



# **Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007**

**Policy and Research Department  
Communications Department**

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

# TI Global Corruption Barometer 2007

*Jour fixe:*

- Description of the Global Corruption Barometer
- Summary of who is surveyed
- List of regional groups and country coverage
- Presentation of questions and key findings
- Overview of press activities

# What is the Global Corruption Barometer?

- Household survey conducted for TI by Gallup International as part of Voice of the People survey.
- Assesses the general public's perceptions and experience of corruption – complementing surveys of expert views (such as CPI and BPI)
- Five editions since 2003—some questions ARE comparable year-on-year!

# Who is surveyed?

- 63,199 people in 60 countries (58 by Gallup International affiliates, 2 by independent companies)
- men and women aged 15+
- Most samples are national; others (about 10%) are urban
- all samples have been weighted to reflect the makeup of national populations and the size of population in global comparison

## Regional groupings and country coverage

- **Africa:** Cameroon; Ghana; Nigeria; Senegal; and South Africa.
- **Asia-Pacific:** Cambodia; Hong Kong; India; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, south; Malaysia; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and Vietnam.
- **EU+:** Austria; Bulgaria; Czech Republic; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Iceland; Ireland; Italy; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; and United Kingdom.
- **Latin America:** Argentina; Bolivia; Colombia; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Guatemala; Panama; Peru; and Venezuela.
- **Newly Independent States (NIS):** Moldova; Russia; and Ukraine.
- **North America:** Canada and United States.
- **South-East Europe:** Albania; Bosnia-Herzegovina; Croatia; FYR Macedonia; Kosovo; Serbia; and Turkey

# Country coverage in 2007

## **New countries to the Barometer 2007:**

Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cambodia, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Ireland, Lithuania and Vietnam. (Armenia and Georgia not included in the Barometer report but data will be available soon)

## **Countries included in 2006 but not 2007:**

Chile, Congo, Fiji, Gabon, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, and Taiwan

# Barometer 2007 questions

1. How do you expect the level of corruption in this country to change in the next three years?
2. How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?
3. To what extent do you perceive the following categories in this country to be affected by corruption? [List of 14 institutions]
4. Of those you have had contact with in the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household been asked to pay a bribe in any form to the following? Did you pay? What was the cost of the last bribe paid? [List of 11 sectors]

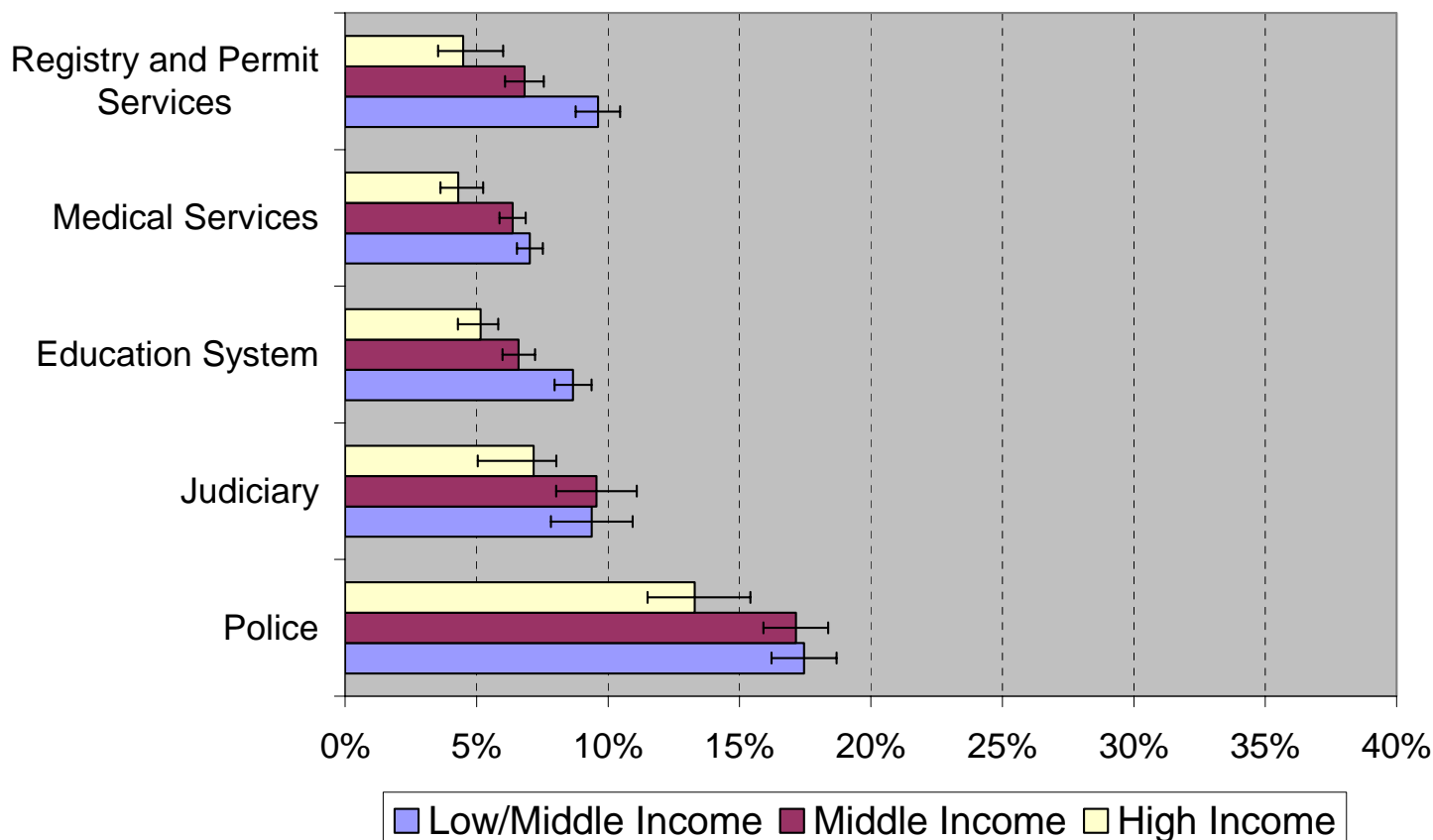
# Key Findings of the Global Corruption Barometer 2007

- The poor, whether in developing or highly industrialised countries, are the most penalised by corruption. They are also more pessimistic about the prospects for less corruption in the future.
- About 1 in 10 people around the world had to pay a bribe in the past year; reported bribery has increased in some regions, such as Asia-Pacific and South East Europe.
- Bribery is particularly widespread in interactions with the police, the judiciary and registry and permit services.
- The general public believe political parties, parliament, the police and the judicial/legal system are the most corrupt institutions in their societies.
- Half of those interviewed – and significantly more than four years ago – expect corruption in their country to increase in the next three years, with some African countries the exception (Ghana and Nigeria).
- Half of those interviewed also think that their government's efforts to fight corruption are ineffective.



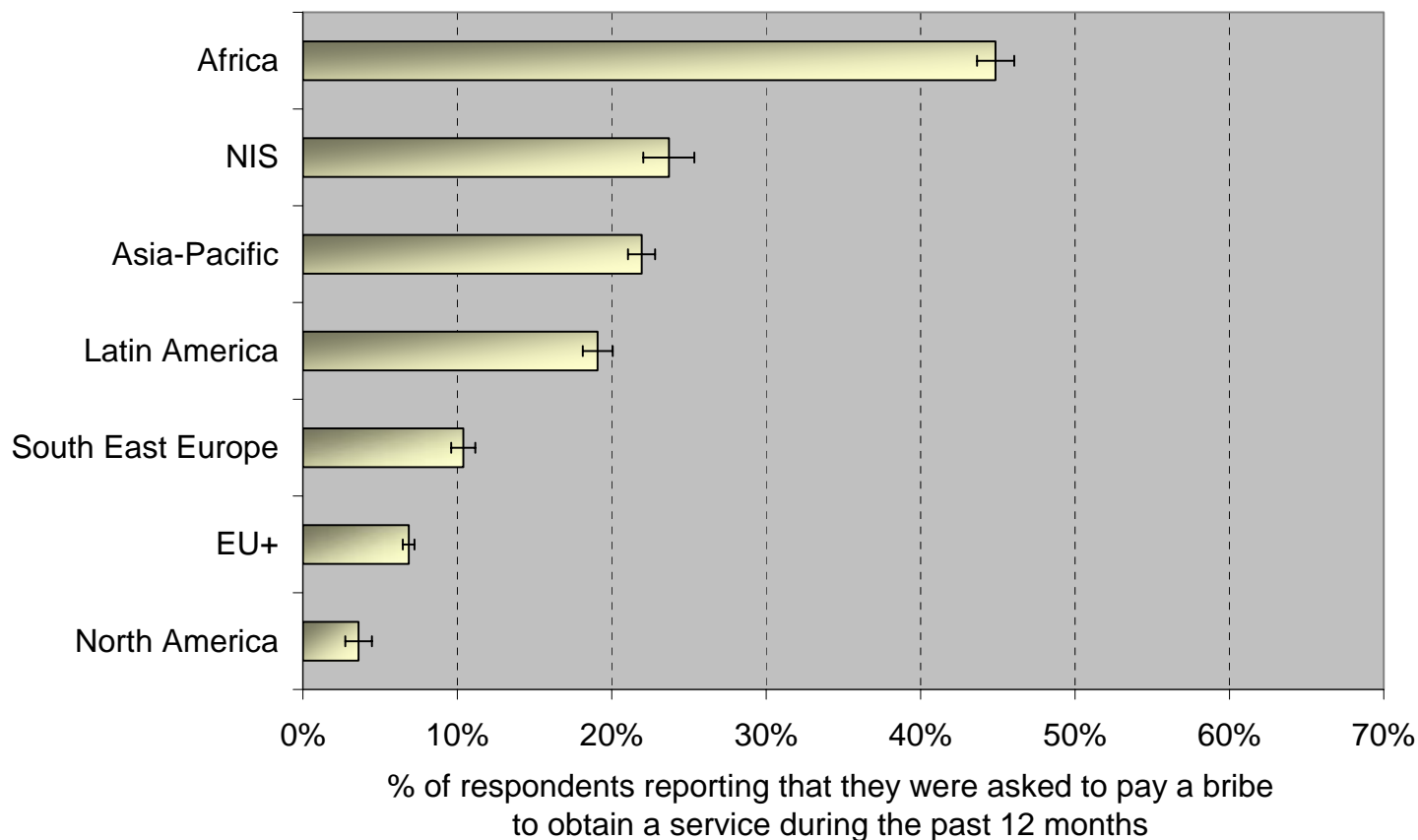
# Bribery: the poor must pay most of all

% of households who paid a bribe when came in contact with...



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Demands for bribery, per region



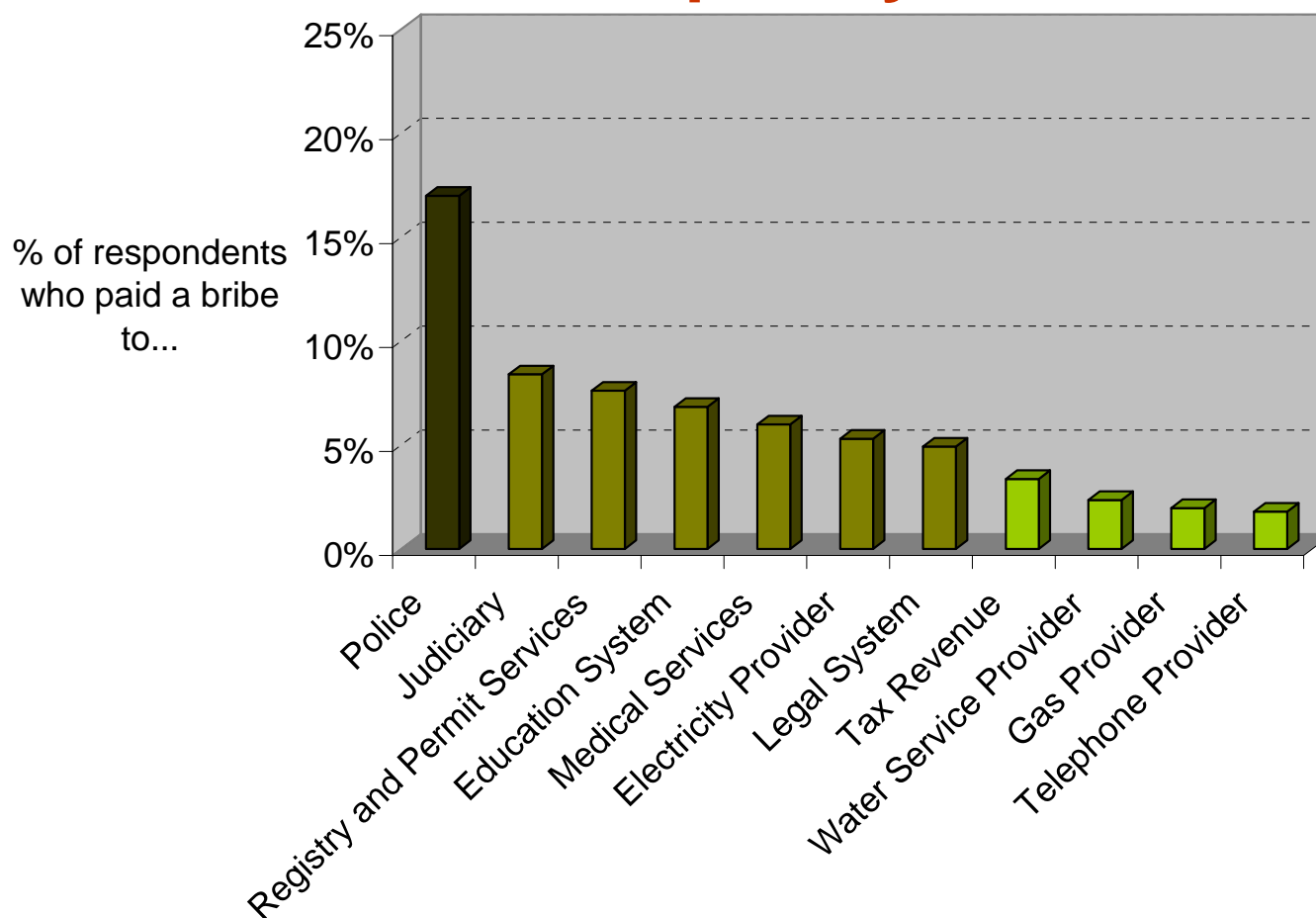
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Countries most affected by bribery

	Quintile	Countries/Territories
% of respondents reporting they paid a bribe to obtain a service	Top quintile: More than 33%	Albania, Cambodia, Cameroon, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal
	Second quintile: 21 – 33%	Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Greece, India, Indonesia, Lithuania, Moldova, Peru, Serbia, Ukraine
	Third quintile: 6 – 21%	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Panama, Russia, Turkey, Venezuela, Vietnam
	Fourth quintile: 4 – 6%	Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Finland, Hong Kong, Ireland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom, United States
	Bottom quintile: Less than 4%	Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland

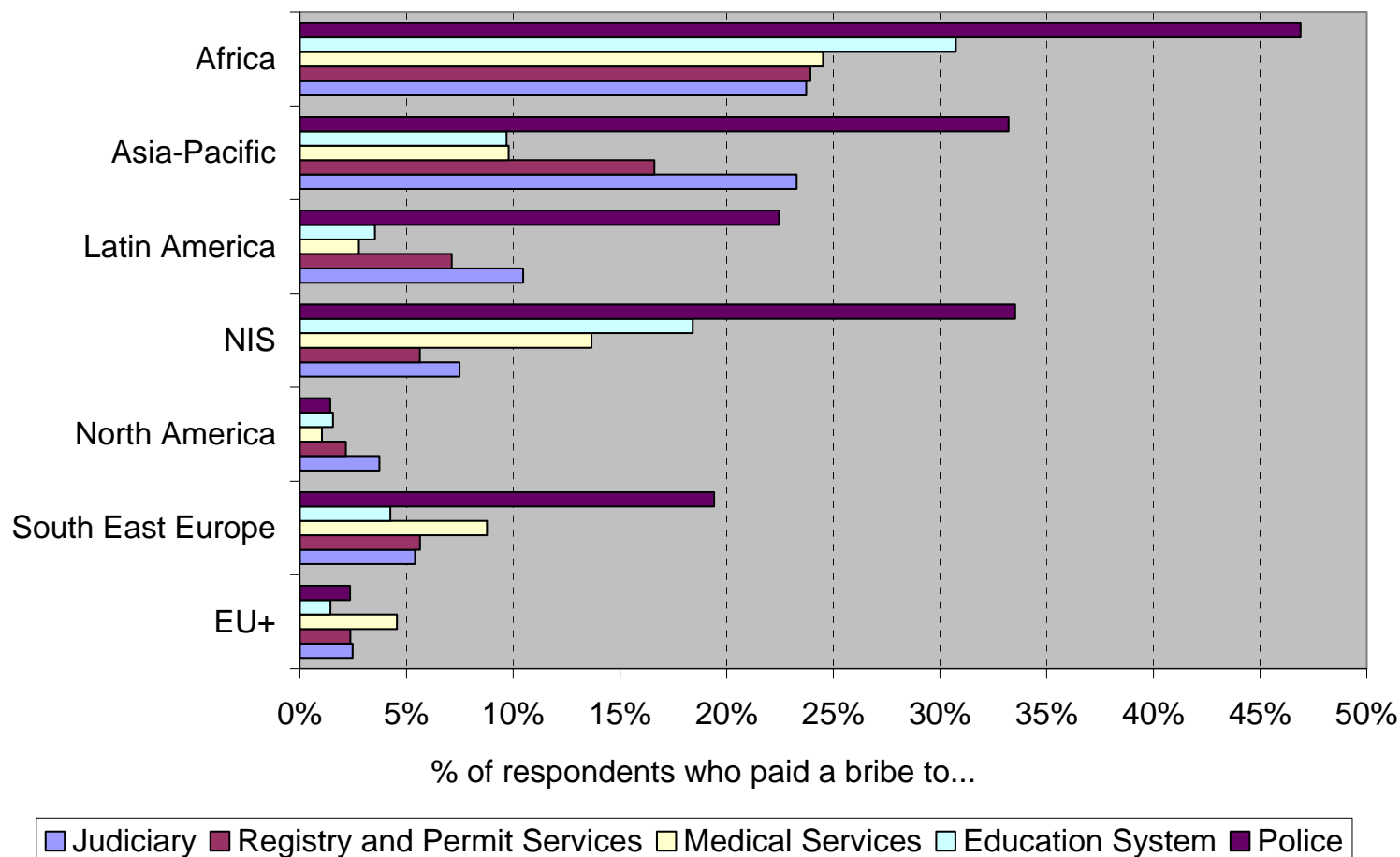
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007.

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



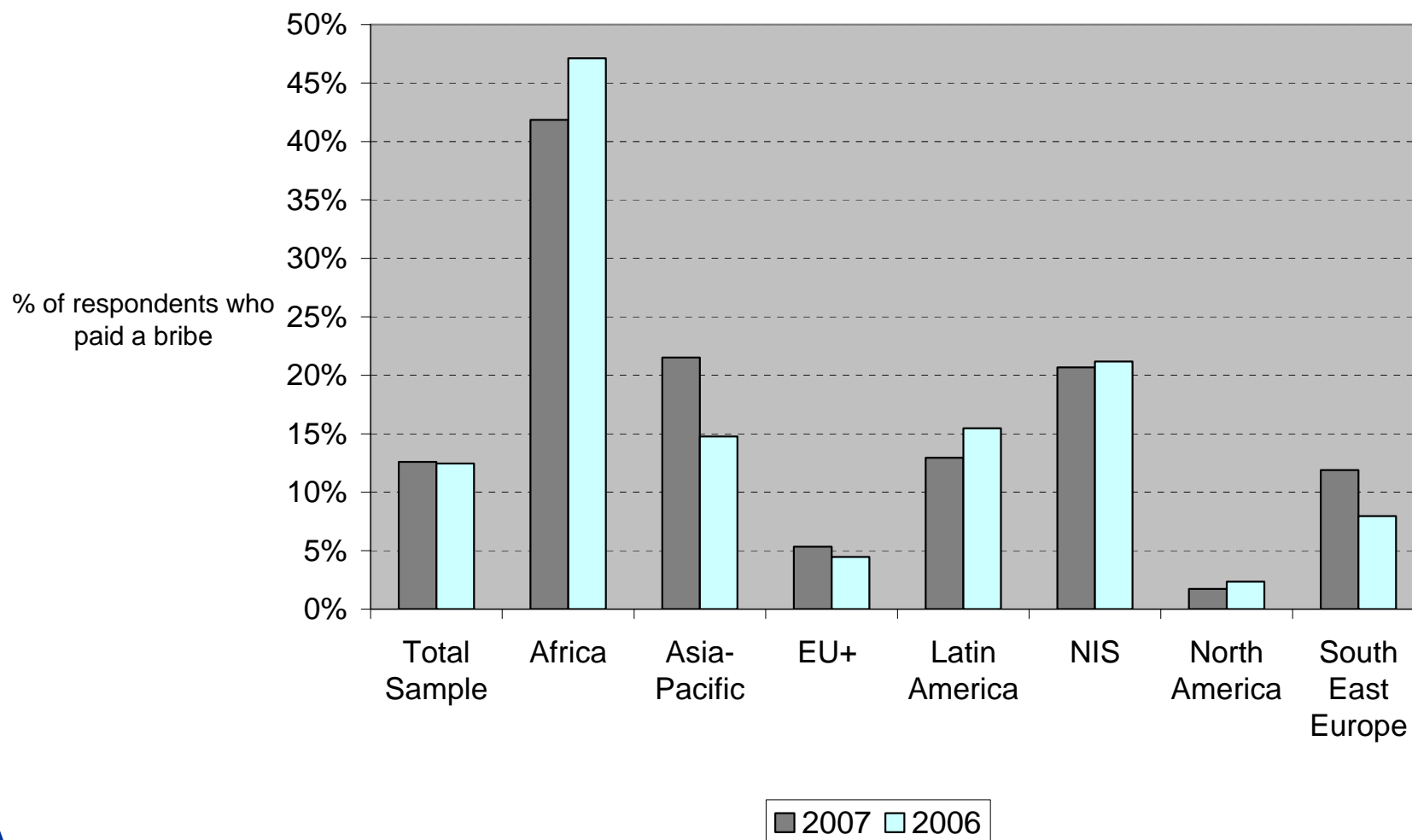
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Different regions, different bribery challenges



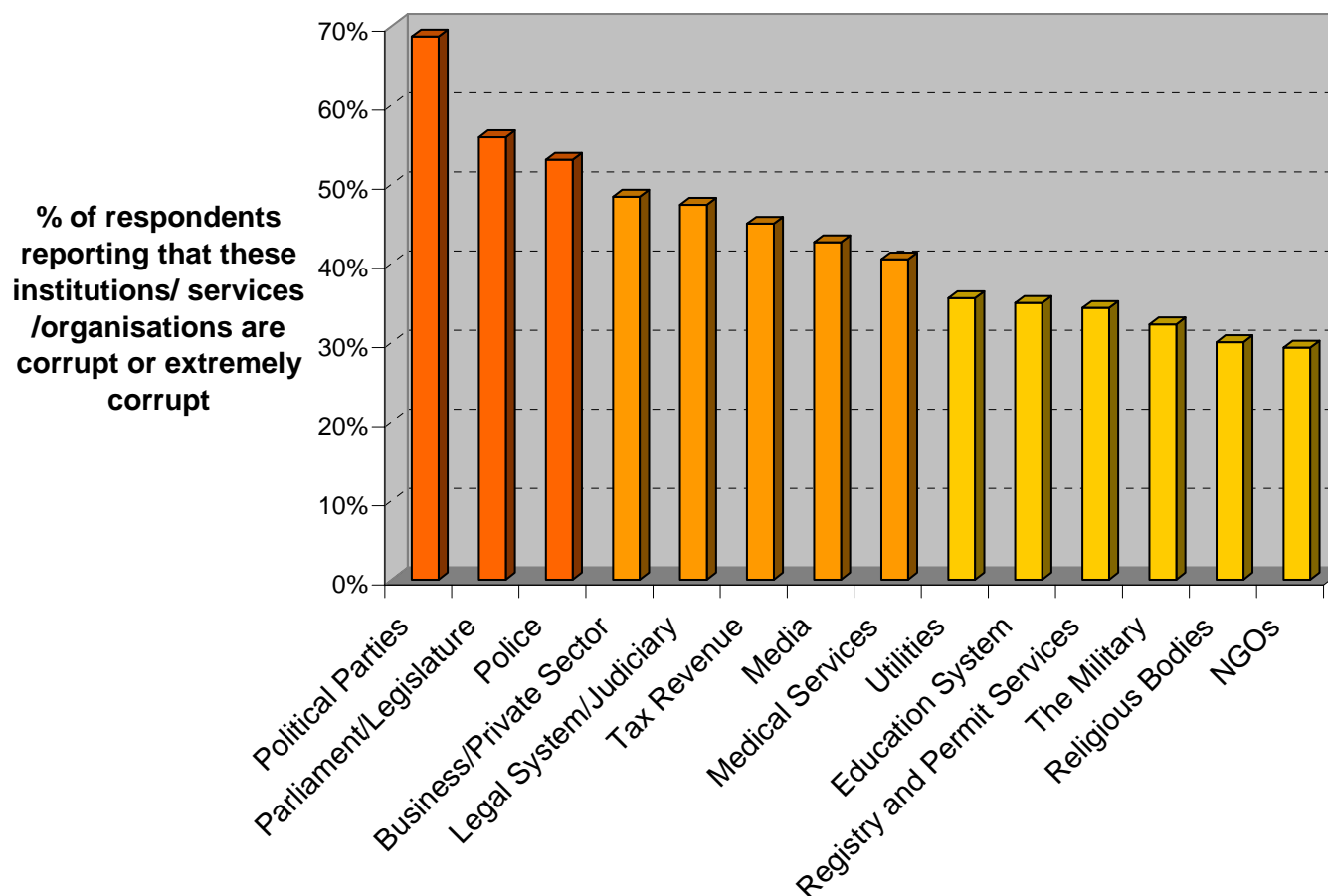
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Petty bribery – is it growing?



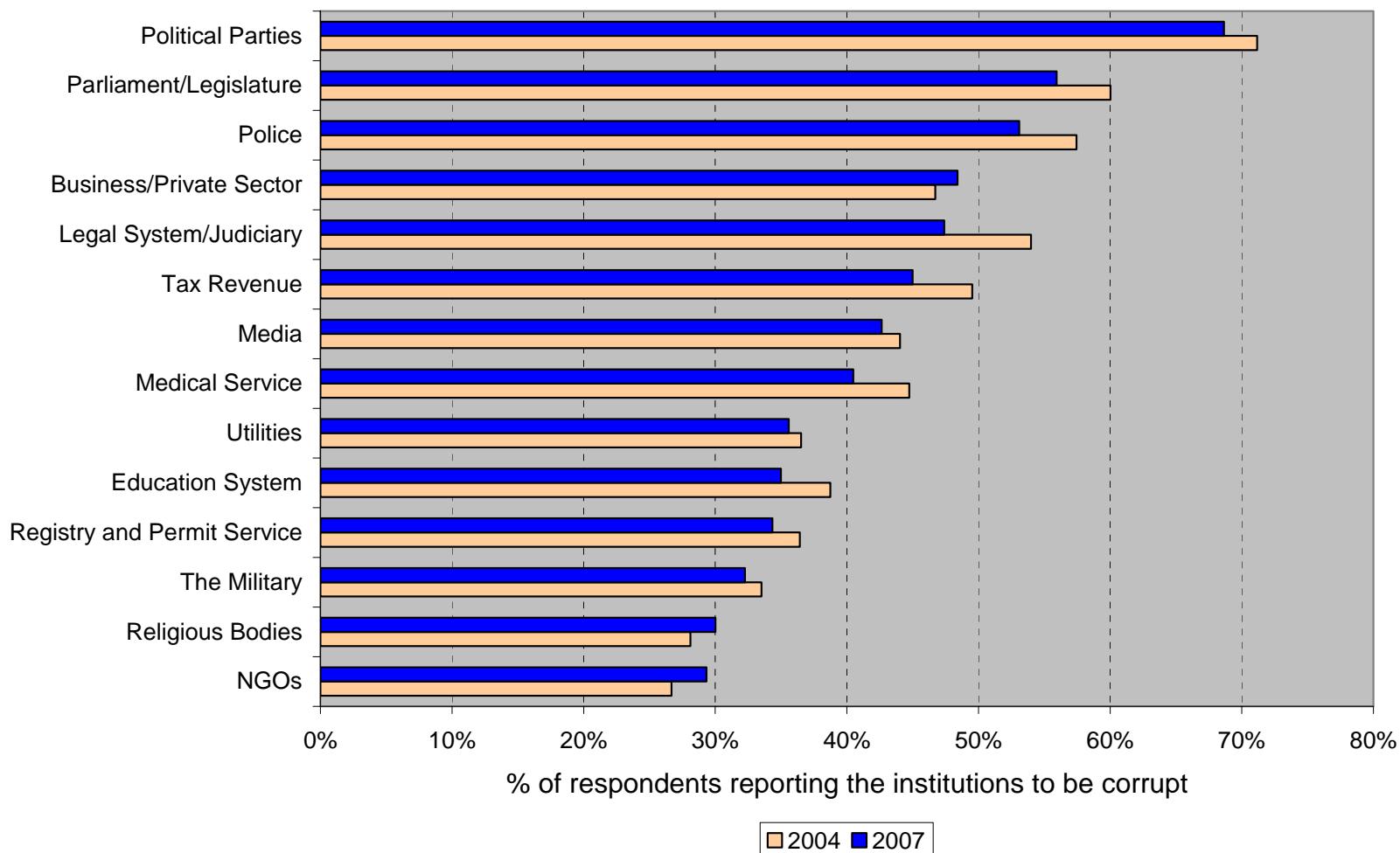
Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Political parties and the legislature viewed as most corrupt



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

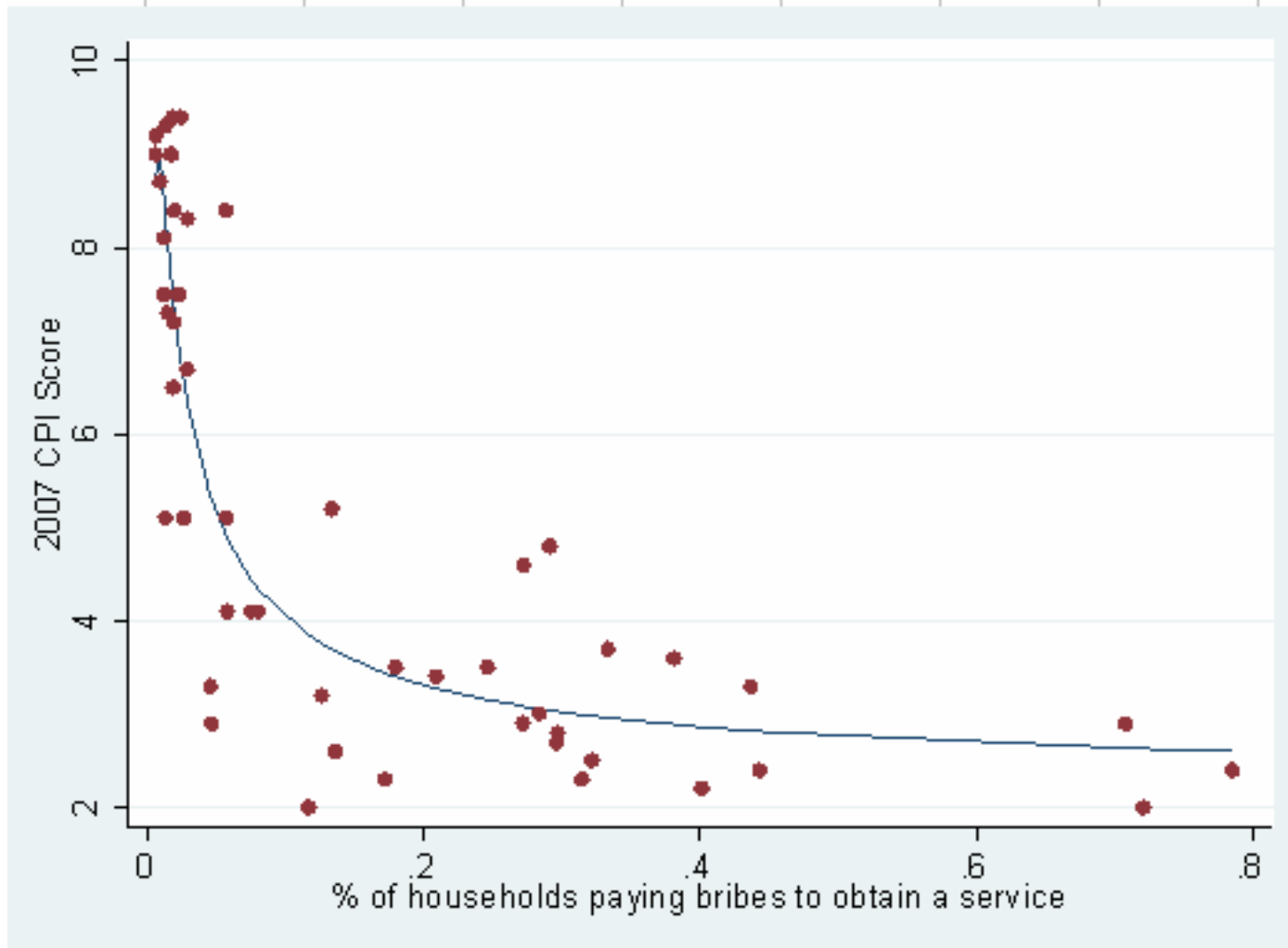
# Views of corruption in institutions over time – 2004 to 2007



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2004 and 2007



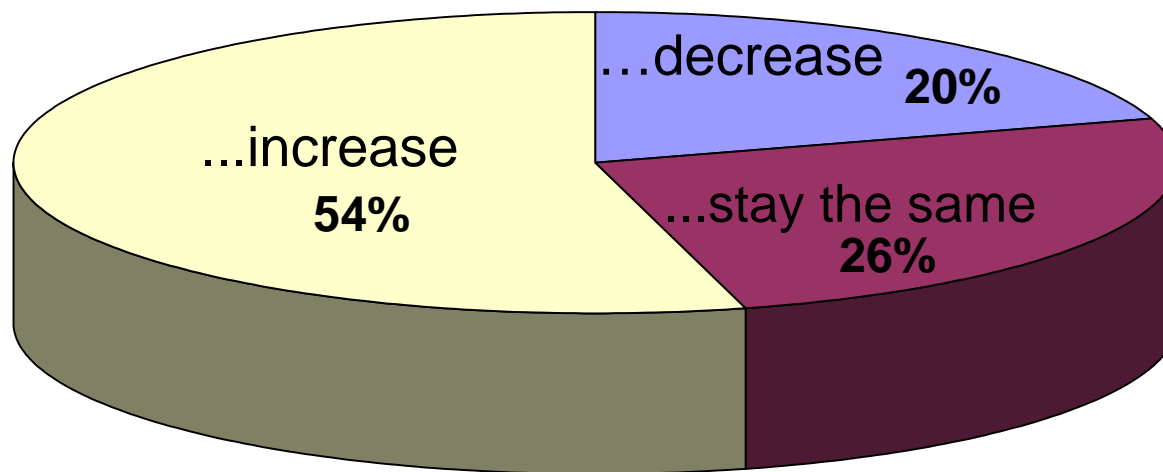
# Experience v. perceptions of corruption – do they align?



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007 and CPI 2007

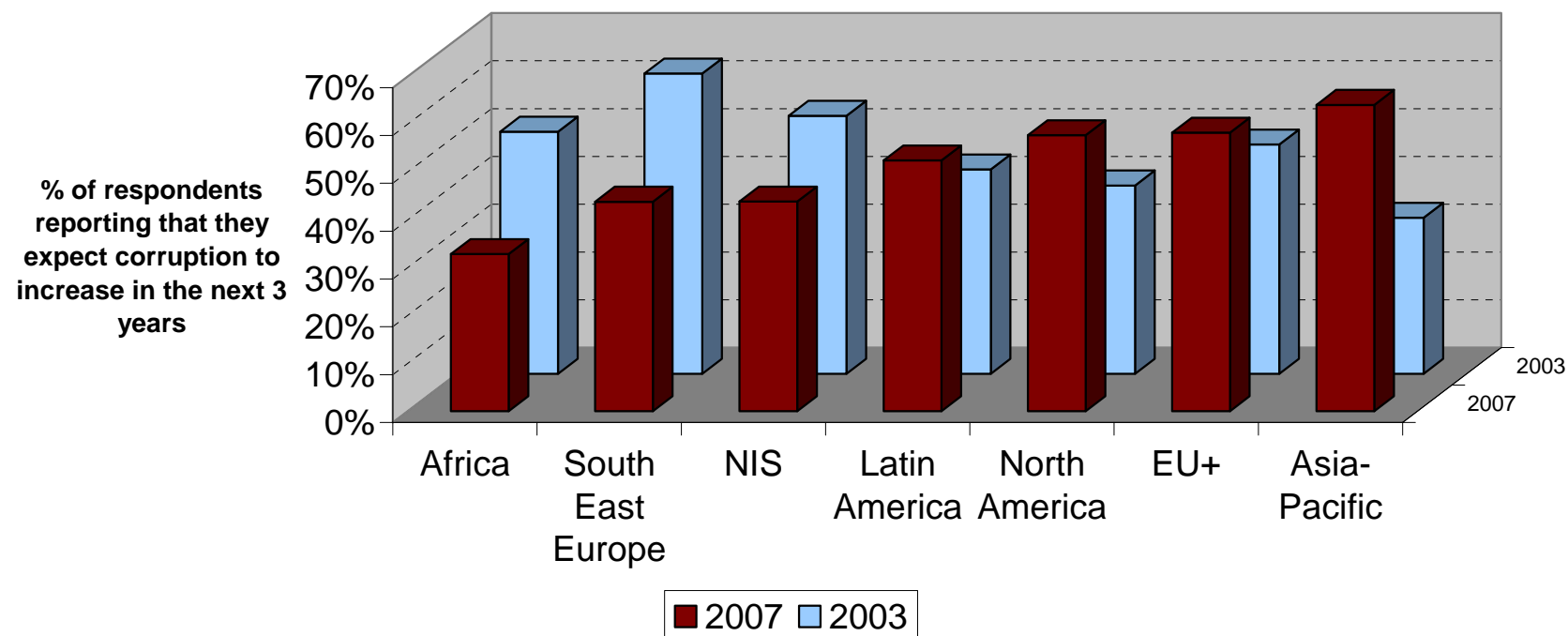
# Levels of corruption expected to rise over the next three years

**% of respondents reporting that in three years  
corruption will...**



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Expectations about the future: Comparing 2003 and 2007, by region



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007

# Public scepticism of government efforts to fight corruption – in most places

Countries who believe government efforts to fight corruption are most effective	Countries who believe government efforts to fight corruption are least effective
Colombia Dominican Republic Ecuador FYR Macedonia Ghana Hong Kong Ireland Malaysia Nigeria Singapore Turkey	Albania Argentina Bulgaria Czech Republic Iceland Japan Lithuania Norway Peru Russia Ukraine United States


Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2007. Countries were sorted in quintiles based on responses from 1 (very effective) to 5 (very ineffective). Countries listed belong to the top and bottom quintile. For the complete list of country results see Table 4.4 in Appendix 4.

gcb 2007 / projects / chapterzone / home - Transparency International - Windows Internet Explorer

http://chapterzone.transparency.org/chapterzone/projects/gcb\_2007

Session admin - Transparenc... gcb 2007 / projects / cha... x


TI home logged in: Georg Neumann logout TI Chapter Zone search

 **TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL**  
the global coalition against corruption

chapter zone. connecting the movement.

TI circulars about forums movement internal governance TI papers capacity building  
user statistics submit sitemap help ?

chapterzone > projects > gcb 2007

**chapter zone**  print this page

☒ **TI projects & activities**

☐ gcb 2007

☒ cpi 2007

☒ judiciary advocacy

☒ alac

☒ nis studies

search TI Chapter Zone  **go!**

**Global Corruption Barometer 2007: all materials and information**

- [Materials](#)
- [Launch date and location](#)
- [New countries](#)
- [More information](#)

# Launch of the CPI 2007

- Press release key messages:
  - POOR MOST AFFECTED
  - PARTIES & PARLIAMENTS MOST COMPRIMISED

# Launch of the CPI 2007

- Press release subsidiary messages:
  - Mood gloomier – Governments need to step up
  - Greater demand for accountability means NGOs and private sector seeing lower scores
  - Women more pessimistic
  - Results correlate with CPI / expert opinion



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

**Policy and Research Department**  
**Communications Department**

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