



CASALS & ASSOCIATES

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**RESPONDACON IV
THE FOURTH INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEMS
OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT
SEPTEMBER 12, 1997**

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

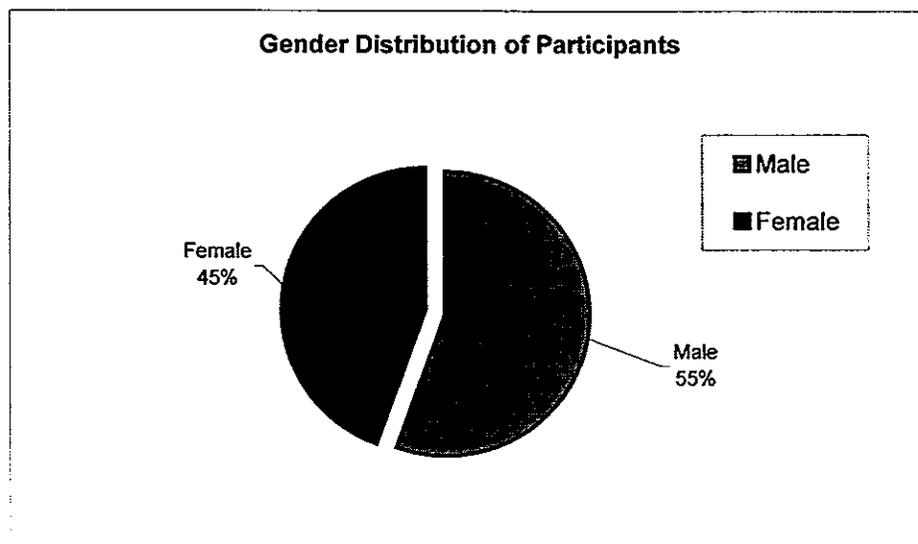
The following section contains information collected from questionnaires distributed to participants of RESPONDACON IV, the Fourth Inter-American Conference on the Problems of Fraud and Corruption in Government, at thirty-five viewing sites in nineteen countries throughout the region. Of these thirty-five viewing sites, twenty-three returned completed questionnaires to the conference organizers. The purpose of the questionnaires was to gain a better understanding of the participants' views regarding the nature and depth of corruption within their respective countries and thus to design more effective programs that conform to the needs and interests of the citizens of those countries. The information gathered also enables citizens to compare their views with those of citizens in other countries.

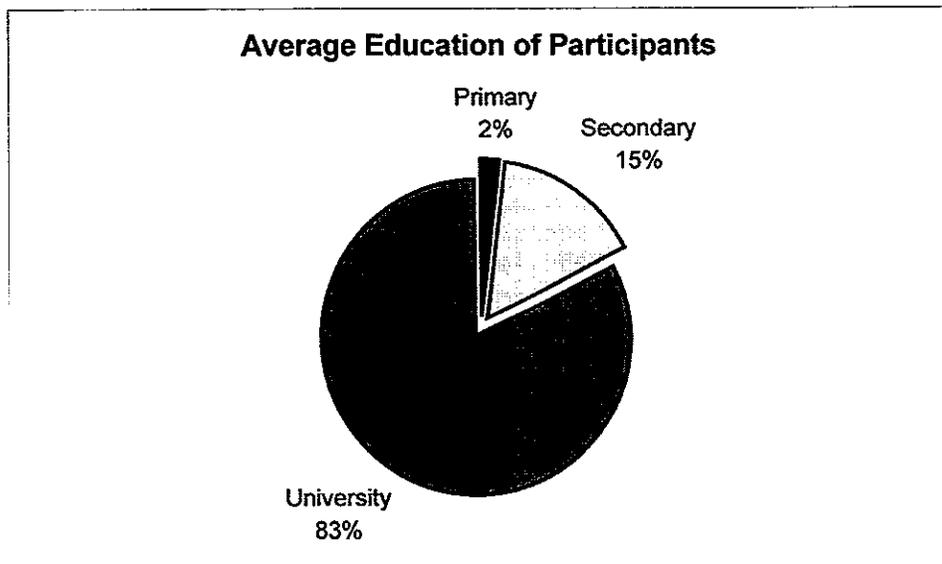
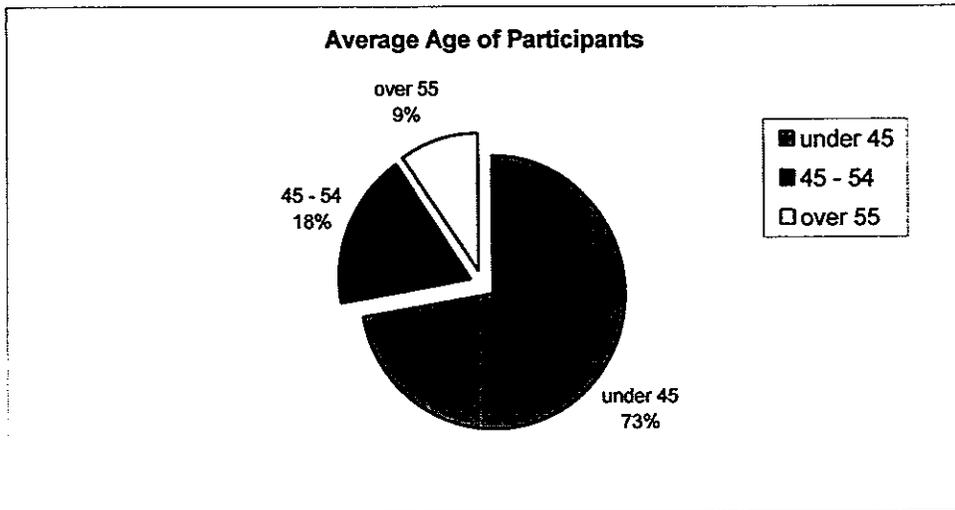
The table below identifies the viewing sites, the estimated number of participants in each country, and the number of questionnaires that were completed and returned. Not only were there more participants in RESPONDACON IV than in RESPONDACON III, held in 1996, but there was also an increase in respondents to the questionnaires. In total approximately 56% of the estimated 4,911 participants returned questionnaires, whereas in RESPONDACON III, only 36% of the estimated 4,000 participants returned completed questionnaires. To make maximum use of the information, all responses, including partial responses, were tabulated.

COUNTRY	CITY	PARTICIPANTS	QUESTIONNAIRES	RETURN %
Argentina	Buenos Aires	96	20	21%
Bolivia	La Paz	65	54	83%
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo	109	59	54%
Colombia	Bogotá, Pereira, Manizales, Medellín, Ibagué, Sogamoso	539	91	17%
Costa Rica	San José	210	130	62%
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	20	0	0%
Ecuador	Guayaquil, Quito (2 sites), Los Ríos, Manabí, Tungurahua	1,805	1,585	88%
El Salvador	San Salvador	215	100	47%
Guatemala	Guatemala City	164	88	54%
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	80	32	40%
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	55	35	64%
Nicaragua	Managua (2 sites)	883	291	33%
Panama	Panama City	85	19	22%
Paraguay	Asunción	55	0	0%
Peru	Lima, Arequipa, Chiclayo, Miraflores, Trujillo	365	216	59%
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain	23	14	61%
United States	Washington, DC	11	3	27%
Uruguay	Montevideo	90	0	0%
Venezuela	Caracas	41	31	76%
Total		4,911	2,768	56%

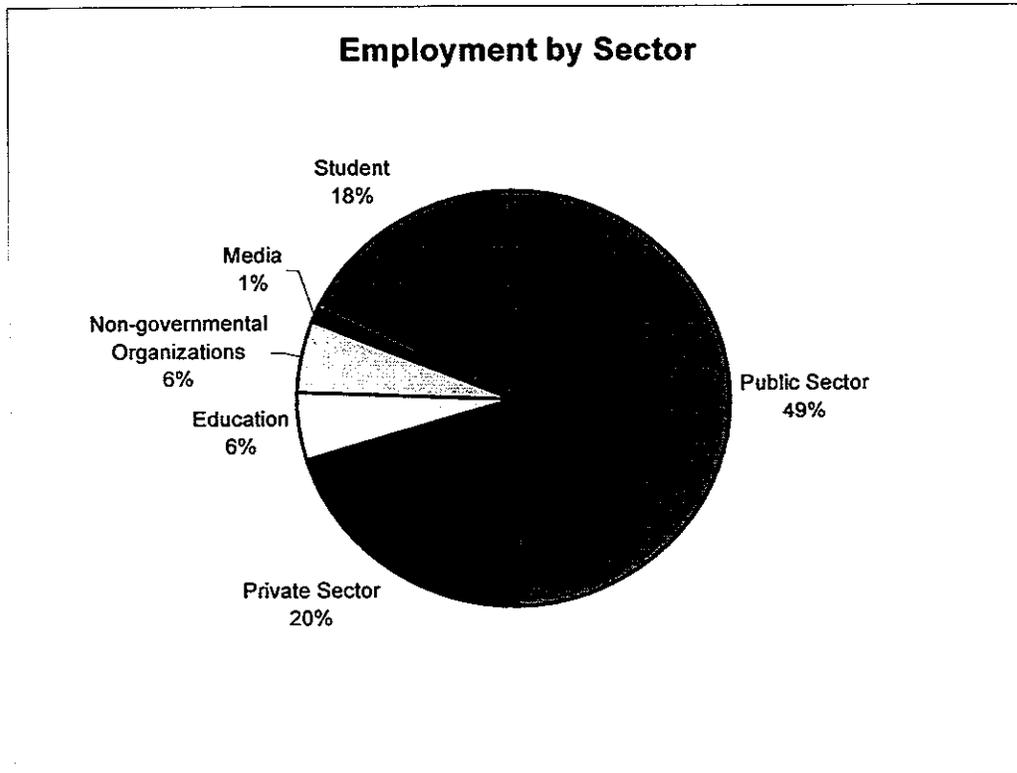
The individuals and groups who attended the teleconference represent a selective example of these countries' populations. Nevertheless, there were a greater variety of respondents from professional and civic groups than at RESPONDACON III. The perceptions or responses described in this report cannot, however, be generalized beyond the audiences who participated in RESPONDACON IV and those individuals who returned questionnaires. National response patterns may be highly sensitive to the socioeconomic and institutional affiliation/occupational composition of those attending the conference at any given site.

In total, 55 percent of the respondents are male, while 45 percent are female. This compares to RESPONDACON III's gender composition in which 63 percent of the respondents were male and 37 percent were female. Seventy-three percent are under 45 years of age, 18 percent are between the ages 45-54, and nine percent are over 55 years of age. There was a higher percentage of participants under the age of 50 in RESPONDACON IV as compared to RESPONDACON III. Eighty-three percent of the respondents are university graduates, and two percent have attained a primary education, whereas during RESPONDACON III, 92 percent of the respondents had university degrees.





The largest share of respondents was employed in the public sector (49%); the second largest share was employed in the private sector (20%). Students comprised 18% of the respondents, while the media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and educators constituted 13% of the total number of respondents. Not reflected on this graph, within the public sector, 4% of the respondents were local elected officials, 24% were national civil servants, and 16% were local civil servants. Within the private sector, 5% of the respondents were owners of a business, 7% were employed by a firm or company and 7% were self-employed. Again, these figures deviate significantly from RESPONDACON III where 63% of the respondents were employed as civil servants. There was a higher percentage of students and a slightly higher percentage of private sector employees in RESPONDACON IV than at RESPONDACON III.

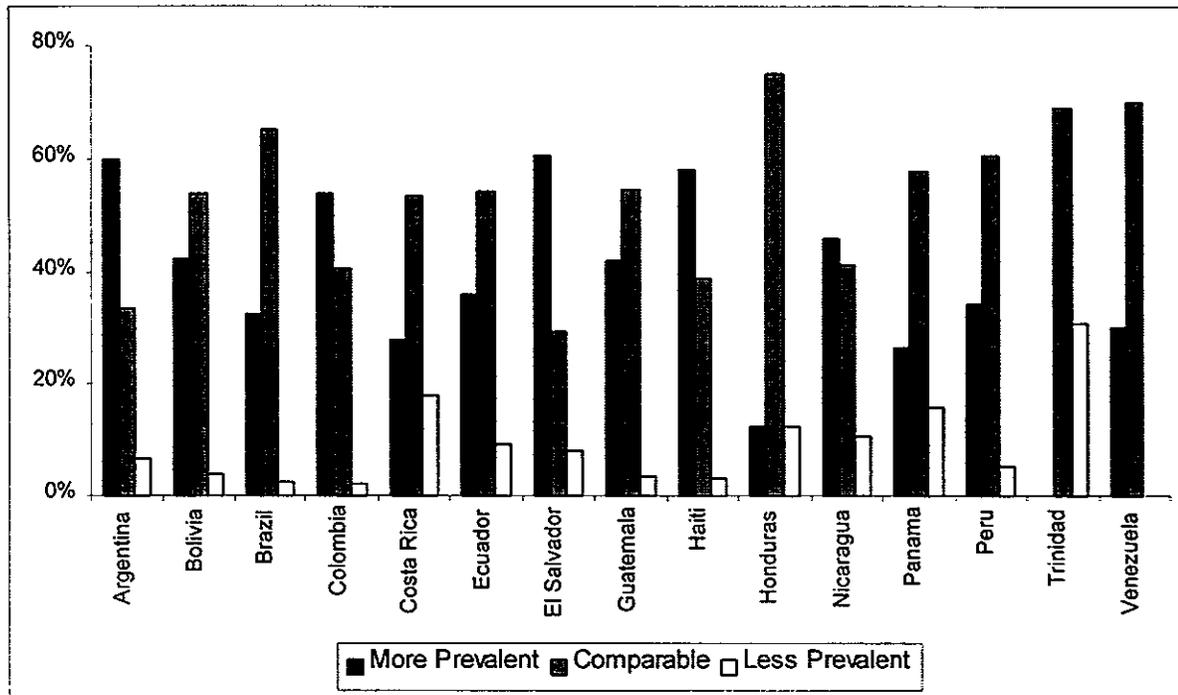


CORRUPTION AND WAYS TO FIGHT IT

Question #1

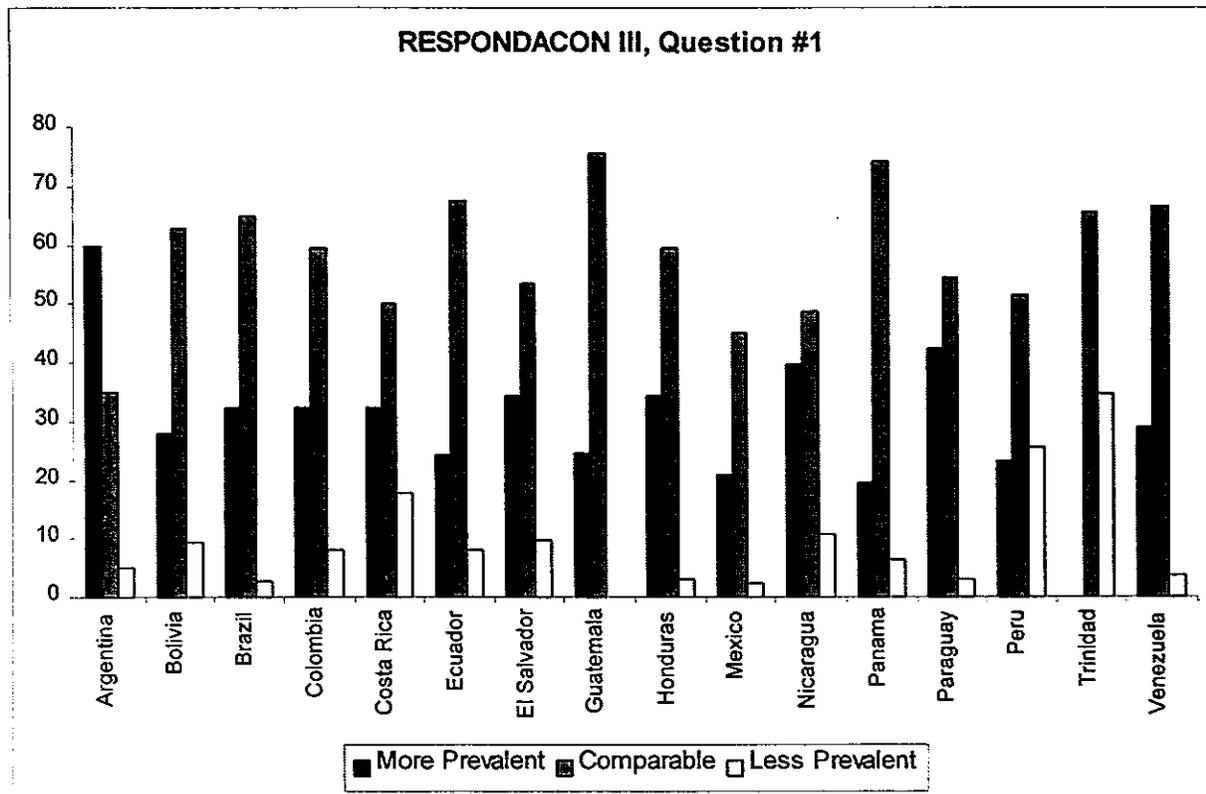
Compared to the situation in other countries, do you think the level of corruption in your country is more prevalent, comparable or less prevalent?

In ten countries, the largest share of respondents described the level of corruption in their country as "comparable" to that of other countries. In five countries, including Argentina (60%), El Salvador (60%), Haiti (58%), Colombia (54%), and Nicaragua (46%), a plurality¹ of respondents described corruption as "more prevalent". Trinidad and Costa Rica had the highest percentages of respondents (31% and 18% respectively) who felt that the level of corruption in their respective country was "less prevalent".



¹ Of three or more categories, the largest share of responses.

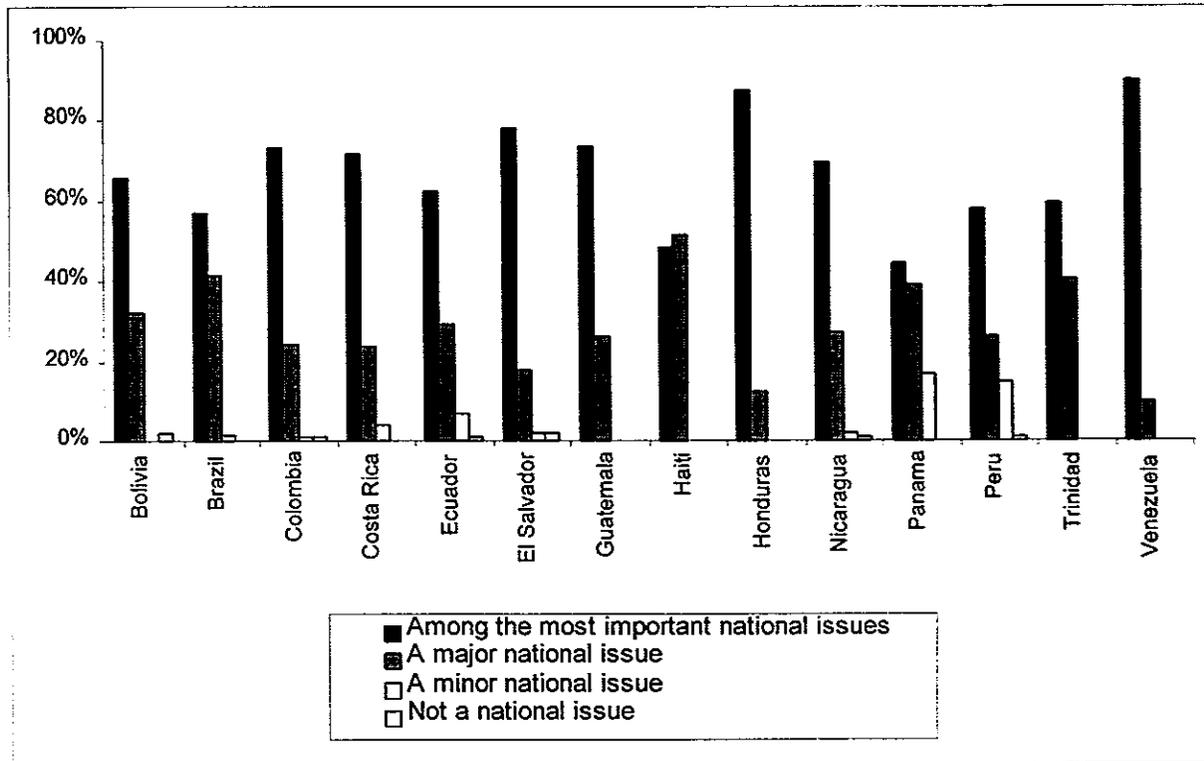
Participants were asked the same question at RESPONDACON III. In 15 out of 16 RESPONDACON III countries, the largest share of respondents replied that the level of corruption in their country was "comparable" to the situation in other countries. Only Argentina reported a plurality of respondents who indicated that the level of corruption was "more prevalent". Similarly, Trinidad (35%), Peru (25%) and Costa Rica (18%) had the highest percentages of those who felt corruption was "less prevalent". While most respondents at RESPONDACON III and RESPONDADON IV replied that the level of corruption in their country was "comparable" to other countries, more RESPONDACON IV respondents replied that corruption is "more prevalent".



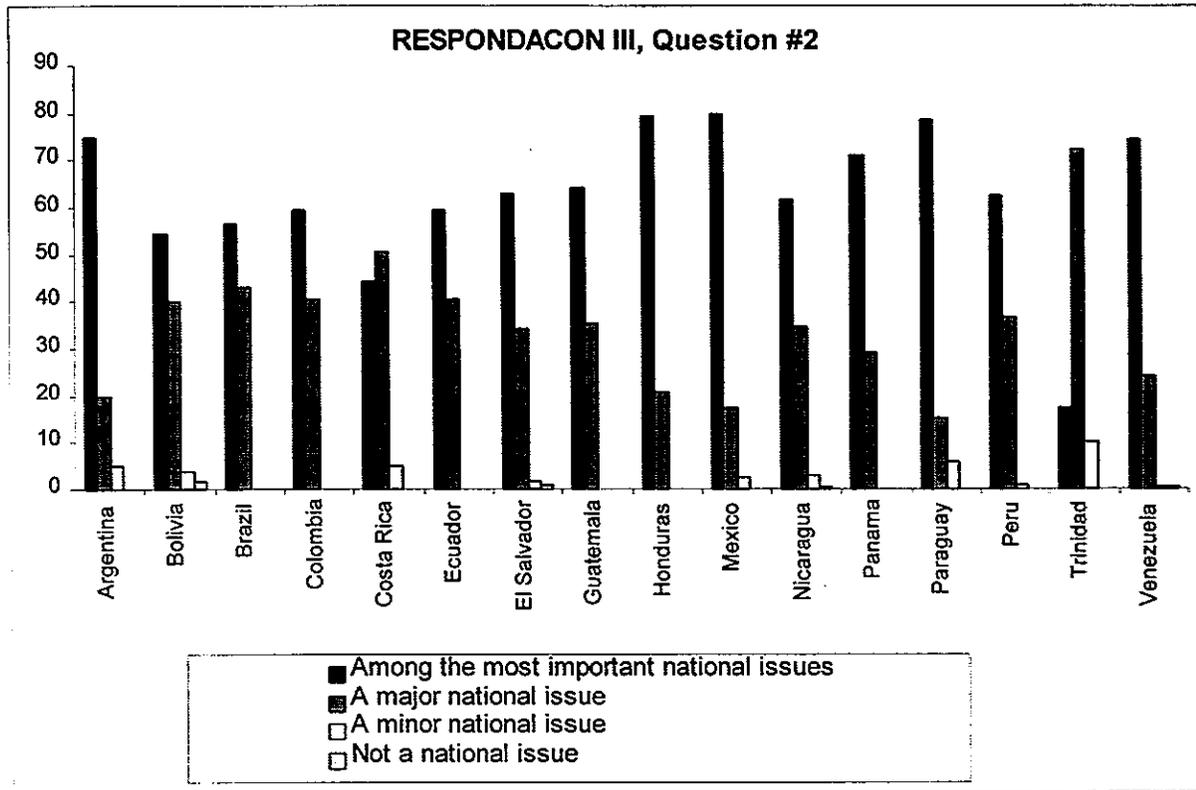
Question #2

Identify the phrase that best describes your perception of corruption in your country.

In 13 out of 14 countries the largest share of respondents replied that corruption is “among the most important national issues.” Only Haiti registered a majority (52%) of respondents that felt that corruption was “a major national issue” as opposed to 48% who described corruption as “among the most important national issues”. Nevertheless, Panama (17%), Peru (15%), and Ecuador (7%) had the highest percentages of respondents who replied that corruption was “a minor national issue”. In every country the percentage of respondents viewing corruption as “not a national issue” was either zero or negligible.



Again, this same question was asked of participants at RESPONDACON III and the overall trend was similar to RESPONDACON IV results. Fourteen out of 16 countries reported pluralities that identified corruption as "among the most important national issues". In 2 countries, Costa Rica (51%) and Trinidad (72%), the largest share of respondents replied that corruption was a major national issue.

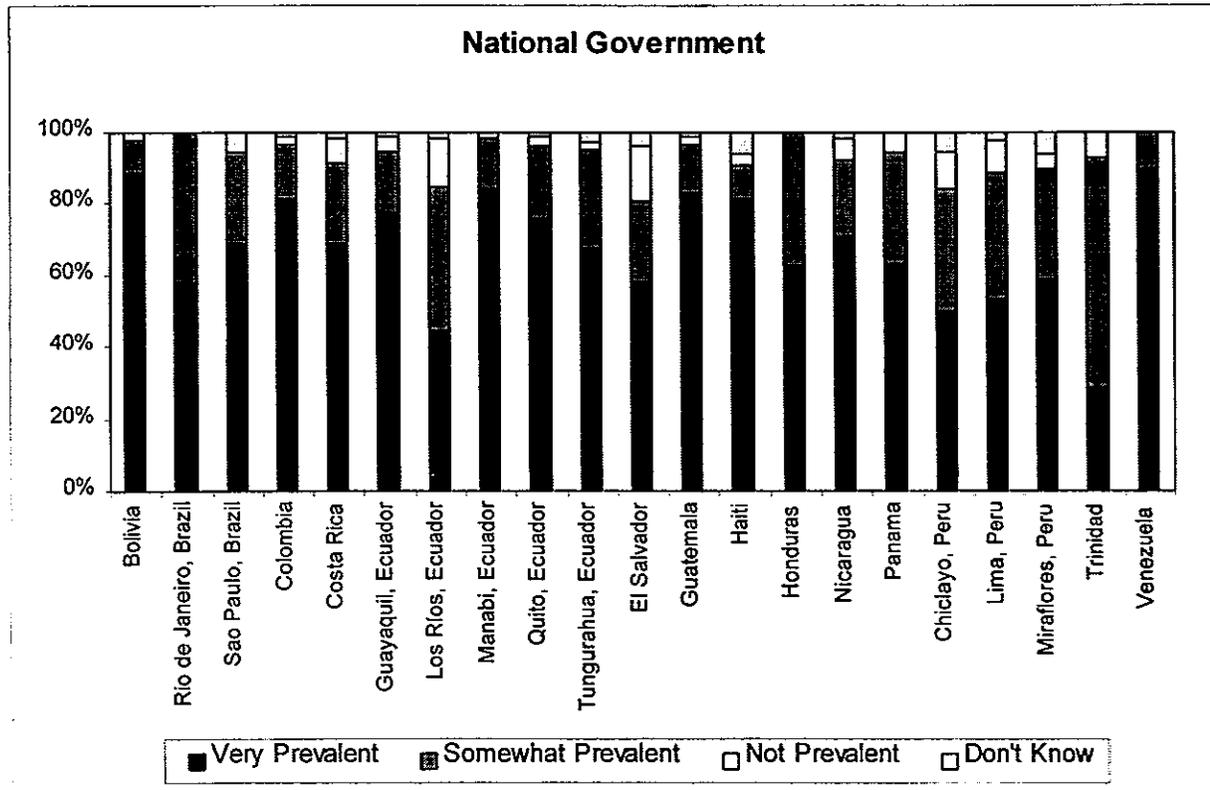


Questions three through six are intended to compare levels of corruption in the following institutions and organizations: the National Government, Municipal Government, the Judiciary, the Legislature, the Military, the Police, the Media, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Political Parties and Elected Officials. Due to the local/regional nature of some of the institutions and organizations, the results for questions three through six have been disaggregated by viewing site in countries where there were multiple viewing sites which returned questionnaires.

Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the national government?

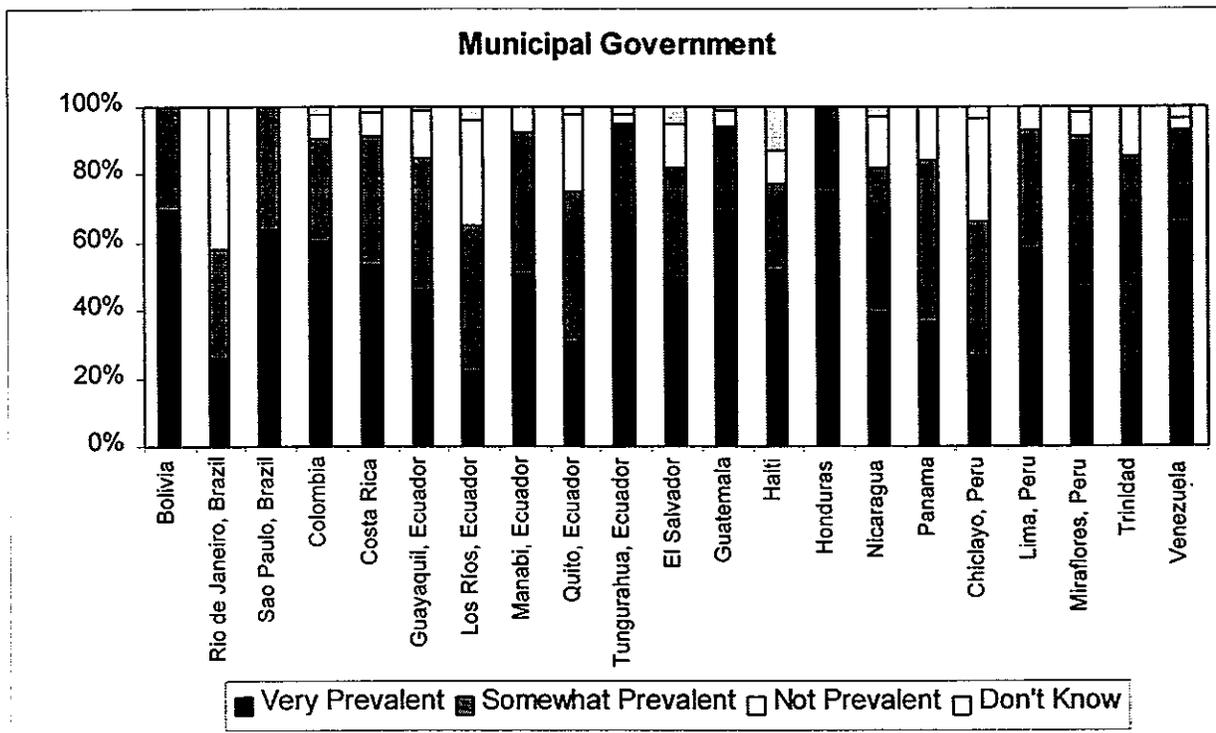
Of the viewing sites, with the exception of Trinidad, 50% or more of the respondents viewed corruption in the national government as "very prevalent." Trinidad recorded a majority of responses of "somewhat prevalent" (64%). Some sites had very high percentages of respondents who answered "very prevalent," such as Venezuela (90%), Bolivia (89%), Manabi, Ecuador (84%), Guatemala (83%), Haiti (81%) and Colombia (81%).



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of municipal government?

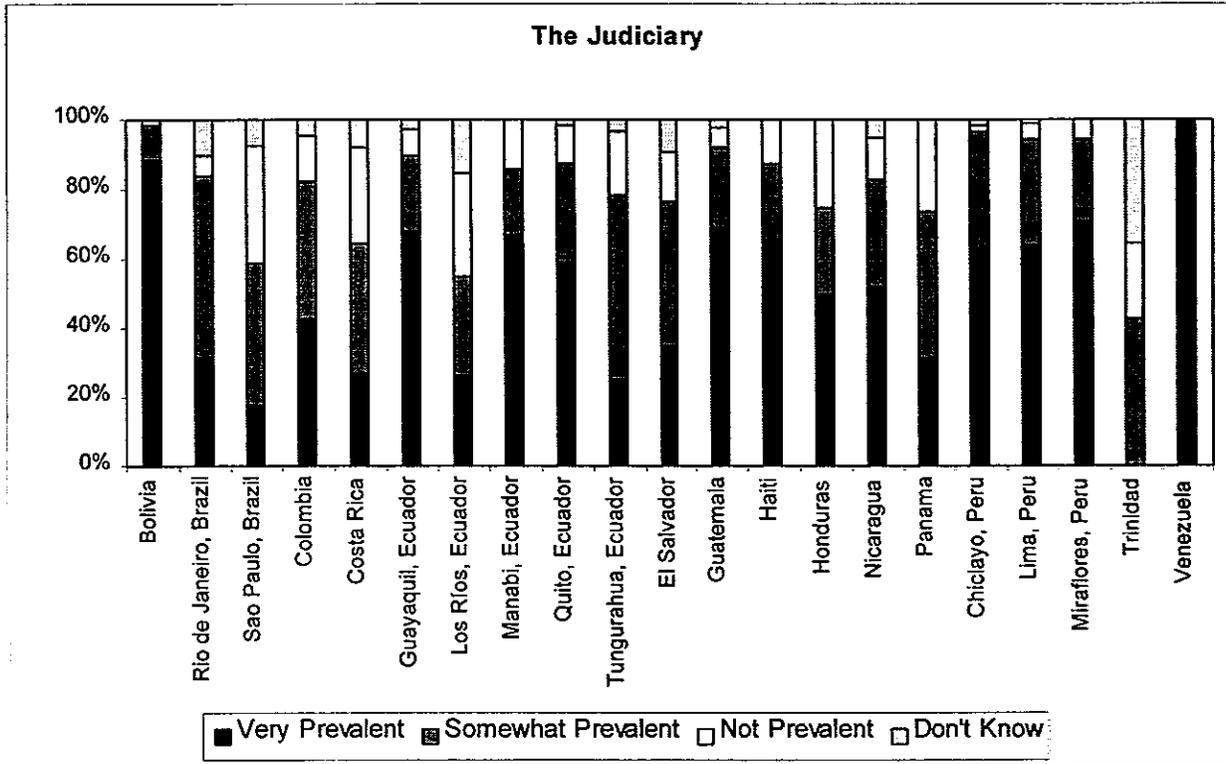
Fourteen of 21 viewing sites recorded a plurality who felt that corruption in municipal government was "very prevalent." However, the difference between the number of respondents who thought that corruption was "very prevalent" and "somewhat prevalent" was at times very small. For example, in Nicaragua, 40% of respondents felt that corruption at the municipal level was "very prevalent," while 42% thought that it was "somewhat prevalent." Of the seven sites in which the largest share of respondents replied "somewhat prevalent," Trinidad (64%), Panama (47%), and Quito, Ecuador (45%) had the highest figures.



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the judiciary?

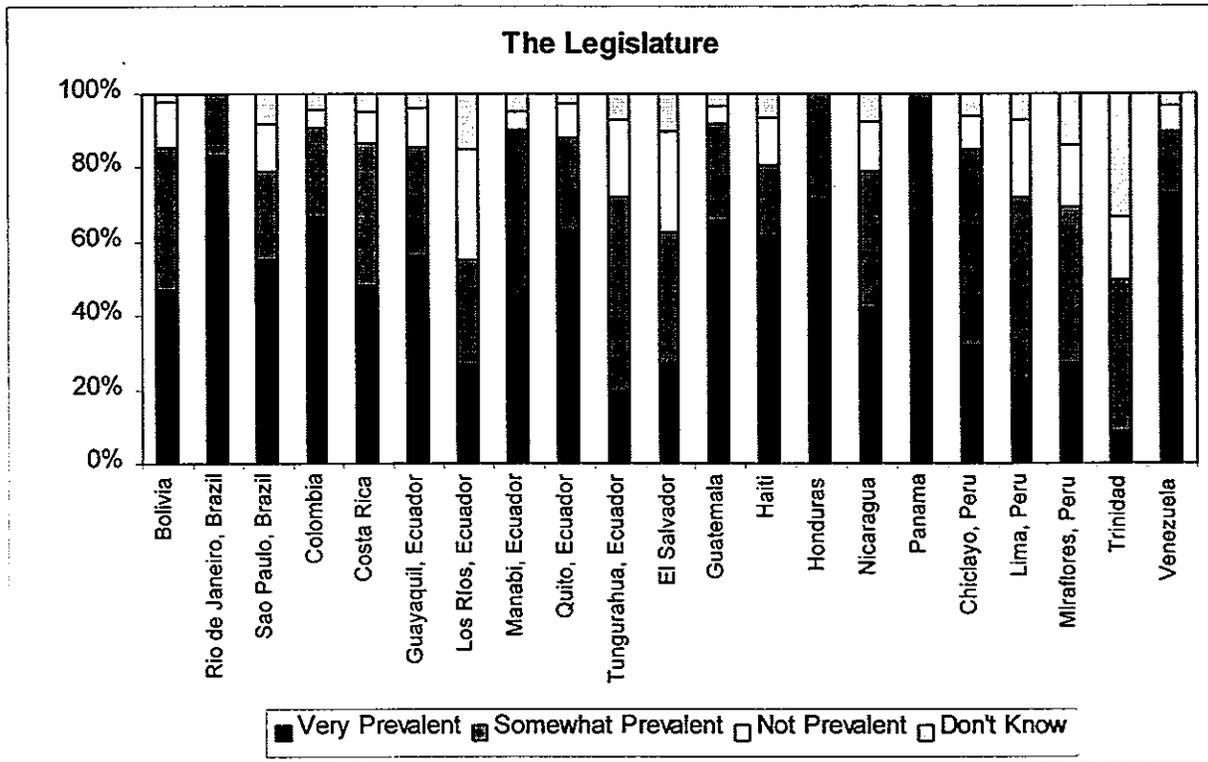
Of 21 viewing sites, 13 recorded a plurality that considered corruption in the judiciary to be “very prevalent.” In seven sites, a plurality responded “somewhat prevalent.” Only in Los Ríos, Ecuador did a plurality (30%) consider corruption on the judicial level to be “less prevalent” as opposed to the 29% who thought that such corruption was “somewhat prevalent” and the 26% who thought that it was “very prevalent.”



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the legislature?

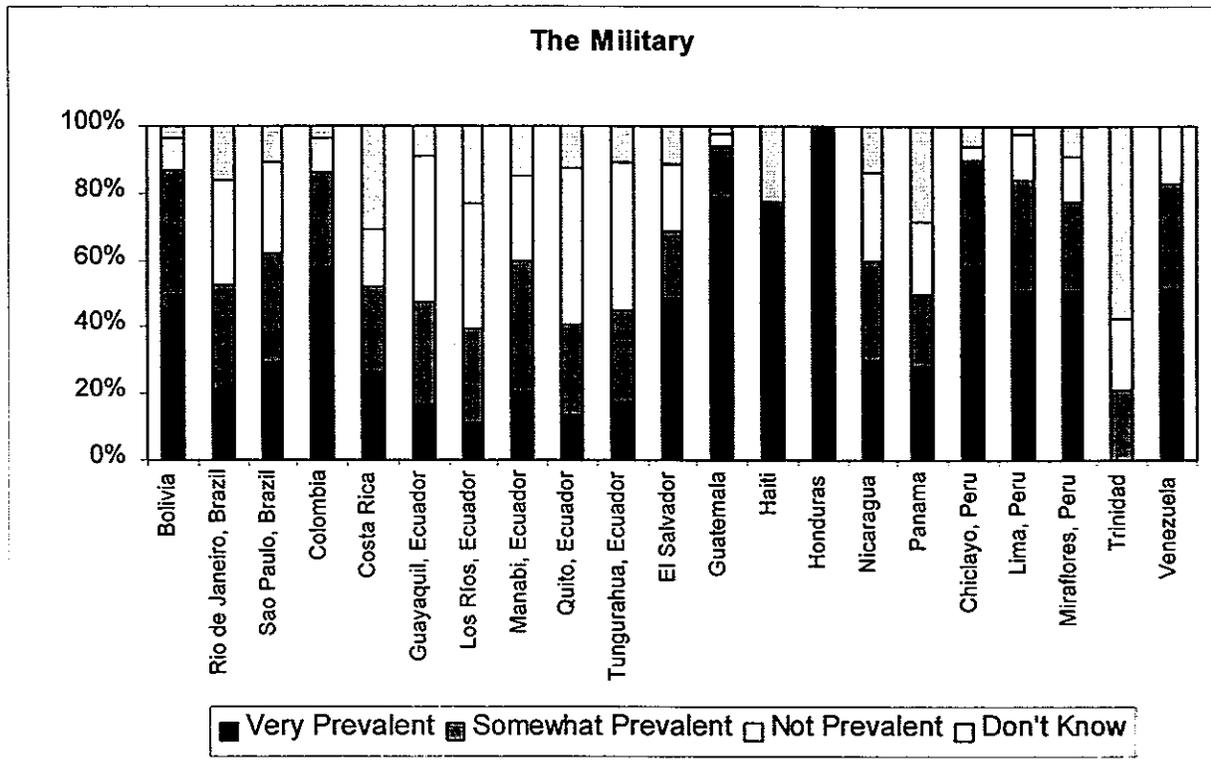
Fourteen of 21 viewing sites recorded pluralities that replied corruption in the legislative branch was "very prevalent". The highest of these percentages was recorded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where 83% of the respondents viewed corruption in the legislative branch as "very prevalent." Six sites registered a plurality that evaluated corruption in the legislature to be "somewhat prevalent". In Los Ríos, Ecuador, 30% of the respondents perceived corruption as being "less prevalent" in the legislative branch, 28% considered it to be "somewhat prevalent," and 27% found it "more prevalent."



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the military?

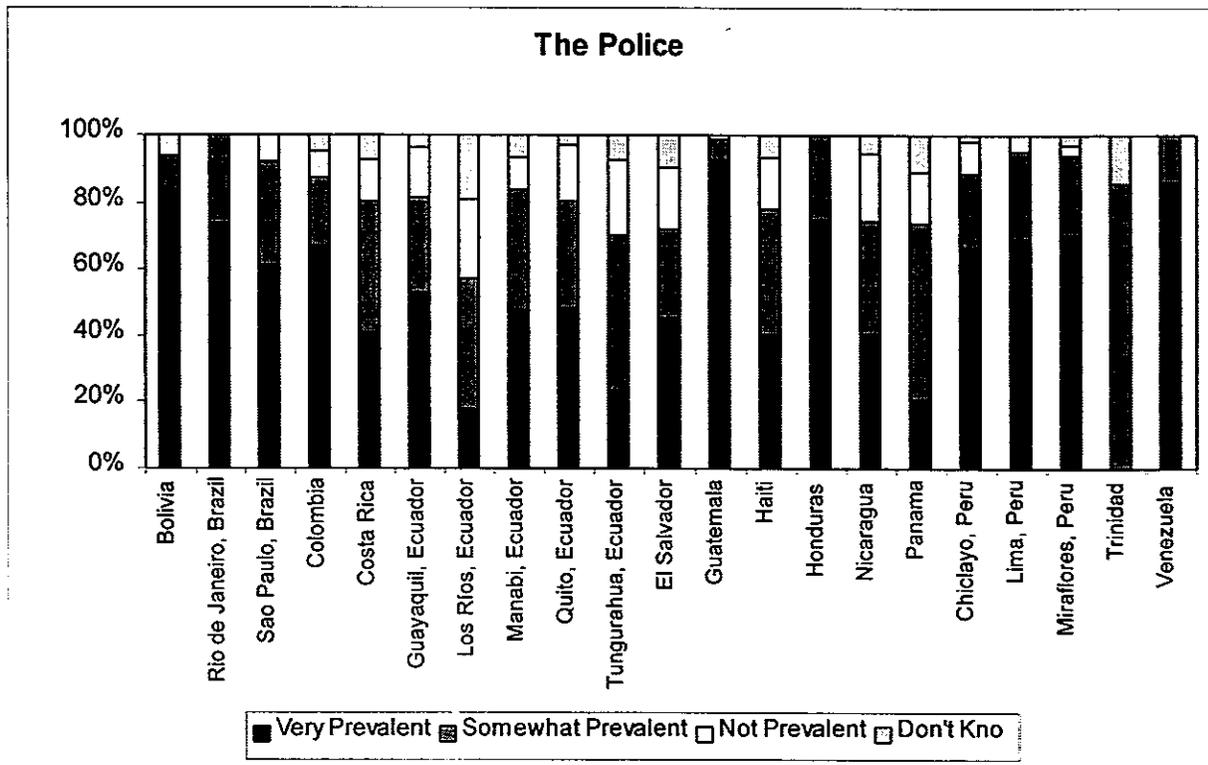
The largest share of responses at eleven viewing sites evaluated corruption in the military as "very prevalent". The viewing sites that recorded the highest percentages include Honduras (88%), Guatemala (78%), Haiti (67%), and Colombia (58%). Three of the viewing sites in Peru also registered percentages of over 50% who felt that corruption in the military was "very prevalent." However, at all the sites in Ecuador, with the exception of Manabi, a plurality of respondents considered corruption in the military to be "less prevalent." Finally, in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil, and Manabi, Ecuador, a larger share of respondents stated that corruption in the military was "somewhat prevalent."



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the police?

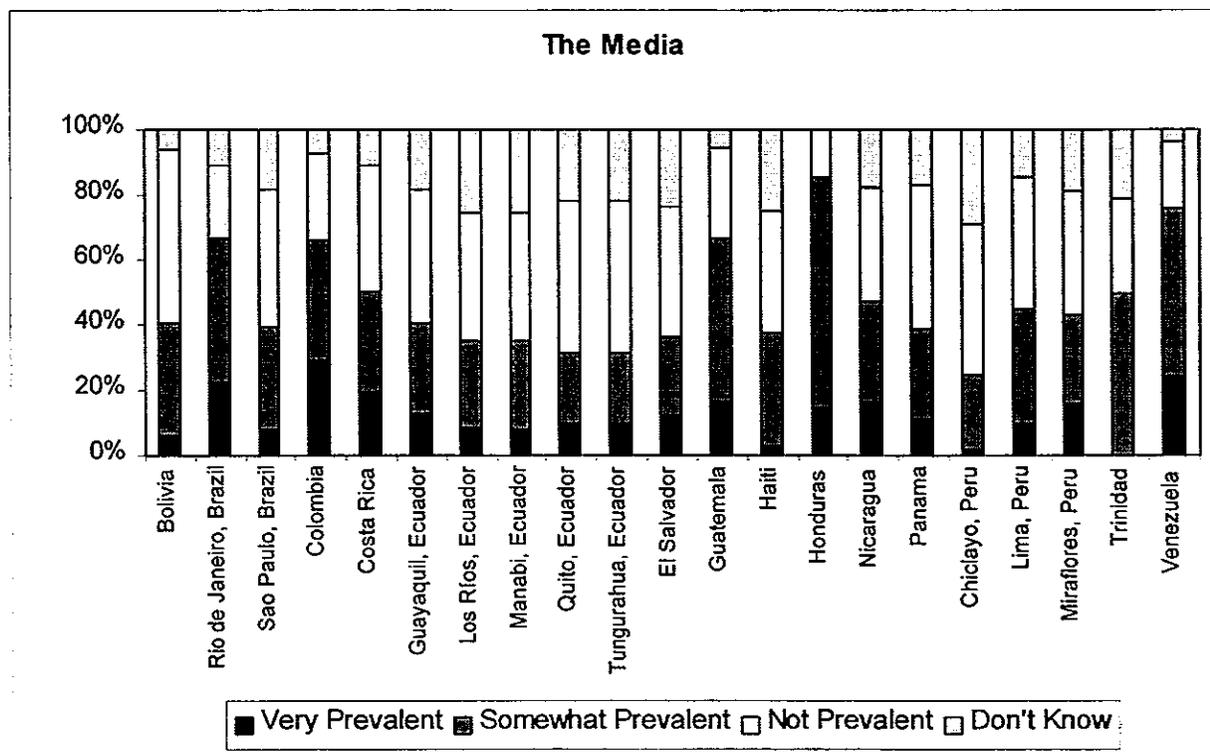
The largest share of respondents at 17 viewing sites responded that corruption in the police force was "very prevalent". The highest percentages were recorded in Guatemala (93%), Venezuela (86%), Bolivia (78%), Honduras (75%), Rio de Janeiro (74%), Lima, Peru (69%), and Colombia (67%). At four sites a plurality of respondents replied "somewhat prevalent" including Trinidad (88%), Panama (53%), Tungurahua, Ecuador (47%) and Los Ríos, Ecuador (39%).



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the media?

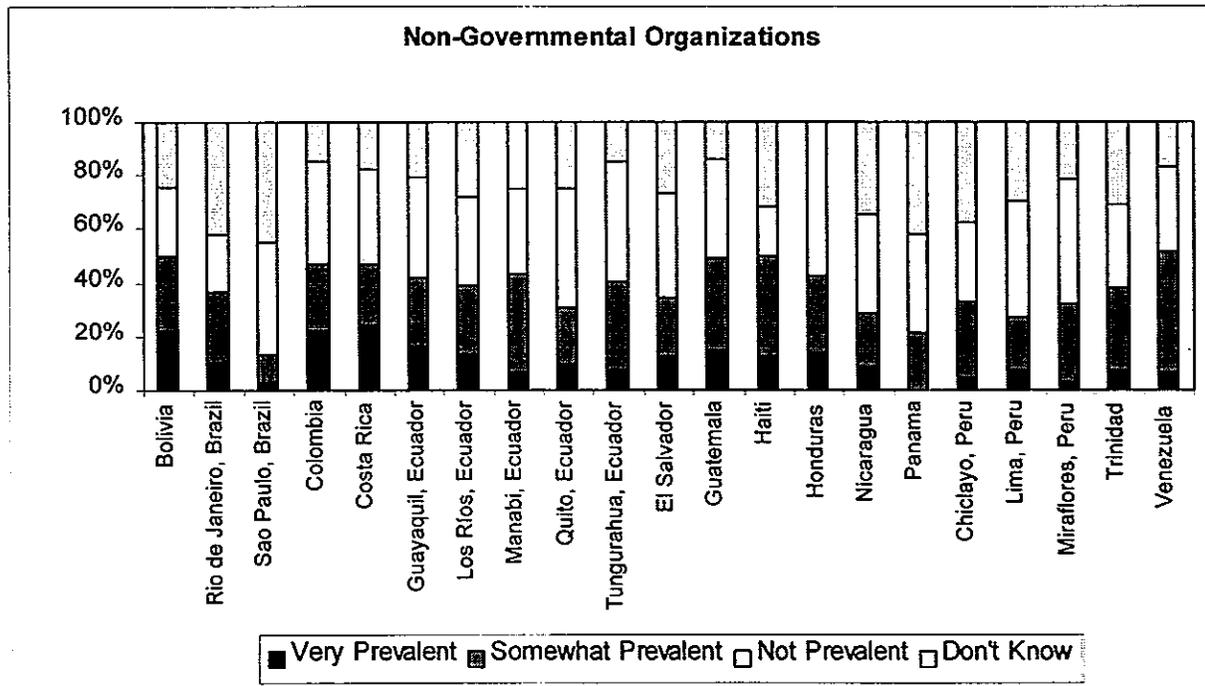
Fifteen sites had pluralities of respondents who replied that corruption in the media was "less prevalent". However, in many sites the percentages were quite close. In Costa Rica, for example, while 38% of the respondents felt that corruption in the media was "less prevalent," 19% considered it "more prevalent," 31% replied that it was "somewhat prevalent," and 11% did not know. In Lima, Peru, a higher percentage (46%) felt that corruption in the media was "less prevalent," while 35% viewed it as "somewhat prevalent" and 9% thought that it was "more prevalent." Six sites had larger shares of responses that felt that corruption was "somewhat prevalent." No sites had a larger share of respondents who thought that corruption in the media was "very prevalent." The highest percentages with such a response were recorded in Colombia (29%) and Venezuela (24%). In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22% of the respondents considered corruption in the media to be "very prevalent," but in São Paulo, only 9% of the respondents held that opinion.



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of non-governmental organizations?

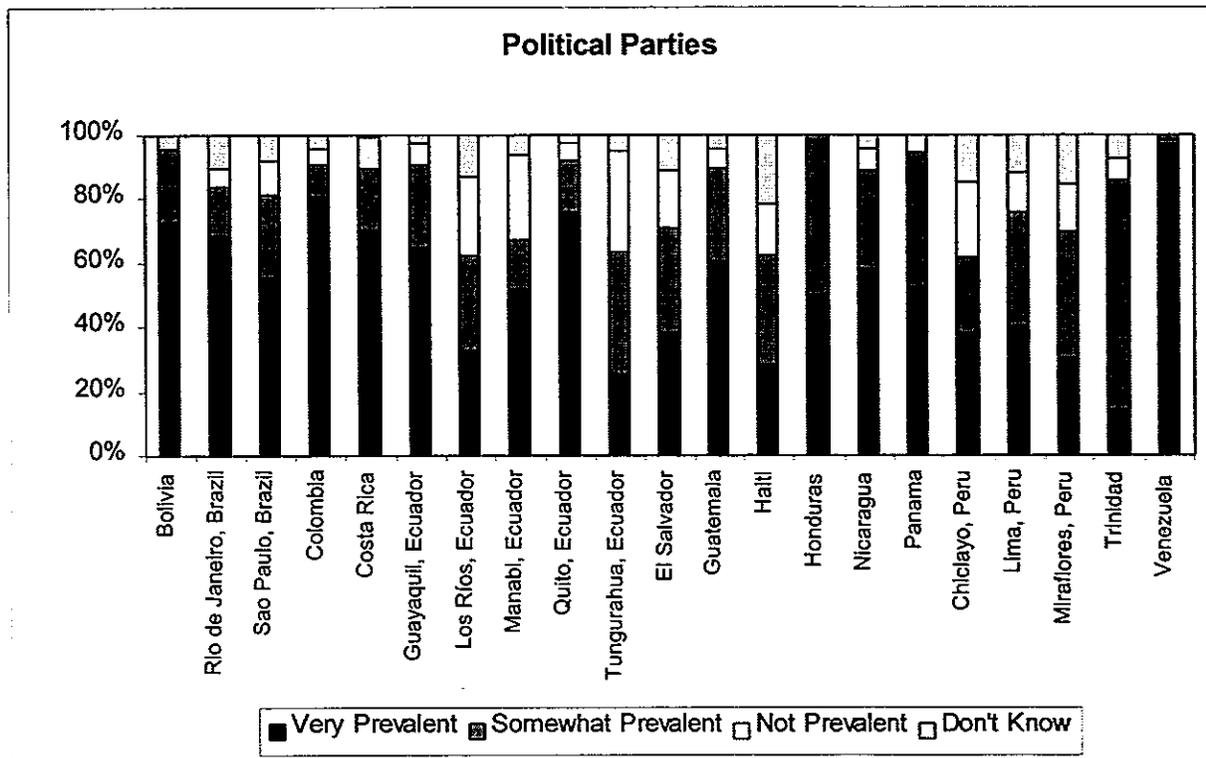
At twelve sites the largest share of respondents replied that corruption in NGOs was “not prevalent.” In four sites the largest share of responses replied “somewhat prevalent” and at another four a plurality of the respondents replied that they “did not know” about levels of corruption within NGOs. In Trinidad, the percentages among those who felt that it was “somewhat prevalent,” “not prevalent,” and “don’t know” were split evenly with 31% each, while 8% felt that it was “very prevalent.” None of the sites had a majority of respondents who considered corruption in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to be “very prevalent.” The highest figures for this response were found in Costa Rica (24%), Bolivia (22%), and Colombia (21%); all other sites had percentages at or below 16%. Therefore, while the figures suggest that on average, most respondents felt that corruption in NGOs was “not prevalent,” there was a variety in percentages, and there were relatively high percentages of respondents who nevertheless believed that such corruption was “somewhat prevalent.”



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of political parties?

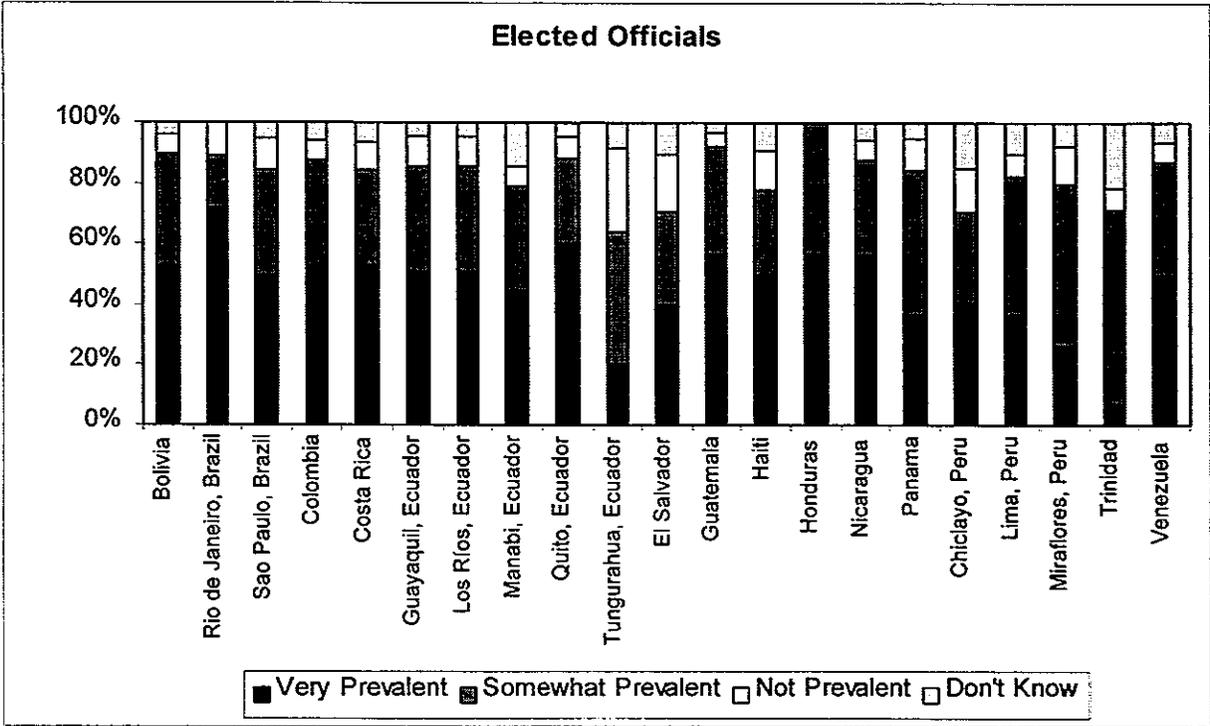
In fifteen out of 21 viewing sites the largest share of respondents felt that corruption in political parties was "very prevalent." High percentages were recorded in Venezuela (98%), Colombia (81%), Quito, Ecuador (76%), Bolivia (73%), Costa Rica (70%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (68%), Guayaquil, Ecuador (65%), and Guatemala (60%). In four sites a plurality of respondents replied that corruption in political parties was "somewhat prevalent." In Honduras, the responses were split evenly (50/50) between "very prevalent" and "somewhat prevalent."



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of elected officials?

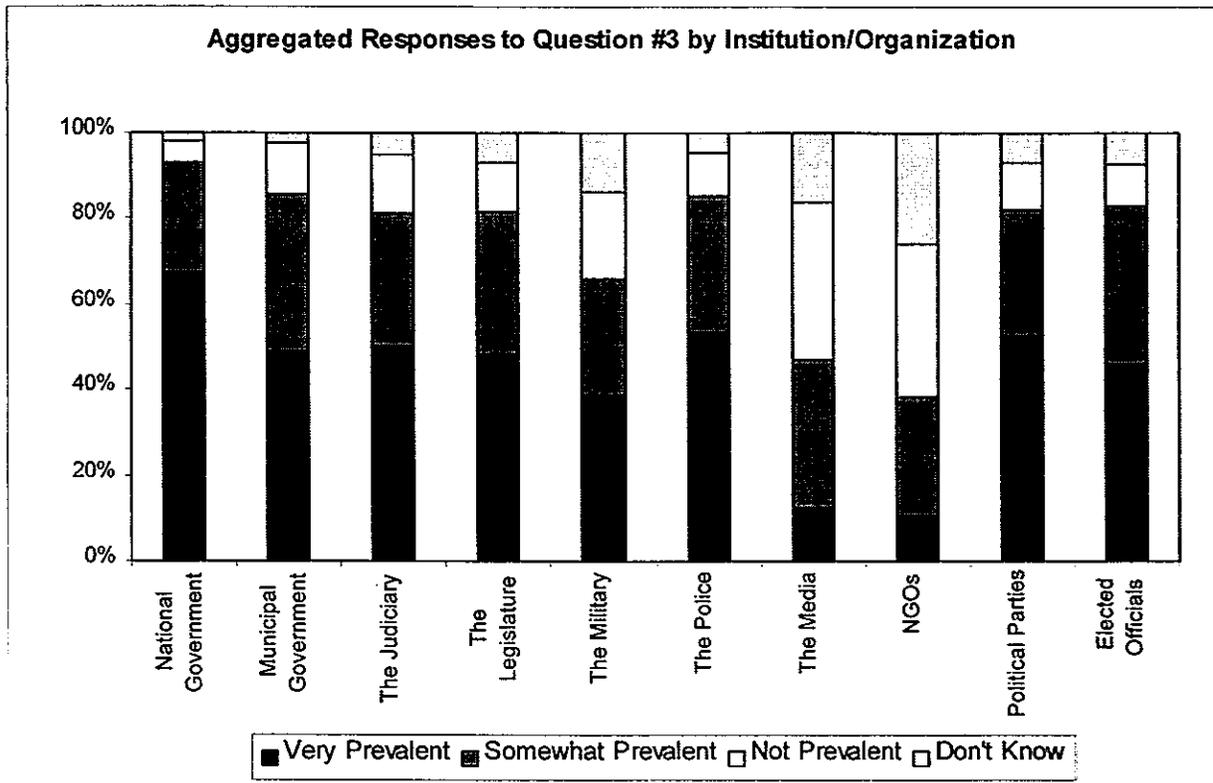
Sixteen sites had a larger share of respondents who replied that corruption in terms of elected officials was "very prevalent", most of which had 50% or more. Only Trinidad (64%), Miraflores, Peru (54%), Panama (47%), Lima, Peru (46%), and Tungurahua, Ecuador (44%) recorded a plurality of respondents who considered corruption among elected officials to be "somewhat prevalent," although there were substantial percentages of respondents who replied that it was "very prevalent."



Question #3

If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you evaluate corruption in terms of the following institutions/organizations?

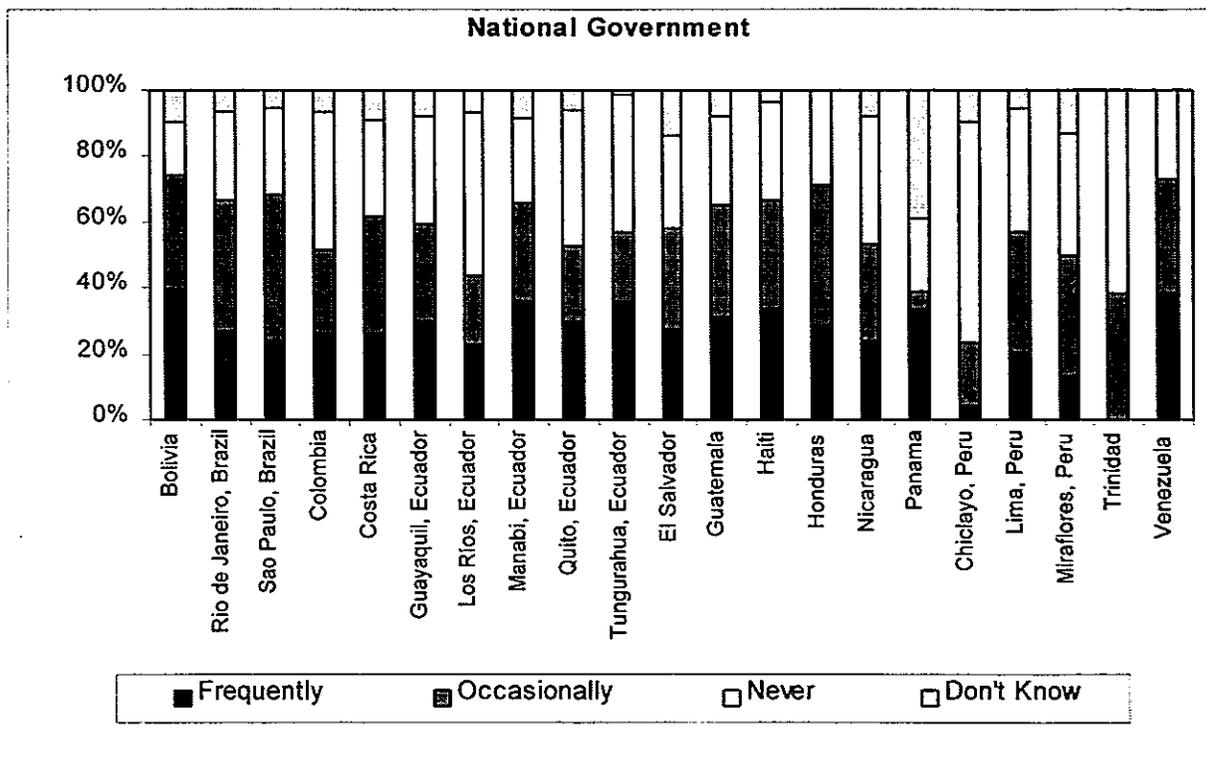
In summary, respondents perceived that eight of the ten institutions/organizations had "very prevalent" corruption. The media and non-governmental organizations were the two exceptions. The national government, the police and political parties had the largest share of respondents indicating that corruption was "very prevalent". Significant percentages of "somewhat prevalent" corruption were reported in all of the institutions/organizations



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the national government?

A plurality of respondents at eight sites replied that they had "occasionally" experienced corruption personally at the level of national government: São Paulo, Brazil (45%), Honduras (43%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (40%), Trinidad (39%), Lima, Peru (37%), Costa Rica (35%), Guatemala (34%), and El Salvador (31%). Only at three viewing sites was there a larger share of respondents that replied that they "frequently" experience acts of corruption in dealings with the national government: Bolivia (40%), Venezuela (39%), and Manabi, Ecuador (36%). These three sites also recorded substantial percentages of people who had personally experienced corruption "occasionally": 35%, 30%, and 35% respectively. The seven sites where the largest share of respondents said that they had "never" personally experienced corruption involving the national government include Chiclayo, Peru (67%), Los Ríos, Ecuador (50%), Colombia (42%), Tungurahua, Ecuador (42%), Quito, Ecuador (42%), Nicaragua (39%), and Guayaquil, Ecuador (33%). However, they also recorded substantial percentages of individuals who had either "frequently" or "occasionally" experienced corruption at that level (20% or more). Panama recorded a plurality (30%) which replied that they did not know.

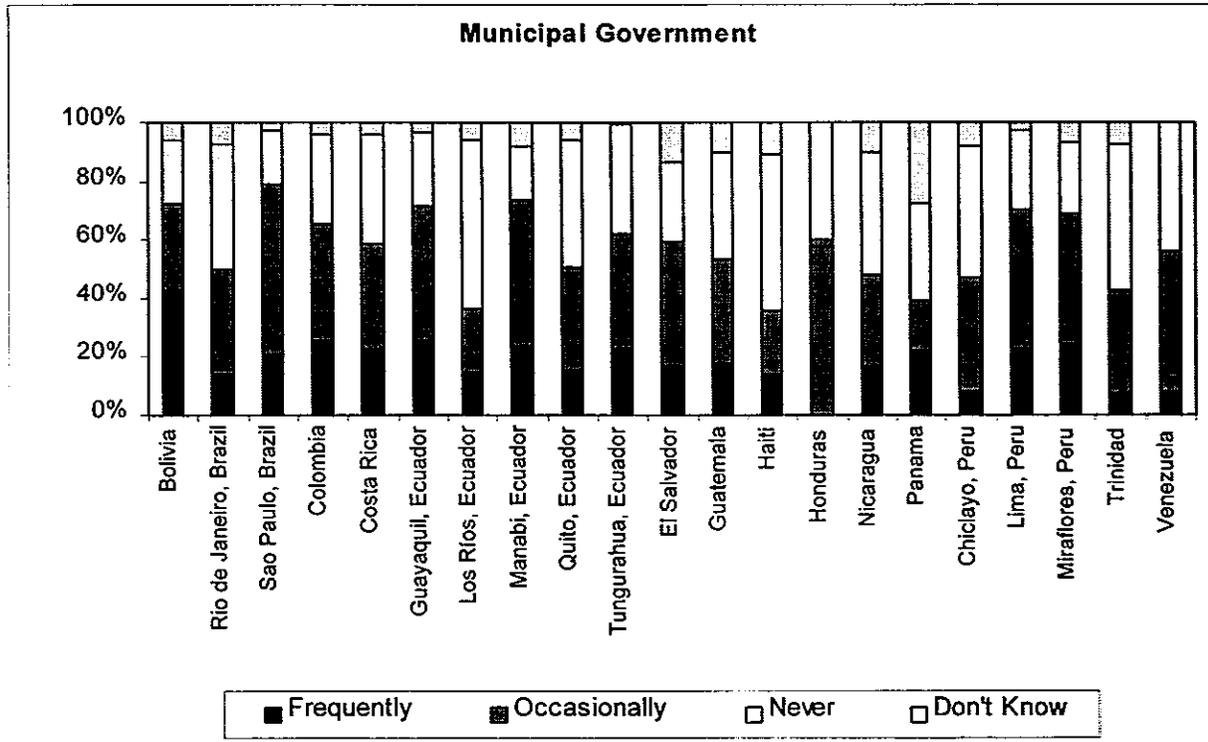


Comparing this chart and the charts on the following pages with their counterparts for Question #3 demonstrates a striking difference between respondents' reported perception of the degree of institutional corruption, which is quite strong, and their reported personal experience with it.

Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with municipal government?

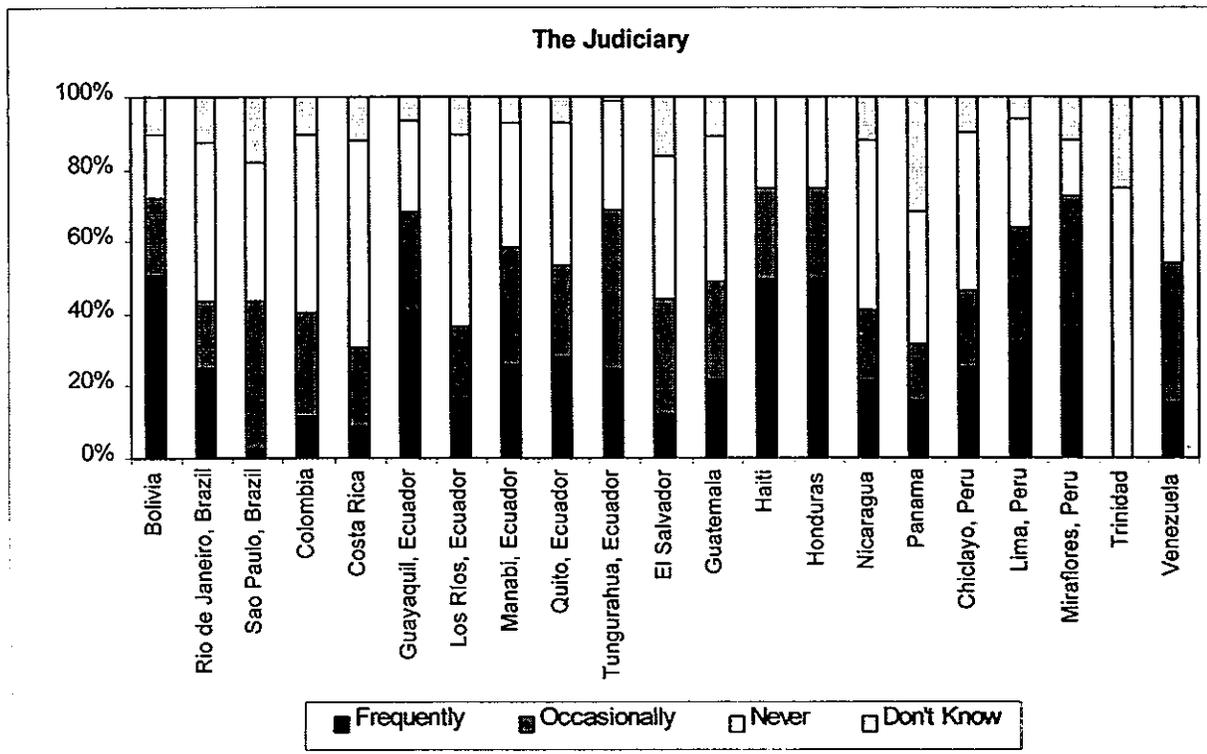
Only Bolivia had a larger share of respondents that said they had personally experienced acts of corruption in municipal government "frequently" (43%). Ten viewing sites had pluralities of approximately 40% or more that responded "occasionally", with the largest percentages in Honduras (60%), São Paulo, Brazil (58%), and Venezuela (48%). In another ten viewing sites, a plurality of respondents replied that they had "never" personally experienced corruption at the municipal level, with the largest percentages in Los Ríos, Ecuador (57%), Haiti (54%) and Trinidad.



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the judiciary?

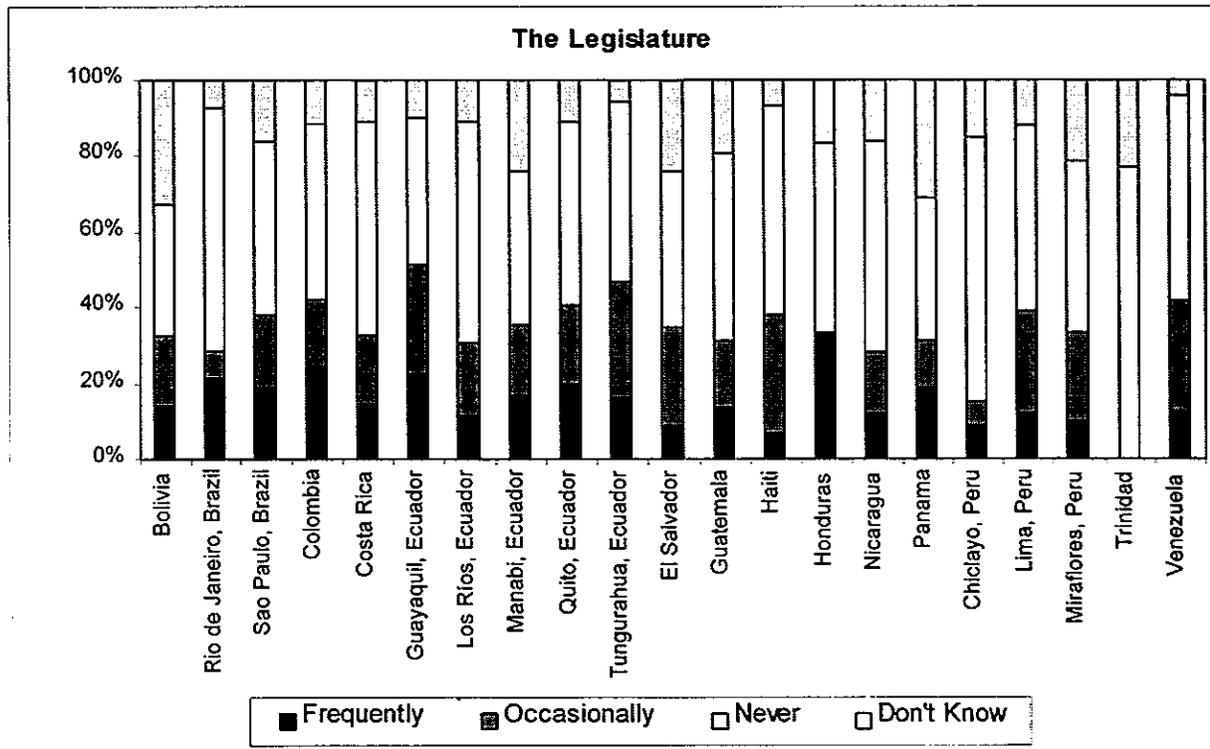
Twelve viewing sites had pluralities of respondents who replied that they had "never" personally experienced corruption with the judiciary. These include Trinidad (75%), Costa Rica (57%), Los Ríos, Ecuador (53%), Colombia (50%), Nicaragua (47%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (44%), Chiclayo, Peru (44%), Guatemala (40%), El Salvador (40%), Quito, Ecuador (39%), Panama (37%), and Manabi, Ecuador (35%). At five of the viewing sites, a larger share of the respondents had "frequently" experienced acts corruption in the judicial system, such as Bolivia (51%), Haiti (50%), Honduras (50%), Guayaquil, Ecuador (41%) and Lima, Peru (33%). Three viewing sites recorded pluralities that had "occasionally" experienced corruption with the judiciary. These included São Paulo, Brazil (41%), Tungurahua, Ecuador (44%), and Venezuela (44%).



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the legislature?

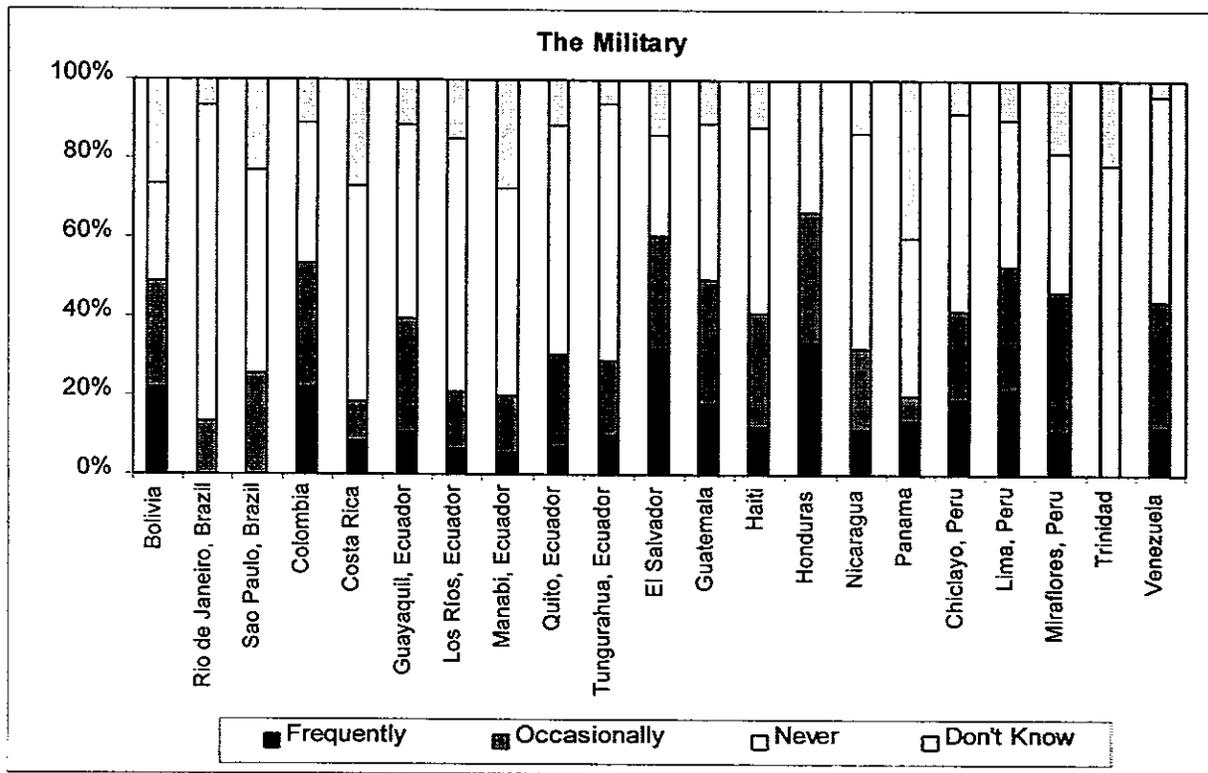
Every viewing site had a larger share of respondents who replied that they had "never" personally experienced corruption within the legislative branch. Trinidad (77%), Chiclayo, Peru (70%) and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (64%) recorded the largest percentages. In other words, there was no viewing site which recorded a plurality in the "frequently", "occasionally" or "don't know" categories. There were substantial percentages of respondents who replied that they "occasionally" experience corruption in the legislature, with the exception of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (7%), Chiclayo, Peru (7%), Honduras (0%) and Trinidad (0%). These figures contrast sharply with respondents' experience with the judiciary, in which 8 out of 21 viewing sites recorded pluralities in which individuals had "frequent" or "occasional" experiences, as well as the responses for respondents' experience with corruption in the national and municipal government.



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with any of the military?

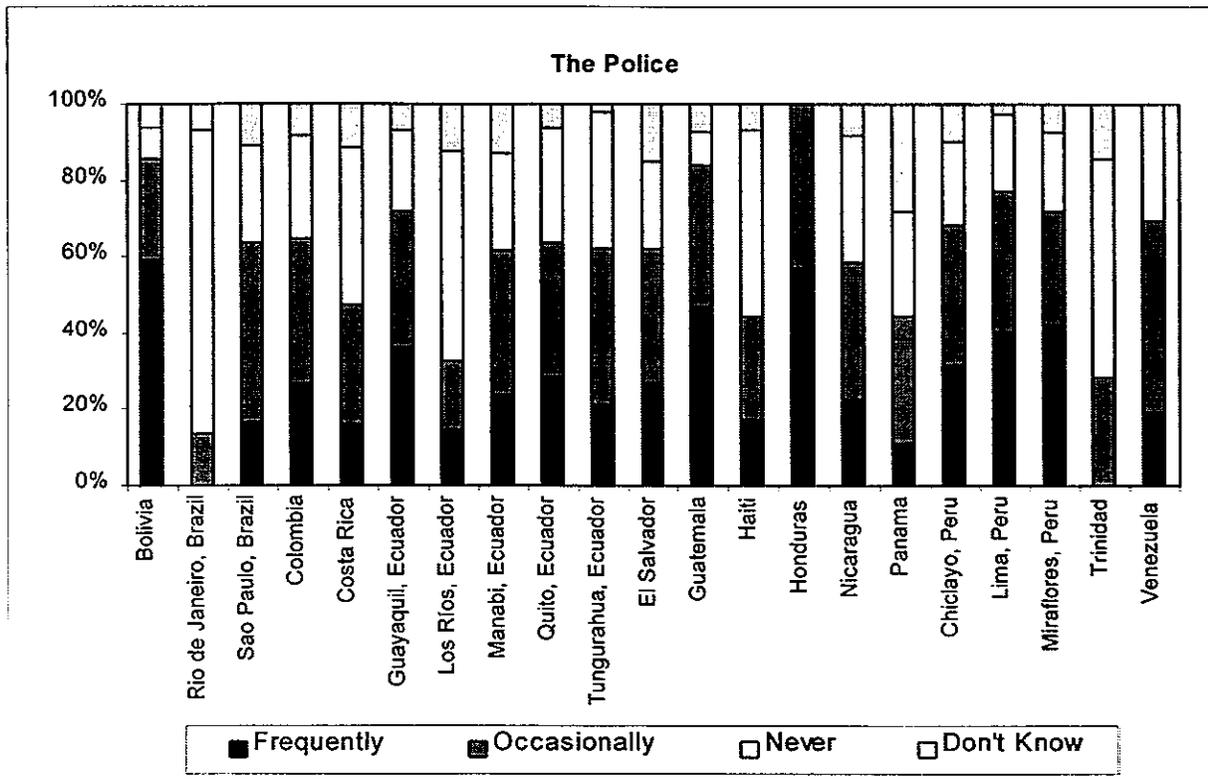
Seventeen viewing sites had a larger share of respondents who replied that they had "never" personally experienced an act of corruption involving the military. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (80%), Trinidad (79%), Tungurahua, Ecuador (65%) and Los Ríos, Ecuador (64%) had the largest percentages. In El Salvador, the largest share of respondents replied that they had "frequently" experienced corruption with the military (32%); however, 29% replied "occasionally", while 26% said "never". The following viewing sites had split percentages: Bolivia (27% each for "occasionally" and "do not know"), Honduras (33% for "frequently," "occasionally," and "never"), Panama (40% each for "never" and "do not know"), and Miraflores, Peru (35% each for "occasionally" and "never").



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the police?

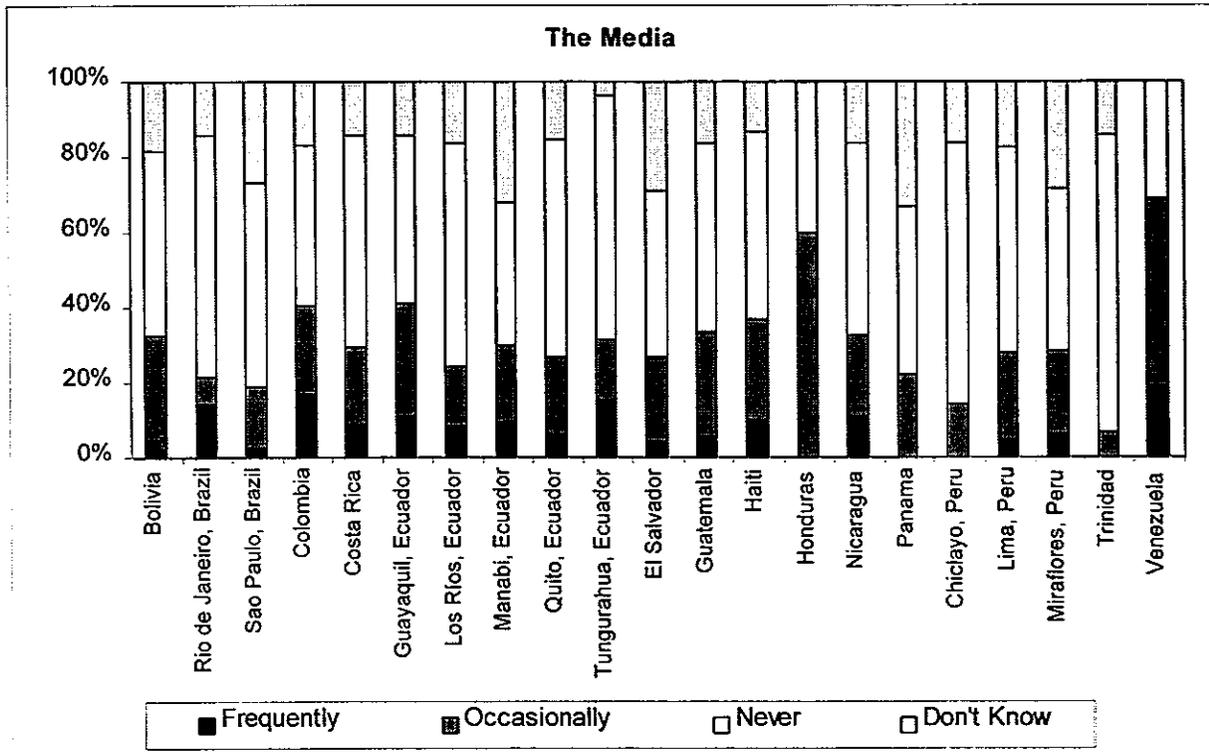
Unlike most respondents' personal experience with the military, five sites had pluralities who replied that they had "never experienced corruption with the police. These include Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (80%), Trinidad (57%), Los Ríos, Ecuador (55%), Haiti (48%) and Costa Rica (41%). Instead, ten viewing sites had larger shares of respondents who replied that they had "occasionally" experienced corruption by the police with the largest percentages in Venezuela (50%), São Paulo, Brazil (47%), and Tungurahua, Ecuador (41%). Six viewing sites recorded large numbers of respondents who had "frequently" experienced police corruption. In Guayaquil, Ecuador, 36% of the respondents had "frequently" experienced acts of corruption in the police force, while 35% had "occasionally" had such experiences, resulting in a large number of respondents who had had some experience with police corruption.



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the media?

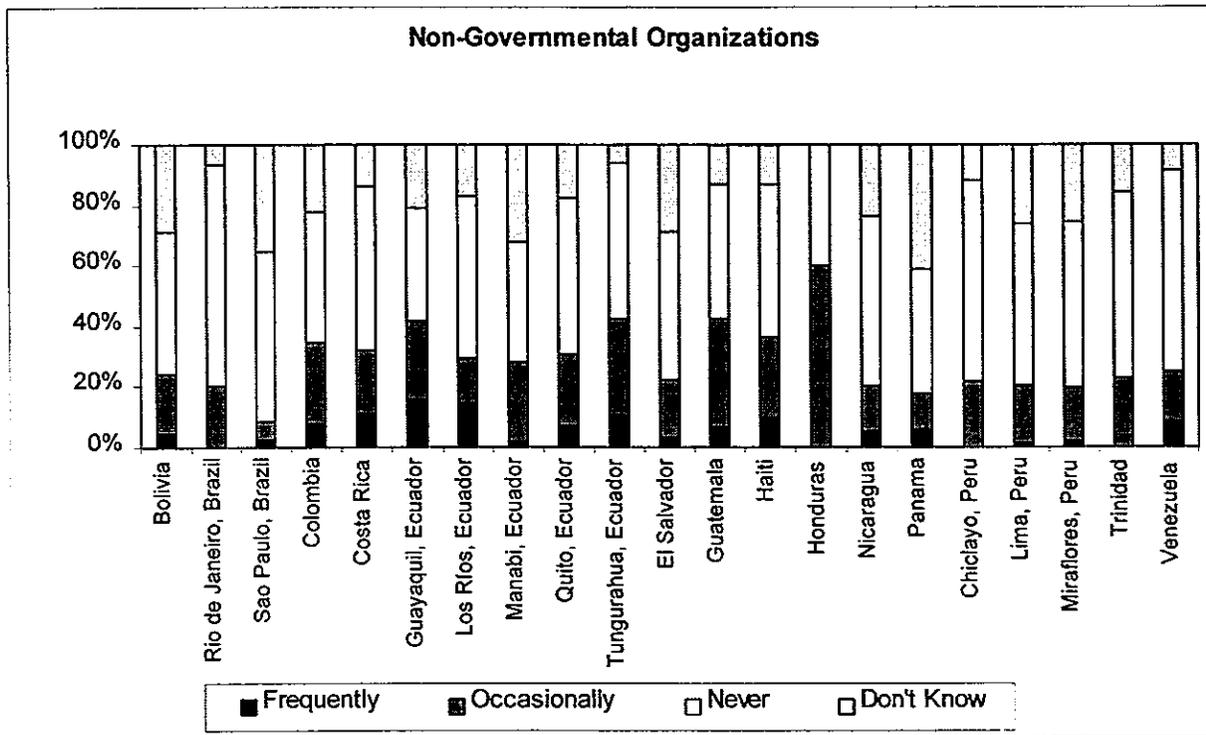
All but two viewing sites had responses in which the largest share of respondents replied that they had "never" personally experienced corruption in the media. Honduras (60%) and Venezuela (50%) had a plurality of respondents who replied that they had "occasionally" experienced corruption by the media. No country recorded majorities of respondents who had "frequently" experienced corruption involving the media.



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with non-governmental organizations?

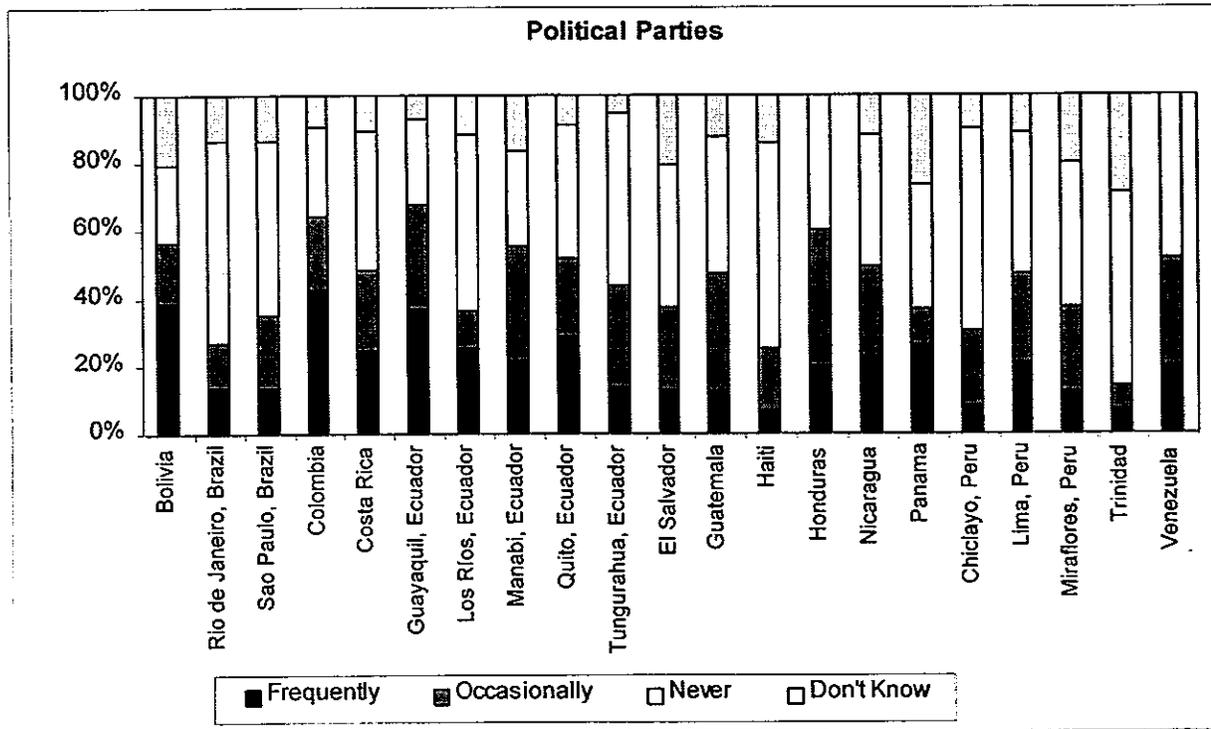
In nineteen viewing sites the largest share of respondents claimed that they had "never" personally experienced corruption involving an NGO. In Panama, the responses "never" and "don't know" had an equally large share of 41% each. Only in Honduras did a majority (60%) of the respondents reply that they had "occasionally" experienced corruption within NGOs. No site had substantial percentages of respondents that had "frequently" experienced such corruption. However, significant percentages replied "occasionally", even in viewing sites where the plurality of respondents had not had such experience.



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with political parties?

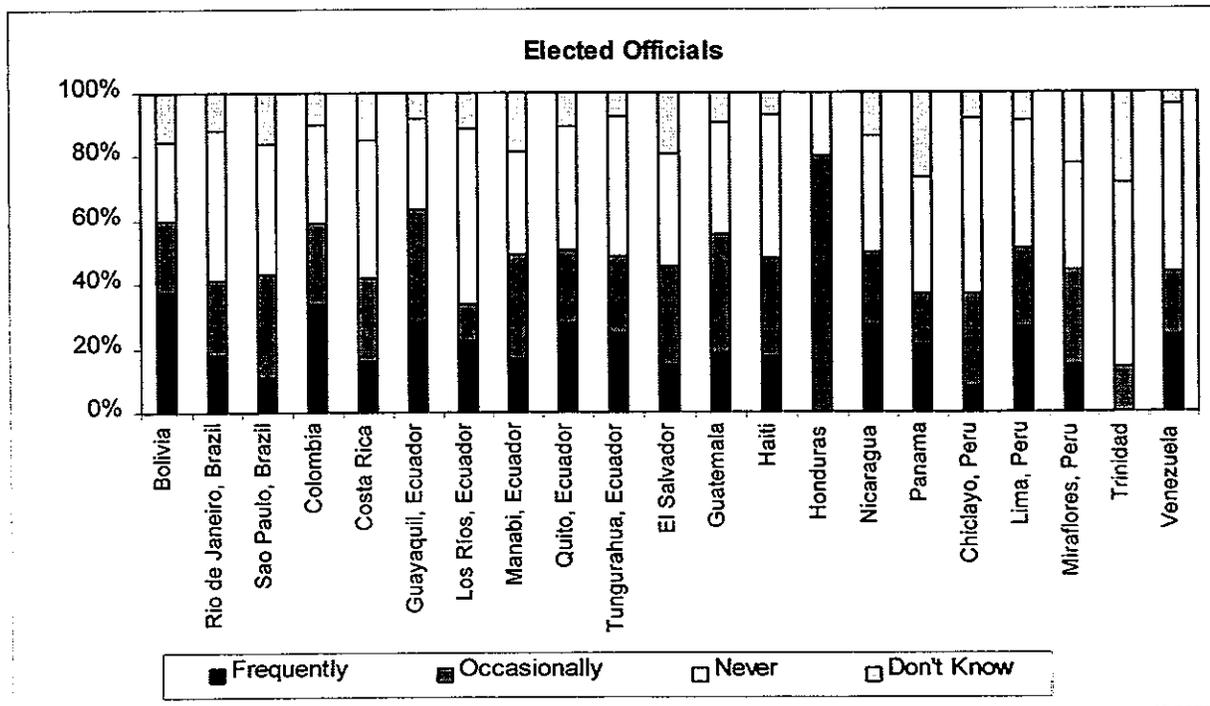
In sixteen out of twenty-one viewing sites the largest share of responses was "never". Colombia (43%), Bolivia (39%), and Guayaquil, Ecuador (37%) were the only viewing sites in which a plurality replied that they had "frequently" experienced corruption involving political parties. Manabi, Ecuador had the largest share of respondents (34%) claim that they had "occasionally" experienced corruption in political parties. In Honduras, an equally large share (40% each) of respondents replied that they had "occasionally" or "never" experienced corruption involving political parties.



Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with elected officials?

Again, most of the viewing sites (15 out of 21) had pluralities that had "never" personally experienced an act of corruption with regard to elected officials. However, in some of these viewing sites, there were substantial percentages of respondents who had either "frequently" or "occasionally" experienced such corruption. For example, in São Paulo, Brazil, while 41% of the respondents responded that they had "never" experienced an act of corruption involving elected officials, 32% replied that they had "occasionally" had such an experience. Only two viewing sites, Bolivia (38%) and Colombia (34%) recorded responses in which the largest share of respondents had "frequently" experienced corruption involving elected officials. It is interesting to note that the perception of corruption among elected officials was thought by the largest shares of respondents in 16 out of 21 viewing sites to be "very prevalent" (See question #3).

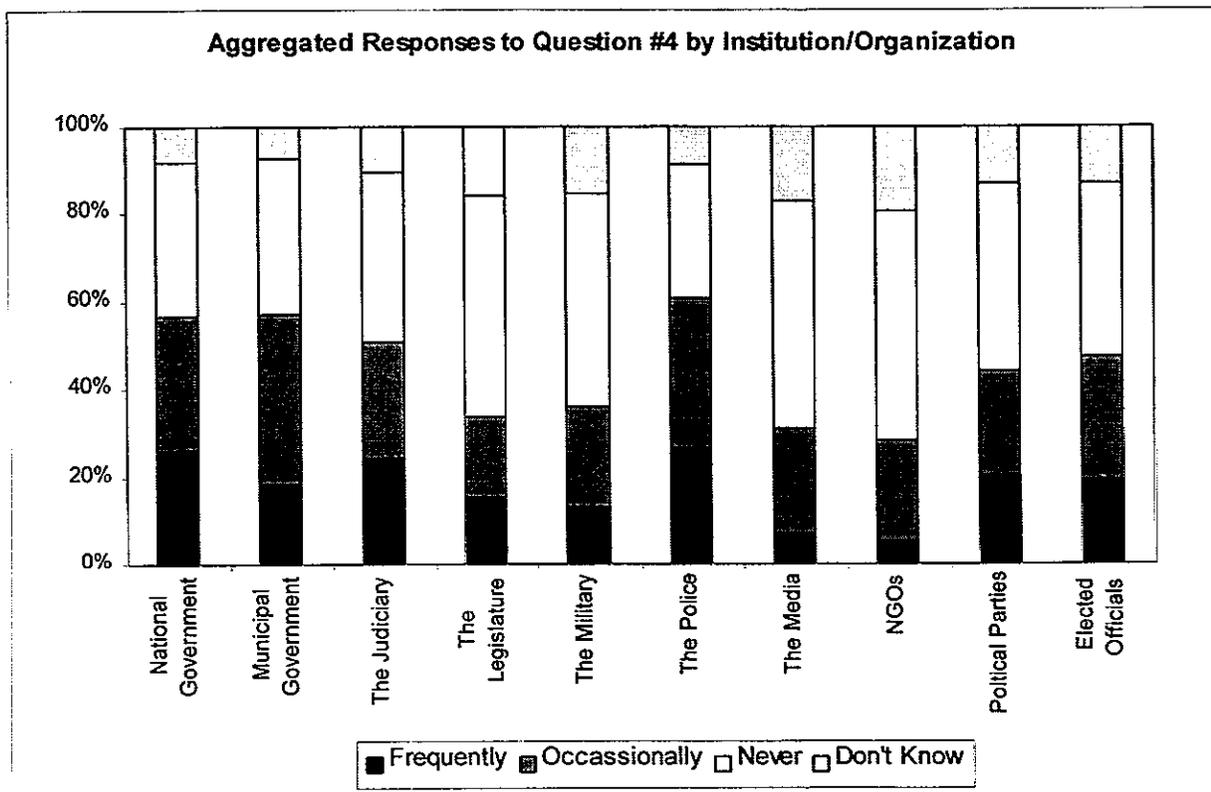


Question #4

Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the following institutions/ organizations?

In summary, in eight of the ten institutions/organizations the largest share of respondents replied that they had "never" experienced corruption. In two institutions, the municipal government and the police, the largest share indicated that they had "occasionally" experienced corruption.

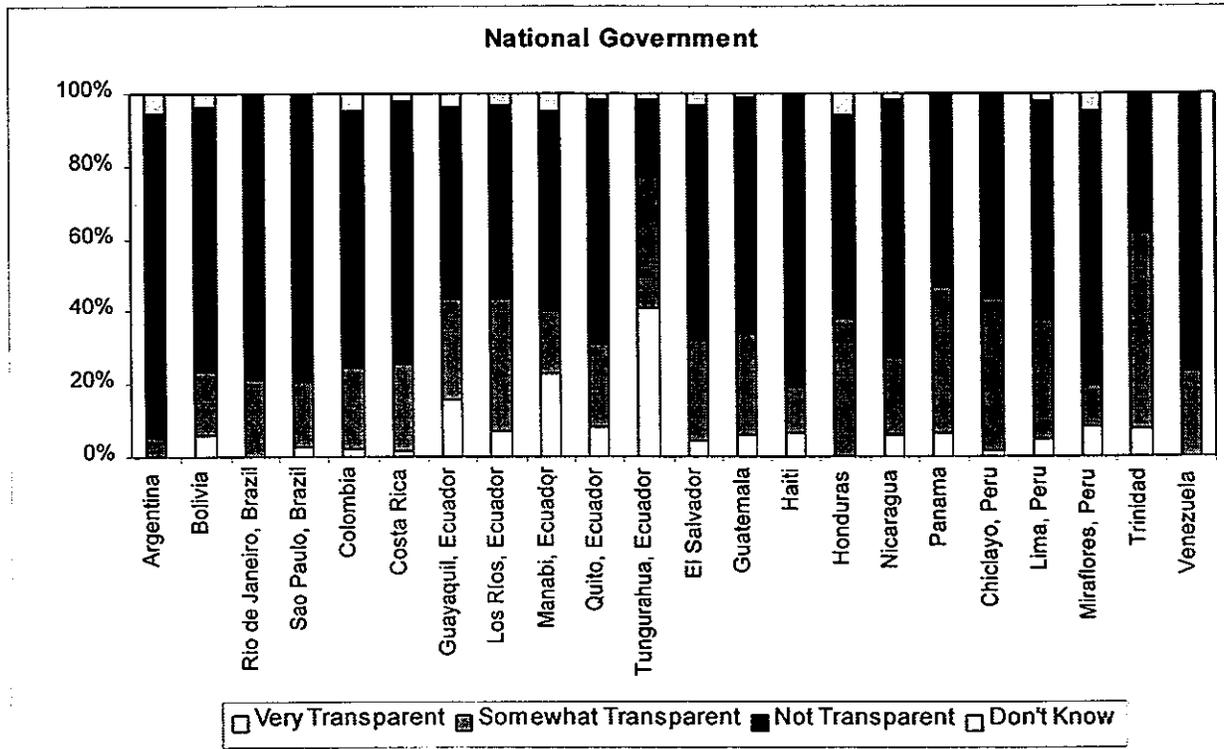
The results to Question #4 reveal that respondents' *perception* of corruption is quite different from their reported *personal experience* with corruption. For example, in question #3, 67% of respondents indicated that they perceived the national government had "very prevalent" corruption and 26% felt it was "somewhat prevalent". In question #4, 26% of respondents replied that they had "frequently" experienced corruption and 31% had "occasionally" experienced corruption. In short, a full 93% of respondents perceived some level of corruption, whereas only 57% indicated at least some personal experience with corruption.



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the national government? (By transparency, we mean making budgets, expenditures and financial records and reports public, allowing citizens/media access to information in a timely manner, adopting personnel systems that use technical criteria for hiring, promoting and dismissing employees: holding open elections, etc.)

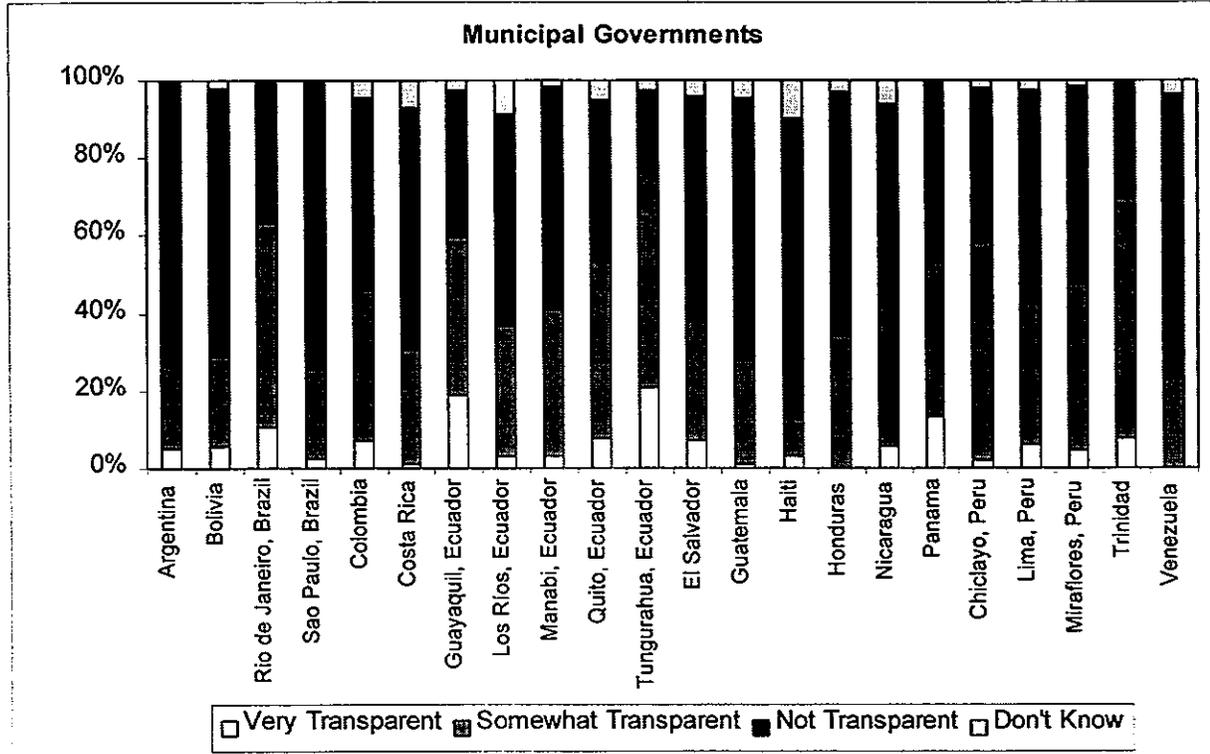
An overwhelming number of viewing sites, 20 out of 22, had majorities of respondents (52% or more) who viewed the national governments as "not transparent". Some of the highest percentages were recorded in Argentina (90%), Haiti (81%), São Paulo, Brazil (80%), Venezuela (77%), El Salvador (65%), and Lima, Peru (60%). In the viewing sites where the largest share of respondents answered that the national government was "not transparent", the percentages for those who felt that the national government was "very transparent" were very small if not negligible. Only Tungurahua, Ecuador recorded a plurality of respondents (41%) who felt that the national government was "very transparent," and only in Trinidad did the largest share of respondents (54%) reply that the national government was "somewhat transparent."



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in municipal government?

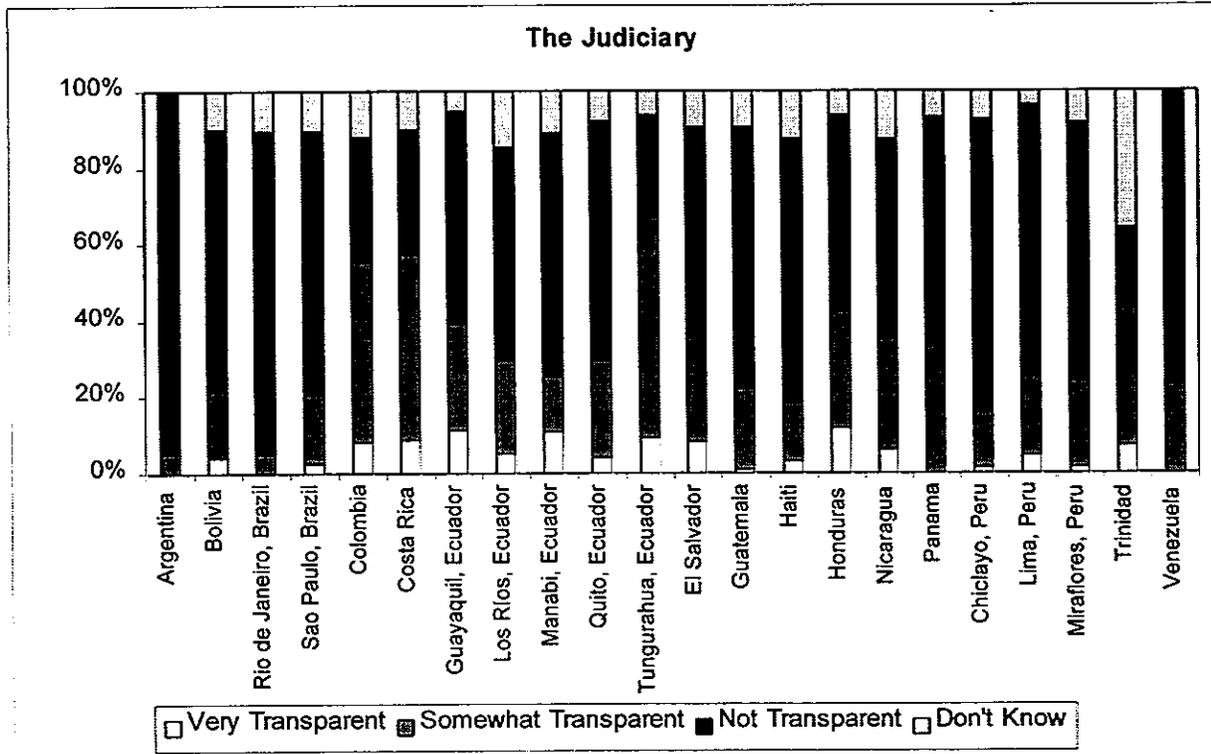
Again, in 16 out of 22 viewing sites, the largest share of respondents categorized municipal government as "not transparent", with the highest percentages in Haiti (77%), São Paulo, Brazil (74%), Argentina (74%) and Venezuela (73%). However, in six viewing sites a plurality of respondents described municipal government as "somewhat transparent". These include Trinidad (62%), Chiclayo, Peru (56%), Tungurahua, Ecuador (56%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (53%), Quito, Ecuador (45%) and Guayaquil, Ecuador (41%).



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the judiciary?

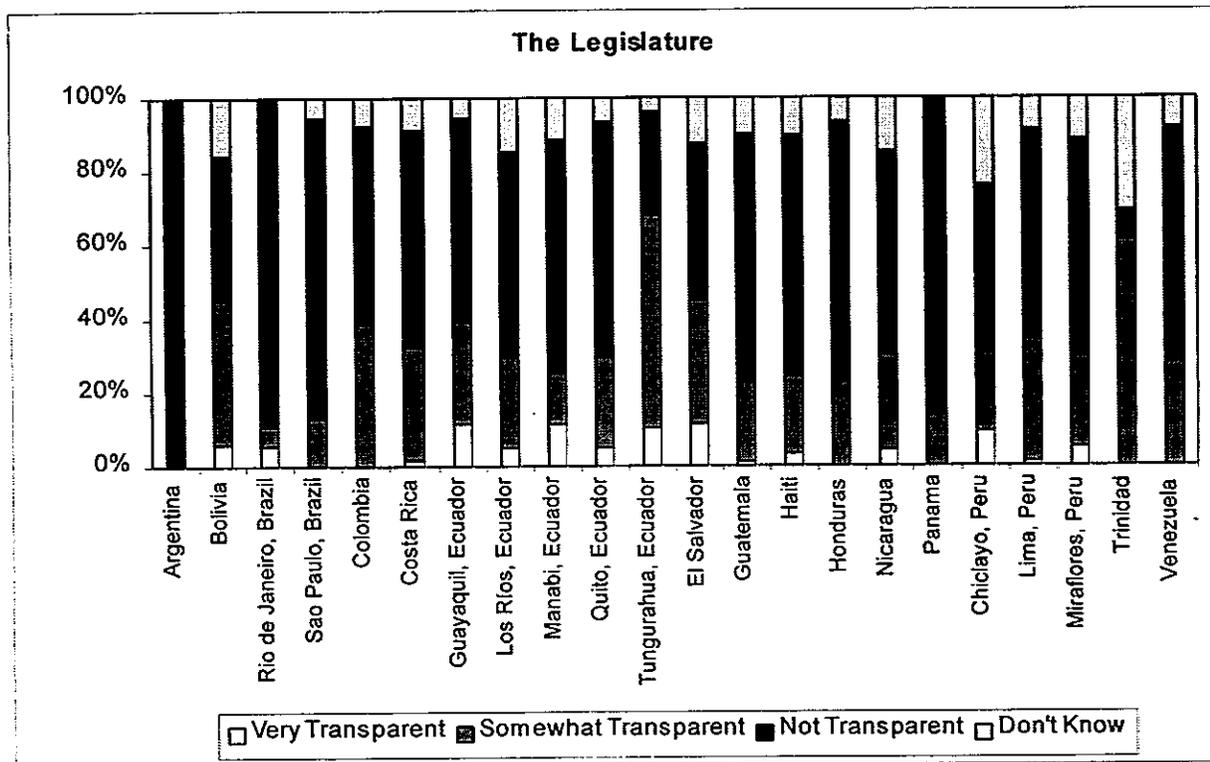
Eighteen out of 22 viewing sites had majorities who categorized the judiciary as "not transparent". Some of the highest percentages were recorded in Argentina (95%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (84%), Venezuela (77%), Chiclayo, Peru (76%) and Lima, Peru (71%). In three viewing sites, however, the largest share of respondents considered the judiciary to be "somewhat transparent": Tungurahua, Ecuador (58%), Costa Rica (49%), and Colombia (47%). In Trinidad, an equally large percentage of respondents (36%) replied "somewhat transparent" and "don't know".



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the legislature?

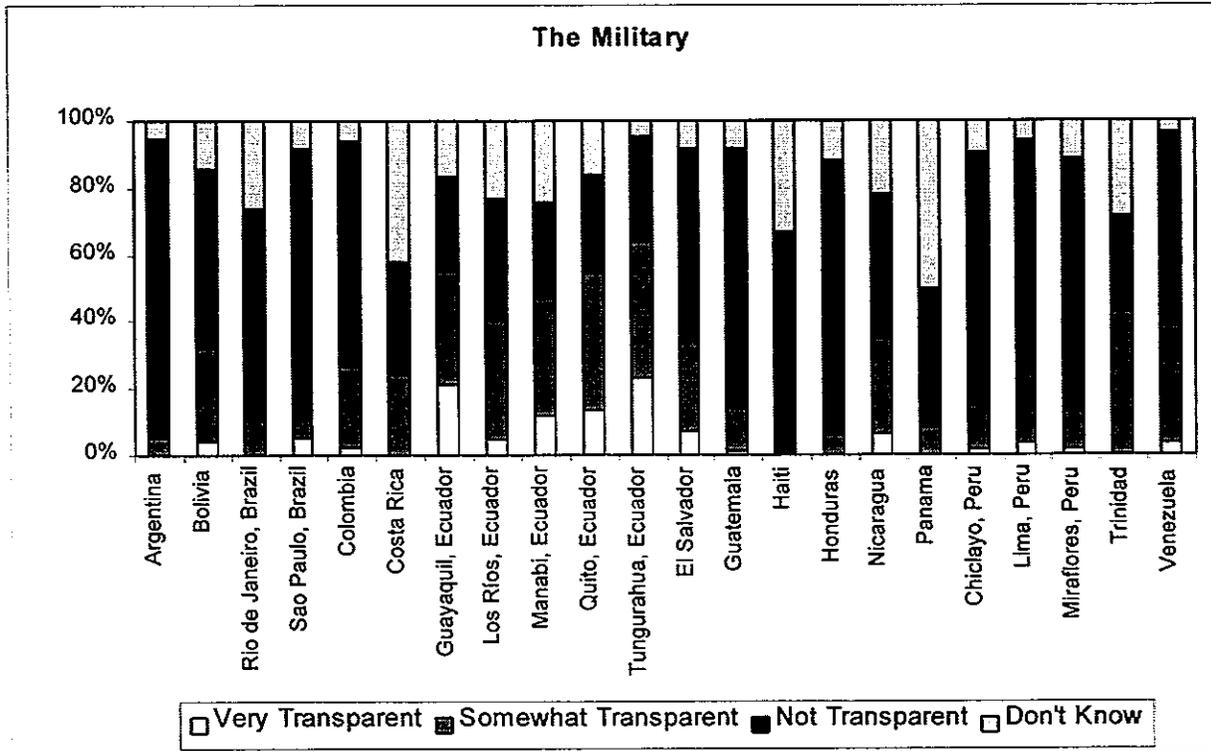
At nineteen viewing sites the largest share of respondents categorized the legislature as "not transparent". Again the percentages were substantial, such as Argentina (100%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (90%), Panama (87%) and São Paulo, Brazil (82%). Bolivia was split evenly (39%) between respondents who thought that the legislature was "somewhat transparent" and "not transparent". Two viewing sites, Tungurahua, Ecuador (58%) and Trinidad (62%) had majorities of respondents who categorized the legislature as "somewhat transparent". None of the viewing sites had meaningful percentages of respondents who considered the legislative branch to be "very transparent".



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the military?

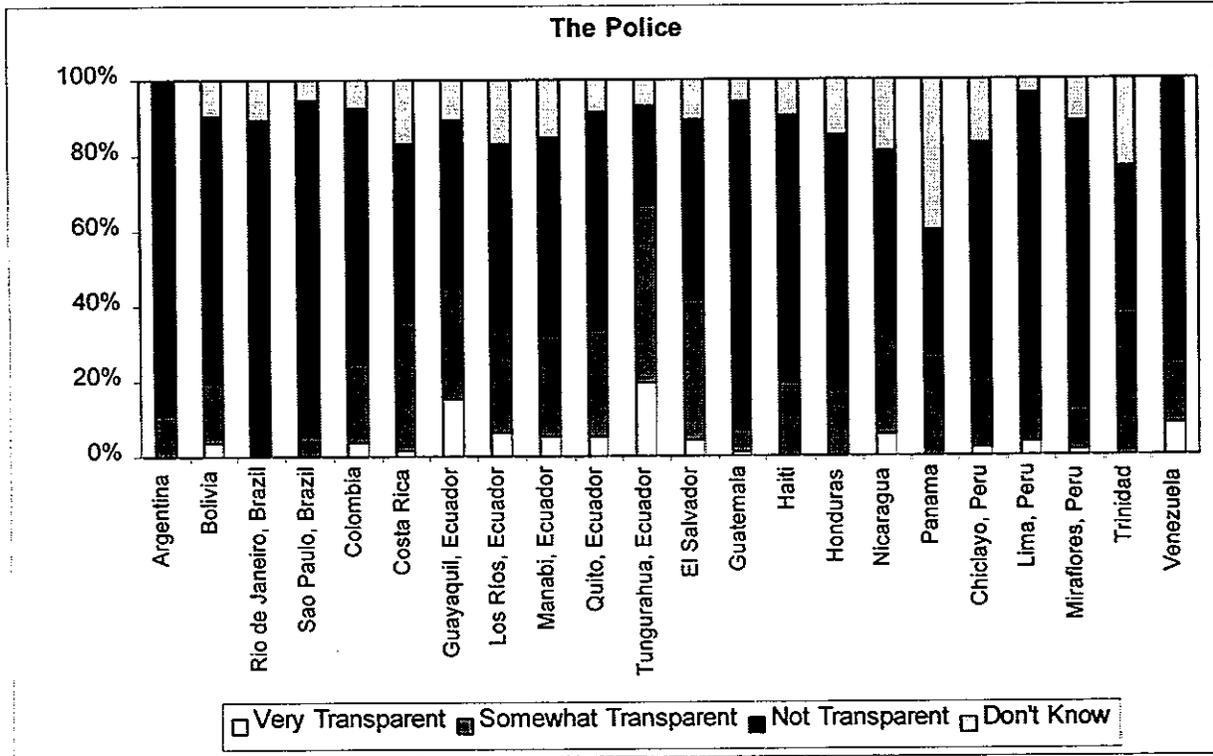
The same pattern emerges with regard to the respondents' categorization of the transparency within the military. No country recorded high percentages of "very transparent". Rather, in 15 viewing sites, a larger share of respondents replied that the military was "not transparent". In five viewing sites a plurality of respondents indicated that the military was "somewhat transparent", including Trinidad (43%), Quito, Ecuador (41%), Ecuador (41%), Tungurahua, Ecuador (41%), Guayaquil, Ecuador (34%) and Manabi, Ecuador (35%). In Costa Rica (42%) and Panama (50%) the largest share of respondents said they "did not know".



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the police?

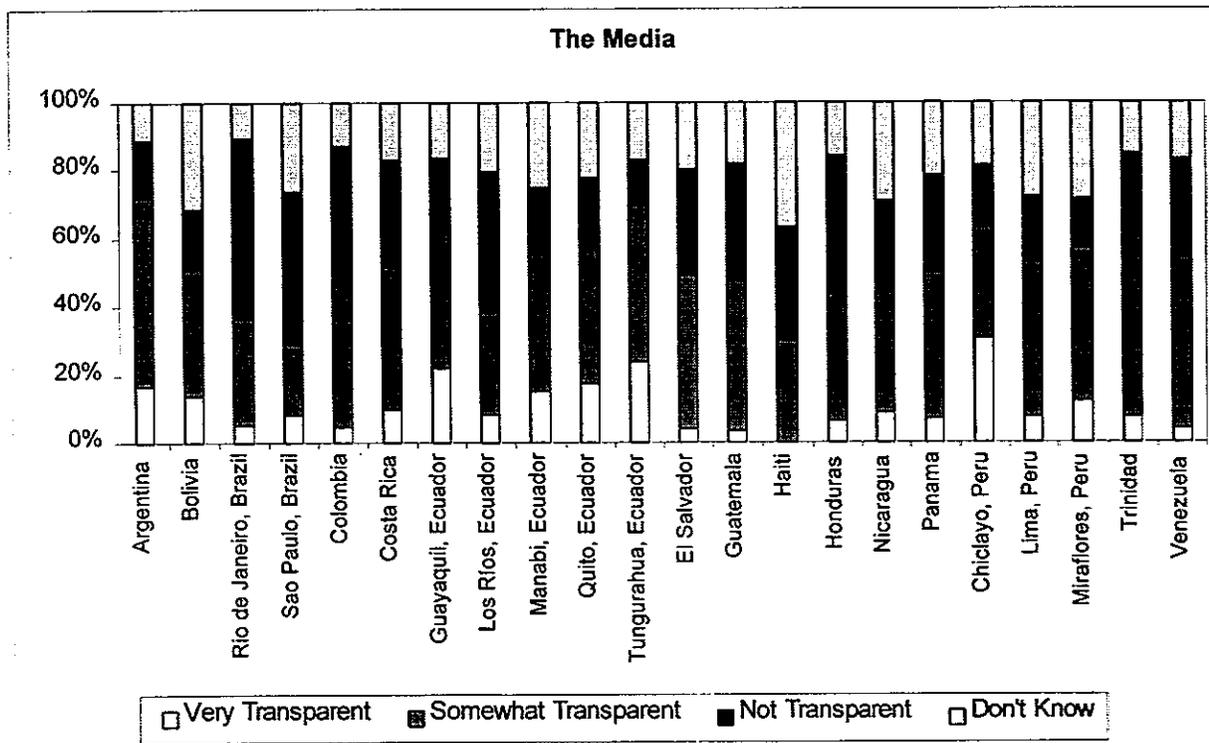
In 19 viewing sites the largest share of respondents indicated that the police force was "not transparent". Tungurahua, Ecuador is the only site which recorded a plurality (47%) that viewed the police as "somewhat transparent". In Trinidad, the responses were split evenly (39%) between those respondents who felt that the police force was "somewhat transparent" and those who considered it "not transparent". In Panama, the largest share responded that they "did not know".



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the media?

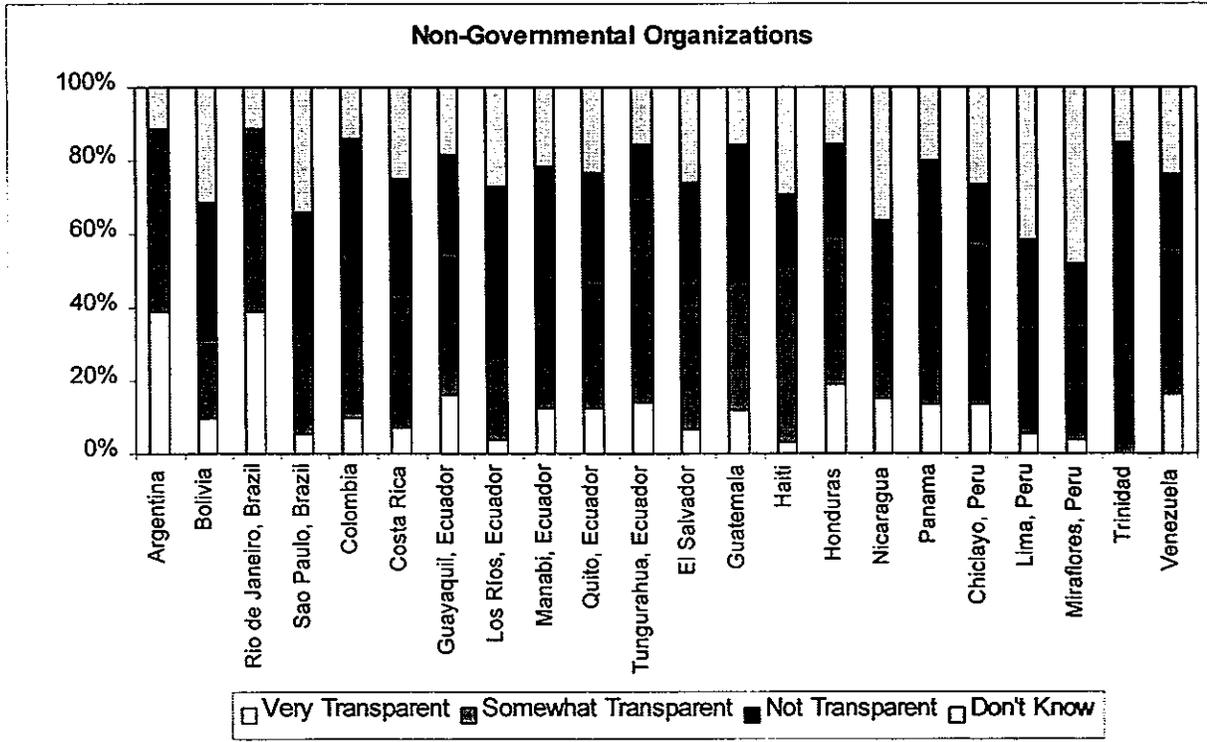
In contrast to the previous answers, the responses concerning the state of transparency within the media are rather favorable. At sixteen of the viewing sites the largest share of respondents considered the media to be "somewhat transparent". No viewing site had a plurality of respondents who felt that it was "very transparent". In four viewing sites, the largest share indicated that the media was "not transparent", including Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (53%), São Paulo, Brazil (45%), Los Ríos, Ecuador (41%) and Honduras (41%). In Haiti the responses were quite diverse; while the largest share (37%) indicated that they "did not know", 33% replied "not transparent" and 30% said "somewhat transparent".



Question #5

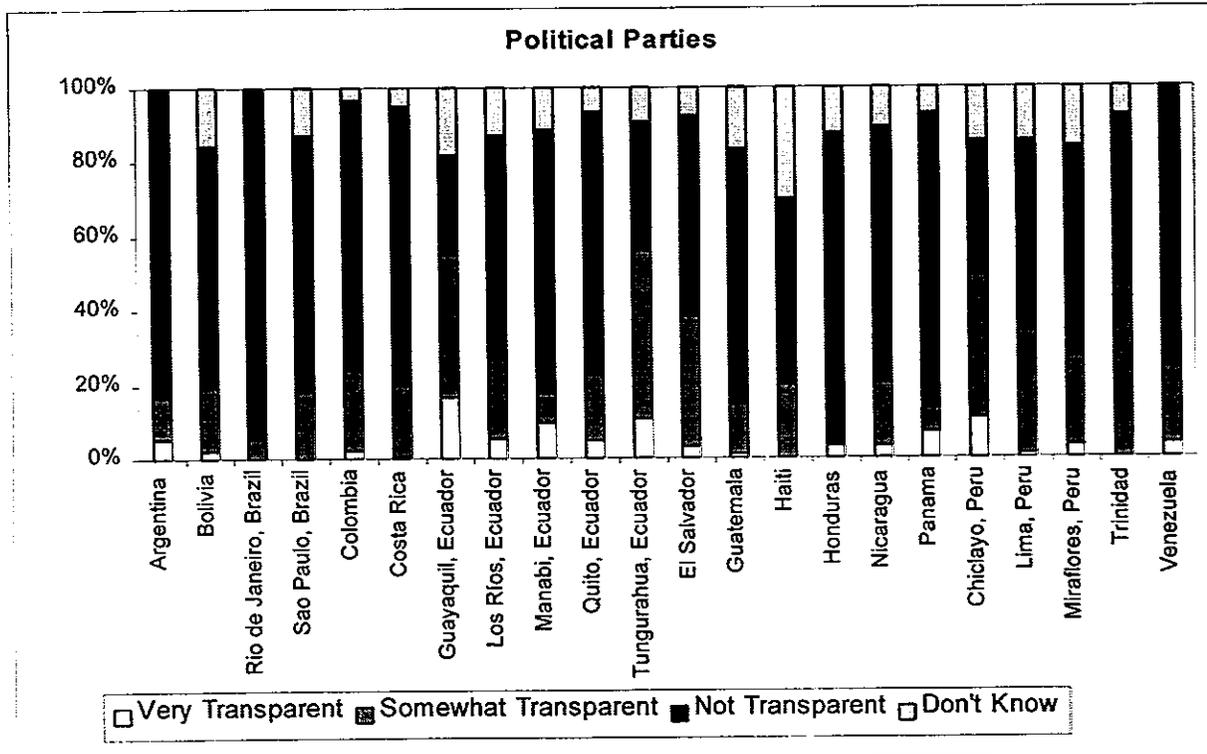
How do you rank the degree of transparency in non-governmental organizations?

Thirteen viewing sites registered pluralities of respondents who felt that NGOs were "somewhat transparent". Argentina and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil had exceptional responses; no one replied that NGOs were "not transparent". However, in five viewing sites the largest share of respondents described NGOs as "not transparent". Yet in the same five sites, there were substantial percentages indicating that NGOs were "somewhat transparent". No country recorded a plurality of people who thought that NGOs were "very transparent". Three viewing sites had pluralities that replied that they "did not know".



Question #5
How do you rank the degree of transparency in political parties?

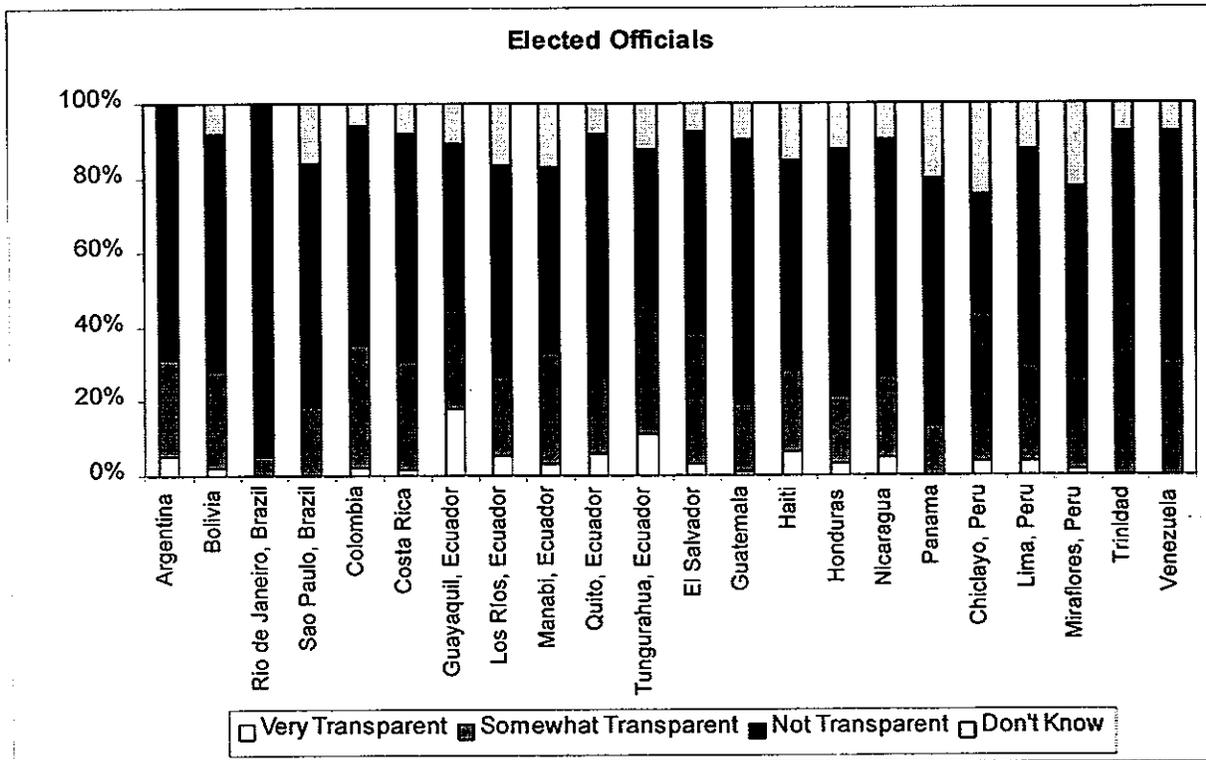
Eighteen viewing sites had a majority of respondents who described political parties as "not transparent". Only in Tungurahua, Ecuador (46%), Guayaquil, Ecuador (39%) and Chiclayo, Peru (38%) did a larger share of respondents indicate that political parties were "somewhat transparent"; however, even then there were substantial percentages of individuals who felt that they were "not transparent" (35%, 27% and 36% respectively). No country recorded a significant percentage of responses that indicated that parties were "very transparent".



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency of elected officials?

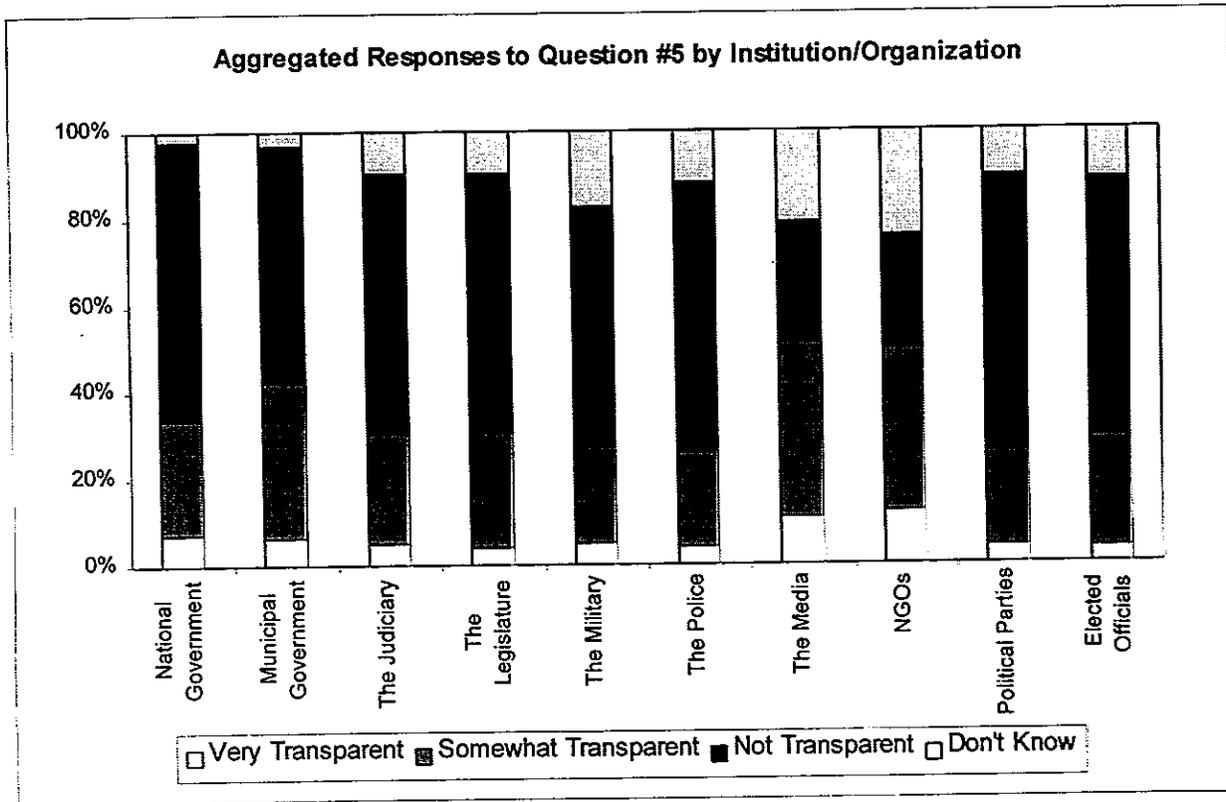
At 20 out of 22 viewing sites the largest share of respondents replied that elected officials are "not transparent". The highest figures were reported in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (95%), Guatemala (71%), Argentina (68%), and Panama (67%). Only in Chiclayo, Peru did the largest share of respondents (40%) categorize elected officials as "somewhat transparent", although 32% replied that they were "not transparent". In Trinidad, there was an equal percentage (46%) of responses between "somewhat transparent" and "not transparent". No country recorded substantial percentages of individuals who felt that elected officials in their country were "very transparent".



Question #5

How do you rank the degree of transparency in the following institutions/organizations?

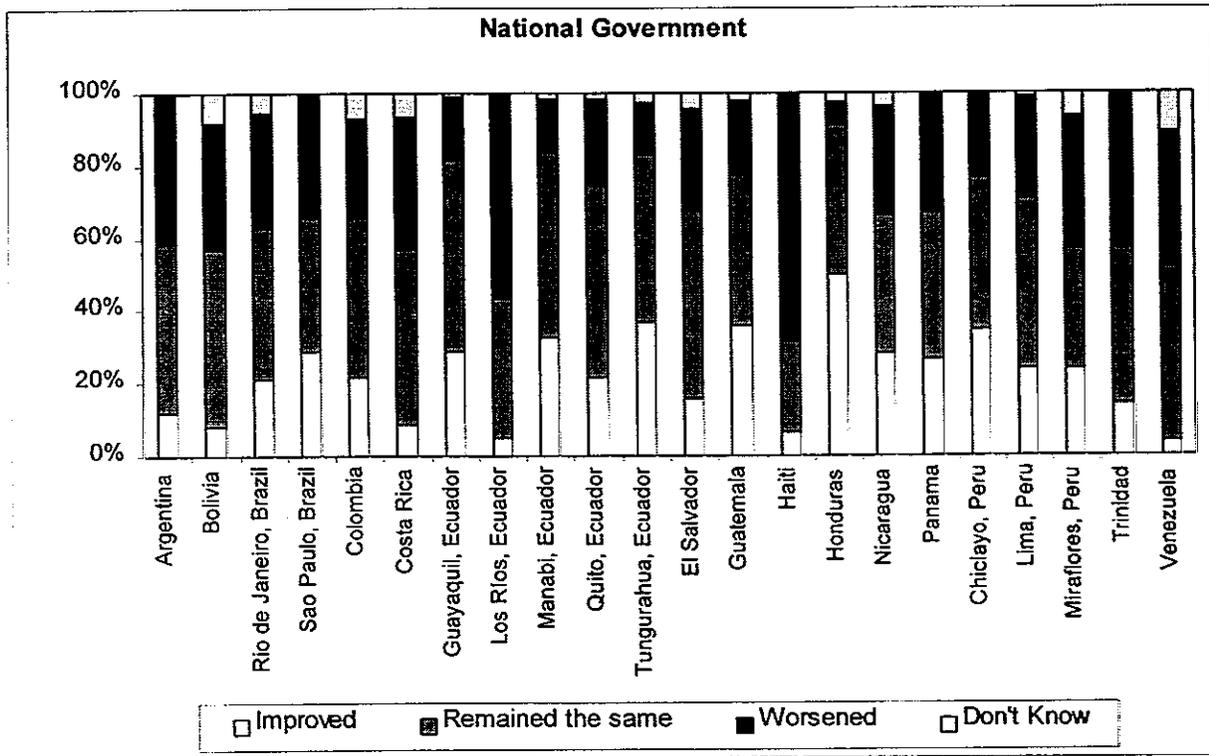
In summary, with respect to eight of the ten institutions/organizations, the largest share of respondents felt that they were "not transparent." The media and non-governmental organizations were most often ranked as "somewhat transparent".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the national government to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened? (By accountability, we mean the financial responsibility to complete specific tasks and render accounts in a precise and opportune manner.)

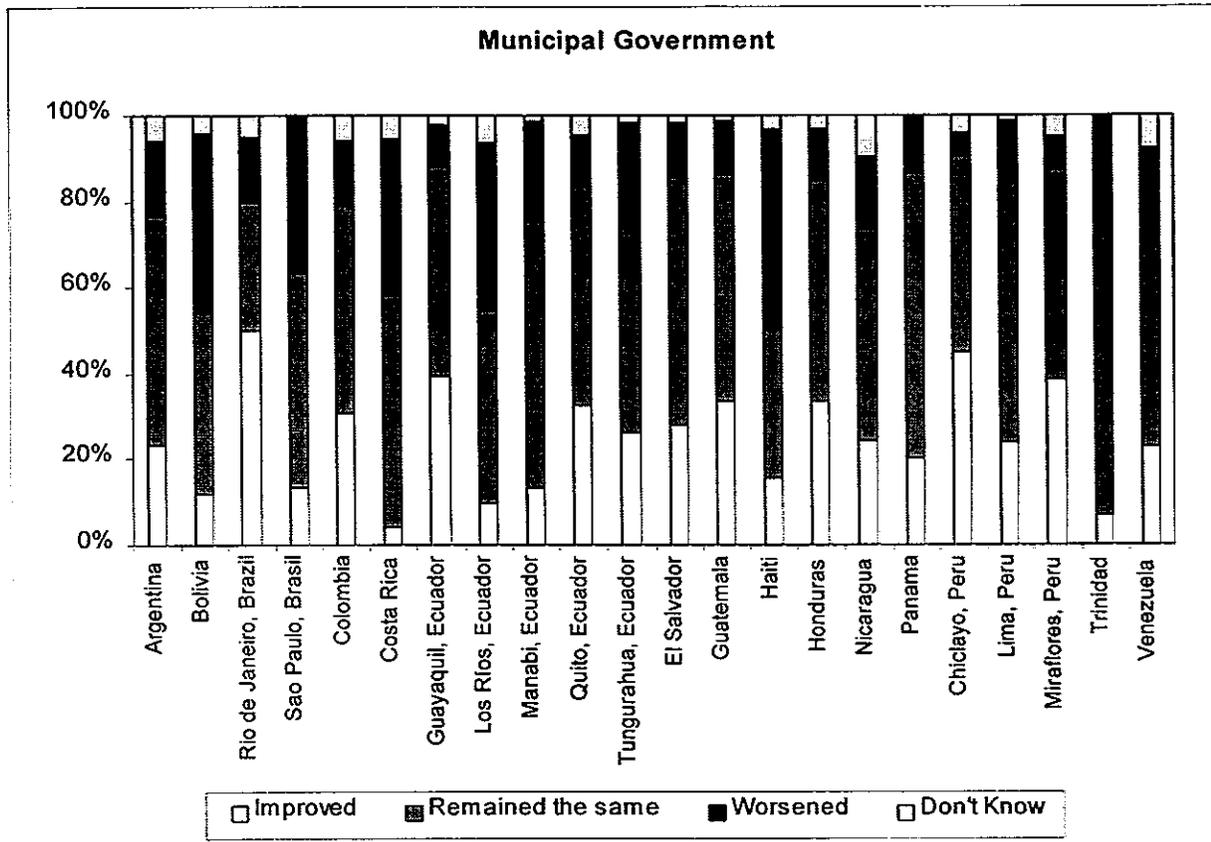
In 17 viewing sites a larger share of respondents felt that accountability had "remained the same" with regard to national government. However, the difference between the percentage of the responses was often close, within five to ten percentage points. For example, in Argentina, 47% of the respondents thought that the level of accountability of the national government had "remained the same", while 41% believed that it had "worsened". In Guatemala, 41% of the respondents replied that the level of accountability had "remained the same", but 36% felt that it had "improved". Only in Honduras did a larger share of respondents (50%) feel that accountability had "improved". Three viewing sites recorded pluralities of responses indicating that accountability had "worsened": Haiti (69%), Los Ríos, Ecuador (56%), and Miraflores, Peru (37%). In Trinidad, opinions were split evenly (43%) between those who considered the level of accountability to have "remained the same" and those who thought that it had "worsened".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of municipal government to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

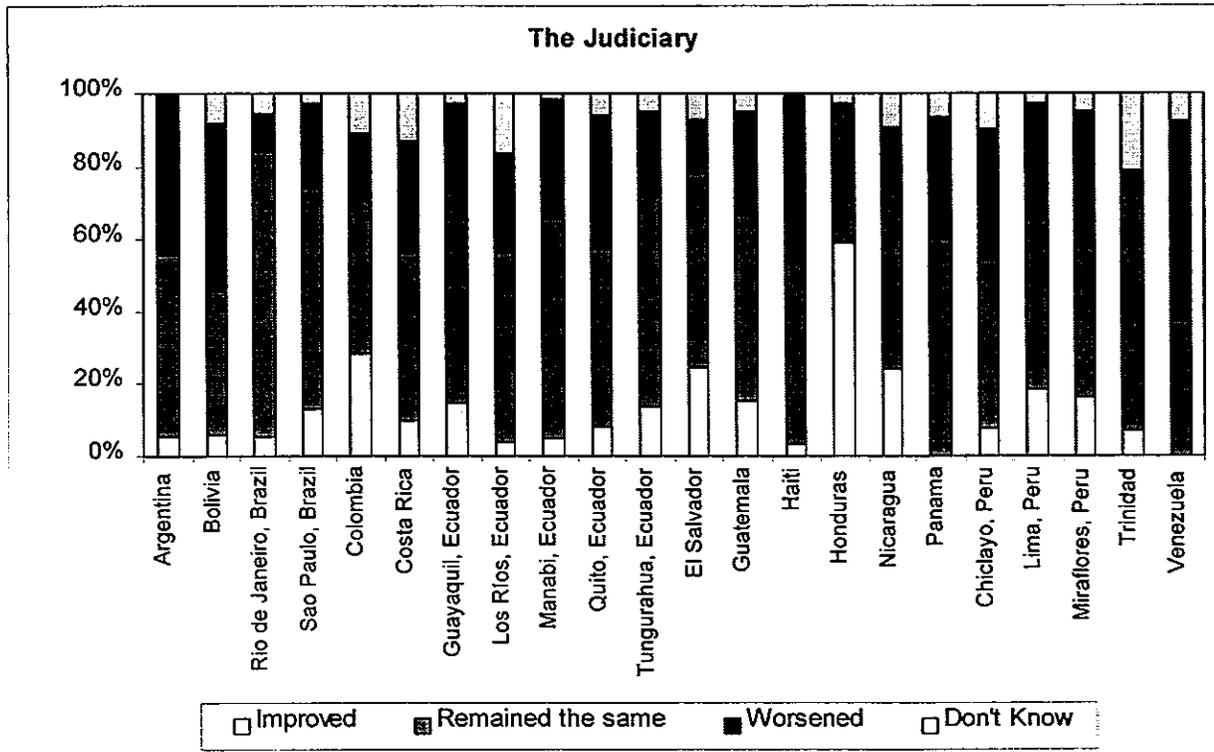
Again, with regard to the level of accountability of municipal government, the largest share of respondents at 18 viewing sites believed that it had largely "remained the same". The highest figures were recorded in Panama (67%), Trinidad (64%), and Manabi, Ecuador (62%). In Bolivia, equally large shares (42%) were indicated by those who thought that accountability of municipal government had "remained the same" and those who thought that it had "worsened". In Chiclayo, Peru, equally large shares (45%) were found between respondents who felt that accountability had "improved" and those who felt it had "remained the same". Only in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil did the largest share of respondents feel that the level of accountability had "improved" (50%), and only in Haiti did a plurality of respondents think accountability had "worsened" (47%).



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the judiciary to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

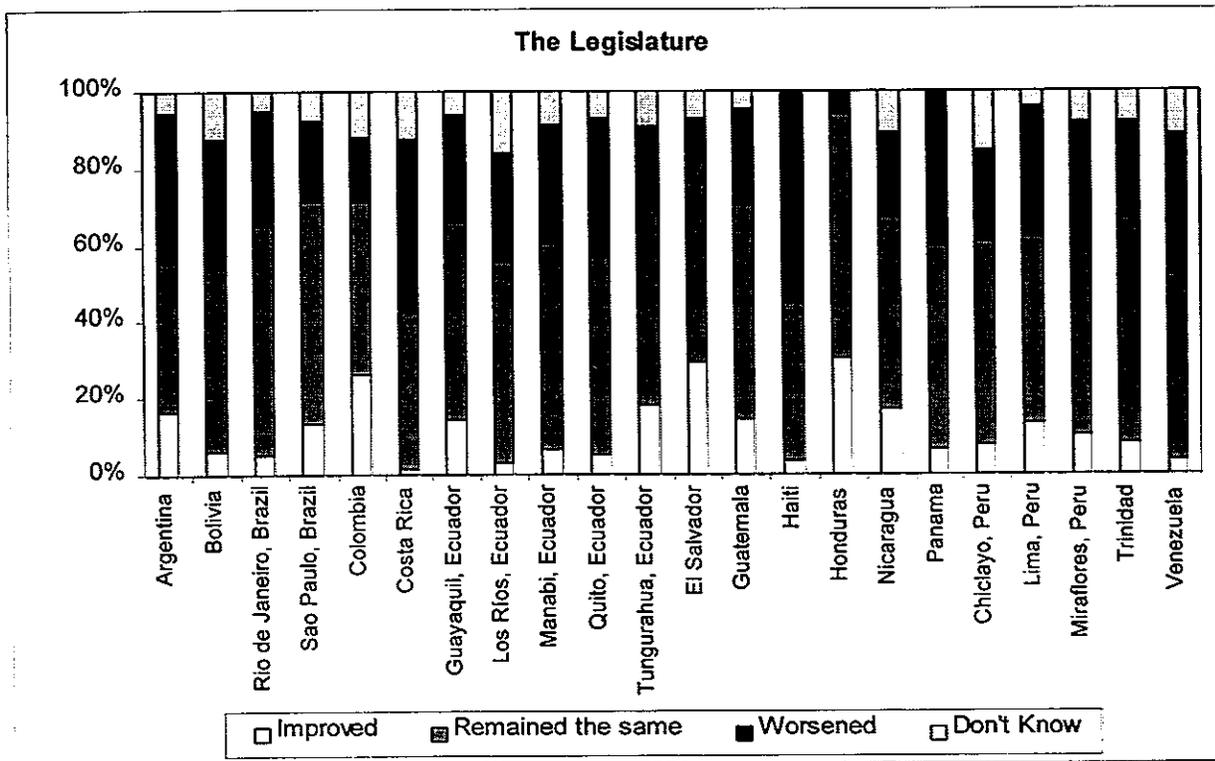
In nineteen viewing sites the largest share of respondents replied that accountability of the judiciary had "remained the same". Two viewing sites, Venezuela (56%) and Bolivia (46%), had pluralities of respondents who replied that accountability of the judiciary had "worsened". Only Honduras had the largest share of respondents indicate that the level of accountability of the judiciary had "improved" (59%) and no responses that it had "worsened".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the legislature to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

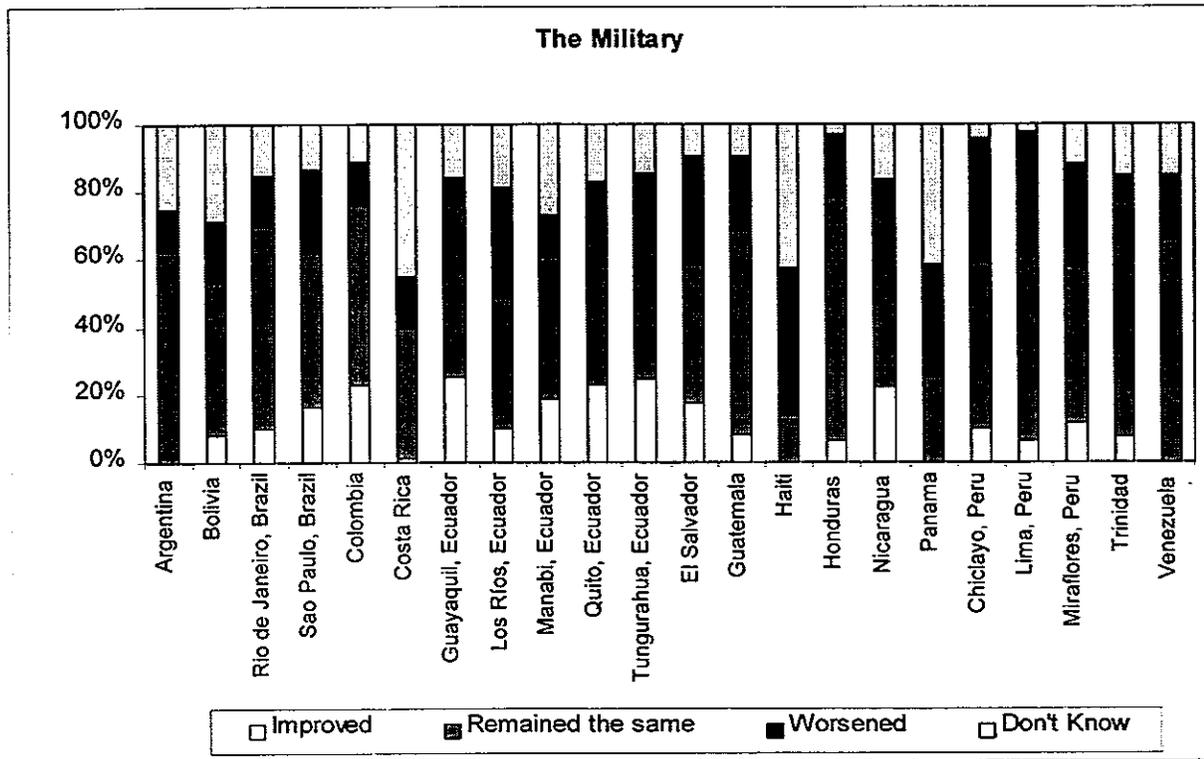
Nineteen out of 22 viewing sites recorded responses in which the largest share of respondents felt that the level of accountability of the legislature had "remained the same". Although no site recorded a plurality who felt that the level of accountability had "improved", Honduras, El Salvador, and Colombia registered the highest percentages, 30%, 29%, and 27% respectively. In two countries, Costa Rica (46%) and Haiti (55%) the largest share of responses considered accountability of the legislature to have "worsened" in the last year, although 41% felt that it had "remained the same". In Argentina an equally large share (39%) of respondents felt that accountability of the legislature had "remained the same" and "worsened".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the military to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

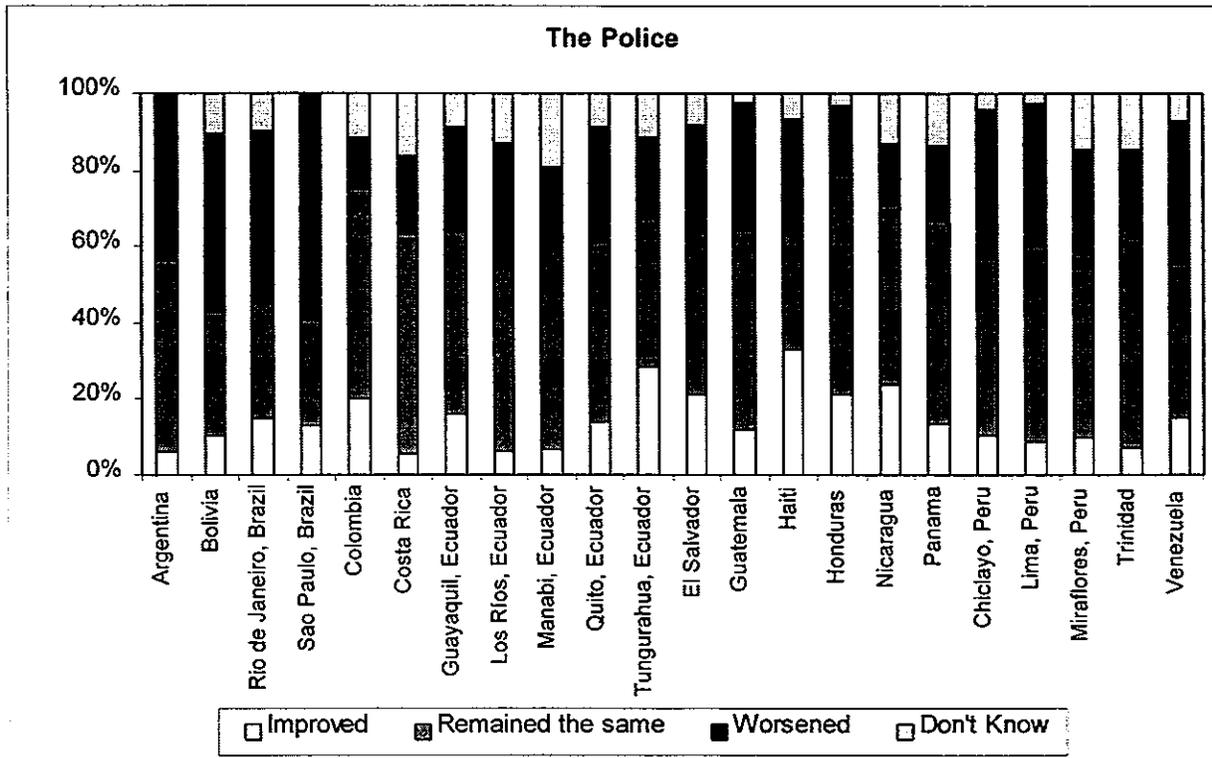
In nineteen viewing sites the largest share of respondents considered the level of accountability of the military to have "remained the same". While no viewing sites recorded pluralities of respondents who felt that accountability had "improved" within the military, the highest percentages for this response were found in Guayaquil and Tungurahua, Ecuador (25%) and Colombia and Quito, Ecuador (23%). An equally large share of respondents (43%) in Haiti replied that accountability of the military had "worsened" and "didn't know". In two viewing sites, Costa Rica (45%) and Panama (42%), the largest share of responses indicated that they "did not know".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the police to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

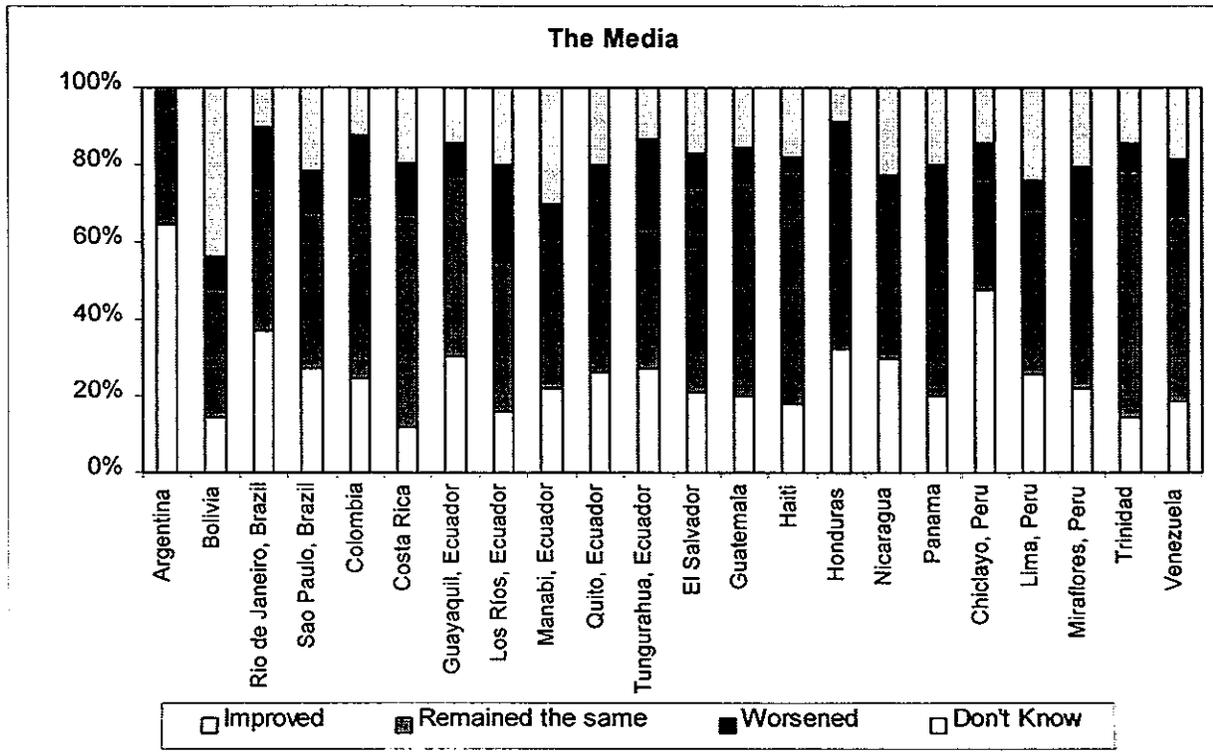
In 18 out of 22 viewing sites the largest share of respondents felt that the level of accountability of the police had "remained the same". The highest figures were found in Costa Rica (58%), Honduras (58%) and Trinidad (57%). The three sites where a plurality of the respondents felt that accountability had "worsened" include São Paulo, Brazil (59%), Bolivia (47%) and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (45%). Only Haiti recorded a plurality (33%) that believed accountability of the police had "improved", although 30% of the respondents felt that it had "remained the same" and 30% felt that it had "worsened".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the media to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

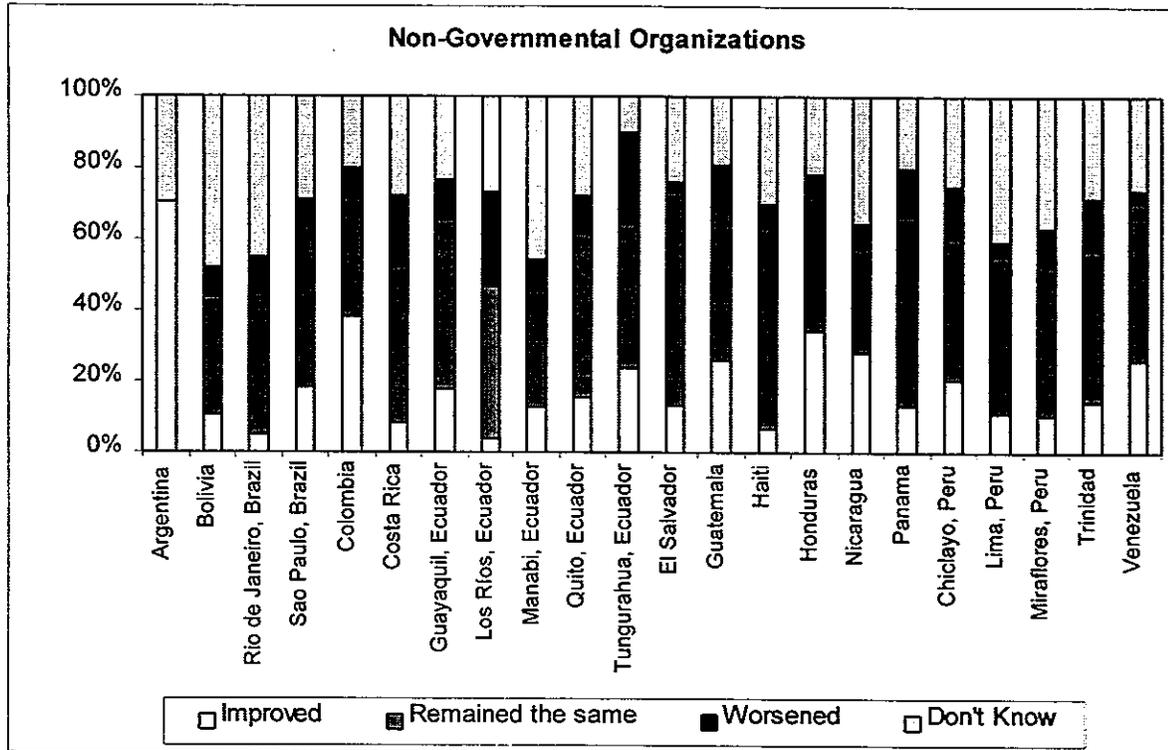
Eighteen viewing sites had pluralities of respondents that felt that accountability of the media had "remained the same". Argentina and Chiclayo, Peru had the highest percentages of respondents who replied that accountability of the media had "improved" (65% and 48% respectively). In Rio de Janeiro, Brazil opinion was split evenly (37%) between those who considered accountability to have "improved" and those who believed it had "remained the same". No country recorded a plurality who felt that accountability of the media had "worsened". In Panama, the breakdown of opinion was varied: 33% "remained the same", 27% "worsened", and 20% "improved". In Bolivia, the largest share of respondents (44%) replied that they "did not know".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of non-governmental organizations to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

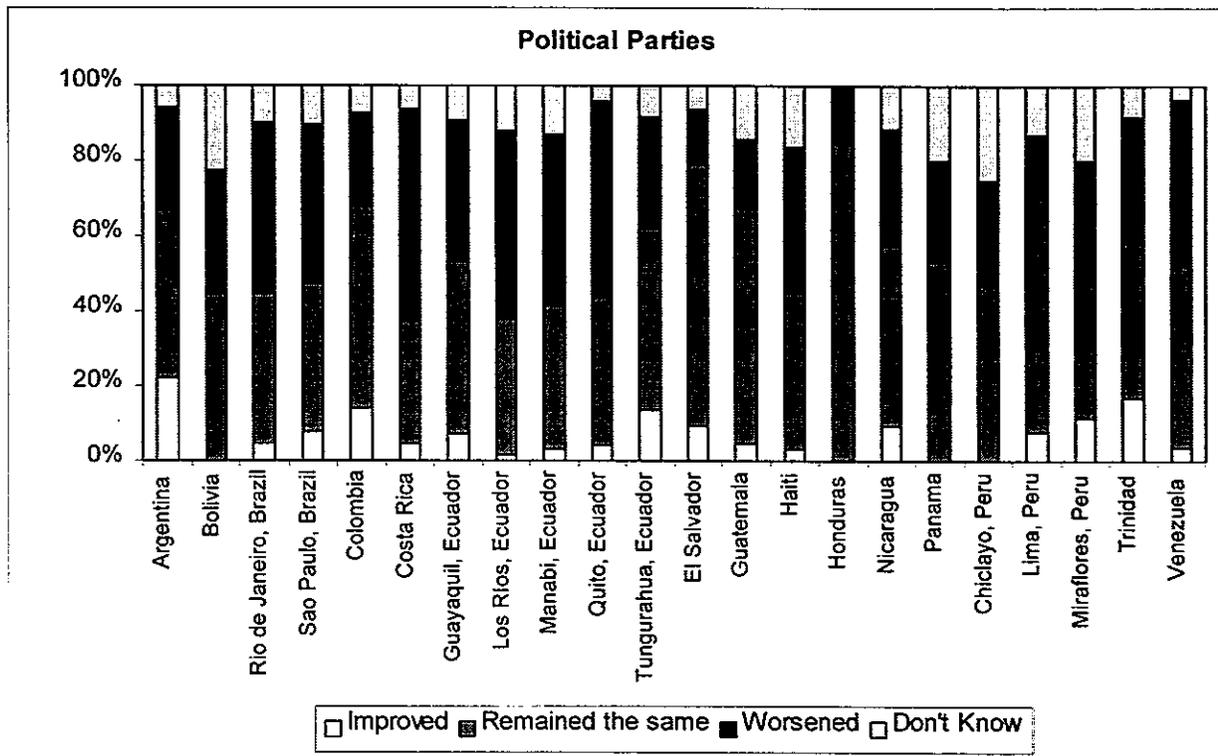
Sixteen viewing sites recorded pluralities that felt that accountability of NGOs had "remained the same". Argentina recorded a majority (71%) and Colombia a plurality (38%) of respondents who felt that accountability of NGOs had "improved". In four viewing sites, including Bolivia (48%), Manabi, Ecuador (46%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (45%) and Nicaragua (36%), the largest share of respondents replied that they "did not know". No viewing site recorded a larger share that felt accountability had "worsened".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of political parties to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

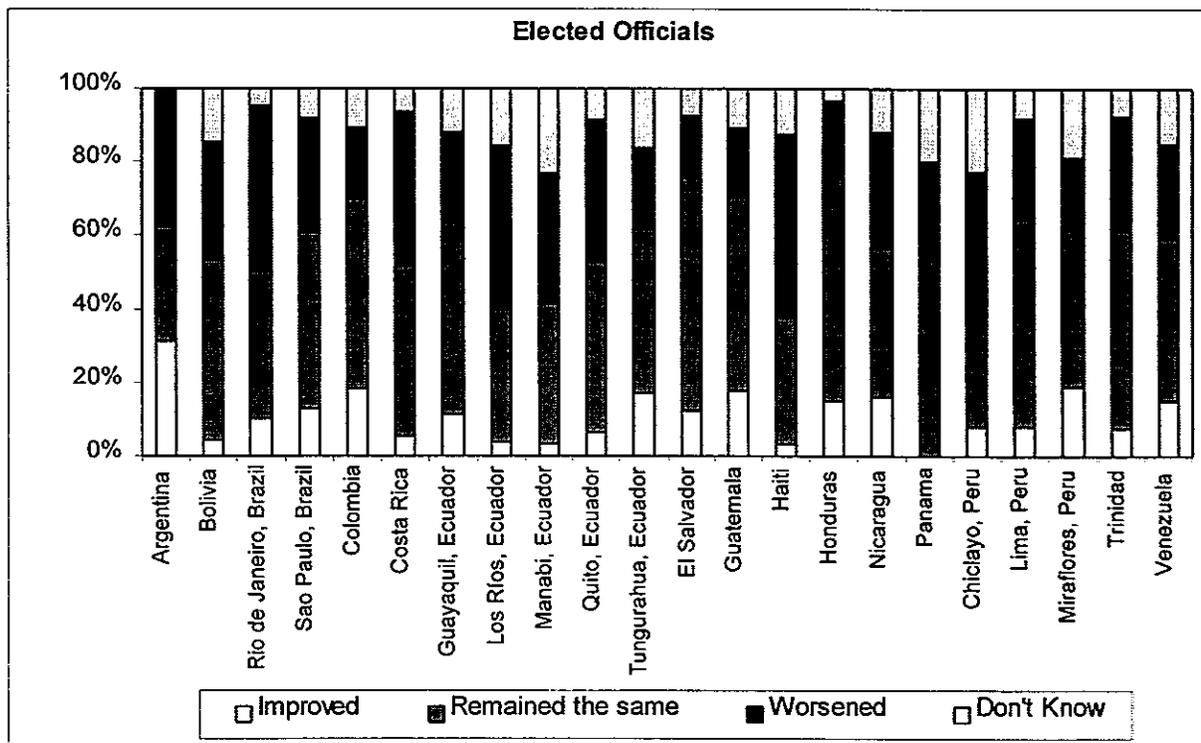
Sixteen viewing sites recorded pluralities of respondents who felt that the level of accountability of political parties to citizens had largely "remained the same". At six sites, including Costa Rica (56%), Quito, Ecuador (52%), Los Ríos, Ecuador (50%), Manabi, Ecuador (45%), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (45%) and São Paulo, Brazil (42%), the largest share of respondents replied that accountability of political parties had "worsened". Although, at each of these sites over 30% of respondents replied that it had "remained the same". No site reported a plurality of respondents who thought that it had "improved" or "did not know".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of elected officials to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened? (By accountability, we mean the financial responsibility to complete specific tasks and render accounts in a precise and opportune manner.)

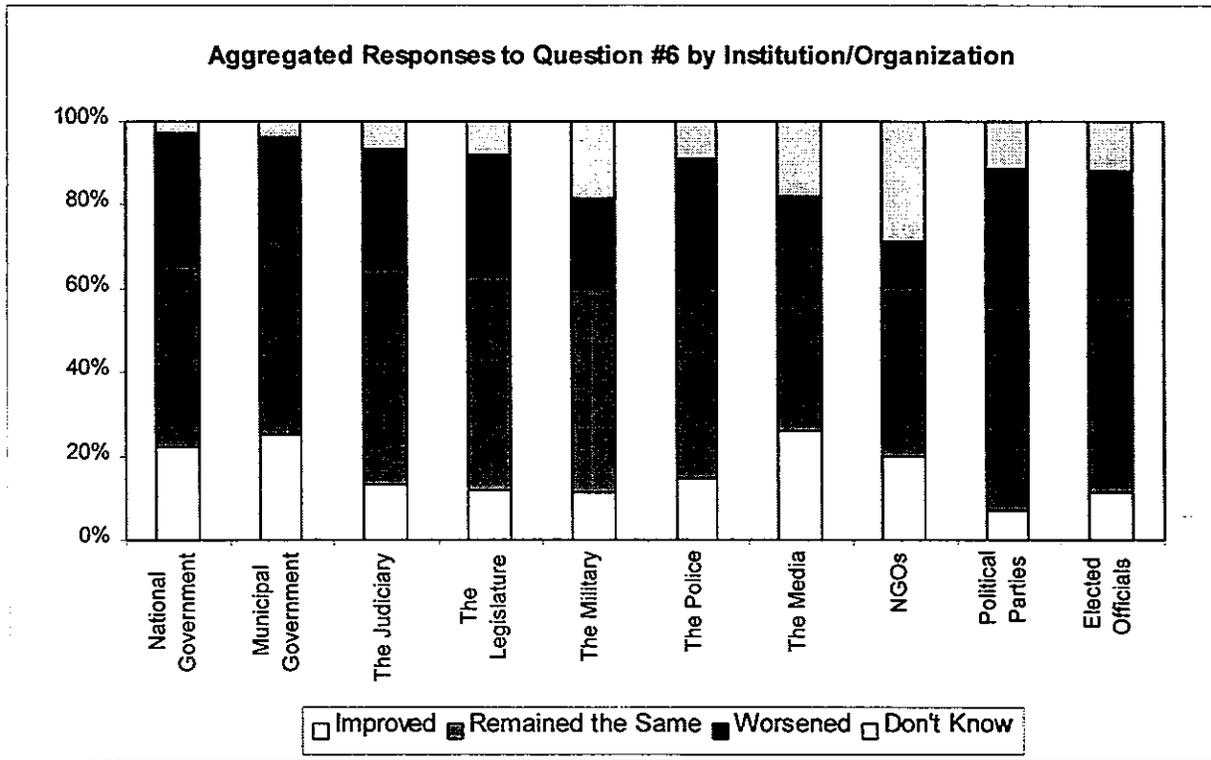
In 18 out of 22 viewing sites the largest share of responses indicated that accountability of elected officials had "remained the same". Four sites recorded pluralities that felt it had "worsened". However, the percentage differences between the number of respondents who felt that it had "remained the same" and those who thought that it had "worsened" often varied. For example, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 45% of respondents felt that accountability had "worsened", while 40% considered it had "remained the same". In El Salvador, the differences were more pronounced as 17% of the respondents felt that it had "worsened", while 64% of the respondents thought that it had had "remained the same". No site, with the exception of Argentina (31%), recorded substantial percentages of respondents who thought that it had "improved".



Question #6

In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability of the following institutions/organizations to citizens improved, remained the same or worsened?

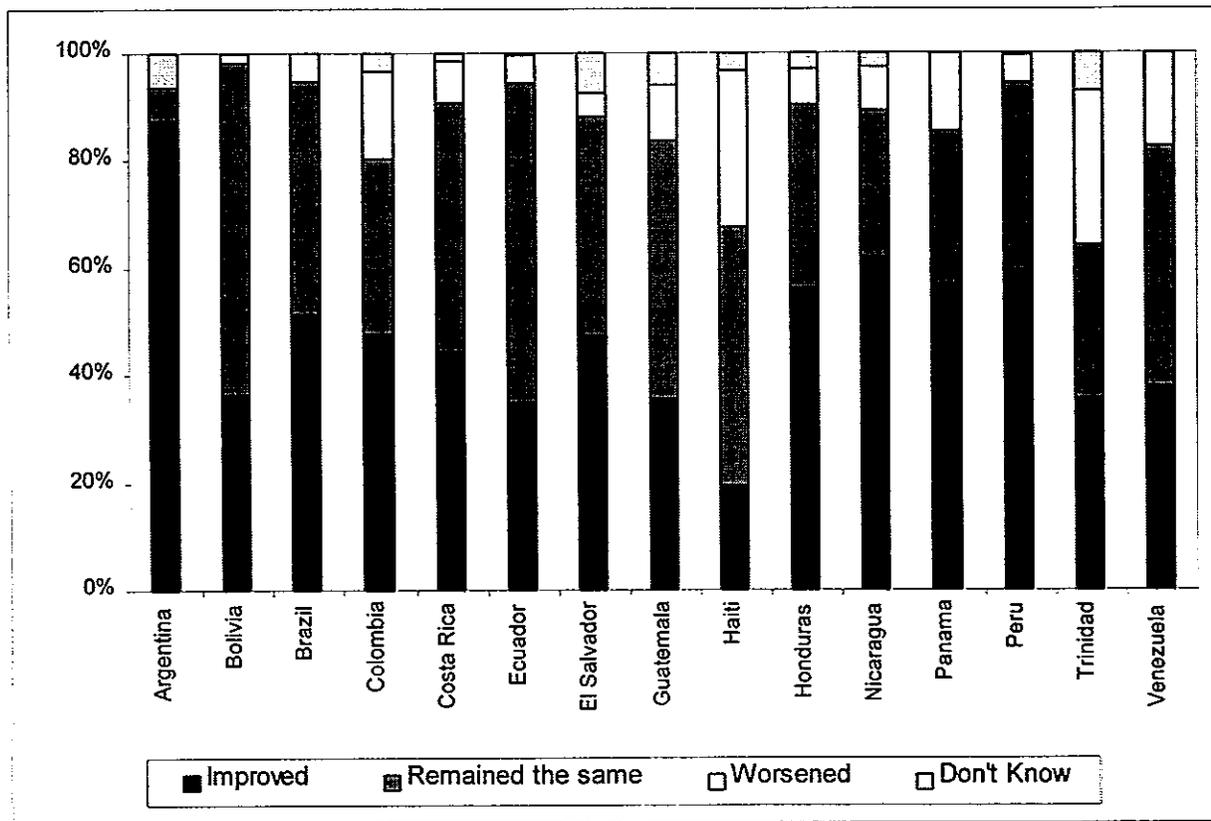
In summary, for all of the various institutions and/or organizations, the largest share of respondents felt that the level of accountability to citizens had "remained the same". Of the shares indicating that institutions/organizations had "improved" their accountability, those of the media, municipal government and national government were the largest. Of the shares indicating that accountability had "worsened", those of political parties, the national government, the police, and elected officials were the largest.



Question #7

In the last 12 months, has press coverage/monitoring of government financial management improved, remained the same or worsened?

In 9 out of 15 countries the largest share of respondents felt that press coverage of government financial management had "improved". The highest figures were in Argentina (88%), Nicaragua (62%) and Peru (60%). In six countries, a plurality of respondents replied that press coverage had "remained the same". In Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Venezuela, responses were closely divided as to whether press coverage/monitoring of government financial management had "improved" or "remained the same". While no country had a plurality, substantial percentages of respondents in Haiti (29%) and Trinidad (29%) indicated that it had "worsened".



Question #8

How do you evaluate the following as potential anti-corruption measures in your country, 1 being least effective and 10 most effective?

Responses to this question were ranked from one to six, 1 being the least effective and 6 being the most effective measure to combat corruption in each respective country. The rankings for these choices were provided by respondents in 15 countries as shown below in Table 2.

Anti-corruption campaigns directed by NGOs were generally ranked as less effective measures against corruption. Four countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Panama) ranked it 3, two countries (Guatemala and Peru) ranked it 2, and four countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti, and Trinidad & Tobago) ranked it 1.

Mechanisms (e.g. whistle blower legislation) that let people report corrupt acts without fear of retribution was ranked the most effective potential anti-corruption measure in four countries. Three countries ranked it 5, while five countries ranked it 3. Only Venezuela ranked it 1, the least effective potential anti-corruption measure.

Prosecution of corrupt civil servants was ranked 6 by Trinidad & Tobago and 5 by El Salvador. Four countries ranked it 2 and three countries (Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama) ranked it as the least effective measure.

Codes of ethics for civil servants, and separately, for business transactions was largely considered to be the least effective measure to combat corruption. No country ranked it as the most effective measure and only Haiti ranked it 5. Most countries ranked it either 2 (four countries) or 1 (six countries).

Transparent financial management systems was generally ranked as a somewhat effective measure. Three countries (Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti) ranked it 6, while Brazil and Nicaragua ranked it 5. Six countries ranked this measure 4. No country ranked this measure 1.

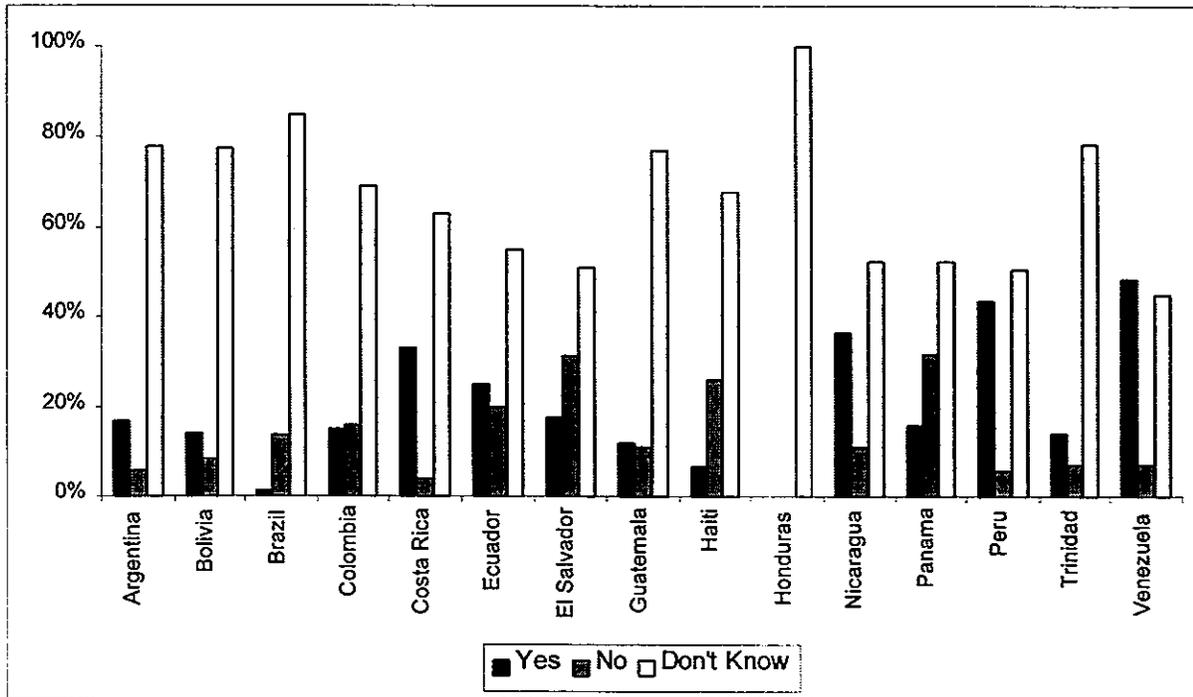
Educational programs that instill ethical values and inform of the detrimental effects of corruption was generally considered to be effective by most countries. Six of the countries that responded ranked this measure 6, and seven of the countries ranked it 5. Only El Salvador ranked educational programs as the least effective way to fight corruption.

TABLE 2 Potential anti-corruption measures Ranking by numbers of countries Least Effective >>> Most Effective							Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Trinidad & Tobago	Venezuela	
	1	2	3	4	5	6																
	Anti-corruption campaigns directed by NGOs	6	1	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	1	6	
Mechanisms (whistle-blower legislation) that let people report corrupt acts without fear of retribution	3	3	3	6	5	5	6	4	2	6	3	6	5	3	1	6	5	3	1			
Prosecution of corrupt civil servants	2	4	4	1	1	2	5	3	4	3	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	6	2			
Codes of ethics for civil servants, and separately, for business transactions	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	5	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	3			
Transparent financial management systems that minimize the opportunity for individuals to carry out corrupt acts	4	6	5	4	2	4	4	6	6	3	5	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4			
Educational programs that instill ethical values and inform of the detrimental effects of corruption	5	5	6	5	6	6	1	5	3	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5			

Question #9

Has your country ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption?

The responses to this question demonstrate that most respondents "did not know" if the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption had been ratified in their country. Combined, 67% of respondents replied that they did not know. Only in one country, Venezuela, did a high number of respondents (48%) accurately respond that the Convention had indeed been ratified.

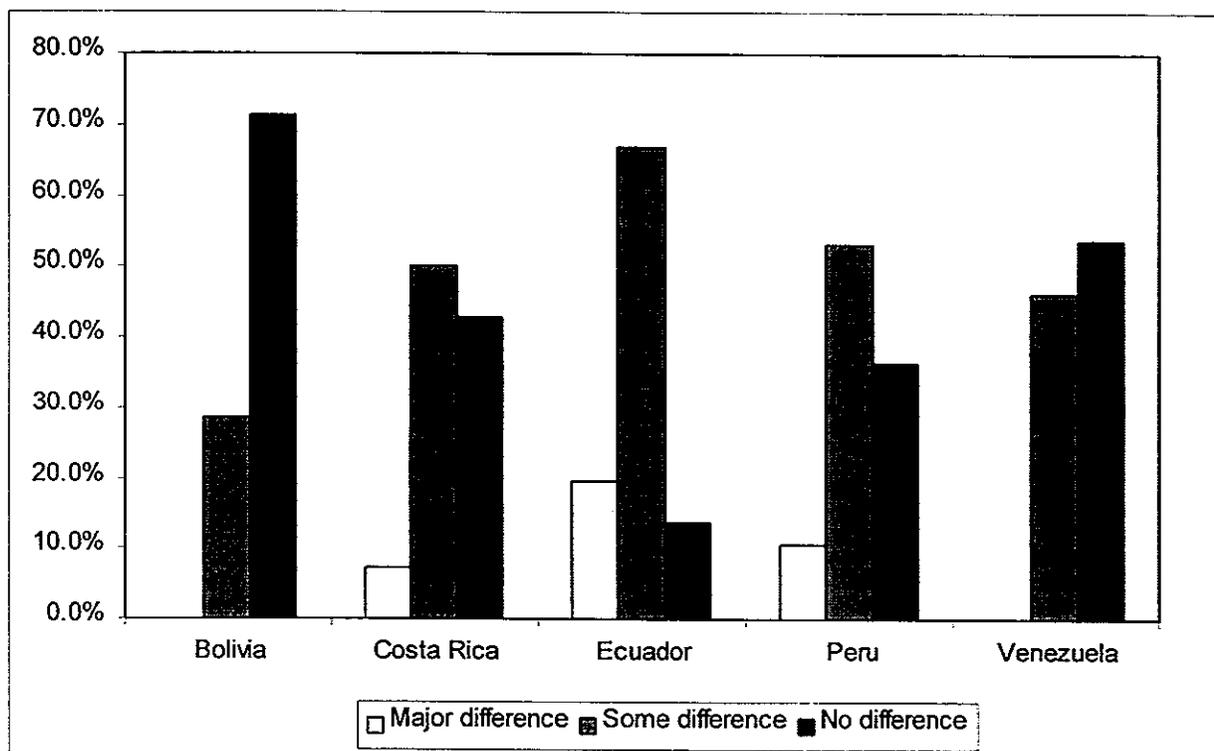


NOTE: As of September 1997, seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean had ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

Question #10

If you answered yes, that the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption has been ratified in your country, has it made a difference in the fight against corruption?

Of the five participating countries in which the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption had been ratified at the time of RESPONDACON IV, three had pluralities that indicated that the convention had made "some difference" and in two the majority indicated that it had made "no difference". Of the small percentage of respondents who felt that its ratification had made a "major difference", Ecuador had the highest percentage at 20%.

**Question #11**

The following are the most common statements made by respondents when they were asked to explain their reasons for their answers to the previous question.

Why it has not made a difference:

- Citizens are not informed due to the lack of publicity regarding the Convention.
- Lack of interest and of political will on the part of the authorities.
- Mechanisms, actions and laws should be implemented that severely punish acts of corruption and the corrupt.
- The authorities are the source of corruption in countries.

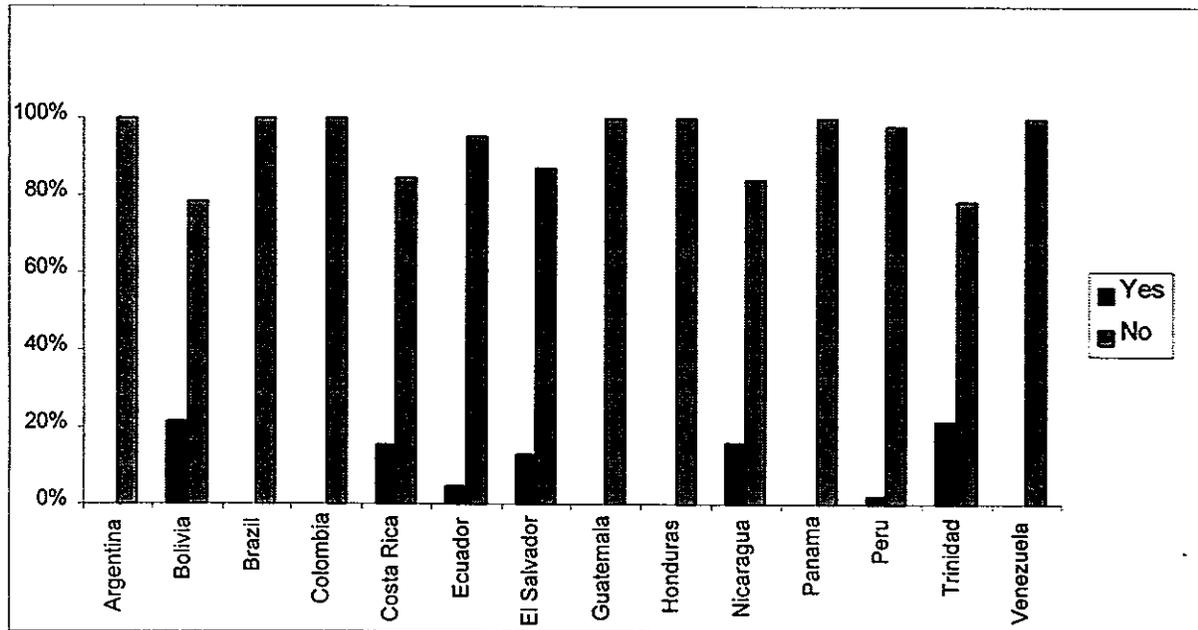
Why it has made a difference:

- With the ratification the first step has been taken at recognizing corruption as a widespread problem.

Question #12

Did you attend RESPONDACON III?

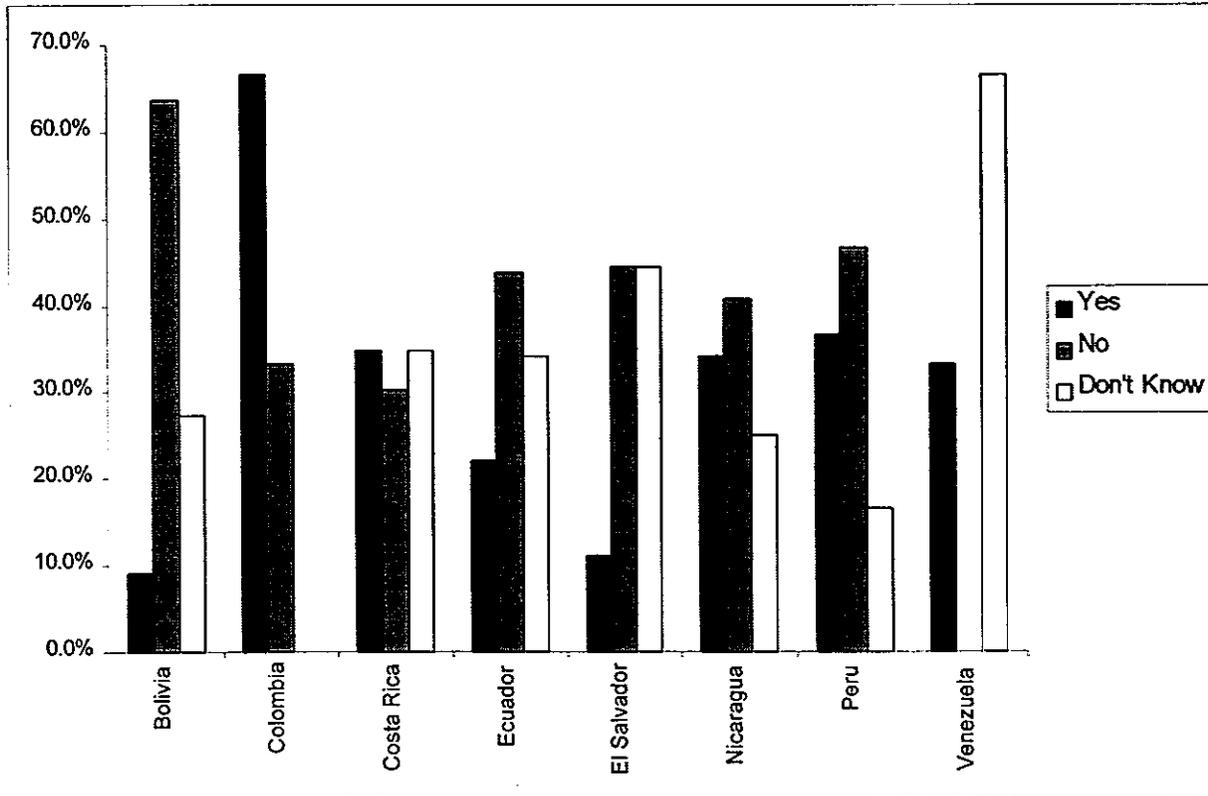
The majority of respondents at all viewing sites were first-time participants in RESPONDACON. In Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, and Venezuela, none of the respondents had participated in RESPONDACON III. Of the remaining viewing sites, only Bolivia (22%), Trinidad (21%), Nicaragua (16%), Costa Rica (15%) and El Salvador (13%) had participation percentages higher than 10%. The majority, however, were newcomers to RESPONDACON.



Question #13

If you attended RESPONDACON III, was there a follow-up local program in which an "Anti-Corruption Plan of Action" was adopted?

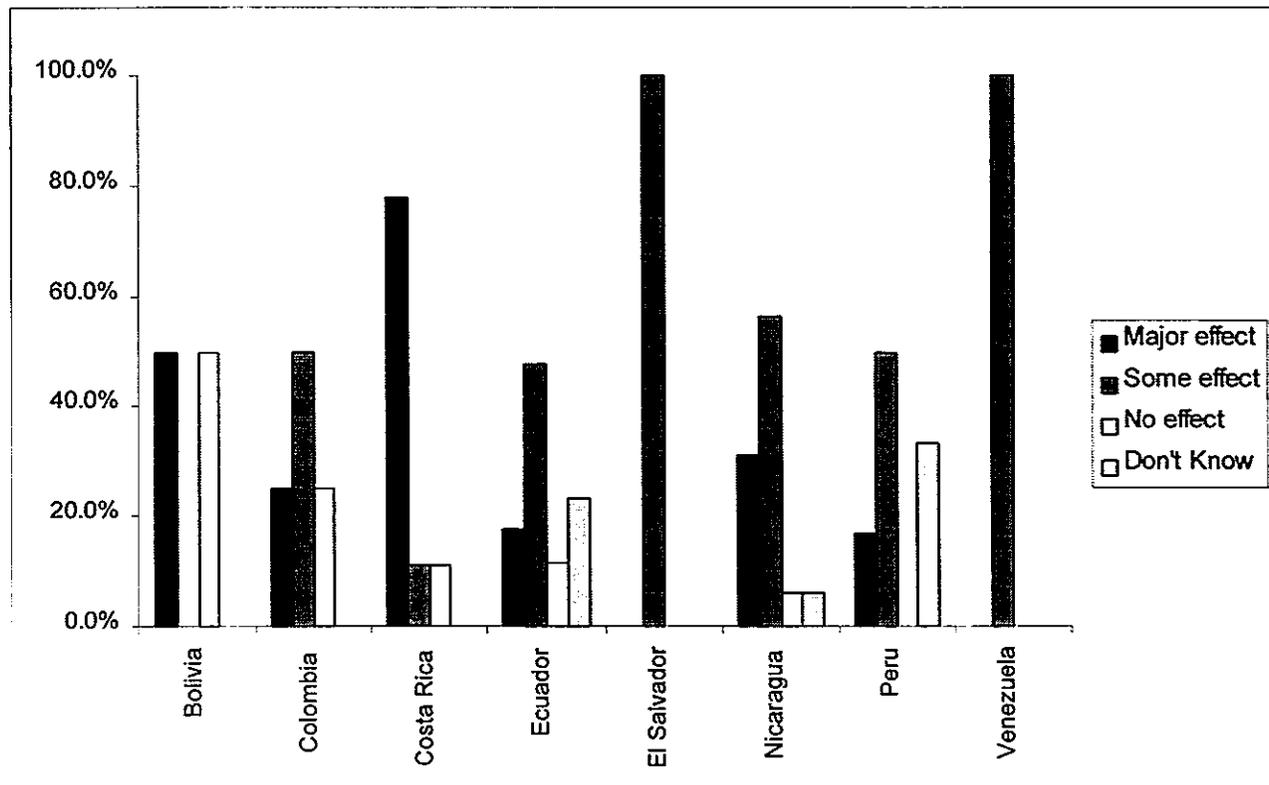
Of the eight countries that responded to this question, the largest share of responses in four countries replied that there was not a follow-up program. The four were Bolivia (64%), Peru (47%), Ecuador (44%), and Nicaragua (41%). Colombia was the only country that had a larger share of respondents that answered "yes". In Venezuela the largest share of respondents (68%) replied that they "did not know".



Question #14

If you answered yes, that an Anti-Corruption Plan of Action was adopted, what has been its effect in the fight against corruption?

Bolivia was divided 50/50 between those respondents who thought that the Plan of Action had a major effect and those who thought it had no effect. A larger share of respondents in the following countries felt that the Action Plan had no effect: El Salvador (100%), Venezuela (100%), Nicaragua (56%), Peru (50%), Colombia (50%), and Ecuador (48%). Only Costa Rica affirmed by a substantial percentage that an Action Plan had had a significant effect (78%).



Question #15

The following are some of the most common statements that we received regarding the reasons for respondents' answers to the previous question.

Don't Know

- I don't know much about the subject because of a lack of information.

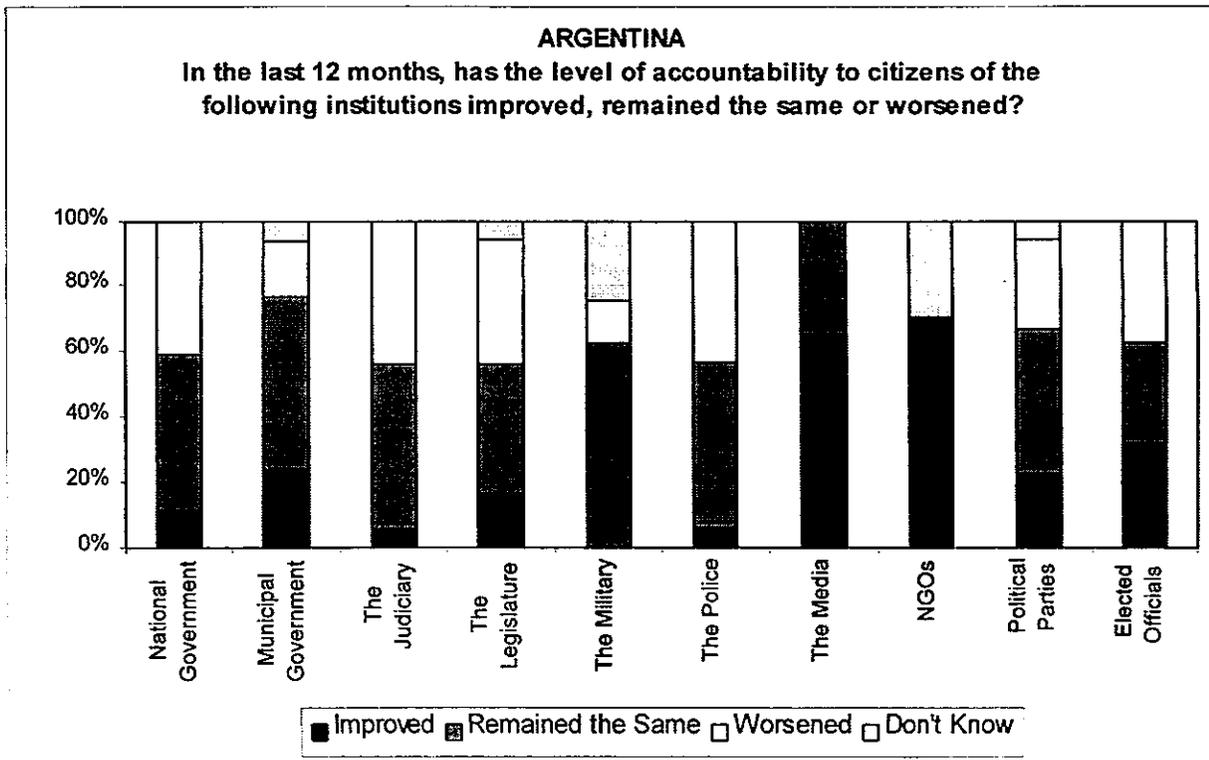
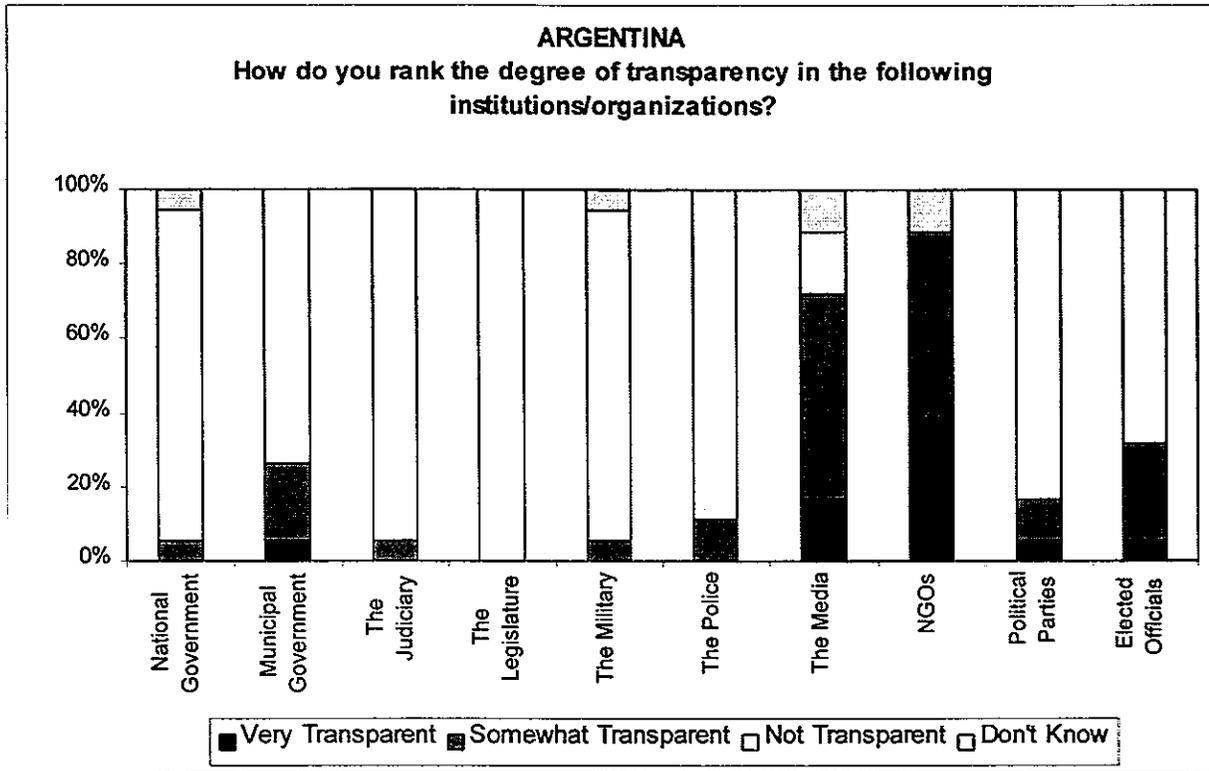
No Effect/Some Effect

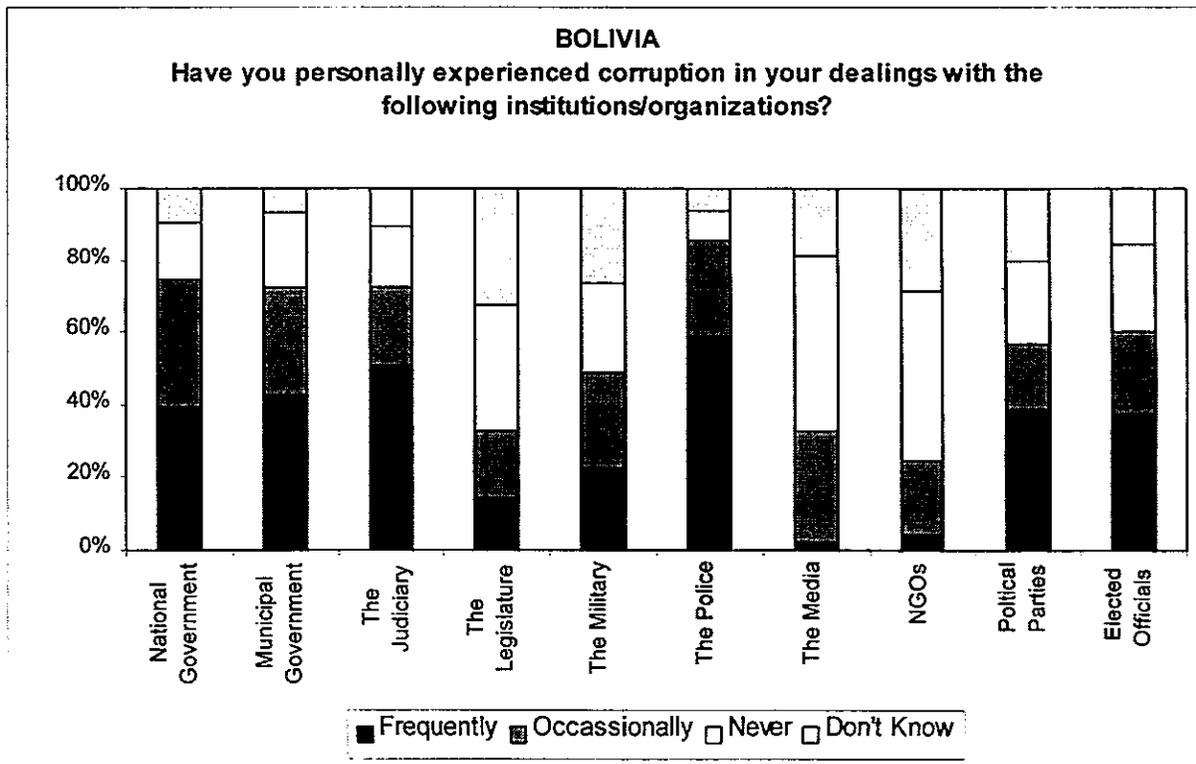
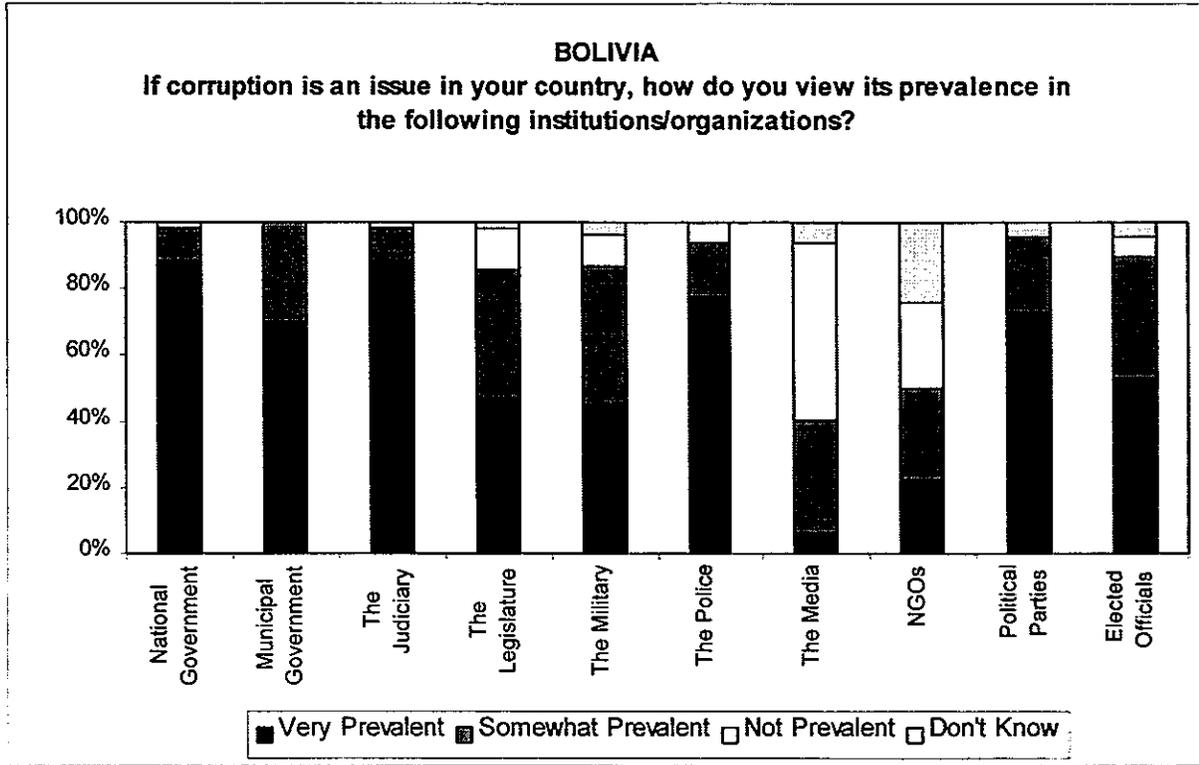
- Lack of will and participation of the public services and entities of control.
- Finally the citizens have the opportunity to denounce acts of corruption to the controlling entities.

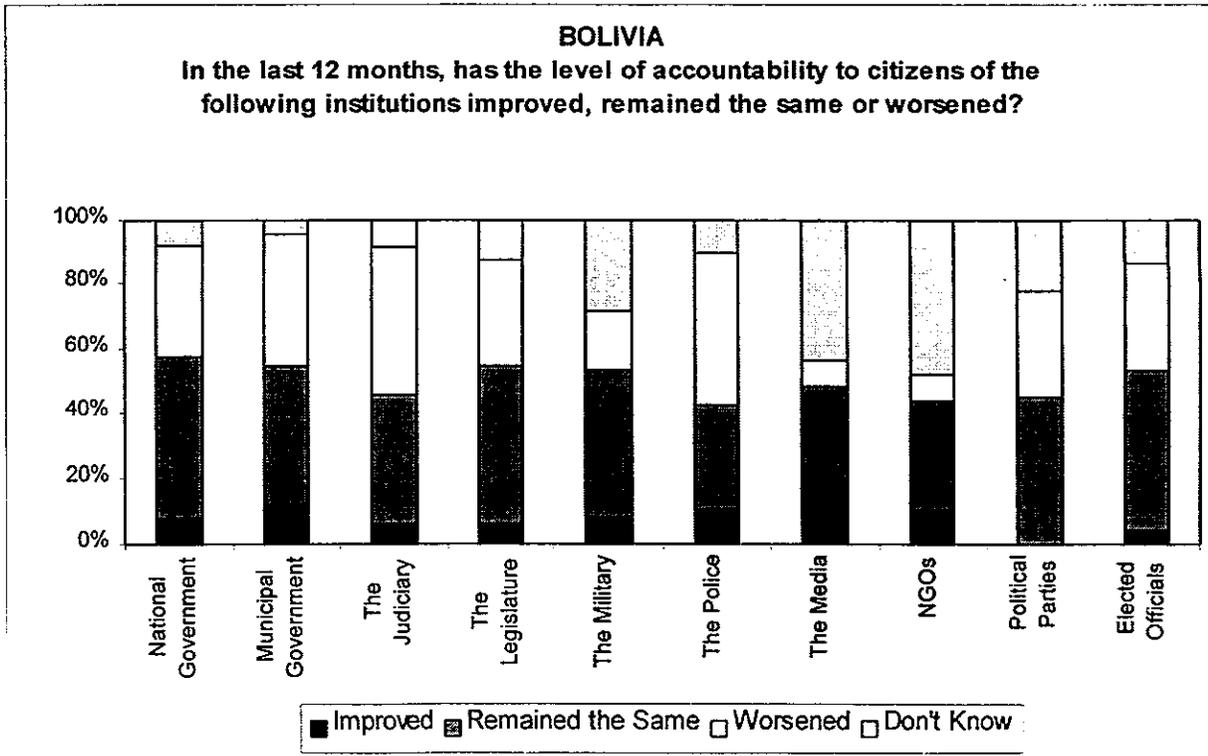
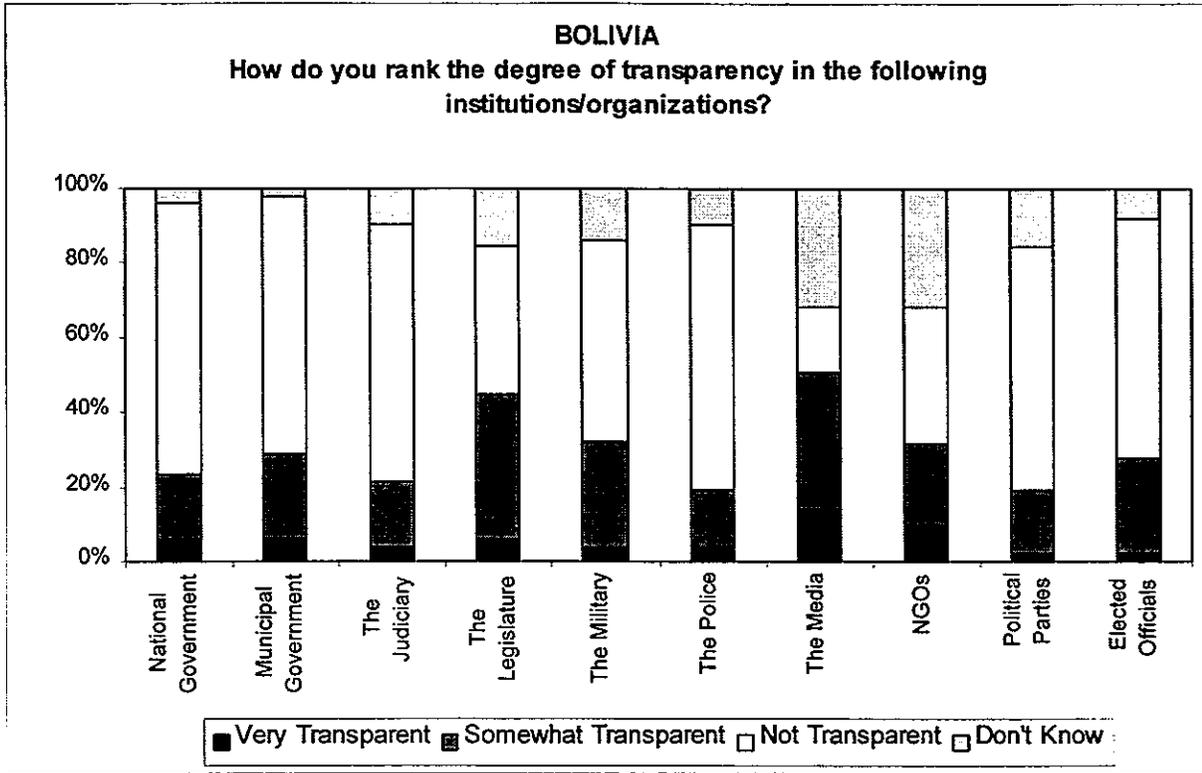
Major Effect

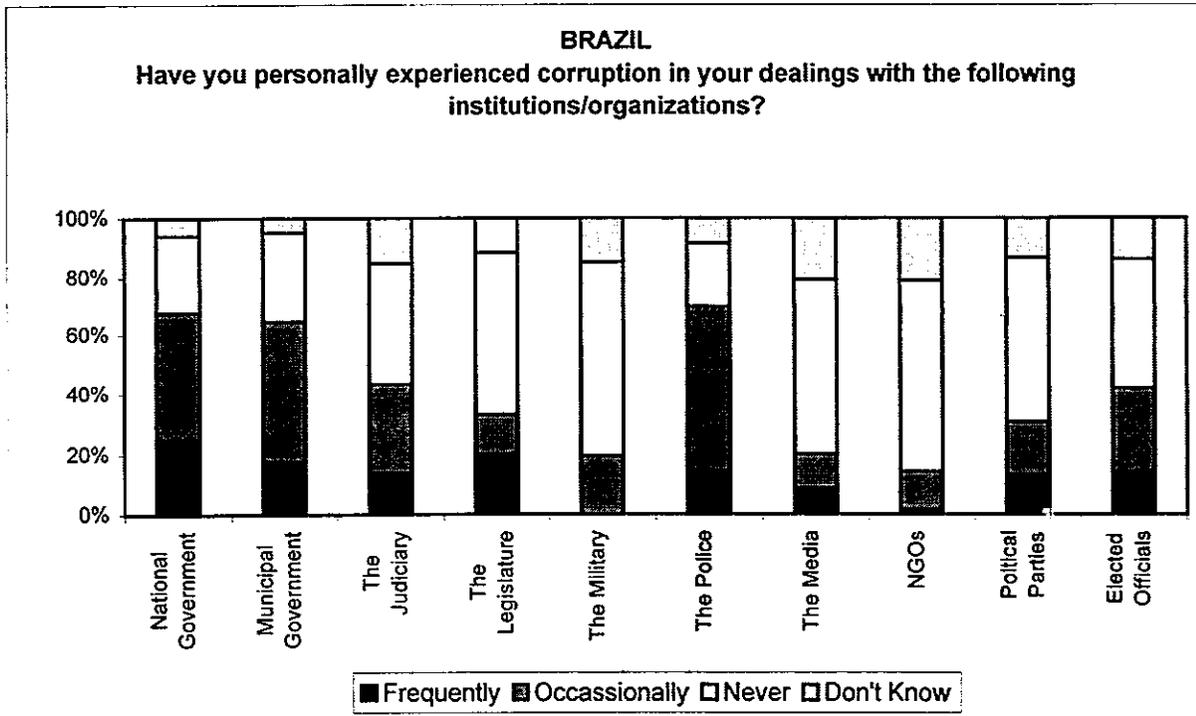
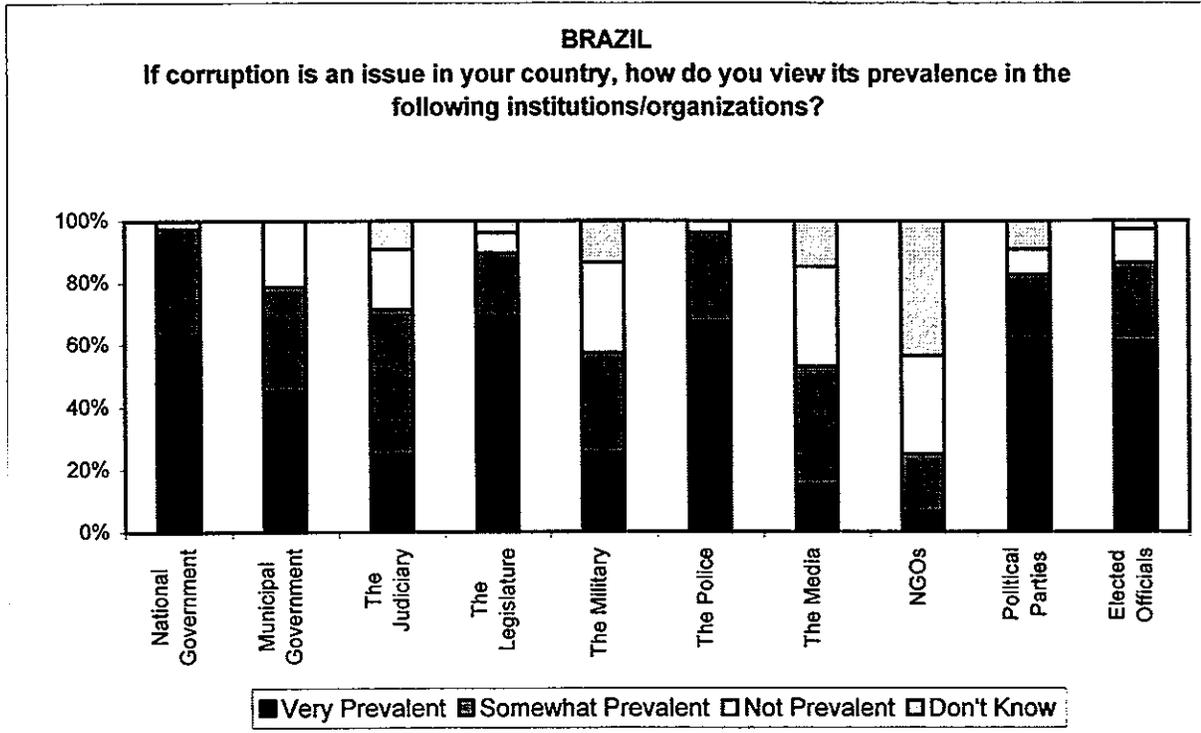
- There has been an improvement since anti-corruption actions have emerged, but the transition to transparency is slow.

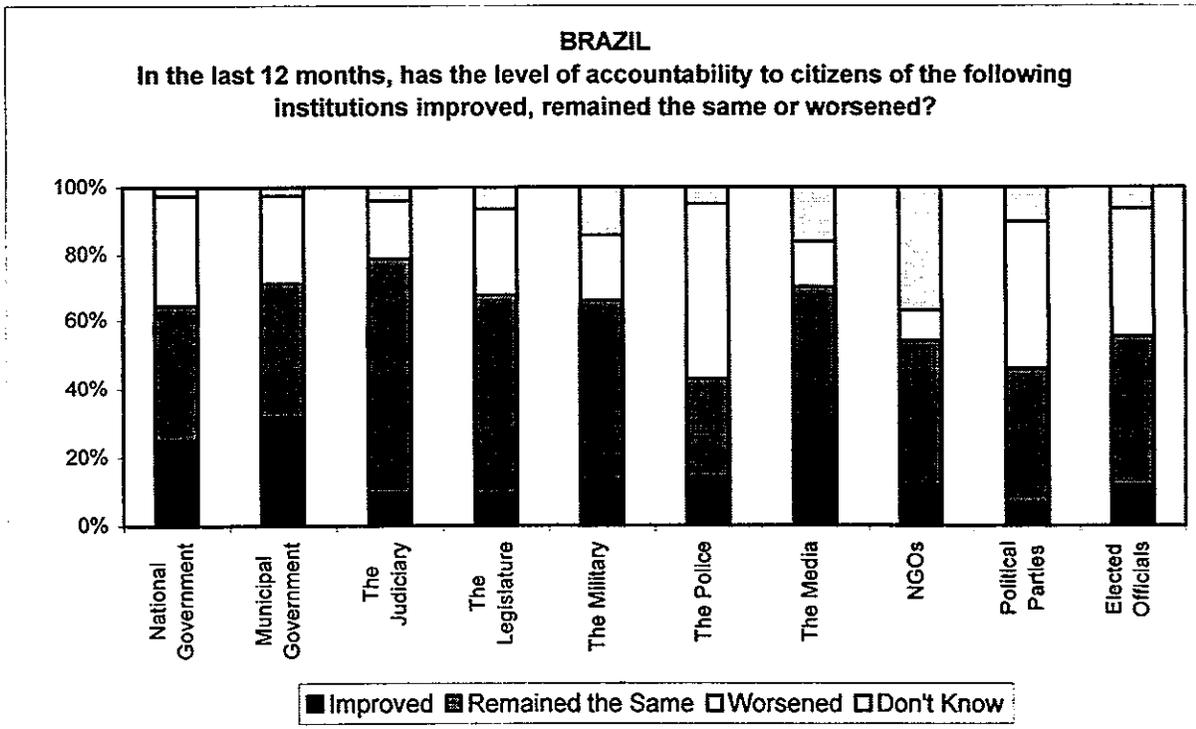
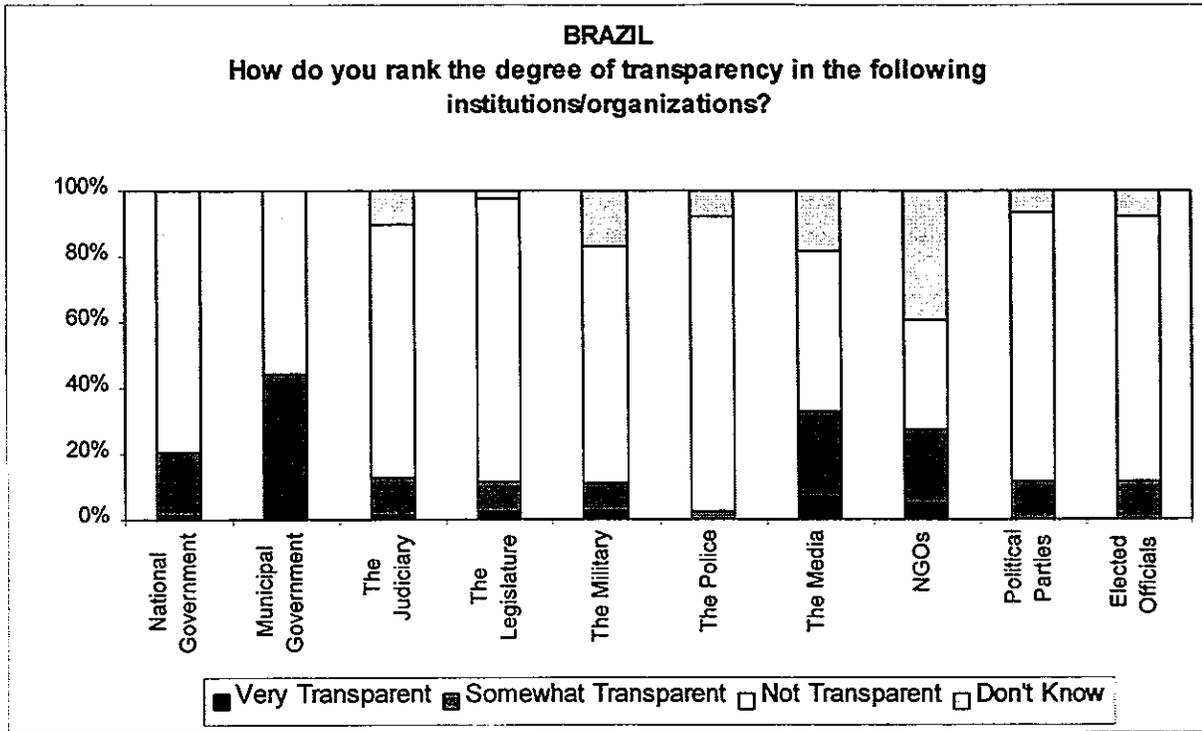
ANNEX 1
RESULTS TO QUESTIONS 3-6 BY COUNTRY

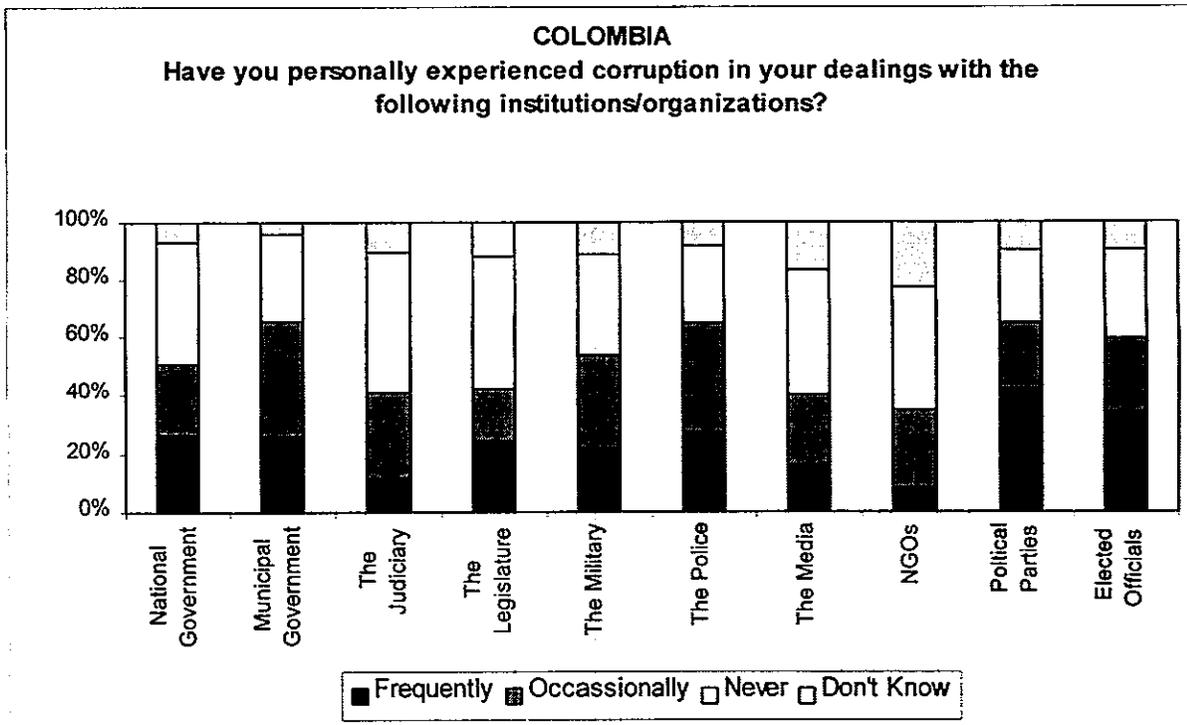
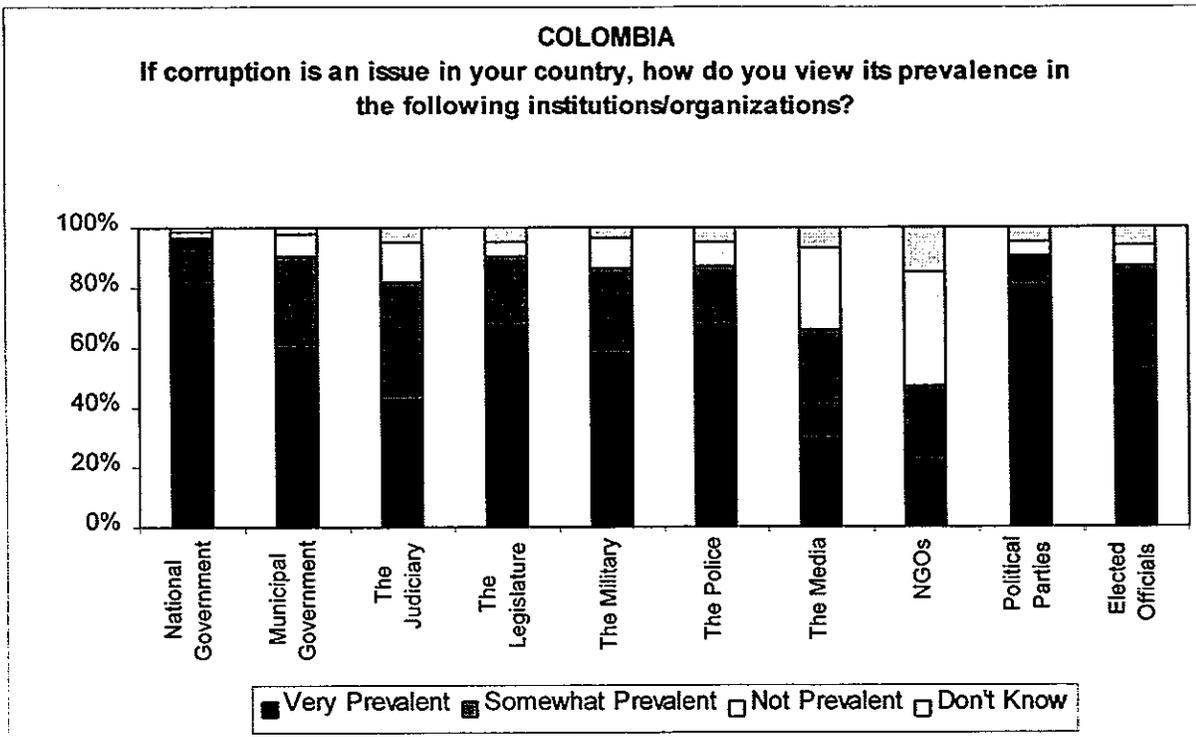


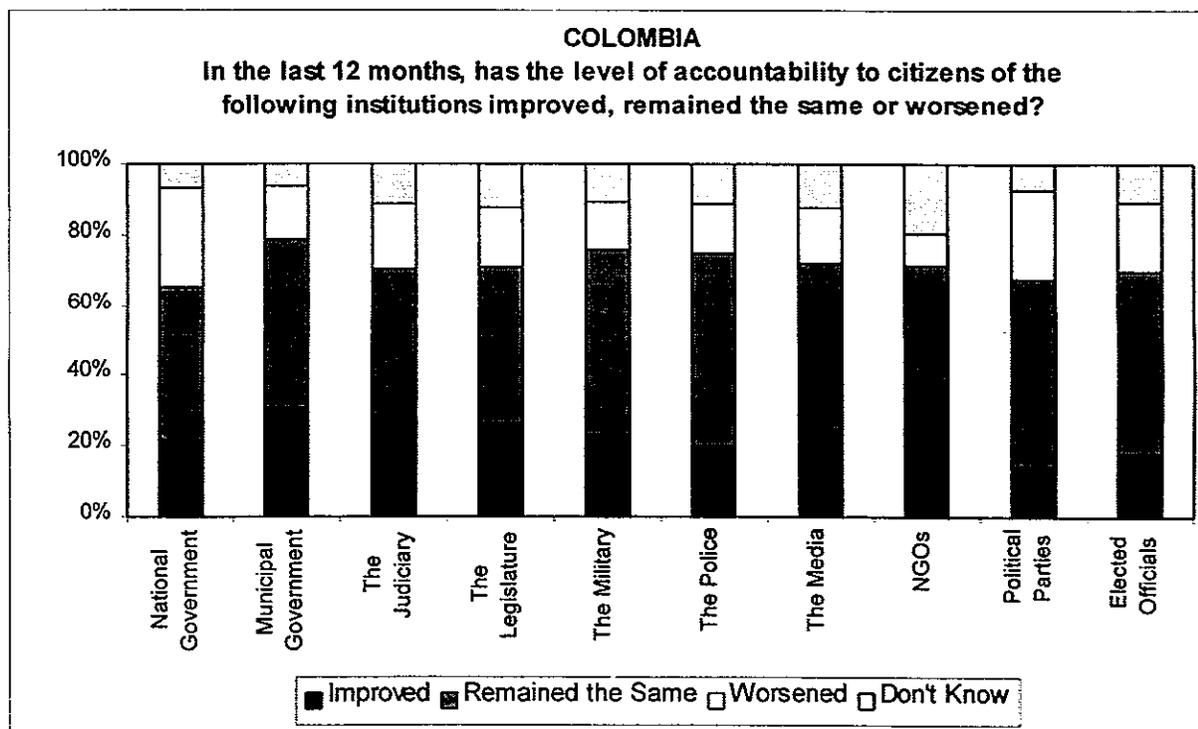
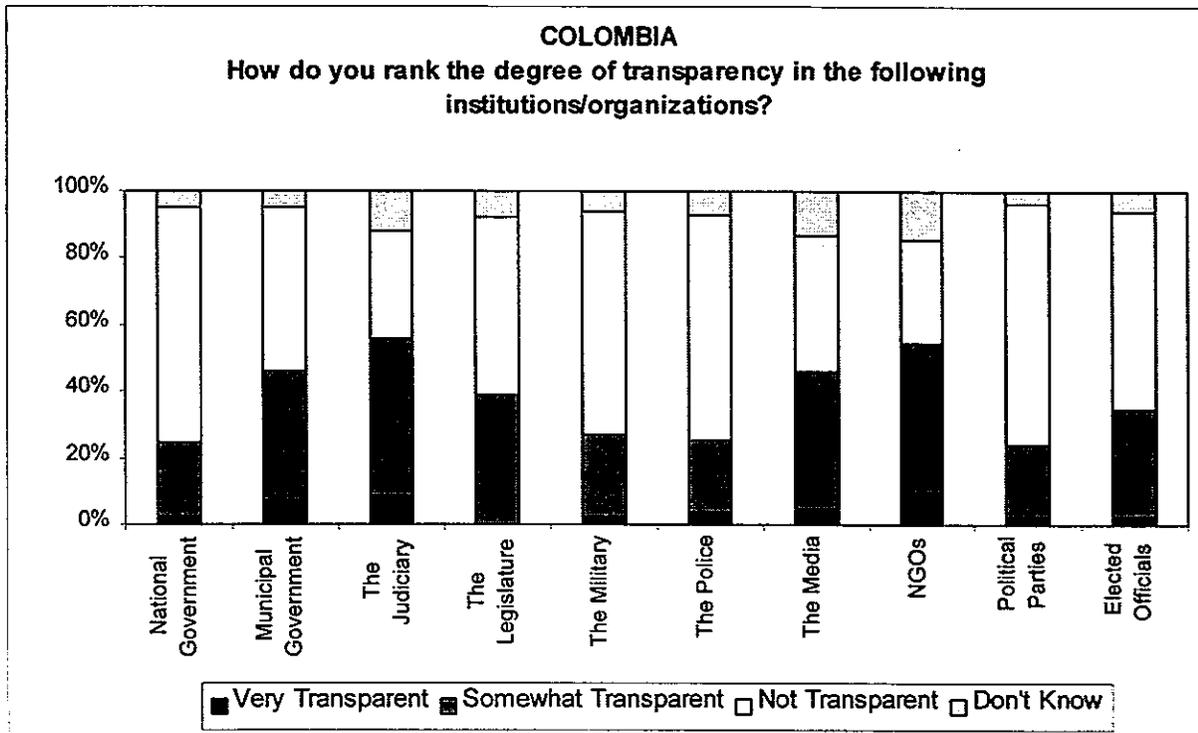


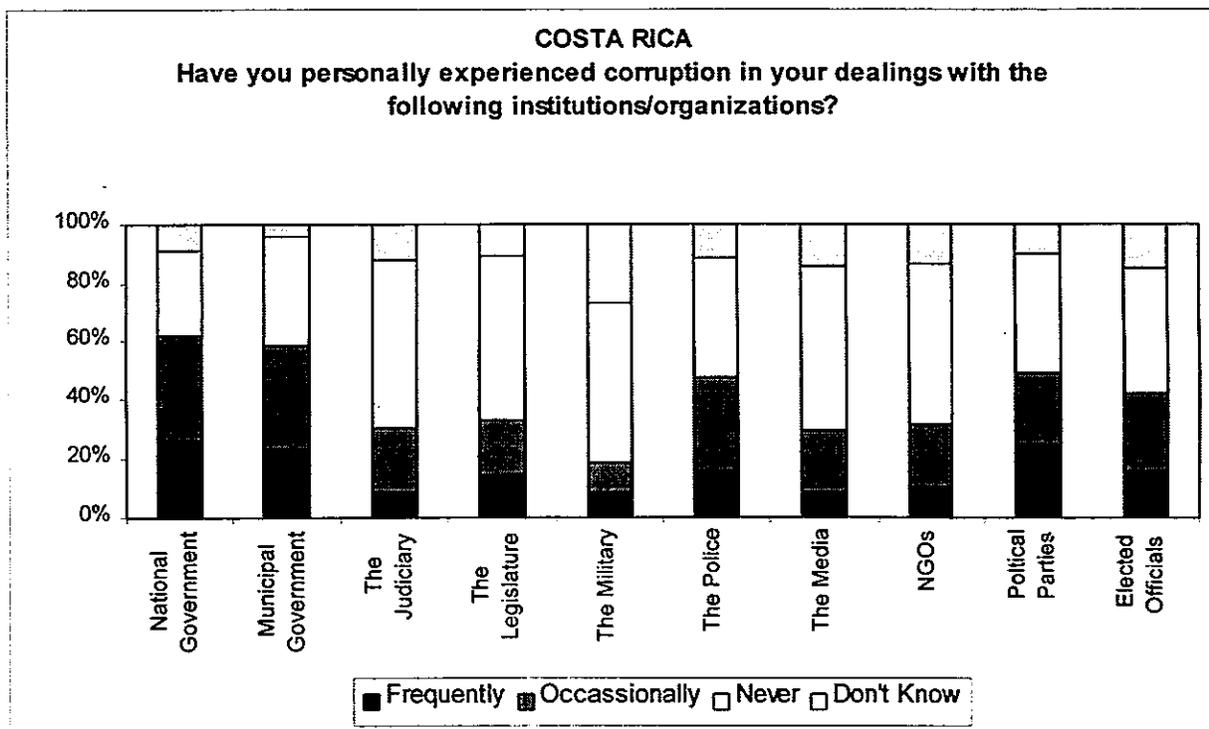
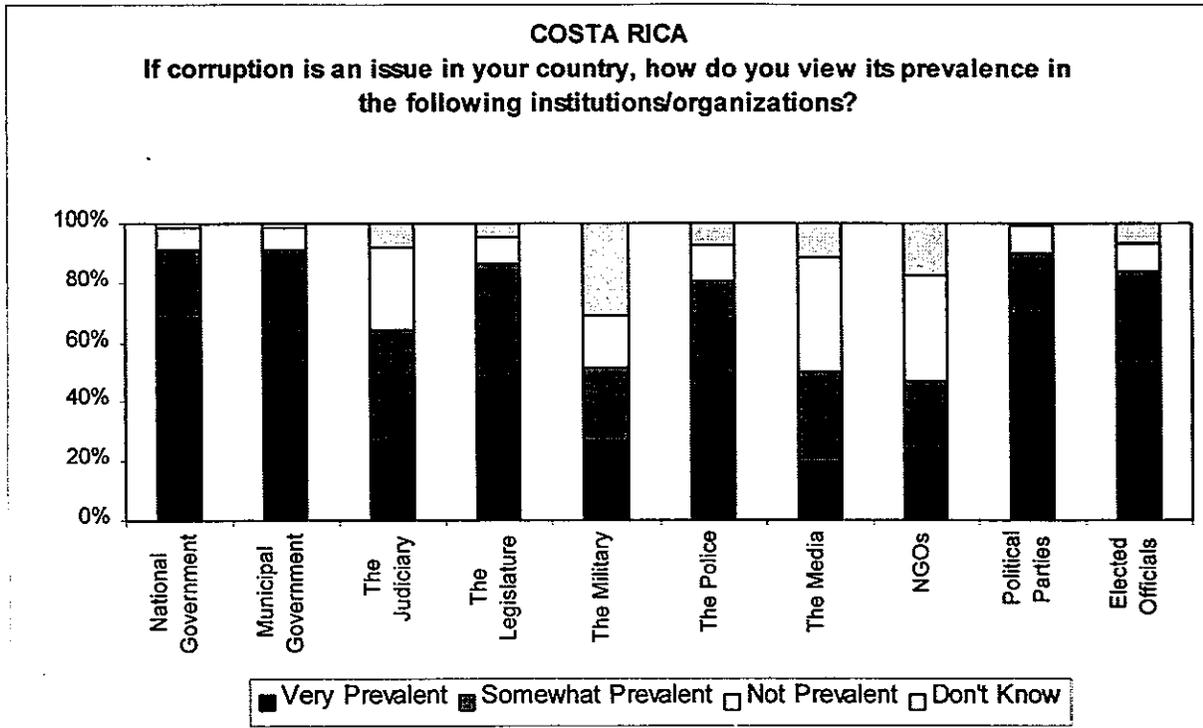


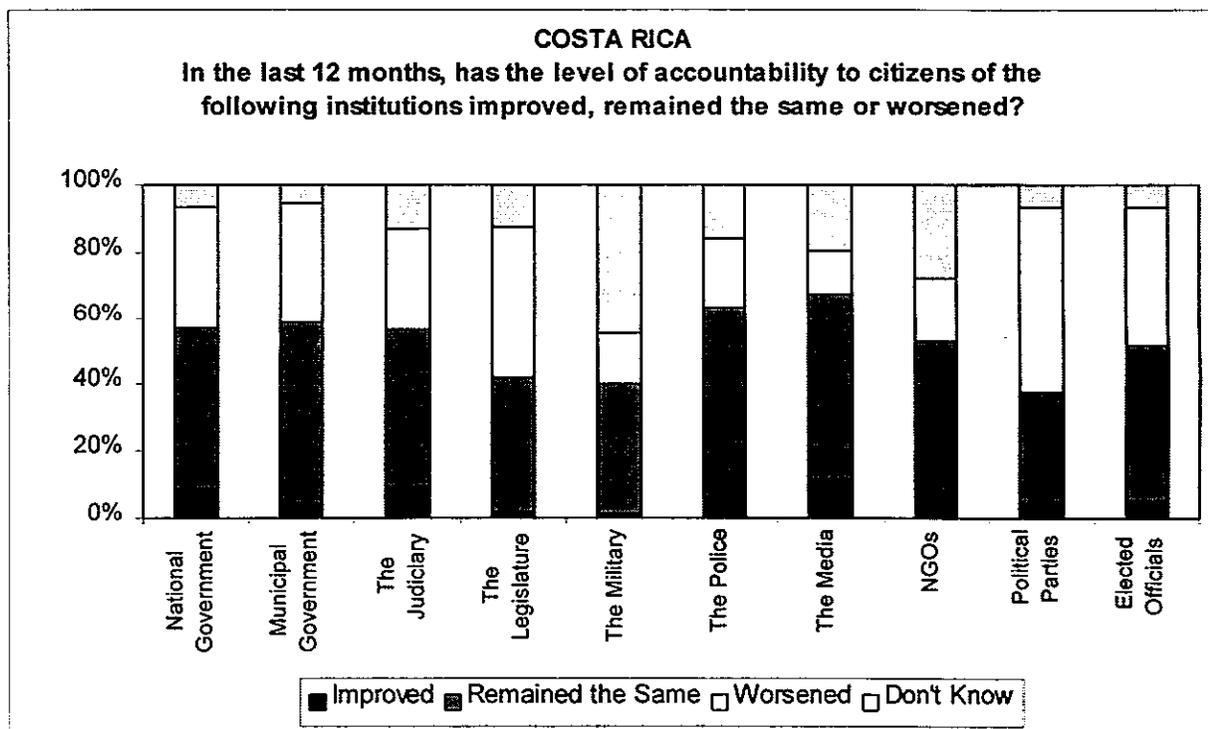
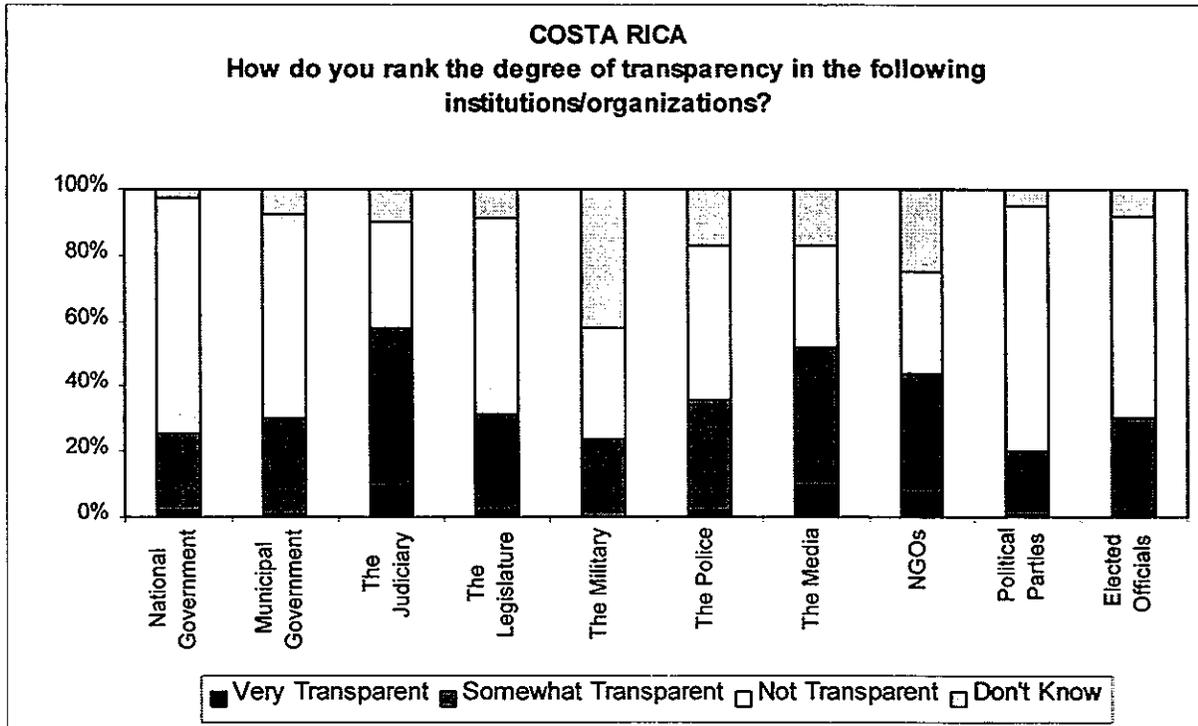


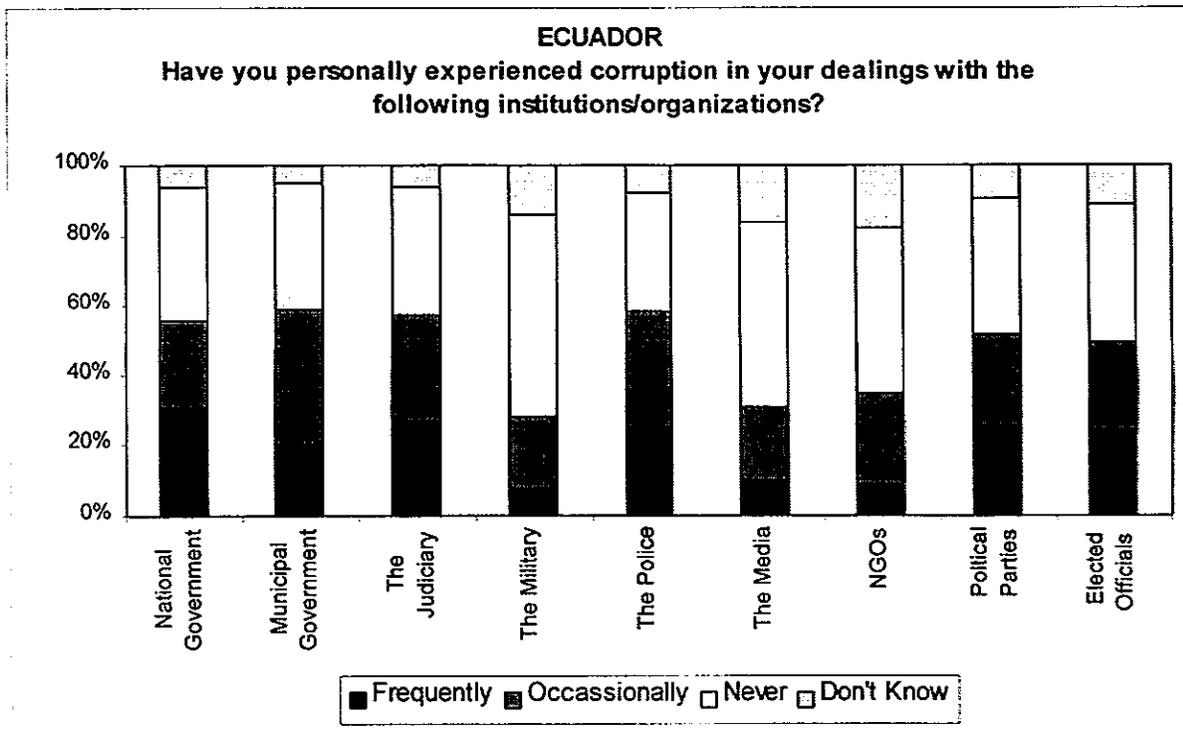
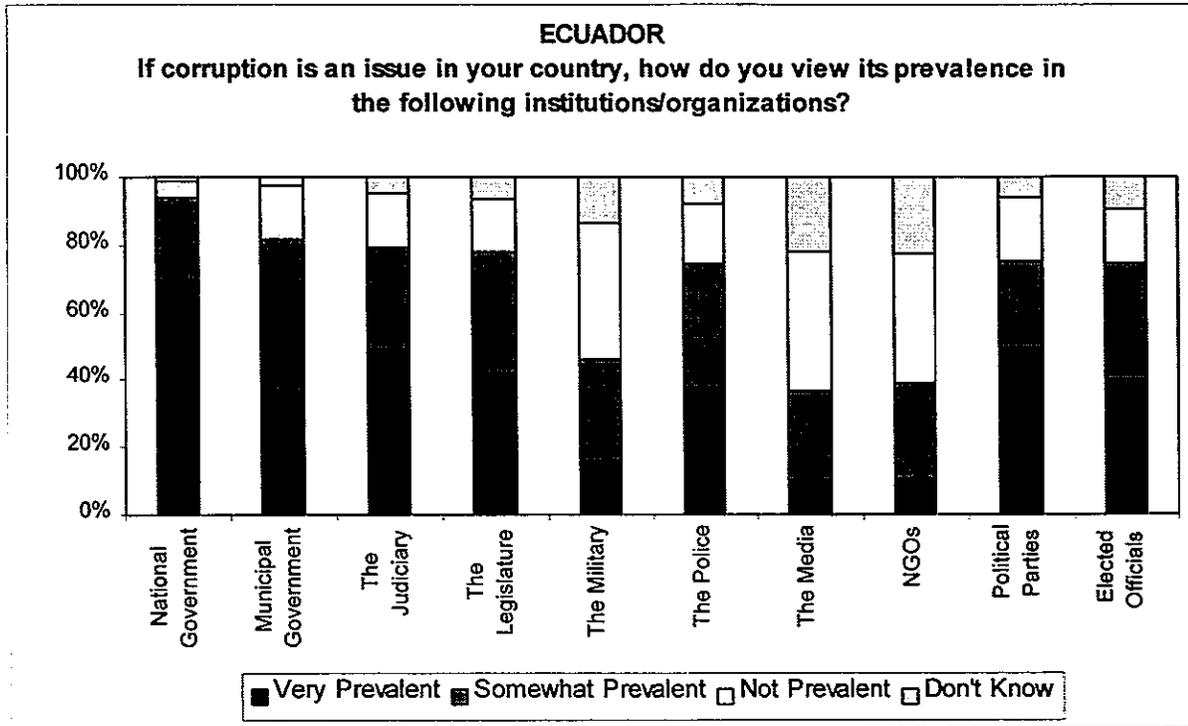


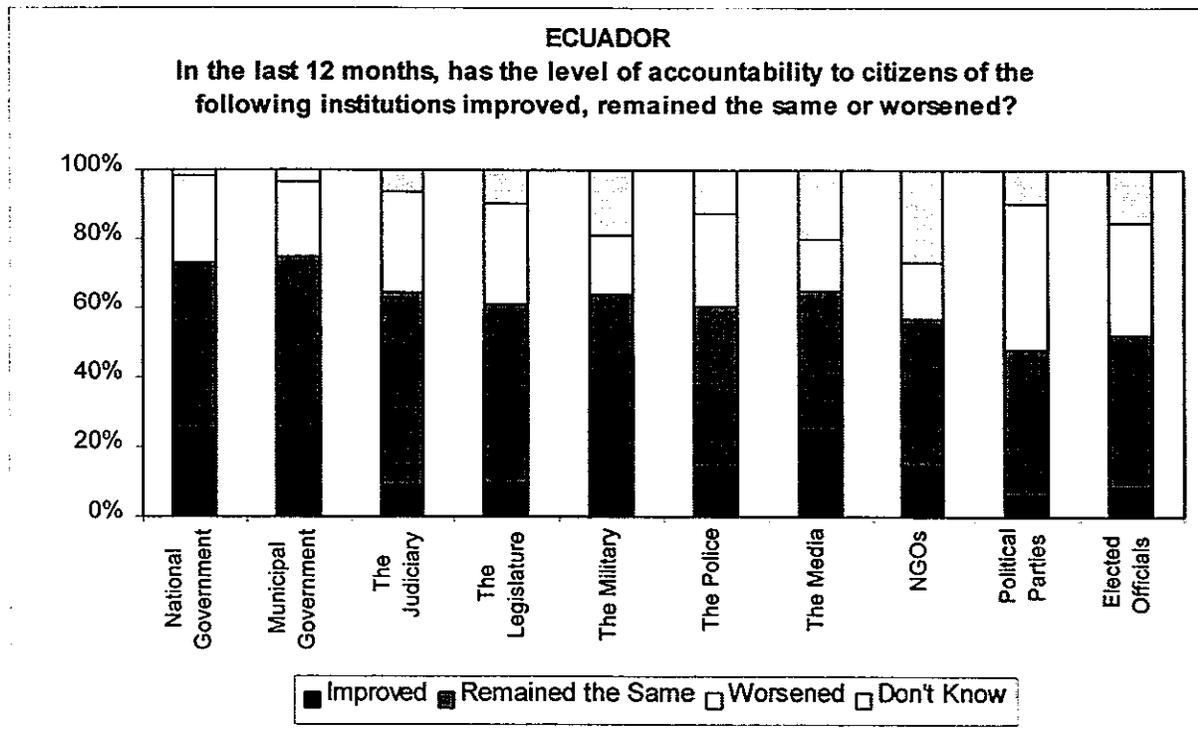
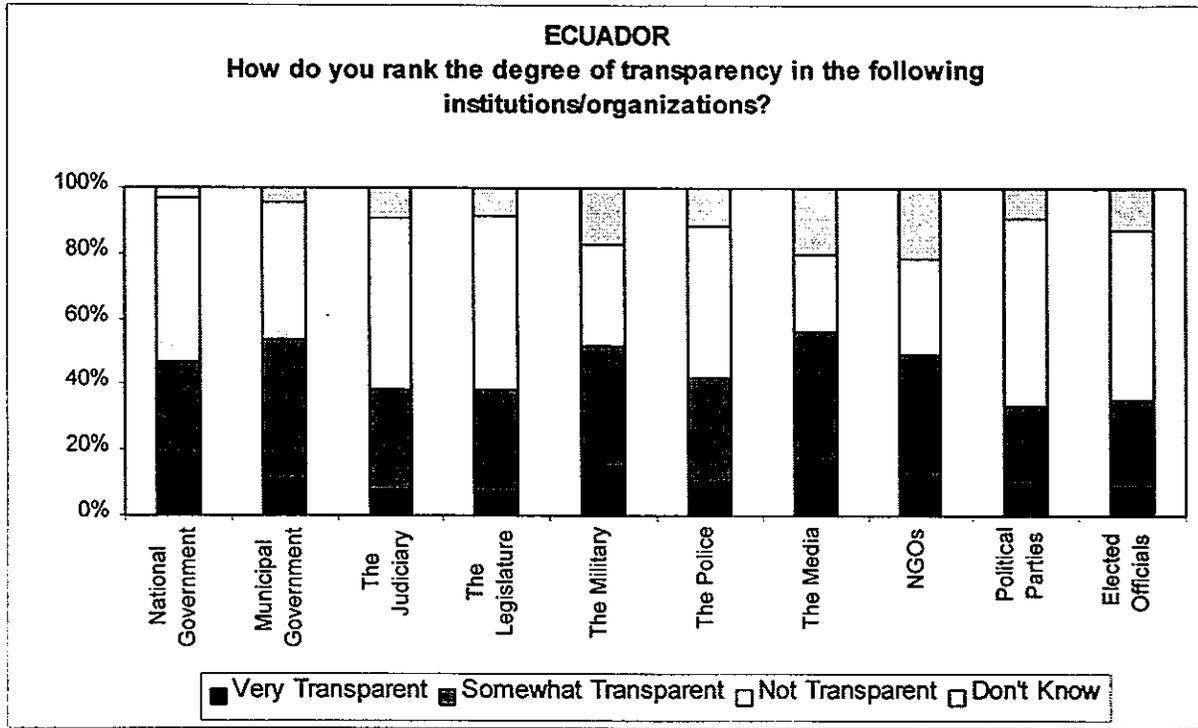


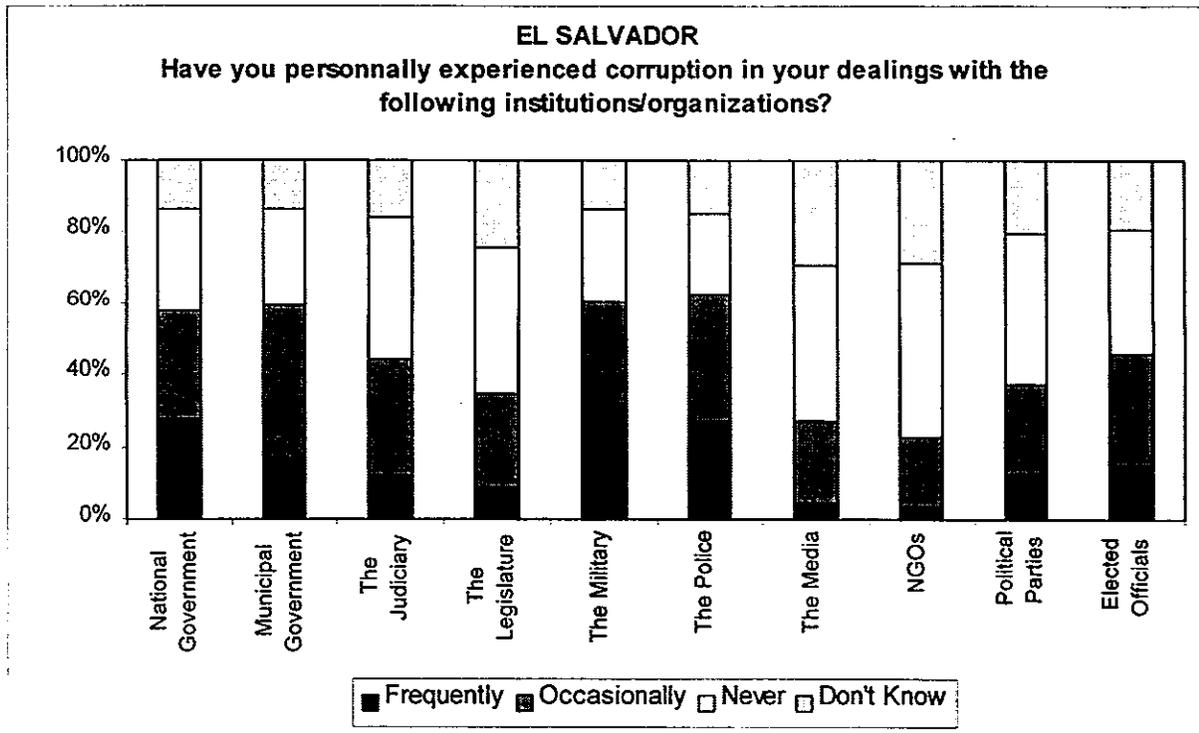
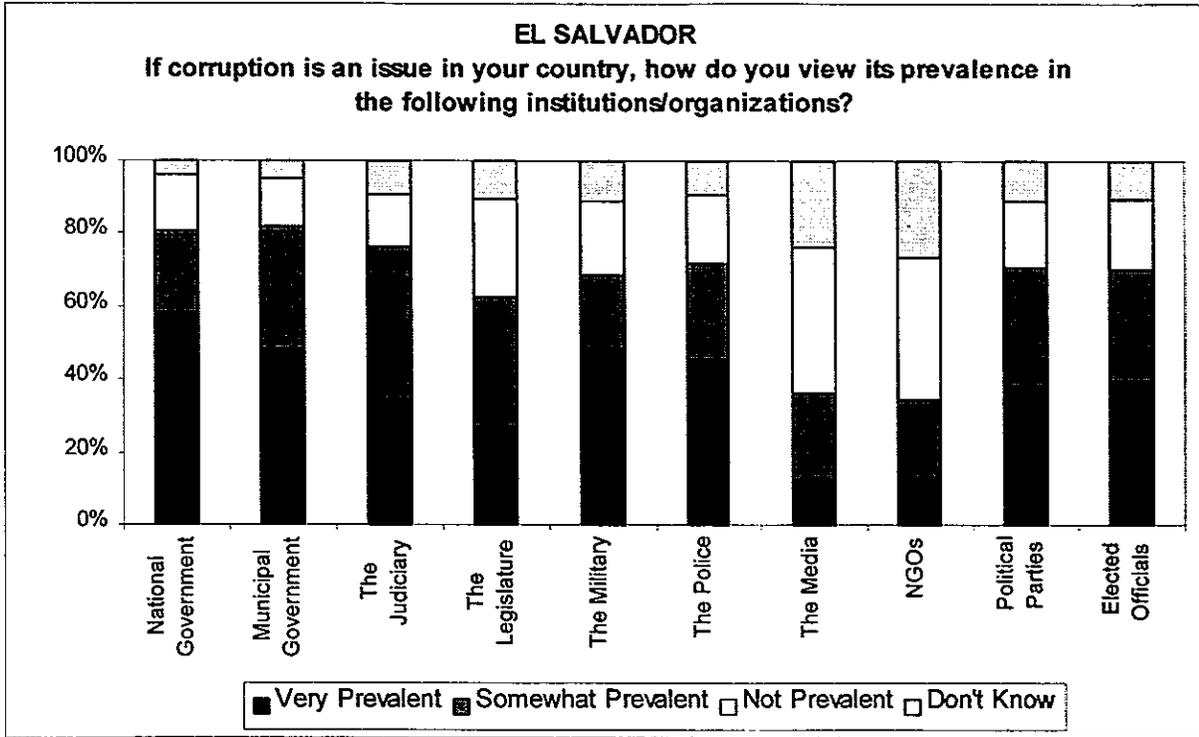


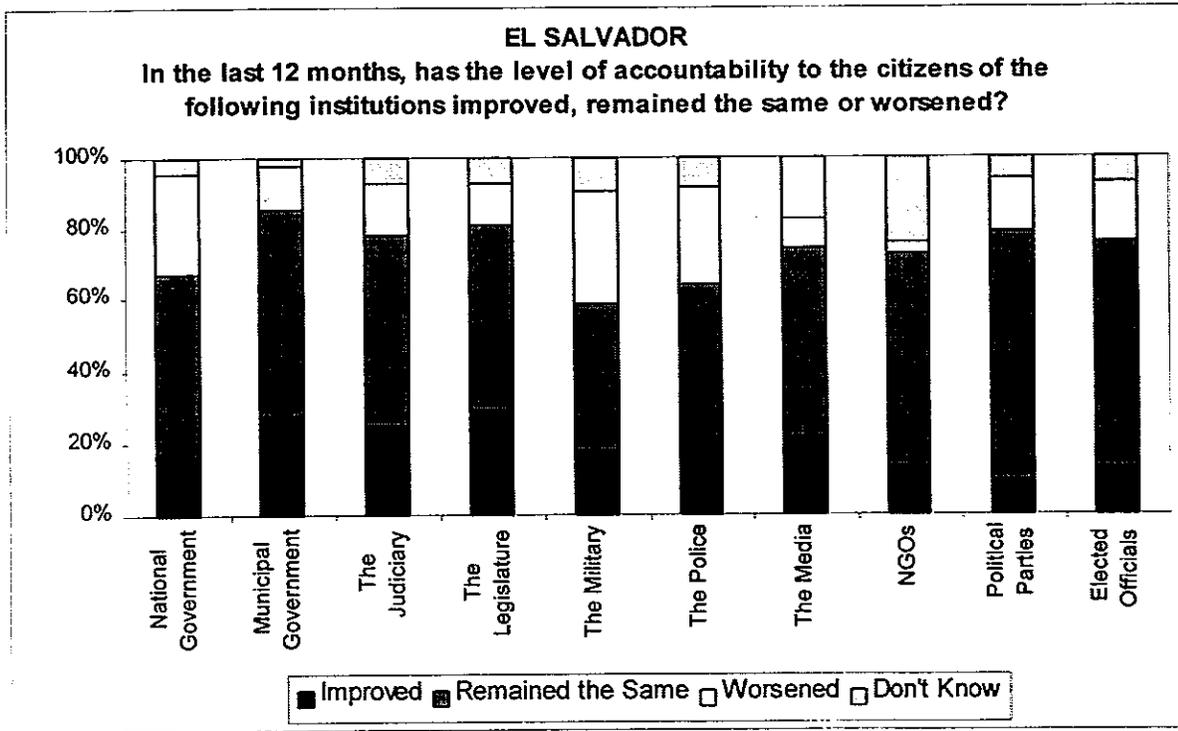
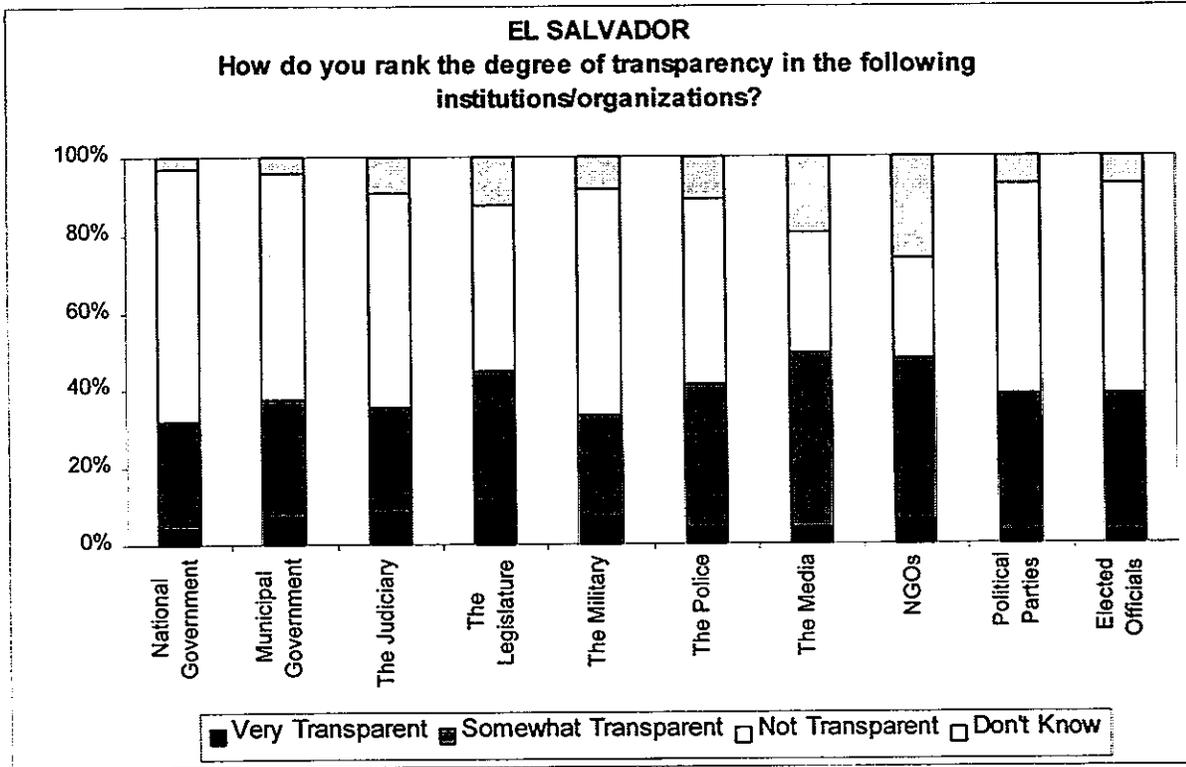


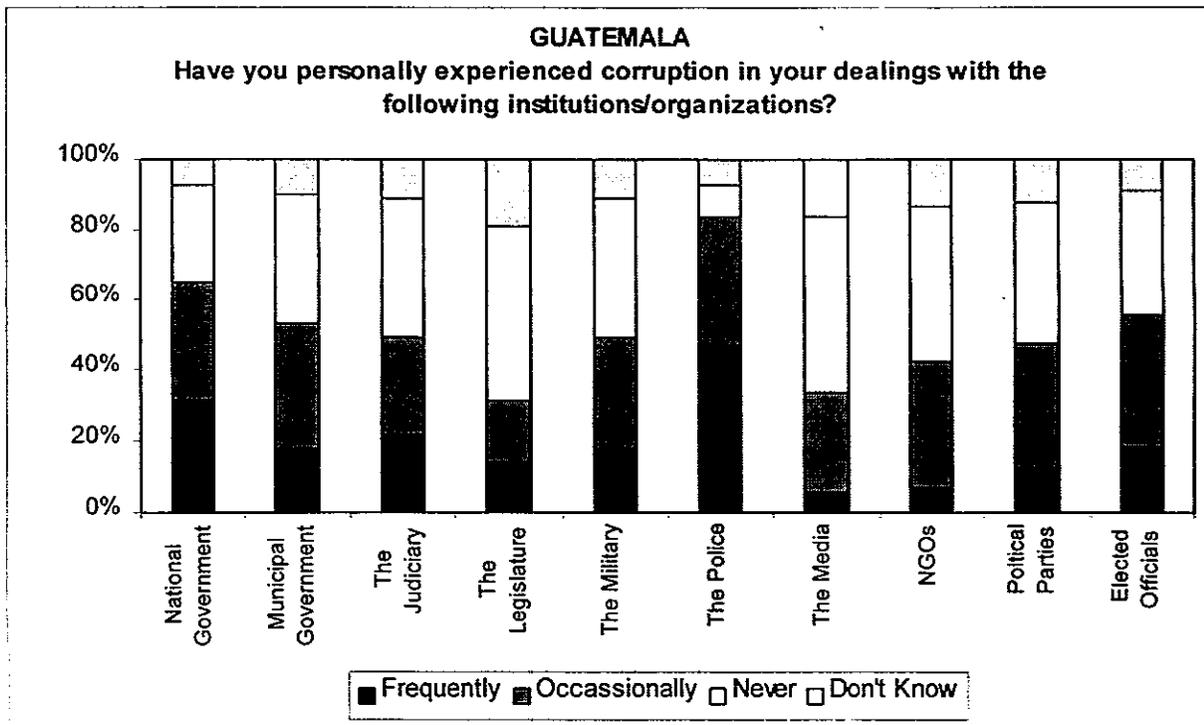
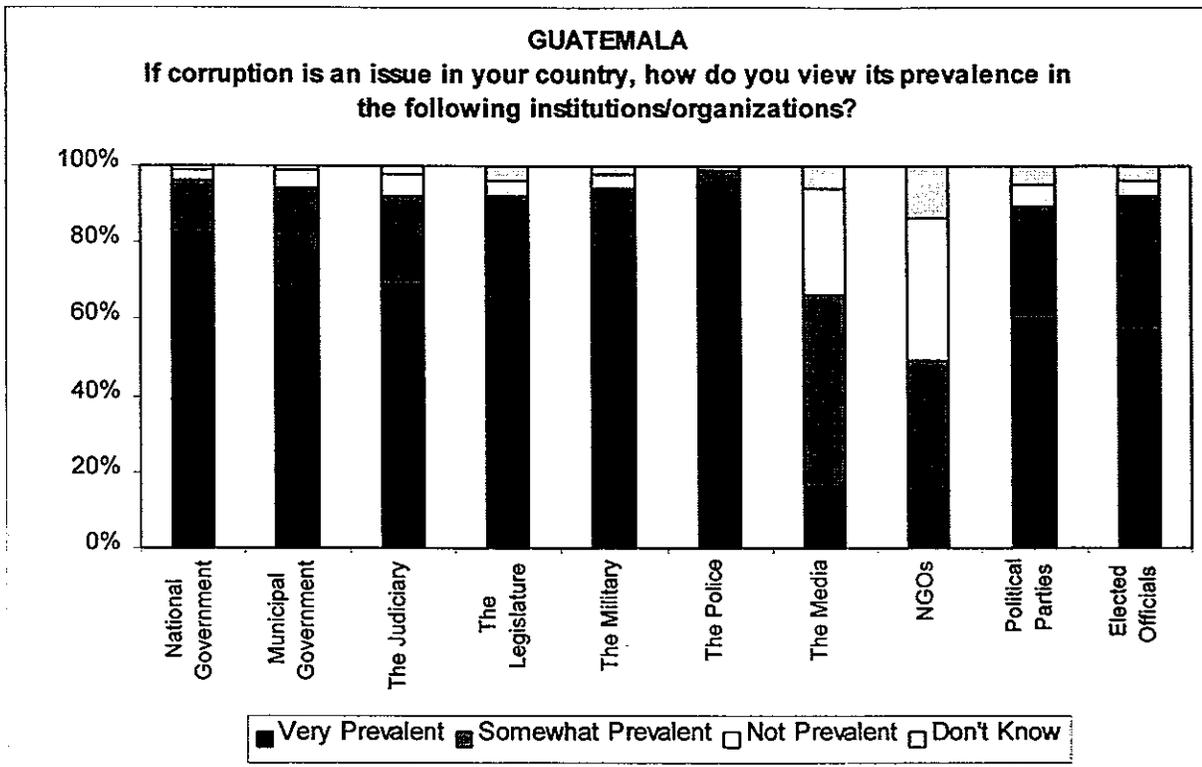


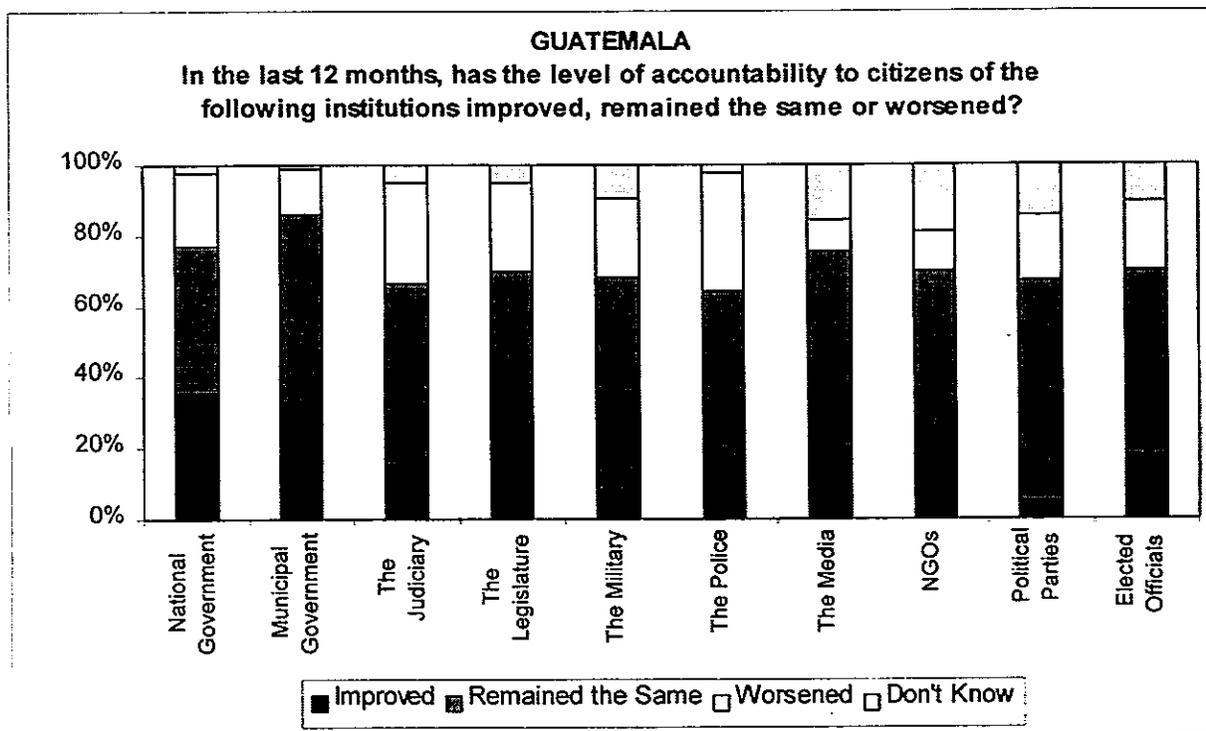
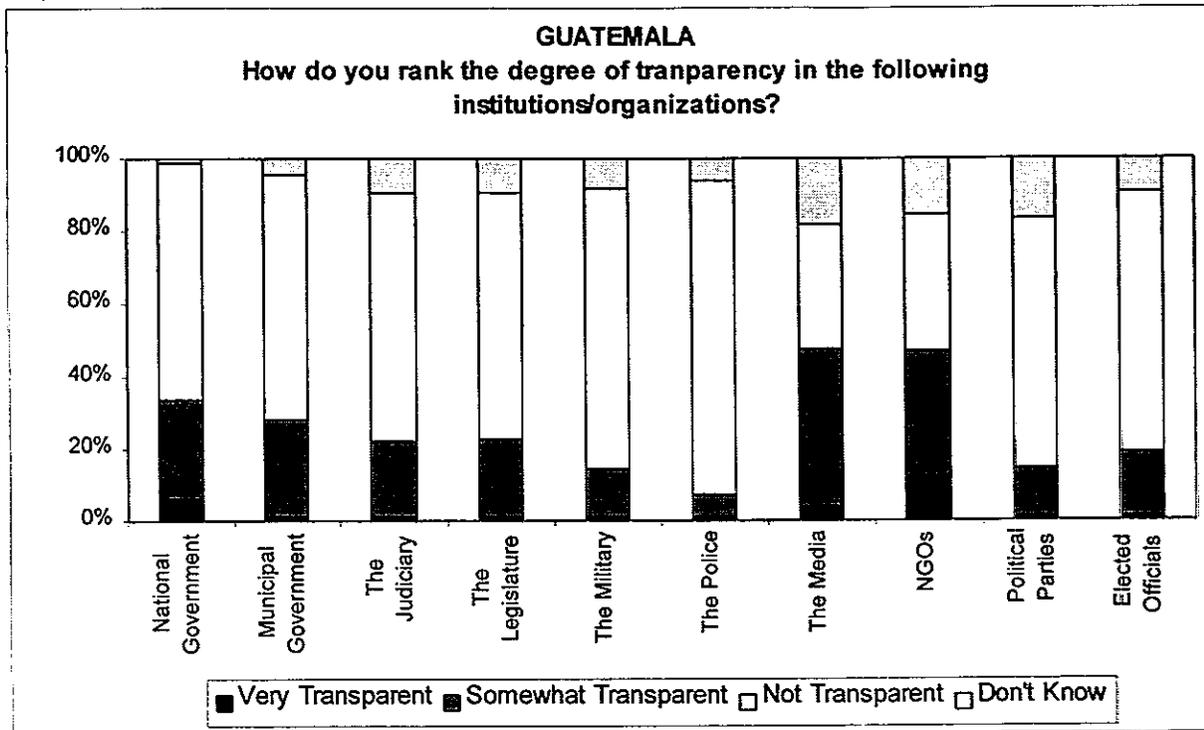


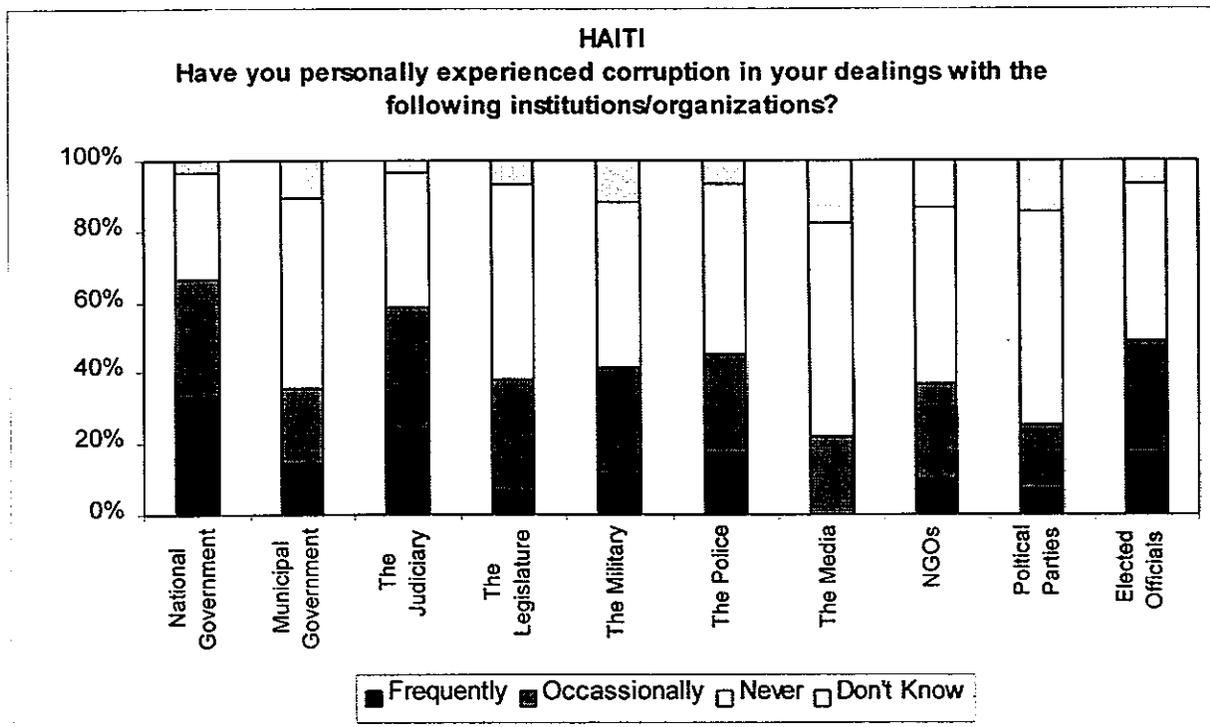
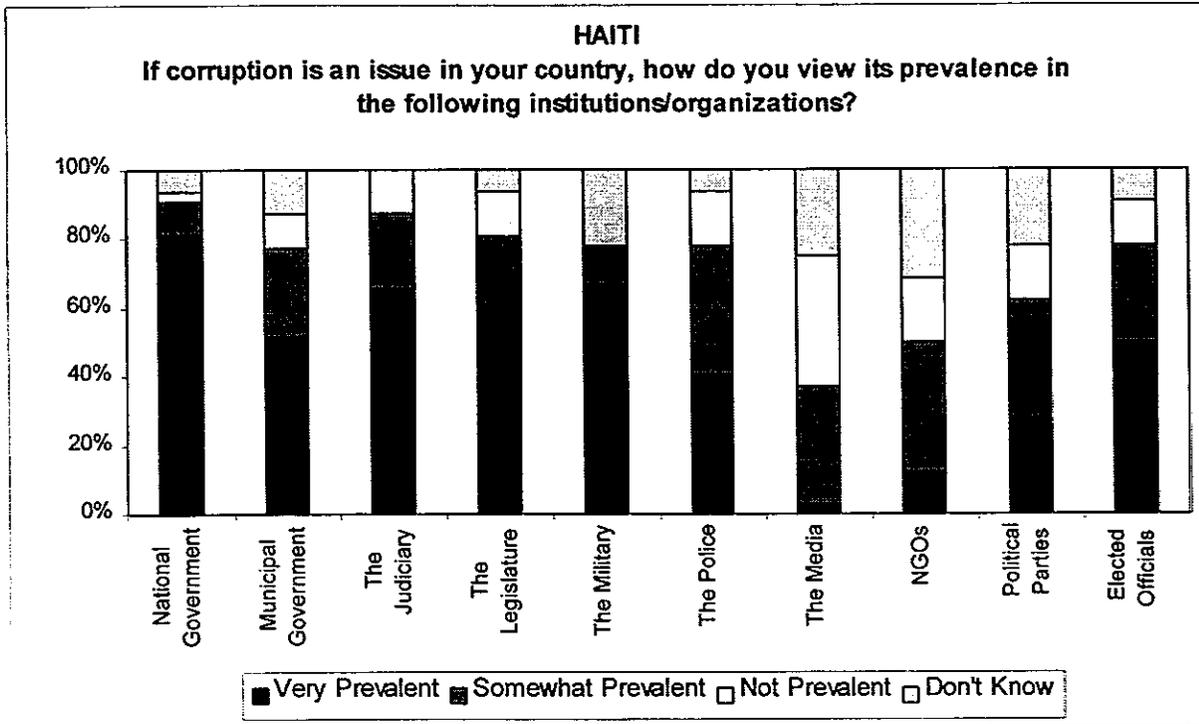


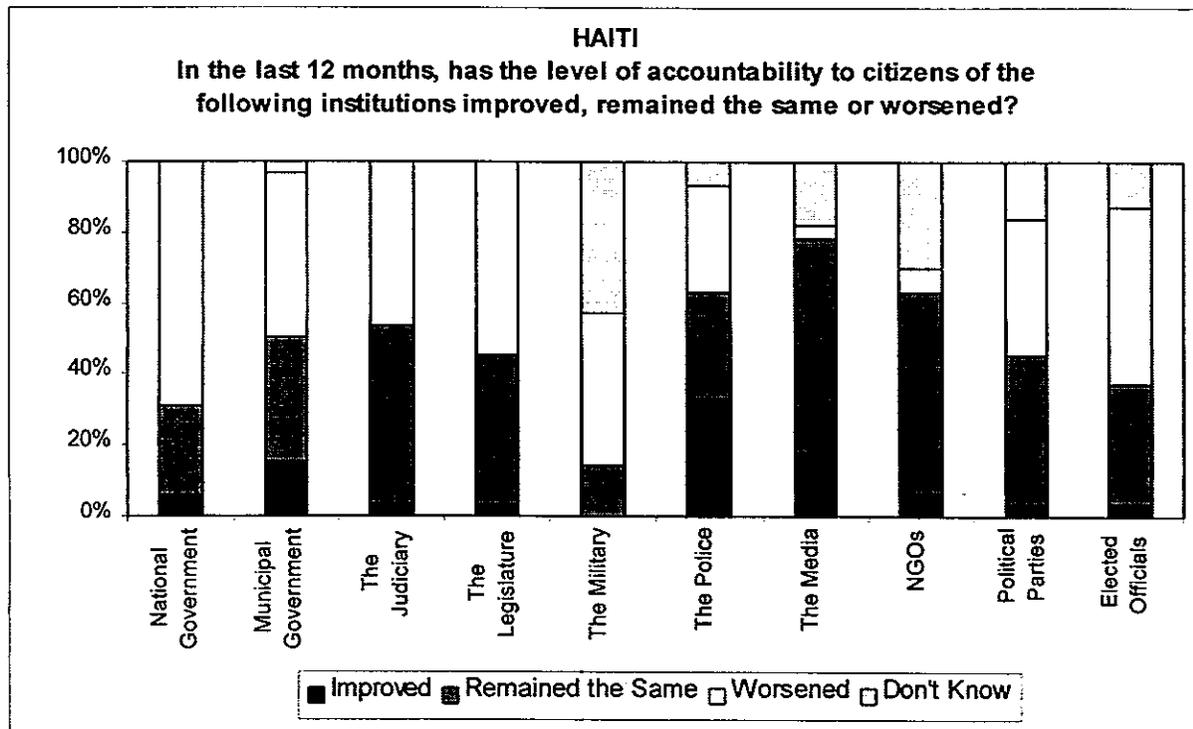
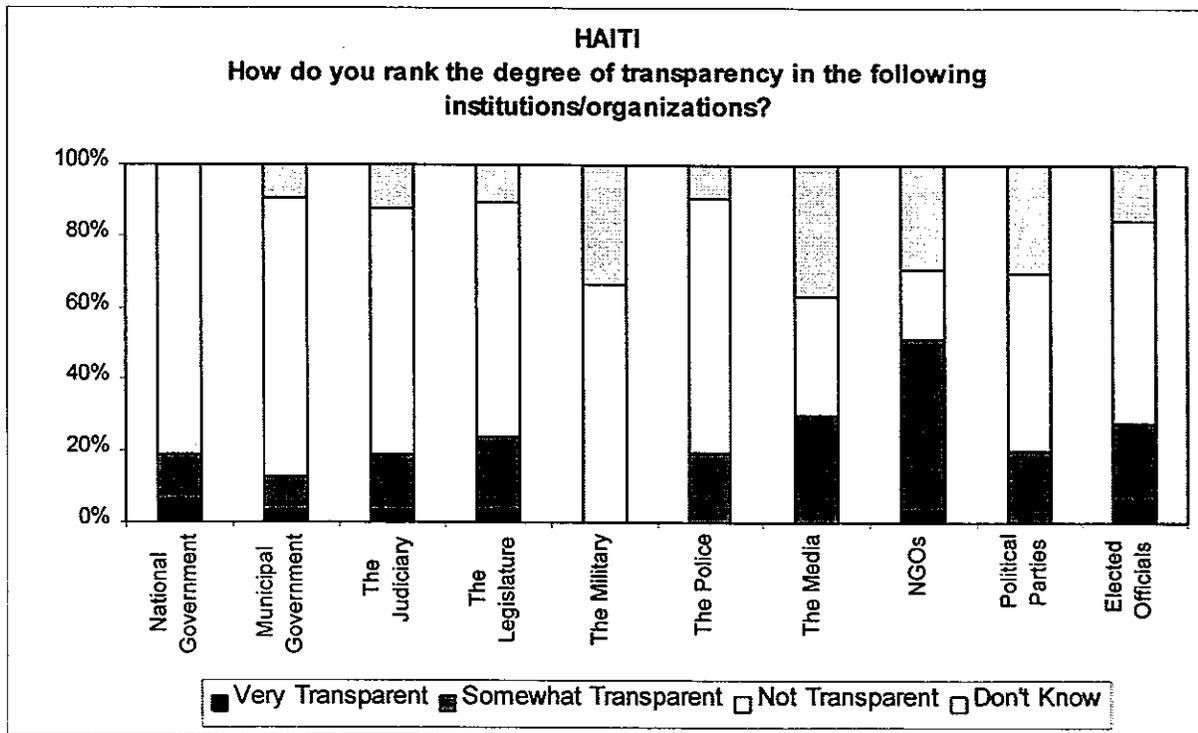


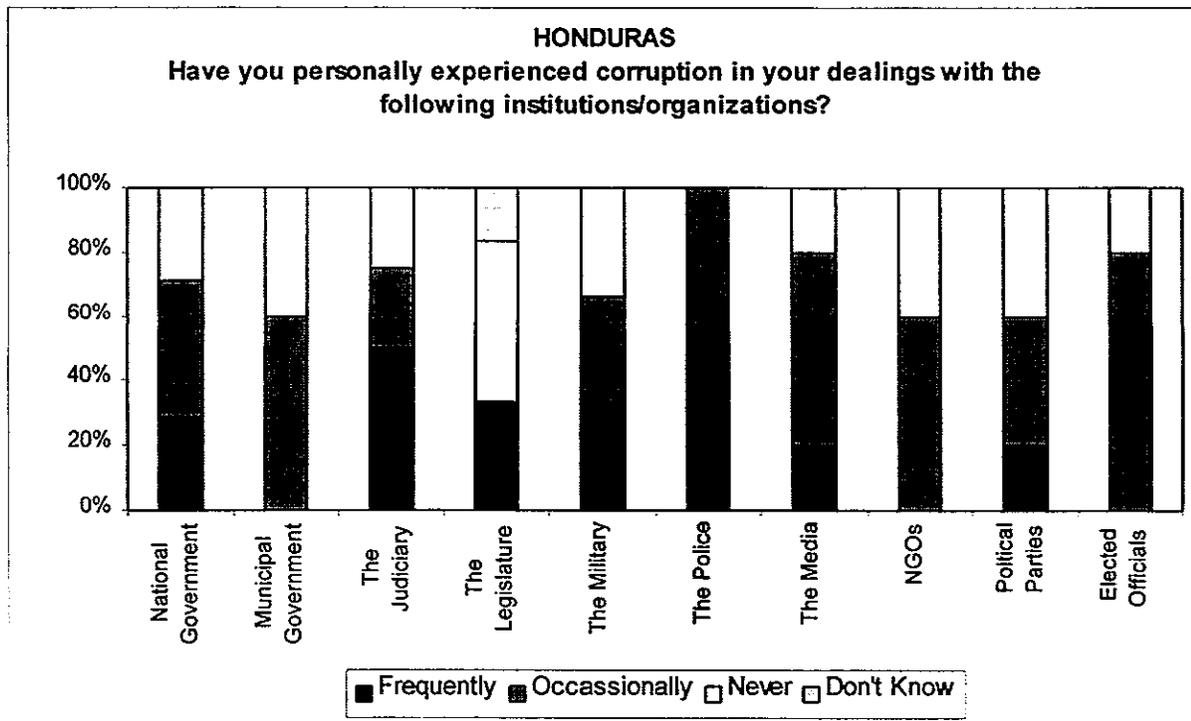
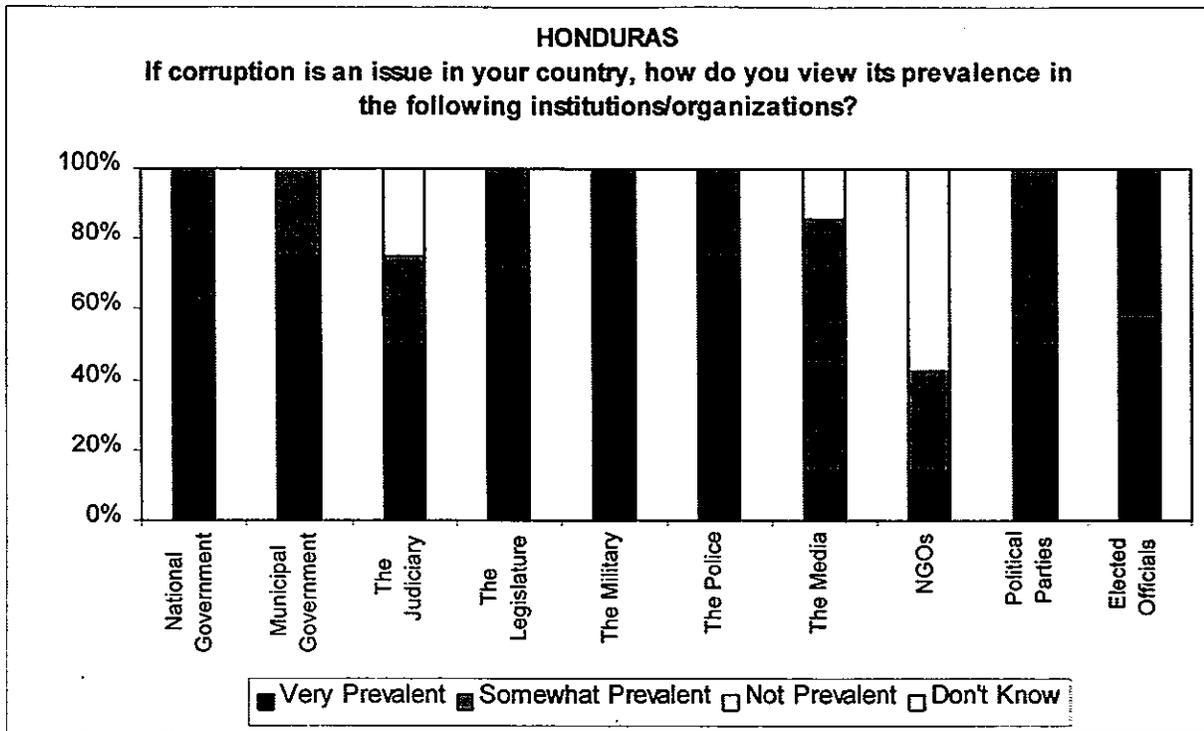


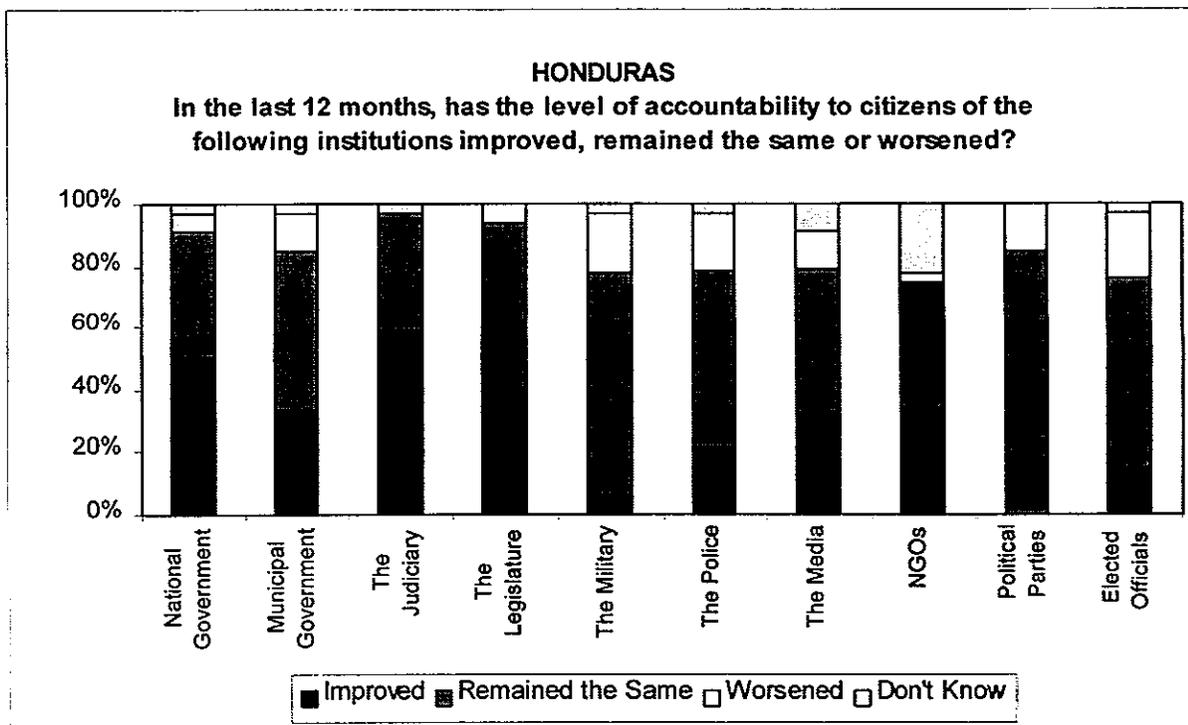
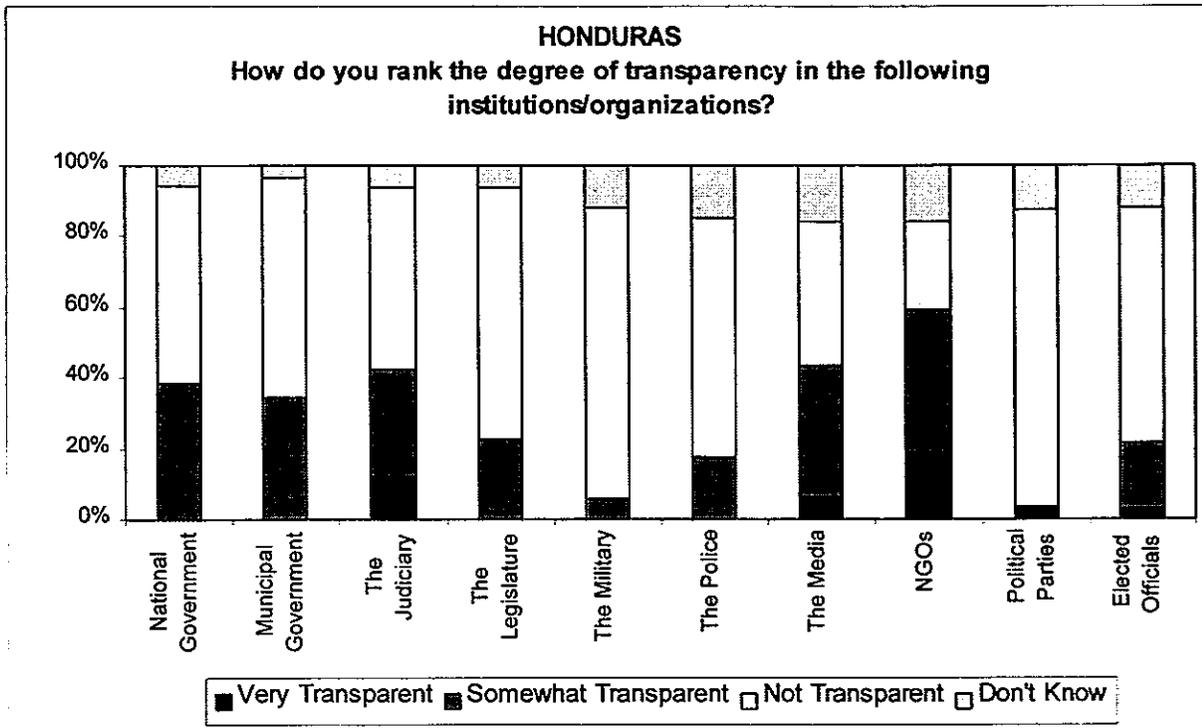


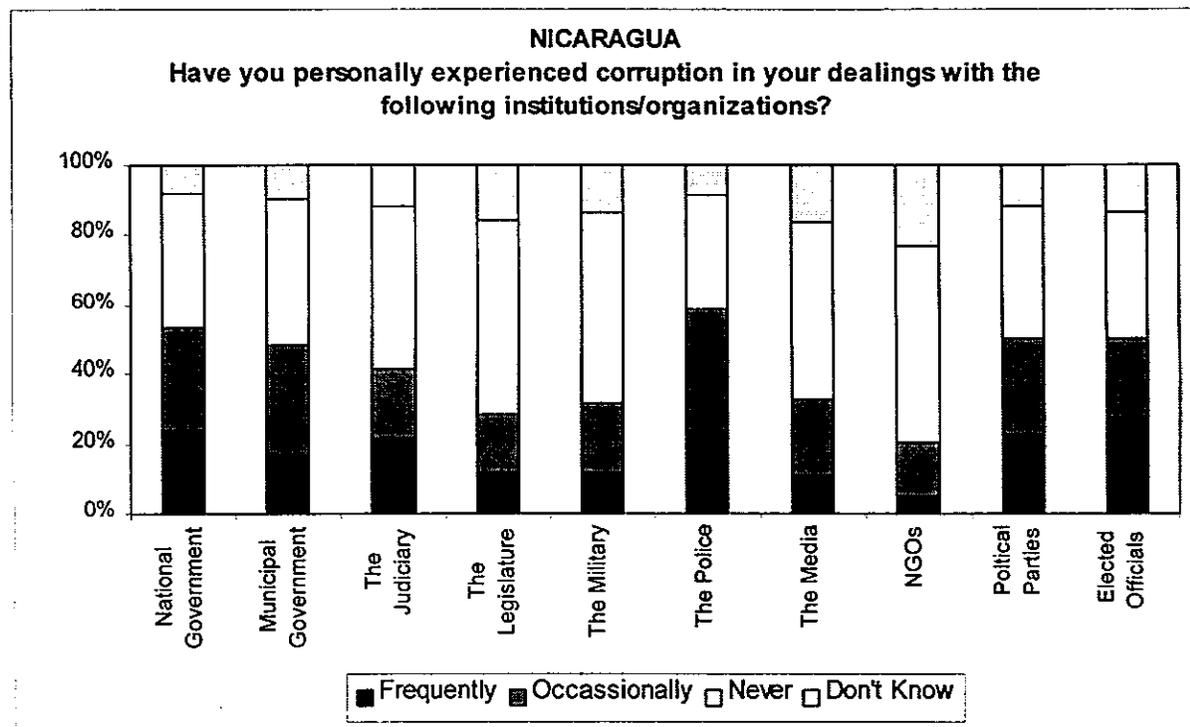
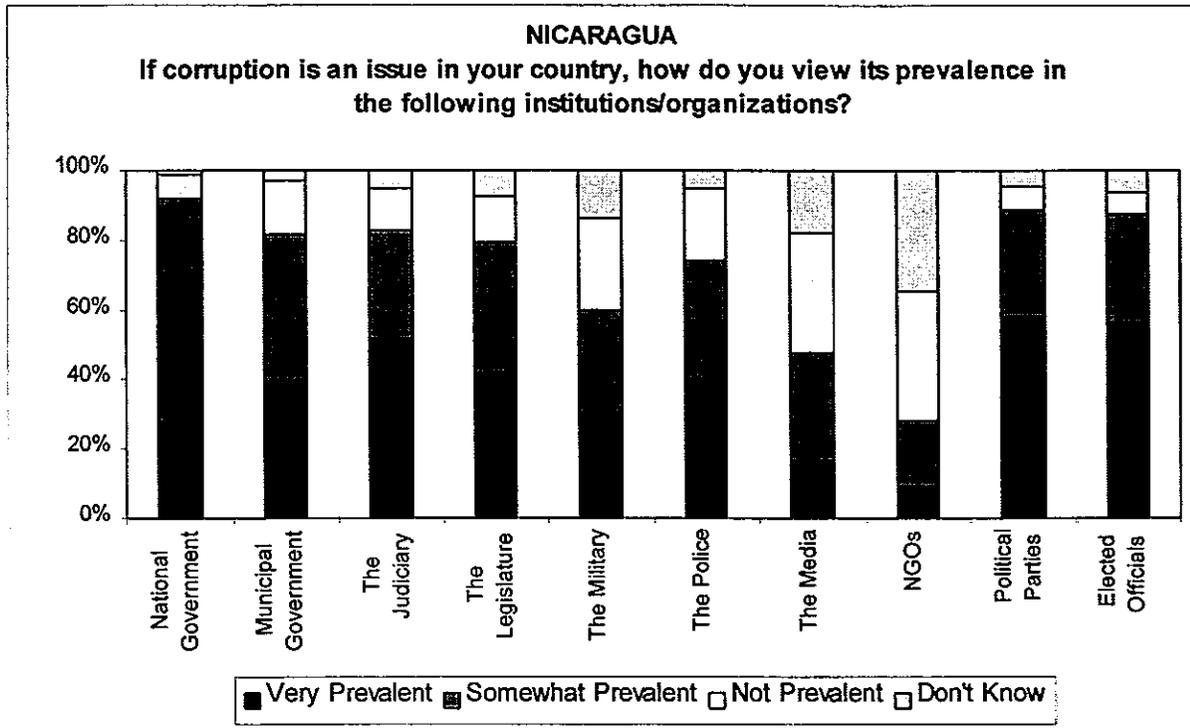


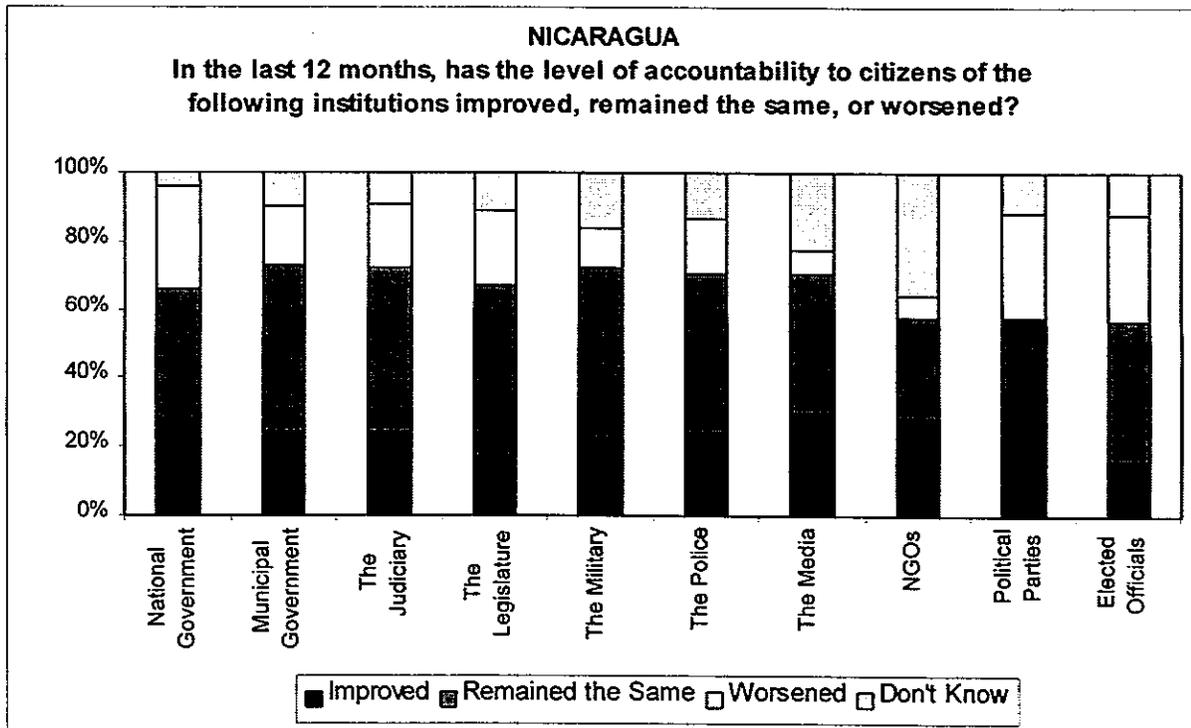
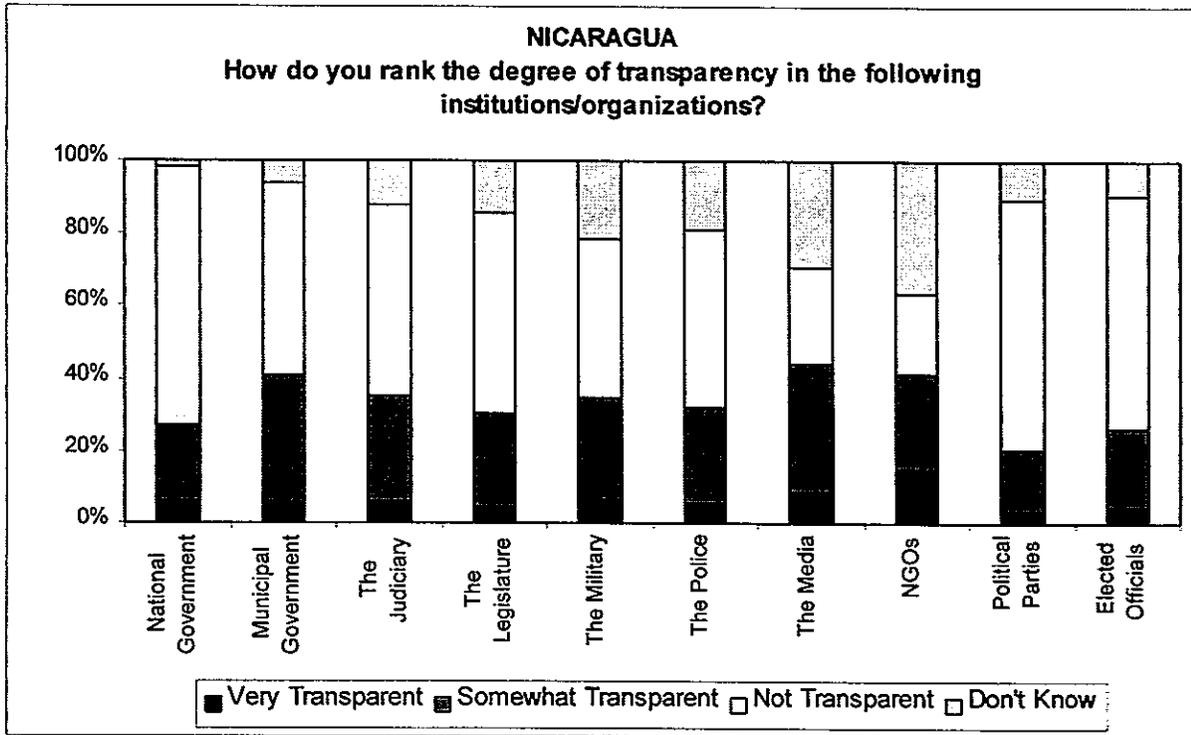


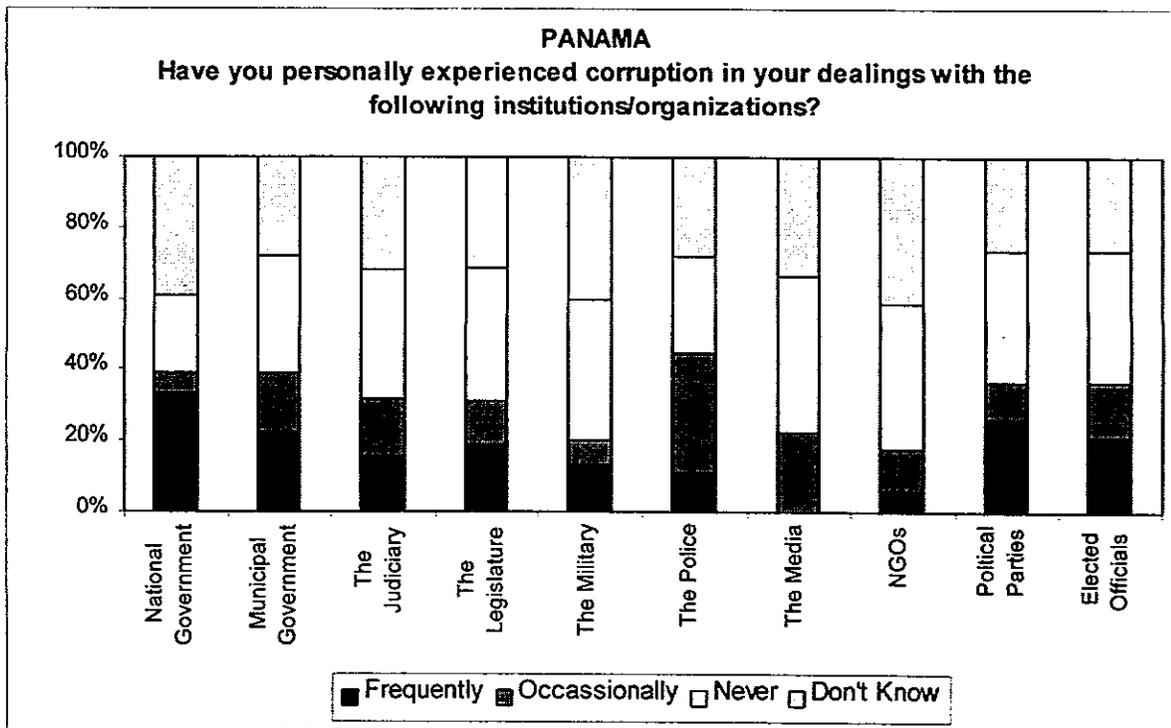
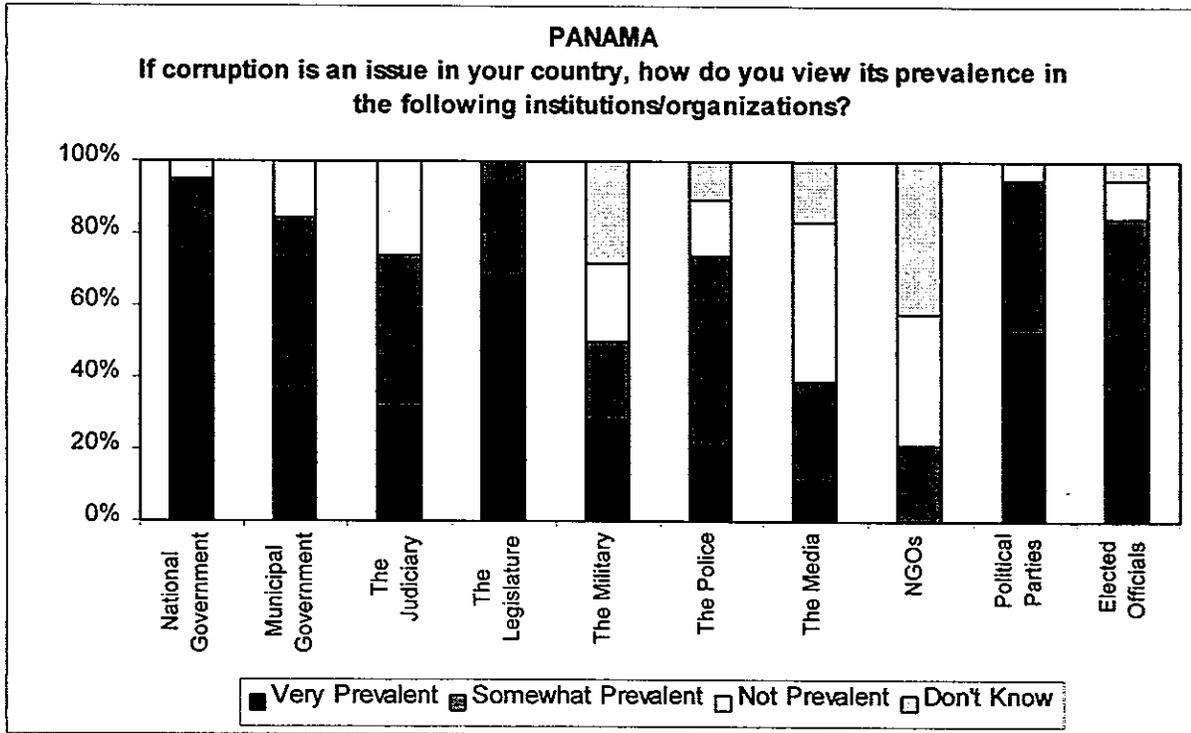


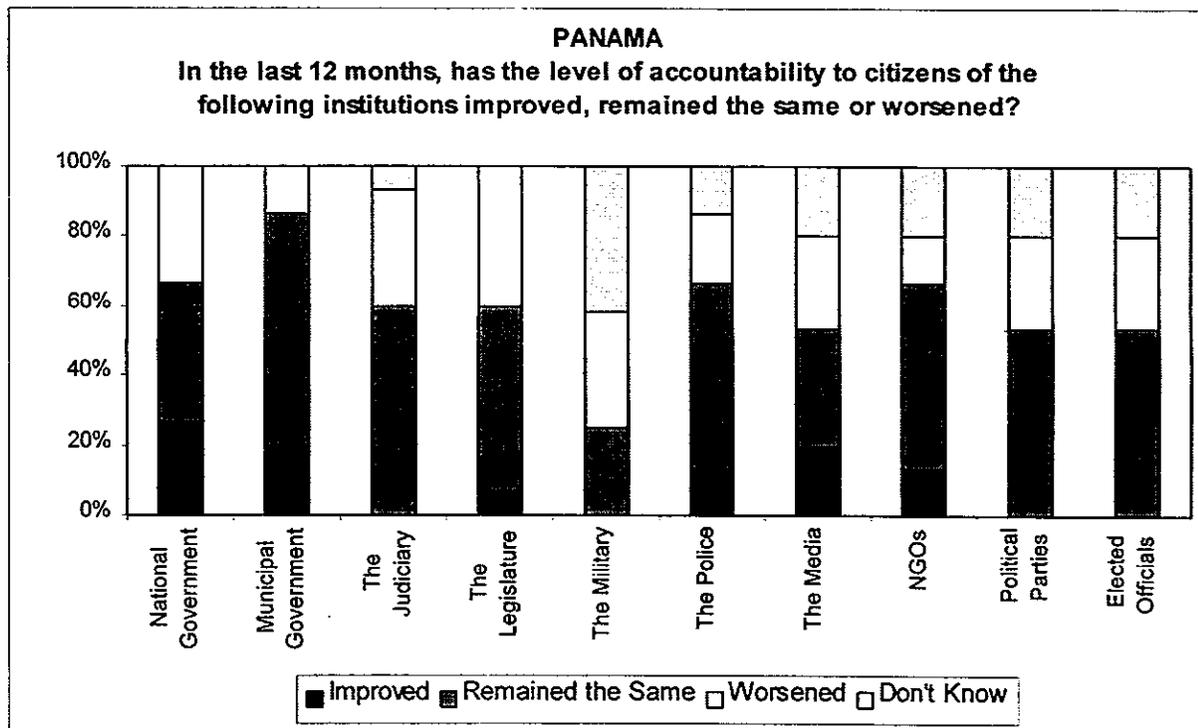
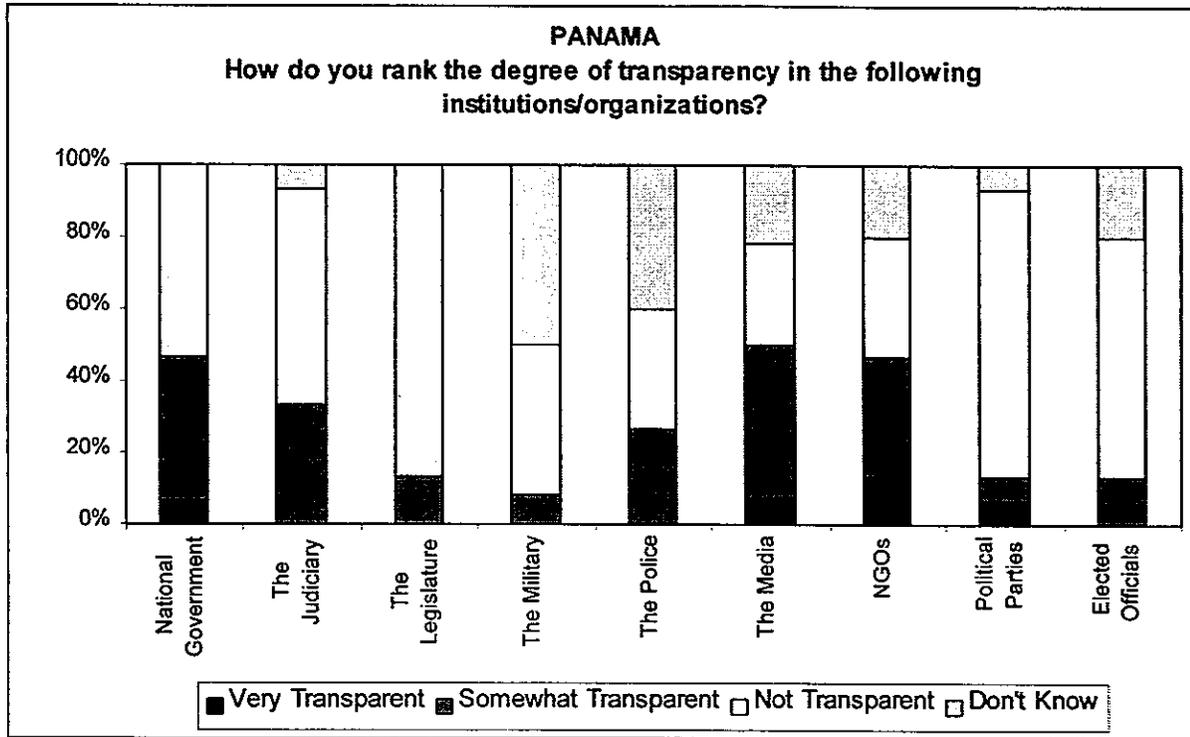


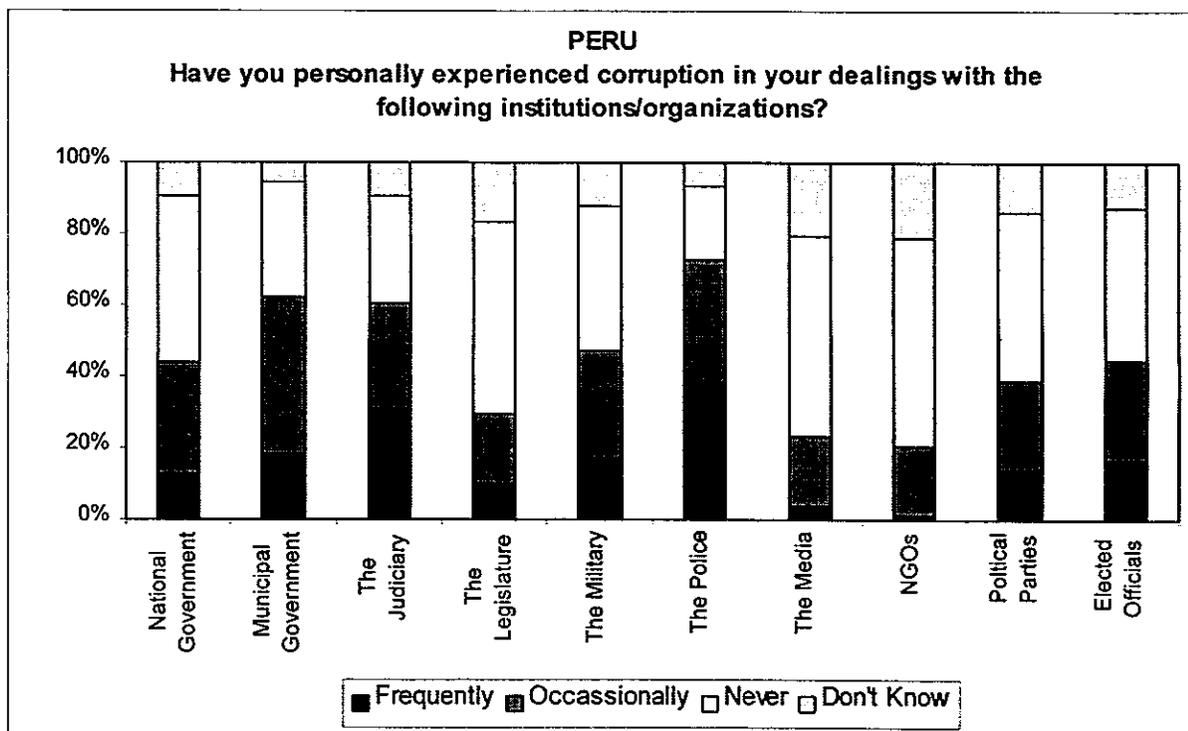
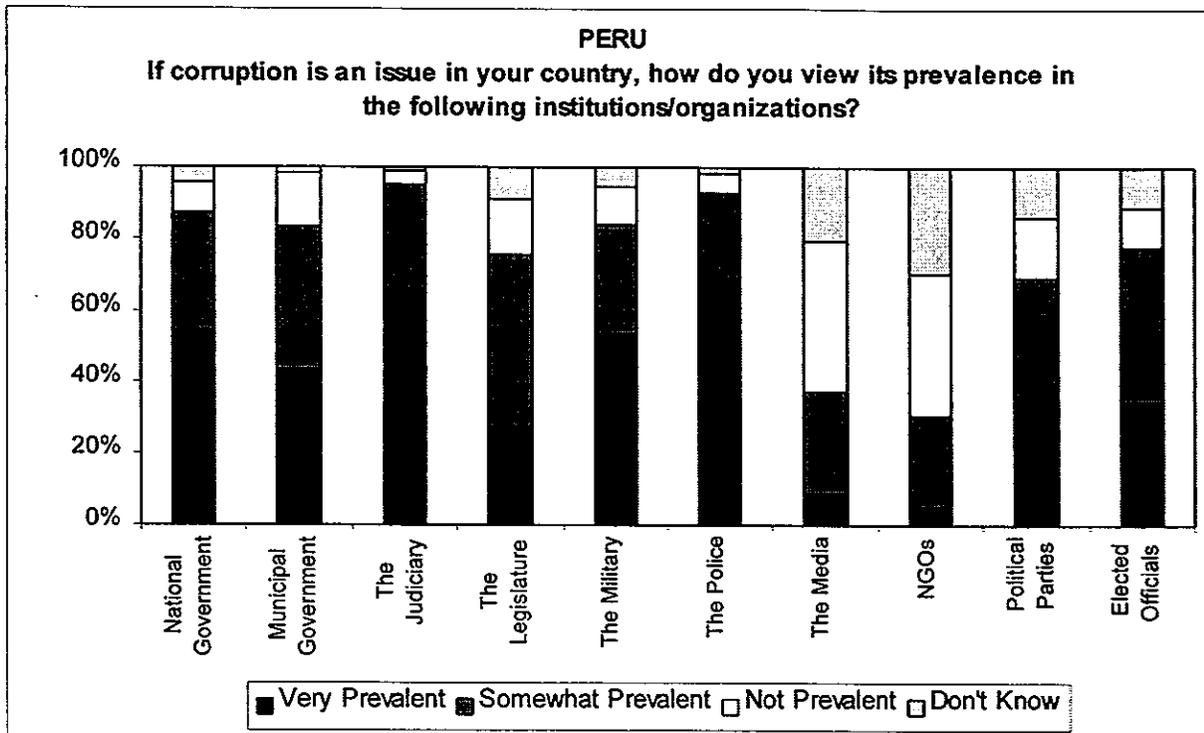


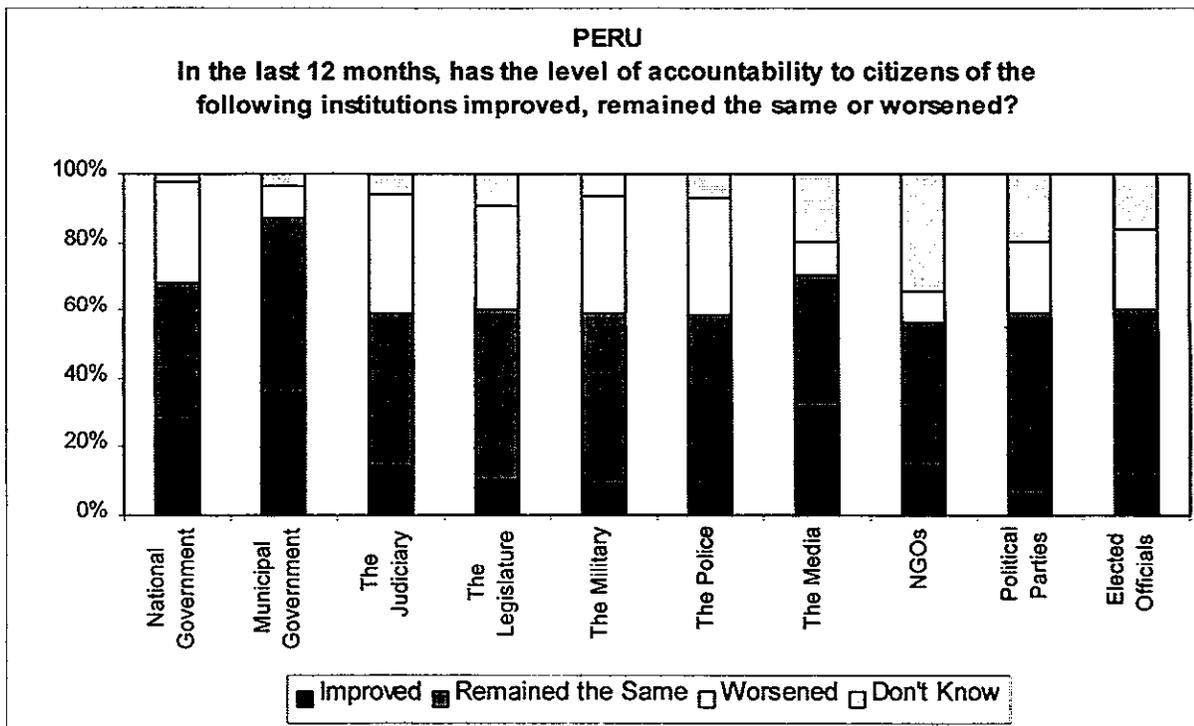
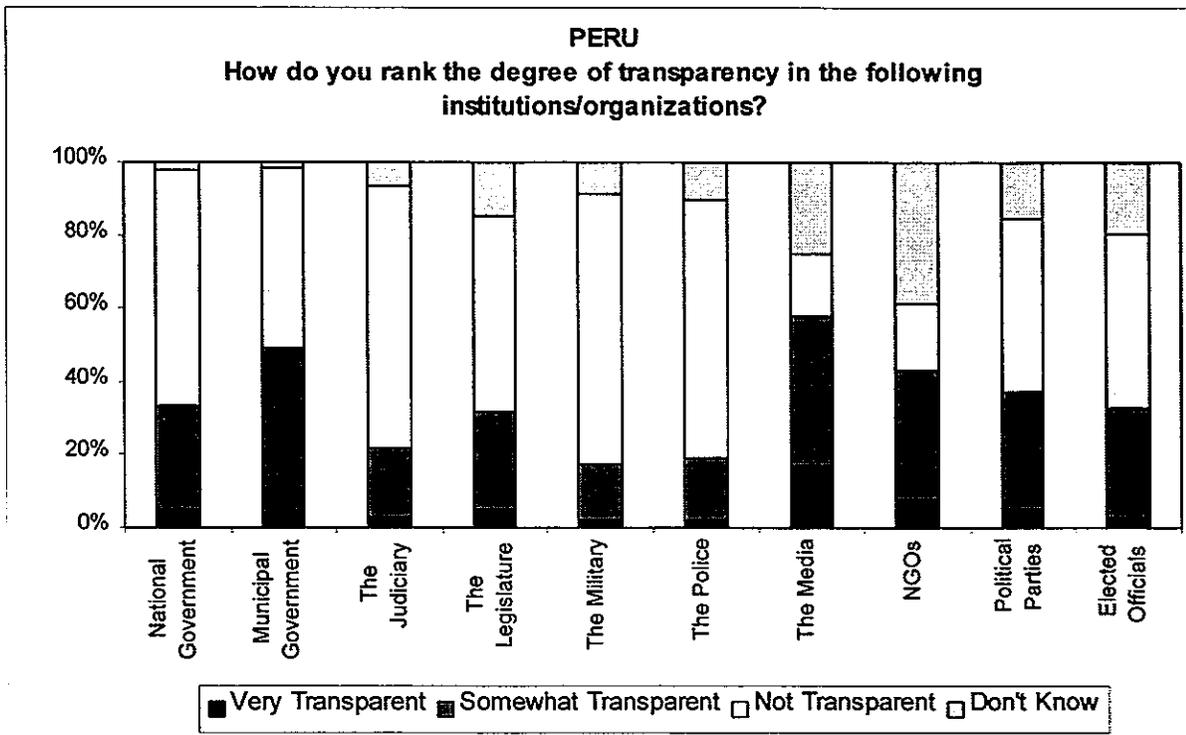


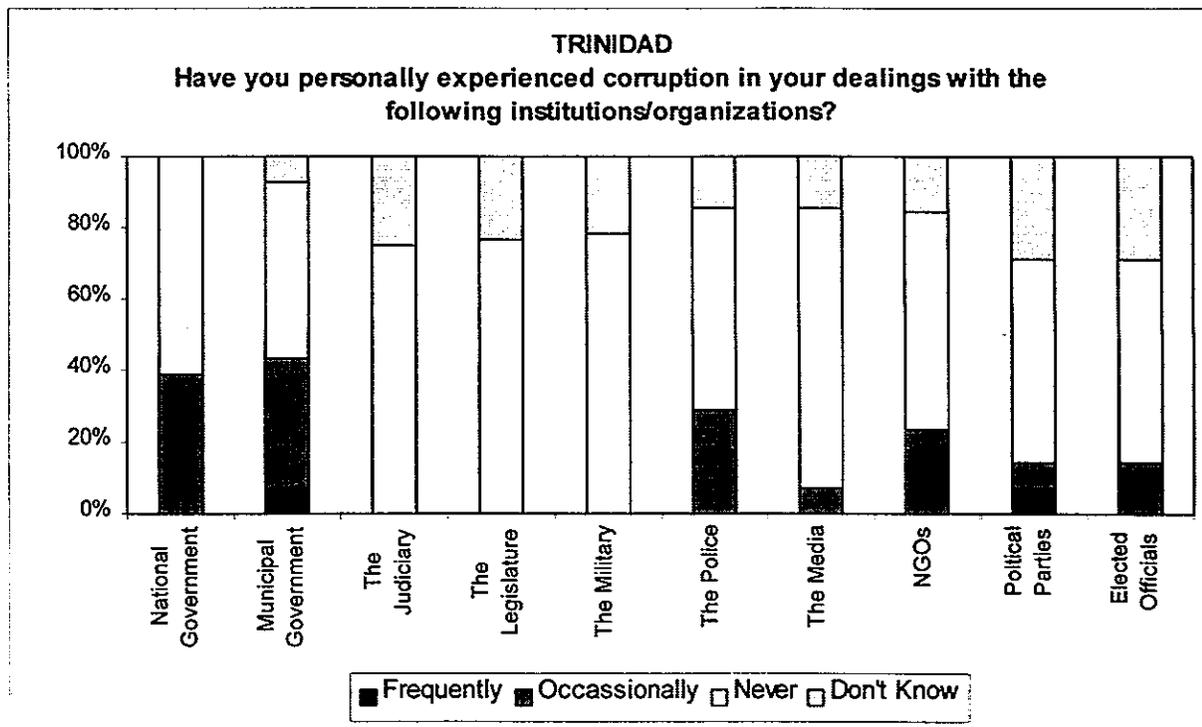
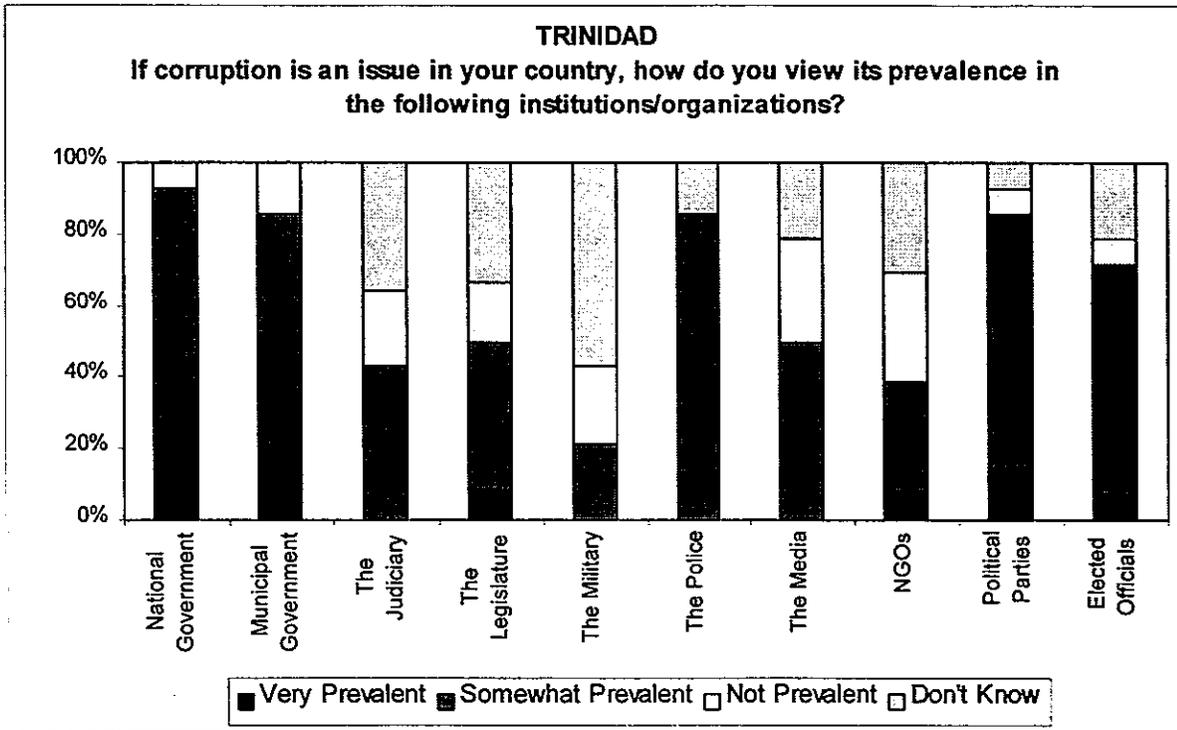


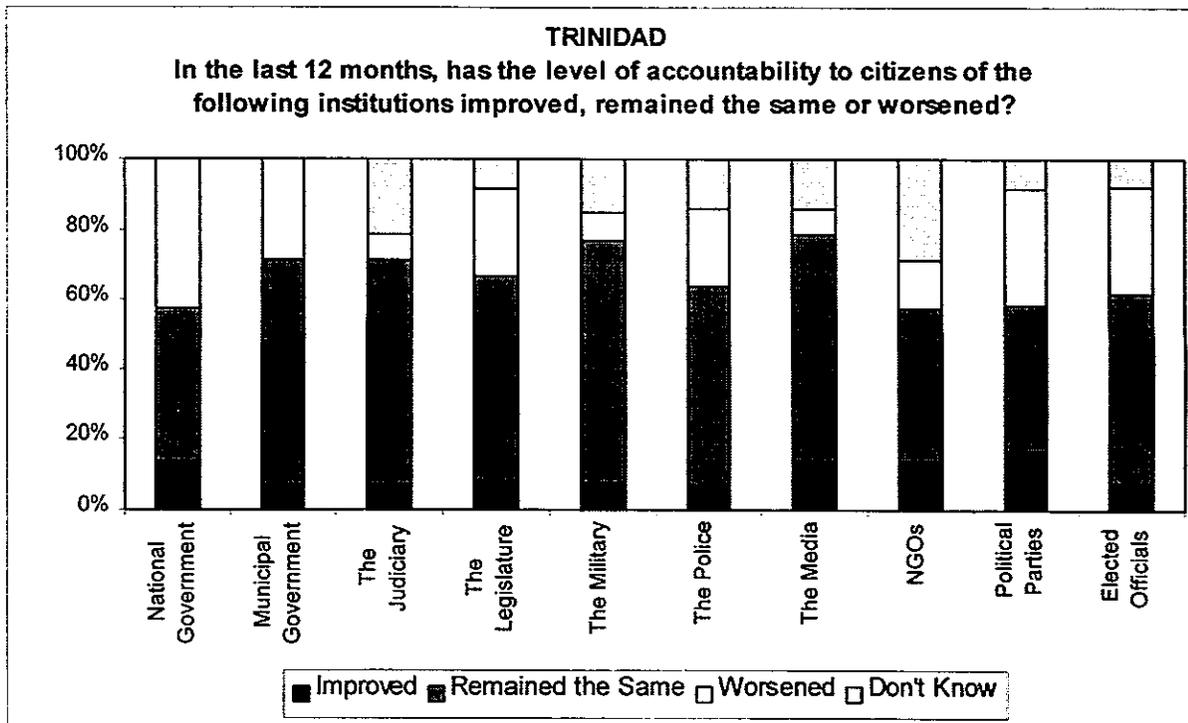
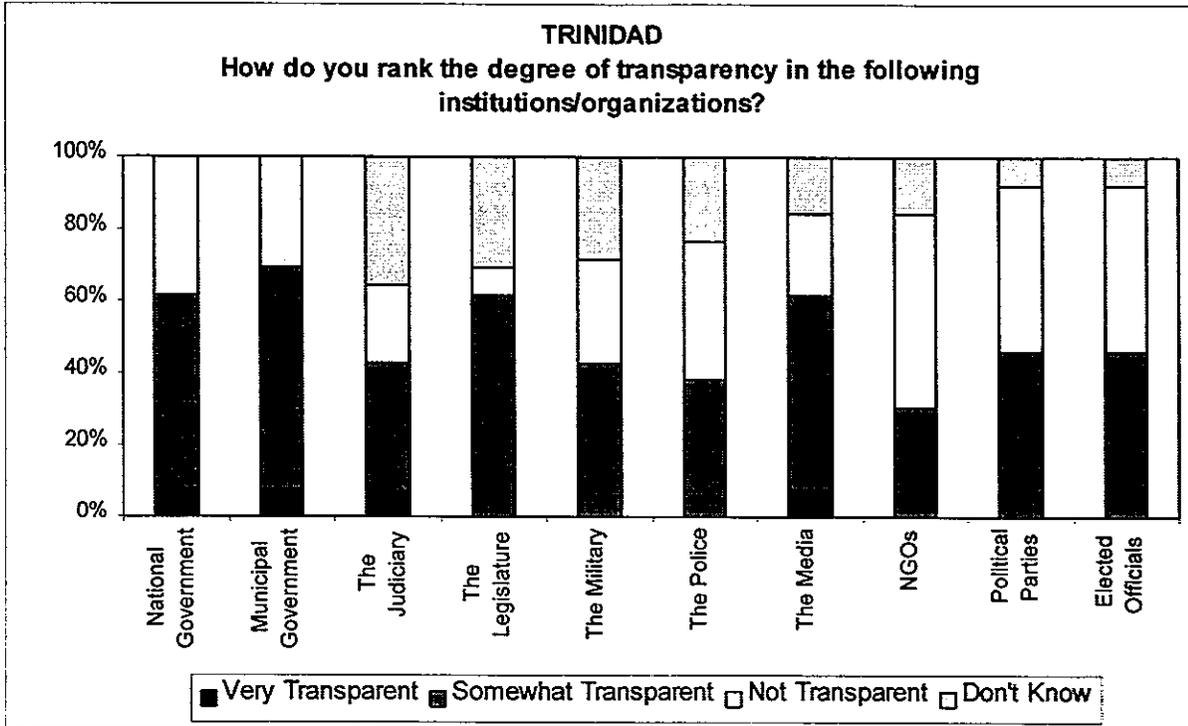


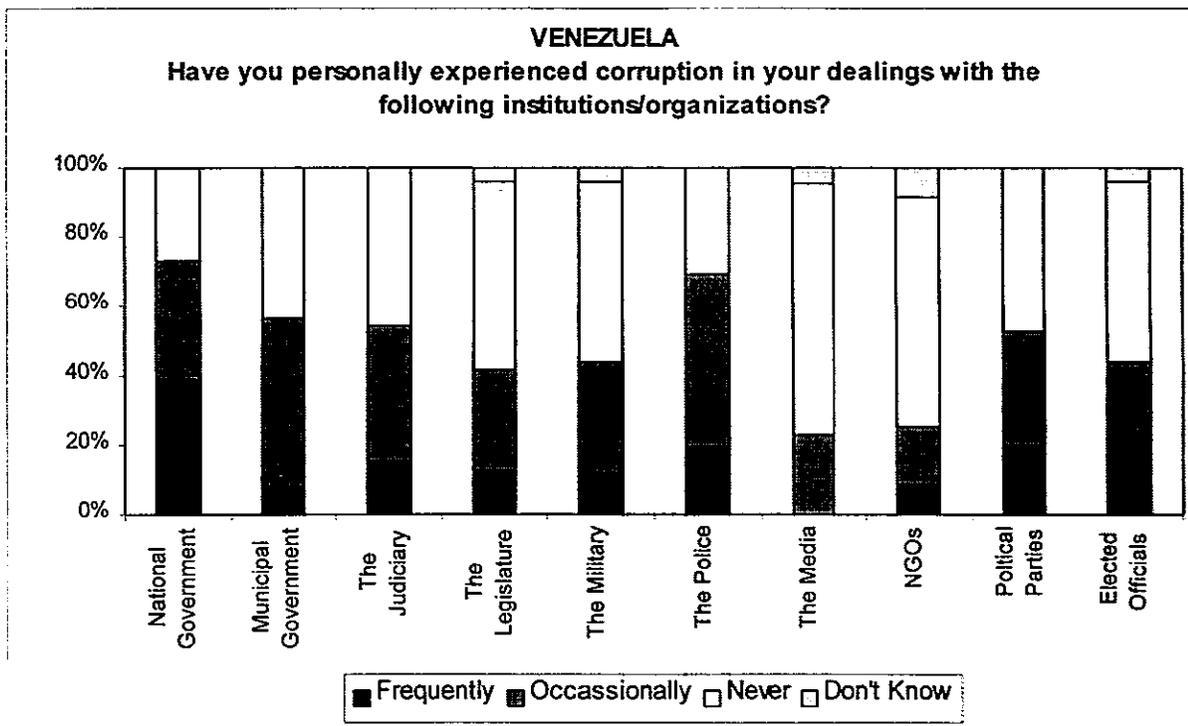
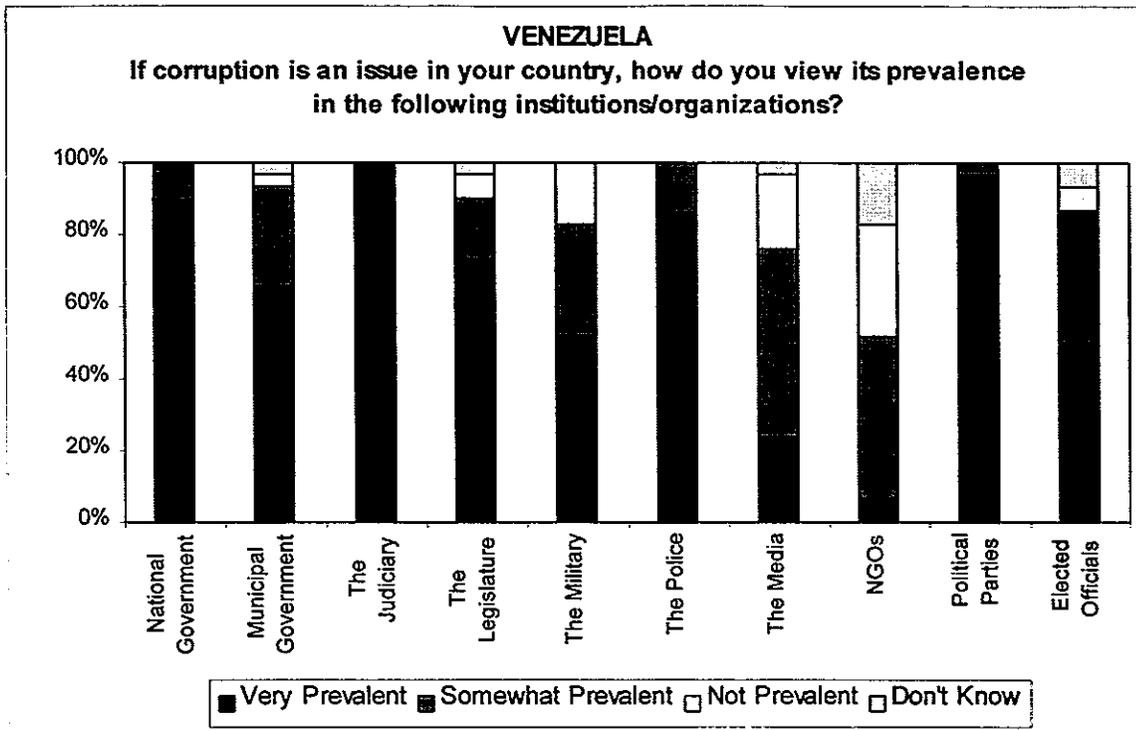


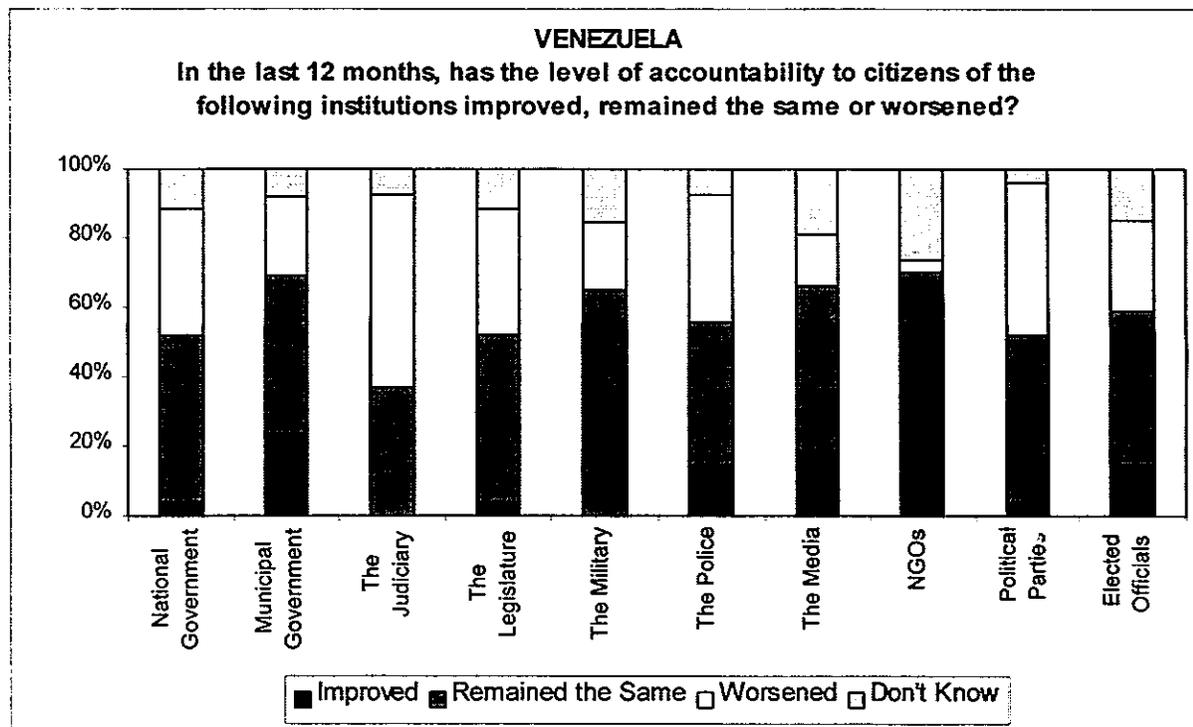
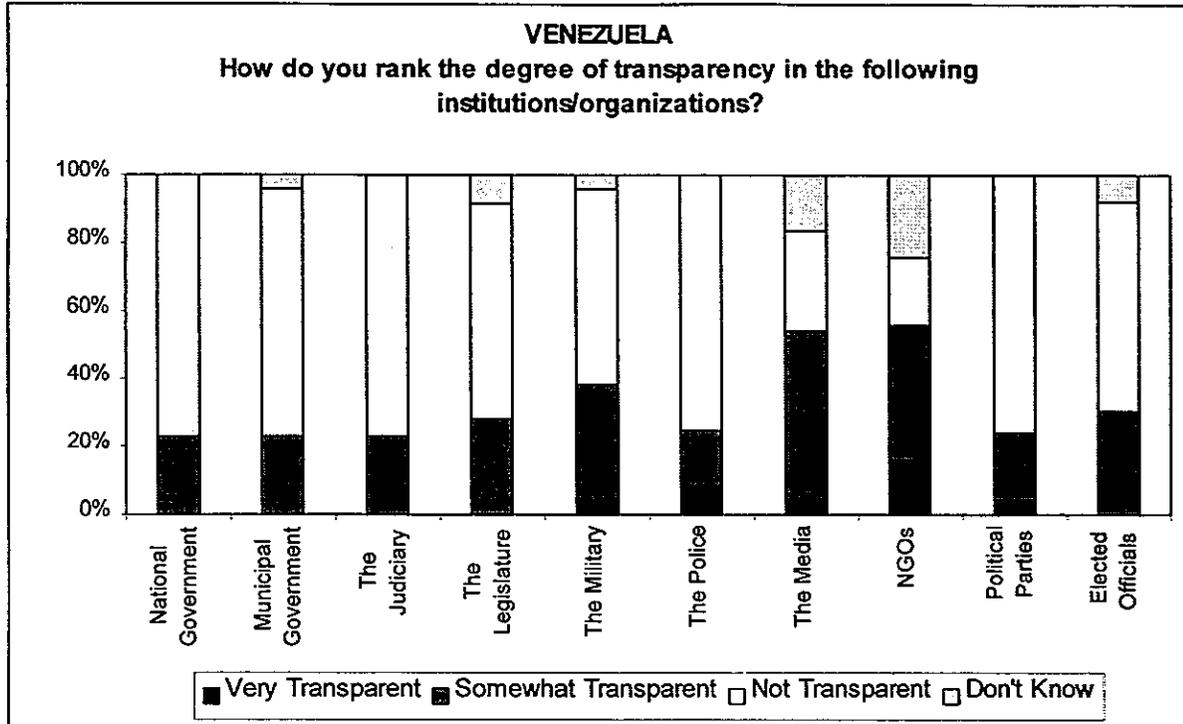












**ANNEX 2
QUESTIONNAIRE**

RESPONDACON IV

Questionnaire

We would greatly appreciate your taking a few minutes to complete this brief and confidential questionnaire. Your responses and those of other participants will help us in planning future regional good-governance and anti-corruption activities. Upon turning in your completed questionnaire to the local coordinator, you will receive a certificate of participation in RESPONDACON IV. We are grateful for your participation and support.

ABOUT CORRUPTION AND WAYS TO FIGHT IT

1. Compared to the situation in other countries, do you think the level of corruption in your country is:
 More prevalent___ Comparable___ Less prevalent___ Don't know___

2. Identify the phrase that best describes your perception of corruption in your country. (choose one only)
 Among the most important national issues ___ A minor issue ___
 A major issue ___ Not an issue ___

3. If corruption is an issue in your country, how do you view its prevalence in the following institution/organizations?

	Very Prevalent	Somewhat Prevalent	Not Prevalent	Don't Know
National government	___	___	___	___
Municipal government	___	___	___	___
The judiciary	___	___	___	___
The legislature	___	___	___	___
The military	___	___	___	___
The police	___	___	___	___
The media	___	___	___	___
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	___	___	___	___
Political parties	___	___	___	___
Elected officials	___	___	___	___

4. Have you personally experienced corruption in your dealings with the following institutions/organizations?

	Frequently	Occasionally	Never	Don't Know
National government	___	___	___	___
Municipal government	___	___	___	___
The judiciary	___	___	___	___
The legislature	___	___	___	___
The military	___	___	___	___
The police	___	___	___	___
The media	___	___	___	___

Non-governmental organizations	_____	_____	_____	_____
Political parties	_____	_____	_____	_____
Elected officials	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. How do you rank the degree of transparency in the following institutions/organizations:
 (By transparency, we mean making budgets, expenditures and financial records and reports public, allowing citizens/media access to information in a timely manner, adopting personnel systems that use technical criteria for hiring, promoting and dismissing employees: holding open elections, etc.)

	Very transparent	Somewhat transparent	Not transparent	Don't know
National government	_____	_____	_____	_____
Municipal government	_____	_____	_____	_____
The judiciary	_____	_____	_____	_____
The legislature	_____	_____	_____	_____
The military	_____	_____	_____	_____
The police	_____	_____	_____	_____
The media	_____	_____	_____	_____
Non-governmental organizations	_____	_____	_____	_____
Political parties	_____	_____	_____	_____
Elected officials	_____	_____	_____	_____

6. In the last 12 months, has the level of accountability to the citizens, of the following institutions:

	Improved	Remained the same	Worsened	Don't know
National government	_____	_____	_____	_____
Municipal government	_____	_____	_____	_____
The judiciary	_____	_____	_____	_____
The legislature	_____	_____	_____	_____
The military	_____	_____	_____	_____
The police	_____	_____	_____	_____
The media	_____	_____	_____	_____
Non-governmental organizations	_____	_____	_____	_____
Political parties	_____	_____	_____	_____
Elected officials	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. In the last 12 months, has press coverage/monitoring of government financial management:

Improved _____ Remained the same _____ Worsened _____ Don't know _____

8. How do you evaluate the following as potential anti-corruption measures in your country (circle your response for each statement, 1 being least effective and 10 most effective).

Anti-corruption campaigns directed by NGOs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mechanisms (whistle-blower legislation) that let people report corrupt acts without fear of retribution	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prosecution of corrupt civil servants	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Codes of ethics for civil servants, and separately, for business transactions	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Transparent financial management systems that minimize the opportunity for individuals to carry out corrupt acts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Educational programs that instill ethical values and inform of the detrimental effects of corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

9. Has your country ratified the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption?

Yes ___ No ___ Don't know ___

10. If you answered yes to question 9, do you feel that the ratification of the Convention has made a difference in the fight against corruption?

Major difference ___ Some difference ___ No difference ___

11. Please explain the reasons for your answer to question 10:

12. Did you attend RESPONDA CON III last year? (if no, please go to question 16) Yes ___ No ___

13. If you answered yes to question 12, was there a follow-up local program in which an "Anti-corruption Plan of Action" was adopted? Yes ___ No ___ Don't know ___

14. If you answered yes to question 13, what has been the effect of the Plan of Action in the fight against corruption? Major effect ___ Some effect ___ No effect ___ Don't know ___

15. Please state reasons for your answer to question 14:

ABOUT THIS VIDEO CONFERENCE (In each instance, indicate the response closest to your opinion)

16. Transmission Quality:

Visual reception was: Very good ___ Good ___ Passable ___ Poor ___

Audio reception was: Very good ___ Good ___ Passable ___ Poor ___

17. Simultaneous translation was: Very good ___ Good ___ Passable ___ Poor ___

18. The duration of the event was: Too short ___ Adequate ___ Too long ___

19. The duration of the question and answer periods was: Too short ___ Adequate ___ Too long ___
20. Panelists were well informed: Yes ___ Somewhat ___ Not really ___ No ___
21. Panelists communicated effectively their opinions, experiences, and knowledge: Yes ___ Somewhat ___ Not really ___ No ___
22. My participation in the video conference was a good investment of time: Yes ___ Somewhat ___ Not really ___ No ___
23. Knowing what is taking place in other countries is useful to my civic and professional duties: Yes ___ Somewhat ___ Not really ___ No ___
24. I learned something new from this experience: Yes ___ Somewhat ___ Not really ___ No ___
25. During the video conference I had the opportunity to get to know other individuals and institutions that share my concerns about corruption: Yes ___ Somewhat ___ Not really ___ No ___
26. I attend other organized public events to discuss ways to fight corruption: Frequently ___ Occasionally ___ Rarely ___ Never ___
27. In the future, additional video conferences like RESPONDACON IV should be transmitted: Frequently ___ Occasionally ___ Rarely ___ Never ___
28. My organization (or I) would have been able to pay for me to go to Lima to participate in RESPONDACON IV had it not been transmitted via satellite: Yes ___ Probably ___ Unlikely ___ No ___

29. Please list below your suggestions for future anti-fraud and anti-corruption activities.

ABOUT YOUR PERSONAL BACKGROUND (mark the appropriate response)

30. Gender: Male ___ Female ___
31. Age (in years): _____
32. Education: Primary ___ Secondary ___ University ___
33. Employment:
- Public sector:* Elected official ___ National ___ Local ___
 Civil servant ___ National ___ Local ___
- Private business sector:* Business owner ___ Employee ___ Self-employed ___
- Other:* Education (public & private institutions) ___ Nongovernmental organizations ___ Media Student ___