

ADB-OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific

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„How can public opinion surveys assist in preparing anti-corruption reform?“

TI's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

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TI's role in assessing corruption



- At the international level, TI has developed survey instruments that emphasise awareness raising, e.g.

Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)

Bribe Payers Index (BPI)

Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)

National Integrity System (NIS) Country Studies

National household surveys: TI Bangladesh, TI Lithuania, TI Madagascar, TI Mexico, TI Morocco, TI Peru, TI Russia

Index of public institutions: TI Kenya, TI Colombia

Public sector diagnostics: TI Bangladesh, TI Nicaragua

Monitoring political party financing: TI Bulgaria, TI Latvia

Private sector assessment: TI Brazil, TI Mexico, TI Madagascar

International Surveys: Corruption Perceptions Index



Objectives:

- Measure the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians.

Methodology:

- Composite index, drawing on 18 different polls and surveys from 12 independent institutions carried out among business people and country analysts, including local experts.
- Minimum of 3 surveys per country. Surveys cover 3 previous years.
- 146 countries included in 2004.

Achievements:

- Offers a snapshot of the views of decision-makers (business people, academics and risks analysts) who influence trade and investment decisions.
- Creates public awareness of corruption, breaks taboos and contributes to the creation of a climate for change, puts corruption on the public debate.
- Stimulates development of research and the relation between corruption and other issues such as FDI, gender, economic growth.
- Not a diagnostic tool or a tool to track changes over time.

CPI 2004

Countries perceived as least corrupt

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Surveys used</i>
1	Finland	9.7	9
2	New Zealand	9.6	9
3	Denmark	9.5	10
	Iceland	9.5	8

Countries perceived as most corrupt

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Score</i>	<i>Surveys used</i>
142	Chad	1.7	4
	Myanmar	1.7	4
144	Nigeria	1.6	9
145	Bangladesh	1.5	8
	Haiti	1.5	5

International Surveys: Bribe Payers Index

Objectives:

- Rank the 21 leading exporting countries according to the degree to which their companies are perceived to be paying bribes abroad to senior public officials.

Methodology:

- Based on over 770 respondents in 14 key emerging market countries.
- Based on a questionnaire examining trends over the past years, reasons for the use of bribery, the response to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and other aspects of transnational corruption.

Achievements:

- Provides detailed reports on the propensity of multinational corporations to bribe; the business sectors most contaminated by bribery; the extent to which executives of major corporations overseas are even aware of the landmark OECD Anti-Bribery Convention; the degree to which these firms are enforcing compliance with the Convention; and perceptions of unfair business practices apart from bribery used by firms to gain contracts.

International Surveys: Global Corruption Barometer 2004



Objective:

- Assess public opinion on corruption, particularly perception of sectors most affected by corruption, experience of bribery and expectations of future levels of corruption.

Methodology:

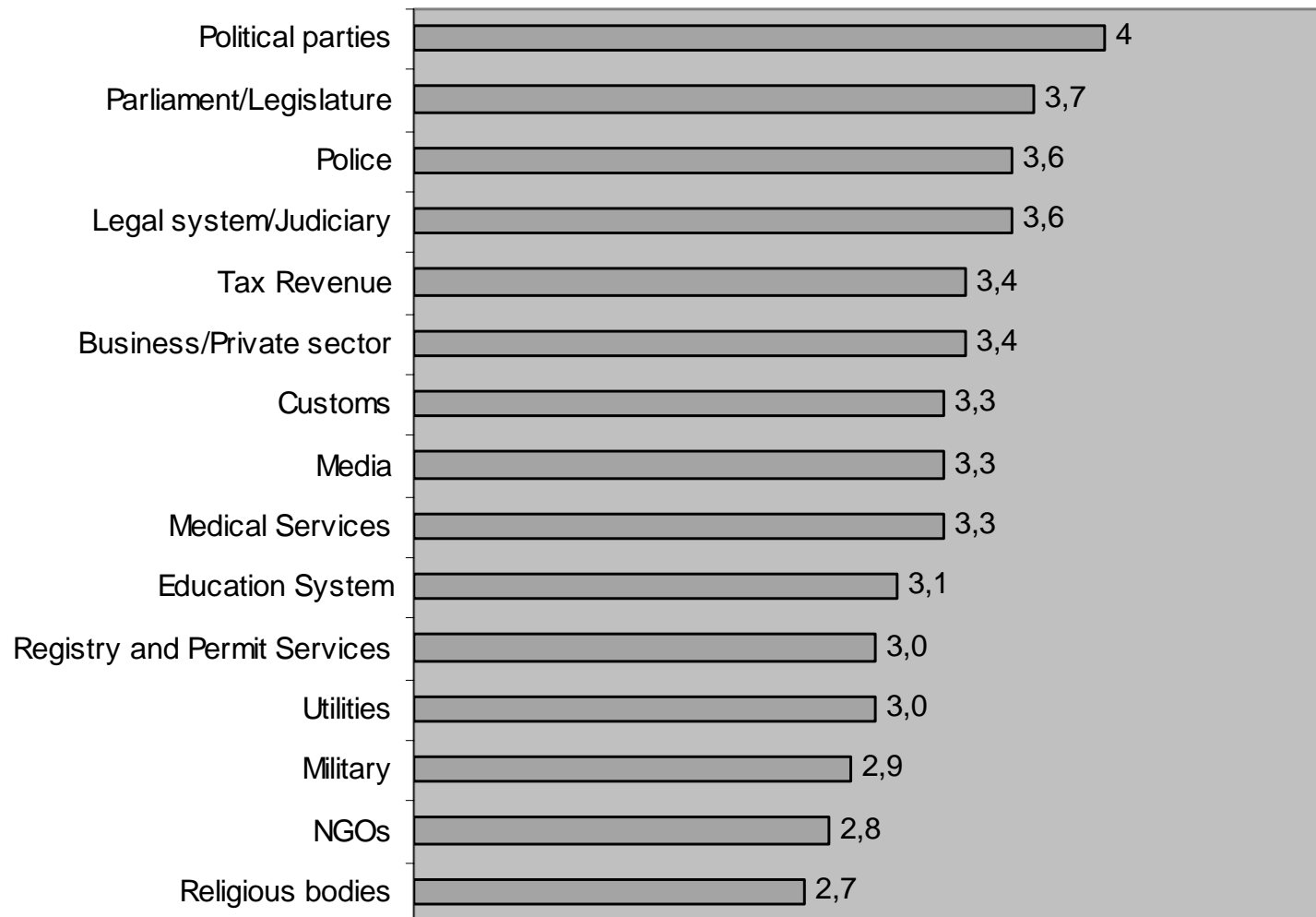
- GCB is based on household surveys of more than 50,000 people in 64 countries, run by Gallup International as part of Voice of the People Survey.
- GCB released in 2003 and 2004, and to be conducted on a yearly basis, providing trends in order to track changes over time.

Achievements:

- Provides public feedback on the extent of corruption across key institutions.
- Supplements expert views on corruption.
- Provides feedback on credibility of anti-corruption efforts.

GCB 2004

Sectors and institutions most affected by corruption (1 – not at all corrupt... 5 – extremely corrupt)



National Integrity System Country Studies

Objectives:

- Develop a baseline, factual assessments of national integrity systems.
- Provide qualitative, expert assessment of anti-corruption – part of measuring corruption programme.
- Facilitate cross-country comparisons and comparisons over time.

Methodology:

- Study design (a narrative report and a questionnaire) based on NIS and common for all countries.
- Research conducted by national consultants, based on desk research, interviews and focus group discussions.

Achievements:

- Enables diagnosis of overall state of integrity system, pointing to weaker/stronger pillars.
- Provides anti-corruption stakeholders with points of entry for further efforts.

Country Example: TI Mexico Index of Corruption and Good Governance

Objective:

- Map corruption perception of general public among institutions and within Mexico.

Methodology:

- The Index of Corruption and Good Governance (ICGG) is calculated based on the data given by the households users of the public service.
- The ICGG is calculated at the national level, by federal entity and for each of the 38 services.

Achievements:

- The ICGG distinguishes variations in the levels of corruption according to demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population.
- Has spurred healthy competition among the 32 Mexican federal states.

TI Mexico: Index of Corruption and Good Governance Results 2003



ICGG (national): 8.54

Services with HIGHEST levels of corruption

Place in the table	Service Type	ICGG(S)
36	Parking in public spaces controlled by particulars	45.90
37	Avoid being fined by a transit agent	50.32
38	Avoid the towing of a vehicle or get it out of storage	53.25

Country Example: Kenya Bribery Index



Objectives:

- Capture the bribery experiences encountered by the general public in both private and public institutions in Kenya.
- Generate public awareness.
- Advocate and support for reforms in sectors perceived to be the most corrupt.
- Create a tool to set performance targets and monitor reforms.

Methodology:

- Survey conducted in 2001, 2002, 2003 and among 2,398 individuals in 2004.
- Isolation of 6 indicators: incidence, prevalence, severity, frequency, financial cost, bribe size.
- Construction of an aggregate index as an un-weighted average of 6 indicators.
- Ranking of 34 organisations in 2004.

Achievements:

- Strong impact on the public sector and creation of partnership with some public institutions (Kenya Port Authority, traffic police etc.)
- Assessment of trends over time of bribery.

Country Example: TI

Colombia- Integrity Index for Public Entities

Objectives:

- Provide solid information about the performance of a large range of public institutions on an annual basis

Methodology:

- Survey conducted among 182 public entities (executive, legislative and judiciary branch; autonomous entities) in 2004
- Isolation of 12 indicators in three categories (transparency, investigation and sanctioning, institutionalization and efficiency)
- Construction of an index as the weighted average of the three categories
- Establishment of 5 levels of corruption risk according to index score

Achievements:

- Provides the Colombian government with a tool to assess its anti-corruption performance
- Identifies areas of risk of corruption within each entity

Measuring corruption: challenges ahead

- Improve use of results by various stakeholders (civil society, aid agencies and governments) and to convert research into policy recommendations.
- Strengthen research in diagnostic indicators.
- Support repetition of tools over time, in order to set performance targets and measure anti-corruption efforts.
- Extend coverage of measuring corruption tools to countries where no data-research has been conducted so far.
- Apply the measurement chain by: increasing knowledge of available tools, select the right tool for the right purpose, develop capacity to implement the tool, increase resources to process and communicate results and analyse the impact of the tool.



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