



# **THE TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER**

## **A 2002 PILOT SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL ATTITUDES, EXPECTATIONS AND PRIORITIES ON CORRUPTION**

A NEW SURVEY INSTRUMENT DEVELOPED WITH  
GALLUP INTERNATIONAL'S  
"VOICE OF THE PEOPLE" SURVEY

Data analysis:

Frances Smith and Professor Ross Homel  
Key Centre for Ethics, Law, Justice and Governance  
Griffith University, Queensland, Australia

Survey development and management:

Fredrik Galtung, Head of Research  
TI Centre for Innovation and Research  
London, UK  
galtung@transparency.org

---

3 JULY 2003



---

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

---

Introduction.....	4
Question 1 – How seriously do you believe corruption affects different spheres of life in this country? .....	5
Question 2 – Do you expect the level of corruption to change in the next three years?.....	10
Question 3 – If you had a magic wand and you could eliminate corruption from one of the following institutions, what would your first choice be?.....	13
Possible relationships within the TI Global Corruption Barometer.....	15
Possible relationships between Transparency International’s 2002 Corruption Perceptions Index and the TI Global Corruption Barometer .....	16
Conclusion .....	17
Technical Information.....	18
Appendices.....	19

---

## INTRODUCTION

---

Gallup International started conducting an annual *Voice of the People* survey in 2002. The TI Global Corruption Barometer is derived from a subset of questions commissioned through this survey. This survey investigates a wide variety of areas and issues across many countries.

Fieldwork for the survey was conducted in July 2002. Question 1 looks at how seriously respondents believe corruption affects the different spheres of life, such as their personal and family life, the business environment, political life, and the culture and values of society in their country.

Question 2 investigates respondents' expectations as to how the level of corruption will change over the next three years. Finally, Question 3 asks respondents for their first choice to eliminate corruption from an institution such as courts, political parties, police, the private sector etc.

Respondents included 19,448 males (47.6%) and 21,390 females (52.4%) from 47 countries. A large percentage of respondents were aged between 30-50 years (42.9%), had some education (71.3%), were receiving a low income (41.9%), and lived in urban communities (66.4%). Close to half of the respondents (47.4%) were employed at the time the survey was conducted.

The survey in the Palestinian Authority was not conducted by Gallup International. A representative sample of 1,315 adults in Gaza (494) and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (821), were interviewed face to face by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in April 2003. The results from the Palestinian Authority are not included in the overall totals.

Across all questions a respondent's country had a moderate to strong association with the respondent's attitudes towards the impact of corruption. Other variables such as a respondent's gender, age, income, education, employment, and community size were also significantly associated in varying degrees with their experience and perception of corruption, but none were as strongly correlated as a respondent's country.

**QUESTION 1 – HOW SERIOUSLY DO YOU BELIEVE CORRUPTION AFFECTS  
DIFFERENT SPHERES OF LIFE IN THIS COUNTRY?**

The majority of respondents believed that corruption was very significant in affecting the different spheres of their life. About half of all respondents believed that corruption was very significant in affecting the business environment (48.6%), political life (55.1%), and the culture and values in society (43.7%) (see Table 1). How seriously corruption was believed to affect the respondent’s personal and family life was evenly spread between all categories.

**Table 1**  
Respondent’s beliefs about how corruption affects different spheres of their life

	Personal & Family life		Business Environment		Political Life		Culture and Values in Society	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Not significant	11143	35.1	5393	17.1	4879	15.5	6217	20.1
Somewhat significant	9847	31.1	10762	34.2	9202	29.3	11209	36.2
Very significant	10719	33.8	15297	48.6	17313	55.1	13519	43.7

A more in-depth analysis of these results showed some significant relationships between respondent’s beliefs about corruption and their gender, age, country, education, income, employment and community size. These associations varied in strength and significance, as can be seen in Table 2, with a respondent’s country presenting the strongest association.

**Table 2**  
Respondent’s demographic data and its association with their beliefs about the effects of corruption.

<b>Demographic Information</b>			
Effects of Corruption on...	<i>Country</i>		
	$\chi^2$ ( <i>df</i> = 88)	<i>n</i>	V <sup>1</sup>
Personal & Family life	9993.56***	31709	0.40***
Business Environment	9168.68***	31452	0.38***
Political Life	8524.46***	31394	0.37***
Culture and Values of Society	8303.29***	30945	0.37***
Effects of Corruption on...	<i>Gender</i>		
	$\chi^2$ ( <i>df</i> = 2)	<i>n</i>	V
Personal & Family life	6.79*	31709	0.02*
Business Environment	3.86	31452	0.01
Political Life	20.87***	31394	0.03***
Culture and Values of Society	11.95**	30945	0.02**
Effects of Corruption on...	<i>Age</i>		
	$\chi^2$ ( <i>df</i> = 4)	<i>n</i>	r <sub>s</sub> <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> **Technical Note:** V represents Cramer’s V. This is a measure of association between two variables, using Chi-Square, that ranges from 0 to 1, 0 indicating no association and 1 equalling a perfect relationship. Cramer’s V is not affected by the size of the table.

<sup>2</sup> rs refers to Spearman’s rho which is a measure of relationship for ordinal level data such as Education and Age in the Global Corruption Barometer. The other variables are nominal level data and this is why Cramer’s V could only be utilised. Spearman’s rho provides more information about the relationship between variables than Cramer’s V. It is similar to Pearson’s r in that the direction of the relationship

Personal & Family life	97.70***	31709	-0.04***
Business Environment	55.35***	31452	-0.03***
Political Life	52.60***	31394	-0.04***
Culture and Values of Society	19.07**	30945	-0.02***

<i>Income</i>			
	$\chi^2 (df = 6)$	<i>n</i>	V
Personal & Family life	742.51***	31594	0.10***
Business Environment	301.94***	31337	0.07***
Political Life	233.87***	31279	0.06***
Culture and Values of Society	479.40***	30832	0.09***

<i>Education</i>			
	$\chi^2 (df = 4)$	<i>n</i>	$r_s$
Personal & Family life	72.37***	31709	-0.02**
Business Environment	101.43***	31452	-0.05***
Political Life	122.22***	31394	-0.06***
Culture and Values of Society	42.94***	30945	-0.03***

<i>Employment</i>			
	$\chi^2 (df = 2)$	<i>n</i>	V
Personal & Family life	5.00	31709	0.01
Business Environment	22.77***	31452	0.03***
Political Life	13.99**	31394	0.02**
Culture and Values of Society	6.95*	30945	0.02*

<i>Community Size</i>			
	$\chi^2 (df = 4)$	<i>n</i>	V
Personal & Family life	156.89***	31709	0.05***
Business Environment	832.09***	31452	0.12***
Political Life	1113.85***	31394	0.13***
Culture and Values of Society	509.07***	30945	0.09***

\*  $p < .05^3$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

### *Analysis of a respondent's country and beliefs about the effects of corruption*

A closer analysis of this data was conducted to determine whether respondents from different countries believed that corruption was very significant, somewhat significant or not significant in affecting the different spheres of their life. These results are shown in Appendices 1 to 4.

between variables (0.0 indicative of no relationship and a +1.0 or -1.0 indicating a perfect either positive or negative relationship) can be found. For example the result could be negative which would indicate that as one variable decreases the other increases, or positive where both variables increase. Therefore as a person gets older they could be more likely to believe than younger people that the effects of corruption were more significant on their lives (positive relationship), or as a person gets older he/she is less likely to believe than younger people that corruption has a significant effect on his/her life (negative relationship).

Spearman's rho, when squared, is also able to show the proportion of variance that is explained by that variable (which is also stated in the report), for example how much variance within people's beliefs about the effects of corruption can be explained by their age. The higher the percentage the greater impact that variable has on what is being measured.

<sup>3</sup> **Technical Note:**  $p$  symbolises the probability that associations/relationships found between variables are due to chance – also known as the level of significance. For example, if  $p < 0.001$ , there is only 0.1% chance that the association found between variables is due to chance.  $df$  refers to Degrees of Freedom or the number of cells that are free to vary. Once the value of certain cells are fixed, the others are no longer free to vary. For example, for gender and respondent's beliefs about corruption, people could answer that corruption is very significant, somewhat significant and not significant and be male or female. This is a 3 x 2 table which equals 2 degrees of freedom as  $df = (R - 1)(C - 1)$  where  $R =$  Rows and  $C =$  Columns so  $df = (3-1)(2-1)$ .

Unlike the findings for the overall sample, respondents within each country tended to form a clear majority either believing that corruption affected their personal and family lives very significantly or that it did not significantly affect their personal and family lives (see Appendix 1). In countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica and Turkey, nearly two out of every three respondents felt that corruption had a very significant affect on their personal and family life. By contrast, in countries such as Denmark, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, respondents believed that corruption did not significantly affect their personal and family lives. A good example of this is Finland, where 85.6% (618) of respondents believed that corruption did not have a significant influence on their personal and family lives. Overall the association between a respondent's country and their beliefs about how corruption affects their personal and family life was strong and highly significant ( $V = 0.40, p < .001, n = 31709$ ).

In examining the patterns between a respondent's country and the respondent's beliefs about how corruption affects the business environment, responses were quite widespread across each country. While around half of all respondents (48.6% - see Appendix 2 for more details) believed that corruption had a very significant influence on the business environment, more than one in every two respondents from Pakistan, Portugal, and the USA believed that corruption did not have a significant effect at all. It is interesting to note that even in Finland, Malaysia, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, the majority of respondents (over 50%) felt that the effect corruption had on the business environment was only somewhat significant. The association between a respondent's country and belief about how corruption affects the business environment was highly significant and moderate in strength ( $V = 0.38, p < .001, n = 31,452$ ).

When examining the association between a respondent's country and the respondent's beliefs about how corruption affects political life, the results across countries were similar to that of the overall sample. Over half of all respondents (55.1%) believed that corruption had a very significant effect on political life in their country (see Appendix 4 for more details). In Argentina (93%), Bolivia (85%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (81.4%), Georgia (75.3%), Indonesia (79%) and Turkey (77.4%), at least three out of every four respondents believed that corruption had a very significant effect on political life. Interestingly, more than half of the respondents from Pakistan and the USA did not believe corruption had a significant influence on political life in their country, and a similar result was found for respondents' beliefs about how corruption affects the business environment. The strength of the association between these variables was moderate but again highly significant ( $V = 0.37, p < .001, n = 31,394$ ).

Exploring a respondent's country and beliefs about how corruption affects the culture and values of society illustrated a similar pattern across countries to that of the overall sample. Again there were some exceptions, namely Bulgaria, Finland and Pakistan, where one in two respondents believed that corruption did not affect the culture and values of society. The strength of this association between a respondent's country and their beliefs about how corruption affects the culture and values of society was highly significant and moderate in strength ( $V = 0.37, p < .001, n = 31,394$ ).

***Analysis of a respondent's gender and beliefs about the effects of corruption***

A more detailed analysis of this data by gender found significant associations between a respondent's gender and beliefs about how seriously corruption affects different spheres of the respondent's life (see Table 2 above). Most associations were weak and significant except for respondent's beliefs about the effect corruption has on the business environment, where no significant relationship was found. Generally, male and female respondents had very similar beliefs. These results highlight the significance of a respondent's country, rather than their gender, in being associated with a respondent's beliefs about the effects of corruption on the different spheres of their life.

***Analysis of a respondent's age and beliefs about the effects of corruption***

In examining a respondent's age and beliefs about the effects of corruption, significant relationships were found (see Table 2). These relationships were weak and negative, which indicates that older respondents were more likely than younger ones to believe that the effects of corruption were not so significant. Since these relationships were weak, the amount of variance that could be explained by age for a respondent's beliefs about corruption was less than 0.2%. This indicates that other factors, such as country, had a greater impact than respondent's age in determining beliefs about how corruption affects the respondent's life.

***Analysis of a respondent's income and beliefs about the effects of corruption***

The respondent's income was also examined in more detail to discover if any significant associations existed between the levels of income a respondent received and the respondent's beliefs about the effects of corruption on his/her life. It should be noted that more than one in every six respondents refused to provide information about his/her income (17.4%). In general, the patterns found between a respondent's beliefs and income were very similar to that of the overall sample, except in their beliefs about how corruption affected their personal life. As respondents' incomes increased, their beliefs about the significance of the effect corruption had on their personal and family lives decreased (shown below in Table 3). For example, two out of every five respondents with a low income believed that corruption had a very significant effect on their personal and family lives, whereas less than one in four of those respondents on a high income believed that the effect of corruption was very significant. This association was highly significant but weak ( $V = 0.10, p < .001, n = 31,394$ ). Associations between respondents' beliefs about the effects of corruption on the other spheres of their lives were also significant (see Table 2 above).

**Table 3**

Respondent's beliefs about how corruption affects personal and family life and its association to level of income

<i>Income</i>	<i>Not significantly</i>		<i>Somewhat significantly</i>		<i>Very significantly</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>n</i>
Low	<b>29.7%</b>	4039	<b>29.3%</b>	3978	<b>41.0%</b>	5566	100%	13583
Medium	<b>36.7%</b>	3426	<b>35.7%</b>	3331	<b>27.5%</b>	2568	100%	9325
High	<b>44.5%</b>	1463	<b>30.1%</b>	991	<b>25.4%</b>	837	100%	3291
Refused	<b>40.9%</b>	2205	<b>28.0%</b>	1512	<b>31.1%</b>	1678	100%	5395
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	11133	<b>31.1%</b>	9812	<b>33.7%</b>	10649	100%	31594

### ***Analysis of a respondent's education and beliefs about the effects of corruption***

Exploring a respondent's level of education (none, some or higher) with the respondent's beliefs about the effects of corruption revealed significant relationships (see Table 2). These relationships were low and negative. Therefore as a respondent's level of education increased, the significance he/she placed on the effects of corruption on family life, the business environment, political life and the culture and values of society decreased. Since these relationships were low, the amount of variance that could be explained by education for a respondent's belief about the effects of corruption was less than 0.4%. This indicates, as previously found for age, that factors other than level of education had a greater influence in determining a respondent's beliefs about how corruption affects his/her life.

### ***Analysis of whether a respondent was employed and beliefs about the effects of corruption***

Further analysis illustrated that whether or not a respondent was employed did not greatly influence beliefs about the effects of corruption. The association between these variables was not significant when examining a respondent's beliefs about the impact corruption had on their personal and family life. Other associations between beliefs about the effect of corruption on the business environment, political life and the culture and values of society were significantly related to whether or not a respondent was employed, but this association was weak (see Table 2).

### ***Analysis of a respondent's community size and beliefs about the effects of corruption***

When examining the associations between a respondent's community size and beliefs about how corruption affects the different spheres of life, the results across community size were very similar to that of the overall sample. Although the association between these variables was significant, they were weak (see Table 2).

These results highlight the significance of a respondent's country, rather than the respondent's gender, age, income, education, employment or community size, in being associated with the respondent's beliefs about the effects of corruption on the different spheres of his/her life.

---

**QUESTION 2 – DO YOU EXPECT THE LEVEL OF CORRUPTION TO CHANGE IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS?**

---

In general respondents expected the level of corruption to increase to some degree (either a little or a lot) over the next three years (40.7%). One in every five respondents (19.3%) expected the level of corruption to decrease and 26.3% of respondents expected it to stay the same over the next three years. There was a relatively high percentage (10.8%) of respondents who either did not know the answer or chose not to respond to the question. Further analysis of these results found that, as with previous questions, there were significant associations between demographic variables and the expected level of change in corruption, but none as strong as the association with country (see Table 4).

**Table 4**

Association between respondent’s demographic data and his/her expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years.

<b>Demographic variables</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>n</b>	<b><math>\chi^2</math></b>	<b>V</b>
Country	264	33586	43913.64***	0.47***
Gender	6	33586	113.72***	0.06***
Age	12	33586	283.87***	0.07***
Income	18	33470	1050.44***	0.10***
Education	12	33586	491.00***	0.09***
Employment	6	33586	379.57***	0.11***
Community Size	12	33586	840.30***	0.11***

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

***Exploring associations between a respondent’s country and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

A closer analysis of the data by country was conducted to detect if there was any correlation between country and the respondent’s expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years. These results are shown in Appendix 5. It should be noted that data for all respondents from Austria (1,107 cases) were missing and subsequently excluded from the analysis for this question.

In examining the patterns between a respondent’s country and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years the results were widely spread between the categories. Most respondents felt that the level of corruption would stay the same over the next three years (26.3%). This was certainly the case for respondents in Denmark, Japan and Korea, where close to half of all respondents had this expectation. India was an interesting case because one in every two respondents felt that the level of corruption would increase a lot over the next three years, which was the highest percentage of all countries. The strength of the association between a respondent’s country and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years was strong and highly significant ( $V = 0.47$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $n = 33,586$ ).

***Exploring associations between a respondent's gender and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

Whether a respondent was male or female had a weak and significant association to opinion about the level of corruption over the next three years ( $V = 0.06, p < .001, n = 33586$ ). Male and female respondents had similar expectations about the level of corruption but there were a slightly higher percentage of male respondents who believed that corruption would stay the same over the next three years (27%) in comparison with female respondents (23%). Generally, female respondents were more likely to believe that the level of corruption would increase substantially (27%).

***Exploring relationships between a respondent's age and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

Exploring a respondent's age and expectations about the level of corruption illustrated a similar pattern across ages to that of the overall sample. The strength of this association was weak and highly significant ( $V = 0.07, p < .001, n = 33,586$ ). Unlike previous findings for age, younger respondents had very similar expectations about the level of corruption as older respondents.

***Exploring relationships between a respondent's income and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

Respondents on a low income were more likely to believe that the level of corruption would increase a lot in comparison with respondents receiving a medium or high income who believed that the level of corruption would stay the same (See Table 5). The association between these variables was again weak and significant ( $V = 0.10, p < .001, n = 33,470$ ).

**Table 5**

The level respondents expect corruption to change over the next three years by income

<i>Income</i>	<i>Increase a lot</i>		<i>Increase a little</i>		<i>Stay the same</i>		<i>Decrease a little</i>		<i>Decrease a lot</i>		<i>Don't know/no response</i>	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Low	<b>23.9%</b>	3437	<b>20.4%</b>	2940	<b>23.2%</b>	3348	<b>14.8%</b>	2136	<b>4.8%</b>	685	<b>13.0%</b>	1862
Medium	<b>16.7%</b>	1636	<b>22.5%</b>	2202	<b>29.5%</b>	2893	<b>15.9%</b>	1561	<b>4.1%</b>	401	<b>11.2%</b>	1101
High	<b>16.1%</b>	556	<b>19.7%</b>	681	<b>31.4%</b>	1083	<b>16.6%</b>	571	<b>4.8%</b>	165	<b>11.4%</b>	394
Refused	<b>14.9%</b>	868	<b>22.5%</b>	1311	<b>25.1%</b>	1459	<b>11.9%</b>	693	<b>4.3%</b>	251	<b>21.2%</b>	1236
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	6497	<b>21.3%</b>	7134	<b>26.2%</b>	8783	<b>14.8%</b>	4961	<b>4.5%</b>	1502	<b>13.7%</b>	4593

***Exploring relationships between a respondent's level of education and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

A more detailed analysis of this data by a respondent's level of education found a weak and significant association between the respondent's level of education and expectations about whether the level of corruption would increase or decrease over the next three years ( $V = 0.09$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $n = 33,586$ ). Respondents across all levels of education had similar expectations but a high percentage of respondents with no education did not know whether the level of corruption would increase or decrease (26.5%).

***Exploring relationships between a respondent's employment status and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

When examining the associations between a respondent's employment status and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years, the results across employment were very similar to that of the overall sample. The association between these variables was weak and significant ( $V = 0.11$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $n = 33,586$ ).

***Exploring associations between a respondent's community size and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years***

In exploring the patterns between a respondent's community size and expectations about the level of corruption, responses were similar to the overall sample across each category. The association between a respondent's community size and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years was weak and significant ( $V = 0.11$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $n = 33,586$ ).

Overall these findings indicate, once again, the strength of a respondent's country. Despite significant weak associations with other demographic variables, the greatest impact on a respondent's expectations about the level of corruption was the respondent's country.

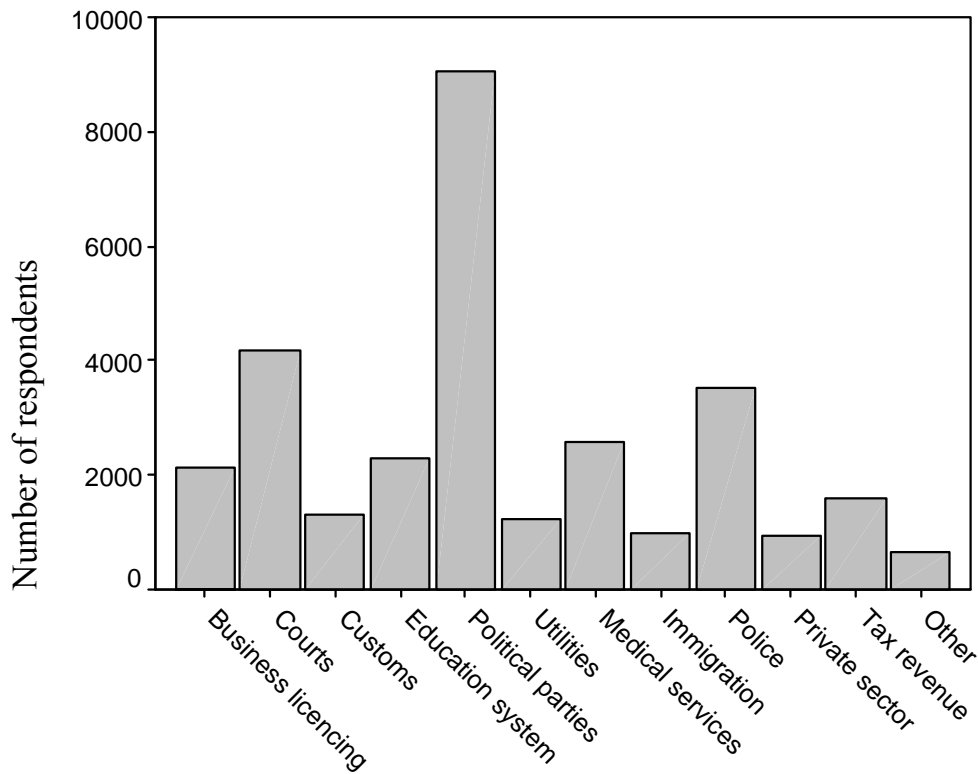
---

**QUESTION 3 - IF YOU HAD A MAGIC WAND AND YOU COULD ELIMINATE CORRUPTION FROM ONE OF THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS, WHAT WOULD YOUR FIRST CHOICE BE?**

---

Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution, as shown in Figure 1, would be political parties (29.7%), followed by courts (13.7%), and the police (11.5%).

**Figure 1**  
Respondent's First Choice for Eliminating Corruption from an Institution



Significant associations were found between a respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption in an institution and demographic variables (See Table 6).

**Table 6**

Association between a respondent's demographic data and the respondent's first choice to eliminate corruption from an institution.

Demographic variables	df	n	$\chi^2$	V
Country	473	30487	14251.69***	0.21***
Gender	11	30487	355.23***	0.12***
Age	22	30487	520.25***	0.09***
Income	33	30377	294.69***	0.06***
Education	22	30487	259.74***	0.07***
Employment	11	30487	246.70***	0.09***
Community Size	22	30487	488.16***	0.09***

\*  $p < .05$ , \*\*  $p < .01$ , \*\*\*  $p < .001$

### ***Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by country***

A more in-depth analysis of this data by country was conducted to explore the possibilities of any patterns that may be present between countries and a respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by country. These results are shown in Appendix 6. It should be noted that data was missing for all respondents from Pakistan (932) for this question.

There was a moderate association between a respondent's country and a respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution ( $V = 0.21$ ,  $p < .001$ ,  $n = 30,487$ ). Most responses across countries were widespread with no one category obtaining a large majority over the others. Political parties were the first choice for the majority of respondents (29.7%), particularly in Argentina and Japan where more than half of all respondents made the choice of eliminating corruption from this institution.

### ***Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by demographic data***

Exploring a respondent's demographic data with a respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution, weak and significant relationships were found (see Table 6). In general, responses across groups within gender, age, income, education, employment status and community size were very similar with only a small percentage separating each group. These findings would suggest that a respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution is not impacted greatly by a respondent's gender, age, income, education, employment status or community size. Once again, this highlights the significance a respondent's country has in the choice of where corruption should be eliminated.

---

**POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN THE TI GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER**

---

A more in-depth analysis of these results investigated the possibility that there might be significant relationships between questions. That is, if a respondent felt corruption had significantly impacted on his/her personal life, did he/she also believe that it had a significant impact on the business environment? These results are shown below in Table 7.

These results illustrated that the effects of corruption on the business environment had the strongest relationship with other questions. Therefore respondents who felt that corruption significantly influenced the business environment also felt it significantly affected their personal and family life, political life, and the culture and values of society. These respondents also expected the level of corruption to increase over the next three years. The lowest correlation between questions within the TI Global Corruption Barometer concerned a respondent's expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years, as these relationships were weak and negative.

**Table 7**  
Correlations between questions within the TI Global Corruption Barometer

	Effects of corruption on the business environment	Effects of corruption on political life	Effects of corruption on the culture and values of society	Expectation about the level of corruption over the next three years
	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>
Effects of corruption on personal & family life	0.45***	0.29***	0.41***	-0.07***
Effects of corruption on the business environment		0.56***	0.47***	-0.07***
Effects of corruption on political life			0.53***	-0.04***
Effects of corruption on the culture and values of society				-0.08***

---

\*\*\*  $p < .001$

---

**POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S 2002  
CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX AND THE TI GLOBAL CORRUPTION  
BAROMETER**

---

Further analyses were conducted to investigate whether there were significant relationships between Transparency International's 2002 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and respondents' answers to the TI Global Corruption Barometer (see Table 8). The CPI ranks countries by the extent of corruption that is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. Only results from countries within both the CPI and the TI Global Corruption Barometer (this included all countries within the TI Global Corruption Barometer except for Korea) were utilised in this analysis. In order to be able to conduct correlations between the CPI and Question 2, the category Don't Know was excluded.

**Table 8**

Correlation between the 2002 Corruption Perceptions Index and the TI Global Corruption Barometer

<i>TI Global Corruption Barometer</i>	<i>2002 TI Corruption Perceptions Index</i>
	<i>r</i>
Effects of corruption on personal & family life	-0.36***
Effects of corruption on the business environment	-0.28***
Effects of corruption on political life	-0.28***
Effects of corruption on the culture and values of society	-0.30***
Expectation about the change in the level of corruption over the next three years	0.03***

\*\*\*  $p < .001$

As shown in Table 8, there were significant relationships between the TI Global Corruption Barometer and the CPI. These findings were extremely interesting as they showed that in the case of countries with a low CPI score, that is countries perceived to be high in corruption, the respondents within these countries felt that corruption had a significant effect on the different spheres of their lives. Also respondents from countries with a low CPI index expected the level of corruption to increase over the next three years. In contrast, respondents from countries with a high CPI score, that is countries where corruption was perceived to be low, did not feel that corruption influenced their lives significantly, and expected corruption to decrease over the next three years. The strongest relationship between the CPI and the TI Global Corruption Barometer concerned the influence of corruption on a respondent's personal and family life. A respondent's expectations about the change in the level of corruption had the weakest relationship with the CPI.

---

## **CONCLUSION**

---

The TI Global Corruption Barometer has highlighted the significance a respondent's country, rather than gender, age, income, education, employment or community size, plays in a respondent's perception of corruption.

These findings also demonstrated that significant relationships existed between questions within the TI Global Corruption Barometer. The strongest of these was the influence of beliefs about the impact of corruption on the business environment across all questions, and respondent's expectations about future corruption levels.

An interesting discovery was made between Transparency International's CPI and the TI Global Corruption Barometer, where respondents within countries perceived to be high in corruption believed that corruption had a significant effect on the different spheres of their lives, and expected the level of corruption to increase over the next three years.

These findings provide an important insight into the perception people have about corruption in today's world. They also help identify priorities for preventative action in the future.

---

## TECHNICAL INFORMATION

---

### *Missing Data*

Considerable amounts of data were missing from individual countries. Respondents from China ( $n= 1,845$ ) and Brazil ( $n= 1,002$ ) had data missing from all five questions that related to corruption. Gallup International provided information that only demographic data had been obtained from China because of censorship, but there was no explanation as to why all the respondents in Brazil had data missing from all questions relating to corruption. Respondents from China and Brazil were excluded from this analysis.

A large amount of data was also missing from Argentina, Italy and Pakistan. In the case of Pakistan three out of every four respondents had data missing. Gallup International could explain this as the Voice of the People survey was conducted on more than one occasion in these countries. In the case of Pakistan, the survey had been conducted four times, so there were four times the amount of data required to represent the population. To compensate, Gallup International randomly selected a sample from the data obtained from Argentina, Italy and Pakistan so that it was representative of the population, and included the data only from these respondents for all corruption questions. For the remaining respondents only demographic data was recorded. For this reason, only the data from respondents who did not have missing data for the five corruption questions were included in the analysis.

Overall, 7,252 respondents were excluded from the analysis. This included 1,845 respondents from China, 1,002 respondents from Brazil, 1,107 respondents (50% of the original sample) from Argentina, 502 respondents (50% of the original sample) from Italy, and 2,796 respondents (75% of the original sample) from Pakistan. After all the missing data was excluded, 33,586 respondents remained.

### *Don't know/no response categories*

For questions 1 and 3, the Don't know/No response categories were excluded from the analysis as less than 10% of respondents had chosen this category. For questions where more than 10% of respondents had chosen Don't know/No response, namely question 2, this category was included within the analyses unless otherwise stated.

### *Demographic variables*

The demographic variables, Age, Education, Income, Employment and Community Size, were recoded from their original form in the survey by Gallup International to form categorical variables. Age was categorised into Under 30, 30-50, and 51+. Education was labelled as No education, Some education, and Higher education. Income was recorded as Low, Medium, High, and Refused to answer. Employment was categorised as Yes and No. Community Size was labelled as Rural, Urban and Don't know/Refused to answer. The recoding of these demographic variables has influenced the statistical analysis of the data obtained.

### *Fieldwork*

The fieldwork for the survey was conducted in July 2002, with the exception of the Palestinian Authority, where the survey took place in April 2003.

**APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1**

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects his/her **personal and family life**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	155 <b>14.2%</b>	235 <b>21.5%</b>	705 <b>64.4%</b>	1095 100.0%
Austria	229 <b>65.8%</b>	100 <b>28.7%</b>	19 <b>5.5%</b>	348 100.0%
Bolivia	130 <b>10.0%</b>	343 <b>26.4%</b>	828 <b>63.6%</b>	1301 100.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 <b>8.1%</b>	66 <b>22.2%</b>	207 <b>69.7%</b>	297 100.0%
Bulgaria	38 <b>4.6%</b>	155 <b>18.9%</b>	627 <b>76.5%</b>	820 100.0%
Cameroon	459 <b>24.8%</b>	515 <b>27.8%</b>	880 <b>47.5%</b>	1854 100.0%
Canada	173 <b>17.6%</b>	391 <b>39.9%</b>	417 <b>42.5%</b>	981 100.0%
Colombia	26 <b>8.8%</b>	81 <b>27.3%</b>	190 <b>64.0%</b>	297 100.0%
Costa Rica	13 <b>13.1%</b>	22 <b>22.2%</b>	64 <b>64.6%</b>	99 100.0%
Croatia	222 <b>45.0%</b>	150 <b>30.4%</b>	121 <b>24.5%</b>	493 100.0%
Denmark	347 <b>73.4%</b>	99 <b>20.9%</b>	27 <b>5.7%</b>	473 100.0%
Dominican Republic	10 <b>10.2%</b>	47 <b>48.0%</b>	41 <b>41.8%</b>	98 100.0%
Finland	618 <b>85.6%</b>	90 <b>12.5%</b>	14 <b>1.9%</b>	722 100.0%
Georgia	287 <b>31.4%</b>	287 <b>31.4%</b>	339 <b>37.1%</b>	913 100.0%
Germany	368 <b>76.0%</b>	84 <b>17.4%</b>	32 <b>6.6%</b>	484 100.0%
Guatemala	35 <b>34.7%</b>	39 <b>38.6%</b>	27 <b>26.7%</b>	101 100.0%
Hong Kong	153 <b>45.1%</b>	136 <b>40.1%</b>	50 <b>14.7%</b>	339 100.0%
India	286 <b>28.3%</b>	360 <b>35.6%</b>	364 <b>36.0%</b>	1010 100.0%
Indonesia	419 <b>42.5%</b>	237 <b>24.1%</b>	329 <b>33.4%</b>	985 100.0%
Ireland	223 <b>44.9%</b>	187 <b>37.6%</b>	87 <b>17.5%</b>	497 100.0%
Israel	156 <b>31.5%</b>	197 <b>39.8%</b>	142 <b>28.7%</b>	495 100.0%
Italy	271 <b>56.2%</b>	137 <b>28.4%</b>	74 <b>15.4%</b>	482 100.0%
Japan	790 <b>59.5%</b>	441 <b>33.2%</b>	97 <b>7.3%</b>	1328 100.0%
Korea	236 <b>15.9%</b>	962 <b>64.9%</b>	284 <b>19.2%</b>	1482 100.0%

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects his/her **personal and family life**

<b>Countries</b>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Luxembourg	321 <b>71.0%</b>	87 <b>19.2%</b>	44 <b>9.7%</b>	452 100.0%
Macedonia	247 <b>24.2%</b>	318 <b>31.1%</b>	456 <b>44.7%</b>	1021 100.0%
Malaysia	588 <b>67.0%</b>	194 <b>22.1%</b>	96 <b>10.9%</b>	878 100.0%
Mexico	91 <b>9.1%</b>	396 <b>39.8%</b>	508 <b>51.1%</b>	995 100.0%
Netherlands	241 <b>48.5%</b>	185 <b>37.2%</b>	71 <b>14.3%</b>	497 100.0%
Nigeria	226 <b>16.3%</b>	459 <b>33.1%</b>	703 <b>50.6%</b>	1388 100.0%
Norway	366 <b>75.2%</b>	86 <b>17.7%</b>	35 <b>7.2%</b>	487 100.0%
Pakistan	486 <b>52.9%</b>	341 <b>37.1%</b>	92 <b>10.0%</b>	919 100.0%
Palestinian Authority <sup>4</sup>	206 <b>15.7%</b>	334 <b>25.4%</b>	744 <b>56.6%</b>	1315 100%
Panama	18 <b>17.8%</b>	27 <b>26.7%</b>	56 <b>55.4%</b>	101 100.0%
Peru	109 <b>27.5%</b>	137 <b>34.6%</b>	150 <b>37.9%</b>	396 100.0%
Poland	360 <b>37.8%</b>	424 <b>44.5%</b>	169 <b>17.7%</b>	953 100.0%
Portugal	277 <b>62.8%</b>	97 <b>22.0%</b>	67 <b>15.2%</b>	441 100.0%
Romania	157 <b>29.7%</b>	163 <b>30.8%</b>	209 <b>39.5%</b>	529 100.0%
Russian Federation	207 <b>50.1%</b>	116 <b>28.1%</b>	90 <b>21.8%</b>	413 100.0%
South Africa	83 <b>17.0%</b>	125 <b>25.6%</b>	280 <b>57.4%</b>	488 100.0%
Spain	190 <b>38.2%</b>	212 <b>42.6%</b>	96 <b>19.3%</b>	498 100.0%
Sweden	300 <b>67.7%</b>	114 <b>25.7%</b>	29 <b>6.5%</b>	443 100.0%
Switzerland	357 <b>72.9%</b>	88 <b>18.0%</b>	45 <b>9.2%</b>	490 100.0%
Turkey	263 <b>14.0%</b>	370 <b>19.6%</b>	1250 <b>66.4%</b>	1883 100.0%
United Kingdom	288 <b>60.4%</b>	137 <b>28.7%</b>	52 <b>10.9%</b>	477 100.0%
USA	300 <b>31.1%</b>	410 <b>42.4%</b>	256 <b>26.5%</b>	966 100.0%
<b>Overall Total</b>	11143 <b>35.1%</b>	9847 <b>31.1%</b>	10719 <b>33.8%</b>	31709 100.0%

<sup>4</sup> The survey in the Palestinian Authority was not conducted by Gallup International. A representative sample of 1,315 adults in Gaza (494) and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (821) were interviewed face to face by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in April 2003. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 3%. The results from the Palestinian Authority are not included in the overall totals.

## Appendix 2

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects the **business environment**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	28 <b>2.6%</b>	103 <b>9.5%</b>	954 <b>87.9%</b>	1085 100.0%
Austria	75 <b>20.9%</b>	169 <b>47.2%</b>	114 <b>31.8%</b>	358 100.0%
Bolivia	190 <b>16.0%</b>	288 <b>24.2%</b>	710 <b>59.8%</b>	1188 100.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13 <b>4.4%</b>	60 <b>20.1%</b>	225 <b>75.5%</b>	298 100.0%
Bulgaria	15 <b>1.7%</b>	143 <b>16.5%</b>	711 <b>81.8%</b>	869 100.0%
Cameroon	129 <b>7.1%</b>	400 <b>22.1%</b>	1280 <b>70.8%</b>	1809 100.0%
Canada	354 <b>37.1%</b>	442 <b>46.3%</b>	158 <b>16.6%</b>	954 100.0%
Colombia	14 <b>4.8%</b>	74 <b>25.3%</b>	205 <b>70.0%</b>	293 100.0%
Costa Rica	8 <b>8.1%</b>	22 <b>22.2%</b>	69 <b>69.7%</b>	99 100.0%
Croatia	41 <b>8.5%</b>	107 <b>22.1%</b>	337 <b>69.5%</b>	485 100.0%
Denmark	74 <b>15.2%</b>	221 <b>45.3%</b>	193 <b>39.5%</b>	488 100.0%
Dominican Republic	31 <b>31.0%</b>	18 <b>18.0%</b>	51 <b>51.0%</b>	100 100.0%
Finland	245 <b>31.3%</b>	395 <b>50.5%</b>	142 <b>18.2%</b>	782 100.0%
Georgia	75 <b>20.9%</b>	169 <b>47.2%</b>	114 <b>31.8%</b>	358 100.0%
Germany	190 <b>16.0%</b>	288 <b>24.2%</b>	710 <b>59.8%</b>	1188 100.0%
Guatemala	13 <b>4.4%</b>	60 <b>20.1%</b>	225 <b>75.5%</b>	298 100.0%
Hong Kong	15 <b>1.7%</b>	143 <b>16.5%</b>	711 <b>81.8%</b>	869 100.0%
India	129 <b>7.1%</b>	400 <b>22.1%</b>	1280 <b>70.8%</b>	1809 100.0%
Indonesia	354 <b>37.1%</b>	442 <b>46.3%</b>	158 <b>16.6%</b>	954 100.0%
Ireland	14 <b>4.8%</b>	74 <b>25.3%</b>	205 <b>70.0%</b>	293 100.0%
Israel	53 <b>10.9%</b>	144 <b>29.6%</b>	290 <b>59.5%</b>	487 100.0%
Italy	8 <b>8.1%</b>	22 <b>22.2%</b>	69 <b>69.7%</b>	99 100.0%
Japan	41 <b>8.5%</b>	107 <b>22.1%</b>	337 <b>69.5%</b>	485 100.0%
Korea	74 <b>15.2%</b>	221 <b>45.3%</b>	193 <b>39.5%</b>	488 100.0%
Luxembourg	31 <b>31.0%</b>	18 <b>18.0%</b>	51 <b>51.0%</b>	100 100.0%

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects the **business environment**

<b>Countries</b>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Macedonia	28 <b>2.6%</b>	103 <b>9.5%</b>	954 <b>87.9%</b>	1085 100.0%
Malaysia	245 <b>31.3%</b>	395 <b>50.5%</b>	142 <b>18.2%</b>	782 100.0%
Mexico	114 <b>8.4%</b>	295 <b>36.8%</b>	610 <b>54.8%</b>	1019 100.0%
Netherlands	24 <b>4.7%</b>	209 <b>41.3%</b>	273 <b>54.0%</b>	506 100.0%
Nigeria	117 <b>8.5%</b>	427 <b>31.2%</b>	826 <b>60.3%</b>	1370 100.0%
Norway	103 <b>21.5%</b>	240 <b>50.2%</b>	135 <b>28.2%</b>	478 100.0%
Pakistan	509 <b>55.9%</b>	335 <b>36.8%</b>	67 <b>7.4%</b>	911 100.0%
Palestinian Authority <sup>5</sup>	68 <b>5.2%</b>	322 <b>24.5%</b>	889 <b>67.6%</b>	1315 100%
Panama	11 <b>10.9%</b>	33 <b>32.7%</b>	57 <b>56.4%</b>	101 100.0%
Peru	46 <b>11.7%</b>	110 <b>28.0%</b>	237 <b>60.3%</b>	393 100.0%
Poland	40 <b>4.1%</b>	356 <b>36.3%</b>	586 <b>59.7%</b>	982 100.0%
Portugal	229 <b>53.9%</b>	111 <b>26.1%</b>	85 <b>20.0%</b>	425 100.0%
Romania	47 <b>9.8%</b>	110 <b>23.0%</b>	321 <b>67.2%</b>	478 100.0%
Russian Federation	62 <b>14.7%</b>	154 <b>36.6%</b>	205 <b>48.7%</b>	421 100.0%
South Africa	54 <b>11.3%</b>	98 <b>20.5%</b>	325 <b>68.1%</b>	477 100.0%
Spain	51 <b>10.4%</b>	199 <b>40.5%</b>	241 <b>49.1%</b>	491 100.0%
Sweden	100 <b>22.0%</b>	206 <b>45.4%</b>	148 <b>32.6%</b>	454 100.0%
Switzerland	66 <b>13.6%</b>	243 <b>50.0%</b>	177 <b>36.4%</b>	486 100.0%
Turkey	144 <b>7.8%</b>	265 <b>14.4%</b>	1436 <b>77.8%</b>	1845 100.0%
United Kingdom	61 <b>12.8%</b>	249 <b>52.4%</b>	165 <b>34.7%</b>	475 100.0%
USA	523 <b>53.8%</b>	377 <b>38.8%</b>	72 <b>7.4%</b>	972 100.0%
<b>Overall Total</b>	5393 <b>17.1%</b>	10762 <b>34.2%</b>	15297 <b>48.6%</b>	31452 100.0%

<sup>5</sup> The survey in the Palestinian Authority was not conducted by Gallup International. A representative sample of 1,315 adults in Gaza (494) and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (821) were interviewed face to face by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in April 2003. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 3%. The results from the Palestinian Authority are not included in the overall totals.

### Appendix 3

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects **political life**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	36 <b>3.3%</b>	40 <b>3.7%</b>	1009 <b>93.0%</b>	1085 100.0%
Austria	42 <b>11.6%</b>	119 <b>33.0%</b>	200 <b>55.4%</b>	361 100.0%
Bolivia	44 <b>3.4%</b>	150 <b>11.6%</b>	1103 <b>85.0%</b>	1297 100.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8 <b>2.7%</b>	47 <b>15.9%</b>	241 <b>81.4%</b>	296 100.0%
Bulgaria	141 <b>20.3%</b>	275 <b>39.7%</b>	277 <b>40.0%</b>	693 100.0%
Cameroon	162 <b>9.0%</b>	357 <b>19.8%</b>	1285 <b>71.2%</b>	1804 100.0%
Canada	414 <b>42.6%</b>	430 <b>44.3%</b>	127 <b>13.1%</b>	971 100.0%
Colombia	31 <b>10.5%</b>	57 <b>19.3%</b>	207 <b>70.2%</b>	295 100.0%
Costa Rica	15 <b>15.5%</b>	24 <b>24.7%</b>	58 <b>59.8%</b>	97 100.0%
Croatia	55 <b>11.5%</b>	108 <b>22.5%</b>	317 <b>66.0%</b>	480 100.0%
Denmark	90 <b>18.5%</b>	246 <b>50.6%</b>	150 <b>30.9%</b>	486 100.0%
Dominican Republic	11 <b>11.0%</b>	51 <b>51.0%</b>	38 <b>38.0%</b>	100 100.0%
Finland	183 <b>23.7%</b>	353 <b>45.7%</b>	237 <b>30.7%</b>	773 100.0%
Georgia	48 <b>5.4%</b>	173 <b>19.3%</b>	675 <b>75.3%</b>	896 100.0%
Germany	53 <b>10.7%</b>	171 <b>34.4%</b>	273 <b>54.9%</b>	497 100.0%
Guatemala	5 <b>5.0%</b>	33 <b>33.0%</b>	62 <b>62.0%</b>	100 100.0%
Hong Kong	96 <b>29.4%</b>	147 <b>45.1%</b>	83 <b>25.5%</b>	326 100.0%
India	347 <b>34.7%</b>	315 <b>31.5%</b>	339 <b>33.9%</b>	1001 100.0%
Indonesia	39 <b>4.0%</b>	168 <b>17.0%</b>	779 <b>79.0%</b>	986 100.0%
Ireland	33 <b>6.7%</b>	174 <b>35.1%</b>	289 <b>58.3%</b>	496 100.0%
Israel	39 <b>7.9%</b>	100 <b>20.2%</b>	355 <b>71.9%</b>	494 100.0%
Italy	23 <b>4.8%</b>	171 <b>35.4%</b>	289 <b>59.8%</b>	483 100.0%
Japan	290 <b>21.9%</b>	494 <b>37.3%</b>	541 <b>40.8%</b>	1325 100.0%
Korea	96 <b>6.6%</b>	617 <b>42.1%</b>	751 <b>51.3%</b>	1464 100.0%
Luxembourg	117 <b>26.5%</b>	184 <b>41.7%</b>	140 <b>31.7%</b>	441 100.0%
Macedonia	102 <b>9.8%</b>	206 <b>19.9%</b>	728 <b>70.3%</b>	1036 100.0%

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects **political life**

<b>Countries</b>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malaysia	137 <b>15.2%</b>	401 <b>44.6%</b>	361 <b>40.2%</b>	899 100.0%
Mexico	71 <b>7.2%</b>	293 <b>29.7%</b>	624 <b>63.2%</b>	988 100.0%
Netherlands	58 <b>11.6%</b>	237 <b>47.2%</b>	207 <b>41.2%</b>	502 100.0%
Nigeria	127 <b>9.3%</b>	338 <b>24.9%</b>	895 <b>65.8%</b>	1360 100.0%
Norway	109 <b>22.9%</b>	237 <b>49.8%</b>	130 <b>27.3%</b>	476 100.0%
Pakistan	488 <b>53.7%</b>	335 <b>36.9%</b>	86 <b>9.5%</b>	909 100.0%
Palestinian Authority <sup>6</sup>	80 <b>6.1%</b>	296 <b>22.5%</b>	888 <b>67.5%</b>	1315 100%
Panama	7 <b>7.1%</b>	22 <b>22.2%</b>	70 <b>70.7%</b>	99 100.0%
Peru	35 <b>8.9%</b>	76 <b>19.3%</b>	282 <b>71.8%</b>	393 100.0%
Poland	52 <b>5.3%</b>	281 <b>28.7%</b>	645 <b>66.0%</b>	978 100.0%
Portugal	87 <b>20.0%</b>	105 <b>24.1%</b>	243 <b>55.9%</b>	435 100.0%
Romania	49 <b>9.6%</b>	94 <b>18.5%</b>	366 <b>71.9%</b>	509 100.0%
Russian Federation	28 <b>6.8%</b>	126 <b>30.8%</b>	255 <b>62.3%</b>	409 100.0%
South Africa	55 <b>11.8%</b>	106 <b>22.8%</b>	304 <b>65.4%</b>	465 100.0%
Spain	33 <b>6.9%</b>	89 <b>18.7%</b>	355 <b>74.4%</b>	477 100.0%
Sweden	134 <b>29.6%</b>	213 <b>47.0%</b>	106 <b>23.4%</b>	453 100.0%
Switzerland	97 <b>20.1%</b>	220 <b>45.6%</b>	165 <b>34.2%</b>	482 100.0%
Turkey	152 <b>8.4%</b>	259 <b>14.3%</b>	1406 <b>77.4%</b>	1817 100.0%
United Kingdom	56 <b>11.6%</b>	237 <b>49.0%</b>	191 <b>39.5%</b>	484 100.0%
USA	584 <b>59.8%</b>	323 <b>33.1%</b>	69 <b>7.1%</b>	976 100.0%
<b>Overall Total</b>	4879 <b>15.5%</b>	9202 <b>29.3%</b>	17313 <b>55.1%</b>	31394 100.0%

<sup>6</sup> The survey in the Palestinian Authority was not conducted by Gallup International. A representative sample of 1,315 adults in Gaza (494) and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (821) were interviewed face to face by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in April 2003. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 3%. The results from the Palestinian Authority are not included in the overall totals.

## Appendix 4

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects the **culture and values of society**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	33 <b>3.1%</b>	127 <b>11.8%</b>	913 <b>85.1%</b>	1073 100.0%
Austria	85 <b>25.1%</b>	171 <b>50.6%</b>	82 <b>24.3%</b>	338 100.0%
Bolivia	34 <b>2.6%</b>	240 <b>18.7%</b>	1011 <b>78.7%</b>	1285 100.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 <b>1.0%</b>	50 <b>16.7%</b>	246 <b>82.3%</b>	299 100.0%
Bulgaria	363 <b>55.3%</b>	172 <b>26.2%</b>	122 <b>18.6%</b>	657 100.0%
Cameroon	302 <b>17.3%</b>	515 <b>29.4%</b>	932 <b>53.3%</b>	1749 100.0%
Canada	294 <b>30.2%</b>	513 <b>52.8%</b>	165 <b>17.0%</b>	972 100.0%
Colombia	23 <b>7.8%</b>	62 <b>21.1%</b>	209 <b>71.1%</b>	294 100.0%
Costa Rica	9 <b>9.2%</b>	15 <b>15.3%</b>	74 <b>75.5%</b>	98 100.0%
Croatia	61 <b>12.7%</b>	173 <b>36.1%</b>	245 <b>51.1%</b>	479 100.0%
Denmark	179 <b>38.7%</b>	224 <b>48.5%</b>	59 <b>12.8%</b>	462 100.0%
Dominican Republic	30 <b>30.3%</b>	31 <b>31.3%</b>	38 <b>38.4%</b>	99 100.0%
Finland	379 <b>53.8%</b>	257 <b>36.5%</b>	68 <b>9.7%</b>	704 100.0%
Georgia	55 <b>6.4%</b>	225 <b>26.3%</b>	574 <b>67.2%</b>	854 100.0%
Germany	107 <b>21.9%</b>	202 <b>41.3%</b>	180 <b>36.8%</b>	489 100.0%
Guatemala	5 <b>5.0%</b>	29 <b>29.0%</b>	66 <b>66.0%</b>	100 100.0%
Hong Kong	69 <b>20.3%</b>	174 <b>51.2%</b>	97 <b>28.5%</b>	340 100.0%
India	202 <b>20.5%</b>	385 <b>39.1%</b>	397 <b>40.3%</b>	984 100.0%
Indonesia	142 <b>14.3%</b>	301 <b>30.4%</b>	548 <b>55.3%</b>	991 100.0%
Ireland	62 <b>12.5%</b>	232 <b>46.9%</b>	201 <b>40.6%</b>	495 100.0%
Israel	77 <b>15.8%</b>	146 <b>30.0%</b>	264 <b>54.2%</b>	487 100.0%
Italy	72 <b>14.8%</b>	233 <b>47.9%</b>	181 <b>37.2%</b>	486 100.0%
Japan	306 <b>23.1%</b>	633 <b>47.9%</b>	383 <b>29.0%</b>	1322 100.0%
Korea	106 <b>7.3%</b>	885 <b>61.2%</b>	455 <b>31.5%</b>	1446 100.0%
Luxembourg	207 <b>46.1%</b>	168 <b>37.4%</b>	74 <b>16.5%</b>	449 100.0%
Macedonia	134 <b>13.4%</b>	319 <b>31.8%</b>	550 <b>54.8%</b>	1003 100.0%

Respondent's beliefs, by country, about how corruption affects the **culture and values of society**

<b>Countries</b>	<i>Not significantly</i>	<i>Somewhat significantly</i>	<i>Very significantly</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malaysia	251 <b>28.1%</b>	431 <b>48.2%</b>	212 <b>23.7%</b>	894 100.0%
Mexico	68 <b>6.9%</b>	350 <b>35.4%</b>	571 <b>57.7%</b>	989 100.0%
Netherlands	54 <b>10.7%</b>	227 <b>45.0%</b>	223 <b>44.2%</b>	504 100.0%
Nigeria	190 <b>14.1%</b>	460 <b>34.1%</b>	700 <b>51.9%</b>	1350 100.0%
Norway	209 <b>44.8%</b>	197 <b>42.2%</b>	61 <b>13.1%</b>	467 100.0%
Pakistan	501 <b>54.7%</b>	324 <b>35.4%</b>	91 <b>9.9%</b>	916 100.0%
Palestinian Authority <sup>7</sup>	121 <b>9.2%</b>	304 <b>23.1%</b>	855 <b>65.0%</b>	1315 100%
Panama	5 <b>5.0%</b>	26 <b>25.7%</b>	70 <b>69.3%</b>	101 100.0%
Peru	48 <b>12.2%</b>	116 <b>29.4%</b>	231 <b>58.5%</b>	395 100.0%
Poland	149 <b>15.6%</b>	462 <b>48.3%</b>	345 <b>36.1%</b>	956 100.0%
Portugal	116 <b>26.4%</b>	163 <b>37.0%</b>	161 <b>36.6%</b>	440 100.0%
Romania	65 <b>13.7%</b>	120 <b>25.2%</b>	291 <b>61.1%</b>	476 100.0%
Russian Federation	62 <b>16.5%</b>	164 <b>43.6%</b>	150 <b>39.9%</b>	376 100.0%
South Africa	51 <b>10.6%</b>	125 <b>26.0%</b>	304 <b>63.3%</b>	480 100.0%
Spain	43 <b>9.0%</b>	190 <b>39.9%</b>	243 <b>51.1%</b>	476 100.0%
Sweden	194 <b>44.0%</b>	195 <b>44.2%</b>	52 <b>11.8%</b>	441 100.0%
Switzerland	213 <b>45.3%</b>	182 <b>38.7%</b>	75 <b>16.0%</b>	470 100.0%
Turkey	149 <b>8.2%</b>	287 <b>15.7%</b>	1387 <b>76.1%</b>	1823 100.0%
United Kingdom	90 <b>18.7%</b>	265 <b>55.1%</b>	126 <b>26.2%</b>	481 100.0%
USA	420 <b>44.0%</b>	443 <b>46.4%</b>	92 <b>9.6%</b>	955 100.0%
<b>Overall</b>	6217	11209	13519	30945
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>43.7%</b>	100.0%

<sup>7</sup> The survey in the Palestinian Authority was not conducted by Gallup International. A representative sample of 1,315 adults in Gaza (494) and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (821) were interviewed face to face by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in April 2003. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 3%. The results from the Palestinian Authority are not included in the overall totals.

## Appendix 5

Level of change expected in corruption over the **next three years** by country

<b>Country</b>	<i>Increase a lot</i>	<i>Increase a little</i>	<i>Stay the same</i>	<i>Decrease a little</i>	<i>Decrease a lot</i>	<i>Don't know/no response</i>	<i>Total</i>
Austria	37 <b>9.6%</b>	115 <b>29.7%</b>	145 <b>37.5%</b>	13 <b>3.4%</b>	2 <b>.5%</b>	75 <b>19.4%</b>	387 100.0%
Bolivia	340 <b>26.0%</b>	234 <b>17.9%</b>	400 <b>30.6%</b>	201 <b>15.4%</b>	43 <b>3.3%</b>	91 <b>7.0%</b>	1309 100.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 <b>17.0%</b>	45 <b>15.0%</b>	104 <b>34.7%</b>	68 <b>22.7%</b>	8 <b>2.7%</b>	24 <b>8.0%</b>	300 100.0%
Bulgaria	72 <b>6.7%</b>	122 <b>11.4%</b>	361 <b>33.7%</b>	211 <b>19.7%</b>	26 <b>2.4%</b>	280 <b>26.1%</b>	1072 100.0%
Cameroon	759 <b>39.4%</b>	291 <b>15.1%</b>	256 <b>13.3%</b>	295 <b>15.3%</b>	91 <b>4.7%</b>	233 <b>12.1%</b>	1925 100.0%
Canada	150 <b>14.9%</b>	239 <b>23.7%</b>	380 <b>37.7%</b>	135 <b>13.4%</b>	37 <b>3.7%</b>	66 <b>6.6%</b>	1007 100.0%
Colombia	42 <b>14.0%</b>	30 <b>10.0%</b>	35 <b>11.7%</b>	85 <b>28.3%</b>	96 <b>32.0%</b>	12 <b>4.0%</b>	300 100.0%
Costa Rica	32 <b>32.3%</b>	9 <b>9.1%</b>	16 <b>16.2%</b>	24 <b>24.2%</b>	15 <b>15.2%</b>	3 <b>3.0%</b>	99 100.0%
Croatia	39 <b>7.8%</b>	54 <b>10.8%</b>	151 <b>30.2%</b>	173 <b>34.6%</b>	46 <b>9.2%</b>	37 <b>7.4%</b>	500 100.0%
Denmark	36 <b>7.2%</b>	154 <b>30.8%</b>	215 <b>43.0%</b>	65 <b>13.0%</b>	6 <b>1.2%</b>	24 <b>4.8%</b>	500 100.0%
Dominican Republic	35 <b>35.0%</b>	11 <b>11.0%</b>	21 <b>21.0%</b>	22 <b>22.0%</b>	8 <b>8.0%</b>	3 <b>3.0%</b>	100 100.0%
Finland	43 <b>5.0%</b>	256 <b>29.9%</b>	254 <b>29.7%</b>	55 <b>6.4%</b>	9 <b>1.1%</b>	239 <b>27.9%</b>	856 100.0%
Georgia	346 <b>34.6%</b>	206 <b>20.6%</b>	115 <b>11.5%</b>	92 <b>9.2%</b>	13 <b>1.3%</b>	228 <b>22.8%</b>	1000 100.0%
Germany	63 <b>12.5%</b>	151 <b>30.0%</b>	178 <b>35.4%</b>	79 <b>15.7%</b>	15 <b>3.0%</b>	17 <b>3.4%</b>	503 100.0%
Guatemala	9 <b>8.9%</b>	15 <b>14.9%</b>	21 <b>20.8%</b>	22 <b>21.8%</b>	12 <b>11.9%</b>	22 <b>21.8%</b>	101 100.0%
Hong Kong	48 <b>9.5%</b>	202 <b>40.1%</b>	99 <b>19.6%</b>	84 <b>16.7%</b>	26 <b>5.2%</b>	45 <b>8.9%</b>	504 100.0%
India	569 <b>55.8%</b>	189 <b>18.5%</b>	139 <b>13.6%</b>	68 <b>6.7%</b>	12 <b>1.2%</b>	42 <b>4.1%</b>	1019 100.0%
Indonesia	102 <b>10.0%</b>	79 <b>7.8%</b>	263 <b>25.9%</b>	416 <b>41.0%</b>	139 <b>13.7%</b>	16 <b>1.6%</b>	1015 100.0%
Ireland	49 <b>9.8%</b>	85 <b>17.0%</b>	136 <b>27.2%</b>	137 <b>27.4%</b>	74 <b>14.8%</b>	19 <b>3.8%</b>	500 100.0%
Israel	95 <b>19.0%</b>	198 <b>39.5%</b>	115 <b>23.0%</b>	37 <b>7.4%</b>	8 <b>1.6%</b>	48 <b>9.6%</b>	501 100.0%
Italy	64 <b>12.7%</b>	136 <b>27.1%</b>	144 <b>28.7%</b>	91 <b>18.1%</b>	13 <b>2.6%</b>	54 <b>10.8%</b>	502 100.0%
Japan	86 <b>6.3%</b>	394 <b>28.8%</b>	723 <b>52.9%</b>	137 <b>10.0%</b>	5 <b>.4%</b>	21 <b>1.5%</b>	1366 100.0%
Korea	90 <b>5.9%</b>	320 <b>21.0%</b>	648 <b>42.5%</b>	391 <b>25.6%</b>	27 <b>1.8%</b>	49 <b>3.2%</b>	1525 100.0%
Luxembourg	55 <b>11.5%</b>	142 <b>29.6%</b>	184 <b>38.3%</b>	52 <b>10.8%</b>	11 <b>2.3%</b>	36 <b>7.5%</b>	480 100.0%

Level of change expected in corruption over the **next three years** by country

<b>Country</b>	<i>Increase a lot</i>	<i>Increase a little</i>	<i>Stay the same</i>	<i>Decrease a little</i>	<i>Decrease a lot</i>	<i>Don't know/no response</i>	<i>Total</i>
Macedonia	299 <b>27.0%</b>	118 <b>10.7%</b>	277 <b>25.0%</b>	220 <b>19.9%</b>	43 <b>3.9%</b>	149 <b>13.5%</b>	1106 100.0%
Malaysia	140 <b>13.8%</b>	210 <b>20.8%</b>	183 <b>18.1%</b>	168 <b>16.6%</b>	40 <b>4.0%</b>	270 <b>26.7%</b>	1011 100.0%
Mexico	195 <b>19.5%</b>	281 <b>28.1%</b>	304 <b>30.4%</b>	165 <b>16.5%</b>	30 <b>3.0%</b>	25 <b>2.5%</b>	1000 100.0%
Netherlands	114 <b>21.5%</b>	201 <b>37.9%</b>	106 <b>20.0%</b>	24 <b>4.5%</b>	0 <b>.0%</b>	86 <b>16.2%</b>	531 100.0%
Nigeria	391 <b>27.9%</b>	233 <b>16.6%</b>	115 <b>8.2%</b>	252 <b>18.0%</b>	289 <b>20.6%</b>	121 <b>8.6%</b>	1401 100.0%
Norway	34 <b>6.7%</b>	219 <b>43.5%</b>	147 <b>29.2%</b>	53 <b>10.5%</b>	8 <b>1.6%</b>	43 <b>8.5%</b>	504 100.0%
Pakistan	187 <b>20.1%</b>	203 <b>21.8%</b>	353 <b>37.9%</b>	130 <b>13.9%</b>	36 <b>3.9%</b>	23 <b>2.5%</b>	932 100.0%
Panama	32 <b>31.1%</b>	15 <b>14.6%</b>	26 <b>25.2%</b>	20 <b>19.4%</b>	3 <b>2.9%</b>	7 <b>6.8%</b>	103 100.0%
Peru	107 <b>26.4%</b>	64 <b>15.8%</b>	115 <b>28.4%</b>	72 <b>17.8%</b>	19 <b>4.7%</b>	28 <b>6.9%</b>	405 100.0%
Poland	179 <b>17.2%</b>	218 <b>21.0%</b>	369 <b>35.5%</b>	70 <b>6.7%</b>	29 <b>2.8%</b>	173 <b>16.7%</b>	1038 100.0%
Portugal	36 <b>7.2%</b>	175 <b>35.0%</b>	77 <b>15.4%</b>	109 <b>21.8%</b>	17 <b>3.4%</b>	86 <b>17.2%</b>	500 100.0%
Romania	150 <b>27.2%</b>	112 <b>20.3%</b>	133 <b>24.1%</b>	72 <b>13.0%</b>	28 <b>5.1%</b>	57 <b>10.3%</b>	552 100.0%
Russian Federation	85 <b>17.0%</b>	145 <b>29.0%</b>	146 <b>29.2%</b>	37 <b>7.4%</b>	3 <b>.6%</b>	84 <b>16.8%</b>	500 100.0%
South Africa	180 <b>36.1%</b>	73 <b>14.7%</b>	67 <b>13.5%</b>	96 <b>19.3%</b>	54 <b>10.8%</b>	28 <b>5.6%</b>	498 100.0%
Spain	99 <b>19.7%</b>	112 <b>22.3%</b>	118 <b>23.5%</b>	63 <b>12.5%</b>	11 <b>2.2%</b>	100 <b>19.9%</b>	503 100.0%
Sweden	43 <b>8.6%</b>	155 <b>31.0%</b>	180 <b>36.0%</b>	43 <b>8.6%</b>	13 <b>2.6%</b>	66 <b>13.2%</b>	500 100.0%
Switzerland	54 <b>10.8%</b>	182 <b>36.4%</b>	167 <b>33.4%</b>	55 <b>11.0%</b>	16 <b>3.2%</b>	26 <b>5.2%</b>	500 100.0%
Turkey	755 <b>37.2%</b>	393 <b>19.4%</b>	298 <b>14.7%</b>	183 <b>9.0%</b>	61 <b>3.0%</b>	338 <b>16.7%</b>	2028 100.0%
United Kingdom	87 <b>17.6%</b>	146 <b>29.5%</b>	178 <b>36.0%</b>	40 <b>8.1%</b>	13 <b>2.6%</b>	31 <b>6.3%</b>	495 100.0%
USA	138 <b>13.8%</b>	227 <b>22.7%</b>	355 <b>35.5%</b>	161 <b>16.1%</b>	50 <b>5.0%</b>	70 <b>7.0%</b>	1001 100.0%
<b>Overall</b>	6517	7159	8817	4986	1505	3495	32479
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	100.0%

## Appendix 6

The “magic wand” question: Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by country

<b>Country</b>	<i>Business licensing</i>	<i>Courts</i>	<i>Customs</i>	<i>Education System</i>	<i>Political parties</i>	<i>Utilities (Telephone etc)</i>	<i>Medical services</i>	<i>Immigration, passports</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Private sector</i>	<i>Tax revenue</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Argentina	38 <b>3.6%</b>	203 <b>19.2%</b>	34 <b>3.2%</b>	45 <b>4.3%</b>	615 <b>58.2%</b>	5 <b>.5%</b>	10 <b>.9%</b>	2 <b>.2%</b>	33 <b>3.1%</b>	6 <b>.6%</b>	36 <b>3.4%</b>	29 <b>2.7%</b>	1056 100.0%
Austria	25 <b>7.5%</b>	28 <b>8.4%</b>	9 <b>2.7%</b>	9 <b>2.7%</b>	119 <b>35.7%</b>	13 <b>3.9%</b>	19 <b>5.7%</b>	23 <b>6.9%</b>	36 <b>10.8%</b>	9 <b>2.7%</b>	40 <b>12.0%</b>	3 <b>.9%</b>	333 100.0%
Bolivia	233 <b>18.2%</b>	98 <b>7.7%</b>	138 <b>10.8%</b>	31 <b>2.4%</b>	446 <b>34.8%</b>	28 <b>2.2%</b>	15 <b>1.2%</b>	16 <b>1.2%</b>	205 <b>16.0%</b>	12 <b>.9%</b>	48 <b>3.7%</b>	11 <b>.9%</b>	1281 100.0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42 <b>14.5%</b>	49 <b>17.0%</b>	12 <b>4.2%</b>	19 <b>6.6%</b>	70 <b>24.2%</b>	7 <b>2.4%</b>	59 <b>20.4%</b>	1 <b>.3%</b>	14 <b>4.8%</b>	5 <b>1.7%</b>	10 <b>3.5%</b>	1 <b>.3%</b>	289 100.0%
Bulgaria	93 <b>9.9%</b>	185 <b>19.8%</b>	154 <b>16.5%</b>	45 <b>4.8%</b>	189 <b>20.2%</b>	31 <b>3.3%</b>	134 <b>14.3%</b>	8 <b>.9%</b>	38 <b>4.1%</b>	17 <b>1.8%</b>	25 <b>2.7%</b>	16 <b>1.7%</b>	935 100.0%
Cameroon	71 <b>3.8%</b>	578 <b>31.0%</b>	121 <b>6.5%</b>	208 <b>11.1%</b>	195 <b>10.4%</b>	22 <b>1.2%</b>	209 <b>11.2%</b>	40 <b>2.1%</b>	256 <b>13.7%</b>	60 <b>3.2%</b>	80 <b>4.3%</b>	27 <b>1.4%</b>	1867 100.0%
Canada	31 <b>3.2%</b>	81 <b>8.3%</b>	18 <b>1.8%</b>	63 <b>6.5%</b>	387 <b>39.7%</b>	22 <b>2.3%</b>	95 <b>9.7%</b>	86 <b>8.8%</b>	56 <b>5.7%</b>	43 <b>4.4%</b>	56 <b>5.7%</b>	37 <b>3.8%</b>	975 100.0%
Colombia	7 <b>2.4%</b>	10 <b>3.4%</b>	10 <b>3.4%</b>	26 <b>8.8%</b>	112 <b>38.0%</b>	24 <b>8.1%</b>	26 <b>8.8%</b>	3 <b>1.0%</b>	25 <b>8.5%</b>	4 <b>1.4%</b>	38 <b>12.9%</b>	10 <b>3.4%</b>	295 100.0%
Costa Rica	4 <b>4.3%</b>	8 <b>8.6%</b>	13 <b>14.0%</b>	3 <b>3.2%</b>	27 <b>29.0%</b>	1 <b>1.1%</b>	2 <b>2.2%</b>	12 <b>12.9%</b>	5 <b>5.4%</b>	4 <b>4.3%</b>	14 <b>15.1%</b>	0 <b>.0%</b>	93 100.0%
Croatia	61 <b>12.9%</b>	102 <b>21.6%</b>	2 <b>.4%</b>	13 <b>2.8%</b>	88 <b>18.6%</b>	20 <b>4.2%</b>	106 <b>22.5%</b>	9 <b>1.9%</b>	23 <b>4.9%</b>	16 <b>3.4%</b>	12 <b>2.5%</b>	20 <b>4.2%</b>	472 100.0%
Denmark	18 <b>4.0%</b>	74 <b>16.3%</b>	8 <b>1.8%</b>	10 <b>2.2%</b>	164 <b>36.1%</b>	10 <b>2.2%</b>	52 <b>11.5%</b>	22 <b>4.8%</b>	35 <b>7.7%</b>	28 <b>6.2%</b>	15 <b>3.3%</b>	18 <b>4.0%</b>	454 100.0%
Dominican Republic	2 <b>2.0%</b>	12 <b>12.1%</b>	6 <b>6.1%</b>	8 <b>8.1%</b>	25 <b>25.3%</b>	13 <b>13.1%</b>	0 <b>.0%</b>	2 <b>2.0%</b>	4 <b>4.0%</b>	0 <b>.0%</b>	8 <b>8.1%</b>	19 <b>19.2%</b>	99 100.0%

The “magic wand” question: Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by country

Country	Business licensing	Courts	Customs	Education System	Political parties	Utilities (Telephone etc)	Medical services	Immigration, passports	Police	Private sector	Tax revenue	Other	Total
Finland	65 9.5%	190 27.7%	5 .7%	9 1.3%	261 38.0%	11 1.6%	42 6.1%	25 3.6%	29 4.2%	21 3.1%	27 3.9%	2 .3%	687 100.0%
Georgia	43 4.8%	161 18.1%	73 8.2%	53 6.0%	110 12.4%	40 4.5%	175 19.7%	8 .9%	119 13.4%	4 .4%	53 6.0%	51 5.7%	890 100.0%
Germany	24 4.9%	42 8.6%	4 .8%	15 3.1%	191 39.2%	19 3.9%	48 9.9%	38 7.8%	14 2.9%	35 7.2%	51 10.5%	6 1.2%	487 100.0%
Guatemala	3 3.0%	8 8.0%	14 14.0%	12 12.0%	27 27.0%	6 6.0%	4 4.0%	8 8.0%	10 10.0%	6 6.0%	2 2.0%	0 .0%	100 100.0%
Hong Kong	8 1.7%	41 8.9%	25 5.4%	18 3.9%	71 15.4%	22 4.8%	15 3.3%	6 1.3%	163 35.4%	56 12.1%	23 5.0%	13 2.8%	461 100.0%
India	20 2.0%	38 3.8%	18 1.8%	251 24.9%	415 41.2%	44 4.4%	40 4.0%	5 .5%	129 12.8%	14 1.4%	21 2.1%	12 1.2%	1007 100.0%
Indonesia	58 5.8%	329 32.8%	32 3.2%	87 8.7%	163 16.3%	111 11.1%	18 1.8%	4 .4%	102 10.2%	28 2.8%	64 6.4%	7 .7%	1003 100.0%
Ireland	19 3.9%	43 8.8%	4 .8%	18 3.7%	186 38.3%	4 .8%	65 13.4%	25 5.1%	50 10.3%	13 2.7%	52 10.7%	7 1.4%	486 100.0%
Israel	12 2.5%	71 14.8%	5 1.0%	49 10.2%	160 33.4%	46 9.6%	40 8.4%	16 3.3%	34 7.1%	8 1.7%	27 5.6%	11 2.3%	479 100.0%
Italy	49 10.4%	85 18.0%	5 1.1%	21 4.4%	137 29.0%	21 4.4%	71 15.0%	19 4.0%	18 3.8%	6 1.3%	34 7.2%	7 1.5%	473 100.0%
Japan	115 8.7%	48 3.7%	19 1.4%	50 3.8%	682 51.9%	52 4.0%	96 7.3%	3 .2%	126 9.6%	16 1.2%	37 2.8%	71 5.4%	1315 100.0%
Korea	272 19.1%	147 10.3%	43 3.0%	224 15.7%	398 27.9%	88 6.2%	53 3.7%	1 .1%	72 5.0%	42 2.9%	85 6.0%	1 .1%	1426 100.0%
Luxembourg	42 9.8%	78 18.1%	7 1.6%	21 4.9%	67 15.6%	23 5.3%	40 9.3%	34 7.9%	25 5.8%	21 4.9%	54 12.6%	18 4.2%	430 100.0%
Macedonia	90 8.5%	163 15.4%	189 17.9%	99 9.4%	298 28.2%	29 2.7%	90 8.5%	9 .9%	30 2.8%	6 .6%	35 3.3%	19 1.8%	1057 100.0%

The “magic wand” question: Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by country

Country	Business licensing	Courts	Customs	Education System	Political parties	Utilities (Telephone etc)	Medical services	Immigration, passports	Police	Private sector	Tax revenue	Other	Total
Malaysia	54 <b>6.8%</b>	68 <b>8.5%</b>	64 <b>8.0%</b>	40 <b>5.0%</b>	196 <b>24.6%</b>	6 <b>.8%</b>	10 <b>1.3%</b>	32 <b>4.0%</b>	255 <b>32.0%</b>	28 <b>3.5%</b>	29 <b>3.6%</b>	15 <b>1.9%</b>	797 100.0%
Mexico	29 <b>2.9%</b>	65 <b>6.6%</b>	33 <b>3.3%</b>	86 <b>8.7%</b>	196 <b>19.9%</b>	89 <b>9.0%</b>	35 <b>3.5%</b>	14 <b>1.4%</b>	360 <b>36.5%</b>	8 <b>.8%</b>	60 <b>6.1%</b>	11 <b>1.1%</b>	986 100.0%
Netherlands	19 <b>4.0%</b>	48 <b>10.0%</b>	5 <b>1.0%</b>	3 <b>.6%</b>	130 <b>27.1%</b>	4 <b>.8%</b>	32 <b>6.7%</b>	55 <b>11.5%</b>	37 <b>7.7%</b>	126 <b>26.3%</b>	17 <b>3.5%</b>	4 <b>.8%</b>	480 100.0%
Nigeria	60 <b>4.3%</b>	66 <b>4.8%</b>	41 <b>3.0%</b>	175 <b>12.6%</b>	373 <b>27.0%</b>	102 <b>7.4%</b>	47 <b>3.4%</b>	15 <b>1.1%</b>	444 <b>32.1%</b>	10 <b>.7%</b>	35 <b>2.5%</b>	16 <b>1.2%</b>	1384 100.0%
Norway	54 <b>12.5%</b>	53 <b>12.3%</b>	12 <b>2.8%</b>	6 <b>1.4%</b>	85 <b>19.7%</b>	7 <b>1.6%</b>	21 <b>4.9%</b>	74 <b>17.2%</b>	26 <b>6.0%</b>	74 <b>17.2%</b>	13 <b>3.0%</b>	6 <b>1.4%</b>	431 100.0%
Palestinian Authority <sup>8</sup>	97 <b>7.4%</b>	113 <b>8.6%</b>	42 <b>3.2%</b>	216 <b>16.4%</b>	136 <b>10.4%</b>	62 <b>4.7%</b>	60 <b>4.6%</b>	32 <b>2.4%</b>	312 <b>23.8%</b>	20 <b>1.5%</b>	50 <b>3.8%</b>	112 <b>8.5%</b>	100 100.0%
Panama	3 <b>3.0%</b>	15 <b>15.0%</b>	6 <b>6.0%</b>	2 <b>2.0%</b>	35 <b>35.0%</b>	10 <b>10.0%</b>	3 <b>3.0%</b>	3 <b>3.0%</b>	11 <b>11.0%</b>	2 <b>2.0%</b>	2 <b>2.0%</b>	8 <b>8.0%</b>	100 100.0%
Peru	10 <b>2.6%</b>	137 <b>35.0%</b>	12 <b>3.1%</b>	9 <b>2.3%</b>	62 <b>15.9%</b>	39 <b>10.0%</b>	8 <b>2.0%</b>	12 <b>3.1%</b>	39 <b>10.0%</b>	9 <b>2.3%</b>	38 <b>9.7%</b>	16 <b>4.1%</b>	391 100.0%
Poland	56 <b>5.8%</b>	148 <b>15.4%</b>	21 <b>2.2%</b>	48 <b>5.0%</b>	262 <b>27.2%</b>	34 <b>3.5%</b>	208 <b>21.6%</b>	7 <b>.7%</b>	107 <b>11.1%</b>	17 <b>1.8%</b>	43 <b>4.5%</b>	12 <b>1.2%</b>	963 100.0%
Portugal	40 <b>9.2%</b>	64 <b>14.8%</b>	6 <b>1.4%</b>	18 <b>4.2%</b>	81 <b>18.7%</b>	20 <b>4.6%</b>	81 <b>18.7%</b>	27 <b>6.2%</b>	29 <b>6.7%</b>	3 <b>.7%</b>	63 <b>14.5%</b>	1 <b>.2%</b>	433 100.0%
Romania	78 <b>15.1%</b>	104 <b>20.2%</b>	14 <b>2.7%</b>	15 <b>2.9%</b>	125 <b>24.3%</b>	8 <b>1.6%</b>	65 <b>12.6%</b>	6 <b>1.2%</b>	33 <b>6.4%</b>	10 <b>1.9%</b>	48 <b>9.3%</b>	9 <b>1.7%</b>	515 100.0%
Russian Federation	24 <b>5.3%</b>	50 <b>10.9%</b>	5 <b>1.1%</b>	40 <b>8.8%</b>	112 <b>24.5%</b>	38 <b>8.3%</b>	70 <b>15.3%</b>	9 <b>2.0%</b>	82 <b>17.9%</b>	2 <b>.4%</b>	19 <b>4.2%</b>	6 <b>1.3%</b>	457 100.0%
South Africa	10 <b>2.1%</b>	19 <b>3.9%</b>	1 <b>.2%</b>	70 <b>14.4%</b>	103 <b>21.1%</b>	27 <b>5.5%</b>	55 <b>11.3%</b>	29 <b>6.0%</b>	116 <b>23.8%</b>	17 <b>3.5%</b>	25 <b>5.1%</b>	15 <b>3.1%</b>	487 100.0%

<sup>8</sup> The survey in the Palestinian Authority was not conducted by Gallup International. A representative sample of 1,315 adults in Gaza (494) and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem (821) were interviewed face to face by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research in April 2003. The survey has a margin of error of +/- 3%. The results from the Palestinian Authority are not included in the overall totals.

The “magic wand” question: Respondent's first choice for eliminating corruption from an institution by country

Country	Business licensing	Courts	Customs	Education System	Political parties	Utilities (Telephone etc)	Medical services	Immigration, passports	Police	Private sector	Tax revenue	Other	Total
Spain	21	118	10	17	154	4	15	50	7	10	30	7	443
	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>.9%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	100.0%
Sweden	34	67	10	7	80	12	53	48	40	31	26	6	414
	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	100.0%
Switzerland	27	46	6	23	108	19	64	54	29	28	48	17	469
	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	100.0%
Turkey	132	122	62	216	785	95	134	14	115	28	89	56	1848
	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>42.5%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>.8%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	100.0%
United Kingdom	13	41	8	19	196	5	50	42	56	17	23	6	476
	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	100.0%
USA	33	88	11	83	377	15	97	80	69	42	37	31	963
	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	100.0%
<b>Overall</b>	2142	4191	1295	2284	9063	1246	2572	996	3506	942	1592	658	30487
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	100.0%