



# PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION BEFORE AND DURING THE PANDEMIC



A SURVEY OF  
HOUSEHOLDS IN  
BANGLADESH

MAY 2022



Centre for  
Governance Studies





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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 The Survey .....	9
1.2 Summary of salient findings .....	9
1.3 Concluding observations .....	10
1.4 Recommendations.....	10
<b>2. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3. SURVEY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 Majority of Bangladesh citizens are unaware of the Anti-Corruption Act and how it can be exercised.....	14
3.2 47.6% of Bangladesh citizens received health services through the government .....	16
3.3 One- third of respondents find the country's existing level of corruption acceptable .....	17
3.4 Loss of employment reported for 40.6% of respondents .....	21
3.5 Army is seen as the most trusted institution in Bangladesh .....	24
<b>4. ANALYSIS &amp; CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>25</b>
4.1 Factors that have a bearing on being a victim of corruption .....	25
4.2 Factors that influence awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act .....	25
4.3 Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and acceptability of corruption .....	25
4.4 Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and reporting of corruption cases by the victims .....	26
4.5 Impact of income status on the acceptability of corruption .....	27
4.6 COVID19 and awareness / acceptability .....	27
4.7 Socio-demographic profile of respondents who made the top three suggestions to prevent corruption .....	28
4.8 Trust in institutions - army and legal/judicial system.....	29
<b>APPENDIX A Survey Approach and Method.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX B Survey Questionnaire.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>APPENDIX C Survey Results by Question.....</b>	<b>58</b>



# LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of respondents who made the top three suggestions on how to prevent corruption in Bangladesh.....	20
Table 2: Pre and post COVID-19 pandemic household income scenario.....	23
Table 3: Incidence of corruption victimization among selected groups .....	25
Table 4: Factors that influence awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act .....	25
Table 5: Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and perception about the present situation of corruption in Bangladesh.....	26
Table 6: Awareness of the Act and acceptability of some level of corruption .....	26
Table 7: Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and reporting of corruption cases.....	26
Table 8: Income status and perception about the present situation of corruption.....	27
Table 9: Income status and acceptability of some level of corruption .....	27
Table 10: COVID-19 infection in the family and awareness of Anti-Corruption Act.....	28
Table 11: Perception about the present situation of corruption in Bangladesh .....	28
Table 12: If some level of corruption is acceptable .....	28
Table 13: Trust in institutions - army and legal/judicial system.....	29

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Most respondents unaware of the Anti-Corruption Act .....	14
Figure 2: Over three-quarters of corruption incidents go unreported .....	14
Figure 3: Less than a quarter of corruption incidents reported an investigation .....	14
Figure 4: Reports on corruption incidents are higher in private than government .....	15
Figure 5: More cases investigated in Private offices than in government institutions .....	15
Figure 6: Half of the respondents used health services during the period .....	16
Figure 7: Most dependent on government health care facilities for health services .....	16
Figure 8: Most respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable .....	17
Figure 9: Majority of respondents find the any level of corruption unacceptable .....	17
Figure 10: Most respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable .....	18
Figure 11: Most respondents are satisfied with how the government has handled corruption .....	18
Figure 12: Public awareness highlighted as a primary suggestion by the respondents to prevent corruption .....	19
Figure 13: Most respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable .....	21
Figure 14: Only few reported COVID infection within the family .....	21
Figure 15: Half of the respondents used health services during the period .....	21
Figure 16: Overwhelming majority satisfied with health service operations .....	22
Figure 17: Minor reports of bribery in government hospitals .....	22
Figure 18: Minor reports of bribery in private hospitals .....	22
Figure 19: Almost 1 in every 4 respondents reported an impact to their earnings due to COVID 19 .....	22
Figure 20: Only 1 in every 10 received government financial assistance .....	22
Figure 21: Overwhelming majority did not face corruption to obtain government financial assistance .....	23
Figure 22: Overwhelming majority satisfied with health service operations .....	24

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACC</b>	Anti-corruption Commission
<b>BBC</b>	British Broadcasting Corporation
<b>BDT</b>	Bangladeshi Taka
<b>CAPI</b>	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
<b>CATI</b>	Computer Assisted Telephone Interview
<b>CGS</b>	Centre for Governance Studies
<b>CIFE</b>	Center for International Private Enterprise
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>F2F</b>	Face to Face
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>HLD</b>	Household
<b>JPF</b>	Japan Platform
<b>NA</b>	Not Applicable
<b>PAPI</b>	Paper Assisted Personal Interview
<b>PI</b>	Principal Investigator
<b>RDD</b>	Resilient Distributed Datasets
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>TIB</b>	Transparency International Bangladesh
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development



# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1 The Survey

The survey was conducted among 1,231 nationally representative adults through the computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) method between 27 August and 08 September 2021. Respondents were selected randomly through Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDD) system.

## 1.2 Summary of salient findings

**Perception, Knowledge, and Experience of Corruption:** Awareness of the Anti-corruption Act among the citizens of Bangladesh is very low, registering only 5.7% awareness overall. However, among those who were aware, a vast majority (more than two-thirds) believe that the rights stipulated in the Act can be exercised.

The incidences of corruption faced by the citizens are deemed to be substantially higher in public/government offices than in private organizations. However, despite this phenomenon, investigations are more likely to be carried out by the relevant government agencies on reported cases of corruption in private organizations than in public/government offices.

The perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs about corruption indicate a mixed disposition. While 44.0% of the respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable, about one-third (34.0%) find it acceptable, and a little more than one-fifth (22%) are unsure.

The level of unacceptability rises significantly when prompted with a normative question on whether "some form of corruption is acceptable." Around two-thirds of respondents (62%) found it unacceptable, while the number of those who found it acceptable remained at around one-third (31%), and a few (8%) remained unsure. Additionally, slightly more than two-thirds expressed their feeling that unofficial services, gratification money, or bribes are 'never justified.' The remaining one-third maintained that it is 'always or sometimes justified.' Around one-third have remained relatively consistent in their support for corruption!

Several measures to prevent corruption were received, including raising public awareness, strengthening laws and regulations, stronger enforcement of measures and punishment, strengthening state control over public administration, ensuring consistent implementation of the rule of law, and ensuring transparency in administrative decision-making.

**Impact of COVID-19:** At least one person in an estimated 2.1 million households (6.0% of Bangladesh's total households) was infected by COVID-19 as of September 2021. Between March 2020 and September 2021, at least one person from about half (51.0%) of the country's total households received some form of health service, mainly from the government health facilities but also to a lesser extent from the private hospitals/clinics, village doctors, and pharmacies. It is heartening to note that the reported incidences of needing to bribe or having to face irregularities were either negligible or none for obtaining health services during this period, irrespective of the service provider.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe adverse effects on national employment and household incomes, especially amongst the country's lower-income segments. At least one person in an estimated 14.7 million households (41% of the total population) lost their job during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, many families,

particularly lower-income households, lost their primary sources of income. In contrast, families in the upper-income segments remained somewhat at the same level as they were before the pandemic. In addition, around 3 million families reported receiving assistance from the government between March 2020 and September 2021.

**Public Trusts in Selected Institutions:** Respondents chose the Army as the most trusted of seven selected institutions, followed by the legal and judicial system, local government, land administration/registration, local leaders, and the police in order from most to least trusted. Respondents trusted political parties the least.

### 1.3 Concluding observations

- | Although the vast majority of Bangladeshi citizens are against any type of corruption, many hold a lenient view in this regard. Citizens with more permissive views of corruption generally have not been victims of corruption and reside in rural areas.
- | Many people have lost their employment during the COVID-19 pandemic, leaving the poor poorer, while the affluent households remained somewhat unaffected.

### 1.4 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on the findings of the study.

#### To the Government

- | Conduct extensive media campaigns to raise public awareness about the citizens' rights in the Anti-Corruption Act and ensure that the message reaches all citizens. To this end, establish a separate administrative unit and make its activities visible.
- | Ensure effective accountability within the different government agencies, especially those that interact directly with the public in providing service delivery. Amendments to the laws and regulations may be required to achieve this outcome. Each government agencies should be required to inform public of the accountability mechanism and publish report of its activities every six months.
- | Create an atmosphere where empowered citizens can speak out freely and without fear when raising concerns to the local authorities regarding corruption faced in their daily lives. Empower the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), allow it to act independently and create a unit within the ACC which will receive information from the public and communicate to the complainer what actions have been taken within a stipulated period of no more than 90 days.
- | Take the necessary steps to investigate all reported corruption cases regardless of occurrence and ensure strong enforcement of punitive measures. The separate unit within each ministry/agency should be provided with the power to conduct enquiries regarding complaints and forward these to the ACC.
- | Design and implement effective programs to rehabilitate those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The programs should aim to create employment opportunities and provide financial assistance through the social safety net programs, particularly for lower-income families.

### To the Private Sector Enterprises

- | Install systems to internally investigate and receive information from the public to identify the nature and scope of prevailing corruption within their organization, particularly during interactions with the public who receive their goods and services, and effectively address such incidences of corruption.
- | Develop a transparent system for informing the public of actions taken to address public concerns. Publish annual report regarding the nature of complaints and actions taken.

### To the Non-Governmental Agencies

- | Design and implement campaigns about the existing laws and regulations, and mechanisms of reporting complaints about corruption in public and private sectors.
- | Complement the government's efforts to raise awareness about the rights against corruption under the existing laws. To this end, insist that each ministry and agencies make their efforts public.
- | Cooperate with the government to identify the inadequacies in the existing laws regarding corruption. Review the existing laws and recommend necessary amendments, new laws and mechanisms for addressing the weaknesses of the existing laws.
- | Gather, document, and inform public of the nature and scope of corruption in both public and private sector, and offer remedies of the situation through public campaign and regular reports via media.



## 2. INTRODUCTION

Corruption has remained an endemic problem in Bangladesh for several decades. In the early 2000s, Bangladesh was ranked the most corrupt country by the international watchdog Transparency International for five years. Despite the incremental improvement in recent years, now ranked 136<sup>th</sup> of 180 countries in order from least to most corrupt, Bangladesh maintains an abysmal score of 26, the second-lowest score in South Asia after Afghanistan. By tracking public perception of public sector corruption, Transparency International Bangladesh (TI Bangladesh) has repeatedly shown the prevalence of public sector corruption, particularly those in the service sector. TI Bangladesh describes the nation's recent changes as 'insignificant.' Despite the government paying lip service to anti-corruption efforts, corruption has remained pervasive.

Corrupt practices deprive citizens of better services while also influencing the extent of governance inclusivity and accountability. The political influence over the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) weakens the ACC's ability to combat widespread corruption. The existing political environment exacerbates the nation's corruption as democratic practices have been suppressed since the restrictive, exclusive 2014 elections. The current political climate is characterized by shrinking democratic space, increasing exclusionary actions, lack of transparency, and widespread corruption. Additionally, as the private sector has become more robust and an engine of economic growth in the past decades, corruption has permeated the sector through private sector interaction with both government agencies and the public.

Against this background, the Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE) and its partner, the Centre for Governance Studies (CGS), contracted Org-Quest Research Limited (OrgQuest) to conduct a household survey to capture the perception and the experiences of corruption before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. This survey was conducted in the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first COVID-19 case was reported in Bangladesh on March 8, 2020, with the first death recorded on March 18. According to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) of the Bangladesh Government, by August 25, 2021, 1,477,930 people were infected, and 25,627 people died as a result of the pandemic. By that time, Bangladesh faced a total of three waves. The first wave was from March to June 2020, the second from March to April 2021, and the third from May to August 2021. Bangladesh began the administration of vaccines on January 27, 2021, with mass vaccination starting on February 7, 2021. By August 26, 2021, the vaccination drive, other than a few supply driven disruptions resulted in 7.13 million full and 10.52 million partial vaccinations.



Economists and various organizations predicted serious economic impacts of the pandemic, especially on the middle class and poorer households. For instance, in May 2020, SANEM – the South Asian Network on Economic Modelling predicted an addition of 40.9% to the overall poverty rate, an increase to 40.9%. The BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) predicted that an additional 24% people will be pushed into poverty. Government stimulus packages targeting businesses and individuals began to address the economic fallout of the pandemic since April 2020. At the time of the publication of this report, the government has declared a total of 28 stimulus packages, with an approximate value of US\$ 22,080 million, constituting an estimated 6.23% of the country's total GDP.

This household survey contributes to a broader project seeking to understand the depth of corruption in Bangladesh as experienced by citizens and SMEs.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the project aims to develop an action plan involving SMEs to further an inclusive, accountable, and corruption-free system of governance. The project includes a second survey of SMEs to document responses on corruption experienced by SMEs. The purpose of conducting two separate surveys is to see whether there is a concurrence of corruption perceptions by households and SMEs, and what role households expect SMEs to play in mitigating the effects of corruption. Furthermore, the surveys study the political context and power dynamics that generate, support, and sustain corruption. Through this lens, the surveys expect to gather information on how the operating environment rewards corrupt practices, what factors determine whether these practices are undertaken or avoided, and what specific private sector-led approaches and forms of collective action can be adopted to change corporate behaviour and reduce corruption in Bangladesh.

The household survey is envisioned to diagnose the problem and offer actionable information, including but not limited to:

- (a) the forms of corruption,
- (b) the major impediments created,
- (c) the most common types of corruption experienced across the country, and
- (d) the existing behavior on corruption and how it can be altered.

Thus, the survey's purpose is to go beyond confirming corruption's existence and instead explore citizens' perceptions and experiences, as well as their recommendations to address corrupt practices.

Three factors warranted this survey:

**1. The lack of private sector corruption surveys:** Existing corruption perception surveys, such as TI Bangladesh's annual survey, explore the nature, scope, and experience of corruption in the public sector. However, respondents do not have the opportunity to share their perceptions regarding private sector corruption and its role.

**2. The need for a baseline household perception of corruption:** This data will be compared to the data gathered in the SME survey and used to determine if households' and SMEs' corruption perceptions coincide.

**3. The absence of COVID-19 pandemic-related corruption data:** This survey will measure whether the public faced corruption when receiving services during the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer the Appendix A for the Survey Approach and Method, Appendix B for the Survey Questionnaires and Appendix C for the Survey Results.

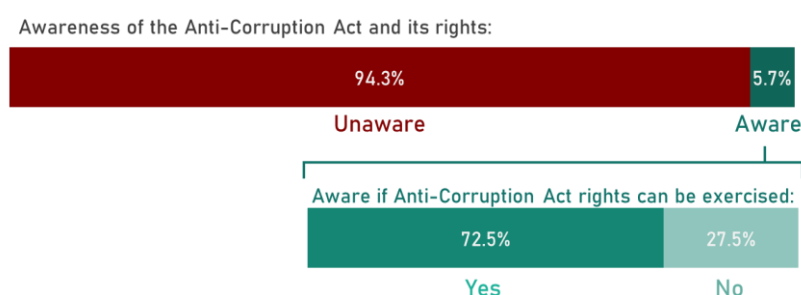
# 3. SURVEY FINDINGS

The survey findings are organized in the following sub-sections by thematic areas that include the six most crucial pieces of information revealed by the survey.

## 3.1 Majority of Bangladesh citizens are unaware of the Anti-Corruption Act and how it can be exercised

The Bangladesh public's awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act is very low (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Most respondents unaware of the Anti-Corruption Act**

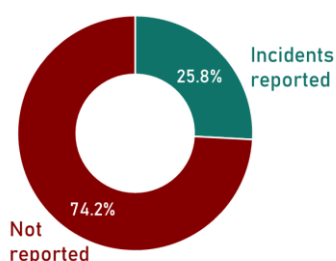


Only 5.7% of respondents were aware of the Anti-Corruption Act. Male respondents were more aware (8.8%) than their female counterparts (2.6%). Citizens residing in urban areas were more cognizant (8.1%) than those living in rural areas (5.0%). However, among those informed, a significant majority (more than two-thirds) believed that the Act's rights could be exercised.

Based on the above findings, an essential task for human-rights-focused NGOs and the government is to increase public awareness of the Act and its rights with the hopes that its intended benefits reach all Bangladeshi citizens.

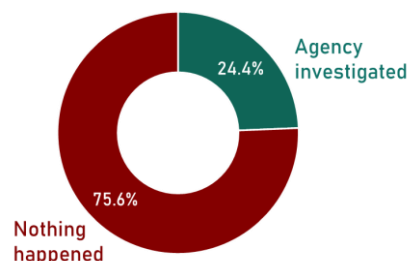
Overall, around one-fourth (25.8%) of corruption incidents were reported (Figure 2). Reported corruption events are evenly distributed across the public and private sectors: 32.4% occurred in the private sector, 28.6% in the public sector, and 21% in both government and private offices (Figure 6).

**Figure 2: Over three-quarters of corruption incidents go unreported**



Base: All victims of corruption

**Figure 3: Less than a quarter of corruption incidents reported an investigation**

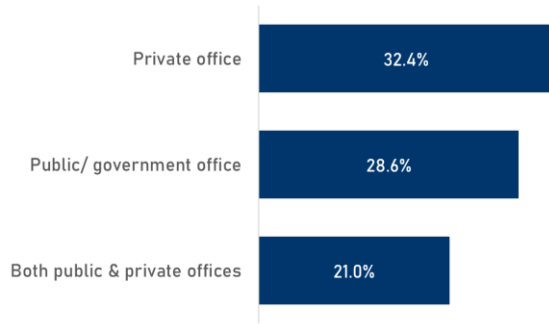


Base: Those reported the incident



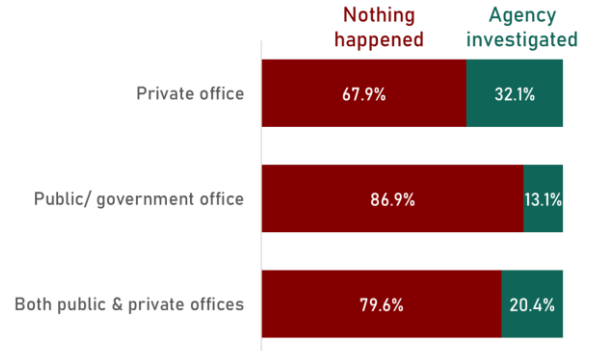
The only outcome of reporting corruption is a government investigation; however, an agency only investigated 24.4% of the reported corruption cases (Figure 3). Moreover, the government is more likely to investigate corruption in private organizations (32.1%) than in government offices (13.1%). When individuals reported corruption experiences in both government and private offices, an investigation was conducted in 20.4% of cases (Figure 5).

**Figure 4: Reports on corruption incidents are higher in private than government**



Base: Victims of a respective location

**Figure 5: More cases investigated in Private offices than in government institutions**

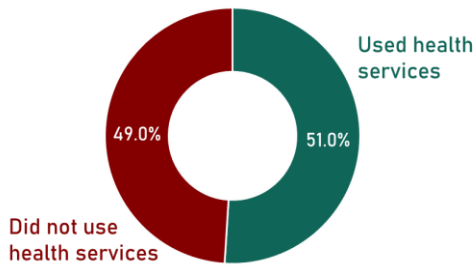


Base: Victims who reported (by respective location)

### 3.2 47.6% of Bangladesh citizens received health services through the government

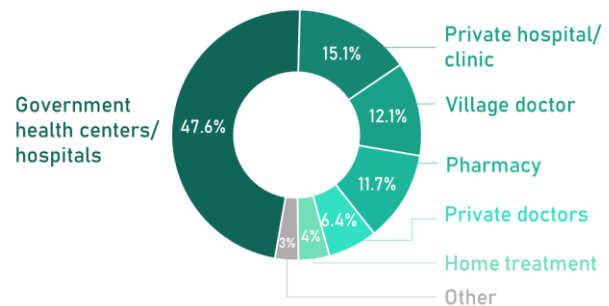
Approximately 17.85 million Bangladeshi households, 51% of the total population, utilized health services during the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020 to September 2021 (Figure 6).

**Figure 6:** Half of the respondents used health services during the period



Base: All respondents

**Figure 7:** Most dependent on government health care facilities for health services



Base: Those who received health services

When breaking down health service providers for respondents who received health services (Figure 7):

- | 47.6% received services from government facilities,
- | 15.1% from private clinics and hospitals
- | 12.7% from village doctors,
- | 11.7% from pharmacies,
- | 6.4% from private doctors, and
- | 4.0% treated themselves at home.

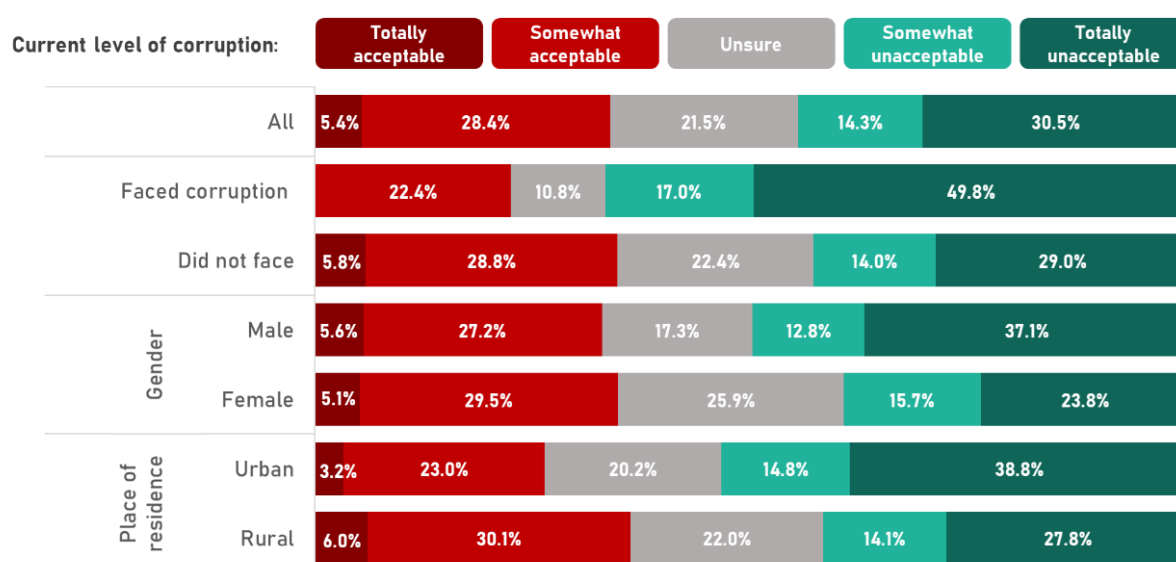
Only 1.5% of respondents who received government health facility services reported facing corruption, whereas 6.4% of respondents who utilized private hospitals and clinics reported corruption incidents.



### 3.3 One-third of respondents find the country's existing level of corruption acceptable

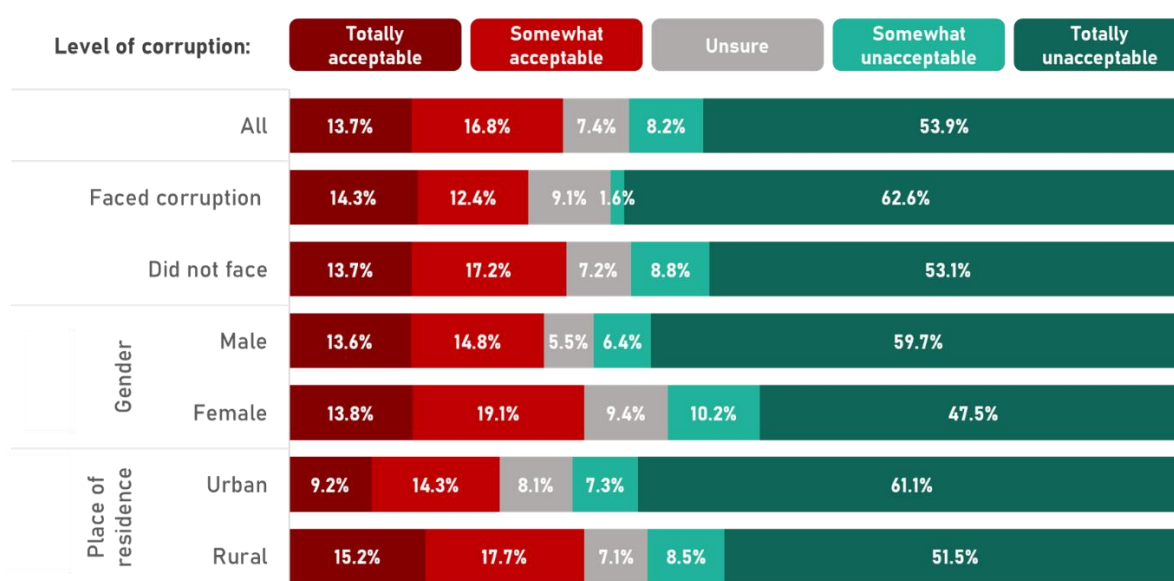
Although most of the respondents (44.0%) stated that the country's existing corruption level is unacceptable, one-third (34.0%) found it acceptable, and the remaining one-fifth (22.0%) were unsure. The disposition did not vary much between genders, but the urban residents were more dissatisfied with existing corruption than their rural counterparts (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Most respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable**



When asked if "some level of corruption is acceptable," the majority of respondents (62%) strongly and somewhat disagreed with the statement, one-third (31%) strongly and somewhat agreed, and 8.0% remained neutral. Similar to corruption satisfaction levels, rural respondents (33%) were relatively more open towards corruption than their urban counterparts (23%) (Figure 9).

**Figure 9: Majority of respondents find the any level of corruption unacceptable**



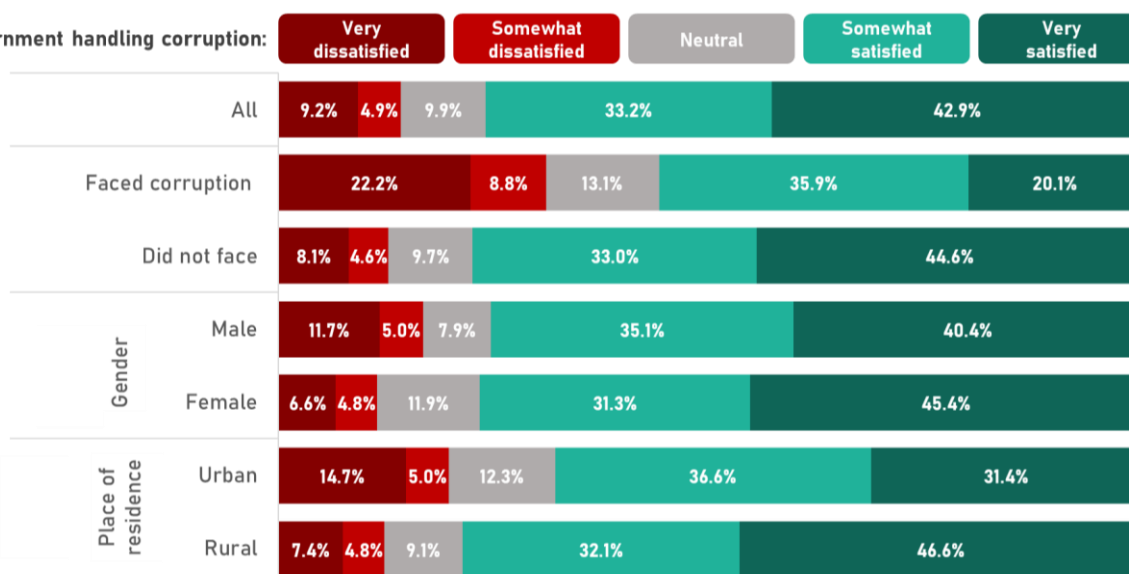
A substantial majority of respondents (67%) believe it is unjustified to give bribes, unofficial services, or gratuities to resolve an important problem. In contrast, nearly one-third (29.0%) felt it was sometimes warranted, and a tiny segment (4.0%) felt that corruption is always justified. These findings hold regardless of gender or place of residence (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Most respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable**



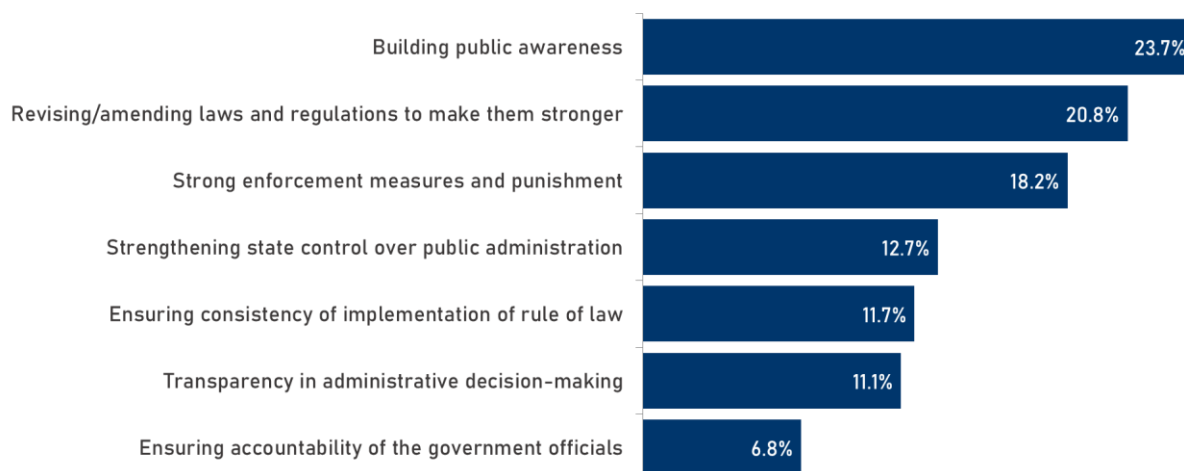
The clear majority of respondents (76.0%) were satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the government's handling of corruption in the public sector. Again, while males and females rated the handling of corruption somewhat equally, rural respondents were more satisfied than their urban counterparts (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Most respondents are satisfied with how the government has handled corruption**



Respondents' top three suggestions to prevent corruption were: 'building public awareness,' 'amending laws and regulations to make them stronger,' and 'strong enforcement of punitive measures.' Other notable suggestions include 'strengthening state control over public administration,' 'ensuring consistent implementation of the rule of law,' and 'ensuring transparency in administrative decision making' (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Public awareness highlighted as a primary suggestion by the respondents to prevent corruption**



The top three respondents' suggestions are categorized based on the suggesting respondents' socio-demographic profile and level of knowledge about the Anti-Corruption Act, as demonstrated in the following Table 1. When compared to the average respondent categories, apparent similarities arose in the data. The idea was to determine a profile and see if any targeted action could prevent corruption in the country.

- | **Building public awareness:** Typically proposed by respondents who were urban, older, educated, and aware of the Anti-Corruption Act.
- | **Revising/amending laws and regulations to make them stronger:** Generally suggested by respondents who were males and aware of the Anti-Corruption Act.
- | **Strong enforcement measures and punishment:** Mostly recommended by respondents who were affluent, males, and aware of the Anti-Corruption Act.



**Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of respondents who made the top three suggestions on how to pre-vent corruption in Bangladesh**

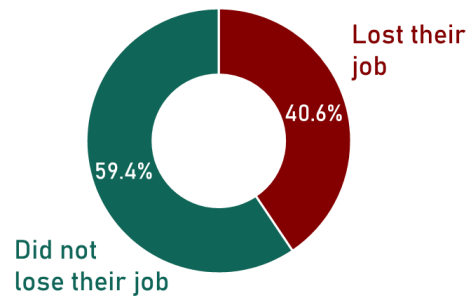
Profile	All (Average)	Building public awareness	Revising/ amending laws & regulations to make them stronger	Strong enforcement measures & punishment
<b>Current Monthly HLD Income in BDT</b>				
Below 10,000	40.6	36.1	42.2	42.6
10,000-30,000	39.2	42.2	41.8	38.2
30,000-50,000	4.8	7.6	3.9	5.1
Above 50,000	3.9	5.2	5.0	<b>5.9</b>
No response	11.5	8.9	7.1	8.1
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	50.1	52.7	<b>60.9</b>	<b>59.3</b>
Female	49.9	47.3	39.1	40.7
<b>Place of Residence</b>				
Urban	24.4	<b>29.7</b>	23.5	25.6
Rural	75.6	70.3	76.5	74.4
<b>Age</b>				
Below 45 years	67.0	60.7	69.2	67.3
45 years and above	33.0	<b>39.3</b>	30.8	32.7
<b>Education</b>				
Below graduate	87.8	76.2	84.9	89.4
Graduate and above	12.2	<b>23.8</b>	15.1	10.6
<b>Awareness of Act</b>				
Aware	5.7	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Unaware	94.3	91.1	90.3	92.4
<b>Base:</b>				
Number of respondents	1,231	292	256	225



### 3.4 Loss of employment reported for 40.6% of respondents

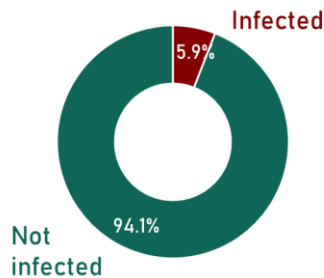
The COVID-19 pandemic caused severe adverse effects on national employment and incomes, especially among the country's lower socio-economic segments. At least one person in an estimated 14.7 million households (41.0% of the total population) lost their job during the COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 13). As a result, many families lost their primary source of income, particularly lower socio-economic households. In contrast, families in the upper three socio-economic segments remained at the same level as before the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, work loss in urban areas was relatively higher compared to rural areas, at 43.2% and 39.7% respectively. These findings are also reflected in income loss during the pandemic compared with the pre-pandemic income shown in Table 2 later).

**Figure 13: Most respondents find the current level of corruption unacceptable**



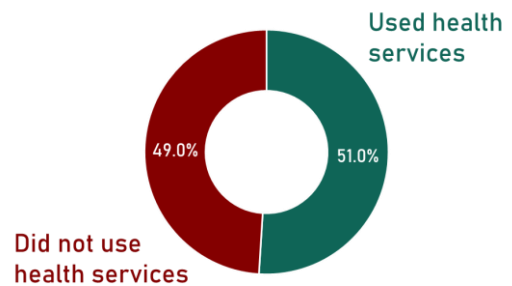
Of the estimated 2.1 million households, at least one person per household (5.9% of the total population) was infected by COVID-19 as of September 2021 (Figure 14). As previously mentioned, 17.85 million households (51% of the total population) used some type of health service during this period (Figure 15).

**Figure 14: Only few reported COVID infection within the family**



Base: All respondents

**Figure 15: Half of the respondents used health services during the period**



Base: All respondents

Overall, Bangladeshi citizens were quite satisfied with the available health services during the COVID-19 pandemic. As seen from Figure 16 below, regardless of their gender or residence, almost three-quarters (73.3%) of all respondents were satisfied with the received health services, around one-fifth (21.2%) were somewhat satisfied, and only 4.5% were dissatisfied.

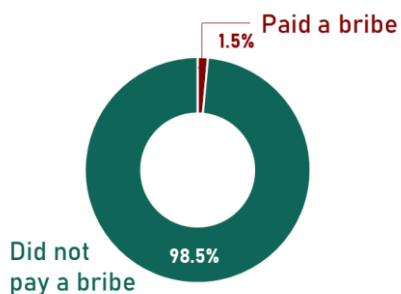
According to respondents who utilized health services, only 1.5% noted corruption in government and public health facilities (Figure 17), while 6.3% of respondents noted corruption in private facilities (Figure 18).

While the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the earnings of about three-fourths of (73.6%) households (Figure 19), as of September 2021, only 11.9% of families reported receiving assistance from the government (Figure 20) since the pandemic's outbreak. Among those who received government financial assistance, 4.5% experienced corruption (Figure 21).

**Figure 16:** Overwhelming majority satisfied with health service operations

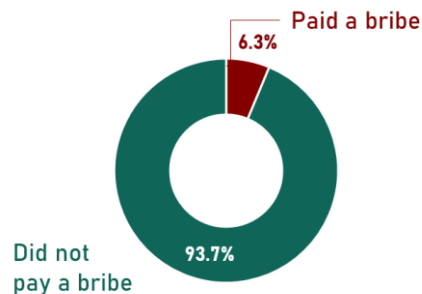


**Figure 17:** Minor reports of bribery in government hospitals



Base: All respondents

**Figure 18:** Minor reports of bribery in private hospitals



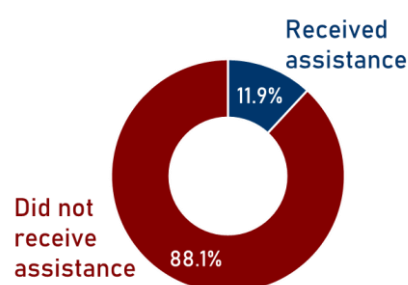
Base: All respondents

**Figure 19:** Almost 1 in every 4 respondents reported an impact to their earnings due to COVID 19



Base: All respondents

**Figure 20:** Only 1 in every 10 received government financial assistance

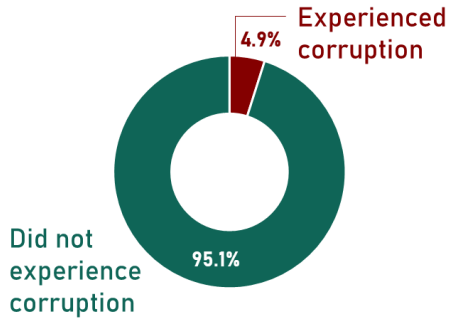


Base: Did not impact earnings

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the household income of the upper-income segments of the society remained the same when compared with the pre-pandemic period, while most families in a lower socio-economic status

became poorer (below BDT 50,000.00 per month). As shown in Table 2 below, although only 26% of monthly household incomes earned less than BDT 10,000, the percentage rose to 40.6% after.

**Figure 21:** Overwhelming majority did not face corruption to obtain government financial assistance



Base: Those who received government financial assistance

**Table 2:** Pre and post COVID-19 pandemic household income scenario

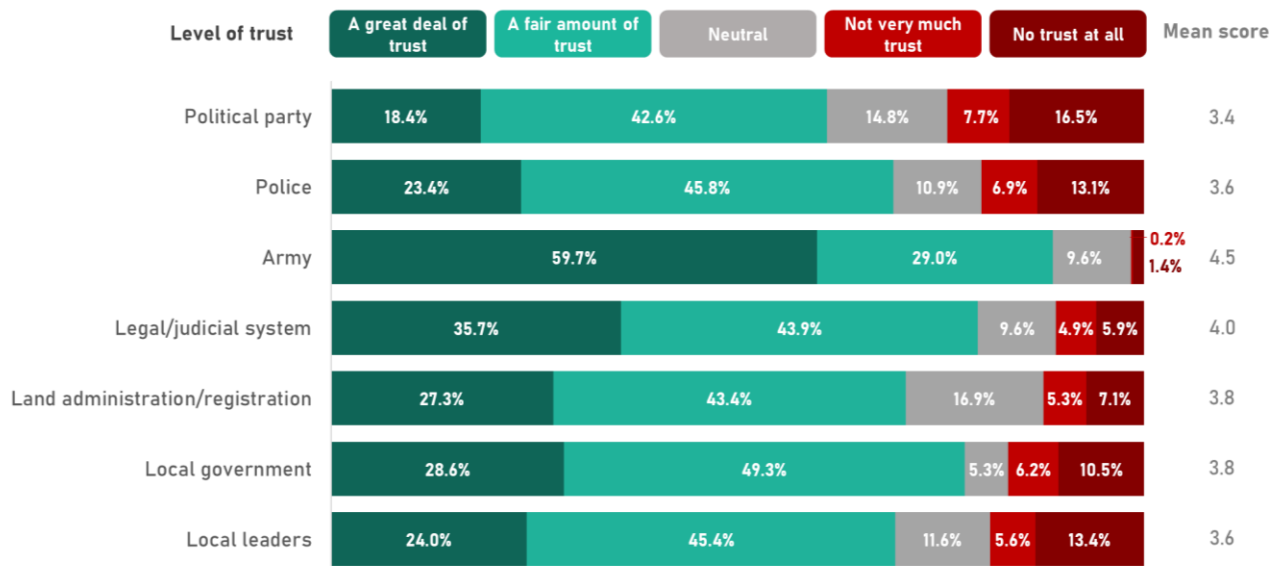
Monthly Income (in BDT)	Pre-COVID-19	During COVID-19
Below 10,000	25.6%	40.6%
10,000-20,000	36.1%	30.9%
20,000-30,000	12.5%	8.2%
30,000-50,000	10.0%	4.8%
50,000-70,000	2.4%	2.1%
70,000-100,000	1.7%	0.7%
Above 100,000	1.3%	1.0%
No response (Refused/ Can't say/ Don't know)	10.4%	11.5%



### 3.5 Army is seen as the most trusted institution in Bangladesh

Respondents rated seven selected institutions on a 5-point scale to measure citizen trust in these institutions. As Figure 24 displays, the Army was the most trusted institution (obtaining a mean score 4.7 out of a maximum 5.0), followed by the legal/judicial system (4.0 mean score, land administration (3.8 mean score), local government (3.8 mean score), local leaders (3.6 mean score) the police (3.6 mean score), and political parties ranking last (3.4 mean score).

**Figure 22: Overwhelming majority satisfied with health service operations**



## 4. ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Factors that have a bearing on being a victim of corruption

Income, education, gender, and place of residence appear to have a direct relationship with chances of being a victim of corruption, although the differences with the others are not big. As can be seen from Table 3 below, incidence of corruption victimization was higher among people of upper income group, who are more educated (bachelor and above) and residents of urban areas than their counterparts. As people of these groups are also more aware of the Anti-Corruption Act than the others, it is obvious that people who are aware of the Act would be more likely to be a victim of corruption than who are unaware.

**Table 3: Incidence of corruption victimization among selected groups**

	Current Monthly HLD Income (in BDT)				Place of Residence		Education	
	<10K	10-30K	30-50K	>50K	Urban	Rural	Below graduate	Graduate & above
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Victim	6.4	7.7	8.4	13.0	10.2	6.2	6.2	14.3
Not a victim	93.6	92.3	91.6	87.0	89.8	93.8	93.8	85.7
Base	500	482	59	48	300	931	1,081	150

### 4.2 Factors that influence awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act

Economic status, age, gender, and education have direct relationship with awareness of the Act. Findings indicate that the citizens who are from upper-income groups, males, older, more educated, and reside in urban areas are more likely to be aware of the Act, as can be seen from Table 4 below.

**Table 4: Factors that influence awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act**

	Current Monthly HLD Income in BDT				Gender		Place of Residence		Age		Education	
	<10K	10-30K	30-50K	>50K	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	<45 yrs.	=>45 yrs.	Below grad.	Grad. & above
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Aware	3.2	7.2	11.5	23.4	8.8	2.6	8.1	5.0	3.6	10.1	4.3	16.3
Unaware	96.8	92.8	88.5	76.6	91.2	97.4	91.9	95.0	96.4	89.9	95.7	83.7
Base	500	482	59	48	617	614	300	931	825	406	1,081	150

### 4.3 Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and acceptability of corruption

People who are aware of the Anti-Corruption Act are less likely to accept the existing corruption situation. As can be seen from Tables 5 and 6 below, a substantially higher percentage of aware respondents found the present corruption situation unacceptable and disagree to accept some level of corruption. Therefore, it can be concluded that increased awareness will reduce acceptability of corruption. As indicated earlier, people of upper-

income groups, who are more educated and reside in urban areas fall victim of corruption somewhat more than the others. Therefore, any awareness programs may be designed primarily to target these groups. However, as the awareness of the Act is overall low, others should not be left out of any awareness campaign.

**Table 5: Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and perception about the present situation of corruption in Bangladesh**

	Aware of the Act	Unaware of the Act
	%	%
Totally acceptable	5.1	5.4
Somewhat acceptable	24.1	28.6
<b>Sub-total (Acceptable)</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>34.0</b>
Unsure	4.4	22.6
Not quite acceptable	18.9	14.0
Not at all acceptable	47.5	29.4
<b>Sub-total (Unacceptable)</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>
Base	70	1,161

**Table 6: Awareness of the Act and acceptability of some level of corruption**

	Aware of the Act	Unaware of the Act
	%	%
Strongly Agree	10.8	13.9
Somewhat Agree	7.0	17.5
<b>Sub-total (Agree)</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>31.4</b>
Neutral	2.5	7.7
Somewhat Disagree	3.4	8.5
Strongly Disagree	<b>76.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>
<b>Sub-total (Disagree)</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>31.4</b>
Base	70	1,161

#### 4.4 Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and reporting of corruption cases by the victims

Unexpectedly, among the victims of corruption, a higher percentage of those who are unaware of the Act reported the case to any agency/authority than those who are aware. However, as the sample size is too small, no conclusion should be drawn based on these data (Table 7).

**Table 7: Awareness of the Anti-Corruption Act and reporting of corruption cases**

	Awareness of the Act	
	Aware	Unaware
Reported	22.0	28.5
Not Reported	78.0	71.5
Base: Victims of Corruption	11	77



## 4.5 Impact of income status on the acceptability of corruption

Income status of the citizens appear to have some impact on the perception of the present situation of corruption in the country. As can be seen from Table 8 below, the rate of unacceptability goes up as the income goes up. On the other hand, when it comes to accepting some level of corruption, no clear pattern emerges, indicating that income status does not make any difference in this regard, as can be seen from Table 9 below.

**Table 8: Income status and perception about the present situation of corruption**

	Current Monthly HHL Income in BDT				
	All	Below 10,000	10,000–30,000	30,000–50,000	Above 50,000
Totally acceptable	5.4	4.5	6.9	7.5	0.0
Somewhat acceptable	28.4	27.7	33.9	19.6	36.1
<b>Sub-total (Acceptable)</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>36.1</b>
Unsure	21.5	23.6	16.8	19.3	9.7
Not quite acceptable	14.3	13.0	12.9	22.9	16.3
Not at all acceptable	30.5	31.2	29.5	30.7	37.8
<b>Sub-total (Unacceptable)</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>
Base-All respondents	1231	500	482	59	48

**Table 9: Income status and acceptability of some level of corruption**

	Current Monthly HHL Income in BDT				
	All	Below 10,000	10,000–30,000	30,000–50,000	Above 50,000
Strongly Agree	13.7	15.1	13.1	16.9	4.9
Somewhat Agree	16.8	16.2	20.2	12.4	20.8
<b>Sub-total (Agree)</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Neutral	7.4	8.8	5.3	5.5	12.6
Somewhat Disagree	8.2	7.7	8.8	13.5	1.5
Strongly Disagree	53.9	52.1	52.6	51.6	60.2
<b>Sub-total (Disagree)</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>
Base-All respondents	1126	450	456	58	43

## 4.6 COVID19 and awareness / acceptability

COVID-19 infection in the family does not appear to have any bearing on either awareness of the Act or perception/acceptability of corruption as no major differences are noticed in the responses between the respondents of COVID-19 infected and non-infected households (Tables 10, 11, and 12).

**Table 10: COVID-19 infection in the family and awareness of Anti-Corruption Act**

	Infected	Not infected
	%	%
Aware of the Act	5.6	5.7
Unaware of the Act	94.4	94.3
Base: Victims of Corruption	73	1158

**Table 11: Perception about the present situation of corruption in Bangladesh**

	Infected	Not Infected
	%	%
Totally acceptable	2.4	5.5
Somewhat acceptable	39.4	27.7
Sub-total	41.8	33.2
Unsure	13.8	22.0
Not quite acceptable	8.6	14.6
Not at all acceptable	35.8	30.1
Sub-total	44.4	44.7
Base	73	1158

**Table 12: If some level of corruption is acceptable**

	Infected	Not Infected
	%	%
Strongly Agree	12.7	13.8
Somewhat Agree	22.5	16.5
Sub-total (Agree)	35.2	30.3
Neutral	0.6	7.8
Somewhat Disagree	3.7	8.5
Strongly Disagree	60.5	53.4
Sub-total (Disagree)	64.2	61.4
Base	73	1158

#### 4.7 Socio-demographic profile of respondents who made the top three suggestions to prevent corruption

As stated earlier, the top three respondents' suggestions are categorized based on the suggesting respondents' socio-demographic profile and level of knowledge about the Anti-Corruption Act:

- | **Building public awareness:** Typically proposed by respondents who were urban, older, educated, and aware of the Anti-Corruption Act.
- | **Revising/amending laws and regulations to make them stronger:** Generally suggested by respondents who were males and aware of the Anti-Corruption Act.

- | **Strong enforcement measures and punishment:** Mostly recommended by respondents who were affluent, males, and aware of the Anti-Corruption Act.

Findings discussed earlier suggest that these groups of people are also more likely to face corruption than the others. Considering these, it may be worth targeting increased awareness of the Act among these groups and motivate them to raise voice and report corruption to the relevant agencies whenever they fall victim.

#### 4.8 Trust in institutions - army and legal/judicial system

This study attempted to see if there was any relationship between trust in a particular institution, the Army and judicial system specifically, and corruption perception/acceptability. As can be seen from Table 13 below, the difference in mean scores on the Army regarding the acceptability of the existing corruption situation in the country is insignificant, whereas in the judicial system the acceptability score was much higher than the unacceptability. This means that people have a similar level of trust in the Army regardless of whether corruption is acceptable to them or not, whereas those who find corruption acceptable appear to have greater trust in the legal system.

**Table 13:** Trust in institutions - army and legal/judicial system

	Acceptability of existing state of corruption (Mean score on 5-point scale)	
	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Army	4.50	4.56
Legal Judicial System	3.80	4.21
Base	Those found corruption unacceptable	Those found corruption acceptable

# APPENDIX A

## Survey Approach and Method

### 1. Survey Approach

This was a nationally representative household survey, conducted among both males and females, covering both urban and rural areas.

**Sample size achieved:** 1231.

**Interview technique:** Computer aided telephone interview (CATI) method.

**Sampling technique/method:** Due to movement restrictions and to avoid risking the field personnel and the target respondents during COVID-19 pandemic, the survey was conducted by computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) method. Respondents were selected randomly through Resilient Distributed Datasets (RDD) system.

Since this was based on unidentified mobile numbers, there was no control over gender, division and area of residence of the respondents. In this survey we achieved a ratio of 58:42. Variations by division and place of residence (urban-rural) were also observed. Therefore, for arriving at aggregate figures, weights were used based on the country's population distribution as per the latest population census.

### Weights used in Household Survey:

Division	Place of Residence	Age	Gender	Weight
Dhaka	Urban	18-24	Male	0.27
Dhaka	Rural	18-24	Male	1.68
Dhaka	Urban	25-34	Male	0.27
Dhaka	Rural	25-34	Male	1.30
Dhaka	Urban	35-44	Male	0.42
Dhaka	Rural	35-44	Male	1.00
Dhaka	Urban	45-54	Male	0.60
Dhaka	Rural	45-54	Male	1.80
Dhaka	Urban	55+	Male	0.80
Dhaka	Rural	55+	Male	4.30
Mymensingh	Urban	18-24	Male	0.50
Mymensingh	Rural	18-24	Male	0.83
Mymensingh	Urban	25-34	Male	1.03
Mymensingh	Rural	25-34	Male	1.85
Mymensingh	Urban	35-44	Male	0.59
Mymensingh	Rural	35-44	Male	0.89
Mymensingh	Urban	45-54	Male	1.78
Mymensingh	Rural	45-54	Male	2.67
Mymensingh	Urban	55+	Male	1.06
Mymensingh	Rural	55+	Male	1.06
Chittagong	Urban	18-24	Male	0.51
Chittagong	Rural	18-24	Male	0.76
Chittagong	Urban	25-34	Male	0.84
Chittagong	Rural	25-34	Male	0.98
Chittagong	Urban	35-44	Male	0.83
Chittagong	Rural	35-44	Male	1.16
Chittagong	Urban	45-54	Male	0.40
Chittagong	Rural	45-54	Male	1.45
Chittagong	Urban	55+	Male	5.20
Chittagong	Rural	55+	Male	1.95
Sylhet	Urban	18-24	Male	0.36
Sylhet	Rural	18-24	Male	0.38
Sylhet	Urban	25-34	Male	0.38
Sylhet	Rural	25-34	Male	1.15
Sylhet	Urban	35-44	Male	2.07

Division	Place of Residence	Age	Gender	Weight
Dhaka	Urban	18-24	Female	0.70
Dhaka	Rural	18-24	Female	1.47
Dhaka	Urban	25-34	Female	0.45
Dhaka	Rural	25-34	Female	0.74
Dhaka	Urban	35-44	Female	0.57
Dhaka	Rural	35-44	Female	1.33
Dhaka	Urban	45-54	Female	2.98
Dhaka	Rural	45-54	Female	4.47
Dhaka	Urban	55+	Female	3.58
Dhaka	Rural	55+	Female	3.58
Mymensingh	Urban	18-24	Female	0.62
Mymensingh	Rural	18-24	Female	0.93
Mymensingh	Urban	25-34	Female	1.02
Mymensingh	Rural	25-34	Female	0.84
Mymensingh	Urban	35-44	Female	0.59
Mymensingh	Rural	35-44	Female	1.42
Mymensingh	Urban	45-54	Female	0.59
Mymensingh	Rural	45-54	Female	2.66
Mymensingh	Urban	55+	Female	2.13
Mymensingh	Rural	55+	Female	3.19
Chittagong	Urban	18-24	Female	1.21
Chittagong	Rural	18-24	Female	0.96
Chittagong	Urban	25-34	Female	0.83
Chittagong	Rural	25-34	Female	1.13
Chittagong	Urban	35-44	Female	1.44
Chittagong	Rural	35-44	Female	1.57
Chittagong	Urban	45-54	Female	4.33
Chittagong	Rural	45-54	Female	6.50
Chittagong	Urban	55+	Female	5.20
Chittagong	Rural	55+	Female	2.60
Sylhet	Urban	18-24	Female	2.16
Sylhet	Rural	18-24	Female	0.72
Sylhet	Urban	25-34	Female	1.34
Sylhet	Rural	25-34	Female	1.00
Sylhet	Urban	35-44	Female	2.06

<i>Sylhet</i>	Rural	35-44	Male	1.55	<i>Sylhet</i>	Rural	35-44	Female	1.54
<i>Sylhet</i>	Urban	45-54	Male	1.55	<i>Sylhet</i>	Urban	45-54	Female	1.54
<i>Sylhet</i>	Rural	45-54	Male	1.55	<i>Sylhet</i>	Rural	45-54	Female	2.32
<i>Sylhet</i>	Urban	55+	Male	1.85	<i>Sylhet</i>	Urban	55+	Female	1.85
<i>Sylhet</i>	Rural	55+	Male	1.85	<i>Sylhet</i>	Rural	55+	Female	5.56
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	18-24	Male	0.71	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	18-24	Female	2.11
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	18-24	Male	0.67	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	18-24	Female	0.75
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	25-34	Male	1.05	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	25-34	Female	2.62
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	25-34	Male	0.75	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	25-34	Female	0.83
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	35-44	Male	0.81	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	35-44	Female	1.01
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	35-44	Male	0.55	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	35-44	Female	1.01
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	45-54	Male	1.51	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	45-54	Female	3.02
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	45-54	Male	1.01	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	45-54	Female	3.02
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	55+	Male	3.62	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Urban	55+	Female	1.81
<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	55+	Male	1.55	<i>Rajshahi</i>	Rural	55+	Female	10.86
<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	18-24	Male	0.36	<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	18-24	Female	0.51
<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	18-24	Male	0.83	<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	18-24	Female	1.19
<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	25-34	Male	0.49	<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	25-34	Female	1.48
<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	25-34	Male	0.95	<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	25-34	Female	0.66
<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	35-44	Male	0.86	<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	35-44	Female	1.70
<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	35-44	Male	0.93	<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	35-44	Female	3.41
<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	45-54	Male	2.57	<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	45-54	Female	2.56
<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	45-54	Male	1.54	<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	45-54	Female	3.84
<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	55+	Male	1.53	<i>Rangpur</i>	Urban	55+	Female	3.07
<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	55+	Male	2.30	<i>Rangpur</i>	Rural	55+	Female	4.60
<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	18-24	Male	0.40	<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	18-24	Female	0.60
<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	18-24	Male	0.77	<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	18-24	Female	0.72
<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	25-34	Male	0.40	<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	25-34	Female	0.40
<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	25-34	Male	0.70	<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	25-34	Female	0.74
<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	35-44	Male	0.43	<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	35-44	Female	0.57
<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	35-44	Male	0.93	<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	35-44	Female	1.28
<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	45-54	Male	0.64	<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	45-54	Female	0.85
<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	45-54	Male	1.93	<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	45-54	Female	1.28
<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	55+	Male	0.77	<i>Khulna</i>	Urban	55+	Female	3.07
<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	55+	Male	2.30	<i>Khulna</i>	Rural	55+	Female	4.60
<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	18-24	Male	0.61	<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	18-24	Female	1.81
<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	18-24	Male	0.50	<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	18-24	Female	0.60
<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	25-34	Male	0.22	<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	25-34	Female	0.56
<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	25-34	Male	0.67	<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	25-34	Female	0.61
<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	35-44	Male	0.22	<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	35-44	Female	1.72
<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	35-44	Male	0.86	<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	35-44	Female	1.72
<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	45-54	Male	1.30	<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	45-54	Female	1.29
<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	45-54	Male	0.65	<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	45-54	Female	1.29
<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	55+	Male	1.55	<i>Barisal</i>	Urban	55+	Female	1.55
<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	55+	Male	4.64	<i>Barisal</i>	Rural	55+	Female	2.32

## 2. Development of data collection instruments/questionnaires

Draft questionnaire: The draft questionnaire was developed jointly by the Principal Investigator of the project and OrQuest in English and translated into vernacular Bengali after finalizing the same in consultation with CIPE team. The translation was reviewed and approved by CIPE/CGS before pretesting the same.

Pretest & finalization of questionnaire: The survey protocol was pretested prior to the commencement of the surveys among more than 50 respondents. A written report was provided to CIPE with the results of the pretest, along with details of problems encountered and suggested remedies, prior to the commencement of the surveys. The questionnaires were amended and finalized based on the pretest, where the need for further revisions and adaptation transpired, in agreement with the CIPE/CGS.

## 3. Data Collected

The following broad areas of data/information were covered.

Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of Respondents	Public Trusts in Institutions
Perception, Knowledge and Experience of Corruption	Recommendations
Impacts of COVID-19	Pre and Post COVID-19 Monthly Household Inco

# APPENDIX B

## Survey Questionnaire

Assalamu alikum. My name is \_\_\_\_\_, I am from \_\_\_\_\_, an independent research organisation based in Bangladesh. We are currently conducting an opinion poll to understand the governance and health issues of the country before and during the covid pandemic. The survey is sponsored by a nonprofit organization, and we ask only for your honest responses. The interview is totally confidential, and your name will not be shared with anyone or used in any kind of report. In addition, we will make sure to remove any information that in combination might identify the individuals.

আসসালামু আলাইকুম। আমার নাম \_\_\_\_\_। আমি ওআরজি কোয়েস্ট রিসার্চ লিমিটেড নামক বাংলাদেশের একটি স্বতন্ত্র গবেষণা প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে কল করেছি। কোভিড মহামারীর আগে এবং কোভিড মহামারীর সময়ে দেশের শাসন ব্যবস্থা এবং স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কিত বিষয়গুলি বোঝার জন্য আমরা বর্তমানে একটি জনমত জরিপ পরিচালনা করছি। জরিপটি একটি অলাভজনক প্রতিষ্ঠানের সৌজন্যে পরিচালিত হচ্ছে এবং আমরা শুধুমাত্র আপনার আন্তরিক উত্তর জানতে চাইছি। সাক্ষাৎকারে আপনার দেওয়া মতামতের সম্পূর্ণ গোপনীয়তা বজায় রাখা হবে এবং আপনার নাম কাউকে জানানো হবে না বা কোনো ধরনের রিপোর্টে বা প্রতিবেদনে ব্যবহার করা হবে না। এছাড়াও, উত্তরদাতাকে সনাক্ত করতে পারে এমন যে কোনো তথ্য আমরা মুছে ফেলার বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত করবো।

Note: The person must give his or her informed consent by answering positively. If participation is refused, record this with “Reason for Unsuccessful Calls.” If consent is secured, proceed with interview.

দ্রষ্টব্য: উত্তরদাতাকে অবশ্যই ইতিবাচক উত্তর দিয়ে তার সম্মতি জানাতে হবে। যদি উত্তরদাতা অংশগ্রহণ করতে অস্বীকার করেন, তাহলে “অসফল কলের কারণ” রেকর্ড করতে হবে। যদি সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়, তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান।

Note: The person must give his or her informed consent by answering positively. If participation is refused, record this with “Reason for Unsuccessful Calls.” If consent is secured, proceed with interview.

দ্রষ্টব্য: উত্তরদাতাকে অবশ্যই ইতিবাচক উত্তর দিয়ে তার সম্মতি জানাতে হবে। যদি উত্তরদাতা অংশগ্রহণ করতে অস্বীকার করেন, তাহলে “অসফল কলের কারণ” রেকর্ড করতে হবে। যদি সম্মতি পাওয়া যায়, তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান।

### Section 1: Socio-economic profile of the respondents সেকশন ১: উত্তরদাতাদের আর্থ-সামাজিক প্রোফাইল

101	Respondent Number উত্তরদাতার নম্বর:	
102	Interview Date সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ:	
103	Contact Number মোবাইল নম্বর:	
104	Respondent Name উত্তরদাতার নাম:	
105	Age (in completed years) বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে):	
106	Division বিভাগ:	



107	District জেলা:	
108	Upazilla উপজেলা:	
109	Area এলাকা:	
	Urban শহর	1
	Rural গ্রাম	2
110	Gender লিঙ্গ (পুরুষ নাকি মহিলা রেকর্ড করুন। জিজ্ঞেস করবেন না):	
	Male পুরুষ	1
	Female মহিলা	2

111. Religion ধর্ম: আপনি কোন ধর্ম অনুসরণ করেন?

Muslim মুসলিম	1
Hindu হিন্দু	2
Buddhist বৌদ্ধ	3
Christian খ্রিস্টান	4
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন):	

112. Education শিক্ষা: আপনি কোন ক্লাস পর্যন্ত পড়াশোনা করার সুযোগ পেয়েছেন?

No education/Illiterate লেখাপড়া জানি না/অশিক্ষিত	1
Informal schooling only শুধুমাত্র অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক পড়াশোনা করেছি	2
Some primary schooling প্রাথমিক স্কুলে কিছুদূর পড়াশোনা করেছি	3
Primary school completed প্রাথমিক স্কুল সম্পন্ন করেছি	4
Some secondary school মাধ্যমিক স্কুলে কিছুদূর পড়াশোনা করেছি	5
Secondary school completed মাধ্যমিক স্কুল সম্পন্ন করেছি	6
Some higher secondary/equivalent উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক/সমমানের কিছুদূর পড়াশোনা করেছি	7
Higher secondary/equivalent completed উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক/ সমমানের শিক্ষা সম্পন্ন করেছি	8
Some Bachelor/equivalent degree স্নাতক/সমমানের কিছুদূর পড়াশোনা করেছি	9
Bachelor/equivalent degree completed স্নাতক/সমমানের ডিগ্রী সম্পন্ন করেছি	10
Masters/equivalent degree or above স্নাতকোত্তর/সমমানের ডিগ্রী বা তার উপরে	11
DO NOT READ Refused to answer (পড়ে শোনাবেন না) উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

113. What is your current occupation? (DO NOT READ OUT. SINGLE ANSWER) আপনার বর্তমান পেশা কী? (উত্তর পড়ে শোনাবেন না। একটি উত্তর দিন)

Unskilled laborer অদক্ষ কর্মী	1
Skilled laborer দক্ষ কর্মী	2
Trader / Hawker / Vendor বিক্রেতা/হকার/ সীমিত পরিসরে সরবরাহকারী	3
Small businessman/shop owner ছোট ব্যবসায়ী/দোকানের মালিক	4
Business/Industrialist but does not employ labor ব্যবসায়ী/শিল্পপতি কিন্তু কোনো কর্মচারী নাই	5
Business/industrialist employing 1 to 9 more employees ব্যবসায়ী/শিল্পপতি, ১ থেকে ৯ জন কর্মচারী আছে	6
Business/Industrialist employing 10 or more employees ব্যবসায়ী/শিল্পপতি, ১০ জন বা তার বেশি কর্মচারী আছে	7
Self-employed – professionals (Lawyer, doctor, engineer, accountant, consultant, etc.) স্ব-উপার্জনকারী/পেশাজীবী (আইনজীবী, ডাক্তার, ইঞ্জিনিয়ার, হিসাবরক্ষক, পরামর্শদাতা ইত্যাদি)	8
Clerk/Salesman কেরানী/বিক্রয়কর্মী	9
Employed in supervisory position সুপারভাইজার পদে নিয়োজিত	10
Junior Officer/Executive জুনিয়র অফিসার/এক্সিকিউটিভ	11
Senior/mid-level officer/Executive সিনিয়র/মিড-লেভেল অফিসার/এক্সিকিউটিভ	12
4 <sup>th</sup> grade government employee ৪র্থ শ্রেণির সরকারী কর্মচারী	13
3 <sup>rd</sup> grade government employee ৩য় শ্রেণির সরকারী কর্মচারী	14
2 <sup>nd</sup> grade government employee ২য় শ্রেণির সরকারী কর্মকর্তা	16
1 <sup>st</sup> grade government employee ১ম শ্রেণির সরকারী কর্মকর্তা	17
Farmer (Peasant) for self-consumption and sale when surplus or if produced a commercial crop (jute, chilies, etc.) কৃষক (ছোট মাপের) নিজেদের জন্য উৎপাদন করেন এবং ফলন বেশি হলে বা বানিজ্যিক ফসল, যেমন পাট, মরিচ ইত্যাদি উৎপাদন করলে বিক্রি করেন	18
Farmer (commercial) কৃষক (বানিজ্যিক)	19
School Teacher/Imam/Muajjin স্কুল শিক্ষক/ইমাম/মুয়াজ্জিন	20
Village doctor/ Veterinary/Homeopathy গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার/পশু-চিকিৎসক/হোমিওপ্যাথিক চিকিৎসক	21

Peon/Postman পিয়ন/ডাকপিয়ন (পোস্টম্যান)	22
Service abroad/migrant worker বিদেশে চাকরি/অভিবাসী কর্মী	23
College/University teacher/Professor কলেজ/বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষক/অধ্যাপক	24
Journalist সাংবাদিক	25
Retired অবসরপ্রাপ্ত	25
Housewife/Home maker গৃহিণী	26
Unemployed বেকার	27
Student ছাত্র/ছাত্রী	28
Others _____ PLEASE POST CODE অন্যান্য _____ উল্লেখ করুন	
DO NOT READ Refused to answer (পড়ে শোনাবেন না) উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

**Section 2: Perception, Knowledge and Experience of Corruption (: সেকশন-২: দুর্নীতি সম্পর্কে ধারণা, জ্ঞান এবং অভিজ্ঞতা**

201. What is your perception about the present situation of corruption in Bangladesh? বাংলাদেশে দুর্নীতির বর্তমান অবস্থা সম্পর্কে আপনার ধারণা কী?

Corruption is any unlawful or improper behavior that seeks to gain an advantage through illegitimate means: Bribery, abuse of power, extortion, fraud, deception, collusion, cartels, embezzlement of money or property, etc.

দুর্নীতি হলো কোনো বেআইনি বা অনুচিত আচরণ যা অবৈধ উপায়ে, যেমন; ঘুষ, ক্ষমতার অপব্যবহার, চাঁদবাজি, প্রভারণা, ধোঁকা, গোপন চুক্তি, কৃত্রিম সংকট তৈরির মাধ্যমে মুনাফা লাভ, অর্থ বা সম্পত্তি আত্মসাৎ ইত্যাদি করার মতো সুবিধা লাভ করতে চাওয়া।

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5- with 1 being totally acceptable, 2 being somewhat acceptable, 3 being unsure, 4 being not quite acceptable and 5 being not at all acceptable.

দয়া করে আপনি ১ থেকে ৫ এর মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি উত্তর বলবেন, যেখানে ১ হচ্ছে মোটেও গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে নেই, ২ হচ্ছে তেমন গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে নেই, ৩ হচ্ছে নিশ্চিত নই, ৪ হচ্ছে মোটামুটি গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে আছে এবং ৫ হচ্ছে পুরোপুরি গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে আছে।

Totally acceptable পুরোপুরি গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে আছে	5
Somewhat acceptable মোটামুটি গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে আছে	4
Unsure নিশ্চিত নই	3
Not quite acceptable তেমন গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে নেই	2
Not at all acceptable মোটেও গ্রহণযোগ্য পর্যায়ে নেই	1

202. Have you or any member of your family became victim of corruption before the Covid-19 pandemic started? কোভিড-১৯ বা করোনা মহামারী শুরুর আগে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনো সদস্য কি দুর্নীতির শিকার হয়েছেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	CONTINUE সাফাংকার চালিয়ে যান
No না	2	Go to Q212 (Q212 তে যান)

203. Where did you or your family member face the incident of corruption? Government office/official or private office/official? আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্য কোথায় দুর্নীতির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন? সরকারী অফিসে/কর্মকর্তার কাছে নাকি বেসরকারী অফিসে/কর্মকর্তার কাছে?

Public /government সরকারী	1
Private sector বেসরকারী	2
Both উভয়	3



নির্দেশ: যদি Q203 এ শুধু "সরকারী" বলেন তাহলে Q204 থেকে Q207 পর্যন্ত জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে এবং Q208 থেকে Q211 পর্যন্ত জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে না। যদি শুধু "বেসরকারী" বলেন তাহলে Q204 থেকে Q207 পর্যন্ত জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে না এবং Q208 থেকে Q211 পর্যন্ত জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে। আর যদি "উভয়" বলেন তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যেতে হবে।

204. (ASK IF GOVERNMENT OFFICE/OFFICIAL or BOTH MENTIONED) Which government sector did you or your family member face the incident? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) (যদি সরকারী অফিস/কর্মকর্তা বা উভয় বলেন) আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্য কোন কোন সরকারী অফিসে/প্রতিষ্ঠানে দুর্নীতির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Sector অফিস/প্রতিষ্ঠান	Code কোড
Electricity বিদ্যুৎ	1
Health (Government) স্বাস্থ্য (সরকারী)	2
Education (Government & MPO) শিক্ষা (সরকারী এবং এমপিও)	3
Government banking সরকারী ব্যাংকিং খাত	4
Local Government Institution স্থানীয় সরকার প্রতিষ্ঠান	5
Insurance বীমা (ইনস্যুরেন্স)	6
Land Services ভূমি অফিস	7
Agriculture কৃষি অফিস	8
Gas গ্যাস	9
Law Enforcing Agencies আইন প্রয়োগকারী সংস্থা	10
Passport পাসপোর্ট অফিস	11
Tax and Customs কর ও শুল্ক (ট্যাক্স এন্ড কাস্টমস)	12
Judicial Service বিচার বিভাগ	13
BRTA বিআরটিএ	14
Others (Election Commission, Postal, WASA, etc.) (Please specify) অন্যান্য (নির্বাচন কমিশন, ডাক বিভাগ, ওয়াসা ইত্যাদি) (উল্লেখ করুন)	15

205. Did you or your family member report this to any government agency for example ACC? আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনো সদস্য কি কোনো সরকারী সংস্থাকে এটা জানিয়েছিলেন, যেমন দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q206 (Q206 এ যান)
No না	2	Go to Q207 (Q207 এ যান)

If the answer is 'yes' in 205, go to the question 206 and then skip to 208.  
যদি 205 এ উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' হয় তাহলে প্রশ্ন 206 জিজ্ঞাসা করে 208 এ যান।

206. What was the outcome? এর ফল কী হয়েছিল?

The agency investigated সংস্থা ভদন্ত করেছে	1
Nothing happened কিছুই হয়নি	2
Don't know জানি না	9

If the answer is 'no' in 205, ask question 207. যদি 205 এ উত্তর 'না' হয় তাহলে প্রশ্ন 207 এ যান।

207. Why not? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (multiple response possible) কেন জানাননি? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Corrupt people may harm me দুর্নীতিবাজ লোকেরা আমার ক্ষতি করতে পারে	1
The process is complicated and time consuming প্রক্রিয়াটি জটিল এবং সময় সাপেক্ষ	2
Lack of confidence on the anticorruption body দুর্নীতি দমন সংস্থার উপর আস্থার অভাব	3
General people do not get any importance সাধারণ মানুষদেরকে গুরুত্ব দেয়া হয় না	4
Only people from the ruling party can report to ACC শুধু ক্ষমতাসীন দলের লোকেরাই দুর্নীতি দমন সংস্থায় কিছু জানাতে পারে	5
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

208. (ASK IF PRIVATE OFFICE/OFFICIAL or BOTH MENTIONED) Which private office did you or your family member face the incident? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple Option can be chosen) (যদি বেসরকারী অফিস/কর্মকর্তা বা উভয় বলেন) আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্য কোন কোন বেসরকারী অফিসে দুর্নীতির সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Sector অফিস/সেক্টর	Code কোড
Health (Private Clinic) স্বাস্থ্য (প্রাইভেট ক্লিনিক)	1
Education শিক্ষা	2
Private Bank বেসরকারী ব্যাংক	3
Pharmaceuticals ফার্মাসিউটিক্যালস	4
Consumer গ্রাহক/ভোক্তা	5
Automobile অটোমোবাইল	6
Insurance বীমা (ইনস্যুরেন্স)	7

Agribusiness কৃষি পণ্যের ব্যবসা	8
Servicing সার্ভিসিং	9
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	10

209. Did you or your family member report this to any government agency for example ACC? আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্য কি কোনো সরকারী সংস্থাকে এটা জানিয়েছিলেন, যেমন দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q210 (Q210 এ যান)
No না	2	Go to Q211 (Q211 তে যান)

If the answer is 'yes' in 209, ask 210 and go to the question 212. যদি 209 এ উত্তর 'হ্যাঁ' হয় তাহলে প্রশ্ন 210 জিজ্ঞাসা করে 212 তে যান।

210. What was the outcome? এর ফল কী হয়েছিল?

The agency investigated সংস্থা তদন্ত করেছে	1
Nothing happened কিছুই হয়নি	2
Don't know জানি না	9

If the answer is 'no' in 209, go to question 211. যদি 209 এ উত্তর 'না' হয় তাহলে প্রশ্ন 211 তে যান।

211. Why not? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (multiple response possible) কেন জানাননি? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Corrupt people may harm me দুর্নীতিবাজ লোকেরা আমার ক্ষতি করতে পারে	1
The process is complicated and time consuming প্রক্রিয়াটি জটিল এবং সময় সাপেক্ষ	2
Lack of confidence on the anticorruption body দুর্নীতি দমন সংস্থার উপর আস্থার অভাব	3
General people do not get any importance সাধারণ মানুষদেরকে গুরুত্ব দেয়া হয় না	4
Only people from the ruling party can report to ACC শুধু ক্ষমতাসীন দলের লোকেরাই দুর্নীতি দমন সংস্থায় কিছু জানাতে পারে	5
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	



212. Are you aware of the Anti-corruption Act of Bangladesh? আপনি কি বাংলাদেশের দুর্নীতি দমন আইন সম্পর্কে জানেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q213 (Q213 তে যান)
No না	2	Go to Q215 (Q215 তে যান)

213. Do you think you can exercise the rights stipulated in the laws of Anti-corruption Act? আপনি কি মনে করেন দুর্নীতি দমন আইনে আপনাকে যে সব অধিকার দেওয়া আছে সেই সব অধিকার প্রয়োগ করতে পারবেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q215 (Q215 তে যান)
No না	2	Go to Q214 (Q214 তে যান)

If the answer is 'no' in 213, Go to the question 214. যদি 213 তে উত্তর 'না' হয়, তাহলে প্রশ্ন 214 তে যান।

214. Why do you think you cannot exercise the rights? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) আপনি কেন মনে করেন আইনগুলির মাধ্যমে আপনি আপনার অধিকার প্রয়োগ করতে পারবেন না? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Corrupt people may harm me দুর্নীতিগ্রস্থ লোকেরা আমার ক্ষতি করতে পারে	1
The process is complicated and time consuming প্রক্রিয়াটি জটিল এবং সময় সাপেক্ষ	2
Lack of confidence on the anticorruption body দুর্নীতি দমন সংস্থার উপর আস্থার অভাব	3
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

215. Some people say “Some level of corruption is acceptable”. Please let me know whether you agree or disagree with this statement.

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5- with 1 being strongly disagree, 2 being somewhat disagree, 3 being neutral, 4 being somewhat agree and 5 being strongly agree.

কিছু মানুষ বলেন “কিছু পরিমাণ দুর্নীতি গ্রহণযোগ্য”। দয়া করে বলুন আপনি এই মন্তব্যটির সাথে একমত নাকি দ্বিমত।

দয়া করে আপনি ১ থেকে ৫ এর মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি উত্তর বলবেন, যেখানে ১ হচ্ছে পুরোপুরি দ্বিমত, ২ হচ্ছে কিছুটা দ্বিমত, ৩ হচ্ছে একমতও না আবার দ্বিমতও না, ৪ হচ্ছে কিছুটা একমত, ৫ হচ্ছে পুরোপুরি একমত।

Strongly Agree পুরোপুরি একমত	5
Somewhat Agree কিছুটা একমত	4
Neutral একমতও না আবার দ্বিমতও না	3
Somewhat Disagree কিছুটা দ্বিমত	2
Strongly Disagree পুরোপুরি দ্বিমত	1
No Comment/ Don't Know কোনো মন্তব্য নেই/জানি না	9

216. If you face a situation in which you are directly asked for a bribe from a public or private official, What would be your most possible action? (Single answer)

আপনি যদি এমন কোনো পরিস্থিতির মুখোমুখি হন যেখানে আপনাকে সরকারী বা বেসরকারী কর্মকর্তার বা কর্মচারীর কাছ থেকে সরাসরি ঘুষের জন্য বলা হয়, তাহলে আপনি কি করবেন বলে আপনার সবচেয়ে বেশি মনে হয়? (একটি উত্তর দিন)

I will not pay আমি টাকা দিবো না	1
I will pay if I have money আমার কাছে টাকা থাকলে আমি দিবো	2
I should look for somebody who may help me to avoid payment আমি এমন কাউকে খুঁজবো যিনি আমাকে টাকা দেওয়া এড়াতে সাহায্য করতে পারেন	3
I will report আমি অভিযোগ করবো	4
I will do nothing আমি কিছুই করবো না	5
Wait for the situation to be changed অবস্থার পরিবর্তন হওয়ার জন্য অপেক্ষা করবো	6
It depends on importance and urgency of the situation এটা পরিস্থিতি ও গুরুত্বের উপর নির্ভর করবে Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	7
Don't know/no response জানি না/উত্তর নেই	99

### Section 3: Impacts of Covid-19 সেকশন ৩: কোভিড - ১৯ বা করোনাভাইরাসের প্রভাব

Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about incidents that you may have faced during the Covid 19 pandemic, starting early (March) 2020. Will appreciate your response in this regard. You may also feel free to refuse answering any particular questions. INSTRUCTION: Proceed with his/her consent) এখন, আমি আপনাকে ২০২০ সালের মার্চ মাসে কোভিড-১৯ বা করোনা মহামারী চলাকালীন ঘটনার বিষয়ে কয়েকটি প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই। এই বিষয়ে আপনার উত্তর ধন্যবাদের সহিত গ্রহণ করা হবে। বিশেষ কোনো প্রশ্নের উত্তর আপনি ইচ্ছা করলে নাও দিতে পারেন। **নির্দেশ:** উত্তরদাতার সম্মতি নিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান।

301. Did you or any member of your family fell sick with the coronavirus? আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনো সদস্য কি করোনাভাইরাসে আক্রান্ত হয়ে অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়েছিলেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1
No না	2

302. Did you or any of your household members take any health service during COVID-19 pandemic? কোভিড-১৯ বা করোনা মহামারীর সময় আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনো সদস্য কি কোনো ধরনের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নিয়েছিলেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	CONTINUE সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান
No না	2	Go to Q309 (Q309 এ যান)

If yes, go to 303 & 304. যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে 303 এবং 304 এ যান।

303. Last time, from where did you or family member receive health service? (Single answer) আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্য শেষবার কোথা থেকে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নিয়েছিলেন? (একটি উত্তর দিন)

Government health centers/hospital সরকারী স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র/ হাসপাতাল	1
Private hospital/clinic বেসরকারী হাসপাতাল/ ক্লিনিক	2
Private doctor প্রাইভেট ডাক্তার/ডাক্তারের চেম্বার	3
Treated at home বাড়িতে থেকে চিকিৎসা নিয়েছি	4
Pharmacy ফার্মেসী	5
Village Doctor পল্লী চিকিৎসক	6
Over phone/online treatment টেলিফোনে/অনলাইনে চিকিৎসা	7
NGO clinic এনজিও ক্লিনিক	8
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

304. Was the health service satisfactory? স্বাস্থ্যসেবা কি সন্তোষজনক ছিল?

Satisfactory সন্তোষজনক	3
Somewhat satisfactory মোটামুটি সন্তোষজনক	2
Not Satisfactory সন্তোষজনক নয়	1
Don't know/no response জানি না/উত্তর নেই	9

If received health service in government health centers/hospital- যদি সরকারী স্বাস্থ্যকেন্দ্রে বা হাসপাতালে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নিয়ে থাকেন তাহলে Q305 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন, অন্যথায় Q307 এর উপরের নির্দেশে যান।

305. During Covid pandemic since March 2020 did you or your family members have to pay bribe to any official to receive health service in Government Hospital? ২০২০ সালের মার্চ মাস থেকে করোনা মহামারীর সময় সরকারী হাসপাতালে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নিতে আপনাকে বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদেরকে কি কোনো সরকারী কর্মকর্তা বা কর্মচারীকে ঘুষ দিতে হয়েছিল?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	CONTINUE সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান
No না	2	Go to Q307 (Q307 এ যান)

306. For what kind of health services did you or your family member have to pay bribe to a government officer? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) কোন ধরনের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নিতে আপনাকে বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যকে সরকারী কর্মকর্তা বা কর্মচারীকে ঘুষ দিতে হয়েছিল? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

To get admitted into the Hospital or clinic হাসপাতালে বা ক্লিনিকে ভর্তি হওয়া	1
To receive treatment চিকিৎসা নেওয়া	2
Consult with doctor ডাক্তারের সাথে পরামর্শ করা	3
To conduct pathological test পরীক্ষা-নীরিক্ষা করা	4
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

If received health service in private hospital/clinic/ NGO clinic যদি বেসরকারী হাসপাতাল/ ক্লিনিকে/ এনজিও ক্লিনিকে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নিয়ে থাকেন তাহলে Q307 জিজ্ঞাসা করুন, অন্যথায় Q309 এ যান।

307. Did you or your family members face any irregularity while taking health care services from any private facility since March 2020 during COVID 19 pandemic? ২০২০ সালের মার্চ মাস থেকে করোনা মহামারীর সময় কোনো বেসরকারী হাসপাতাল বা ক্লিনিক বা এনজিও ক্লিনিক থেকে স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নেওয়ার সময় আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কি কোনো অনিয়মের সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	CONTINUE সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান
No না	2	Go to Q309 (Q309 এ যান)

308. For what kind of health services did you or your family member have to face irregularities? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) কোন ধরনের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নেওয়ার সময় আপনাকে বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যকে অনিয়মের সম্মুখীন হতে হয়েছিল? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

To get admitted into the Hospital or clinic হাসপাতালে বা ক্লিনিকে ভর্তি হওয়া	1
To receive treatment চিকিৎসা নেওয়া	2
Consult with doctor ডাক্তারের সাথে পরামর্শ করা	3
To conduct pathological test পরীক্ষা-নীরিক্ষা করা	4
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	

309. Have you or anyone of your family lost job during the Covid pandemic? করোনা মহামারীর সময় আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কেউ চাকরী বা কাজ হারিয়েছেন কি?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1
No না	2

310. Has the pandemic impacted earnings of you or any member of the family করোনা মহামারীর ফলে আপনার বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনো সদস্যের উপার্জনের উপর কোনো প্রভাব পড়েছিল কি?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	CONTINUE সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান
No না	2	GO to Q314 ( Q314 তে যান)



311. Did you or anyone of your household receive any financial assistance from the government during the pandemic (stimulus for business/ for business owners excluded)? করোনা মহামারী চলাকালীন সময়ে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কেউ সরকারের কাছ থেকে কোনো আর্থিক সহায়তা পেয়েছিলেন কি (ব্যবসার জন্য উদ্দীপনা বা ব্যবসার মালিকদের জন্য সহায়তা বাদে)?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q312 (Q312 তে যান)
No না	2	Go to Q314 (Q314 তে যান)

312. Did you or anyone in the household experience corruption, for example had to pay bribe or use unlawful measures, to get the government support? সরকারী সহায়তা পাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনার বা পরিবারের কারো কি দুর্নীতির অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছিল, যেমন ঘুষ দিতে হয়েছিল বা বেআইনী ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করতে হয়েছিল?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q313 (Q313 তে যান)
No না	2	Go to Q314 (Q314 তে যান)

313. Which of the following applies to the bribes paid to receive the service? (Single answer) সহায়তা পাওয়ার জন্য ঘুষ দেওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনাকে কী ধরনের অবস্থার সম্মুখীন হতে হয়েছিল? (উত্তরের অপশনগুলি পড়ে শোনান) (একটি উত্তর দিন)

A bribe was directly asked for সরাসরি ঘুষ চাওয়া হয়েছিল	1
A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities কর্তৃপক্ষের সাথে সমস্যা এড়ানোর জন্য ঘুষ দেওয়ার প্রস্তাব দেওয়া হয়েছিল	2
A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled সেবা পাওয়ার জন্য ঘুষ দেওয়ার প্রস্তাব দেওয়া হয়েছিল	3
Others (Explain): অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refused to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

314. Did you hear about any corrupt practice in getting government assistance in social safety net support or relief program before Covid 19 pandemic? কোভিড-১৯ বা করোনা মহামারীর আগে ভাতা বা ত্রাণ কার্যক্রমে সরকারী সহায়তা পাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কি কোনো দুর্নীতির কথা শনেছেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q315 (Q315 তে যান)
No না	2	Go to Q316 (Q316 তে যান)

315. What kind of corrupt practice did hear about in getting government assistance in social safety net support or relief program before Covid 19 pandemic? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) কোভিড ১৯ বা করোনা মহামারীর আগে ভাতা বা গ্রাণ কার্যক্রমে সরকারী সহায়তা পাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কোন ধরনের দুর্নীতির কথা শুনেছেন?

(ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Incidents of stealing relief materials গ্রাণ সামগ্রী চুরির ঘটনা	1
Distributing reliefs to the people close to the government officials/ ruling party leaders সরকারী কর্মকর্তা / ক্ষমতাসীন দলের নেতাদের কাছে মানুষদের গ্রাণ বিতরণ করা	2
Asking bribe/ gift/other kinds of support in exchange of relief materials/financial assistance গ্রাণ সামগ্রী / আর্থিক সহায়তার বিনিময়ে ঘুষ / উপহার / অন্যান্য ধরনের সহায়তা চাওয়া	3
Other (Please Specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refused to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

316. Did you hear/see about any corrupt practice in getting government assistance in social safety net support or relief program during Covid 19 pandemic (since March 2020)? ২০২০ সালের মার্চ মাস থেকে কোভিড ১৯ বা করোনা মহামারীর সময় ভাতা বা গ্রাণ কার্যক্রমে সরকারী সহায়তা পাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কি কোনো দুর্নীতির কথা শুনেছেন বা দেখেছেন?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	Go to Q317 (Q317 তে যান)
No না	2	Go to Q318 (Q318 তে যান)

317. What kinds of corrupt practices have you heard/seen regarding assistance from the government during Covid-19 (since March 2020)? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) ২০২০ সালের মার্চ মাস থেকে কোভিড-১৯ বা করোনা মহামারীর সময় সরকারের কাছ থেকে সহায়তার বিষয়ে আপনি কোন ধরনের দুর্নীতির কথা শুনেছেন বা দেখেছেন? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Incidents of stealing relief materials গ্রাণ সামগ্রী চুরির ঘটনা	1
Distributing reliefs/ allowance to the people close to the government officials/ ruling party leaders সরকারী কর্মকর্তা / ক্ষমতাসীন দলের নেতাদের কাছে মানুষদের গ্রাণ বিতরণ করা	2
Asking bribe/ gift/other kinds of support in exchange of relief materials/financial assistance গ্রাণ সামগ্রী / আর্থিক সহায়তার বিনিময়ে ঘুষ / উপহার / অন্যান্য ধরনের সহায়তা চাওয়া	3
Distribute less amount of allowance / relief than allotted ভাতার টাকা/গ্রাণের পরিমাণ কম দেয়	4
Distribute allowance / relief to ineligible people in exchange of money ভাতার/গ্রাণের জন্য যোগ্য নয় এমন লোকদেরকে টাকার বিনিময়ে ভাতা/গ্রাণ দেওয়া হয়	5



Relief was found in the warehouse of businessmen ব্যবসায়ীদের গোডাউনে সরকারী ত্রাণ পাওয়া গেছে	6
Other (Please Specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

318. Was there any effect of price volatility on your household during Covid-19? কোভিড-১৯ বা করোনার সময় দ্রব্য মূল্যের অস্থিরতার ফলে আপনার পরিবারে কোনো প্রভাব পড়েছিল কি?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1
No না	2

#### Section 4: Public Trusts in Institutions সেকশন ৪: প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলিতে জনগণের আস্থা

401. Please tell us about your trust and confidence in various institutions and community leadership for various services in times of your needs? I will ask about them one by one and you let me know if you have trust or not on that institution. আপনার প্রয়োজনের সময় বিভিন্ন সেবার জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং স্থানীয় নেতাদের প্রতি আপনার আস্থা এবং বিশ্বাস সম্পর্কে দয়া করে বলবেন কি? আমি এক এক করে তাদের সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করবো এবং আপনি আমাকে জানাবেন সেই প্রতিষ্ঠান বা সংস্কার উপর আপনার আস্থা আছে কি নাই।

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5- with 1 being no trust at all, 2 being not very much trust, 3 being neutral, 4 being a fair amount of trust and 5 being a great deal of trust. দয়া করে আপনি ১ থেকে ৫ এর মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি উত্তর বলবেন, যেখানে ১ হচ্ছে মোটেও আস্থা নেই, ২ হচ্ছে খুব বেশি আস্থা নেই, ৩ হচ্ছে মাঝামাঝি, ৪ হচ্ছে মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে এবং ৫ হচ্ছে অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে।

(a) Political party in general রাজনৈতিক দলসমূহ:

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

(b) If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Do not provide support to poor people গরীব মানুষদের সাহায্য দেয় না	1
Assistance/relief for the poor are stolen গরীবের জন্য আসা সাহায্য আত্মসাত করে	2
Do not distribute relief properly ত্রাণ সামগ্রী সঠিকভাবে বন্টন করে না	3
Do not keep promises made during the election ভোটারের সময় দেওয়া প্রতিশ্রুতি রক্ষা করে না	4
Involved in partisan দলীয়করণ করে	5
Difference in word and actions কথায় ও কাজে মিল নেই	6
Helps people only from own party নিজ দলের লোকদের সাহায্য করে	7
Involved in money laundering বিদেশে টাকা পাচার করে	8
Destroyed the share market শেয়ার মার্কেট ধ্বংস করেছে	9
Deprive general people from voting সাধারণ মানুষকে ভোট দেওয়া থেকে বঞ্চিত করে	10
Work for their self interest, not for people জনগনের সেবা না করে নিজের স্বার্থ বেশি দেখে	11
Goto power by rigging vote ভোট কারচুপি করে ক্ষমতায় যায়	12
Only talks about democracy (not in practice) শুধু মুখেই গণতন্ত্রের কথা বলে	13
Embezzle/misappropriate government resources/properties সরকারী সম্পদ আত্মসাৎ করে	14
Others (please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refused to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

(c) Police পুলিশ:

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

d. If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের

উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না)  
(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Harass general people হ্যারাসি করে	1
Need to bribe to run a business ব্যবসা করতে হলে টাকা দিতে হয়	2
Do not work/help without bribe ঘুষ ছাড়া কোনো কাজ /সহযোগিতা করে না	3
Involved in drug dealing মাদক ব্যবসার সাথে জড়িত	4
Work for the ruling party ক্ষমতাসীন রাজনৈতিক দলের হয়ে কাজ করে	5
Frame general people with false case সাধারণ মানুষকে মিথ্যা মামলা দিয়ে ফাসিয়ে দেয়	6
Others (please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

(e) Army সেনাবাহিনী:

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

f. If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না)  
(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Remained silent during election rigging নির্বাচনে ভোট কারচুপির সময় নিরব ভূমিকা পালন করেছে	1
Mix/indulge with criminals সন্ত্রাসীদের সাথে মলামেশা করে	2
Work for the ruling party ক্ষমতাসীন দলের পক্ষে কাজ করে	3
No contribution for the development of the country দেশের উন্নয়নে কোনো ভূমিকা রাখে না	4
Others (please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

(g) Legal/judicial system আইনী বা বিচার ব্যবস্থা:

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
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A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

h. If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

General people do not get justice সাধারণ মানুষ ন্যায় বিচার পায় না	1
Infamous criminals get released from jail বড় বড় অপরাধীরা কারাগার থেকে মুক্তি পেয়ে যায়	2
Need to bribe to get justice বিচার পেতে হলে ঘুষ দিতে হয়	3
Powerful people enjoy the benefits of law ক্ষমতাবানরা আইনের সুবিধা ভোগ করে	4
Verdict is given in favor of ruling party people ক্ষমতাসীন দলের পক্ষে মামলার রায় দেওয়া হয়	5
Other s(please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

(i) Land administration/Registration জমি প্রশাসন বা নিবন্ধন:

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

j. If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Do not work without bribe ঘুষ না দিলে কোনো কাজ করে না	1
Others (please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

(k) Local government (Municipality/Union Parishad) স্থানীয় সরকার (পৌরসভা / ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ) :

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

l. If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Eligible people do not get allowance/relief যোগ্য লোককে ভাতা/গ্রাণ দেওয়া হয় না	1
Help their own people and relatives নিজের আত্মীয়-স্বজনকে সাহায্য করে	2
Ask for bribe to do work কোনো কাজের জন্য গেলে টাকা চায়	3
Help people of own party only দলের লোকদের সাহায্য করে	4
Won election by rigging কারচুপি করে ভোটে জয়লাভ করেছে	5
Embezzle allowance/relief ভাতা/গ্রাণ আত্মসাৎ করে	6
Government properties are embezzled/stolen সরকারী সম্পদ আত্মসাৎ করে	7
Others (please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98



(m) Community leader স্থানীয় নেতা:

A great deal of trust অনেক বেশি আস্থা আছে	5
A fair amount of trust মোটামুটি আস্থা আছে	4
Neutral মাঝামাঝি	3
Not very much trust তেমন একটা আস্থা নেই	2
No trust at all মোটেও আস্থা নেই	1

n. If the answer is 2 or 1, please explain the reason of your distrust on them. (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) যদি উত্তর 2 বা 1 হয়, দয়া করে তাদের উপর আপনার আস্থা না থাকার কারণ বলুন। (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Embezzle allowance/relief সরকারী সাহায্যের টাকা/গ্রাণ নিজেরা আত্মসাৎ করে	1
Does not judge impartially নিরপেক্ষ বিচার করে না	2
Verdict is given in exchange of money টাকার বিনিময়ে বিচারের রায় দেয়	3
Distribute allowance/relief among relatives or party supporters সরকারী সাহায্যের টাকা/গ্রাণ আত্মীয়-স্বজন বা পরিচিতজন বা দলের লোকদের দেয়	4
Harass general people সাধারণ মানুষকে হয়রানী করে	5
Embezzles government resources সরকারী সম্পদ আত্মসাৎ করে	6
Others (please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

402. Do you believe that giving bribes, unofficial services or gratuities for resolving a problem that is important to you is always justified, sometimes justified or never justified? This could be an administrative procedure, medical treatment, or something else. আপনি কি বিশ্বাস করেন যে আপনার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কোনো সমস্যার সমাধানের জন্য যদি প্রয়োজন হয় তাহলে ঘুষ, অনুমোদনহীন সেবা বা বকশিশ দেওয়াটা সবসময় ন্যায়সঙ্গত, কখনও কখনও ন্যায়সঙ্গত নাকি কখনও ন্যায়সঙ্গত নয়? এটা হতে পারে প্রশাসনিক প্রক্রিয়া, চিকিৎসা বা অন্য কিছু।

Always justified সবসময় ন্যায়সঙ্গত	1
Sometimes justified কখনও কখনও ন্যায়সঙ্গত	2
Never justified কখনও ন্যায়সঙ্গত নয়	3
Don't Know / Not Sure জানি না/নিশ্চিত নই	9

403. In your opinion, what are the reasons behind corruption in Bangladesh? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) কী কী কারণে বাংলাদেশে দুর্নীতি হয় বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Lack of proper supervision/accountability of the respective officials সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্মকর্তাদের সঠিক তদারকি ও জবাবদিহিতার অভাব	1
Lack of public awareness জনসচেতনতার অভাব	2
Absence of transparency in public services সরকারী সেবায় স্বচ্ছতার অভাব	3
Improper implementation of the role of law আইনের সঠিক প্রয়োগ না হওয়া	4
Shortcomings in the education system to develop a corruption free culture দুর্নীতিমুক্ত সংস্কৃতি গড়ে তোলার ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষাব্যবস্থার সীমাবদ্ধতা	5
Not recruit right people according to the merit সঠিক জায়গায় যোগ্যতার ভিত্তিতে লোক নিয়োগ না করা	6
The impact of factionalism দলীয়করণের প্রভাব	7
Greed for money/asset সম্পদের লোভ	8
Greed for power ক্ষমতার লোভ	9
Lack of good governance সুশাসনের অভাব	10
Misuse of power ক্ষমতার অপব্যবহার	11
Illegal earning through syndicate সিন্ডিকেটের মাধ্যমে অবৈধ আয়	12
Others (Please Specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refused to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98
Don't know/Can't say জানি না/বলতে পারি না	99

404. How satisfied you are with the government handling corruption in Public Sector?

Please rate on a scale of 1 to 5- with 1 being very dissatisfied, 2 being somewhat dissatisfied, 3 being neutral, 4 being somewhat satisfied and 5 being very satisfied.

সরকারী কাজে সরকারের দুর্নীতি মোকাবেলায় আপনি কতটা সন্তুষ্ট?

দয়া করে আপনি ১ থেকে ৫ এর মধ্যে যে কোনো একটি উত্তর বলবেন, যেখানে ১ হচ্ছে খুবই অসন্তুষ্ট, ২ হচ্ছে কিছুটা অসন্তুষ্ট, ৩ হচ্ছে সন্তুষ্টও নয় আবার অসন্তুষ্টও নয়, ৪ হচ্ছে কিছুটা সন্তুষ্ট এবং ৫ হচ্ছে খুবই সন্তুষ্ট।

Very satisfied খুবই সন্তুষ্ট	5
Somewhat satisfied কিছুটা সন্তুষ্ট	4
Neutral সন্তুষ্টও নয় আবার অসন্তুষ্টও নয়	3
Somewhat dissatisfied কিছুটা অসন্তুষ্ট	1
Very dissatisfied খুবই অসন্তুষ্ট	1



**Section 5: Recommendations: সেকশন ৫: সুপারিশ**

501. What do you think should be done to prevent corruption in the country? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT) (Multiple response possible) (Select all that apply) আমাদের দেশে দুর্নীতি রোধে কী করা উচিত বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (প্রযোজ্য সবগুলি উত্তর বাছাই করুন)

Revising/amending laws and regulations to make them stronger আইন ও নিয়মকানুন আরও শক্তিশালী করার জন্য পরিবর্তন / সংশোধন করা	1
Strong enforcement measures and punishment শক্তিশালী কার্যকর ব্যবস্থা এবং শাস্তি প্রদান	2
Increasing public employees' salaries সরকারি চাকরিজীবীদের/কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের বেতন বাড়ানো	3
Transparency in administrative decision-making প্রশাসনিক সিদ্ধান্ত গহণে স্বচ্ছতা	4
Strengthening state control over public administration সরকারী প্রশাসনের উপর রাষ্ট্রীয় নিয়ন্ত্রণ জোরদার করা	5
Strengthening civil (non-government) influence in matters of public administration সরকারী প্রশাসনের ব্যাপারে নাগরিক (বেসরকারী) প্রভাব জোরদার করা	6
Building public awareness জনসচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি	7
Ensuring consistency of implementation of rule of law আইনের শাসন বাস্তবায়নের ধারাবাহিকতা নিশ্চিত করা	8
Ensuring an independent role of the Anti-Corruption Commission দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশনের স্বাধীন ভূমিকা নিশ্চিত করা	9
Ensuring an independent role of the media in battling corruption দুর্নীতির বিরুদ্ধে লড়াইয়ে গণমাধ্যমের স্বাধীন ভূমিকা নিশ্চিত করা	10
Strengthening the role of non-state actors in anti-corruption affairs দুর্নীতি দমন বিষয়ে বেসরকারী ব্যক্তিগত প্রতিষ্ঠানের ভূমিকা জোরদার করা	11
Introduce caretaker government তত্ত্বাবধায়ক সরকারকে ক্ষমতায় আনা	12
Abolishment of family-based politics রাজনীতি থেকে পরিবারতন্ত্র বাদ দেওয়া	13
Practice of true democracy in politics রাজনীতিতে সঠিক গণতন্ত্রের চর্চা করা	14
Bringing new political party power বর্তমান রাজনৈতিক দলগুলির বাইরে নতুন কোনো রাজনৈতিক দলের ক্ষমতায় আসা	15
Stopping factionalism দলীয়করণ বন্ধ করা	16
Ensuring accountability of the government officials সরকারী কর্মকর্তাদের কাজের জবাবদিহিতা নিশ্চিত করা	17
Ensuring independence of the judiciary বিচার ব্যবস্থার স্বাধীনতা নিশ্চিত করা	18
Others (Specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Refuse to answer উত্তর দিতে অস্বীকৃতি	98

Don't know/Can't say জানি না/বলতে পারি না	99
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502. In this country, can ordinary people speak out or report incidents of corruption? এই দেশে, সাধারণ মানুষ কি দুর্নীতির বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিবাদ বা অভিযোগ করতে পারে?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1	CONTINUE সাক্ষাৎকার চালিয়ে যান
No না	2	Go to Q504 (Q504 এ যান)
Can't say/No answer বলতে পারি না/উত্তর নেই	9	

503. Do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out or report? যদি তারা দুর্নীতির বিরুদ্ধে প্রতিবাদ করে বা অভিযোগ করে তবে এর জন্য প্রতিশোধ বা খারাপ কিছু হবার ঝুঁকি আছে কি?

Yes হ্যাঁ	1
No না	2
Can't say/No answer বলতে পারি না/উত্তর নেই	9

504. And thinking about if you were to report a case of corruption committed by a government official, how likely is it that appropriate action would be taken against them? Is it... READ OUT ANSWER OPTIONS এবং যদি কোনো সরকারী কর্মকর্তা/ কর্মচারী কোনো দুর্নীতি করে এবং আপনি এই ঘটনার অভিযোগ করেন তবে তাদের বিরুদ্ধে উপযুক্ত ব্যবস্থা নেওয়ার কতটা সম্ভবনা আছে? এটি কি ... উত্তরের অপশনগুলো পড়ুন।

Not at all likely মোটেই সম্ভবনা নেই	1
Not very likely তেমন একটা সম্ভবনা নেই	2
Somewhat likely কিছুটা সম্ভবনা আছে	3
Very likely খুবই সম্ভবনা আছে	4
DO NOT READ Don't know/Haven't heard পড়ে শোনাবেন না জানি না/ শুনি নি	9

505. Would you like to say/ suggest anything else? (PROBE WELL BUT DO NOT PROMPT)  
(Multiple response possible) আপনি কি এই বিষয়ে আরও কিছু বলতে বা পরামর্শ দিতে চান?  
(ভালভাবে প্রোব করুন কিন্তু প্রম্পট করবেন না) (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)

Conducting public opinion and publish the same in the media জরিপের মাধ্যমে জনগণের মতামত গ্রহণ করা এবং তা গণমাধ্যমে প্রকাশ করা উচিত	1
No one dares to speak against the ruling party ক্ষমতাসীন দলের বিরুদ্ধে কেউ মুখ খোলার সাহস পায় না	2
Need to ensure justice নিরপেক্ষ বিচার হওয়া উচিত	3
Need to ensure proper enforcement of law আইনের সঠিক প্রয়োগ হওয়া উচিত	4
need to employ only qualified candidates যোগ্য প্রার্থীকে চাকরি দেওয়া উচিত	5
Employ people without bribe ঘুষ ছাড়া চাকরি দেওয়া উচিত	6
The laws need to be reformed আইন সংস্কার করতে হবে	7
There is no guarantee that justice will be served if a complaint is placed against corruption দুর্নীতির অভিযোগ করলে বিচার পাওয়া যাবে তার কোনো নিশ্চয়তা নেই	8
To build a corruption free country, we have to free ourselves from corruption first দুর্নীতিমুক্ত দেশ গড়তে হলে আগে নিজেকে দুর্নীতিমুক্ত করতে হবে	9
Others (Please specify) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
No/ No Advice না/কোনো পরামর্শ নাই	97

**Section 6: Income: সেকশন ৬: আয়**

601. Monthly Income Range (Till February 2020) মাসিক আয়ের সীমা (২০২০ সালের ফেব্রুয়ারী মাস পর্যন্ত): ২০২০ সালের ফেব্রুয়ারী মাস পর্যন্ত আপনার পরিবারের মাসিক আয় কত টাকা ছিল?

\_\_\_\_\_ BDT (টাকা)

602. Monthly Income Range (Current) মাসিক আয়ের সীমা (বর্তমান): বর্তমানে আপনার পরিবারের মাসিক আয় কত টাকা?

\_\_\_\_\_ BDT (টাকা)

Monthly Income Range in BDT মাসিক আয়ের শ্রেণি (টাকায়)	ANSWER CODE Q601	ANSWER CODE Q602
Less than Taka10000 ১০০০০ হাজার টাকার কম	1	1
Taka 10000-15000 ১০০০০-১৫০০০ টাকা	2	2
Taka 15000-20000 ১৫০০০-২০০০০ টাকা	3	3
Taka 20000-25000 ২০০০০-২৫০০০ টাকা	4	4
Taka 25000-30000 ২৫০০০-৩০০০০ টাকা	5	5
Taka 30000-40000 ৩০০০০-৪০০০০ টাকা	6	6
Taka 40000-50,000 ৪০০০০-৫০০০০ টাকা	7	7
Taka 50000 -60000 ৫০০০০-৬০০০০ টাকা	8	8
Taka 60000 – 70000 ৬০০০০-৭০০০০ টাকা	9	9
Taka 70000 – 80000 ৭০০০০-৮০০০০ টাকা	10	10
Taka 80000 – 90000 ৮০০০০-৯০০০০ টাকা	11	11
Taka 90000 – 100000 ৯০০০০-১০০০০০ টাকা	12	12
Above Taka 1000,00 ১০০০০০ টাকার বেশি	13	13
Refused/Can't say/Don't know অস্বীকার করেছেন/বলতে পারেন না/জানেন না	99	99

# APPENDIX C

## Survey Results by Question

### Section 1: Socio-economic profile of the respondents

#### Age group

18 -24 years	21.0
25 -34 years	26.0
35 -44 years	20.0
45 -54 years	15.0
55+	18.0
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### Division

Dhaka	25.9
Chittagong	18.8
Rajshahi	13.1
Khulna	11.1
Sylhet	6.7
Barisal	5.6
Rangpur	11.1
Mymensingh	7.7
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### Place of residence

Urban	24.4
Rural	75.6
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### Gender

Male	50.1
Female	49.9
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### Religion

Muslim	91.4
Hindu	8.2
Buddhist	0.2
Christian	0.2
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### Education

No education/illiterate	11.7
Informal schooling only	2.2
Some primary schooling	11.4
Primary school completed	4.8
Some secondary school	30.0
Secondary school completed	7.9
Some higher secondary/equivalent	4.8
Higher secondary/equivalent completed	9.2
Some Bachelor/equivalent degree	5.9
Bachelor/equivalent degree completed	7.4
Masters/equivalent degree or above	4.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**Section 2: Perception, Knowledge and Experience of Corruption****201. What is your perception about the present situation of corruption in Bangladesh?**

Totally acceptable	5.4
Somewhat acceptable	28.4
Unsure	21.5
Not quite acceptable	14.3
Not at all acceptable	30.5
Mean Score**	2.6
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=Not at all acceptable, 2=Not quite acceptable, .....5=Totally acceptable)

**202. Have you or any member of your family became victim of corruption before the Covid-19 pandemic started?**

Yes	7.2
No	92.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**203. Where did you or your family member face the incident of corruption? Government office/official or private office/official?**

Public /government	50.9
Private sector	34.2
Both	14.9
<b>Base-Those faced incident of corruption</b>	<b>88.8</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**204. Which government sector did you or your family member face the incident?**

Local Government Institution	31.1
Law Enforcing Agencies	18.7
Health (Government)	15.1
Land Services	14.9
BRTA	7.5
Passport	5.8
Government banking	4.8
Tax and Customs	4.1
Electricity	4.0
Others (4 sectors with percentage 0.5-3.9)	5.1
Refused	1.0
<b>Base-Those faced incident of corruption at govt. offices</b>	<b>58.5</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**205. Did you or your family member report this to any government agency for example ACC?**

Yes	26.9
No	73.1
<b>Base-Those faced incident of corruption at govt. offices</b>	<b>58.5</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**206. What was the outcome?**

The agency investigated	14.4
Nothing happened	85.6
<b>Base-Those reported incidence of corruption to govt. agency</b>	<b>15.7</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**207. Why not?**

General people do not get any importance	48.1
Lack of confidence on the anticorruption body	22.7
Corrupt people may harm me	17.1
Only people from the ruling party can report to ACC	14.1
The process is complicated and time consuming	10.3
Don't know how to report	12.3
<b>Base-Those didn't report incidence of corruption to govt. agency</b>	<b>43.7</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**208. Which private office did you or your family member face the incident**

IT	49.0
Consumer	15.3
Education	8.5
Health (Private Clinic)	8.3

Insurance	6.8
Agribusiness	5.1
Others (5 sectors with percentage 1.6-4.0)	10.3
<b>Base-Those faced incident of corruption at private offices</b>	<b>43.6</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**209. Did you or your family member report this to any government agency for example ACC?**

Yes	28.9
No	71.1
<b>Base-Those faced incident of corruption at private offices</b>	<b>43.6</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**210. What was the outcome?**

The agency investigated	29.5
Nothing happened	56.6
Don't know	13.9
<b>Base-Those reported incidence of corruption to govt. agency</b>	<b>12.6</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**211. Why not?**

General people do not get any importance	39.4
Corrupt people may harm me	26.1
Lack of confidence on the anticorruption body	25.9
The process is complicated and time consuming	19.9
Only people from the ruling party can report to ACC	5.2
Refused to answer	2.2
<b>Base-Those didn't report incidence of corruption to govt. agency</b>	<b>31.0</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**212. Are you aware of the Anti-corruption commission act of Bangladesh?**

Yes	5.7
No	94.3
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**213. Do you think you can exercise the rights stipulated in the laws?**

Yes	72.5
No	27.5
<b>Base-Those are aware of ACC Act</b>	<b>70.4</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**214. Why do you think you cannot exercise the rights?**

Lack of confidence on the anticorruption body	71.9
The process is complicated and time consuming	14.1
Corrupt people may harm me	14.0
<b>Base-Those think they can exercise rights stipulated in laws</b>	<b>19.4</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**215. Some people say "Some level of corruption is acceptable?". Please let me know whether you agree or disagree with this statement.**

Strongly Disagree	49.3
Somewhat Disagree	7.5
Neutral	6.7
Somewhat Agree	15.4
Strongly Agree	12.5
No Comment/ Don't Know	8.5
Mean Score**	2.3
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=Strongly Disagree ,2=Somewhat Disagree, .....5=Strongly Agree)

**216. If you face a situation in which you are directly asked for a bribe from a public or private official,**

I will not pay	45.7
I will pay if I have money	20.7
I will report	15.3
It depends on importance and urgency of the situation	7.8
Others (3 responses with percentage 1.5-3.8)	8.1
Don't know/no response	2.3
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>



\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

### Section 3: Impacts of Covid-19

#### 301. Did you or any member of your family fell sick with the coronavirus?

Yes	5.9
No	94.1
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 302. Did you or any of your household members take any health service during COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes	51.0
No	49.0
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 303. Last time, from where did you or family member receive health service?

Government health centers/hospital	47.6
Private hospital/clinic	15.1
Village Doctor	12.1
Pharmacy	11.7
Private doctor	6.4
Others (4 places with percentage 0.6-4.0)	6.7
Don't know the name / Can't remember	0.3
<b>Base-Those took health services during COVID-19</b>	<b>627.5</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 304. Was the health service satisfactory?

Satisfactory	73.3
Somewhat satisfactory	21.2
Not Satisfactory	4.5
Don't know/no response	1.0
Mean Score**	2.7
<b>Base-Those took health services during COVID-19</b>	<b>627.5</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=Not Satisfactory, 2=Somewhat satisfactory, 3=Satisfactory)

#### 305. During Covid pandemic since March 2020 did you or your family members have to pay bribe to any official to receive health service in Government Hospital?

Yes	1.5
No	98.5
<b>Base-Those took health services from govt. hospital</b>	<b>298.8</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 306. For what kind of health services did you or your family member have to pay bribe to a government officer?

To receive treatment	61.8
To get admitted into the Hospital or clinic	22.4
To conduct pathological test	15.8
<b>Base-Those paid bribe for taking health services</b>	<b>4.4</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 307. Did you or your family members face any irregularity while taking health care services from any private facility since March 2020 during COVID 19 pandemic?

Yes	6.3
No	93.7
<b>Base-Those took health services from private facilities</b>	<b>96.2</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 308. For what kind of health services did you or your family member have to face irregularities?

To receive treatment	91.1
Consult with doctor	18.3
To conduct pathological test	8.9
<b>Base-Those faced irregularities in taking health services from pvt. Facilities</b>	<b>6.0</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 309. Have you or anyone of your family lost job during the Covid pandemic?

Yes	40.6
No	59.4

<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>
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\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**310. Has the pandemic impacted earnings of you or any member of the family?**

Yes	73.6
No	26.4
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**311. Did you or anyone of your household receive any financial assistance from the government during the pandemic (stimulus for business/ for business owners excluded)?**

Yes	11.9
No	88.1
<b>Base-Those think pandemic impacted their earnings</b>	<b>905.6</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**312. Did you or anyone in the household experience corruption, for example had to pay bribe or use unlawful measures, to get the government support?**

Yes	4.9
No	95.1
<b>Base-Those received financial assistance from govt.</b>	<b>108.1</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**313. Which of the following applies to the bribes paid to receive the service?**

A bribe was directly asked for	54.5
A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled	45.5
<b>Base-Those experience corruption to get govt. support</b>	<b>5.3</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**314. Did you hear about any corrupt practice in getting government assistance in social safety net support or relief program before Covid 19 pandemic?**

Yes	27.2
No	72.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**315. What kind of corrupt practice did hear about in getting government assistance in social safety net support or relief program before Covid 19 pandemic?**

Incidents of stealing relief materials	55.3
Distributing reliefs to the people close to the government officials/ ruling party leaders	49.7
Asking bribe/ gift/other kinds of support in exchange of relief materials/financial assistance	18.6
Refused to answer	4.2
<b>Base-Those heard about corrupt practice in getting govt. assistance</b>	<b>335.3</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**316. Did you hear/see about any corrupt practice in getting government assistance in social safety net support or relief program during Covid 19 pandemic (since March 2020)?**

Yes	41.2
No	58.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**317. What kinds of corrupt practices have you heard/seen regarding assistance from the government during Covid-19 (since March 2020)?**

Incidents of stealing relief materials	62.9
Distributing reliefs/allowance to the people close to the government officials/ ruling party leaders	43.6
Distribute less amount of allowance / relief than allotted	23.3
Distribute allowance / relief to ineligible people in exchange of money	20.2
Asking bribe/ gift/other kinds of support in exchange of relief materials/financial assistance	8.9
Others (2 responses with percentage 1.2-2.8)	4.0
Refused to answer	1.6
<b>Base-Those heard/saw about corrupt practice in getting govt. assistance during pandemic</b>	<b>506.9</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**318. Was there any effect of price volatility on your household during Covid-19?**

Yes	68.0
No	32.0
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### Section 4: Public Trusts in Institutions

##### 401\_(a) Political party in general

A great deal of trust	18.4
A fair amount of trust	42.6
Neutral	14.8
Not very much trust	7.7
No trust at all	16.5
Mean Score**	3.4
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

##### 401(b) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them

Do not provide support to poor people	37.9
Work for their self interest, not for people	26.8
Helps people only from own party	17.5
Difference in word and actions	14.5
Assistance/relief for the poor are stolen	14.4
Do not distribute relief properly	9.4
Involved in partisan	9.0
Go to power by rigging vote	5.6
Doesn't help without money	5.5
Others (9 reasons with percentage 0.2-3.9)	12.4
Refused to answer	8.5
<b>Base-Those distrust political parties</b>	<b>297.9</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

##### 401\_(c) Police:

A great deal of trust	23.4
A fair amount of trust	45.8
Neutral	10.9
Not very much trust	6.9
No trust at all	13.1
Mean Score**	3.6
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

##### 401(d) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them

Do not work/help without bribe	66.9
Harass general people	39.1
Frame general people with false case	24.8
Work for the ruling party	13.5
Others (5 reasons with percentage 0.3-4.7)	8.4
Refused to answer	2.9
<b>Base-Those distrust police</b>	<b>245.8</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

##### 401\_(e) Army:

A great deal of trust	59.7
A fair amount of trust	29.0
Neutral	9.6
Not very much trust	0.2
No trust at all	1.4
Mean Score**	4.5
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

##### 401(f) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them

No contribution for the development of the country	54.1
Work for the ruling party	22.4

Remained silent during election rigging	5.3
Refused to answer	22.9
<b>Base-Those distrust army</b>	<b>19.6</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**401\_(g) Legal/judicial system:**

A great deal of trust	35.7
A fair amount of trust	43.9
Neutral	9.6
Not very much trust	4.9
No trust at all	5.9
Mean Score**	4.0
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

**401(h) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them**

General people do not get justice	65.5
Need to bribe to get justice	50.2
Powerful people enjoy the benefits of law	23.9
Verdict is given in favor of ruling party people	19.9
Infamous criminals get released from jail	14.4
Refused to answer	1.5
<b>Base-Those distrust legal/judicial system</b>	<b>133.1</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**401\_(i) Land administration/Registration**

A great deal of trust	27.3
A fair amount of trust	43.4
Neutral	16.9
Not very much trust	5.3
No trust at all	7.1
Mean Score**	3.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

**401(j) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them**

Do not work without bribe	94.0
The speed of work is extremely slow/ Have to go again and again for same work	4.3
In exchange for money one writes the land in the name of another	3.9
Others (2 reasons with percentage 1.2-1.4)	2.6
Refused to answer	2.2
<b>Base-Those distrust land administration/Registration</b>	<b>152.5</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

**401\_(k) Local government (Municipality/Union Parisad)**

A great deal of trust	28.6
A fair amount of trust	49.3
Neutral	5.3
Not very much trust	6.2
No trust at all	10.5
Mean Score**	3.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

**401(l) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them**

Ask for bribe to do work	36.1
Eligible people do not get allowance/relief	31.7
Help their own people and relatives	22.9
Help people of own party only	22.6
Government properties are embezzled/stolen	19.1
Embezzle allowance/relief	15.7
Won election by rigging	8.1
Harasses ordinary people	6.1
Others (3 responses with percentage 0.6-2.3)	4.1

Refused to answer	1.5
<b>Base-Those distrust local government</b>	<b>205.8</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 401\_(m) Local leaders

A great deal of trust	24.0
A fair amount of trust	45.4
Neutral	11.6
Not very much trust	5.6
No trust at all	13.4
Mean Score**	3.6
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=No trust at all ,2=Not very much trust, .....5=A great deal of trust)

#### 401(n) Please explain the reason of your distrust on them

Does not judge impartially	35.5
Harass general people	32.0
Verdict is given in exchange of money	30.0
Embezzle allowance/relief	25.2
Distribute allowance/relief among relatives or party supporters	19.9
Embezzles government resources	11.8
Others (3 responses with percentage 0.1-1.4)	2.2
Refused to answer	5.4
<b>Base-Those distrust local leaders</b>	<b>233.1</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 402. Do you believe that giving bribes, unofficial services or gratuities for resolving a problem that is important to you is always justified, sometimes justified or never justified?

Never justified	63.6
Sometimes justified	27.5
Always justified	3.7
Don't Know / Not Sure	5.3
Mean Score**	2.6
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=Always justified ,2=Some-times justified, 3=Never justified)

#### 403. In your opinion, what are the reasons behind corruption in Bangladesh?

Greed for money/asset	25.1
Misuse of power	14.7
Lack of public awareness	10.9
Improper implementation of the role of law	10.2
Greed for power	8.8
Absence of transparency in public services	6.4
Lack of good governance	5.9
The impact of factionalism	5.6
Lack of proper supervision/accountability of the respective officials	5.3
Others (7 reasons with percentage 0.1-4.5)	9.2
Refused to answer	2.9
Don't know/Can't say	40.0
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

#### 404. How satisfied you are with the government handling corruption in Public Sector?

Very satisfied	42.9
Somewhat satisfied	33.2
Neutral	9.9
Somewhat dissatisfied	4.9
Very dissatisfied	9.2
Mean Score**	4.0
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=Very dissatisfied ,2=Somewhat dissatisfied, .....5=Very satisfied)

## Section 5: Recommendations

### 501. What do you think should be done to prevent corruption in the country?

Building public awareness	23.7
Revising/amending laws and regulations to make them stronger	20.8
Strong enforcement measures and punishment	18.2
Strengthening state control over public administration	12.7
Ensuring consistency of implementation of rule of law	11.7
Transparency in administrative decision-making	11.1
Ensuring accountability of the government officials	6.8
Others (21 responses with percentage 0.02-4.28)	22.6
Refused to answer	2.6
Don't know/Can't say	27.7
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

### 502. In this country, can ordinary people speak out or report incidents of corruption?

Yes	56.7
No	37.2
Can't say/No answer	6.1
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

### 503. Do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out or report?

Yes	64.7
No	27.3
Can't say/No answer	8.0
<b>Base-Those think ordinary people can speak out or report incidents of corruption</b>	<b>697.4</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

### 504. And thinking about if you were to report a case of corruption committed by a government official, how likely is it that appropriate action would be taken against them?

Very likely	25.4
Somewhat likely	39.0
Not very likely	8.8
Not at all likely	15.1
DO NOT READ Don't know/Haven't heard	11.6
Mean Score**	2.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

(\*\*Mean score was calculated based on the value set given in the questionnaire, where 1=Not at all likely ,2=Not very likely, ..... , 4=Very likely)

### 505. Would you like to say/ suggest anything else?

Need to ensure proper enforcement of law	9.4
To build a corruption free country, we have to free ourselves from corruption first	6.0
Need to ensure justice	5.3
Others (6 responses with percentage 1.5-2.9)	8.0
No Advice	79.8
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %

## Section 6: Income

### 601. Monthly Income Range (Till February 2020)

Less than Taka10000	25.6
Taka 10000-15000	19.5
Taka 15000-20000	16.5
Taka 20000-25000	4.5
Taka 25000-30000	7.9
Taka 30000-40000	5.7
Taka 40000-50,000	4.3
Taka 50000 -60000	1.7
Taka 60000 - 70000	0.8
Taka 70000 - 80000	0.6
Taka 80000 - 90000	0.0
Taka 90000 - 100000	1.1
Above Taka 100,00	1.3
Refused/Can't say/Don't know	10.4



<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>
*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %	
<b>602. Monthly Income Range (Current)</b>	
Less than Taka10000	40.6
Taka 10000-15000	18.4
Taka 15000-20000	12.6
Taka 20000-25000	3.0
Taka 25000-30000	5.2
Taka 30000-40000	3.1
Taka 40000-50,000	1.7
Taka 50000 -60000	1.7
Taka 60000 – 70000	0.5
Taka 70000 – 80000	0.4
Taka 90000 – 100000	0.3
Above Taka 1000,00	1.0
Refused/Can't say/Don't know	11.5
<b>Base-All respondents</b>	<b>1,231</b>

\*All figures are weighted; bases are given in count, remaining figures are in %