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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption



GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2010

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Transparency International (TI) is the global civil society organisation leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 90 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, 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.

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Every effort has been made to verify the accuracy of the information contained in this report. All information was believed to be correct as of December 2010. Nevertheless, Transparency International cannot accept responsibility for the consequences of its use for other purposes or in other contexts.

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GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2010

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer* (the Barometer) is the largest cross-country survey to collect the general public's views on and experiences of corruption. In 2010 the Barometer interviewed more than 91,500 people in 86 countries, making it the most comprehensive edition since it was launched in 2003. The Barometer explores the general public's views about corruption levels in their country and their government's efforts to fight corruption. The 2010 Barometer also probes the frequency of bribery, reasons for paying a bribe in the past year, and attitudes towards reporting incidents of corruption.

The Barometer complements the views of country analysts and businesspeople represented in Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index*[1] and *Bribe Payers Index*[2], gathering the general public's perceptions about how key institutions are affected by corruption. The 2010 Barometer also explores whom people trust the most to fight corruption in their countries.

The questions in the Barometer vary from year to year. As a result, time comparisons are limited to questions that have been included in two or more editions. A general approach to comparisons over time for the 2010 Barometer is to compare this year's findings with those earliest available for that question. In all cases, the years compared are indicated in the table or graphic accompanying the analysis of changes over time.

Public views on corruption are of critical importance. They offer significant insight into how corruption affects lives around the world. Transparency International believes it is critical to present the general public's perspective on corruption – for it is they who suffer its direct and indirect consequences around the world. At the same time, Transparency International encourages the public to play an active role in stopping corruption and improving governance. To this end, this year's edition of the Barometer probes for the first time public willingness to engage with the fight against corruption.

Now in its seventh edition, the Barometer offers a unique opportunity to explore how people's perceptions of corruption and encounters with bribery have changed over time in a number of countries.[3]

FINDINGS:

- Corruption levels around the world are seen as increasing over the past three years
  - Almost six out of 10 report that corruption levels in their country have increased over time
  - The biggest increase is perceived by respondents in North America and EU+[4]
- Political parties are identified as the most corrupt institution around the world
  - Eight out of 10 judge political parties as corrupt or extremely corrupt, followed by the civil service, the judiciary, parliaments and the police
  - Over time, public opinion about political parties has deteriorated, while opinions of the judiciary have improved
- Experience of petty bribery is widespread and has remained unchanged as compared to 2006
  - The police is identified as the most frequent recipient of bribes in the past 12 months. The police also has the biggest increase in bribery incidents over time, according to the general public surveyed
  - In eight out of nine services assessed, people in lower income brackets are more likely to pay bribes than people in higher income brackets
  - The reason most often given for paying a bribe is 'to avoid a problem with the authorities'
- Government action to fight corruption is often seen as ineffective
  - Across the world, one in two considers their government's actions to be ineffective to stop corruption
  - While global views have not changed over time, opinions about government efforts have deteriorated in Asia Pacific, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa, but improved in the Newly Independent States+ and North America
- There is little trust in formal institutions to fight corruption
  - One in four worldwide does not trust any particular institution 'most of all' to fight corruption
  - Nearly one in four trusts the media or government the most to stop corruption
- There is significant belief that the public has a role to stop corruption – and a willingness for action in reporting on corruption when it occurs
  - Seven out of 10 respondents think ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption, while half could imagine themselves getting involved
  - People are willing to report corruption to the authorities: seven out of 10 respondents reported they would denounce an incident. This willingness to report a case of corruption is more pronounced in the Americas and EU+.


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REGIONAL CLASSIFICATION

The following are the regional classifications used in the 2010 Barometer:

ASIA PACIFIC	EU+	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES+	NORTH AMERICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	WESTERN BALKANS + TURKEY
Afghanistan	Austria	Argentina	Iraq	Armenia	Canada	Cameroon	Bosnia & Herzegovina
Australia	Bulgaria	Bolivia	Israel	Azerbaijan	United States	Ghana	Croatia
Bangladesh	Czech Republic	Brazil	Lebanon	Belarus		Kenya	Kosovo
Cambodia	Denmark	Chile	Morocco	Georgia		Liberia	FYR - Macedonia
China	Finland	Colombia	Palestine	Moldova		Nigeria	Serbia
Fiji	France	El Salvador		Mongolia		Senegal	Turkey
Hong Kong	Germany	Mexico		Russia		Sierra Leone	
India	Greece	Peru		Ukraine		South Africa	
Indonesia	Hungary	Venezuela				Uganda	
Japan	Iceland					Zambia	
Korea (South)	Ireland						
Malaysia	Italy						
New Zealand	Latvia						
Pakistan	Lithuania						
Papua New Guinea	Luxembourg						
Philippines	Netherlands						
Singapore	Norway						
Solomon Islands	Poland						
Taiwan	Portugal						
Thailand	Romania						
Vanuatu	Slovenia						
Vietnam	Spain						
	Switzerland						
	United Kingdom						

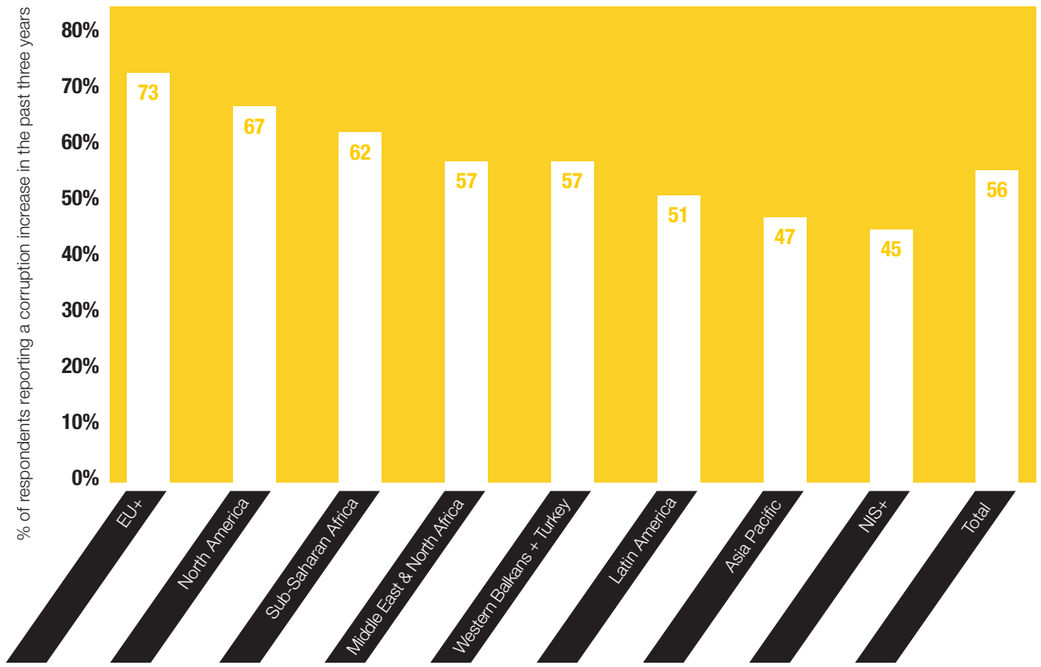
1. THE VIEW AROUND THE WORLD: CORRUPTION HAS INCREASED IN THE PAST THREE YEARS

Levels of corruption have increased in the past three years, according to those interviewed in the 2010 Barometer. Slightly more than half of the respondents considered that corruption has increased; where as for three out of 10, levels have remained unchanged in the past three years. Only one out of every seven people thinks that corruption levels have decreased in the past three years. Women were more likely than men to perceive an increase in corruption levels over the past three years, (60 per cent v. 52 per cent), see detailed findings in Appendix D.

There are regional differences in the perceptions of changes in corruption levels. While more than two-thirds of respondents in the EU+ and North America saw an increase in corruption over the last three years, this figure dropped to less than half in Asia Pacific and NIS+ (Figure 1). However, even in these two regions, about three times as many respondents report an increase than report a decrease in corruption (see Table 1 in Appendix C).

Figure 1
Changes in corruption levels in the past three years, by region

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.



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TRUE STORY

BALANCING THE BUDGET

A vast number of Palestinians in the West Bank live in abject poverty. Many lack access to health and education facilities, and countless buildings, roads and sewage systems are in urgent need of repair. Instances of government officials misusing public funds have fuelled calls for the Palestinian Authority to introduce tighter controls on public sector spending.

Through its work with the public, Transparency International Palestine (AMAN) received a number of complaints about the use of government cars. In 2009, more than 6,000 civil servants owned one, and €18 million was being spent each month on their fuel, maintenance and licensing. Many of the cars were frequently used for private journeys, or by friends and relatives. Some were reportedly even being sent abroad.

AMAN took its findings to the Ministry of Transport. The Ministry admitted that it was aware of the problem, but lacked the resources to tackle it. So AMAN undertook to assist them. It launched a broad-based media campaign comprising radio, billboard and newspaper advertisements, encouraging citizens to phone in incidents of public vehicle misuse via AMAN's free hotline.

The initiative was a huge success. Within a short space of time AMAN logged more than 150 complaints, which were relayed back to the Ministry of Transport for further investigation. Knowing that this was unlikely to bring about lasting change, however, AMAN called on Prime Minister Salam Fayyad to address the issue more systematically.

Consequently, Palestine's Council of Ministers (PNA) declared a ban on the use of all government vehicles outside office hours, with the exception of the Prime Minister and his deputy. In 2010 around 6,200 vehicles were reclaimed from civil servants. Some of them were given to the government ministries for shared use, but the majority could be purchased by civil servants to use privately.

AMAN realises that this is only one step towards reform, and a lot of work remains to be done to bring integrity and transparency to government spending.

Transparency International provides free advice and legal support to victims and witnesses of corruption in more than 40 countries around the world. In 2009 alone, more than 20,000 people sought help.

1.1 THE SECTOR OR INSTITUTION MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION: POLITICAL PARTIES

The 2010 Barometer asked respondents for their views on the extent to which they believe 11 key sectors and institutions in their country are affected by corruption. The list includes the civil service[5], the education system, the judiciary, the media, the military, non-governmental organisations, the parliament, the police, political parties, the private sector and religious bodies.

Globally, political parties are judged most affected by corruption: almost 80 per cent of all respondents think they are either corrupt or extremely corrupt. They are trailed by a second grouping, including public servants, parliaments and the police. A third group of institutions is made up of the private sector, religious bodies, the judiciary, media and the education system. Respondents worldwide consider the military and non-governmental organisations least affected by corruption, although 30 per cent still considered them corrupt or extremely corrupt.

Figure 2
Perceived levels of corruption in key institutions, worldwide

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted. Colour of the institutions represents the groups identified by cluster analysis, and indicates that there is a statistical difference between them.

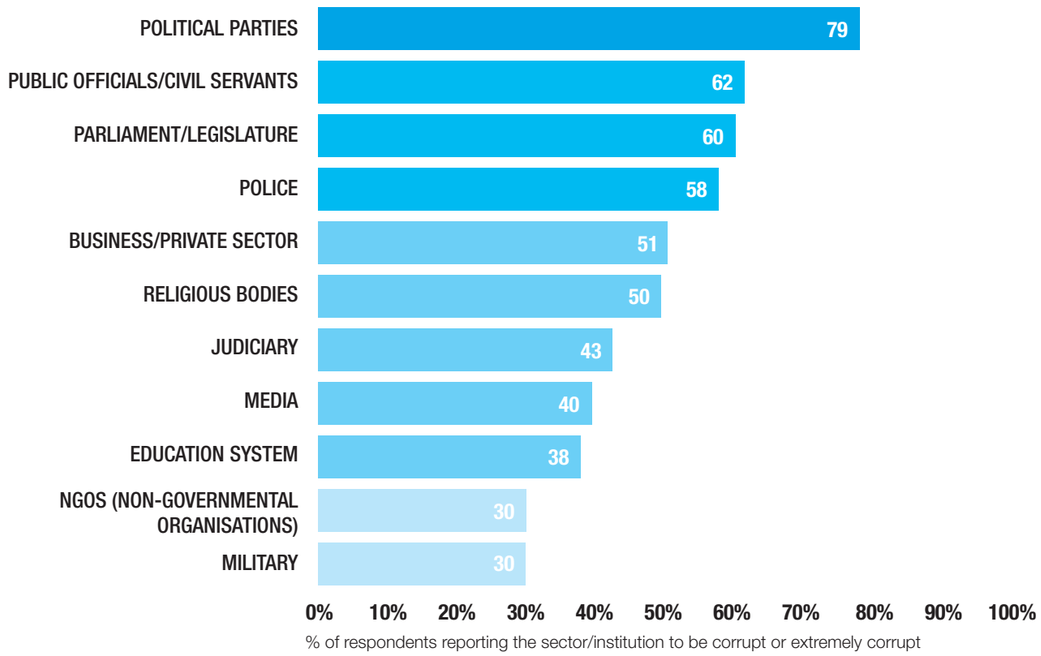
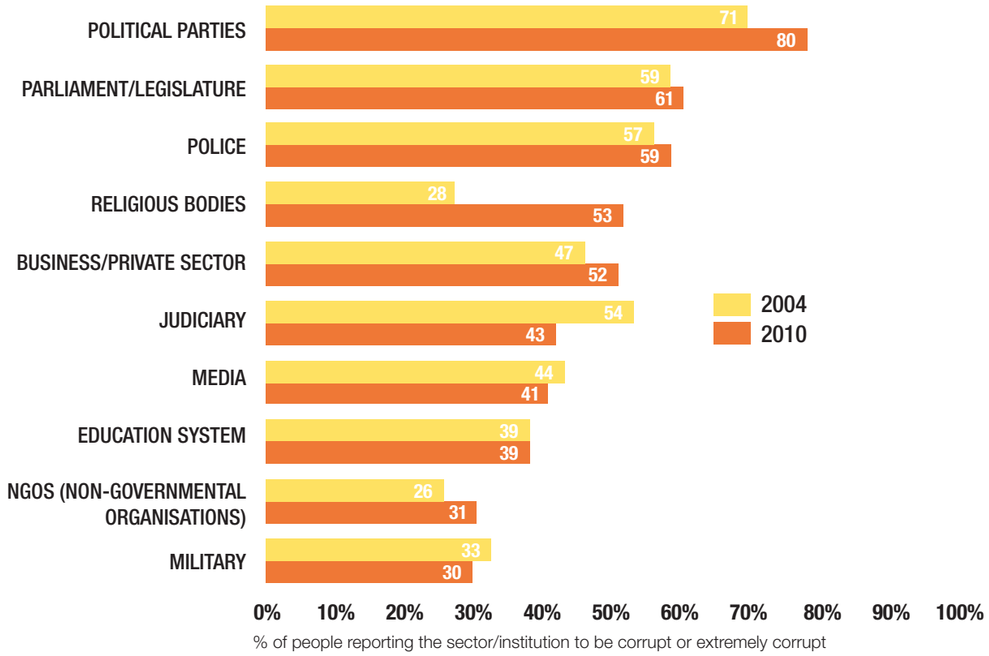


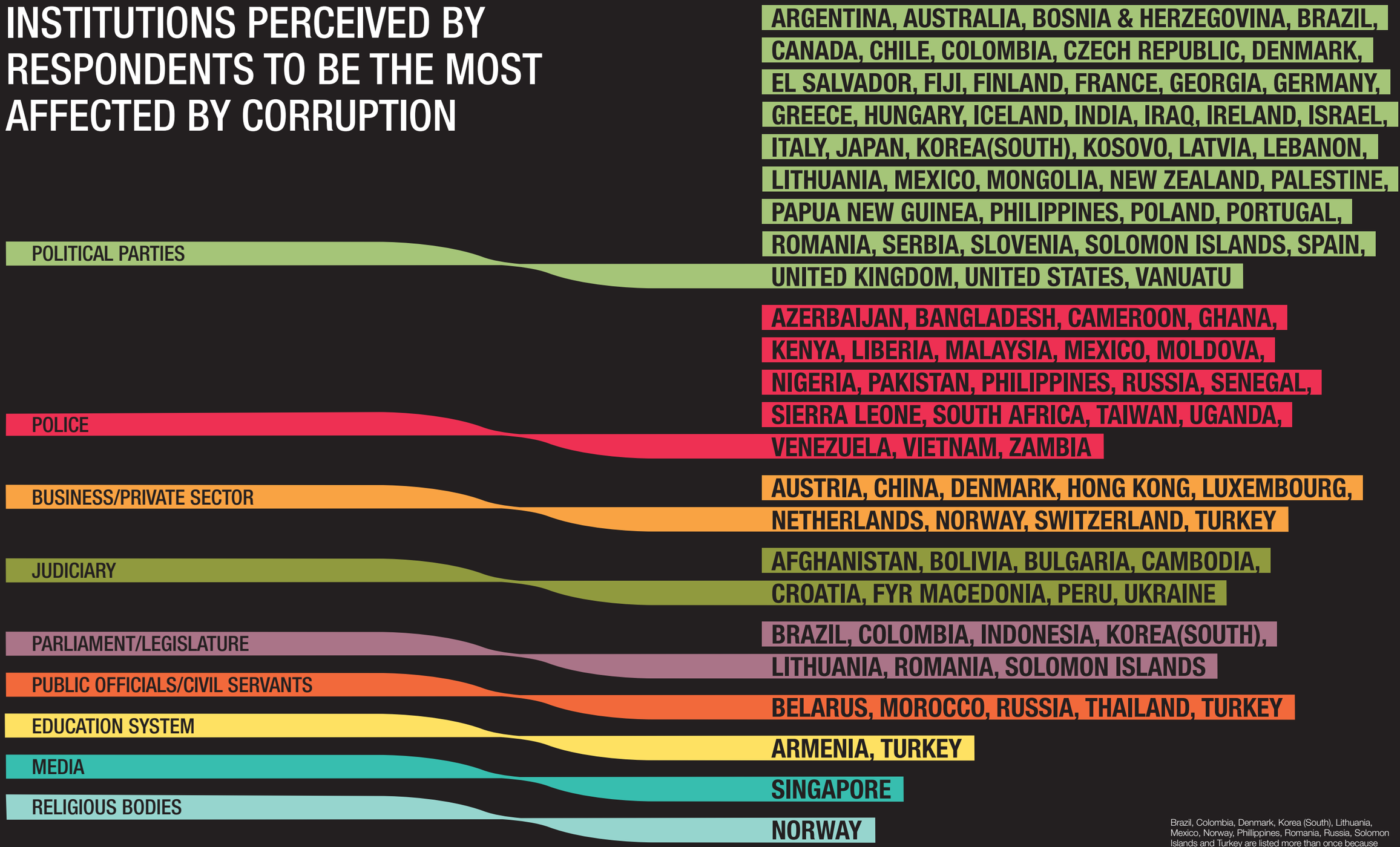
Figure 3 shows that people's perceptions about how corruption affects key sectors or organisations have not changed much over time. In both 2004 and 2010, the lists are topped by political parties, with non-governmental organisations and the military falling at the bottom. Nonetheless, religious bodies and political parties have witnessed the biggest increase in perceived corruption over time. Perceptions about non-governmental organisations and the private sector, however, have also deteriorated. Worth noting is that public opinion about the judiciary has improved: those viewing it as corrupt or extremely corrupt decreased by 10 percentage points.

Figure 3
Corruption affecting key institutions/sectors, comparison over time, overall results

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2004 and 2010. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used in the analysis.



INSTITUTIONS PERCEIVED BY RESPONDENTS TO BE THE MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION



Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Korea (South), Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Phillippines, Romania, Russia, Solomon Islands and Turkey are listed more than once because respondents rated more than one institution the same.

Please see Table 2, Appendix C (p. 41) for the full results by institution and country.

2. PEOPLE'S EXPERIENCES WITH PETTY BRIBERY: ONE OUT OF FOUR WORLDWIDE HAS PAID A BRIBE

The 2010 Barometer explores experiences of petty bribery among the general public around the globe, asking more than 77,000 users of nine different basic services whether they had to pay a bribe when interacting with them.[6] As in past editions, the 2010 Barometer examined bribery when people had contact with customs, education, the judiciary, land related services[7], medical services, the police, registry & permit services[8], tax authorities, and utilities. One out of every four users of these services reports paying a bribe in the past 12 months.

The group of countries reporting the highest petty bribery levels includes: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, India, Iraq, Liberia, Nigeria, Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Uganda[9]. (Table 1 below. Table 3 in Appendix C shows the full results).

Table 1
Percentage of respondents who report paying bribes in the past year to different service providers,[10] by country

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted. Figures are calculated for those respondents who came in contact with the services listed and paid a bribe to any of the providers. Groups were defined using cluster analysis. The result for Malaysia was calculated for eight services instead of nine because the questions about tax authorities were not included in the survey. Morocco is not included in the table due to their low reported contact rate with most services and South Africa was not included because of data validity concerns regarding this question. Bangladesh is not featured in the table due to problems with the coding of this question.

% OF RESPONDENTS WHO REPORT PAYING A BRIBE TO ANY OF NINE DIFFERENT SERVICE PROVIDERS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		COUNTRY/TERRITORY
	Group 1: 50 per cent or more	Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, India, Iraq, Liberia, Nigeria, Palestine, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda
	Group 2: Between 30 and 49.9 per cent	Azerbaijan, Bolivia, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Pakistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia
	Group 3: Between 20 and 29.9 per cent	Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, FYR Macedonia, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Romania, Russia, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela
	Group 4: Between 6 and 19.9 per cent	Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Poland, Philippines, Serbia, Singapore, Taiwan, Vanuatu
	Group 5: Less than 6 per cent	Australia, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Korea (South), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

As in the past, the 2010 Barometer shows that younger people are more likely to pay bribes than older people. Thirty-five per cent of those who report paying a bribe in the past year are under 30 years old, while 21 per cent aged 65 or more report a similar incident (Table 2). The 2010 Barometer did not find substantial gender differences in the reporting of petty corruption, which is a change over previous editions, where women were less likely to report paying bribes (Appendix D).

Table 2
Percentage of people who report paying bribes to different service providers[11] in the past 12 months, by age group.

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.

AGE GROUP	PERCENTAGE
Total Sample	25%
Under 30	35%
30 - 50	22%
51 - 65	18%
65+	21%

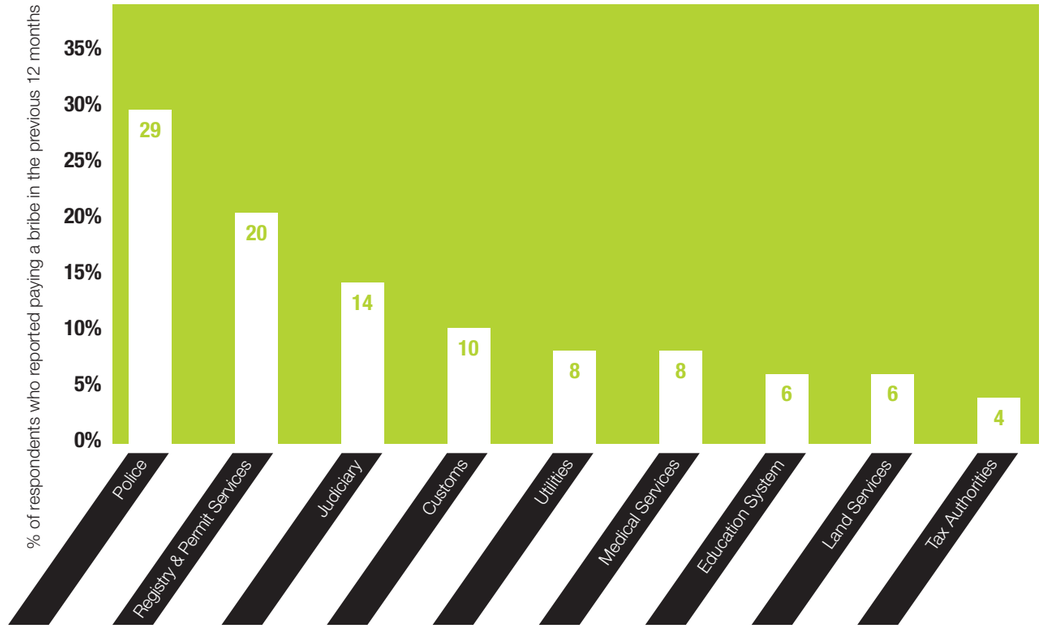
Services included: education, judiciary, land services, medical services, police, registry & permit services, utilities, tax authorities, customs.

2.1 PETTY BRIBERY: POLICE TOP THE LIST

The police are the institution most often reported as the recipient of bribes. As Figure 4 shows, almost three in 10 of those who had contact with the police worldwide report paying a bribe. The judiciary and registry & permit services follow. At the bottom of the list, only four per cent of those who had contact with tax authorities report incidents with bribery.

Figure 4
Percentage of people who report paying a bribe in the previous 12 months, by service

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed.



Regional differences do emerge. The 2010 Barometer found that people interviewed in Asia Pacific and Latin America report paying more bribes when in contact with the judiciary. Sub-Saharan Africans report the highest level of bribes to registry & permit services - nearly on par with the police. The public in EU+ countries indicates that customs is the most bribery-prone service, while in North America it is land services, although in both regions overall reported bribery rates remain low (Table 3).

Table 3
Percentage of people who report paying a bribe in the past 12 months, by service/institution and region

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who had contact with the services listed.

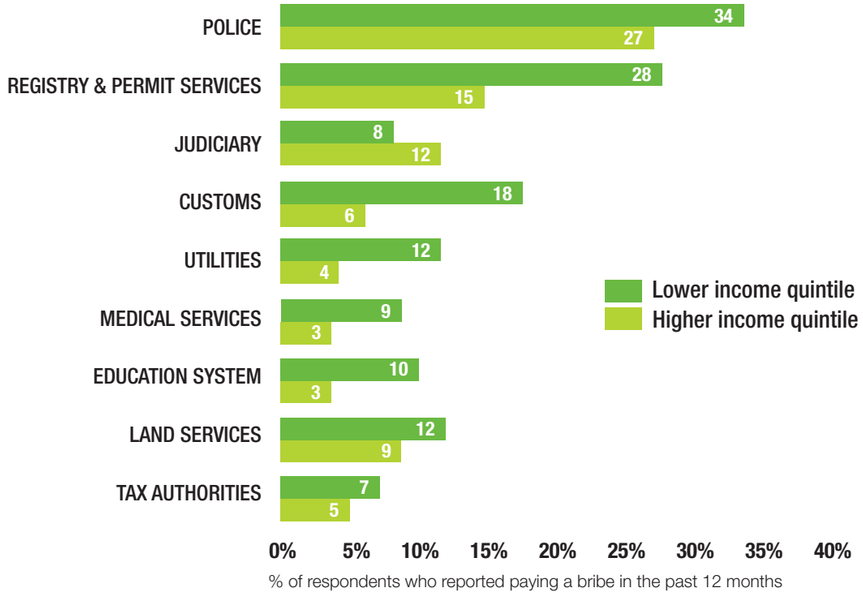
SERVICE PROVIDER	ASIA PACIFIC	EU+	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	NIS+	NORTH AMERICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	WESTERN BALKANS + TURKEY	TOTAL
Police	9%	4%	19%	37%	38%	4%	44%	15%	29%
Registry & Permit Services	7%	3%	12%	30%	20%	5%	41%	9%	20%
Judiciary	14%	3%	23%	30%	26%	6%	20%	14%	14%
Customs	8%	7%	17%	23%	27%	5%	13%	14%	10%
Utilities	9%	2%	9%	23%	5%	3%	15%	5%	8%
Medical Services	8%	2%	11%	21%	28%	3%	13%	15%	8%
Education System	5%	3%	9%	23%	20%	4%	8%	10%	6%
Land Services	12%	4%	11%	29%	25%	8%	4%	12%	6%
Tax Authorities	9%	2%	8%	15%	10%	3%	4%	7%	4%

2.2 REGRESSIVENESS OF PETTY BRIBERY

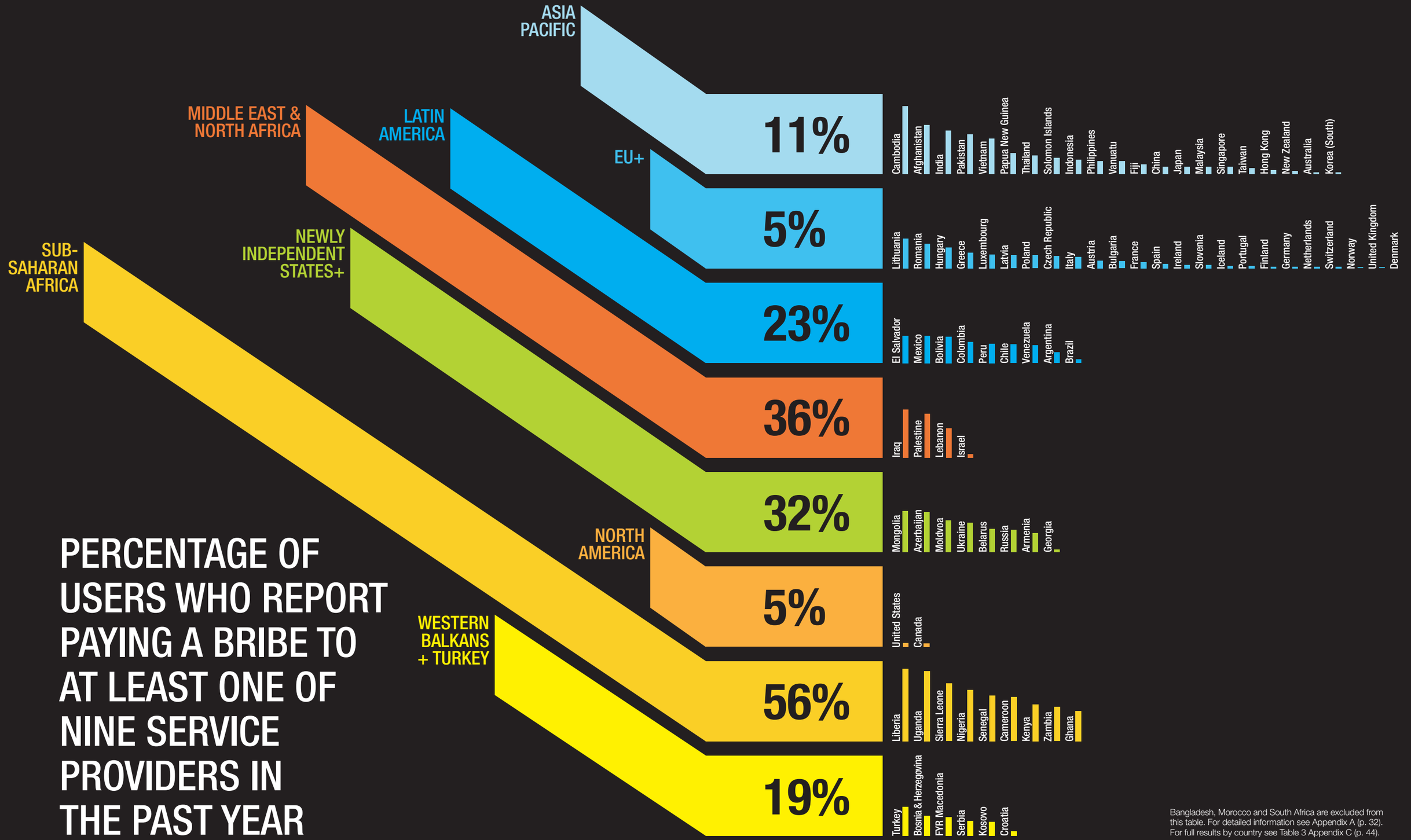
The 2010 Barometer shows again that poorer people around the globe are more frequently penalised by bribery. In eight out of nine services, users whose stated income corresponds to low income quintiles pay bribes more frequently than those stating higher income levels. The biggest disparities exist in interactions with customs and registry & permits services, where respondents with lower income report more numerous incidents of bribery (Figure 5).

Figure 5
Percentage of people who report paying a bribe in the previous 12 months, by income and service

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed.



PERCENTAGE OF USERS WHO REPORT PAYING A BRIBE TO AT LEAST ONE OF NINE SERVICE PROVIDERS IN THE PAST YEAR



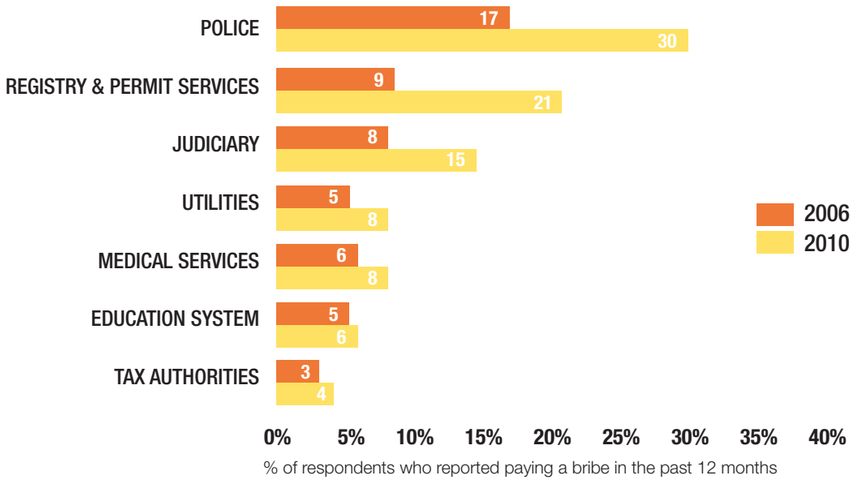
Bangladesh, Morocco and South Africa are excluded from this table. For detailed information see Appendix A (p. 32). For full results by country see Table 3 Appendix C (p. 44).

2.3 NO REDUCTION IN PETTY BRIBERY LEVELS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

The 2010 Barometer allows us to explore how experiences with petty bribery have changed over time. Findings are discouraging: globally, users of seven basic services report paying similar levels of bribes to five years ago. However, when examined at the institution/service level, even more concerning results emerge: there are substantially more reported bribes to the judiciary, the police and registry & permit services than previously.

Figure 6
Percentage of people who report paying a bribe, comparison over time, by service

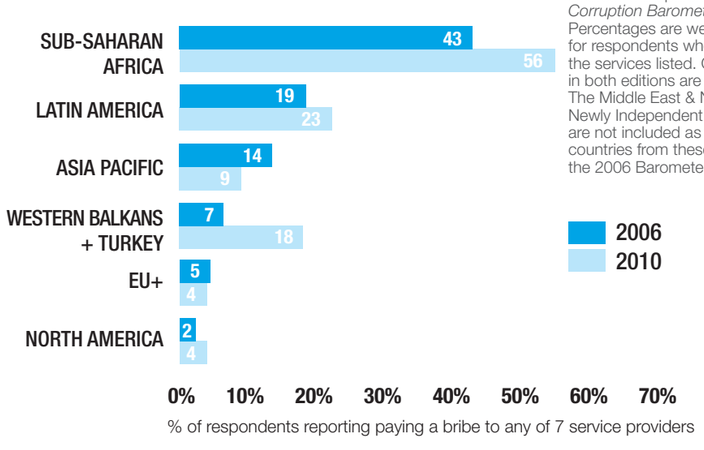
Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2006 and 2010. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with the services listed. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison.



Regional variations also exist in the reporting of petty bribery. In the Western Balkans + Turkey and in Sub-Saharan African countries, respondents indicate that bribery has increased. On average, however, reported bribery has decreased in Asia Pacific (Figure 7).

Figure 7
Percentage of people who reported paying bribes, comparison over time, by region

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2006 and 2010. 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. The Middle East & North Africa and the Newly Independent States+ regions are not included as there were too few countries from these regions covered by the 2006 Barometer.



2.4 WHY PAY BRIBES? TO AVOID PROBLEMS WITH THE AUTHORITIES, MOST PEOPLE SAY

To understand people's experiences with bribery in greater depth, the 2010 Barometer explores why bribes are paid. Specifically, it asks respondents to indicate the reason for the last bribe paid, based on a list provided to them. Nearly half of all respondents report that the last bribe was paid 'to avoid a problem with the authorities'. Almost one quarter of respondents cited 'speeding things up' as the reason for the bribe, followed by 'to receive a service they were entitled to' (Table 4).

These aggregate results mask regional differences. In Asia Pacific, the most reported reason is to receive a service the respondent was entitled to, while in Sub-Saharan Africa it is to avoid a problem with authorities. In the Middle East & North Africa, and Latin America, the reason most reported is to speed things up.

Table 4
Percentage of people by region reporting that the last bribe paid was to…

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.

	ASIA PACIFIC	EU+	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	NIS+	NORTH AMERICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	WESTERN BALKANS + TURKEY	TOTAL
Avoid a problem with the authorities	12%	6%	10%	9%	12%	16%	67%	6%	44%
Speed things up	28%	15%	44%	48%	28%	9%	20%	21%	22%
Receive a service entitled to	35%	8%	34%	14%	21%	6%	11%	15%	17%
Don't know	20%	59%	8%	20%	33%	59%	1%	53%	14%
Don't remember	5%	12%	5%	10%	6%	10%	0%	5%	3%

3. PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF CORRUPTION ALIGN WITH EXPERT ASSESSMENTS

The Barometer 2010 allows us to explore the alignment of general public and expert views on corruption. Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index* (CPI) measures the degree to which public sector corruption is perceived to exist in countries around the world.[12] The most recent edition, the 2010 CPI, rated 178 countries around the world on a scale from 10 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). In contrast to the *Global Corruption Barometer*, which reflects public opinion, the CPI reflects the views of experts and businesspeople.

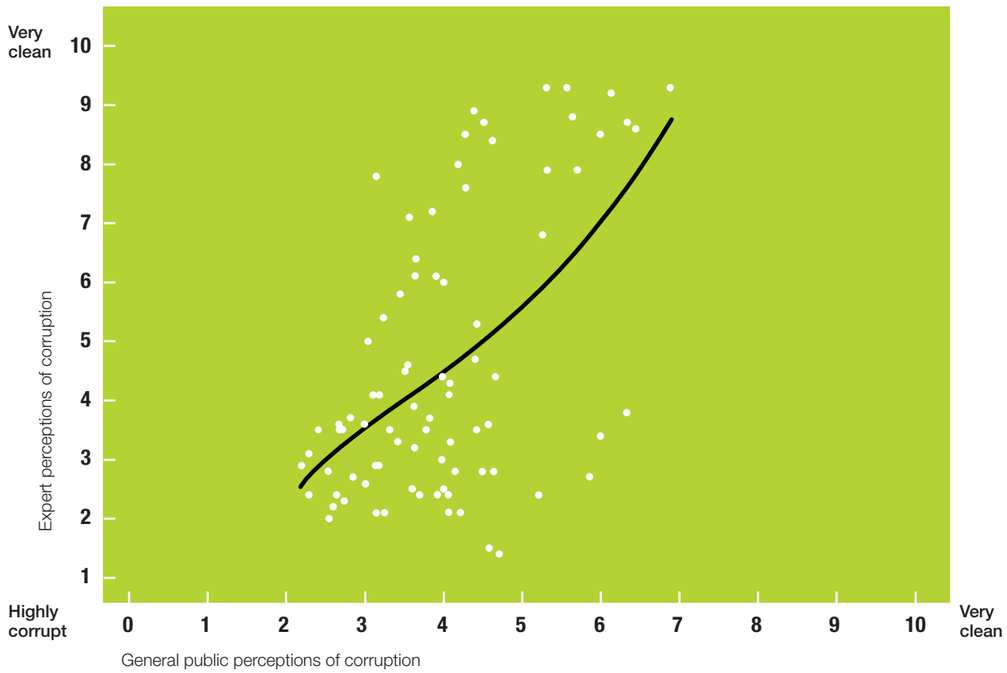
As Figure 8 shows, perceptions of the general public[13] captured in the 2010 Barometer and perceptions of experts in the 2010 CPI align.[14] This means that, on average, in those countries where businesspeople, country analysts and experts perceive corruption to be widespread, the general public also perceives corruption to be widespread.

There are countries and territories where the two perspectives differ. In Australia, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, experts and country analysts have a more positive image than the general public, who view the country's corruption levels as higher.

On the contrary, in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq, Morocco and Vietnam, the general public does not perceive corruption to be as widespread as the experts perceive it to be.

Figure 8
General public perceptions of corruption in the 2010 Barometer compared to expert perceptions of corruption in the 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index

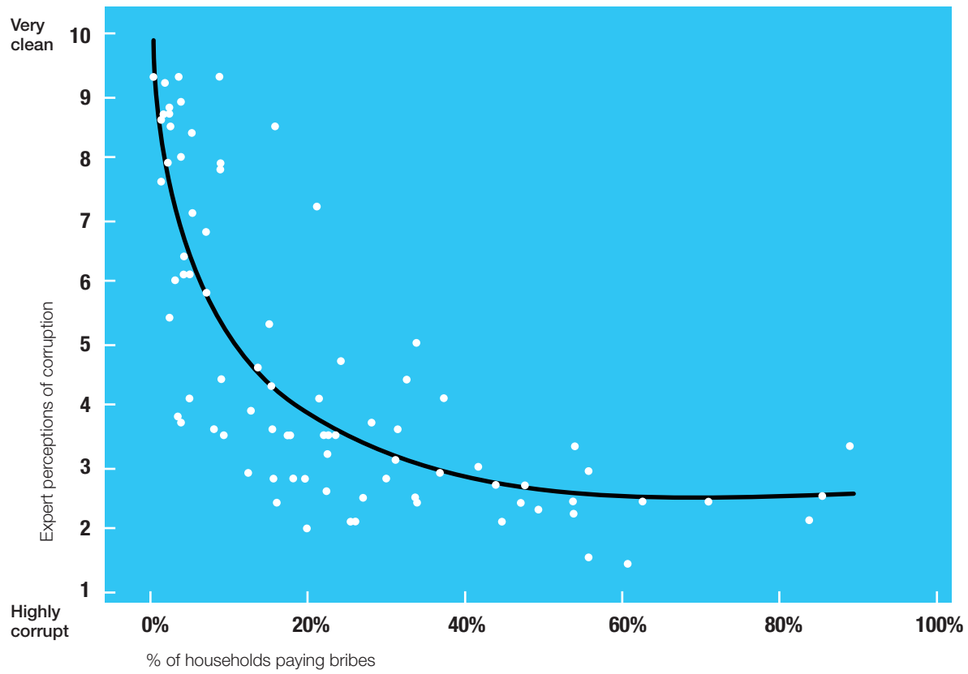
Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010 and *Corruption Perceptions Index* 2010. Each dot represents a country.



Given the hidden nature of corruption, perceptions have been deemed by academics as a sound proxy for actual corruption levels. The Barometer allows us to explore this relationship, by analysing whether people's experiences with petty bribery[15] and experts' perceptions as reflected in the CPI align. The CPI rates countries on a scale from 10 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt). Results show that experiences and perceptions are closely related.[16] In other words, those countries assessed by experts as being affected by public sector corruption are the same countries where a higher proportion of Barometer respondents report having to pay a bribe in the past 12 months (Figure 9).

Figure 9
People's experiences of bribery in the 2010 Barometer compared to experts' perceptions of corruption in the 2010 Corruption Perceptions Index

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010 and *Corruption Perceptions Index* 2010. Each dot represents a country. Bangladesh, Morocco and South Africa are not included because of data validity concerns regarding the question on bribery by service.



TRUE STORY

GOLD MINE

Rwanda's economy was gradually recovering from the devastating impact of years of civil conflict when one mining cooperative discovered it had lost more than it thought.

In 2008 a change in Rwandan law meant the cooperative had to renew its certificate. This task fell to the group's president, who was an influential member of the community.

Yet members of the cooperative claim that the president forged the ownership documents and re-registered the mine under his own name. They appealed to local leaders, but the leaders sided with the president.

The cooperative then wrote to Rwanda's Public Prosecutor Authority to request an investigation. When months passed by without a response, they turned to Transparency International (TI) Rwanda, who drafted an appeal for expedience and forwarded it to the prosecutor general.

As a result, the case came to court, and in a stunning victory the cooperative's president was sentenced to 10 years in jail, and fined the equivalent of around US $3,400. Ownership of the mine was returned to the group, who are now working to increase its output for the benefit of the community.

TI Rwanda has since been approached with three more cases related to mine exploitation; encouraging evidence that demand for accountability is growing.

Transparency International provides free advice and legal support to victims and witnesses of corruption in more than 40 countries around the world. In 2009 alone, more than 20,000 people sought help.

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4. GOVERNMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS ARE NOT SEEN AS EFFECTIVE, BUT THE PUBLIC BELIEVE MEDIA AND GOVERNMENT ARE CRUCIAL TO STOPPING CORRUPTION

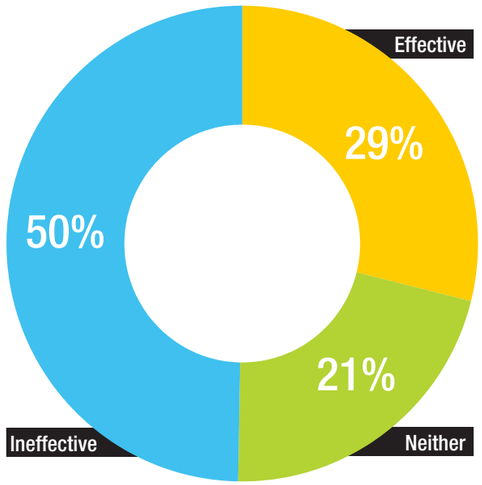
4.1 GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION REMAIN INEFFECTIVE

The 2010 Barometer asks the general public how they evaluate government efforts to curb corruption in their country. Half of those interviewed deem their government's anti-corruption efforts to be ineffective, while three out of 10 think that these efforts are effective (Figure 10).

Important differences in how people evaluate their government's actions exist across countries. About seven out of 10 respondents in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Fiji, Georgia, Kenya, Luxembourg and Sierra Leone consider their government's actions as being effective or extremely effective. On the contrary, about seven out of 10 respondents in Argentina, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela judge the anti-corruption actions of their governments to be ineffective or extremely ineffective (Table 4 in Appendix C contains full results).

Figure 10
Assessment of government actions in the fight against corruption, overall results

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.

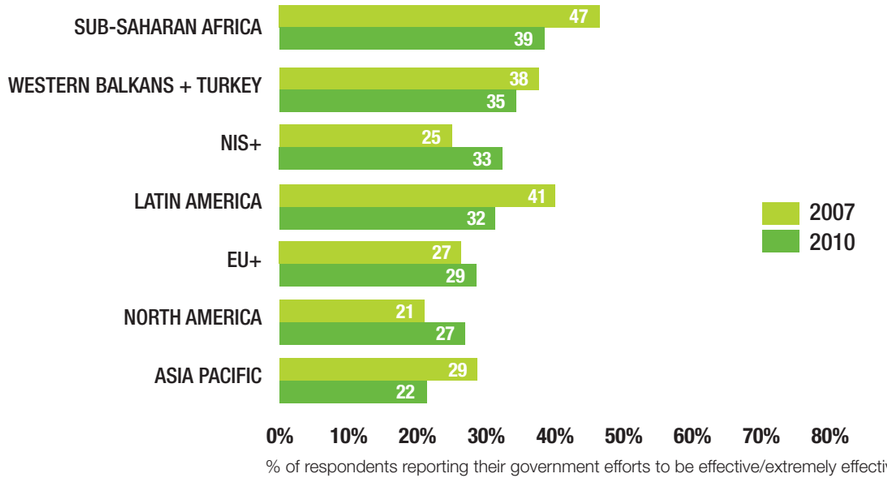


4.2 CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS HAS REMAINED CONSISTENT OVER TIME

The general public's overall evaluation of their government's efforts has not changed much over time. There are, however, regional differences that emerge. While fewer people in Asia Pacific, Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa rate their government's efforts as effective in 2010 as they assessed them in 2007, the opposite trend is observed in the Newly Independent States+ and North America, where government efforts are seen to have improved (Figure 11).

Figure 11
Percentage of people who feel their government's anti-corruption efforts are effective, comparison over time and by region

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2007 and 2010. Percentages are weighted. Only countries included in both editions are used for comparison. No 2007 data for the Middle East & North Africa region are available.



For the first time, the 2010 Barometer asked the general public whom they trust the most to stop corruption in their countries. Results show that, insofar as any one institution is trusted, the most trusted actor is the media. Almost as many people trust their governments most of all to curb corruption. However, a full quarter of those asked report that they do not trust any institution in this regard. Around one in every 10 respondents would put their greatest trust in the private sector, in non-governmental organisations[17] or in international institutions (eg. UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund) respectively (Figure 12).

Figure 12
People's trust: whom do people trust the most to fight corruption in their country?

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.

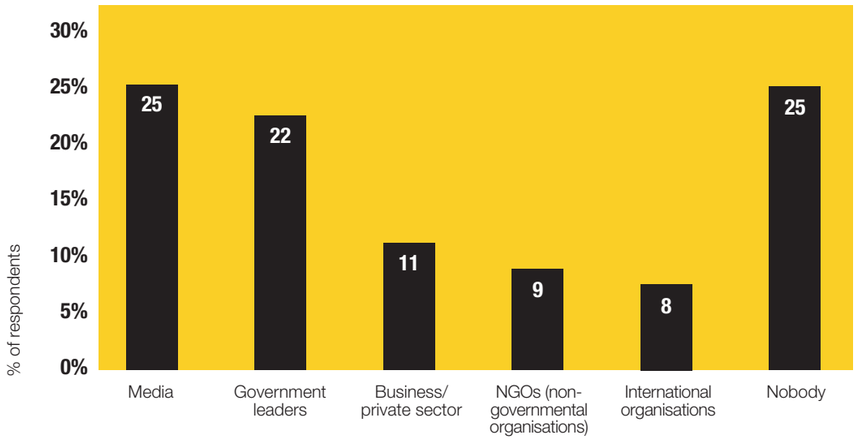


Table 5 presents regional differences in this evaluation. The biggest sceptics – those who do not put great trust in any institution – are in the Western Balkans + Turkey, the EU+, NIS+ and in North America. A substantial proportion of respondents – four in 10 – in Sub-Saharan Africa report trusting their government leaders most of all.

Table 5
Percentage of respondents who trust the following institutions the most to fight corruption, by region

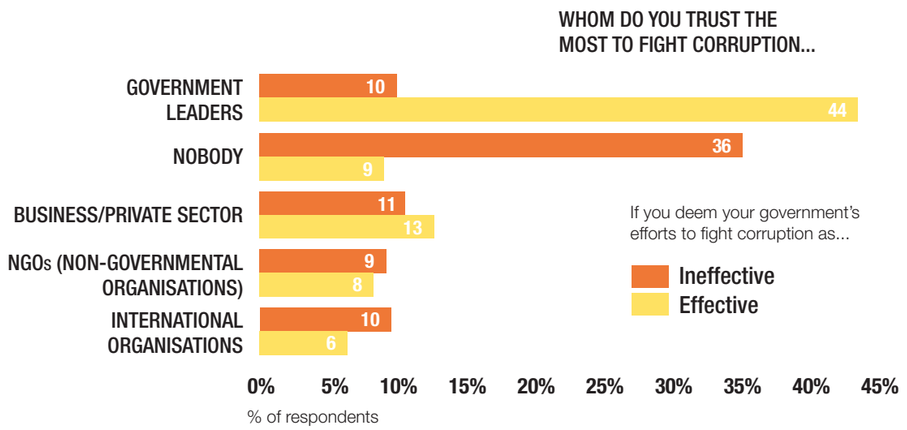
Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.

	ASIA PACIFIC	EU+	LATIN AMERICA	MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	NIS+	NORTH AMERICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	WESTERN BALKANS + TURKEY	TOTAL
Media	34%	18%	22%	21%	10%	22%	15%	11%	25%
Nobody	26%	34%	30%	29%	39%	33%	13%	45%	25%
Goverrmment leaders	17%	13%	29%	28%	35%	13%	40%	17%	22%
Business/ private sector	10%	9%	4%	3%	2%	8%	17%	2%	11%
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	10%	9%	8%	12%	5%	20%	7%	14%	9%
International organisations	3%	18%	8%	7%	8%	5%	7%	10%	8%

Figure 13 explores the relationship between views of government anti-corruption efforts and public trust in institutions. It is not surprising that those who deem their government actions as effective also place their trust in them. On the contrary, those who think their government is not doing a good job in fighting corruption are more inclined not to trust anyone to stop corruption in their country.

Figure 13
People's trust versus evaluation of government's anti-corruption efforts

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.



TRUE STORY

DRASTIC MEASURES

At the age of 84, Alma* set about writing her will. She owned a plot of land that had been in her family for decades, and intended to leave it to her daughter. On checking the deeds, however, it transpired that six square metres of her property officially belonged to someone else. Alma went to court to claim ownership of the plot in its entirety, and was granted it. On checking over the documentation, however, Alma noticed a significant misprint. Instead of the six square metres in question, the court had adjudicated upon six square centimetres.

Alma promptly returned to court to have the ruling overturned, but was refused. She spent the next year in and out of various courts, all the way to Kazakhstan's Supreme Court. But to no avail. At which point Alma contacted Transparency International (TI) Kazakhstan.

TI Kazakhstan contacted the judges who had been involved in Alma's case, but, bizarrely, each one maintained that the ruling could not be reversed. So TI lawyers turned to the media instead. The case received broad coverage in the press and on national television, prompting court officials to renege on their initial ruling. Alma's deeds were amended, and she was finally able to complete her will.

Alma's case illustrates some of the shortcomings of Kazakhstan's judicial system with great clarity. A system that repeatedly denies an elderly lady what is rightfully hers is in urgent need of reform.

*Names have been changed

Transparency International provides free advice and legal support to victims and witnesses of corruption in more than 40 countries around the world. In 2009 alone, more than 20,000 people sought help.

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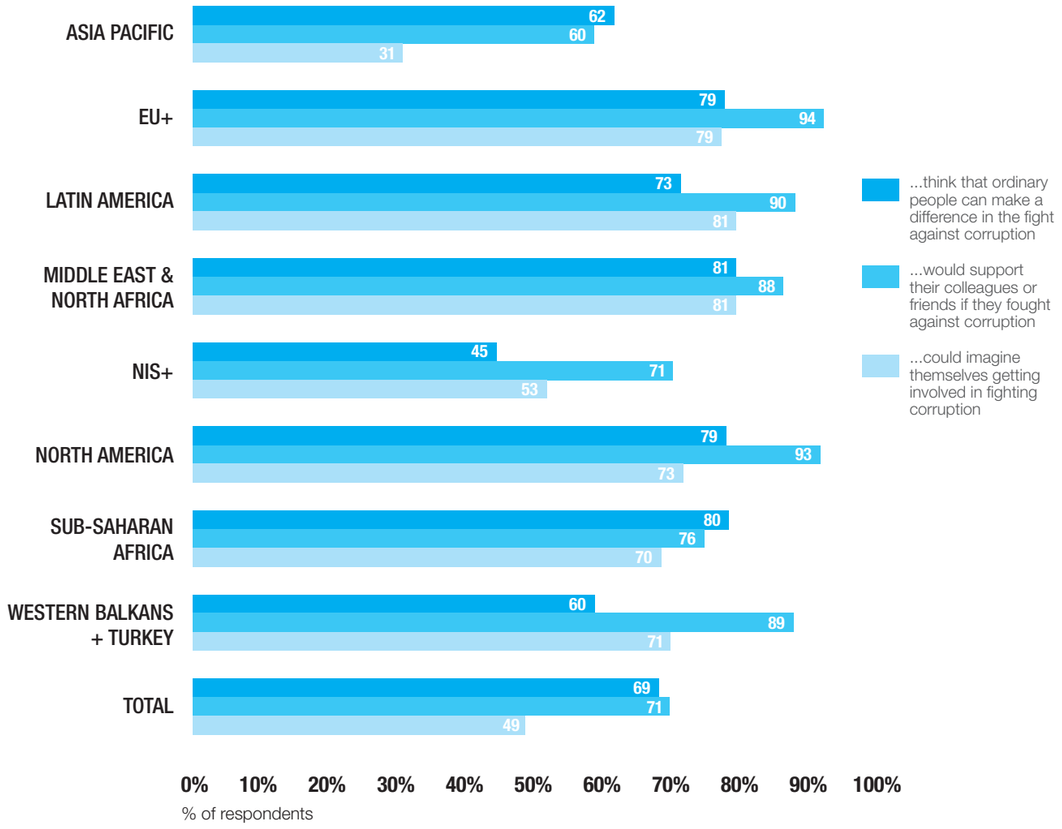
5. PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO ENGAGE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The 2010 Barometer examines the general public's willingness to get involved in the fight against corruption. Almost seven out of every 10 respondents think that the general public can make a difference in the fight against corruption and would definitely support a friend who wants to engage in the cause. When asked about their own personal involvement, willingness is somewhat reduced: half report that they could imagine themselves getting personally involved in the anti-corruption cause. A higher proportion of men to women indicated they would become involved in the fight against corruption (54 per cent v. 45 per cent) (Appendix D).

There are regional differences in terms of willingness to personally engage. The willingness to engage personally is the lowest in Asia Pacific (31 per cent). NIS+ is also rather low in this regard (53 per cent) (Figure 14).

Figure 14
People's engagement in the fight against corruption, by region

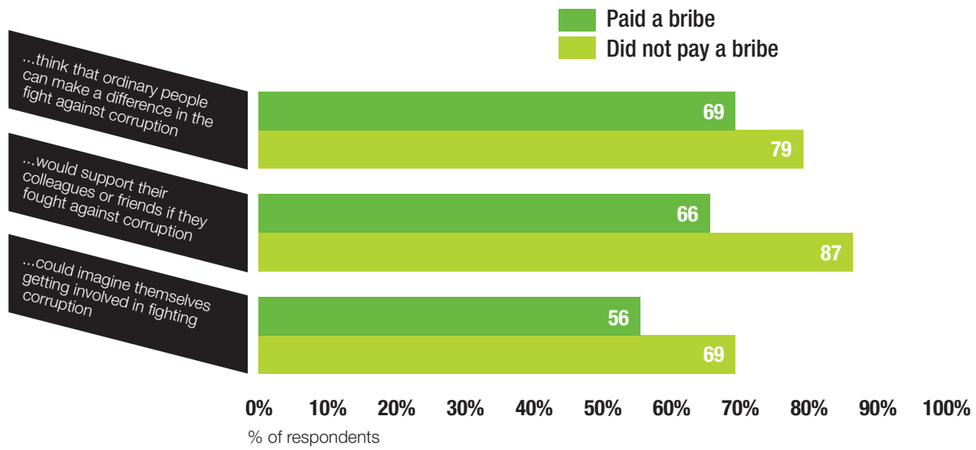
Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.



Experience of bribery adversely affects people's belief that they can make a difference. While almost eight out of 10 people who did not experience an incident of bribery think that the general public can make a difference in curbing corruption, less than seven out of 10 who experienced bribery think the same. Moreover, while almost seven out of 10 of those who did not pay a bribe imagine themselves getting involved in the fight against corruption, slightly more than five out of 10 who paid bribes report the same willingness to become engaged (Figure 15).

Figure 15
People's engagement in the fight against corruption and their experiences with bribery

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.



The 2010 Barometer asks respondents whether they would report an incident of corruption. Seven out of 10 agree that they would do so, indicating a widespread willingness to play a part in stopping corruption. Several differences emerge when this finding is explored at the regional level. In the Americas and EU+, the overwhelming majority (nine out of 10 interviewees) would report an incident of corruption, but in the Newly Independent States+ only about half of all those asked would report (Table 6).

Table 6
Percentage of respondents who agree/ strongly agree that they would report an incident of corruption

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted.

	PERCENTAGE
Total	71%
North America	91%
Latin America	90%
EU+	88%
Western Balkans + Turkey	79%
Middle East & North Africa	73%
Asia Pacific	67%
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%
NIS+	52%

Those who report paying bribes in the past year were less likely to indicate they would report an incident of corruption. This suggests that bribe paying is related to lower motivation by individuals to engage and less trust in the institutional procedures that are in place to address corruption (Figure 16).

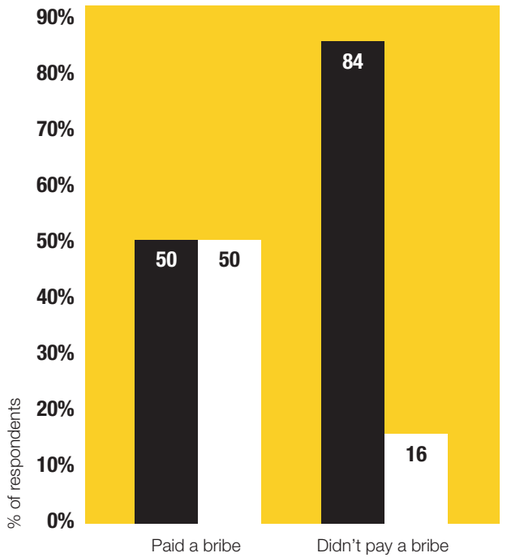


Figure 16
People's attitudes towards reporting an incident of corruption and experiences of bribery

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted and calculated for respondents who came in contact with nine services: customs, education system, judiciary, land related services, medical services, police, registry & permit services, utilities, and tax authorities.

Agree/strongly agree
Disagree/strongly disagree

…. with statement "I would report an incident of corruption"

CONCLUSIONS

The *Global Corruption Barometer* is a unique tool that provides a useful window into people's views of corruption and experiences with bribery around the world. By exploring corruption and bribery among the general public, it creates a better knowledge base on how corruption permeates society and to what extent there is support within society for stronger anti-corruption efforts. The Barometer provides an overview of the sectors the public deems most affected by corruption and provides a bottom up assessment of how leaders around the world are doing in the fight against corruption.

Most people interviewed in the 2010 Barometer perceive an increase in corruption levels in their countries over the past three years. This sends a clear message to leaders around the world that the public believes that corruption continues to plague societies everywhere.

Perceptions are matched by people's experiences: the 2010 Barometer finds that levels of petty bribery around the world have not improved when compared with those in 2006, with about one in four people having paid a bribe in the past year.

Much more must be done to guarantee that access to basic services, from health to utilities to education, is not endangered by corruption. Those institutions that are supposed to prevent corruption and enforce the law, such as the police and judiciary, must function well for everyone in society, untainted by the corruption that is still evident in so many corners of the world.

In most countries, the general public continues to view political parties as the institution most affected by corruption. These perceptions not only reflect a negative image of political parties that the public has reported over time in the Barometer, but also pose a risk of undermining the basic role of parties in the democratic process.

While government efforts to fight corruption are thought ineffective by half the public worldwide, almost one in every four respondents still trusts their government most of all to fight corruption. This seeming contradiction might reflect a number of things. People may feel a sense of commitment, optimism or even solidarity regarding the core aims of government – to act with accountability, integrity and transparency, by and for the people. Alternatively, people may feel the checks and balances on government, above all by the media, where one in four would place their trust, make it well suited to provide leadership in the fight against corruption.

More must be done globally to guarantee that the general population is not endangered by bribery and impoverished by corruption. The ongoing trust in governments to address corruption, despite mixed performance by them thus far, also provides a pointed message for leaders: act now to live up to people's expectations. Loss of public support will undermine the sustained effort that is needed to prevent and punish corruption around the world.

The good news to be drawn from the 2010 Barometer is that the general public is more than willing to engage in the fight against corruption and, critically, believes it can make a difference. This energy and commitment must be tapped into and nurtured, as it can improve governance in a way that benefits people and society as a whole. This public engagement, both real and potential, places renewed emphasis on accountability, both from government and from the people, to create the kind of systems that reject bribery and corruption.

Given the findings of the 2010 Barometer, the choice for all those who want to end corruption is clear: engage people, empower people, and opt for solutions that work for people everywhere, building on the institutional frameworks that can and must support this crucial cause. Ultimately, curbing corruption in all its guises will be strengthened by solutions that create broad based public support.

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. In 2010 the *Global Corruption Barometer* covered 86 countries and territories. In 84 of the countries evaluated, the survey was carried out on behalf of Transparency International by Gallup International Association. In Bangladesh the survey was conducted by Transparency International Bangladesh and in Mongolia it was conducted by the Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia (IAAC). Overall, the 2010 *Global Corruption Barometer* polled 91,781 individuals.

Timing of fieldwork

Fieldwork for the survey was conducted between 1 June 2010 and 30 September 2010.

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

In each country the sample is probabilistic and was designed to represent the general adult population. General coverage of the sample is as follows: 83 per cent national and 17 per cent urban only. The interviews were conducted either face-to-face, using self-administered questionnaires, by telephone, internet or computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) (mostly in developed countries), with both male and female respondents aged 16 years and above.

Weighting

The data were weighted in two steps to obtain representative samples by country and worldwide. The data were first weighted to generate data representative of the general population for each country. A second weight, according to the size of the population surveyed, was then applied to obtain global and regional totals.

Data entry and consistency checks

The final questionnaire, which was reviewed and approved by Transparency International, was marked with columns, codes, and with indications of single or multi-punching. Local survey agencies followed this layout when entering data and sent an ASCII data file to the Gallup International Association's Coordination Center following these specifications.

The data was processed centrally by analysing different aspects such as 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 was finally consolidated and weighted as specified above. All data analysis and validation was done using SPSS software.

Through the consistency check some problems were detected and these problems prevented the use of data from some countries for certain portions of the overall analysis of the report:

- Omitted questions: Questions 3A7 and 3B7 in Malaysia, and Question 2.10 in Iceland.
- Problems in coding responses: Questions 3A, 3B and 5 in Bangladesh. Thus the country is not included in the analysis presented in sections 2 and 5 of this report, Figure 9 and Table 3 in Appendix C.
- A lower than usual contact rate in Morocco (question 3A) and data inconsistencies in question 3B in South Africa led to these countries not being featured in Table 1, Figure 9 and Table 3 in Appendix C.

Margin of error per country

Between +/- 2.18% and 4.40%

The local polling agencies participating in the *Global Corruption Barometer* were as follows:

	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	FIRM	INTERVIEWS	METHODOLOGY	COVERAGE	POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE SAMPLE	FIELD DATES
1	Afghanistan	BBSS	1160	Face to Face	National	12,100,682	August 4 - August 25
2	Argentina	Aleph Zero	1003	CATI	National	30,988,780	June 28 - July 15
3	Armenia	Romir Holding	1000	CATI	National	2,363,408	June 10 - June 20
4	Australia	Colmar Brunton	1020	Online	National	17,020,122	June 28 - July 11
5	Austria	Austria Gallup	1005	Face to Face	National	7,100,000	June 24 - July 15
6	Azerbaijan	SIAR	1018	Face to Face	National	5,638,439	June 23 - July 14
7	Bangladesh	Transparency International Bangladesh	1049	Face to Face	National	3,702,969	June 9 - July 20
8	Belarus	Romir Holding	1000	Face to Face	National	7,480,000	June 21 - July 7
9	Bolivia	Encuestas y Estudios	1021	Face to Face	Urban	2,249,381	June 20 - July 10
10	Bosnia & Herzegovina	BBSS	1000	Face to Face	National	2,900,000	June 25 - July 5
11	Brazil	Ibope Inteligencia	1001	Face to Face	National	140,508,167	June 16 - June 19
12	Bulgaria	BBSS	993	Face to Face	National	6,500,000	July 1 - July 8
13	Cambodia	Indochina Research	1002	Face to Face	Urban	8,237,200	July 21 - July 26
14	Cameroon	RMS-Africa	1973	Face to Face	National	10,834,453	June 15 - June 30
15	Canada	Leger Marketing	1005	Online	National	24,719,625	June 22 - June 29
16	Chile	Ibope Inteligencia	1000	CATI	Urban	7,365,194	June 21 - July 13
17	China	CRC	1000	Face to Face	Urban	18,451,100	June 9 - July 10
18	Colombia	Sigma Dos Colombia	1001	CATI	National	32,953,981	June 22 - July 9
19	Croatia	Puls	1000	Face to Face	National	3,663,521	July 1 - July 15
20	Czech Republic	Mareco	1000	Face to Face	National	8,392,530	July 2 - July 12
21	Denmark	Capacent	1216	Online	National	4,516,727	June 24 - July 12
22	El Salvador	Sigmados Guatemala	500	Face to Face	National	4,346,087	July 5 - July 15
23	Fiji	Tebbutt Research	1002	CATI	National	523,624	June 21 - July 14
24	Finland	Capacent	1112	Online	National	4,383,605	June 24 - July 12
25	France	BVA	998	CATI	National	46,846,977	July 1 - July 26
26	Georgia	GORBI	500	Face to Face	National	1,166,510	June 15 - June 24
27	Germany	Produkt und Markt	1000	CATI	National	68,713,895	June 10 - June 22
28	Ghana	RMS-Africa	1029	Face to Face	National	2,170,135	July 1 - July 10
29	Greece	Focus Bari	1000	CATI	Urban	8,253,885	June 17 - July 6
30	Hong Kong	CRC	1000	Online	National	7,018,637	June 9 - July 10
31	Hungary	Austria Gallup (Psyma Hungary)	1000	CATI	National	8,137,220	June 28 - July 9
32	Iceland	Capacent	791	Online	National	230,000	June 18 - June 26
33	India	MaRS	1000	CATI	Urban	65,000,000	July 1 - July 6
34	Indonesia	CRC	1000	Online	National	237,512,355	June 9 - July 10
35	Iraq	IIACSS	1720	Face to Face	Urban	18,256,481	June 17 - July 10
36	Ireland	ICM Research	1000	Online	National	2,790,864	July 1 - July 19
37	Israel	ICM Research	1001	Online	National	4,296,834	July 1 - July 19
38	Italy	Doxa S.P.A.	1030	Face to Face	National	51,200,000	June 16 - June 30
39	Japan	NRC	1200	Face to Face	National	103,363,009	June 30 - July 12
40	Kenya	Synovate Kenya	1001	CATI	National	21,550,832	July 1 - July 10
41	Korea (South)	Gallup Korea	1500	Face to Face	National	40,853,273	June 11 - June 28
42	Kosovo	BBSS	1000	Face to Face	National	1,463,000	July 21 - July 30
43	Latvia	Romir Holding	1000	Face to Face	National	1,772,800	June 12 - June 22

	COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	FIRM	INTERVIEWS	METHODOLOGY	COVERAGE	POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE SAMPLE	FIELD DATES
44	Lebanon	Reach	1000	Face to Face	National	3,157,674	July 19 - July 31
45	Liberia	RMS-Africa	752	Face to Face	Urban	856,516	June 21 - Jun 26
46	Lithuania	Romir Holding	1000	Face to Face	National	2,461,999	July 2 - July 12
47	Luxembourg	BVA	490	Face to Face	National	375,399	July 1 - August 5
48	FYR Macedonia	Brima	1001	CATI	National	1,333,435	June 15 - July 10
49	Malaysia	TNS Malaysia	1008	Face to Face	National	18,031,020	June 28 - July 26
50	Mexico	Ibope Inteligencia	1000	Face to Face	Urban	13,168,032	June 16 - June 30
51	Moldova	BBSS	1653	Face to Face	National	3,018,274	July 9 - August 25
52	Mongolia	Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia (IAAC)	1010	Face to Face	National	1,980,300	June 7 - July 13
53	Morocco	BVA	999	Face to Face	National	19,422,000	July 20 - August 30
54	Netherlands	Marketresponse	1059	Online	National	12,600,000	June 29 - July 16
55	New Zealand	Colmar Brunton	1291	Online	National	3,381,302	June 3- July 11
56	Nigeria	RMS-Africa	1000	Face to Face	National	68,645,381	June 16 - June 25
57	Norway	Capacent	1214	Online	National	3,817,653	June 24 - July 7
58	Pakistan	Pakistan Gallup	2739	Face to Face	National	81,000,000	June 20 - July 10
59	Palestine	Palestinian Center for Public Opinion	1040	Face to Face	National	1,414,888	July 18 - July 26
62	Papua New Guinea	Tebbutt Research	996	CATI	National	3,741,391	June 21 - July 14
60	Peru	Ibope Inteligencia	1000	CATI	Urban	8,968,696	August 31 - September 26
61	Philippines	M&S PHILIPPNES	1000	Face to Face	National	65,371,502	June 21 - July 7
63	Poland	Mareco	1003	Face to Face	National	32,611,804	July 1 - July 9
64	Portugal	DYM	1195	Face to Face	National	7,799,891	June 18 - June 29
65	Romania	BBSS	1095	Face to Face	National	17,357,765	June 26 - July 5
66	Russia	Romir Holding	1500	Face to Face	National	114,953,628	June 17 - July 22
67	Senegal	RMS-Africa	1006	Face to Face	Urban	1,962,604	July 3 - July 13
68	Serbia	BBSS	1007	Face to Face	National	5,975,920	July 12 - July 19
69	Sierra Leone	RMS-Africa	750	Face to Face	Urban	5,002,008	July 8 - July 11
70	Singapore	CRC	1000	Online	National	4,608,168	June 9 - July 10
71	Slovenia	Puls	1010	Online	National	1,587,944	June 21 - July 18
72	Solomon Islands	Tebbutt Research	500	CATI	National	372,908	June 28 - July 14
73	South Africa	Topline Research Solutions	1000	Face to Face	Urban	33,820,001	June 17 - July 14
74	Spain	Instituto DYM	1005	Online	National	32,337,483	June 28 - July 12
75	Switzerland	Isopublic	1025	Face to Face	National	5,909,155	June 9 - July 14
76	Taiwan	CRC	1000	Online	National	22,920,947	June 9 - July 10
77	Thailand	CRC	1000	Online	National	66,187,267	June 14 - July 14
78	Turkey	Barem	1035	CATI	National	50,781,956	July 7 - July 14
79	Uganda	RMS-Africa	1025	Face to Face	National	901,000	July 1 - July 10
80	Ukraine	Romir Holding	2000	Face to Face	National	37,701,466	June 10 - June 22
81	United Kingdom	ICM Research	2014	Online	National	47,358,000	July 1 - July 19
82	United States	The Research Intelligence Group (TRiG)	1000	Online	National	245,262,000	June 16 - June 25
83	Vanuatu	Tebbutt Research	495	CATI	National	136,368	June 21 - July 14
84	Venezuela	Sidma Dos Venezuela	1000	Face to Face	National	19,907,052	June 16 - July 16
85	Vietnam	Indichina Research	1000	Face to Face	Urban	59,023,831	July 21 - July 26
86	Zambia	RMS-Africa	1013	Face to Face	National	1,659,503	July 1 - July 10

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

1. Let me open this questionnaire by asking your general views on corruption

A. In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed:

1 Increased a lot
2 Increased a little
3 Stayed the same
4 Decreased a little
5 Decreased a lot
9 DK/NA

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

1 The government is very effective in the fight against corruption
2 The government is somewhat effective in the fight against corruption
3 The government is neither effective nor ineffective in the fight against corruption
4 The government is somewhat ineffective in the fight against corruption
5 The government is very ineffective in the fight against corruption
9 DK/NA

C. Whom do you trust the most to fight corruption in this country? (single answer)

1 Government leaders
2 Business/private sector
3 NGOs (non-governmental organisations)
4 Media
5 International organisations (eg UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc.)
6 Nobody
9 DK

2. Question on perceptions regarding corruption.

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.

SECTORS	NOT AT ALL CORRUPT				EXTREMELY CORRUPT	DK/NA
1. Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	9
2. Parliament/legislature	1	2	3	4	5	9
3. Police	1	2	3	4	5	9
4. Business/ private sector	1	2	3	4	5	9
5. Media	1	2	3	4	5	9
6. Public officials/ civil servants	1	2	3	4	5	9
7. Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5	9
8. NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	1	2	3	4	5	9
9. Religious bodies	1	2	3	4	5	9
10. Military	1	2	3	4	5	9
11. Education system	1	2	3	4	5	9

3.

A. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household had contact with the following institution/organisation?

1=Yes (Note to interviewer if YES ask question b if NO ask about next institution)

2=No

8=DK

9=NA

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	QA HAD A CONTACT				QB PAID A BRIBE			
	YES	NO	DK	NA	YES	NO	DK	NA
Education system	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 & permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits)	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
Customs	1	2	8	9	1	2	8	9

4. If you paid a bribe in the past 12 months, which of the following applied to the LAST bribe paid: **(Single answer)**

1=The bribe was paid to speed things up

2=The bribe was paid to avoid a problem with the authorities

3=The bribe was paid to receive a service entitled to

4=Did not pay a bribe in the past 12 months

5=Cannot remember

9=Don't know

5. I am going to read out some statements. For each one, can you tell me whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree?

1 Strongly disagree

2 Disagree

3 Agree

4 Strongly agree

a. Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption

b. I would support my colleague or friend, if they fought against corruption

c. I could imagine myself getting involved in fighting corruption

d. I would report an incident of corruption

DEMOGRAPHICS

Rural/Urban

Rural	1
Urban	2

Sex:

Male	1
Female	2

Age:

Write in year of birth:

Code:

Under 30	1
30 - 50	2
51 - 65	3
65 +	4

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
DK/NA	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
DK/ NA	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 (DO NOT READ)	10
Refuse to answer	

APPENDIX C: TABLES BY COUNTRY/ TERRITORY

Table 1:
In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Figures are weighted.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	..DECREASED	..STAYED THE SAME	..INCREASED
Total	14%	30%	56%
Asia Pacific	15%	38%	47%
Afghanistan	16%	24%	60%
Australia	5%	42%	54%
Bangladesh	36%	18%	46%
Cambodia	30%	27%	43%
China	25%	29%	46%
Fiji	53%	11%	36%
Hong Kong	32%	35%	33%
India	10%	16%	74%
Indonesia	27%	30%	43%
Japan	14%	40%	46%
Korea (South)	24%	44%	32%
Malaysia	19%	35%	46%
New Zealand	4%	24%	73%
Pakistan	6%	16%	77%
Papua New Guinea	7%	8%	85%
Philippines	6%	25%	69%
Singapore	28%	33%	38%
Solomon Islands	16%	18%	66%
Taiwan	23%	35%	42%
Thailand	39%	32%	29%
Vanuatu	13%	23%	64%
Vietnam	18%	19%	63%
EU+	3%	24%	73%
Austria	9%	45%	46%
Bulgaria	28%	42%	30%
Czech Republic	14%	42%	44%
Denmark	2%	69%	29%
Finland	7%	43%	50%
France	7%	28%	66%
Germany	6%	24%	70%
Greece	5%	20%	75%
Hungary	4%	20%	76%
Iceland	15%	32%	53%
Ireland	10%	24%	66%
Italy	5%	30%	65%
Latvia	9%	36%	55%
Lithuania	8%	29%	63%
Luxembourg	13%	43%	44%
Netherlands	6%	43%	51%
Norway	6%	34%	61%
Poland	26%	45%	29%
Portugal	3%	13%	83%

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	..DECREASED	..STAYED THE SAME	..INCREASED
Romania	2%	11%	87%
Slovenia	5%	22%	73%
Spain	3%	24%	73%
Switzerland	6%	41%	53%
United Kingdom	3%	30%	67%
Latin America	11%	37%	51%
Argentina	8%	30%	62%
Bolivia	20%	34%	46%
Brazil	9%	27%	64%
Chile	9%	39%	53%
Colombia	20%	24%	56%
El Salvador	18%	34%	48%
Mexico	7%	18%	75%
Peru	9%	12%	79%
Venezuela	7%	7%	86%
Middle East & North Africa	16%	27%	57%
Iraq	4%	19%	77%
Israel	4%	20%	76%
Lebanon	6%	12%	82%
Morocco	11%	77%	13%
Palestine	59%	19%	22%
NIS+	17%	38%	45%
Armenia	15%	35%	50%
Azerbaijan	28%	20%	52%
Belarus	24%	49%	27%
Georgia	78%	13%	9%
Moldova	12%	35%	53%
Mongolia	7%	20%	73%
Russia	8%	39%	53%
Ukraine	7%	63%	30%
North America	5%	28%	67%
Canada	4%	34%	62%
United States	6%	22%	72%
Sub-Saharan Africa	24%	14%	62%
Cameroon	15%	24%	62%
Ghana	26%	14%	60%
Kenya	48%	14%	39%
Liberia	26%	25%	49%
Nigeria	17%	10%	73%
Senegal	6%	6%	88%
Sierra Leone	53%	17%	30%
South Africa	24%	14%	62%
Uganda	21%	12%	67%
Zambia	13%	20%	67%
Western Balkans+Turkey	16%	27%	57%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	10%	30%	59%
Croatia	10%	33%	57%
Kosovo	8%	19%	73%
FYR Macedonia	25%	29%	46%
Serbia	14%	37%	49%
Turkey	26%	17%	57%

Table 2:
To what extent do you perceive the following institutions in this country to be affected by corruption? (1: not at all corrupt, 5: extremely corrupt) Average score.

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Figures are weighted. Shaded scores are the highest for that particular country. In Iceland the question about the military was not included in the survey.

COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	POLITICAL PARTIES	PARLIAMENT/ LEGISLATURE	POLICE	BUSINESS/ PRIVATE SECTOR	MEDIA	PUBLIC OFFICIALS/ CIVIL SERVANTS	JUDICIARY	NGOs	RELIGIOUS BODIES	MILITARY	EDUCATION SYSTEM
Total	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.1
Asia Pacific	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.5
Afghanistan	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9
Australia	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.5
Bangladesh	3.8	3.1	4.4	2.4	2.3	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.6
Cambodia	3.1	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.5	4.0	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.0
China	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0
Fiji	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Hong Kong	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8
India	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.4
Indonesia	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.0
Japan	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.6
Korea (South)	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5
Malaysia	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.4
New Zealand	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.4
Pakistan	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.1
Papua New Guinea	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.9
Philippines	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.0	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.7
Singapore	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7
Solomon Islands	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.9
Taiwan	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.2
Thailand	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.5	3.3
Vanuatu	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.8	2.3
Vietnam	2.0	1.9	3.8	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.3	3.3
EU+	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.6
Austria	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3
Bulgaria	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.9	4.3	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2
Czech Republic	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.5	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.1
Denmark	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Finland	3.7	2.9	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.2
France	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1
Germany	3.7	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.3
Greece	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	2.8	3.5	2.9	3.2
Hungary	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.5
Iceland	4.3	3.7	2.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.2		2.4

COUNTRY/ TERRITORY	POLITICAL PARTIES	PARLIAMENT/ LEGISLATURE	POLICE	BUSINESS/ PRIVATE SECTOR	MEDIA	PUBLIC OFFICIALS/ CIVIL SERVANTS	JUDICIARY	NGOs	RELIGIOUS BODIES	MILITARY	EDUCATION SYSTEM
Ireland	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.9	2.3	2.5
Italy	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.9
Latvia	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.5	3.6	3.2	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.6
Lithuania	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	2.9	3.8	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.0
Luxembourg	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.3
Netherlands	3.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.3
Norway	3.0	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.4
Poland	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6
Portugal	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Romania	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.1
Slovenia	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.9
Spain	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.6
Switzerland	2.9	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.8
United Kingdom	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5
Latin America	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Argentina	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.5
Bolivia	4.2	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.3	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.6
Brazil	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Chile	4.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0
Colombia	4.2	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.7	4.0	3.8	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.5
El Salvador	4.4	3.8	4.3	2.3	2.4	4.2	4.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
Mexico	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Peru	4.2	4.3	3.9	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.4	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.1
Venezuela	4.0	4.0	4.4	3.1	2.3	3.8	4.1	2.3	2.3	3.5	2.7
Middle East & North Africa	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Iraq	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.8	2.8
Israel	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.8
Lebanon	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.0
Morocco	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.6	1.3	3.5	3.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.0
Palestine	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
NIS+	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.6
Armenia	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.8	4.1	2.7	2.2	3.6	4.2
Azerbaijan	2.6	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.3
Belarus	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.2
Georgia	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.2
Moldova	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.7
Mongolia	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.7
Russia	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.5	3.5	3.7
Ukraine	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.2	4.1	4.4	3.2	2.3	3.5	4.0
North America	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.8
Canada	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.6
United States	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.6
Cameroon	4.0	3.7	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.9	4.0	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.5
Ghana	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.0	2.6	3.6	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.6
Kenya	3.8	3.8	4.6	2.8	1.6	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.0
Liberia	2.9	3.6	4.1	3.2	2.4	3.6	3.7	2.5	1.9	2.3	3.8
Nigeria	4.5	4.2	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.7	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.8
Senegal	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.5
Sierra Leone	3.5	3.4	4.4	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.7
South Africa	3.9	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.6
Uganda	3.1	3.3	4.6	2.4	2.0	3.5	3.9	2.1	1.7	3.0	3.2
Zambia	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.4
Western Balkans + Turkey	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.6
Croatia	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.4
Kosovo	4.2	3.9	2.4	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.4
FYR Macedonia	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.1	3.4
Serbia	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.6
Turkey	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.2	3.3

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	PERCENTAGE
Total	25%
Asia Pacific	11%
Afghanistan	61%
Australia	2%
Cambodia	84%
China	9%
Fiji	12%
Hong Kong	5%
India	54%
Indonesia	18%
Japan	9%
Korea (South)	2%
Malaysia	9%
New Zealand	4%
Pakistan	49%
Papua New Guinea	26%
Philippines	16%
Singapore	9%
Solomon Islands	20%
Taiwan	7%
Thailand	23%
Vanuatu	16%
Vietnam	44%
EU+	5%
Austria	9%
Bulgaria	8%
Czech Republic	14%
Denmark	0%
Finland	2%
France	7%
Germany	2%
Greece	18%
Hungary	24%
Iceland	3%
Ireland	4%
Italy	13%
Latvia	15%
Lithuania	34%
Luxembourg	16%
Netherlands	2%
Norway	1%
Poland	15%
Portugal	3%
Romania	28%
Slovenia	4%
Spain	5%
Switzerland	2%
United Kingdom	1%
Latin America	23%
Argentina	12%
Bolivia	30%

Table 3:
Percentage of users paying a bribe to receive attention from at least one of nine different service providers in the past 12 months

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Percentages are weighted. Figures are calculated for those respondents who came in contact with the services listed and paid a bribe to any of the providers. Groups were defined using cluster analysis. The result for Malaysia was calculated for eight services instead of nine because the question about tax authorities was not included in the survey. Morocco is not included in the table due to their low reported contact rate with most services and South Africa was not included because of data validity concerns regarding these questions. Bangladesh is not included due to problems with the coding of these questions.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	PERCENTAGE
Brazil	4%
Chile	21%
Colombia	24%
El Salvador	31%
Mexico	31%
Peru	22%
Venezuela	20%
Middle East & North Africa	36%
Iraq	56%
Israel	4%
Lebanon	34%
Palestine	51%
NIS+	32%
Armenia	22%
Azerbaijan	47%
Belarus	27%
Georgia	3%
Moldova	37%
Mongolia	48%
Russia	26%
Ukraine	34%
North America	5%
Canada	4%
United States	5%
Sub-Saharan Africa	56%
Cameroon	54%
Ghana	37%
Kenya	45%
Liberia	89%
Nigeria	63%
Senegal	56%
Sierra Leone	71%
Uganda	86%
Zambia	42%
Western Balkans + Turkey	19%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	23%
Croatia	5%
Kosovo	16%
FYR Macedonia	21%
Serbia	17%
Turkey	33%

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	INEFFECTIVE	NEITHER	EFFECTIVE
Total	50%	21%	29%
Asia Pacific	44%	33%	23%
Afghanistan	39%	26%	35%
Australia	21%	43%	36%
Bangladesh	22%	17%	61%
Cambodia	15%	14%	72%
China	35%	30%	36%
Fiji	9%	3%	88%
Hong Kong	43%	30%	27%
India	44%	31%	25%
Indonesia	35%	32%	33%
Japan	45%	35%	20%
Korea (South)	54%	20%	26%
Malaysia	20%	32%	48%
New Zealand	12%	34%	54%
Pakistan	73%	15%	12%
Papua New Guinea	65%	11%	24%
Philippines	48%	24%	28%
Singapore	31%	40%	29%
Solomon Islands	55%	20%	25%
Taiwan	28%	35%	37%
Thailand	47%	31%	22%
Vanuatu	49%	19%	32%
Vietnam	34%	29%	37%
EU+	74%	0%	26%
Austria	34%	37%	28%
Bulgaria	26%	26%	48%
Czech Republic	59%	29%	12%
Denmark	44%	0%	56%
Finland	65%	0%	35%
France	68%	5%	27%
Germany	76%	3%	21%
Greece	66%	10%	24%
Hungary	51%	7%	42%
Iceland	78%	0%	22%
Ireland	82%	0%	18%
Italy	64%	17%	19%
Latvia	73%	15%	11%
Lithuania	78%	16%	6%
Luxembourg	30%	2%	68%
Netherlands	43%	0%	57%
Norway	61%	0%	39%
Poland	57%	27%	16%
Portugal	75%	16%	10%
Romania	83%	10%	7%
Slovenia	78%	0%	22%
Spain	74%	0%	26%
Switzerland	54%	9%	37%
United Kingdom	66%	0%	34%
Latin America	32%	28%	40%
Argentina	77%	11%	12%
Bolivia	27%	26%	47%

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

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Figures are weighted. Percentages may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	INEFFECTIVE	NEITHER	EFFECTIVE
Brazil	54%	17%	29%
Chile	33%	28%	38%
Colombia	46%	20%	35%
El Salvador	32%	53%	15%
Mexico	52%	26%	22%
Peru	85%	8%	8%
Venezuela	65%	28%	7%
Middle East & North Africa	50%	22%	28%
Iraq	63%	19%	18%
Israel	82%	0%	18%
Lebanon	56%	12%	32%
Morocco	17%	65%	18%
Palestine	24%	16%	59%
NIS+	46%	23%	31%
Armenia	53%	20%	27%
Azerbaijan	26%	9%	66%
Belarus	26%	35%	39%
Georgia	12%	11%	77%
Moldova	52%	30%	18%
Mongolia	53%	28%	19%
Russia	52%	22%	26%
Ukraine	59%	24%	16%
North America	73%	0%	27%
Canada	74%	0%	26%
United States	71%	0%	29%
Sub-Saharan Africa	45%	11%	44%
Cameroon	48%	25%	28%
Ghana	36%	8%	55%
Kenya	30%	0%	70%
Liberia	47%	6%	46%
Nigeria	40%	14%	46%
Senegal	61%	17%	22%
Sierra Leone	12%	15%	73%
South Africa	45%	11%	44%
Uganda	24%	18%	58%
Zambia	48%	12%	40%
Western Balkans + Turkey	54%	11%	35%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	71%	7%	23%
Croatia	56%	15%	28%
Kosovo	61%	7%	32%
FYR Macedonia	34%	13%	53%
Serbia	61%	25%	14%
Turkey	40%	1%	59%

APPENDIX D:
RESULTS BY GENDER

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION ARE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Extremely effective/effective	30%	27%	29%
Neither effective nor ineffective	20%	23%	21%
Extremely ineffective/ineffective	49%	50%	50%

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT CORRUPTION IN THEIR COUNTRY IN THE PAST THREE YEARS HAS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
..increased	52%	60%	56%
..stayed the same	31%	29%	30%
..decreased	17%	11%	14%

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEY PAID A BRIBE TO OBTAIN A SERVICE DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS FROM NINE DIFFERENT PROVIDERS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Percentage of respondents reporting paying bribes when in contact with			
Education System	5%	7%	6%
Judiciary	13%	17%	14%
Medical Services	7%	8%	8%
Police	28%	31%	29%
Registry & Permit Services	20%	21%	20%
Utilities	9%	8%	8%
Tax Authorities	5%	3%	4%
Land Services	7%	4%	6%
Customs	13%	7%	10%

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THE LAST BRIBE PAID WAS TO	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
…Speed things up	26%	18%	22%
…Avoid a problem with the authorities	41%	47%	44%
…Receive a service entitled to	17%	17%	17%
…Don't remember	4%	3%	3%
…Don't know	12%	16%	14%

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
...think that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption	71%	67%	69%
...would support their colleagues or friend if they fought against corruption	74%	68%	71%
...could imagine themselves getting involved in fighting corruption	54%	45%	49%
...would report an incident of corruption	73%	70%	71%

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO TRUST... THE MOST TO FIGHT CORRUPTION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
...Government leaders	22%	23%	22%
...Business/private sector	11%	11%	11%
...NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	9%	9%	9%
...Media	25%	25%	25%
...International organisations (eg UN, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, etc)	7%	8%	8%
...Nobody	25%	25%	25%

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU PERCEIVE THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY TO BE AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION? (1: NOT AT ALL CORRUPT, 5: EXTREMELY CORRUPT) AVERAGE SCORE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Political parties	4.2	4.2	4.2
Parliament/legislature	3.7	3.8	3.7
Police	3.6	3.8	3.7
Business/private sector	3.4	3.4	3.4
Media	3.2	3.1	3.2
Public officials/civil servants	3.8	3.7	3.7
Judiciary	3.2	3.3	3.3
NGOs (non-governmental organisations)	2.9	2.9	2.9
Religious bodies	3.3	3.3	3.3
Military	2.8	2.9	2.8
Education system	3.0	3.1	3.1

Source: Transparency International *Global Corruption Barometer* 2010. Figures are weighted.

APPENDIX E:
COUNTRY/TERRITORY COVERAGE OF THE GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER OVER TIME

REGION	2010	2009	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Asia Pacific	Afghanistan					Afghanistan	
	Australia						
	Bangladesh						
		Brunei					
	Cambodia	Cambodia	Cambodia		Cambodia		
	China						
	Fiji			Fiji			
	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
	India	India	India	India	India	India	India
	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan
	Korea (South)	Korea (South)	Korea (South)	Korea (South)	Korea (South)	Korea (South)	Korea (South)
	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
	New Zealand						
	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	
	Papua New Guinea						
	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	
	Solomon Islands						
	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	
	Taiwan			Taiwan	Taiwan	Taiwan	
	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand	Thailand		
	Vanuatu						
	Vietnam		Vietnam			Vietnam	

REGION	2010	2009	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
EU+	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria	Austria
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	
	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
	Finland	Finland	Finland	Finland	Finland	Finland	Finland
	France		France	France	France	France	
	Germany		Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	Greece	
	Hungary	Hungary					
	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	
	Ireland		Ireland		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Latvia					Latvia	
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania		Lithuania	Lithuania	
	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway	Norway
	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania	Romania
	Slovenia						
	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
			Sweden	Sweden			Sweden
	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
Latin America	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia
	Brazil					Brazil	
	Chile	Chile		Chile	Chile		
	Colombia	Colombia	Colombia	Colombia	Colombia		Colombia
					Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
			Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic		Dominican Republic
			Ecuador		Ecuador	Ecuador	
	El Salvador	El Salvador					
			Guatemala		Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
	Mexico			Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
					Nicaragua		
		Panama	Panama	Panama	Panama		Panama
				Paraguay	Paraguay		
	Peru	Peru	Peru	Peru	Peru	Peru	Peru
					Uruguay	Uruguay	
	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	

REGION	2010	2009	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
						Egypt	
	Iraq	Iraq					
	Israel	Israel		Israel	Israel	Israel	Israel
		Kuwait					
	Lebanon	Lebanon					
	Morocco	Morocco		Morocco			
	Palestine						
Newly Independent States (NIS)+	Armenia	Armenia	Armenia				
	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan					
	Belarus	Belarus					
	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia		Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
	Moldova	Moldova	Moldova	Moldova	Moldova	Moldova	
	Mongolia	Mongolia					
	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia	Russia
	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine	
North America	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada	Canada
	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States	United States
Sub-Saharan Africa	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon
				Congo-Brazzaville			
					Ethiopia		
				Gabon			
	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana		Ghana	Ghana	
	Kenya	Kenya		Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	
	Liberia	Liberia					
	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria
	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal	Senegal		
	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone					
	South Africa		South Africa	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa
					Togo		
	Uganda	Uganda					
	Zambia	Zambia					
Western Balkans+ Turkey			Albania	Albania		Albania	
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosnia & Herzegovina		Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosnia & Herzegovina
	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia	Croatia
	Kosovo	Kosovo (UN adm)	Kosovo (UN adm)	Kosovo (UN adm)	Kosovo (UN adm)	Kosovo (UN adm)	
	FYR Macedonia	FYR Macedonia	FYR Macedonia	FYR Macedonia	FYR Macedonia	FYR Macedonia	FYR Macedonia
	Serbia	Serbia	Serbia	Serbia	Serbia & Montenegro		
	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
Total	86 countries	69 Countries	62 countries	62 countries	69 countries	63 countries	44 countries

END NOTES

[1]For more details visit www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010

[2]For more details visit www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi

[3]The country-by-country findings listed in Annex D are a particularly rich source of data that pinpoint views on and experiences of corruption. We encourage a detailed examination of these findings to establish target areas where action is needed most urgently in specific countries.

[4]See table on page five for regional groupings.

[5]Question refers to public officials or civil servants.

[6]The Barometer filters out those users who do not report contact with basic services. In other words, only those with contact to services are asked if they paid a bribe in their dealings with them.

[7]Services related to buying, selling, inheriting and renting of land.

[8]Services included are civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses and permits.

[9]Groups have been chosen using cluster analysis.

[10]Services included: customs, education, the judiciary, land related services, medical services, the police, registry & permit services, tax authorities and utilities.

[11]Services included: customs, education, the judiciary, land related services, medical services, the police, registry & permit services, tax authorities and utilities.

[12]For more detailed information about the *Corruption Perceptions Index* please visit www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010

[13]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 2010 CPI. Like the CPI, the perception score for ordinary citizens ranges from 0 to 10, where 10 is very clean and 0 is highly corrupt.

[14]Correlation between the two indicators is 0.54 ($p<0.01$).

[15]To understand how experts' perceptions related to people's experiences we use the percentage of households who paid a bribe when interacting with any of the following nine service providers: customs, education, judiciary, medical services, the police, land related services, registry & permit services, tax authorities and utilities.

[16]The correlation coefficient between the 2010 CPI and percentage of citizens who reported paying bribes in the 2010 Barometer is -0.66 ($p<0.01$).

[17]The Barometer did not define the term non-governmental organisation for the purposes of administering this survey, and the responses to this question likely reflect a broad interpretation of this term by the general public.

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