

Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2005

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What is the TI Global Corruption Barometer?

The TI Global Corruption Barometer (or the Barometer) is a public opinion survey, of about 55,000 people in 69 countries in 2005. The Barometer was carried out in 64 countries in 2004 and for the first time in 2003 in 45 countries. The TI Global Corruption Barometer assesses the general public's perceptions and experience of corruption. The Barometer asks people about their opinions regarding which sectors of society are the most corrupt, which spheres of life are most affected, whether corruption has increased or decreased in relation to the past, and whether it is likely to be more or less prevalent in future. Furthermore, the Barometer explores bribery in depth, and presents information on: how frequently families pay bribes; how these payments take place; whether they are paid to gain access to public services; and how much they pay.

Is this another survey of perceptions of corruption?

In part, yes. The Barometer asks a number of questions about the public's attitudes toward corruption and their opinions on corruption's effects. However, the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005 also asks about experiences, in so far as respondents are asked to indicate whether they or anyone in their household have paid a bribe in the past 12 months. Those who experienced bribery are also asked about the forms it took and the estimate of its cost. Those types of question make the analysis more empirical, and mean that this survey instrument combines perception and experiential data.

How is the TI Global Corruption Barometer unique?

The TI Global Corruption Barometer is the only worldwide public opinion survey on perceptions and experience of corruption. Because it is a poll of the general public, it provides an indicator of the relative success of efforts to curb corruption within institutions/sectors and across countries. The Barometer also reflects the extent to which the public believes that corruption levels increase or decrease in the past three years and if there are prospects for reducing corruption in the future, which is a measure of their belief in the will and capacity of their leaders and institutions to create a more transparent, better governed society.

Can the Barometer be compared year to year?

One of the features of the Barometer is that it will be able to measure trends over time. As the TI Global Corruption Barometer is a new tool, published for the first time in 2003, it is still rather early to identify trends in the data. However, the collection of data at three unique data points (in 2002 for the Global Corruption Barometer 2003, in 2004 and in 2005) already allows for some interim assessments, such as whether the public think corruption is getting better or worse, which institutions they deem most corrupt, and what aspects of their lives are most affected by corruption.

Whose opinions are being surveyed in the TI Global Corruption Barometer?

The TI Global Corruption Barometer is a public opinion survey. That means it is a poll of the general public, not of experts. In each country, a representative sample of the general public has been polled. Respondents are men and women aged 15+. Some samples are national and others urban; all samples have been weighted to bring them in line with national and global populations.

Who conducts the survey?

The survey is carried out for Transparency International by Gallup International, as part of its Voice of the People Survey. Gallup draws on its affiliates in each country to translate and carry out the seven Barometer questions. This year TI national chapters in Chile and Cambodia commissioned the Barometer questionnaire to local survey companies for inclusion in the overall report.

How many countries/territories are included in the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005?

The survey includes 69 countries or territories in 2005. In 2003, the first year the survey ran, 45 countries or territories were included in all questions; with two more included on selected other questions.

In 2005, all seven questions were carried out in 67 countries or territories. In Italy, questions 5, 5.1 and 5.2 were omitted from the survey, and in Singapore, only the first part of question 5 was asked and not parts 5.1 – 5.2.

Which countries/territories are new to the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005?

New countries or territories in the Global Corruption Barometer 2005 include: Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, Thailand and Togo.

Countries and territories included in 2004 but that had to be dropped in 2005 due to lack of data include: Afghanistan, Albania, Brazil, Egypt, Estonia, Latvia and Vietnam.

Can my country be added to the TI Global Corruption Barometer?

In theory there are no restrictions on which countries can be included. Thus far, we have relied on Gallup International to provide country coverage through its network of affiliates around the globe. Funding permitting, we hope to be able to include more countries in the Barometer in years to come, particularly more developing countries.

How does the level of reported bribes, as gathered in the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Corruption Perceptions Index?

Differences between the two sets of data are natural. While the Barometer focuses rather on petty types of corruption as defined and reported by households, the CPI embraces also grand types of corruption as perceived by businesspeople. Although the two instruments differ markedly in their sampling and focus, they exhibit strong similarities. The correlation between the perceptions of businesspeople and country analysts, as assembled in the CPI, and the Barometer's findings on (the logarithm of) reported bribes is 0.79, which is high.

This correlation even holds when considering that countries differ in their levels of development and institutional quality. For further detail on this see [report].

How does the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Bribe Payers Index?

Again, the Barometer is a public opinion survey, while the Bribe Payers Index is drawn from a survey of business experts in emerging market economies. The Bribe Payers Index rates the propensity of firms from leading exporting countries or territories to bribe in their transactions abroad. As such, the BPI is a measure of insider opinion on the supply side of corruption, while the TI Global Corruption Barometer offers the opinion of the public at large on the impact of corruption and the prospects for a change in corruption levels.

What are the questions of the TI Global Corruption Barometer?

The 7 questions are:

1. Some people believe that corruption affects different spheres of life in this country. In your view, does corruption affect... not at all, to a small extent, to a moderate extent or to a large extent?
2. In the past 3 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?
3. Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years to change?
4. To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in this country to be affected by corruption? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 meaning not at all corrupt, 5 meaning extremely corrupt).
5. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?
- 5.1 What was the approximate amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?
- 5.2. Which of the following applied to the bribes paid in the last 12 months:

	YES	NO	DK/ NA
A bribe was directly asked for Col 28	1	2	9
A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities Col 29	1	2	9
A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled to. Col 30	1	2	9