

Transparency International <i>Global Corruption Barometer 2006</i>

Frequently Asked Questions

- **What is the Transparency International (TI) Global Corruption Barometer 2006?**
- **Who is surveyed in the Barometer?**
- **Who conducts the survey?**
- **How is the TI Global Corruption Barometer unique?**
- **Can the Barometer be compared year to year?**
- **Which countries/territories are new to the Barometer 2006?**
- **Can my country be added to the TI Global Corruption Barometer?**
- **How does the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Corruption Perceptions Index?**
- **How does the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Bribe Payers Index?**
- **How does TI ensure quality control of the Barometer?**

What is the TI Global Corruption Barometer?

The TI Global Corruption Barometer 2006 (or the Barometer) is the fourth edition of a public opinion survey that assesses the general public's perceptions and experience of corruption. This year's Barometer polls about 59,000 people in 62 countries.

The Barometer asks people about their opinions regarding which public sectors are the most corrupt, and which spheres of life (family, business or politics) are most affected by corruption, as well as how their government is doing in the fight against corruption. In 2006, the Barometer explores bribery in greater depth than ever before, presenting information on how frequently members of the general public pay bribes, to whom they are paid, and how much they cost.

Who is surveyed in the Barometer?

The TI Global Corruption Barometer is a public opinion survey. That means it is a poll of the general public, not of experts. In each country included, a representative sample of the general public has been polled. Respondents are men and women aged 15+. Some samples are national and others urban; all samples have been weighted to bring them in line with national and global populations.

Who conducts the survey?

The survey is carried out for Transparency International by Gallup International, as part of its Voice of the People Survey. Gallup draws on its affiliates in each country to translate and carry out the Barometer. In some instances, TI and Gallup rely on other reputable polling organisations to carry out the Barometer within a country.

How is the TI Global Corruption Barometer unique?

The TI Global Corruption Barometer is the only worldwide public opinion survey on perceptions and experience of corruption. As a poll of the general public, this year again covering more than 60 countries, it provides an indicator of the relative success of efforts to curb corruption around the world.

Can the Barometer be compared year to year?

Yes. The Barometer does allow trends to be established over time. Although the Barometer is just in its fourth edition, some interim assessments can be made about changes over time such as about which institutions the public deem most corrupt and what aspects of their lives are most affected by corruption.

Which countries/territories are new to the Barometer 2006?

New countries or territories in the Global Corruption Barometer 2006 include Congo-Brazzaville, Fiji, Gabon and Morocco. Furthermore, Albania, which formed part of the GCB 2004, and Sweden, which was included in the GCB 2003 are again included in this year's Barometer.

Can my country be added to the TI Global Corruption Barometer?

In theory there are no restrictions on which countries can be included. For the most part, TI has relied on Gallup International to provide country coverage through its network of affiliates around the globe, but, in some editions of the Barometer, TI chapters or other organisations have managed the survey in their country. Funding permitting, TI hopes to be able to include more countries in the Barometer in years to come, particularly more developing countries.

How does the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Corruption Perceptions Index?

The Barometer assesses the general public's views of corruption, while the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) focuses on expert views. While the Barometer also addresses the experience of individuals (petty) corruption, the CPI reflects the perceptions of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics. Despite these differences, there is considerable correlation between the two surveys each year (The statistical correlation coefficient is 0.63 in 2006).

How does the TI Global Corruption Barometer differ from the TI Bribe Payers Index?

The Barometer is a public opinion survey, while the Bribe Payers Index is drawn from a survey of business experts. The Barometer offers the views of the general

public on corruption and its impact on their lives, as well as the experience of corruption. The BPI is a measure of insider opinion on the supply side of corruption and does not include experiential data.

How does TI ensure quality control of the Barometer?

The Barometer questionnaire is reviewed by an Index Advisory Committee consisting of leading international experts in the field of corruption, econometrics and statistics. Members of the Committee make suggestions for improving the Barometer, but the management of TI takes final decisions on the survey design and its uses.