GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2017

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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

Transparency International's *Global Corruption Barometer* is the most extensive worldwide public opinion survey on views and experiences of corruption. For the 2016/2017 *Global Corruption Barometer*, the ninth edition, we initially released the results in a series of regional reports. The results are based on the responses of 162,136 people in 119 countries/ territories.

2. What kinds of questions are included?

The *Global Corruption Barometer* asks for people's views on corruption in their country generally, how the level of corruption has changed and in which institutions the problem of corruption is most severe. It also provides a measure of people's experience of bribery in the past year across six different services. The survey asks people how well or badly they think their government has done at stopping corruption.

The 2016/2017 *Global Corruption Barometer* also includes a number of new questions. A battery of indicators asks respondents whether they have reported a corruption incident and what happened when they reported the incident. We also explore what barriers exist to reporting corruption in their country. Another module probes for details on the willingness of citizens to get involved in the fight against corruption.

The questionnaire has been reviewed by Transparency International's Index Advisory Committee of leading international experts in the field of corruption, research methodologies, econometrics and statistics.

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

The 2016/2017 *Global Corruption Barometer* was coordinated on behalf of Transparency International by a number of survey companies. In each country, the survey was sampled and weighted to be nationally representative of all adults in the country.

The face to face surveys were organised by the Afrobarometer, the Asian Barometer, Latinobarometro, Arab Barometer partners, Efficience3, Cvoter International, TNS Opinion (from September 2016 trading as Kantar Public Brussels), Market Research Services and Business Insights & Solutions. The face to face surveys were conducted either with Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) or Pencil and Paper interviewing (PAPI). A random probability stratified clustered sample was designed in each project country. The sample was stratified by regions and by level of urbanisation. Households were selected at random, either using a random walk, or using existing registers. The respondent was selected at random from all adults in the household.

Efficience3 and Taiwan Real Survey Co organised the implementation of the survey used Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) for countries with high landline telephone penetration. Random digital dialling was using to randomly select households. Respondents were selected at random from all adults in the household. Both landline telephones and mobile phones were selected for interviewing. Samples were distributed across all regions in the country according to population size.

Fieldwork took place from March 2014 until January 2017. The questionnaire was translated into the local language(s) for each country.

4. Why were certain countries included/ not included in the survey?

The *Global Corruption Barometer* aims to include as many countries as possible in the survey on the basis of where we can safely conduct the interviews, and on the basis of our available limited funding for the survey. We will aim to increase our coverage in the next round of the survey.

5. How can the survey be used?

The *Global Corruption Barometer* is a rich insight into people's personal experience of corruption, as well as their views on the situation in their country. Policy makers can use the survey to identify public institutions and services that are seen as corrupt and where bribes are most frequently paid by citizens. This enables anticorruption policies and programmes to effectively target the most at risk services and institutions in a country. Civil society and journalists can use the survey as evidence of the views of people in a country with respect to this important issue. The data can be used to raise awareness about the impact of corruption on people in their everyday lives. It can also be used to mobilise people to get involved in stopping corruption, for example, by demonstrating popular willingness to engage personally by reporting incidences of corruption. The private sector can use the *Global Corruption Barometer* to better understand the political climate in a country and the strength of national institutions. Researchers can use the survey to explore determinants and consequences of corruption and bribery in a wide range of countries. It offers both a breadth of country coverage and some time series data for a number of important questions. The *Global Corruption Barometer* is therefore a rich and unique data source for the research community.

6. Can different editions of the Barometer be compared?

Where questions have been repeated in multiple editions, the Barometer allows direct comparisons over time to be established. After the 2013 edition of the survey, we undertook an academic review of the questionnaire. Due to that, we made a number of changes and also questions have changed from year to year, with some cycling in and out. Therefore only data for questions that have been repeated are comparable over time. Please contact the research department for further information. For previous editions of the Barometer visit: www.transparency.org/research/gcb/

7. Why were some questions not asked in certain countries?

In some countries a lack of survey space meant that the full GCB module could not be asked. In China, Transparency International was provided with data from a comparable shortened corruption module as coordinated by the Asian Barometer Surveys. The Asian Barometer surveys had data available for key questions which were comparable to the Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer module (bribery, and change in level of corruption over time). However, not all questions from the GCB module were asked in China as the survey was run independently in China.

In Europe and Central Asia, the *Global Corruption Barometer* module was included as part of a longer survey implemented by TNS Opinion. This meant that there was limited space available in the survey for the GCB module, and some questions could not be asked due to lack of space.

8. How was the bribery module implemented?

Our GCB bribery module firstly asks respondents to say whether they have had contact with any of six public services in the last 12 months. If they have had contact, they are then asked how many times if ever they needed to pay a bribe for that service in the last 12 months. In Mongolia and China the bribery rates are based on 5 public services, as 'utility services' were not asked there. In Europe and Central Asia, the questions asked about household bribery rather than individual bribe payments for 8 services, as the GCB was implemented as part of a longer existing survey by TNS.

9. How does the Barometer differ from Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index*?

The Barometer is a public opinion survey that offer views of the general public on corruption and its impact on their lives, including personal experience with bribes. The *Corruption Perceptions Index* (CPI) relies on the views of experts. The CPI reflects the perception of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics. For more information on the CPI, please see: www.transparency.org/research/cpi/