

Contribution to Beyond GDP „Virtual Indicator Expo“

<http://www.beyond-gdp.eu>

Name of the indicator/method: **Global Corruption Barometer**

Summary prepared by (name; institution): Transparency International

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Aims and Objectives

The Global Corruption Barometer is an opinion survey of the general public that assesses the perceptions of corruption and experience with bribery. The Barometer provides information on the extent of corruption across government and private sector institutions based on the responses of ordinary people, supplementing the views of experts presented in other surveys. It can therefore show the credibility of anti-corruption efforts as seen through the eyes of ordinary people. The Barometer is unique in the sense that it is the only worldwide public opinion survey on perceptions and experience of corruption that allows trends to be established over time. It does not rank countries, but instead offers comparative results of countries, regions and institutions as well as information on trends in public perceptions of corruption. Thus, it is a complement to TI's other measurement tools, the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and Bribe Payers Index (BPI).

The Global Corruption Barometer Approach

The Barometer survey is carried out for Transparency International by Gallup International as part of its Voice of the People Survey. It has been published annually since 2003. The TI Global Corruption Barometer is a public opinion survey. That means it is a poll of the general public across the world and in each country included, a representative sample of the general public has been polled. Respondents are men and women aged 15+ and all samples have been weighted to bring them in line with national and global populations. In 2006, the Barometer survey was carried out between July and September of that year in 62 countries and territories. Nearly 60,000 respondents were polled, including men and women.

The Barometer explores experience of citizens with petty bribery presenting which institutions and public services most affected by bribery, the frequency of bribery, and how much people pay. It also explores the public's evaluation of their government's efforts to fight corruption and assesses which institutions the public judge to be most corrupt and what aspects of their lives – political, personal or business – are most affected by corruption.

Global Corruption Barometer 2006 Results

The Barometer 2006 results indicate that experience of bribery is widespread outside Europe and North America, with the police being the institution most affected (See table 1 and figure 1). In Latin America for example, one-

third of respondents who had contact with the police had paid a bribe. Bribery for access to services is most common in Africa. The most commonly bribed sectors in Africa are the police, tax revenue and utilities.

As in past years, public perceptions are that political parties and parliaments are the most corrupt institutions, followed by business and police. The public regards governmental efforts to curb corruption inadequate in most countries. Only 22 per cent of respondents worldwide evaluated their government’s actions as ‘effective’ or ‘very effective’.

For more information

For more information on the CPI, please contact Juanita Riaño at the TI Secretariat at jriano@transparency.org or +49 30 34 38 20 417.

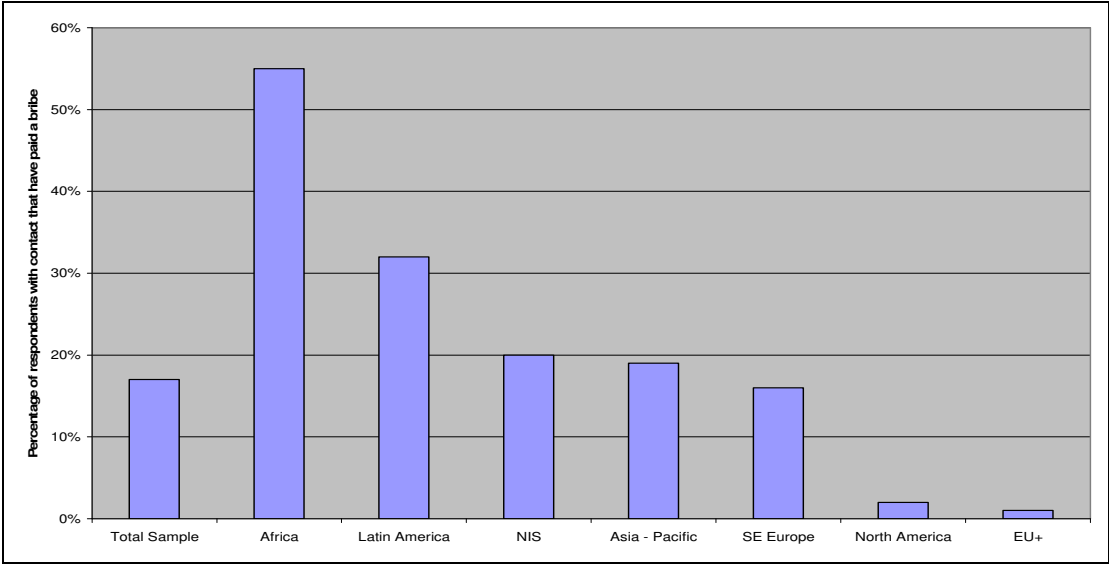
Also please visit http://transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb

Table 1 Countries most affected by bribery

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| Percentage of respondents that have paid a bribe in the last 12 months | More than 40% | Albania, Cameroon, Gabon, Morocco |
| | 16-40% | Bolivia, Congo-Brazzaville, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Moldova, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Ukraine, Venezuela |
| | 6 - 15% | Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Hong Kong, India, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Russia, Serbia, Thailand |
| | 5% or less | Austria, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom, USA |

Source: Transparency International, Global Corruption Barometer 2006

Figure 1 Worldwide bribery: respondents who have had contact and paid a bribe, by sector (%)



Source: Transparency International, Global Corruption Barometer 2006