



WESTERN CANADA CORRUPTION BAROMETER

The Public's Perspective

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Transparency International Canada (TI Canada) is the Canadian chapter of Transparency International. Since its foundation in 1996, TI Canada has been at the forefront of the national anti-corruption agenda. In addition to advocating legal and policy reform on issues such as whistleblower protection, public procurement and corporate disclosure, we design practical tools for Canadian businesses and institutions looking to manage corruption risks, and serve as an anti-corruption resource for organizations across Canada.

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Foreword

No country is free from corruption, and that includes Canada. While Canada ranked as the 8th least corrupt country in the 2017 Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI), we Canadians still face challenges. This survey is the first of its kind for TI Canada as we dig into what Western Canadians think of corruption and what their experiences are.

The survey results indicate that Western Canadians are substantively concerned about corruption. Notably, most Western Canadians identified self-serving officials when asked about corruption. This view of corruption focuses on those with entrusted power using their positions to serve themselves and their networks.

Why is measuring perception important? Whether we are talking about Canadians, or citizens across democracies, we see the perception of corruption reflected in mistrust of government and other sectors like business and media. In short, citizens feel the social contract is broken. Respondents to the survey had low levels of expectations in the government's ability to fight corruption. The anger that can stem from mistrust of public institutions needs to be acknowledged and addressed through responsive public policy and improvements to transparency and accountability in public institutions.

At TI Canada, we also need to do follow up work to address the findings from our survey. We need to get to the root causes of corruption, to find out how to work with government, business, civil society, and Indigenous communities to address corruption. We also need to follow up on people's experiences of corruption. While we did ask Western Canadians about their experiences, such as witnessing abuse of senior positions or violations of rules, we need to better understand the degree and frequency of these experiences if we are to properly tackle them.

We especially need to work with the public through dialogue, additional research, and education to tap into an encouraging result from the survey, which is that Western Canadians are willing and wanting to do their part to fight corruption. Western Canadians' willingness to fight corruption needs to be encouraged and supported with practical messages and tools so citizens feel empowered and do not succumb to cynicism and apathy, feeling nothing can be done. Western Canadians have to use and exercise their institutions of democracy and the rule of law that so many others around the world yearn for.

Paul Lalonde
Chair and President
Transparency International Canada

James Cohen
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Introduction

In August 2018, Transparency International Canada contracted Leger to survey Western Canadians about their perceptions and experiences of corruption. 1,207 residents of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan participated in the online survey, and the data was weighted to reflect the age, gender, and regional distribution of Western Canadians. This is the first study of corruption focusing on Western Canada, and it reveals that certain institutions and sectors (federal and provincial governments, political parties, the private sector) are perceived as being corrupt by a substantial number of residents in this region. Western Canadians also report being aware of different forms of corruption through their, or their household's, contact with these sectors.

Key Findings

- ▶ Western Canadians vary widely in how they define corruption, but the most common definition (31%) involves some kind of self-interested action at the expense of the public or stakeholder interest.
- ▶ While only a slim majority of Western Canadians (51%) perceive corruption to be a major problem, most indicated some willingness to fight corruption in certain ways, such as reporting corruption (84%) or spreading information on social media (54%).
- ▶ Consistent with previous studies by other organizations, a large percentage of respondents perceived corruption in federal and provincial government, as well as corruption in political parties. Municipal governments, civil servants, the courts, and police were perceived as less corrupt.
- ▶ Perceptions of corruption extended to the private sector, encompassing the abuse of power and other kinds of rule-breaking within these organizations.
- ▶ Perceptions of some kinds of corruption vary depending on where individuals reside. Residents of B.C. are more likely to view the oil and gas sector as “extremely corrupt” (26%), compared to Alberta (19%) and Saskatchewan (18%). Rural respondents are more likely to see corruption as a major problem.
- ▶ Based on their contact or involvement with the sectors studied in this survey, many respondents indicated some knowledge of corrupt actions or practices in these organizations. Further studies would be required to make more definitive statements about the amount of corruption that actually takes place in different sectors.

This survey provides a broad examination of the issue of corruption in Western Canada, producing results that should generate concern and contribute to deeper investigation. A more intensive analysis is required to determine where different sectors are vulnerable to corruption and where greater transparency is necessary – work that could proceed along the lines of TI Canada's Mining for Sustainable Development Program.¹

Corruption in Western Canada

Canadian society has long been studied as a collection of regions, based on the understanding that each region has a distinct economic, cultural, and political character. This is also true for corruption, since the industries that dominate in any given region will vary, and governments are shaped by their regional context. Many corruption scandals involve organizations that are specific to a region, and are publicized through news stories in local and regional outlets. This survey does not compare Canada's regions in terms of corruption, but is specifically designed to examine the Western provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, generating results that can then be compared to national and international surveys.

What We Know Based on Prior Work

On the basis of prior surveys, commissioned by Transparency International and other organizations, we can make several observations about corruption in Canada, including the Western region:

- ▶ If we define corruption narrowly as the payment of bribes and undocumented payments to public officials, Canada consistently ranks among the least-corrupt nations in the world. Forms of corruption that are common elsewhere, such as payments to police officers to avoid legal trouble, or illegal payments to public servants to speed up paperwork, are very rare in Canada.²
- ▶ Canadians consistently perceive high levels of corruption in politics, particularly at the federal and provincial levels. In previous surveys, the majority of respondents have characterized Canada's political parties³ or the "political system"⁴ as being corrupt. This can be explained by the fact that Canadians often think of corruption in terms of self-interested or dishonest behavior by powerful people that violates the public interest.
- ▶ There is little reason to believe that Western Canadians differ fundamentally in their views and experiences of corruption from residents of other provinces, but there has also been limited data available on which to make such comparisons.⁵

New Insights from this Survey

This survey provides additional information about the views and experiences of Western Canadians in regards to corruption, and includes questions that are comparable to previous surveys, as well as questions used to generate new insights, including:

- ▶ Respondents' own definitions of corruption, which are very diverse.
- ▶ Geographic variables including respondents' province, region within that province, and rural/urban/suburban location, which appear to matter greatly for some perceptions but not others.
- ▶ Measures of corruption in different levels of government, as well as specific industries known to be prominent in Western Canada.

Limitations

It is important to note that perceptions of corruption do not measure how much corruption actually exists. Levels of corruption may vary across the country and in different sectors, and these differences can be reflected in measurements of perception, but it is difficult to know what perceptions or beliefs are ultimately based on.⁶ There can be large differences between perceptions and experiences, and perceptions can change even when the amount or depth of corruption in a society does not.⁷

What is Corruption?

Numerous studies have shown that people do not agree on what corruption is.⁸ Transparency International defines corruption as “The abuse of entrusted power for private gain;”⁹ and other common definitions also link corruption to violations of trust.¹⁰ However, the corruption of public officials is interpreted in some contexts to mean anything that is not done in the public interest,¹¹ including policies that benefit some over others. Canadians generally have strong concerns over individuals taking advantage of public office, based upon the commonly-held distinction between the public and private.¹²

For this survey, rather than providing a definition of corruption at the outset, respondents were first asked to define corruption in their own words.

Answers such as those in **Box 1** were grouped into categories, giving us a sense of the overall diversity as well as the common ground of respondents’ definitions. We can see that while the most popular definition of corruption involves self-interest over the public good, this was expressed by less than a third of respondents. These definitions all indicate violations of norms, or ways that people and organizations are expected not to behave.



Figure 1

What does the term “corruption” mean to you?

| | n=1,207 |
|--|---------|
| Self-interest over public service/stakeholders | 31% |
| Abuse of power (in general) | 21% |
| Monetary influence (bribes, kickbacks) | 19% |
| Unethical practice(s) (in general) | 15% |
| Illegal activity (in general) | 15% |
| Dishonesty (in general) | 15% |
| White-collar crime(s) (gov, corp. actors) | 10% |
| Taking advantage of system/laws | 7% |
| Fraudulent behaviour (in general) | 7% |
| Wrongdoing (unspecified) | 7% |
| Misuse of public finances | 6% |
| Nontransparency (in general) | 6% |
| Theft (in general) | 5% |
| Collusion (in general) | 3% |
| Nepotism (in general) | 2% |
| Money laundering | 2% |
| Tax schemes (in general) | 1% |
| Insider information (in general) | 1% |
| Other | 6% |
| Don't know / No answer | 5% |

After answering the question above, Transparency International’s definition of corruption was provided to respondents as a basis for the rest of the survey.¹³ This approach allowed the survey to first capture the various ways that respondents understand corruption, and then to ask a series of questions based on a common definition, making those responses more comparable to one another.

Box 1

Below are five randomly-selected responses to the question: what does the term ‘corruption’ mean to you?

“It speaks to behaviour that is in conflict with an intuition’s policies, local or international law and also the teachings of the bible.”

“Corruption means something or someone is using their status for bad things, stealing money from the charity they run or being mayor and making shady deals to flood part of your city.”

“Dishonest deals in government, business. Misrepresentation of one’s self or facts. Dealings that hurt others.”

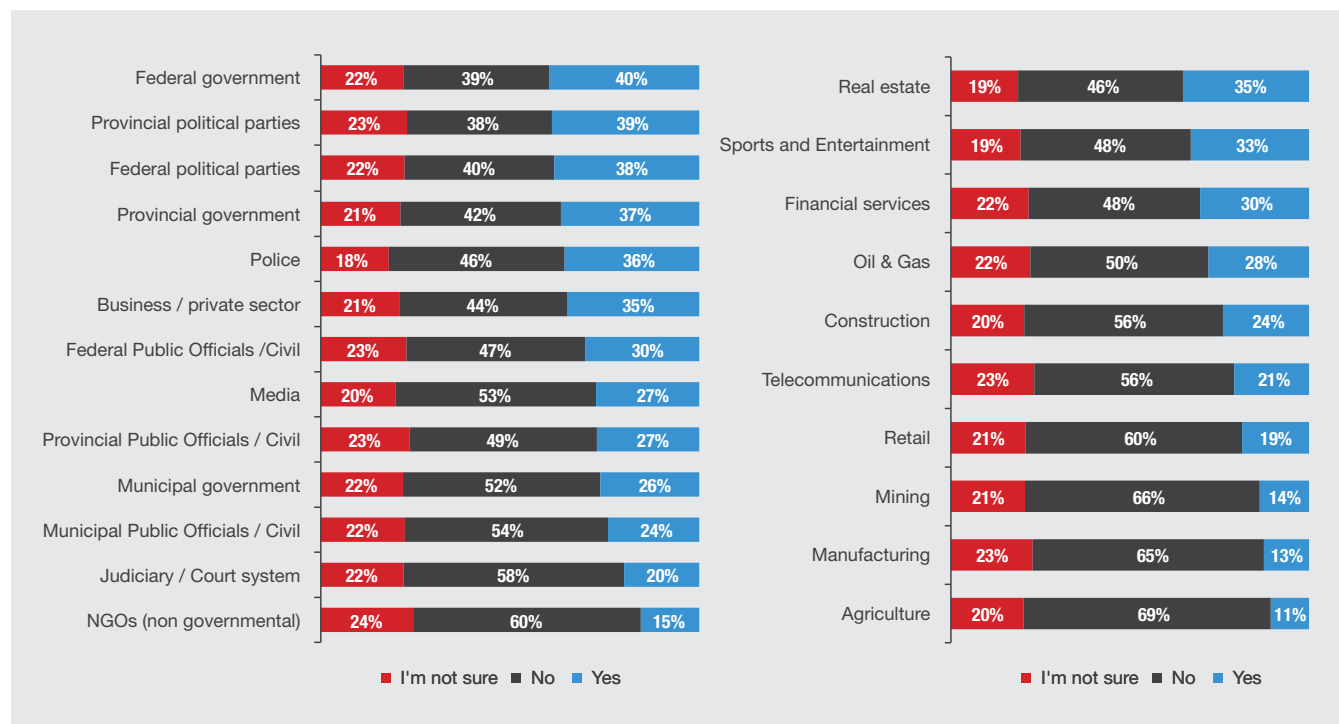
“It’s basically when the government chooses not to acknowledge the existing problems by pocketing the money for their personal use.”

“Unstable Government.”

Awareness of Corruption

A key source of information about corruption in Canada is media coverage, and this is particularly the case for sectors that respondents have no contact with, or for respondents who have not directly experienced corruption. Western Canadians are exposed to media coverage of corruption occurring at the federal and provincial levels, and recall fewer stories concerning municipal government, which accounts for some of the difference in perceptions of corruption among these sectors. However, the relatively high level of exposure to media coverage of police corruption seems to have had little effect on whether respondents see the police as corrupt (see **Box 2** and **Figure 6**). This suggests that for some sectors, perceptions of corruption (or lack of corruption) can be quite enduring and not easily influenced by media sources.

Figure 2
Have you read, seen or heard anything in the media about corruption in the following sectors?



Box 2

Police Corruption in Calgary

Since 2016, a number of news reports and arrests have implicated members of the Calgary Police Department in corruption. These include one officer charged in the theft of drugs,¹⁴ one officer found not guilty of using police information to further his mortgage business,¹⁵ one officer facing eleven criminal charges related to an abuse of power in the harassment of two citizens,¹⁶ and numerous formal complaints of workplace bullying, harassment, retaliation and favouritism.¹⁷ In April 2018, three police officers were convicted of charges including bribery, harassment, and unauthorized use of a police computer system related to their employment as private investigators.¹⁸ These cases highlight the dangers that police officers can pose when they abuse their powers against citizens and colleagues, as well as the opportunities for corrupt police officers to personally profit from their position of trust. As a consequence of these cases, 49% of Calgarians recall media coverage of police corruption, compared to 29% of Edmontonians. Interestingly however, Calgarians are only around 2% more likely than Edmontonians to perceive the police as being corrupt.

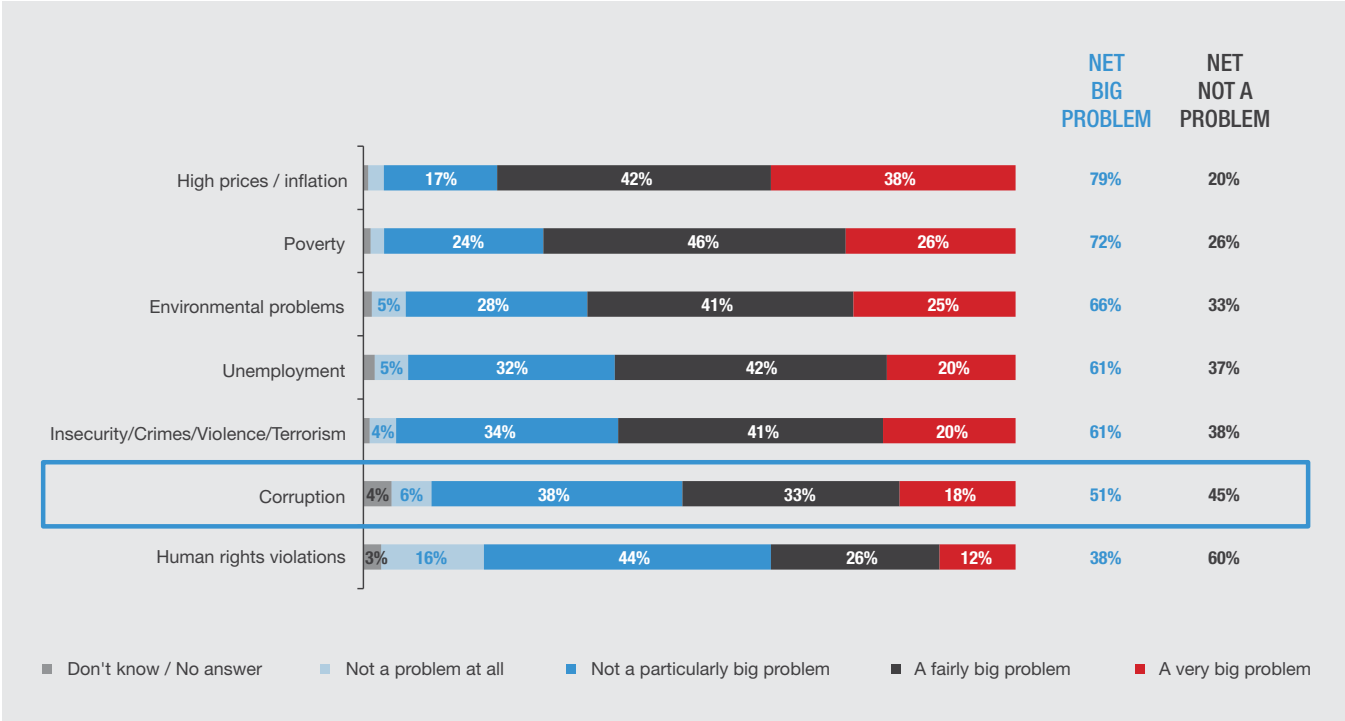
Perceptions of Corruption

Perceptions are important because they represent what the public knows or believes about the issue of corruption, including where corruption is thought to exist. Perceptions of corruption can be developed through a variety of sources, including first-hand experience, media reports, and rumors. Whether or not perceptions indicate the actual presence or prevalence of corruption, these ideas are important in their own right, because they reflect levels of trust in important institutions and shape how people behave. When a government or political system is perceived as corrupt, its legitimacy is undermined. When an organization is seen as corrupt, people may be less willing to engage with it. Finally, perceptions inform how people will understand or engage with the fight against corruption. In order to support a fight against corruption, people need to understand that corruption actually exists.

Seriousness of Corruption

Corruption is not perceived as the most serious of problems for Western Canadians, ranking below high prices, poverty, environmental damage, employment and security. For 38% of respondents corruption is a “not very big problem”, but 51% say it is a “fairly big” or “very big” problem. Concerns were strongest among rural respondents, among whom 23% rated the problem of corruption as “very big”, compared to 13% of suburban respondents and 19% of urban respondents.

Figure 3
How would you describe the following problems?



Box 3

Conflicts of Interest in Saskatchewan

Politicians elected to public office are expected to serve the public interest, but these expectations are threatened when politicians stand to benefit personally from government decisions due to their private business interests. Saskatchewan has seen allegations of conflicts of interest at the municipal and provincial levels in recent years.¹⁹ In such cases, there is often no evidence that an individual personally benefitted from a conflict of interest, but the perception that a conflict exists can damage the public's trust in government. A politician's failure to report a conflict of interest and to recuse themselves when that conflict might affect their judgment are treated as ethical lapses in their own right.²⁰ In the most serious recent case of corruption through the blurring of private and public roles in the province, a Saskatchewan MLA resigned in 2017 after using his public office to promote investments that would benefit him financially.²¹

Figure 4

Opinion of the problem of corruption by location

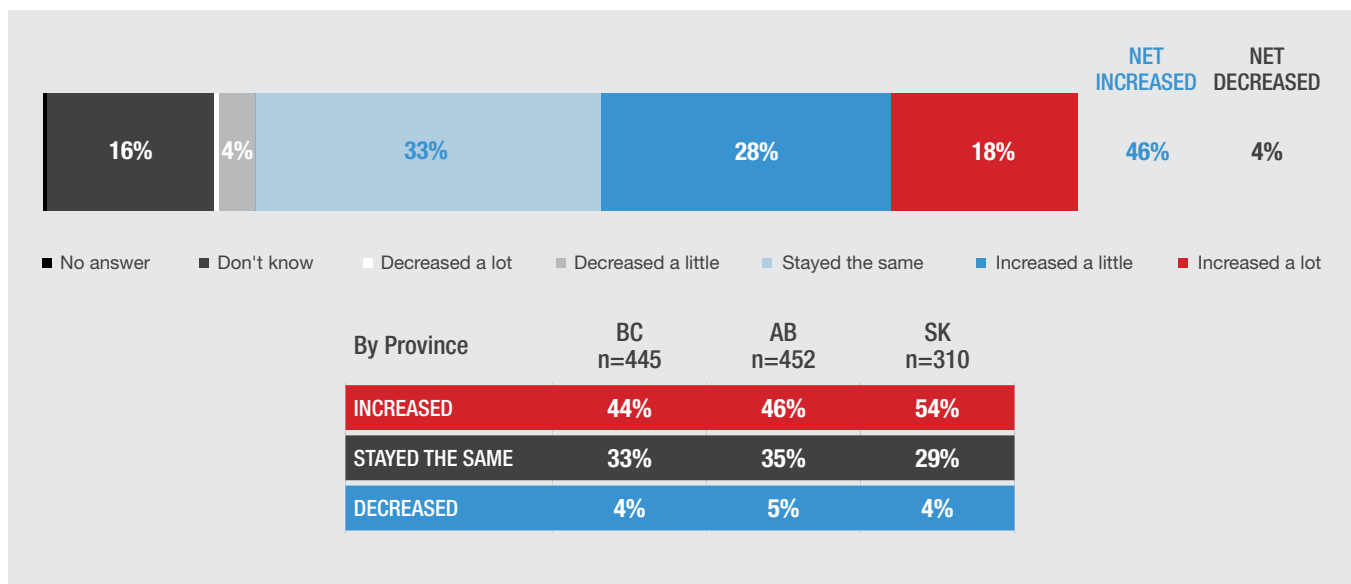
| Corruption is a _____. | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Location | A very big problem | A fairly big problem | Not a particularly big problem | Not a problem at all | Don't know / No answer |
| Urban | 19% | 31% | 38% | 8% | 4% |
| Suburban | 13% | 36% | 41% | 5% | 5% |
| Rural | 23% | 34% | 36% | 5% | 2% |

Changes in Overall Corruption in the Last Two Years

The majority of Canadians say that corruption has either increased in recent years (46%), or stayed roughly the same (38%). These levels are consistent with the perspectives of many populations in a Transparency International survey carried out in 2013.²² When compared to Canadian national survey results from 2013, Western Canadians in 2018 were 6% less likely to perceive corruption as having increased “a lot.” Respondents from Saskatchewan, rural residents, and older Canadians were more likely to perceive corruption as having increased.

Figure 5

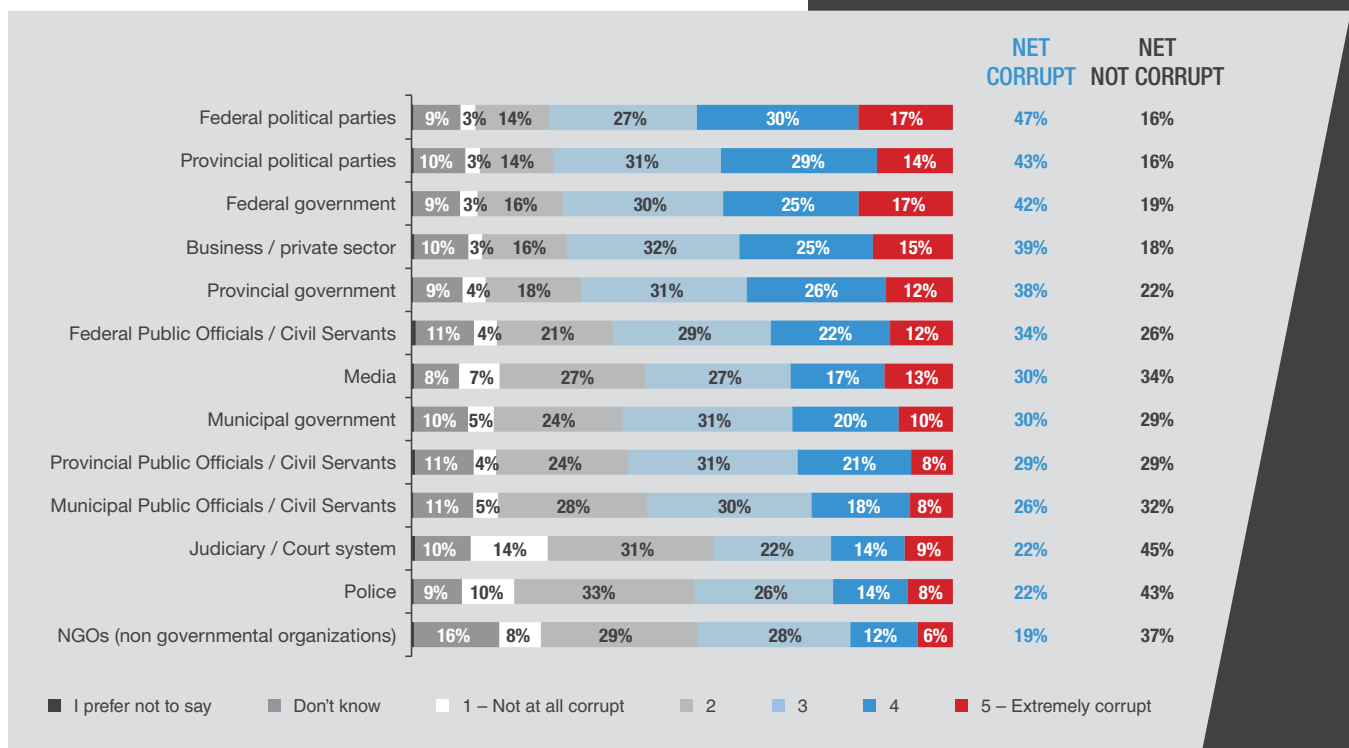
How has the level of corruption in Canada changed?



Perceptions of Corruption in Different Sectors

Consistent with previous studies in Canada and comparable nations, a large percentage of respondents perceived corruption in government (federal and provincial) as well as corruption in political parties. Municipal governments, civil servants, the courts, and police were perceived as less corrupt. When compared to Canadian national survey results from 2013,²³ Western Canadians in 2018 perceived considerably less corruption (between 5% and 10% less depending on the sector) in both government and private business. The only sectors where Western Canadians perceived more corruption than in the 2013 Canadian national survey were NGOs (+5%), Media (+5%), and the Judiciary (+3%). Since data in 2013 was not collected along regional lines, it is impossible to know which of these differences are due to regional variation, and which represent a change over time.

Figure 6
To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in Canada to be affected by corruption?



Box 4 Dirty Money in Vancouver

For years, real estate has been a dominant issue in Vancouver-area politics, with high housing prices a major public concern. These prices created lucrative opportunities for unethical conduct by real estate agents with conflicts of interest representing both buyers and sellers, enabled by lax and ineffective regulation, and a lack of transparency.²⁴ While these practices have led to new rules and government regulation, allegations of conflicts of interest continue to be made against Vancouver politicians and the real estate industry.²⁵ Reports have also made connections between foreign drug dealers, money laundering through B.C. casinos, and investment of laundered money in real estate.²⁶ According to this survey, 37% of those living in the Greater Vancouver area would describe the real estate sector as “extremely corrupt”, while only 15% of Western Canadian respondents outside the Vancouver area share this view.

Experiences of Corruption

While perceptions of corruption can be formed through various information sources and influences, this survey also asked Western Canadians about their experiences of corruption in sectors that respondents and their households have been involved or in contact with. Asking about specific forms of corruption allows us to be more exact in what we are measuring and promotes consistency in how respondents understand the questions. The information derived from these survey questions can lead us to some tentative conclusions, although it is important to also consider the limitations explained below, which suggest the need for further research in this area.

Limitations

These survey results do not tell us the nature of respondents' involvement with the sectors in question, and we cannot know the source of a respondent's knowledge about corruption. This makes it impossible to distinguish first-hand experience of corruption from second-hand knowledge learned through contact with an organization. Also, we do not know how often the corruption-related activities that were reported actually occurred – whether the knowledge is based on a single story relayed by a member of the household, a known scandal, or a regularly-witnessed practice. Finally, we cannot measure forms of corruption that remain secret. Therefore, while this data does measure experiences of corruption, and indicates the existence of forms of corruption in certain sectors, it cannot be interpreted to rank sectors as more or less corrupt, or to indicate that a given percentage of respondents actually experienced a form of corruption when interacting with these sectors.

Findings

The form of corruption most commonly identified across public and private sectors was that of superiors abusing their authority to exploit subordinates. This form of corruption was identified by between 20% and 40% of eligible respondents in most sectors. It involves an abuse of power and a betrayal of trust, and can range from unfair demands on employees' time to sexual harassment in the workplace.

In many sectors, roughly the same percentage of respondents reported improper expense claims as reported abuses of authority, although improper expense claims were less-commonly reported overall.

Between 20% and 40% of individuals involved with government and political parties reported violations of rules to advance private business interests. Bribes (which could refer to illegitimate payments or gifts), were reported by between 10% and 20% of respondents involved in most sectors.

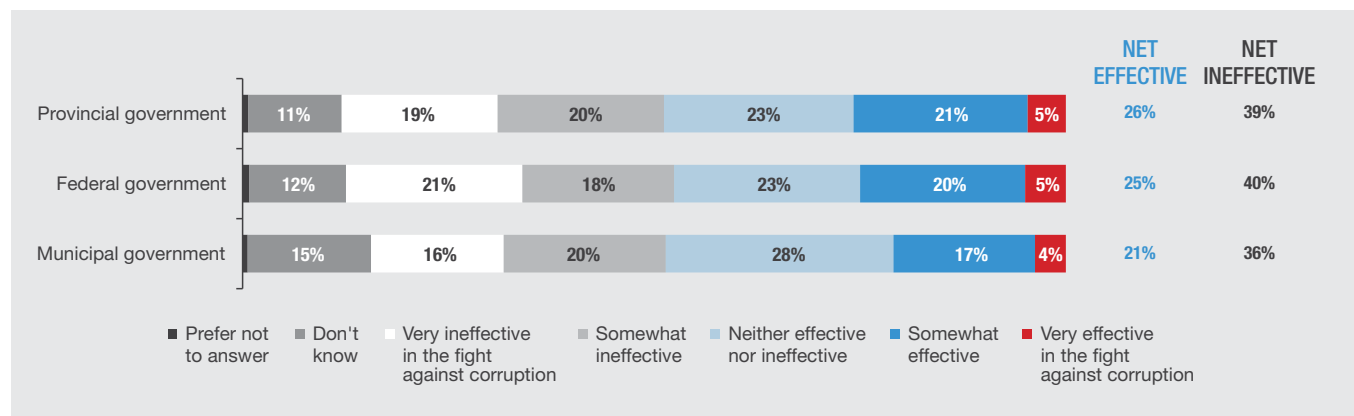
Fighting Corruption

Western Canadians demonstrate some willingness to personally join the fight against corruption, but many lack confidence that government can be an effective part of this fight.

Effectiveness of Government Efforts to Fight Corruption

Most Western Canadians did not express strong opinions about the effectiveness of government efforts to fight corruption, but more respondents expressed the perception that these efforts were more ineffective than effective, and respondents perceiving the government's ineffectiveness tended to be older.

Figure 7
How would you assess government in fighting corruption?

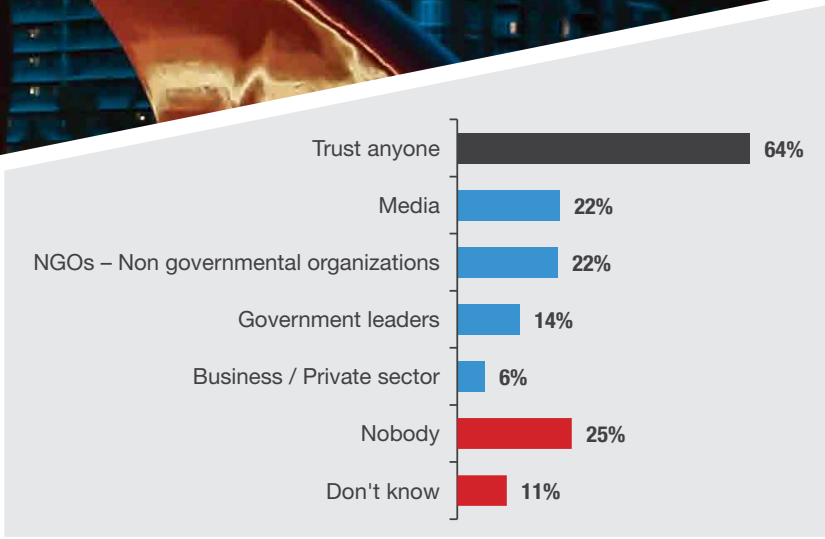


Trust in Organizations to Fight Corruption

The media and NGOs are the most trusted sectors in the fight against corruption, and these sectors have also been perceived as the least corrupt among the choices available for this survey question (see **Figure 8**). Government leaders and the private sector are least trusted in the fight against corruption.



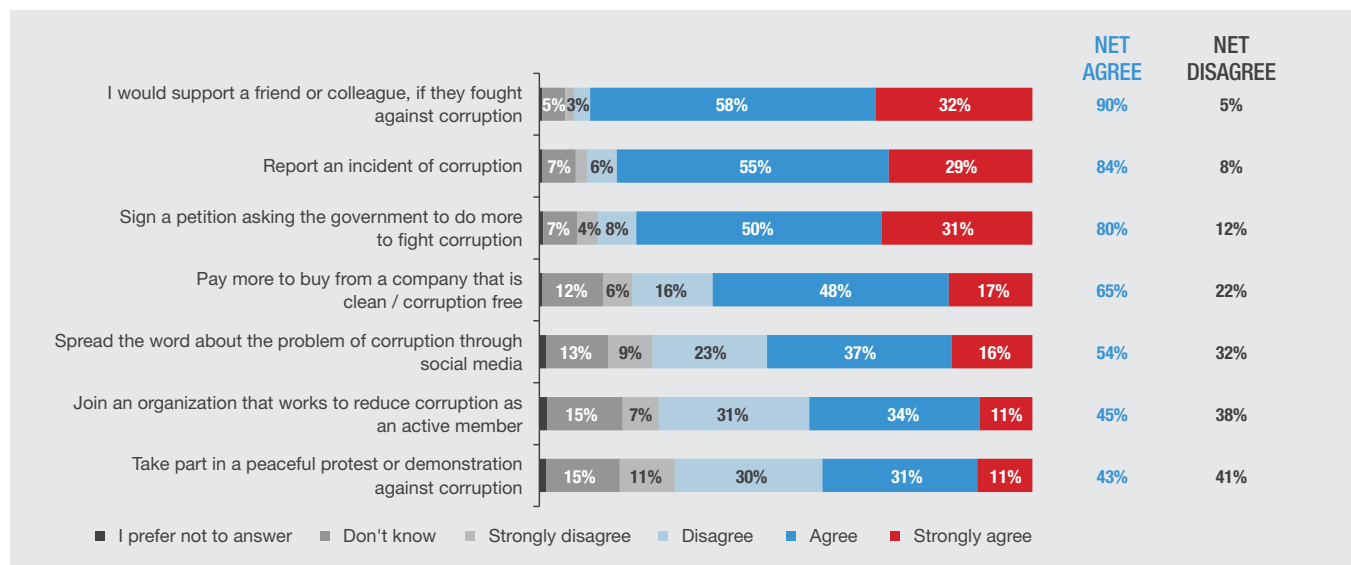
Figure 8
Whom do you trust the most to fight corruption in Canada?



Willingness to Support or Join a Fight against Corruption

The vast majority of Western Canadians claim they would support a colleague or friend's fight against corruption, and would also be willing to report corruption themselves. More active forms of engagement in the fight against corruption received lower levels of support.

Figure 9
What would you do to fight corruption?





Conclusions

Observations

Western Canadian respondents perceive the highest levels of corruption among federal and provincial politicians, as well as some business sectors, but differ amongst themselves when it comes to experiences and perceptions of corruption. The survey results show large differences in opinion about whether or not corruption is a significant problem, whether particular sectors of society are affected by corruption, and the fundamental question of what corruption is. When asked about specific acts that involve violations of trust and abuses of power, significant numbers of respondents indicated that they were aware of corruption in all of the sectors studied. Canada may have low levels of corruption in the forms that are common in much of the world, but abuses of entrusted power occur across Canadian society, throughout government and the private sector. Respondents to the survey disagreed on many questions, but these differences are found in each province and are not unique to Western Canada. Like other Canadians, a large proportion of residents in B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan perceive corruption in politics, but also share a willingness to work against corruption where it exists.

Future Studies

This study provides a set of baseline measures which can be revisited through subsequent surveys to detect changes over time. Additionally, these results indicate some topics where further studies can provide greater insight, by asking additional or different questions. Such questions could inquire about respondents' information sources and first-hand experiences in order to gain a better understanding of how perceptions of corruption are shaped. Additional analysis could also show how different definitions of corruption shape understandings of its prevalence and seriousness.

Further work can be carried out to measure actual experiences of corruption in different contexts, including surveys of public officials and those employed in various business sectors. Experiences and perceptions of Indigenous respondents could also be studied, as this population was not well represented in this survey. A more focused analysis could identify specific processes that are vulnerable to corruption in different sectors,²⁷ and the strength of public safeguards against corruption can also be measured and assessed.²⁸

Western Canadians enjoy the benefits of some stable, well-developed institutions, which rely on the public's trust and support. But wherever relationships of trust exist, so does the possibility that these will be abused or exploited, and in Western Canada corruption is both a risk and a reality. Continued investigation of this issue will be necessary to inform and direct efforts to fight corruption in Western Canada.

Methodology Note

Context

Following a public call for tenders, in August 2018, Transparency International Canada contracted Leger to conduct a study across Western Canada to understand corruption in the lives of Western Canadians.

This multi-phased research was comprised of a survey of the general public in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and a survey and in-depth interviews with Western Canadian businesses in the mining / extraction industry.

The questionnaire used for the survey is based on Transparency International's Global Corruption Barometer. The survey questions were drafted in consultation between TI Canada and Leger.

The objectives of the study were to:

- Understand Western Canadians' views and perceptions on corruption in Canada
- Understand their experiences with bribery and corruption, if any
- Determine their engagement and willingness to fight against corruption

Data Collection

- An online survey was conducted with residents of Western Canada (British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan) between August 8, 2018 and August 12, 2018 via Leger's online panel.
- 1,207 Western Canadians participated in the online survey, including 445 from British Columbia, 452 from Alberta, and 310 from Saskatchewan.

Analysis

- The data was weighed by age, gender and regional distribution in Western Canada, based on Statistics Canada's latest data.

Statistical Reliability

- As the study used a non-probabilistic sample, a margin of error is not reported. Had the data been collected using a probabilistic sample, the margin of the error for a sample size of 1,207 would be ± 2.8 , 19 times out of 20.

Annex A: Survey Questions

SCREENERS AND QUOTAS

S1: How old are you? [WATCH QUOTAS]

- Under 18 years of age [TERMINATE]
- 18 to 24
- 25 to 34
- 35 to 44
- 45 to 54
- 55 to 64
- 65 to 74
- 75 years of age or older

S2: In which province or territory do you currently live? [WATCH QUOTAS]

- British Columbia [QUOTA = 400]
- Alberta [QUOTA = 400]
- Saskatchewan [QUOTA = 400]
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Nova Scotia
- Prince Edward Island
- Newfoundland / Labrador
- Territories / Nunavut

[IF S2=BRITISH COLUMBIA]

a. In which part of British Columbia do you live?

- Vancouver (GVRD)
- Vancouver Island
- Okanagan Valley
- Elsewhere in the lower mainland
- Other regions of British Columbia

[IF S2=ALBERTA]

b. In which Alberta area do you live?

- Calgary
- Edmonton
- Other regions of Alberta

[IF S2=SASKATCHEWAN]

c. In which part of Saskatchewan do you live?

- Regina
- Saskatoon
- Other regions of Saskatchewan

D1: Are you...

- Male
- Female
- Not listed above
- Prefer not to answer

CONTEXT

1: These days, citizens face a number of problems. In your opinion, how would you describe the following problems facing your country? 1 = A very big problem; 2 = A fairly big problem; 3 = Not a particularly big problem; 4 = Not a problem at all; 9 = Don't know / No answer. **[ROTATE LIST]**

- a. High prices / inflation
- b. Poverty
- c. Environmental problems
- d. Human rights violations
- e. Corruption
- f. Insecurity / crimes / violence / terrorism
- g. Unemployment

DEFINITIONS

1: What does the term “corruption” mean to you? Please be as detailed in your description as you can. There are no right or wrong answers. **[OPEN]**

PERCEPTIONS

Now we would like to ask you a few questions about corruption. In this survey we are using corruption to mean the abuse of entrusted power – by a public official or a businessperson for example – for private gain. This could include material gain or other benefits.

2: Over the past 2 years, how has the level of corruption in Canada changed?

- 1 = Increased a lot
- 2 = Increased a little
- 3 = Stayed the same
- 4 = Decreased a little
- 5 = Decreased a lot
- 8 = Don't know
- 9 = No answer

3: How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?

| | Very effective in the fight against corruption | Somewhat effective | Neither effective nor ineffective | Somewhat ineffective | Very ineffective in the fight against corruption | DK/NA |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|--|-------|
| a. Federal government | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| b. Provincial government | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| c. Municipal government | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 |

4: Whom do you trust the **most** to fight corruption in Canada? **[SINGLE ANSWER]**

- 1 Government leaders
- 2 Business /Private sector
- 3 NGOs-Non governmental Organizations
- 4 Media
- 6 Nobody
- 9 DK

5: To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in Canada to be affected by corruption?
[ROTATE SECTORS]

| Sectors | Not at all corrupt | | | | | Extremely corrupt | DK/NA |
|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------------|-------|
| a. Federal political parties | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| b. Provincial political parties | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| c. Federal government | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| d. Provincial government | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| e. Municipal government | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| f. Police | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| g. Business/ private sector | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| h. Media | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| i. Federal Public Officials / Civil Servants | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| j. Provincial Public Officials / Civil Servants | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| k. Municipal Public Officials / Civil Servants | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| l. Judiciary / Court system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| m. NGOs (non governmental organizations) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| n. Education system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | |

6: Within the business or private sector, how much is each of these sectors affected by corruption, in your opinion? **[ROTATE LIST; SAME SCALE AS ABOVE]**

- Agriculture
- Construction
- Financial services
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Oil & Gas
- Real estate
- Retail
- Sports and Entertainment
- Telecommunications

7: In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household had contact or involvement with the following sectors? **[ROTATE SECTORS, USE LIST FROM Q 6 & 7 COMBINED]**

- 1 Yes (Note to interviewer: if YES, ask Q 9. If NO, SKIP to next sector)
- 2 No
- 8 DK
- 9 NA

8: As far as you are aware, have any of the following activities occurred within the past 12 months in your involvement with the following sector(s)?

| | Yes | No | Probably but I don't know for sure | Don't know |
|--|-----|----|------------------------------------|------------|
| Bribes paid in any form | | | | |
| Employees claiming improper expenses | | | | |
| Employees embezzling funds | | | | |
| Employees stealing public property | | | | |
| Employees violating rules in order to advance their careers | | | | |
| Employees violating rules in order to advance private business interests | | | | |
| Superiors abusing their authority to exploit subordinates | | | | |

9: Below is a set of statements that describe opinions that some people may or may not have. They are not right or wrong, they are just opinions. Please tell us how much you agree or disagree with each statement. **[DO NOT ROTATE STATEMENTS]**

| | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|---|----------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I would support my colleague or friend, if they fought against corruption | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I could imagine myself getting involved in fighting corruption | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I would report an incident of corruption | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

ENGAGEMENT

1: How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Agree;
4 = Strongly disagree; 8 = Don't know;
9 = No answer.

- a. I am better informed about current events than the average person
- b. I make an effort to be involved in social movements that I agree with

2: There are different things people could do to fight corruption. Which of the following would you be willing to do?

1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Agree;
4 = Strongly disagree; 8 = Don't know;
9 = No answer.

- a. Sign a petition asking the government to do more to fight corruption
- b. Take part in a peaceful protest or demonstration against corruption
- c. Join an organization that works to reduce corruption as an active member
- d. Pay more to buy from a company that is clean / corruption free
- e. Spread the word about the problem of corruption through social media
- f. Report an incident of corruption
- g. I would support a friend or colleague, if they fought against corruption

DEMOGRAPHICS

The following questions are for statistical purposes only...

D1: What is the highest level of education that you have had the opportunity to obtain?

- Elementary
- High school
- College or technical training certificate
- University certificates or diplomas
- University Bachelor's degree
- University Master's degree
- University Doctorate degree
- I prefer not to say

D2: What is your current employment status?

- Employed full time
- Employed part time
- Temporarily on leave – maternity, sabbatical, illness, injury
- Homemaker
- Student
- Retired
- Unemployed
- Other
- I prefer not to say

D3: Which of the following best describes your current occupation? Even if you are on a sabbatical, paternity, illness or work-related accident leave, please specify your line of employment.

- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting
- Arts, recreation, entertainment
- Education
- Finance and insurance
- Health care and social assistance
- Information and cultural industries
- Management of companies and enterprises
- Manufacturing
- Mining, quarrying, oil & gas extraction
- Professional, scientific and technical services
- Public administration
- Real estate and leasing
- Retail trade
- Transportation and warehousing
- Utilities
- Wholesale trade
- Other
- I prefer not to say

D4: Which of the following categories reflects the total INCOME before taxes of all members of your household in 2017?

- \$19,999 or less
- Between \$20,000 and \$39,999
- Between \$40,000 and \$59,999
- Between \$60,000 and \$79,999
- Between \$80,000 and \$99,999
- Between \$100,000 and \$149,999
- Between \$150,000 and \$199,999
- \$200,000 or more
- I prefer not to say

D5: Which of the following best describes where you live?

- Urban
- Suburban
- Rural
- Prefer not to say

D6: Were you born in Canada?

- Yes
- No
- Prefer not to say
- a. What age were you when you came to Canada?

D7: Which of the following racial or cultural groups do you identify with? You may belong to more than one. **[MULTIPLE MENTIONS]**

- Indigenous, that is First Nations, Métis or Inuit
- White
- South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)
- Chinese
- Black
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Arab
- Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.)
- West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.)
- Korean
- Japanese
- Not listed above
- Prefer not to say (EXCLUSIVE)

D8: What are the first 3 digits of your postal code?

- a. Prefer not to say

Thank you very much for your interest in this important study!

PROGRAMMER NOTE Weighting:

Please add any other variable needed to weigh the data in your region and correct any imbalances in your data by weighting before sending it, so that you provide a representative sample of the population (or a representative sample of the stated universe, if this is not a total population sample).

Each individual respondent's weight needs to be written onto columns 63-73 of the record. The first 4 columns (63-67) will refer to the *whole number* (including leading zeros). Column 68 contains the *decimal*. Finally columns 69-73 must contain the *decimal places* (including zeros).

Annex B: Respondent Profiles

| Western Canadians | n=1,207 |
|---|---------|
| Gender | |
| Male | 49% |
| Female | 51% |
| Prefer not to answer | <1% |
| Age | |
| Between 18 and 24 | 11% |
| Between 25 and 34 | 18% |
| Between 35 and 44 | 17% |
| Between 45 and 54 | 18% |
| Between 55 and 64 | 17% |
| Between 65 and 74 | 14% |
| 75 or older | 6% |
| Education | |
| Elementary school | 1% |
| High school | 25% |
| College or technical training certificate | 26% |
| University certificates or diplomas | 7% |
| University Bachelor's degree | 28% |
| University Master's degree | 10% |
| University Doctorate degree | 2% |
| I prefer not to say | 1% |

| Western Canadians | n=1,207 |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Province | |
| British Columbia | 49% |
| Alberta | 40% |
| Saskatchewan | 11% |
| British Columbia Region | |
| Vancouver (GVRD) | 52% |
| Vancouver Island | 19% |
| Okanagan Valley | 9% |
| Elsewhere in the lower mainland | 8% |
| Other part of BC | 12% |
| Alberta Region | |
| Calgary | 39% |
| Edmonton | 33% |
| Other region of Alberta | 28% |
| Saskatchewan Region | |
| Regina | 30% |
| Saskatoon | 38% |
| Other region of Saskatchewan | 32% |
| Urban vs Rural Region | |
| Urban | 49% |
| Suburban | 32% |
| Rural | 17% |
| Prefer not to say | 1% |

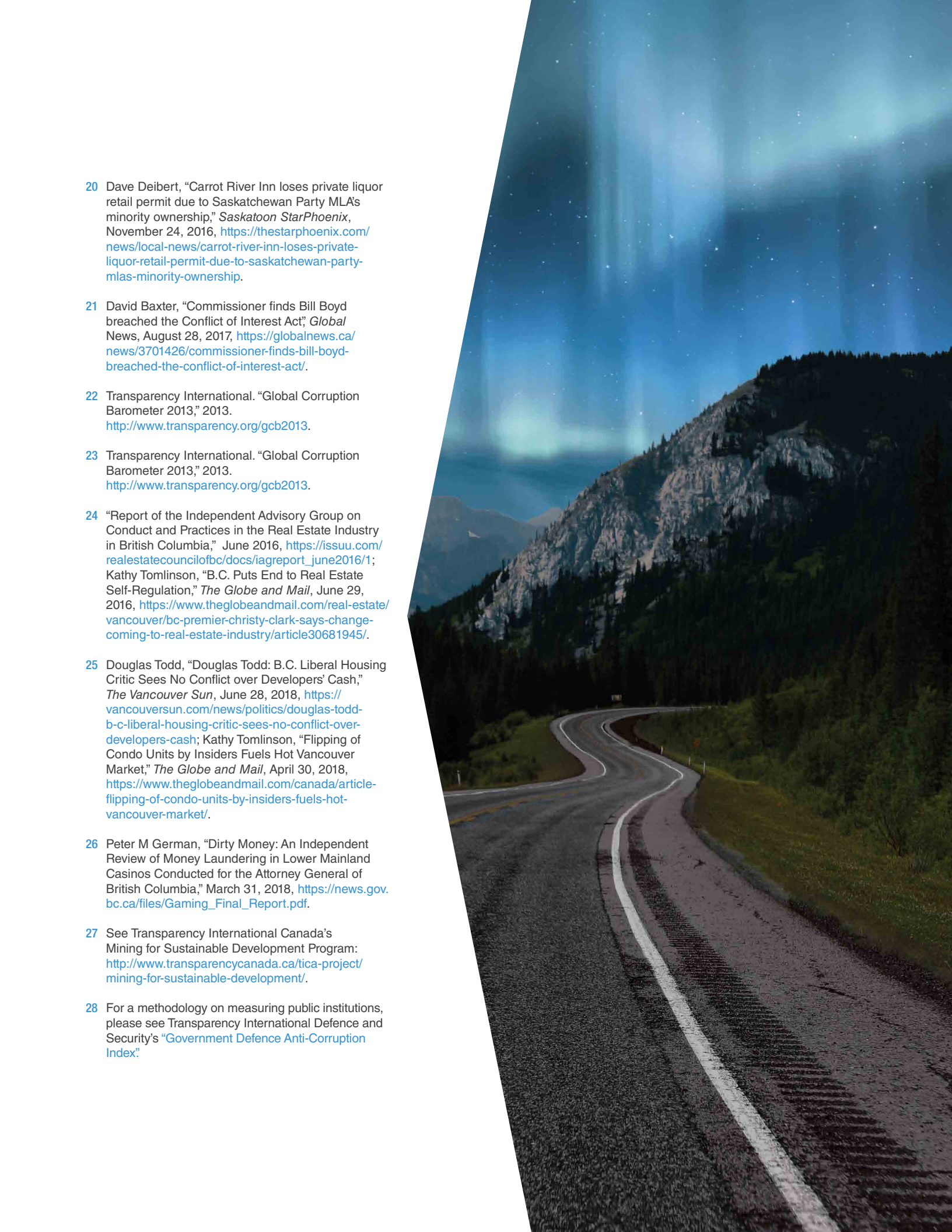
| Western Canadians | n=1,207 |
|--|---------|
| Employment Status | |
| Employed full time | 45% |
| Employed part time | 13% |
| Temporarily on leave – maternity, sabbatical, illness, injury | 2% |
| Homemaker | 4% |
| Student | 5% |
| Retired | 24% |
| Unemployed | 5% |
| Other | 2% |
| I prefer not to say | 1% |
| Household Income in 2017 | |
| \$19,999 or less | 7% |
| Between \$20,000 and \$39,999 | 16% |
| Between \$40,000 and \$59,999 | 16% |
| Between \$60,000 and \$79,999 | 12% |
| Between \$80,000 and \$99,999 | 14% |
| Between \$100,000 and \$149,999 | 14% |
| Between \$150,000 and \$199,999 | 6% |
| \$200,000 or more | 2% |
| I prefer not to say | 12% |
| Born in Canada | |
| Yes | 77% |
| No | 23% |
| Prefer not to answer | 1% |
| Age when came to Canada (among those born outside Canada) n=283 | |
| <6 years old | 18% |
| 6-17 years old | 23% |
| 18-24 years old | 20% |
| 25-30 years old | 18% |
| >30 years old | 20% |
| Average age | 19.7 |

*Multiple responses allowed.

| Western Canadians | n=1,207 |
|---|---------|
| Occupation | |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 9% |
| Education | 8% |
| Health care and social assistance | 7% |
| Retail trade | 6% |
| Finance and insurance | 4% |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 3% |
| Arts, recreation, entertainment | 3% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 3% |
| Public administration | 3% |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting | 3% |
| Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction | 2% |
| Manufacturing | 2% |
| Information and cultural industries | 2% |
| Wholesale trade | 1% |
| Real estate and leasing | 1% |
| Utilities | 1% |
| Other | 35% |
| I prefer not to say | 7% |
| Ethnicity* | |
| White | 74% |
| Chinese | 9% |
| South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.) | 4% |
| Indigenous, that is First Nations, Métis or Inuit | 4% |
| Filipino | 2% |
| Latin American | 2% |
| Black | 2% |
| Southeast Asian (e.g., Vietnamese, Cambodian, Malaysian, Laotian, etc.) | 1% |
| Japanese | 1% |
| Korean | 1% |
| Arab | 1% |
| West Asian (e.g., Iranian, Afghan, etc.) | <1% |
| Not listed above | 1% |
| Prefer not to say | 3% |

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