



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

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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.

| Demographic Information | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Effects of Corruption on... | <i>Country</i> | | |
| | χ^2 (<i>df</i> = 88) | <i>n</i> | V ¹ |
| 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> | | |
| | χ^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> | | |
| | χ^2 (<i>df</i> = 4) | <i>n</i> | r _s ² |

¹ **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.

² 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.

³ **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 | 29.7% | 4039 | 29.3% | 3978 | 41.0% | 5566 | 100% | 13583 |
| Medium | 36.7% | 3426 | 35.7% | 3331 | 27.5% | 2568 | 100% | 9325 |
| High | 44.5% | 1463 | 30.1% | 991 | 25.4% | 837 | 100% | 3291 |
| Refused | 40.9% | 2205 | 28.0% | 1512 | 31.1% | 1678 | 100% | 5395 |
| Overall Total | 35.2% | 11133 | 31.1% | 9812 | 33.7% | 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.

| Demographic variables | df | n | χ^2 | V |
|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| 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 | 23.9% | 3437 | 20.4% | 2940 | 23.2% | 3348 | 14.8% | 2136 | 4.8% | 685 | 13.0% | 1862 |
| Medium | 16.7% | 1636 | 22.5% | 2202 | 29.5% | 2893 | 15.9% | 1561 | 4.1% | 401 | 11.2% | 1101 |
| High | 16.1% | 556 | 19.7% | 681 | 31.4% | 1083 | 16.6% | 571 | 4.8% | 165 | 11.4% | 394 |
| Refused | 14.9% | 868 | 22.5% | 1311 | 25.1% | 1459 | 11.9% | 693 | 4.3% | 251 | 21.2% | 1236 |
| Overall Total | 19.4% | 6497 | 21.3% | 7134 | 26.2% | 8783 | 14.8% | 4961 | 4.5% | 1502 | 13.7% | 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

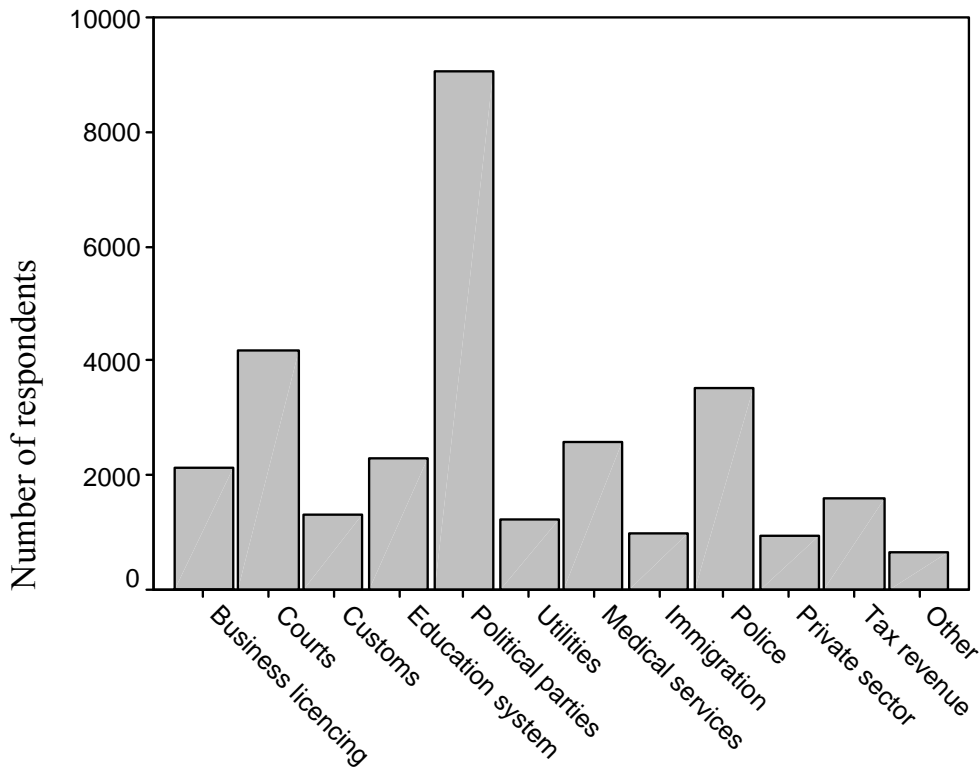
In exploring the patterns between a respondent's community size and expectations about the level of corruption, responses were similar to the overall sample across each category. The association between a respondent's community size and expectations about the level of corruption over the next three years 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 | χ^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.

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 14.2% | 235 21.5% | 705 64.4% | 1095 100.0% |
| Austria | 229 65.8% | 100 28.7% | 19 5.5% | 348 100.0% |
| Bolivia | 130 10.0% | 343 26.4% | 828 63.6% | 1301 100.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 8.1% | 66 22.2% | 207 69.7% | 297 100.0% |
| Bulgaria | 38 4.6% | 155 18.9% | 627 76.5% | 820 100.0% |
| Cameroon | 459 24.8% | 515 27.8% | 880 47.5% | 1854 100.0% |
| Canada | 173 17.6% | 391 39.9% | 417 42.5% | 981 100.0% |
| Colombia | 26 8.8% | 81 27.3% | 190 64.0% | 297 100.0% |
| Costa Rica | 13 13.1% | 22 22.2% | 64 64.6% | 99 100.0% |
| Croatia | 222 45.0% | 150 30.4% | 121 24.5% | 493 100.0% |
| Denmark | 347 73.4% | 99 20.9% | 27 5.7% | 473 100.0% |
| Dominican Republic | 10 10.2% | 47 48.0% | 41 41.8% | 98 100.0% |
| Finland | 618 85.6% | 90 12.5% | 14 1.9% | 722 100.0% |
| Georgia | 287 31.4% | 287 31.4% | 339 37.1% | 913 100.0% |
| Germany | 368 76.0% | 84 17.4% | 32 6.6% | 484 100.0% |
| Guatemala | 35 34.7% | 39 38.6% | 27 26.7% | 101 100.0% |
| Hong Kong | 153 45.1% | 136 40.1% | 50 14.7% | 339 100.0% |
| India | 286 28.3% | 360 35.6% | 364 36.0% | 1010 100.0% |
| Indonesia | 419 42.5% | 237 24.1% | 329 33.4% | 985 100.0% |
| Ireland | 223 44.9% | 187 37.6% | 87 17.5% | 497 100.0% |
| Israel | 156 31.5% | 197 39.8% | 142 28.7% | 495 100.0% |
| Italy | 271 56.2% | 137 28.4% | 74 15.4% | 482 100.0% |
| Japan | 790 59.5% | 441 33.2% | 97 7.3% | 1328 100.0% |
| Korea | 236 15.9% | 962 64.9% | 284 19.2% | 1482 100.0% |

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

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

⁴ 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 2.6% | 103 9.5% | 954 87.9% | 1085 100.0% |
| Austria | 75 20.9% | 169 47.2% | 114 31.8% | 358 100.0% |
| Bolivia | 190 16.0% | 288 24.2% | 710 59.8% | 1188 100.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13 4.4% | 60 20.1% | 225 75.5% | 298 100.0% |
| Bulgaria | 15 1.7% | 143 16.5% | 711 81.8% | 869 100.0% |
| Cameroon | 129 7.1% | 400 22.1% | 1280 70.8% | 1809 100.0% |
| Canada | 354 37.1% | 442 46.3% | 158 16.6% | 954 100.0% |
| Colombia | 14 4.8% | 74 25.3% | 205 70.0% | 293 100.0% |
| Costa Rica | 8 8.1% | 22 22.2% | 69 69.7% | 99 100.0% |
| Croatia | 41 8.5% | 107 22.1% | 337 69.5% | 485 100.0% |
| Denmark | 74 15.2% | 221 45.3% | 193 39.5% | 488 100.0% |
| Dominican Republic | 31 31.0% | 18 18.0% | 51 51.0% | 100 100.0% |
| Finland | 245 31.3% | 395 50.5% | 142 18.2% | 782 100.0% |
| Georgia | 75 20.9% | 169 47.2% | 114 31.8% | 358 100.0% |
| Germany | 190 16.0% | 288 24.2% | 710 59.8% | 1188 100.0% |
| Guatemala | 13 4.4% | 60 20.1% | 225 75.5% | 298 100.0% |
| Hong Kong | 15 1.7% | 143 16.5% | 711 81.8% | 869 100.0% |
| India | 129 7.1% | 400 22.1% | 1280 70.8% | 1809 100.0% |
| Indonesia | 354 37.1% | 442 46.3% | 158 16.6% | 954 100.0% |
| Ireland | 14 4.8% | 74 25.3% | 205 70.0% | 293 100.0% |
| Israel | 53 10.9% | 144 29.6% | 290 59.5% | 487 100.0% |
| Italy | 8 8.1% | 22 22.2% | 69 69.7% | 99 100.0% |
| Japan | 41 8.5% | 107 22.1% | 337 69.5% | 485 100.0% |
| Korea | 74 15.2% | 221 45.3% | 193 39.5% | 488 100.0% |
| Luxembourg | 31 31.0% | 18 18.0% | 51 51.0% | 100 100.0% |

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

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

⁵ 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 3.3% | 40 3.7% | 1009 93.0% | 1085 100.0% |
| Austria | 42 11.6% | 119 33.0% | 200 55.4% | 361 100.0% |
| Bolivia | 44 3.4% | 150 11.6% | 1103 85.0% | 1297 100.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8 2.7% | 47 15.9% | 241 81.4% | 296 100.0% |
| Bulgaria | 141 20.3% | 275 39.7% | 277 40.0% | 693 100.0% |
| Cameroon | 162 9.0% | 357 19.8% | 1285 71.2% | 1804 100.0% |
| Canada | 414 42.6% | 430 44.3% | 127 13.1% | 971 100.0% |
| Colombia | 31 10.5% | 57 19.3% | 207 70.2% | 295 100.0% |
| Costa Rica | 15 15.5% | 24 24.7% | 58 59.8% | 97 100.0% |
| Croatia | 55 11.5% | 108 22.5% | 317 66.0% | 480 100.0% |
| Denmark | 90 18.5% | 246 50.6% | 150 30.9% | 486 100.0% |
| Dominican Republic | 11 11.0% | 51 51.0% | 38 38.0% | 100 100.0% |
| Finland | 183 23.7% | 353 45.7% | 237 30.7% | 773 100.0% |
| Georgia | 48 5.4% | 173 19.3% | 675 75.3% | 896 100.0% |
| Germany | 53 10.7% | 171 34.4% | 273 54.9% | 497 100.0% |
| Guatemala | 5 5.0% | 33 33.0% | 62 62.0% | 100 100.0% |
| Hong Kong | 96 29.4% | 147 45.1% | 83 25.5% | 326 100.0% |
| India | 347 34.7% | 315 31.5% | 339 33.9% | 1001 100.0% |
| Indonesia | 39 4.0% | 168 17.0% | 779 79.0% | 986 100.0% |
| Ireland | 33 6.7% | 174 35.1% | 289 58.3% | 496 100.0% |
| Israel | 39 7.9% | 100 20.2% | 355 71.9% | 494 100.0% |
| Italy | 23 4.8% | 171 35.4% | 289 59.8% | 483 100.0% |
| Japan | 290 21.9% | 494 37.3% | 541 40.8% | 1325 100.0% |
| Korea | 96 6.6% | 617 42.1% | 751 51.3% | 1464 100.0% |
| Luxembourg | 117 26.5% | 184 41.7% | 140 31.7% | 441 100.0% |
| Macedonia | 102 9.8% | 206 19.9% | 728 70.3% | 1036 100.0% |

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

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

⁶ 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 3.1% | 127 11.8% | 913 85.1% | 1073 100.0% |
| Austria | 85 25.1% | 171 50.6% | 82 24.3% | 338 100.0% |
| Bolivia | 34 2.6% | 240 18.7% | 1011 78.7% | 1285 100.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3 1.0% | 50 16.7% | 246 82.3% | 299 100.0% |
| Bulgaria | 363 55.3% | 172 26.2% | 122 18.6% | 657 100.0% |
| Cameroon | 302 17.3% | 515 29.4% | 932 53.3% | 1749 100.0% |
| Canada | 294 30.2% | 513 52.8% | 165 17.0% | 972 100.0% |
| Colombia | 23 7.8% | 62 21.1% | 209 71.1% | 294 100.0% |
| Costa Rica | 9 9.2% | 15 15.3% | 74 75.5% | 98 100.0% |
| Croatia | 61 12.7% | 173 36.1% | 245 51.1% | 479 100.0% |
| Denmark | 179 38.7% | 224 48.5% | 59 12.8% | 462 100.0% |
| Dominican Republic | 30 30.3% | 31 31.3% | 38 38.4% | 99 100.0% |
| Finland | 379 53.8% | 257 36.5% | 68 9.7% | 704 100.0% |
| Georgia | 55 6.4% | 225 26.3% | 574 67.2% | 854 100.0% |
| Germany | 107 21.9% | 202 41.3% | 180 36.8% | 489 100.0% |
| Guatemala | 5 5.0% | 29 29.0% | 66 66.0% | 100 100.0% |
| Hong Kong | 69 20.3% | 174 51.2% | 97 28.5% | 340 100.0% |
| India | 202 20.5% | 385 39.1% | 397 40.3% | 984 100.0% |
| Indonesia | 142 14.3% | 301 30.4% | 548 55.3% | 991 100.0% |
| Ireland | 62 12.5% | 232 46.9% | 201 40.6% | 495 100.0% |
| Israel | 77 15.8% | 146 30.0% | 264 54.2% | 487 100.0% |
| Italy | 72 14.8% | 233 47.9% | 181 37.2% | 486 100.0% |
| Japan | 306 23.1% | 633 47.9% | 383 29.0% | 1322 100.0% |
| Korea | 106 7.3% | 885 61.2% | 455 31.5% | 1446 100.0% |
| Luxembourg | 207 46.1% | 168 37.4% | 74 16.5% | 449 100.0% |
| Macedonia | 134 13.4% | 319 31.8% | 550 54.8% | 1003 100.0% |

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

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

⁷ 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

| Country | <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 9.6% | 115 29.7% | 145 37.5% | 13 3.4% | 2 .5% | 75 19.4% | 387 100.0% |
| Bolivia | 340 26.0% | 234 17.9% | 400 30.6% | 201 15.4% | 43 3.3% | 91 7.0% | 1309 100.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 51 17.0% | 45 15.0% | 104 34.7% | 68 22.7% | 8 2.7% | 24 8.0% | 300 100.0% |
| Bulgaria | 72 6.7% | 122 11.4% | 361 33.7% | 211 19.7% | 26 2.4% | 280 26.1% | 1072 100.0% |
| Cameroon | 759 39.4% | 291 15.1% | 256 13.3% | 295 15.3% | 91 4.7% | 233 12.1% | 1925 100.0% |
| Canada | 150 14.9% | 239 23.7% | 380 37.7% | 135 13.4% | 37 3.7% | 66 6.6% | 1007 100.0% |
| Colombia | 42 14.0% | 30 10.0% | 35 11.7% | 85 28.3% | 96 32.0% | 12 4.0% | 300 100.0% |
| Costa Rica | 32 32.3% | 9 9.1% | 16 16.2% | 24 24.2% | 15 15.2% | 3 3.0% | 99 100.0% |
| Croatia | 39 7.8% | 54 10.8% | 151 30.2% | 173 34.6% | 46 9.2% | 37 7.4% | 500 100.0% |
| Denmark | 36 7.2% | 154 30.8% | 215 43.0% | 65 13.0% | 6 1.2% | 24 4.8% | 500 100.0% |
| Dominican Republic | 35 35.0% | 11 11.0% | 21 21.0% | 22 22.0% | 8 8.0% | 3 3.0% | 100 100.0% |
| Finland | 43 5.0% | 256 29.9% | 254 29.7% | 55 6.4% | 9 1.1% | 239 27.9% | 856 100.0% |
| Georgia | 346 34.6% | 206 20.6% | 115 11.5% | 92 9.2% | 13 1.3% | 228 22.8% | 1000 100.0% |
| Germany | 63 12.5% | 151 30.0% | 178 35.4% | 79 15.7% | 15 3.0% | 17 3.4% | 503 100.0% |
| Guatemala | 9 8.9% | 15 14.9% | 21 20.8% | 22 21.8% | 12 11.9% | 22 21.8% | 101 100.0% |
| Hong Kong | 48 9.5% | 202 40.1% | 99 19.6% | 84 16.7% | 26 5.2% | 45 8.9% | 504 100.0% |
| India | 569 55.8% | 189 18.5% | 139 13.6% | 68 6.7% | 12 1.2% | 42 4.1% | 1019 100.0% |
| Indonesia | 102 10.0% | 79 7.8% | 263 25.9% | 416 41.0% | 139 13.7% | 16 1.6% | 1015 100.0% |
| Ireland | 49 9.8% | 85 17.0% | 136 27.2% | 137 27.4% | 74 14.8% | 19 3.8% | 500 100.0% |
| Israel | 95 19.0% | 198 39.5% | 115 23.0% | 37 7.4% | 8 1.6% | 48 9.6% | 501 100.0% |
| Italy | 64 12.7% | 136 27.1% | 144 28.7% | 91 18.1% | 13 2.6% | 54 10.8% | 502 100.0% |
| Japan | 86 6.3% | 394 28.8% | 723 52.9% | 137 10.0% | 5 .4% | 21 1.5% | 1366 100.0% |
| Korea | 90 5.9% | 320 21.0% | 648 42.5% | 391 25.6% | 27 1.8% | 49 3.2% | 1525 100.0% |
| Luxembourg | 55 11.5% | 142 29.6% | 184 38.3% | 52 10.8% | 11 2.3% | 36 7.5% | 480 100.0% |

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

| Country | <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 27.0% | 118 10.7% | 277 25.0% | 220 19.9% | 43 3.9% | 149 13.5% | 1106 100.0% |
| Malaysia | 140 13.8% | 210 20.8% | 183 18.1% | 168 16.6% | 40 4.0% | 270 26.7% | 1011 100.0% |
| Mexico | 195 19.5% | 281 28.1% | 304 30.4% | 165 16.5% | 30 3.0% | 25 2.5% | 1000 100.0% |
| Netherlands | 114 21.5% | 201 37.9% | 106 20.0% | 24 4.5% | 0 .0% | 86 16.2% | 531 100.0% |
| Nigeria | 391 27.9% | 233 16.6% | 115 8.2% | 252 18.0% | 289 20.6% | 121 8.6% | 1401 100.0% |
| Norway | 34 6.7% | 219 43.5% | 147 29.2% | 53 10.5% | 8 1.6% | 43 8.5% | 504 100.0% |
| Pakistan | 187 20.1% | 203 21.8% | 353 37.9% | 130 13.9% | 36 3.9% | 23 2.5% | 932 100.0% |
| Panama | 32 31.1% | 15 14.6% | 26 25.2% | 20 19.4% | 3 2.9% | 7 6.8% | 103 100.0% |
| Peru | 107 26.4% | 64 15.8% | 115 28.4% | 72 17.8% | 19 4.7% | 28 6.9% | 405 100.0% |
| Poland | 179 17.2% | 218 21.0% | 369 35.5% | 70 6.7% | 29 2.8% | 173 16.7% | 1038 100.0% |
| Portugal | 36 7.2% | 175 35.0% | 77 15.4% | 109 21.8% | 17 3.4% | 86 17.2% | 500 100.0% |
| Romania | 150 27.2% | 112 20.3% | 133 24.1% | 72 13.0% | 28 5.1% | 57 10.3% | 552 100.0% |
| Russian Federation | 85 17.0% | 145 29.0% | 146 29.2% | 37 7.4% | 3 .6% | 84 16.8% | 500 100.0% |
| South Africa | 180 36.1% | 73 14.7% | 67 13.5% | 96 19.3% | 54 10.8% | 28 5.6% | 498 100.0% |
| Spain | 99 19.7% | 112 22.3% | 118 23.5% | 63 12.5% | 11 2.2% | 100 19.9% | 503 100.0% |
| Sweden | 43 8.6% | 155 31.0% | 180 36.0% | 43 8.6% | 13 2.6% | 66 13.2% | 500 100.0% |
| Switzerland | 54 10.8% | 182 36.4% | 167 33.4% | 55 11.0% | 16 3.2% | 26 5.2% | 500 100.0% |
| Turkey | 755 37.2% | 393 19.4% | 298 14.7% | 183 9.0% | 61 3.0% | 338 16.7% | 2028 100.0% |
| United Kingdom | 87 17.6% | 146 29.5% | 178 36.0% | 40 8.1% | 13 2.6% | 31 6.3% | 495 100.0% |
| USA | 138 13.8% | 227 22.7% | 355 35.5% | 161 16.1% | 50 5.0% | 70 7.0% | 1001 100.0% |
| Overall | 6517 19.4% | 7159 21.3% | 8817 26.3% | 4986 14.8% | 1505 4.5% | 3495 10.8% | 32479 100.0% |

Appendix 6

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

| Country | <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 3.6% | 203 19.2% | 34 3.2% | 45 4.3% | 615 58.2% | 5 .5% | 10 .9% | 2 .2% | 33 3.1% | 6 .6% | 36 3.4% | 29 2.7% | 1056 100.0% |
| Austria | 25 7.5% | 28 8.4% | 9 2.7% | 9 2.7% | 119 35.7% | 13 3.9% | 19 5.7% | 23 6.9% | 36 10.8% | 9 2.7% | 40 12.0% | 3 .9% | 333 100.0% |
| Bolivia | 233 18.2% | 98 7.7% | 138 10.8% | 31 2.4% | 446 34.8% | 28 2.2% | 15 1.2% | 16 1.2% | 205 16.0% | 12 .9% | 48 3.7% | 11 .9% | 1281 100.0% |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 42 14.5% | 49 17.0% | 12 4.2% | 19 6.6% | 70 24.2% | 7 2.4% | 59 20.4% | 1 .3% | 14 4.8% | 5 1.7% | 10 3.5% | 1 .3% | 289 100.0% |
| Bulgaria | 93 9.9% | 185 19.8% | 154 16.5% | 45 4.8% | 189 20.2% | 31 3.3% | 134 14.3% | 8 .9% | 38 4.1% | 17 1.8% | 25 2.7% | 16 1.7% | 935 100.0% |
| Cameroon | 71 3.8% | 578 31.0% | 121 6.5% | 208 11.1% | 195 10.4% | 22 1.2% | 209 11.2% | 40 2.1% | 256 13.7% | 60 3.2% | 80 4.3% | 27 1.4% | 1867 100.0% |
| Canada | 31 3.2% | 81 8.3% | 18 1.8% | 63 6.5% | 387 39.7% | 22 2.3% | 95 9.7% | 86 8.8% | 56 5.7% | 43 4.4% | 56 5.7% | 37 3.8% | 975 100.0% |
| Colombia | 7 2.4% | 10 3.4% | 10 3.4% | 26 8.8% | 112 38.0% | 24 8.1% | 26 8.8% | 3 1.0% | 25 8.5% | 4 1.4% | 38 12.9% | 10 3.4% | 295 100.0% |
| Costa Rica | 4 4.3% | 8 8.6% | 13 14.0% | 3 3.2% | 27 29.0% | 1 1.1% | 2 2.2% | 12 12.9% | 5 5.4% | 4 4.3% | 14 15.1% | 0 .0% | 93 100.0% |
| Croatia | 61 12.9% | 102 21.6% | 2 .4% | 13 2.8% | 88 18.6% | 20 4.2% | 106 22.5% | 9 1.9% | 23 4.9% | 16 3.4% | 12 2.5% | 20 4.2% | 472 100.0% |
| Denmark | 18 4.0% | 74 16.3% | 8 1.8% | 10 2.2% | 164 36.1% | 10 2.2% | 52 11.5% | 22 4.8% | 35 7.7% | 28 6.2% | 15 3.3% | 18 4.0% | 454 100.0% |
| Dominican Republic | 2 2.0% | 12 12.1% | 6 6.1% | 8 8.1% | 25 25.3% | 13 13.1% | 0 .0% | 2 2.0% | 4 4.0% | 0 .0% | 8 8.1% | 19 19.2% | 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 6.8% | 68 8.5% | 64 8.0% | 40 5.0% | 196 24.6% | 6 .8% | 10 1.3% | 32 4.0% | 255 32.0% | 28 3.5% | 29 3.6% | 15 1.9% | 797 100.0% |
| Mexico | 29 2.9% | 65 6.6% | 33 3.3% | 86 8.7% | 196 19.9% | 89 9.0% | 35 3.5% | 14 1.4% | 360 36.5% | 8 .8% | 60 6.1% | 11 1.1% | 986 100.0% |
| Netherlands | 19 4.0% | 48 10.0% | 5 1.0% | 3 .6% | 130 27.1% | 4 .8% | 32 6.7% | 55 11.5% | 37 7.7% | 126 26.3% | 17 3.5% | 4 .8% | 480 100.0% |
| Nigeria | 60 4.3% | 66 4.8% | 41 3.0% | 175 12.6% | 373 27.0% | 102 7.4% | 47 3.4% | 15 1.1% | 444 32.1% | 10 .7% | 35 2.5% | 16 1.2% | 1384 100.0% |
| Norway | 54 12.5% | 53 12.3% | 12 2.8% | 6 1.4% | 85 19.7% | 7 1.6% | 21 4.9% | 74 17.2% | 26 6.0% | 74 17.2% | 13 3.0% | 6 1.4% | 431 100.0% |
| Palestinian Authority ⁸ | 97 7.4% | 113 8.6% | 42 3.2% | 216 16.4% | 136 10.4% | 62 4.7% | 60 4.6% | 32 2.4% | 312 23.8% | 20 1.5% | 50 3.8% | 112 8.5% | 100 100.0% |
| Panama | 3 3.0% | 15 15.0% | 6 6.0% | 2 2.0% | 35 35.0% | 10 10.0% | 3 3.0% | 3 3.0% | 11 11.0% | 2 2.0% | 2 2.0% | 8 8.0% | 100 100.0% |
| Peru | 10 2.6% | 137 35.0% | 12 3.1% | 9 2.3% | 62 15.9% | 39 10.0% | 8 2.0% | 12 3.1% | 39 10.0% | 9 2.3% | 38 9.7% | 16 4.1% | 391 100.0% |
| Poland | 56 5.8% | 148 15.4% | 21 2.2% | 48 5.0% | 262 27.2% | 34 3.5% | 208 21.6% | 7 .7% | 107 11.1% | 17 1.8% | 43 4.5% | 12 1.2% | 963 100.0% |
| Portugal | 40 9.2% | 64 14.8% | 6 1.4% | 18 4.2% | 81 18.7% | 20 4.6% | 81 18.7% | 27 6.2% | 29 6.7% | 3 .7% | 63 14.5% | 1 .2% | 433 100.0% |
| Romania | 78 15.1% | 104 20.2% | 14 2.7% | 15 2.9% | 125 24.3% | 8 1.6% | 65 12.6% | 6 1.2% | 33 6.4% | 10 1.9% | 48 9.3% | 9 1.7% | 515 100.0% |
| Russian Federation | 24 5.3% | 50 10.9% | 5 1.1% | 40 8.8% | 112 24.5% | 38 8.3% | 70 15.3% | 9 2.0% | 82 17.9% | 2 .4% | 19 4.2% | 6 1.3% | 457 100.0% |
| South Africa | 10 2.1% | 19 3.9% | 1 .2% | 70 14.4% | 103 21.1% | 27 5.5% | 55 11.3% | 29 6.0% | 116 23.8% | 17 3.5% | 25 5.1% | 15 3.1% | 487 100.0% |

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