

# **NIGERIA**

# **CORRUPTION**

# **PERCEPTION DATA**

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# Preface

Nigeria has a major problem of governance. In the main, this problem centres on leadership deficit accompanied by corruption. Of course, there are other problems including the inclement external dynamics within which the resource rich country exists and operates. Still, leadership deficit makes it impossible to adopt deft strategies to address other problems like corruption and the paucity of rule of law, with the latter being in inverse proportion relationship with the former.

The pervasiveness of corruption in Nigeria has been of serious concern to many. Scholars and some professionals alike, have proffered suggestions on how to reduce the presence and impacts of corruption in Nigeria. Leaders have put some institutions in place, overtime to address the problem of corruption. However, there have been very few attempts to fully understand popular perceptions and reactions to the problem of corruption in Nigeria.

In December 2023, a survey questionnaire was designed to seek the views of a random set of Nigerians from all geopolitical zones in the country using the questions attached. The questionnaire that arose from discussions with focused groups and desktop reviews was administered using the snowballing method through Google form. Using social media, and in particular, WhatsApp, Facebook and Instagram, reactions were solicited over a sixty-day period.

The result of the consultations with about 1,500 Nigerian respondents across age sets and gender from the entire six geopolitical zones of Nigeria is detailed in the next few pages. This is the raw report from the study on the perceptions and recommendations of Nigerians on different aspects of the problem of corruption in Nigeria as well as perceptions on the efficacy of the different interventions through several institutions by the Nigerian government over the years. These are the views of Nigerians whether at home or in the diaspora.

With buoyant views on different ramifications of the problem properly diagnosed, it is necessary to go beyond and subsequently proffer responses to the main question of: what is to be done?

Support and assistance from Samuel Eniola Badejo, who credibly handled the machine assisted aspects of the data, Abraham Ameh, Prof. Taiye Simbine, Prof. Chinedum Peace Babalola, Prof. Osita Ogbu, Oseloka Obazee, Hon. Bolah Olivia Aluko (Nigerian Diasporan), Emmanuel Onimisi, Dr. Suleyman Ndanusa, Ambassador Usman Sarki, Dr. M. M. Kyari, Dr. Lucy Surhyel Newman, Dr. Salamatu Suleiman, Kayode Sote, Olusesan Ekiola, Dr. Olajumoke Jenyo, Daniel Akpojiyovwi, Remi Aromiwura, Adejumoke Badejo, and many others too numerous to mention are very much appreciated.

# Executive Summary

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## Perceptions and Impact of Corruption in Nigeria A Comprehensive Study

This executive summary provides an overarching view of the study on corruption perception in Nigeria, focusing on the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, their opinions on corruption, and the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures.

This comprehensive analysis begins by examining the age, gender, and geographical distribution of survey participants, revealing a wide range of perspectives based on diverse life experiences and societal engagement. The findings indicate a strong representation from middle-aged adults, with a median age of 53, suggesting that the data captures a breadth of insights from individuals likely to have extensive personal and societal engagement.

The study further delves into the prevalence and types of corruption encountered across various sectors, including public, private, and social sectors, as well as within civil society organizations. A significant portion of respondents report direct experiences with corruption, underscoring its pervasive nature across all facets of Nigerian life. Notably, the public sector is identified as the most affected by corruption, with over 10,000 encounters reported, highlighting a critical area for reform.

Opinions on corruption vary by age group, with older citizens expressing the highest level of concern. This generational perspective on corruption is crucial for understanding its impact on society and the urgency for effective anti-corruption measures. Additionally, the study explores the role of media in exposing corruption, with a significant majority

acknowledging the influence of news reports on their perception of corruption, indicating the media's potential as a tool for public education and awareness.

The analysis also touches on the gender-specific aspects of corruption, revealing nuanced views on whether corruption exhibits gender-specific characteristics and the influence of gender on corrupt practices. This aspect of the study points to the complex interplay between gender and corruption dynamics.

*In light of these findings, the executive summary underscores the critical need for comprehensive anti-corruption strategies that address the multifaceted nature of corruption in Nigeria. It calls for enhanced transparency, accountability, and public engagement to combat corruption effectively and restore public confidence in anti-corruption efforts. The summary concludes with a call to action for all stakeholders to collaborate in the fight against corruption, highlighting the importance of a united front in tackling this pervasive issue and fostering a culture of integrity and accountability across Nigeria.*

# Analysis

## 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

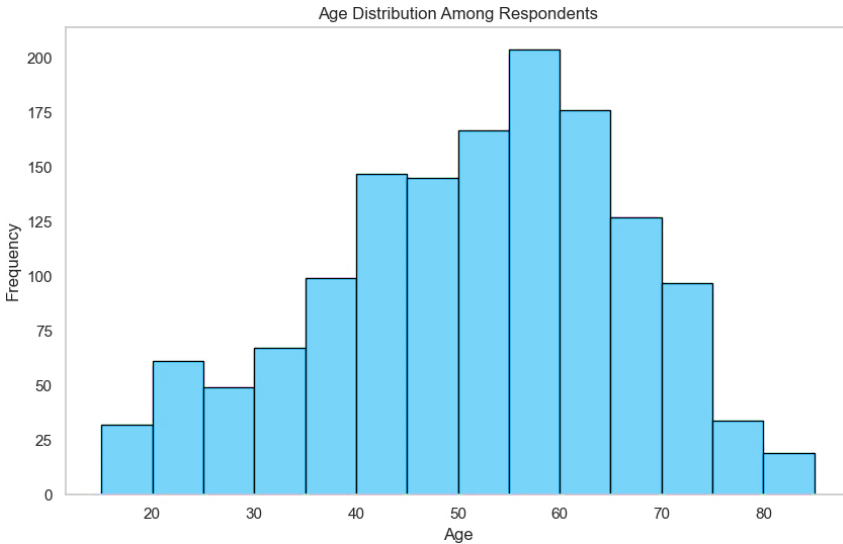
This part of the study examines the socio-demographic characteristics of the survey participants. This section gathers and analyses socio-demographic data of the participants' such as gender, age, and geopolitical zones within Nigeria. These socio-demographic information is important in understanding the various perspectives and lived experiences with corruption across different demographic segments of the Nigerian populace. By examining these characteristics, the analysis sheds light on how demographic variables may influence perceptions and encounters with corruption, thereby enriching our comprehension of its pervasiveness and impact across Nigeria.

### 1.1 Age Distribution Analysis

This age ranges of the survey participants as presented in this section, indicates a broad spectrum of perspectives based on varying levels of life experience and societal engagement. The analysis here aims to highlight how the age factor contributes to the diverse views on corruption within Nigeria.

| Metric      | Value  |
|-------------|--------|
| Count       | 1426.0 |
| Unique      | 71.0   |
| Top         | 50.0   |
| Freq        | 68.0   |
| Lowest Age  | 15.0   |
| Median Age  | 53.0   |
| Highest Age | 85.0   |

**Table 1:** Age Distribution



**Figure 1:** Age Distribution Among Respondents

**Figure 1** and **Table 1** above shows the ages of individuals who participated in the survey. A total of 1,426 people responded, ranging in age from as young as 15 to as old as 85 years. The age that appeared most frequently among respondents was 50, indicating a strong representation from middle-aged adults. With the median age sitting at 53, the data is skewed slightly towards an older demographic, providing us with valuable insights from those likely to have extensive personal experience and engagement with societal trends, with more experiences at the socio-economic levels. This age distribution gives us confidence that the perceptions of corruption gathered are reflective of a diverse and experienced segment of the Nigerian population.

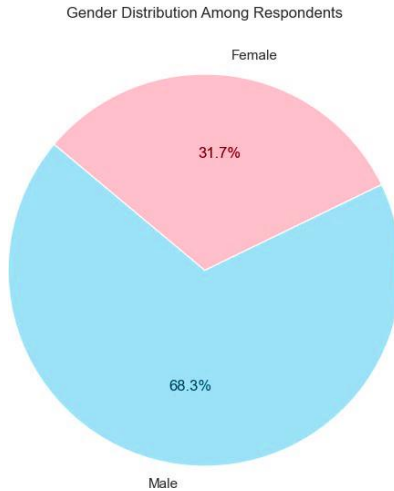
## 1.2 Gender Distribution Analysis

The gender composition of the survey respondents is the focus of this section, with the aim of understanding how gender affects perceptions and experiences of corruption. By presenting a breakdown of male and female participation, it emphasizes the importance of including diverse gender perspectives in the analysis of corruption in Nigeria.



| Gender | Count |
|--------|-------|
| Male   | 966   |
| Female | 448   |

**Table 2:** Gender Distribution



**Figure 2:** Gender Distribution Among Respondents

The **Table 2** and **Figure 2** provide a clear breakdown of the gender distribution among the survey participants, with a total of 966 male and 448 female respondents. This data is essential as it shows the diversity in perspectives captured in the survey, reflecting a broad range of views from both genders regarding the issue of corruption in Nigeria.

The gender distribution is significant for understanding how corruption is perceived differently across genders, if at all, and ensuring that both male and female perspectives are adequately represented in the study. The visual representation through the figure complements the table by offering an immediate, easily digestible view of the gender split among the survey participants, highlighting the male-dominated response pool.

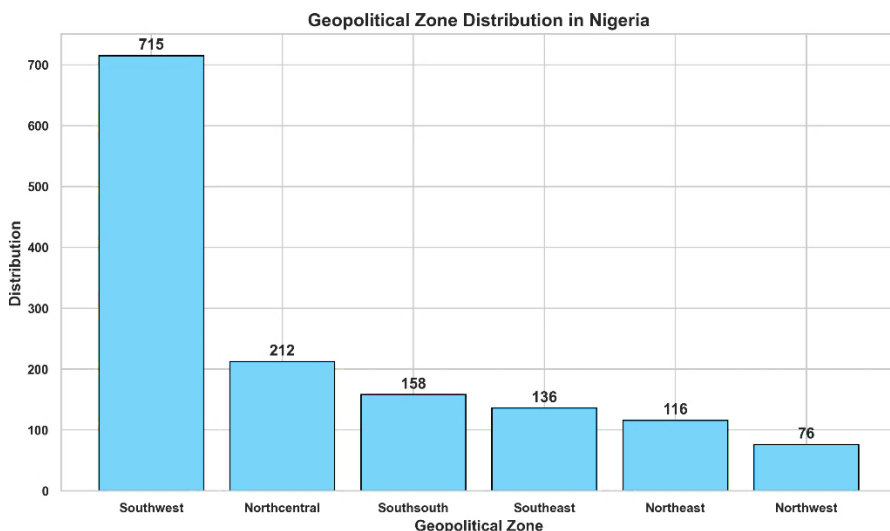
The much higher rate of male participation in comparison to female is not unusual in the Nigerian setting. Other studies have tended to show the same trend.

### 1.3 Geopolitical Zone Distribution Analysis

Here, we examine the geographical distribution of survey respondents across Nigeria's geopolitical zones. This analysis provides insight into regional differences in corruption perceptions, showcasing how locality may influence individuals' views and experiences of corrupt practices.

| Geopolitical Zone | Distribution |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Southwest         | 715          |
| Northcentral      | 212          |
| South-south       | 158          |
| Southeast         | 136          |
| Northeast         | 116          |
| Northwest         | 76           |

**Table 3:** Geopolitical Zone Distribution in Nigeria



**Figure 3:** Geopolitical Zone Distribution Among Respondents

As illustrated in **Figure 3** and summarized in **Table 3**, the distribution of survey respondents across the geopolitical zones provides insightful data on regional perceptions of corruption. The largest group of participants being from the Southwest, with 715 individuals, show a significant level of participation from this area. The Northcentral zone is represented by 212 participants, while the south-south has 158, the Southeast has 136, the Northeast has 116, and the Northwest has the fewest at 76.

This distribution is crucial as it shows the representation from various parts of Nigeria, indicating that the survey encompasses a broad spectrum of views and experiences with corruption. It is important to note that the data collected reflects a national perspective, rather than being limited to a single region. The visual diagram reinforces this data by providing an immediate, intuitive understanding of the proportional representation from each geopolitical zone.

## 2. In-depth Analysis of Corruption Perceptions and Encounters

This section examines the various dimensions of corruption in Nigeria, including the perceptions of corruption by different people across age groups as well as interrogating the frequency and types of corruption encounters across different sectors of society.

By breaking down these aspects, the section aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the corruption landscape in Nigeria. Each subsection focuses on a specific area of interest, from general opinions on corruption among different age groups to detailed analyses of corruption encounters within the public, private, and social sectors, as well as within civil society organizations. Additionally, the section explores the most commonly reported forms of corruption, shedding light on the pervasive nature of corruption across various facets of Nigerian life. This comprehensive examination helps to identify patterns, challenges, and potential areas for intervention in the fight against corruption.

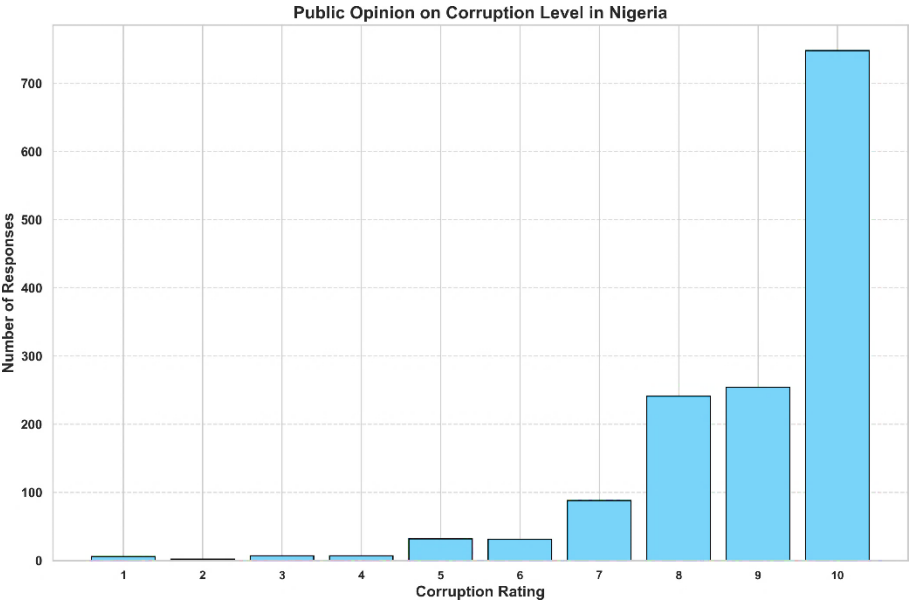
### 2.1 Opinions on Corruption by Age Group Analysis

This analysis explores how perceptions of corruption in Nigeria vary across different age groups, highlighting generational differences on views about corruption.

| Opinion (1=Not at all corrupt, 10=Extremely corrupt) | Count |
|--|-------|
| 1  | 6     |
| 2  | 2     |
| 3  | 7     |
| 4  | 7     |
| 5  | 32    |

| Opinion (1=Not at all corrupt, 10=Extremely corrupt) | Count |
|--|-------|
| 6  | 31    |
| 7  | 88    |
| 8  | 241   |
| 9  | 254   |
| 10   | 748   |

**Table 4:** Opinions on Corruption in Nigeria



**Figure 4:** Corruption opinion Among Respondents

The table and figure presented above demonstrates how respondents rated the level of corruption on a scale from 1 (“not at all corrupt”) to 10 (“extremely corrupt”). The data illustrates a broad consensus among the

participants, with a significant number leaning towards the higher end of the scale. Notably, the highest count of 748 respondents gave corruption the maximum rating of 10, indicating a pervasive perception of extreme corruption. On the contrary, only a small fraction viewed corruption as minimal, with 6 respondents choosing the lowest rating of 1.

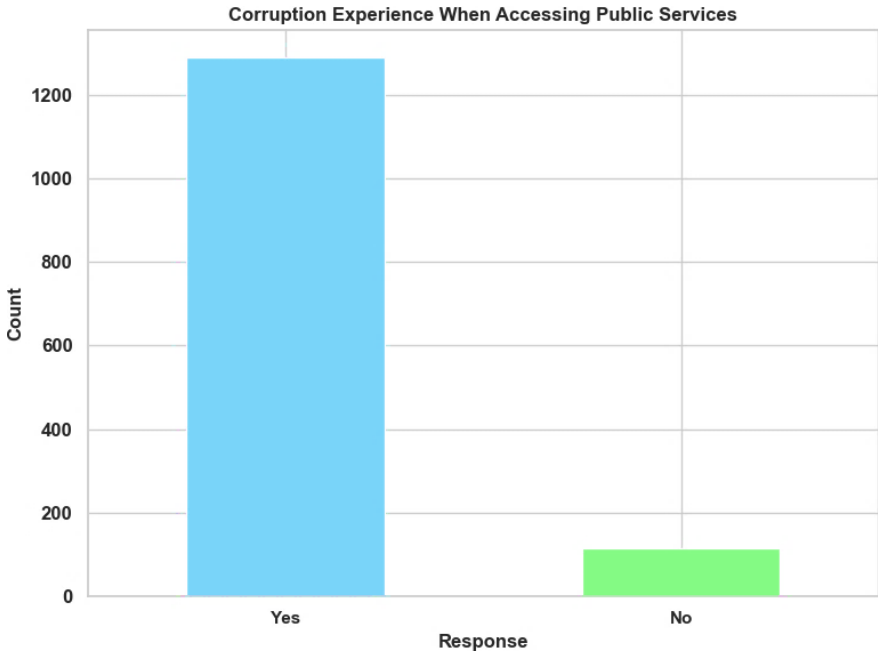
This distribution highlights a critical concern among Nigerians regarding the widespread nature of corruption, suggesting that it is a pressing issue that affects many aspects of society. The bar chart further brings this point home by visually representing the concentration of opinions towards the higher end of the corruption scale. It underscores the urgent need for effective measures to combat corruption, as perceived by the general population. The visual and tabular representations together provide a stark reminder of the challenges Nigeria faces in eradicating corruption and fostering a more transparent and accountable governance structure.

## 2.2 Public Sector Corruption Encounters Analysis

An examination of reported encounters with corruption within the public sector, providing insights into the prevalence and nature of corruption in government-related activities.

| Response | Count |
|----------|-------|
| Yes      | 1289  |
| No       | 114   |

**Table 5:** Corruption Experience When Accessing Public Services



**Figure 5:** Corruption Experience When Accessing Public Services

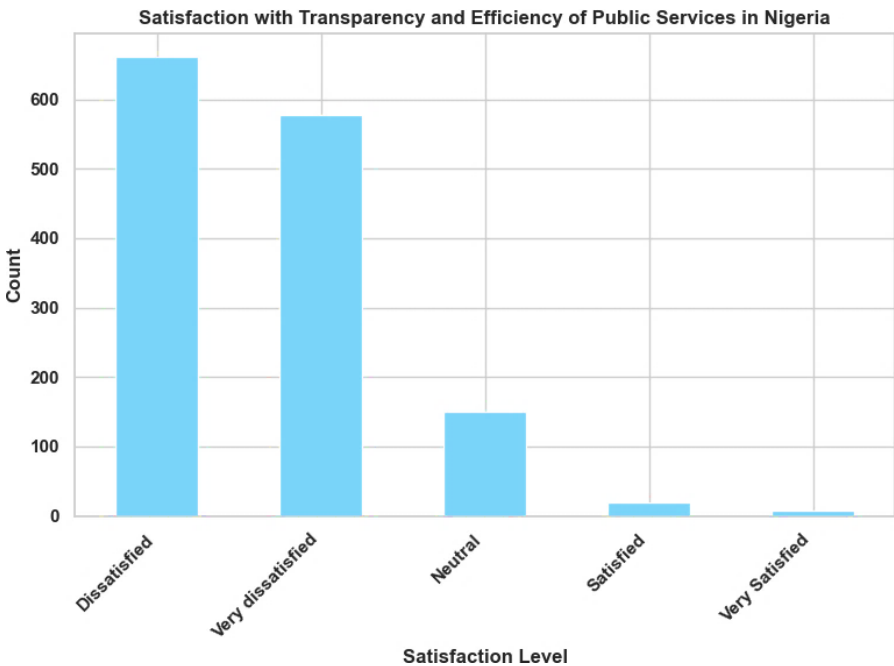
The bar chart presents the responses from our survey asking Nigerians if they have personally experienced or witnessed corruption when accessing public services like healthcare, education, or government offices. Out of the participants, a significant majority, 1289 people, responded 'Yes', indicating they have directly encountered corruption in these services. In contrast, only 114 individuals answered 'No', suggesting they have not experienced such corruption firsthand. This stark disparity highlights a prevalent issue in Nigeria: corruption is a common obstacle in the provision and access to essential public services.

### 2.3 Public Sector Corruption Encounters Analysis

This subsection delves into experiences of corruption within the private sector, analyzing the impact on businesses and economic activities.

| Satisfaction Level | Count |
|--------------------|-------|
| Dissatisfied       | 661   |
| Very dissatisfied  | 577   |
| Neutral            | 150   |
| Satisfied          | 20    |
| Very Satisfied     | 8     |

**Table 6:** Satisfaction Level Counts



**Figure 6:** Satisfaction with Transparency and Efficiency of Public Services in Nigeria

This bar chart sheds light on the level of satisfaction among Nigerians regarding the transparency and efficiency of public services, such as



healthcare, education, and government offices. The responses range from 'Very Satisfied' to 'Very Dissatisfied'.

A glance at the chart reveals a concerning trend: a significant portion of respondents are unhappy with the current state of public services. Specifically, 661 people expressed dissatisfaction, and an additional 577 rated their satisfaction level as 'Very Dissatisfied', making it evident that the majority are not pleased with how public services are managed or delivered. On the flip side, only a small fraction, 28 respondents combined, feel satisfied or very satisfied with the transparency and efficiency of these services, indicating that positive experiences are few and far between.

The presence of 150 neutral responses suggests that some individuals may not have strong feelings on the matter or believe that the services meet basic expectations without being notably good or bad.

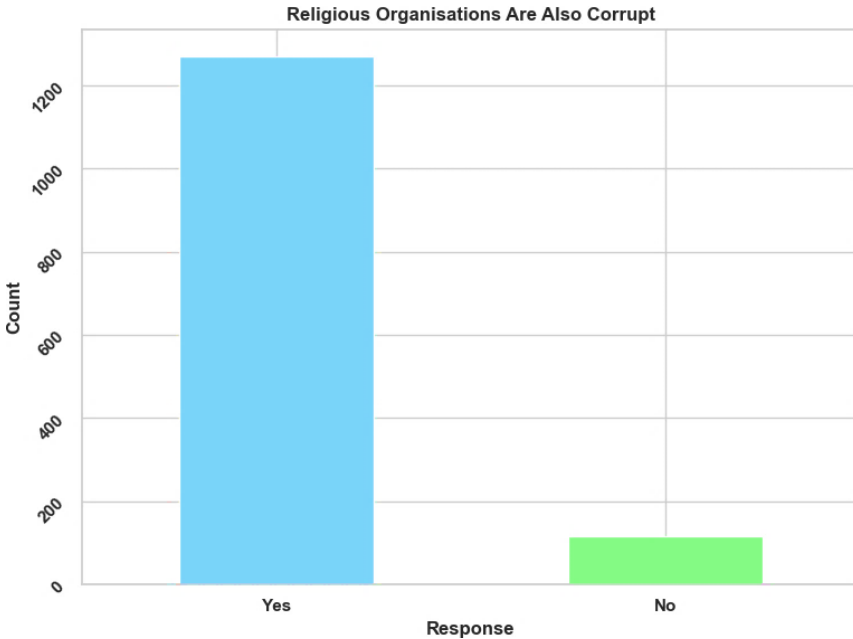
Overall, the chart highlights a pressing need for improvements in public service delivery in Nigeria, emphasizing a widespread desire for more transparent, efficient, and accountable governance.

### 2.4 Social Sector Corruption Encounters Analysis

A look at corruption encounters in the social sector, including corruption within community organizations and social services.

| Response | Count |
|----------|-------|
| Yes      | 1269  |
| No       | 117   |

**Table 7:** Religious Organisations Are Also Corrupt Counts



**Figure 7:** Religious Organisations Are Also Corrupt

The bar chart visualizes responses to the question of whether religious organizations in Nigeria are also involved in corrupt practices. The overwhelming majority of respondents, 1269, answered 'Yes', indicating a significant perception of corruption within religious institutions. In a stark contrast, only 117 participants believe that religious organizations are not corrupt, marking a clear consensus among the surveyed population.

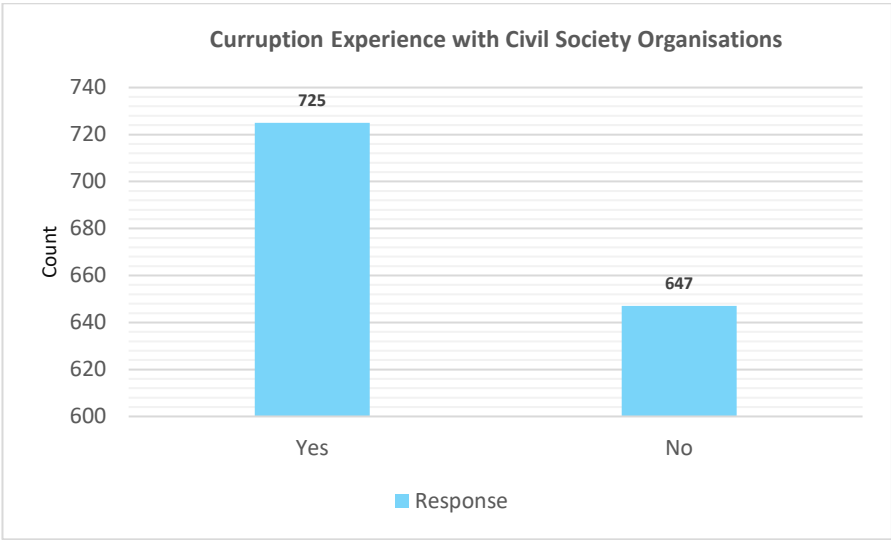
This striking disparity underscores a deep-seated concern about corruption pervading all sectors of Nigerian society, including those traditionally viewed as moral and ethical pillars. The results suggest that efforts to combat corruption in Nigeria must also address its presence within religious organizations, challenging as that may be given their influential and sensitive role in society.

## 2.5 Corruption Experience with Civil Society Organisations Analysis

In our analysis of corruption experiences, the civil society organizations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are not left out, giving the very important role they play.

| Response | Count |
|----------|-------|
| Yes      | 725   |
| No       | 647   |

**Table 8:** Civil Society Organisations Corruption Experience Counts



**Figure 8:** Corruption Experience with Civil Society Organisations

The bar chart above shows the responses from individuals regarding their experiences with corruption in dealings with CSOs/NGOs in Nigeria. Specifically, it reveals that 725 respondents have encountered some levels of corruption (“Yes”) in such organisations, while 647 have not (“No”). This

visual representation highlights the pervasive nature in critical institutions, which themselves are at the fore-front of advocacy for transparency and accountability. However, the close count between the responses indicates a nuanced scenario, where a significant segment of the population has not experienced corruption directly in this context. The chart underscores the critical need for comprehensive anti-corruption measures that target all sectors, including those that traditionally aim to combat corruption.

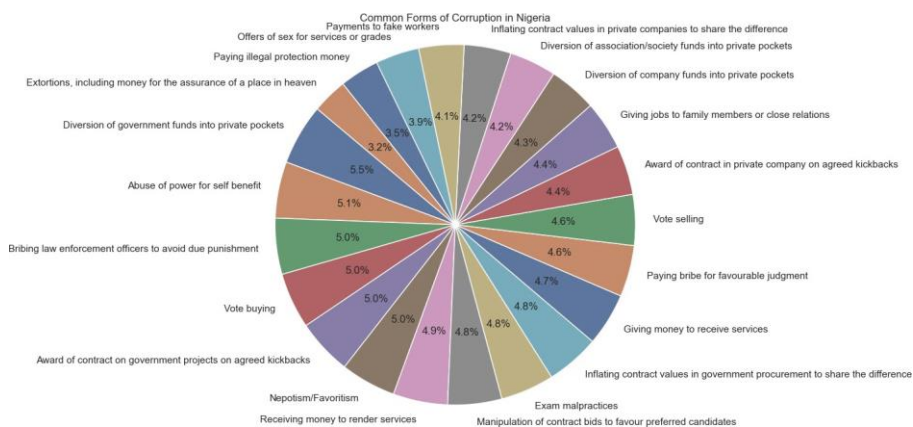
## 2.6 Common Forms of Corruption Analysis

A comprehensive overview of the most commonly reported forms of corruption, offers insights into the methods and areas most affected by corrupt practices.

| Sectors  | Count |
|--|-------|
| Diversion of government funds into private pockets                                   | 1323  |
| Abuse of power for self-benefit  | 1226  |
| Bribing law enforcement officers in order to avoid due punishment                    | 1218  |
| Vote buying  | 1214  |
| Award of contract on government projects on agreed kickbacks                         | 1212  |
| Nepotism/Favoritism  | 1204  |
| Receiving money to render services   | 1185  |
| Manipulation of contract bids to favour preferred candidates                         | 1174  |
| Exam malpractices  | 1165  |
| Inflating contract values in government procurement in order to share the difference | 1164  |
| Giving money to receive services   | 1150  |
| Paying bribe for favourable judgment   | 1117  |

| Sectors   | Count |
|---|-------|
| Vote selling  | 1104  |
| Award of contract in private company on agreed kickbacks                        | 1069  |
| Giving jobs to family members or close relations                                | 1059  |
| Diversion of company funds into private pockets                                 | 1041  |
| Diversion of association/ society funds into private pockets                    | 1022  |
| Inflating contract values in private companies in order to share the difference | 1016  |
| Payments to fake workers  | 984   |
| Offers of sex for services or grades  | 949   |
| Paying illegal protection money   | 855   |
| Extortions, including money for the assurance of a place in heaven              | 767   |

**Table 9: Corruption Perception by Sectors**



**Figure 9: Common forms of Corruptions**

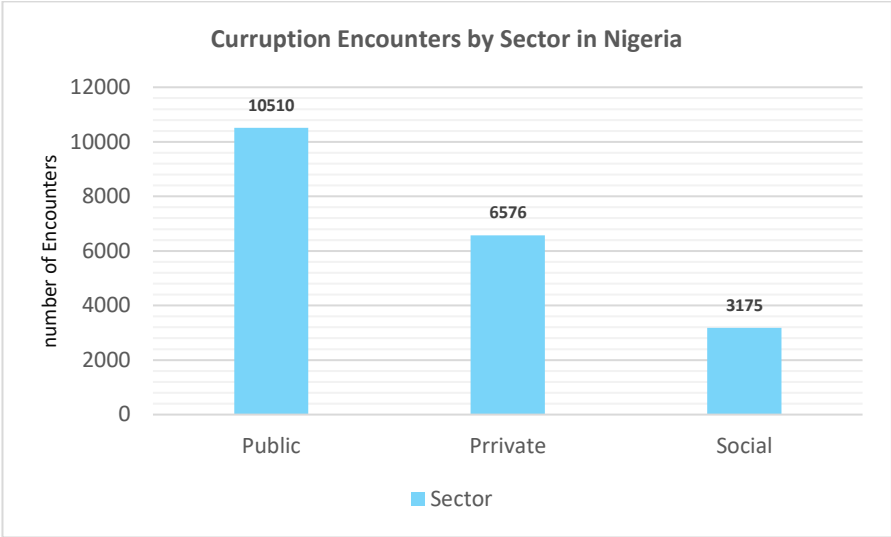
This pie chart provides a visual breakdown of the most common forms of corruption encountered in Nigeria, as reported by survey participants. Each slice of the pie represents a different type of corrupt practice, with the size of the slice indicating how frequently it was reported. The chart highlights that the diversion of government funds, abuse of power, and bribing law enforcement officers are among the most prevalent forms of corruption. Smaller slices represent less frequent, but still significant, corrupt practices such as vote buying, nepotism, and manipulation of contract bids. This visualization helps us understand the wide range of corrupt activities affecting various sectors in Nigeria, emphasizing the need for comprehensive strategies to tackle corruption at all levels.

## 2.7 Corruption Encounters by Sector Analysis

A comparative analysis of corruption encounters across different sectors, identifying where corruption is most rampant and the sectors that are most vulnerable to corrupt activities.

| Sector         | Encounters |
|----------------|------------|
| Public Sector  | 10510      |
| Private Sector | 6576       |
| Social Sector  | 3175       |

**Table 10:** Corruption Encounters by Sector



**Figure 10:** Corruption Encounters by Sector in Nigeria

The bar chart above visualizes the frequency of corruption encounters across three sectors in Nigeria: public, private, and social. The 'Public' sector has the highest reported instances with over 10,000 encounters, highlighting a significant concern about corruption within government operations. The 'Private' sector follows with over 6,500 reported encounters, suggesting corruption is also prevalent in business dealings. The 'Social' sector, although it has the least reports at over 3,000, still reflects a troubling level of corruption in everyday social interactions and community affairs. This visual representation underscores the widespread nature of corruption in Nigeria and calls attention to the need for robust anti-corruption strategies in all facets of society.

### 3. Correlation Analysis

This section is dedicated to exploring the intricate relationships between various factors and perceptions of corruption within Nigeria. Through detailed correlation analysis, we aim to uncover how different elements, such as media exposure, age groups, and geographical zones, relate to the way corruption is perceived across the country. This analysis provides

a statistical foundation to understand better the dynamics at play in shaping public opinion on corruption. By examining these correlations, we can identify significant patterns and insights that may inform targeted anti-corruption strategies and policies. Each subsection focuses on a specific aspect, offering a comprehensive view of how interconnected factors contribute to the overall perception of corruption in Nigeria.

**a. Overall Corruption Perception Index Analysis**

|             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Correlation | -0.103                |
| P-value     | $9.61 \times 10^{-5}$ |

**Table 11:** Correlation Analysis Results

In the table above, this study displays two numbers that tell us about the link between what people know about fighting corruption and what they think about how corrupt the country is. The first number, the correlation, is like a score that shows us how strong this link is. It can be as low as -1, as high as 1, or anything in between. A score of 1 would mean that when more people know about the anti-corruption efforts, they also think there’s a lot of corruption. A score of -1 would mean the opposite: more knowledge means they think there’s less corruption. A score of 0 would mean there’s no connection at all. Our score is -0.103, which is closer to 0. This means there’s only a tiny hint that as more people know about the efforts to stop corruption, they might think there’s slightly less corruption.

The second number, the p-value, tells us if what we’re seeing in the data could have just happened by chance. If this number is really small (usually less than 0.05), it means that there’s a good chance that the link we’re seeing is real and not just a fluke. Our p-value is a very tiny number (0.000096), much smaller than 0.05, which means the small link we found is probably real and not just by chance.

In simple terms, the analysis suggests that in Nigeria, as more individuals become aware of efforts to combat corruption, they tend to view their



country as slightly less corrupt. This finding is not only statistically significant but also hints at the potential positive impact of raising awareness about anti-corruption initiatives among the public.

**b. Correlation between Media Exposure and Corruption Perception Analysis**

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Correlation | -0.057 |
| P-value     | 0.031  |

**Table 12:** Correlation between Media Exposure and Corruption Perception

This analysis presents a correlation between Nigerians’ exposure to media reports on corruption and their perception of corruption levels. The correlation score is -0.057, which indicates a very slight negative relationship. This means there’s a small tendency for people who have come across corruption reports in the media to rate corruption in Nigeria marginally lower compared to those who haven’t seen such reports. However, the relationship is very weak since the correlation score is close to zero.

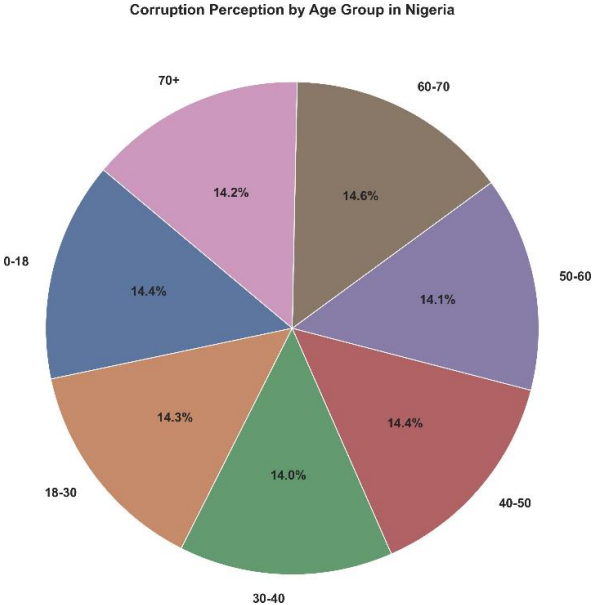
The p-value associated with this correlation is 0.031, which is just below the threshold of 0.05 commonly used to determine statistical significance. This suggests that the small negative correlation we see is likely to be a real one, not just a random occurrence, although it is not a strong relationship.

To understand better, the data hints that media reports on corruption might have a minor influence on how Nigerians perceive corruption, potentially making those who are exposed to such reports view the country as slightly less corrupt. This suggests that media coverage could play a role in shaping public perceptions of corruption, albeit a limited one.

**c. Correlation between Age Group and Corruption Perception Analysis**

| Age Group | Opinions on Corruption (out of 10) |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 0 – 18    | 9.06                               |
| 19 – 30   | 8.97                               |
| 31 – 40   | 8.81                               |
| 41 – 50   | 9.03                               |
| 51 – 60   | 8.87                               |
| 61 – 70   | 9.19                               |
| 71 – 120  | 8.93                               |

**Table 13:** Opinions on Corruption by Age Group



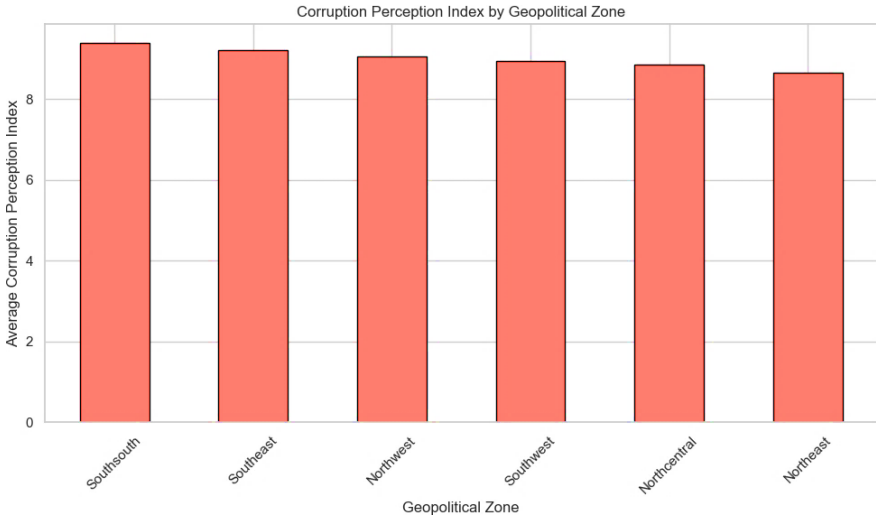
**Figure 11:** Corruption Perception by Age Group in Nigeria

The pie chart provides a visual representation of how various age groups in Nigeria perceive the level of corruption within the country. In Nigeria, perceptions of corruption cut across all age groups, revealing a shared concern about its prevalence in society. From the youngest, under 18, experiencing a stark awareness of corruption with a high concern level rated at 9.06, to the oldest citizens over 70, who still rate their concern at a significant 8.93, it's clear that corruption is a pressing issue for Nigerians. Young and middle-aged adults, spanning from 18 to 50 years, consistently perceive corruption levels to hover around the high marks of 8.97 to 9.03, indicating a widespread acknowledgment of corruption's impact across the societal spectrum. Interestingly, those aged 60 to 70 express the highest level of concern at 9.19, possibly reflecting a culmination of experiences that highlight the detrimental effects of corruption more acutely. Even as older adults, aged 50 to 60, show a slightly lower concern rate at 8.87, the overall sentiment remains clear: corruption is a pervasive issue affecting every age group. This collective viewpoint underscores an urgent call for impactful anti-corruption initiatives tailored to address the concerns of all Nigerians, as vividly illustrated by the comprehensive data visualizations presented.

**d. Correlation between Geopolitical Zone and Corruption Perception Analysis**

| Geopolitical Zone | Corruption Perception Index |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| South-south       | 9.376                       |
| Southeast         | 9.211                       |
| Northwest         | 9.039                       |
| Southwest         | 8.943                       |
| Northcentral      | 8.858                       |
| Northeast         | 8.652                       |

**Table 14:** Corruption Perception Index by Geopolitical Zone in Nigeria



**Figure 12:** Corruption Perception by Geopolitical zones in Nigeria

This graph shows how people from different parts of Nigeria think about corruption. Each bar shows a part of the country and how much corruption people there believe exists, with a rating from 1 to 10. Places with taller bars are seen as perception of more corruption at play. It looks like the South-south and Southeast regions have the highest concerns about corruption, while people from the Northeast feel slightly better about it.

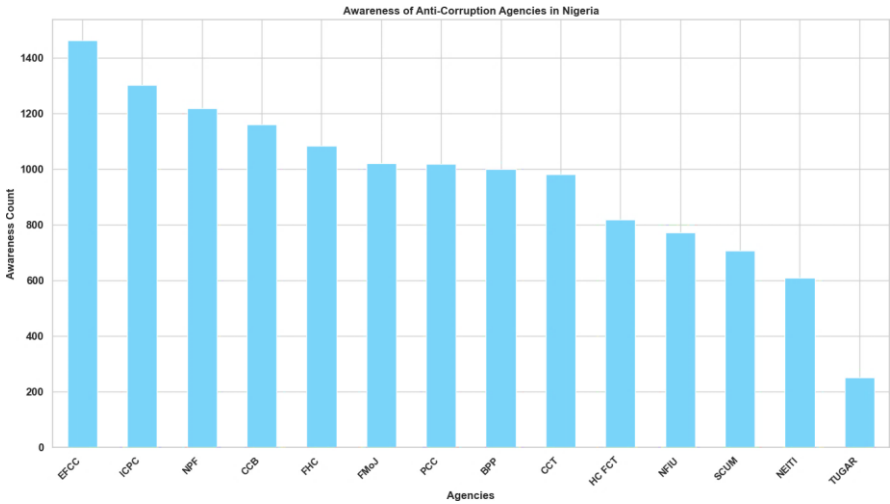
#### 4. Government agencies

##### a. Awareness of Anti-Corruption Agencies Analysis

| Anti-Corruption Agency                          | Awareness Count |
|---|-----------------|
| Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) | 1462            |
| Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) | 1301            |
| Nigeria Police Force (NPF)                      | 1218            |

| Anti-Corruption Agency   | Awareness Count |
|--|-----------------|
| Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)                                     | 1160            |
| Federal High Court (FHC)   | 1082            |
| Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ)                               | 1020            |
| Public Complaints Commission (PCC)                               | 1018            |
| Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP)                               | 998             |
| Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT)                                   | 981             |
| High Court of the Federal Capital Territory (HC FCT)             | 818             |
| Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU)                      | 771             |
| Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering (SCUML)            | 706             |
| Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)   | 609             |
| Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR) | 250             |

**Table 15:** Awareness of Anti-Corruption Agencies



**Figure 13:** Awareness of Anti-Corruption Agencies in Nigeria

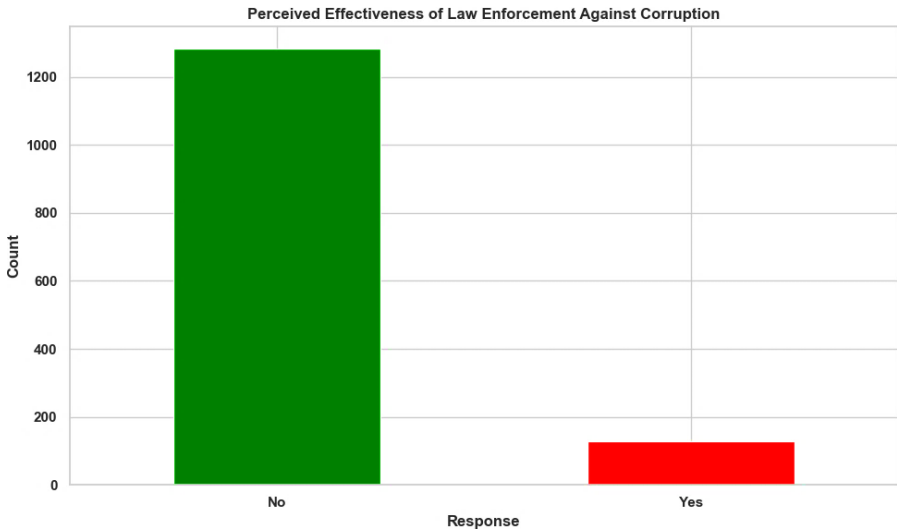
The bar chart above shows the level of public awareness regarding various anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) leads the way with the highest awareness among respondents, followed closely by the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and the Nigeria Police Force (NPF). This indicates a considerable level of public familiarity with these agencies, which are at the forefront of Nigeria’s fight against corruption. The awareness gradually declines for other agencies, with the Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR) having the least awareness. The chart highlights the need for increased visibility and public engagement for some of the less well-known agencies to bolster the collective effort against corruption.

**b. Law Enforcement and Bribery in Nigeria**

The survey sought to understand public perception regarding the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in combating corruption in Nigeria and the prevalence of bribery encounters with these officials.

### i. Effectiveness of Law Enforcement

The first aspect explored was whether Nigerians believe law enforcement agencies are effective in combating corruption. The responses reveal a divided perception among the populace.

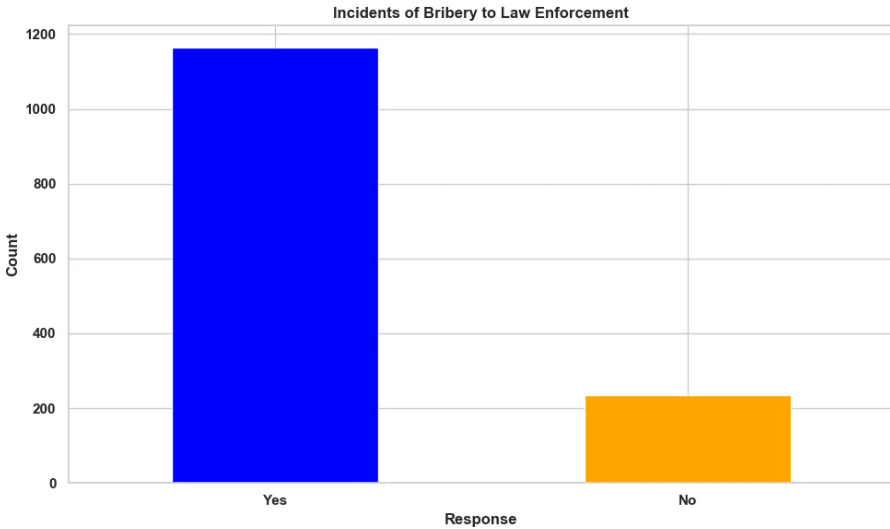


**Figure 14:** Public Perception on the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Agencies in Combating Corruption

The bar chart in Figure 14 illustrates the public's divided opinion on the effectiveness of law enforcement in combating corruption. While some individuals express confidence in these agencies, a significant portion of respondents do not view law enforcement efforts as effective, highlighting a critical area for improvement and trust-building between law enforcement and the public.

### ii. Encounters with Bribery and Law Enforcement

Another critical aspect examined was the prevalence of bribery encounters with law enforcement officials, reflecting the challenges within the system.



**Figure 15:** Prevalence of Bribery Encounters with Law Enforcement Officials

As shown in Figure 15, a considerable number of respondents report having directly encountered or know someone who has encountered bribery within law enforcement. This paints a concerning picture of corruption’s pervasiveness, undermining the integrity of law enforcement and necessitating stringent measures to address these issues.

*In summary, the survey data underscores a pressing need for reforms within law enforcement agencies to enhance their effectiveness in combating corruption and to eradicate bribery, thereby restoring public confidence in these institutions.*

## 5. Ethics and Education

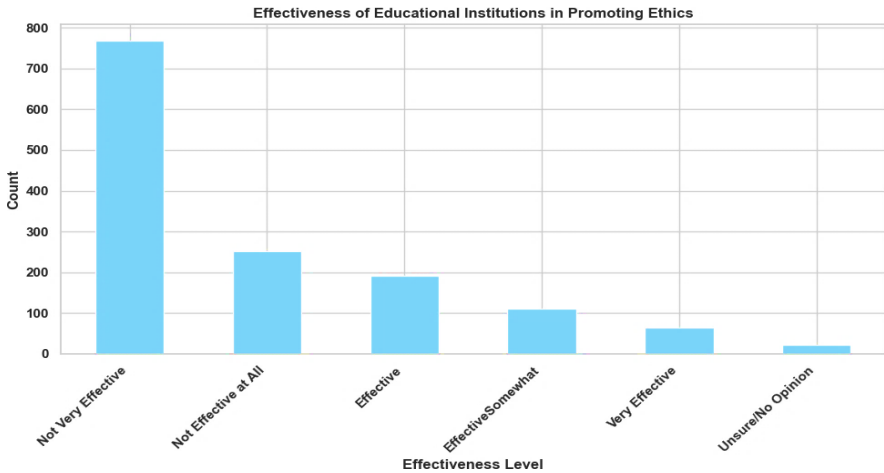
### a. Education and Ethics in Combatting Corruption

The effectiveness of educational institutions in promoting ethical behavior and the public opinion on integrating anti-corruption education into the national curriculum are pivotal in understanding the societal stance on corruption in Nigeria.



| Effectiveness Level  | Count |
|----------------------|-------|
| Very Effective       | 64    |
| Effective            | 192   |
| Somewhat Effective   | 110   |
| Not Very Effective   | 769   |
| Not Effective at All | 252   |
| Unsure/No Opinion    | 22    |

**Table 16:** Effectiveness of Educational Institutions in Promoting Ethics

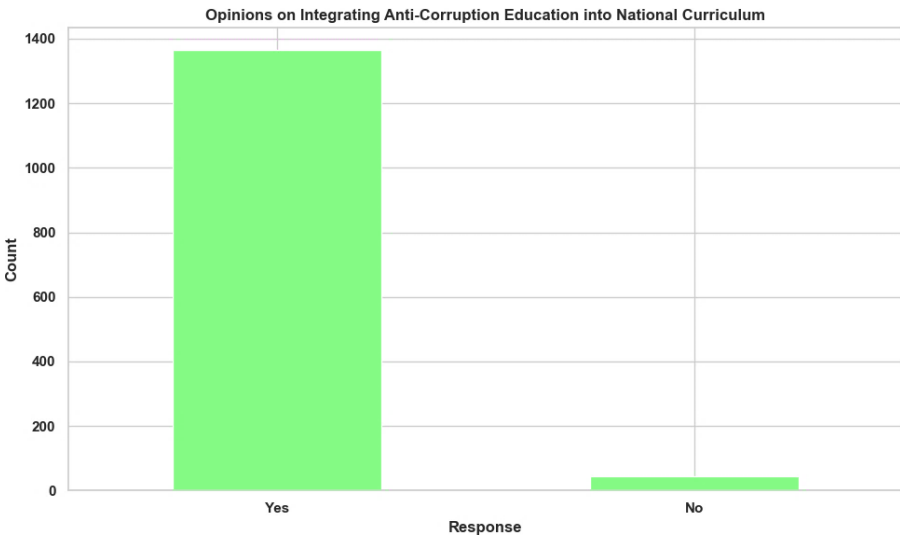


**Figure 16:** Effectiveness of Educational Institutions in Promoting Ethics

A significant portion of respondents expressed concerns about the current effectiveness of educational institutions in instilling ethical behavior and values, indicating a pressing need for reform and enhancement in ethical education.

| Response | Count |
|----------|-------|
| Yes      | 1365  |
| No       | 43    |

**Table 17:** Public Opinion on Integrating Anti-Corruption Education into National Curriculum



**Figure 17:** Opinions on Integrating Anti-Corruption Education into National Curriculum

The overwhelming support for incorporating anti-corruption education into the curriculum highlights a collective aspiration for a foundational change that addresses corruption proactively from an early age.

## 6. Discussion

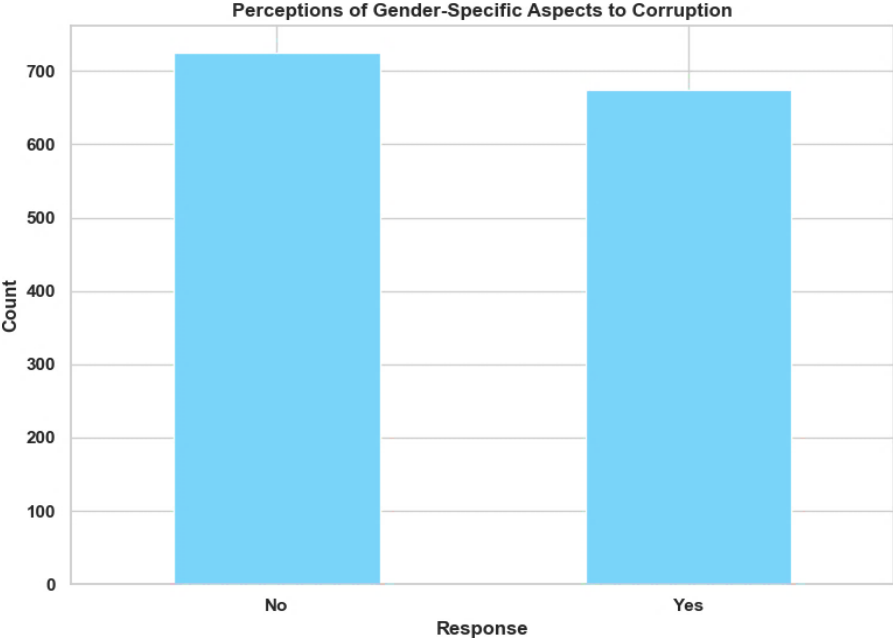
The data illustrates a pressing public demand for both improvements in the ethical education provided by institutions and for making anti-corruption efforts a fundamental part of the educational curriculum.

These steps are seen as essential towards fostering a culture of integrity and accountability, critical to Nigeria’s fight against corruption. Starting children from very early ages on anti-corruption through to the University could be helpful.

### 6.1 Gender Perspectives on Corruption in Nigeria

The survey explored various dimensions of how gender intersects with perceptions and experiences of corruption in Nigeria, yielding insightful visualizations.

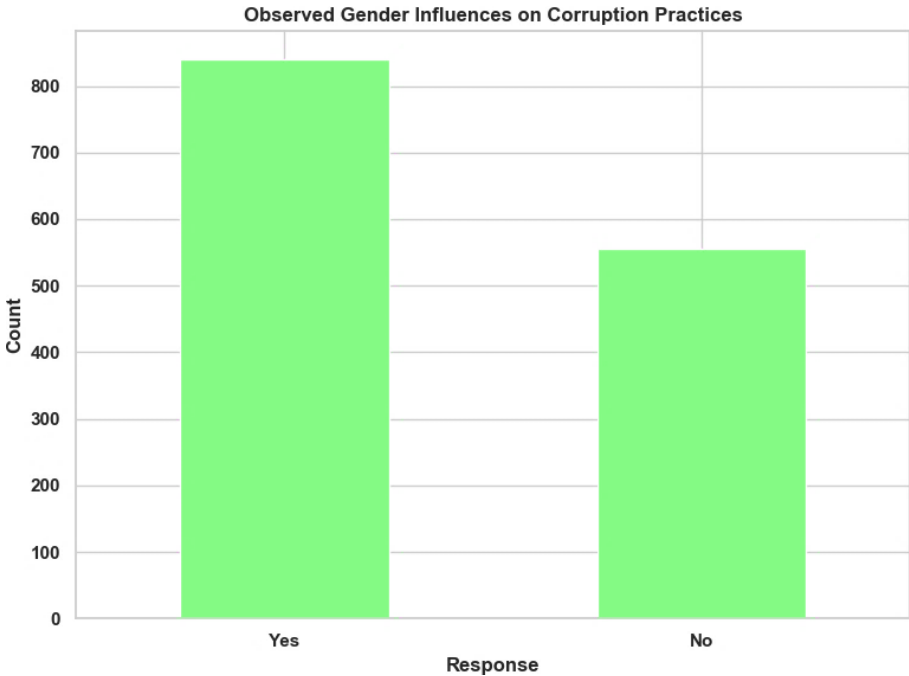
#### 6.1.1 Perceptions of Gender-Specific Aspects to Corruption



**Figure 18:** Perceptions of Gender-Specific Aspects to Corruption

This bar chart depicts the nearly equal division in opinions on whether corruption exhibits gender-specific aspects. The slight majority do not see corruption as gendered, suggesting a perception of corruption as a broadly affecting issue, irrespective of gender.

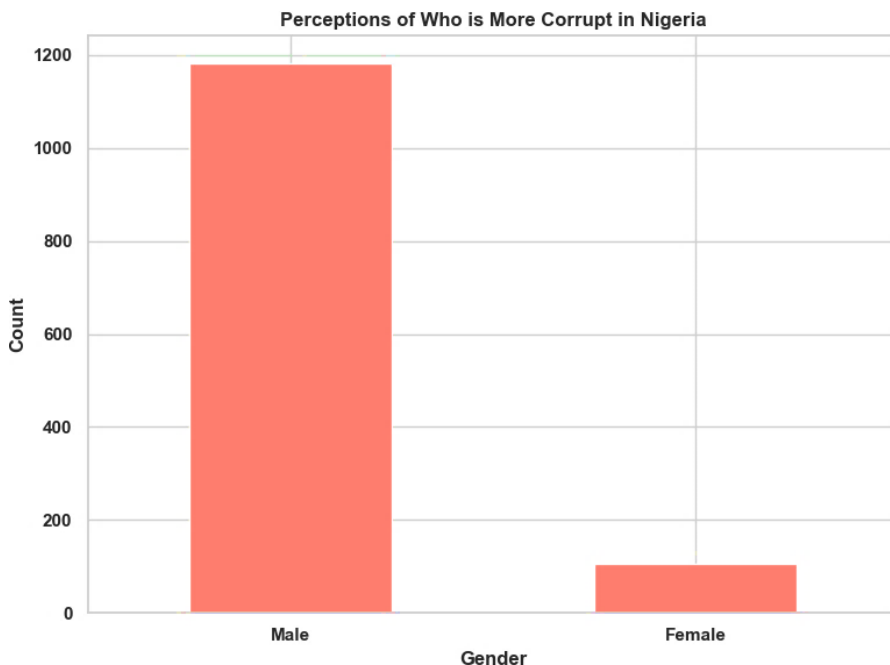
### 6.1.2 Observed Gender Influences on Corruption Practices



**Figure 19:** Observed Gender Influences on Corruption Practices

The data indicates a notable observation among Nigerians that gender influences corrupt practices, with a significant number acknowledging having witnessed such influences. This points to the complex role gender plays in the dynamics of corruption.

### 6.1.3 Perceptions of Who is More Corrupt in Nigeria



**Figure 20:** Perceptions of Who is More Corrupt in Nigeria

The overwhelming perception that males are more corrupt than females in Nigeria is illustrated in this visualization. It reflects not only on the societal roles and opportunities where corruption might occur but also on public perception and stereotypes related to gender and corruption.

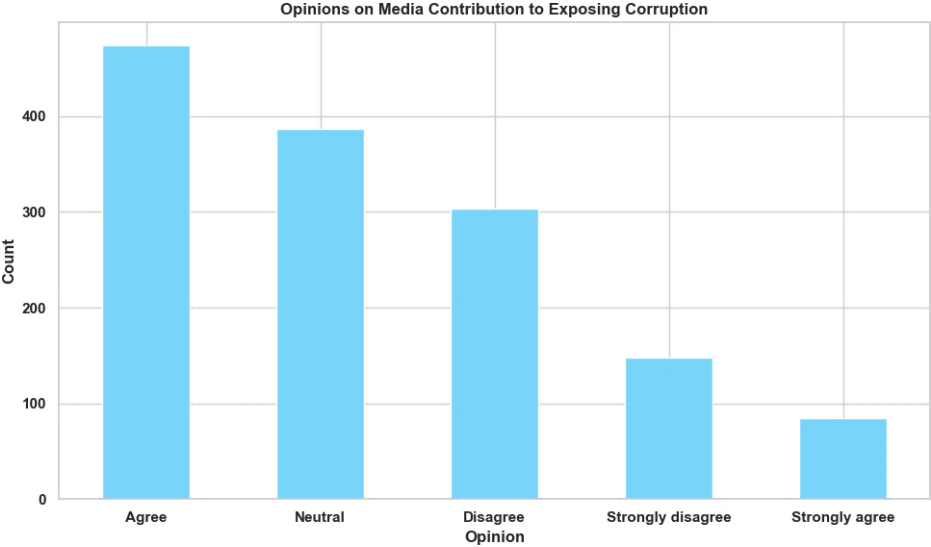
## 7. Media's Role in Exposing Corruption

The survey conducted provides insights into the Nigerian public's perception of the media's role in exposing corruption and the influence of news on individual perspectives towards corruption.

**a. Opinions on Media Contribution to Exposing Corruption**

| Response          | Count |
|-------------------|-------|
| Agree             | 474   |
| Neutral           | 387   |
| Disagree          | 303   |
| Strongly Disagree | 148   |
| Strongly Agree    | 85    |

**Table 18:** To what extent do you think the media in Nigeria contributes to exposing and addressing corruption?

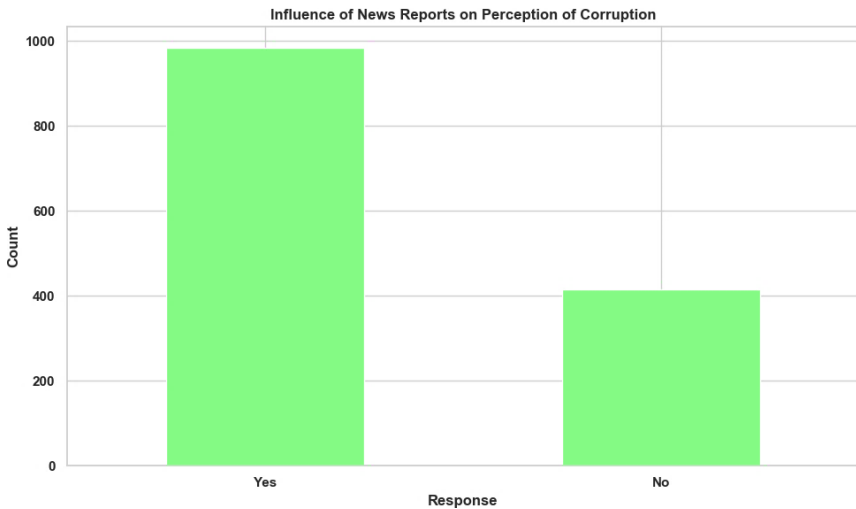


**Figure 21:** Public opinion on media contribution to exposing corruption in Nigeria.

## b. Influence of News Reports on Perception of Corruption

| Response | Count |
|----------|-------|
| Yes      | 984   |
| No       | 415   |

**Table 19:** Have you come across news or investigative reports on corruption that influenced your perception?



**Figure 22:** Influence of news reports on the perception of corruption among Nigerians.

## 8. Discussion

The visualizations highlight the Nigerian population's nuanced views on the media's efficacy in addressing corruption. A significant portion of respondents believe in the media's role, as evidenced by 474 agreeing with the media's positive contribution. However, ambivalence is also notable, with 387 respondents remaining neutral. Skepticism is reflected in the 303 disagreeing and 148 strongly disagreeing, demonstrating varying levels of trust in the media's capacity to tackle corruption.

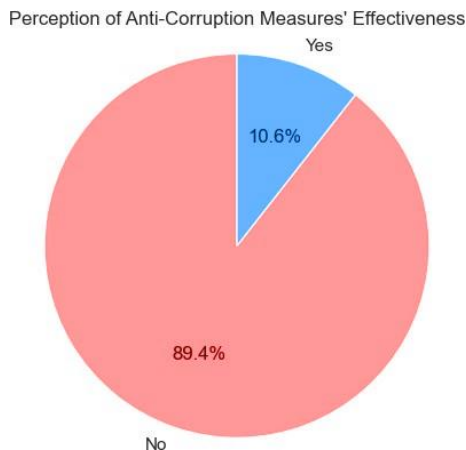
On the influence of news reports, a considerable majority of 984 respondents acknowledge that such reports have informed their views on corruption, indicating the media’s substantial impact on public opinion. Yet, 415 respondents report no influence, which could highlight issues of access, trust, or the possibility of entrenched views.

These findings shows the media-public relationship concerning corruption in Nigeria. They point to both the potential and the challenges faced in using media as a tool for public education and change in the fight against corruption.

**a. Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures Analysis**

| Perception | Percentage |
|------------|------------|
| No         | 89.44%     |
| Yes        | 10.56%     |

**Table 20:** Perception of Anti-Corruption Measures’ Effectiveness



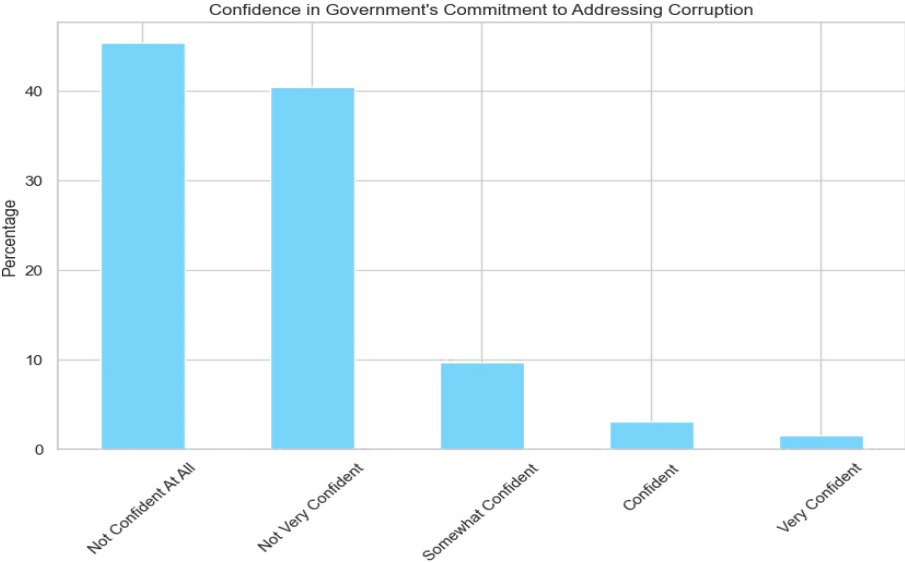
**Figure 23:** Perception of Anti-Corruption Measures’ Effectiveness



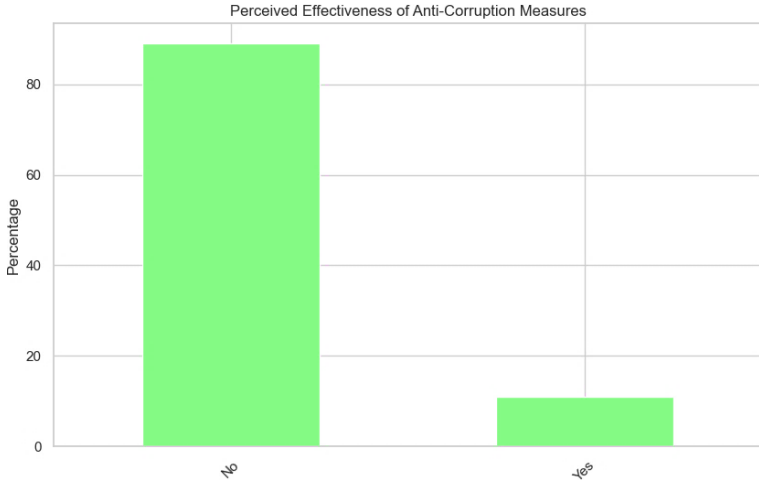
The pie chart above gives us a clear picture of how people in Nigeria feel about the effectiveness of anti- corruption measures. A vast majority, nearly 89.4%, believe that current efforts to combat corruption are not working. Only a small slice, 10.6%, feel that these measures are effective. This stark contrast suggests that most Nigerians are not convinced that enough is being done to tackle corruption, and it emphasizes the need for more impactful actions and visible results. The chart communicates a strong message from the populace: it's time for change and improvement in anti-corruption strategies

**b. Perception and Effectiveness of Government Anti-Corruption Efforts**

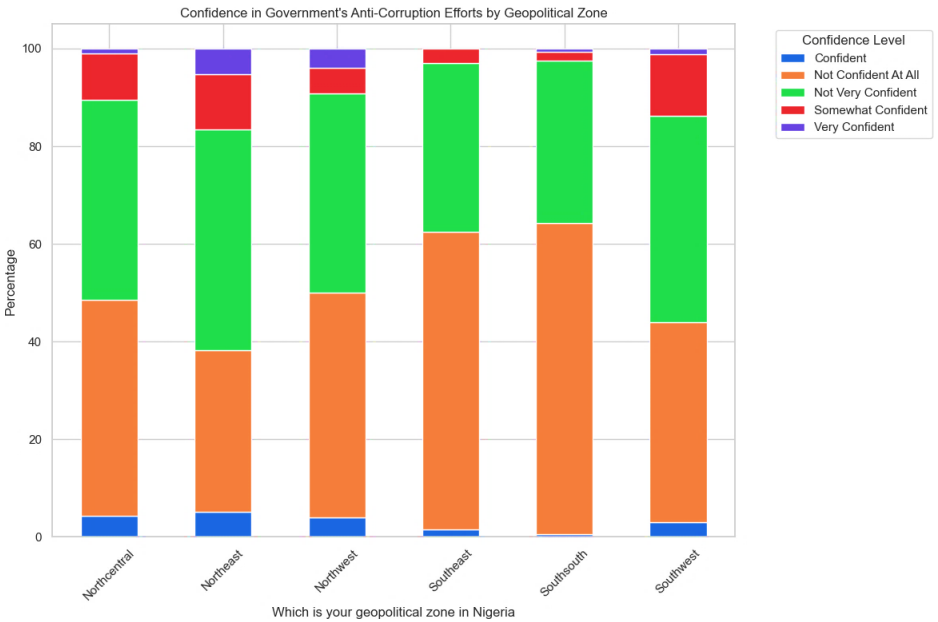
The public perception of the government’s commitment to fighting corruption, as well as the effectiveness of implemented measures, is critical to understanding the impact of these efforts. The following visualizations and tables outline the results of a survey conducted to gauge this perception among Nigerians.



**Figure 24:** Confidence in Government’s Commitment to Addressing Corruption



**Figure 25:** Perceived Effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Measures



**Figure 26:** Confidence in Government's Anti-Corruption Efforts by Geopolitical Zone

The data indicates a prevailing sentiment of distrust towards government anti-corruption measures, with a significant portion of respondents expressing a lack of confidence and belief in their effectiveness. Despite high levels of awareness, these measures are not perceived as impactful, suggesting a disconnect between government actions and public expectations.

**Inferences and Recommendations:** The inferences drawn from the data suggest that while awareness of anti-corruption initiatives is relatively high, this does not translate to a belief in their effectiveness. To address this, the government should:

- Reevaluate and strengthen current anti-corruption strategies.
- Work towards rebuilding trust by enhancing transparency and accountability.
- Improve the communication of the outcomes of anti-corruption campaigns to demonstrate tangible results.

Effective communication and demonstrable results are essential to changing public perception and fostering a belief that anti-corruption efforts can lead to a reduction in corruption levels.

# Survey Questions on Corruption and Governance in Nigeria

## General Perception of Corruption

---

What is your age? \_\_\_\_\_

What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Other

What country are you from? \_\_\_\_\_

Which is your geopolitical zone in Nigeria?

- Northwest
- Northcentral
- Northeast
- Southeast
- South-south
- Southwest

*On a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being "not at all corrupt," and 10 being "extremely corrupt," how would you rate the level of corruption in Nigeria? 1 (Not at all corrupt) - 10 (Extremely corrupt)*

---

Do you believe that corruption is a significant problem in various sectors of Nigerian society?

- Yes
- No

What are the most common forms of corruption encountered in daily life in Nigeria? *(Select all that apply)*

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Receiving money to render services  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Giving money to receive services  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nepotism/Favoritism   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Offers of sex for services or grades  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Extortions, including money for the assurance of a place in Heaven          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Diversion of government funds into private pockets                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Diversion of company funds into private pockets                             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Diversion of association/society funds into private pockets                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Award of contract in private company on agreed kickbacks                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Award of contract on government projects on agreed kickbacks                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Paying bribe for favorable judgment   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bribing law enforcement officers to avoid due punishment                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Giving jobs to family members or close relations                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Abuse of power for self-benefit   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Payments to fake workers  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Manipulation of contract bids to favor preferred candidates                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Inflating contract values in private companies to share the difference      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Inflating contract values in government procurement to share the difference |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vote buying   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vote selling  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Exam malpractices   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Paying illegal protection money   |

## **Corruption in Public Services**

---

Have you ever personally experienced or witnessed corruption when accessing public services (e.g., *healthcare, education, government offices*) ?

- Yes
- No

How satisfied are you with the transparency and efficiency of public services in Nigeria?

- Very Satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

## **Roles of Societal Institutions in Combating Corruption**

---

Religious organisations are also corrupt

- Yes
- No

Have you experienced corruption in dealing with civil society organisations?

- Yes
- No

In your opinion, are religious organisations able to fight corruption?

- Yes
- No

## **Bribery and Law Enforcement**

---

Do you believe that law enforcement agencies in Nigeria are generally effective in combating corruption?

- Yes
- No

Have you or anyone you know ever paid a bribe to law enforcement officials in Nigeria?

- Yes
- No

## **Government Accountability**

---

How confident are you in the government's commitment to addressing and reducing corruption?

- Very Confident
- Confident
- Somewhat Confident
- Not Very Confident
- Not Confident at All

Are there effective mechanisms in place to hold government officials accountable for corrupt practices?

- Yes
- No

## **Business and Corruption**

---

In your opinion, how common is corruption in the business sector in Nigeria?

- Extremely Common
- Common
- Moderately Common
- Uncommon
- Rare
- I Don't Know/No Opinion

Have you ever felt pressured to engage in corrupt practices in a professional setting?

- Yes
- No

## **Anti-Corruption Measures**

---

Are you aware of any anti-corruption initiatives or campaigns in Nigeria?

- Yes
- No

Do you believe that existing anti-corruption measures are effective?

- Yes
- No



## **Media and Corruption**

---

To what extent do you think the media in Nigeria contributes to exposing and addressing corruption?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Have you come across news or investigative reports on corruption that influenced your perception?

- Yes
- No

## **Ethics and Education**

---

How effective are educational institutions in promoting ethical behavior and values?

- Very Effective
- Effective
- Somewhat Effective
- Not Very Effective
- Not Effective at All
- Unsure/No Opinion

Should anti-corruption education be integrated into the national curriculum?

- Yes
- No

## **Gender and Corruption**

---

Do you believe there are gender-specific aspects to corruption in Nigeria?

- Yes
- No

Have you observed any instances where gender influences corrupt practices?

- Yes
- No

Who is more corrupt in Nigeria?

- Male
- Female

## **Whistleblower Protection**

---

How confident do you feel in the protection offered to whistleblowers in Nigeria?

- Very Confident
- Confident
- Not Confident at All

Do you think there is a fear of retaliation among those who might witness corruption?

- Yes
- No

## Comprehensive Assessment of Corruption, Governance, and Societal Impact in Nigeria

---

Which of the following anti-corruption agencies and institutions in Nigeria are you aware of? *(Please select all that apply)*

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Code of Conduct Tribunal (CCT)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Federal High Court (FHC)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Federal Ministry of Justice (FMoJ)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | High Court of the Federal Capital Territory (HC FCT)                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Independent Corrupt Practices (and Other Related Offences) Commission (ICPC) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU)                                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nigeria Police (NPF)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Complaints Commission (PCC)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Special Control Unit Against Money Laundering (SCUM)                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR)             |

Are corruption and lack of transparency the greatest threat to achieving peace and security?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Which of the following do you think hinders development in your state and country? (Please select all that apply)

- Bribery/corruption
- Bad/greedy leaders
- Violent crimes
- Lack of education
- Capital Flight
- Fragility of political institutions
- Inequality/Injustice
- Lack of social protection

Are corruption and lack of transparency the greatest issues in development?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

How do you rate the government's commitment to fight corruption?

- Very committed
- Committed
- Not very committed
- Not committed

How do you rate the government effectiveness in fighting corruption?

- Very effective
- Effective
- Not very effective
- Ineffective

In your opinion, which are the best ways of preventing corruption? *(Please select all that apply)*

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Educate citizens on evils of corruption                                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Adopt stricter laws against corruption                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Apply existing laws against corruption more effectively                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Improve living standards  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Improve the access to basic infrastructure services for all               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Raise salaries of public officials, so they do not have to ask for bribes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Introduce an anonymous reporting system against corruption                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Strengthen the powers and resources of anti-corruption agencies           |

Which of these do you consider as threats to peace and security? *Please rank them in order of degree of threats, with 1 being the most significant threat and 10 being the least significant.*

| <b>Rank</b> | <b>Threats</b>                 |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
|             | Violent crimes                 |
|             | Terrorism                      |
|             | Electoral violence             |
|             | Herders-farmers conflict       |
|             | Religious extremism            |
|             | Maritime piracy                |
|             | Inequality/Injustice           |
|             | Greed/Corruption/Mismanagement |
|             | Grievance                      |
|             | Inter/intracommunity conflict  |



## About the Author

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**B**abafemi A. Badejo, Nigerian, holds a Ph.D., (1982), in Political Science from the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a Solicitor and Advocate of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (1990), a Certified Mediator and Arbitrator. He is admitted unto the Lagos State Multi-Door Courthouse Panel of Neutrals.

He served as Senior Lecturer at the University of Lagos, before joining the United Nations for almost 24 years, holding senior level positions on peace operations, including as Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Somalia and Chief of Staff at two Missions, before his retirement in 2017.

A Consultant of repute who provided the framework for the Operationalization of the African Union Humanitarian Agency as well as the UN ECA Study on the Four-pillar Interlinkages for West and Central Africa.

He provided advisory services to the serving Presidents of Djibouti and Timor-Leste, as well as former Presidents of Nigeria and Somalia, and the former President of the Court of the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Bahrain as well as several former Special Representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General.

He is widely published on national and international political economy, conflict and peace as well as comparative political analysis. He is currently Professor of Political Science and International Relations at Chrisland University, Abeokuta, Nigeria.



