



# *Global Corruption Barometer*

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# **What is the TI *Global Corruption Barometer*? Why is it unique? Who conducts the survey?**

- The only worldwide public opinion survey on views and experiences of corruption
- The 2009 sixth edition of Barometer:
  - 73,132 people
  - 69 countries
- Gallup International on behalf of TI
- In 2009 - 15 further polling organisations, 18 new countries, including Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia
- Azerbaijan is included into the Barometer for the first time
- Poll in Azerbaijan – by Puls-R Sociological Service

# Who is surveyed in the Barometer?

- General public – representative sampling

# When was the survey conducted and how?

- Between October 2008 and March 2009
- Methods: face to face, telephone and online interviews

# Can different editions of the Barometer be compared?

- Yes. Where questions have been repeated the Barometer allows direct comparisons and trends over time to be established. The Barometer is now in its sixth edition and therefore offers the possibility of assessing changes over time.

# How does TI ensure the quality of the Barometer?

- Barometer is reviewed by TI's Index Advisory Committee, which consists of leading international experts in the field of corruption, econometrics and statistics.

# How can the Barometer be used?

- The Barometer is a rich source of empirical data regarding public views of and experiences with corruption.
- *Policy makers* can use the Barometer to better understand to what extent public institutions and services are seen as corrupt.
- *Civil society, researchers, anti-corruption stakeholders and journalists* can use Barometer data to assess where corruption is present and raise awareness about the level of corruption in a particular country or institution.
- *Researchers* can use the Barometer to explore determinants and consequences of corruption and bribery in a wide range of countries.

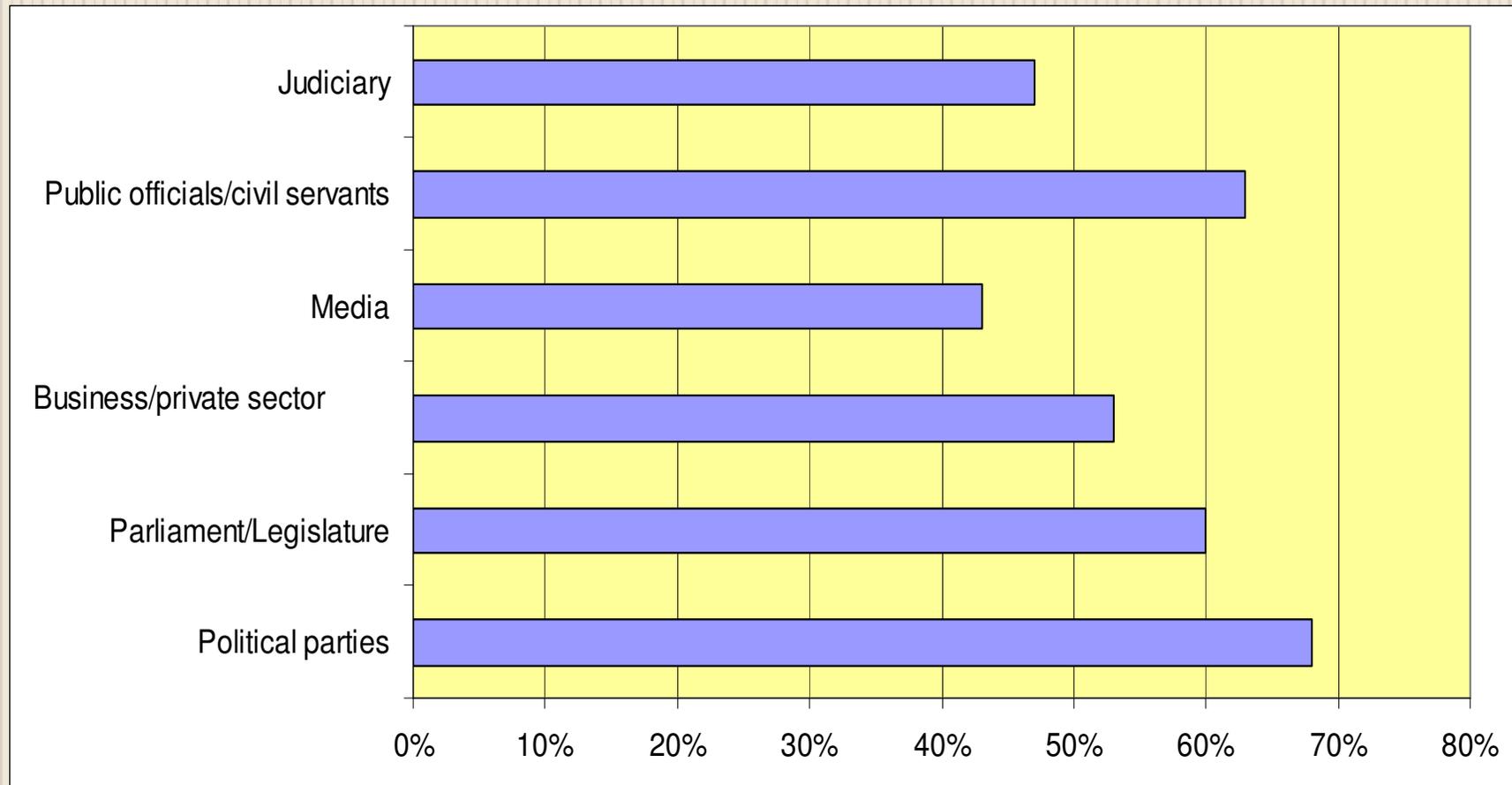
# How does the Barometer differ from the TI *Corruption Perception Index* and the TI *Bribe Payers Index*?

- The *Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)*: assesses the general public's views of corruption
- *Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)* draws on expert views, including foreign and domestic investors
- The *Bribe Payers Index (BPI)* is drawn from a survey of business executives. Azerbaijan has not been included in the *Bribe Payers Index* so far

## General public's perceptions of corruption in key sectors

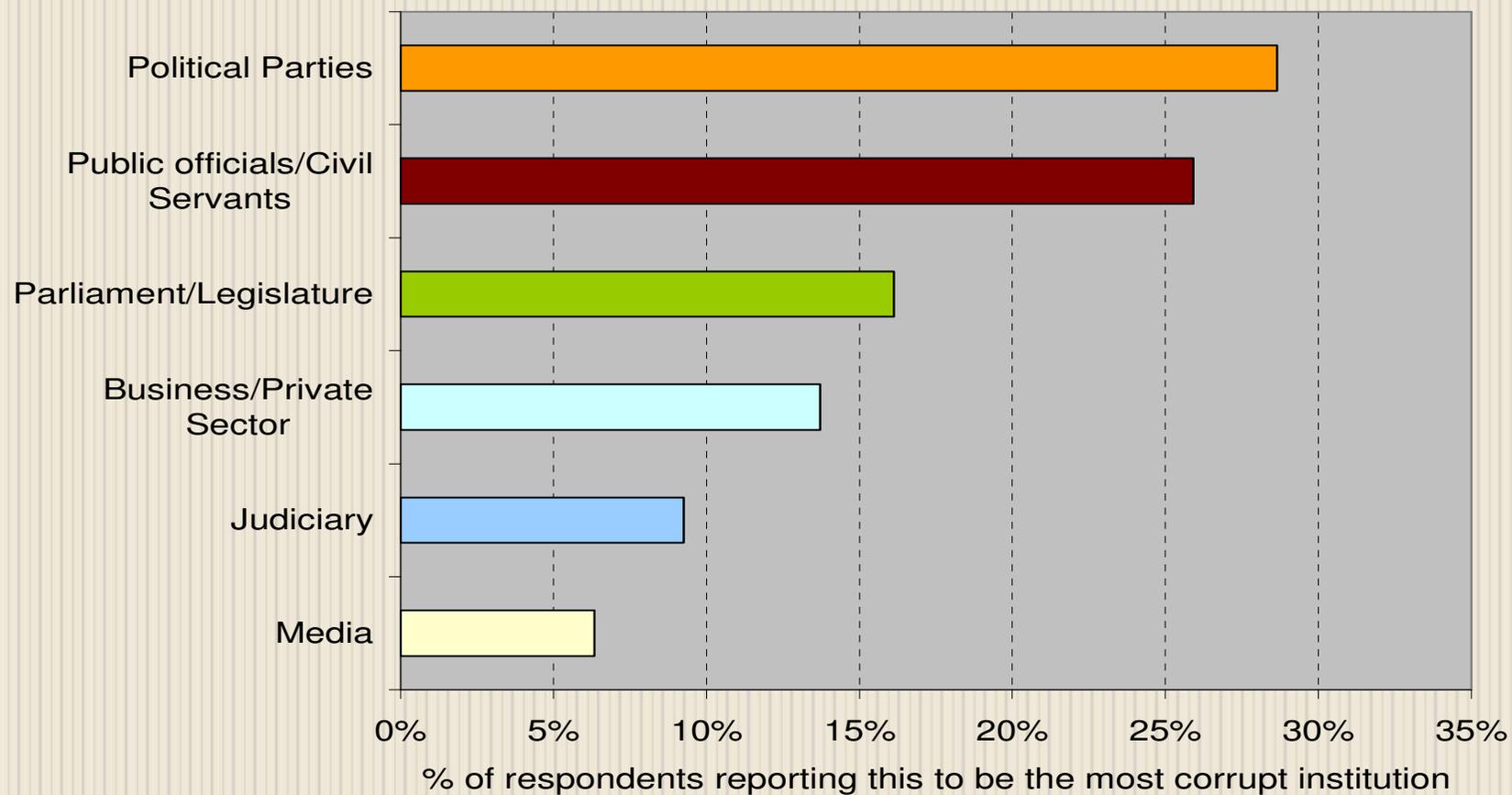
**Question:** To what extent do you perceive the following institutions in this country to be affected by corruption?

Institutions seen as affected by corruption, overall results



Azerbaijan: Judiciary (4.0) and public service (3.9) on the scale from 1: not all corrupt, 5: extremely corrupt.

**Question: Which of these six sectors/institutions would you consider to be most affected by corruption?**  
**Single institution/sector perceived to be most affected by corruption, overall results**



# Different regions, different perspectives: Single institution/sector perceived to be most affected by corruption, by country

Institution/Sector	Country/Territory
Political Parties	Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Serbia, South Korea, Thailand, United Kingdom, Venezuela.
Parliament/Legislature	Indonesia, Panama, Romania, United States.
Business/Private Sector	Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Denmark, Hong Kong, Iceland, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland.
Public officials/Civil Servants	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cameroon, Czech Republic, Ghana, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lithuania, Morocco, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Turkey, Ukraine, Zambia.
Judiciary	Armenia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Uganda.

## Single institution/sector perceived to be most affected by corruption, by some countries with precise numbers

Country	Political parties	Parliament/ Legislature	Business /private sector	Media	Public officials/civil servants	Judiciary
<b>Civil Service</b> Newly Independent States; Western Balkans+ Turkey; Middle East and North Africa; Asia Pacific region						
Azerbaijan	1%	4%	16%	1%	49%	29%
Russia	9%	8%	9%	3%	63%	8%
Armenia	11%	12%	12%	13%	18%	33%
Georgia	12%	16%	9%	6%	21%	37%
Turkey	14%	13%	25%	10%	35%	3%
Kuwait	13%	9%	10%	12%	54%	2%
Pakistan	12%	14%	12%	8%	40%	14%
<b>Political parties</b> EU+, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa						
Austria	35%	4%	28%	17%	11%	5%
Venezuela	34%	8%	3%	11%	30%	14%
Nigeria	63%	14%	5%	3%	9%	5%
<b>Parliament/Legislature</b> North America						
USA	20%	30%	22%	12%	13%	2%

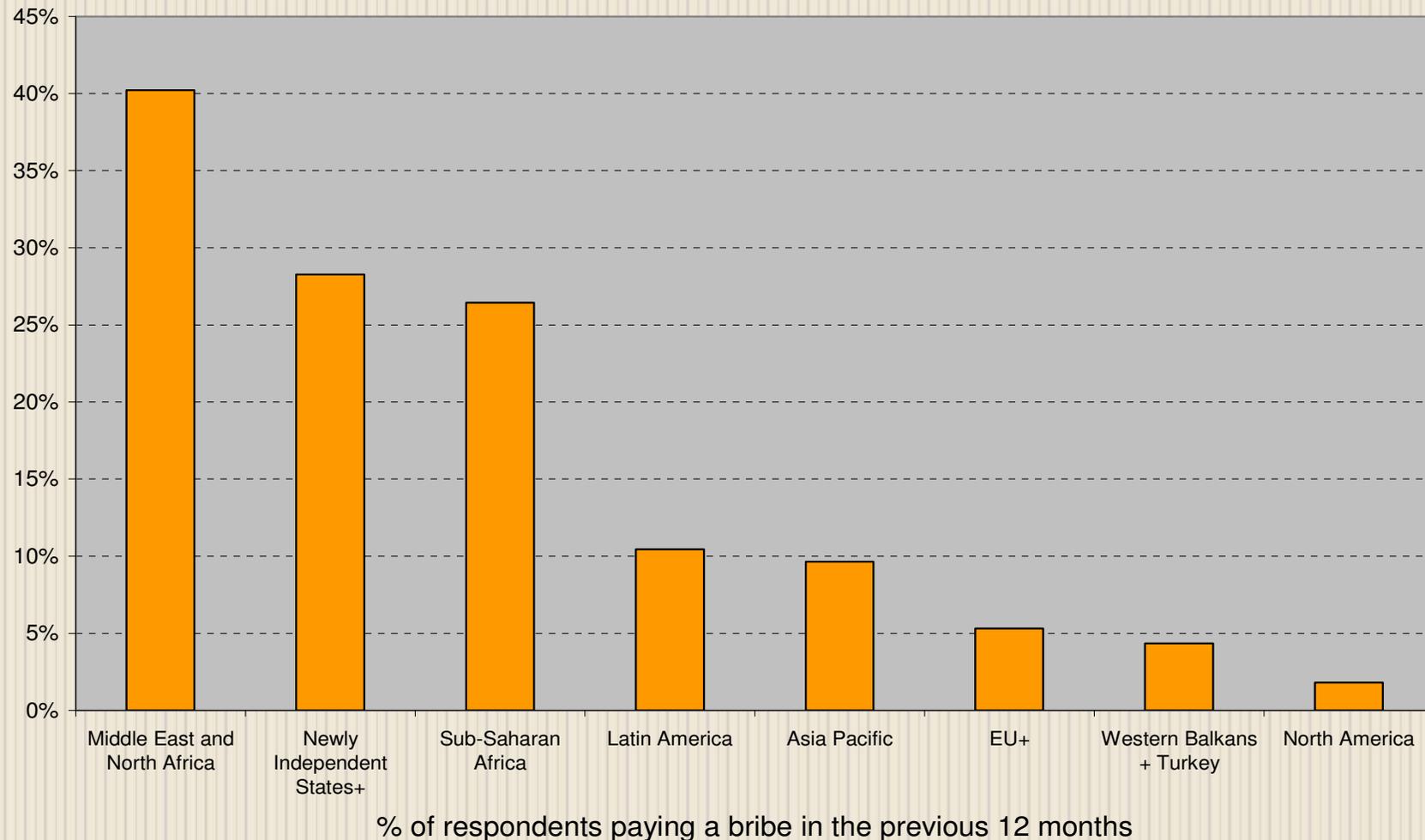
## **Summary for General public's perceptions of corruption in key sectors**

**Political parties and the civil service are perceived on average to be the most corrupt sectors around the world.** Aggregate results, however, mask important country differences. In 13 of the countries sampled, the private sector was deemed to be the most corrupt, while in 11 countries respondents identified the judiciary. In Azerbaijan civil service was seen as the most corrupt sector by 49% and judiciary by 29% of all those surveyed. It is interesting to note that respective numbers for Russia were 63% and 8%, while for Turkey accordingly 35% and 3%.

## People's experiences of corruption

**Question:** In the past 12 months, have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form?

Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by region

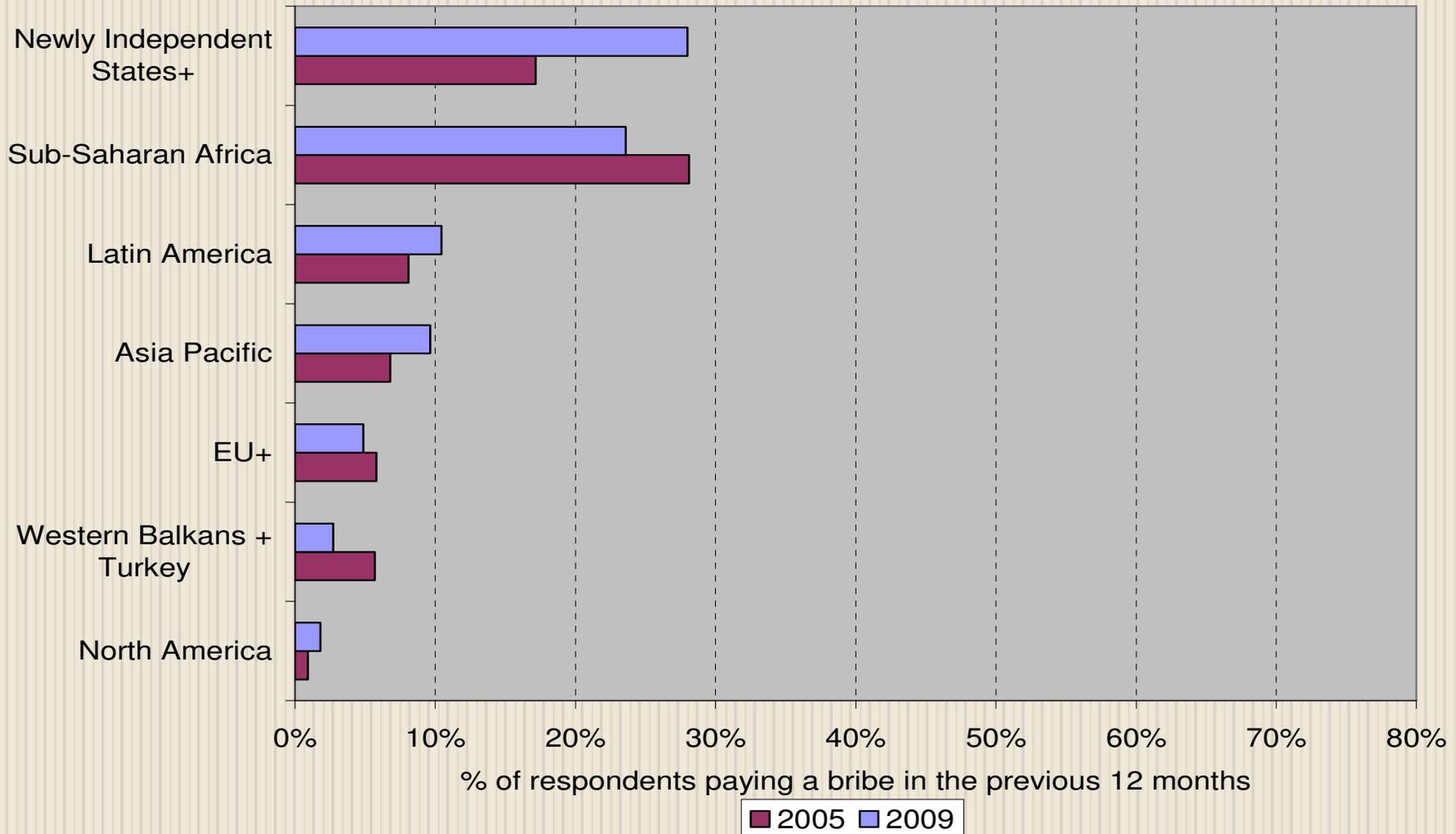


# Countries reported to be most affected by bribery

		Country/Territory
% of respondents reporting that they had paid a bribe in the previous 12 months	Group 1: More than 50 per cent	Cameroon, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda.
	Group 2: Between 23 and 49 per cent	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Russia, Senegal, Venezuela.
	Group 3: Between 13 and 22 per cent	Belarus, Greece, Hungary, Kosovo, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine.
	Group 4: Between 7 and 12 per cent	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand.
	Group 5: 6 per cent or less	Argentina, Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, FYR Macedonia, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

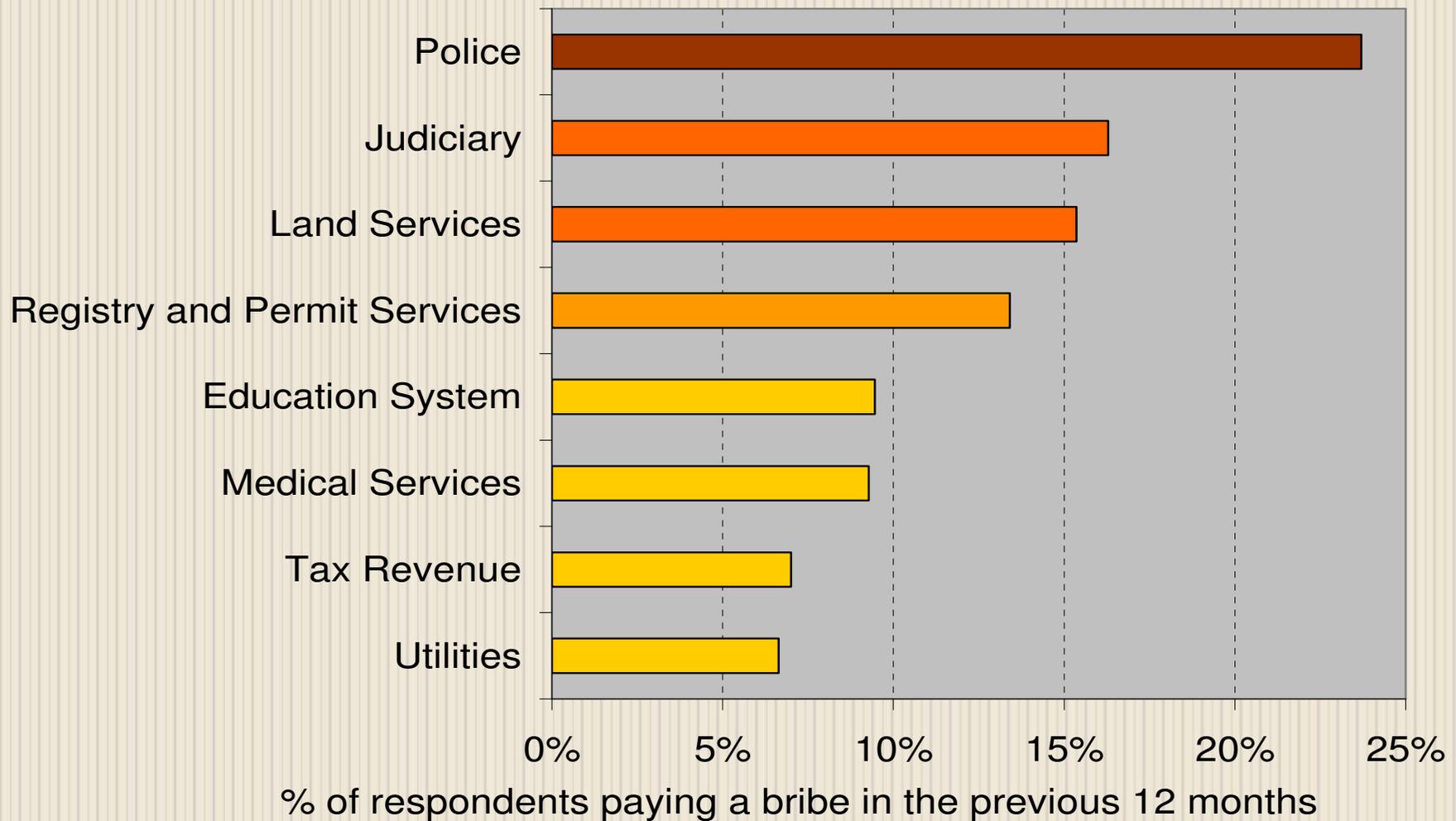
- Azerbaijan – 46% admitted they paid a bribe
- Armenia – 43%, Russia – 31%, Turkey -2%, UK -3%, USA-2%

# Percentage of people who reported paying bribes, 2005 to 2009 comparison, by region



# Petty bribery by service

## Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by service

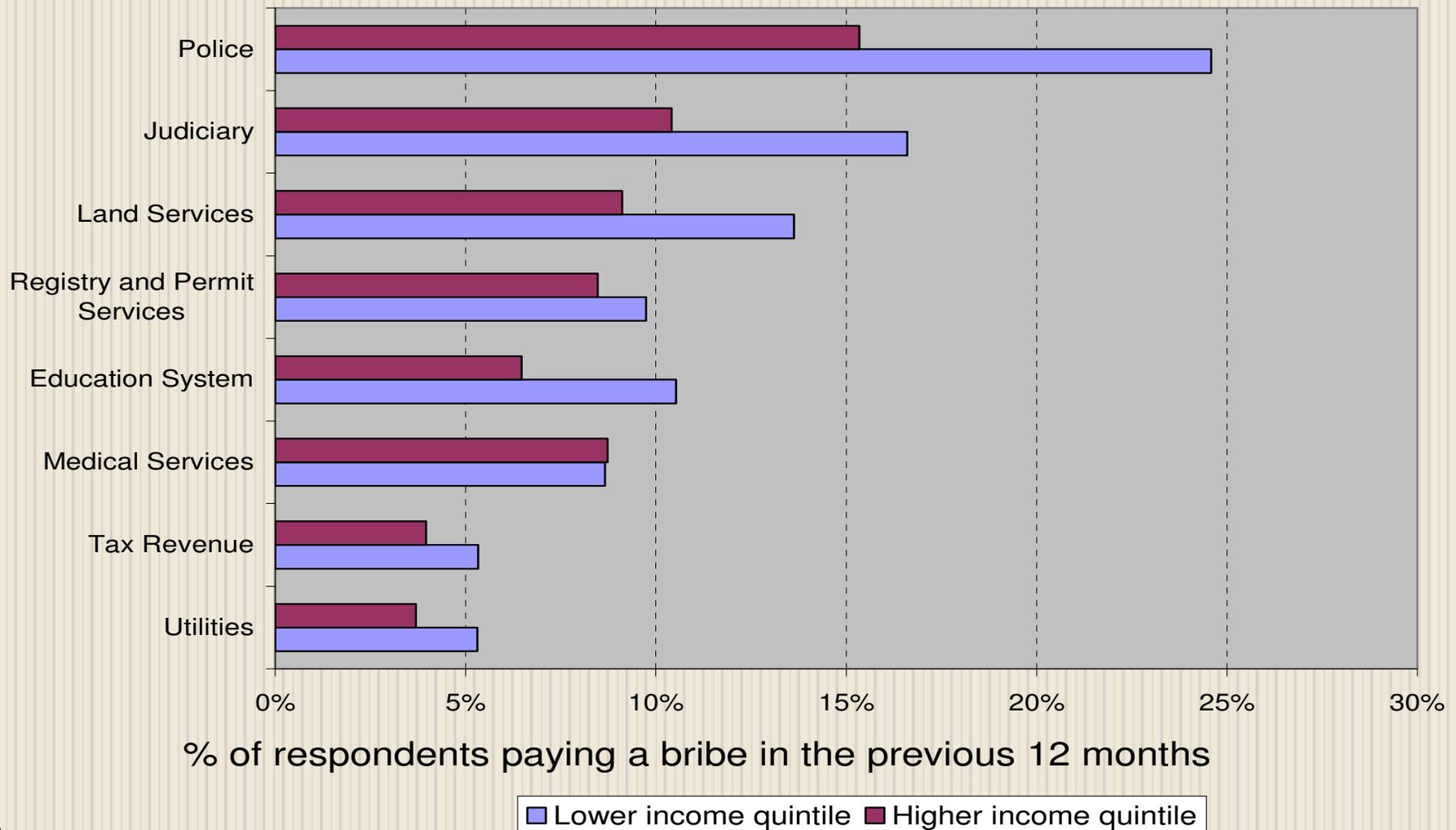


## Different experiences across regions

Sector	Region
□Police	Asia-Pacific; Latin America, Newly Independent States+, Sub-Saharan Africa, Western Balkans+ Turkey
□Judiciary	North America, also to smaller extent in Asia-Pacific region
□Land services	Middle East and North Africa
□Health services	EU+

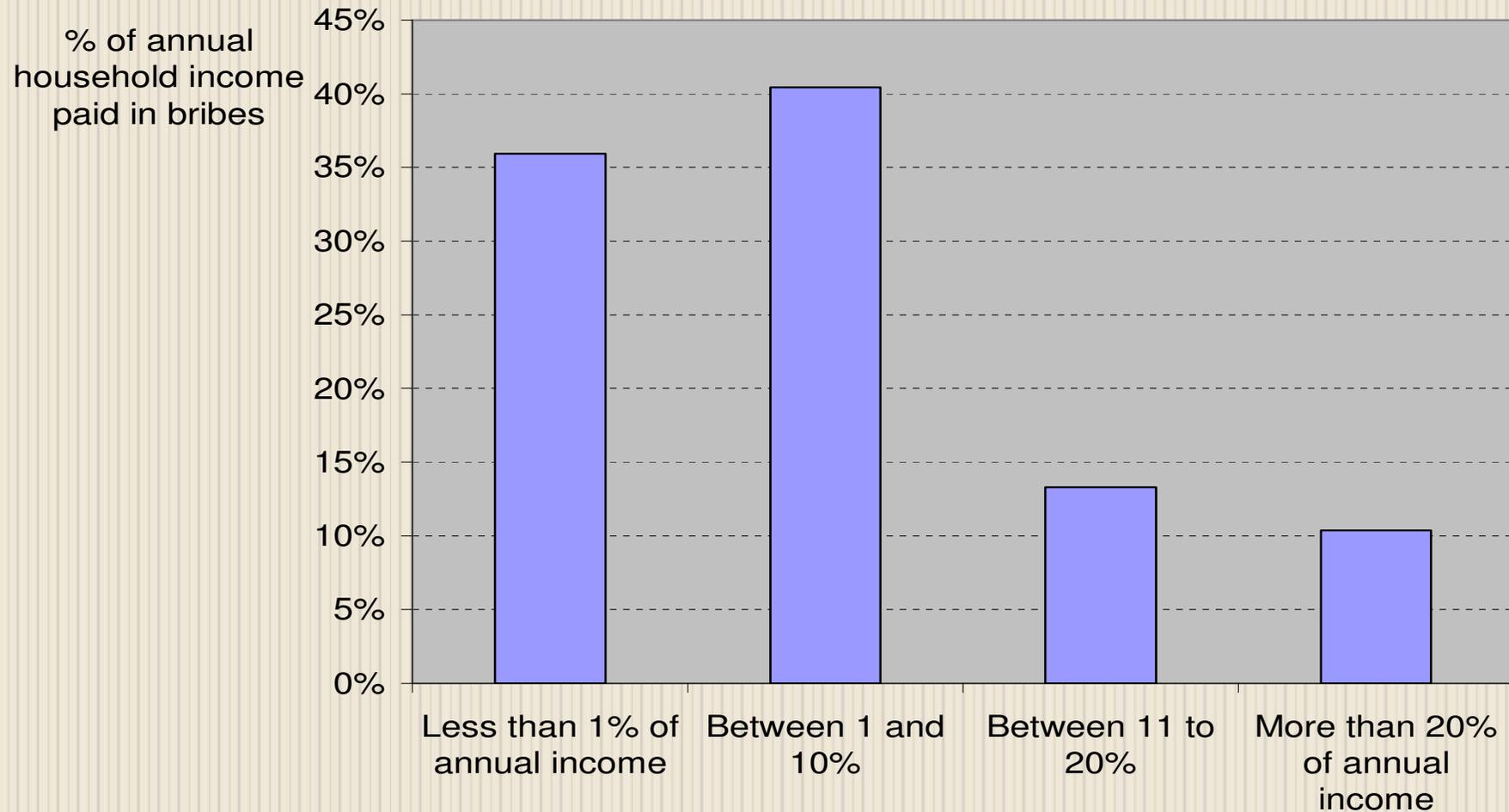
# Cost of the bribe by income and service

## Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by income and service



# Cost of petty bribery for people around the world

## Percentage of annual household income reported to be paid in bribes



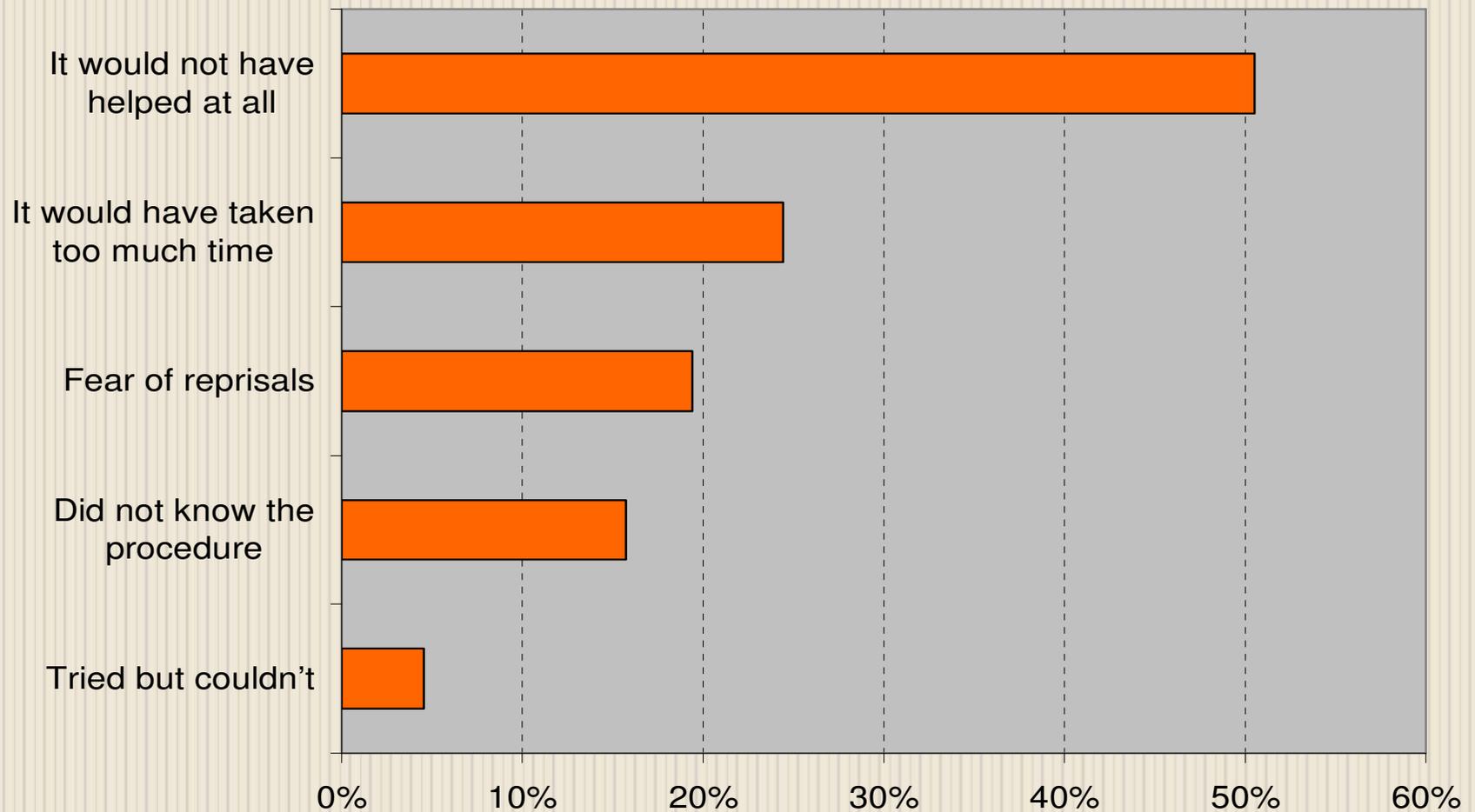
# Summary for people's experiences of corruption

- **The 2009 Global Corruption Barometer shows that bribery levels around the world are still too high:** around 10% of the general public reported paying a bribe in the previous year with the highest average rates reported in Middle East and North Africa (respective proportion for Azerbaijan is 46%, Armenia 43% and Russia 31% which puts these countries into the second group, while the countries like Turkey and USA with their 2% and Britain with 3% are placed in the fifth group with the reported bribery of 6% and less. The highest bribery incidence was reported in Sierra Leone – 62%.
- Experience of petty bribery is reported to be growing in some parts of the world, especially in the Newly Independent States +Mongolia
- The police are most frequently reported to receive bribes worldwide. However, there are regional differences. In the Middle East and North Africa, the most bribe-prone institutions are reported to be those handling procedures related to land. In EU+ countries these land services along with healthcare are most vulnerable to petty bribery.
- The most poor appear to be hardest hit, especially in their dealings with the police, judiciary and land services.
- For 4 in 10 respondents who paid bribes, payments amounted, on average to around 10% of their annual income.

# Use of complaints mechanisms

## Reasons given for not presenting a formal complaint about bribery

% of respondents that did not complain because...

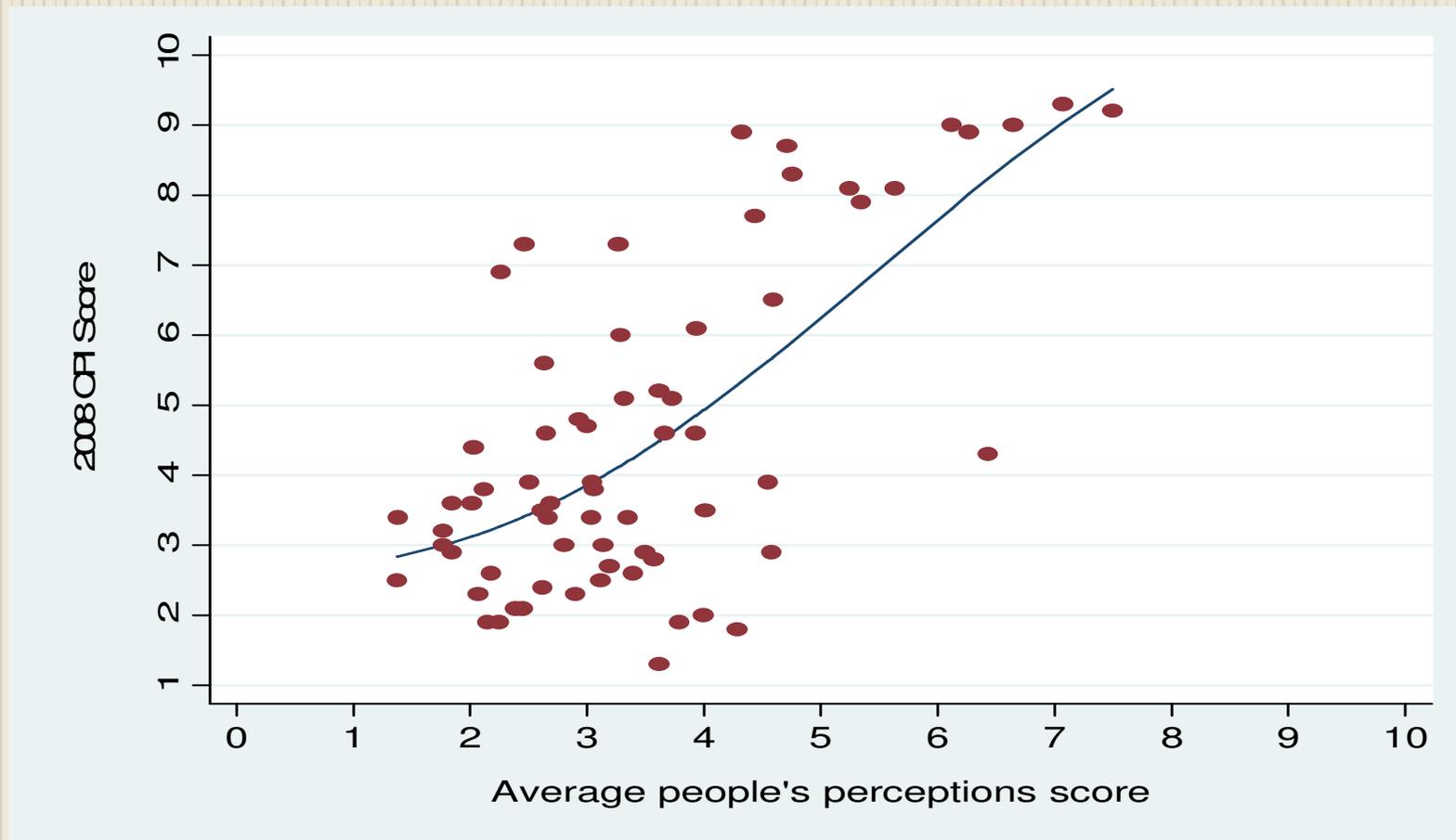


## Summary for use of complaints mechanisms

**Ordinary people do not feel empowered to speak out about corruption.** 3/4 of people who reported paying bribes did not file a formal complaint. About half of bribery victims interviewed did not see existing complaint mechanisms as effective. TI Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres project of Transparency International gives an opportunity to the people to voice their concerns using legal mechanisms. Five ALAC centres (in Baku, Ganja, Lenkoran, Guba, Sheki) by TI Azerbaijan have serviced altogether 18,505 individuals since March 2005 and received 2,655 formal complaints, 78% of which has been solved by public authorities fully or partially with the funding from various sources: USAID, OSCE, UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

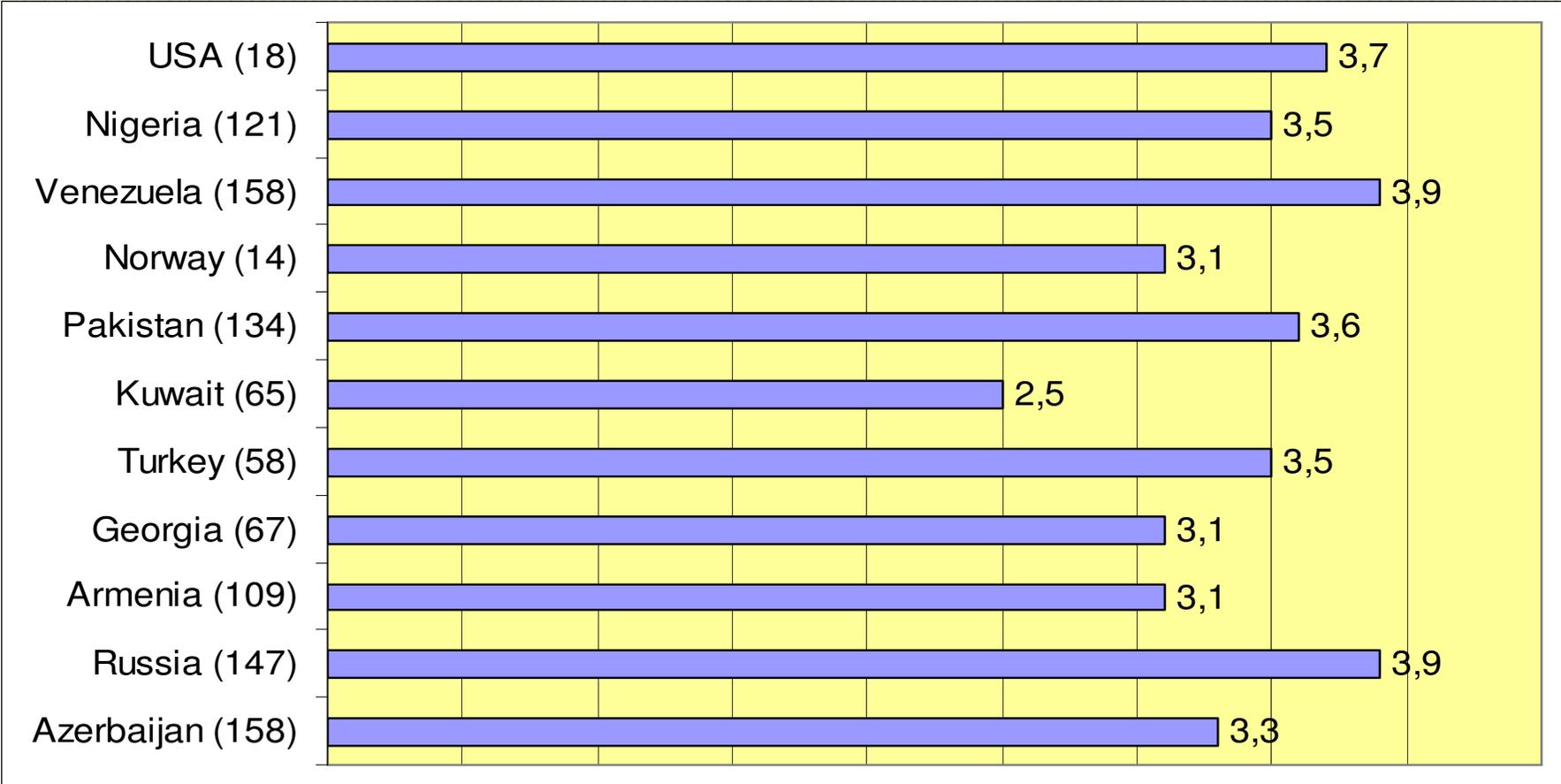
## Experts' perceptions compared to ordinary people's views and experiences of corruption

People's perceptions in the 2009 Barometer compared to experts' perceptions of corruption in the 2008 CPI



Each dot represents a country

**Institutions seen as affected by corruption, overall results: average score by selected countries against their ranking in Corruption Perception Index 2008**

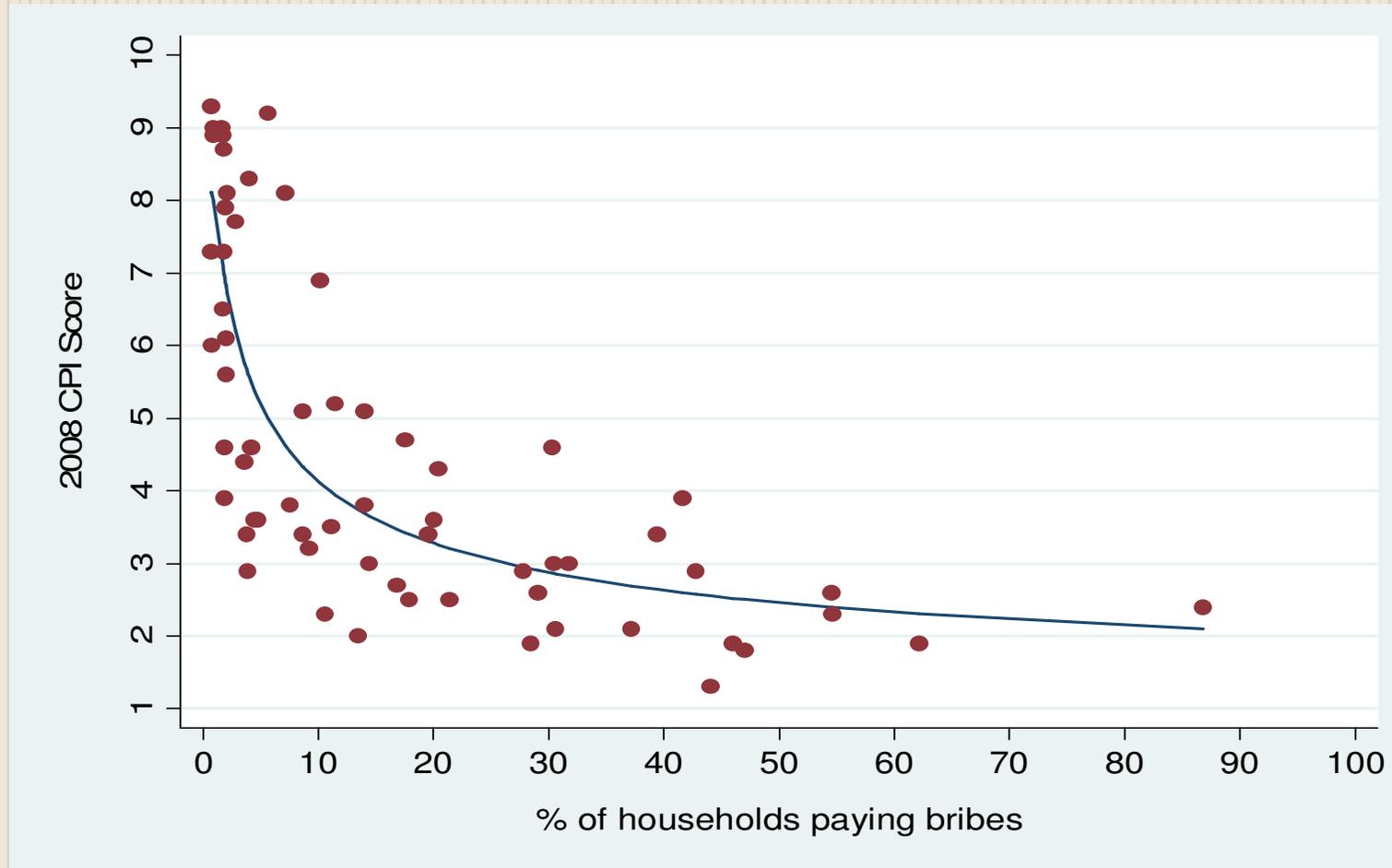


**Note 1: CPI 2008 -total No of countries surveyed in 2008 - 180**

**Note 2: In Barometer assessment varied from the score 1 - not all corrupt to 5 - extremely corrupt.**

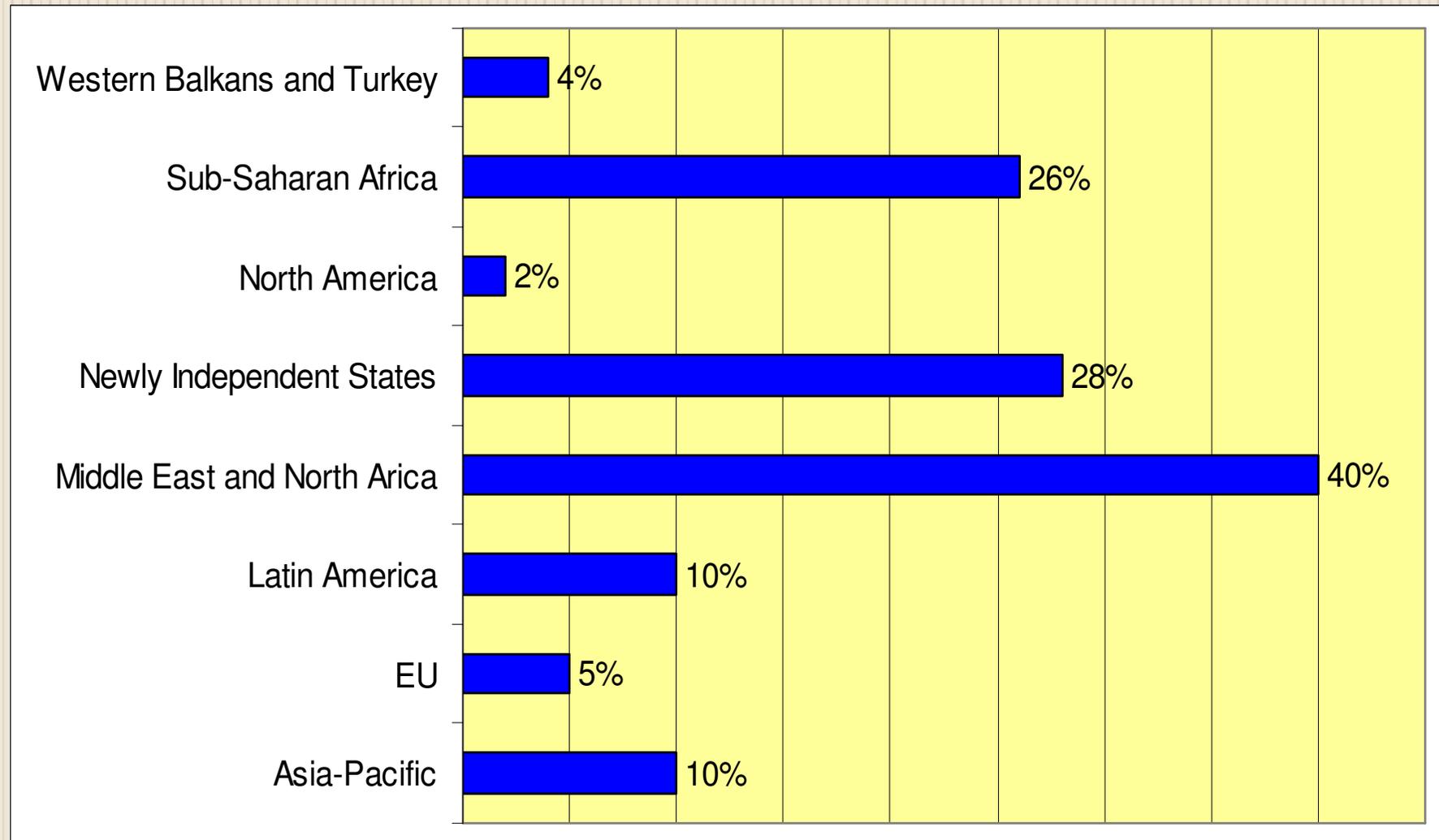
## People's experiences of bribery and experts perceptions

People's experiences in the 2009 Barometer compared to experts' perceptions of corruption in the 2008 CPI

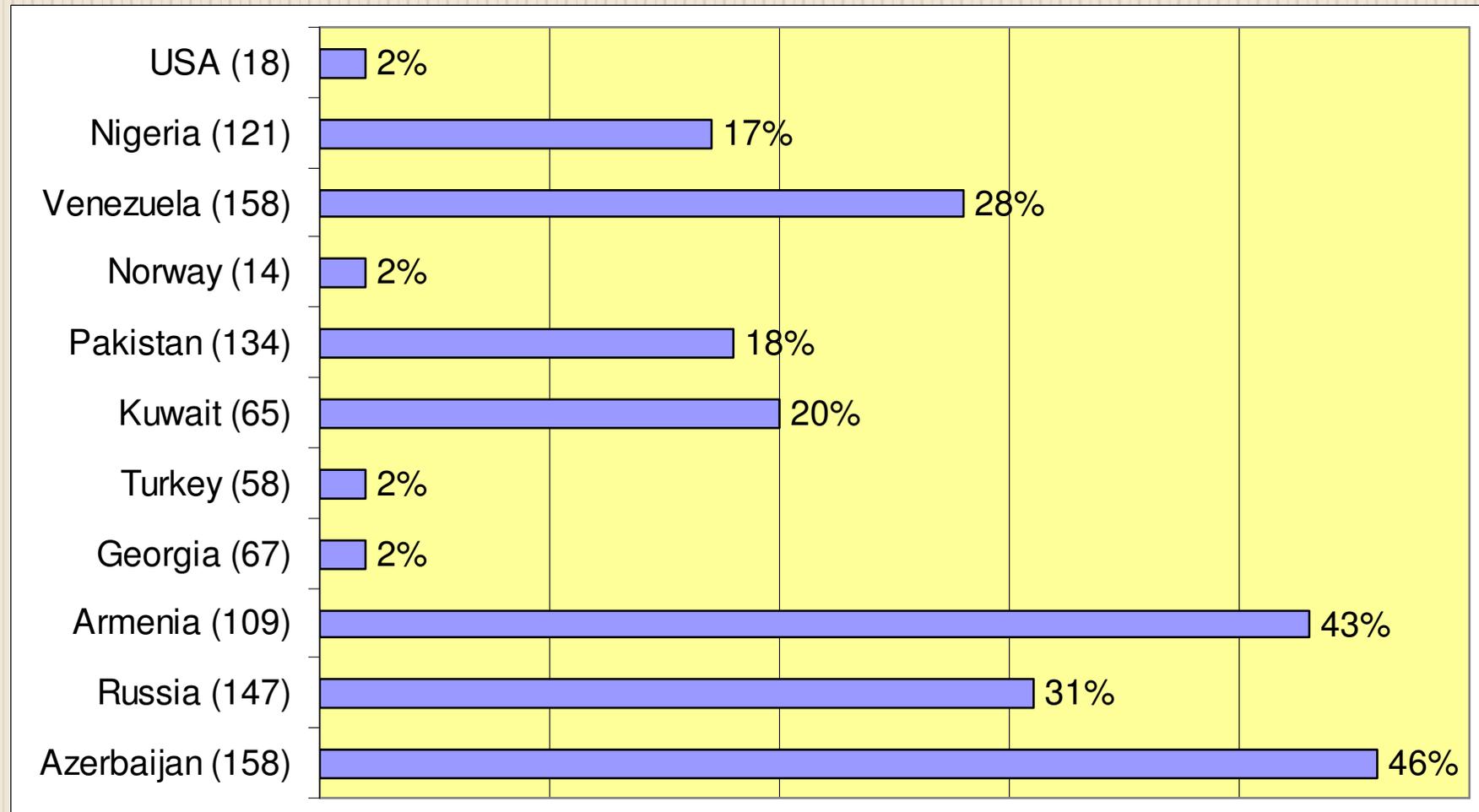


. Each dot represents a country.

# Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by region



**Percentage of people who reported paying bribes in the previous 12 months, by selected countries against their ranking in CPI 2008  
(total No of countries surveyed in 2008 - 180)**



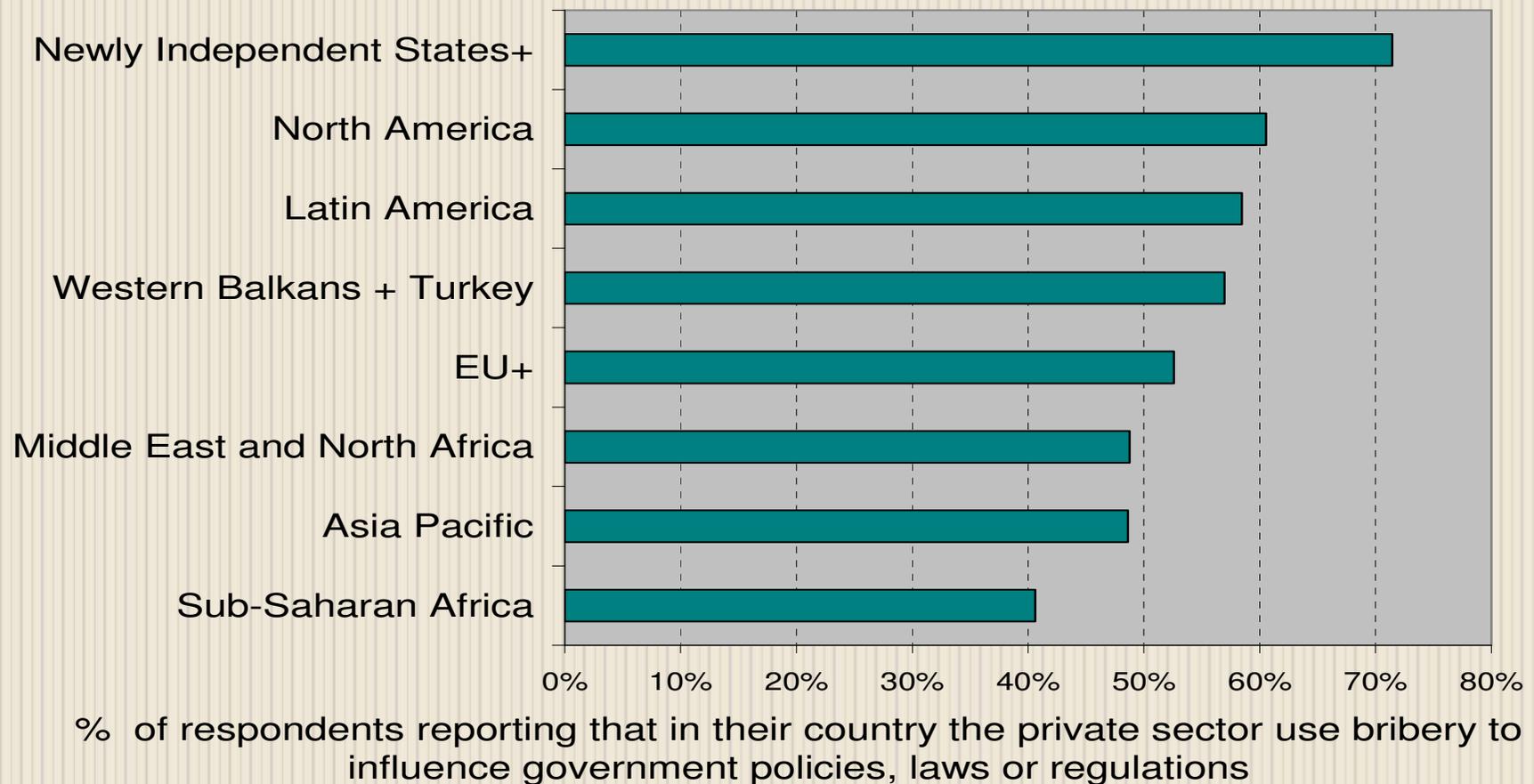
## Summary for experts' perceptions compared to ordinary people's views and experiences of corruption

- The analysis shows that there is a **correlation between the general public's perception of corruption and that of the experts**: the greater the extent of corruption in key public institutions as perceived by the general public (Barometer 2009), the greater the level of public sector corruption perceived by experts (Corruption Perception Index 2008). Despite this agreement there are cases where evaluations differ. For example, in some countries, i.e., Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Iraq and Kuwait public opinion views corruption as less pronounced than experts' and investors' views, while the reverse is observed in the USA, Turkey and Norway.
- Also, Global Corruption Barometer offers an opportunity to **compare expert perceptions to people's reported experiences of petty bribery**. Again, comparing the findings of the 2009 Barometer and the 2008 CPI, there is a strong correlation between citizen experience and expert perception. Despite this agreement there are cases where evaluations differ. For example, in Turkey and Georgia experiences show less frequent corrupt practices and less corrupt environment than experts perceive, while the situation is reverse in Armenia.

## People's views of the private sector

**Question:** To what extent do you feel the private sector uses bribery to distort the policy-making process in their country; a phenomenon often referred to as *state capture*?

People's views on state capture, by region



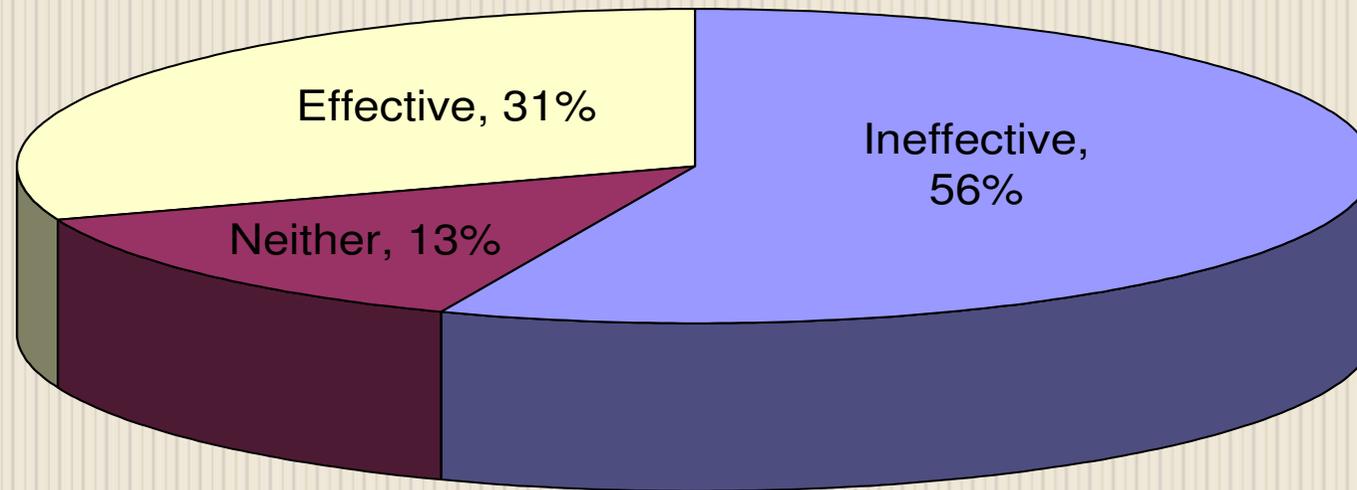
## **Summary for people's views of the private sector**

**Corruption in and by the private sector is of growing concern to the general public.** The private sector is perceived to be corrupt by half of those interviewed: a notable increase of 8% compared to five years ago. More than half of respondents held the view that bribery is often used to shape policies and regulations in companies' favour, a phenomenon called "state capture". This perception is particularly widespread in the Newly Independent States.

## Government efforts to fight corruption

**Question:** How would you assess your current government's actions in the fight against corruption?

Assessment of government's efforts to fight corruption, overall results



**Azerbaijan: 62% ineffective, 23% neither, 14% effective**

# Summary for government efforts to fight corruption

**Governments are considered to be ineffective in the fight against corruption** – a view that has remained worryingly consistent in most countries over time. In total, 56% of all surveyed viewed anti-corruption measures to be ineffective. In Azerbaijan those who shared this point of view constituted 62%, as compared to 48% in Armenia, 52% in both Turkey and Russia and 73% in the USA. The most frustrated response came from Israel (86%) and government's efforts were viewed as being the best in Singapore, where only 4% thought them to be ineffective. However, there are changes over time. People in Western Balkan+ Turkey are increasingly frustrated with their government's actions or lack thereof, while, on the contrary, the number of people who believe their government's anti-corruption efforts to be effective, has increased from 2007 to 2009 in Newly Independent States and North America.



*THANK YOU VERY  
MUCH FOR YOUR  
KIND ATTENTION*

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