Report

on the

Transparency International
Global Corruption Barometer 2004

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About the survey

The Transparency International (TI) Global Corruption Barometer 2004 is a public opinion survey that was carried out in 64 countries among more than 50,000 people to assess perceptions about corruption, experience of corruption, and expectations concerning corruption levels in the future.[1] It compares petty and grand corruption (and compares corruption with other problems in society), evaluates the extent to which public and private institutions are considered corrupt, determines where the public believes corruption's impact is greatest, and asks about bribery and prospects for future levels of corruption.

TI believes it is important to assess what the public thinks about corruption, since public support for anti-corruption efforts – and for the leaders and institutions that espouse them – is critical to their success. By asking the general public their views, the Global Corruption Barometer is a unique measure of the impact of anti-corruption efforts at country level, which, when combined, reflect global public opinion on corruption and its significance for people's lives. Transparency International maintains the view that public opinion on, and experience of, corruption is a crucial indicator of the extent to which corruption is successfully being fought around the world.

The TI Global Corruption Barometer complements TI's other main global indicators on corruption, the Corruption Perceptions Index and the Bribe Payers Index, by polling public, rather than expert, opinion on corruption. The Global Corruption Barometer can be used to raise awareness of the extent and impact of corruption, as judged by the general public. Its question targeted at levels of corruption in institutions/sectors, for instance, can point to those areas with poor reputations that may be ripe for reform.

TI, who commissioned the Global Corruption Barometer from Gallup International, first ran the Global Corruption Barometer in 2003. Country coverage was expanded considerably in 2004, from 48 to 64 countries, and TI will continue to increase the number of countries polled for the Barometer. Over time, TI expects the survey to convey important trends in the way the publics around the world regard corruption in their countries.

For the full questionnaire of the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004, see Annex I of this report. For a full listing of the countries covered in the survey, see Annex II. For an overview of the methodology of the Global Corruption Barometer 2004, see Annex III.

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[1] All five questions were carried out in 61 countries. In Egypt, only question 5 was asked, and in Vietnam, only question 1. In Afghanistan, only questions 1, 2 and 4 were asked.

Global findings

The overall results from the Global Corruption Barometer 2004 reveal some significant trends in the public's perception and experience of corruption.

Parties and political corruption are the main problem

The Global Corruption Barometer 2004 paints a picture of people around the world gravely concerned about corruption in political life. The general public believe that political parties, followed by parliament/legislature, are the institution most affected by corruption in their country (Graph 1). They also indicate that political or grand corruption is a more serious problem than petty corruption (Table 1, p. 4). Finally, they are of the opinion that corruption affects political life more than it does the business climate or their personal lives (Table 2, p. 4).

Graph 1: Sectors and institutions most affected by corruption
(1 – not at all corrupt… 5 – extremely corrupt)
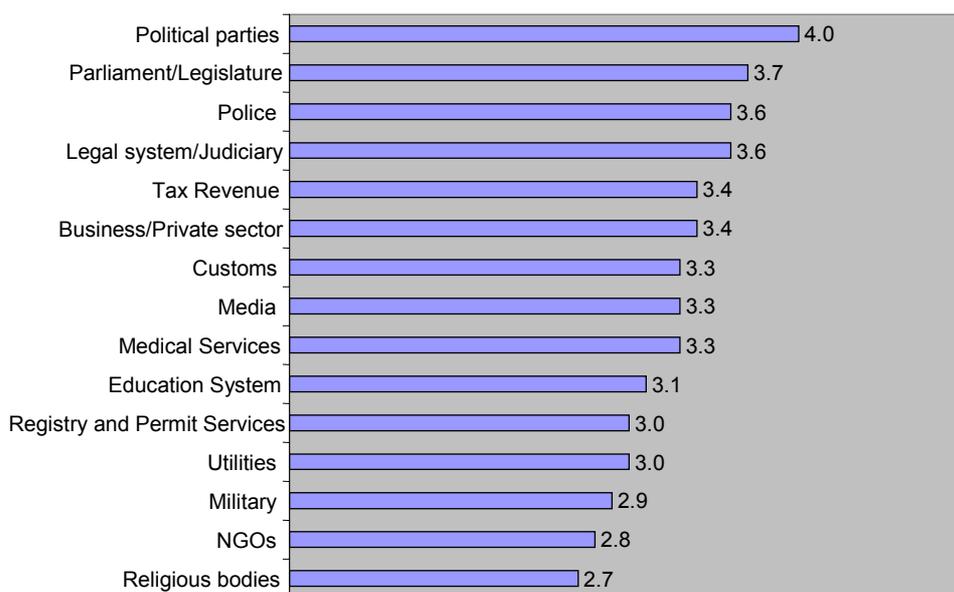
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

In 36 out of 62 countries surveyed, political parties were rated by the general public as the institution most affected by corruption, followed by parliament/legislature (second) and the police and the legal system/judiciary (tied for third). In the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2003, there were similar findings: respondents from 33 countries indicated that if they could remove corruption from a single institution, they would choose to clean up political parties. In the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2003, political parties were followed by the courts and police.[2]

Public condemnation of parties and parliaments/legislatures would seem to indicate a particular disappointment with lawmakers and others who represent the public in political life. Financial corruption scandals, abuse of the privilege of immunity, and nepotism appear to have taken their toll on public trust towards political parties, and towards political leaders. Furthermore, the public have singled out as corrupt the very law enforcement bodies – such as courts and police – with which they are likely to have regular contact.

(For country-by-country breakdowns per sector/institution, see Table 14 in Annex IV.)

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[2] The wording of this question in 2003 was ambiguous: it was unclear if an institution was selected as a first choice because it was felt to be most corrupt – or because it could most make a difference in the fight against corruption. Therefore, the question, and the response categories, were altered for the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004.

Corruption and other societal problems

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 also polled the public about the extent of a number of problems facing a country. Grand corruption rated among the four most urgent problems, while petty corruption rated slightly lower. Corruption needs to be understood, however, in the socio-political and economic context of a country and as it relates to the evaluation of a number of societal ills.

Unemployment and insecurity with a score of 3.5 were rated as the most pressing problems facing countries worldwide, followed with a score of 3.4 by poverty, high prices or inflation, and grand or political corruption. Environmental problems, petty or administrative corruption, and human rights violations came next, completing the list. In all cases, these problems came in rated above a score of 3, which meant they were all considered at least a fairly big problem at global level.

As mentioned earlier, grand corruption was considered a very big problem by substantially more respondents around the world (57 per cent) than those who said the same about petty corruption (45 per cent).

Table 1: Petty v. grand corruption (%)

	Petty/administrative corruption (corruption in ordinary people's daily lives, such as bribes paid for licences, traffic violations, etc.)	Grand/political corruption (corruption at the highest levels of society, by leading political elites, major companies, etc.)
Not a problem at all	3	2
Not a particularly big problem	16	10
A fairly big problem	32	28
A very big problem	**45**	**57**
Don't know/no answer	3	3

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

Corruption has a big impact on political life

Finally, in terms of the public's views on corruption's impact, most believed that political life was more extremely affected by corruption than other spheres of life, such as the business environment or personal life.

Table 2: Effect of corruption on spheres of life in a country (%)

	Personal and family life	Business environment	Political life
Not at all	32	13	11
To a small extent	23	19	15
To a moderate extent	23	30	26
To a large extent	20	33	**44**
Don't know/ no answer	3	6	5

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

Looking ahead at corruption levels…

The general public surveyed in the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 tended to be pessimistic about future levels of corruption. When asked whether they felt levels of corruption would increase or decrease in the coming three years, nearly half indicated they felt it would increase to some degree – and one in five believed that corruption would increase a lot in the coming three years.

Table 3: Expected change in levels of corruption in the coming three years (%)

	GCB 2004		GCB 2003	
Increase a lot	21	**45**	20	42
Increase a little	24		22	
Stay the same	32	32	27	27
Decrease a little	14	17	15	20
Decrease a lot	3		5	
DK/NA	6	6	11	11

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

…and looking back at who has paid bribes

Finally, the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 asked respondents whether in the last 12 months they or anyone living in their household had paid a bribe in any form. On average, 10 per cent of the general public admitted that a member of the household had paid a bribe, 87 per cent claimed they had not paid a bribe, and 3 per cent answered 'don't know/no answer'. These results concur with other global measures of experience with bribery.[3] In the case of an average citizen, such a bribe is likely to be made in the realm of 'petty' or 'administrative' corruption.

This indicates a degree of disconnect: while those who admit bribing remain a relatively small percentage of all those surveyed, many of those surveyed express grave concern about petty and, especially, political corruption.

These findings therefore reinforce the need for even more diagnostic work that can measure corruption and related phenomena, in order to make the assessments of corruption more accurate. It is also essential that results of such research be made available to the general public, to raise awareness and enhance understanding of the real extent and impact of corruption on societies.

Where corruption is felt most: the poor and the young

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 shows that corruption hits the poor the hardest, confirming results from the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2003 research done elsewhere.[4] Half of respondents on a low income believed that petty corruption was a very big problem, while only 38 per cent of high income respondents felt the same.

Table 4: Role of income on perceptions of corruption (%)

Income	Petty corruption as a very big problem	Grand corruption as a very big problem	Corruption affecting personal and family life to a large extent	Expectations that corruption will increase a lot
Low	50	61	25	23
Medium	43	56	18	20
High	38	52	15	16
Sample average	**45**	**57**	**20**	**21**

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

As regards societal problems, there were some significant differences across the three income groups across countries. Perhaps most striking is that levels of negativity/criticism tended to increase in magnitude as income decreases. For example, 62 per cent of respondents in the low-income group felt

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[3] Research with comparable findings has been carried out by UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute) in its International Crime Victims Survey, by DIAL (Développement et insertion internationale) in its Enquêtes 1-2-3, as well as by TI national chapters.
[4] See the summary of this work done by Lambsdorff ,
http://www.transparency.org/working_papers/lambsdorff/lambsdorff_eresearch.html.

that high prices and inflation were a major problem facing the country, a view shared by only 43 per cent in the high-income group.

Table 5: Income and societal problems (%)

Issue is 'a very big problem'	Income		
	Low	Medium	High
High prices/inflation	62	53	43
Poverty	67	56	47
Environmental	50	42	41
Human rights	47	38	32
Insecurity/violence	64	56	51
Petty corruption	50	43	38
Grand corruption	61	56	52
Unemployment	71	63	56

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

Perceptions of levels of corruption in institutions/sectors were also affected by income, with the poor holding the most negative views. In a number of areas, respondents from the poorest households demonstrated considerably more scepticism than those from higher income brackets, particularly in terms of the degree of their critique. Table 6 provides a list where the differential from lowest to highest income groups exceeded 5 per cent.

Table 6: Income and views of institutions/sectors (%)

Institution/sector is 'extremely corrupt'	Income		
	Low	Medium	High
Police	40	32	29
Utilities	20	14	12
Judiciary	30	25	22
Education	20	15	14
Medical services	23	19	17
Registry and permit services	19	15	13

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

Age also followed a clear pattern with regard to views of corruption in institutions and sectors, with those under 30 viewing all sectors as either equally corrupt as did those aged 30-50, or as more corrupt than those aged 30-50 viewed them. The belief that corruption was extreme in all sectors fell again for those aged 51-65, and was lowest of all among those older than 65 years of age.

Interesting results were found regarding women's assessments. If in most cases they had a more critical perception than men, the results were different regarding their experience of corruption. Indeed, fewer women (8 per cent) admitted to bribing than men (12 per cent). Youth seemed to make an even bigger difference in this regard than gender: 14 per cent of respondents less than 30 years of age indicated they had bribed in the past 12 months, versus just 4 per cent of those over the age of 65. Those surveyed for the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 who were under the age of 30 also responded that they viewed corruption's impact on personal, political and business life as more harmful than those who were over the age of 65. Young people also had the deepest pessimism about the future, with half indicating they believed corruption would increase in the coming three years, but just over one in three of those older than 65 held the same perspective.

Table 7: Age and view of corruption's impact

Degree of impact	Political life			Business environment			Personal life		
Age	< 30	65 +	Sample average	< 30	65 +	Sample average	< 30	65 +	Sample average
Corruption does 'not at all' affect	10	12	**11**	11	17	**13**	27	45	**32**
Corruption has an impact 'to a large extent'	46	36	**44**	35	23	**33**	21	12	**20**

A closer look: country findings

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 is a rich source of information about perceptions and experiences of corruption in 64 countries. Below is a review of some of the most noteworthy findings at country level.

Petty v. grand corruption

In evaluating petty and grand corruption, many West Europeans rated petty corruption as but a minor problem, if at all (notably Denmark, Finland and Norway, where more than one in three said it was not a problem at all). Exceptions were France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, all of whom noted considerable problems with petty corruption.

This begs the question: why do the French, Portuguese, Italians and Spaniards, of whom fewer than one in 20 admitted paying a bribe, believe petty corruption is a significant problem in their country? In contrast to the above, the Greeks indicated paying bribes at a level (11 per cent) that coincided with the global average, but was well above the European average. In the case of Greece, the linkage between those who believe petty corruption is a very big problem (more than one in two) and those who have bribed seems more obvious.

However, the perception of West Europeans regarding grand corruption was much more negative, with a regional average of 44 per cent compared with 29 per cent for petty corruption. Denmark and Finland demonstrated little concern about grand corruption, with more than one-quarter of those surveyed indicating that it was not a problem at all. Luxembourg and Norway had similar results, though less pronounced. France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain were again exceptions for the region, with more than half of those surveyed in each indicating that grand corruption was a very big problem. These results must be seen in perspective; however, as the sample average was 57%, meaning that these European countries, at least, had results that fit rather well into the international norm.

As might be expected, petty corruption was not viewed as a serious problem by Americans or Canadians – with opinions of moderate concern close to those held in Germany, Ireland and the UK.

In Central and Eastern Europe, petty corruption was viewed as considerable in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo, where two in three claimed it was a very big problem. Respondents in Turkey also rated petty corruption as a big problem, as they did for grand corruption. Grand corruption was deemed a significant problem for more than two third of respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, (FYR) Macedonia, Lithuania, and Poland. In contrast, in Estonia, both petty and grand corruption were not seen as particularly problematic.

More than half of those in the African publics surveyed deemed petty corruption to be a big problem and Nigerians also rated grand/political corruption as a very serious issue.

Similar results were found in Latin America, where more than two in three respondents in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and close to in Mexico rated petty corruption as a very big problem. The people of Brazil and Ecuador were also most concerned about the problem of grand corruption, which was either the first or second most serious problem identified in their country. Overall, Brazilians

showed the greatest concern: 99 per cent of respondents regarded both petty and grand corruption as very or fairly big problems.

In the Asia-Pacific region, two-thirds of those surveyed in India and the Philippines judged petty corruption to be a very big problem, while in Singapore 43 per cent of respondents indicated it was not a problem at all. In India, grand corruption was also a considerable concern to the public. Respondents in Hong Kong and Singapore, in contrast, did not feel that grand corruption was of much concern.

Table 8: Petty and grand corruption – who is concerned about what?
(Top four results in each category, in descending order)

	Not a problem at all	**A very big problem**
Petty corruption	Finland 52% Singapore 43% Denmark 33% Norway 39% **Average 3%**	Brazil 88% Ecuador 78% Bosnia and Herzegovina 74% Turkey 73% **Average 45%**
Grand corruption	Singapore 40% Finland 36% Denmark 25% Norway 17% **Average 2%**	Brazil 91% Ecuador 85% Turkey 81% Bosnia and Herzegovina 82% Nigeria 82% **Average 57%**

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

Corruption's impact

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 evaluated the extent of corruption's impact on three spheres of life in each country, on personal and family life, the business environment, and political life. As indicated above (see Table 2, page 4) the impact of corruption on political life was viewed as a bigger concern than corruption's impact on personal/family life or on the business environment.

Personal and family life
Nearly all West Europeans (especially Danes and Norwegians) claimed that corruption did not affect their personal and family life. Exceptions were in Greece and Portugal, where more than one in three said corruption affected personal and family life to a large or moderate extent. Four out of ten in Canada and the United States also reported that corruption affected their personal lives to a moderate or large extent.

In Central and Eastern Europe, publics in Kosovo and Estonia also reflected very little belief in the impact of corruption on personal and family life, in contrast to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey, where about half of those surveyed replied that corruption affected personal and family life to a large extent.

There was relatively high concern about corruption's influence on personal/family life among those African and Latin American publics surveyed, with Brazilians (again, as with Brazilian opinion on petty and grand corruption) expressing significant concern, with 54 per cent indicating that personal life was affected to a large extent by corruption.

South Koreans were concerned in above average numbers about corruption's impact on personal and family life, while Filipinos rated corruption's influence on personal and family life as very substantial. In contrast, concern was rather low in Japan, Malaysia and Singapore. In the later, nearly one in two said personal/family life was not at all affected.

Business environment
Turning to the perceived impact of corruption on the business environment, the public in two Western European countries showed extremely little concern – one in three Austrians and Germans believed that there was no impact at all. Nearly half of those in Italy and Greece, in contrast, believed that corruption affected business to a large extent.

Among Central and East Europeans respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia expressed the most extreme concern about the influence of corruption on the business environment with six out of 10 respondents making this assessment, followed by Poland. Perhaps surprisingly, given other findings in this survey and elsewhere, about one-quarter of the general public in Kosovo and Russia felt this aspect was not at all a problem.

In the African countries surveyed, as well as in Turkey (52 per cent), Israel (45 per cent), South Korea (56 per cent), the Philippines (45 per cent) and Taiwan (56 per cent), approximately half of all respondents indicated that corruption affected business to a large extent. This was also the case in Ecuador (48 per cent) and Mexico (46 per cent), and even more dramatically so in Brazil and Peru, where the figure reached nearly six out of 10.

Bolivians expressed less concern about corruption's influence on business than the other South Americans surveyed. This lack of concern also characterised public opinion in Japan (34 per cent), Singapore (26 per cent), Hong Kong (21 per cent) and Afghanistan (21 per cent).

Political life
Austrians were relatively upbeat in their assessment, with nearly one in five replying that corruption had no affect at all in this sphere of life. Similar trends could be found in Denmark, Finland, and Luxembourg. In contrast, the publics in Greece, France, Ireland and Italy expressed grave concern, with about half or more (just above the global sample average of 44 per cent, but well above the average among the 16 West European countries surveyed, which was 38 per cent) indicating that corruption affected political life to a large extent.

Many of those surveyed in Central and Eastern Europe also believed that corruption had a substantial impact on political life. More than half of those surveyed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania and Ukraine held this opinion.

Similar results were found in the African countries surveyed, with Nigerians indicating more than others that corruption affected political life to a large extent, with six out of ten expressing this view.

The Latin Americans surveyed show a wide variety of opinions, but those in Brazil, Peru and Bolivia were most concerned in this regard (nearly eight out of ten indicated that corruption has a large impact on political life), followed by respondents in Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Uruguay. In Guatemala and Venezuela, just three out of ten reported the same level of concern.

Finally, this substantial concern about the impact of corruption on political life was shared by publics in Israel, South Korea and Taiwan, where more than six out of 10 said political life was affected to a large extent. In Japan and Singapore, one-third felt corruption had no impact at all on political life.

Table 9: Where corruption affects political life *to a large extent*

More than 70%	Bolivia, Brazil, Peru
51% - 70%	Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Nigeria, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Mexico
31% - 50%	Albania, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, (FYR) Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Spain, USA
11% - 30%	Afghanistan, Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Japan, Iceland, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Norway, Singapore, Switzerland, UK, Venezuela
Less than 10%	Netherlands

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

Looking at this question from a different angle, not all countries felt that corruption's influence on political life was worse than its impact on the business environment. For example, based on average scores given on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 4 (to a large extent), countries that identified the business environment as being of greatest concern of the three spheres of life included: Albania, Croatia, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Kenya, Netherlands and Switzerland.

Corruption's impact on personal and family life ranked lowest in all counties surveyed, except in Bolivia, where it ranked second to the impact on political life, and in India, where all there spheres were given an average score of 2.9 on a scale of 1 to 4.

Will corruption get worse?

This question, about the likelihood of corruption levels to get better or worse in the next three years, is an indicator of the relative success of the fight against corruption. If the general public shows optimism, they may have been given reason to believe that real efforts are underway to curb corruption and promote transparency. If the public is pessimistic, they are likely to be reacting to a more adverse set of circumstances, such as lack of political will or lack of co-ordination or effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts. Such a pessimistic result may also reflect insufficient public knowledge about anti-corruption reform, which itself is a concern, as such awareness is important to maintain public support for those government and other stakeholders who are tackling bribery and corruption.

Respondents in Germany, Italy, Portugal and Spain were of the strongest opinions in Western Europe that levels of corruption would increase in years to come, with at least one in five indicating they felt corruption would increase a lot. Publics in Greece and Ireland, more than others in Western Europe, looked forward to a fall in levels of corruption, with more than one in three indicating they felt corruption would decrease a little or a lot.

Georgians were also notably optimistic: three-fifths of those questioned indicated that corruption would decrease a little or a lot in the next three years. Optimism was also high in Kosovo, with half of all respondents indicating the same. Respondents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Romania, were also relatively optimistic, with more than one-third responding that corruption would decrease a little or a lot in the coming years, and just one in four saying it would increase a little or a lot. Respondents in Moldova were the most sceptical in the region, with 45 per cent answering that corruption would increase a little or a lot in the next three years.

Table 10: How will corruption change in the next three years?

The biggest pessimists: corruption will get a lot worse			The biggest optimists: there will be a lot less corruption		
	2004	2003		2004	2003
Ecuador	62%	N/A*	Indonesia	45%	14%
Costa Rica	61%	32%	Ghana	25%	N/A*
Philippines	54%	N/A*	Georgia	23%	1%
Sample average	21%	20%	Sample average	3%	5%

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

In five Latin American countries (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru) more than one half of those surveyed expressed pessimism about future levels of corruption, believing that corruption would get worse.

Of the African countries surveyed, Nigerians and Cameroonians were the most pessimistic, and Ghanaians the most optimistic, with one in four believing there would be a lot less corruption in three years from now.

Indians were more extreme in their pessimism than neighbouring Pakistanis with respectively eight and close to six out of 10 anticipating a rise in corruption levels. Seven out of ten of those surveyed in the Philippines also replied that they felt corruption would increase in the coming three years. Indonesians, in great contrast, were extremely optimistic, with nearly half of all respondents indicating that corruption would decrease a lot in the coming three years. This made them a notable exception among the Asian countries surveyed.

Assessing institutions and sectors
As mentioned above, political parties were given the worst scores overall – and were clearly perceived by the public at large to be the institution or sector most affected by corruption.

In some countries, however, other institutions were perceived as most corrupt. It is noteworthy, for instance, the low regard with which the police were held across the five African countries surveyed. The police were considered notably corrupt in Central and Eastern Europe and in Latin America.

Table 11: Where police are the most corrupt

POLICE identified as the sector most affected by corruption in the following countries:
Cameroon*, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala*, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico*, Moldova*, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa*, Ukraine*

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004
In these countries, the police tied with other sectors as most corrupt.

In a number of other countries, the main concern was about corruption in the private sector. Not surprisingly, this finding is more prevalent among advanced industrialised countries. It is also worth noting that this institution was not as clearly identified in the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2003 (which used different wording for this question) as one from where the public would most like to eliminate corruption.

Table 12: Where business is most corrupt

BUSINESS/PRIVATE SECTOR identified as the sector most affected by corruption in the following countries
Hong Kong, Netherlands*, Norway*, Singapore

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004
In these countries, the business/private sector tied with other sectors as most corrupt.

While most publics did not consider the military, NGOs or religious bodies as particularly corrupt – all received average scores of less than 3 out of 5 – the media was considered of far greater concern, in corruption terms. Indeed, a number of West European countries included the media as one of the top three sectors they considered to be affected by corruption, including: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. The same held in Canada and the United States. Outside Europe and North America, only Peru, Hong Kong and Singapore rated the media as one of the three sectors most affected by corruption in the country.

Finally, in Israel, Norway and Singapore, religious bodies were identified as one of the most corrupt institutions in the country.

Who pays bribes?
About one in ten around the world admitted paying a bribe over the course of the past year. The main results from this question are covered in Table 13 (below).

Table 13: Experience of bribery

Question – *In the past 12 months, have you or has anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?* **Answer – Yes**	More than 50%	Cameroon
	41% - 50%	---
	31% - 40%	Kenya, Lithuania, Moldova, Nigeria
	21% - 30%	Albania, Bolivia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Ukraine
	11% - 20%	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kosovo, Latvia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru
	5% - 10%	Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, South Korea, Macedonia (FYR), Poland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela
	Less than 5%	Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, USA

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004
No results for this question from Vietnam and Afghanistan.

Given other findings within this survey, bribery levels appeared to be relatively low in the Central and East European countries of Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia and Poland.

Malaysians and South Africans admitted to paying far fewer bribes than their neighbours surveyed, with levels similar to those of West Europeans or North Americans.

Experience of bribery appeared to be low in Argentina, given other findings in this survey, such as the concern expressed about petty corruption. The same holds true for Turkey.

In a few countries, the number of don't knows far exceeded the average of 3 per cent. These include Austria (12 per cent), Poland (11 per cent), Romania (14 per cent), Ukraine (10 per cent), Cameroon (14 per cent) and Pakistan (23 per cent). This result could be interpreted as a reluctance on the part of respondents to answer the question in the affirmative.

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004
Questionnaire

*Introduction***:**
As part of a survey we are conducting in more than 60 countries, we would like to ask you a few questions about some issues facing the world.

1. These days, citizens face a number of problems. In your opinion, how would you describe the following problems facing your country? For each of the problems that I read out would you say that it is a very big problem in your country, a fairly big problem, not a particularly big problem or not a problem at all?
READ OUT AND ROTATE PROBLEMS. SINGLE ANSWER FOR EACH

	A very big problem	A fairly big problem	Not a particularly big problem	Not a problem at all	DK/NA
High prices/inflation	1	2	3	4	9
Poverty	1	2	3	4	9
Environmental problems	1	2	3	4	9
Human rights violations	1	2	3	4	9
Insecurity/crimes/violence/terrorism	1	2	3	4	9
Petty or administrative corruption **that is corruption in ordinary people's daily lives, such as bribes paid for licences, traffic violations, etc.**	1	2	3	4	9
Grand or political corruption **that is corruption at the highest levels of society, by leading political elites, major companies, etc.**	1	2	3	4	9
Unemployment	1	2	3	4	9

In this survey we are using corruption to mean the abuse of public power, say by a civil servant or politician, for personal benefit. This might include material or other benefits.

2. 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
The business environment	1	2	3	4	9
Political life	1	2	3	4	9

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

Increase a lot
Increase a little
Stay the same
Decrease a little
Decrease a lot
DK/NA

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	1	2	3	4	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, licences, 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

Yes
No
DK/ DA

DEMOGRAPHICS

Sex:
Male
Female

Age:
Write in year of birth :

Code:
Under 30
30 – 50
51 - 65
65 +

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%)
Medium low (Second quintile/20%)
Medium (Third quintile/20%)
Medium high (Fourth quintile/20%)

High (Top quintile/20%)
Refused/Don't know/no answer

Education: Highest attained

No education/ only basic education
Secondary school
High level education (e.g. university)

Employment
Which of the following best describes your own present employment status?
READ IN ORDER. CODE ONE.
Working full or part time (include self-employed)
Unemployed
Not working (student, housewife)
Retired

Religion
Do you consider yourself to be………
READ IN APPROPRIATE ORDER FOR COUNTRY. CODE ONE
Roman Catholic
Russian or Eastern Orthodox
Protestant
Other Christian
Hindu
Muslim
Jewish
Buddhist
Other
Nothing (DO NOT READ)
Refuse/ DK

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004
Country coverage and country information

Country	Company	Mode	Sample Type	Sample Size	Fieldwork Dates
Afghanistan*	ACSOR/Gallup Pakistan	Face to face	National	2153	August 9-August 15
Albania*	BBSS – Index Albania	Face to Face	Tirana conurbation	500	June 26-July 12
Argentina	TNS Gallup Argentina	Face to Face	National	1005	June 18-June 20
Austria	Dr. Karmasin Marktforschung Osterreichisches Gallup-Institut	Face to Face	National	1000	Jul-04
Bolivia	Encuestas & Estudios	Face to Face	Urban	1300	July 1- July 25
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Mareco Index Bosnia	Telephone	National	500	June 29- July 5
Brazil*	InterScience	Telephone	Urban	1400	July 18-August 2
Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	Face to Face	National	1006	July 7- July 16
Cameroon	RMS Cameroon	Face to Face	Douala & Yaounde	500	June 19-June 20
Canada	Leger Marketing	Telephone	National	1000	July 12- July 22
Costa Rica*	AP	Face to Face	Urban	300	July 4th until July 10th
Croatia	Puls	Telephone	National	600	July 15- July 30
Czech Republic	Mareco	Face to face	National	1000	20 August-3 September
Denmark	TNS Gallup	Telephone	National	502	July 12-July 25
Ecuador	CEDATOS	Face to Face	National / Urban	261	July 15- July 23
Egypt	Rada Research & Public Relations Co.	Face to Face	Urban	506	July 7- July 21
Estonia	TNS Emor	Telephone	National	500	July 20-July 28
Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	telepanel	National	624	September 17-19
France	TNS Sofres	Face to Face	National	1000	July 8- July 9
Georgia	GORBI	Face to Face	National	1000	June 23- June 30
Germany	TNS Emnid	Telephone	National	500	August 2– August 7
Ghana*	RMS	Face to Face	Urban	1003	July 21-July 26
Great Britain	TNS UK	Telephone	National	1007	July 9-July 11
Greece	TNS ICAP	Telephone	National	500	June21-July 6
Guatemala*	Multivex Sigma Dos	Face to Face	Guatemala City	300	
Hong Kong	TNS Hong Kong	Telephone	National	1000	July 12- July 23
Iceland	IMG Gallup	Telephone	National	1200	July 20- August 7
India	TND INDI	Face to Face	Urban (4 cities)	1000	September 23 - October 4
Indonesia	TNS	Face to Face	Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan	1234	July 19- August 16
Ireland	Millward Brown IMS	Telephone	National	500	July 19-August 3
Israel	TNS Teleseker	Telephone	National	500	July 18- July 22
Italy	Doxa	Telephone	National	508	July 22- July 27
Japan	Nippon Research Center, Ltd	self-administered questionnaires	National	1322	July 7- July 16
Kenya	Steadman Research Services International Ltd	Face to Face	Urban	509	July 28- August 3
Korea	Gallup Korea	Face to Face	National	1516	July 15 – July 29
Kosovo*	BBSS – Index Kosovo	Face to Face	National	1087	July 20-July 25
Latvia	TNS Baltic Data House	Face to face	National	502	July 14-July 20
Lithuania	TNS Gallup	Face to Face	National	504	July 12- July 18
Luxembourg	ILReS Market Research	Telephone	National	500	July 7-July 15
Macedonia	BRIMA	Face to Face	National / Urban	510	July 7- July 12
Malaysia	TNS Malaysia	Telephone	Urban	1000	July 5- August 1
México	TNS gallup	Face to Face	National	1600	August 2- August 13
Moldova*	TNS-CSOP	Face to Face	Urban	537	August 4- August 7
Netherlands	TNS NIPO	capi@home	National	988	July 29– August 10
Nigeria	RMS	Face to Face	Urban	1000	June 16-June 23
Norway	TNS Gallup	Web-interview	National	500	Week 27, 2004
Pakistan	Gallup Pakistan	Face to Face	Urban	951	August 2-August 3
Peru	DATUM Internacional	Face to Face	Lima and Callao	416	July 17-July 20
Philippines	Asia Research Organization	Face to Face	National	1000	July 10- July 31
Poland	Mareco Polska	Face to Face	Urban	1000	July 27- July 31
Portugal	TNS Euroteste	Telephone	National	500	July 19-July28
Romania	TNS -CSOP	Face to Face	National	1039	June 26- July 4
Russia	ROMIR	Face to Face	National	1599	July 14- July 20
Singapore	TNS Singapore	Telephone	National	501	August 12-August 27
South Africa	Markinor	Telephone	National	1506	July 17- July 22
Spain	Sigma Dos Internacional	Telephone	National	460	July 2004
Switzerland	Isopublic	Telephone	National	500	June 15- June 23
Taiwan	Opinion Research Taiwan	Telephone	National	500	July 14- July 20
Turkey	TNS PIAR	Face to Face	National	2024	July 3- July 26
Ukraine	TNS Ukraine	Face to Face	National	1200	July 1-July 8
Uruguay	Sigma Dos Uruguay	Telephone	Montevideo only	200	July 1– July 24
USA	TNS Intersearch	Telephone	National	502	June 23-June 27
Venezuela	Sigma Dos Venezuela	Face to Face	Caracas Only	500	July 21 - July 27
Vietnam	TNS Vietnam	Face to Face	Hanoi/HCMC	300	July 15- July 25

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

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004
Methodological note

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 is a worldwide public opinion survey conducted for TI by Gallup International with 52,682 respondents. The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 consists of a set of five questions included in the Voice of the People survey 2004, conducted in more than 60 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 64 countries, but some data were missing from individual countries because the authorities did not give permission to conduct certain questions. In Egypt, only question 5 was asked, and in Vietnam, only question 1. In Afghanistan, only questions 1, 2 and 4 were asked.

Timing of fieldwork
The fieldwork for the survey was conducted between July and September 2004.

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, especially due to the fact that big countries such as India or Brazil have urban samples.

In most of the countries the sampling method is based on quota sampling, using sex/age/socio-economic condition/regional/urban balances as variables. In some countries random sampling has been 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 II of the report on the TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004).

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 with 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 2004 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.

TI Global Corruption Barometer 2004 – Full country tables

Table 14: 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	Legal system/ Judiciary	Police	Business/ private sector	Tax revenue	Customs	Media	Medical services	Education system	Registry and permit services	Utilities	Military	NGOs	Religious bodies
Afghanistan	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.2
Albania	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.2	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9
Argentina	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.0
Austria	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Bolivia	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.2	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.0	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Brazil	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.0
Bulgaria	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6
Cameroon	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.1
Canada	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.6
Costa Rica	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	4.1	0.0	3.6	4.2
Croatia	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.6
Czech Republic	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.2
Denmark	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9
Ecuador	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.5	4.4	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.8
Estonia	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.7
Finland	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.3
France	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2
Georgia	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.9	3.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.0
Germany	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5
Ghana	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.5	3.3	3.7	4.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.8	2.4	2.6	2.6
Greece	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.7
Guatemala	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2
Hong Kong	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.0
Iceland	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.0	1.9	1.7
India	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	1.9	2.7	2.7
Indonesia	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	2.4	1.8
Ireland	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.8
Israel	4.3	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.2	3.8
Italy	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
Japan	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.6
Kenya	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.5
Korea (South)	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.1
Kosovo	3.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.4	2.3	1.5
Latvia	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0
Lithuania	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.3
Luxembourg	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4
Macedonia (FYR)	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Malaysia	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0
Mexico	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1
Moldova	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3
Netherlands	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Nigeria	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.8	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.4
Norway	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.4
Pakistan	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.1
Peru	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.9	2.8
Philippines	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.1
Poland	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Portugal	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8
Romania	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.7	2.9	4.2	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2
Russia	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.1
Singapore	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0
South Africa	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.3
Spain	3.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.0
Switzerland	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Taiwan	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.8	3.1	3.3	1.9	2.5
Turkey	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.3
Ukraine	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.0
United Kingdom	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Uruguay	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.5	2.6	3.1
USA	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5
Venezuela	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3
Total sample	**4.0**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**2.9**	**2.8**	**2.7**

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004

*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 15: National societal issues – which pose the biggest problems?

In your opinion, how would you describe the following problems facing your country/territory? (1: Not a problem at all... 4: A very big problem)	Insecurity/ crime/ violence/ terrorism	Unemploy- ment	Grand or political corruption	High prices/ inflation	Poverty	Environ- mental problems	Petty or admin- istrative corruption	Human rights violations
Afghanistan	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.3
Albania	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1
Argentina	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.4
Austria	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2
Bolivia	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.6
Brazil	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.8
Bulgaria	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.7
Cameroon	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.5	3.2
Canada	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.7
Costa Rica	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.2
Croatia	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.1
Czech Republic	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6
Denmark	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.9	2.1
Ecuador	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7
Estonia	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.1
Finland	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.8
France	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.4
Georgia	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Germany	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4
Ghana	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.1
Greece	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1
Guatemala	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Hong Kong	2.4	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5
Iceland	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2
India	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.3
Indonesia	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
Ireland	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6
Israel	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7
Italy	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5
Japan	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.0
Kenya	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.2
Korea (South)	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
Kosovo	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.5
Latvia	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.9
Lithuania	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.6
Luxembourg	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Macedonia (FYR)	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.4
Malaysia	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.9
Mexico	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
Moldova	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.4
Netherlands	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0
Nigeria	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.5
Norway	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.2
Pakistan	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.4
Peru	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.4
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.3
Poland	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1
Portugal	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.6
Romania	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.4	3
Russia	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2
Singapore	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.8	2
South Africa	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.3
Spain	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.4
Switzerland	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.4
Taiwan	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.5
Turkey	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.8
Ukraine	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3
United Kingdom	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6
Uruguay	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.2
USA	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8
Venezuela	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.4
Vietnam	N/A*	3.2	N/A*	3.1	3.2	3.4	N/A*	N/A*
Total	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.1**

* In Vietnam, the question did not include these categories.

Table 16: 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/territory. 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
Afghanistan	2.4	2.4	2.0
Albania	3.1	3.3	2.3
Argentina	3.5	3.2	2.6
Austria	2.5	1.9	1.5
Bolivia	3.7	2.8	2.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4	3.4	3.0
Brazil	3.7	3.4	3.2
Bulgaria	3.4	3.1	2.0
Cameroon	3.2	3.2	2.5
Canada	3.2	3.1	2.3
Costa Rica	3.2	2.9	2.5
Croatia	3.1	3.5	2.6
Czech Republic	3.3	3.1	1.8
Denmark	2.4	2.2	1.4
Ecuador	3.1	3.2	3.0
Estonia	3.0	2.8	1.5
Finland	2.6	2.3	1.4
France	3.3	2.3	1.5
Georgia	3.6	3.5	2.8
Germany	3.1	2.1	1.9
Ghana	3.0	3.2	2.9
Greece	3.5	3.2	2.3
Guatemala	2.8	3.0	2.7
Hong Kong	2.9	2.6	2.2
Iceland	2.8	2.8	1.8
India	2.9	2.9	2.9
Indonesia	3.2	3.1	2.6
Ireland	3.3	3.0	1.8
Israel	3.5	3.3	2.4
Italy	3.4	3.3	1.7
Japan	2.3	2.2	1.8
Kenya	3.2	3.3	3.0
Korea (South)	3.5	3.4	3.0
Kosovo	2.4	2.3	1.5
Latvia	3.4	3.2	2.0
Lithuania	3.3	3.3	2.4
Luxembourg	2.7	2.3	1.7
Macedonia (FYR)	3.0	2.9	2.6
Malaysia	3.0	2.9	1.6
Mexico	3.4	3.2	3.1
Moldova	3.3	3.1	2.4
Netherlands	2.4	2.7	1.6
Nigeria	3.3	3.2	2.5
Norway	2.8	2.8	1.4
Pakistan	2.9	2.9	2.8
Peru	3.6	3.3	3.0
Philippines	3.3	3.2	3.2
Poland	3.5	3.3	2.6
Portugal	3.1	3.1	2.2
Romania	3.4	3.1	2.6
Russia	2.8	2.5	1.9
Singapore	2.2	2.3	1.7
South Africa	3.2	3.2	2.5
Spain	3.1	2.9	1.9
Switzerland	2.7	2.9	1.6
Taiwan	3.6	3.5	2.4
Turkey	3.3	3.3	3.2
UK	2.9	2.8	1.7
Ukraine	3.4	3.1	2.1
Uruguay	3.3	3.0	2.4
USA	3.1	3.1	2.3
Venezuela	2.9	2.9	2.7
Total	**3.1**	**2.9**	**2.3**

Table 17: Expectations: will corruption levels increase or decrease over the next three years?

Do you expect the level of corruption in the next three years to change? Will it…	% Increase a lot?	% Increase a little?	% Stay the same?	% Decrease a little?	% Decrease a lot?	% Don't know/no answer
Albania	12	19	51	10	2	5
Argentina	5	16	38	27	1	12
Austria	10	36	37	4	1	13
Bolivia	11	21	33	23	2	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7	18	26	36	4	9
Brazil	19	24	35	19	1	2
Bulgaria	5	11	31	17	2	34
Cameroon	26	26	19	15	9	5
Canada	16	22	41	15	4	2
Costa Rica	61	15	17	5	1	1
Croatia	13	12	34	28	7	6
Czech Republic	10	24	43	14	2	7
Denmark	4	25	63	6		3
Ecuador	62	13	17	4	1	3
Estonia	4	28	27	20	1	21
Finland	7	37	39	5	0	12
France	8	23	48	10	0	10
Georgia	2	2	10	37	23	27
Germany	21	39	32	6	1	1
Ghana	16	11	13	29	25	5
Greece	15	19	27	27	8	4
Guatemala	41	24	21	7	3	3
Hong Kong	7	26	39	20	3	5
Iceland	6	35	45	7	1	6
India	47	33	10	7	1	2
Indonesia	8	8	18	21	45	1
Ireland	11	18	32	26	12	1
Israel	20	35	33	8	1	3
Italy	22	27	33	13	2	4
Japan	15	25	48	11	0	1
Kenya	19	16	20	35	6	4
Korea (South)	8	19	36	31	3	3
Kosovo	11	14	15	33	19	8
Latvia	5	18	44	22	2	9
Lithuania	10	25	31	24	2	7
Luxembourg	6	31	52	7	2	3
Macedonia (FYR)	19	19	26	27	3	5
Malaysia	10	20	25	29	3	12
Mexico	29	34	22	10	1	4
Moldova	20	26	29	11	1	14
Netherlands	14	44	33	4	0	6
Nigeria	39	22	10	14	13	3
Norway	5	54	32	4	1	4
Pakistan	31	25	20	8	3	14
Peru	37	17	25	11	3	7
Philippines	54	16	15	11	3	2
Poland	14	17	29	9	2	28
Portugal	29	27	17	14	2	11
Romania	12	14	25	32	5	11
Russia	17	21	41	12	2	7
Singapore	4	10	47	18	8	13
South Africa	23	14	16	27	13	7
Spain	22	18	33	14	2	11
Switzerland	9	42	35	10	2	2
Taiwan	26	14	32	9	7	11
Turkey	15	16	18	26	11	15
UK	16	24	46	7	2	4
Ukraine	13	18	32	16	1	20
Uruguay	7	14	33	25	3	17
USA	18	23	39	10	7	4
Venezuela	33	11	16	16	10	14
Total	**21**	**24**	**32**	**14**	**3**	**6**

Table 18: 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
Albania	30	67	3
Argentina	6	93	1
Austria	1	87	12
Bolivia	29	68	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	84	3
Brazil	11	88	1
Bulgaria	6	87	7
Cameroon	52	34	14
Canada	1	98	1
Costa Rica	14	86	0
Croatia	9	90	1
Czech Republic	21	71	8
Denmark	2	97	0
Ecuador	27	71	2
Egypt	17	79	4
Estonia	6	93	1
Finland	3	93	4
France	2	98	1
Georgia	6	90	5
Germany	1	98	1
Ghana	27	65	9
Greece	11	88	0
Guatemala	17	80	3
Hong Kong	1	99	0
Iceland	3	96	1
India	16	82	2
Indonesia	13	85	2
Ireland	1	99	0
Israel	2	97	1
Italy	2	97	1
Japan	1	99	0
Kenya	36	60	4
Korea (South)	6	91	3
Kosovo	11	87	3
Latvia	18	80	2
Lithuania	32	64	5
Luxembourg	2	98	
Macedonia (FYR)	9	88	4
Malaysia	3	93	4
Mexico	19	76	5
Moldova	32	62	6
Netherlands	2	96	3
Nigeria	32	60	9
Norway	3	95	3
Pakistan	19	58	23
Peru	14	82	4
Philippines	21	79	0
Poland	5	85	11
Portugal	2	96	2
Romania	25	61	14
Russia	21	76	3
Singapore	1	99	
South Africa	3	93	4
Spain	2	97	1
Switzerland	2	97	1
Taiwan	1	98	0
Turkey	6	90	4
UK	1	99	0
Ukraine	25	64	10
Uruguay	9	85	6
USA	0	99	1
Venezuela	9	91	0
Total	**10**	**87**	**3**