

Global Corruption Barometer 2010

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1. What is the TI *Global Corruption Barometer*?

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer* (the Barometer) is the only worldwide public opinion survey on views and experiences of corruption. As a poll of the general public, it provides an indicator of how corruption is viewed at national level and how efforts to curb corruption around the world are assessed on the ground. It also provides a measure of people's experience of corruption in the past year.

The 2010 Barometer, the seventh edition, reflects the responses of 91,781 people in 86 countries, and offers the greatest country coverage to date.

2. What kinds of questions are included?

The Barometer asks general questions about people's perceptions of corruption and experiences with bribery. It asks which institutions people trust to curb corruption and whether they believe their government's efforts to fight corruption are working. For the first time, the 2010 Barometer asks the general public about their personal willingness to engage in the fight against corruption.

Questions change year to year, with some cycling in and out, allowing for comparisons of results over time.

3. Who conducts the survey and when was it carried out?

The *2010 Global Corruption Barometer* was carried out on behalf of TI by Gallup International, with the exception of two countries. This year Transparency International Bangladesh implemented the survey in Bangladesh and in Mongolia it was carried out by the Independent Authority against Corruption of Mongolia.

Fieldwork was conducted between 1 June and 30 September 2010. Methods included face-to-face, telephone and online interviews.

The Barometer questionnaire is reviewed by TI's Index Advisory Committee of leading international experts in the field of corruption, research methodologies, econometrics and statistics. TI's management takes final decisions on survey design and publication. Gallup International checks the data and carries out quality control.

4. Which countries/territories are included in the 2010 Barometer?

This year 86 countries were included compared to 69 in 2009. There are no restrictions on which countries/territories can be included. Funding permitting, TI hopes to continue to add countries to the Barometer in years to come.

5. Which countries/territories are new to the Barometer 2010? Which have been dropped?

New to the 2010 Barometer	Last included in 2007	Last included in 2006	Last included in 2004	Dropped in 2010
Australia	France	Fiji	Afghanistan	Brunei
Bangladesh	Germany	Mexico	Brazil	Kuwait
China	Ireland	Taiwan	Latvia	Panama
New Zealand	South Africa			
Papua New Guinea	Vietnam			
Slovenia				
Solomon Islands				
Vanuatu				

6. How can the Barometer be used?

The Barometer is a rich source of empirical data regarding public views of and experiences with corruption.

Policy makers can use the Barometer to better understand to what extent public institutions and services are seen as corrupt, expand their knowledge of the form and frequency of petty bribery, and to see the demographic distribution of both. At country level, the 2010 Barometer contains information that is useful for policy reform and for designing further research into areas designated by the public as corrupt.

Civil society and journalists can use Barometer data to assess where corruption is present, raise awareness about the extent of bribery in one or several countries and to promote targeted change in a particular country or institution.

Researchers can use the Barometer to explore determinants and consequences of corruption and bribery in a wide range of countries. The Barometer offers a focus and a breadth of country coverage that makes it a unique data source in the research community.

7. Can different editions of the Barometer be compared?

Yes. Where questions have been repeated in multiple editions, the Barometer allows direct comparisons over time to be established. The Barometer is now in its seventh edition and therefore offers the possibility of assessing trends in terms of the institutions the public deems most corrupt, effectiveness of governments' efforts to fight corruption, and the percentage of citizens paying bribes to obtain specific public services.

For previous editions of the Barometer visit:

www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/gcb

8. How does the Barometer differ from the TI *Corruption Perceptions Index* and the TI *Bribe Payers Index*?

The Barometer is a public opinion survey that offer views of the general public on corruption and its impact on their lives, including personal experience with bribes. The *Corruption Perceptions Index* (CPI) and the *Bribe Payers Index* (BPI) both rely on the views of experts.

The CPI reflects the perception of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics. Despite these differences with the Barometer, there is considerable correlation between the two surveys each year.
www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi.

The BPI is drawn from a survey of business executives who rank the world's most economically influential countries according to the likelihood of their firms to bribe abroad. For more information on the BPI, please see the *Transparency International Bribe Payers Index 2008: Overview Report*:
http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/bpi