# Global Corruption Barometer 2009

## Executive Summary

Transparency International's (TI) 2009 Global Corruption Barometer (the Barometer) presents the main findings of a public opinion survey that explores the general public's views of corruption, as well as experiences of bribery around the world.[1] It assesses the extent to which key institutions and public services are perceived to be corrupt, measures citizens' views on government efforts to fight corruption, and this year, for the first time, includes searching questions about the level of state capture and people's willingness to pay a premium for clean corporate behaviour.

The Barometer is designed to complement the expert opinions on public sector corruption provided by TI's Corruption Perceptions Index and the information on international bribery flows reflected in TI's Bribe Payers Index. It also aims to provide information on trends in public perceptions of corruption. Now in its sixth edition, the Barometer enables assessments of change over time; in terms of the institutions deemed to be most corrupt, the effectiveness of governments' efforts to fight corruption, and the proportion of citizens paying bribes.[2]

The 2009 Global Corruption Barometer interviewed 73,132 people in 69 countries and territories between October 2008 and February 2009. The main findings are as follows:

### Corruption in and by the private sector is of growing concern to the general public
- The private sector is perceived to be corrupt by half of those interviewed: a notable increase of 8 per cent compared to five years ago.
- The general public is critical of the private sector's role in their countries' policy making processes. More than half of respondents held the view that bribery is often used to shape policies and regulations in companies' favour. This perception is particularly widespread in the Newly Independent States+[3], and to a slightly lesser extent in countries in the Americas, and the Western Balkans + Turkey.
- Corruption matters to consumers. Half of those interviewed expressed a willingness to pay a premium to buy from a company that is 'corruption-free'.

### Political parties and the civil service are perceived on average to be the most corrupt sectors around the world[4]
- Globally, respondents perceived political parties as the single most corrupt domestic institution, followed closely by the civil service.
- Aggregate results, however, mask important country differences. In 13 of the countries sampled, the private sector was deemed to be the most corrupt, while in 11 countries respondents identified the judiciary.

### Experience of petty bribery is reported to be growing in some parts of the world – with the police the most likely recipients of bribes
- More than 1 in 10 people interviewed reported having paid a bribe in the previous 12 months, reflecting reported levels of bribery similar to those captured in the 2005

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[1] A substantial number of the country-level surveys included in the Global Corruption Barometer are carried out on behalf of Transparency International (TI) by Gallup International as part of its Voice of the People Survey. For the 2009 Barometer, TI also independently commissioned 15 survey companies to collect data in 19 additional countries not covered by the Voice of the People Survey. For detailed information about the methodology of the survey, see Appendix A.

[2] The questions asked in the Barometer are not the same for each edition, so time comparisons are limited to questions that have been included in two or more editions. The editions to which individual 2009 Barometer findings are compared are determined by the years in which the same question was asked. When comparable findings are available in multiple editions, the 2009 result has been compared to the earliest available result.

3 The designation *Newly Independent States+* refers to the Newly Independent States and Mongolia.

[4] Respondents were asked about six sectors/institutions: the judiciary, the media, parliaments or legislature, political parties, the private sector and the civil service.

Barometer. For 4 in 10 respondents who paid bribes, payments amounted, on average to around 10 per cent of their annual income.

- The countries reported to be most affected by petty bribery are (in alphabetical order): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Cambodia, Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda.
- Regionally,[5] experiences of petty bribery are most common in the Middle East and North Africa, the Newly Independent States+ and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Although the police are most frequently reported to receive bribes worldwide, regional differences also emerge. In the Middle East and North Africa, the most bribe-prone institutions are reported to be those handling procedures related to buying, selling, inheriting or renting land. In EU+ countries these land services along with healthcare are most vulnerable to petty bribery. While incidences of petty bribery in North America appear to be very low, those that do occur are most frequently reported in interactions with the judiciary.
- Results indicate that respondents from low-income households are more likely to pay bribes than those from high-income households when dealing with the police, the judiciary, land services or even the education system.

**Ordinary people do not feel empowered to speak out about corruption**
- The general public does not use formal channels lodge bribery-related complaints: three quarters of people who reported paying bribes did not file a formal complaint.
- About half of bribery victims interviewed did not see existing complaint mechanisms as effective. This view was consistent regardless of gender, education, or age.

**Governments are considered to be ineffective in the fight against corruption – a view that has remained worryingly consistent in most countries over time**
- Overall, the general public consider their governments' efforts to tackle corruption to be ineffective. Only 31 per cent perceived them as effective compared to the 56 per cent that viewed anti-corruption measures to be ineffective.
- There were no major changes in recorded opinion on government anti-corruption efforts in 2009 when comparing those countries assessed in the last edition of the Barometer in 2007.

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[5] To facilitate analysis, countries and territories included in the Barometer are grouped into eight regions. Please see the Regional Classification table at the end of the Executive Summary.

**Regional Classification**

**EU+ Iceland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland**
- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Finland
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Israel
- Italy
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Spain
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom

**Newly Independent States (NIS)+ Mongolia**
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Moldova
- Mongolia
- Russia
- Ukraine

**Asia Pacific**
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- Hong Kong
- India
- Indonesia
- Japan
- South Korea
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand

**Latin America**
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Chile
- Colombia
- El Salvador
- Panama
- Peru
- Venezuela

**Middle East and North Africa**
- Iraq
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Morocco

**Sub-Saharan Africa**
- Cameroon
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Uganda
- Zambia

**Western Balkans + Turkey**
- Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Croatia
- Kosovo
- FYR Macedonia
- Serbia
- Turkey

**North America**
- Canada
- USA

## 1.    General public's perceptions of corruption in key sectors

The 2009 Global Corruption Barometer asked the extent to which more than 73,000 individuals around the world perceive six key sectors and institutions to be corrupt.

Political parties were perceived to be corrupt by 68 per cent of respondents, followed closely by the civil service (public officials/ civil servants) and parliament: 63 and 60 per cent respectively. The private sector and judiciary are also seen as corrupt by half of respondents. Around 43 per cent of interviewees also believed that the media is affected by corruption. (For reports by country please see Table 1 in Appendix D.)

When asked which of the six sectors/institutions they considered to be the single most corrupt, the general public most frequently identified political parties and the civil service, with 29 and 26 per cent respectively. At the lower end were the media and the judiciary with 6 and 9 per cent of respondents respectively seeing them as the single most corrupt institution (Figure 1).

**Figure 1 Single institution/sector perceived to be most affected by corruption, overall results**
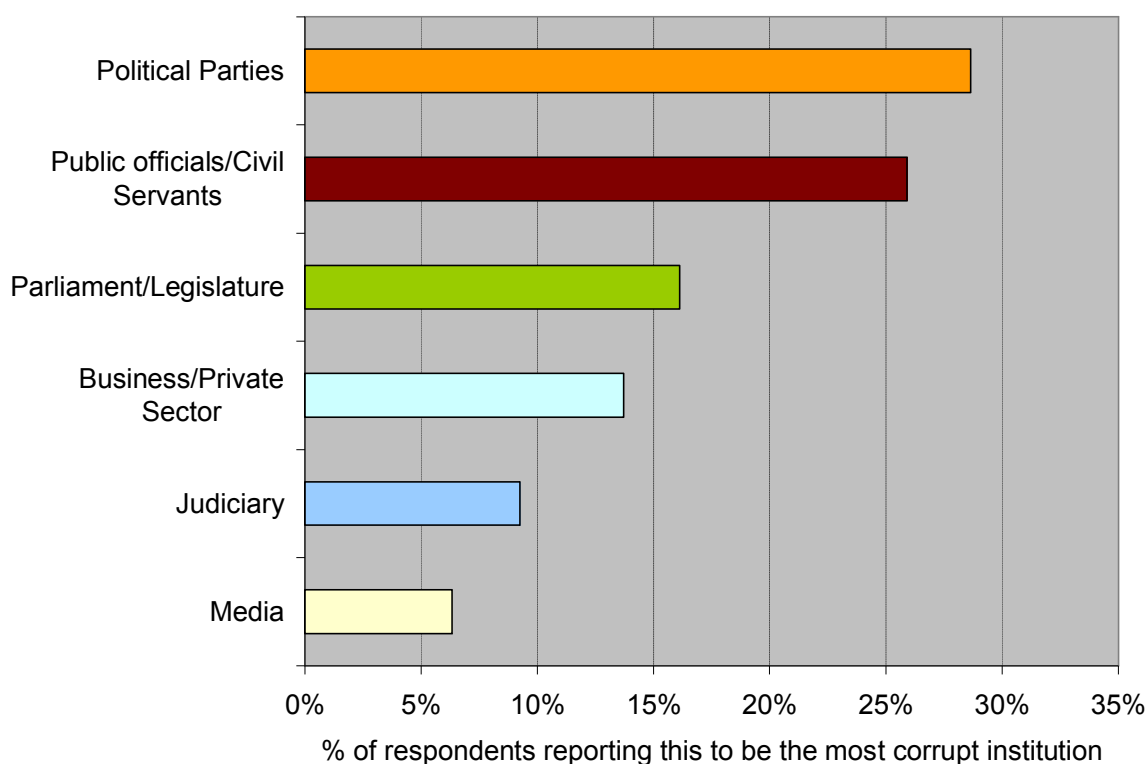


% of respondents reporting this to be the most corrupt institution

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted.

### *Different regions, different perspectives on the most corrupt sectors in society*

According to the Barometer, political parties are perceived to be the most corrupt institutions by respondents from the EU+, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. In the Asia Pacific region, the Middle East and North Africa, the Newly Independent States+ and the Western Balkans + Turkey, the civil service is perceived as the most corrupt sector, whereas in North America it is the parliament / legislature.

Regional averages mask important country differences. Table 1 shows the institution or sector that was identified in each country as the most corrupt.[6] (Full reports by country are available in Table 2 Appendix D.)

**Table 1 Single institution/sector perceived to be most affected by corruption, by country[7]**

| Institution/Sector | Country/Territory |
|---|---|
| Political Parties | Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela. |
| Parliament/Legislature | Indonesia, Panama, Romania, United States. |
| Business/Private Sector | Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, Iceland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland. |
| Public officials/Civil Servants | Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Ghana, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia. |
| Judiciary | Armenia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Uganda. |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted.

### *Views of institutions over time[8]*

When looking at people's perceptions of corruption in key sectors over time, the results show little change between 2004 and 2009. Analysis of individual assessments in 41 countries and territories covered by all editions of the Barometer since 2004[9] indicate that the views of the general public on political parties, parliaments, the judiciary and the media have not changed notably. The percentage of respondents who consider the private sector to be corrupt, however, increased by 8 per cent during the same period (Figure 2).

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[6] This question was not asked in Liberia or Sierra Leone.

[7] The gap between the institution most frequently identified as the most corrupt and the one identified second most frequently amounts to 5 per cent or less in Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Finland, Ghana, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mongolia, Portugal, Senegal, South Korea, Spain, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Venezuela. Senegal is listed twice because the same percentage of respondents reported the judiciary and the civil service as the most corrupt institutions. See Table 2 in Appendix D for details.

[8] The 2009 edition is the sixth iteration of the Global Corruption Barometer and even though the methodological approach has not been modified, both the questionnaire used and the country coverage have changed over time. Therefore, in this report, comparisons over time are limited to questions and editions where identical questions were asked of the same countries included in multiple editions.

[9] For detailed information on TI's Global Corruption Barometer over time please see Appendix E.

**Figure 2 Corruption affecting key institutions/sectors, 2004 to 2009 comparison, overall results**



% of respondents reporting the institution to be corrupt or extremely corrupt

■ 2004 ■ 2009
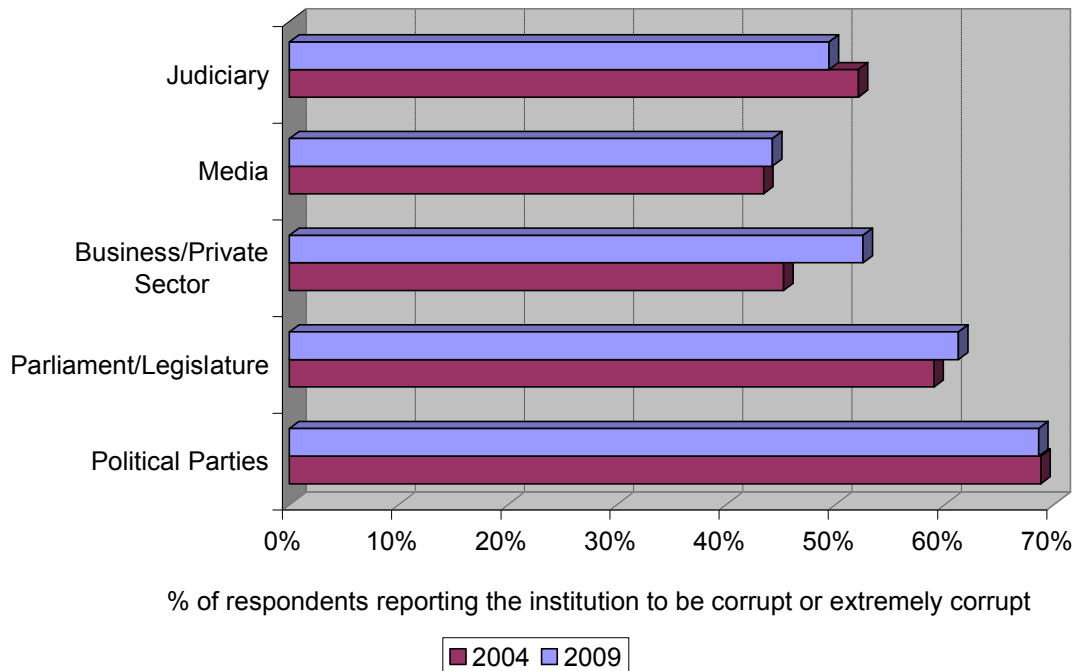
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004 and 2009. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used in the analysis.

## 2. People's experiences of corruption

### 2.1. Reported bribery

***Petty bribery around the globe***

When exploring people's daily experiences with corruption, the Barometer found that on average, more than 1 in 10 people reported paying a bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey.

The Barometer shows that the effects of bribery vary by region.
- In the Middle East and North Africa 4 in 10 individuals reported paying a bribe in the previous 12 months.
- In the Newly Independent States+ and Sub-Saharan Africa about 3 in 10 interviewees indicated they had paid a bribe, while in the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America about 1 in 10 did so.
- In countries from North America, EU+, and the Western Balkans + Turkey, 5 per cent or less of the interviewees reported paying a bribe (Figure 3).[10]

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[10] This question was not asked in Italy. Data from El Salvador were not included due errors in the implementation of the survey. Data from Morocco and Zambia were excluded due to a high rate of 'Don't know' answers.

**Figure 3 Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by region**
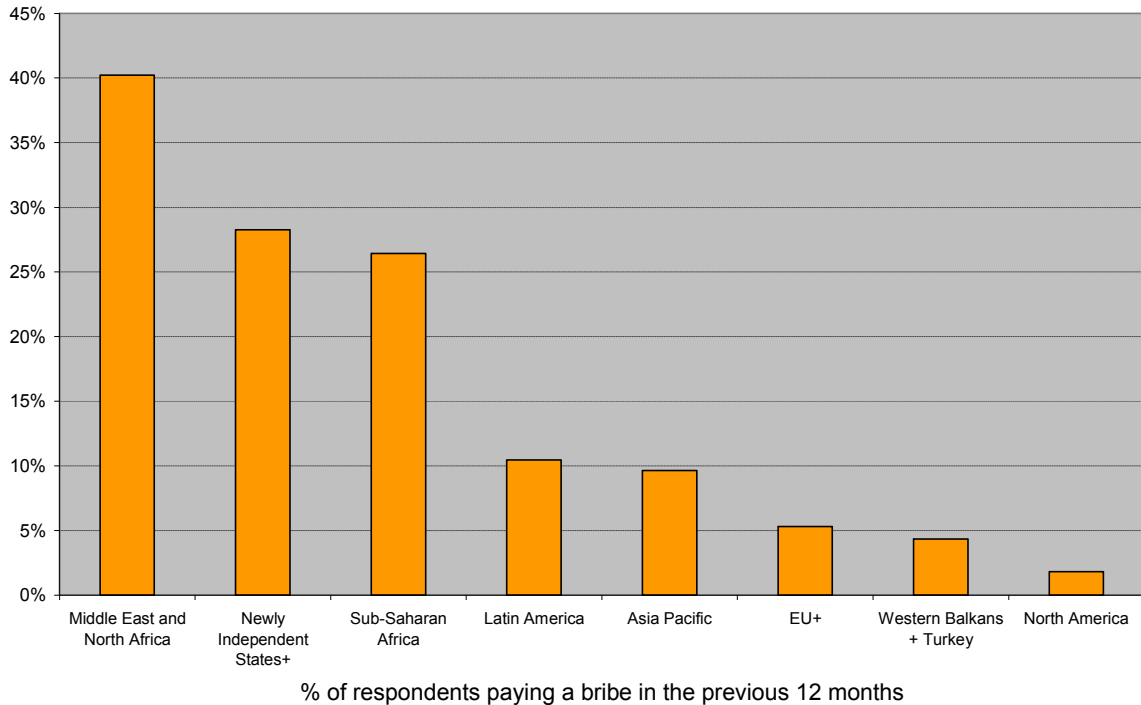


% of respondents paying a bribe in the previous 12 months

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers.

According to the Barometer, the countries whose citizens report that they are most affected by bribery include Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Table 2 below groups countries based on reported bribery. (See also Table 3 in Appendix D.)

**Table 2 Countries reported to be most affected by bribery**

| | | Country/Territory |
|---|---|---|
| % of respondents reporting that they had paid a bribe in the previous 12 months | Group 1: More than 50 per cent | Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda. |
| | Group 2: Between 23 and 49 per cent | Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Russia, Senegal, Venezuela. |
| | Group 3: Between 13 and 22 per cent | Belarus, Greece, Hungary, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine. |
| | Group 4: Between 7 and 12 per cent | Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand. |
| | Group 5: 6 per cent or less | Argentina, Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States. |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers. Groups were defined using cluster analysis.

Similar to the 2007 edition, the 2009 Barometer shows that younger people are more likely to pay bribes than older people. While 16 per cent of the interviewees under 30 years of age had paid a bribe, only 4 per cent of those aged 65 or over had done so (Table 3).[11]

**Table 3 Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by age group**

| Age Group | % of respondents who paid a bribe |
|---|---|
| Total Sample | 13% |
| Under 30 | 16% |
| 30 - 50 | 13% |
| 51 - 65 | 8% |
| 65 + | 4% |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers.

As in 2007, the 2009 Barometer found that women are less likely to pay bribes than men. However, this finding does not support the conclusion that women are less corrupt than men. As several studies show,[12] women tend to be more risk-averse and are less likely to come into contact with public institutions, such as the police or judiciary, where bribe demands are more likely to occur.

***Petty bribery over time***

A discouraging finding of the 2009 Barometer is that the last four years have seen very little change in levels of petty bribery: 11 per cent of respondents in 2009 reported paying bribes compared with 9 per cent in 2005. This is a wake-up call for anti-corruption activists and governments alike. Figure 4 compares 2005 and 2009 results and shows that:

- In the Newly Independent States+ the percentage of respondents who reported paying a bribe climbed from 17 to 28 per cent.
- In all other regions, no significant changes in experiences of petty bribery were recorded.

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[11] When analysing findings by demographic characteristics, Chile is not included. The survey there asked about personal information in a way which was incomparable with other countries and territories included in the Barometer.
[12] See for example G.G. Schulze and B. Frank, 'Deterrence versus intrinsic motivation: Experimental evidence on the determinants of corruptibility', *Economics of Governance* 4, (2), 143-160 (2003).

**Figure 4 Percentage of people who reported paying bribes, 2005 to 2009 comparison, by region**



% of respondents paying a bribe in the previous 12 months

■ 2005 ■ 2009
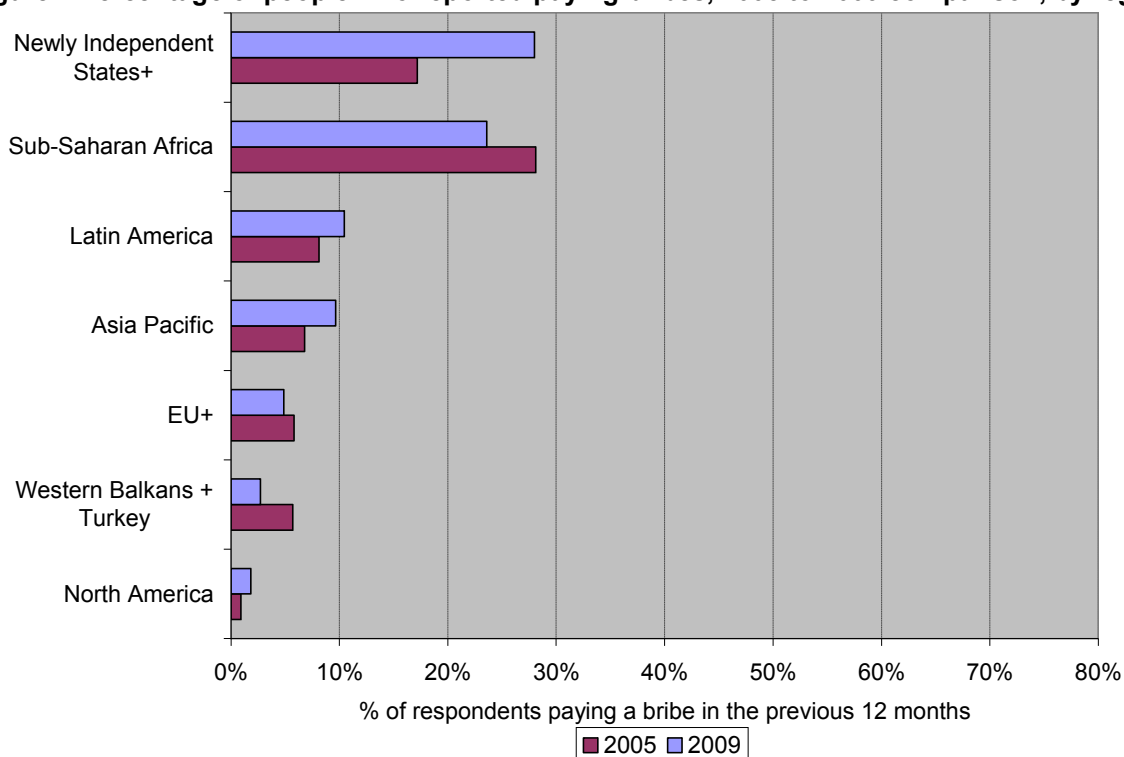
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005 and 2009. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison. Percentages are weighted. No 2005 data for the Middle East and North Africa region available.

### *Petty bribery by service*

To understand in more detail how petty bribery affects people around the world, the Barometer asked respondents about their experience of bribery when interacting with eight different services. According to respondents, the police is the institution people are the most likely to bribe. Almost a quarter of people who had contact with the police in the previous year had paid a bribe.

People in contact with the judiciary or registry and permit offices were also likely to have paid bribes: 16 and 13 per cent respectively.

Fifteen per cent of those requesting attention from land services also had to pay a bribe. Even those who had contact with health and education services had to pay bribes: 9 per cent for both sectors. Additionally, seven per cent of those contacting tax authorities or utilities had to pay a bribe (Figure 5).

**Figure 5 Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by service**
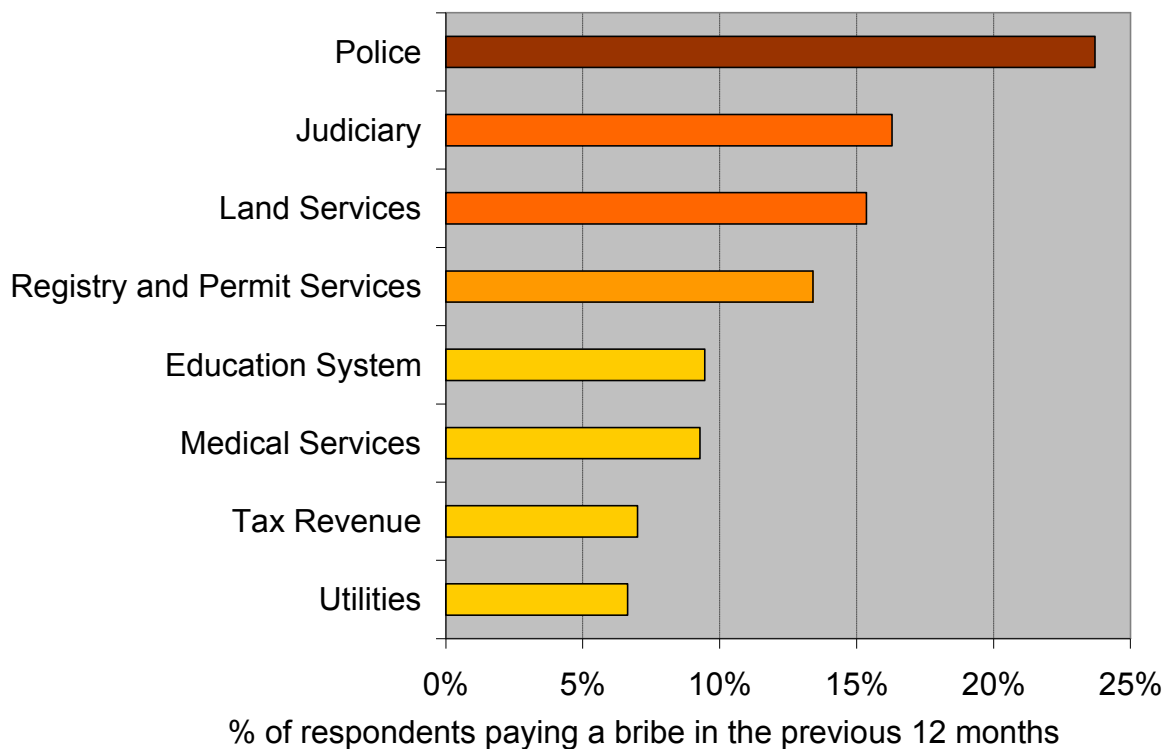


% of respondents paying a bribe in the previous 12 months

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed. Colours indicate that there is a statistical difference between services. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers.

*Different experiences across regions*

People were most likely to pay bribes in interactions with the police in five regions: Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Newly Independent States[+], Sub-Saharan Africa, and Western Balkans + Turkey. The judiciary was also highlighted in the Asia-Pacific region and in North America, whereas in the Middle East and North Africa land services were considered the most bribe-prone. Respondents from EU+ countries reported by a small margin that the health services were most affected by bribery.

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**Bribery: How it can be stopped – The case of Hikmet's flower shop**

Hikmet planned to convert the front room of his small apartment into a flower shop. After the fall of Communism, almost every other ground-floor apartment on his Baku street had been converted into small shops by their residents. Considering it as a means to supplement his veteran's pension, which was barely enough to cover his food and heating costs, Hikmet approached the municipality to apply for planning permission. Shortly after, he was contacted informally by an individual who offered to 'ensure his planning application was accepted' in return for US $10,000, a figure that far outstripped his annual pension. Hikmet refused, and shortly afterwards his application to open the flower shop was deferred.

Hikmet approached Transparency International Azerbaijan. He was concerned that his application had not been successful because he did not pay the bribe. With the chapter's legal advice and support, Hikmet appealed against the decision in court, which ordered the

Municipality to process his application fairly. Soon after, Hikmet was given permission to open his flower shop. This action marked an important step forward in post-communist Azerbaijan, setting an important precedent for citizen's being willing to use the judicial system to hold authorities to account.

*This case is one of hundreds processed by Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) at TI Azerbaijan. The centres, now in 25 countries, provide assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption, helping them pursue their complaints.*

### *Petty bribery by service, over time*

Figure 6 shows that reported bribery in most institutions did not decrease between 2006 and 2009. In some sectors, petty bribery actually increased; in the judiciary it increased significantly from 8 per cent in 2006 to 14 per cent in 2009.

**Figure 6 Percentage of people who reported paying bribes, 2006 to 2009 comparison, by service**



% of respondents paying a bribe in the previous 12 months

■ 2006 ■ 2009
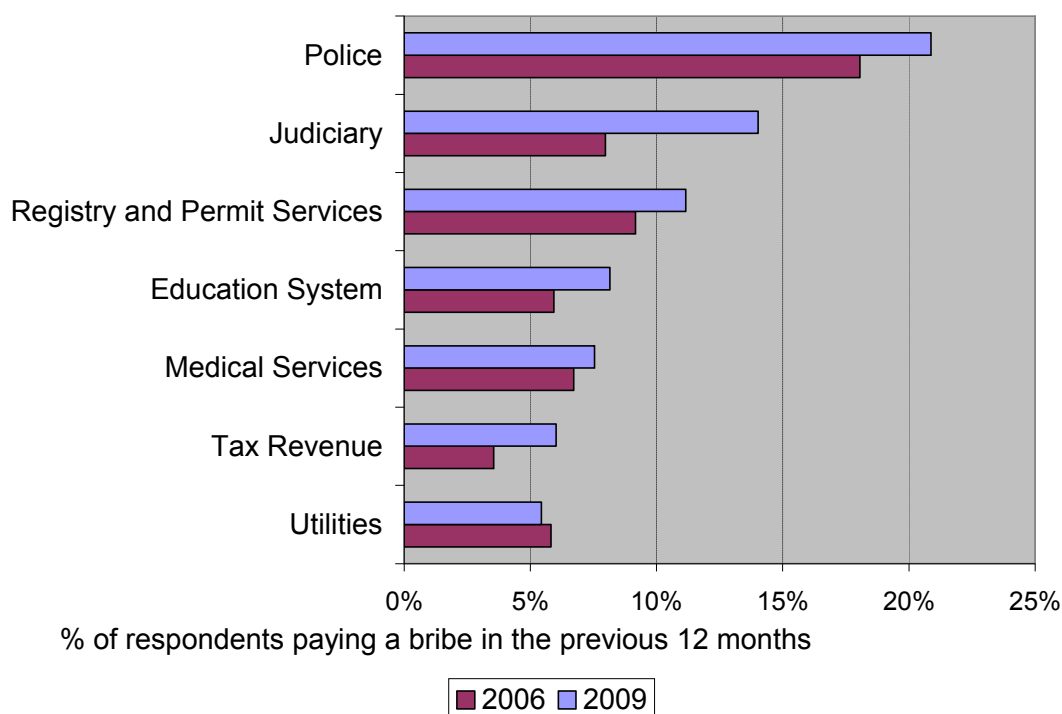
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2006 and 2009. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers.

### *Petty bribery in land management*

As seen in Figure 5, approximately 15 per cent of the people who contacted land authorities in the previous 12 months reported paying a bribe. This figure confirms that corruption in the land management sector is a widespread problem that has been increasingly recognised as a governance challenge. Corruption in this sector has been a particular feature in transition economies, reflecting the challenges of moving from centrally planned

economies with largely state-owned resources to market-based economies with individual property rights.[13]

The corruption problem in the sector is perceived as serious by a slightly larger proportion of respondents in low-income countries as well as citizens in low-income households. While half of respondents in high-income countries consider bribery in land management to be serious, almost 8 in 10 in low-income countries held this view.[14]

### *Regressiveness of petty bribery*

The regressive impact of petty bribery is illustrated in Figure 7. It details the percentage of respondents in the lowest income quintile who paid a bribe in the previous year, and compares this to the percentage of respondents in the highest income quintile. As compared to wealthier households, poorer households reported paying bribes more frequently in their dealings with the police, the judiciary, land services and educational authorities.

**Figure 7 Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by income and service**[15]
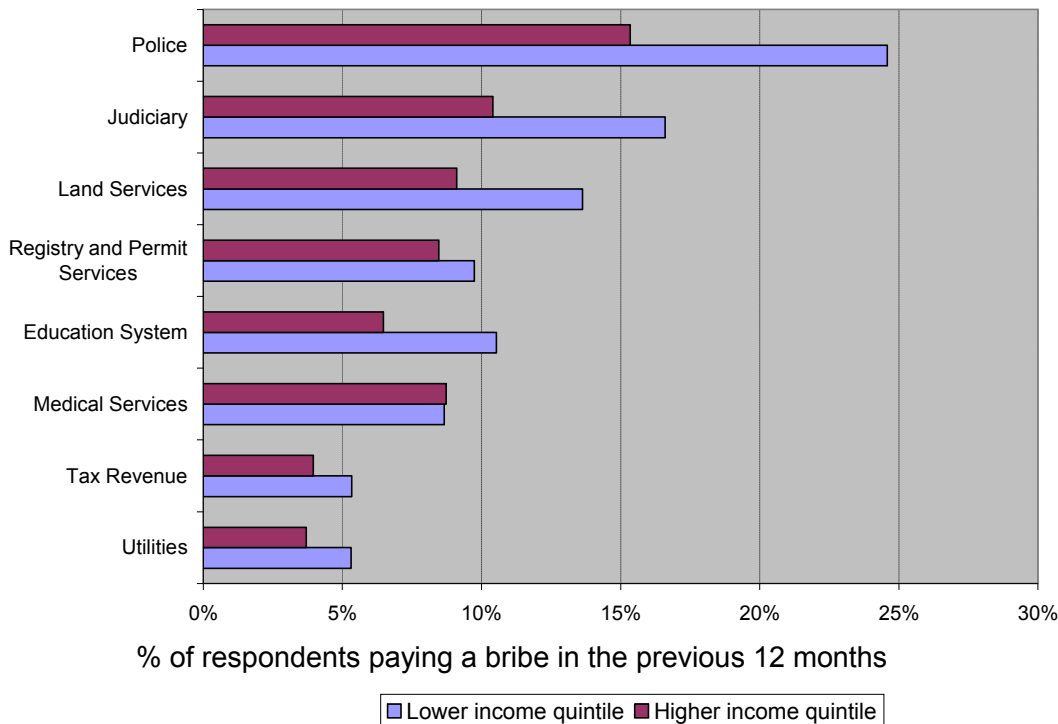


% of respondents paying a bribe in the previous 12 months

☐ Lower income quintile ■ Higher income quintile

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers.

### *Cost of petty bribery for people around the world*

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[13] W. Zimmerman, 'Design of Land Questions for the Global Corruption Barometer GCB 2008', working document for discussion (2008).

[14] Income classification follows the World Bank classification from July 2008: www.siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/CLASS.XLS. For income groupings of the countries and territories included in the Barometer please see Table 1 in Appendix B.

[15] This figure does not include data from Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, Georgia, Italy, Iraq, Kenya or Poland because of problems with demographic data by income.

The Barometer asked respondents about the amount of money they had paid in bribes over the previous 12 months, and asked them to estimate what percentage of their income this outlay represented. Taking only those who had actually paid a bribe into consideration, a conservative estimate suggests that people spend about 7 per cent of their annual income on bribes. This is a huge proportion of disposable income by any standard, and for poorer people, it is likely to undermine their ability to address basic everyday needs. Figure 8 shows the percentage of respondents' annual household income spent on bribes.[16]

**Figure 8 Percentage of annual household income reported to be paid in bribes**
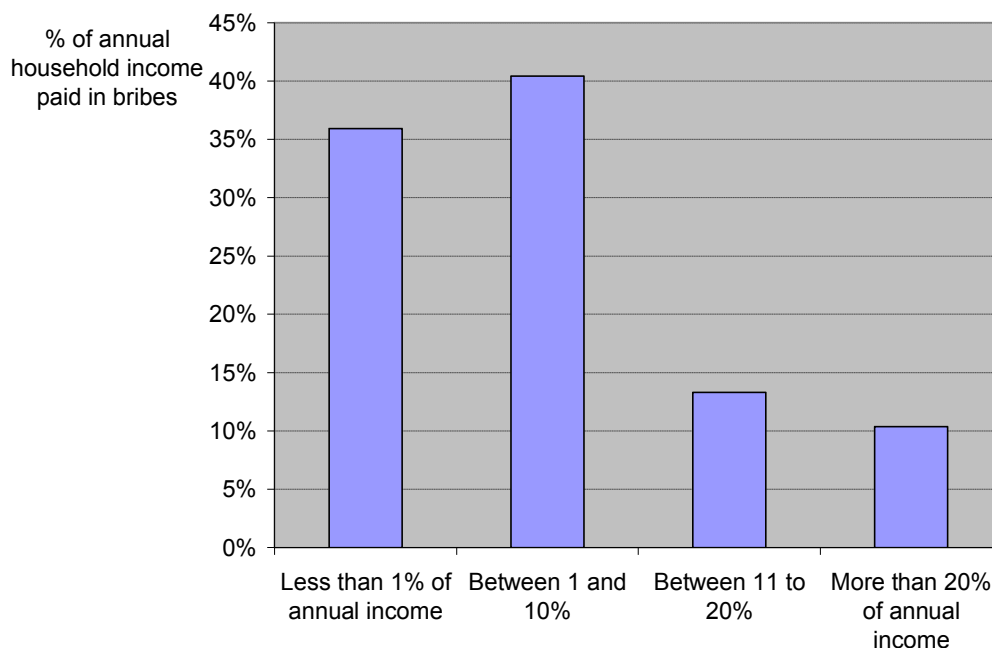


Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who reported having paid a bribe. Figures exclude 'Don't know' answers.


## 2.2.    Use of complaints mechanisms

Despite evidence indicating that people encounter bribery frequently, only about 1 in 5 reported having made a formal complaint in the previous 12 months.

Figure 9 summarises the reasons given by respondents for not reporting bribery. Half of the interviewees indicated that formal complaint mechanisms are not effective, while one quarter find the process too time-consuming. In Sub-Saharan Africa, nearly a third of respondents reported that complaint mechanisms are too cumbersome. It is worrying that in a fifth of those households that did not lodge a formal complaint, fear of potential harassment and reprisals motivated their decision. This is particularly true for victims of bribery in Latin America and the Western Balkans + Turkey (28 and 24 per cent respectively). Of particular interest is that 16 per cent of those surveyed around the world do not even know how to present a formal complaint.

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[16] This question also asked about absolute amounts paid in bribes and the two answers correlated strongly. These results do not include data from Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, El Salvador or Georgia due to errors in the implementation of the survey. The question was not asked in Italy.

**Figure 9 Reasons given for not presenting a formal complaint about bribery**

% of respondents that did not complain because...
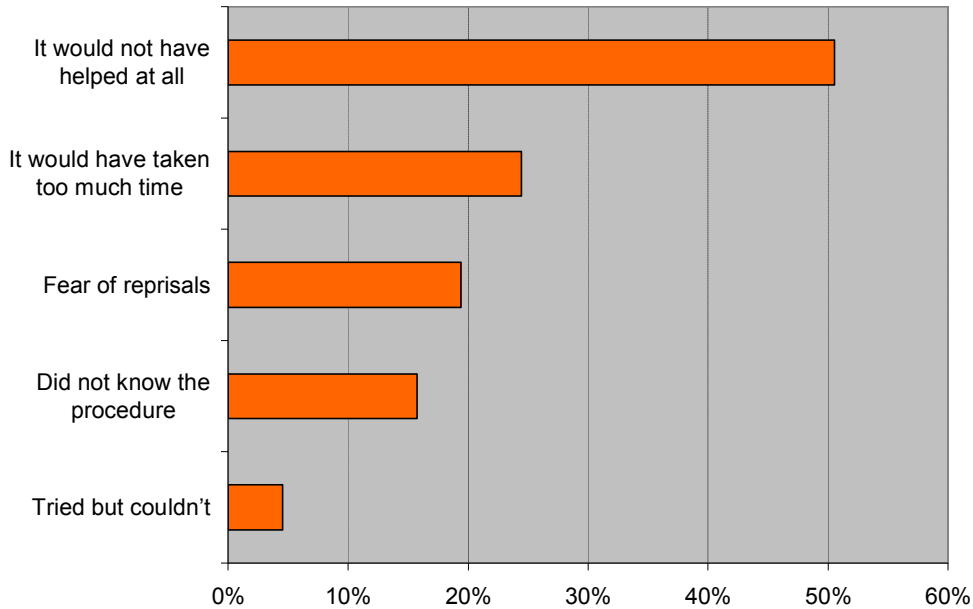


Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted.

The results indicate that there needs to be greater efforts made to ensure that the general public has access to and believes in the effectiveness of formal reporting mechanisms. The Barometer found that the unemployed and women are less likely to complain about being victims of corruption. In contrast, those who are more likely to use formal channels to report bribery include men, individuals who are employed or those from middle-income households.

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**Building Citizens' Power – Residents take action on housing project**

Residents of a Czech village were surprised to hear that 300 new houses were to be built in their community, a significant number for a village of only 500 inhabitants. Six months earlier, the municipality had issued a 'public request' to gauge the level of interest in the project amongst villagers, and the community had overwhelmingly voted against the plans. The Transparency International Czech Republic chapter was contacted by the villagers, concerned that the town's mayor made his decision for reasons other than the public good. Information had emerged indicating that the construction company had paid for the mayor to visit London, apparently to study the quality of houses there.

As the villagers had met a wall of silence when they petitioned the municipal authorities to listen to their concerns, Transparency International Czech Republic advised them on how to organise a community referendum on the housing project. The Local Referendum Act ensured that the result would have to be considered by the authorities. In addition to helping the villagers pursue their legal right to a referendum, media coverage of their campaign ignited a public debate on the municipal authorities' lack of accountability in land administration and highlighted the need for reforming the Czech Municipality Law.

*This case is one of hundreds processed by Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre (ALAC) at TI Czech Republic. The centres, now in 25 countries, provide assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption, helping them pursue their complaints.*

## 3. Experts' perceptions compared to ordinary people's views and experiences of corruption

***How the general public's perceptions relate to those of experts***

It is often claimed that indicators based on expert opinion are disconnected from those of the general public. To test this claim, Figure 10 compares the views of the general public on the extent of corruption in political parties, parliaments, the judiciary and the civil service reflected in the 2009 Barometer with expert assessments of the extent of public sector corruption, as reflected in TI's 2008 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI).[17]

The figure shows that there is a correlation between the general public's perception of corruption and that of the experts:[18] the greater the extent of corruption in key public institutions as perceived by the general public consider, the greater the level of public sector corruption perceived by experts. Despite this agreement there are cases where evaluations differ. When comparing the assessments of Japan and Chile, experts appear to have a slightly more positive assessment of corruption levels than the general public. The opposite is true in Kuwait, where the public appears to regard corruption as less pronounced than what is reflected in the expert views compiled for the 2008 CPI.

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[17] To understand how the two perceptions align, we created an average score for public perceptions of corruption in the five public institutions included covered in the Barometer by the question 'to what extent do you perceive the following sectors/institutions to be affected by corruption'. We then compared this score with the results of the 2008 CPI. Like the CPI, the perception score for ordinary citizens ranges from 0 to 10, where 10 is not at all corrupt and 0 is extremely corrupt. For more on TI's CPI please visit www.transparency,org/cpi.

[18] Correlation between the two is 0.67 (p<0.01).

**Figure 10 People's perceptions in the 2009 Barometer compared to experts' perceptions of corruption in the 2008 CPI**
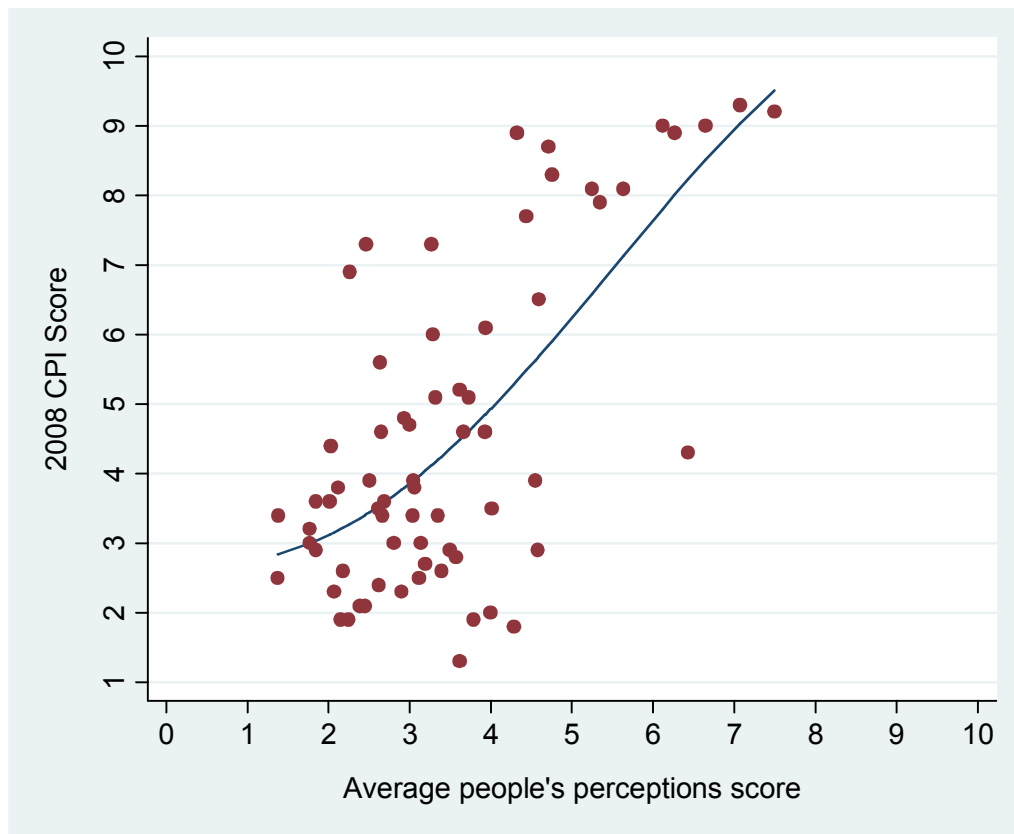


Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009 and Corruption Perceptions Index 2008. Each dot represents a country.

### *People's experiences of bribery and experts perceptions*

Another question that emerges in the analysis of corruption is whether 'perception' is a valid measure of corruption. Although substantial academic literature indicates that perceptions of corruption are reliable and are considered essential by the policy and business community,[19] the Global Corruption Barometer offers an opportunity to compare expert perceptions to people's reported experiences of petty bribery. Again, comparing the findings of the 2009 Barometer and the 2008 CPI, there is a strong correlation between citizen experience and expert perception (Figure 11). The results are clear and the evidence compelling: in countries where business people, country analysts and experts perceive corruption to be widespread, a higher proportion of citizens report paying bribes.[20] This suggests that expert opinion is aligned with citizens' experiences in terms of public sector corruption.

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[19] J. G. Lambsdorff, *The New Institutional Economics of Corruption and Reform: Theory, Evidence and Policy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007) pp: 236-237.
[20] The correlation coefficient between the CPI 2008 and percentage of citizens who reported paying bribes in the Barometer 2009 is -0.64 (p<0.01).

**Figure 11 People's experiences in the 2009 Barometer compared to experts' perceptions of corruption in the 2008 CPI**
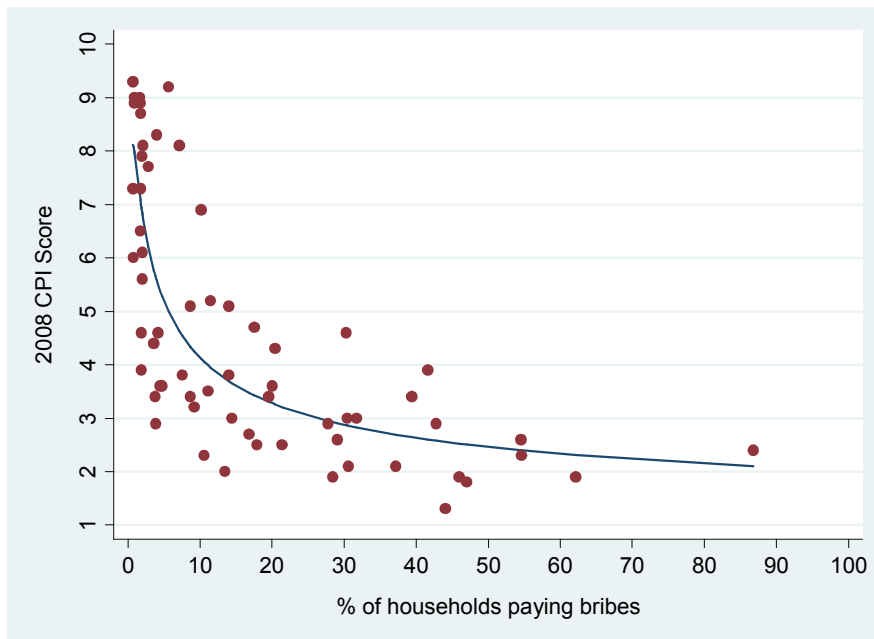


Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009 and Corruption Perceptions Index 2008. Each dot represents a country.

## 4. People's views of the private sector

Since the 2007 Global Corruption Barometer was published, the world has been suffered one of the most serious financial and economic crises in recent history. This crisis continues to dominate the international agenda, thrusting the practices of companies in many industries into the spotlight. Against this backdrop, the 2009 Barometer demonstrates a trend towards greater public concern about the role of the private sector in corruption.

In the countries and territories assessed, the private sector is perceived to be the most corrupt in Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, Iceland, Luxembourg, Moldova, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain and Switzerland.

***State Capture is viewed as a widespread phenomenon***

This year, for the first time, the Barometer asked ordinary citizens about the extent to which they feel the private sector uses bribery to distort the policy-making process in their country; a phenomenon often referred to as state capture.

The Barometer found that 54 per cent of survey respondents believe bribery is commonly used by the private sector to shape policies and regulations. This number contrasts sharply with what the private sector reports. TI's Bribe Payers Index Report 2008[21] found that only 32 per cent of senior business executives, interviewed in the countries covered by the 2009 Barometer, claimed that bribery was often used to influence specific policy outcomes.[22]

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[21] TI Bribe Payers Survey 2008 interviewed 2,742 senior business executives in 26 countries and territories between 5 – 29 August 2008. For survey methodology and country coverage please visit:
http://transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi/bpi_2008.
[22] The figure was calculated for countries where both surveys, the Barometer and the Bribe Payers Survey, were carried out. The question asked was, 'In this country, in general, how often does bribery of political parties influence specific public policy outcomes?'.

Sixty five per cent of Barometer respondents in upper-middle-income countries - many of these emerging economies where growth and political transition mean markets and regulation are in a state of flux - reported that state capture by the private sector is a common phenomenon. While 55 per cent of respondents in high-income countries claimed that it is common for bribes to influence the policy-making process, 45 per cent of respondents in low-income countries claimed the same.

Figure 12 shows how the general public perceives state capture by region. State capture is deemed a particularly serious problem in Newly Independent States+, where more than 7 in 10 respondents claimed that bribery is often used by the private sector to shape laws and regulations. The Barometer indicates, however, that the situation is not much better in North America or the Western Balkans + Turkey, where around 6 in 10 respondents reported the practice to be common. Forty per cent of respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa believed state capture was a frequent practice in their countries.

**Figure 12 People's views on state capture, by region**
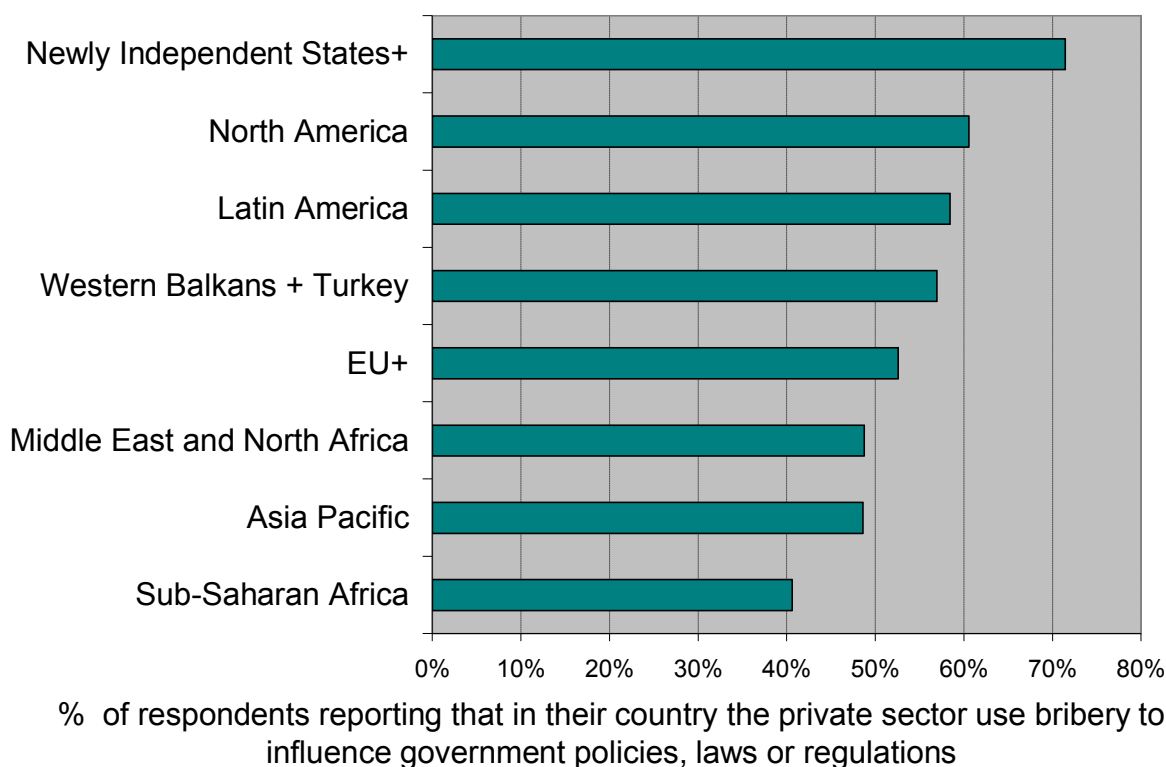


% of respondents reporting that in their country the private sector use bribery to influence government policies, laws or regulations

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted.

***Worldwide, there is willingness to pay more to buy from 'corruption-free' companies***

The Barometer asked respondents whether they would be willing to pay more to buy from a 'corruption-free company'. Half of the respondents answered positively. The message to the private sector from consumers is clear: being clean pays off. Not only does clean business create a level playing field while supporting long-term growth and productivity, it attracts customers. While this willingness to pay more for clean business does not vary by age, gender or even household income, there are variations between countries (See Table 4).

**Table 4 Percentage of respondents reporting that they would be willing to pay more to buy from a corruption-free company**

| % of respondents reporting they would be willing to pay more to buy from a corruption free company | Country/Territory |
|---|---|
| High: More than 64 per cent of respondents | Austria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ghana, Hong Kong, Israel, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Uganda, United States, Venezuela, Zambia. |
| Upper-Medium: Between 46 and 64 per cent of respondents | Armenia, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, FYR Macedonia, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Thailand, United Kingdom. |
| Lower-Medium: Between 30 and 45 per cent respondents | Argentina, Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Georgia, India, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine. |
| Low: Less than 30 per cent respondents | Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Switzerland. |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted. Groups were defined using cluster analysis.

## 5.     Government efforts to fight corruption

The Barometer indicates that government efforts to tackle corruption are largely seen as ineffective by the general public.  While just under a third of the respondents rated government efforts as effective, more than half believed they were ineffective (Figure 13).

**Figure 13** A**ssessment of government actions in the fight against corruption, overall results**
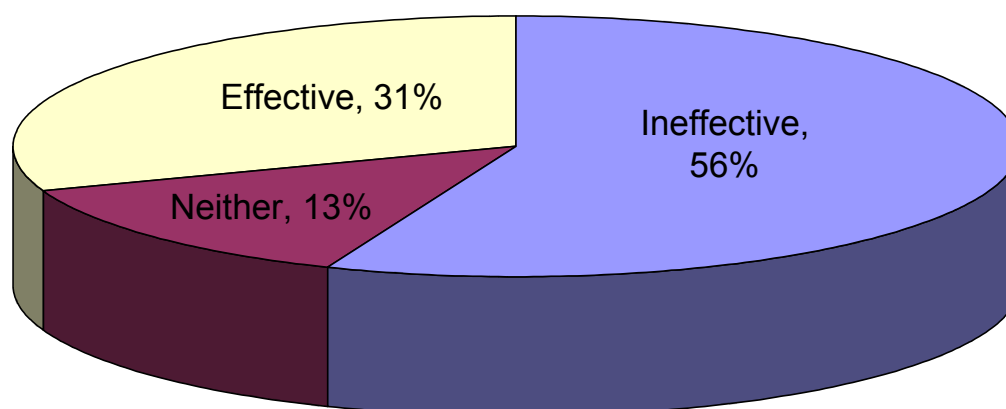


Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted.

There is, however, much variation across countries. The countries and territories with the highest proportion of people (7 in 10) rating their government's anti-corruption efforts as effective were Brunei Darussalam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Nigeria and Singapore.

Meanwhile, fewer than 1 in 10 respondents in Argentina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania and Ukraine considered government anti-corruption efforts to be effective. (For detailed results by country, see Table 4 in Appendix D.)

When comparing the overall Barometer responses in 2007 and 2009, it is noteworthy that there have not been any considerable changes in perception. At the country level, however, there is more variation. The perception of government effectiveness in relation to addressing corruption appears to have increased in Armenia, Cambodia, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway. While the perception of government effectiveness appears to have decreased in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Malaysia, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela.

In 2009, a slightly higher percentage of respondents, 18 per cent, compared to 13 per cent in 2007, felt unable to rate their government's performance in the fight against corruption.

Figure 14 shows how people's views of government anti-corruption efforts changed between 2007 and 2009 on a regional basis. One result is clear: people in the Western Balkans + Turkey felt increasingly frustrated with their governments' actions, or lack thereof. Respondents in Newly Independent States+ felt more confident about their governments' anti-corruption efforts, as did those in North America. The North American results seem to reflect a polarisation of opinion, though, as there was an even larger increase in the percentage of respondents rating government efforts as ineffective.

**Figure 14 Percentage of people who felt their government's anti-corruption efforts to be effective, 2007 to 2009 comparison, by region**
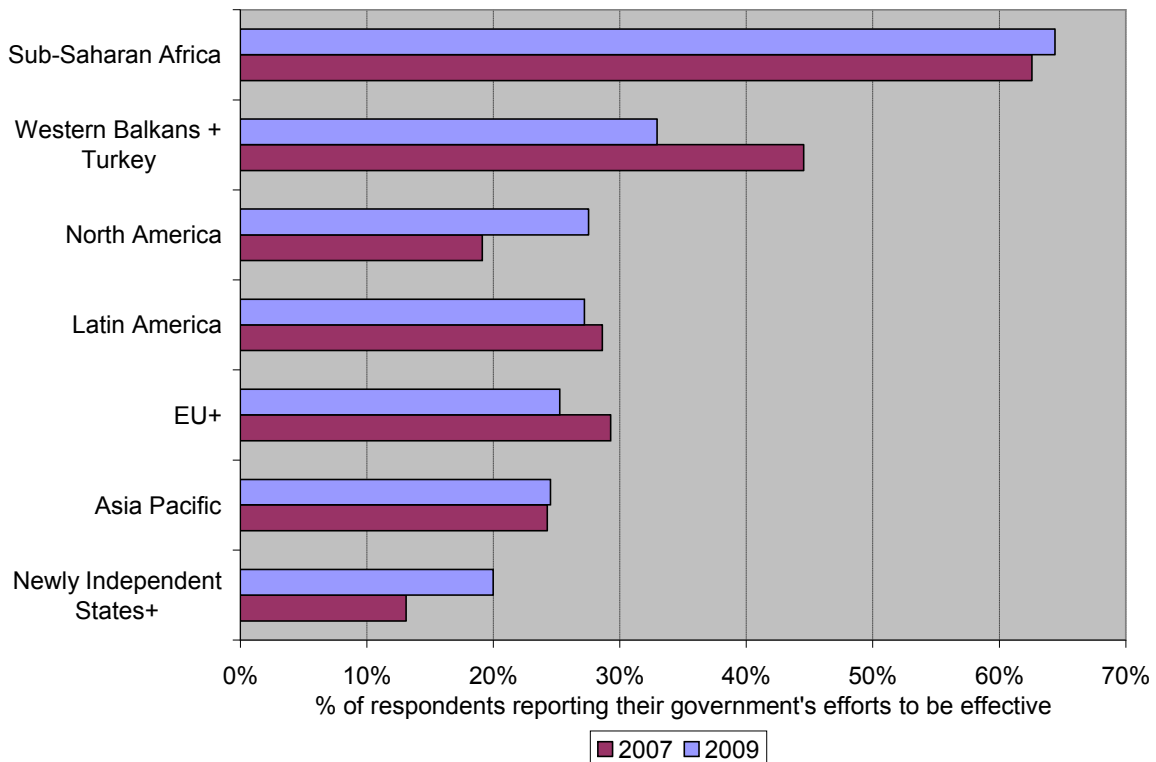


% of respondents reporting their government's efforts to be effective

■ 2007 □ 2009

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison.

## 6.    **Conclusions**

The Global Corruption Barometer offers policy makers, business and the anti-corruption community a unique opportunity to assess over time the state corruption, as reflected in the opinions and experiences of ordinary people.

The 2009 Global Corruption Barometer shows that bribery levels around the world are still too high: around 10 per cent of the general public reported paying a bribe in the previous year, and the most vulnerable appear to be hardest hit. What is more, incidences of petty bribery appear to have increased rather than decreased in several countries since 2005.

Around the globe, ordinary citizens are not encouraged by their governments' anti-corruption efforts and have become particularly disillusioned with the private sector and its perceived role in influencing policy, in capturing the state and subverting the public interest. While this sceptical view is no doubt a reflection of the widespread lack of transparency that contributed to the financial crisis that began in 2008, there is some good news on the horizon. Respondents from most countries reported that they are willing to pay a premium for clean business. Companies should take note: there is a market value in adhering to the highest standards of anti-corruption in word and deed.

Perceptions of many public institutions remain negative. The public continues to identify political parties as the institution most tainted by corruption, while the direct experiences of respondents indicate that the police, followed by land services and the judiciary, have the greatest propensity to extort bribes. The result is that key institutions in society, in particular institutions central to the integrity and accountability of government and for guaranteeing people's rights, are compromised. There can be little doubt that corruption undermines the legitimacy both of government and those who govern in many countries.

Finally, reporting on bribery takes place at worryingly low levels – with only about a quarter of citizens taking any action against corruption. A lack of reporting can be linked to insufficient, complicated or inaccessible complaint mechanisms. It may also reflect social pressures or a lack of awareness of the damage that corruption causes: ultimately, citizens need to feel that filing a complaint is the right thing to do. It is up to governments, the private sector and other stakeholders in the anti-corruption movement to make citizens more aware of the harm caused by every bribe, not only to their pocketbook, but also to society.

## Appendix A: About the survey

The Global Corruption Barometer is a public opinion survey that assesses the general public's perceptions and experiences of corruption and bribery, which in 2009 covered 69 countries and territories. In 50 of the countries evaluated, the survey was carried out on behalf of Transparency International by Gallup International, as part of its Voice of the People Survey. In 19 countries not covered by Gallup, TI commissioned other polling organisations to run the Barometer survey. TI's 2009 Global Corruption Barometer polled 73,132 respondents.

**Timing of fieldwork**
Fieldwork for the survey was conducted between 25 October 2008 and 25 February 2009.

**Demographic variables**
The demographic variables captured in the questionnaire are: age, education, household income, employment and religion. For comparability purposes these variables were recoded from their original form.

**Sampling**
The sample type is mostly national, but in some countries it is urban only. In global terms the findings are quite heavily based on urban populations. In most of the countries, the sampling method is based on quota sampling, using sex/ age/ socio-economic condition/ regional/ urban balances as variables. In some countries random sampling has been used.

The interviews were conducted either face-to-face, using self-administered questionnaires, by telephone or by internet (mostly in developed countries), with both male and female respondents aged 16 and up.

**Weighting**
First, imbalances were corrected at the country level in order to provide a representative sample of the national population -- or a representative sample of the stated universe -- (e.g. slight corrections to the proportions of age groups, gender, etc.). Second, each country was weighted by its relative population when calculating global, regional and other composite figures.

A standard margin of error for the survey is +/- 4 per cent.

**Data coding and quality checks**
The data coding and quality check was done by Gallup International.
- The final questionnaire sent to participating countries was marked with columns, codes, and with indications for single or multipunching. Local agencies followed this layout when entering data and sent an ASCII data file to the Coordination Center following these specifications.
- When a country requested so, an SPSS template, fully labelled in English, was also sent.
- The data were processed centrally, analysing different aspects, such us whether all codes entered were valid and if filters were respected and bases consistent.
- If any inconsistency was found, this was pointed out to the local agency so they could evaluate the issue and send back the revised and amended data.
- Data for all countries were finally consolidated and weighted as specified above.
- All data analysis and validation was done using SPSS.

Consistency checks were undertaken at two levels:

- By electronic means, as explained in the paragraphs above.
- By experienced researchers in the analysis phase; checking and controlling that answers in each country were as expected.

Through the consistency check some errors were detected and data were excluded from the general data set. These problems prevented the use of data from some countries for certain portions of the overall analysis of results:
- Omitted questions: Question 3 and 4 in Italy; and Question 2b in Liberia and Sierra Leone.
- Problems in coding of responses: Questions 4a and 4b in Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, El Salvador and Georgia.
- A higher than usual rate of 'Don't know' responses (more than 80 per cent of respondents): Question 5 in Morocco and Zambia.
- Differences in the definition of all demographic variables: Armenia, Belarus, Chile, Cambodia, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya and Poland. Therefore when disaggregating data by these characteristics, the countries are not included in the analysis.
- Differences in the definition of income variable: Italy. Therefore when disaggregating data by these characteristics the country is not included in the analysis.

| Country | Contact | Survey Conducted by | E-mail | Interview Mode | Sample Type | Size | Fieldwork Dates[23] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Constanza Cilley | TNS Gallup Argentina | Constanza.cilley@tns-gallup.com.ar | Face to face | National | 1000 | 20 – 26 Nov |
| Armenia | Merab Pachulia | Georgian Opinion Research Business International (Gorbi) | mpachulia@gorbi.com | Face to face | National | 1000 | 25 Jan - 5 Feb |
| Austria | Ingrid Lusk | Karmasin Institute | i.lusk@gallup.at | Face to face | National | 751 | 10 – 30 Nov |
| Azerbaijan | Musabayov Rasim | 'PULS-R' Sociological Service | musabayov@gmail.com | Face to face | National | 1000 | 25 Jan– 3 Feb |
| Belarus | Andrej Vardamatski | Novak Center | info@novak.by | Face to face | National | 1044 | 23 Feb - 6 Mar |
| Bolivia | Luis Alberto Quiroga | Encuestas & Estudios | gerencia@encuestas-estudios.com | Face to face | Urban | 1328 | 24 Nov – 10 Dec |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | Aida Hadziavdic | MARECO INDEX BOSNIA | aida.hadziavdic@mib.ba | Telephone | National | 500 | 10 – 26 Nov |
| Brunei Darussalam | Ibrahim Suffian | Merdeka Center | suffiani@gmail.com | Telephone | National | 820 | 20 – 25 Feb |
| Bulgaria | Mirna Grigorova | TNS Balkan British Social Surveys Gallup International | m.grigorova@gallup-bbss.com | Face to face | National | 1006 | 31 Oct – 7 Nov |
| Cambodia | Jean-Pierre Depasse | TNS Vietnam/Gallup International Association | Jean.Depasse@tns-global.com | Face to face | Main provinces | 1019 | 12 – 24 Dec |

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[23] October, November and December dates refer to 2008. January, February and March dates refer to 2009.

| Country | Contact | Survey Conducted by | E-mail | Interview Mode | Sample Type | Size | Fieldwork Dates[23] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cameroon | Simplice Ngampon | Research & Marketing Services Cameroon | sngampon@rms-international.net | Face to face | Main cities | 519 | 29 Oct – 2 Nov |
| Canada | Dianne Rousseau | Leger Marketing | drousseau@legermarketing.com | Computer Assisted Web Interview | National | 1450 | 28 Oct – 2 Nov |
| Chile | María Francisca Gatica Cádiz | IPSOS Chile | Francisca.Gatica@ipsos.com | Face to face | Urban | 1001 | 12 – 25 Feb |
| Colombia | Maria Jose Roldán | CNC | mroldan@cnccol.com | Telephone | Urban | 600 | 31 Oct– 12 Nov |
| Croatia | Mirna Cvitan | PULS | Mirna.cvitan@puls.hr | Face to face | National | 1000 | 1 – 20 Nov |
| Czech Republic | Jan Trojacek | Mareco | trojacek@mareco.cz | Face to face | National | 1000 | 7 – 17 Nov |
| Denmark | Synne Nygaard | TNS - Gallup | synne.nygaard@tns-gallup.dk | Computer Assisted Web Interview | National | 1002 | 20 – 28 Nov |
| El Salvador | Meril James | Gallup International Affiliate | meril.james@tns-global.com | Face to face | Urban | 500 | 10 – 14 Mar |
| Finland | Sakari Nurmela | TNS Gallup OY | sakari.nurmela@gallup.fi | Panel online | National | 1237 | 21 – 27 Nov |
| FYR Macedonia | Ivana Todevska | Brima | office@brima-gallup.com.mk | Face to face | National | 1139 | 10 – 16 Nov |
| Georgia | Merab Pachulia | Georgian Opinion Research Business International (Gorbi) | mpachulia@gorbi.com | Face to face | National | 1400 | 29 Jan– 9 Feb |
| Ghana | Vitus Azeem | Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII) | vitusazeem@yahoo.com | Face to face | National | 1190 | 23 – 28 Feb |

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| Country | Contact | Survey Conducted by | E-mail | Interview Mode | Sample Type | Size | Fieldwork Dates[23] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Greece | Lela Charavgi | TNS ICAP | lela.charavgi@tnsicap.gr | Telephone | National | 500 | 17 Nov – 3 Dec |
| Hong Kong | Winnie Yiu | TNS Hong Kong | winnie.yiu@tns-global.com | Online via Access Panels | National | 1013 | 12 – 24 Nov |
| Hungary | Aniko Balogh | TARKI, Hungary | aniko.balogh@tarki.hu | Face to face | National | 1060 | 10 – 19 Jan |
| Iceland | Andrea Gudbjorg | Capacent Gallup | gaj@capacent.is | Online Survey | National | 1116 | 25 Nov – 1 Dec |
| Israel | Meril James | Gallup International Affiliate | meril.james@tns-global.com | Telephone | National | 500 | 22 – 23 Feb |
| India | Maleeha Gul | TNS India | maleeha.gul@tns-global.com | Face to face | National | 1063 | 24 Oct– 26 Nov |
| Indonesia | Muhammad Saflianto | TNS Indonesia | Muhammad.Saflianto@tns-global.com | Face to face | Urban | 500 | 11 – 20 Nov |
| Iraq | Munqith Daghir | AIICSS | munqith_daghir@iiacss.org | Face to face | Urban | 800 | 29 Oct– 5 Nov |
| Italy | Paolo Colombo | Doxa | paolo.colombo@doxa.it | Face to face | National | 1022 | 19 Nov – 1 Dec |
| Japan | Kiyoshi Nishimura | NRC | nisimura@nrc.co.jp | Face to face/ Self - administered | National | 1200 | 5 – 17 Nov |
| Kenya | Roger Steadman | Steadman Group | roger@steadman-group.com | Face to face | National | 2007 | 20 – 23 Dec |
| Kosovo (UN administration) | Assen Blagoev | BBSS Gallup International | A.Blagoev@gallup-bbss.com | Face to face | Urban Albanian population | 1012 | 14 – 20 Nov |
| Kuwait | Amal Naim Majdalani | Pan Arab Research Center | amal@parc-leb.com | Face to face | National | 801 | 6 – 30 Nov |
| Lebanon | Amal Naim Majdalani | Pan Arab Research Center | amal@parc-leb.com | Face to face | National | 1200 | 22 Oct– 12 Nov |
| Liberia | Barry Aliou | StatView International | aliou_newton@yahoo.com | Face to face | National | 1000 | 23 Feb – 4 Mar |

| Country | Contact | Survey Conducted by | E-mail | Interview Mode | Sample Type | Size | Fieldwork Dates[23] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lithuania | Tomas Kontrimavičius | Vilmorus | tomas@vilmorus.lt | Face to face | National | 1003 | 4 – 7 Dec |
| Luxembourg | Antonella Di Pasquale | TNS ILRES | Antonella.dipasquale@tns-ilres.com | Online Survey | National | 504 | 3 – 7 Nov |
| Malaysia | Ibrahim Suffian | Merdeka Center | suffiani@gmail.com | Telephone | National | 1236 | 13 – 18 Feb |
| Moldova | Vasile Cantarji | Centre of Sociological Investigations and marketing 'CBS AXA' | office@cbs-axa.org, cbs_axa@yahoo.com | Face to face | National | 1086 | November |
| Mongolia | Davaasuren Chuluunbat | IACC, Mongolia | davaasuren@iaac.mn | Face to face | National | 1020 | 16 – 20 Feb |
| Morocco | Chadi Abdelhadi | TNS | Chadi.Abdelhadi@tns-global.com | Face to face | Urban | 500 | 26 Nov– 12 Dec |
| Netherlands | Fleur Ravensbergen | TNS NIPO | fleur.ravensbergen@tns-nipo.nl | Online Survey | National | 1202 | 5 – 10 Nov |
| Nigeria | Femi Laoye | RMS Nigeria | olaoye@rms-africa.com | Face to face | National | 5007 | 12 – 22 Dec |
| Norway | Ole Fredrick Ugland | TNS Gallup | olefredrick.ugland@tns-gallup.no | Web interview | National | 1001 | 21 – 27 Nov |
| Pakistan | Fatima Idrees | Gallup Pakistan | fatima.idrees@gallup.com.pk | Face to face | National | 2027 | 26 Oct – 10 Nov |
| Panama | Humberto Gonzales | PSM Sigma Dos Panama | psmcorreo@cwpanama.net | Telephone | Main Cities | 502 | 6 – 22 Nov |
| Peru | Gustavo Yrala | Datum Internacional | gyrala@datum.com.pe | Face to face | National | 1078 | 4 – 8 Dec |
| Philippines | Lawrence Dugan | Asia Research Organization | lawrence.dugan@asiaresearch.com.ph | Face to face | National | 1000 | 3 – 23 Nov |
| Poland | Marek Fudala | Mareco Polska | marek.fudala@mareco.pl | Face to face | Urban | 1026 | 25 – 30 Oct |
| Portugal | Ana Paraiba | TNS Euroteste | ana.paraiba@tns-global.com | Telephone | Urban | 507 | 20 Nov - 6 Jan |

| Country | Contact | Survey Conducted by | E-mail | Interview Mode | Sample Type | Size | Fieldwork Dates[23] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Romania | Andrei Musetescu | CSOP | andrei.musetescu@csop.ro | Face to face | National | 1149 | 17 – 23 Nov |
| Russia | Natalia Ivanisheva | Romir | ivanisheva.n@romir.ru | Online | National | 1500 | 19 – 26 Nov |
| Serbia | Sladjana Brakus | TNS Medium Gallup Belgrade | sladjana.brakus@tnsmediumgallup.co.rs | Face to face | National | 1015 | 21 – 27 Nov |
| Senegal | Mbathio Samb | Laboratoire de Recherches et d'Etudes sur la bonne Gouvernance | Samb.mbathio@gmail.com | Face to face | National | 1480 | 9 – 16 Feb |
| Sierra Leone | Barry Aliou | StatView International | aliou_newton@yahoo.com | Face to face | National | 1000 | 16 – 27 Feb |
| Singapore | Winnie Yiu | TNS Hong Kong | winnie.yiu@tns-global.com | Online via Access Panels | National | 1015 | 12 – 24 Nov |
| South Korea | Hyunjeong Jung | Gallup Korea | hjujung@gallup.co.kr | Face to face | National | 700 | 7 – 25 Nov |
| Spain | Gines Garridos | Sigmas Dos (Spain) | ggarridos@sigmados.com | Telephone | National | 602 | 17 Nov – 29 Dec |
| Switzerland | Karin Maendlilerch | Isopublic | karin.maendlilerch@isopublic.ch | Face to face | National | 1005 | 19 Nov – 3 Dec |
| Thailand | Tippayarat Wudhiprecha | TNS Thailand | tippayarat.wudhiprecha@tns-global.com | Telephone | National | 500 | 17 – 28 Nov |
| Turkey | Bengi Ozboyaci | TNS PIAR | Bengi.ozboyaci@tns-global.com | Face to face | National | 2000 | 1 Nov - 12 Dec |
| Uganda | Virginia Nkwanzi - Isingoma | The Steadman Group Uganda | virginia@steadman-group.co.ug | Face to face | National | 1000 | N/A |
| Ukraine | Alla Vlasyuk | TNS Ukraine | alla.vlasyuk@tns-global.com.ua | Face to face | National | 1200 | 4 – 12 Nov |
| United Kingdom | Anita Emery | TNS | anita.emery@tns-global.com | Online | National | 1018 | 27 Nov – 1 Dec |
| USA | Joe Vogt | TNS (US) | joe.vogt@tns-global.com | Online | National | 1017 | 30 Oct – 4 Nov |

| Country | Contact | Survey Conducted by | E-mail | Interview Mode | Sample Type | Size | Fieldwork Dates[23] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Venezuela | Romel Romero | Sigma Dos Venezuela | romel@sigmados-international.com | Face to face | Main city | 1030 | 7 – 25 Nov |
| Zambia | Virginia Nkwanzi - Isingoma | The Steadman Group Uganda | virginia@steadman-group.co.ug | Face to face | National | 902 | N/A |

**Appendix B:** **Table 1 Country/Territory classification according to income**

| High income | Upper middle income | Lower middle income | Low income |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | Argentina | Armenia | Cambodia |
| Brunei Darussalam | Belarus | Azerbaijan | Ghana |
| Canada | Bulgaria | Bolivia | Kenya |
| Czech Republic | Chile | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Liberia |
| Denmark | Croatia | Cameroon | Nigeria |
| Finland | Lebanon | Colombia | Pakistan |
| Greece | Lithuania | El Salvador | Senegal |
| Hong Kong | Malaysia | FYR Macedonia | Sierra Leone |
| Hungary | Panama | Georgia | Uganda |
| Iceland | Poland | India | Zambia |
| Israel | Romania | Indonesia | |
| Italy | Russia | Iraq | |
| Japan | Serbia | Kosovo | |
| Korea, south | Turkey | Moldova | |
| Kuwait | Venezuela | Mongolia | |
| Luxembourg | | Morocco | |
| Netherlands | | Peru | |
| Norway | | Philippines | |
| Portugal | | Thailand | |
| Singapore | | Ukraine | |
| Spain | | | |
| Switzerland | | | |
| United Kingdom | | | |
| United States | | | |

Source: World Bank classification from July 2008
www.siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/CLASS.XLS.

## Appendix C: Questionnaire

**Transparency International**

**In this survey we are using corruption to mean the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. This abuse could be by a civil servant, politician or a business person. The private gain might include material or other benefits.**

Q1. How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption? *READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE ANSWER* IDEM 2007 1<sup>st</sup> edition – Q4

| | COL 33 |
|---|---|
| The government is very effective in the fight against corruption | 1 |
| The government is somewhat effective in the fight against corruption | 2 |
| The government is neither effective nor ineffective in the fight against corruption DO NOT READ OUT | 3 |
| The government is somewhat ineffective in the fight against corruption | 4 |
| The government is very ineffective in the fight against corruption | 5 |
| DK/NA | 9 |

Q2.A. To what extent do you perceive the following categories 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). Of course you can use in-between scores as well. *READ OUT AND ROTATE - SINGLE CODE FOR EACH* IDEM 2007 1<sup>st</sup> edition – Q5 ONLY THE QUESTION

Q2.B. Which of these six sectors/organisations would you consider to be the most affected by corruption? *READ OUT - SINGLE ANSWER* NEW

| | Q2.A | | | | | | | Q2.B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sectors | Not at all corrupt | | | | Extremely corrupt | DK/NA | | |
| 1.Political parties | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 34** | 1 |
| 2. Parliament/Legislature | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 35** | 2 |
| 3. Business/ private sector | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 36** | 3 |
| 4. Media | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 37** | 4 |
| 5. Public Officials/Civil Servants | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 38** | 5 |
| 6. Judiciary | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 39** | 6 |
| Dk/ Na | | | | | | | | 9 |

NOW WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH VARIOUS PUBLIC SERVICES PROVIDERS.

Q3. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household had a contact with the following institution/organisation? *READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH*
INTERVIEWER: Living in household = people included in your house e.g. parents, children, etc IDEM 2007 1<sup>st</sup> edition – Q6 ONLY THE QUESTION

**ASK FOR EACH INSTITUTION MENTIONED WITH CODE 1 (YES) IN Q3 IF NONE MENTIONED, GO TO Q4**
Q3.1 In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organisations?
IDEM 2007 1<sup>st</sup> edition – Q6.2 ONLY THE QUESTION

| Sectors | Q3 | | | | | Q3.1 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Had a contact | | | | | Paid a bribe | | | | |
| | YES | NO | DK | NA | | YES | NO | DK | NA | |
| Education system | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 41** | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 49** |
| Judiciary | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 42** | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 50** |
| Medical services | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 43** | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 51** |
| Police | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 44** | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 52** |
| Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 45** | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | **COL 53** |

| | | | | | COL 46 | | | | | COL 54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | COL 46 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | COL 54 |
| Tax revenue | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | COL 47 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | COL 55 |
| Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting) | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | COL 48 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | COL 56 |

**ASK ALL**

Q4.A.    What was the approximate total amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months? (instruction: these intervals need to be translated into local currency – Please use exchange rate for October 15th ) *SINGLE ANSWER* NEW

| | COL 57 |
|---|---|
| Nothing | 1 ❑ |
| Under 30 USD | 2 ❑ |
| 30 - 99 USD | 3 ❑ |
| 100 – 499 USD | 4 ❑ |
| 500 -999 USD | 5 ❑ |
| More than 1000 USD | 6 ❑ |
| DK | 9 ❑ |
| NA | 8 ❑ |
| Refused | 7 ❑ |

*Q4.B. HOW WOULD YOU ESTIMATE THIS IN TERMS OF PERCENTAGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD INCOME?*
**SINGLE ANSWER** NEW

| | COL 58 |
|---|---|
| Nothing | 1 ❑ |
| Less than 1% of annual income | 2 ❑ |
| 1-10% | 3 ❑ |
| 11 to 20% | 4 ❑ |
| More than 20% | 5 ❑ |
| DK | 9 ❑ |
| NA | 8 ❑ |
| Refused | 7 ❑ |

Q5. On the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?
INTERVIEWER: Living in household = people included in your house e.g. parents, children, etc

| | COL 59 |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 ❑ |
| No | 2 ❑ |
| DK/ NA | 9 ❑ |

Q6.A. **IF YES IN Q5** If in the past 12 months you or any member of your household were asked to pay a bribe to obtain a service or to resolve a problem, did you present a formal complaint in this regard? *SINGLE ANSWER* NEW

| | COL 60 |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 ❑ |
| No | 2 ❑ |
| DK | 9 ❑ |
| NA | 8 ❑ |

Q6B. **IN NOT PRESENT A COMPLAIN IN Q5.A** Why you did not present the complaint? *READ OUT AND ROTATE.*
*MULTIPLE ANSWER – punch 1 if yes and 0 if not NEW*

| | |
|---|---|
| Did not know how to do it | **COL 61** |
| It would have taken too much time | **COL 62** |
| It would not have helped at all | **COL 63** |
| Tried but couldn't | **COL 64** |
| Fear of reprisals | **COL 65** |
| Other reasons **(DO NOT READ)** | **COL 66** |
| DK | **COL 67** |
| NA | **COL 68** |

**ASK ALL**

Q7. If someone paid a bribe in order to obtain a service or to resolve a problem, how certain would be the delivery of the service or the resolution of the problem after the payment? *NEW*

| | **COL 69** |
|---|---|
| Extremely Uncertain | **1 ❑** |
| Uncertain | **2 ❑** |
| Fairly certain | **3 ❑** |
| Certain | **4 ❑** |
| Extremely certain | **5 ❑** |
| DK | **9 ❑** |
| NA | **8 ❑** |

Now we have a set of questions on corruption in the private sector.

Q8. Would you be willing to pay more to buy from a company that is clean/corruption free? *NEW*

| | **COL 70** |
|---|---|
| Yes | **1 ❑** |
| No | **2 ❑** |
| DK | **9 ❑** |

Q9. How often do you think the private sector/business use bribery to influence government policies, laws or regulations? *NEW*

| | **COL 71** |
|---|---|
| Never | **1 ❑** |
| Seldom | **2 ❑** |
| Sometimes | **3 ❑** |
| Often | **4 ❑** |
| Almost always | **5 ❑** |
| DK | **9 ❑** |

Now we have a set of questions on corruption in land management.

Q10. Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means not a problem at all and 5 means a very serious problem

a. How serious do you think is in this country the problem of bribes being paid to land authorities to obtain favourable decisions in selling, buying, leasing, inheriting and registering land, or in land tax declaration, or in handling land disputes? *NEW*

| Not a problem at all | | | | Very serious problem | DK/NA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 72** |

b. How serious do you think the problem of grand or political corruption in land matters is in this country? *NEW*

(To Interviewer: Optional definition of Grand or Political Corruption in land management refers to corruption in the privatisation of state-owned land, zoning or construction plans assigned without technical support, and/or land being expropriated (compulsory purchase) without appropriate or any compensation for actual land value.)

| Not a problem at all | | | | Very serious problem | DK/NA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 9 | **COL 73** |

Total household income before taxes
Please ask household income as you would normally ask it in your country and then re-code as follows
**Col 140**

| | |
|---|---|
| Low  (Bottom quintile/20%) | 1 |
| Medium low (Second quintile/20%) | 2 |
| Medium (Third quintile/20%) | 3 |
| Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%) | 4 |
| High (Top quintile/20%) | 5 |
| Refused/Don't know/no answer | 9 |

Education: Highest attained                                    *Col 141*

| | |
|---|---|
| No education/ only basic education | 1 |
| Secondary school | 2 |
| High level education (e.g university) | 3 |
| DK/ NA | 9 |

Employment
Which of the following best describes your own present employment status?
READ IN ORDER. CODE ONE.                                    **Col 142**

| | |
|---|---|
| Working full or part time (include self-employed) | 1 |
| Unemployed | 2 |
| Not working (student, housewife) | 3 |
| Retired | 4 |
| DK/ NA | 9 |

Religion
Do you consider yourself to be………
READ IN APPROPRIATE ORDER FOR COUNTRY. CODE ONE                **Col 143-144**

| | |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholic | 01 |
| Russian or Eastern Orthodox | 02 |
| Protestant | 03 |
| Other Christian | 04 |
| Hindu | 05 |
| Muslim | 06 |
| Jewish | 07 |
| Buddhist | 08 |
| Other | 09 |
| Nothing (DO NOT READ) | 10 |
| Refuse/ DK | 99 |

## Appendix D: Tables by Country/Territory

**Table 1: To what extent do you perceive the following institutions in this country to be affected by corruption? (1: not all corrupt, 5:extremely corrupt) Average score.**

| Country/Territory | Political Parties | Parliament/ Legislature | Business/ Private Sector | Media | Public Officials/Civil Servants | Judiciary | Average Score |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Sample** | **3.9** | **3.7** | **3.5** | **3.2** | **3.8** | **3.5** | **3.6** |
| **Asia-Pacific** | **3.9** | **3.8** | **3.5** | **3.0** | **4.0** | **3.5** | **3.6** |
| Brunei Darussalam | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Cambodia | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Hong Kong | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| India | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| Indonesia | 4.0 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Japan | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Malaysia | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Pakistan | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Philippines | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Singapore | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| South Korea | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Thailand | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| **EU+** | **3.7** | **3.4** | **3.4** | **3.3** | **3.4** | **3.1** | **3.4** |
| Austria | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Bulgaria | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Czech Republic | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Denmark | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 |
| Finland | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Greece | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Hungary | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Iceland | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 |
| Israel | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Italy | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Lithuania | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 |
| Luxembourg | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Netherlands | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Norway | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Poland | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Portugal | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Romania | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Spain | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Switzerland | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| United Kingdom | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| **Latin America** | **4.2** | **4.0** | **3.5** | **3.2** | **4.0** | **4.1** | **3.8** |
| Argentina | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Bolivia | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Chile | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Colombia | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| El Salvador | 4.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| Panama | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Peru | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| Venezuela | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | **3.6** | **3.3** | **3.5** | **3.2** | **3.9** | **3.1** | **3.5** |
| Iraq | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Kuwait | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Lebanon | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Morocco | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| **Newly Independent States+** | **3.9** | **3.9** | **3.7** | **3.5** | **4.4** | **4.0** | **3.9** |
| Armenia | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Belarus | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Georgia | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| Moldova | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Mongolia | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| Russia | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Ukraine | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| **North America** | **4.0** | **3.8** | **3.7** | **3.6** | **3.6** | **3.1** | **3.6** |
| Canada | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| United States | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | **4.1** | **3.7** | **3.2** | **2.9** | **3.7** | **3.6** | **3.5** |
| Cameroon | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Ghana | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 |
| Kenya | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Liberia | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| Nigeria | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Senegal | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Uganda | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| Zambia | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| **Western Balkans + Turkey** | **3.6** | **3.5** | **3.7** | **3.4** | **3.7** | **3.5** | **3.6** |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Croatia | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| FYR Macedonia | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| Kosovo | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Serbia | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Turkey | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Figures are weighted. Shaded scores are the highest for that particular country.

**Table 2: Which of these six sectors/organisations would you consider to be the most affected by corruption?**

| Country/Territory | Political Parties | Parliament/ Legislature | Business/ Private Sector | Media | Public officials/ Civil Servants | Judiciary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **29%** | **16%** | **14%** | **6%** | **26%** | **9%** |
| **Asia-Pacific** | **31%** | **15%** | **9%** | **4%** | **33%** | **8%** |
| Brunei Darussalam | 10% | 3% | 44% | 4% | 33% | 6% |
| Cambodia | 9% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 23% | 62% |
| Hong Kong | 10% | 2% | 59% | 15% | 11% | 3% |
| India | 58% | 10% | 9% | 8% | 13% | 3% |
| Indonesia | 11% | 47% | 3% | 1% | 19% | 20% |
| Japan | 40% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 46% | 1% |
| Malaysia | 42% | 4% | 12% | 1% | 37% | 5% |
| Pakistan | 12% | 14% | 12% | 8% | 40% | 14% |
| Philippines | 28% | 26% | 3% | 1% | 35% | 7% |
| Singapore | 10% | 5% | 66% | 8% | 9% | 2% |
| South Korea | 38% | 34% | 9% | 3% | 12% | 4% |
| Thailand | 54% | 6% | 9% | 2% | 22% | 7% |
| **EU+** | **32%** | **11%** | **23%** | **9%** | **18%** | **9%** |
| Austria | 35% | 4% | 28% | 17% | 11% | 5% |
| Bulgaria | 21% | 21% | 5% | 1% | 13% | 38% |
| Czech Republic | 23% | 12% | 12% | 5% | 40% | 9% |
| Denmark | 13% | 5% | 53% | 18% | 9% | 2% |
| Finland | 39% | 6% | 35% | 15% | 3% | 2% |
| Greece | 58% | 7% | 4% | 10% | 16% | 5% |
| Hungary | 42% | 9% | 34% | 5% | 8% | 2% |
| Iceland | 23% | 4% | 55% | 8% | 9% | 1% |
| Israel | 40% | 23% | 6% | 7% | 19% | 5% |
| Italy | 44% | 9% | 7% | 4% | 27% | 8% |
| Lithuania | 16% | 23% | 8% | 3% | 27% | 23% |
| Luxembourg | 20% | 4% | 43% | 15% | 12% | 7% |
| Netherlands | 9% | 5% | 58% | 10% | 11% | 7% |
| Norway | 6% | 5% | 62% | 7% | 16% | 3% |
| Poland | 23% | 10% | 21% | 7% | 31% | 8% |
| Portugal | 29% | 5% | 33% | 4% | 15% | 14% |
| Romania | 17% | 33% | 13% | 4% | 15% | 18% |
| Spain | 27% | 8% | 29% | 9% | 15% | 12% |
| Switzerland | 23% | 4% | 38% | 21% | 9% | 5% |
| United Kingdom | 30% | 14% | 27% | 15% | 10% | 3% |
| **Latin America** | **34%** | **20%** | **5%** | **3%** | **17%** | **21%** |
| Argentina | 38% | 13% | 5% | 4% | 27% | 13% |
| Bolivia | 36% | 11% | 5% | 5% | 21% | 23% |
| Chile | 32% | 10% | 9% | 3% | 18% | 27% |
| Colombia | 41% | 26% | 5% | 3% | 14% | 12% |
| El Salvador | 53% | 11% | 1% | 2% | 14% | 19% |
| Panama | 30% | 38% | 3% | 1% | 14% | 13% |
| Peru | 18% | 30% | 4% | 2% | 7% | 39% |
| Venezuela | 34% | 8% | 3% | 11% | 30% | 14% |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | **26%** | **9%** | **11%** | **5%** | **43%** | **6%** |
| Iraq | 27% | 10% | 13% | 5% | 42% | 4% |
| Kuwait | 13% | 9% | 10% | 12% | 54% | 2% |
| Lebanon | 36% | 14% | 5% | 9% | 29% | 8% |
| Morocco | 8% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 62% | 19% |
| **Newly Independent States+** | **10%** | **11%** | **10%** | **3%** | **54%** | **13%** |
| Armenia | 11% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 18% | 33% |
| Azerbaijan | 1% | 4% | 16% | 1% | 49% | 29% |
| Belarus | 12% | 5% | 15% | 8% | 38% | 22% |
| Georgia | 12% | 16% | 9% | 6% | 21% | 37% |
| Moldova | 17% | 15% | 25% | 5% | 19% | 18% |
| Mongolia | 22% | 21% | 4% | 3% | 23% | 28% |
| Russia | 9% | 8% | 9% | 3% | 63% | 8% |
| Ukraine | 12% | 25% | 11% | 2% | 28% | 21% |
| **North America** | **21%** | **28%** | **23%** | **13%** | **13%** | **2%** |
| Canada | 30% | 12% | 32% | 8% | 13% | 5% |
| United States | 20% | 30% | 22% | 13% | 13% | 2% |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa*** | **47%** | **13%** | **5%** | **3%** | **18%** | **14%** |
| Cameroon | 18% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 35% | 34% |
| Ghana | 17% | 5% | 4% | 3% | 38% | 33% |
| Kenya | 14% | 20% | 5% | 1% | 35% | 25% |
| Nigeria | 63% | 14% | 5% | 3% | 9% | 5% |
| Senegal | 23% | 9% | 6% | 7% | 27% | 27% |
| Uganda | 13% | 12% | 4% | 1% | 34% | 36% |
| Zambia | 16% | 4% | 5% | 2% | 49% | 25% |
| **Western Balkans + Turkey** | **21%** | **12%** | **19%** | **8%** | **26%** | **14%** |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 49% | 14% | 9% | 1% | 8% | 19% |
| Croatia | 13% | 9% | 11% | 3% | 20% | 44% |
| FYR Macedonia | 11% | 6% | 7% | 3% | 23% | 50% |
| Kosovo | 28% | 11% | 11% | 1% | 10% | 39% |
| Serbia | 30% | 14% | 17% | 7% | 17% | 15% |
| Turkey | 14% | 13% | 25% | 10% | 35% | 3% |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Figures are weighted. Shades indicate the higher percentage for each particular country. *Sierra Leone and Liberia are excluded.

**Table 3:  In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?**

| Country/Territory | Percentage of respondents who paid a bribe |
|---|---|
| **Total** | **13%** |
| **Asia-Pacific** | **10%** |
| Brunei Darussalam | 1% |
| Cambodia | 47% |
| Hong Kong | 7% |
| India | 9% |
| Indonesia | 29% |
| Japan | 1% |
| Malaysia | 9% |
| Pakistan | 18% |
| Philippines | 11% |
| Singapore | 6% |
| South Korea | 2% |
| Thailand | 11% |
| **EU+\*** | **5%** |
| Austria | 2% |
| Bulgaria | 5% |
| Czech Republic | 11% |
| Denmark | 1% |
| Finland | 2% |
| Greece | 18% |
| Hungary | 14% |
| Iceland | 2% |
| Israel | 1% |
| Lithuania | 30% |
| Luxembourg | 4% |
| Netherlands | 1% |
| Norway | 2% |
| Poland | 4% |
| Portugal | 2% |
| Romania | 14% |
| Spain | 2% |
| Switzerland | 1% |
| United Kingdom | 3% |
| **Latin America\*** | **10%** |
| Argentina | 4% |
| Bolivia | 30% |
| Chile | 10% |
| Colombia | 8% |
| Panama | 4% |
| Peru | 20% |
| Venezuela | 28% |
| **Middle East and North Africa\*** | **40%** |
| Iraq | 44% |
| Kuwait | 20% |
| Lebanon | 14% |
| **Newly Independent States+** | **28%** |
| Armenia | 43% |
| Azerbaijan | 46% |
| Belarus | 13% |
| Georgia | 2% |
| Moldova | 28% |
| Mongolia | 32% |
| Russia | 31% |
| Ukraine | 21% |
| **North America** | **2%** |
| Canada | 2% |
| United States | 2% |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa\*** | **26%** |
| Cameroon | 55% |
| Ghana | 42% |
| Kenya | 37% |
| Liberia | 87% |
| Nigeria | 17% |
| Senegal | 39% |
| Sierra Leone | 62% |
| Uganda | 55% |
| **Western Balkans + Turkey** | **4%** |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 9% |
| Croatia | 4% |
| FYR Macedonia | 4% |
| Kosovo | 13% |
| Serbia | 20% |
| Turkey | 2% |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Figures are weighted and exclude 'Don't know' answers. \*El Salvador, Morocco and Zambia are excluded due to problems in survey implementation. Question not asked in Italy and figures not included for El Salvador, Morocco and Zambia due to problems with data. (See Appendix A for details.)

**Table 4:  How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?**

| Country/Territory | Ineffective | Neither | Effective |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | **56%** | **13%** | **31%** |
| **Asia-Pacific** | **62%** | **14%** | **25%** |
| Brunei Darussalam | 17% | 5% | 78% |
| Cambodia | 28% | 5% | 67% |
| Hong Kong | 12% | 0% | 88% |
| India | 45% | 13% | 42% |
| Indonesia | 19% | 7% | 74% |
| Japan | 68% | 21% | 11% |
| Malaysia | 67% | 6% | 28% |
| Pakistan | 51% | 24% | 25% |
| Philippines | 77% | 2% | 21% |
| Singapore | 4% | 0% | 96% |
| South Korea | 81% | 3% | 16% |
| Thailand | 65% | 6% | 28% |
| **EU+** | **56%** | **20%** | **24%** |
| Austria | 57% | 11% | 32% |
| Bulgaria | 76% | 14% | 10% |
| Czech Republic | 64% | 27% | 9% |
| Denmark | 22% | 29% | 49% |
| Finland | 50% | 0% | 50% |
| Greece | 76% | 12% | 12% |
| Hungary | 70% | 23% | 7% |
| Iceland | 47% | 37% | 16% |
| Israel | 86% | 0% | 13% |
| Italy | 69% | 15% | 16% |
| Lithuania | 84% | 13% | 3% |
| Luxembourg | 18% | 34% | 48% |
| Netherlands | 34% | 6% | 60% |
| Norway | 61% | 0% | 39% |
| Poland | 43% | 36% | 21% |
| Portugal | 73% | 10% | 16% |
| Romania | 69% | 11% | 20% |
| Spain | 44% | 27% | 29% |
| Switzerland | 26% | 33% | 41% |
| United Kingdom | 39% | 30% | 31% |
| **Latin America** | **61%** | **13%** | **26%** |
| Argentina | 81% | 12% | 7% |
| Bolivia | 43% | 18% | 39% |
| Chile | 59% | 20% | 21% |
| Colombia | 34% | 4% | 62% |
| El Salvador | 53% | 36% | 11% |
| Panama | 65% | 25% | 10% |
| Peru | 71% | 17% | 12% |
| Venezuela | 65% | 21% | 14% |
| **Middle East and North Africa** | **50%** | **17%** | **34%** |
| Iraq | 49% | 18% | 33% |
| Kuwait | 23% | 9% | 68% |
| Lebanon | 65% | 7% | 28% |
| Morocco | 64% | 15% | 21% |
| **Newly Independent States+** | **55%** | **24%** | **21%** |
| Armenia | 48% | 14% | 38% |
| Azerbaijan | 62% | 23% | 14% |
| Belarus | 29% | 20% | 51% |
| Georgia | 21% | 22% | 57% |
| Moldova | 40% | 21% | 39% |
| Mongolia | 47% | 22% | 31% |
| Russia | 52% | 26% | 22% |
| Ukraine | 73% | 19% | 7% |
| **North America** | **72%** | **0%** | **28%** |
| Canada | 63% | 0% | 37% |
| United States | 73% | 0% | 27% |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | **28%** | **13%** | **59%** |
| Cameroon | 63% | 5% | 33% |
| Ghana | 34% | 8% | 58% |
| Kenya | 62% | 14% | 24% |
| Liberia | 45% | 8% | 48% |
| Nigeria | 14% | 15% | 71% |
| Senegal | 72% | 12% | 16% |
| Sierra Leone | 25% | 12% | 64% |
| Uganda | 45% | 7% | 48% |
| Zambia | 49% | 9% | 42% |
| **Western Balkans + Turkey** | **53%** | **14%** | **33%** |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 71% | 14% | 16% |
| Croatia | 71% | 14% | 16% |
| FYR Macedonia | 18% | 18% | 65% |
| Kosovo | 43% | 14% | 43% |
| Serbia | 58% | 14% | 28% |
| Turkey | 52% | 14% | 35% |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Figures are weighted. Percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

## Appendix E. Country/Territory Coverage of the Global Corruption Barometer over time

| Region | 2009 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia Pacific | Brunei<br>Cambodia<br><br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Japan<br>South Korea<br>Malaysia<br>Pakistan<br>Philippines<br>Singapore<br><br>Thailand | Cambodia<br><br><br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Japan<br>Korea (South)<br>Malaysia<br>Pakistan<br>Philippines<br>Singapore<br><br>Thailand<br>Vietnam | <br><br>Fiji<br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Japan<br>Korea (South)<br>Malaysia<br>Pakistan<br>Philippines<br>Singapore<br>Taiwan<br>Thailand | Cambodia<br><br><br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Japan<br>Korea (South)<br>Malaysia<br>Pakistan<br>Philippines<br>Singapore<br>Taiwan<br>Thailand | <br><br><br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Japan<br>Korea (South)<br>Malaysia<br>Pakistan<br>Philippines<br>Singapore<br>Taiwan<br><br>Vietnam | <br><br><br>Hong Kong<br>India<br>Indonesia<br>Japan<br>Korea (South)<br>Malaysia<br>Paksitan |
| EU+ | Austria<br>Bulgaria<br>Czech Republic<br>Denmark<br>Finland<br><br><br>Greece<br>Hungary<br>Iceland<br><br>Italy<br>Israel<br><br>Lithuania<br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Norway<br>Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>Spain<br><br>Switzerland<br>United Kingdom | Austria<br>Bulgaria<br>Czech Republic<br>Denmark<br>Finland<br>France<br>Germany<br>Greece<br><br><br>Republic of Ireland<br>Italy<br><br><br>Lithuania<br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Norway<br>Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>Spain<br>Sweden<br>Switzerland<br>United Kingdom | Austria<br>Bulgaria<br>Czech Republic<br>Denmark<br>Finland<br>France<br>Germany<br>Greece<br><br>Iceland<br><br>Italy<br>Israel<br><br><br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Norway<br>Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>Spain<br>Sweden<br>Switzerland<br>United Kingdom | Austria<br>Bulgaria<br>Czech Republic<br>Denmark<br>Finland<br>France<br>Germany<br>Greece<br><br>Iceland<br>Republic of Ireland<br>Italy<br>Israel<br><br>Lithuania<br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Norway<br>Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>Spain<br><br>Switzerland<br>United Kingdom | Austria<br>Bulgaria<br>Czech Republic<br>Denmark<br>Finland<br>France<br>Germany<br>Greece<br><br>Iceland<br>Republic of Ireland<br>Italy<br>Israel<br>Latvia<br>Lithuania<br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Norway<br>Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>Spain<br><br>Switzerland<br>United Kingdom | Austria<br>Bulgaria<br><br>Denmark<br>Finland<br><br>Germany<br><br><br><br>Republic of Ireland<br>Italy<br>Israel<br><br><br>Luxembourg<br>Netherlands<br>Norway<br>Poland<br>Portugal<br>Romania<br>Spain<br>Sweden<br>Switzerland<br>United Kingdom |
| Latin America | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br><br>Chile<br>Colombia<br><br><br>El Salvador<br><br><br><br>Panama<br><br>Peru<br><br>Venezuela | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br><br><br>Colombia<br>Dominican Republic<br>Ecuador<br><br>Guatemala<br><br><br>Panama<br><br>Peru<br><br>Venezuela | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br><br>Chile<br>Colombia<br>Dominican Republic<br><br><br><br>Mexico<br><br>Panama<br><br>Peru<br><br>Venezuela | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br><br>Chile<br>Colombia<br>Costa Rica<br>Dominican Republic<br>Ecuador<br><br>Guatemala<br>Mexico<br>Nicaragua<br>Panama<br>Paraguay<br>Peru<br>Uruguay<br>Venezuela | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br>Brazil<br><br><br>Costa Rica<br><br>Ecuador<br><br>Guatemala<br>Mexico<br><br><br><br>Peru<br>Uruguay<br>Venezuela | Argentina<br>Bolivia<br><br><br>Colombia<br>Costa Rica<br>Dominican Republic<br><br>Guatemala<br>Mexico<br><br>Panama<br><br>Peru |
| Middle East | <br><br>Morocco<br><br>Kuwait<br>Lebanon<br>Iraq | | <br><br>Morocco | | Afghanistan<br>Egypt | |
| Newly Independent States (NIS)+ | Armenia<br>Belarus<br>Georgia<br>Azerbaijan<br>Moldova<br>Mongolia<br>Russia<br>Ukraine | Armenia<br><br>Georgia<br><br>Moldova<br><br>Russia<br>Ukraine | <br><br><br><br>Moldova<br><br>Russia<br>Ukraine | <br><br>Georgia<br><br>Moldova<br><br>Russia<br>Ukraine | <br><br>Georgia<br><br>Moldova<br><br>Russia<br>Ukraine | <br><br>Georgia<br><br><br><br>Russia |

**Country/Territory Coverage of the Global Corruption Barometer over time, continued**

| Region | 2009 | 2007 | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North America | Canada<br>USA | Canada<br>USA | Canada<br>USA | Canada<br>USA | Canada<br>USA | Canada<br>USA |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | Cameroon<br><br><br><br>Ghana<br>Kenya<br>Nigeria<br><br>Senegal<br><br><br>Uganda<br>Zambia<br>Sierra Leone<br>Liberia | Cameroon<br><br><br><br>Ghana<br><br>Nigeria<br><br>Senegal<br>South Africa | Cameroon<br>Congo-Brazzaville<br><br>Gabon<br><br>Kenya<br>Nigeria<br><br>Senegal<br>South Africa | Cameroon<br><br>Ethiopia<br><br>Ghana<br>Kenya<br>Nigeria<br><br>Senegal<br>South Africa<br>Togo | Cameroon<br><br><br><br>Ghana<br>Kenya<br>Nigeria<br><br><br>South Africa | Cameroon<br><br><br><br><br><br>Nigeria<br><br><br>South Africa |
| WesternBalkans + Turkey | Bosnia - Herzeg<br>Croatia<br>FYR Macedonia<br>Kosovo (UN ad<br>Serbia<br>Turkey | Albania<br>Bosnia - Herzegovina<br>Croatia<br>FYR Macedonia<br>Kosovo (UN adm)<br>Serbia<br>Turkey | Albania<br><br>Croatia<br>FYR Macedonia<br>Kosovo (UN adm)<br>Serbia<br>Turkey | Bosnia - Herzegovina<br>Croatia<br>FYR Macedonia<br>Kosovo (UN adm)<br>Serbia<br>Turkey | Albania<br>Bosnia - Herzegovina<br>Croatia<br>FYR Macedonia<br>Kosovo (UN adm)<br><br>Turkey | Bosnia - Herzegovina<br>Croatia<br>FYR Macedonia<br><br><br>Turkey |
| **Total Countries** | **69 Countries** | **62 countries** | **62 countries** | **69 countries** | **64 countries** | **45 countries** |

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Figures are weighted.