

Global Corruption Barometer 2013

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1. What is Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer*?

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer* is the only worldwide public opinion survey on views and experiences of corruption. The 2013 Global Corruption Barometer, the eighth edition, reflects the responses of 114 270 people in 107 countries, and offers the greatest country coverage to date.

2. What kinds of questions are included?

The Global Corruption Barometer asks for people's views on corruption in their country generally, and in which institutions the problem of corruption is most severe. It also provides a measure of people's experience of bribery in the past year across 8 different services. The survey asks people how effective they think the government has been in stopping corruption and also probes their willingness to get involved personally in the fight against corruption. For the first time, the 2013 Global Corruption Barometer also asks the general public about their perception of the importance of the influence of special interests and personal relationships in their country.

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

The 2013 Global Corruption Barometer was carried out on behalf of Transparency International by the survey company WIN/GIA global network of survey companies. In Bangladesh, Cyprus, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda and Zimbabwe the survey was conducted by the Transparency International National Chapter based in those countries. In Mongolia the survey was conducted by the Independent Authority Against Corruption of Mongolia (IAAC) and in Luxembourg the survey was conducted by TNS-ILRES.

Fieldwork was conducted between September 2012 and March 2013. Methods included face-to-face, telephone and online interviews.

The questionnaire is reviewed by Transparency International's Index Advisory Committee of leading international experts in the field of corruption, research methodologies, econometrics and statistics. WIN/GIA checks the data centrally and

carries out quality control. The results of the survey are calculated by the Research Department at the Transparency International Secretariat in Berlin and verified by an independent survey expert.

A full description of the methodology on a country by country basis, is available [here](#).

4. Which countries/territories are included in the 2013 Barometer?

This year 114 270 people were surveyed in 107 countries, compared to 100 countries in the combined 2010 and 2011 series, and 69 countries in 2009. All countries and territories are eligible for inclusion. Transparency International hopes to continue to add countries to the survey in years to come. For a full list of the countries included in our Barometer from 2003 onwards, please see [here](#).

5. How can the survey be used?

The Global Corruption Barometer is a rich insight into people's personal experience of corruption, as well as their views on the situation in their country.

Policy makers can use the survey to identify public institutions and services that are seen as corrupt and where bribes are most frequently paid by citizens. This enables anti-corruption policies and programmes to effectively target the most at risk services and institutions in a country. Now in its eighth edition, key questions can be compared from year to year and be used for monitoring progress in stopping corruption at the national level.

Civil society and journalists can use the survey as evidence of the views of people in a country with respect to this important issue. The data can be used to raise awareness about the impact of corruption on people in their every day lives. It can also be used to mobilise people to get involved in stopping corruption, by demonstrating popular willingness to engage personally by reporting incidences of corruption for example.

The private sector can use the Global Corruption Barometer to better understand the political climate in a country and the strength of national institutions.

Researchers can use the survey to explore determinants and consequences of corruption and bribery in a wide range of countries. It offers both a breadth of country coverage and valuable time series data for a number of important questions. The Global Corruption Barometer is therefore a rich and unique data source for the research community.

6. 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 eighth 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.

Questions change year to year, with some cycling in and out. Therefore only data for questions that have been repeated are comparable over time.

A full list of questions asked in each of the 8 editions is available [here](#).

For previous editions of the Barometer visit:

www.transparency.org/research/qcb/

7. How does the Barometer differ from Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index* and its *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. For more information on the CPI, please see:

www.transparency.org/research/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 2011*:

www.transparency.org/research/bpi/