



# **Tools for measuring corruption**

**International Spring Course “Crime Prevention  
through Criminal Law & Security Studies”**

**Dubrovnik, March 23rd 2011**

# What is the Corruption Perception Index?

An aggregate indicator that...

- Measures the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians in 178 countries around the world.
- Focuses on perceptions and not hard data
- Draws on 13 different surveys and country assessments from 10 independent institutions carried out among experienced observers, such as business people and country analysts, including local experts.

# Objectives

- To enhance comparative understanding of levels of public sector corruption.
- To create public awareness of corruption – and create a climate for change.
- To offer a snapshot of the views of businesspeople and experts who make decisions about trade and investment.
- To stimulate scientific research and complementary diagnostic analysis on causes and consequences of corruption, both at international and national level.

# Methodology

The CPI is an indicator that combines different sources of information on perceived levels of corruption

- 13 surveys from 10 institutions (different sampling and varying methodologies)
- All sources of information assess levels of corruption mainly, in the public sector. Some sources of information contribute with more detailed data, thus simple averages must be calculated prior to inclusion.
- Country scores on a scale from 10 (very clean) to 0 (very corrupt).
- At least 3 sources per country. Businesspeople opinion surveys cover last 2 years while for assessments made by experts only the most recent iteration is included.
- For more details, see one page methodology document or detailed methodology document [www.transparency.org/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/cpi)

# Sources

- Asian Development Bank (ADB), Country Performance Assessment Ratings, 2009
- African Development Bank (AfDB), Country Policy and Institutional Assessment, 2009
- Bertelsmann Foundation (BF), Bertelsmann Transformation Index, 2009
- The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), Country Risk Service and Country Forecast, 2010
- Freedom House (FH), Nations in Transit, 2010
- Global Insight (formerly the World Markets Research Centre, GI), Risk Ratings, 2010
- The Institute for Management Development (IMD) Lausanne, World Competitiveness Yearbook, 2009 and 2010
- The Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, (PERC) Hong Kong, Asian Intelligence Newsletter, 2009 and 2010
- World Economic Forum (WEF), Global Competitiveness Report, 2009 and 2010
- World Bank (WB), Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2009

# Sampling

	Source	Sample
1	ADB, AFDB, BTI, EIU, GI, WB	Non-resident perspective; respondents largely from developed countries of the western hemisphere.
2	FH, IMD, PERC, and WEF	Resident perspective; respondents from local experts and local business and multinational firms.

Composition of respondents is approximately 60 percent non-residents and 40 percent residents

## Coverage

- The CPI 2010 covers 178 countries/territories (2 less than in 2009).
- Change resulted from individual sources adjusting their coverage:
  - **Kosovo** is included for the first time this year.
  - **Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname**, are not included in the CPI 2010.

## Results -- CPI 2010

Countries where corruption is perceived to be lowest

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Surveys used</i>
1	Denmark	9.3	6
1	New Zealand	9.3	6
1	Singapore	9.3	9
4	Finland	9.2	6
	Sweden	9.2	6

Countries where corruption is perceived to be highest

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Surveys used</i>
175	Iraq	1.5	3
176	Afghanistan	1.4	4
	Myanmar	1.4	3
178	Somalia	1.1	3



# Changes in results 2010 v. 2009

The CPI should not be used to compare across editions.

Scores from original sources were used to identify countries for which perceptions of the prevalence of corruption changed.

Changes in scores that can be identified in the sources themselves:

- **Decliners 2009 to 2010:**

The Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Niger and the United States.

- **Improvers 2009 to 2010:**

Bhutan, Chile, Ecuador, FYR Macedonia, Gambia, Haiti, Jamaica, Kuwait, and Qatar

## How to explain year-to-year changes

- Some changes in score are result of an observable change in perceived levels of corruption
- In 2010 some changes are result of:
  - Changes in sources: There is a change in countries covered by the original sources or some sources are not longer used.
  - Rounding and standardizing of data.

## Please remember...

- The CPI SCORE indicates the perceived level of corruption in a country and the RANK indicates its position relative to the other countries included in the index.
- CPI needs complementary analysis. Need other measures to understand WHY a country scores as it does.
- The CPI was not designed to measure change over time. It is also not meant to provide a view of most recent efforts/changes.
- The CPI was not designed to identify areas for reform— NIS or other tools are better suited to do this
- The countries who score and rank poorly are not the most corrupt in the world.
- Although the CPI is robust, it should not be used as a hard measure for aid allocation.

## What is new in 2010? Underlying scores..

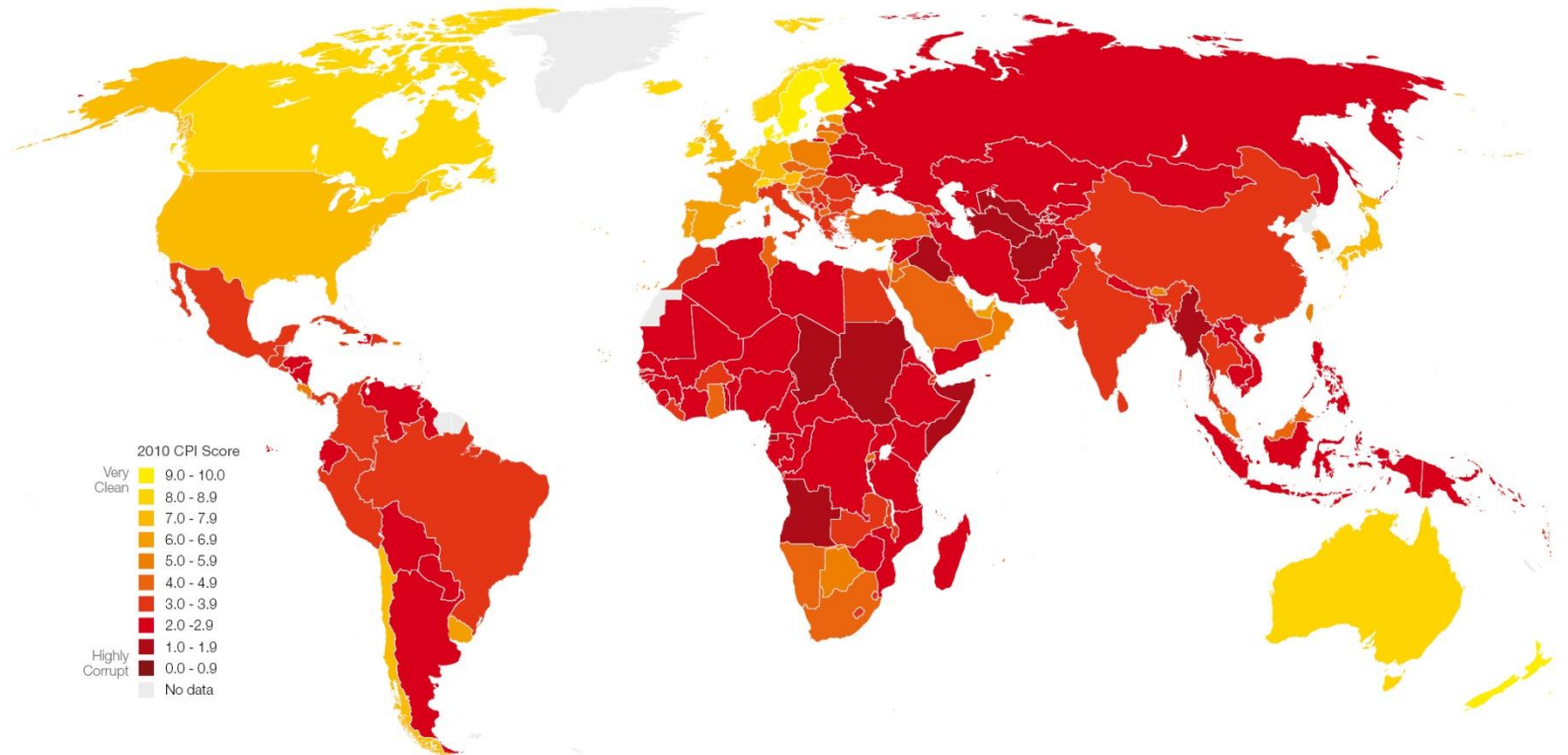
For the first time ever, the CPI country scores are being published along the underlying assessments used to calculate the index:

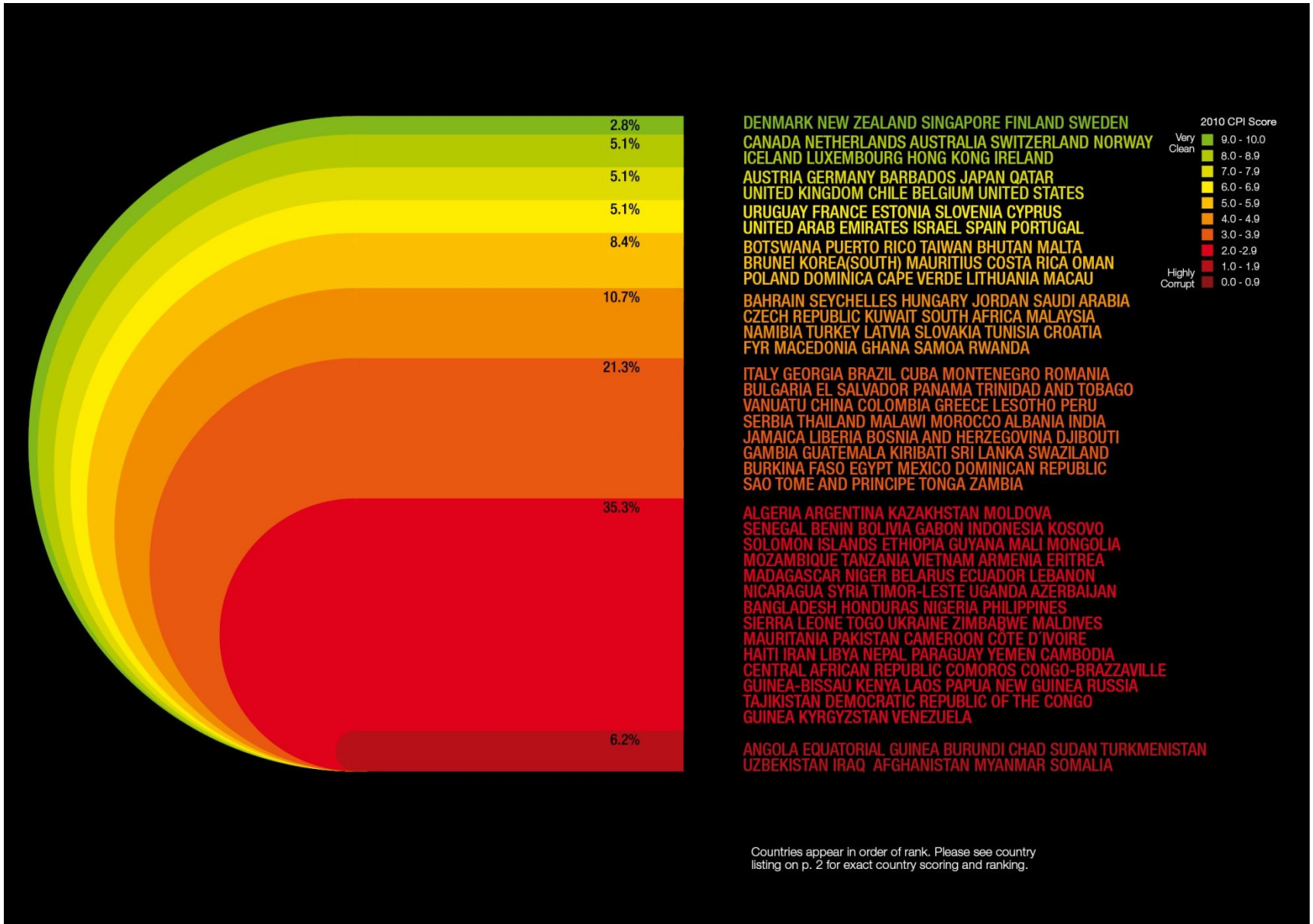
Country Rank	Country / Territory	CPI 2010 Score	ADB 2009	AfDB 2009	BF 2009	EIU 2010	FH 2010	GI 2010	IMD 2009	IMD 2010	PERC2009	PERC2010	WB 2009	WEF 2009	WEF 2010
1	Denmark	9.3				8.9		9.2	9.5	9.5				9.5	9.2
1	New Zealand	9.3				8.9		9.2	9.5	9.5				9.5	9.5
1	Singapore	9.3			9.3	8.9		9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4		9.3	9.5
4	Finland	9.2				8.9		9.2	9.5	9.4				9.2	9.1
4	Sweden	9.2				8.9		9.2	9.2	9.3				9.5	9.4
6	Canada	8.9				8.9		9.2	8.9	8.8				8.4	8.9
7	Netherlands	8.8				8.9		9.2	9	8.9				8.6	8.5
8	Australia	8.7				8.9		9.2	9.2	9.1	8.4	8.9		7.5	8.3
8	Switzerland	8.7				8.9		7.4	9.1	9.1				8.9	9
10	Norway	8.6				8.9		7.4	8.1	8.4				9.1	9.3
11	Iceland	8.5				6.8		9.2		7.9				9.2	9.1
11	Luxembourg	8.5						7.4	8.6	9				9	8.4
13	Hong Kong	8.4				8.9		7.4	8.4	8.2	8.9	8.4		7.9	8.9
14	Ireland	8.0				8.9		7.4	7.9	8				7.9	8
15	Austria	7.9				6.8		7.4	8.1	8.9				8.4	7.9
15	Germany	7.9				8.9		7.4	7.5	8.1				8.1	7.2
17	Barbados	7.8				8.9		7.4						6.8	8.1
17	Japan	7.8				6.8		7.4	7.5	8.5	7.5	7.7		8.1	8.8
19	Qatar	7.7			4.5	6.8		9.2	8.4	8.3				9.1	7.6
20	United Kingdom	7.6				6.8		7.4	7.9	7.7				7.5	8.2
21	Chile	7.2			7	6.8		7.4	6.9	7.3				7.1	7.7

# Messages

- **Response to global crises must prioritise zero tolerance for corruption**
- Three-quarters of the 178 countries surveyed scored below 5, highlighting that corruption remains a serious problem
- To address challenges of failing financial markets, climate change, and poverty governments need to integrate anti-corruption measures in all policy spheres.
- Good governance is an essential part of the solution to the global policy challenges governments face

# CPI 2010 Map





**2010 CPI Score**

Very Clean: 9.0 - 10.0 (Green), 8.0 - 8.9 (Light Green), 7.0 - 7.9 (Yellow-Green), 6.0 - 6.9 (Yellow), 5.0 - 5.9 (Light Orange), 4.0 - 4.9 (Orange), 3.0 - 3.9 (Orange-Red), 2.0 - 2.9 (Red)

Highly Corrupt: 1.0 - 1.9 (Dark Red), 0.0 - 0.9 (Darkest Red)

DENMARK NEW ZEALAND SINGAPORE FINLAND SWEDEN  
 CANADA NETHERLANDS AUSTRALIA SWITZERLAND NORWAY  
 ICELAND LUXEMBOURG HONG KONG IRELAND  
 AUSTRIA GERMANY BARBADOS JAPAN QATAR  
 UNITED KINGDOM CHILE BELGIUM UNITED STATES  
 URUGUAY FRANCE ESTONIA SLOVENIA CYPRUS  
 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ISRAEL SPAIN PORTUGAL  
 BOTSWANA PUERTO RICO TAIWAN BHUTAN MALTA  
 BRUNEI KOREA(SOUTH) MAURITIUS COSTA RICA OMAN  
 POLAND DOMINICA CAPE VERDE LITHUANIA MACAU

BAHRAIN SEYCHELLES HUNGARY JORDAN SAUDI ARABIA  
 CZECH REPUBLIC KUWAIT SOUTH AFRICA MALAYSIA  
 NAMIBIA TURKEY LATVIA SLOVAKIA TUNISIA CROATIA  
 FYR MACEDONIA GHANA SAMOA RWANDA

ITALY GEORGIA BRAZIL CUBA MONTENEGRO ROMANIA  
 BULGARIA EL SALVADOR PANAMA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
 VANUATU CHINA COLOMBIA GREECE LESOTHO PERU  
 SERBIA THAILAND MALAWI MOROCCO ALBANIA INDIA  
 JAMAICA LIBERIA BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA DJIBOUTI  
 GAMBIA GUATEMALA KIRIBATI SRI LANKA SWAZILAND  
 BURKINA FASO EGYPT MEXICO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
 SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE TONGA ZAMBIA

ALGERIA ARGENTINA KAZAKHSTAN MOLDOVA  
 SENEGAL BENIN BOLIVIA GABON INDONESIA KOSOVO  
 SOLOMON ISLANDS ETHIOPIA GUYANA MALI MONGOLIA  
 MOZAMBIQUE TANZANIA VIETNAM ARMENIA ERITREA  
 MADAGASCAR NIGER BELARUS ECUADOR LEBANON  
 NICARAGUA SYRIA TIMOR-LESTE UGANDA AZERBAIJAN  
 BANGLADESH HONDURAS NIGERIA PHILIPPINES  
 SIERRA LEONE TOGO UKRAINE ZIMBABWE MALDIVES  
 MAURITANIA PAKISTAN CAMEROON COTE D'IVOIRE  
 HAITI IRAN LIBYA NEPAL PARAGUAY YEMEN CAMBODIA  
 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COMOROS CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE  
 GUINEA-BISSAU KENYA LAOS PAPUA NEW GUINEA RUSSIA  
 TAJIKISTAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO  
 GUINEA KYRGYZSTAN VENEZUELA

ANGOLA EQUATORIAL GUINEA BURUNDI CHAD SUDAN TURKMENISTAN  
 UZBEKISTAN IRAQ AFGHANISTAN MYANMAR SOMALIA

Countries appear in order of rank. Please see country listing on p. 2 for exact country scoring and ranking.

# What is the Corruption Barometer?

- The biggest worldwide public opinion survey on perceptions and experiences of corruption.

## What is the Barometer for?

- To complement expert and business views (CPI & BPI)
- To offer a window into the impact of corruption on people's lives and their views on corruption.
- By establishing the extent by which key public agencies are perceived to be corrupt, it helps set priorities for reform and goals for advocacy (this year added questions on people's willingness to stand up to corruption).
- To trigger demand for more in-depth analyses.
- Seven editions since 2003—some questions ARE comparable year-on-year and trends can be identified.



# Global Corruption Barometer:

## Topics covered

- Changes in corruption levels in the past 3 years, as perceived by the general public.
- People's perceptions about corruption in key sectors.
- How respondents rate their government in the fight against corruption.
- People's experiences with bribery when interacting with different public services & reasons to pay bribes.
- Whom does the public trust the most to fight corruption in their country.
- People's attitudes towards the fight against corruption and towards reporting a corruption incident.

# Who is surveyed?

In 2010

- 91,781 people in 86 countries– Biggest coverage ever!
- Men and women aged 16+
- Most samples are national. However in 14 countries samples are urban only.
- All samples have been weighted to ensure that they are representative of national and global populations.

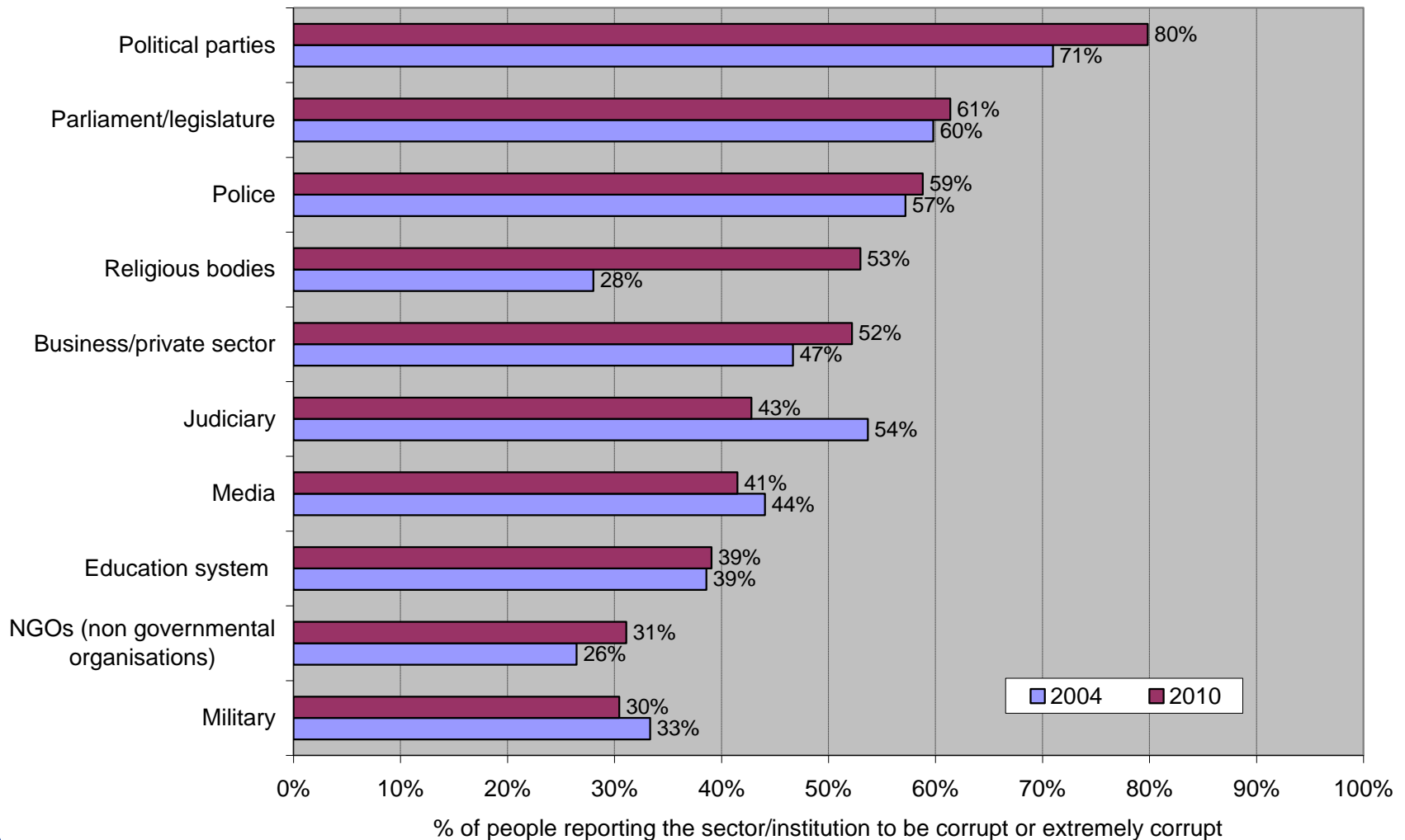
# Key Findings of the Global Corruption Barometer 2010

- Corruption levels around the world are seen by the general public as increasing over the past three years.
- Political parties are identified as the most corrupt institution around the world.
- Experience of petty bribery with different service providers is widespread and has remained unchanged as compared to 2006.
- The police is identified as the most frequent recipient of bribes in the past 12 months.
- The reason most often given for paying a bribe is ‘to avoid a problem with the authorities’.

# Key Findings of the Global Corruption Barometer 2010, cont'd

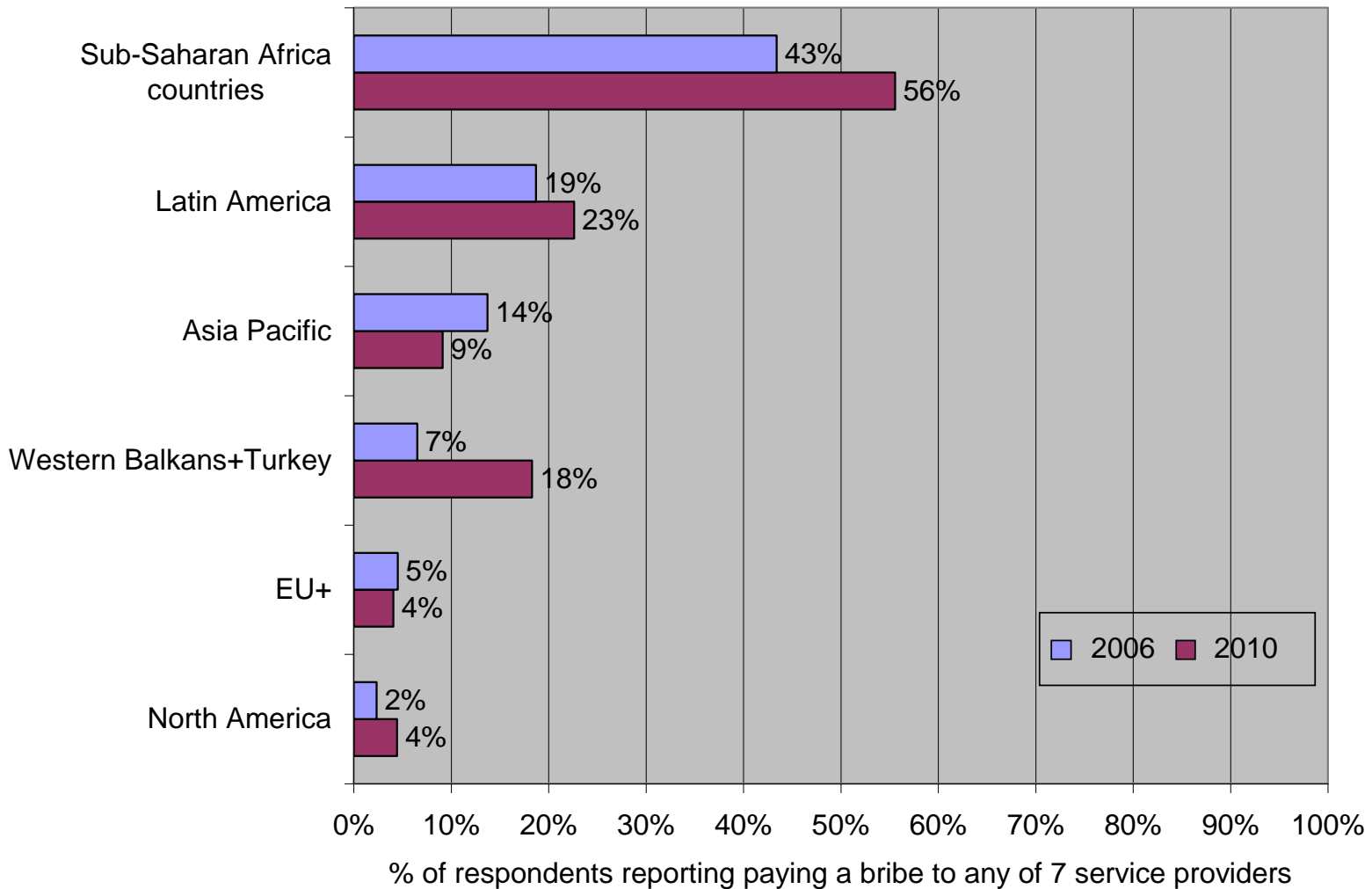
- Across the world, one in two considers their government's actions to be ineffective to stop corruption.
- Little trust in formal institutions to fight corruption: one in four worldwide does not trust any particular institution 'most of all' to fight corruption.
- There is significant belief that the public has a role to stop corruption – and willingness for action in reporting on corruption when it occurs.

# Political parties still viewed as the most corrupt



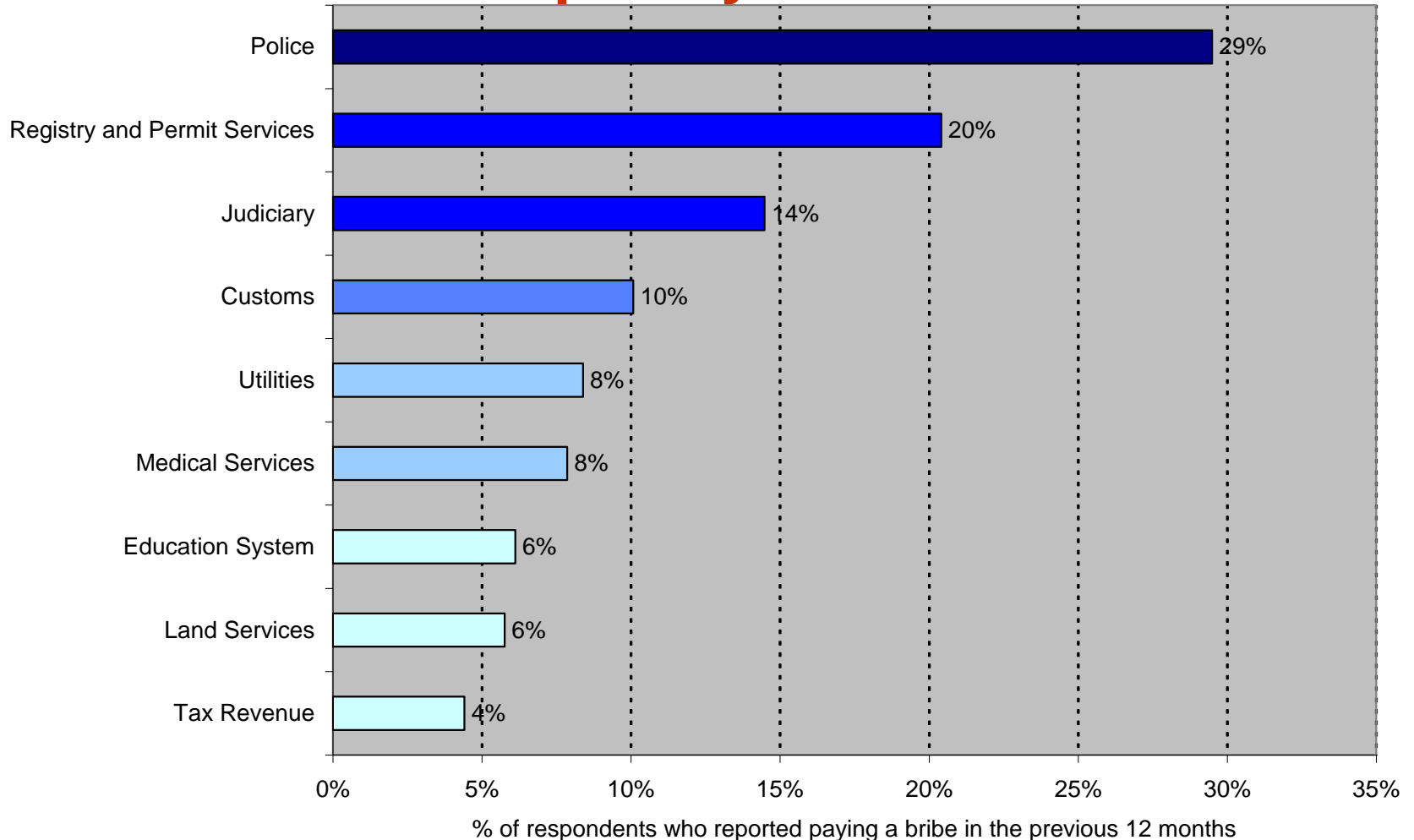
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.

# Petty bribery: Experiences with different service providers, by region



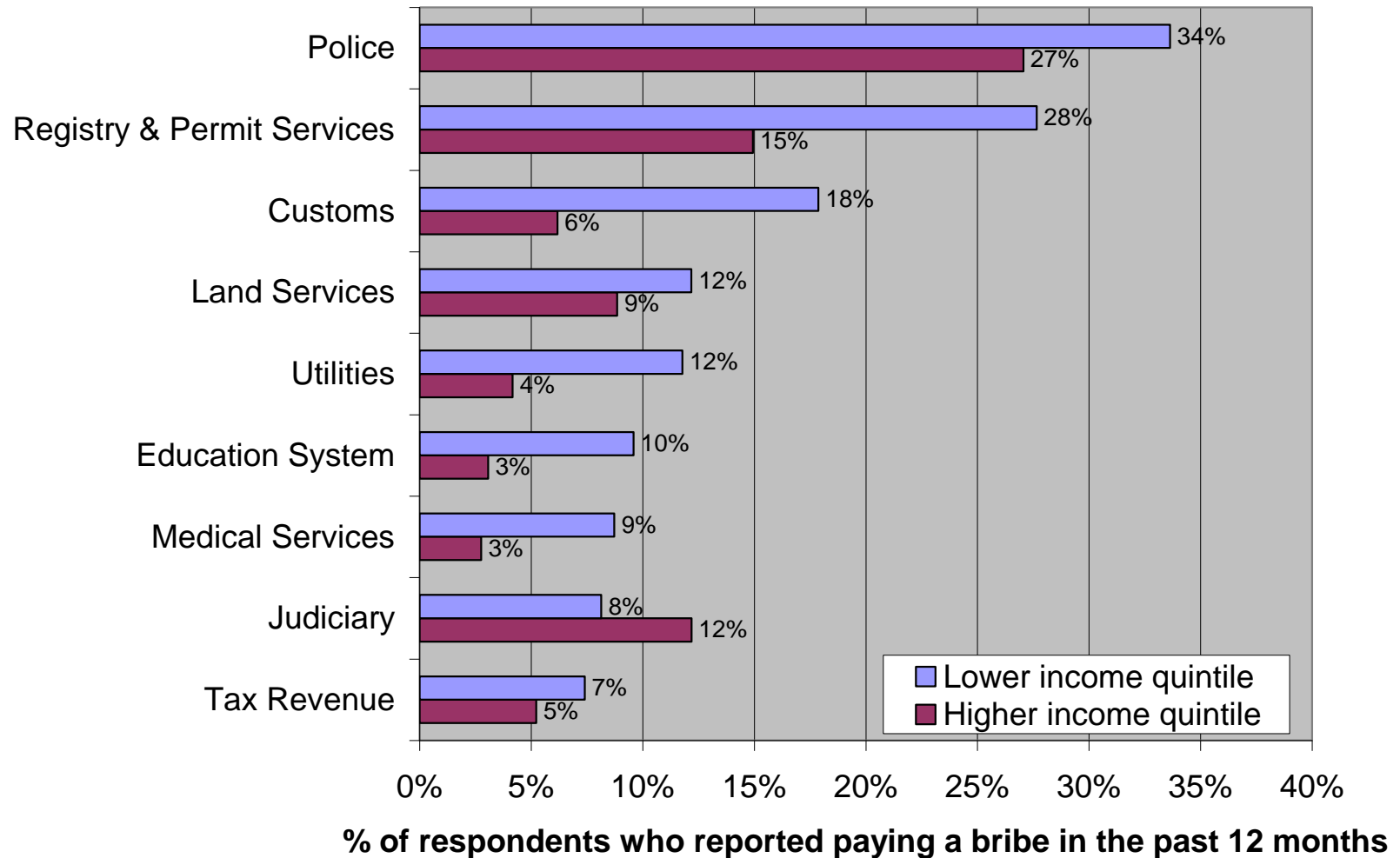
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2006 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.

# Once more, police is the public institution seen to most frequently demand bribes



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

# Bribery: the poor must pay most of all



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



## The last bribe was paid to... , results by region

	Asia Pacific	EU+	Latin America	Middle East and North Africa	NIS+	North America	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Balkans+ Turkey	Total
Avoid a problem with the authorities	12%	6%	10%	9%	12%	16%	67%	6%	44%
Speed things up	28%	15%	44%	48%	28%	9%	20%	21%	22%
Receive a service entitled to	35%	8%	34%	14%	21%	6%	11%	15%	17%
Don't know	20%	59%	8%	20%	33%	59%	1%	53%	14%
Don't remember	5%	12%	5%	10%	6%	10%	0%	5%	3%

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

# How does the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Corruption Perceptions Index

## The Global Corruption Barometer:

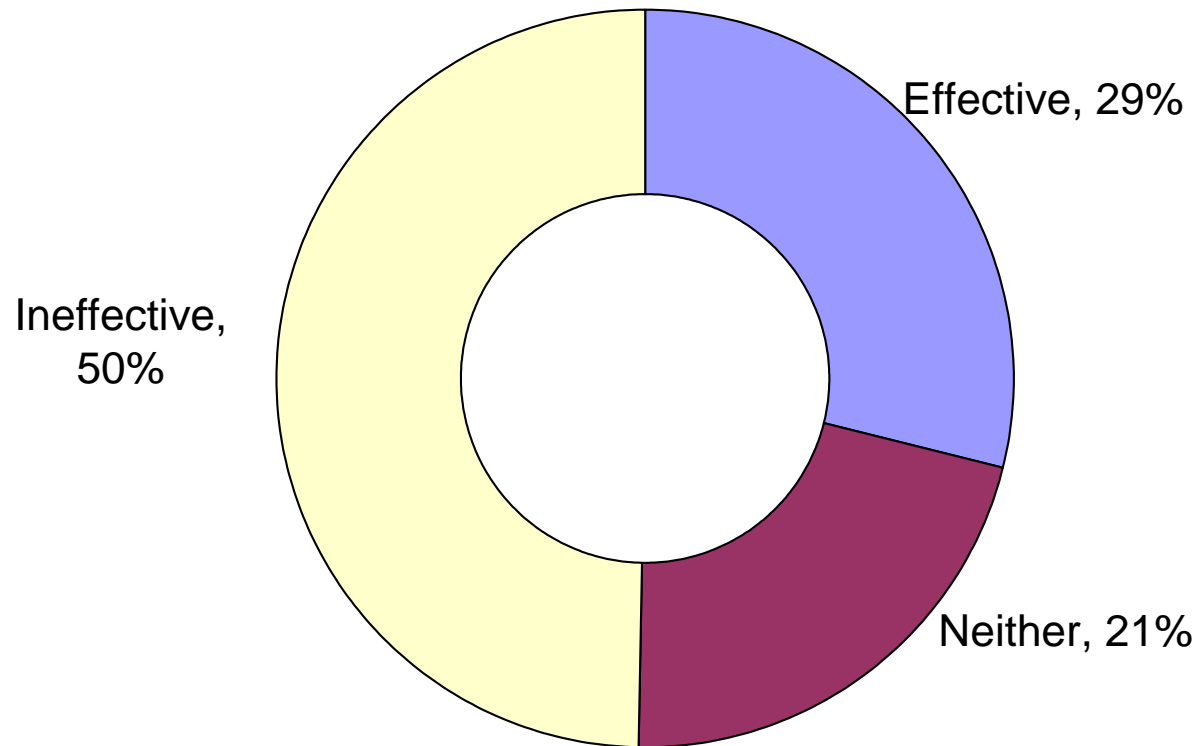
- Assesses the general public's views of corruption.
- It also addresses the **experience** of individuals (petty) corruption.

## The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI):

- Focuses on expert views.
- Reflects the perceptions of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics

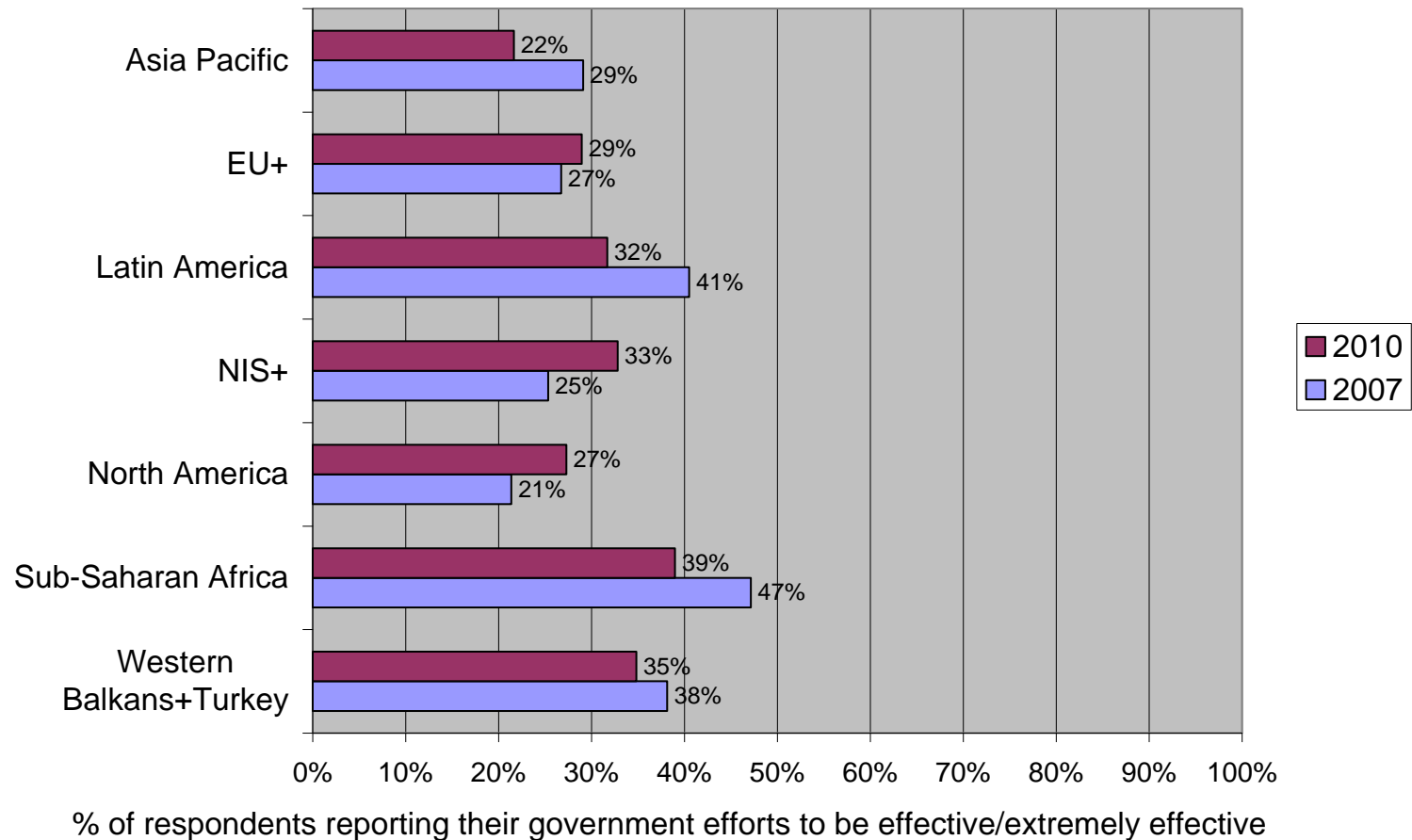
Despite these differences, there is considerable correlation between the two surveys each year

# Government's efforts to fight corruption remain ineffective



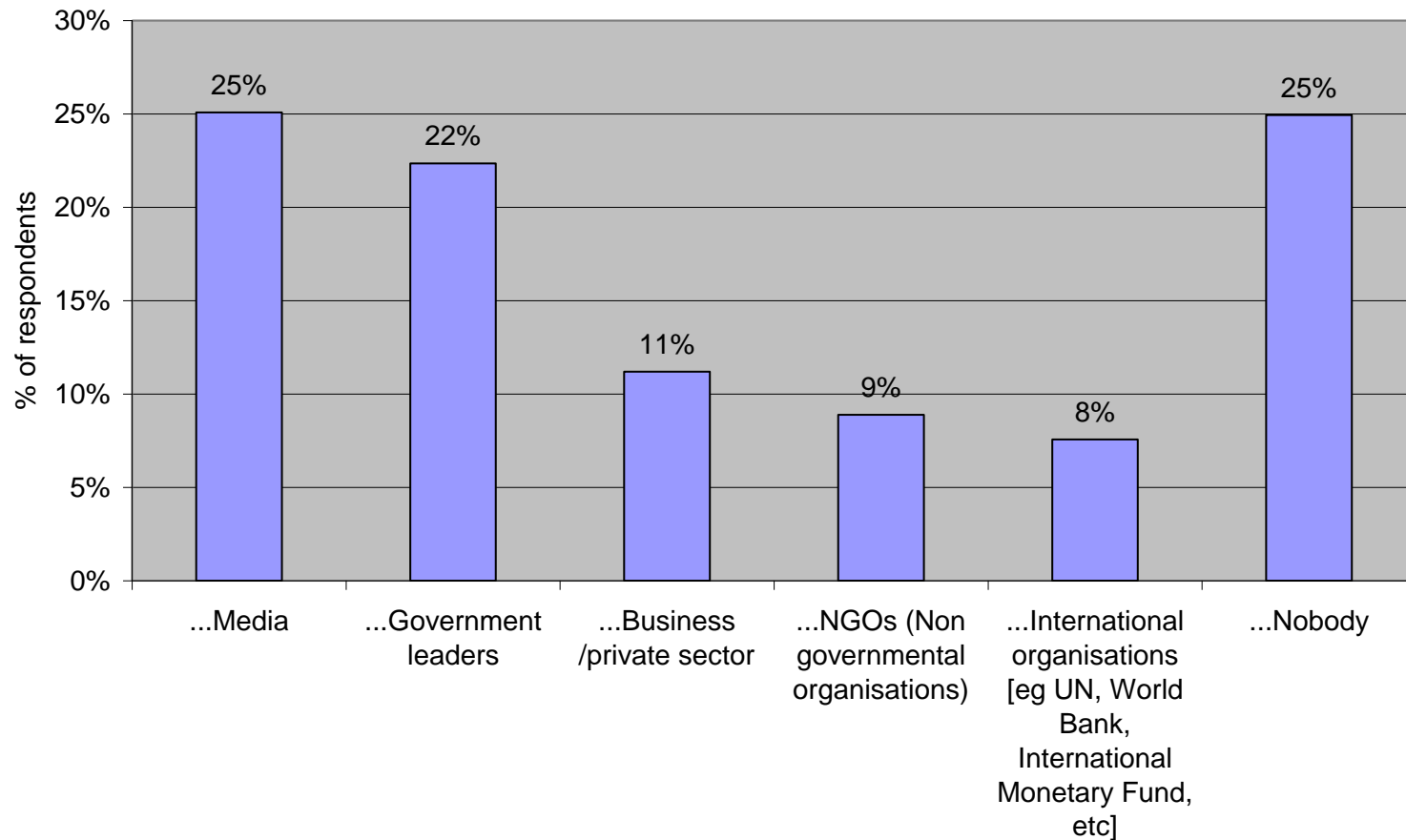
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010. Percentages are weighted.

# How effectively is government fighting corruption? People's evaluations by region



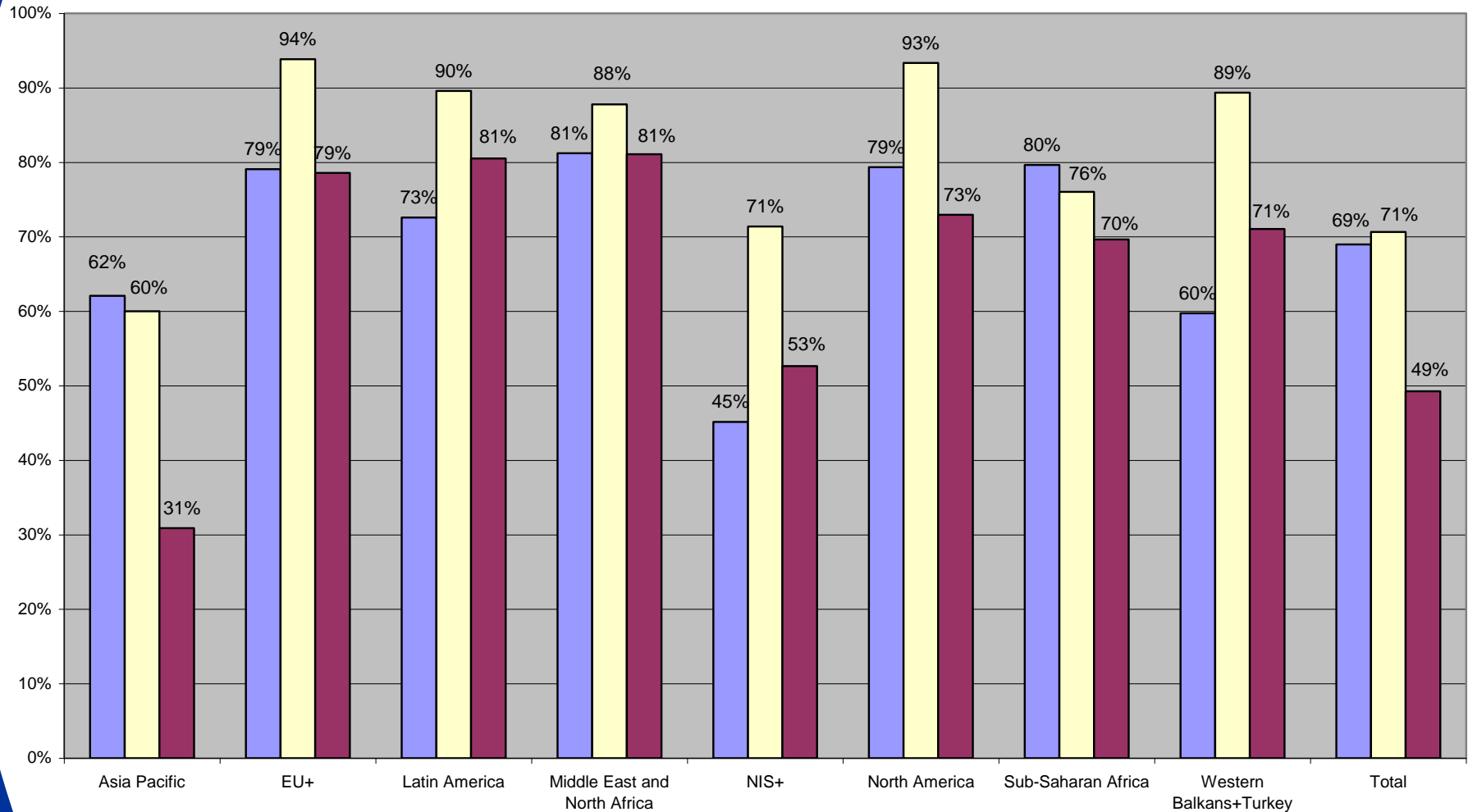
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.

# Whom do people trust the most to fight corruption in their country?



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

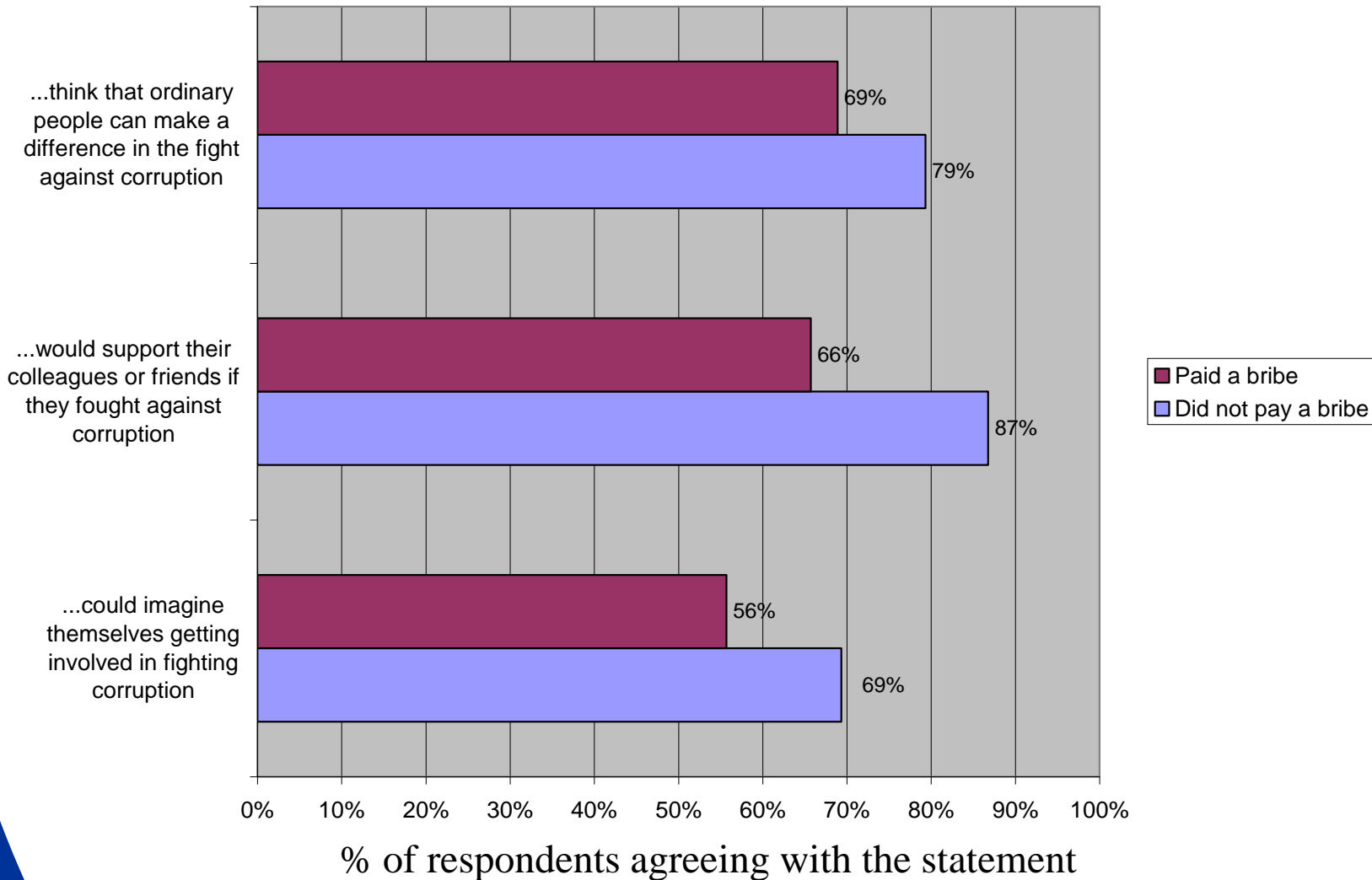
# People's engagement in the fight against corruption, by region



- ...think that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption
- ...would support their colleagues or friends if they fought against corruption
- ...could imagine themselves getting involved in fighting corruption

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.

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



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.

# People's attitudes towards reporting a corruption incident

**% of respondents who agree/ strongly agree that they would report an incident of corruption, by region**

	Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>71%</b>
North America	91%
Latin America	90%
EU+	88%
Western Balkans+Turkey	79%
Middle East and North Africa	73%
Asia Pacific	67%
Sub-Saharan Africa	61%
NIS+	52%

Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007 and 2010. Percentages are weighted.



# Key Messages

1. Corruption perception on the rise but increases biggest in Europe and North America
2. Petty bribery steady from 2006 but still bad, with the poor hardest hit.
3. More people pay bribes to **the police** than any of the nine public services covered
4. Strong willingness to stand up to corruption – one in seven people said they would report corruption – ...
5. But this diminishes in the face of corruption itself
6. Need to mobilise this willingness to fight corruption



**Thank you**  
**We welcome your questions**

[www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices)