TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

2009

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER

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Transparency International is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 90 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, Germany, TI raises awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and works with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

Contents

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 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 views of senior business executives 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 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 eight percentage points 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 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, Cambodia, Cameroon, Iraq, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda.

- Regionally, 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 reportedly most frequent 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 and the education services.

Ordinary people do not feel empowered to speak out about corruption

- The general public does not routinely use formal channels to 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 government 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.

REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Asia Pacific	EU+ Iceland, Israel, Norway and Switzerland	Newly Independent States NIS + Mongolia	Western Balkans + Turkey
Brunei Darussalam	Austria	Armenia	Bosnia & Herzegovina
Cambodia	Bulgaria	Azerbaijan	Croatia
Hong Kong	Czech Republic	Belarus	FYR Macedonia
India	Denmark	Georgia	Kosovo
Indonesia	Finland	Moldova	Serbia
Japan	Greece	Mongolia	Turkey
Malaysia	Hungary	Russia	
Pakistan	Iceland	Ukraine	
Philippines	Israel		
Singapore	Italy		
South Korea	Lithuania		
Thailand	Luxembourg		
	Netherlands		
	Norway		
	Poland		
	Portugal		
	Romania		
	Spain		
	Switzerland		
	United Kingdom		

Middle East and North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America	North America
Iraq	Cameroon	Argentina	Canada
Kuwait	Ghana	Bolivia	United States
Lebanon	Kenya	Chile	
Morocco	Liberia	Colombia	
	Nigeria	El Salvador	
	Senegal	Panama	
	Sierra Leone	Peru	
	Uganda	Venezuela	
	Zambia		

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

The 2009 *Global Corruption Barometer* asked more than 73,000 individuals around the world the extent to which they 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 were also seen as corrupt by half of respondents. Around 43 per cent of interviewees also believed that the media is affected by corruption. (For results 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
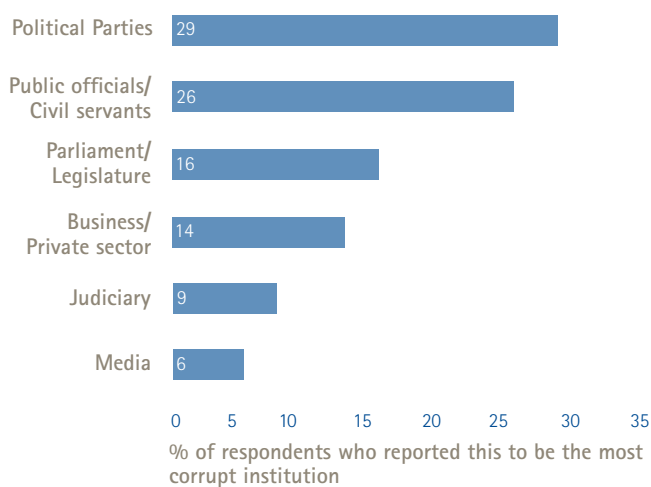
Sector	%
Political Parties	29
Public officials/ Civil servants	26
Parliament/ Legislature	16
Business/ Private sector	14
Judiciary	9
Media	6

% of respondents who reported 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.[5] (Full tables by country are available in Table 2 Appendix D.)

Table 1 SINGLE INSTITUTION/SECTOR PERCEIVED TO BE MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION, BY COUNTRY [6]

Institution/Sector	Country/Territory
Political Parties	Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bosnia & 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 [7]

When looking at people's perceptions of corruption in key sectors over time, the results show little change between 2004 and 2009. Analysis of public opinion in 41 countries and territories covered by the Barometer in 2004[8] and 2009 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 percentage points during the same period (Figure 2).

Figure 2 CORRUPTION AFFECTING KEY INSTITUTIONS/ SECTORS 2004, TO 2009 COMPARISON, OVERALL RESULTS

Institution	2009	2004
Judiciary	49	52
Media	44	43
Business/Private Sector	53	45
Parliament/Legislature	61	59
Political Parties	69	69

% of respondents who reported the institution to be corrupt or extremely corrupt
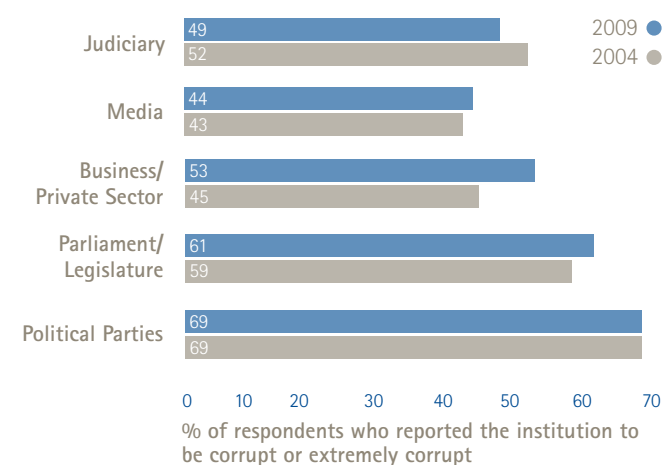
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004 and 2009. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used in the analysis.

2. People's experiences of corruption

Figure 3 PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO REPORTED PAYING BRIBES IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY REGION

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

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 that 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).

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 (pg. 8) groups countries based on reported bribery. (See also Table 3 in Appendix D.)

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 in the previous 12 months (Table 3).[9]

As in 2007, the 2009 Barometer found that women are less likely to pay bribes than men. This finding does not support the conclusion that women are less corrupt than men. As several studies show,[10] 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.

Table 2 COUNTRIES REPORTED TO BE MOST AFFECTED BY BRIBERY[11]

		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 & 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. Groups were defined using cluster analysis.

Table 3 PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO REPORTED PAYING BRIBES IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	% of respondents who reported paying 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.

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 by region 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.
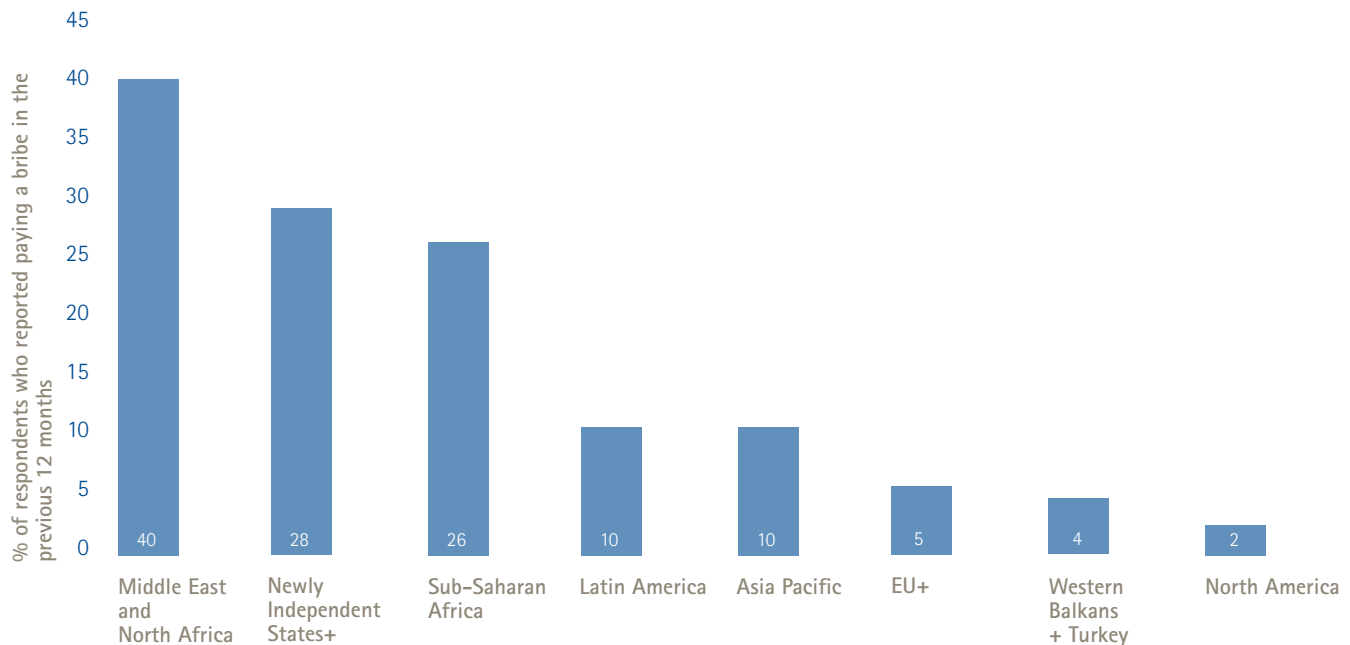
Figure 4 PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO REPORTED PAYING BRIBES, 2005 TO 2009 COMPARISON, BY REGION
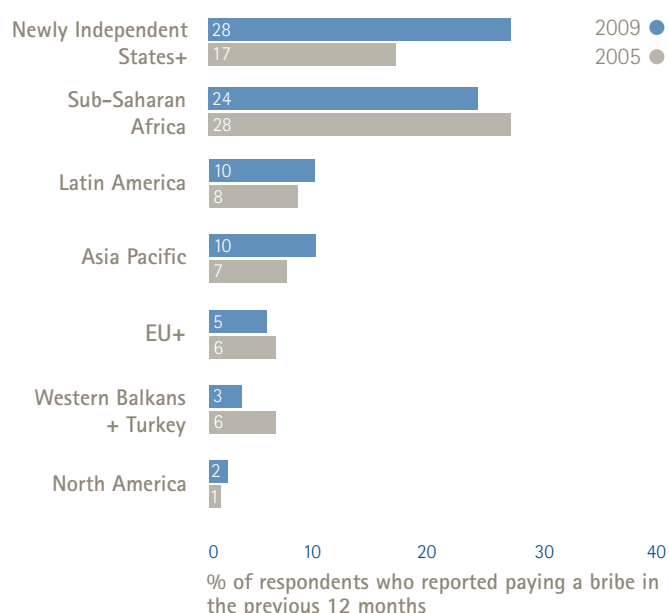
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005 and 2009. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison. Percentages are weighted. No 2005 data for the Middle East and North Africa region were available.

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 most likely to bribe. Almost a quarter of people who had contact with the police in the previous year reported paying 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 interacting with land services also reportedly had to pay a bribe. Those who had contact with health and education services reportedly had to pay bribes: 9 per cent for both sectors. Additionally, seven per cent of those who contacted tax authorities or utilities had to reportedly pay a bribe (Figure 5).

Figure 5 PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO REPORTED PAYING BRIBES IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY SERVICE
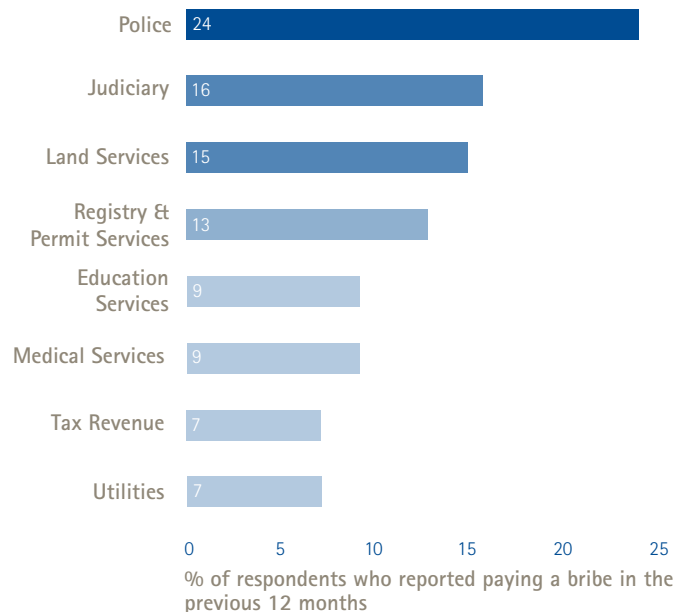
% of respondents who reported paying a bribe in the previous 12 months

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.

Different experiences across regions

People were reportedly 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.

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 in Azerbaijan, 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 their legal advice and support, Hikmet appealed against the decision in court, which ordered the municipality to process his application fairly. After some time, 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 at TI Azerbaijan. The centres, now in 25 countries, provide assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption, helping them to 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
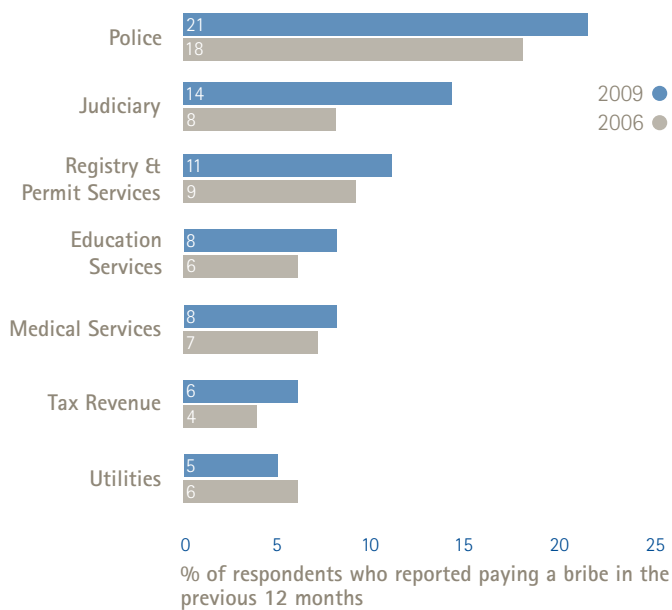
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2006 and 2009. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison.

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.[12]

The corruption problem in the sector is perceived as serious by a slightly larger proportion of respondents in low-income countries and 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.[13]

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 reported paying 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 education services.

Figure 7 PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO REPORTED PAYING BRIBES IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY INCOME AND SERVICE[14]

Police: Higher income quintile 15, Lower income quintile 25
Judiciary: Higher income quintile 10, Lower income quintile 17
Land Services: Higher income quintile 9, Lower income quintile 14
Registry & Permit Services: Higher income quintile 8, Lower income quintile 10
Education Services: Higher income quintile 6, Lower income quintile 11
Medical Services: Higher income quintile 9, Lower income quintile 9
Tax Revenue: Higher income quintile 4, Lower income quintile 5
Utilities: Higher income quintile 4, Lower income quintile 5

Higher income quintile ●
Lower income quintile ●

% of respondents who reported 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.

Cost of petty bribery for people around the world

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 reportedly spent on bribes.[15]

Figure 8 PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME REPORTED TO BE PAID IN BRIBES

Less than 1% of annual income: 36
Between 1 & 10%: 40
Between 11 & 20%: 13
More than 20%: 10

% of annual household income reportedly paid in bribes

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who reported having paid a bribe.

2.2. Use of complaints mechanisms

Despite evidence indicating that people encounter bribery regularly, only about 1 in 5 reported having made a formal complaint in the previous 12 months.
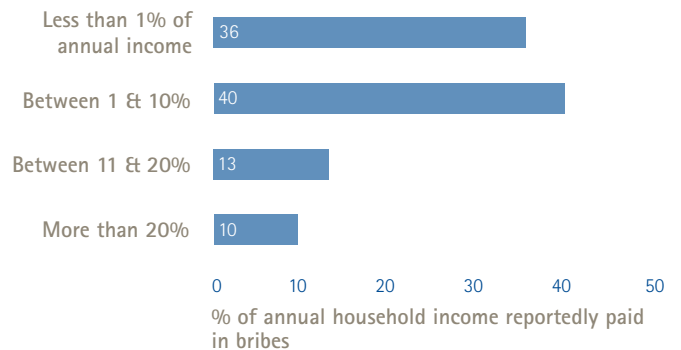
Figure 9 summarises the reasons given by respondents for not reporting bribery. Half of the interviewees indicated that formal complaint mechanisms are not effective, while one quarter find the process too time-consuming. In Sub-Saharan Africa, nearly a third of respondents reported that complaint mechanisms are too cumbersome. It is worrying that in a fifth of those households that did not lodge a formal complaint, the 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 concern is that 16 per cent of those surveyed around the world do not even know how to present a formal complaint.

Figure 9 REASONS GIVEN FOR NOT PRESENTING A FORMAL COMPLAINT ABOUT BRIBERY
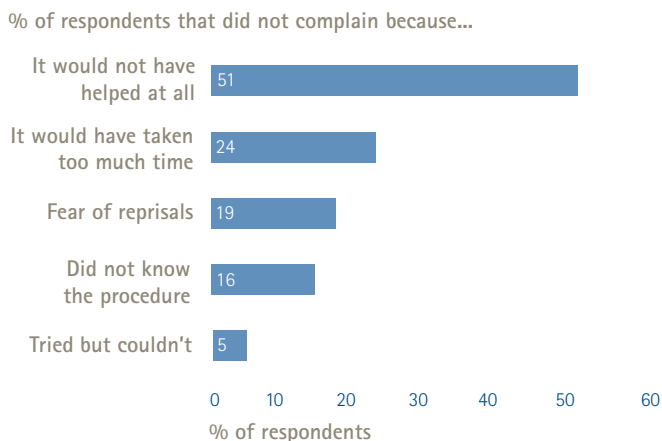
% of respondents that did not complain because...

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

The results indicate that there needs to be greater effort 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.

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. Transparency International Czech Republic 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 at TI Czech Republic. The centres, now in 25 countries, provide assistance to victims and witnesses of corruption, helping them to pursue their complaints.

3. Expert vs. 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).[16]

The figure shows that there is a correlation between the general public's perception of corruption and that of the experts:[17] the greater the extent of corruption in key public institutions as perceived by the general public, 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 Chile and Japan, experts appear to have a slightly more positive assessment of corruption levels than the general public. The opposite is true in Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Iraq and Kuwait, where the public appears to regard corruption as less pronounced than what is reflected in the expert views compiled for the 2008 CPI.

Figure 10 PEOPLE'S PERCEPTIONS IN THE 2009 BAROMETER COMPARED TO EXPERTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION IN THE 2008 CPI
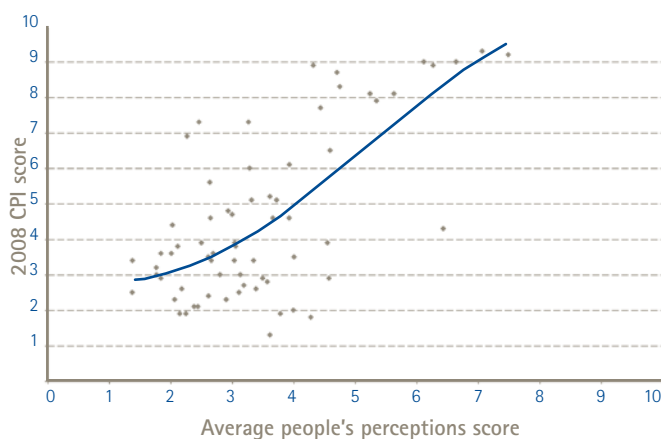
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009 and Corruption Perceptions Index 2008. Each dot represents a country.

People's experiences of bribery and expert 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,[18] 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.[19] This suggests that expert opinion is aligned with citizens' experiences in terms of public sector corruption.

Figure 11 PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES IN THE 2009 BAROMETER COMPARED TO EXPERTS' PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION IN THE 2008 CPI
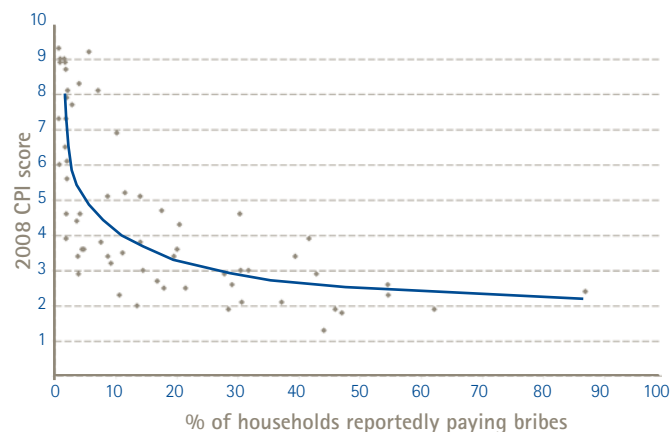
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009 and Corruption Perceptions Index 2008. Each dot represents a country.

4. People's views of the private sector

State Capture is viewed as a widespread phenomenon

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.

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

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 2008[20] *Bribe Payers Index* 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.[21]

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 reported 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 (pg. 16) 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 to be a frequent practice in their countries.

Figure 12 PEOPLE'S VIEWS ON STATE CAPTURE, BY REGION
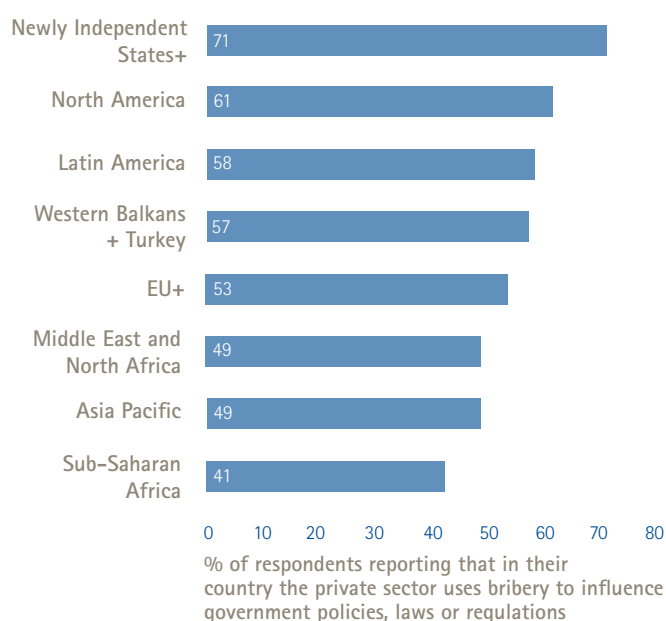
Region	Value
Newly Independent States+	71
North America	61
Latin America	58
Western Balkans + Turkey	57
EU+	53
Middle East and North Africa	49
Asia Pacific	49
Sub–Saharan Africa	41

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

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

Worldwide 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. This willingness to pay more for clean business does not vary by age, gender or even household income, but there are variations between countries (See Table 4).

Table 4 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THAT 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 of 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 of respondents	Belarus, Bosnia & 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 respondents rated government efforts as effective, more than half believed them to be ineffective (Figure 13).

There is, however, much variation across countries. The countries and territories with the highest proportion of people (7 in 10 or higher) 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.)

Figure 13 ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION, OVERALL RESULTS
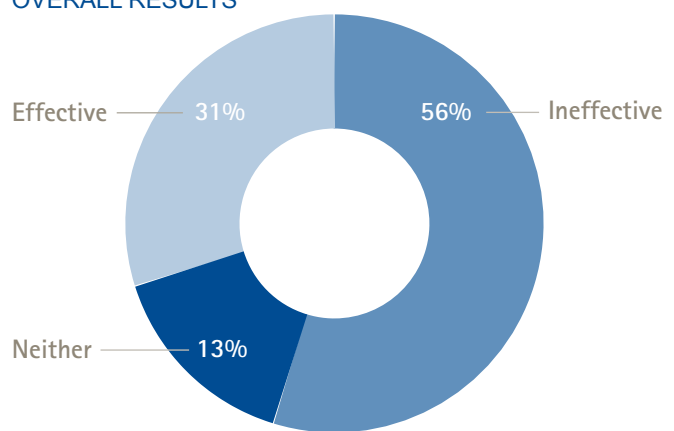
Effective 31%
Ineffective 56%
Neither 13%

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

Perceptions of government efforts, over time

When comparing the overall Barometer responses to this question in 2007 and 2009, it is noteworthy that there have not been any considerable changes in perceptions. 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 & 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 GOVERNMENTS' ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS TO BE EFFECTIVE, 2007 TO 2009 COMPARISON, BY REGION
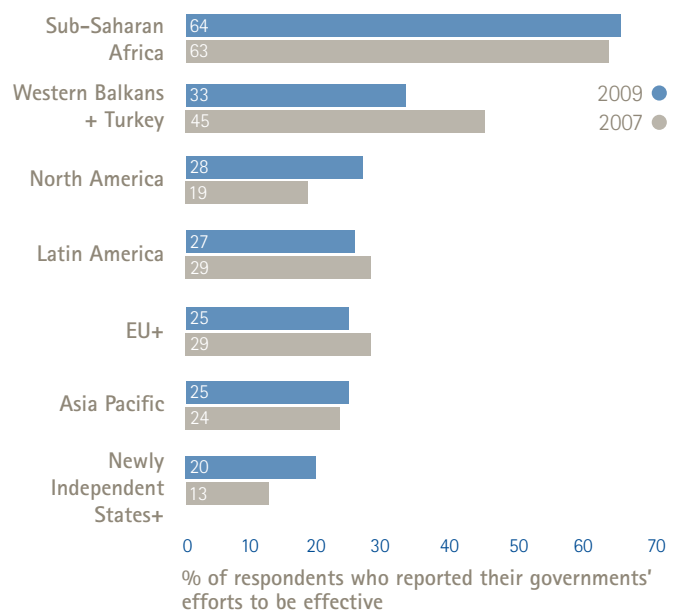
Region	2009	2007
Sub-Saharan Africa	64	63
Western Balkans + Turkey	33	45
North America	28	19
Latin America	27	29
EU+	25	29
Asia Pacific	25	24
Newly Independent States+	20	13

% of respondents who reported their governments' efforts to be effective

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2009. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison. No 2007 data available for the Middle East and North Africa region.

6. Conclusions

The *Global Corruption Barometer* offers policy makers, business and the anti-corruption community a unique opportunity to assess over time the state of 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 unconvinced 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 action.

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, are most likely to take 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 pocket, 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 conduct the Barometer survey. TI's 2009 *Global Corruption Barometer* polled 73,132 individuals.

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 was 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 above.

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 undertaken 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, Cambodia, Chile, 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 character-istics the country is not included in the analysis.

Table 1 SURVEY DETAILS

Country/ Territory	Contact	Survey Conducted by	E-mail	Interview Mode	Sample Type	Size	Fieldwork Dates[22]
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
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
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 administra- tion)	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/ Territory	Contact	Survey Conducted by	E-mail	Interview Mode	Sample Type	Size	Fieldwork Dates[22]
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
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
United States	Joe Vogt	TNS (United States)	joe.vogt@tns-global.com	Online	National	1017	30 Oct – 4 Nov
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 & 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	
Kuwait	Turkey	Moldova	
Luxembourg	Venezuela	Mongolia	
Netherlands		Morocco	
Norway		Peru	
Portugal		Philippines	
Singapore		Thailand	
South Korea		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

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?

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	3
The government is somewhat ineffective in the fight against corruption	4
The government is very ineffective in the fight against corruption	5
Don't know/ not applicable	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.

Q2.B. Which of these six sectors/organisations would you consider to be the most affected by corruption?

Sectors	Q2.A						Q2.B
	Not at all corrupt				Extremely corrupt	Don't know/ not applicable	
Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	9	1
Parliament/Legislature	1	2	3	4	5	9	2
Business/ private sector	1	2	3	4	5	9	3
Media	1	2	3	4	5	9	4
Public Officials/Civil Servants	1	2	3	4	5	9	5
Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5	9	6
Don't know/ not applicable							9

Now we would like to ask you about your experience with various public services providers.

Q3.A. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household had a contact with the following institution/ organisation? Living in household = people included in your house e.g. parents, children, etc
Ask for each institution mentioned with code 1 (yes) in Q3 if none mentioned, go to Q4.

Q3.B. 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?

Sectors	Q3 Had a contact				Q3.1 Paid a bribe			
	YES	NO	DK	NA	YES	NO	DK	NA
Education Services	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Judiciary	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Medical services	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Police	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits, land and property ownership and transfer of ownership)	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Tax revenue	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9
Land services (buying, selling, inheriting, renting)	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9

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)

Nothing	1
Under 30 USD	2
30 - 99 USD	3
100 – 499 USD	4
500 -999 USD	5
More than 1000 USD	6
Don't know	9
Not applicable	8
Refused	7

Q4.B. How would you estimate this in terms of percentage of the household income?

Nothing	1
Less than 1% of annual income	2
1-10%	3
11 to 20%	4
More than 20%	5
Don't know	9
Not applicable	8
Refused	7

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

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know/ not applicable	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?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	9
Not applicable	8

Q6.B. IF NO IN Q6.A. Why you did not present the complaint?
MULTIPLE ANSWER

Did not know how to do it	1
It would have taken too much time	2
It would not have helped at all	3
Tried but couldn't	4
Fear of reprisals	5
Other reasons (DO NOT READ)	6
Don't know	9
Not applicable	8

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?

Extremely Uncertain	1
Uncertain	2
Fairly certain	3
Certain	4
Extremely certain	5
Don't know	9
Not applicable	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?

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know	9

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

Never	1
Seldom	2
Sometimes	3
Often	4
Almost always	5
Don't know	9

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

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

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?

Not a problem at all				Very serious problem	Don't know/ not applicable
1	2	3	4	5	9

Q10.B. How serious do you think the problem of grand or political corruption in land matters is in this country? (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	Don't know/ not applicable
1	2	3	4	5	9

Demographics

Total household income before taxes Please ask household income as you would normally ask it in your country and then re-code as follows	
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	
No education/ only basic education	1
Secondary school	2
High level education (e.g university)	3
Don't know/ not applicable	9

Employment Which of the following best describes your own present employment status?	
Working full or part time (include self-employed)	1
Unemployed	2
Not working (student, housewife)	3
Retired	4
Don't know/ not applicable	9

Religion Do you consider yourself to be.........	
Roman Catholic	01
Russian or Eastern Orthodox	02
Protestant	03
Other Christian	04
Hindu	05
Muslim	06
Jewish	07
Buddhist	08
Other	09
Nothing	10
Refused/ Don't know	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

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
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 & 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	3,9	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. Grey highlighted 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%

Country/Territory	Political Parties	Parliament/ Legislature	Business/ Private Sector	Media	Public officials/ Civil Servants	Judiciary
Total	29%	16%	14%	6%	26%	9%
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 & 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. Grey highlighted scores are the highest for that particular country.
*Sierra Leone and Liberia are excluded. (See Appendix A for details.)

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 reported paying a bribe	Country/Territory	Percentage of respondents who reported paying a bribe
Total	13%	Total	13%
Asia Pacific	10%	Newly Independent States+	28%
Brunei Darussalam	1%	Armenia	43%
Cambodia	47%	Azerbaijan	46%
Hong Kong	7%	Belarus	13%
India	9%	Georgia	2%
Indonesia	29%	Moldova	28%
Japan	1%	Mongolia	32%
Malaysia	9%	Russia	31%
Pakistan	18%	Ukraine	21%
Philippines	11%	North America	2%
Singapore	6%	Canada	2%
South Korea	2%	United States	2%
Thailand	11%	Sub-Saharan Africa*	26%
EU+*	5%	Cameroon	55%
Austria	2%	Ghana	42%
Bulgaria	5%	Kenya	37%
Czech Republic	11%	Liberia	87%
Denmark	1%	Nigeria	17%
Finland	2%	Senegal	39%
Greece	18%	Sierra Leone	62%
Hungary	14%	Uganda	55%
Iceland	2%	Western Balkan + Turkey	4%
Israel	1%	Bosnia & Herzegovina	9%
Lithuania	30%	Croatia	4%
Luxembourg	4%	FYR Macedonia	4%
Netherlands	1%	Kosovo	13%
Norway	2%	Serbia	20%
Poland	4%	Turkey	2%
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%		

*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. (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%

Country/Territory	Ineffective	Neither	Effective
Total	56%	13%	31%
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 & 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 Darussalam Cambodia Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Singapore South Korea Thailand	Cambodia Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Singapore South Korea Thailand Vietnam	Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Singapore South Korea Taiwan Thailand	Cambodia Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Singapore South Korea Taiwan Thailand	Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan Philippines Singapore South Korea Taiwan Vietnam	Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Malaysia Pakistan South Korea
EU+	Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Finland Greece Hungary Iceland Italy Israel Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Switzerland United Kingdom	Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Italy Israel Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Israel Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Switzerland United Kingdom	Austria Bulgaria Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Iceland Ireland Italy Israel Latvia Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Switzerland United Kingdom	Austria Bulgaria Denmark Finland Germany Ireland Italy Israel Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom
Latin America	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia El Salvador Panama Peru Venezuela	Argentina Bolivia Colombia Dominican Republic Ecuador Guatemala Panama Peru Venezuela	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Dominican Republic Mexico Panama Paraguay Peru Venezuela	Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador Guatemala Mexico Nicaragua Panama Paraguay Peru Uruguay Venezuela	Argentina Bolivia Brazil Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Mexico Peru Uruguay Venezuela	Argentina Bolivia Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic Guatemala Mexico Panama Peru

Region	2009	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Middle East and North Africa	Iraq Kuwait Lebanon Morocco		Morocco		Afghanistan Egypt	
Newly Independent States NIS+	Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Georgia Moldova Mongolia Russia Ukraine	Armenia Georgia Moldova Russia Ukraine	 Moldova Russia Ukraine	 Georgia Moldova Russia Ukraine	 Georgia Moldova Russia Ukraine	 Georgia Russia
North America	Canada United States	Canada United States	Canada United States	Canada United States	Canada United States	Canada United States
Sub–Saharan Africa	Cameroon Ghana Kenya Liberia Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Uganda Zambia	Cameroon Ghana Nigeria Senegal South Africa	Cameroon Congo-Brazzaville Gabon Kenya Nigeria Senegal South Africa	Cameroon Ethiopia Ghana Kenya Nigeria Senegal South Africa Togo	Cameroon Ghana Kenya Nigeria South Africa	Cameroon Nigeria South Africa
Western Balkans + Turkey	 Bosnia & Herzegovina Croatia FYR Macedonia Kosovo (UN adm) Serbia Turkey	Albania Bosnia & Herzegovina Croatia FYR Macedonia Kosovo (UN adm) Serbia Turkey	Albania Croatia FYR Macedonia Kosovo (UN adm) Serbia Turkey	 Bosnia & Herzegovina Croatia FYR Macedonia Kosovo (UN adm) Serbia Turkey	Albania Bosnia & Herzegovina Croatia FYR Macedonia Kosovo (UN adm) Turkey	 Bosnia & Herzegovina Croatia FYR Macedonia Turkey
Total Countries	69 Countries	62 countries	62 countries	69 countries	63 countries	45 countries

Endnotes

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. (See pg.4 for details.)

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

5. This question was not asked in Liberia or Sierra Leone.

6. 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 and 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.

7. 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.

8. For detailed information on TI's *Global Corruption Barometer* over time please see Appendix E.

9. When analysing findings by age characteristics, Kenya 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.

10. 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).

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

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

13. 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.

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

15. 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.

16. To understand how the two perceptions align, TI created an average score for public perceptions of corruption in the five public institutions covered in the Barometer by the question 'to what extent do you perceive the following sectors/institutions to be affected by corruption?'. This score was then compared 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.

17. Correlation between the two is 0.67 (p<0.01).

18. J. G. Lambsdorff, *The New Institutional Economics of Corruption and Reform: Theory, Evidence and Policy* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007) pp: 236-237.

19. 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).

20. 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: www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi/bpi_2008.

21. The figure was calculated for countries where both surveys, the Barometer and the *Bribe Payers Survey*, were carried out. The question asked in the *Bribe Payers Survey* was, 'In this country, in general, how often does bribery of political parties influence specific public policy outcomes?'.

22. October, November and December dates refer to 2008. January, February and March dates refer to 2009.

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