlands). Fieldwork for an additional three provinces (West Sepik, Enga and East Sepik) was undertaken in the first half of 2011.

Sample Characteristics

Table 2 provides a summary of the social and economic characteristics of the sample. Most respondents were aged between 26 and 49 years old (63%), and slightly more than half were male (56%).² Households in the lowest income bracket (less than 100 kina per month) represented 45% of the responses. Respondents who resided in households that earned between 100 and 500 kina were the next most represented, with 36% in this income bracket. Most respondents had some form of education: 29% held a basic level of education (up to year 5), while 24% had an intermediate level of education (up to year 9). The primary language mostly spoken by respondents was Tok Pisin (68%), with 18% primarily speaking their native language (Tok Ples), and 14% primarily speaking English.

²Interviewers chose individuals who first willingly presented when the household was approached. Through this process, more males than females were interviewed. It is acknowledged that this bias may reflect gender and power relationships within the selected household.

Table 2: Key socio-economic characteristics of respondents*.

Characteristic	%
<i>Age group</i>	
18-25 years	27
26-49 years	63
50+ years	10
Total	100
<i>Gender</i>	
Male	56
Female	44
Total	100
<i>Monthly home income (kina)</i>	
<100	45
100-500	36
500-1000	10
1000-2000	7
2000<	2
Total	100
<i>Educational attainment</i>	
No formal education	20
Basic (up to year5)	29
Intermediate (up to year9)	24
High school (up to year12)	14
Technical	4
College/University/Postgraduate	9
Total	100
<i>Language</i>	
English	14
Tok Pisin	68
Tok Ples	18
Total	100

*Note: for all tables in this report, due to rounding, the sum of all numbers may not add up to 100% (but without rounding they do).

Table 3 shows that respondents from rural and urban centres were evenly split. The sample is representative of the 'rural' households in each province, but does not attempt to represent the 'remote rural' population, as explained earlier. Table 3 also shows that most respondents sampled were from National Capital District, with 27% from this 'province'.

Table 3: Location of respondents.

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>%</i>
Location	
Urban	49
Rural	51
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>
Province	
Eastern Highlands	11
Enga	6
East Sepik	6
Milne Bay	11
Madang	11
National Capital District	27
New Ireland	11
Southern Highlands	12
West Sepik	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>

In the data analysis stage, the results from each province (including the National Capital District) were ‘weighted’ according to provincial population size. As a result, when the provinces were all put together in one database, a large-population province would have more weight than a small-population province. This weighting was proportional to the population totals in each province and means that responses from each province were more accurately represented in the total sample.

Limitations/Constraints

It is difficult to gauge what people think corruption is. This is because the term ‘corruption’, even when used in culturally homogenous settings, is contested. The difficulty of identifying one definition of corruption has been touched upon throughout the academic literature on the subject (Holmes 2006, Lambsdorff 2007). In a culturally diverse country like Papua New Guinea, understanding what people mean by corruption is even more difficult. This is because the word corruption does not have a directly translatable equivalent within the 800 language groups within the country. In addition, it is not known how widely used the equivalent term in *Tok Pisin – Korapsen* – is used throughout the country.

Thus asking people what they think corruption is, without using examples, is difficult. This problem is not unique to Papua New Guinea. Those conducting research on corruption in cross cultural settings have often had to revert to describing acts which they think are corruption (SeeSavage et al. 2007), thus potentially biasing respondent’s answers, particularly if some respondents are given one example of corruption and others are given a different one. To overcome this difficulty, this study includes a number of scenarios to gauge what respondents mean by corruption. This helps to

contextualise the findings of questions that do rely on the term corruption, and acknowledges that corruption is a contested and multifaceted concept.

The study was conducted with limited human and financial resources. These restrictions meant that the research could not cover more than nine provinces. It also restricted the degree to which desk-based policy and academic review could be undertaken.

4.0 Findings

The following section highlights key findings from responses to the structured questionnaires. It outlines respondents' views on how corruption is best defined, and their responses to nine scenarios, as well as how they perceived causes of corruption and their responses to it.



4.1 Defining Corruption

There is debate in Papua New Guinea about how Papua New Guineans understand corruption. Many policy makers and academics have observed that Papua New Guineans tolerate what the legal system calls corruption, and from this, some have concluded that the public does not understand what corruption really is. Others counter that when an act transgresses public trust for private gain (a definition mirrored by governments, academics and anti-corruption organisations), the public recognises this as corrupt. At the same time, Papua New Guineans may be more concerned about the morality rather than the legality of the act –i.e. how their actions impact on communal or traditional rules or norms (Kanekane 2007). This and the related gap between Papua New Guinea's formal and informal rules are said to contribute to corruption in the country (Dix and Pok 2009). These different approaches to understanding corruption were reflected in the questions we asked respondents. This section shows how respondents define corruption, and how they evaluated institutions associated with corruption.

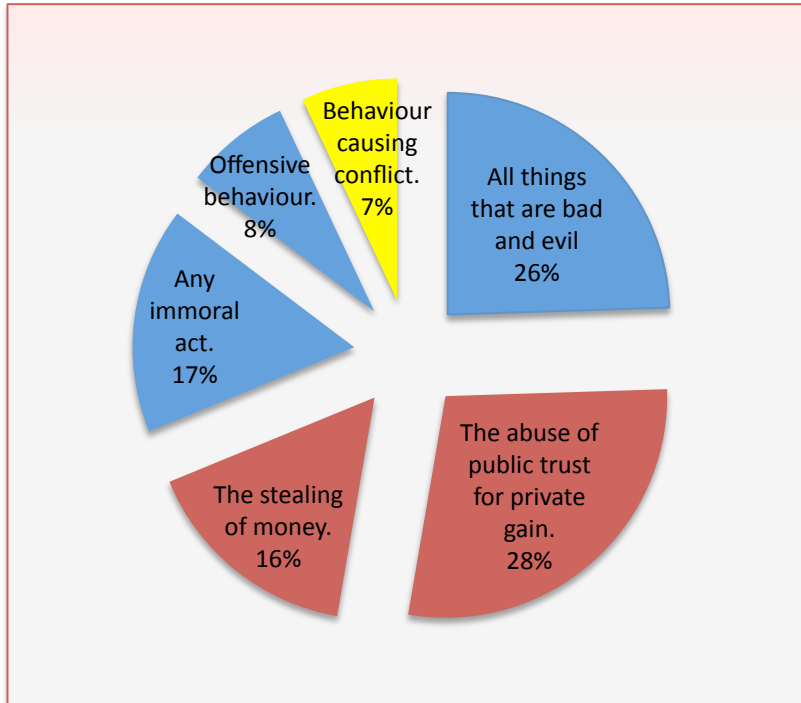
Definitions of Corruption in Papua New Guinea

Respondents were asked to choose the best definition of corruption between six different options. Graph 1 shows that twenty-eight per cent of respondents of this study chose 'the abuse of public trust for private gain' as the best definition. Stealing money was viewed as the best definition of corruption by 16% of the sample. There was also a strong 'moral' response, with most choosing definitions that moved beyond reference to state rules and laws. Twenty-five percent of respondents nominated 'all things bad and evil', 17% chose 'any immoral act', and 8% identified 'offensive behaviour' as their best definition of corruption. 'Behaviour causing conflict' was the least likely to be nominated as the best definition of corruption – only seven percent of respondents chose this option.

Graph 1 shows the difference between 'moral' responses and 'state oriented' responses. Moral responses are marked in blue, and the pie chart shows that 51% of definitions relate to moral concerns. In comparison, it shows that only 44% of

definitions – those marked in red – were state oriented. For most respondents, the concept of public and private, and the law, was not as important as morality in defining corruption.

Graph 1: Best Definition of Corruption



To understand who is more likely to hold different definitions of corruption, responses can be stratified by key variables. Table 4 shows how different groups of respondents viewed the two most popular responses identified in Graph 1 – ‘the abuse of public trust for private gain’ (a popular definition that suggests the involvement of the state) and ‘all things bad and evil’ (a moral response). In particular, it compares responses by province, location (urban/rural), gender, monthly income and level of education. The percentages in the table show the proportion of respondents who chose each statement *out of the four possible statements*.

The table shows that respondents who chose the ‘all things bad and evil definition’ (the first column) as the ‘best definition’ of corruption (out of the four possible definitions) mostly came from Enga province (48% of those from this province chose the ‘bad and evil definition’). When comparing the location of respondents, we find that 28% of rural respondents, compared to 18% of those from urban areas chose this as their best definition. Moving down the column, we see that there was no difference between the sexes: 25% of all men and 25% of all women thought ‘all things bad and evil definition’ best defined corruption.

Moving even further down the first column, we see that lower-income respondents were more likely to choose this definition (out of all respondents, 28% who chose this definition had an income of less than 100kina, while only 14% received over 2000 kina).

Finally, comparing education levels, the trend suggests those most likely to view this as the best definition were less educated (out of all respondents 25% who chose this as the best definition had no formal education, while 21% had a university/college degree).

The second column of Table 4 shows the types of respondents who chose 'the abuse of public trust for private gain' as the best definition (out of the four possible definitions). The table shows that most respondents who chose this as the best definition were from Milne Bay, with those from National Capital District, Madang and Eastern Highlands close behind. Respondents from Enga (14%) were least likely to nominate this definition. Those who chose this definition were mostly from urban areas (out of all respondents, 42% of urbanites choose this definition, compared to 22% of those from rural areas).

Males were more partial to this definition (out of all respondents, 31% of males chose this definition, compared to 24% of females). Those with higher levels of monthly household income (out of all respondents 19% of those with a monthly income of 100 kina or less chose this definition; this increased to 68% of those earning 1000-2000kina, although it dipped to 41% of respondents earning over 2000kina), and those who were relatively highly educated (21% of those with no formal education chose this definition, and this increased to 45% of those with college/university qualifications) were more likely to choose this definition.

Table 4: 'Bad and Evil' and 'Abuse of Public Trust' definitions against key variables

	<i>All things bad and evil %</i>	<i>The abuse of public trust for private gain %</i>
Province		
Eastern Highlands	21	37
Enga	48	14
East Sepik	19	21
Milne Bay	29	40
Madang	25	38
National Capital District	19	39
New Ireland	23	28
Southern Highlands	22	21
West Sepik	17	33
Urban/Rural		
Urban	18	42
Rural	28	22
Gender		
Male	25	31
Female	25	24
Monthly Income		
<100	28	19
100-500	26	29
500-1000	18	46
1000-2000	15	68
2000<	14	41
Education		
No formal	25	21
Basic	27	19
Intermediate	24	31
High School	23	36
Technical	24	41
College/University	21	45

Comparing the way different groups of respondents understood corruption (as we have in Table 4), shows that, mostly, those better educated, living in a household with higher income, and in urban areas (which generally have access to greater resources) – were more likely to define corruption as ‘the abuse of public trust for private gain’. The opposite was true for those who defined corruption as ‘all things bad and evil’. Interestingly, males were most likely defined corruption as ‘the abuse of public trust for private gain’; however, men and women equally defined corruption as ‘all things bad and evil’.

Those better educated, living in a household with higher income and in urban areas were more likely to define corruption as ‘the abuse of public trust for private gain’

Institutions and Corruption

Because corruption is such a broad concept, it is linked to a range of different institutions and norms that guide people’s behaviour. The four key institutions and norms that corruption is often linked to are: the government, the law, social norms, and moral codes.³ To understand the institutions that are important to Papua New Guineans when evaluating corruption, respondents were presented with four statements and asked if they thought the statements were true or false. (This is not to say that there was a right answer per se, rather it was to understand what respondents believed was true or right.)

The statements were:

- It cannot be corrupt if it is legal (*Legal*)
- If something is done for the right reasons it isn’t corrupt (*moral code*)
- It isn’t corrupt if everyone does it (*social norms*)
- Corruption always involves government officials (*government*)

As shown in Table 5, from these four statements, the one most respondents nominated as ‘true’ was ‘it cannot be corrupt if it is legal’, with 76% of respondents nominating this as true. This was closely followed by the statement, ‘if something is done for the right reasons, it isn’t corrupt’ (74% nominated this as true). There was also a strong response to the statement ‘corruption always involves government officials’, with 61% of respondents nominating this as true. Fewer respondents were convinced that ‘it

³ ‘Institutions’ are the ‘rules of the game’, and can be both formal and informal. In PNG informal institutions can be more powerful than formal institutions.

isn't corrupt if everyone does it', however; only 40% of respondents nominated this statement as true.

Table 5: Answers to statements about institutions associated with corruption.

	<i>TRUE (%)</i>	<i>FALSE (%)</i>	<i>DON'T KNOW (%)</i>	<i>Total (%)</i>
It cannot be corrupt if it is legal.	73	24	3	100
If something is done for the right reasons it isn't corrupt.	73	25	2	100
It isn't corrupt if everyone does it.	39	58	3	100
Corruption always involves government officials.	60	38	2	100

Stratifying the most popular responses – 'it cannot be corrupt if it is legal' and 'if something is done for the right reasons it isn't corrupt' – shows some interesting results. Table 5 compares responses by province, location (urban/rural), gender, monthly income and level of education. The first column reveals that, compared to other provinces, respondents from Southern Highlands were most likely to consider 'it cannot be corrupt if it is legal' as true. Those from urban and rural areas were equally as likely to consider this statement as true (76% of respondents came from a rural area, 74% from an urban area). There was no significant difference between the sexes (with 75% of males and 76% of females nominating this statement as true).

Out of the different income categories, those in a household that earned relatively less income were more likely to consider that corruption was not legal behaviour. Until, that is, respondents earned more than 2000 kina (this group was, in fact, the largest cohort that nominated this statement as true – with 82% doing so). Those least educated were also more likely to consider this statement as true compared to those at other levels of education (82% of respondents had no education, which reduces to 65% of those with college or university qualifications).

Out of all the provinces, those from West Sepik, New Ireland, Enga, Madang, Southern Highlands and Milne Bay were most likely to chose 'if something is done for the right reason it isn't corrupt' as true (Table 6, second column). Those who chose this statement as true were mostly from rural areas rather than urban areas (78% of those from rural areas compared to 67% from urban areas considered this statement as true). There was essentially no difference between the sexes: 76% of males and 73% of females said this statement was true. Considering household income categories, respondents who considered this statement as true were more likely to be in a

household that earned relatively less income (85% of those earning less than 100 kina, 73% between 100 and 500 kina, 68% between 500 and 1000, and 38% between 1000 and 2000 said this statement was true; this spiked to 73%, however, for those earning over 2000 kina). Looking at responses from those with different levels of formal education, we find that those with a technical qualification were most likely to consider this statement true (82%), while those with no formal education or an intermediate level (up to 9 years) of education were both least likely (72% of respondents from each group considered this statement true).

Table 6: True responses to 'Corruption and legality' and 'Right Reasons' against key variables

	<i>It cannot be corrupt if it is legal (true) %</i>	<i>If something is done for the right reasons it isn't corrupt (true) %</i>
<i>Province</i>		
Eastern Highlands	64	65
Enga	84	82
East Sepik	64	66
Milne Bay	72	81
Madang	77	81
National Capital District	75	72
New Ireland	66	83
Southern Highlands	92	80
West Sepik	67	85
<i>Urban or Rural</i>		
Urban	74	67
Rural	76	78
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	75	76
Female	76	73
<i>Monthly home income (kina)</i>		
<100	77	85
100-500	75	73
500-1000	70	68
1000-2000	64	38
2000<	82	73
<i>Educational attainment</i>		
No formal education	82	72
Basic	76	77
Intermediate	75	72
High school	75	75
Technical	75	82
College/University	65	74

Comparing responses to the two statements shows that there were some similarities among respondents who nominated them as true. In both instances, the less well paid, were (mostly) likely to nominate both statements as true. There were only slight differences between the genders in responding to both statements. There were, however, differences between provinces and levels of educational attainment. Those from Southern Highlands and those with no formal education were more likely to nominate 'It cannot be corrupt if it is legal' as true; while those from New Ireland and West Sepik and those who had technical or college/university qualifications were, comparatively, more likely to nominate 'If something is done for the right reasons it is not corrupt'.

4.2 Responses to Scenarios

As explained in Section 3 (Methodology), respondents were asked to evaluate nine scenarios that indicated corruption might be taking place. Respondents were asked to rate how corrupt, harmful and unacceptable each scenario was to them. This section reports the findings.



Scenarios and Corruption

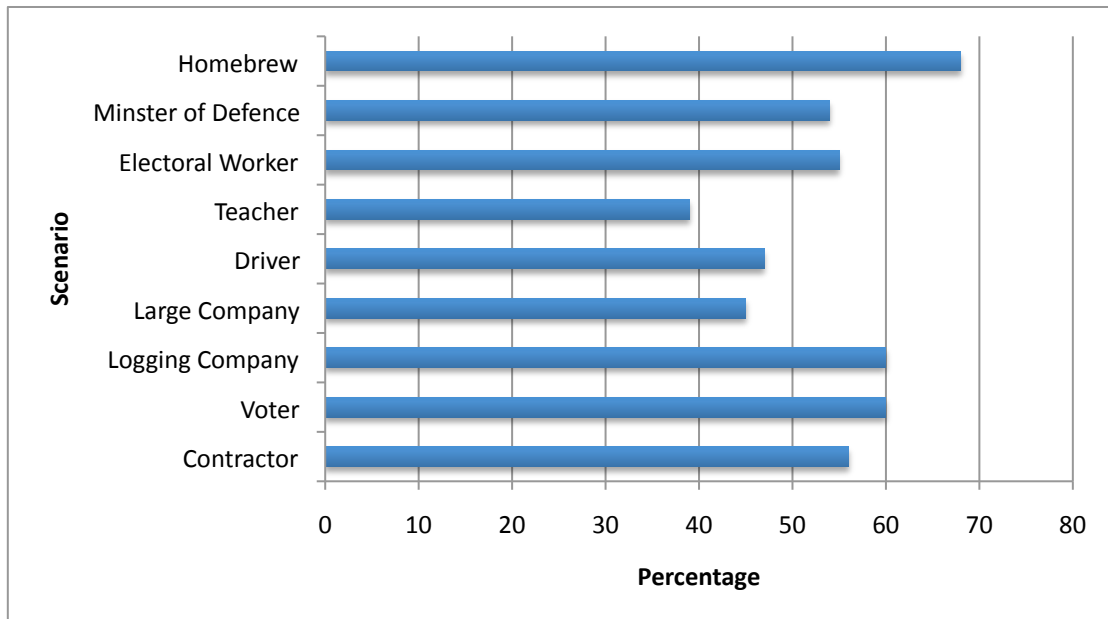
Respondents were first asked to nominate how corrupt they believed the scenarios were. Table 7 shows that for the majority of respondents each scenario was either 'Totally Corrupt' or 'Mostly Corrupt'. Responses of 'Partly Corrupt' ranged from 8% (Homebrew) to 30% (Teacher). 'Not Corrupt' responses ranged from a mere 4% (Logging Company) to 12% (Large Company/Teacher).

Table 7: Evaluation of scenario as corrupt (or not).

<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Totally corrupt (%)</i>	<i>Mostly corrupt (%)</i>	<i>Partly corrupt (%)</i>	<i>Not corrupt (%)</i>	<i>D/K (%)</i>	<i>Total (%)</i>
Contractor	56	20	16	6	2	100
Voter	60	21	13	5	1	100
Logging Company	60	23	11	4	2	100
Large Company	45	22	18	12	3	100
Driver	47	22	24	6	1	100
Teacher	39	19	30	12	1	100
Electoral Worker	55	20	16	7	1	100
Minster of Defence	54	21	15	6	4	100
Homebrew	68	17	8	5	1	100

*Scenarios where acts may not be, strictly speaking, considered an example of corruption under the definition 'the abuse of public office/trust for private gain'. See Table 1 for a full description of scenarios.

Graph 2 visually compares 'Totally Corrupt' responses. Interestingly it shows that, compared to other scenarios, most respondents considered the Homebrew scenario as an example of corruption: 68% of all respondents considered this scenario as totally corrupt. The Voter and Logging Company were next, with both considered totally corrupt by 60% of respondents. On the other hand, the Teacher scenario (39% of respondents considered it totally corrupt) and Large Company scenario (45% of respondents considered it totally corrupt) were least likely to be considered strong examples of corruption.

Graph 2: 'Totally Corrupt' responses to scenarios.

Respondents' strong association between corruption and the elections (Voter and Electoral Worker) scenarios suggests that there is a broad understanding that taking money for votes, or candidates unduly influencing electoral workers, are both wrong. This is interesting given the many reports of citizens engaging in corrupt behaviour during elections (TI PNG 2012).

The results also show that the concept of corruption for respondents was very different to those embedded in corruption-related laws and definitions of corruption held by many policy makers and academics. The Homebrew scenario, for instance, was most nominated as totally corrupt by respondents, yet this scenario would not fit under any of the definitions most commonly used by anti-corruption practitioners. It does not, strictly speaking, involve a misuse of public office, public trust or entrusted power. While the protagonist at the heart of this scenario may be judged by some to be acting immorally (and in Papua New Guinea her actions are illegal), her actions would generally not be described as corruption by most policy makers and academics. This response supports the section above (Defining Corruption) that suggests that respondents' ideas about corruption are linked to both (im)morality and the law.

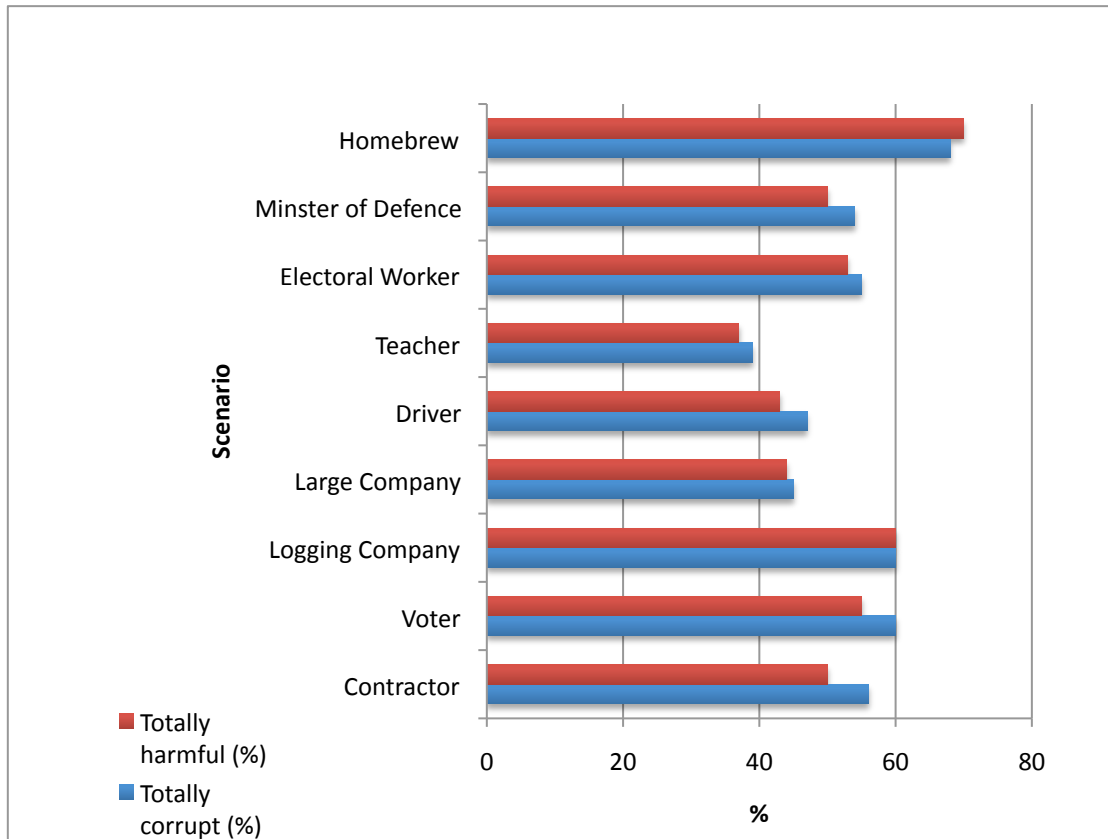
Scenarios and Harm

Respondents were also asked to rate the degree to which each of the scenarios was harmful. Table 8 shows that the majority of respondents believed that each scenario was either 'Totally Harmful' or 'Mostly Harmful'. Responses of 'Partly Harmful' range from 7% (Homebrew) to 27% (Teacher). 'Not Harmful' responses range from only 4% (Homebrew) to 15% (Teacher).

Table 8: Scenarios evaluated by level of harm.

<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Totally harmful (%)</i>	<i>Mostly harmful (%)</i>	<i>Partly harmful (%)</i>	<i>Not harmful (%)</i>	<i>D/K (%)</i>	<i>Total (%)</i>
Contractor	50	24	16	6	2	100
Voter	55	23	14	8	2	100
Logging Company	60	22	11	6	1	100
Large Company	44	24	16	12	3	100
Driver	43	23	2	9	1	100
Teacher	37	19	27	15	1	100
Electoral Worker	53	21	15	9	2	100
Minster of Defence	50	23	14	8	5	100
Homebrew	70	16	7	5	1	100

Graph 3 presents the percentage of Totally Harmful and Totally corrupt responses. It shows that a similar percentage of respondents regarded the scenarios as Totally Corrupt and Totally Harmful. The Homebrew (70% of respondents considered this scenario totally harmful), the Logging Company (with 60% considering this totally harmful) and the Voter (55% considered it totally harmful) scenarios were most likely to be considered Totally Harmful. The Teacher scenario (only 37% considered this as totally harmful) was least likely to be considered as causing serious harm.

Graph 3: 'Totally Corrupt' and 'Totally Harmful' responses.

So there seems to be a relationship between the degree of harm an act is perceived to cause, and its perceived level of corruption. In other words, acts perceived to be strongly corrupt were also seen as causing serious harm. Still, it is interesting to note that while more respondents believed the Homebrew scenario was more harmful than it was corrupt, the opposite was true for all of the other scenarios. That is, respondents thought the other scenarios were slightly more corrupt than harmful.

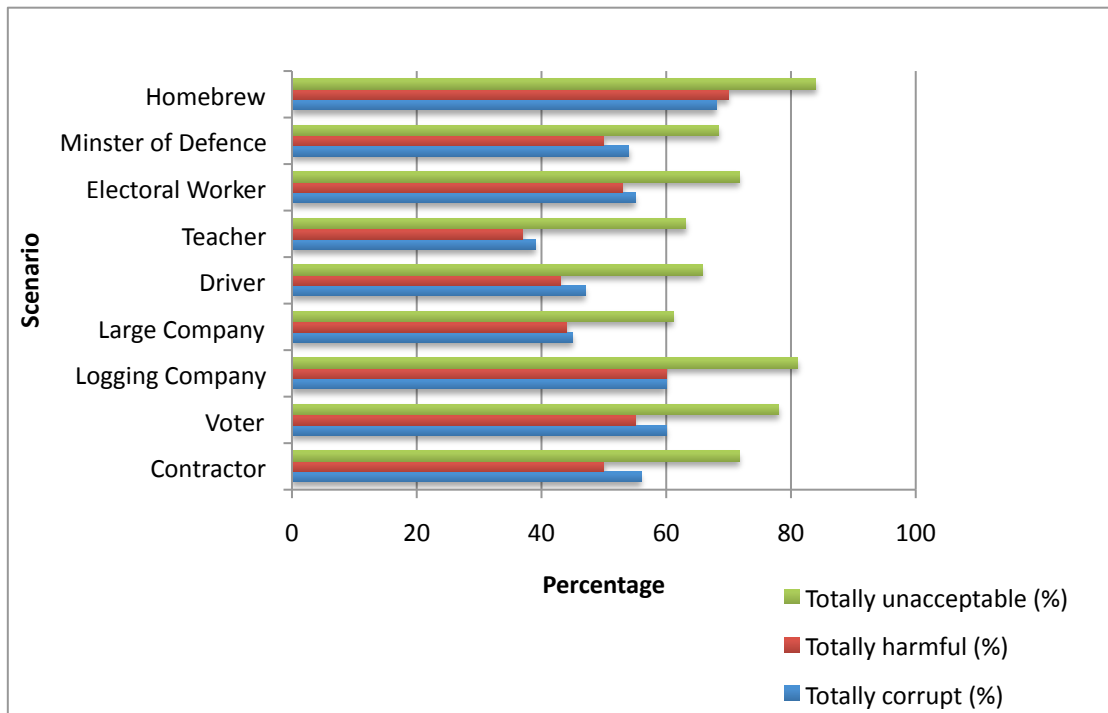
Scenarios and acceptability

In addition to asking about the degree of corruption and harm, the questionnaire included a question about the degree of acceptability of each of the scenarios. Table 9 shows the results. The Mostly Acceptable and Partly Acceptable responses were least popular; respondents mostly considered the scenarios as either Partly Acceptable, or Unacceptable – with the latter being the most popular response for all scenarios.

Table 9: Scenarios evaluated by level of acceptability (%).

Scenario	Totally acceptable (%)	Mostly acceptable (%)	Partly acceptable (%)	Totally unacceptable (%)	D/K (%)	Total (%)
Contractor	7	4	16	72	2	100
Voter	6	3	12	78	1	100
Logging Company	4	3	11	81	1	100
Large Company	10	8	18	61	3	100
Driver	6	4	23	66	1	100
Teacher	8	4	24	63	1	100
Electoral Worker	8	4	15	72	1	100
Minster of Defence	7	4	16	68	5	100
Homebrew	5	2	8	84	1	100

Graph 4 compares the percentage of respondents who chose Totally Corrupt, Totally Harmful and Unacceptable responses for each scenario. It shows that all scenarios were considered more unacceptable than corrupt or harmful. Most considered the Homebrew scenario (84% of respondents considered this as Unacceptable) and the Logging Company scenario (81%) as unacceptable. On the other hand, the Large Company (61% of respondents considered this as Unacceptable) and the Teacher (63% considered this Unacceptable) scenarios were least likely to be seen as unacceptable.

Graph 4: 'Totally Corrupt', 'Totally Harmful' and 'Unacceptable' responses.

Summary

Overall, respondents viewed all of the scenarios as more unacceptable than corrupt or harmful. They were most concerned with the Homebrew scenario – a scenario where the protagonist was not in a position of entrusted power, nor connected to the state. It is also worthwhile to note that larger scale transactions did not equate to more negative responses to the scenarios. The examples of large-scale corruption (for example, the Minister of Defence and Large Company scenarios) did not elicit the same sort of disdain as small-scale corruption (for example, the Homebrew or Voter scenarios). Nor were responses strictly determined by the breaking of laws or rules. For example, the Contractor scenario was a fairly clear breach of the law, but it was not considered highly corrupt, harmful or unacceptable. Responses to the scenarios indicate that other reasons (which are discussed in the conclusion) are at play for deciding whether an act is corrupt (and harmful or unacceptable) or not.

4.3 Causes of Corruption

The academic literature cites a wide range of possible causes of corruption. Analysts have focused on gender (with men considered more likely to be corrupt than women), religious orientation, level of wages of public servants, economic conditions, poor law enforcement, and a host of other factors. In this study, we were interested in what respondents perceived as the most serious causes of corruption among a select number of options. So the information collected does not tell us about people's views

on all the possible causes of corruption in Papua New Guinea. However, it does give some important insights into how a wide range of Papua New Guineans perceive a select number of causes.

Respondents were asked to rate the degree of seriousness of seven possible causes of corruption in Papua New Guinea. For the purpose of this report, these responses have been categorised as ‘serious’, ‘not serious’ and ‘neither’. Table 10 shows that more respondents considered a lack of law enforcement and poor leadership to be serious causes of corruption than any other. Low salaries and the willingness of business to pay to influence government were least likely to be considered serious causes of corruption.

Table 10: Responses to statements about the causes of corruption in Papua New Guinea (%).

Cause	Serious (%)	Not Serious (%)	Neither (%)
The morals of people are weak	41	49	11
Existing laws aren’t enforced	65	22	11
The electoral system is flawed	38	46	16
Business is willing to pay for influence with government	28	53	20
Leadership is of a poor quality	64	24	12
Low salaries	27	59	14
Grassroots people lack info. about government spending	40	47	13

*Figures have been rounded up or down to eliminate decimal places.

Table 11 shows how different groups of respondents reacted to different statements. ‘Existing laws aren’t enforced’ and ‘Leadership is of a poor quality’ were the two most popular causes of corruption. The figures in the first column of this table (responses to the enforcement of existing laws) show that respondents who lived in Madang were most likely to see poor law enforcement as causing corruption – 74% choosing this as a serious cause. Roughly two-thirds of rural and urban residents saw poor law enforcement as a cause of corruption.

Roughly two-thirds of males and females were concerned with law enforcement, while more respondents who earned over 2000 kina per month were concerned about this cause than any of the other household income categories. Respondents concerned about legal enforcement causing corruption also had a higher level of education.

The second column of Table 11 shows how different types of respondents regarded poor leadership as a serious cause of corruption. Those from Madang were most likely to consider leadership a serious cause. A large majority in Madang (85%) nominated it as a serious cause of corruption, unlike in East Sepik where only 44% of respondents considered leadership to be a serious cause of corruption. Those living in urban areas

were slightly more likely to view poor leadership as causing corruption. Around two thirds of both men and women rated poor leadership a serious cause.

People earning between 1000 and 2000 kina per month were slightly more concerned about poor leadership (72%) as compared those earning less than 100kina, 100-500kina and 501-1000kina (roughly two thirds). Only half of those earning more than 2000kina viewed leadership as a key causal factor. There were only slight differences when comparing respondents' level of education. Responses of those who considered poor leadership a serious cause of corruption ranged from 61% of those with no education, to 69% of those with schooling up to year 9.

Table 11: Respondents who nominated ‘Leadership is of a poor quality’ and ‘Existing laws aren’t enforced’ as a serious cause of corruption.

	<i>Existing laws aren't enforced (%)</i>	<i>Leadership is of a poor quality (%)</i>
<i>Province</i>		
Eastern Highlands	64	72
Enga	68	67
East Sepik	68	44
Milne Bay	70	72
Madang	74	85
National Capital District	61	63
New Ireland	69	66
Southern Highlands	60	58
West Sepik	61	63
<i>Urban or Rural</i>		
Urban	63	69
Rural	65	61
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	66	64
Female	63	63
<i>Monthly home income (kina)</i>		
<100	66	62
101-500	66	65
501-1000	61	63
1001-2000	60	73
2000<	83	50
<i>Education</i>		
No formal education	58	61
Basic	62	60
Intermediate	66	69
High school	68	64
Technical	73	67
College/University	74	68

Comparing responses to the two most popularly selected statements (poor leadership and lack of law enforcement) shows only slight differences between urban and rural dwellers, men and women, those who lived in households that earned up to 1000kina, and those who were educated up to a technical level. That is, a similar percentage of these groups saw both statements as serious causes of corruption.

Most provinces recorded similar concern over both statements, although compared to other provinces, those from Madang were most concerned with poor leadership and law enforcement. There were also differences between those of different formal education and income levels. Those who had College/University qualifications and were in households earning over 2000 kina a month were more likely to be concerned with the law, while those who were in households that earned between 1001 and 2000 kina were more likely to be concerned with poor quality leadership.

4.4 Responding to Corruption

This section presents the reasons respondents believed made them and others less likely to report corruption. It also shows how they assessed key organisations associated with anti-corruption activities.

Reporting corruption

To better understand their knowledge about reporting corruption, respondents were asked ‘Do you know the process you must follow to report a case of corruption?’ As shown in Table 12, very few respondents did know: only 26% of respondents said that they knew the process to follow to report a case of corruption. Table 12 also provides a breakdown of responses to this question by key variables. Those in Southern Highlands were most likely to know how to report corruption while those in Eastern Highlands were least likely to. Between 24% and 30% of respondents in most income categories except one were aware of the reporting processes. This dipped to only 10% of those in the 1000-2000 kina bracket. Overall, those with higher levels of education were more likely to know how to report corruption, as were men.

Table 12: Percentage of respondents who knew the process to report corruption by key variables.

Variable	Yes (%)	No (%)
<i>All Responses</i>	26	74
<i>Province</i>		
Eastern Highlands	14	87
Enga	32	68
East Sepik	32	68
Milne Bay	32	68
Madang	24	76
National Capital District	25	75
New Ireland	27	73
Southern Highlands	35	65
West Sepik	18	83
<i>Urban or Rural</i>		
Urban	26	74
Rural	27	74
<i>Gender</i>		
Male	30	70
Female	22	79
<i>Monthly home income (kina)</i>		
<100	26	74
100-500	30	70
500-1000	29	71
1000-2000	10	90
2000<	24	76
<i>Educational attainment</i>		
No formal education	28	72
Basic	21	79
Intermediate	25	75
High school	30	70
Technical	35	65
College/University	36	64

Table 13 segments answers by respondents' interest in politics, primary spoken language and whether they were a member of a local organisation (for example a religious organisation, political party, NGO, or sports club). This table suggests that the more respondents were interested in politics, the more they were likely to know how to report corruption. Those who primarily spoke English and Tok Pisin had similar understanding of how to report corruption; those who primarily spoke Tok Ples (their local language) were slightly less likely to know how to report. Those who are an active member of an organisation were more likely to know how to report than those who were not.

Table 13: Understanding how to report corruption by political interest, primary spoken language and organisation membership.

	Yes (%)	No (%)
<i>How interested in politics</i>		
Very	38	63
Somewhat	26	74
Not very	24	77
Not at all	18	82
<i>Language</i>		
English	28	72
Tok Pisin	27	73
Tok Ples	23	77
<i>Organisation membership</i>		
Active member	29	71
Not active	22	78

The questionnaire also included a number of questions on respondents' personal experience with corruption. Respondents were asked: 'During the last two years (2008-2009) did you personally find out about any case of corruption?'. Almost half (46%) of all respondents had personally found out about a case of corruption over the past two years. Of those who had personally found out about corruption, 77% said that they were personally affected by it. So, despite the overall low percentage of respondents who knew how to report corruption (as shown in Table 12), there was a sizable portion of respondents who had personally found out about corruption and stated they were affected by it.

All respondents – those who had experienced corruption and those who had not – were asked about why they might *not* report corruption if they ever found out about it. They were asked to rate a range of possible reasons between 1-4, where 1 means "doesn't affect at all" and 4 means "affects totally". Table 14 summarises the results.

Table 14: Reasons for not reporting a case of corruption.

Reason For Not Reporting	Doesn't affect (%)	Affects a little (%)	Affects a lot (%)	Affects totally (%)	TOTAL (%)
Didn't know where to report it.	13	20	25	42	100
Couldn't prove anything.	12	21	35	32	100
The report would have been useless because the responsible parties would not have been prosecuted	12	13	32	44	100
Those who report only want to create more problems.	27	23	25	25	100
Those who report end up suffering the most.	28	21	25	25	100
Everybody knows about these cases and no one reports them.	11	14	30	45	100
The corruption was so trivial and of little importance that it was not worth reporting it	13	23	29	36	100
Would not have received protection from possible retaliation.	14	24	27	35	100
Did not want to betray anyone.	17	19	24	40	100

The "Affects Totally" column of Table 14 above shows that, as a group, respondents were more likely to perceive three issues as totally affecting the reporting of corruption. The three most popular answers were:

- 'Everybody knows about these cases and no one reports them' (45% of respondents said this totally affects their decision to report).
- 'The responsible parties would not have been prosecuted' (44% of respondents said this totally affects their decision to report).
- 'Didn't know where to report it' (42% of respondents said this totally affects their decision to report).

So, when it comes to reporting corruption, more respondents were concerned about the norms of those around them, the likelihood of the guilty party being prosecuted, and where to report corruption, than the other options presented.

On the other hand, the lowest proportion of respondents were concerned about the statements ‘those who report only want to create more problems’, and ‘those who report end up suffering the most’. Only a quarter of respondents regarded each of these as being reasons that totally affect not reporting corruption.

How effective are different organisations in fighting corruption?

Respondents were also asked to assess nine different organisations in terms of their effectiveness in ensuring government accountability. They were asked whether these organisations were ‘totally’, ‘mostly’, or ‘partly’ effective, or ‘ineffective’. Table 15 summarises the results. It shows that Churches and NGOs were seen by most as totally or mostly effective in fighting corruption – with 70% and 61% of respondents respectively regarding these organisations as effective. Very few considered the Office of the Prime Minister, Chamber of Commerce and Parliament as effective – around 20% of respondents considered these institutions either totally or mostly effective. In the case of the Chamber of Commerce this was because many respondents either did not know the institution or did not know how effective it was in fighting corruption. It is significant that few respondents thought that the police – a key anti-corruption organisation – were highly effective. In addition, it is noteworthy that so few people either did not know about or did not know how effective the Ombudsman Commission was – another key anti-corruption organisation in Papua New Guinea.

Table 15: Organisations’ effectiveness of ensuring government accountability.

Organisation	Totally/Mostly Effective (%)	Partly Effective/Ineffective (%)	Knows the institution but doesn't know how effective (%)	Don't know (%)	Total (%)
Churches	70	28	2	0	100
Chamber of Commerce	20	43	13	24	100
Media	50	39	6	4	100
NGOs	61	23	5	10	100
Trade Unions	28	30	15	27	100
Ombudsman Commission	51	27	8	14	100
Parliament	20	69	7	5	100
Police	30	66	3	1	100
Office of PM	22	68	5	5	100

4.5 Attitude Statements

Respondents were also presented a set of statements about corruption, trust, democracy, leadership and the justice system, and asked whether or not they agreed with them. This section summarises the results⁴.

Corruption

Table 16 shows how respondents reacted to a series of statements about corruption. Notably, it shows that almost eighty percent of respondents broadly supported the government making the fight against corruption one of its priorities. There was also a good deal of optimism about the government's campaign against corruption during the survey period (2010-2011), with 61% agreeing that their campaign against corruption would be effective. Many respondents also linked the provision of social services and infrastructure with corruption – 79% agreed that a lot of corruption in government affects the provision of schools, health facilities and roads. Out of business leaders, unions and politicians, the latter was most strongly linked to corruption, with 58% of respondents agreeing that politicians favour corruption.

Table 16: Responses to statements about corruption.

Statement	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
There is much talk and no action fighting corruption	58	41	1	100
The government should have, as one of its priorities, the fight against corruption	77	20	2	100
The Government's campaign against corruption will be effective in considerably reducing corruption	61	36	3	100
Public officials should be judged more harshly than common citizens for corruption.	65	32	3	100
If elected leaders are corrupt it is the people's fault because we elect them	47	51	1	100
If there is a lot of corruption in government it affects the provision of good schools, health facilities and roads	79	20	1	100
Public services unions are in favour of corruption	30	59	11	100
Politicians favour corruption	58	39	3	100
Businesses and business associations support corruption	43	51	6	100

⁴While respondents were asked to strongly agree or partly agree to opposing statements (see question 29, Appendix 1), the analysis of the data summarised in the tables in this section take it as given that agreeing to one statement means disagreeing to the opposing statement.

Trust

Respondents were also asked about the degree to which they trusted different groups within Papua New Guinea. Table 17 shows that only 34% of respondents believed they could trust people. This result may reflect distrust between clans that can flare up into violence, especially in capital cities and the Highlands. However, it was politicians that, as a group, the respondents least trusted. Politicians were only trusted by 22% of respondents, far less than the percentage of respondents who trusted the media, government and courts, or people in general.

Table 17: Responses to statements about trust.

Statement	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
You can trust people	34	65	1	100
Politicians are trustworthy	22	77	1	100
The mass media deserves trust	56	41	3	100
The government deserves trust	45	53	2	100
The courts are trustworthy	51	47	2	100

Democracy, leadership and the justice system

Responses to statements about leadership, democracy and the judiciary are presented in Table 18. It shows that the vast majority of respondents (79%) expected leaders to put the needs of their country before the needs of their *haus* line (clan). There was also a strong belief that leaders in Papua New Guinea are *not* bound by their culture, with only 28% of respondents agreeing that leaders in Papua New Guinea behave the way they do because of culture. Most respondents (57%) believed that if they sold their vote their elected leaders should still be accountable to them. This was despite 81% of respondents acknowledging that gifts from candidates – or money stolen from the government – would have long term consequences.

Papua New Guinea was considered democratic by 65% of respondents. In regard to the justice system, respondents were split (half agreed that the system works well, while almost half disagreed).

Table 18: Responses to statements about democracy, leadership and the justice system.

Statement	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Don't Know (%)	Total (%)
A good leader puts the needs of PNG ahead of his own family and haus line	79	20	1	100
Leaders in PNG behave as they do because it is a part of our culture.	29	68	3	100
If I sell my vote, I still expect the elected leader to be accountable to me once he is elected, even though he has already paid for my vote.	57	39	4	100
I know that if I accept gifts from candidates, or money that is stolen from the government, it will make the lives of my children and grandchildren much worse in many years to come.	81	16	3	100
PNG is a completely democratic country	65	32	2	100
The justice system works well	50	48	3	100

5.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This section is divided into two. First, it summarises the main conclusions of the report. Second, it presents some general recommendations that follow from these findings.

5.1 Conclusions

In summary, this research has examined the ways 1,825 respondents across nine provinces of Papua New Guinea defined corruption; associated it with different institutions; responded to different scenarios depicting possible corruption; assessed the main causes of corruption; perceived reporting corruption; and assessed statements about corruption, trust, democracy, leadership and the justice system.



The findings of this research cover a lot of ground and we encourage policy makers, academics and researchers to make use of the material presented to inform their own work. We also encourage further research into areas beyond the scope of this research. This might include research that records the amount of bribery and other forms of corruption experienced by Papua New Guineans, the adequacy and fit of legal mechanisms designed to address corruption, and the capacity of organisations to respond to the causes of corruption in the country.

Most respondents understood corruption in different terms to academics and policy makers

From this research there are four key findings that should be highlighted. First, most respondents understood corruption in different terms to the way corruption is defined in policy documents and much of the academic literature (see Walton 2013). Policy makers and academics usually define corruption as a transgression of a law or the ‘abuse of public office (or trust) for private gain’. Respondents defined corruption in moral terms that were not necessarily tied to the law or public office. They considered corruption as offensive behaviour, things that are bad or evil, or immoral acts. Respondents also strongly associated corruption to a moral code – with the statement ‘if something is done for the right reasons it isn’t corrupt’ nominated as true by 74% of respondents.

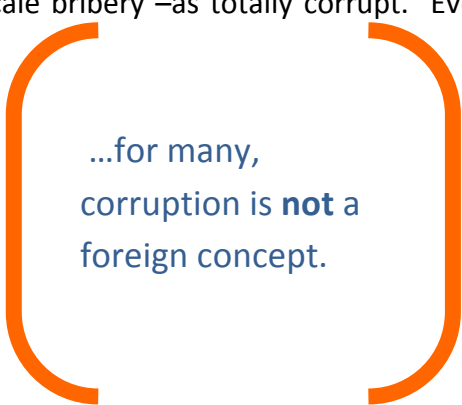
The difference between respondents' conception of corruption and those of many policy makers/academics was particularly apparent in the Homebrew scenario. Despite this activity not featuring anyone in a position of power (or in a role requiring public trust) this scenario was nominated as the most corrupt out of all scenarios. For academics and policy makers corruption is most often linked to people in positions of power who have public trust – be it bureaucrats, politicians, or businessmen. In turn, responses to this scenario highlight the unique way in which corruption is understood in Papua New Guinea. This means we cannot assume that the word corruption means the same thing to everyone in Papua New Guinea. If the public believe corruption means drinking homebrew, then surveys or investigative journalism reports that ask about the degree to which corruption exists or if it is increasing could be reflecting to a spike in homebrew production, not bribery or graft.

Moreover, the importance of morality was displayed in responses to the Teacher scenario. Overall, respondents were not convinced that this scenario was a form of corruption, showing that many respondents were willing to overlook small transgressions if it might benefit another organisation (in this case the church). Rather than taking a strictly legal perspective – by interpreting this scenario as stealing – the protagonist was seen as doing the right thing. This lessened the perception that the act was corrupt and would do harm.

Still, there was a strong indication that many respondents understood corruption in similar ways to policy makers and academics. For a start, 44% of respondents defined corruption in relation to the law or the abuse of public trust. Indeed, when asked to evaluate statements about different institutions respondents most strongly associated corruption with the law.

The way respondents engaged with some of the scenarios also indicated that, for many, corruption is not a foreign concept. For example, 60% of respondents viewed the Voter scenario – a clear example of small-scale bribery – as totally corrupt. Even more believed it was unacceptable. Similarly, slightly fewer than sixty percent of respondents considered the Contractor scenario, which featured a contractor offering a bribe to a government official, a form of corruption.

So, while respondents strongly framed their responses through a moral perspective, there was also a good proportion of respondents who referenced formal institutions (the law and government).



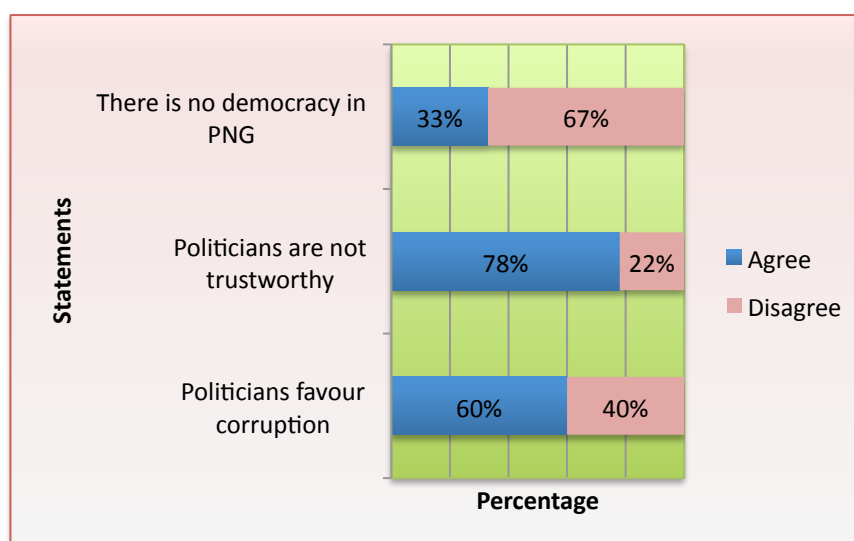
...for many,
corruption is **not** a
foreign concept.

The second key finding emanating from this research concerns the characteristics of respondents likely to choose between formal legalistic or state-based and broader,

more moral, interpretations of corruption. The analysis of different groups of respondents who chose ‘all things bad and evil’ compared to ‘the abuse of public trust for private gain’ as a definition of corruption showed that those who had higher education were located in urban areas and in households with higher incomes were more likely to chose the latter. There was also an indication that this was the case – although not as strongly expressed – when comparing those who answered true to ‘it cannot be corrupt if it is legal’, compared to answering true to ‘if something is done for the right reasons it isn’t corrupt’. Responses of ‘true’ to the latter were more likely to come from rural respondents, and those earning less than 100kina per month. This suggests that those who were in better educated, higher income brackets, close to resources were more likely to be concerned with formal legalistic interpretations of corruption.

The third key finding from this analysis concerns the causes of corruption. Respondents were primarily concerned with two causes of corruption; first, they believed corruption was caused by the poor enforcement of the law. This was particularly the case with respondents from Madang. Second, respondents were concerned that poor leadership caused corruption in the country. Leadership is a multifarious concept, and in Papua New Guinea it might refer to traditional/community leaders, those in the public or private sectors, or women leaders. But the leaders that the respondents had in mind were most likely politicians. As Graph 5 illustrates that politicians were the group least trusted, and were strongly associated with corruption. Despite this, most respondents agreed that Papua New Guinea was completely democratic. For respondents, the system was more or less robust, but the players were not as well regarded.

Graph 5: Statements about democracy and politicians (%)



The final key finding of this research concerns the reporting of corruption in the country. Very few respondents knew the process for reporting corruption, and few knew of or trusted key anti-corruption organisations. Moreover, there appears to be a sense that it is pointless to report corruption. Respondents were individually concerned about the ability of the legal system to adequately deal with corruption and indicated that others around them were unwilling to act against corruption. So it seems that while many understand the problem that corruption represents to the country (see section 4.5; more than 80% understood that government corruption has long-term consequences), there was a paucity of respondents who knew what to do about it.



5.2 Recommendations

Six broad recommendations emanate from the key findings. These recommendations offer some ideas for addressing the issues raised in this report, and a starting point for discussion. Readers are encouraged to consider the particular implications in their context and line of work. Recommendations are primarily aimed at policy makers, activists, and organisations engaged in addressing corruption in PNG.

As well as this there are nine program recommendations which are specifically for TIPNG and its programmatic design.

Broad Recommendations

Recommendation One: Strengthen government institutions and encourage citizens to hold them and political leaders to account.

Respondents were skeptical about the effectiveness of the Parliament, the Prime Minister's Office and the Police in fighting corruption. Government leaders could seek to improve this standing. At the same time, citizens could be engaged to hold these agencies and their political leaders to account, where there are opportunities. Citizens could be engaged through churches and NGOs, institutions which are considered most effective in addressing corruption.

Recommendation Two: Build a common understanding about corruption between policy makers and citizens by encouraging debate about corruption and anti-corruption, and the meaning and difference between public and private goods in PNG.

It is crucial that policy makers take the opinions of citizens into account when designing anti-corruption policies and programs. This means conducting (and provide funding for) further research into the suitability of corruption-related policies and programs for local people. To date, corruption and anti-corruption has, somewhat surprisingly, been under-researched in Papua New Guinea.

It also requires creating meaningful opportunities for citizens to give feedback, and receive relevant information from government. At the local level, encouraging debate and discussion about the nature of corruption and how it can be addressed might mean public forums and consultations in communities as a part of other normal government activities. At the national level, it might mean vigorous public debate in Parliament among MPs where different ideas about corruption and anti-corruption are put forward and discussed transparently. Government agencies, the public, and private sector could be given a chance to ask questions or give statements. Media coverage would mean that key messages could be communicated to a wider audience. Anti-corruption actors could facilitate networks or forums for citizens to identify meaningful ways that they can engage in the fight against corruption. The government could identify areas in which it would be beneficial to have citizens' feedback, and mechanisms for this. Funding could be earmarked by government and donors to support these initiatives.

Recommendation Three: Fight the structural causes of corruption by addressing the causes of poverty and poor infrastructure.

For respondents, corruption was a moral issue because the *reasons* for engaging in 'corruption' were crucial to defining and evaluating it. From this perspective it makes sense that the Teacher scenario was viewed as the least corrupt: a teacher might need to transfer materials meant for a school to another organisation simply because of the lack of resources to go around. Similarly, while many may condemn a voter taking money from a candidate, this practice may persist because citizens do not expect to benefit much from the state between elections, so they take what they can get, when it is offered. In this environment it makes sense that some may condone the redistribution of resources on a small scale.

This means that that anti-corruption activity could also be about providing social services and infrastructure at the local level. Anti-corruption then becomes about addressing not only the activities associated with corruption (bribery, fraud, etc.) but also the conditions in which these activities are more likely to be supported. This may mean shifting the focus away from technical fixes for corruption towards ensuring broader developmental goals. So measuring anti-corruption success is also about measuring development results – literacy rates, educational outcomes, health status, access to transportation, and so on – for given amounts of funding.

Many anti-corruption actors, quite rightly, want to build upon public concern towards all forms of corruption. Findings from this research suggests, however, that they must be careful not to alienate citizens by failing to take into account the circumstances in which the poor and marginalised live. Without simultaneously addressing poverty and inequality anti-corruption messages may, unintentionally, alienate the very people that anti-corruption initiatives seek to enfranchise. As shown in TI PNG's qualitative findings (Walton 2009) it is those marginalised from the benefits of the state who may feel forced into supporting acts that constitute corruption through a strict legal/Western lens. To address these concerns, development agencies could work with communities to demonstrate how, by following due process, the entire community – particularly the poor and marginalised – can tangibly benefit from developmental processes. This could include mobilising communities to keep development actors accountable when delivering health, education and infrastructure projects.

Recommendation Four: Clearly communicate about corruption.

There is a role for anti-corruption communication campaigns to explain why bribing a government official in Waigani, or a senior politician having a conflict of interest, is as bad, if not worse, than a citizen taking a bribe for their vote, or drinking homebrew. Communication should be targeted and reinforced through using a variety of different media. This could include radio, newspaper, television, theatre groups, church groups and NGOs. Churches and NGOs will be particularly important partners in getting the message out to rural and remote areas.

Recommendation Five: Expand and support anti-corruption mechanisms across the country.

With the lack of understanding about where and how to report corruption among respondents, it is also important that the mechanisms for reporting corruption be expanded. These efforts must support people who want to report corruption, wherever they are. Expanding options for reporting corruption could occur through a coalition of churches, police, NGOs, the public prosecutor and the Ombudsman Commission. This may involve the promotion of TI PNG's Advocacy & Legal Advice Centre - free legal services and assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption. Building coalitions between those with an understanding of the role of the state and anti-corruption organisations will be a crucial first step in building a broader anti-corruption movement around Papua New Guinea. However, these organisations need to be adequately supported to cope with any increase in demand that may result.

Recommendation Six: Ensure legal enforcement and relevance.

Respondents' concerns about the likelihood that corruption would not be prosecuted points to a grim reality in Papua New Guinea. While the media reports allegations of

corruption daily, there are still few prosecutions that result. It is not hard to see why citizens would not become frustrated and cynical – and thus unlikely to report corruption – given this situation. To address this concern, corruption cases could be fast tracked, so they are taken up as a priority through the courts. This could involve developing special courts to deal with leaders who break PNG's Leadership Code.

It is also important that existing and future laws and legal institutions are reviewed to ensure their fit with and relevance to society today. It is worth supporting ways by which citizens can give feedback to government. Government may seek the views of citizens on the law and rules of government, in order to promulgate and promote rules that reflect a broad societal consensus. If the rules fit society's values and are accepted widely they are more likely to be followed. This means that the Government should consult widely about the terms of reference for their proposed Independent Commission Against Corruption (if it is indeed created) during the drafting process, and not after. This process could use existing avenues of dialogue already taking place in local schools, churches and subnational governments, and linking up to them through mobile phones, radio and Internet. Any potential anti-corruption institution must reflect and be able to address community concerns about corruption.

In sum, addressing corruption in Papua New Guinea will require greater public engagement. Policy makers and activists will need to engage with citizens' understandings of corruption (even if these do not align with policy maker/academic definitions of the concept), overcome concerns about the ability of the state to address corruption, meaningfully engage with local moralities and constraints, expand anti-corruption mechanisms, and communicate why and how corruption can be meaningfully addressed by a cross-section of the population. While these recommendations are broad in nature, it is clear that further engaging citizens is crucial, if the worst outcomes of corruption are to be mitigated.

Programmatic Recommendations

This document considers the implications of the 'Papua New Guinean Understandings of Corruption: Insights from a Nine Province Survey' report for Transparency International PNG's programs. It should be noted that this list should not be seen as exhaustive. It is hoped that TI PNG will examine the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the report and develop these ideas further as they see fit. These recommendations are essentially a conversation starter.

1. **What Kind of Corruption?** The TI definition (the abuse of public office for private gain) is much more limited than the broader Papua New Guinean understanding. Therefore, when TI PNG talks to Papua New Guineans about corruption, it needs to make clear what specific kinds of corruption TI PNG targets and why.

For example, TI programs are concerned about bribery and nepotism, among other kinds of corruption, but not selling home brew or prostitution. To focus collective action against what TI calls corruption, and to have greater impact, TI PNG should name the specific types of corruption it is targeting, or use scenarios to describe them. The aim would not be to “correct” people’s understanding of corruption, but to bring attention to TI’s specific concerns, why people should care about them, and how they can take action.

2. **Legality vs. Corruption.** New Guineans surveyed tend to think that if an act is legal, it is not corrupt. However, in many instances, questionable acts are legal in this country. TI PNG could seek to lobby for legal reform in these cases. Civic education efforts could also aim to raise support for the criminalization of what TI PNG considers to be corrupt acts not covered under existing legislation.
3. **Vote Buying/Selling.** Most Papua New Guineans surveyed think buying and selling votes is “totally corrupt.” Furthermore, eighty percent agree that accepting gifts for votes is very destructive. Capitalizing on this, TI PNG could seek to reduce the incentives for citizens to sell votes, and shift politicians’ interests away from vote buying. For example:
 - TIPNG could advocate for legislative or institutional reforms that would make politicians more likely to seek to gain voter support through legitimate means.
 - In the field, TIPNG could have greater impact as a watchdog by coordinating its election day observation with long-term observation (and timely reporting) by TIPNG or other groups in the weeks before elections.
 - Civic education programs could focus on how citizens could keep politicians accountable.
 - TIPNG’s Open Parliament program could provide better information for citizens to use when they vote, and how to keep politicians accountable between elections.
4. **Harmful effects.** Survey respondents were often more concerned about localised, visible acts of corruption as compared to larger scale, behind-the-scenes corruption that might be more harmful. TIPNG needs to research the prevalence and effects of corruption, and examine ways to communicate the

extent of harm/damage done. The public and policymakers need to understand the negative consequences of the most widespread and harmful types of corruption in Papua New Guinea.

5. **Is it acceptable?** On the whole, Papua New Guineans surveyed said no, corruption is not acceptable. However, respondents were more likely to find it acceptable if it was done for a good reason, i.e. Using public resources for another public purpose.

TI PNG could put a spotlight on resource shortages and “re-appropriations,” and enable citizens to recognize and report leakage so that funds go where they ought to. As a watchdog, TI PNG could regularly scrutinize and report on budget processes, as well as advocate for greater transparency and public access to information on public expenditures, as an extension of its Parliament Watch program. Citizens should be educated on how to analyse budgetary information and lobby government for better service delivery.

6. **Causes.** Most of those surveyed say the main causes of corruption are poor leadership and lack of law enforcement. Four out of five survey respondents think that leaders should put the good of the nation ahead of the good of the clan or tribe.

The essentials of good leadership can be taught through civic education. Training the next generation of leaders, using a variety of methods, would have a truly powerful payoff.

A public campaign could be developed to send Parliamentarians the message not to cross the line, and to let them know what the consequences will be, if they do cross it. Or a campaign could focus on the benefits to Parliamentarians if they respect the line and don't cross it.

TIPNG should continue to work with the National Police to include training on corruption at the academy, as well as a part of professional development. At the same time, citizens could be engaged to hold law enforcement to account, where there are opportunities.

7. **Civil society.** Churches and NGOs are seen by Papua New Guineans as most effective in addressing corruption. TIPNG should identify and promote ways in which government can work with civil society as a partner in developing and implementing its anti-corruption strategies. A broad-based anticorruption effort

that does not include civil society will not gain the trust of grassroots people.

8. **Is it ok if everyone does it?** Most Papua New Guineans surveyed did not agree that “just because everyone does it, it is ok.” Media campaigns or civic education could develop messages to let the majority know that they are in good company (or not alone), and challenge the minority of people who go along with corruption, if others do it. However, this must be linked to greater availability and support for anti-corruption institutions (see below).
9. **Reporting corruption.** Most respondents were willing, but not sure where to report corruption. TIPNG’s legal advice or civic education programs should continue to raise public awareness of where to report corruption, and more generally, what the roles of different public institutions are (including Parliament) and how the public can interact with them. However, this could flood justice agencies with claims that may exceed their resources to address them in a timely manner. TI PNG could advocate for sufficient resources for key agencies. In addition, it could seek opportunities to work with national departments, provincial administrations or other public agencies, to open agency-specific channels for reporting. TIPNG should also continue to publicize success stories, so citizens can hear about what works.

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7.0 Appendicies

Appendix 1: The Questionnaire

Good morning/afternoon. We are conducting a survey to learn what citizens think about public services and the attention they get when going through procedures. This interview is anonymous; your name will not be printed in any document. The answers will be dealt with as a group and in a totally confidential manner. None of the questionnaires will be revealed to any person or institution. The results of this questionnaire will be used by government, civil society organizations and the private sector to develop strategies to improve governance in PNG. The interview lasts approximately 60 minutes. Would you spare some time to answer the following questions?

Monin/apinun tru. Mipela wok long mekim wanpela wok painim aut long save long women kain tintin ol man na meri save gat long ol pablik sevis na luksave ol i save kisim taim ol i wok long behainim ol dispela rot. Ol askim bilong dispela wok painim aut no inap kamap peles kilia na nem bilong yu bai no inap kamap insait long ol ripot pepa. Ol tok bekm bilong yu bai stap insait wantaim tok bekim bilong olgeta lain na mipela no inap tokaut long ol narapela lain. Ol lain stap insait long gavman, sivil sosaiti, na praivet sekta bai yusim ripot bilong dispela wok painim aut long stretim ol rot bilong daunim pasin korapsen. Ol askim bilong dispela wok painim aut bai kisim olsem 60 minit. Inap yu bekim ol dispela askim?

[If **yes** continue with questionnaire]

[If **no**, thank the respondent for their time and move on to the next respondent.]

SURVEY IDENTIFIER

Cluster number		
Household number		
Person number		

Interviewer code		
------------------	--	--

GPS COORDINATES

Latitude	
Longitude	

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW: Day ____/ Month _____/ 20_____

Start time_____ Finish time _____

Respondent: AGE_____ SEX M ----1 F ---- 2

PNG citizen: YES / NO [PLEASE CIRCLE – IF RESPONDENT IS NOT A PNG CITIZEN THEN POLITELY END INTERVIEW AND MOVE TO NEXT RESPONDENT]

1. Privacy
Praivesi

	Y	N
Were other people present during this interview? (It is preferable that the interview is done in private).	1	2

2. Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your household gone without: [SR][Read out options]
Long iar go pinis, hamas pela taim, yu o ol narapela lain long haus bilong yu i no bin gat:

		Never Nogat	Once or twice Wan o tupela taim	Several times Wanwan taim	Many times Planti taim	Always Olgeta taim	Don't know <i>[Do Not Read]</i>
A.	Enough food to eat? <i>Inap kaikai long kaikai?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
B.	Enough clean water for home use? <i>Inap klin wara long haus?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
C.	Medicines or medical treatment? <i>Marasin o marasin tritmen?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
D.	Enough fuel to cook your food? <i>Inap paia long kukim kaikai?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
E.	A cash income? <i>Rot long kisim moni?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99

3. Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your household: *[SR] [Read out options]*
Long iar go pinis, hamas pela taim, yu o ol narapela lain long haus bilong yu bin:

		Never Nogat	Once or twice Wan o tupela taim	Several times Wanwan taim	Many times Planti taim	Always Olgeta taim	Don't know <i>[Do Not Read]</i>
A.	Feared robbery in your own home, by someone outside your household? <i>Poretim sampela autsait lain long wokim raskol pasin long haus bilong yu?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
B.	Had something stolen from your house, by someone outside your household? <i>Gat sampela autsait lain bin kam stilim sampela samtin long haus bilong yu?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
C.	Been physically attacked by someone outside your household? <i>Kisim bagarap taim sampela autsait lain i bin paitim ol?</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99

4. How often do you get news from the following sources? [SR] [Read out options]
Hamas pela taim yu save kisim ol nius long ol dispela rot?

		Every day <i>Olgeta dai</i>	A few times a week <i>Wan wan taim long wanpela wik</i>	A few times a month <i>Wan wan taim long wanpela mun</i>	Less than once a month <i>Aninit long wanpela taim isnait long wanpela mun</i>	Never <i>Nogat</i>	Don't know <i>[Do Not Read]</i>
A.	Radio <i>Redio</i>	5	4	3	2	1	99
B.	Television <i>Televisen</i>	5	4	3	2	1	99
C.	Newspapers <i>Niuspepa</i>	5	4	3	2	1	99
D.	Internet <i>Intanet</i>	5	4	3	2	1	99

5. How interested would you say you are in politics and government? [SR] [Read out options]
Inap yu tokim mi hamas intres yu gat long politics na gavman?

Very interested <i>Bikpela intres</i>	1
Somewhat interested <i>Sampela intres tasol</i>	2
Not very interested <i>Ino intres tumas</i>	3
Not at all interested <i>Nogat intres stret</i>	4

6. When you get together with your friends or family, would you say you discuss political matters: *[SR]*
[Read out options]

Taim yu bung wantaim ol poro na femli bilong yu, yu ting yupela save toktok long sait bilong politiks tu?

Frequently <i>Planti taim</i>	1
Occasionally <i>Wanwan taim</i>	2
Never <i>Nogat</i>	3

SCENARIOS

I will describe to you some situations that sometimes happen and then ask you some questions. *[SR]*

Bai mi stori long yu long ol sampela samtin we save kamap long sampela taim na askim yu sampela kosten?

[USE SCENARIO CARD AND RESPONSE CARDS HERE IF NECESSARY]

[READ THE SCENARIO BELOW. ASK THE RESPONDENT...]

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... *[CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].*

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

7. CONTRACTOR SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful <i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	Mostly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	Partly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	Not harmful at all <i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

8. VOTER SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]

		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful <i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	Mostly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	Partly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	Not harmful at all <i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

9. LOGGING SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful <i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	Mostly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	Partly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	Not harmful at all <i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

10. COMPANY SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful <i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	Mostly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	Partly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	Not harmful at all <i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
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11. DRIVER SCENARIO		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful <i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	Mostly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	Partly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	Not harmful at all <i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

12. TEACHER SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful	Mostly harmful	Partly harmful	Not harmful at all	Don't know [Do

		<i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	<i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	<i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	<i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	<i>Not Read]</i>
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

13. ELECTORAL OFFICIAL SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable <i>Em orait olgeta</i>	Mostly acceptable <i>Em orait moa</i>	Partly acceptable <i>Em hap orait</i>	Totally unacceptable <i>Em no orait olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt <i>Em korapt olgeta</i>	Mostly corrupt <i>Em moa korapt</i>	Partly corrupt <i>Em hap korapt</i>	Not corrupt at all <i>Em no korapt olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful <i>Bai bagarapim olgeta</i>	Mostly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim moa</i>	Partly harmful <i>Bai bagarapim hap</i>	Not harmful at all <i>Em no bagarapim olgeta</i>	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

14. MINISTER SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable	Mostly acceptable	Partly acceptable	Totally unacceptable	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt	Mostly corrupt	Partly corrupt	Not corrupt at all	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	C	Totally harmful	Mostly harmful	Partly harmful	Not harmful at all	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

Do you think what is occurring in this scenario is... [CIRCLE ONE CHOICE EACH FROM A, B AND C].

Yu ting wanem samtin wok long kamap insait long dispela stori em...

15. YOUNG WOMAN SCENARIO	A	Totally acceptable	Mostly acceptable	Partly acceptable	Totally unacceptable	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99
	B	Totally corrupt	Mostly corrupt	Partly corrupt	Not corrupt at all	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

	C	Totally harmful	Mostly harmful	Partly harmful	Not harmful at all	Don't know [Do Not Read]
		1	2	3	4	99

16. I would now like for you to tell me what you would be likely to do if you witnessed each of these acts. Please tell me if you would: 1. Directly confront those involved; 2. Tell a friend or wantok; 3. Report it to an official organization like the police or ombudsman commission; or 4. Nothing. You may choose more than one answer. *[MR]*

[USE SCENARIO CARD AND RESPONSE CARD HERE]

Nao mi laikim yu long tokim mi wanem kain samting stret bai yu mekim sapos yu bin lukim ol dispela pasin. Plis tokim mi stret sapos yu bai: 1. Tok aut stret long ol lain we i mekim dispela pasin; 2. Tokim wanpela poro o wantok; 3. Ripotim igo long ol ofisel ogenaisesen olsem ol polis o ombudsmen komisen; o 4. No inap wokim wanpela samtin

	SCENARIO	RESPONSE <i>[PLEASE CIRCLE]</i>				
		Directly confront	Tell a friend	Report to officials	Nothing	Don't know <i>[Do Not Read]</i>
A.	CONTRACTOR	1	2	3	4	99
B.	VOTER	1	2	3	4	99
C.	LOGGING COMPANY	1	2	3	4	99

D.	LARGE COMPANY	1	2	3	4	99
E.	DRIVER	1	2	3	4	99
F.	TEACHER	1	2	3	4	99
G.	ELECTORAL WORKERS	1	2	3	4	99
H.	MINISTER	1	2	3	4	99
I.	YOUNG WOMAN	1	2	3	4	99

17. Here we have some sentences that might express what people think about corruption. Please rate if you think the statement is true or false. [SR]
Long hia mipela igat sampela ol toktok we i soim wanem kain tintin ol ma i save gat long korapsen. Plis makim sapos yu ting olsem dispela toktok i tru o giaman.

	Statement	TRUE or FALSE		
		[PLEASE CIRCLE]		
	<i>Definitions of Corruption</i>	TRUE ☺	FALSE ☹	Don't know [Do Not Read]
A.	It cannot be corrupt if it is legal. Pasin em ino korapt sapos em stap insait long lo.	1	2	99
B.	If something is done for the right reasons, it isn't corrupt. Sapos sampela samtin i kamap long gutpela as em ino korapsen.	1	2	99

C.	It isn't corrupt if everybody does it. <i>Sapos olgeta lain i save mekim dispela samtin, em ino korapt.</i>	1	2	99
D.	Corruption always involves government officials. <i>Olgeta pasin bilong korapsen save gat ol gavman ofisel stap insait.</i>	1	2	99

18. Pick one only of the following statements that you think is the best definition of corruption. [SR]
Makim wanpela bilong ol dispela toktok we i soim stret trupela minin bilong korapsen.

1	All things that are bad and evil. <i>Olgeta samtin we i bagarap na pasin nogut</i>
2	The abuse of public trust for private gain. <i>Abyusim pablik trast long kisim samtin</i>
3	The stealing of money. <i>Pasin bilong stilim moni</i>
4	Any immoral act. <i>Ani kain pasin nogut</i>
5	Offensive behaviour. <i>Pasin nogut we i bagarapim narapela</i>

19. Here we have some sentences that might express what people think about corruption. Please rate if you agree or disagree, with 1 being "strongly agree" and 4 being "strongly disagree". [SR]
[USE RESPONSE CARD HERE IF NECESSARY]

Long hia mipela igat sampela toktok we i soim wanem kain tintin ol ma i save gat long korapsen. Makim sapos yu wanbel o ino wanbel long ol dispela toktok. Namba 1 i soim olsem yu "wanbel tru" na 4 i soim olsem yu "no wanbel stret".

	<i>Reporting on corruption</i>	Strongly agree ☺	Partly agree	Partly disagree	Strongly disagree ☹	Don't know [Do Not Read]
A.	There is no point in reporting corruption because nothing useful will be done about it <i>Inogat as long ripotim korapsen bilong wanem nogat wanpela gutpela samting bai kamap.</i>	1	2	3	4	99
B.	People who report corruption are likely to suffer for it. <i>Ol lain husat i ripotim korapsen bai kisim taim moa yet.</i>	1	2	3	4	99
C.	Most corruption is too trivial to be worth reporting. <i>Planti pasin korapsen em i liklik samting tumas long ripotim.</i>	1	2	3	4	99
D.	I would not know where to go to report corruption. <i>Mi no inap save long wanem hap long go long ripotim korapsen.</i>	1	2	3	4	99
E.	People who report corruption are just troublemakers <i>Ol lain husat i save ripotim korapsen em ol lain bilong mekim trabol tasol.</i>	1	2	3	4	99

F.	Corruption is natural and is part of our lives, so reporting it serves no purpose. <i>Korapsen em nomol na em stap long blut, nogat as long ripotim.</i>	1	2	3	4	99
G.	If someone learns about a case of corruption he or she is under no obligation to report it to government authorities like the Ombudsman Commission. <i>Sapos sampela lain i save long stori bilong korapsen em ino wok bilong dispela man o meri long ripotim igo long ol gavman atoriti olsem ombudsman komisen.</i>	1	2	3	4	99

20. I will now read out some statements about possible causes of corruption in Papua New Guinea. Please list these in order of preference – with 1 indicating that the statement is the “most serious” and 7 indicating it is the “least serious” cause of corruption. [SR]

[INTERVIEWER USE SORT CARDS HERE]

Nao bai mi ridim aut ol sampela as tok bilong korapsen insait long PNG. Inap yu makim ol dispela tok long laik bilong yu. Namba 1 i soim olsem dispela tok em “bikpela samting” na 6 i soim olsem em “liklik samting”.

	Causes of corruption	Ranking						
		[Circle one only for each line]						
A.	The morals of people are weak. <i>Pasin bilong ol pipol i nogut.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B.	Existing laws aren't enforced. <i>Inogat enfosmen bilong ol lo we i stap pinis.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.	The electoral system is flawed. <i>Elektrol system ino stret.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D.	Business is willing to pay for influence with government. <i>Ol bisinis i redi long baim gavman long winim tintin bilong ol.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E.	Leadership is of a poor quality. <i>Lidasip em ino gutpela tumas.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F.	Low salaries. <i>Pei bilong ol man I tamblo tumas.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G.	Grassroots people don't have access to information about how government is spending public money. <i>Ol gras rut pipol i nogat rot long kisim toksave long hao gavman i yusim moni bilong pablik.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

21. How effective is each one of the following institutions in ensuring that people working for the government are accountable, open and honest? Answer on a scale from 1 to 4 where 1 means "Totally effective" and 4 "Totally ineffective". [SR]
[USE RESPONSE CARD HERE IF NECESSARY]

Wanem bilong ol dispela institusen i save wok gut long mekim save olsem ol man i wok long gavman i save wok stret, i klia na hones. Ansa long skel igat namba 1 igo long 4 we namba 1 i soim olsem "gutpela stret" na 4 i soim olsem wok bilong em i "ino gutpela".

	INSTITUTIONS <i>[Read these out]</i>	Effectiveness number <i>[Please circle one only for each line]</i>				Knows institution but doesn't know how effective <i>[Do Not Read]</i>	Does not know the institution <i>[Do Not Read]</i>
		Totally effective 😊	Mostly effective	Partly effective	Totally ineffective ☹		
A.	Churches <i>Sios</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
B.	Chambers of Commerce <i>Semba bilong komes</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
C.	Media <i>Midia</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
D.	NGOs <i>NGO</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
E.	Trade unions <i>Tred Yunion</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99
F.	Ombudsman Commission <i>Ombudsman komisen</i>	1	2	3	4	5	99

G.	Parliament Palamen	1	2	3	4	5	99
H.	Police Polis	1	2	3	4	5	99
I.	Prime Minister Praim Ministas	1	2	3	4	5	99

22. Do you know the process you must follow to report a case of corruption? [SR]
Yu save long wanem rot yu mas behainim long ripotim stori bilong korapsen?

YES YES	1
NO NOGAT	2

23. How effective would you say that the process for reporting corruption cases is? Let's use this 1 to 4 scale where, 1 is absolutely effective and 4 absolutely ineffective. [SR]
Inap yu tokim mi sapos dispela rot bilong behainim na ripotim korapsen save wok gut o nogat? Bai yu yusim dispela skel igat mak 1 igo long 4. Namba 1 i soim olsem em "save wok gut" na 4 i soim olsem em "no save wok gut".

Absolutely effective ☺ Save wok gut	Mostly effective	Partly effective	Absolutely ineffective ☹ No save wok gut	Don't know <i>[Do Not Read]</i>
1	2	3	4	99

24. During the last two years (2008-2009) did you personally find out about any case of corruption?
Insait long tupela iar go pinis (2008-2009) yu yet bin painim auto long sampela stori bilong korapsen o nogat?

YES, DID FIND OUT <i>YES, BIN PAINIM AUT</i>	1
NO, DIDN'T FIND OUT <i>NOGAT, MI NO PAINIM AUT</i>	2

[IF NO SKIP TO QUESTION 28.]

25. Did you find out and report it, or not? *[SR]*
Yu bin painim aut na ripotim o nogat?

FOUND OUT AND REPORTED IT <i>BIN PAINIM AUT NA RIPOTIM</i>	1
FOUND OUT AND DIDN'T REPORT IT	2

26. Were you affected by a case of corruption during the last two years (2008-2009)? [SR]
Wanpela stori bilong korapsen bin afektim yu long tupela iar go pinis o nogat?

YES, WAS AFFECTED YES, BIN AFEKTIM MI	1
NO, WASN'T AFFECTED NOGAT, INO BIN AFEKTIM MI	2
Don't know [Do Not Read]	99

27. Were you affected by a case of corruption and you reported it, or not? [SR]
Wanpela stori bilong korapsen bin afektim yu na yu bin ripotim o nogat?

WAS AFFECTED AND REPORTED IT BIN AFEKTIM MI NA MI RIPOTIM	1
WAS AFFECTED AND DIDN'T REPORT IT BIN AFEKTIM MI TASOL MI NO BIN RIPOTIM	2

28. Below are some reasons why people might not report a case of corruption. In your opinion, how does each of these reasons affect your decision not to report a case of corruption? Use a 1 to 4 scale where 1 means "it doesn't affect at all" and 4 that "it affects totally". [SR]
[USE RESPONSE CARD HERE IF NECESSARY]

Long tamblo em ol sampela as tok we ol lain no save ripotim stori bilong korapsen. Long tintin bilong yu wanem impotens bilong wanwna bilong ol dispela as tok. Yusim skel igat namba 1 go long 4 we 1 i soim olsem "em no afektim stret" na 4 soim olsem "em afektim stret".

	Reasons for not reporting	Response [please circle]			
		No affect at all	It affects a little	It affects a lot	It affects totally
A.	Didn't know where to report it. Mi no bin save long wanem hap long ripotim	1	2	3	4
B.	Couldn't prove anything. Ino inap kamapim wanpela samtin	1	2	3	4
C.	The report would have been useless because the responsible parties would not have been prosecuted. Ripot bai nogat kaikai bilong em bilong wanem ol lain husait i asua bai no inap go long kot.	1	2	3	4
D.	Those who report only want to create more problems. Ol lain husat i save ripot laik kirapim moa hevi tasol.	1	2	3	4
E.	Those who report end up suffering the most.	1	2	3	4

	<i>Ol lain husat i ripot save kisim taim moa yet.</i>				
F.	Everybody knows about these cases and no one reports them. <i>Olgeta lain i save long ol dispela stori na nogat wanpela save ripotim ol.</i>	1	2	3	4
G.	The corruption was so trivial and of little importance that it was not worth reporting it. <i>Dispela korapsen i bin liklik tumas na em no wanpela bikpela samtin we i stap long mak bilong ripotim.</i>	1	2	3	4
H.	Would not have received protection from possible retaliation. <i>Mi no inap long banisim mi yet sapos ol i bin laik bekim bek.</i>	1	2	3	4
I.	Did not want to betray anyone. <i>Mi no laik tok aut long ol narapela.</i>	1	2	3	4

29. I am going to read two statements to you. Tell me which one you agree with more. You can agree strongly, or agree partly. [SR]
Bai mi ridim tupela toktok long you. Tokim mi wanem wan yu wanbel moa long em. Yu can wanbel tru, o wanbel tasol.

	Would you say that... <i>Bai yu tok olsem...</i>	Agree strongly	Agree partly	Agree partly	Agree strongly	...Or... <i>...O...</i>	Don't know [DNR]
A.	There is much talk and no action fighting corruption. <i>Igat planti toktok tumas na nogat eksen long pait wantaim korapsen.</i>	1	2	3	4	There's a true sentiment to fight corruption. <i>Igat trupela tintin long pait wantaim korapsen.</i>	99

	Would you say that... <i>Bai yu tok olsem...</i>	Agree strongly	Agree partly	Agree partly	Agree strongly	...Or... <i>...O...</i>	Don't know [DNR]
B.	You can't trust anyone. <i>Yu no inap long trastim eni wan</i>	1	2	3	4	You can trust people. <i>Yu ken trastim ol pipol</i>	99
C.	Politicians are not trustworthy. <i>Em i hat long trastim ol Politisen</i>	1	2	3	4	Politicians are trustworthy. <i>Em isi long trastim ol Politisen.</i>	99
D.	The mass media doesn't deserve trust. <i>Nogat as long trastim ol midia.</i>	1	2	3	4	The mass media deserve all the trust <i>Igat as long trastim ol midia.</i>	99
E.	The government doesn't deserve any trust. <i>Nogat as long trastim gavman.</i>	1	2	3	4	The government deserves trust. <i>Igat as long trastim gavman.</i>	99
F.	The government doesn't have to make the fight against corruption one of its priorities. <i>Gavman mas noken mekim dispela pait bilong korapsen kamap olsem wanpela nambawan samtin.</i>	1	2	3	4	The government should have as one of its priorities the fight against corruption. <i>Gavman mas putim dispela pait bilong korapsen kamap olsem wanpela nambawan samtin.</i>	99

	Would you say that... <i>Bai yu tok olsem...</i>	Agree strongly	Agree partly	Agree partly	Agree strongly	...Or... <i>...O...</i>	Don't know [DNR]
G.	Politicians favour corruption. <i>Ol Politisen i sapotim korapsen.</i>	1	2	3	4	Politicians do not favour corruption. <i>Ol Politisen i no sapotim korapsen.</i>	99
H.	The government's campaign against corruption will not be effective in considerably reducing corruption. <i>Kempen bilong gavman agensim korapsen bai no inap wok gut long daunim gut korapsen.</i>	1	2	3	4	The government's campaign against corruption will be effective in considerably reducing corruption. <i>Kempen bilong gavman agensim korepsen bai wok gut long daunim gut korapsen.</i>	99
I.	Common citizens should not be judged more harshly than public officials for cases of corruption. <i>Ol man natin noken kisim moa hevi long ol pablik ofisol long pasin bilong korapsen.</i>	1	2	3	4	Public officials should be judged more harshly than common citizens for cases of corruption. <i>Ol pablik ofisol mas kisim moa hevi long ol man natin long pasin bilong korapsen.</i>	99
J.	Public services unions are in favour of corruption. <i>Ol Pablik sevis yunion i sapotim korapsen.</i>	1	2	3	4	Public services unions are against corruption. <i>Ol pablik sevis yunion i agensim korapsen.</i>	99

	Would you say that... Bai yu tok olsem...	Agree strongly	Agree partly	Agree partly	Agree strongly	...Or... ...O...	Don't know [DNR]
K.	Businesses and business associations support corruption. Ol bisnis na bisnis asosiesen save sapotim korapsen.	1	2	3	4	Businesses and business associations fight corruption. Ol bisnis na bisnis asosiesen i save pait agensim korapsen.	99
L.	There is no democracy in PNG. Nogat demokresi/fridom insait long PNG.	1	2	3	4	PNG is a completely democratic country. PNG em wanpela demokretik/fridom kantri tru.	99
M.	The courts cannot be trusted. Yumi no inap long trastim ol kot sistem.	1	2	3	4	The courts are trustworthy. Yumi ken trastim ol kot sistem.	99
N.	The justice system doesn't work at all. Jastis sistem ino save wok stret.	1	2	3	4	The justice system works well. Jastis sistem save wok gut.	99
O.	If elected leaders are corrupt it is the people's fault because we elect them. Sapos ol lida yumi makim ol i korapt, em ausa bilong ol pipol bilong wanem yumi votim ol.	1	2	3	4	If elected leaders are corrupt it is not the fault of us people who elect them. Sapos ol lida yumi makim ol i korapt, em asua bilong ol lain we yumi makim ol.	99

	Would you say that...	Agree strongly	Agree partly	Agree partly	Agree strongly	...Or... ...O...	Don't know [DNR]
	Bai yu tok olsem...						
P.	Leaders in PNG behave as they do because it is a part of our culture. Ol lida bilong PNG save mekim ol dispela kain pasin nambaut bilong wanem em i hap pasin bilong kalsa bilong yumi	1	2	3	4	The behaviour of leaders in PNG is separate from our culture. Pasin bilong ol lida insait long PNG i narakain long kalsa bilong yumi.	99
Q.	A good leader puts the needs of PNG ahead of his own family and haus line. Gutpela lida save putim PNG igo pas long ol famli na hauslain bilong em.	1	2	3	4	A good leader ensures his family and haus line are looked after before the needs of PNG. Gutpela lida save lukautim famli na hauslain bilong ol pastem na putim PNG beksait.	99
R.	If I sell my vote I know the elected leader will not be accountable to me as our agreement has finished once he gives me money and I vote for him. Sapos mi salim vot bilong mi, mi save olsem dispela lida we mipela makim no inap long tingim mi bilong wanem mitupela wanbel pinis taim em givim mi moni long votim em.	1	2	3	4	If I sell my vote, I still expect the elected leader to be accountable to me once he is elected, even though he has already paid for my vote. Sapos mi salim vot bilong mi, mi ting olsem dispela lida mi makim mas tingim mi yet taim em win, behain long taim em baim vot bilong mi pinis.	99

	Would you say that... Bai yu tok olsem...	Agree strongly	Agree partly	Agree partly	Agree strongly	...Or... ...O...	Don't know [DNR]
S.	The provision of good schools, health clinics and roads has nothing to do with corruption. Kisim ol gutpela skul, helt klinik na ol rot i nogat wanpela samtin long mekim wantaim korapsen.	1	2	3	4	If there is a lot of corruption in government it affects the provision of good schools, health clinics and roads. Sapos igat planti korapsen insait long gavman, em bai afektim yumi long kisim ol gutpela skul, helt klinik na ol rot.	99
T.	If I accept gifts from candidates, or money that is stolen from the government, it will not affect the lives of my children and grandchildren in many years to come. Sapos mi kisim ol samtin long ol kendidet o moni we ol i stilim long gavman, em bai no inap long afektim laip bilong ol pikinini na bubu bilong mi long ol planti iar behain.	1	2	3	4	I know that if I accept gifts from candidates, or money that is stolen from the government, it will make the lives of my children and grandchildren much worse in many years to come. Mi save olsem sapos mi kisim ol samtin long ol kendidet, o ol moni we ol i stilim long gavman, em bai bagarapim laip bilong ol pikinini na bubu bilong mi long planti iar behain.	99

30. How would you rate you quality of life today compared with that of two years ago? [SR]
Yu ting laip bilong yu em gutpela long tete taim yu skelim wantaim laip bilong yu long tupela iar go pinis?

1	Much better 😊 <i>Gutpela Moa</i>
2	Somewhat better <i>Gutpela Tasol</i>
3	The same <i>Wankain</i>
4	Somewhat worse <i>Ino Gutpela tumas</i>
5	Much worse ☹️ <i>Bagarap olgeta</i>

31. How do you expect you quality of life to be in the next two years? [SR]
Yu ting gutpela bilong laip bilong yu bai olsem wanem behain long tupela iar?

1	Much better 😊 <i>Gutpela Moa</i>
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2	Somewhat better <i>Gutpela Tasol</i>
3	The same <i>Wankain</i>
4	Somewhat worse <i>Ino Gutpela tumas</i>
5	Much worse ☹️ <i>Bagarap olgeta</i>

32. I will read you a list of organizations, please tell me if you were or not an active member of any of them during the past twelve months? [SR]

Bai mi ridim nem bilong ol sampela ogenaísesen long yu, plis inap yu tokim mi sapos yu bin stap olsem wanpela ektif memba bilong ol dispela ogenaísesen o nogat long 12 pela mun igo pinis.

	ORGANIZATIONS	Member, and very active	Member, but not active at all	Not a member
A.	Religious Organizations	1	2	3

	<i>Riliges Ogenaisesen</i>			
B.	Political Parties <i>Politikol Pati</i>	1	2	3
C.	Civic Movements (e.g Meri Kirap Sapotim, Transparency International) <i>Sivil Muvmen, Trensperensi Intanesinol</i>	1	2	3
D.	Environmental Movements <i>Envaironmen Muvmen</i>	1	2	3
E.	Sport Clubs <i>Spot klab</i>	1	2	3
F.	Professional Organizations (e.g Law Society) <i>Profesinol Ogenaisesen</i>	1	2	3
G.	Unions <i>Yunion</i>	1	2	3
H.	Others (Which) _____ <i>Narapela (Wanem)</i> _____	1	2	3

33. What education level do you presently have? [SR]
Wanem skul levol bilong yu long nao yet?

No formal education Nogat skul	1	Technical Teknikol skul	5
Basic (at least 5 years school) Liklik tasol (inap long 5 pela iar skul)	2	College / University Kolids/Univesti	6
Intermediate (at least 9 years school) Namel tasol (inap long 9 pela iar skul)	3	Postgraduate Posgreduet	7
High school (at least 12 years school) Hai Skul (inap long 12 pela iar skul)	4		

34. What best describes your marital status now? [SR]
Nao yu maret o nogat?

Single Mi no maret	1
Married	2

Maret	
Divorced / separated	3
Bruk Maret	
Widow/Widower	4
Man/Meri dai pinis	

35. Which religion best describes your main religion you follow? [SR] [DO NOT READ CHOICES]
Women bilong ol dispela bilip i tokaut stret long mama bilip yu save behainim?

Christian Kristen	1	Traditional Tumbuna bilip	4
Muslim Muslim	2	Bah-ai Bahai	5
Jewish Juis	3	Other (write name here) Narapela (Raitim nem long hia) _____	6

36. If Christian, which denomination do you belong to? [SR]
Sapos yu Kristen, yu bilong women sios?

Roman Catholic Church Roman Katolik	1		Baptist Baptis Sios	8
Lutheran Church of PNG Luteren Sios bilong PNG	2		Church of Christ Sios bilong Krai	9
United Church Yunaitet Sios	3		Jehovah's Witnesses Jehova's Witnes	10
Seventh-day Adventist Church Seven-Dei Adventis Sios	4		Salvation Army Selvesen Ami	11
Pentecostal Pentikos	5		Other Christian _____ [Write Name Here] Narapela Kristen	12
Evangelical Alliance Evangalikol Eliens	6		Not Christian.	13

Anglican Church of PNG Angliken Sios bilong PNG	7	
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37. Which language do you use the most? [SR]
Wanem ol tok ples yu save yusim planti taim?

English	1	Tok Pisin	2	Tok Ples	3	Other	88
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38. Where are you from? Choose up to 3 locations. [MR]
Yu bilong wanem hap? Makim inap long 3 pela ples.

Port Moresby	1	Central Province	2	Gulf Province	3	Western Province	4	West Sepik	5	East Sepik	6
Madang	7	Morobe	8	Oro Province	9	Milne Bay	10	Eastern Highlands	11	Western Highlands	12
Simbu	13	Enga	14	Southern Highlands	15	East New Britain	16	West New Britain	17	New Ireland	18
Manus	19	Bougainville	20	Other [please write here] _____					88		

39. Now choose from your choices above the most important place you identify with. [SR]
Nao long ol dispela ples we yu makim long antap, yu ting yu bilong wanem ples stret?

One priority identity from above.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	88
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40. Let us suppose that you had to choose between being a Papua New Guinean and being a _____ [priority identity from q.39]. Which of the following statements best expresses your feelings? [SR]
Yumi tok olsem yu gat tintin namel long kamap Papua Nu Gini na kamap _____

Wanem bilong ol dispela toktok i makim stret pilins bilong yu?

I feel only Papua New Guinean Mi pilim olsem mi bilong Papua Niu Gini tasol	5
I feel more Papua New Guinean than _____ [insert Respondent's cultural group from q.39] Mi pilim olsem mi moa Papua Niu Gini long _____	4
I feel equally Papua New Guinean and _____ [insert Respondent's cultural group from q.39] Mi pilim olsem mi bilong Papua Niu Gini na _____ wantaim	3
I feel more _____ than Papua New Guinean [insert Respondent's cultural group from q.39]	2

Mi pilim olsem mi moa _____ na ino tumas Papua Niu Gini	
I feel only _____ <i>[insert Respondent's cultural group from q.39]</i> Mi pilim olsem _____ tasol	1
Don't know <i>[Do not read]</i>	99

41. What is your monthly family income after tax is taken out (adding the income from all the household members who contribute). *[SR]*
Hamas moni femli bilong yu save kisim behain long ol i rausim takis (bungim moni bilong olgeta lain long haus we save givim han)

Less than 100 kina	1	1000 – 2000 kina	4
100 – 500 kina	2	2000 kina or more	5
500 – 1000 kina	3	Doesn't Know / Doesn't Answer	6

42. In your own words how would you define corruption? *[WRITE WORD FOR WORD]*
Long tintin bilong yu yet inap yu tokim mi women em minin bilong dispela tok korapsen?

43. If you were in a position of responsibility and you could do something to fight corruption in Papua New Guinea, what would be the first thing you would do? You may list up to four things that you would do.
Sapos yu bin stap long wanpela bikpela posisen, na yu inap long wokim sampela samting long pait wantaim korapsen long PNG, wanem em nambawan samtin stret bai yu mekim? Yu ken makim inap long 4 pela samtin yu tin bai yu mekim.

First _____

Second _____

Third _____

Fourth _____

44. Do you have any comment on the interview: *[WRITE WORD FOR WORD]*
Yu gat sampela toktok long dispela intaviu?

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS RESEARCH PROJECT

TENK YU LONG GIVIM TINTIN BILONG YU LONG DISPELA WOK PAINIM AUT

For quality assurance purposes we would like to follow-up some of these surveys. Would you agree to providing your name and mobile / cellphone number? This is not a mandatory part of the survey.

Name of respondent	
Mobile /cellphone number	

This survey has been developed and is managed by Transparency International (PNG) Inc. For any further information in respect of this survey please contact:

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