Transparency International: Researching Corruption

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For presentation to TI Russia
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Key research activities for TI

- Big picture: Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and Bribe Payers Index (BPI)
- Household perspective: Global Corruption Barometer
- Country diagnostics: National Integrity System Studies
- Thematic: Global Corruption Reports, Sectoral Reports, Working Papers, Policy Positions

Dimensions of TI Research

- Corruption v. “anti-corruption”
- Law v. practice
- Best practice/Standards v. practice
- Central/comparable v. locally driven/owned/less comparable
- Awareness raising v. policy prescriptive
- Diagnosis v. lessons learned

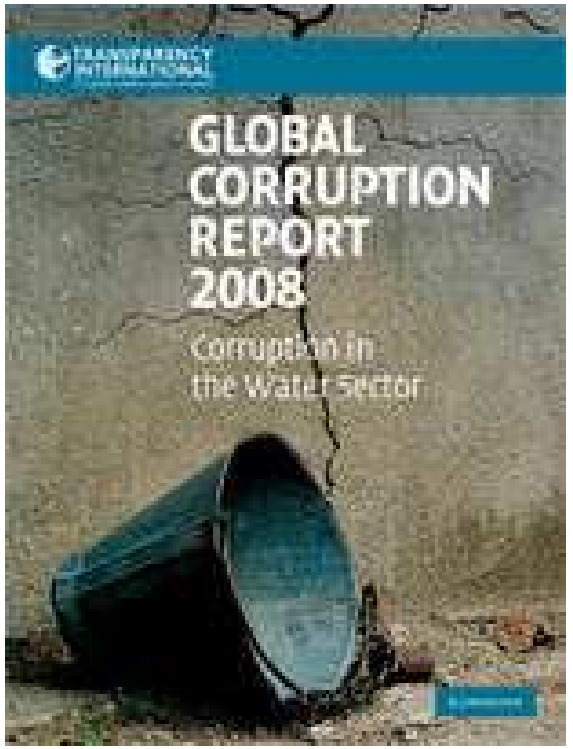
TI Research: *providing evidence for our advocacy work*

Tools monitoring enforcement ("law v. practice")

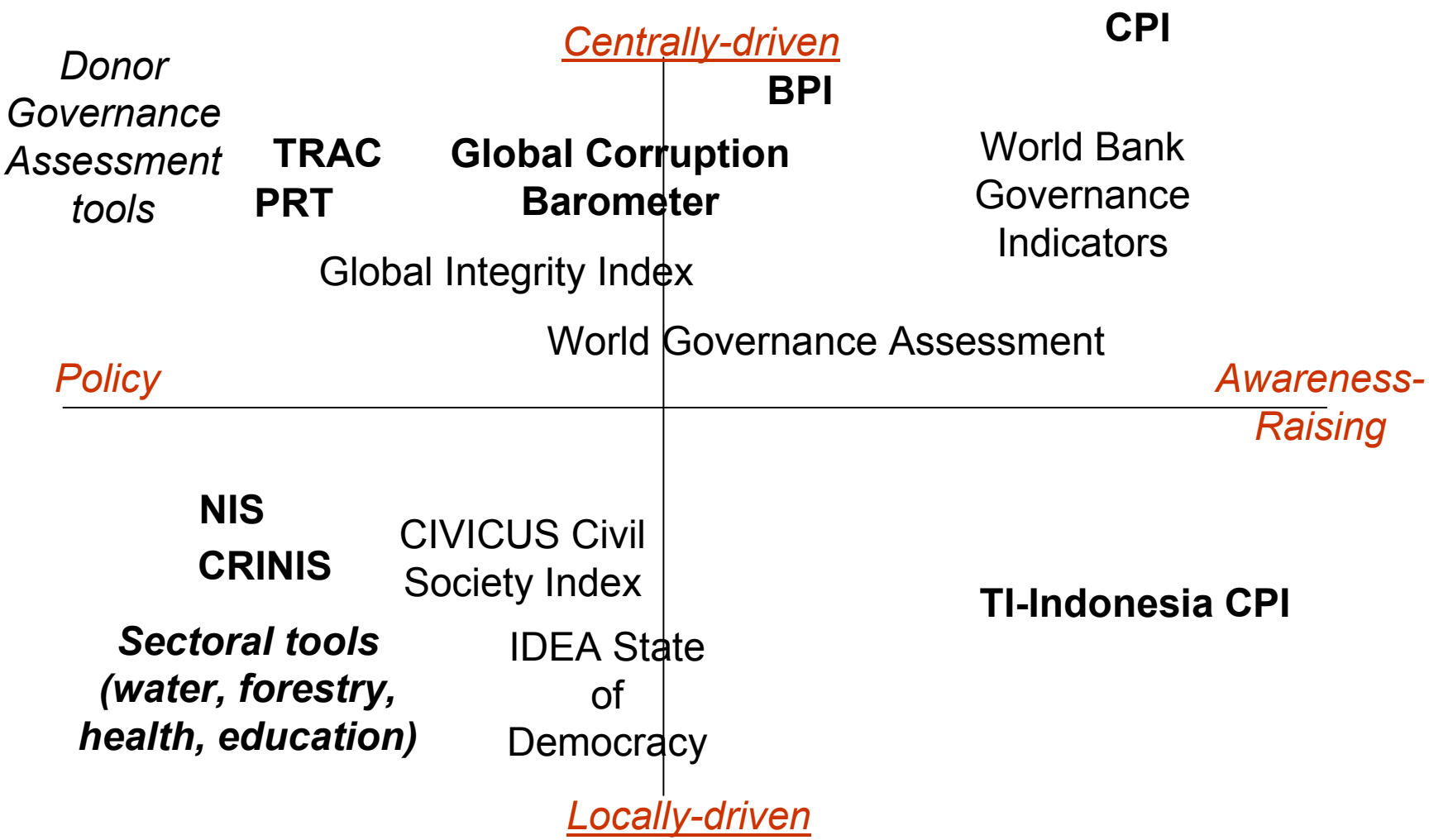
- OECD Report Card
- G8/G20 progress report

Tools analysing drivers and patterns of corruption („diagnosis" and „lessons learned"

- National Integrity System (NIS) Assessments
- Global Corruption Report



Types of Corruption Research Tools



Research Roles at the TI Secretariat

- Research across global issues/new issues
- Outreach to international scholars network
- Advice and facilitation to national chapters and other partners – but *many chapters are leading the way in the development of research methods!*
- Future challenge: consolidating learning about corruption and the fight against it: what works, when and why?

The TI Corruption Perceptions Index

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) scores and ranks countries according to the ***perception*** of corruption in the ***public sector***.

The CPI is an ***aggregate*** indicator that combines different sources of information about corruption, making it possible to ***compare countries***.

Objectives of the CPI

- To enhance comparative understanding of levels of public sector corruption.
- To create public awareness of corruption – and create a climate for change.
- To offer a snapshot of the views of businesspeople and experts who make decisions about trade and investment.
- To stimulate scientific research and complementary diagnostic analysis on causes and consequences of corruption, both at international and national level.

Methodology – Source data

- The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2010 is an aggregate indicator that brings together data from sources that cover the past two years (for the CPI 2010, this includes surveys published between January 2009 and September 2010).
- The CPI 2010 is calculated using data from 13 sources by 10 independent institutions.
- All sources measure the overall extent of corruption (frequency and/or size of bribes) in the public and political sectors, and all sources provide a ranking of countries, i.e. include an assessment of multiple countries.
- Evaluation of the extent of corruption in countries/territories is done by either country experts, both residents and non-residents, or business leaders.
- For a country to be scored on the CPI, there must be at least three sources available which rank that country.

Methodology - 2010 Sources

Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Country Performance Assessment Ratings	2009
African Development Bank (AfDB)	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment	2009
Bertelsmann Foundation (BF)	Bertelsmann Transformation Index	2010
Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)	Country Risk Service and Country Forecast	2010
Freedom House (FH)	Nations in Transit	2010
Global Insight (GI)	Risk Ratings	2010
Institute for Management Development (IMD)	World Competitiveness Yearbook	2009, 2010
Political and Economic Risk Consultancy (PERC)	Asian Intelligence Newsletter	2009, 2010
World Economic Forum (WEF)	Global Competitiveness Report	2009, 2010
World Bank (WB)	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment	2010

Methodology - 2010 Sources

	Source	Sample
1	ADB, AFDB, BTI, EIU, GI, WB	**Non-resident** perspective; respondents largely from developed countries of the western hemisphere.
2	FH, IMD, PERC, and WEF	**Resident** perspective; respondents from local experts and local business and multinational firms.

Composition of respondents is approximately 60 percent non-residents and 40 percent residents

Methodology – 4 Steps

STEP 1 - Standardise the data provided by the individual sources (so that they fit a common scale between 0-10). We use what is called a matching percentiles technique that takes the ranks of countries reported by each individual source.

STEP 2 - Perform a beta-transformation on the standardized scores to increase the standard deviation among all countries included in the CPI, making it possible to differentiate more precisely countries that appear to have similar scores.

STEP 3 – Calculate the average the standardised scores for each country to arrive at the CPI score.

STEP 4 – Using the bootstrap (non-parametric) methodology which allows inferences to be drawn on the underlying precision of the results, establish a 90 percent confidence range for the CPI score.

CPI 2010 - Coverage

- The CPI 2010 covers 178 countries/territories (2 fewer than in 2009).

- Change resulted from individual sources adjusting their coverage:
  - **Kosovo** is included for the first time this year.
  - **Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname** are not included in the CPI 2010.

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CPI 2010 - Results

Countries where corruption is perceived to be lowest:

Rank	*Country*	*Score*	*Surveys used*
1	Denmark	9.3	6
1	New Zealand	9.3	6
1	Singapore	9.3	9
4	Finland	9.2	6
	Sweden	9.2	6

Countries where corruption is perceived to be highest:

Rank	*Country*	*Score*	*Surveys used*
175	Iraq	1.5	3
176	Afghanistan	1.4	4
	Myanmar	1.4	3
178	Somalia	1.1	3

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Underlying scores

For the first time ever, the CPI country scores are being published along the underlying assessments used to calculate the index:

Country Rank	Country / Territory	CPI 2010 Score	ADB 2009	AfDB 2009	BF 2009	EIU 2010	FH 2010	GI 2010	IMD 2009	IMD 2010	PERC2009	PERC2010	WB 2009	WEF 2009	WEF 2010
1	Denmark	9.3				8.9		9.2	9.5	9.5				9.5	9.2
1	New Zealand	9.3				8.9		9.2	9.5	9.5				9.5	9.5
1	Singapore	9.3			9.3	8.9		9.2	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.4		9.3	9.5
4	Finland	9.2				8.9		9.2	9.5	9.4				9.2	9.1
4	Sweden	9.2				8.9		9.2	9.2	9.3				9.5	9.4
6	Canada	8.9				8.9		9.2	8.9	8.8				8.4	8.9
7	Netherlands	8.8				8.9		9.2	9	8.9				8.6	8.5
8	Australia	8.7				8.9		9.2	9.2	9.1	8.4	8.9		7.5	8.3
8	Switzerland	8.7				8.9		7.4	9.1	9.1				8.9	9
10	Norway	8.6				8.9		7.4	8.1	8.4				9.1	9.3
11	Iceland	8.5				6.8		9.2		7.9				9.2	9.1
11	Luxembourg	8.5						7.4	8.6	9				9	8.4
13	Hong Kong	8.4				8.9		7.4	8.4	8.2	8.9	8.4		7.9	8.9
14	Ireland	8.0				8.9		7.4	7.9	8				7.9	8
15	Austria	7.9				6.8		7.4	8.1	8.9				8.4	7.9
15	Germany	7.9				8.9		7.4	7.5	8.1				8.1	7.2
17	Barbados	7.8				8.9		7.4						6.8	8.1
17	Japan	7.8				6.8		7.4	7.5	8.5	7.5	7.7		8.1	8.8
19	Qatar	7.7			4.5	6.8		9.2	8.4	8.3				9.1	7.6
20	United Kingdom	7.6				6.8		7.4	7.9	7.7				7.5	8.2
21	Chile	7.2			7	6.8		7.4	6.9	7.3				7.1	7.7

Changes in results 2010 v. 2009

The CPI should not be used to compare across editions.

Scores from original sources were used to identify countries for which perceptions of the prevalence of corruption changed.

Changes in scores that can be identified in the sources themselves:

- Decliners 2009 to 2010:

  Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Madagascar, Niger and the United States.

- Improvers 2009 to 2010:

  Bhutan, Chile, Ecuador, FYR Macedonia, Gambia, Haiti, Jamaica, Kuwait, and Qatar

Russia: score and rank?

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Score (0-10)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5
Global Rank	154th out of 178	146th out of 180	147th out of 180	143rd out of 179	121st out of 163
90% Confidence interval – lower bound	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3
90% Confidence interval – upper bound	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7
# Surveys used	8	8	8	8	8

Russia 2010: sources

1	Freedom House	2.0
2	Bertelsmann Foundation	2.3
3	Economist Intelligence Unit	1.9
4	Global Insight	1.4
5	IMD International 2009	2.0
6	IMD International 2010	2.1
7	WEF 2009	2.4
8	WEF 2010	2.6

Russia 2010: sources

Bertelsmann Transformation Index: Experts Assessment [2.3]

Prosecution of Office Abuse - Russian leadership, including Vladimir Putin and Dmitri Medvedev, repeatedly names corruption as one of its main challenges. However, most anti-corruption efforts have been merely symbolic. Official accusations of corruption are still perceived as public relations campaigns inspired by political power struggles. The judicial prosecution of corruption charges has improved neither in quantitative nor in qualitative terms. Accordingly, there are no indications that corruption in Russia has been reduced in recent years. The Russian parliament is at present working on new legislation that would strengthen the prosecutions of abuse of political office.

Anti-Corruption Policy – […] the nearly complete lack of functioning integrity mechanisms. State auditors are often competent, but auditors lack enforcement powers. Rules to hold politicians or bureaucrats accountable are underdeveloped and not enforced in practice. Procurement is still open to manipulation, although regulation has been improved. Corruption is not systematically prosecuted and courts themselves are highly corrupt. Civil society is too weak to have a real impact on the situation and NGOs are systematically discouraged from engagement in corruption and public integrity issues.

Russia 2010: sources

World Economic Forum: Executive Opinion Survey [2.4/2.6]

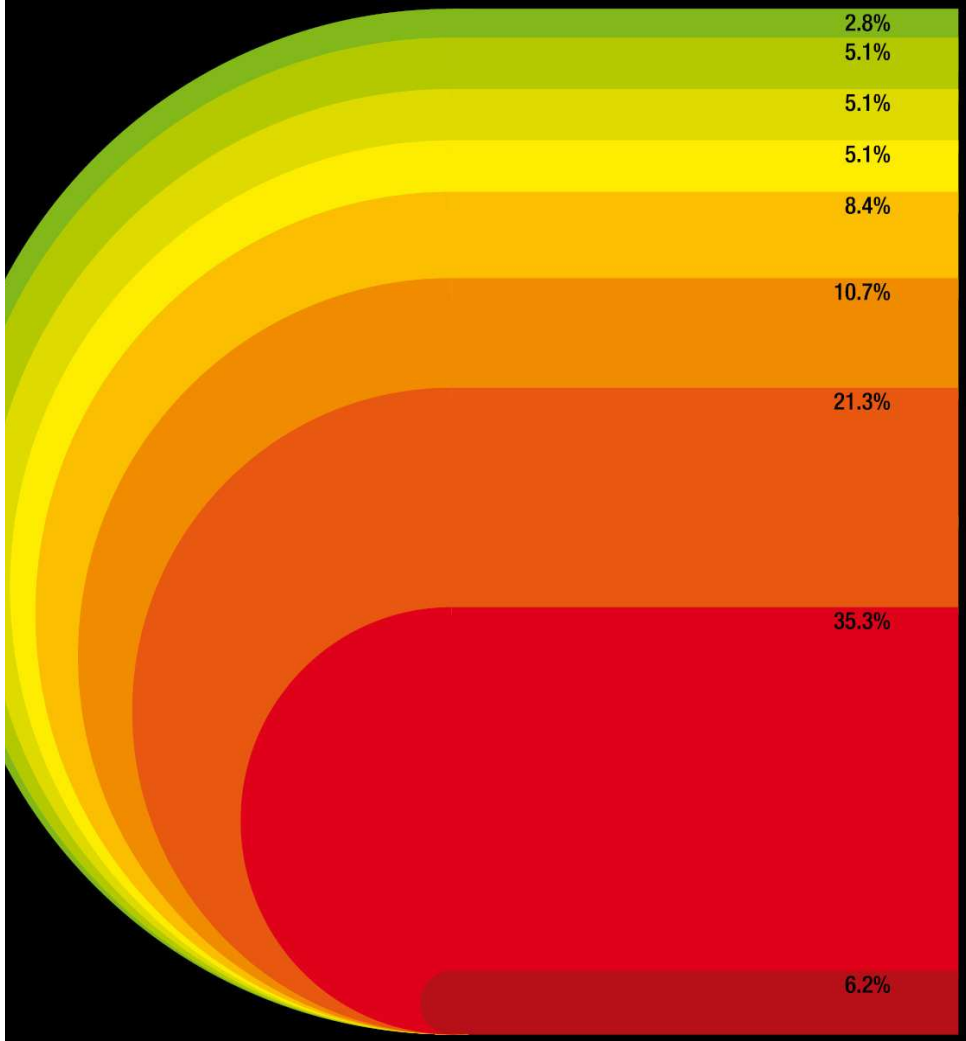
[scale 1 (very common) – 7 (never occurs)]

10.01 In your country, how commonly do the following firms pay bribes to public servants or public officials?

a) Domestic Firms
b) Foreign firms

10.05 In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with the following:

a) Imports and exports
b) Public utilities
c) Annual tax payments
d) Awarding of public contracts and licenses
e) Obtaining favorable judicial decisions



DENMARK NEW ZEALAND SINGAPORE FINLAND SWEDEN
CANADA NETHERLANDS AUSTRALIA SWITZERLAND NORWAY
ICELAND LUXEMBOURG HONG KONG IRELAND
AUSTRIA GERMANY BARBADOS JAPAN QATAR
UNITED KINGDOM CHILE BELGIUM UNITED STATES
URUGUAY FRANCE ESTONIA SLOVENIA CYPRUS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES ISRAEL SPAIN PORTUGAL
BOTSWANA PUERTO RICO TAIWAN BHUTAN MALTA
BRUNEI KOREA(SOUTH) MAURITIUS COSTA RICA OMAN
POLAND DOMINICA CAPE VERDE LITHUANIA MACAU

BAHRAIN SEYCHELLES HUNGARY JORDAN SAUDI ARABIA
CZECH REPUBLIC KUWAIT SOUTH AFRICA MALAYSIA
NAMIBIA TURKEY LATVIA SLOVAKIA TUNISIA CROATIA
FYR MACEDONIA GHANA SAMOA RWANDA

ITALY GEORGIA BRAZIL CUBA MONTENEGRO ROMANIA
BULGARIA EL SALVADOR PANAMA TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
VANUATU CHINA COLOMBIA GREECE LESOTHO PERU
SERBIA THAILAND MALAWI MOROCCO ALBANIA INDIA
JAMAICA LIBERIA BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA DJIBOUTI
GAMBIA GUATEMALA KIRIBATI SRI LANKA SWAZILAND
BURKINA FASO EGYPT MEXICO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE TONGA ZAMBIA

ALGERIA ARGENTINA KAZAKHSTAN MOLDOVA
SENEGAL BENIN BOLIVIA GABON INDONESIA KOSOVO
SOLOMON ISLANDS ETHIOPIA GUYANA MALI MONGOLIA
MOZAMBIQUE TANZANIA VIETNAM ARMENIA ERITREA
MADAGASCAR NIGER BELARUS ECUADOR LEBANON
NICARAGUA SYRIA TIMOR-LESTE UGANDA AZERBAIJAN
BANGLADESH HONDURAS NIGERIA PHILIPPINES
SIERRA LEONE TOGO UKRAINE ZIMBABWE MALDIVES
MAURITANIA PAKISTAN CAMEROON CÔTE D´IVOIRE
HAITI IRAN LIBYA NEPAL PARAGUAY YEMEN CAMBODIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COMOROS CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE
GUINEA-BISSAU KENYA LAOS PAPUA NEW GUINEA RUSSIA
TAJIKISTAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
GUINEA KYRGYZSTAN VENEZUELA

ANGOLA EQUATORIAL GUINEA BURUNDI CHAD SUDAN TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN IRAQ AFGHANISTAN MYANMAR SOMALIA

2010 CPI Score
Very Clean
9.0 - 10.0
8.0 - 8.9
7.0 - 7.9
6.0 - 6.9
5.0 - 5.9
4.0 - 4.9
3.0 - 3.9
2.0 -2.9
1.0 - 1.9
Highly Corrupt
0.0 - 0.9

Countries appear in order of rank. Please see country listing on p. 2 for exact country scoring and ranking.

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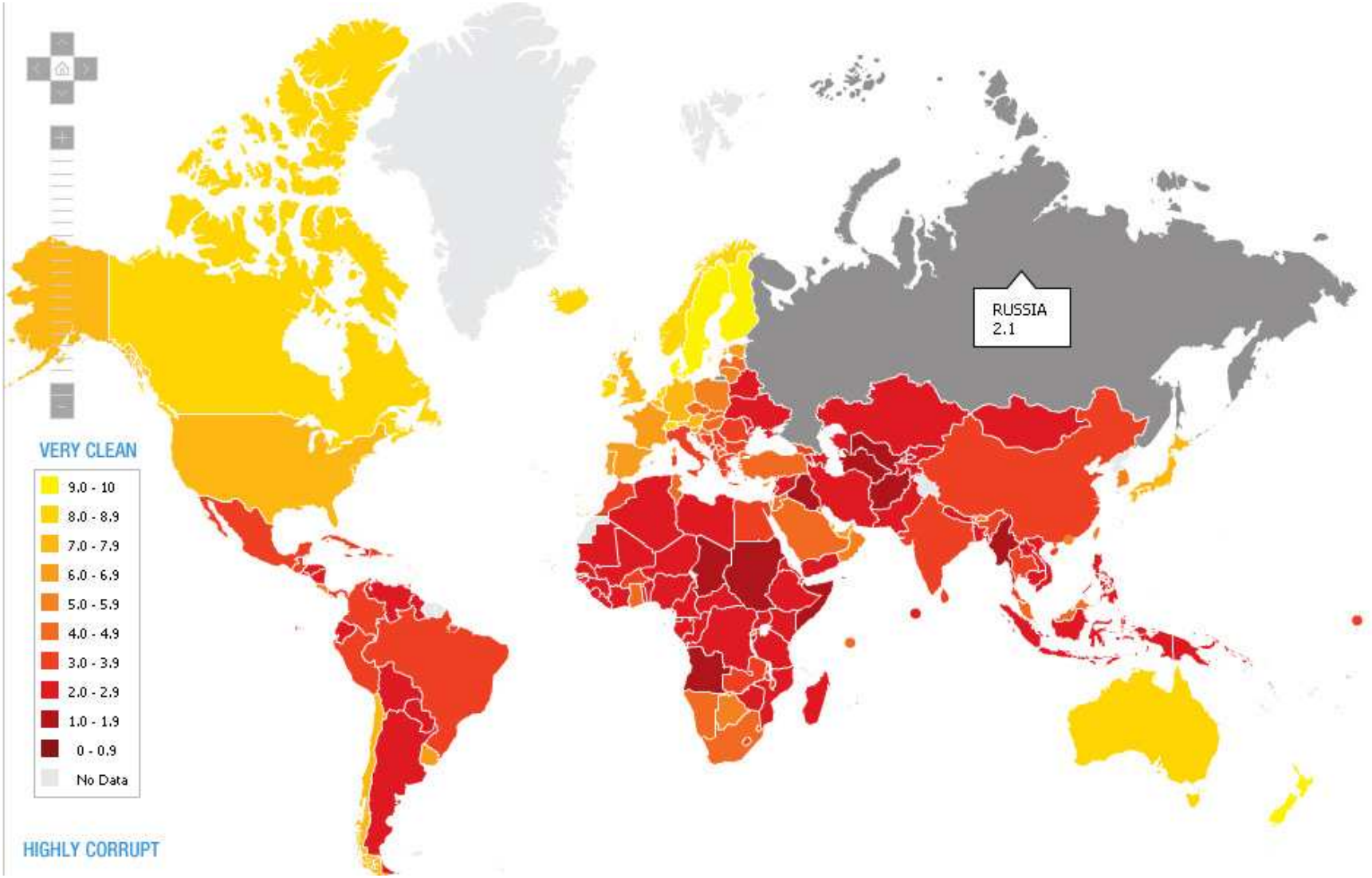


The Global Corruption Barometer

The Global Corruption Barometer is the biggest worldwide ***public opinion survey*** on perceptions and experiences of corruption.

Objectives of the GCB

- To complement expert and business views (CPI & BPI)
- To offer a window into the impact of corruption on people's lives and their views on corruption.
- By establishing the extent by which key public agencies are perceived to be corrupt, it helps set priorities for reform and goals for advocacy (this year added questions on people's willingness to stand up to corruption).
- To trigger demand for more in-depth analyses.
- Seven editions since 2003—some questions ARE comparable year-on-year and trends can be identified.

The Global Corruption Barometer 2010

7th Edition: Coverage in 86 countries

Asia Pacific	EU+	Latin America	Middle East&North Africa	North America	NIS+	Sub-Saharan Africa	Western Balkans + Turkey
Afghanistan	Austria	Argentina	Iraq	Canada	Armenia	Cameroon	Bosnia
Australia	Bulgaria	Bolivia	Israel	United State	Azerbaijan	Ghana	Croatia
Bangladesh	Czech Republic	Brazil	Lebanon		Belarus	Kenya	Kosovo
Cambodia	Denmark	Chile	Morocco		Georgia	Liberia	Macedonia, FYR
China	Finland	Colombia	Palestine		Mongolia	Nigeria	Serbia
Fiji	France	El Salvador			Russia	Senegal	Turkey
Hong Kong	Germany	Mexico			Ukraine	Sierra Leone	
India	Greece	Venezuela			Moldova	South Africa	
Indonesia	Hungary	Peru				Uganda	
Japan	Iceland					Zambia	
Korea, Rep.	Ireland						
Malaysia	Italy						
New Zealand	Latvia						
Pakistan	Lithuania						
Philippines	Luxembourg						
Papua New Guinea	Netherlands						
Singapore	Norway						
Solomon Islands	Poland						
Taiwan	Portugal						
Thailand	Romania						
Vanuatu	Slovenia						
Vietnam	Spain						
	Switzerland						
	United Kingdom						

The 2010 Barometer questionnaire

- Change of corruption levels in the past 3 years, as seen by the general public
- Effectiveness of governments to fight corruption
- Institutions trusted the most to fight corruption in their countries.
- People's perceptions on how corruption permeates key sectors/institutions
- People's experiences with bribery (9 different service providers)
- Reports on the reasons for paying bribes
- People's engagement with the fight against corruption

The 2010 Findings - Global

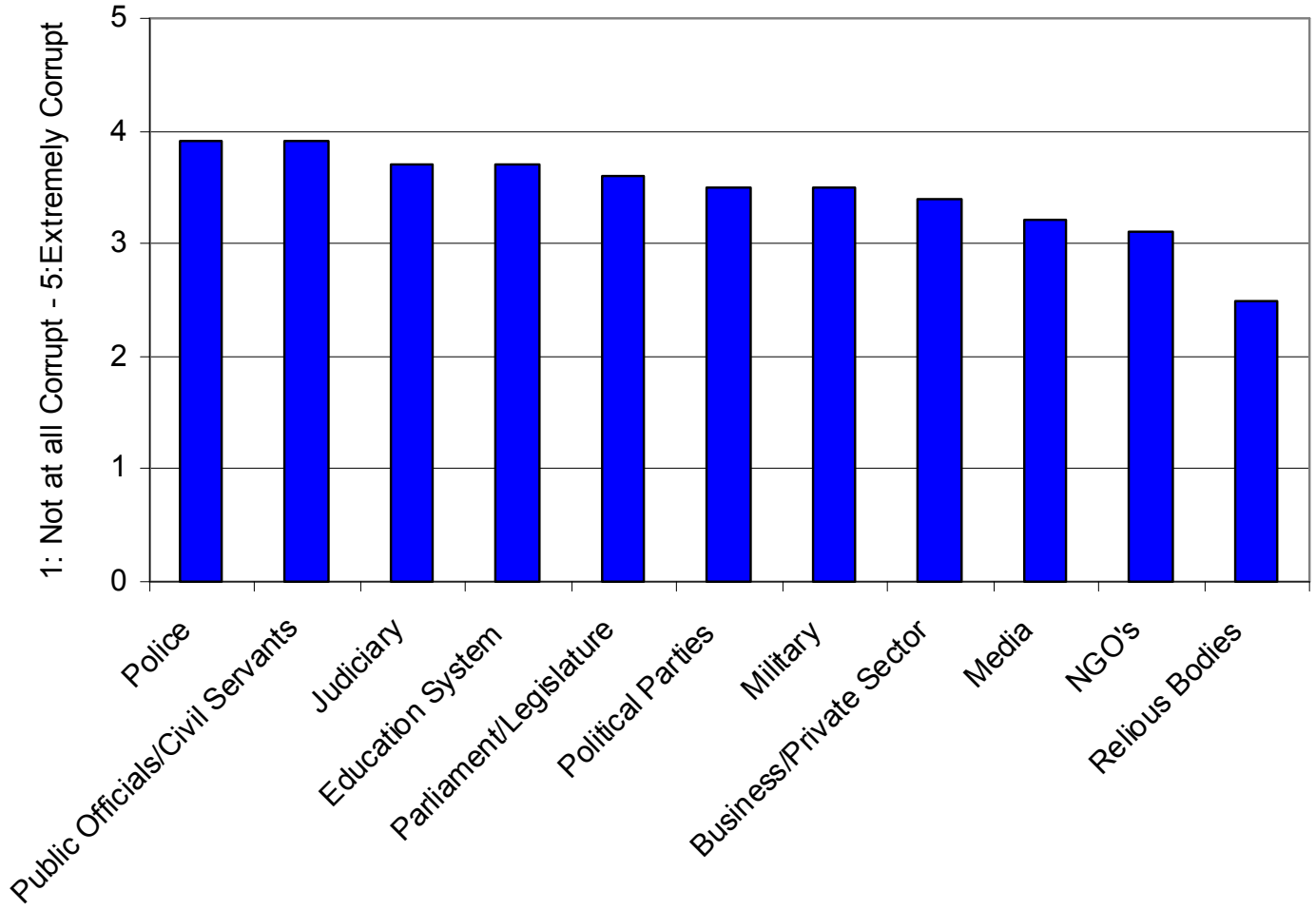
- 1 in 4 people paid a bribe to one of nine institutions and services, from health to education to tax authorities, with the police are named the most frequent recipient of bribes.
- Corruption has increased over the last three years, say six out of 10 people around the world
- 8 out of 10 say political parties are corrupt or extremely corrupt. The civil service and parliament are considered the next most corrupt institutions.
- 7 out of 10 people would be willing to report an incident of corruption.
- Half the people questioned say their government's action to stop corruption is ineffective.

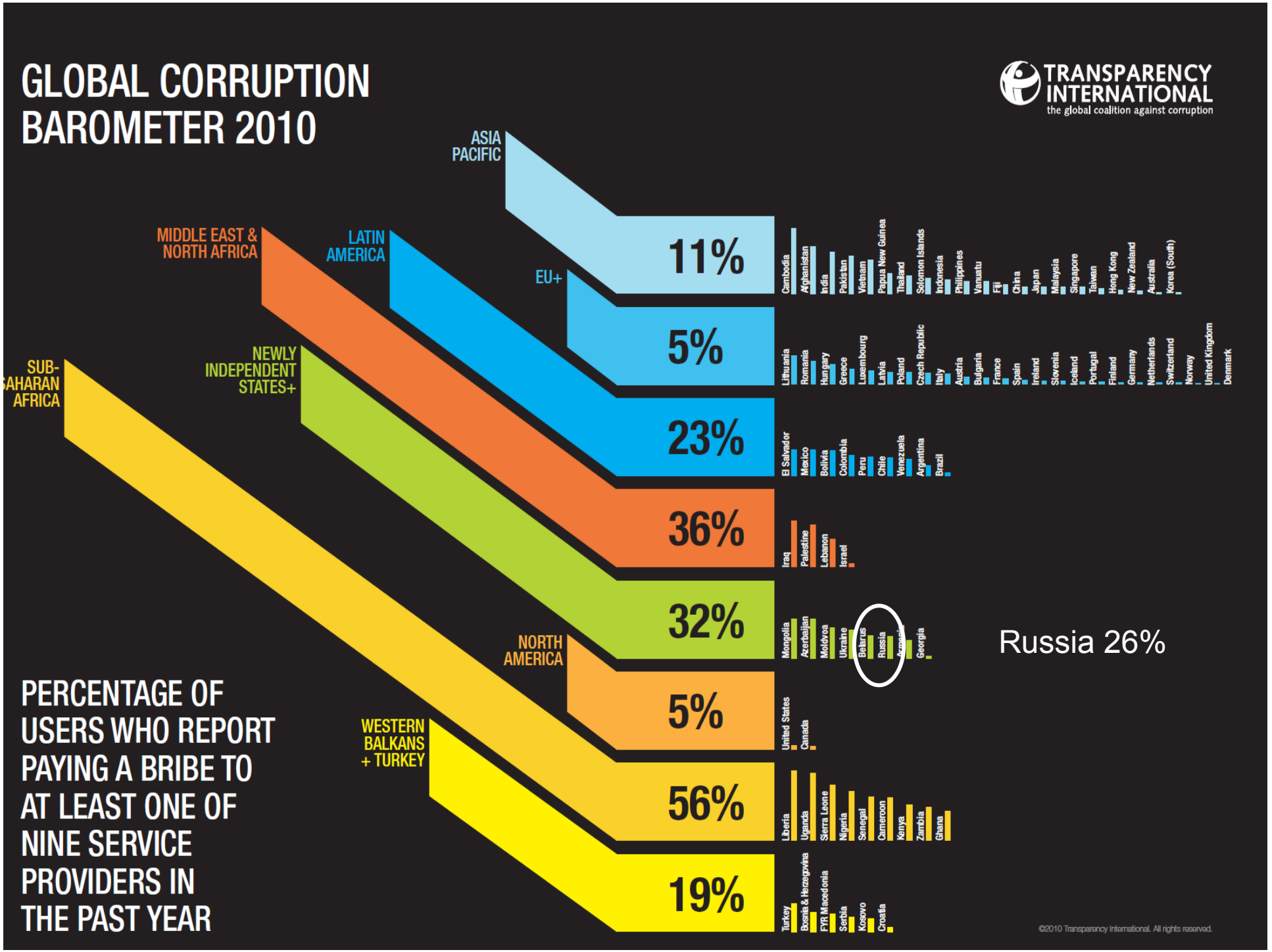
The 2010 Findings - Russia

- 53% of people think that the level of corruption has increased in Russia in the past three years (39% think that it has stayed the same, 8% think that it has decreased)
- 26% of people have paid a bribe to receive attention from at least one of nine different service providers in the past 12 months.
- 52% of people assess the current governments actions in the fight against corruption as ineffective (26% assess the actions as effective, 22% say neither effective, nor ineffective)

The 2010 Findings - Russia

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions in this country to be affected by corruption?




GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2010
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the global coalition against corruption
ASIA PACIFIC
11%
Cambodia Afghanistan India Pakistan Vietnam Papua New Guinea Thailand Solomon Islands Indonesia Philippines Vanuatu Fiji China Japan Malaysia Singapore Taiwan Hong Kong New Zealand Australia Korea (South)
EU+
5%
Lithuania Romania Hungary Greece Luxembourg Latvia Poland Czech Republic Italy Austria Bulgaria France Spain Ireland Slovenia Iceland Portugal Finland Germany Netherlands Switzerland Norway United Kingdom Denmark
LATIN AMERICA
23%
El Salvador Mexico Bolivia Colombia Peru Chile Venezuela Argentina Brazil
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
36%
Iraq Palestine Lebanon Israel
NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES+
32%
Mongolia Azerbaijan Moldova Ukraine Belarus Russia Armenia Georgia
Russia 26%
NORTH AMERICA
5%
United States Canada
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
56%
Liberia Uganda Sierra Leone Nigeria Senegal Cameroon Kenya Zambia Ghana
WESTERN BALKANS + TURKEY
19%
Turkey Bosnia & Herzegovina FYR Macedonia Serbia Kosovo Croatia
PERCENTAGE OF USERS WHO REPORT PAYING A BRIBE TO AT LEAST ONE OF NINE SERVICE PROVIDERS IN THE PAST YEAR
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GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER 2010

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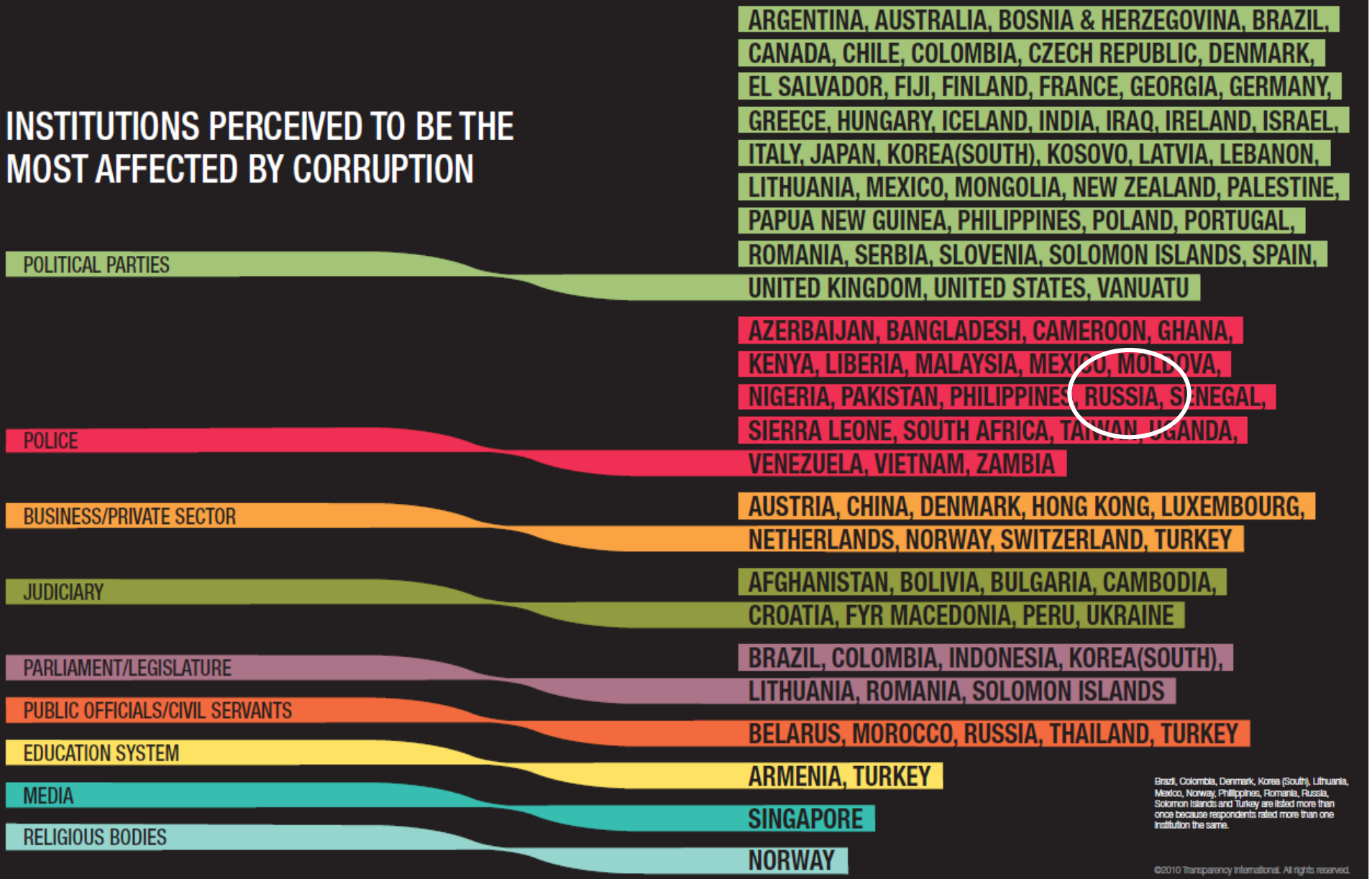
INSTITUTIONS PERCEIVED TO BE THE MOST AFFECTED BY CORRUPTION



Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Korea (South), Lithuania, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Solomon Islands and Turkey are listed more than once because respondents rated more than one institution the same.

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What's the difference?

GCB v. CPI

The Global Corruption Barometer:

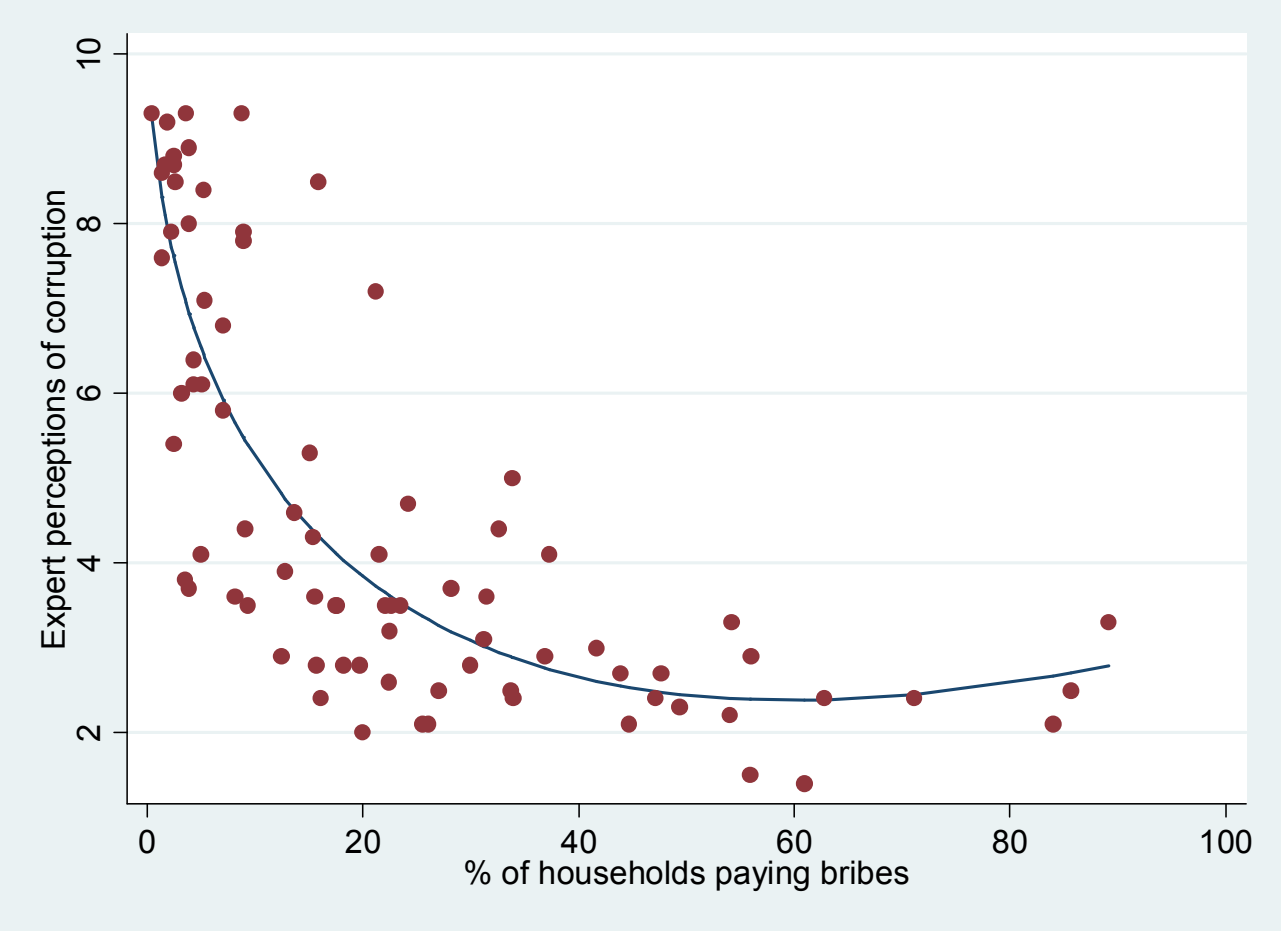
- Assesses the general public's views of corruption.
- It also addresses the **experience** of individuals (petty) corruption.

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI):

- Focuses on expert views.
- Reflects the perceptions of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics

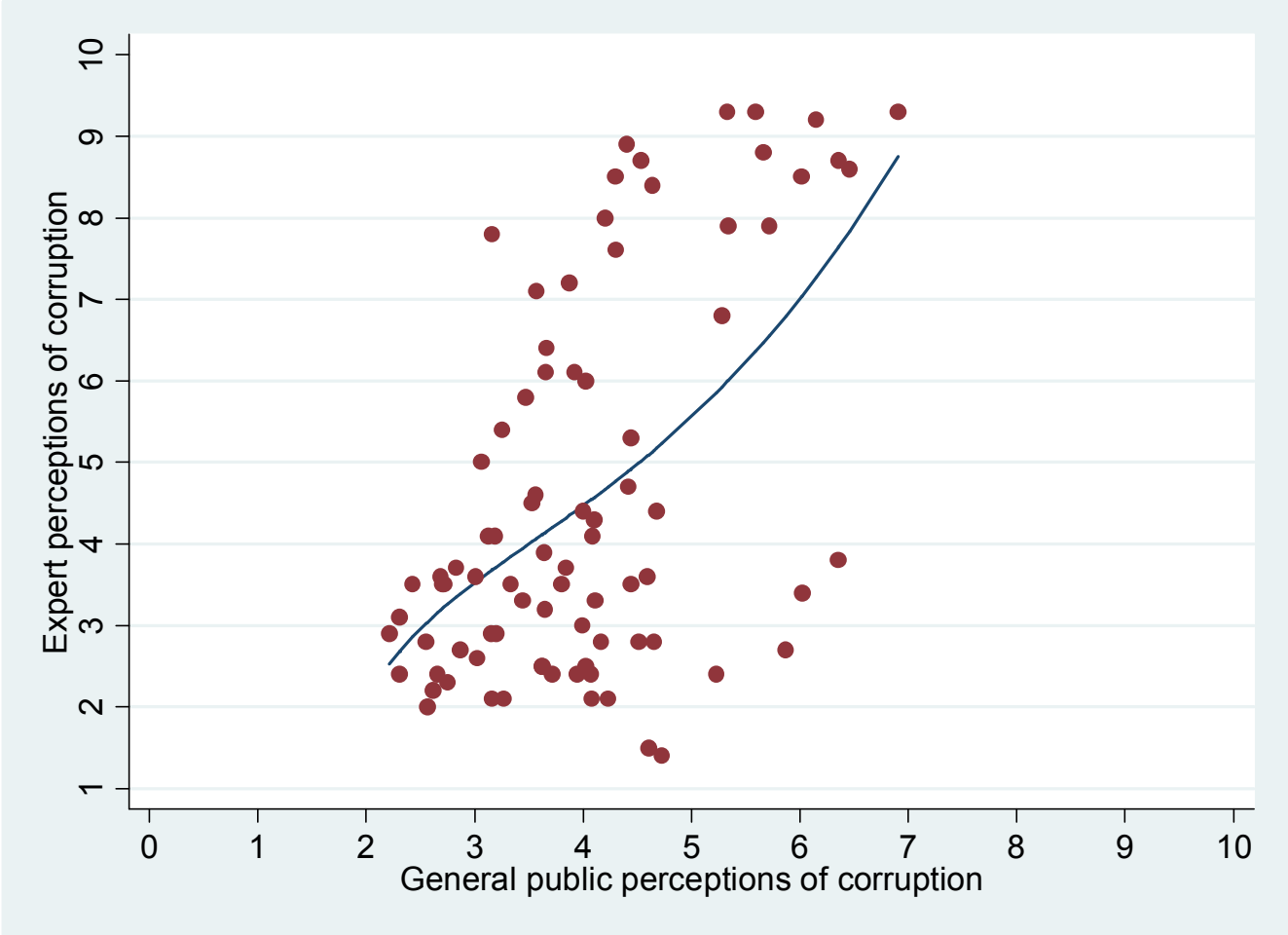
Despite these differences, there is considerable correlation between the two surveys each year

Experience v. perceptions of corruption – they align



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010 and CPI 2010

People's and expert's perceptions of corruption – they align, too



Source: Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer 2010 and CPI 2010

The Bribe Payers Index

The TI Bribe Payers Index evaluates ***the supply side of corruption*** - the likelihood of firms from the world's industrialised countries to bribe abroad.

Objectives of the BPI

- To shine a light on the bribe payers that fuel corruption.
- To complement the analysis and data on the bribe takers (eg CPI) to complete our understanding of the mechanisms and incentives of corruption.
- To rank countries by the likelihood of firms from these countries to bribe abroad
- To rank sectors where bribery is most likely to occur, and to unpack the nature of this bribery
- The Bribe Payers Survey also asks additional questions of a global sample of business executives, which inform our understanding of corruption in the private sector.

BPI 2008: Methodology

- 2,742 senior business executives surveyed in 26 countries
- The countries surveyed were those with high FDI inflows and imports
- Respondents were asked (based on their experience working with companies from other countries) how often firms from a given country engage in bribery
- 22 countries were ranked based on the asnwer to this question
- The countries ranked were those with high FDI outflows and exports and key regional players

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BPI 2008: Results

Table 1. Bribe Payers Index 2008

Rank	Country/Territory	BPI 2008 Score	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval 95%	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1	Belgium	8,8	2,00	8,5	9,0
1	Canada	8,8	1,80	8,5	9,0
3	Netherlands	8,7	1,98	8,4	8,9
3	Switzerland	8,7	1,98	8,4	8,9
5	Germany	8,6	2,14	8,4	8,8
5	Japan	8,6	2,11	8,3	8,8
5	United Kingdom	8,6	2,10	8,4	8,7
8	Australia	8,5	2,23	8,2	8,7
9	France	8,1	2,48	7,9	8,3
9	Singapore	8,1	2,60	7,8	8,4
9	United States	8,1	2,43	7,9	8,3
12	Spain	7,9	2,49	7,6	8,1
13	Hong Kong	7,6	2,67	7,3	7,9
14	South Africa	7,5	2,78	7,1	8,0
14	South Korea	7,5	2,79	7,1	7,8
14	Taiwan	7,5	2,76	7,1	7,8
17	Brazil	7,4	2,78	7,0	7,7
17	Italy	7,4	2,89	7,1	7,7
19	India	6,8	3,31	6,4	7,3
20	Mexico	6,6	2,97	6,1	7,2
21	China	6,5	3,35	6,2	6,8
22	Russia	5,9	3,66	5,2	6,6

Source: Transparency International Bribe Payers Survey 2008.
Scores range from 0 to 10. The higher the score for the country, the lower the likelihood of companies from this country to engage in bribery when doing business abroad.
For number of observations see Appendix one.

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BPI 2008: Results

Table 4: Bribery of Public Officials by Sectors

Industrial Sector	Score 2008	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval 95%	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Public works contracts & construction	5,2	3,29	4,9	5,5
Real estate & property development	5,7	3,08	5,4	6,0
Oil & gas	5,9	3,18	5,5	6,2
Heavy manufacturing	6,0	2,93	5,7	6,3
Mining	6,0	3,13	5,4	6,5
Pharmaceutical & medical care	6,2	3,16	5,9	6,5
Utilities	6,3	3,06	6,1	6,6
Civilian aerospace	6,4	3,13	5,8	7,0
Power generation & transmission	6,4	3,03	6,0	6,7
Forestry	6,5	3,19	5,8	7,1
Telecommunications & equipment	6,6	2,74	6,4	6,8
Transportation & storage	6,6	2,91	6,4	6,7
Arms & defence	6,7	3,31	6,0	7,3
Hotels, restaurant & leisure	6,7	2,85	6,4	7,0
Agriculture	6,9	2,91	6,6	7,2
Light manufacturing	6,9	2,69	6,7	7,1
Information technology (computers & software)	7,0	2,75	6,8	7,2
Banking & finance	7,1	2,77	7,0	7,3
Fisheries	7,1	3,07	6,4	7,7

Source: Transparency International Bribe Payers Survey 2008.
Possible scores range from 0 to 10, with 0 representing the view that 'bribes are almost always paid' and 10 that 'bribes are never paid' by a sector.
For number of observations see Appendix one.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

BPI 2008: Results

Table 5: State Capture by Sector

Industrial Sector	Score 2008	Standard Deviation	Confidence Interval 95%	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Public works contracts & construction	5,6	3,23	5,3	5,9
Oil & gas	5,7	3,15	5,3	6,0
Mining	5,8	3,35	5,2	6,5
Real estate & property development	5,9	3,10	5,6	6,2
Heavy manufacturing	6,1	3,01	5,8	6,5
Pharmaceutical & medical care	6,2	3,15	5,9	6,5
Civilian aerospace	6,3	2,92	5,7	6,9
Arms & defence	6,4	3,21	5,8	7,1
Power generation & transmission	6,5	3,01	6,1	6,8
Telecommunications & equipment	6,5	2,87	6,3	6,7
Utilities	6,5	3,07	6,3	6,8
Banking & finance	6,6	2,95	6,5	6,8
Forestry	6,7	3,17	6,1	7,4
Transportation & storage	6,7	2,83	6,5	6,9
Hotels, restaurant & leisure	7,0	2,75	6,7	7,3
Information technology (computers & software)	7,0	2,78	6,8	7,2
Agriculture	7,1	2,81	6,8	7,4
Fisheries	7,1	2,87	6,5	7,7
Light manufacturing	7,2	2,75	7,0	7,4

Source: Transparency International Bribe Payers Survey 2008.

Possible scores range from 0 to 10, with 0 representing the view that 'bribes are almost always paid' and 10 that 'bribes are never paid' by a sector.

For number of observations see Appendix one.

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BPI 2011:

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