TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL

Report

on the

Transparency International
Global Corruption Barometer 2005

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Global Corruption Barometer 2005
Report

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About the survey

Transparency International's (TI) Global Corruption Barometer (the Barometer) presents the results of a public opinion survey of about 55,000 people in 69 low, middle, and high-income countries. The survey was carried out by Gallup International, on behalf of TI, from May until October 2005. The Barometer seeks to understand how and in what ways corruption affects ordinary people's lives, providing an indication of the form and extent of corruption from the view of citizens around the world.

The Barometer asks people about their opinions regarding which sectors of society are the most corrupt, which spheres of life are most affected, whether corruption has increased or decreased in relation to the past, and whether it is likely to be more or less prevalent in future. Furthermore, the Barometer explores bribery in depth, and presents information on: how frequently families pay bribes; how these payments take place; whether they are paid to gain access to public services; and how much they pay.

Such information can be vital for helping combat corruption and bribery. For example, establishing how corrupt transactions take place can be important for the design of anti-corruption measures. In addition, by asking the public to specify which sectors of society are most affected by corruption, the Barometer can be a catalyst for reform. Importantly, people's perceptions of the prevalence of corruption over time can be an important measure of the success of anti-corruption policies and initiatives.

The Global Corruption Barometer is one of TI's tools for measuring corruption internationally. Through its focus on public opinion, the Barometer complements the Corruption Perceptions Index and Bribe Payers Index, which are based on the opinions of experts and business leaders. First carried out in 2003 in 45 countries, and then again in 2004 in 64 countries, the Barometer now encompasses almost 70 countries - including previously uncovered nations such as Cambodia, Chile, Ethiopia, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, Thailand and Ukraine.

For the full results as well as technical information on the Barometer, such as the survey questionnaire and methodology, and, countries included in the survey, please consult the annexes at the end of the document.

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Which sectors and institutions are most affected by corruption?

The findings of the 2005 Global Corruption Barometer are an indictment of political and justice systems around the world. Citizens in the countries surveyed ranked political parties, parliaments, the police, and the judiciary as the most corrupt institutions in their societies (Graph 1 and Table 9 Annex 1 for the full country results).

Graph 1: Sectors and institutions most affected by corruption
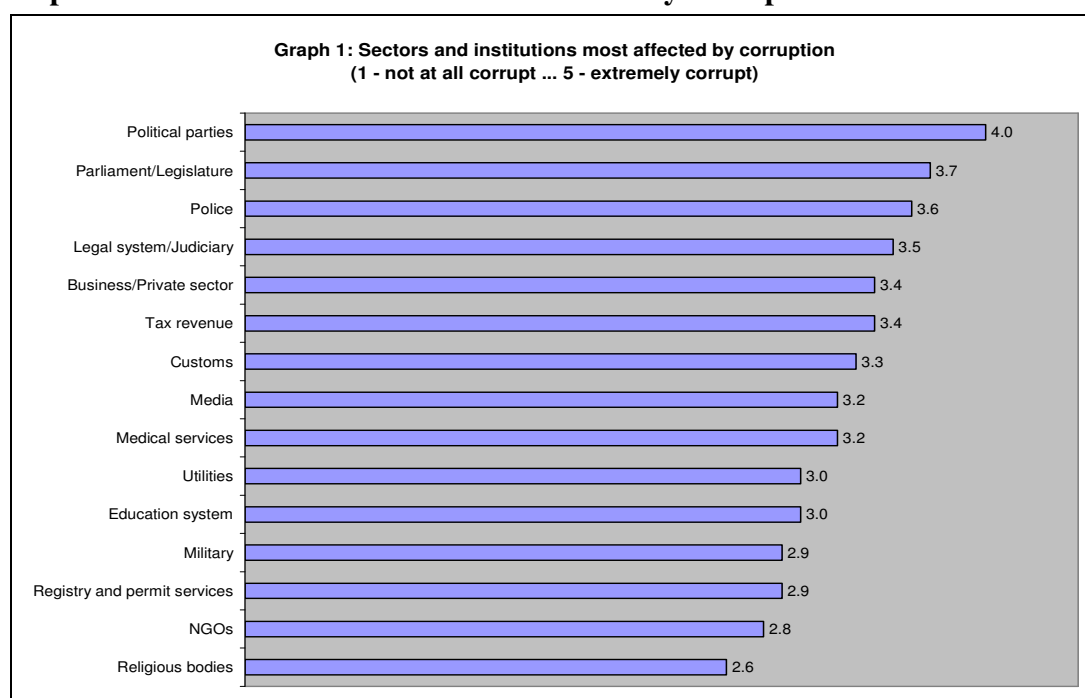
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

Political parties were perceived as far and away the most corrupt institutions in society in aggregate terms. In 45 out of the 69 countries[1] surveyed, political parties were ranked as the institution most affected by corruption (Table 1). This is an increase from last year's results, where 36 out of 62 countries listed their party systems as the most corrupt institution.

Citizens in high and middle income countries called their political party systems into question. Among high income countries, citizens from France, Italy, Greece, Japan, Israel, and Taiwan had serious doubts about the integrity of their political parties. Respondents from upper middle-income countries such as Mexico, Panama, Argentina, and Costa Rica, as well as those from lower middle-income countries such as Bolivia, Ecuador, and Paraguay indicated similar concerns.

However, the public in ten out of the 12 low income countries covered by the survey ranked other sectors such as the **police** and **customs** as more corrupt than parties. For

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[1] The term countries refers to countries or territories.

example, in Ghana and Cameroon, the police was perceived as much more corrupt than political parties.

Table 1: Countries where political parties are the most corrupt institutions

Country income groups[2]	POLITICAL PARTIES identified as the sector most affected by corruption in the following countries/territories:
High-income countries	Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Portugal, South Korea*, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USA
Upper-middle-income countries	Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic*, Lithuania, Mexico*, Panama*, Poland, South Africa*, Uruguay*, Venezuela*
Lower-middle-income countries	Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Dominican Republic*, Ecuador*, Guatemala*, Indonesia, Paraguay, Peru*, Philippines*, Romania*, Serbia*, Thailand
Low-income countries	India*, Nicaragua

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

Looking at the ranking of sectors by regions shows some interesting results (Table 2). Asian, Western European, and Latin American countries listed their **political parties** as the most corrupt institutions. Citizens in these regions also ranked parliament and the legislature as the second-most corrupt institutions, indicating concerns about endemic corruption in their political systems.

However, respondents in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe have different concerns. Six out of the eight participating African countries signalled the **police** as their most corrupt institution. Eleven out of the 14 Central and Eastern European countries also indicated grave concerns about the integrity of the police. This finding was echoed by a smaller group of Latin American and Asian countries.

Concerns about the law and order sector are not limited to the police, but extend to the **legal system** and **judiciary**. Citizens across Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America ranked this institution as one of the three most corrupt in their countries, and the public in Cambodia, Macedonia, Peru*, and Ukraine* specifically pointed to their legal and judicial systems as the most corrupt institutions.

Regarding the more traditional government institutions, respondents listed the **taxation authorities** as constituting the gravest cause for concern. While only Ethiopia* and Turkey rate their taxation agencies as the most corrupt, the public in a range of Asian and Latin American countries indicated significant levels of concern regarding this institution.

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[2] Source: The World Bank -
http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATASTATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20421402~menuPK:64133156~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html#lincome

* In the countries marked with an * the sectors mentioned are tied with others as the most corrupt.

However, corruption also extends into the business world, as seen by the comparatively poor overall ranking of the private sector. Indeed, the **private sector** is seen as one of the three most corrupt institutions in Western Europe. Citizens from Denmark*, the Netherlands* and Norway, as well as those from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Ethiopia* signalled business groups and the private sector as institutions that are most affected by corruption.

The **media** received an average overall ranking at the aggregate level, although it was listed as a cause for concern by Western European countries in general. Denmark* and the Netherlands* signalled that the media, along with their private sectors, were the most prone to corruption – perhaps indicating a systemic link between the two.

Table 2: The most corrupt sectors by region[3]

ASIA (12 countries)	Political parties 4.2	Parliament / Legislature 3.9	Police 3.9	Tax Revenue 3.5
AFRICA (8 countries)	Police 4.4	Political parties 4.2	Customs 4.0	Parliament / Legislature 3.8
W.EUROPE (16 countries)	Political parties 3.7	Parliament / Legislature 3.3	Business / private sector 3.3	Media 3.3
C.E.EUROPE (14 countries)	Political parties 4.0	Police 4.0	Parliament / Legislature 3.9	Legal system / Judiciary 3.9
LAC (15 countries)	Political parties 4.5	Parliament / Legislature 4.4	Police 4.3	Legal system / Judiciary 4.3

Customs were a particular area of concern in Africa and Central and Eastern Europe. While only the public in Togo listed customs as the most corrupt sector, other African countries consistently indicated serious doubts about the integrity of their customs bodies. For example, in Cameroon, a full 67% of respondents felt the sector was extremely corrupt. In Central and Eastern Europe, Bulgaria, Kosovo*, Moldova*, Romania*, Serbia*, and the Ukraine* specified their customs sector as the most corrupt, with other countries such as Lithuania and Macedonia also signalling grave concerns.

The public in Central and Eastern Europe is also worried about the integrity of the **medical sector**. While only respondents in Kosovo ranked their medical sector as the most corrupt, citizens from other countries in the region such as Bulgaria, Moldova, Poland, Serbia, and the Ukraine also gave this sector relatively poor marks. In addition, the public in a variety of countries, including Cameroon, India, Nicaragua, Pakistan, and Turkey expressed similar opinions.

No country signalled the education, utility, military, or registry and permit services as their most corrupt institution. Relative to medical services, the integrity of **education** systems seems somewhat better. The public in fewer countries signals this sector as a cause for concern. The public in Nicaragua and Turkey are notable examples, with citizens in these countries scoring the sector above four, on a scale from 1 of 5, 1 indications not at all and 5 extremely corrupt.

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[3] Please note that Canada, Israel, Turkey and the USA are not included in the regional breakdown.

Utilities as well as registry and permit services achieve good results, in spite of the frequent contact with the public and cash transactions that would be expected from such parts of government. However, at the regional level, the public in Latin America appears to be more concerned about corruption in the **utilities sector**, with people from Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Paraguay indicating high levels of concern. Conversely, concerns about **registry and permit services** seem slightly more widespread, with more Asian and African countries, as well as some Latin American ones, such as Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Peru ranking the sector above four.

While the **military** was not ranked as the most corrupt institution in any country, the ratings of a cross-section of countries, notably in Africa and Latin America, indicate that the integrity of this body is not above reproach. The public in Bolivia, Cameroon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Taiwan, and Togo indicated concerns about the public integrity of their armed forces.

While **NGOs** and **religious bodies** were perceived as the least corrupt institutions in aggregate terms, individual countries indicated signification levels of concern regarding each of them. The public in Turkey has questions about the integrity of NGOs in their country, and respondents in Japan, Greece and Israel report a significant level of concern regarding their local religious institutions.

Which spheres of life does corruption affect most?

The 2005 Global Corruption Barometer reemphasises one of the major findings of the 2004 Barometer, which is that corruption affects political life more than the business environment or respondents' personal and family life (see Table 10 Annex 1 for full results). Three quarters of all respondents stated that corruption affects political life to a moderate or large extent, compared with 70 per cent in 2004. However, the business sector was not so far behind, with 65 per cent saying that it was affected by corruption to a moderate or large extent. Although personal and family life was the sector thought to be least affected by corruption, a sizeable proportion of people (58% of respondents) stated that this sphere was affected by corruption to a moderate or large extent.

Political Life

Looking at the results in Table 3 below, there is no clear regional trend as to where political life is perceived to be a particular problem – rather it seems to be a global problem.

Of note is the poor performance of Canada, France, Italy, and Portugal among high income countries, where more than 55% of respondents believe that corruption affects political life to a large extent. This may in part be a reflection of recent corruption scandals in these countries.

Table 3: Where corruption affects political life to a large extent.

Where corruption affects political life to a large extent	More than 70%	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bolivia, Greece, Israel, Peru, Philippines, Taiwan
	51% - 70%	Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Indonesia, India, Italy, South Korea, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Russia, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey
	31% - 50%	Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Ireland, Japan, Kosovo, Kenya, Moldova, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Togo, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA
	11% - 30%	Austria, Cambodia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

The Business Environment

The business environment, while not thought to be as corrupt as political life at a global level, scores very poorly in many countries. This is particularly true in Africa, where at least 50% of respondents in Cameroon, Kenya and Togo believe that corruption affects the business environment to a large extent, and respondents in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya and Togo believed that corruption affects this sphere of life as much or more than either political life or their personal and family life. The public in several European and Asian countries also stressed the negative effects of corruption on the business environment. More than 50% of citizens from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Portugal, the Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan felt that business had been adversely affected by corrupt practices. Conversely, fewer people in Latin America, with the exception of Peru, stated that corruption affected their business sectors.

Personal and Family Life

Respondents from most of the countries surveyed did not indicate that corruption affected their personal lives. Respondents from Nicaragua and Cambodia stated that corruption affected their family and personal lives as much, or more, than it did the other two sectors – perhaps indicating systemic corruption. Citizens from Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mexico, Panama, the Philippines, and Turkey also indicated that their personal lives were affected to a significant extent.

Table 4: The effect of corruption on personal life – by household income category

To what extent does corruption affect your personal life:	Low income	Middle income	High income
Not at all + small extent	54%	59%	62%
To a moderate + large extent	42%	38%	36%
Dk/Na	3%	3%	2%

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

As perceptions of the effects of corruption differ across countries, so too do they differ across household income levels (Table 4). At the global level, there appears to be a link between income level and the extent to which respondents feel that

corruption affects their personal lives. Respondents with low incomes tend to have more negative views of the effect that corruption has on their personal lives compared to middle income and high income respondents. This is understandable, given that poorer families have fewer resources with which to buffer themselves from the effects of corruption.

How is corruption evolving over time?

When asked if corruption had gotten better or worse in their countries over the recent **past**, the public response was, on the whole, negative (Graph 2 and table 11 Annex 1 for full results). While in 6 countries (Colombia, Georgia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kenya and Singapore) there was a relative majority of positive views about the past, 57% of respondents thought that corruption had increased.

Graph 2: In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?
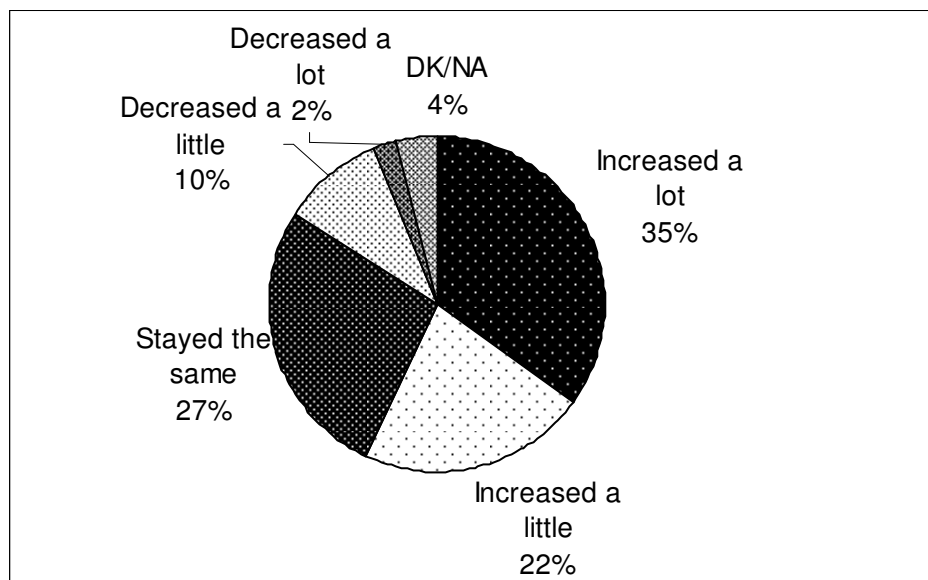

Looking at the results by region, it is clear that respondents in Latin American countries are the most negative. Respondents in 13 of the 15 countries think that corruption has gotten worse over the last three years. The public in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Nicaragua have a particularly negative opinion. Conversely, Argentina and Colombia stand out as exceptions, with most respondents stating that the level of corruption stayed the same in the former, and decreased in the latter.

The situation is similar in Africa, with citizens in six out of the eight countries stating that corruption has gotten worse. Senegal and Kenya stand out as positive exceptions, with the greater part of respondents stating that corruption has stayed the same or decreased. The picture in Asia, Western Europe, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East is less uniformly negative. However, citizens in India, the Philippines, and Israel seem particularly discouraged about the recent prevalence of corruption. Interestingly, 65% and 58% of the public in the US and Canada respectively stated that corruption has increased. On the other hand, the public in Turkey and Indonesia

had a good impression of recent developments in corruption, with significant numbers stating that it had decreased slightly in the recent past.

Turning to perceptions of the **future**, the picture is less pessimistic (Graph 3 and table 12 Annex 1 for full results). Nevertheless, only 12 countries out of 69 were showing some relative optimism and 44% of respondents thought corruption would increase.

Graph 3: Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years to change? Will it:
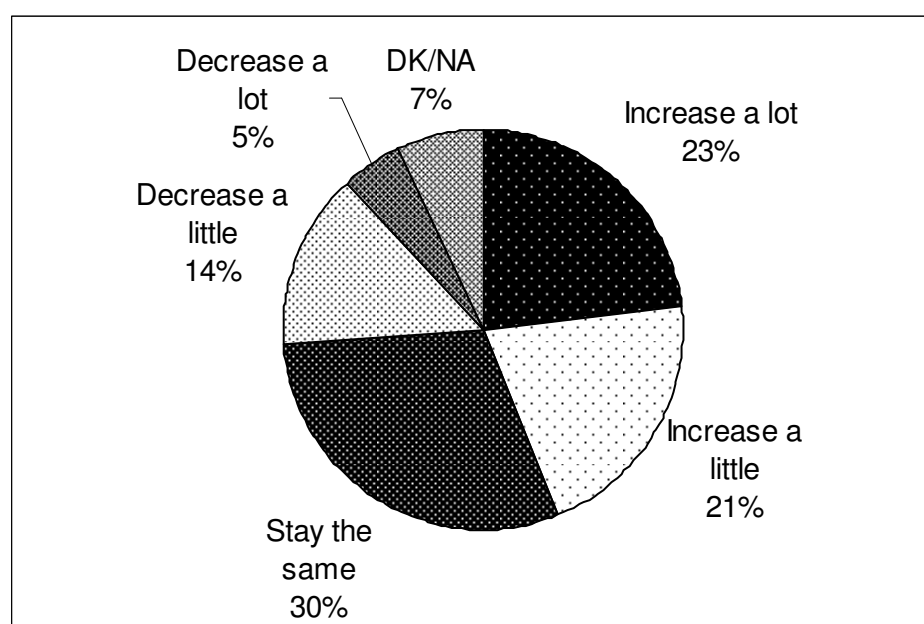
As with perceptions of the past, the responses to this question can be an important indicator of the success of anti-corruption measures - although these may be influenced by cultural factors. If the general public is optimistic, there still may be reasons to believe that real efforts are underway to curb corruption and promote transparency or that political change is bringing hope. If the public is pessimistic, it could be a reaction to a more adverse set of circumstances, such as lack of political will or lack of co-ordination or effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts. Pessimistic results may also reflect insufficient public knowledge about anti-corruption reforms. This is also important to know, as public awareness is important for maintaining support for governments and other stakeholders who are tackling bribery and corruption.

In particular, Africa stands out as a region of relative optimism. Of the eight countries covered by the Barometer, five had quite optimistic views about the future, especially in Nigeria and Ethiopia, where about half of the respondents felt that corruption would decrease in the next three years.

Respondents in Central and Eastern Europe were rather more cautious, although there are glimpses of optimism. Respondents in Kosovo, Ukraine and Romania were the most positive, with at least one third believing that the situation will get better. On the contrary, citizens in Poland, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Russia, were the most pessimistic with nearly half of all respondents having negative views about the future. Respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were quite optimistic last year,

with 40% believing corruption would decrease a lot or a little, are now substantially more pessimistic, with 40% expecting corruption to increase. In Russia, where 38% felt in 2004 that corruption would increase a little or a lot in the next three years, respondents had a much more pessimistic perception this year, with fully half of them negative about the future.

While respondents in Latin America tend to be pessimistic, they are less negative when looking to the future than the past. The public in eight countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela) indicate pessimistic views about the future, with half of respondents believing that corruption levels will increase. Nicaraguans are the most pessimistic in the region, with more than 6 out of 10 believing that the situation will get a lot worse. Otherwise, respondents from Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay showed positive assessments.

Most citizens in Western Europe stated that they expected levels of corruption to stay about the same. However, citizens in Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway were notably pessimistic. Looking at respondents from other high-income countries, respondents in the USA and Israel were also quite negative about future prospects.

Table 5: How will corruption change in the next three years?

The biggest pessimists: corruption will increase			
	2003	**2004**	**2005**
India	74%	80%	78%
Philippines	N/A*	70%	76%
Nicaragua	N/A*	N/A*	70%
Venezuela	N/A*	44%	62%
Sample average	**41%**	**45%**	**44%**

The biggest optimists: corruption will decrease			
	2003	**2004**	**2005**
Indonesia	55%	66%	81%
Uruguay	N/A*	28%	57%
Nigeria	39%	27%	51%
Kosovo	N/A*	52%	50%
Sample average	**19%**	**17%**	**19%**

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005
Country not included in Global Corruption Barometer 2003 / 2004.

In Asia, people in the Philippines and India expressed strong concerns about future levels of corruption in their country, with approximately 60% of respondents assessing that the situation will get a lot worse. On the other hand, Indonesians were even more optimistic than last year.

There is a clear relationship between respondents' perceptions of a recent decrease in the prevalence of corruption and patterns in the future. Thus, countries such as Indonesia, Kenya, Colombia, and Turkey which are generally positive about the future have seen recent improvements as regards corruption. Conversely, citizens in India, the Philippines, Nicaragua, and Norway state that corruption has increased recently, and they expect things to continue worsening.

However, there are countries whose future prospects seem to differ from the recent past. The public in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Ghana, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Uruguay, for example, is markedly more optimistic than would be expected.

How frequently do people bribe?

As part of the Global Corruption Barometer, respondents were asked if they, or anyone in their household, had paid a bribe over the last twelve months. Countries were then placed into five groups, according to their response. The results provide valuable insight about how the frequency of bribery differs across countries, including those with similar income levels (Table 6 and table 13 Annex 1 for full country results). While data limitations restrict the number of countries about which observations can be made, the results yield interesting insights and show that corruption can take on a variety of forms in different contexts.

Table 6: Countries and the prevalence of bribery

Question - In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form? Answer - Yes	31% - 45%	Cameroon, Paraguay, Cambodia, Mexico
	11% - 30%	Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Lithuania, Moldova, Nigeria, Romania, Togo Bolivia, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Peru, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Ukraine
	5% - 10%	Argentina, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Croatia, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela
	Less than 5%	Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, Uruguay, USA

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

As can be seen, the prevalence of bribery varies considerably. At one end, a very low percentage of families in mostly high-income countries admitted bribing over the course of the past year. At the other, a relatively high proportion of families in a group of Eastern European, African, and Latin American countries admitted paying a bribe in the previous twelve months. Before conducting any comparison, it is important to underline that some differences in terms of experience of bribery may relate to differences in real level of petty corruption as well as in the definition of a bribe.

It is interesting to note the differences within regions. On one hand, very few families in Costa Rica and Uruguay paid bribes, yet more than one-fifth of families in Guatemala and more than two-fifths of families in Paraguay had done so. Similarly, less than 10% of households in South Africa and more than 40% of those in Cameroon had done so. Thailand and Cambodia display a similar difference.

While the countries with the lowest levels of bribery are high or upper middle income, there is also considerable variance across income groups. While Cambodia, Cameroon, and Ethiopia are low-income countries and have a high prevalence of bribery, Mexico and Lithuania are upper middle-income countries and have similarly high levels of bribery. Greece and Luxembourg also have comparatively high levels of bribery given their income level.

How much does it cost?

The following section of the report includes an attempt to assess the cost of bribery in a limited range of countries[4]. Just as the frequency of bribery varies across countries, so too do the amounts asked for. In some countries, bribes may be paid more frequently, but be of lower amounts. Conversely, in other contexts, they may be asked for less frequently, but be larger. Thus, respondents were asked how much their families had paid in bribes over the course of the previous year (Table 7).

As can be seen, the average amount of bribes paid varies widely across countries, from a low of US$ 36 in Paraguay to US$ 205 in Cameroon. These differences can be witnessed even in countries from similar regions. For example, while respondents from Pakistan claimed to have paid US$ 45 in bribes over the course of the previous year, those in India had paid more than twice that amount. Similarly, while citizens from Kenya and Togo had paid approximately US$ 50 in the past year before, this quantity was substantially lower than what citizens in Nigeria (US$ 114) had paid.

Table 7: How much is spent in bribes

Bribes paid by household members over the previous 12 months	Nominal amount in Current USD	Amount in purchasing power parity USD
Bolivia	66	190
Cameroon	205	560
Dominican Republic	76	274
Ghana	181	1095
Guatemala	147	303
India	102	523
Kenya	50	114
Lithuania	195	432
Mexico	111	166
Moldova	86	280
Nigeria	114	280
Pakistan	45	169
Paraguay	36	158
Peru	69	164
Romania	56	154
Russia	129	393
Serbia	171	No data
Togo	46	216
Ukraine	160	860

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005, and World Bank Development Indicators Online, http://publications.worldbank.org/WDI/.

That said, it must be remembered that per capita income and purchasing power varies significantly across countries, meaning that the economic significance of bribes differs from one context to another. Table 9 relates the total amount of bribes paid to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, to give an idea of what this amount implies for families in each country.

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[4] Only 19 countries only have been covered under this section. The data are derived from the sub-sample of respondents who stated that they had paid a bribe in the past year. In some countries, the sub-sample size is too small to enable categorical statements to be made. Thus, the information discussed here comes from countries where more than 10% of the population has stated they have paid bribes and the sub-sample is at least 100 people. Ethiopia has not been included due to problems with the data.

Citizens in Africa seem to pay large amount of their income in bribes. Given these countries' low overall income and high rates of poverty, it is clear that bribery is a particularly heavy burden on these citizens. Along the same line, citizens from India, Kenya, Togo, Moldova and the Ukraine must pay between a tenth and a fifth of income per capita. Citizens from the rest of the countries have to pay less than 10% of GDP per capita. In these countries, the price of bribery is the dramatic increase in inequality, given the added weight of these expenses for the poor.

Table 8: The size of bribes compared with GDP / capita

Average amount paid in bribes per household per year, as a percentage of GDP per capita[5]	+ 20%	Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria
	10-20%	India, Kenya, Moldova, Togo, Ukraine
	<10%	Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Russia, Serbia

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

What form does bribery take?

As the frequency of bribery differs, so too do its manifestations. Thus, the Barometer explores this by asking those respondents who bribed the following questions: were bribes directly asked for; were they offered by the respondents themselves, and if so, were they offered to avoid problems with authorities or to obtain access to a service they were entitled to?

Graph 4 shows the frequency with which a bribe was directly asked for. Again, the following analysis only refers to a limited number of countries, due to data limitations[6].

A majority of citizens in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru and Paraguay stated that a bribe had been directly asked of them. Approximately half of respondents from Moldova, Pakistan, Cameroon, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia said the same.

However, the majority of respondents surveyed from Central and Eastern European countries such as Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine reported that the bribes they had paid had not been directly solicited. This was echoed by respondents from Guatemala. The results from these countries indicate that, in many contexts, bribery is an implicit requirement, and that it is often a 'supply-side' – and not just a 'demand-side' – phenomenon.

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[5] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Human Development Report 2005: http://hdr.undp.org/

[6] 20 countries only have been covered under this section. Indeed, the data are derived from the sub-sample of respondents who stated that they had paid a bribe in the past year. In some countries, the sub-sample size is too small to enable categorical statements to be made. Thus, the information discussed here comes from countries where more than 10% of the population has stated they have paid bribes and the sub-sample is at least 100 people.

Graph 4: Bribery, the demand side

A Bribe was directly asked for
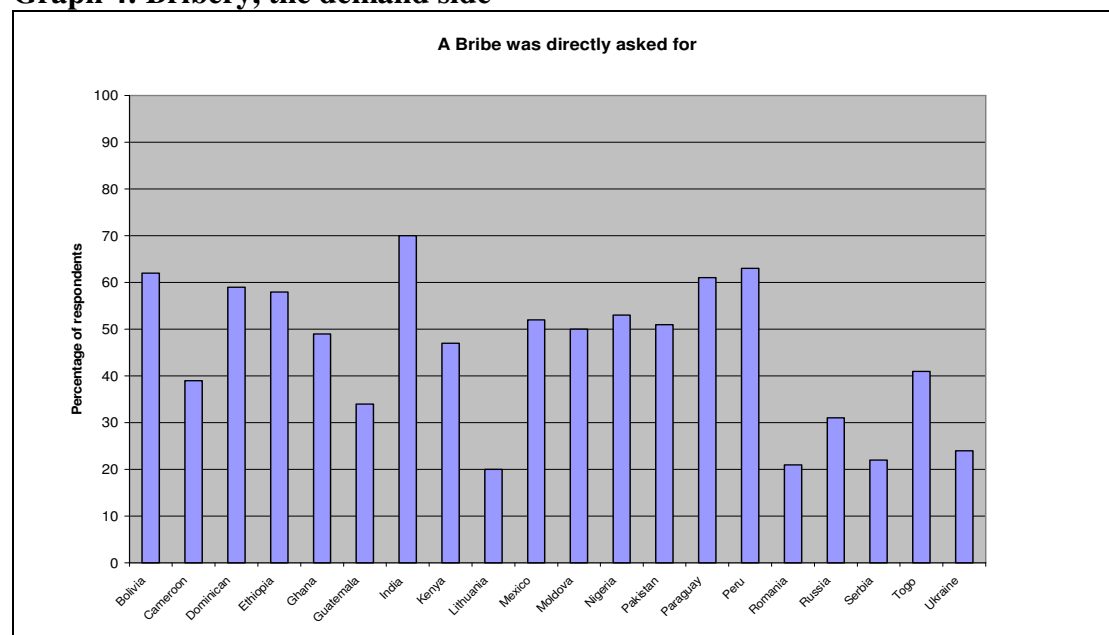
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

As can be seen from Graph 5 below, offering a bribe to avoid problems with the authorities is a relatively frequent occurrence. This was the case for at least half of respondents from Russia, and from Latin American countries such as Guatemala, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay. Citizens from Pakistan, Kenya and Nigeria said that they had done the same. While offering to pay bribes can be seen as the 'supply side' of corruption, it is also possible that these bribes were tacitly requested or bureaucratic processes deliberately slowed to solicit 'grease' money.

Graph 5: Bribery, the Supply Side

A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities
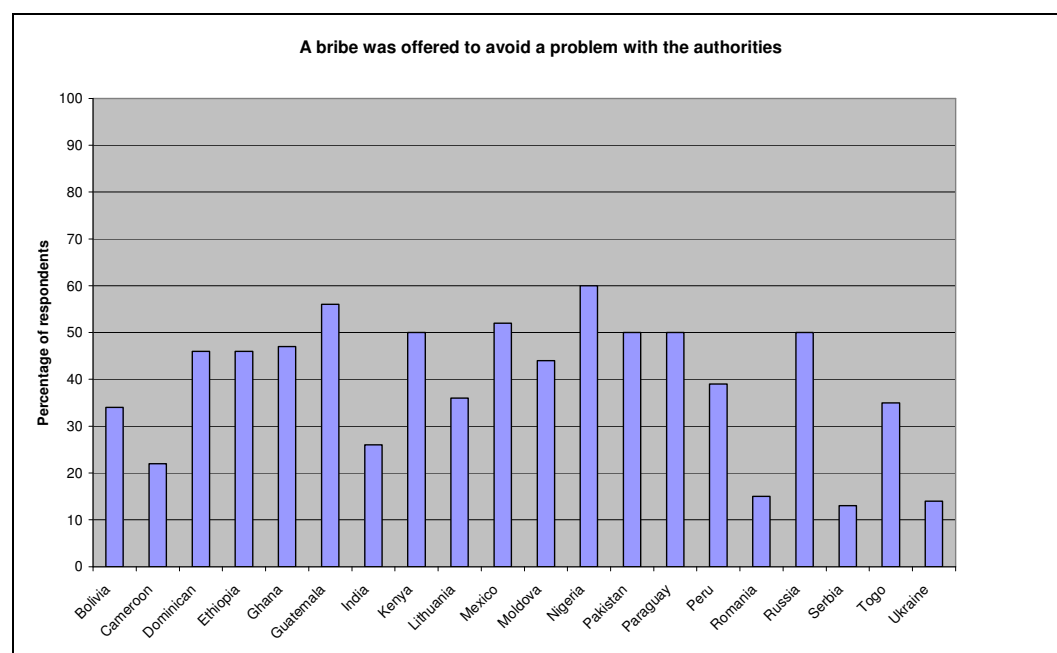
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

'Facilitating' bribes to avoid problems with the authorities were not prevalent in all countries, as a majority of respondents from former socialist countries such as Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine indicated that they had not paid bribes for this purpose. Similarly, the bulk of respondents from Bolivia, Peru, India, Cameroon and Senegal reported that this had not been the case for them. However, as people are often reluctant to discuss the issue of corruption (and admit their role in the transaction), it is possible that the frequency of bribes is under-estimated.

Regarding paying bribes offered for access to public services, a significant majority of respondents from former socialist countries such as Lithuania, Romania, Russia, and Serbia confirmed that this had been their experience (Graph 6). In Ukraine, this was stated by more than 80% of citizens. More than half of those surveyed in the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Pakistan indicated similar experiences.

Conversely, approximately four-fifths of those surveyed in India and Senegal stated that they had not paid bribes to access services they were entitled to. More than 50% of respondents in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru reported similarly. While this finding could mean that access to services in these countries is easier and transparent, it could also imply that service networks in these countries are less extensive.

Graph 6: Bribes for public services
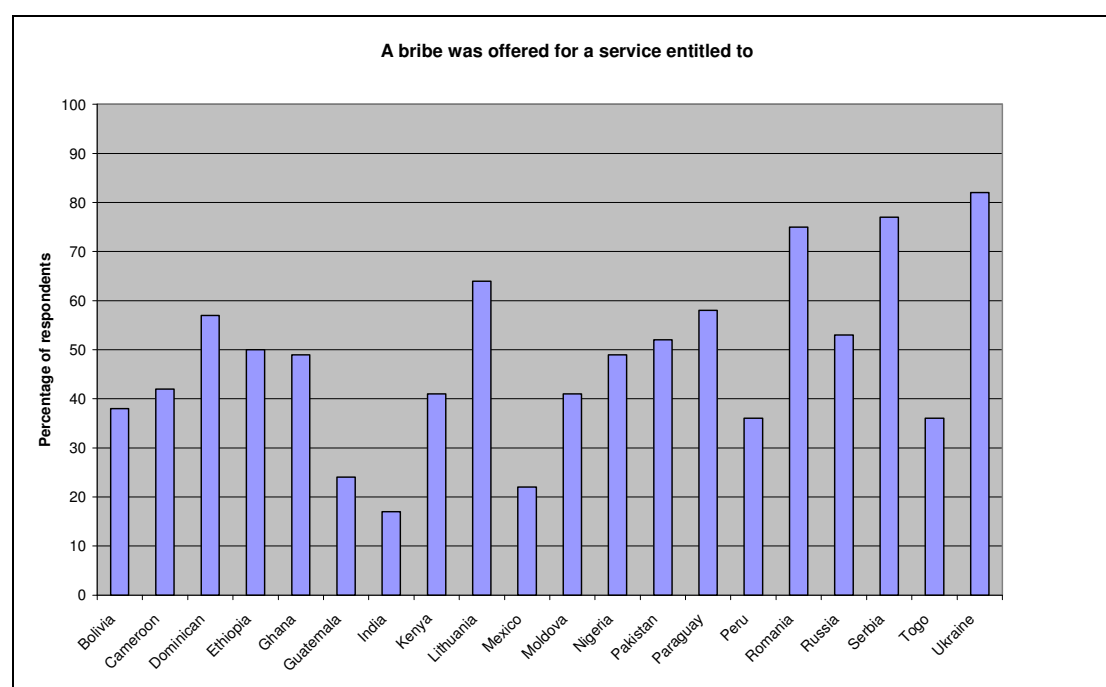
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2005

Conclusion

The TI Global Corruption Barometer provides a snapshot of the perceptions and experiences of citizens from around the world with regard to corruption in their countries. This year's findings again reflect the general public's mistrust in their national political and justice systems, with political parties, parliaments, the police and the judiciary perceived to be the sectors most affected by corruption.

Political parties were given the worst overall score, and were seen as the most corrupt sector in 45 out of 69 countries. This result reflects a worsening of the global opinion of political parties, as last year 36 out of a total 62 countries rated their parties as the most corrupt institution. Parliaments received a similarly negative score, indicating widespread concern about the effects of corruption on political systems.

The results at the regional level are slightly different. While citizens in Asia, Western Europe, and Latin America pinpoint their political parties and parliaments as the most corrupt, the public in Africa is most concerned about the integrity of their police forces, and citizens in Central and Eastern Europe regard the police and their party system as equally corrupt.

In terms of the judiciary, the most critical views were captured in Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America, where this sector was ranked one of the three most corrupt. Customs were particularly badly perceived in Africa, Latin America and most of Central and Eastern Europe. Regarding the business sector and the media, the most critical views were expressed in Western Europe, especially in Scandinavian countries. While the health and education sectors were not scored particularly harshly, there were significant levels of concern in a large number of countries, indicating that unofficial 'user charges' may be hindering the access of many people to basic social services.

In terms of the impact of corruption on different spheres of life, respondents clearly stated that the political spheres in their countries are affected by corruption. However, a high percentage of people also thought that the business sector was similarly affected. This was particularly the case for citizens in Africa and Western Europe. Conversely, fewer people in Latin America had this opinion. While a smaller number thought their personal lives were directly affected by corruption, citizens from a few countries indicated very strongly that their lives were negatively influenced. In addition, respondents with low incomes tend to have more negative views of the effect that corruption has on their personal lives compared to middle income and high income respondents.

Regarding perceptions of the prevalence of corruption over the last three years, the response was, on the whole, negative. A full 57% of those surveyed thought that corruption had increased – either a little or a lot. Respondents in Latin America and Africa were the most negative. Responses from the other regions were more mixed.

Looking to the future, respondents were less pessimistic – the average person thought that corruption would stay the same rather than worsen. Despite stating that corruption had increased in the recent past, respondents from Latin America and, in particular,

Africa tended to have a more positive outlook for the future. Respondents in a small number of countries like Uruguay, Colombia, Nigeria, and Ethiopia are more optimistic about the future than they were about the past.

Regarding the prevalence of bribery, while citizens from predominantly rich countries report low levels of bribery and those from poorer nations report comparatively higher levels, there are still significant differences across regions and income groups. Neighbouring countries can admit very different levels of bribery, as in the cases of Cambodia and Thailand, or Guatemala and Nicaragua. Countries with similar income levels can also have varying levels of bribery: the Philippines and Paraguay are both lower middle-income countries, yet only 9% of Filipinos surveyed stated they had paid bribes the year before, compared to 43% of Paraguayans.

The cost of bribery can be significant for households. When compared to GDP per capita, it is clear that families in some countries must spend an inordinate amount of their incomes on bribes. In 11 out of the 19 countries for which data is available, families spend less than the equivalent of 10% of GDP per capita. However, in the rest, households must spend more than this. In countries like Cameroon, Nigeria, and Ghana families must spend the equivalent of at least a fifth of GDP per capita paying a 'bribery tax'.

Regarding forms of bribery, some regional patterns can be discerned. It is more common in Latin America and South Asia for bribes to be asked for directly. However, it is more common in Eastern Europe for bribes to be paid to access public services, and less likely in other parts of the world.

Overall, corruption remains a big concern for citizens around the world, who pinpoint their political and judicial systems first and foremost. However, while political corruption is cited as a major problem in many countries, it is also clear that bribery and petty corruption weigh heavily on the public in many poor nations.

Annexes

Global Corruption Barometer 2005
Full country tables

Table 9: National institutions and sectors, corrupt or clean?

To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in this country/territory to be affected by corruption? (1: not at all corrupt, … 5: extremely corrupt)	Political parties	Parliament / Legislature	Police	Legal system / Judiciary	Tax revenue	Business / private sector	Customs	Medical services	Media	Education system	Utilities	Registry and permit services	The military	NGOs	Religious bodies
Cambodia	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.8
Hong Kong	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.0
India	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.4	4.1	3.8	2.7	3.8	3.7	4.0	2.1	3.0	2.9
Indonesia	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1
Japan	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.8
Malaysia	3.7	3.1	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.9
Pakistan	3.9	3.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.5
Philippines	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.0
Singapore	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.2
South Korea	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.0
Taiwan	4.1	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	1.8	3.5	2.0	2.2
Thailand	3.9	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.2
ASIA - average	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
Cameroon	3.9	3.3	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.7	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.0
Ethiopia	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.6	2.5	2.4
Ghana	4.1	3.1	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.2
Kenya	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
Nigeria	4.5	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.8	2.5	2.3
Senegal	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.8
South Africa	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.3
Togo	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.1
AFRICA - average	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	4.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.2
Austria	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5
Denmark	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
Finland	3.1	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4
France	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	2.3	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4
Germany	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4
Greece	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.7
Iceland	3.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	3.1	2.0	1.9	3.1	1.5	2.8	1.7	.	2.0	1.7
Ireland	3.7	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.7
Italy	4.2	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
Luxembourg	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.7
Netherlands	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4
Norway	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.5	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.2
Portugal	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6
Spain	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0
Switzerland	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
United Kingdom	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4
W.EUROPE - average	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.6	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.6
Bulgaria	4.3	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.1	2.7

To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in this country/territory to be affected by corruption? (1: not at all corrupt, … 5: extremely corrupt)	Political parties	Parliament / Legislature	Police	Legal system / Judiciary	Tax revenue	Business / private sector	Customs	Medical services	Media	Education system	Utilities	Registry and permit services	The military	NGOs	Religious bodies
Croatia	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Czech Republic	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2
Georgia	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.0
Kosovo	3.1	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	1.2	2.2	1.6
Lithuania	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.1
Macedonia	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.2
Moldova	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.1
Poland	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.7	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
Romania	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.4	3.4	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1
Russia	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.2
Serbia	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.3
Ukraine	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.3
CE EUROPE-average	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3
Argentina	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.6	4.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.0
Bolivia	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.2	2.3
Chile	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.2
Colombia	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.7
Costa Rica	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.2	.	3.0	3.2
Dominican Republic	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0
Ecuador	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.6	3.7	3.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.8
Guatemala	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.2
Mexico	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.3	2.9
Nicaragua	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.0
Panama	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.0	2.4
Paraguay	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.9	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.0	2.8
Peru	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.3	2.6
Uruguay	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.9
Venezuela	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
LAC - average	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.5	4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.8
Israel	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.8
Turkey	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.4
Canada	3.9	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.6
USA	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.8
Total	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6

Note: Sectors in the table above are listed from left to right according to their global score. The shaded boxes indicate the highest (or joint highest) rated institution/sector for each country/territory.

Table 10: Corruption's impact on political life, the business environment, and personal and family life

Some people believe that corruption affects different spheres of life in this country. In your view does corruption affect: (1: Not at all … 4: To a large extent)	Political life	The business environment	Your personal and family life
Argentina	3.3	3.0	2.4
Austria	2.5	1.7	1.4
Bolivia	3.9	3.0	3.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.6	3.5	3.3
Bulgaria	3.6	3.4	2.0
Cambodia	2.3	2.4	2.4
Cameroon	3.5	3.4	2.2
Canada	3.3	3.1	2.1
Chile	3.3	3.1	2.0
Colombia	3.2	3.0	2.6
Costa Rica	3.0	2.8	2.7
Croatia	3.5	3.6	2.3
Czech Republic	3.4	3.1	1.8
Denmark	2.4	2.6	1.6
Dominican Republic	3.1	3.0	2.8
Ecuador	3.0	3.0	2.7
Ethiopia	3.2	3.3	2.8
Finland	2.6	2.4	1.3
France	3.4	2.4	1.4
Georgia	3.5	3.5	2.8
Germany	3.2	2.1	1.7
Ghana	3.1	3.1	2.7
Greece	3.7	3.6	2.5
Guatemala	3.2	2.9	2.5
Hong Kong	3.1	2.9	2.5
Iceland	3.1	3.0	1.9
India	3.2	2.9	2.6
Indonesia	3.3	3.2	2.5
Ireland	3.3	3.0	1.7
Israel	3.7	3.5	2.7
Italy	3.4	3.5	1.5
Japan	2.4	2.2	1.7
Kenya	3.2	3.3	3.2
Kosovo	2.9	2.7	2.2
Lithuania	3.6	3.4	2.2
Luxembourg	2.8	2.8	1.8
Macedonia	3.4	3.2	2.6
Malaysia	3.1	2.9	2.1
Mexico	3.4	3.0	3.0
Moldova	3.1	3.0	2.5
Netherlands	2.5	2.8	1.5
Nicaragua	3.0	3.0	3.0
Nigeria	3.2	3.0	2.6
Norway	2.8	2.9	1.3
Pakistan	3.2	3.1	2.8
Panama	3.5	3.2	3.0
Paraguay	3.4	3.1	2.6
Peru	3.7	3.3	2.9
Philippines	3.6	3.6	3.5
Poland	3.6	3.4	2.1
Portugal	3.6	3.5	2.0
Romania	3.2	3.2	2.5
Russia	3.4	3.1	2.0
Senegal	3.3	2.9	1.5
Serbia	3.2	2.9	2.3
Singapore	2.7	2.7	2.0
South Africa	3.2	2.8	2.2
South Korea	3.6	3.5	2.9
Spain	2.6	2.2	1.7
Switzerland	2.7	2.9	1.5
Taiwan	3.8	3.7	2.9
Thailand	3.2	3.3	2.8
Togo	3.1	3.1	2.1
Turkey	3.3	3.3	3.1
Ukraine	3.3	3.1	1.9
United Kingdom	3.0	2.8	1.6
Uruguay	3.3	2.9	2.3
USA	3.2	3.0	2.2
Venezuela	2.8	2.7	2.4
Total	**3.2**	**3.0**	**2.2**

Table 11: How have corruption levels increased or decreased over the past three years?

In the past 3 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?	% Increase a lot	% Increase a little	% Stay the same	% Decrease a little	% Decrease a lot	% Don't know / no answer
Argentina	17	23	39	17	1	3
Austria	11	18	31	4	4	30
Bolivia	53	17	21	7	2	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	31	24	7	1	4
Bulgaria	21	16	30	9	1	23
Cambodia	28	24	26	11	2	9
Cameroon	45	26	15	11	0	3
Canada	32	26	33	3	1	5
Chile	35	19	31	12	0	3
Colombia	23	13	27	31	7	0
Costa Rica	72	7	18	2	1	1
Croatia	30	17	36	11	2	4
Czech Republic	19	29	37	8	1	6
Denmark	5	35	50	6	0	4
Dominican Republic	72	8	11	8	1	0
Ecuador	69	13	15	1	1	1
Ethiopia	42	19	16	17	3	2
Finland	7	26	34	9	1	24
France	19	29	35	6	1	9
Georgia	11	9	27	33	13	8
Germany	34	32	25	5	2	3
Ghana	35	16	16	21	4	7
Greece	45	20	24	9	2	0
Guatemala	38	23	26	9	2	2
Hong Kong	7	20	35	24	8	6
Iceland	16	33	34	6	1	10
India	62	22	9	7	0	0
Indonesia	15	13	27	35	5	4
Ireland	30	19	26	18	5	2
Israel	65	14	17	1	1	2
Italy	28	22	38	9	1	2
Japan	26	22	44	7	1	1
Kenya	16	14	17	42	6	6
Kosovo	29	19	24	12	2	14
Lithuania	30	30	22	5	1	12
Luxembourg	8	28	44	5	1	14
Macedonia	39	18	27	10	1	4
Malaysia	18	21	25	21	1	13
Mexico	40	19	29	9	2	1
Moldova	23	27	28	15	1	6
Netherlands	21	40	18	4	1	17
Nicaragua	74	7	14	5	1	
Nigeria	59	14	10	13	4	0
Norway	7	50	27	5	1	11
Pakistan	39	28	16	7	1	10
Panama	55	8	28	7	1	1
Paraguay	52	12	22	11	2	1
Peru	59	14	19	8	0	1
Philippines	70	14	9	6	1	0
Poland	44	18	29	3	0	5
Portugal	42	26	21	4	1	6
Romania	23	14	34	17	2	10
Russia	39	23	26	6	1	5
Senegal	19	20	23	17	3	18
Serbia	31	17	33	12	1	7
Singapore	5	11	40	15	10	18
South Africa	48	19	16	11	3	3
South Korea	16	29	34	16	1	4
Spain	29	19	35	7	2	8
Switzerland	21	29	36	8	0	7
Taiwan	22	9	41	18	5	6
Thailand	39	12	22	19	5	4
Togo	44	16	17	13	4	6
Turkey	18	21	15	28	7	10
Ukraine	19	22	31	12	1	15
United Kingdom	24	29	33	4	2	8
Uruguay	37	20	33	7	1	4
USA	43	22	23	7	4	2
Venezuela	59	12	15	11	1	2
Total	35	22	27	9	2	5

Table 12: Expectations: will corruption levels increase or decrease over the next three years?

Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years to change?	% Increase a lot	% Increase a little	% Stay the same	% Decrease a little	% Decrease a lot	% Don't know / no answer
Argentina	9	12	43	25	2	10
Austria	10	24	36	4	2	25
Bolivia	16	15	34	15	8	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	25	31	19	3	7
Bulgaria	7	8	31	17	3	34
Cambodia	19	20	15	16	5	25
Cameroon	26	13	22	22	13	4
Canada	16	22	40	14	3	5
Chile	8	12	37	26	3	13
Colombia	17	13	28	30	8	5
Costa Rica	46	9	24	13	2	6
Croatia	13	12	38	26	6	5
Czech Republic	10	22	44	14	3	7
Denmark	4	29	57	6	2	2
Dominican Republic	34	9	16	25	9	7
Ecuador	47	14	22	3	4	11
Ethiopia	17	10	16	35	13	9
Finland	8	32	34	8	1	17
France	12	23	40	10	1	14
Georgia	5	3	29	24	14	25
Germany	26	31	30	9	1	4
Ghana	22	10	14	19	23	11
Greece	25	16	26	21	9	3
Guatemala	36	21	28	9	3	3
Hong Kong	4	18	42	23	7	6
Iceland	8	29	42	11	1	9
India	57	21	9	8	1	4
Indonesia	8	2	7	18	63	2
Ireland	13	19	37	22	6	3
Israel	22	39	26	8	1	4
Italy	18	23	38	13	1	8
Japan	19	23	47	8	1	1
Kenya	13	12	20	31	12	12
Kosovo	10	6	16	31	19	19
Lithuania	12	25	37	16	1	9
Luxembourg	9	31	40	9	2	8
Macedonia	20	13	27	28	4	8
Malaysia	16	17	21	25	3	19
Mexico	29	21	33	13	1	3
Moldova	13	20	28	23	5	12
Netherlands	17	35	27	5	1	16
Nicaragua	62	8	18	6	2	4
Nigeria	27	9	10	30	21	3
Norway	5	55	24	9	1	6
Pakistan	29	27	16	5	2	21
Panama	40	8	27	17	3	5
Paraguay	33	14	33	15	1	4
Peru	35	13	24	8	1	19
Philippines	65	11	13	6	1	4
Poland	19	18	38	13	2	9
Portugal	19	20	25	19	9	8
Romania	9	5	36	31	5	13
Russia	26	24	34	7	1	8
Senegal	10	9	19	27	17	17
Serbia	21	15	33	17	3	12
Singapore	6	13	37	16	15	12
South Africa	27	11	19	22	14	7
South Korea	10	22	38	22	2	6
Spain	23	16	43	7	2	10
Switzerland	14	33	38	10	1	4
Taiwan	22	13	35	14	3	13
Thailand	24	13	21	26	9	8
Togo	24	10	16	18	23	11
Turkey	12	17	22	23	10	17
Ukraine	4	8	30	29	10	18
United Kingdom	18	28	36	9	2	8
Uruguay	5	4	21	44	13	13
USA	30	26	28	10	4	2
Venezuela	44	18	19		2	16
Total	**23**	**21**	**30**	**14**	**5**	**7**

Table 13: Experience of bribery: who paid a bribe in the past year?

In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?	% Yes	% No	% Don't know / no answer
Argentina	6	92	3
Austria	4	82	13
Bolivia	20	79	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	93	1
Bulgaria	7	88	5
Cambodia	36	62	2
Cameroon	43	46	11
Canada	1	98	0
Chile	3	95	2
Colombia	6	93	1
Costa Rica	4	96	1
Croatia	7	93	0
Czech Republic	18	74	8
Denmark	1	99	0
Dominican Republic	16	83	0
Ecuador	18	80	2
Ethiopia	30	69	0
Finland	3	90	7
France	2	96	3
Georgia	7	87	4
Germany	2	97	0
Ghana	21	69	10
Greece	12	87	0
Guatemala	25	73	2
Hong Kong	0	99	0
Iceland	1	98	1
India	12	87	1
Indonesia	11	84	4
Ireland	1	98	1
Israel	2	97	1
Japan	0	90	10
Kenya	19	59	22
Kosovo	9	89	3
Lithuania	28	64	9
Luxembourg	6	91	3
Macedonia	8	88	4
Malaysia	6	91	3
Mexico	31	65	5
Moldova	29	61	10
Netherlands	0	97	2
Nicaragua	5	95	0
Nigeria	29	69	2
Norway	4	92	4
Pakistan	13	67	19
Panama	9	90	1
Paraguay	43	51	6
Peru	14	78	8
Philippines	9	91	0
Poland	8	76	16
Portugal	2	97	1
Romania	22	64	15
Russia	17	81	1
Senegal	19	55	26
Serbia	19	74	7
Singapore	4	95	1
South Africa	5	91	3
South Korea	4	95	1
Spain	0	96	4
Switzerland	1	97	2
Taiwan	3	96	1
Thailand	6	93	1
Togo	30	60	10
Turkey	5	91	4
Ukraine	13	78	8
United Kingdom	1	99	1
Uruguay	3	97	1
USA	1	99	0
Venezuela	6	88	5
Total	**9**	**87**	**4**

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005 - Questionnaire

Now we would like to ask you a few questions about corruption. In this survey we are using corruption to mean the abuse of entrusted power – by a public official or a business person for example – for private gain. This could include material gain or other benefits.

1. **Some people believe that corruption affects different spheres of life in this country. In your view, does corruption affect… not at all, to a small extent, to a moderate extent or to a large extent?**
READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

Spheres	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a large extent	DK/NA	
Your personal and family life	1	2	3	4	9	Col 5
The business environment	1	2	3	4	9	Col 6
Political life	1	2	3	4	9	Col 7

2. **In the past 3 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?**
READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE

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

3. **Do you expect the level of corruption in the next 3 years to change? Will it:**
READ OUT AND ROTATE. SINGLE CODE

Increase a lot	1
Increase a little	2
Stay the same	3
Decrease a little	4
Decrease a lot	5
DK/NA	9

4. To what extent do you perceive the following sectors in this country to be affected by corruption? Please answer on a scale from 1 to 5 (1 meaning not at all corrupt, 5 meaning extremely corrupt). Of course you can use in-between scores as well.
READ AND ROTATE. SINGLE ANSWER FOR EACH

Sectors	Not at all corrupt 1	2	3	4	Extremely corrupt 5	DK/NA
Customs	1	2	3	4	5	9
Education system	1	2	3	4	5	9
Legal system /Judiciary	1	2	3	4	5	9
Medical services	1	2	3	4	5	9
Police	1	2	3	4	5	9
Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	9
Parliament/Legislature	1	2	3	4	5	9
Registry and permit services (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits)	1	2	3	4	5	9
Utilities (telephone, electricity, water, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	9
Tax revenue	1	2	3	4	5	9
Business/ private sector	1	2	3	4	5	9
Media	1	2	3	4	5	9
The military	1	2	3	4	5	9
NGOs (non governmental organizations)	1	2	3	4	5	9
Religious bodies	1	2	3	4	5	9

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

01 Yes
02 No
08 DK
09 NA

ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES IN Q5 – others go to Q6
5.1 What was the approximate amount of money paid overall in bribes by your household in the past 12 months?
To be asked in local currency but coded by interviewer as USD (or Euros).

1. Under 30 USD/approximately under 25 €
2. 30 - 49 USD/25 – 39 Euro
3. 50 - 74 USD/40 - 59 Euro
4. 75 - 99 USD/60 - 79 Euro
5. 100 – 149 USD/80 - 119 Euro
6. 150 – 199 USD/120 - 159 Euro
7. 200-299 USD/160 – 239 Euro
8. 300 – 499 USD/ 240 – 399 Euro

9. 500 – 749 USD/ 400 - 599 €
10. 750 – 999 USD/ 600 – 799 Euro
11. 1000 USD or more/ 800 Euro or more
12. DK/NA
13. Refused

ASK ALL WHO ANSWERED YES IN Q5 – others go to Q6
5.2. Which of the following applied to the bribes paid in the last 12 months:
READ AND ROTATE. SINGLE ANSWER FOR EACH

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

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005

Country coverage and country information

Country/ Territory	Contact	E-mail	Company	Mode	Sample Type	Sample size	Fieldwork Dates
Argentina	Ricardo Hermelo	ricardo.hermello@tns-gallup.com.ar	TNS Gallup Argentina	Face-to-face	National	1000	4th week of May
Austria	Ingrid lux	i.lusk@gallup.at	Gallup Austria	Face-to-face	National	668	May 31 – June 16
Bolivia	Luis Alberto Quiroga	Proyectos@encuestas-estudios.com	Encuestas & Estudios	Face-to-face	Urban	519	June 10 – June 25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Aida Hadziavdic-Begovic	Aida.hadziavdic@mib.ba	Mareco Index Bosnia	Telephone	National	500	June 6 – June 10
Bulgaria	Antón Valkovski	A.valkovski@bbss-gallup.com	TNS BBSS	Face-to-face	National	1024	July 5 – July 12
Cambodia*	Hean Sokhom	sokhom@forum.org.kh	Center for Advanced Study	Face-to-face	National	600	October 9 - 20
Cameroon	Simplice Ngampou	Sngampou@rms-africa.com	RMS Cameroon	Face-to-face	Main cities	500	June 4 – June 6
Canada	Anne-Marie Marois	Ammarois@legermarketing.com	Leger Marketing	Telephone	National	1001	June 6 – June 15
Chile*	Paola Cea	mori4@morichile.cl	MORI (Chile) S.A.	Face-to-face	Urban	1200	August 25 -Sept 2
Colombia	Carlos Lemoine	Clemoine@cnccol.com	Centro Nacional de Consultoria	Face-to-face and telephone	Urban	500	July 8 – July 13
Costa Rica*	Hugo Mendieta	Hmendieta@apinvestigacion.com	API Sigma Dos	Telephone	Urban	500	May 23 – June 2
Croatia	Dragan Bagic	Drgan.bagic@puls.hr,	Puls	Telephone	National	600	June 1 – June 20
Czech Rep.	Jan Trojacek	Trojacek@mareco.cz	Mareco	Face-to-face	National	500	June 14 – June 27
Denmark	Claus Bo Hansen	Claus.Bo.Hansen@tns-gallup.dk	TNS Gallup Denmark	Telephone	National	500	June 8 – June 16
Dominican Republic*	Leonard Kemp	Sigmados@verizon.net.do	Sigma Dos Republica Dominicana	Face-to-face	Urban	806	July 12 – July 16
Ecuador	Carlos A. Cordova	Carlos.cordova@cedatos.com	Cedatos	Face-to-face	Main cities	500	June 27 – July 1
Ethiopia*	Margit Cleveland	Mcleveland@rms-africa.com	Research & Marketing Services	Face-to-face	Capital City	510	June 15 – June 21
Finland	Mika Kiiski	Mika.kiiski@tns-gallup.fi	TNS Gallup Finland	Telephone and Telepanel	National	1289	June 17 – June 22
France	Guillaume Rainsard	guillaume.rainsard@tns-sofres.com	TNS France	Face-to-face	National	1003	June 21 – June 22
Georgia	Merab Pachuia	mpachulia@gorbi.com	GORBI	Telephone	Main city	500	Aug-20-Aug 30
Germany	Johannes Huxoll	Johannes.huxoll@tns-emnid.com	TNS Emnid	Telephone	National	500	June 21 – June 29
Ghana*	Steve Ayo Amale	Aamale@rms-africa.com	Research & Marketing Services	Face-to-face	Urban	1005	June 10 – June 18
Greece	Ero Papadopoulou	ero.papadopoulou@tnsicap.gr	TNS ICAP	Telephone	National	500	June 2 – June 15
Guatemala*	Jorge Fernández	Multivexsa@intelnett.com	Multivex Sigma Dos Guatemala	Face-to-face	Urban	500	June 18 – June 20
Hong Kong	Ellen Tops	Ellen.tops@tns-global.com	TNS Hong Kong	Telephone	National	500	June 10 – June 19
Iceland	Ásdís G. Ragnarsdóttir	Asdisg@gallup.is	IMG Gallup	Telephone	National	1200	June 29 – July 26
India	Sharmistha Das	Sharmistha.das@tns-global.com	TNS India	Face-to-face	National	1063	June 1 – June 9
Indonesia	Pipit Andriany	Pipit.Andriany@tns-global.com	TNS Indonesia	Face-to-face	Main city	500	July 21 – July 27
Republic of Ireland	Patricia Kelly	Patricia.Kelly@imsl.ie	Millward Brown IMS	Telephone	National	500	May 18 – June 2
Israel	Tamar Fuchs	Tamar.fuchs@tns-teleseker.com	TNS Teleseker	Telephone	National	501	June 29 – June 30
Italy	Paolo Colombo	paolo.colombo@doxa.it	Doxa Italy	Telephone	National	502	July 28 – August 1
Japan	Kiyoshi Nishimura	Nisimura@nrc.co.jp	Nippon Research Center	Self-completed questionnaires	National	1212	June 2 – June 13
Kenya	Maggie Ireri	maggie@steadman-group.com	Steadman Research Services International	Face-to-face	National	2219	July 1 – July 9
Korea	Hwanhee Lee	Hhlee@gallup.co.kr	Gallup Korea	Face-to-face	National	1515	May 20 – June 3
Kosovo*	Assen Blagoev	A.Blagoev@gallup-bbss.com	BBSS Index Kosovo	Face-to-face	Albanian + sub-population	1023	May 26 – June 1
Luxembourg	Marc Thiltgen	Marc.thiltgen@ilres.com	Ilres	Telephone	National	582	June 24 –July 3
Lithuania*	Dainius Derkintis	Dainius.Derkintis@tns-global.com	TNS Gallup	Face-to-face	National	511	June 21– June 30
Macedonia	Elida Medarovska	E.medarovska@brima-gallup.com.mk	Brima	Face-to-face	National	1008	June 17– June 24
Malaysia	Hafeez Amin	Hafeez.amin@tns-global.com	TNS Malaysia	Face-to-face and Telephone	Urban	1250	May 30 – June 26
Mexico	Ramón Chaídez	Ramon.chaidez@tns-gallup.com.mx	TNS Gallup Mexico	Face-to-face	Urban	700	June 24 – June 29
Moldova	Igor Munteanu	*cbs_axa@yahoo.com*	CBS Axa	Face-to-face	National	509	June 24 – June 28
Netherlands	Hanneke Sjerps	Hanneke.sjerps@tns-nipo.com	TNS NIPO	Face-to-face	National	549	June 9 – June 21
Nicaragua*	Hugo Mendieta	Hmendieta@apinvestigacion.com	API Sigma Dos	Face-to-face	Urban	500	May 23 – June 2

Nigeria	Pradiptra Mitra	Pkmitra@rms-africa.com	Research & Marketing Services Limited	Face-to-face	Main cities	500	June 11 – June 20
Norway	Ole Fredrik Ugland	Olefredrik.ugland@tns-gallup.no	TNS Gallup Norway	Web-survey	National	510	June 1 – June 16
Pakistan	Ijaz Shafi Gillani	isb@gallup.com.pk	Gallup Pakistan	Face-to-face	Urban	843	June 1 – June 20
Panama*	Humberto Gonzalez	psicomer@pty.com	PSM Sigma Dos Panama	Telephone	Main city	500	June 6 –June 14
Paraguay*	Marlene Heinrich.	Cam@pla.net.py	CAM Research	Face-to-face	Main citiy	500	June 1 – June 25
Perú	Gustavo Yrala	Gyrala@datum.com.pe	Datum Internacional	Face-to-face	National	1112	June 11 – June 20
Philippines	Angel Almojuela	Angel.almojuela@asiaresearch.com.ph	Asia Research Organization	Telephone	National	1000	May 30 – June 19
Poland	Marek Fudala	Marek.fudala@mareco.pl	Mareco Polska	Face-to-face	National	908	June 14 – June 24
Portugal	Ana Firmino	Ana.firmino@tns-global.com	TNS Euroteste	Telephone	National	520	June 22 –June 28
Romania	Andrei Musetescu	Andrei.musetescu@tns-global.com	Csop	Face-to-face	National	1058	May 27 – June 5
Russia	Victor Pratusevich	Pratusevich.V@rmh.ru	ROMIR	Face-to-face	National	1006	May 18 – May 24
Senegal*	Erckman Togna	Etogna@rms-africa.com.	RMS-Senegal	Face-to-face	Urban	508	June 20 – June 23
Serbia	Sladjana Brakus	sladja@mediumindex.co.yu	TNS Medium Gallup	Face-to-face	National	1004	May 26 – June 1
Singapore	Petra Curbach	Petra.Curbach@tns-global.com	TNS Singapore	Telephone	National	502	July 4 – July 17
Spain	Rosa Doncel	rosad@sigmados.com	Sigma Dos International	Face-to-face	National	500	July 25 – August 2
South Africa	Mari Harris	marih@markinor.co.za	Markinor	Face-to-face	Urban	2000	June 9 – July 4
Switzerland	Barbara Spillmann	Barbara.spillmann@isopublic.ch	ISOPUBLIC	Telephone	National	500	June 1 – June 4
Taiwan	Kevin Meyer	Kevinmeyer@ort.com.tw	Opinion Research Taiwan	Telephone	National	500	June 16 – June 20
Thailand	Kulchat Wuttigate	kulchat.wuttigate@tns-global.com	TNS Thailand	Telephone	Urban	1000	July 19 – July 31
Togo*	Steve Ayo Amale	Aamale@rms-africa.com	Research & Marketing Services	Face-to-face	Main cities	488	June 28 – June 29
Turkey	Bengi Özboyacı	Bengi.ozboyaci@tns-global.com	TNS Piar	Face-to-face	National	2036	June 9 – July 1
UK	Emma Phillips	Emma.phillips@tns-global.com	TNS UK	Telephone	National	1031	June 3 –June 5
Ukraine	Alla Vlasyuk	Alla.vlasyuk@tns-global.com.ua.	TNS Ukraine	Face-to-face	National	1200	June 1 –June 7
Uruguay	José Luis Soto	marketing@adinet.com.uy	Sigma Dos Uruguay	Telephone	Main city	537	May 30 – June 24
USA	Jane Cutler	Jane.cutler@tns-global.com	TNS Intersearch	Telephone	National	504	June 29 – July 3
Venezuela	Romel Romero	Romel@sigmados-international.com	Sigma Dos Venezuela	Face-to-face	Main city	500	June 9 – June 24

*These are not Members of Gallup International Association but reliable companies that we have worked with in these countries.

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005

Methodological note

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005 is a worldwide public opinion survey conducted for TI by Gallup International with 54260 respondents. The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005 consists of a set of five questions included in the Voice of the People survey 2005, conducted in 69 countries by Gallup International members or partners. The TI Global Corruption Barometer is planned to be conducted annually.

Coverage
Overall, the Voice of the People survey was conducted in 69 countries, but some data were missing from individual countries because either the authorities did not give permission to conduct certain questions or technical problems during the field work.
In Italy, questions 5, 5.1 and 5.2 were omitted from the survey, and in Singapore, only the first part of question 5 was asked and not parts 5.1 - 5.2 - 5.3.

Timing of fieldwork
The fieldwork for the survey was conducted between May and October 2005.

Demographic variables
The demographic variables, Age, Education, Household income, Education, Employment, and Religion were recoded from their original form in the survey by Gallup International.

Sampling
The sample type is mostly national, but in some countries it is urban only. It should be underlined that 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/socioeconomic condition/regional/urban balances as variables. In some countries random sampling has been done.
The interviews were conducted either face to face or by telephone (mostly in developed countries) with male and female respondents, aged 15+ (this information is provided by country in Annex III of the report on the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005).

Weighting
Sample imbalances in the data within a country (e.g. slight corrections to the proportions of age groups, sex, etc.) have been weighted first in order to provide a representative sample of the national population (or a representative sample of the stated universe, if this is not a total population sample). Subsequently, each country has been weighted to its relevant population (universe). For example, countries where only the urban population was interviewed were weighted up to a total urban population.

Data coding, quality check and analysis
The data coding and quality check, as well as preliminary analysis, was done by Gallup International.
The full report of the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2005 was completed by the Department of Policy and Research at the International Secretariat of TI.
A standard margin of error for the survey is +/- 4.

Additional statistical work was carried out by Prof. Johann Lambsdorff, of the University of Passau, on question 5, which explores the frequency of the public's experience of bribery. The paper looks at how the results from this Barometer question relate to the CPI, and includes recommendations on how the findings can be interpreted. This paper is downloadable at http://www.transparency.org/surveys/index.html#barometer