Corruption and Governance Measurement Tools in Latin American countries[1]

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The scope of this mapping, commissioned to Transparency International (TI) by the UNDP, is to identify and present the international, national and local tools that measure corruption and good governance in Latin America. The mapping covers close to 100 tools in 17 countries in Latin America, including: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay and Venezuela. Tools are organised by type (opinion surveys, public sector diagnostics, private sector surveys etc.), and by country; some are single or multi-country tools. Each tool is described in terms of its coverage, source, methodology, purpose and impact. The study also examines each tool in terms of the extent to which the information it captures is disaggregated along poverty and sex lines and the extent to which the survey allows for poverty and gender analysis on the perceptions, experiences and impact of corruption.

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PART I: KEY FINDINGS

Demand for diagnostic data on and analysis of corruption and governance continues to grow. This type of research is starting to have an impact not only on awareness-raising, but also on advocacy and policy-making processes. The Latin American region present a very wide range of tools, some of them very creative, which have already created change in many countries. One should still underline the fact that only two tools are available for Venezuela and Uruguay, when in countries like Bolivia or Nicaragua more than ten have been published.

In addition to the extensive empirical work conducted at the international level to develop cross country instruments, increased efforts have more recently been initiated, either at the country level or in the context of multi-country initiatives, to collect data at the local/national level. A diverse range of such tools, both in terms of typology as well as objectives and impact, has been emerging.

National instruments are often carried out once awareness has been raised of the extent of the phenomenon of corruption or governance problems via international indicators such as the World Bank Governance Indicators or the TI Corruption Perceptions Index. The national tools often provide more in-depth analysis of the phenomenon from different angles. Increasingly, a common approach to designing and engaging in any anticorruption strategy (coordinated at either the government or civil society level) involves getting diagnostics of the extent and level of corruption across different segments of the population and across different institutions and sectors. This type of exercise could also aim at identifying the causes and consequences of corruption, the tolerance towards corrupt practices, etc. Some of the tools facilitate the disaggregating of data in terms of gender, education, social status, religion or localisation and help identify the types of victims. Household surveys, for instance, are important when studying the relationship between corruption and poverty (how much people spend in bribes as a share of their income and how much difficulty they encounter when accessing public services), even though relatively few surveys provide this sub-analysis (see below).

Some conclusions can be drawn from this type of mapping exercise in terms of the concrete outcomes and impacts local-national measurement tools can have. Both the use and impacts vary a lot depending on who commissioned the tool, which type of instrument has been used and who is using the information collected. One can nearly identify a chain in terms of tools being carried out at the national level, starting with opinion surveys and-or broad institutional diagnostics followed by sectoral tools and diagnostics.

1.1 Public Opinion Surveys

Public opinion surveys are often the first type of tool carried out at the national level, either by civil society organisations or under the initiatives of the authorities or of international organisations such as the World Bank or UNDP, once corruption-governance have been identified as problematic issues in the country. This is also the reason why opinion surveys are the most common type of tool identified in the region under review, but also worldwide. In order to provide a full picture of the situation in a country from different perspectives, public opinion surveys are sometimes combined with private sector or public official surveys, as the World Bank Institute did in many countries around the world and here in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, and Peru.

One should underline that civil society organisations, especially when they are the authors, normally use the results in a large number of ways, depending on their own resources. In any case the findings are first published, on leaflets-booklets or CD-ROMs and via internet, presented and widely disseminated to the local media.

The dissemination activities can for instance include some TV or radio programmes in local languages. The reports are also very often sent to the authorities, including some targeted ministries. Many organisations use the publication of the results to conduct some workshops-seminars inviting different local or international stakeholders, such as private sector representatives, public servants, donors and other civil society organisations. The main impact of those initiatives is an increased

awareness of the general public and of the main stakeholders about the issue of corruption and the ways to tackle it.

But beyond the awareness raising impact, opinion surveys seem to have an advocacy impact in a quite broad way. By identifying the main perceived causes of corruption, the main public sectors affected or the cost of corruption, the results are used by CSO to call for change, by presenting some key messages and recommendations to the authorities. When carried out by international organisations, such as the World Bank, with the involvement of the local authorities, they often serve as a baseline for anti-corruption reforms and national anti-corruption strategies like in Bolivia (3.2.1).

1.2 Institutional diagnostics

Institutional diagnostics, either quantitative or qualitative, to assess the strengths and weaknesses of public institutions in a country at the national or local level are other efficient advocacy instruments used to promote policy recommendations. Some initiatives such as the Index of Public Entities carried out every 2 years by TI Colombia (3.2.4), by measuring the risk of corruption in public institutions, aims at improving the monitoring of corruption in each institution, creating some positive competition and helping design anti-corruption initiatives. A similar initiative has been developed in Paraguay in 2004 to evaluate the degree of transparency, integrity and efficiency in public institutions (3.2.9). Other tools provide a diagnostic at the municipal level, such as the experience of TI Venezuela (3.1.21) in assessing the minimum degree to which anti-corruption measures have been fulfilled in several municipalities, or the audit conducted in municipalities in Nicaragua (3.2.8). When opinion surveys are combined with more qualitative diagnostic, such as in Venezuela or Colombia, they can also be a very efficient support for reforms.

At a second stage, general assessments such as opinion surveys or institutional diagnostics can also offer an incentive to produce more in depth studies in specific sectors, identified as weak sectors. Some instruments measure perceptions and experience of corruption by providers and users of a specific sector, like a survey conducted in the health sector by the Inter-American Development Bank in Bolivia (3.2.3) or one in public schools in Nicaragua (3.1.11). Others tools only focus on manifestations of governance or corruption problems such as an expert surveys assessing delays in the judicial system conducted in Nicaragua (3.2.7), or the "Provider absence in Education and Health" regional research project carried out by the World Bank (3.2.6). Even if methodologies vary, those diagnostic tools prove to be used as strong baselines for analysis and policy making recommendations in a more detailed way.

If there is political will, the authorities prove to use measurement tools as reliable sources to draw on in order to better target their policy and reform efforts. In Mexico, the Government of the Federal District and the Legislative Assembly have made reforms to the system and to traffic control mechanisms, identified as areas of biggest concerns.

In terms of impact, tools carried out by international organisations or official statistic offices may be less prone to technical criticisms than those developed by CSOs, who are necessarily operated with greater resource constraints. The impact of such official tools is more limited in terms of raising awareness but stronger in terms of academic use of the results in diverse publications. There are also often political factors that force a sense of restraint in these tools, thereby limiting impact.

1.3 Multi-country tools

Multi-country tools can be very effective in terms of advocacy, especially when they offer cross country comparisons. If their dissemination is conducted efficiently, they put higher pressure on governments by providing a baseline for a regional analysis.

Multi-country tools also offer opportunities to strengthen the local expertise through partnerships between two or more countries (normally within the same region, thus also adding a regional context factor), such as the Latino Barometro (4.1.2) or the social audits from CIET (4.2.2) or the Latin American Index of Budget Transparency (4.2.3). This enables cross-border, yet locally relevant, exchange of know-how and learning.

One important impact is the replication of best practices, when a tool proves its usefulness, either within the same country or in other countries. The purpose of the replication could be to track changes over time, as for the expert survey on fraud and corruption in Argentina (3.1.1) which was conducted five times since 1984, or the Corruptómetro carried out 3 times in Panama (3.1.16) for instance. The duplication can also consist in implementing the same methodology to another dimension, as the Index of Public Entities in Colombia, which has been adapted to the regional and municipal level (3.2.5). Some tools such as the National Survey on Corruption and Good Governance from Mexico (3.1.9) or Public Expenditure tracking surveys from the World Bank were duplicated in other countries too.

1.4 Impact of corruption on the poor and across gender

This study 'Mapping of Corruption and Governance Measurement Tools in Latin American countries' can also draw some key findings in relation to the impact of corruption on the poor and across gender.

Concerning the poverty dimension, similarities in the findings include:
- Many surveys show that corruption in absolute terms seems to affect the poor less than the non poor: People with higher income have more often had experience with corruption and also spend higher sums on bribes. Nevertheless, when seen in relative terms, the burden of corruption weighs heavier on the poor: Low-income households bear a larger burden of corruption when burden is measured as the bribes/income ratio.
- A similar pattern can be found for micro-enterprises: They spend a larger share of their revenue on bribes.
- Poor households are not meeting essential requirements such as food, health, and education partly because of the direct cost of corruption. Thus for the poor, the marginal utility of a currency unit paid as a bribe is greater than for the non-poor.
- The kinds of services in which bribes are common are more important to the poor.
- In the provision of many services, public officials are more likely to disadvantage low-resource users and ask them for bribes. It is exactly small businesses and the poor who don't posses alternatives in their demand of public services. Agencies ridden by corruption are more likely to discriminate against the poor by limiting access to basic services.
- Some studies give additional information on income-specific aspects for example, bribery is directly and positively associated with income: the wealthier the respondent, the more likely s/he will have heard of any act of bribery.

Concerning the **impact of corruption on gender**, the studies show that men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women. A possible explanation could be that it is males, especially in Latin America, who are more often involved in official transactions than females. One should underline that similar conclusions have been drawn in other regions.

Results are inconsistent when it comes to the *perception* of corruption across gender. While some studies indicate that women perceive their country to be less corrupt than their male counterparts, other studies suggest that males and females have very similar perceptions of the prevalence of corruption; or even that women are *more* preoccupied by the phenomenon of corruption than men.

These findings are important but one should still draw attention to the fact that only a limited number of tools and initiatives (about 20%) are addressing gender and poverty dimensions. There may be an explanation, which can be related to the type of tools. In order to disaggregate per gender and per income, you need a large sample size, which is not the case for most of the tools. There may nevertheless be a need to encourage the development of more specific tools addressing those issues with the ultimate aim to better equip policy makers. This could be done by the inclusion of more specific questions targeting the poor or women for instance. If some surveys with very large sample size like the survey on living conditions of Peruvian households (3.1.19) carried out among 18598 households offer the possibility to cross the information collected on corruption to other socio-economic dimensions and highlight the connection between poverty and incidence of corruption, others, such as the corruption survey conducted by TI Mexico among 16000 household, had still very limited sub-analysis on income or gender.

The main conclusion to draw from this mapping is that tools to measure corruption and governance are very useful tools and are able to create change, but can only do so if all stakeholders are invited to discuss the findings and if sustained education-sensitization efforts are carried out by the media, civil society organisations and also the public sector. Strong civil society organizations and political will are pre-conditions for enhanced use of the findings of empirical research in these areas.

PART II: BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Purpose of the study

To counterbalance the predominance of international cross-country corruption surveys (risk assessments, perception indices etc.) that have emerged in the past several years there is a clear need to find and present the local or domestic surveys and index tools measuring corruption. There is also a clear need to find and present local or domestic surveys and index tools that are poverty and gender sensitive. In order to use measurement tools for positive change, precise knowledge of corruption is required that can be used beyond awareness-raising. Information about, for instance, levels, amounts and types of corruption should be utilised to inform policy making and build cooperative partnerships with all stakeholders engaged in anti-corruption work.

The scope of this mapping is to identify and present the international, national and local tools that measure corruption and good governance in Latin America so as to get a comprehensive overview of these local and regional measurement tools. Key focus countries for this work include: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay and Venezuela.

This work supports and extends UNDP's project on the development of nationally owned pro-poor and gender sensitive governance indicators. It will enable UNDP to incorporate a critical concern in countries in which UNDP expects to support the development of nationally owned indicators to help policy makers focus on key governance reforms. The work will also provide important insight for the development of UNDP's policy frameworks for pro-poor and anti corruption programming.

The assignment is to produce a report that maps corruption and governance measurement tools, both by type of tool and by country, with a special focus on pro-poor and gender aspects.

2.2 Methodology of the study

The mapping covers close to 100 tools in 17 countries in Latin America. For the purpose of this exercise, we have included measurement tools relating both to corruption and more broadly to governance. Furthermore, we have also assessed tools of varied methodology (opinion surveys, public sector diagnostic, private sector surveys, etc.), coverage (local or national, multi-country or single-country) and frequency (one-off or time series).

The exercise involved mixed research methods. First and foremost, we conducted desk research: collecting data on various tools in each of the countries covered, synthesizing and presenting the information along with some limited qualitative analysis. The results are presented in the form of a narrative report that is arranged in accordance with types of measurement tools (Opinion surveys on perceptions, public sector diagnostics, private sector surveys and combined surveys). Under each such heading, all relevant tools for the countries covered are listed in alphabetical order. Each tool is then described following a standard format that includes information such as type of tool, coverage, source, funding, purpose, methodology and implementation, use and impact, pro-poor and gender aspects and reports and contact information. The report indicates to what extent the tool enables disaggregated data to be evaluated, and whether it is a viable policy instrument for pro-poor and gender development goals.

PART III: MAPPING OF TOOLS (LISTED BY TYPE)

3. Single Country Tools

3.1 Opinion Surveys on Perceptions

3.1.1 Corrupción y Fraude en los Negocios

Type of tool: Expert opinion and experience survey of businessmen, university chancellors and directors of civil society organizations

Coverage: Argentina

Source: KPMG Argentina

Funding: Internal funding

Purpose:
The main purpose of the study is to determine the changes in experts' perception of corruption in Argentina over time. Besides perceptions of corruption in Argentina, as well as abroad, the survey aims to collect information on the participants' personal experience with corruption.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey has to date been conducted five times, starting in 1984. In 2004, more than 1,000 experts were surveyed. The experts are not only asked to make a judgment on the situation of corruption in Argentina, but also in foreign countries, and to make a comparison between them.

Use and Impact:
As the survey has been consistently repeated since 1984, it is useful for tracking changes over time in the perceptions of the experts surveyed.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable): None

Reports and contact information:
http://www.kpmg.com.ar/marketing/prensa/articulo19.html (press release only)

3.1.2 Percepción Ciudadana sobre la Corrupción en las Entidades Públicas (2004)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Bolivia (La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba)

Source: Ocadem&PE

Funding: No information available

Purpose:
The purpose of the survey is to determine which public institutions in Bolivia are found to be the most corrupt by the general public.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey was conducted in the three cities of La Paz, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba in the second half of 2003. The three cities represent about 65% of the adult population of Bolivia and were also

chosen for their high density of public institutions. The total sample size was 1,294 persons, with a margin of error of 2 %.

Use and Impact:
The study is primarily used as an awareness-raising tool. It is used to create a ranking of the most corrupt public institutions included in the survey. It additionally advocates for the initiation of an "intense process" of making people aware of the problem of corruption in Bolivian public institutions. The survey received some national press coverage. Ocadem&PE intends to repeat this survey annually to track change over time.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is not collected or edited to allow poverty or gender specific conclusions.

Reports and contact information:
A short report on the findings of the survey can be found at http://www.lostiempos.com/noticias/10-11-04/nacional.php. For further information contact Jaime Alvarez at ocadem@acelerate.com.

3.1.3 Vote Buying Survey (2000, 2002, 2004)

Type of tool: National public experience and opinion survey

Coverage: Brazil

Source: Transparencia Brasil/ UNACON

Funding: Transparencia Brasil and Fundação Paulo Montenegro (2000), Transparencia Brasil and UNACON (2002, 2004)

Purpose:
The purpose of the survey is to examine the extent to which respondents had been induced to vote for a particular candidate for reasons of financial gain, or by the conditional promise of services subject to their vote. The survey also invited respondents to detail their experience of requests for bribes made by public officials. Besides evaluating the volume of the Brazilian voting "market," Transparencia Brasil's surveys aim to establish an indicator to monitor this trend over time.

Methodology and implementation:
Empirical research on vote buying is affected by two practical difficulties. First, the phenomenon's delimitation is not an easy task. In the strict sense, vote buying entails exchanging one's vote for money, goods or other favours. However, beside individual exchanges, there is also the collective bargaining of votes, conducted by influential leaders. For some observers, unlikely promises made during electoral campaigns to specific groups of voters constitute a vote buying operation. Between choosing a broader definition of the phenomenon, one which would necessarily also broaden the margin for imprecision, and choosing a stricter characterization, TI Brazil opted for the latter. In this survey, vote buying is limited to the individual negotiation of votes in return for money, goods, administrative favours or other advantages offered to individual voters.

The second difficulty lies in pinpointing the actual transaction. Any survey runs into the interviewee's embarrassment when asked about his participation in the transaction, which is illegal and criminally punishable. In order to avoid this difficulty, the survey is limited to the offer of candidates and their go-betweens to buy votes. This places the responsibility on candidates. The disadvantage of this procedure is not getting the full picture of the completed transaction.

The surveys were conducted by the company Ibope after the Brazilian elections in October/November 2002, and the municipal elections in 2000 and 2004 over a nationally representative sample of 2,000 respondents. The margin of error is 2.2 % (in 2002).

Use and Impact:
Transparencia Brasil's surveys on the subject of vote buying were designed to throw a systematic light onto a theme that, although highly relevant, has been treated with too much subjectivity. Previously, evaluation of the issue had varied between a very optimistic perspective (as if the phenomenon was merely folkloric) to the assessment that vote buying would be so prevalent as to challenge any election's overall integrity.

The survey is used to track change over time. However, some caution must be exercised when comparing the surveys. First, while the 2000 and 2004 elections were municipal, the 2002 elections were state and federal. Thus, the studied phenomena were not exactly the same. Furthermore, in the first survey, the question asked was limited to offers of money, and in the 2002 survey all types of exchanges were included (money, goods, services).

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected in the survey is not consistently disaggregated by income and gender, but rather is the relationship between the number of offers to buy votes. Gender and income are additionally used to confirm or revise a number of preconceptions about vote buying in Brazil. Regarding the incidence of vote buying, the survey thus allows to make conclusions on the incidence of corruption within poorer groups in society and across gender: The survey data confirms for 2000 and 2002 that vote buyers do not discriminate among different income levels. Also, gender has only little influence on vote buying, men being slightly more targeted than women. The survey does not draw further conclusions on these specific findings.

Reports and contact information:
ww1.transparency.org/surveys/dnld/vote-buying2002.br.pdf and
www.transparencia.org.br/docs/summary.pdf. Information on the Vote Buying Survey 2004 is currently only available in Portuguese.

3.1.4 Primeira pesquisa sobre o mercado de compra de votos na cidade de Campinas: demandas e ofertas (2003)

Type of tool: Public experience and opinion survey

Coverage: Brazil

Source: Transparencia Brasil

Funding: Transparencia Brasil

Purpose:
This survey is a spin-off of the national vote buying survey (see 3.1.3) conducted on a city-wide level. As on the national level, the purpose of the survey is to examine the extent to which respondents have been induced to vote for a particular candidate for reasons of financial gain, or by the conditional promise of services subject to their vote. Similarly, the survey also invited respondents to detail their experiences of requests for bribes made by public officials

Methodology and implementation:
The survey was conducted on September 19-20, 2003, in the city of Campinas, Sao Paulo, the 14th biggest city of Brazil. In total, 480 interviews were conducted with voters (age 16 and above) in the municipality of Campinas. They were selected according to proportional quotas for gender and age as conformed by the IBGE Census of 2000. At a level of confidence of 95 %, the margin of error is 4,47 %.

Use and Impact:
Transparencia Brasil's vote buying surveys are used to deliver evidence for a more objective public debate on this issue. In giving a more precise idea about the quantitative dimension of the phenomenon, these national surveys are also used to test existing explanations on the phenomenon of vote buying and to possibly lead to alternative explanations.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data is disaggregated by gender and income. It can be shown that women (54%) are more often preoccupied with the phenomenon of vote buying than men (44%). The study does not confirm traditional views of vote buying as a phenomenon mostly prevalent among less educated, less favored economic classes.

Reports and contact information:
The report is available at http://ww1.transparency.org/tilac/indices/encuestas/dnld/campinas.brasil.pdf. For more information contact Bruno Wilhelm Speck.

3.1.5 Transparencia y buen gobierno en 4 ciudades de Colombia (2001)

Type of tool: Citizen perception survey

Coverage: 4 major cities in Colombia (Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla)

Source: The Latin American Public Opinion Project

Funding: Centre for the Americas at Vanderbilt

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is to investigate some of the characteristics of the social control mechanisms on which Colombians rely in the context of transparency and governance. This included the respondents' perception of the level of corruption that exists among government officials.

Methodology and implementation:
2,400 telephone interviews were conducted in four major Colombian cities; together comprising about 30% of the Colombian population. In each city, 600 interviews were conducted and weighted according to the actual size of each city. The sample was then weighted to equally represent men and women. As the interviews were conducted by phone, the sample over-represents inhabitants with a higher level of education and social class.

Use and Impact:
The study is foremost a diagnostic tool used to raise awareness among public officials and the general public about the state of corruption in Colombia. Additionally, it is used to advocate measures to be taken to stimulate citizen participation in the fight against corruption, such as to better inform and educate the general public about their use of the legal system.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The study carefully analyzes the composition of the survey sample, including socio-economic stratification and demographic variables. Data has been collected accordingly. The survey report nevertheless shows differences among these groups for the item "victimization of corruption": the higher the socioeconomic status, the more likely Colombians feel they are victims of corruption. Men are 50 % more prone to feel themselves victims of corruption than women. For other items, such as victimization by police forces, corruption at place of work etc., the data is not edited accordingly.

Reports and contact information:
For further information contact Mitchell A. Seligson (m.seligson@vanderbilt.edu). The full report can be found at

3.1.6 Good Governance and Transparency in Honduras After Hurricane Mitch (2001)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Honduras (18 departments, both urban and rural)

Source: The Latin American Public Opinion Project

Funding: Centre for the Americas at Vanderbilt (Academic Venture Capital Fund), USAID

Purpose:
Following the devastating impact of Hurricane Mitch (1998), the survey was conducted to assess the satisfaction level of Hondurans with the reconstruction effort and to investigate selected governance and transparency issues. In particular citizen views regarding the nature and prevalence of corruption, and the relationship between corruption and democratic governance.

Methodology and implementation:
Interviews were conducted with a total sample of 3,000, with 150 interviews conducted in 16 departments and 300 interviews in two departments. Additional to dividing the sample in 18 strata according to the departments, each department was stratified by its urban/rural character. The sample was then weighted to reflect the population distribution. The results of the survey at the national level are accurate representations of the views of the population, with a sample error of only +/- 1.7 % at a level of confidence of 95 %. Interviewees were identified by cluster sampling. Borge & Associates carried out both the pre-tests and the survey itself.

Use and impact:
The survey is foremost an awareness-raising tool. Only to a small extent does it advocate or give recommendations for policy reforms; rather using the devastating impact of Hurricane Mitch to sensitize the community to the importance of good government. The survey received significant national press coverage (e.g. La Prensa).

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
While collected data is disaggregated by income and gender, it is edited accordingly for only one part of the survey report (victimization of corruption in general). Other items such as tolerance for corruption or impact of corruption on system support do not allow conclusions on poverty or gender issues.

The survey shows that income has a clear linear negative relationship to corruption victimization: those whose total family income is at or below 1000 Lempiras per month have an index score of 10 % or lower, while those at the top of the income ladder experience corruption levels three times as high. Females are significantly less likely to be victims of corruption than males in Honduras. The study concludes that this finding likely emerges because it is males, especially in Latin America, who are more involved in official transactions than females.

Reports and contact information:
The report is available at
http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/brzZte/Gobernabilidad%20y%20Transparencia%20en%20Honduras%20despues%20del%20Huracan%20Mitch%202001.pdf (Spanish) and
http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/dCVMPK/Good%20Government%20an%20Transparency%20in%20Honduras%20After%20Hurricane%20Mitch%202001.pdf (English). For more information contact Mitchell A. Seligson (m.seligson@vanderbilt.edu).

3.1.7 Encuesta sobre Corrupción y Actividades Ciudadanas (2004)

Type of tool: Public experience and opinion survey

Coverage: Mexico

Source: Secretaría de la Función Pública de Mexico

Funding: Government funding

Purpose:
The objectives of the survey are:

- To measure the significance of corruption to citizens
- To measure citizens' attitudes and opinions about their own responsibility in the fight against corruption
- To evaluate the impact of communication and civic culture activities on the fight against corruption
- To highlight elements useful in contributing to the implementation of messages and actions of the fight against corruption

Methodology and implementation:
Data was collected nationwide by the companies REDES and GAUSSC in 1,200 households among the adult population (18+) from April 25 to May 3 2004. The questionnaire's design was qualitative. Basic units of the sample are the "Basic Geostatistic Areas" (AGEB), as defined in the INEGI census. Due to the prevailing socioeconomic differences in Mexico, the sample was stratified into an urban and rural stratum and then weighted according to the actual distribution. Additionally, quotas of age and gender were applied according to the INEGI census 2000: in each of the rural AGEB's, 20 respondents were selected and in each urban AGEB 10 respondents were selected to reflect these proportions.

Multistage sampling was applied. The first stage consisted of selecting by systematic sampling those AGEB's which conformed the sample in each of the strata; that is, 18 rural locations and 84 urban AGEB's were selected, in which 360 and 840 interviews were held respectively. All AGEB's in the survey's universe had the same chance of being selected. In the second stage, two blocks were selected inside each of the urban AGEB's by a systematic random walk. Rural locations were parted in quadrants to later select two quadrants in the same manner as with the urban AGEB's. In the third stage, five households were randomly selected for each urban block and 10 for each rural quadrant.

Use and Impact:
The tool was mostly used to support the work of the Mexican Secretaría de la Función Pública (SFP), the government's anti-corruption agency. It provides the employees more concrete insight into citizens' relationship to corruption, helping them to identify areas where the implementation of specific measures in the fight against corruption is still needed. In particular, the survey is also useful to show how effective communication about the fight against corruption has been.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is not collected and edited to allow conclusions on the incidence of corruption, or impact of corruption, on poorer groups in society and across gender.

Reports and contact information:
The survey results can be downloaded at
www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/doctos/reportegaussc/reporte_ok.pdf.

3.1.8 Percepciones de la corrupción en la ciudad de México: Predisposición al acto corrupto? (2003)

Type of tool: Qualitative public opinion survey

Coverage: Mexico City (Mexico)

Source: Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE)

Funding: CIDE (Programa de Presupuesto y Gasto Público), Ford Foundation

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is to analyze how the people in Mexico City perceive the social and institutional context that surround them; how they represent that context in specific situations; and, how such perceptions and representations are elements that may predispose individuals—and the collectivity— to commit a corrupt action or behaviour. Using a methodology involving focus groups, the aim is to determine:

- How people form their perceptions on corruption.
- In which situations corruption takes place.
- How similarities and differences in the individual definitions of corruption can be interpreted.
- How people apply their idea of corruption to their behavior and their relationship with different public institutions.
- Whether the perceptions of corruption nourish, support or predispose corrupt acts in regard to different public institutions.

Methodology and implementation:
The focus groups were organized in the following manner: Nine groups were created, each with eight to ten participants. Participants were first selected by being head of households- both men and women-and then were divided according to age and socioeconomic criteria. For the socioeconomic criteria, a scale created by INEGI was used, which is usually applied by market research companies. The intention behind the division of the focus groups was to avoid that some of the criteria used could hide its true importance in the determination of perceptions of corruption. Also, comparison of the results allows one to more precisely determine how different groups are afflicted by their perception of corruption in their behaviour. The method of focus groups as a qualitative measure does not generalize the findings for each socioeconomic group, as the groups are not statistically representative. It can, however, determine the roots of similar perceptions among different groups. Attention was paid to the frequency in which participants mentioned certain events, although numbers obtained were not calculated statistically according to the chosen qualitative approach. As a result of the discussions in focus groups, the authors deducted a number of hypotheses on the situation of corruption in Mexico City.

Use and Impact:
The hypotheses originating from this qualitative study are used to stimulate further quantitative research, perhaps leading to generalization of the information collected.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
As the focus groups are divided according to socioeconomic criteria, certain poverty related conclusions can be drawn, although not in terms of statistic correlations. The report of the study does therefore not draw these conclusions explicitly.

Reports and contact information:
The full report can be purchased online (35 Mexican pesos) via http://www.e-cide.com/?page=shop/flypage&product_id=2346&category_id=740211d09f3fc3039359f2ee05da9bd6&ps_session=f4115a34b7eaffc963ccab709be67bef. For more information contact Arturo de Castillo (arturo.delcastillo@ceiconsulting.com).

3.1.9 National Survey on Corruption and Good Governance (2001, 2003)

Type of tool: Public opinion and experience survey/ perception index

Coverage: Mexico

Source: Transparencia Mexicana

Funding: Companies from the private sector: Cemex Central, Grupo Televisa, Fundación Televisa, TV Azteca, Fundación Azteca, Banamex, BBVA-Bancomer, CIE; the Consejo Coordinador Empresarial [Business Coordinating Council], the Consejo Mexicano de Hombres de Negocios, Consejo de la Comunicación– about US$ 500,000 in 2001.

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is to monitor corruption in public service delivery. The survey is an analytical tool that allows for household experiences and perceptions of corruption to be measured in a single instrument. The NSCGG responds to the need:

- To generate reliable information on the scale of corruption in Mexico and contribute towards the construction of a spatial and temporal reference point that will make it possible to observe its evolution over time.
- To create a benchmark from which it is possible to monitor the activities of national, state and municipal governments in the fight against corruption in the 32 federal entities in the country.
- To encourage an environment of healthy competition between government agencies, federal entities and communities.
- To access reliable information on the costs of corruption in Mexican households (for this reason, acts of corruption were measured and not just the households' perceptions of the problem).
- To widen the citizen base for consultation to groups with low direct participation in public decision-making.
- To generate information which will enable the responsible authorities to propose strategies for correcting the problems identified.

The main objectives were to develop a tool with the following aims:

- To record the frequency with which acts of corruption occur in public services.
- To identify the attitudes, values and opinions of Mexican households about corruption.
- To identify a temporal benchmark to record progress in the fight against corruption.
- To create a map marking out responsibilities and competencies in terms of corruption in public services and for the federal entities (three levels of government and private parties).

Methodology and implementation:
The survey was conducted twice, in 2001 and 2003. It measured the experience of Mexican households as regards corruption in the 32 federal regions of Mexico (including the Federal District) and for 38 public services.

In 2001, the methodology consisted of a sample of 16,000 households. From this total sample, 13,790 interviews were conducted nationally. The size of the sample was sufficient to break down results at federal entity level (between 388 and 506 questionnaires per entity). The head of the household was defined as the proper person to respond to the survey. The margin of error for the national results was less than 1 per cent. For monitoring and validating the methodology, an additional system of external supervision was set up. It was defined that the make-up of the sample, the field logistics, and the measurement instruments should be the same for all of the federal entities and the 38 most important public services. During the design stage, four focus groups were held to assist in the creation of the questionnaire. Particular importance was given in this qualitative component to the relationship citizens have with corruption, to the relationship with the language, and even more so to the identification of the most relevant public services offered by the three levels of government and by

private parties. The focus groups represented different socio-demographic profiles. The participants in the focus groups were selected by the firm responsible for the survey, Alduncin y Asociados, and represented different economic and education levels. A pilot survey was also carried out to select the public services for consideration and to identify possible problems in the methodology. The pilot test was conducted by the company Berumen y Asociados in the Metropolitan Zone of Mexico City. It helped to adjust some terms in the questionnaire and to confirm others.

In 2003, the survey covered 14,019 homes, with between 383 and 514 households surveyed in each federal region. In 73 % of households, the head of the household answered the questionnaire. Error margins for national results are less than 1 per cent. At the regional level, margins of error increase because of smaller sample sizes, and can be as large as +/- 4 to 7 %. In terms of planning, and due to the nature of its content, the survey is designed to be carried out once every two years.

The data gathered by the survey generated a national Index of Corruption and Good Governance (ICGG). The index consists of two components, one ranking public servants and the other ranking federal regions. For specific public services, the index is the number of times respondents claimed to have obtained the service by paying a bribe, as a proportion of the total number of times that all respondents used the service during the same year. For the federal regions, the index is the number of times respondents obtained any of the 38 specified services in that region by paying a bribe, as a proportion of the total number of times all respondents in the region used any of the 38 services. The ICGG uses a scale of 0 to 100: the lower the index, the lower the corruption level.

Use and Impact:
The NSCGG records the opinions and perceptions of the heads of household on topics such as the origin of corruption, the relation between corruption and public officials, the role of the government in fighting corruption, the evolution of corruption, inter-personal trust, and compliance with the law. As the survey compares both states and specific public services, it may foster competition in efforts to curb corruption and enhance quality. Changes in the index over time provide a reference value for assessing public policies aimed at fighting corruption.

Transparencia Mexicana (TM) began the dissemination of the results at a special press conference held in October 2001. The communication strategy was designed so that the dissemination of results had a simultaneous impact in the 32 regions of the country. With a single analytical instrument, TM was able to participate indirectly in local debates on levels of corruption. During October and November 2001, there was intense coverage in the press, television and radio. The NSCGG was presented in conferences, workshops, meetings and special presentations organized for government representatives, academics and members of civil society. The results of the survey continue to be disseminated by groups of students, analysts and the media. Through an agreement with the Centre for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE), the database of the NSCGG is available for use by researchers and students of corruption.

The NSCGG has become a reference point for government in the creation and analysis of public policies against corruption. In some states, the publication of the study has led to an acceleration of the introduction of special measures designed to curb corruption. Predictably, the Head of Government of the region suffering from the highest levels of corruption according to the survey, the Federal District, expressed a negative reaction towards the NSCGG in the media. Nevertheless, a group of experts from the Government of the Federal District (GDF) has held a meeting with TM to analyze and interpret the results. Partly as a result of the study, the GDF has concentrated its efforts on areas that result in high risks for the relationship between government and citizens. The GDF and the Legislative Assembly have made reforms to the system and to traffic-control mechanisms.

The survey has stimulated the development of new tools for measuring corruption and has since been repeated in other countries such as Peru.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected is disaggregated by income, but the survey –despite its size- is not designed to allow profound conclusions on the incidence of corruption or impact of corruption on poorer groups in

society. The survey shows that paying bribes affects poorer households significantly more strongly, when seen in relative terms. The poorest households that claimed to have paid bribes- those with income at the level of the minimum wage- devoted 29,5 % of their income to bribes, compared to 7 % for the average population.

Reports and contact information:
Detailed survey results can be downloaded at http://www.transparenciamexicana.org.mx/ENCBG/. A summary on the report was also published in Transparency International's Global Corruption Report 2005 and the Corruption Fighter's Tool Kit 2003. For additional information contact Eduardo Bohórquez, Director of Transparencia Mexicana (tmexican@data.net.mx).

3.1.10 Percepciones de la población de la ZMG [Zona metropolitana de Guadalajara] sobre la corrupción (2002)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Guadalajara, Mexico

Source: Centro de Estudios Estratégicos para el Desarrollo (CEED) de la Universidad de Guadalajara

Funding: No information available

Purpose:
The general goal of the study is to explore general perceptions of the inhabitants of Guadalajara on corruption. Specific objectives are:

- To learn the opinion of the ZMG inhabitants on corruption in the state of Jalisco.
- To measure the perception of the population on institutions and social protagonists in connection with corruption.
- To determine the most frequent procedures or acts of corruption in the ZMG.

Methodology and implementation:
604 personal interviews were conducted on the street among the adult population (18 years and older) of the population of the Guadalajara metropolitan area. The sample was selected randomly and stratified according to gender, age and municipalities, with a margin of error was +/- 4 % at a 95 % level of confidence. Data was collected on June 21, 2002.

Use and Impact:
The survey is foremost used as an awareness-raising tool. It was published through the University of Guadalajara's website and television channel. The tool completes the CEED's academic work towards the identification of key factors in economic, social and political development in the state of Jalisco, as well as towards the proposition of public, civic and private actions to stimulate the state's development. It is also to enrich the public decision-making process towards these goals and to propose alternative scenarios, where needed.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Socio-demographic information on gender, age and education is collected in the survey, but the data is not edited to allow particular conclusions on poverty and gender aspects.

Reports and contact information:
The report is available at http://www.ceed.udg.mx/pdf/encuestas/corrupcion.pdf.

3.1.11 Encuesta realizada sobre cobres y contribuciones en escuelas estatales durante el periodo de matriculas 2004 (2005)

Type of tool: Opinion survey of parents and tutors

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: Ètica y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)

Funding: Development agency from Luxembourg

Purpose:
The survey is designed to answer key questions and to fill a number of important information gaps about the controversial topic of payments and contributions in public schools in Nicaragua according to three categories:

- Total amount of contributions to the public education system.
- Conditions of transparency and voluntariness of these payments.
- Satisfaction of the users with the public education system.

Methodology and implementation:
1,000 EyT volunteers conducted interviews (total duration one week) in 500 schools and both autonomous and non-autonomous *centros estatales.* The interviews were held in all 17 departments and autonomous regions of the country (mostly in the urban centers of 126 municipalities). 5,000 parents and tutors formed part of the sample. In Managua, 998 interviews were conducted, while in the other departments/regions, the number of respondents oscillated between 168 (Granada) and 258 (Léon).

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is not collected or edited accordingly.

Reports and contact information:
For more information and the full report contact mmedal@cablenet.com.ni.

3.1.12 Percepción ciudadana sobre la justicia en Nicaragua (2004)

Type of tool: Public opinion and experience survey

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: Ètica y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)

Funding: Finida

Purpose:
The objectives of the study are:

- To learn what citizens as users of the judicial system think about it and what experiences they have had with it.
- To evaluate three essential pillars of the judicial system; Independence, Access to justice, and Efficiency

Methodology and implementation:
1,921 people were surveyed at a national level, of which 48,46 % were men and 51,54 % women. The questionnaire was distributed in 15 departments and 2 autonomous regions. In each department/ region, between 87 and 152 persons were included in the sample, with the exception of Managua, where 314 people were interviewed. To facilitate monitoring and supervision of the survey, the departments/regions were divided into two zones: central and pacific.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
While the data collected is disaggregated by gender and income, the survey itself is not designed to allow any poverty or gender specific conclusions.

Reports and contact information:
For more information and the full report contact [mmedal@cablenet.com.ni.](mailto:mmedal@cablenet.com.ni)

3.1.13: *Participación Ciudadana de las niñas, niños y adolescentes (2004)*

Type of tool: Public opinion and experience survey of children and adolescents

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: Ètica y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)

Funding: Development agencies from Germany, Luxembourg and Sweden.

Purpose:
The objectives of the study are:

- To use the results to evaluate the initial situation of childhood and adolescence in regards to civic participation.
- To generate recommendations for short and medium term actions.
- To include the recommendations in national communication campaigns.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey is of national coverage and was conducted in 100 municipalities. Included in the sample were boys and girls (age 7-13) and adolescents (age 13-18). In total, the sample included 1,910 people, of which 51,8 % were male and 48,2 % female. At a level of confidence of 98 %, the margin of error was 2.5 %. The sample reflected the rural-urban distribution of the country (quota-sampling by municipality). 50,8 % of the respondents were from an urban, 49,2 % from a rural setting.

Ètica y Transparencia (EyT) contracted specialized consultants for the design of the methodology, statistical work and the analysis of the results, while EyT coordinated and supervised the activities of the interviewers. To conduct the field work, EyT relied on its volunteer network throughout the country.

The questionnaire contained 95 questions, divided into nine categories: General data, political and civic rights, aspects of participation in the family, aspects of participation in school, aspects of participation in the community/ electoral institutions, media, child work, sexual and reproductive health.

Use and Impact:
The survey is first and foremost used as an awareness-raising tool to sensitize the public and the government to civic participation issues of children and adolescents. In addition, it is used as an advocacy tool for reform of the educational system (administration and school system alike), as well as recommendations for appropriate behavior inside families.

The survey forms part of the national component of Sensitization and Communication of the project "Educación para la Ciudadanía y la Paz", executed by the Nicaraguan department of education, culture and sport, and UNICEF.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected is disaggregated by gender. The survey itself is designed to allow for each of the headings (e.g. participation, civic rights) presenting the data by distinguishing between results for boys and girls. The study shows that girls tend to study more than boys and show a lower level of illiteracy and incomplete primary school education. Also, girls tend to show better knowledge of the categories evaluated in the survey, e.g. they were better informed about their civic rights. Boys were slightly more prone to be victims of discrimination than girls. Among the adolescents, women tended to show more disgust with politics and were thus less likely to participate in political life.

Reports and contact information:
For more information and the full report contact mmedal@cablenet.com.ni.

3.1.14 Transparencia, Responsabilidad e Integridad Anticorrupción (1999, 2000)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: Instituto de Estudios Nicaragüenses (IEN)

Funding: SIDA

Purpose:
The objective of the module "Governance: Transparency, Responsibility and Integrity (anti-corruption)" is to investigate national public opinion on topics of transparency, responsibility and integrity, therefore providing objective information about the public opinion to decision-makers. These decision-makers should, in turn, formulate public policies, prepare laws and implement other projects to improve quality in transparency and integrity.

Methodology and implementation:
This national survey was applied using the method of proportional probability regarding the size of the population, based on data from the National Census of 1995. The selection of the sample was done in three stages. In the first, the selection of the municipalities; in the second, random selection of segments of each municipality for the sample; and in the third, the selection of apartments by intervals. The sample was stratified by gender and age, according to the census data. The sample included 1,250 units, had a margin of error of +/- 3 % for the key variables, and a 95 % level of confidence. With this margin, the sample statistically represents 2,196,612 individuals of the voting age of 16 years and older, of which 1,395,482 individuals from urban areas, and 810,130 from rural areas, as well as 670,600 voters from the department of Managua.

Use and Impact:
The survey forms part of the project "Promotion of Democratic Governance in Nicaragua" under the auspices of the Swedish Agency for International Development (SIDA). In the course of this project, the survey was used to contribute to strengthening democratic governance through the identification of principal demands, aspirations and proposals expressed by public opinion. Another way in which it contributed to strengthening governance was by stimulating a national debate about ways to reach a basic national consensus on democratic governance as a indispensable mean to reach national stability and economic and social revitalization. The information obtained in the module is used to provide information to the government, ministries, political parties, municipalities, communities, entrepreneurs, unions, NGOs, universities and the general public in order to facilitate democratic debate on topics of transparency, responsibility and integrity important to the institutions, the government, rule of law and human rights in Nicaragua.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected is disaggregated by socioeconomic status and gender. Not all items of the survey are presented accordingly, but rather one specific module investigates whether the answer to the question "does corruption affect you" differs in between certain groups of the population. The survey shows that women state slightly less often that they are affected by corruption than men (88.2 % to 89.9 %). Data is not edited according to income differences, but only to related aspects such as level of education or unemployment.

Reports and contact information:
The report is available at
http://www.ibw.com.ni/~ien/Encuesta%20Nacional%20sobre%20Gobernabilidad%20(Septiembre%201999).htm and http://www.grupoese.com.ni/1999/bn/10/20/anticorrupcion.htm. For more information contact ien@ibw.com.ni.

3.1.15 Nicaraguans Talk About Corruption (1997, 1999)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: The Latin American Public Opinion Project

Funding: USAID, Centre for the Americas at Vanderbilt

Purpose:
In this study, respondents' perceptions reflect their past experiences, both direct and indirect, with acts of corruption. The survey was not designed to measure levels of corruption, but rather to measure by means of a public opinion poll, citizens' perceptions about corruption acquired through daily personal experiences, information received from the media, and interactions with neighbours, relatives and friends.

Methodology and implementation:
This study is based on a national probability (random) sample of 2,400 people of the voting-age Nicaraguan public. A team selected by Borge & Asociados interviewed respondents. The questionnaire was developed by Michael A. Seligson in consultation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Office of the Comptroller General, and the Ministry of Finance. The draft instrument was presented extensively by Prof. Andrew Stein (Tennessee Technological University) in both urban and rural Nicaragua.

The study was conducted in each of the departments of the country, with the exception of Rio San Juan excluded for cost considerations. Rio San Juan contains only 1.7 % of the country's population, so the findings refer to the remaining 98.3 % of the population. Six voting precincts were selected at random in each department. Within each precinct, an average of 26 interviews were conducted, for a total target of approximately 150 interviews per department, with the exception of Managua, where 300 interviews were conducted because of its demographic and political importance. For the overall sample, the margin of error is +/- 2 % at a 95 % level of significance. At the departmental level, with a sample average of 150 interviews, the level of accuracy is much lower, about +/- 8 %. Thus, smaller shadings of variation will not be detected by the survey at the departmental level, except for Managua, where the results are accurate at the +/- 5.6 % level as a result of the larger sample.

While the sample design had a target of 150 interviews per department, the sample needed to be reweighed for the overall results so that each department is represented by a sample size proportional to its population.

Use and Impact:
The survey is guided by the belief that in democratic regimes, citizens' attitudes regarding many civic activities are related more to perceptions than to actual knowledge; including how they vote, their political affiliations, or their participation in civil society activities. Voting is more influenced by how facts are perceived rather than by the actual facts. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to those seeking democratization in Nicaragua to pay close attention to how citizens perceive political and socioeconomic developments. The survey thus is used to provide this type of information to government officials, but also to the general public.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data collected is disaggregated by gender and monthly household income. Additionally data collected to determine the economic status of the respondents are: whether they own devices such as a television, washing machine, cars or trucks, a microwave, access to drinking water and electricity etc.

For many aspects investigated in the survey the data is edited separately for males and females, and in some cases by income levels. The survey data shows that experience with corruption in Nicaragua is a direct function of factors of socioeconomic status, such as income, education and residence, as well as gender. Males are significantly more likely to be exposed to corruption than females, but males and females have very similar perceptions of the widespread prevalence of bribery of public officials. Most strikingly, knowledge of bribery is directly and positively associated with income: the wealthier the respondent, the more likely s/he will have heard of any act of bribery.

Reports and contact information:
The full report can be downloaded at
http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/jXrZMQ/Nicaraguans%20Talk%20About%20Corruption%20March%201997.pdf and
http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/eBQ5WM/Nicaraguans%20Talk%20About%20Corruption%20March%201999.pdf. For more information contact Mitchell A. Seligson: m.seligson@vanderbilt.edu.

3.1.16 Corruptómetro (1996-1998)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey on perceptions

Coverage: Panama

Source: Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana (TI Panama)

Funding: UNDP (US$ 6,000); La Prensa; internal funding

Purpose:
The objectives of the survey are to:

- Collect evidence on the levels of perception of corruption.
- To raise awareness in the population of the serious damage corruption causes.
- To have the citizens propose solutions to the problem.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey has been conducted three times, consecutively from 1996 to 1998. The Corruptómetro is divided into five areas of research:

- *Confidence:* How much confidence do the respondents have in a number of public and private institutions (presented in a list).
- *Corruption in the daily life:* Questions were asked about a number of hypothetical situations in which dishonest acts take place to see whether the respondents identify these as acts of corruption.
- *Corruption of private and public actors:* Respondents were asked to determine the degree of honesty or corruption perceived in a number of public and private actors (scale from 1 to 10).

- *Measures against corruption*: In this field a list of possible measures against corruption was presented and respondents were asked to choose the best one.
- *Personal effect of corruption:* Respondents were asked whether corruption affects them personally.

The focus of the study was the adult population (18+) living in Panama at the time of the survey, in total about 1,062,260 persons. The provinces Darién and Bocas del Toro were excluded as a result of their distant location from the capital. In each of the surveys, the final sample was approximately 1,200 people. The sample was stratified to reflect the actual demographic characteristics of the population, as well as the proportional representation of different provinces.

Use and Impact:
The survey formed part of the program "National Dialogue for Civic Education and Control of Corruption", implemented by the UNDP, the Contraloría General de la República (the auditing office), the newspaper La Prensa and the market research company Dichter & Neira. It was used to raise awareness in the general public on the state of corruption in the country. The results of the 1998 survey were published in a supplement to the national newspaper La Prensa. The tool also received significant news coverage in other newspapers, on television and radio, and stimulated public debate in the days after publication. As the surveys were conducted consecutively over a definite period of time, results were also used to determine whether the levels of corruption increased, diminished or remained stable over time.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
While the data collected was disaggregated by income and across gender, the study itself was not designed to allow poverty or gender specific conclusions.

Reports and contact information:
For a more detailed description of the tool see
www.transparency.org/tilac/herramientas/2001/dnld/cap03/corruptrometro_panama.pdf. For more information contact Angélica Maytín Justiniani (Tel. + (507) 229 4207/13, e-mail
tipanama@cableonda.net).

3.1.17 Indice Nacional de Corrupción y Gobernabilidad (2004)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Paraguay

Source: Transparencia Paraguay

Funding: BID

Purpose:
The Indice Nacional de Corrupción y Gobernabilidad aims to measure the population's perception of corruption in Paraguay. More specifically, its goal is to determine the national cost of corruption by determining the approximate number of people paying a bribe to obtain a specific service and the average sum paid for a specific service. The survey also aims to rank the different public services according to level of corruption.

Methodology and implementation
1,117 interviews were conducted at the national level, and in urban, suburban and rural areas. The following departments were included in the sample: Asunción, Central, Concepción/Amambay/Canindeyú, San Pedro, Cordillera, Guairá/Caazapá, Caaguazu, Misiones/ Ñeembucú, Itapúa, Paraguarí. Alto Paraná and Pdte. Hayes/Boquerón/ Alto Paraguay. The margin of error was +/- 3.0 % at a 95 % level of confidence. The interviews were conducted in November and December 2004, with the cooperation of the investigation company First.

Use and Impact:
The survey was presented during three weekly press conferences and published in a 80 pages book, which provided with a presentation and analysis of the results. The impact of the survey has been very strong. Several Ministers used the information produced in order to initiate some internal reforms. The President decided to sign an agreement between TI Paraguay and the Government as a consequence of the impact of the findings on the general public.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable): None

Reports and contact information:
ww1.transparency.org/tilac/indices/encuestas/dnld/encuesta_corrupcion_paraguay_2004.pdf

3.1.18 Encuesta nacional de corrupción y gobernabilidad (2002, 2003, 2004)

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Peru

Source: Próetica

Funding: Private companies, USAID, CIDA

Purpose:
The general goal of the survey is to determine the perception of the levels of corruption among the national population, as well as to establish an index called "Índice de Corrupción y Gobernabilidad" (ICG). More specific goals are:

- To determine the perception of the severity of corruption in Peru.
- To evaluate the perception of corruption in public institutions.
- To determine the connotation of the word 'bribe.'
- To measure the degree of tolerance towards different kinds of corruption.
- To identify factors which limit the reports of corruption to the police.
- To identify those sectors of the population most prone to corruption.
- To identify those administrative procedures with the highest levels of corruption.
- To determine the sums which are usually paid as bribes.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey was conducted through personal interviews at the national level with the heads of household, both male (76 %) and female (24 %), with a minimum age of 18 years. Households were selected from urban areas only. A probabilistic multistage sampling was applied by stratification according to place of residence, with random selection of blocks of houses and systematic selection of apartments in each block.

In 2002, the survey was conducted from October 10 through to November 6, with a total sample of 5,122 interviews (margin of error +/- 1.4 % at a 95% level of confidence). The sample was weighted to reflect the actual distribution of population within the regions of Peru. In 2003, the survey was conducted from December 8 to 20, with a total sample of 5,810 interviews (margin of error +/- 1.29 %). In 2004, the survey was conducted from September 4 to 20, with a total sample of 5, 815 interviews (margin of error +/- 1.1 %).

The construction of the ICG index was based on a methodology applied by Transparencia Mexicana (see 3.1.9).

Use and Impact:
The ICG records the opinions and perceptions of the heads of household on topics such as the origin of corruption, the relation between corruption and public officials, the role of the government in fighting corruption, the evolution of corruption, interpersonal trust, and compliance with the law. As the survey compares both states and specific public services, it may foster competition in efforts to curb corruption and enhance quality. Changes in the index over time provide a reference value for assessing public policies aimed at fighting corruption, especially because the survey design has remained identical over the years.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected is disaggregated according to income and gender, but in contrast to the related study in Mexico, not edited to allow any conclusions on whether gender or income has an impact on the answers given. Rather the data was disaggregated to show the relationship between the incidence of corruption and levels of education. Nevertheless, one indirect conclusion on gender differences can be found here: the 2002 survey shows that men up to the age of 40 and with secondary education have the highest score on the corruption index.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.proetica.org.pe/modules.php?op=modload&name=Downloads&file=index&req=viewdownload&cid=4

3.1.19 Survey on living conditions of Peruvian households (ENAHO) (2002)

Type of tool: Household opinion and experience survey

Coverage: Peru

Source: National Statistics Institute of Peru (INEI), DIAL

Funding: Government of Peru

Purpose:
As part of an extensive survey on living conditions in Peru, a sub-section on corruption and governance was implemented to learn more about household victimization of corruption. A special interest lies in the connection between poverty and the incidence of corruption.

Methodology and implementation:
Since 1996, the Peruvian National Statistics Institute has carried out ENAHO to determine the living conditions of Peruvian households. ENAHO was designed to include a significant panel base with national coverage. In 2002, a module on governance, corruption and citizen participation was introduced into the survey.

18,598 households were surveyed on the basis of a departmentally representative household survey design. Conclusions can be drawn with respect to seven geographical zones, and to urban and rural areas. Instead of being limited to households, the survey is representative of the population as a whole aged 18 years or older. The survey features a detailed assessment of whether household members have had any contact with public institutions during the last year. Based on this information, estimates of the incidence and the costs of corruption can be restricted to individuals who have made use of public institutions.

Use and Impact:
The survey is one module of a bigger task of the Peruvian government- the ENAHO project- to learn more about prevailing living conditions in the country. Matching the module on corruption with other information collected by ENAHO can also be used to explore new possibilities for the analysis of corruption. The survey results have influenced and stimulated ongoing projects of the Peruvian government designed towards the elimination of poverty in the country.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
As the survey forms part of a general survey of living conditions in Peru, its focus on the connection of poverty and incidence of corruption is prevalent throughout the survey. Data is collected and edited accordingly. It does not, however, draw any conclusions on gender-related differences.

The survey shows that corruption in Peru in absolute terms seems to affect the poor less than the non-poor. The average cost of corruption is 69 nuevo soles per capita per year for the non-poor compared to 15 nuevo soles for the poor. Surprisingly, this picture remains the same when regarding the relative pressure that stems from corruption (corruption expenses as percentage of food expenses): here the pressure on the non-poor is 1,3 % compared to 0,7 % for the poor. The incidence of corruption can be seen to increase according to the standard of living.

Two factors qualify these findings; first, that corruption is a root cause for differential access to public services, as it generally discourages the participation of access of individuals who are less equipped to protect their rights. Secondly, although the absolute average cost of corruption and its relative budgetary pressure (as a percentage of food expenditures) appear to weigh heavier on non-poor households, poor households are not meeting essential requirements such as food, health, and education in part due to the direct cost of corruption. For the poor, the marginal utility of one Nuevo sol paid or extorted as a bribe is thus greater than for the non-poor.

The study further shows that the poor were significantly less optimistic than the non-poor regarding the fight against corruption.

Reports and contact information:
For more information contact Javier Herrera (Jherrera@inei.gob.pe) and Francois Roubaud (Roubaud@dial.prd.fr). A summary of the tool has been published in TI's Global Corruption Report 2004.

3.1.20 De la percepción de la corrupción a la coima: un puente invisible

Type of tool: Public opinion survey

Coverage: Uruguay

Source: Department of Economics, University of Uruguay

Funding: University of Pennsylvania

Purpose:
The survey was intended to answer the following questions according to the perception of citizens:
- How committed are the functionaries of public services in Uruguay to serve the people?
- When serious errors are committed in the Uruguayan public services, how likely is it that they will be remedied?
- How widespread is corruption in public services in Uruguay?
- What is the citizens' primary source of information to find out about corruption in Uruguay: mass media, personal experience or the contact with family and friends?

Additionally, the survey tries to establish a link between the degree of perception of corruption and willingness to pay bribes.

Methodology and implementation:
The analyzed data derives from a Citizen Survey conducted by the Economics Department of the University of Uruguay (UDELAR) in cooperation with the Statistics Institute of UDELAR. Fieldwork was conducted in August 2004 by the Economics Department. In total, 1,108 people were interviewed.

A model has been developed to determine the extent to which the perceived levels of corruption affect individuals' perception that it is necessary to pay bribes in Uruguay. The model also allows investigation of the variables related to the perceived levels of corruption. The model consists of two equations, one that seeks to explain which factors affect the perceived level of corruption, and another that specifies the variables that determine whether an individual believes it is necessary to pay a bribe. The two equations are interrelated, so they are estimated simultaneously, based on the answer obtained in the survey.

Use and Impact:
The study forms part of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). The ISSP's objective is to bring together existing research projects and to coordinate research goals to incorporate an international perspective in national studies. Thus, the survey is mostly used for academic purposes, and to a lesser extent to raise awareness among the general public.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected is disaggregated and edited to include a number of socio-demographic variables such as age, gender and education and their relationship to perception of corruption. The data suggests that Uruguayan women perceive their country to be less corrupt than men. As the survey suggests that the perception of the prevalence of corruption in the country is strongly correlated to the willingness to pay bribes, one could thus expect that women are less willing to pay bribes. Nevertheless, the survey does not support this conclusion but shows that neither the level of education, nor gender shows a significant impact on the willingness to pay a bribe. Unfortunately, the report does not seek to expand on this discrepancy.

Reports and contact information:
The full report can be downloaded through the Social Science Research Network website at http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=674601. For more information contact Maximo Rossi (mito@decon.edu.uy).

3.1.21 Sistema de Evaluación de la Transparencia en la Gestión Municipal en Venezuela (2004, 2005)

Type of tool: Hard data and public opinion survey

Coverage: Venezuela

Source: Transparencia Venezuela

Funding: Embassy of Finland in Venezuela

Purpose:
The general objective of the tool is to design an evaluation system to evaluate transparency in the management of Venezuelan municipalities. In doing so, the study does not measure the degree of corruption that exists in the municipalities, but rather the minimum degree to which measures of protection against corruption have been fulfilled, which is required by law.

Methodology and implementation:
The Evaluation System was conducted for the first time in 2004 as a pilot study in 8 Venezuelan municipalities. In 2005, 50 municipalities were evaluated as selected by Transparencia Venezuela and its partners, to guarantee a sufficiently representative group for each region.

The study is used to measure municipal transparency in three processes:

1. Budget formulation and execution,
2. Acquisition of goods and contracting of works and services, and
3. Processing of industrial and commercial patents.

For each process, associated procedures are identified and included in the study. Each process is evaluated according to the following four components:

1. Procedures and norms,
2. Availability and access to public information,
3. Control system and statement of accounts, and
4. Participation and civic scrutiny.

By setting up a theoretical and legal framework through bibliographical research, "attributes" of the components forming the concept of transparency are identified. These "attributes" form the basis to define a reference "model of transparency" that contains elements and indicators to measure transparency in each of the selected procedures. For each of the procedures, components, attributes, elements and indicators a relative weight is assigned depending on the importance of transparency management in the municipalities. Once the models of transparency for each process are defined and the elements that comprise them are weighted, a combination of instruments to collect information is applied, which are once again designed on the basis of the identified elements and indicators. The instruments are Auditing, Perception surveys and Indicators. Once the instruments to collect information are applied, an evaluation matrix is set up that automatically processes the data and shows results of the Transparency Indices. These results are expressed in a scoring system.

Thus, the evaluation system consists of:

- Revising the elements and indicators.
- Evaluating the components of transparency in each of the selected processes.
- Comparing those with the defined "models of transparency."
- Obtaining a qualification for each component and for each of the municipal procedures that is included in the evaluation system.

By doing so, the gap between the ideal system and the actual situation in the municipalities can be identified.

The scoring results are presented in two ways:

1. The Transparency Index of Municipal Management, which corresponds to the weighted average of the indices obtained for each municipality in each of the procedures evaluated.
2. The Ranking of the Municipal Transparency Index, in which the municipalities are ranked according to their score from 1-100 (100 being the most transparent).

Use and Impact:
The results of the evaluation are used to identify the best practices in municipal transparency and share this information with the municipalities. The study can be regarded as an advocacy tool, promoting a number of concrete policy recommendations to improve the systems of transparency in each process and each component. As the study has so far been conducted twice, and will most likely be continued in the future, the evaluation allows changes to be tracked over time as regards the performance of each municipality included.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable): No data available.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.transparencia.org.ve/areas_accion.php?id_area=1

3.2 Public Sector Diagnostics

3.2.1 Public Officials Survey (1999)

Type of tool: Survey of public officials

Coverage: Bolivia

Source: World Bank Institute / Ciale

Funding: Government of Bolivia, World Bank

Purpose:
This diagnostic effort seeks to describe and identify the main governance-related corruption and performance problems in a sample of Bolivian public services institutions.

Methodology and implementation:
The Government of Bolivia, with the support of the WBI, hired a local consulting firm, CIALE, to conduct a major survey of public officials. The survey covers public officials working in 110 public institutions including the top executive branch (e.g. offices of the President and Vice President); ministries (e.g. education, health, finance); line agencies (e.g. customs, tax, immigration); autonomous agencies (e.g. central bank); departmental institutions; and municipal governments. The sample design was determined with the recommendations of the GOB counterparts to ensure a comprehensive survey.

Within each institution, a stratified random sample of at least 1 % of all staff was selected at each of the following decision-making ranks: *top management*, including the president, vice president, ministers, undersecretaries, supreme court judges, lawmakers, departmental governors, and mayors; *middle management,* including general directors, chiefs of departments, budget managers and personnel managers; and *rank and file,* including professional civil servants, consultants, and administrative assistants. In total, 1250 public sector officials from the above institutions participated in the interviews and assessed the governance and performance of their own agencies. To achieve sincere and reliable results trained interviewers from the consulting firm CIALE administered interviews anonymously and face to face with public officials.

Use and Impact:
This diagnostic study requested by the Government of Bolivia is used as part of a larger strategy aimed at helping the Bolivians design and implement a Bolivian National Program able to fight corruption, strengthen institutions, and enhance the effective and efficient delivery of services to the public. The diagnostic analysis of the Bolivian public sector provides a detailed picture of the institutional characteristics of the public agencies, as well as their performance in providing services and curbing corruption. It is also used to show that citizen voice, participation, and public accountability not only stand at the heart of reform efforts, but also constitute a sensible starting point.

In response to the diagnostic analysis, the Government of Bolivia developed and wrote a National Anti-corruption Strategy, the first step in a series of follow-up National Initiatives.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Although the data collected is not disaggregated by income and gender, and the survey is not designed to draw conclusions on the incidence of corruption or impact of corruption on poorer groups in society and across gender, a poverty aspect is nevertheless introduced in the report issued with the survey. It addresses the question of which factors motivate a public official to work for the poor. Among governance variables, voice mechanisms and transparency of the institution appeared as the most significant factors motivating the public official to be committed to public service and working for the

user and the poor. It is found that a "pro-poor public official" has no particular personal characteristics that distinguish him from other officials.

Reports and contact information:
For more information regarding WBI's diagnostic work in Bolivia contact Maria González de Asís (mgonzalezasis@worldbank.org). Further information on the tool can also be found at http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/bolivia/index.html.

3.2.2 PRMPS Public Officials Survey (1999)

Type of tool: Survey of public officials

Coverage: Bolivia

Source: World Bank

Funding: Bank-Netherlands Partnership Program

Purpose:
Between 1999 and 2001, public officials in 16 countries were surveyed with funds from the Bank Netherlands Partnership Program. These surveys were designed to better understand the ways in which performance of public officials depends on the incentives and constraints provided by their institutional environment. The basic assumption underlying the design of the surveys is that if resources are unpredictable, policies are likely to change, and rules are unlikely to be enforced. As a consequence, "results focus", accountability and morale will suffer, with adverse effects on agency performance. Survey results help to map the strengths and weaknesses of the public sector and can identify potential pay-offs with reform interventions.

Methodology and implementation:
The Bolivia survey was carried out from May to August 1999 and administered to 738 public officials in 15 organizations. Of these, 53 were heads of organizations or departments, and 685 were general officials (middle to upper level), working in these organizations. The organizations to be included in the sample were selected by the World Bank manager and the Government of Bolivia counterparts to cover different categories of organizations. The survey firm, Encuestas y Estudios (E&E) stratified each agency by organizational hierarchies (5 levels) and drew a quota sample from each stratum to make the sample similar in appearance to the actual distribution in the population. While drawing the sample, fourteen out of the fifteen organizations identified for the survey did not give E&E a list of employees to construct the sampling frame. As a result, E&E used the 1992 Public Employees Census as an initial database for constructing the sampling frame. As they obtained more accurate (but still partial) lists of agency employees, they corrected the original sampling frame. For this reason, they were not able to draw a probability sample, and therefore resorted to quota sampling (sampling based on certain pre-determined characteristics of the respondents such as gender, ethnicity, etc.). The survey was pre-tested in two rounds, on a total of 31 people. The first round tested the survey on 15 officials. After corrections were made to the questionnaire, a second round tested it with 12 officials. The pre-test was also administered to four CEOs. The pre-test subjects were selected arbitrarily, rather than by random sampling. However, E&E made sure that none were from the agencies to be covered in the main round of the survey, to avoid contamination of the universe, for example by filtration of the questions.

The following indicators were used for the survey:

- *Mission accomplished:* Degrees to which agency heads perceive their agency's mission to have been accomplished.
- *Vertical Solitude*: Degrees to which there is a discrepancy in perceptions about a set of issues between senior managers and middle to lower-ranking staff of the same agencies. This is a proxy

for vertical cohesion within the organization. Internal cohesion across hierarchical levels is essential for the agency's operational efficiency.

- *Corruption:* Degrees to which corruption is perceived to be a serious problem in a given agency.
- *Credible regulations:* Degrees to which there is an adequate set of internal regulations within a given agency.
- *Political hiring:* The ratio of persons perceived to have been hired for political reasons in a given agency.

Use and Impact:
Survey results are used to map the strengths and weaknesses of the public sector and can identify potential pay-offs with reform interventions.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No data available.

Reports and contact information:
www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/capacitybuild/pdf/other_surv_desc_apr03.pdf and
www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/assessing/pdf/ps_surveys.pdf

3.2.3 Transparency and Accountability in Bolivia: Does Voice Matter? (1998)

Type of tool: Survey of the health sector (patients, nurses, doctors, administrators)

Coverage: Bolivia

Source: Inter-American Development Bank

Funding: IADB

Purpose:
The study's purpose is to analyze the institutional factors that affect public accountability and corruption by focusing on the incentive structure faced by providers and users of health services in Bolivia. Specific objectives are:

- To analyze perceptions on corrupt practice within municipal hospitals.
- To analyze the determinants of informal payments to municipal health service providers.
- To describe the variations of input prices for four homogenous inputs.
- To contrast hard and soft measures of corruption for the sample of municipal hospitals.

Methodology and implementation:
The municipal hospital survey was conducted in November 1998. Thirty hospitals from 24 municipalities were surveyed on informal payments, input pricing and perceptions on absenteeism, supply and equipment theft, and inappropriate use of public facilities. The sample was selected in two steps; first, municipalities were ranked according to an index of administrative discretion, as reported by the 1997 Census of Municipal Governments. "Highly" discretionary systems were defined by the absence of (1) a competitive hiring system, (2) an investment planning system and (3) an internal auditing system. "Low" discretionary municipalities were defined by the presence of one or more of these. Second, twelve "highly" discretionary municipalities and twelve "low" discretionary municipalities were selected for canvassing, from three clusters of municipalities located around the cities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. The final sample included thirty municipal hospitals.

The sample accounts for nearly two-thirds of the nurses, half of the doctors and a third of the bed capacity of basic service hospitals in the country. Data from four different sources is collected: patients (301 observations), nurses (60 observations), doctors (55 observations) and hospital administrators (24, observations). Administrative and citizen participation data from the 1998

Municipal Census is also used to construct explanatory variables on voice/exit and hierarchical controls.

Three types of perceptions on corruption were collected. First, the IADB asked patients, doctors and nurses to assess health and non-health sector institutions on a continuum from least to most corrupt. The survey assesses differences for an array of public and private sector institutions, including patients' assessment of their own workplace. Second, the IADB asked the same groups to assess an array of corrupt practices, most of which deal with health services. Finally, doctors and nurses are asked to assess the frequency of corrupt practices within their workplace. This includes an evaluation of absenteeism, theft and misuse of public facilities for private gain. The survey also asks for comparisons between past and present corruption in the health sector.

Use and Impact:
The study's use is twofold. First, it is used as an awareness-raising tool to highlight the problem of corruption in the Bolivian health sector. Secondly, it used is to draft policy recommendations for the Bolivian government on how to reform the health sector to make it more transparent and efficient.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

Reports and contact information:
For the full report see http://www.iadb.org/res/publications/pubfiles/pubR-381.pdf. For more information contact George Gray Molina (ggray@udape.gov.bo).

3.2.4 Indice de Integridad de Entidades Públicas (2002, 2003, 2003/04)

Type of tool: Opinion survey of public officials and hard data analysis

Coverage: Colombia

Source: Transparencia por Colombia

Funding: Merck Foundation, DANE, USAID

Purpose:
The Integrity Index of Public Institutions is an instrument to measure risks of corruption in government institutions at the national level. The tool aims to evaluate the conduct of selected public institutions in three factors representative of conduct based on integrity: transparency, control and punishment, as well as institutionality and efficiency.

Methodology and implementation:
The Integrity Index ranks public institutions according to their integrity and their risk of corruption, based on indicators divided into three groups:

1. *Transparency:* including information found on the institution's web page, existence of mechanisms for filing complaints, ability to obtain information on the phone, and ratings from public servants in each institution on transparency and institutional autonomy.
2. *Control and punishment*: including the number of complaints presented, investigations opened, charges filed and sanctions issued by the office of the general comptroller, and the cost of penalties resulting from sentences and settlements
3. *Efficiency and institutionality:* including scores from a sample of public servants in each institution on the simplicity of organizational processes, performance of the internal control function, incentives for employees, and the commitment of personnel.

Only institutions that could provide enough information for all of the scores to be calculated were included. The institutions are rated on a scale from 0 to 100 (where 100 is the best possible score)

according to the weighting of each of the three dimensions, depending on the number of indicators they include (varies from year to year).

Besides the analysis of secondary data, Transparencia collected the necessary information through the Survey of Institutional Performance (Encuesta de Desempeño Institucional), implemented with the help of DANE. The survey determines the perception of a representative sample of officials and employees located in the headquarters of national institutions. The questionnaire used was based on a World Bank methodology.

In 2002, the Integrity Index rated 88 national public institutions. The institutions covered most functions of the state, from policy definition and implementation to legislation and regulation to the relevant enforcement and punishment mechanisms. They include the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, tax offices, the attorney general's office and the office of the ombudsman. The overall index score has on average 16 indicators, most of which are objective measures, with the others reflecting the opinions of a sample of public officials from each institution

In 2003, a total of 146 institutions were included. Applying special selection criteria extended the coverage of national public institutions to guarantee that the index evaluated institutions representative of the different fields in public administration. The composition of institutions had significantly changed from previous surveys, due to administrative reform, where some of the old institutions were merged or eliminated. In the course of the Survey of Institutional Performance, 6,502 officials of different levels of hierarchy were interviewed.

In 2003/04 a number of changes were made. Most importantly, new methodology was introduced. The index is now constructed exclusively on objective indicators, based upon information collected in control organisms. This analysis is complemented by results obtained from a survey of institutional performance. Thus, the two perspectives of the situation of integrity in public institutions (objective data and perceptions) are presented separately, but complementary in the analysis. Also, 10 new indicators were introduced. The Integrity Index 2003/04 includes 182 public institutions. The institutions were selected by a number of criteria:

- The institution has a clearly defined mission of national interest, executed during the reference period.
- The institution is subject to direct fiscal control by the Contraloría General de la Républica.
- The institution appears on the official list of administrative departments in public function.

Use and Impact:
The project is used to generate awareness of corruption and integrity issues in Colombia, to improve monitoring of corruption, and to produce information that can be used for the design of further anti-corruption policies. In the beginning, the process of constructing the index revealed how limited public access to information was in Colombia. Hard data was scattered, disorganized and rarely systematized, and officials often refused or were 'inefficient' when asked to provide information to civil society organizations. When collecting data for the later indices, institutions came to appreciate the study more and more and began to identify it as a useful tool to assist them in the adoption of corrective structural and cultural measures. A number of institutions have stated their interest in making internal reforms to improve their performance in future indices. Publication of the index has encouraged the government to adopt policies aimed at improving the availability of relevant information. Also, the publication of the index is reflected in a number of measures taken by the national government regarding the institutions analyzed, especially those at high risk of corruption, e.g. regional autonomous bodies. It also served as reference to some decisions made in the course of the Program of Reform of Public Administration (PRAP). Finally, organizations from other countries have expressed their interest to adopt the tool to their surroundings. The index is published annually, allowing the monitoring of performance over time.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

3.2.5 Indice de Integridad de los Gobiernos, Asambleas y Contralorías Departamentales (2003/04)

Type of tool: Opinion survey of public officials and hard data analysis

Coverage: Colombia

Source: Transparencia por Colombia

Funding: Interamerican Bank of Development, GTZ

Purpose:
The Indice de Integridad de los Gobiernos, Asambleas y Contralorías Departamentales is an instrument to measure the risk of corruption in government institutions at the regional level. This is a variation on the Indice de Integridad de Entidades Públicas, which studies only institutions at the national level. The tool aims to evaluate the conduct of selected public institutions in three factors representative for conduct with integrity: transparency, control and punishment, as well as institutionality and efficiency.

Methodology and implementation:
This study is the adaptation of the Indice de Integridad de Entidaded Públicas (see above) to the departmental level. The Survey of Institutional Performance, implemented by Transparencia por Colombia and DANE, included 7,776 officials (with a minimum stay with the institutions of 6 months) of 274 institutions and public dependences from all 32 department of Colombia. The methodology to construct the index is almost identical to the one applied to the national index, and thus also includes indicators from the three dimensions of transparency, control and punishment, institutionality and efficiency (see above). The index was calculated separately for each department, but also as one single index representing departmental government as a whole.

Use and Impact:
The project is used to generate awareness of corruption and integrity issues in the different regions of Colombia, improve monitoring, and produce information that can be used for the design of further anti-corruption policies. It completes the related index at the national level to give a more comprehensive picture of integrity in all levels of public institutions in Colombia. The index has so far been conducted only once, but will be repeated to track changes over time.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

3.2.6 National Teacher Tracking Survey (2004)

Type of tool: Sectoral survey of the education sector

Coverage: Ecuador

Source: World Bank

Funding: The Latin America and the Caribbean Region of the World Bank (LC6) and the UK Department for International Trade and Development (through its support for the World Development Report 2004's "Provider Absence in Education and Health" research project)

Purpose:
Teachers' high absence rates from their posts is a serious obstacle to the delivery of education in many developing countries, but hard evidence on the problem has been scarce. This study, carried out as part of a new multi-country survey project in health and education, is the first systematic investigation in Ecuador into the extent and causes of employee absence from primary schools.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey was administered to a randomly selected national sample of 102 primary schools, with two schools surveyed in each of 51 *parroquias* (town) randomly selected. To reduce fieldwork costs, the sample was selected using multi-stage clustering. The sample was stratified geographically into the three regions Costa, Sierra, and Oriente. Within each region, a given number of parroquias were chosen randomly on a probability-proportional-to-population (PPS) basis. The number chosen was based on the relative population of the three regions, so as to yield the following number of parroquias in each region: 23 in Costa, 22 in Sierra, and six in Oriente. Municipios and parroquias were chosen with stratification by rural/urban status: In the Sierra region, 14 rural and eight urban parroquias were chosen, reflecting the rural/urban breakdown in that region. In the Costa region, 11 rural and 12 urban parroquias were chosen in the same way. In the Oriente (Amazon) region, four rural and two urban parroquias were chosen. Once the 51 parroquias were selected, two schools were chosen randomly from each parroquia. The randomization was carried out on a PPS basis, using official school enrollment as a population weight. The sampling of individual teachers occurred at the facilities during field visits. The sampling frame at this level was the list of employees provided by the school director; the enumerator then either interviewed all of the teachers, or—for larger schools—interviewed 15 randomly chosen teachers.

To complement the data collected through questionnaires at both the school and individual level, a parallel effort gathered information on the national institutional environment for the education and health sectors. This (non-representative) institutional survey drew primarily on central government sources to illuminate such topics as: provider types, numbers, and qualifications; provider work hours and excused absences; provider salaries and benefits; recruitment, assignment, and transfer policies; provider participation in school management; private providers and the institutional environment; discipline and dismissal procedures; local involvement in personnel decisions; incentive schemes for attendance; and unionization. To illuminate these topics, the study drew on both codified information about the formal institutions and subjective assessments of how these institutions work in practice. This information was collected by drawing on existing sources and by surveying higher-level education and health officials, non-government experts, and a sub-sample of providers during school-level survey work.

Use and Impact:
This survey is part of a unique cross-national dataset that has allowed estimation of comparable teacher absence rates in several countries.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data collected is disaggregated by gender (of teachers) and income (of both teachers and the municipality of the school). The survey is furthermore designed to analyze the relationship between certain factors (among others gender and income) and the teacher absence rate.

Results show that poverty is associated with much higher rates of teacher absence: increasing the poverty rate by just one standard deviation increases the predicted probability of absence by more than 5 percentage points. Data suggests that in the case of Ecuador, gender is uncorrelated with absence.

Reports and contact information:
http://admin.corisweb.org/files/Chaudhury2004_teacher_absence1121853372.pdf

3.2.7 La Retardación de Justicia en el Tribunal de Apelaciones de Managua (2004)

Type of tool: Sectoral expert survey

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: Ètica y Transparencia

Funding: Development agency from Luxembourg

Purpose:
The survey is meant to reassess the topic of delays in the judicial system of Nicaragua, an enduring topic in the country. Its objective is to compare the number of appeals submitted to court with the number of cases that have proceeded forward.

Methodology and implementation:
The study was conducted in March and April 2004. The field of investigation was limited to the trials of the First Criminal District Court of Managua, entered at Courtroom One of the Appellation Tribunal during 1994 to 1997. Five interviews were conducted with well-known lawyers and public servants familiar with the subject. Additionally, random consultations were conducted with the population during the visits made to the Appellation Tribunal.

Use and Impact:
Besides providing a diagnostic tool to measure delays in the Nicaraguan judicial system, the survey is used as an advocacy tool for reforms in the legal system. Recommendations for reform include the introduction of a *ley de carrera judicial*, as well as for a evaluation of the implementation of legal codes, for example the revised penal code.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

Reports and contact information:
For the full report and more information contact mmedal@cablenet.com.ni.

3.2.8 Municipal Government Evaluation Instrument (2001-2004)

Type of tool: Auditing

Coverage: Nicaragua

Source: Ética y Transparencia (EyT)

Funding: EyT, Swedish Embassy in Nicaragua (in total US $ 130,000)

Purpose:

The general objective of the project is to contribute to democratic local governance with the use of evaluation, monitoring and incentives to promote transparency in administration and probity, to improve citizen participation and the general performance of municipalities throughout the country.

Strategic Objectives:

- To provide municipalities, municipal entities, international co-operation agencies, and society in general with an understanding of the local situation, using an instrument for standardized information that guarantees the periodic measuring of the level of transparency of expenditures at the municipal level.
- To encourage civil society to monitor the daily practices of local government using tools developed to verify the proper management of public affairs.

Methodology and implementation:

Phase I, implemented from April to December 2001, was considered a pilot experience, as this was the first time that such a project had been implemented. The first step was the development and presentation of the project to the mayors of 17 local governments in the departmental and regional capitals, the direct beneficiaries of the Evaluation and Incentive System. This first activity was somewhat complicated in that it took place at a fairly delicate time - the municipal administrations had only recently been elected and other political and electoral events were soon to be held (the municipal elections in 2000 and presidential elections in 2001).

The second step was to host a ratification workshop with the participation of 13 municipal delegates (excluding Jinotepe, Masaya, Rivas and Granada). Despite the circumstances, the first meeting was held and the first national and worldwide municipal evaluation tool, which had been developed jointly by representatives of the municipalities and EyT, was ratified. The purpose of the tool was to foster active social control. It consisted of indicators that enabled EyT to collect information on:

- *Transparency:* 21 indicators on planning and policy, municipal administration, personnel and contracting, publicity and the dissemination of activities.
- *Participation:* 28 indicators on city councils, open town councils, local commissions, territorial representatives, relations with local organizations, and municipal structure.
- *Probity:* Nine indicators on property and assets, salaries, travel expenses and the use of the municipal government's property.
- *Efficacy:* 20 indicators on municipal planning, municipal administration, public works, performance and management, and inter-municipal relations.

Furthermore, as a result of the workshop, 16 of the 17 participating mayors and EyT signed the Montelimar Coordination Agreement. The main points in the agreement were:

EyT promised to undertake evaluations of the transparency, citizen participation, administrative probity, and efficacy in municipal performance, in a technical, professional and impartial manner. The local government administrations promised to facilitate access to public information, including; municipal budgets, properties, assets, salaries, travel expenses, co-operation agreements, spending plans, management of resources for public works, etc.

16 municipal governments were then audited, including Jinotega and Managua's five districts, resulting in the first annual evaluation. The municipal evaluation tool was used in 17 municipal governments for social audits. An auditing firm was hired to provide EyT with advice and training in the field of audits, as well as specific subjects such as budgetary execution, financial and administrative control, etc. The firm provided training to EyT personnel and municipal coordinators, supported the collection of data for the evaluations, and certified the results of the audits of the 17 municipal governments in the departmental and regional capitals.

The data collection stage was undertaken in periods of two and three days in each municipal government, by teams made up of two auditors, the national network departmental and/or municipal coordinator, bringing the total to 17 voluntary coordinators and 2 members of the EyT technical team. The auditing firm used primary and secondary sources in conducting the audit. The secondary sources included minutes of municipal council meeting, budgets, development plans, income and expenditure statements, agreements with donor agencies, etc. The primary sources included interviews with town councilors, mayors, deputy mayors and the issue and personnel directors of the municipalities. The information collected with the tool was presented to the evaluation committee that consisted of: the EyT president and other executive EyT members, as well as a representative from the Nicaraguan Municipalities Association.

The committee was charged with the following duties:

- Adding up the points obtained by each municipal government.
- Analyzing the information collected.
- Assigning a ranking to each municipal government for each element.
- Giving the certification to each municipal government.
- Presenting the awards to the best municipal governments.

Use and Impact:
The results of the evaluation were made public; presented to the media, international co-operation agencies, the country's municipal governments, different municipal entities and to the general public. The participating municipal governments used the results to compare their situation with that of those municipalities that scored higher in the evaluation, sparking a process of change and improvement. After EyT collected the comparative information and then sent the participating municipal governments the final recommendations, many municipalities were able to improve and incorporate some instruments for citizen participation, transparency, probity and efficacy into their performance. Although there was no strategy to promote the project, the national and local media often published the results of the evaluations. The winning municipalities made use of their resources to promote their services and facilitate resource flow; hence they used the recognition gained to their advantage.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

Reports and contact information:
A detailed description of the tool has been published in TI's Corruption Fighter Toolkit 2002: http://www.transparency.org/toolkits/2002/index.html. For more information contact Nadia Arévalo Muñoz (eyt@ibw.com.ni).

3.2.9 *Índice de Transparencia, Integridad y Eficiencia de la Administración Pública (2004)*

Type of tool: Hard data evaluation of institutions

Coverage: Paraguay

Source: Transparencia Paraguay

*Funding:*Viva srl

Purpose:
The aim of the study is to evaluate the level of transparency, integrity and efficiency of public institutions from an external point of view, based upon objective rather than subjective data. The survey is meant to "accompany" the citizens/ users of public services in their contact with the institutions or their use of public services offered by the institutions, and by this to evaluate the institutions as to whether they satisfy the need of the citizens for a transparent, integer and efficient public administration

Methodology and implementation:
The fieldwork was conducted between July and September 2004. Eight public institutions were evaluated according to six indicators: 1) Efficiency and Integrity of bureaucratic proceedings; 2) Access to information and documentation; 3) Integrity and Efficiency of the institution according to audit reports; 4) Integrity of the institution according to "preliminary proceedings" conducted as an internal control of officials; 5) Information and services offered by the Institution through their website; 6) Integrity of the Institution according to press publications.

During the construction of each indicator, a set of "ideal" characteristics was established. For the first two indicators, these characteristics were then tested by demanding services of the individual institutions. Rating was given according to the responses obtained. For the others, audit reports of the institutions, "preliminary proceedings," press articles and web sites were analyzed and coded. Each indicator was ranked based on a scale of 1 to 100 points. Institutions were then ranked according to their total score.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable): No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

Reports and contact information:
www.transparencia.org.py/images/stories/itie_2004.pdf and
http://www.transparencia.org.py/images/stories/itie_2005.pdf.

3.3. Private Sector Surveys

3.3.1 Corruption in Brazil: Perspective from the Private Sector (2002, 2003)

Type of tool: Private sector survey on perceptions, experience and behavior

Coverage: Brazil

Source: Transparencia Brasil; Kroll Brasil

Funding: Transparencia Brasil; Kroll Brasil

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is to analyze perceptions, experience and behavior related to corruption in the Brazilian private sector. The study focuses both on corruption and fraud- that is, deviations happening exclusively within and between firms.

Methodology and implementation:
4,000 firms were invited to answer the survey. The questionnaire was published on the Internet (www.antifraude.com.br). Each person who answered was provided with a personal password, which was deactivated once the questionnaire was completed (thus avoiding using the same password more than once). In 2003, the survey on corruption was answered by a total of 78 firms. The questionnaire included three parts: perceptions, experience and the firm's behavior. More than half of the firms in the sample employed more than 500 persons and, in the majority of cases, operated in the industrial and services sectors. The majority (72%) were not publicly listed, and for 52 % the control was domestic. Geographically, almost all firms were located in the South-Eastern region, with a strong concentration in the state of São Paulo.

Use and Impact:
The survey has been used to raise awareness on the extent of corruption from the perspective of the private sector at country level, complementing global indicators such as the CPI for instance.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data collected is not disaggregated by income or across gender.

Reports and contact information:
ww1.transparency.org/surveys/dnld/private_sector_2003_brazil.pdf;
www.transparencia.org.br/docs/kroll-final-2003.pdf; and www.transparencia.org.br/docs/kroll-tb-sumario.pdf . For more information contact Claudio Weber Abramo (Transparencia Brasil).

3.3.2 Encuesta de la Corrupción (2003, 2005)

Type of tool: Private sector survey

Coverage: Chile

Source: Libertad y Desarrollo

Funding: Internal funding

Purpose:
The goals of this annual study are:

To analyze businessmen's attitudes, opinions towards corruption and perceptions of the level of corruption in Chile, as well as the degree of knowledge on cases of corruption they show.
To combine measures of the perception of corruption with establishing facts on the nature of corruption and identifying institutions involved in cases of corruption.

Methodology and implementation:
By random sampling, questionnaires were distributed by mail from October 2004 to January 2005 to Chilean entrepreneurs and executives, identified through the national directory. The final sample consisted of 463 businessmen. This methodology is consistent with earlier surveys, though sample sizes varied slightly: in 2003, 414 businessmen were included in the survey. The margin of error is approximately 5 %. The following economic sectors are represented in the survey: agriculture, fishery, mining, manufacturing industry, electricity, water and gas supply, construction, transport and telecommunication, restaurant and hotel industry, financial services, technical and professional services, education and real estate.

Use and Impact:
The study is primarily an awareness-raising tool. As the study is intended to be conducted annually, it will serve as a tool to monitor the status of corruption in Chile over time. The tool always receives wide national press coverage and stimulates academic discussion in Chile.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable): Data collected is not disaggregated by income level or across gender.

Reports and contact information:
For the full report see http://www.lyd.org/biblioteca/serie/politico/90_serie_informe_politico.pdf. For more information contact Ena van Baer at evonbaer@lyd.org.

3.3.3 Probidad III: Encuesta de Percepción Empresarial de Corrupción (2004)

Type of tool: Perception survey of the private sector

Coverage: Colombia (15 cities)

Source: Confecámaras

Funding: USAID, chambers of commerce of the evaluated cities

Purpose:
The goals of the study are:

- To identify the most frequent procedures of corruption and to work towards their eradication.
- To measure and portray in detail those procedures used by businessmen and providers of public services in the main cities of the country.
- To reflect on the responsibility of the private sector for the most outstanding cases of corruption.
- To learn more about the role the private sector plays in corruption by analyzing how businesspeople themselves perceive corruption.

The survey forms part of the Probidad program "The Fight Against Corruption of Entrepreneurs that conclude contracts with the government."

Methodology and implementation
The survey was geographically limited to the following Colombian cities: Bogotá, Medellín, Calí, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Ibagué, Neiva, Villavicencio, Cartagena, Pereira, Cúcuta, Florencia, Popayán, Tunja and Manizales. 1,519 personal interviews were conducted by Datexco S.A. among all Colombian companies registered with the Chamber of Commerce of all cities that form part of the survey and which have renewed their license on December 31, 2003. Respondents were adult men and women in responsible positions, who participated in the elaboration, execution and negotiation of biddings and general processes of contracting with governmental organizations. The marginal error was +/- 2.51 % at a 95 % level of confidence.

Use and Impact:
The tool is meant to be a critical and reflective study of the private sector in Colombia. In this respect, it is used to raise awareness among the public- in particular businessmen- and to motivate them to reflection upon measures that could be taken to create institutional policies in favour of transparency and a commitment to ethic behaviour. The recommendations of the study are directed to the government, so the survey can be viewed as an advocacy tool for certain policy changes to obtain a higher degree of transparency in the Colombian business sector.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

Reports and contact information:
For more information see
http://www.transparenciacolombia.org.co/new//download/estudioseinformes/encuesta_percepcion_de_corruocion_probidad_III.pdf or www.probidad.org.co

3.3.4 Encuesta de Gobernabilidad y Desarrollo Empresarial (2002, 2005)

Type of tool: Perception survey of the private sector

Coverage: Mexico

Source: CEESP

Funding: Secretaría de la Función Pública

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is to capture:
- The perception of Mexican entrepreneurs of obstacles that limit their development;
- The integrity of government institutions;
- The degree of transparency in public services in the three levels of government;

- The incidence of corrupt practices.

Methodology and implementation:
The first survey took place in 2002, conducted by the Centro de Estudios Estratégicos del TEC. The 2005 survey was designed and conducted by the company Berumen y Asociados, based on the 2002 questionnaire, applying minor changes. The sample size was 2,650 companies across the country, composed in the following manner: the 250 largest companies in the country, the 540 largest countries out of a group of 18 states (the 30 largest ones for each state, and the 1860 companies from the 2002 sample, selected by proportional probability sampling for each federal entity. Based on the aspects investigated in the survey, CEESP created a corruption index which consists of four items for each federal entity: the degree of integrity of the governmental institutions; perception of the incidence of corruption in business; the frequency of unofficial payments to influence the content of new laws, policies and regulations, and; the frequency of unofficial payments to obtain services. The weighted average of the four components reflects the index score for each federal entity.

Use and Impact:
CEESP issued a press release to disseminate the results and received significant national news coverage. The survey has already been conducted twice and is intended to continue being conducted in the future. The corruption index derived from this survey was developed to track changes over time, as well as to compare the state of corruption across federal states.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data was collected.

Reports and contact information:
The report is available at www.cce.org.mx/CEESP/egde05.htm;
www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/indices/doctos/EGDE2005%20v12agosto.ppt and
www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/indices/doctos/Prensa3edge170805.ppt#467,16,Slide 16. For more information contact Cristina Ledezma Hernández (+52-5229-1149 or 5229-1150).

3.3.5 Diagnóstico sobre el Impacto del Fraude y Corrupción en las PyMES (2005)

Type of tool: Private sector survey

Coverage: Mexico

Source: CEI Consulting and Research

Funding: CEI

Purpose:
The study deals with the impact that fraud and corruption have on small and medium-sized enterprises (PyMES) in Mexico. The objective is to understand the economic and administrative consequences of these illegal actions on the profitability and the survival of PyMES, which is fundamental to the national economy as a whole.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey comprised 1,376 private small and medium-sized companies of the following sectors: manufacturing, commerce, services, and construction. Classification as small or medium sized company varied across these different sectors. The questionnaire was distributed by email and was sent directly to the company's person in charge. A PIN was used to make sure that once answered the questionnaire could not be altered. The questionnaire was presented both in roundtables as well as in personal interviews with owners and directors of companies.

In designing the questions, various models elaborated by national and international institutions, in particular of the World Bank Institute, were used. For all cases, the same questionnaire was used, which was divided into three sections:
1. Company profile,
2. Company's experience with fraud, and
3. Company's perception on and experience with unofficial payments to public service providers.

To construct the sample, 115 companies from each federal entity were selected by proportional probability sampling according to size and sector. In total, 3,680 invitations to answer the questionnaire were sent out. Answers of 623 small companies and 753 medium companies were received. The margin of error for the obtained sample was 1 %. Of all the companies that have answered the questionnaire, 44 % were from the manufacturing sector, 36 % from the service sector, 13 % from commerce and seven % from construction. Approximately two-thirds of the questionnaires were answered by high-level company employees.

To obtain statistics with a better descriptive capacity, a "Corruption Risk Index for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises" was calculated for each federal entity. The index included three criteria:

1. Experience with unofficial payments to public service providers,
2. Amounts of annual income spent on unofficial payments, and
3. Collateral damages.

Use and Impact:
The survey is used to raise awareness in small and medium-sized companies about the issues of fraud and corruption. It is intended to give these companies an incentive to combat fraud and corruption inside their companies and also to show possible solutions on how to solve these problems.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The survey is particularly designed to evaluate the impact of corruption on small and medium sized businesses and only collects data for these companies. Nevertheless, no particular analysis or conclusions on poverty aspects are drawn in the study. No gender-specific data is collected.

Reports and contact information:
www.ceiconsulting.com. For more information contact Arturo del Castillo (Arturo.delcastillo@ceiconsulting.com).

3.3.6 Ìndice Mexicano de Reputación Empresarial (2004)

Type of tool: Expert perception survey of the private sector

Coverage: Mexico

Source: Transparencia Mexicana

Funding: Transparencia Mexicana; Consulta-Mitofsky

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is:
• To develop a measure that allows one to identify the reputation of companies among qualified informants.
• To introduce to the public opinion a quantifiable idea of the reputation of the principal operating in the country.
• To enable the companies to quantify their goals and modify their prestige annually.
• To measure the perception of the chosen expert sample of the reputation of companies according to their relationship with their employees, their providers and clients, the community, the

environment, their shareholders; competing companies, valid legal norms and their commitment to Mexico's development.

Methodology and implementation:
To construct the IMRE a questionnaire (with closed answers) was designed by Transparencia Mexicana and Consulta Mitofsky, S.A., directed at qualified informants from November 15 to December 7, 2003. At least three persons at the executive level of the nine following groups were interviewed: stock brokers, journalists, economic analysts, financial risk analysts, external auditors, certifiers, public functionaries, corporate lawyers and entrepreneurs. All of these had to be familiar with the sectors and companies included in the study, but they could not evaluate those companies with which they had any kind of relationship.

The IMRE takes on values between one and zero, where the higher the value, the greater the company's reputation. 108 companies were selected according to the following criteria:

The volume of sales of the company places them among the 500 most important companies of the country.
The company belongs to one of the 12 fields specified in the design of the index: food and non-alcoholic beverages, secondary education, automobiles, pharmaceutical industry, alcohol and tobacco, department stores and other stores of self-service, public building and construction, financial services, computer and telecommunication, means of communication, tourism and transport, energy.

Use and Impact:
The IMRE is used by the administrative boards and the areas of operation to identify the behaviour and the reputation of their company in eight variables, including respect towards the valid norms. Thus, it is an external evaluation tool that allows one to correct corporate policies or to recognize progress of the companies in this matter.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data was collected.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.transparenciamexicana.org.mx/imre/. For additional Information contact: Eduardo Bohórquez, Director of Transparencia Mexicana (tmexican@data.net.mx)

3.3.7 Deficiencias y Corrupción en el Sistema de Justicia y en el Estado de Derecho en Panamá (2004)

Type of tool: Private sector survey

Coverage: Panama

Source: Asociación Panameña de Ejecutivos de Empresa

Funding: USAID

Purpose:
- To evaluate the national cost created by a corrupt and inefficient judiciary.
- To improve the knowledge of the private sector and the general public on the costs of corruption in the judicial system and a deficient rule of law.
- To identify, define, put into order and make public those specific problems that affect the judicial system and weaken the rule of law, promoting the spread of corruption and affecting the investment climate, as well as economic growth.
- To establish objective indicators which allow the revelation of the cost of the identified problems.
- To evaluate over time the development of the identified problems towards a specified goal.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey was directed towards a representative group of companies in Panama. The World Bank's World Business Environment Survey was taken as a model in the survey design. The statistical work was carried out by the "Centro de Investigación y Promoción Social y Urbano (CIPSU)" of the Santa María la Antigua University, under the assistance of Dr. Daniel Kaufmann and the World Bank Institute.

The representative sample of enterprises was selected using data from the national census, available for all provinces except indigenous regions and the province of Darién. Each province was assigned a specific weight according to the general distribution of population. For each enterprise, one businessperson was randomly selected from top-level decision- makers.

Use and Impact:
The survey is primarily used to raise public awareness on the consequences and costs a corrupt and deficient judicial system has for the country.

The study is used to promote more activism in the private sector to reform the judicial system and strengthen the rule of law. The survey forms part of a number of projects towards judicial reform of a broad civil alliance in Panama. These efforts work together towards the elimination of corruption and strengthening the rule of law in Panama in order to make improvements in the national investment climate, competition in the marketplace, employment and economic growth.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data was collected.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.apede.org/actividades/2004/confprensa.html

3.4. Combined Surveys

3.4.1 National Integrity Household Survey/ Private Sector Integrity Survey (1997)

Type of tool: Household and private sector service delivery surveys

Coverage: Bolivia

Source: World Bank Institute / CIET

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
These surveys were conducted as a result of the need to better define the corruption-related problems in all institutional areas, as perceived by the general public, the business community, and public officials. The surveys also identify institutional areas within which corruption is perceived to be more entrenched.

Methodology and implementation:
The two service delivery surveys have been requested by WBI and conducted by CIET International in 1997 in collaboration with the Vice President's Office (National Integrity Unit) and under the supervision of the National Integrity Steering Committee.

The National Integrity Household Survey collected data from 6,851 households on the use, experience, and perceptions of corruption and integrity in Bolivia. The Private Sector Integrity Survey, on the other hand, covered 1,599 private businesses and asked their opinions about the customs, procurement of goods and services, justice administration, collection, and points of contact with the public.

Use and Impact:
The surveys were used as part of a program to promote the development of a national integrity system in Bolivia. Results were taken into consideration in the work of the National Integrity Steering Committee.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
The data collected is disaggregated by income and across gender, but only allows for particular conclusions on the perception of corruption in poorer segments of society. The perception of corruption seems to affect the poorest segments of the population in a disproportionate manner. More than 89% of the poorest segments of the population rank corruption as serious or very serious problem in the Household Survey and state that corruption in the public sector blocks their access to public institutions.

Reports and contact information:
A short report on the tool can be found at
www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/bolivia/pdf/bol_summres98.pdf.

3.4.2 Saõ Paulo Governance Diagnostics (2002)

Type of tool: Household, private sector and public officials surveys

Coverage: Municipality of Saõ Paulo/ Brazil

Source: WBI/ Transparencia Brasil

Funding: Dfid and Partnership for Transparency Fund

Purpose:
In 2002 the City Hall of São Paulo, called the Prefeitura do Municipio do São Paulo (PMSP) requested World Bank assistance in better understanding the challenges of governance and corruption in the City.

Methodology and implementation:
The diagnostic work in São Paulo consists of three large-scale surveys carried out by the Brazilian firm, Vox Populi in 2002. The surveys used by Vox Populi unbundled the dimensions of governance and facets of corruption.

The service users survey data is based on responses of 1200 citizens using City services. The interviewed citizens represent a vast number of professional activities, education levels, social classes and family situation. The interviewees were sorted according to sex and age following the IBGE Census of 2000. The private sector survey includes 530 firms doing business in the City. Among the consulted companies, 132 firms deliver or have delivered goods or services to the Prefecture. This subgroup was considered separately. For the public officials survey, 900 public officials were selected in 20 secretaries and 275 departments of the Municipal Prefecture of São Paulo.

Use and Impact:
This survey forms part of a larger strategy aimed at helping the city of São Paulo design and implement a program to fight corruption, strengthen institutions, and enhance the effective and efficient delivery of services to the public. It was designed to encourage a focused debate on how to promote anti-corruption efforts in Sao Paulo. It is thus intended to serve as one concrete input to action by members of the PMSP, TI and other civil society entities in Sao Paulo concerned about mis-governance and corruption.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials survey. While mostly the household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society, some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials survey allow additional conclusions, as well. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

The survey evidence indicates that, while wealthier groups pay bribes more often than poorer groups for receiving City services, the kinds of services in which bribes are common are more important to the poor. Furthermore, the relative amount paid out in bribes is often higher for poor groups. Corruption costs affecting service provision are thus not only high, they are also regressive. They are evidence that corruption is a form of regressive tax, which exacerbates inequalities, building on and entrenching the vulnerabilities of poorer communities in the City.

Similar things can be said for smaller businesses: Although it appears that larger firms and firms supplying the City face bribes more often than others. However, the costs of these bribes are not spread equally across firms and indeed appear to have a greater impact on smaller firms. A higher proportion of smaller firms typically paid bribes amounting to between 3 and 10 % of their revenues or greater than 10 % of their revenues than did medium sized and large firms.

The survey suggests that the City's complaint mechanisms are not only ineffective—they also perpetuate unequal access to City government by facilitating complaints by higher income citizens and larger firms more regularly than by lower income citizens and smaller firms. Even though a greater percentage of lower income citizens use multiple services than higher income citizens, and the level of dissatisfaction is about the same in the two groups, the propensity to use complaint mechanisms is 13 % lower for low-income users than it is for high-income users.

Reports and contact information:
For additional information regarding WBI's diagnostic work in São Paulo, please contact Daniel Kaufmann (dkaufmann@worldbank.org) or Claudio Abramo at TI Brazil at crwa@transparencia.org.br. Please also see http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/saopaulo/index.html. Transparencia Brasil has issued a report (in Portuguese) on this diagnostics analysis: http://www.transparencia.org.br/index.html. and www.transparencia.org.br/docs.PMSP.pdf.

3.4.3 Diagnóstico acerca de la corrupción y gobernabilidad en Colombia (2002)

Type of tool: Household, enterprise and public officials surveys

Coverage: Colombia

Source: World Bank Institute (WBI)

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
The main objective of this project was to facilitate and support the design of an integrated strategy to fight corruption and promote good governance by strengthening public institutions. The rationale for a survey-oriented, diagnostic approach was that voicing the experiences of the people who interact with the state and implement state policies is essential for the development of a well-informed and effective anti-corruption strategy.

Methodology and implementation:
The diagnostic work for Colombia was administered from February to April 2001 in seven counties of the country – Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Cartagena and Yopal. It consisted of three separate surveys for 3,493 households, 1,343 private enterprises and 3,472 public officials.

The public officials' survey covered a total of 166 public institutions at national, departmental and municipal level. They were selected both based upon their importance and to obtain a representative panorama of public performance. Inside each institution, different hierarchical levels were included to represent the organizational structure. Users were randomly selected among persons that visited the selected public institutions to obtain a service, permission or license. This was done to concentrate the survey on those persons who had direct interaction with the public services. Businessmen were randomly selected from existing company registries and by size and sector. Companies with a direct business connection to the government were not included. One element contributing to the reliability of the information is the possibility to contrast answers obtained from the different surveys.

The most important characteristics of this World Bank tool (which was also applied to other Latin American countries) are that:

- The focus is on institutions, not individuals.
- The questions are oriented to capture the opinions of individuals based on their experience with, and participation in, public management, not only about topics they might not be knowledgeable in.
- The questions are generally closed and indirect.
- The surveys are conducted by local, independent and technically competent firms.
- As far as possible, the studies try to contrast the answers of the different segments (functionaries, users and businessmen) to confirm their relevance and to diminish the margins of error.

Use and Impact:
The study is used primarily to build local capacity and to provide significant input to policy makers and civil society for program formulation and implementation. The surveys also facilitate the consensus-building process among key stakeholders (both government and civil society) by focusing on institutions and their performance, rather than individuals, thus de-politicizing the debate. In addition, the surveys can be used to establish quantitative benchmarks for monitoring the success of institutional reforms already underway, and, if necessary, redirect them to concentrate efforts on priority areas. In response to the diagnostic analysis, the Government of Colombia initiated the "Programa Presidencial de Lucha Contra La Corrupción" which includes a number of policy and legal reforms.

As the WBI conducts this type of governance diagnostic in a similar manner in a number of Latin American countries, the results can to a certain extent be compared across countries.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials' survey. While mostly the household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society, some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials' survey allow additional conclusions, as well. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

Results of the household survey show the unequal impact bribes have on the different types of users classified by income levels. Although in the poorest sector bribe paying is lower in absolute terms than within wealthier sectors, they pay an average 14% of their income for bribes, while users spend a significantly less percentage of their income on bribes.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/colombia/index.html. For additional information regarding WBI's diagnostic work in Colombia, please contact Francesca Recanatini at frecanatini@worldbank.org.

3.4.4 Governance and Anticorruption Empirical Diagnostics Survey (1999)

Type of tool: Household, enterprise and public officials survey

Coverage: Ecuador

Source: World Bank Institute (WBI)

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
The purpose of the study is to advance the formulation and implementation of a detailed anti-corruption strategy and action program. It is meant to stimulate a technocratic, non-political debate with agency-specific data focusing the debate on institutions, and to establish quantitative benchmarks to gauge the success of institutional reforms already underway, and, if necessary to redirect efforts toward priority areas. The aim is to build consensus among key stakeholders, including the executive, legislative, judiciary branches of government as well as civil society and the private sector. Answers to the following questions should help the study achieve its stated goal:

   1. *International perspective:* How bad is the problem of corruption in Ecuador compared to other countries?

   2. *National perspective*: What is the extent of corruption in Ecuador from the point of view of enterprises, households, and public officials in Ecuador? Is the problem improving or deteriorating? Which public sector institutions appear to be most vulnerable to corrupt activities and behaviours?

   3. *Costs and consequences of corruption:* How much does corruption cost to enterprises, households, and public finances? What are the consequences of corruption? How does corruption affect poor households and small enterprises? How does corruption affect investment? What effect does corruption have in public service delivery?

   4. *Causes of corruption:* What are the causes of institutional vulnerability and corruption? What are the fundamental issues that a reform program designed to resolve the problem of corruption and mismanagement should focus on?

Methodology and implementation:
The methodology is composed of two main exercises. The first exercise studies the international perspective to help identify a country's potential governance challenges, relative to other countries. The second exercise analyzes, through in-depth diagnostic surveys, the governance challenges facing a country in the view of enterprises, households, and public officials of that particular country. The first exercise helps target the second one. Contrasting information from both exercises also helps reinforce the policy implications of the analysis generated by this new methodology.

The first exercise consisted in collecting cross-country governance measures. The main result of this exercise was a governance database with over 300 governance measures from over 13 sources. Most of the sources have data available only for the late 1990s. The second exercise was carried out in Ecuador during the first half of 1999. Local firms, under the methodological guidance of the World Bank, surveyed 1,164 enterprises, 1,800 households, and 1,139 public officials on their experiences and opinions on governance and corruption issues in Ecuador.

The surveys targeted enterprises, households and public officials. Enterprises included local firms, as well as foreign firms operating in Ecuador. Both private enterprises (representing all sectors) and public enterprises were interviewed. Households from all income levels were interviewed, as were

public officials from all major institutions in the public sector. However, the national police and congress repeatedly prohibited interviewers to survey employees working in these two institutions. The samples covered in each survey were designed to be representative at a national level. The surveys cover a wide range of issues related to governance. The enterprise survey describes the business environment with an emphasis on corruption as an obstacle to business development, the cost of red tape, and the disadvantages of operating in the formal sector. The household survey focuses on public service delivery and the judiciary with an emphasis on poverty and corruption. The public officials survey looks into public sector institutions to identify and measure weaknesses and vulnerabilities leading to poor performance, poor governance and corruption.

Use and Impact:
The World Bank and the government of Ecuador agreed that the key principles of this anti-corruption initiative would be commitment to reform, participation and collective action, technocratic empiricism as a key input, transparency and follow through with actions.
Resulting from the empirical work and evidence is government response in the form of an anti-corruption strategy, followed by national initiatives, policies, and reforms. Local capacity is built throughout the entire process.

Following the diagnostics analysis, Ecuador's Comisión de Control Cívico de la Corrupción (CCCC) held the 2nd Sub-regional Conference on Anti-corruption in 2003. WBI participated via videoconference, presenting their approach to improving governance and combating corruption and sharing the results of WBI diagnostic work in Ecuador. The main objective of the conference was to promote dialogue and collaboration among Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The CCCC has also been active in promoting legal reform and local capacity building.

As the WBI conducts this type of governance diagnostic in a similar manner in a number of Latin American countries, the results can, to a certain extent, be compared across countries.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials survey. While the household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society, some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials survey allow additional conclusions to be drawn. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

The study shows that corruption places a disproportionate burden on the poor. Low-income households bear a larger burden of corruption when burden is measured as the bribes/income ratio, although the absolute amounts paid are naturally smaller. While lower income households spent in average 4.2 % of their income on bribes, high-income households spent only 1.4 %. A similar pattern is found for enterprises: Micro enterprises spent 5.5 % of their monthly income on bribes, while medium size enterprises spent 3.1 % and large enterprises only 1.5 %.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/ecuador/index.html. For additional information regarding WBI's diagnostic work in Ecuador, please contact Francesca Recanatini at frecanatini@worldbank.org.

3.4.5 National Diagnosis on Transparency, Governance and Corruption (2004)

Type of tool: Household, civil society, enterprise and public officials survey

Coverage: Guatemala

Source: World Bank Institute (WBI)

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
In an effort to renew public trust in the system as well as to strengthen investor confidence and alleviate economic strife, the government of Guatemala requested WBI assistance to improve governance in January of 2002. This effort was to include the implementation of a governance diagnostic study.

Methodology and implementation:
Between December 12 2002 and February 2004, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) of Guatemala, Comisión por la Transparencia y Contra la Corrupción, now known as Oficina del Comisionado para la Transparencia y Contra la Corrupción, worked with the support of the WB) and Guatemalan Civil Society on the implementation of the governance diagnostic study. During this process, a local consulting firm, Humana XXI, was selected to carry out the first National Diagnosis on Transparency, Governance and Corruption in Guatemala. Four questionnaires were developed and distributed in July 2004: one to public officials, one to users of public services, one to enterprises and one to civil society organizations. The data collection was finished by September 2004.

The final sample included 792 public officials (margin of error 3.4% at a 95% level of confidence), 372 companies (with 60 or more employees; margin of error 5.0%), 271 civil society organizations (5.5%), and 1,200 heads of households (2.8%).

Use and Impact:
Although WBI diagnostic work in Guatemala is still underway, the process has already begun to have an impact on the government. National initiatives following the diagnostics analysis include the „Conferencia sobre la Transparencia,“ held in Guatemala City on May 8, 2003. Press coverage has been significant. As similar diagnostic work has been conducted by the WBI in other Latin American countries, the study is also used to compare results across countries. The full report of the study is forthcoming, but preliminary results have been disseminated in various workshops, including the international workshop "Strategies to fight corruption and to promote transparency from the Public Sector" in Guatemala City (June 6-8, 2005).

As the WBI conducts this type of governance diagnostic in a similar manner in a number of Latin American countries, the results can, to a certain extent, be compared across countries.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials survey. While mostly the household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society, some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials survey allow additional conclusions to be drawn. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

The study shows that the practice of paying bribes affects mostly small businesses and segments of the population with low income.

3.4.6 Honduras Governance Diagnostics (2002)

Type of tool: Household, enterprise and public officials survey

Coverage: Honduras

Source: World Bank Institute (WBI)

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
The main objective of this effort is to facilitate and support the design of an integrated strategy to fight corruption and promote good governance by strengthening public institutions. The rationale for a survey-oriented diagnostic approach is that voicing the experiences of the people who interact with the state and implement state policies is essential for the development of a well-informed and effective anti-corruption strategy. The study is used to determine and measure different segments of the population that interact with the public sector, factors that affect or benefit governance by focusing on perceptions of the quality of services provided and productiveness or work improvement of the public sector.

Methodology and implementation:
The methodology included three surveys: household, private sector and public officials. For each target group, a separate questionnaire was designed.
- *Household survey*: 2,000 households were interviewed for this survey. The sample included elements of the population that were currently involved in an specific management or receiving services from the public sector, The interviews were conducted on a national level in different state capitals and the weight for each city was assigned according to the size of the urban population.
- *Private Sector Survey:* Of the 200 interviews conducted with private enterprises, 175 tool place in the cities of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, 25 interviews were included in other cities, one for each state head (excluding the states of Gracias a Dios and Islas de la Bahía) and in 9 municipalities of high importance.
- *Public Officials Survey*: In total 1,403 public officials were interviewed, representing all the state organizations (both centralized and decentralized). These interviews were directed to every level from directors, intermediate controls and subordinated personnel. No less than 10 employees were interviewed from each institution. The weight of the assigned sample for each level of employment, institution and city was calculated by the proportionality that was presently shown in the structure of the public sector.

Use and Impact:
The diagnostics were used to facilitate the consensus-building process among key stakeholders (both government and civil society) by focusing on institutions and their performance, rather than individuals, thus de-politicizing the debate. In addition, the surveys can be used to establish quantitative benchmarks for monitoring the success of institutional reforms already underway, and, if necessary, redirect them to concentrate efforts on priority areas. After completing the diagnostic work, the Steering Committee created a governance and anti-corruption strategy and the government accordingly implemented policies and reforms.

As the WBI conducts this type of governance diagnostic in a similar manner in a number of Latin American countries, the results can, to a certain extent, be compared across countries.

Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials survey. The household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society and some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials survey allow additional conclusions to be drawn. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

It was found that bribery penalizes low-resource users the most. In many services (property registry, car registry, judicial trials), public officials are more likely to disadvantage low-resource users and ask them for bribes; while in other services such as educational services or telephone installation, high-income users face the same problem. The average bribe amount paid is determined by the economic level of the user, and for enterprises, also by the size of the firm. The study found that poor users pay 14% of their monthly income on bribes: seven times more than the wealthy. Small and medium companies also carry a disproportional weight of corruption and pay at least two times more than big companies.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/honduras/index.html

3.4.7 Paraguay Governance Diagnostics (1999, 2004)

Type of tool: Household, enterprise and public officials surveys

Coverage: Paraguay

Source: WBI

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
Realizing that one of the many benefits of a governance program is the attraction of foreign investment arising from increased credibility, President Gonzalez Macchi sought WBI support in establishing a governance and anti-corruption strategy. In 1999, a Paraguayan Steering Committee was created and diagnostic work implemented. The rationale for a survey- oriented diagnostic approach is that voicing the experiences of the people who interact with the state and implement state policies is essential for the development of a well-informed and effective anti-corruption strategy.

The objectives of the study are:
- To describe the organizational schemes that favour the development of corrupt practices in the institutions.
- To relate the user perception of the performance of the institutions with the characteristics of governability of these institutions.
- To analyze the characteristics of governability of the institutions and their impact on different corruption indicators.

To answer three basic questions: Why are some institutions more prone to corruption than others? Which are the incentives and mechanisms of the application of incentives that occur in the institutions and facilitate corrupt practices? What relationship exists between the perception of the users, officials and businesspeople about the performance of the institutions?

Methodology and implementation:
The Paraguayan company GEO implemented the first diagnostic surveys from September 21 to December 20, 1999. The survey pool consisted of 2,496 households, 1,445 public officials and 553 private enterprises.

In 2004, as part of the follow-up process, the Paraguayan, Dirección General de Estadística, Encuestas y Censos" (DGEEC) implemented another three diagnostic surveys. The pool consisted of 1,600 households, 1000 public officials and 400 enterprises.

Use and Impact:
The study is intended to facilitate the consensus-building process among key stakeholders (both government and civil society) by focusing on institutions and their performance, rather than individuals, thus de-politicizing the debate. In addition, the surveys can be used to establish quantitative benchmarks for monitoring the success of institutional reforms already underway, and, if necessary, redirect them to concentrate efforts on priority areas.

Once the diagnostic surveys were collected and analyzed, the Steering Committee for Paraguay wrote a report describing the findings and gave suggestions on how to best combat corruption and promote good governance. The committee then disseminated the results in workshops and presentations (described in the links below). After the diagnostic work is complete, it is up to the Steering Committee to create a governance and anti-corruption strategy and then to the government to accordingly implement recommended policies and reforms.

As the WBI conducts this type of governance diagnostic in a similar manner in a number of Latin American countries, the results can, to a certain extent, be compared across countries.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials survey. The household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society, although some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials survey allow additional conclusions to be drawn. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

The study shows that bribery affects small businesses and low-income segments of the population the most. It is exactly small businesses and the poor who `have no alternative than to pay bribes, which in addition represent a major percentage of their income (2,83%) than with higher-income citizens (0,1%). The same effect is seen among small businesses, which spend 33% of their profits on bribes while medium and large companies pay much less.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/paraguay/index.html. For additional information regarding WBI's diagnostic work in Paraguay, please contact Juanita Riano at jriano@worldbank.org.

3.4.8 Peru Governance Diagnostics

Type of tool: Household, enterprise and public officials survey

Coverage: Peru

Source: WBI

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
The rationale for a survey-oriented approach is that voicing the experiences of the people who interact with the State and implement State policies is essential for the development of a well-informed and effective anti-corruption strategy.

Methodology and implementation:

In April 2001, President Paniagua and the Minister established the "Iniciativa Nacional Anti-Corrupción-INA," a committee with the task of promoting a national workshop with representatives of major agencies in charge of the fight against corruption and developing an anti-corruption strategy. With the support of the World Bank and other international donors, the Ministry organized a public event that signalled the initiation of a diagnostic study of corruption in Peru. To respond to the request for assistance by President Paniagua, the WBI implemented an in-depth diagnostic study based on three separate surveys of 1,696 households, 401 private enterprises and 1,123 public officials.

Use and Impact:

This diagnostic survey provides significant inputs to policy makers and civil society for program formulation and implementation. The detailed micro data from the surveys helps to assess the real extent of the problem. It provides rich information on the different sides of corruption and allows one to link different forms of corruption to specific institutional and regional aspects as well as to test the accuracy of some of the "myths" surrounding governance. In addition, the in-depth analysis further complements traditional sources as experts' opinions or case study analysis, by identifying institutional weaknesses, areas for reform and by measuring the economic and social costs of corruption. After completing the diagnostic work, the INA created a governance and anti-corruption strategy and the government accordingly implemented policies and reforms.

As the WBI conducts this type of governance diagnostic in a similar manner in a number of Latin American countries, the results can, to a certain extent, be compared across countries.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):

Data is disaggregated by gender and income for the household survey, and by income only for the business and the public officials survey. The household survey is designed to draw conclusions on the impact of corruption on poorer groups in society, although some aspects evaluated in the business and public officials survey allow additional conclusions to be drawn. No conclusions are drawn on the impact of corruption across gender.

The survey results show that corruption is "anti-poor". Poorer groups are disproportionately affected by corruption, with lower income users spending on average in bribe payments a percentage of their income at least twice that of wealthier households. Smaller businesses are also more significantly affected by corruption. For smaller enterprises the "bribery tax" is particularly onerous: it accounts for 8.9 % of total revenue, whereas large businesses pay less than 2.5 %. The disproportionate cost for low-income users is not the only dimension of potential inequality due to corruption. Corruption may also impair access to public services for poorer citizens. The data from the public official survey provides additional evidence that agencies riddled by corruption are more likely to discriminate against the poor by limiting access to basic services. Low-income users may be further penalized by the existence of corruption, if they choose not to seek a specific public service because of the higher opportunity costs they face (in term of time and money) trying to obtain that service. Comparing the experience of low and high-income users in Peru it appears that low income users are discouraged more often especially when it comes to health care and assistance, education and access to the public water system.

Reports and contact information:

http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/peru/index.html. For additional information regarding WBI's diagnostic work in Peru please contact Francesca Recanatini at frecanatini@worldbank.org.

4. Multi-country Tools

4.1. Opinion Surveys

4.1.1 Corruption Victimization Scale

Type of tool: Public experience survey

Coverage: Bolivia. Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay

Source: The Latin American Public Opinion Project

Funding: USAID

Purpose: The purpose of the survey is to determine the characteristics of people most likely to have been victims of corruption by developing a measure of corruption experience at the individual level rather than aggregating corruption perceptions at the national level. A corruption victimization scale is also developed to examine the link between corruption and other variables.

Methodology and implementation:
The questions were inspired by crime-victimization surveys and built upon work done by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention.

The surveys were conducted for the first time between 1998-2002 in 6 countries in the region (Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay). Each sample has between 2,500 and 3,000 respondents, except for Paraguay, which included only 1,463. In 2004, the surveys were repeated, this time in nine countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Paraguay. The studies were conducted using face-to-face interviews with nationally representative samples of about 1,500 respondents in each country except Ecuador, where 3,000 people were interviewed. Since the Ecuador sample is twice as large as the others, the responses for this country are weighted by .5.

Respondents were asked a series of questions recording their experience with corruption over the year immediately prior to the survey. The forms of corruption measured were selected on the basis of focus groups and are the ones found to be most commonly experienced in Latin America. The questions slightly varied between the country questionnaires. Based on the questions, an overall corruption-victimization scale was developed. The scale was found to be reliable, with a Cronbach Alpha of around .75, depending on the country.

Use and Impact:
The tool is foremost designed to allow the comparison across nations in regard to the prevailing experience with (rather than perception of) corruption. By demonstrating where the problems are more serious and where more under control (disaggregating the survey by country and by sector), the results can help target public policy anti-corruption efforts in the countries. The tool has received significant press coverage in many of the countries included in the survey.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data obtained in the survey is disaggregated by income and gender. As the survey itself is designed in particular to analyze the characteristics of people victimized by corruption, a special focus lies on the analysis of the existence among and impact of corruption on poorer groups of society and across gender, and data is edited accordingly. It must be noted that in presenting data on differences across gender and income levels, the study maintains the separation into countries. Thus, poverty and gender issues can be compared across countries as well.

The surveys show that in all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women. Nevertheless, while the percentage of men victimized by corruption, for example in Honduras and El Salvador, is about the same, almost twice as many women from Honduras claim to have been victims of corruption than in El Salvador (2002 data).

Reports and contact information:
For more information please contact Mitchell A. Seligson at m.seligson@vanderbilt.edu. The report can be found at http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact %20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf. A summary of the survey can also be found in TI`s Global Corruption Reports 2004 and 2005.

4.1.2 Latinobarómetro

Type of tool: Annual public opinion and experience survey

Coverage: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay (Asunción), Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela (+ Dominican Republic)

Source: Corporación Latinobarómetro

Funding: European Union (initially), multiple financial support through international organizations (e.g. SIDA, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank), regional and non-regional governments, and from the private sector

Purpose: The purpose of Latinobarómetro is to express the opinions, attitudes, and behaviours of the around 400 million inhabitants of the region. Regarding corruption, the survey aims at analyzing both perceptions of its extent and people's actual experience with it. The data collected is intended for used by the social and political actors throughout the region.

Methodology and implementation:
The survey began in 1995 with 8 countries participating: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. This was expanded to 17 countries in 1996 and then to 18 countries in 2004. Each year the survey includes a principal theme. One of the core areas of the survey is corruption.

The 2004 data was gathered between 21 May and 29 June 2004 in all 18 countries. The same face-to-face questionnaire was applied to samples of the national population in each country, with the exception of Paraguay. The total 19,605 respondents represent a population of 480 million. The margin of error is between 2.8 % and 4.1 % in the Technical Report by country. In each country, 1,000 to 1,200 were part of the sample, with the exception of Paraguay, where the sample size was only 600. The samples represented 100% of the national population, except for 70% in Chile and 46% in Paraguay (only the capital city).

Use and Impact:
As the Latinobarómetro is conducted annually, it is foremost an awareness raising tool used to track changes in the state of corruption in the region over time. It is also used to compare the incidence of corruption, as well as its development over time, among virtually all Latin American countries.

Results of the 1996 and 1997 Latinobarómetro surveys have been given to the Presidents who attended the VI Ibero American Heads of State and Government Summit and the II Summit of the Americas that were held in Santiago, Chile, in November 1997 and April 1998, respectively. Various aspects of the surveys have been presented in international forums and seminars, in publications such as the Wall Street Journal (1998) and the Economist (2001, 2004) and in academic articles written in Spanish,

English and German. Each year a press conference is held to outline the major findings of the survey. The Latinobarómetro data complements the Global Barometer project.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
As the survey has come to include 18 countries, the level of desegregation of data collected by gender and income is applied only in some modules of the study. No disaggregated results are available for the module on corruption.

The module on discrimination in the 2004 survey contains findings that suggest that being poor is the main reason for not being treated equally in the region, more so than gender or race. The Latinobarómetro also collects data on three dimensions of the attitudes towards women (work, politics and money).

Reports and contact information:
For more information see www.latinobarometro.org or contact Marta Lagos mlagos@latinobarometro.org.

4.2 Public Sector Diagnostics

4.2.1 Administrative & Civil Service Reform: PRMPS Public Officials Survey

Type of tool: Public officials survey

Coverage: Argentina (Catamarca, Córdoba, Salta), Bolivia

Source: World Bank/ BNPP

Funding: Bank Netherlands Partnership Program*:*

Purpose:
These surveys were designed to better understand the ways in which performance of public officials depends on the incentives and constraints provided by their institutional environment. The basic assumption underlying the design of the surveys is that if resources are unpredictable, policies are likely to change, and rules are unlikely to be enforced, then "results focus," accountability and morale will suffer, with adverse effects on agency performance.

Methodology and implementation:
Between 1999 and 2001, public officials in 16 countries were surveyed. This project was financed by the Bank Netherlands Partnership Program.

In Argentina, the surveys were carried out in three provinces: Catamarca, Córdoba, and Salta. Six different types of ministries were subjects of the survey. The questionnaires were administered between December 1999 and April 2000 by an Argentine firm, Sofres Ibope. In collaboration with provincial ministry officials, the survey firm identified respondents in the provincial ministries responsible for education, health, and social protection programs. The provincial officials survey contained questions on the profile of respondent, personnel management, budget management, formal organization mission, and corruption.

In Bolivia, the survey was administered to 738 public officials in 15 organizations. Of these, 53 were heads of organizations or departments, and 685 were general officials (middle to upper level), working in these organizations. The organizations to be included in the sample were selected by the World Bank manager and the Government of Bolivia counterparts to cover different categories of organizations. The survey firm, Encuestas y Estudios (E&E) stratified each agency by organizational hierarchies (5 levels) and drew a quota sample from each stratum to make the sample similar in appearance to the actual distribution in the population. The questionnaire contained questions on

profile of respondent, personnel management, organizational management, SAFCO Law implementation, corruption, political interference.

Use and Impact:
The framework for analyzing survey data is used as an approach for validating the assumption that officials' performance does depend on institutional environment. It then allows some assessment of which aspects of institutional environment impact on performance and helps to map the strengths and weaknesses of the public sector. Finally, it is meant to identify those reform actions most likely to result in higher performance, given the country's existing public sector conditions and to identify potential pay-offs from reform interventions.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data collected through questionnaires is disaggregated by gender, but not by income. As the survey is designed to be an assessment of the performance of public officials, it does not offer any conclusions on how corruption impacts on poorer groups of society. The data set would in theory allow one to compare differences in answers given by male and female officers, but this is not analyzed in the report.

Reports and contact information:
www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/capacitybuild/pdf/other_surv_desc_apr03.pdf and www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/assessing/pdf/ps_surveys.pdf .For more information contact Peter Schierl (pschierl@worldbank.org).

4.2.2 CIET Social Audits (1995-1998)

Type of tool: Social audit

Coverage: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua

Source: Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies (CIET)

Funding: National governments (Bolivia, Nicaragua), international aid and development organizations (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, WHO and others), the World Bank, CIDA, OECD, DFID, foundations (e.g. Open Society Institute, Nathan Cummings Foundation), NGOs and universities.

Purpose:
CIET social audits are carried out to support public sector reform. They gather data from households, communities and local public servants about how public services serve the public. The audit focuses on flaws in the system and builds on local solutions for institutional reform that can trickle-up to regional and national planners.

Methodology and implementation:
The methodology included fourfocus areas:
- *Accountability in the Customs:* The CIET social audit on accountability in the Customs involves government counterparts, Customs staff, Chambers of Commerce, frontier police and businesses. The audits were carried out three times. In Bolivia (1998), 1,599 businesses including 349 importers and 198 tenderers were surveyed. In Nicaragua (1997), the sample included 54 private businesses in 1995 and 634 importing companies in the follow-up audit in 1997. CIET then used the most recent experience with the Customs Service as a point of reference.
- *Accountability in Judiciary Services/ Accountability in Police Departments:* The audit was carried out in Bolivia (1998) and Nicaragua (1998) as a public opinion survey. The Bolivian sample included 32,640 people, the one in Nicaragua 6,000. For the audit on police departments, 258 service workers and 73 policemen were additionally surveyed in Bolivia.
- *Accountability in Primary Education:* This audit was carried out in Costa Rica (1995) and Nicaragua (1998). In Costa Rica, 1,694 children between 6 and 12 years of age were included in the sample. In Nicaragua, the sample included 6,000 people in 70 communities.

- *Accountability in Health Services:* Among Latin American Countries, this social audit was carried out only in Nicaragua in 1998. The sample included 6,000 people.

Use and Impact:
CIET social audits provide an essential baseline for targeting reform measures and subsequently measuring their effect. In Bolivia, the CIET social audit was carried out as part of the government's National Integrity Program, in Nicaragua at the request of the National Integrity Commission of the Nicaraguan Government. The results of the different theme sheets were presented at the 9th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) in Durban (South Africa), 9-15 October 1999.

Extensive media coverage (for example by journalists involved in the audits) helped to reinforce the findings, making them harder to dismiss. Similar evidence-based local solutions were fed into regional and national planning. Follow-up surveys will measure the success of public sector reform.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable): No data collected.

Reports and contact information:
http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=28&keyword=%20type%20keyword%20here&document=t.28

4.2.3 Latin American Index of Budget Transparency

Type of tool: Expert perception survey

Coverage Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Perú*:*

Source: International Budget Project/ Fundar

Funding: Ford Foundation, Open Society Institute, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, DfID, SIDA, NORAD

Purpose:
The International Budget Project was formed within the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in 1997 to nurture the growth of civil society capacity to analyze and influence government budget processes, institutions and outcomes. The IBP is particularly working with those organizations that focus on the impact of the budget on poor and low-income people in developing countries or new democracies. The principal goal of the study is to present an Index of Budget Transparency that measures in a comparable form the degree of accessibility and utility of the information of national governments with respect to finances, revenue, and expenditures.

Specific aims of the Latin American Index of Budget Transparency are:
- To measure the degree of transparency in public spending in each country included in the survey.
- To make comparisons across countries, as well as over time.
- To update the knowledge on the budgeting process and the importance of transparency in this field.
- To identify the specific budget areas with less transparency so that governments can work through their instances in charge on concrete solutions, with the help of civil society.
- To incorporate the degree of social utility of the budget information in the analysis of transparency.

Methodology and implementation:
The methodology used to construct the Latin American Index of Budget Transparency was designed in 2000 and applied in 2001 for five Latin-American countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru. For the second edition in 2003, the same methodology was used with minor modifications and applied to 10 countries. The methodology consisted of three parts:

1. A survey of experts and users of budgeting information that evaluates the perceptions of transparency. Researchers from 15 partner groups of Fundar surveyed legislators, academic experts, journalists and civil society organizations on a broad range of issues related to access to budget information, the willingness of officials to seek input from citizens on budgeting decisions, and the credibility of institutions such as internal and external auditors. Each country received an overall transparency rating from 1 to 100, with 100 being highly transparent. Respondents also were asked to evaluate other aspects of the budget process in their country, divided into 14 categories.
2. A detailed analysis of the legal and practical framework of the budgeting process. In doing so, a questionnaire was completed by local experts and revised by different lectors. The questionnaire was designed to identify the legal structures in the budgeting process that influence and promote transparency, as well as to evaluate the application of these legal benchmarks in practice. Through this questionnaire, the information obtained through the perception survey could be extended by adding a qualitative dimension. Thus, the questionnaire served to deepen the reasons explaining the perceptions of transparency in the budgeting process.
3. A guide combining the perception survey with the formal analysis of the questionnaire. This guide allows to compare results and to identify relevant legal dispositions and the level of their implementation.

This methodology made it possible to construct the Transparency Index and to identify the 14 most relevant variables in the budgeting process. Each of these variables was analyzed according to the information obtained in the perception survey and the questionnaires. On the basis of this analysis by variables, a number of recommendations were developed for each country to improve the conditions of budget transparency.

Use and Impact:
The overarching aim of the project is to make budget systems more responsive to the needs of society and, accordingly, to make these systems more transparent and accountable to the public. As the index is repeated about every two years, it can be used to track the governments' progress in making public spending more transparent over time.

A report was produced containing the results of the perception survey, ten country reports analyzing issues related to budget laws and practices in each country, as well as ten extensive questionnaires covering the legal framework and budget practices in each country. The final section of each report presents detailed policy recommendations for each country to address its specific weaknesses.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
No poverty or gender specific data has been collected.

Reports and contact information: http://www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/LA03.htm. For more information on the International Budget Project's work in Latin America contact Helena Hofbauer (Helena@fundar.org.mex). A list of who to contact for specific information on a participating country is available through the above website.

4.2.4 Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys

Type of tool: Sectoral surveys of officials and users; hard data analysis

Coverage: Brazil (ongoing), Honduras and Peru

Source: World Bank, Instituto Apoyo (Peru)

Funding: World Bank, Interamerican Development Bank. The cost of conducting PETS varies with the number and complexity of the questions being asked and the size and population of the country. To date, costs have ranged from US$50,000 to well over US$100,000.

Purpose:
Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys assess the issue of leakage of public funds or resources prior to reaching the intended beneficiary. As information on actual public spending is seldom available in many developing countries, the PETS was designed to provide the missing information from different tiers of government and frontline service facilities using the sample survey approach. Removal of market and external distortions has exposed poor performance of the public sector as one of the most important constraints to growth and poverty reduction in many low-income countries. Public assets and services, when they are measured by output -- that is, when they are actually being delivered -- are found to be important for reducing poverty as well as for private sector growth. This research explores the transformation mechanism from public expenditure to public goods, using public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS) of service facilities) to collect information on facility characteristics, financial flows, outputs, accountability arrangements, etc.

Methodology and implementation:
The first Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) was carried out in Uganda in 1996. Since then, a large number of PETS and related surveys have been implemented, mostly in Africa, but also in Honduras, Peru and currently in Brazil. The approach has varied considerably depending on context on focus. In general, a multilevel focus was applied, but frontline providers (schools or health facilities) are mostly the main unit of observation. For validation of data, the approach was multi-angular. Data was collected through interviews and record reviews. Some surveys include detailed surveys of frontline providers, including availability/adequacy of inputs, quality, staff and user interviews, etc.

In Peru, the PETS concentrated on two aspects:

1. <u>Pro-poor expenditure, in particular the nutritional assistance program "Glass of Milk"</u>: The core of the methodology was to collect data at each stage in the transference of public funds from the top of the chain- the central government, down to the bottom- the beneficiary. In order to gather data on each of these levels, the Peru study involved an extensive amount of fieldwork based upon a series of questionnaires. Based on the experience of a pilot study in Lima, a sample selection methodology was agreed upon and the following departments were chosen to be representative of Peru (excluding Lima & Callao): Ancash, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Cusco, Loreto, and Piura. These departments gave a broad range of geography, population density and poverty distribution, while reducing the field costs to reasonable levels. A total of 100 municipalities were then selected in which the surveys would be carried out. The method of selecting the municipalities was focused on poverty as a central stratification variable since the "Glass of Milk" program was meant to deal directly with poverty. The sample represents Peru (when the Lima sample is included) and the 100 municipalities selected are stratified by level of poverty so that the efficiency of the sample would be maximized. Within each municipality, the field used the roster of Vaso de Leche committees and used systematic sampling to select four of those, unless there were fewer than four in a given municipality, in which case all were selected. The only restriction was that if travel time to a given committee

would have required more than 24 hours, a substitute was used. This means that the sample slightly under-represents remote areas within the neighbourhoods of the selected committees; the field team selected four households from the beneficiary lists that are maintained by each committee. Recalls were not made, rather the next household on the list was used as a substitute when blanks were encountered. The survey was carried out from 3 February, 2002 through 17 February, 2002.

2. <u>The education sector:</u> The sample design had the objective of selecting a group of Implementing Units (IU) of the education sector of Lima and the rest of the country that is representative of all the IUs of Peru. The universe was restricted to those IUs, which managed a budget for the Primary Education Program. This effectively restricted the universe to 81 implementing units. In addition, in order to make the sample representative of Peru with regard to geography, seven departments were chosen. The selected departments were: Ancash, Arequipa, Cajamarca, Cusco, Lima, Loreto and Piura. Within these seven departments there are 39 eligible implementing units. Once the universe was defined, it was stratified according to size in three groups in order to ensure proper representation both in terms of size and geographic location. The size of the individual strata was selected to achieve the same proportionality as the universe and thereby create a self-weighted sample. According to these parameters, 25 implementing units were selected. In addition, four schools were selected from each of the IUs jurisdiction. In each case the attempt was to select two rural schools and two urban schools to better understand and contrast geographic differences. In total, 55 urban schools and 45 rural schools were selected.

In Honduras (2001), the PETS was used to diagnose moral hazard with respect to frontline health and education staff.

Use and Impact:
The PETS is first and foremost a diagnostic tool. Diagnostic surveys can provide vital information for decision makers when institutional weaknesses inhibit a more regular flow of information. The survey can help induce policy change by pointing directly to the main bottlenecks, making it easier for policymakers to find solutions. The survey can provide a useful check on the supply side of service delivery when institutions perform poorly and official statistics are lacking or of poor quality.

Beyond measuring leakage of funds, data from these surveys can be used to analyze incentives for, and the performance of, frontline service providers in government and the private sector. In contrast to financial audits, designed to be understood by specialists, the PETS is designed to improve bottom-up accountability by providing information that can be understood and used by service users, the media, and other elements of civil society. The PETS can be conducted in conjunction with the World Bank's Quantitative Service Delivery Surveys (QSDS). Their combination allows a direct evaluation of the effect of wider institutional and resource-flow problems on frontline service delivery. The facility level analysis can also be linked "upstream" to the public administration and political processes (including public official surveys) and "downstream" to households to combine the supply and demand side of service delivery.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
As the Peru study explicitly deals with the efficiency of pro-poor expenditure, the survey data is disaggregated and edited accordingly. Especially data on the "Glass of Milk" program allows additional insight on gender-specific issues, as this program deals with pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. The education survey, however, does not allow specific poverty or gender conclusions.

Reports and contact information:
http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?theSitePK=477916&contentMDK=20292627&menuPK=546432&pagePK=64168182&piPK=64168060#PETS and
http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?theSitePK=477916&contentMDK=20559367&menuPK=546432&pagePK=64168182&piPK=64168060 (Peru). For more detailed information contact: publicexpenditure@worldbank.org (Ritva Reinikka) and kkaiser@worldbank.org (Kai Kaiser).

4.3. Private Sector Surveys

4.3.1 World Business Environment Survey/ Investment Climate Assessment

Type of tool: Multi-country private sector survey

Coverage: Bolivia, Chile, Honduras, Peru

Source: World Bank/ IFC

Funding: World Bank

Purpose:
The overall aim of the program is to evaluate in an objective and quantitative way the private sector constraints on growth in the individual countries by looking at governance, access to infrastructure and credit, technology adoption and labour skills. The goal is to develop a survey that allows data to be classified by sector, location, or firm attributes and compared across countries, within countries, or over time. Based on surveys of the manufacturing sector, the studies test the hypothesis that a combination of barriers to entry and high operating costs, caused by public sector inefficiency, administrative rules or policy instability, artificially limit the investment and growth of existing formal firms. The study targets both the public and the private sectors. The main aim is to stimulate and inform a dialogue between the Honduran Government and representatives of local firms in all areas related to the investment climate.

Methodology and implementation:
Bolivia: The Bolivian National Institute of Statistics and the World Bank jointly administered the survey between May and August 2000. The survey covers a random sample of 659 formal manufacturing firms in the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz that represent 85 % of all firms in Bolivia weighted by employment. The sample firms represent about 40 % of the total number of formal manufacturing firms in the country. Informal firms and micro-enterprises are not included in the analysis

Honduras: The Honduran survey was conducted during the year of 2003, implemented by CID Gallup. The sample consists of 450 firms belonging to the manufacturing sector. To account for size characteristics, firms were divided into four groups based on the number of permanent employees. The majority of the firms are domestically owned, with only 15.78% reporting foreign ownership. Foreign owned firms are concentrated within the large firm group where 50.5% of the firms are foreign. For the purpose of the analysis, firms were divided into eleven industrial sectors. Firms in the sample belong to 14 departments in Honduras. Following standard classifications used in other studies, firms were grouped in four regions as follows: Centre South (49.6%), North Coast (37.6%), Olancho (8.2 %) and West (4.7 %). The survey design also makes it possible to account for the fact that some firms surveyed are Maquilas. Given the information available, Maquilas were defined as firms benefiting either from the *Ley de Zonas Libre* or the *Ley de Zonas de Procesamiento para exportación* and directly exporting more than half of their production.

Peru: The survey instrument used was developed by the World Bank and adjusted to account for Peru's circumstances and needs as identified during the preparatory mission in February 2002. A private research firm administered the survey between July and November 2002 under the guidance of the World Bank. The survey covers a stratified sample of 576 firms in eight departments and ten sectors. Firms were divided into five categories: Micro (less than ten employees), Small (10–20 employees), Medium (21–49 employees), Large (50-99 employees) and Extra Large (100+). The sample was then constructed following stratification by size, sector and location. This exercise resulted in the choice of ten sectors and eight regions (*departamentos*) in which to implement the survey. The eight selected regions accounted for 85% of the total number of firms in Peru, a

percentage that increased to 87% when considering only the selected sectors. Informal firms were not included.

Use and Impact:
In each country the investment climate assessments draw on the guidance and expertise of local partners in government and the business community. The findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments are discussed extensively with the private sector and other national stakeholders. This broad dissemination of findings is aimed at engaging not only policymakers but also business leaders, investors, non-governmental organizations, and the donor community in shaping the national private sector development strategy, forging consensus on the priorities for reform of the investment climate, and laying the groundwork for concrete responses to the problems identified. Updates of the assessment can help track progress in improving the investment climate.

Poverty and gender aspects (if applicable):
Data collected is disaggregated by firm size. Nevertheless, the Bolivian study is not designed to allow any conclusions on how corruption affects in particular small and micro businesses. While the Peru study's focus does not lie primarily in analyzing how corruption affects micro enterprises, it can conclude that micro enterprises are far more likely to say that bribes were needed to win public contracts (72%) than either small and medium firms (47%) or larger firms (42%). Micro enterprises also report that a larger share of the contract value is needed to secure the contract and these differences are statistically significant. The Honduran study shows that the registration process is longer for small businesses. It found in addition that smaller and less advanced firms see "giving gifts" more often as normal and acceptable behaviour. In all three surveys, no information is collected on gender aspects.

Reports and contact information:
The report on Bolivia is available at http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-Bolivia_ICA--English.pdf/$FILE/IC-Bolivia_ICA--English.pdf. The report on Chile is forthcoming.
The report on Honduras is available (in two parts) at
http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-honduras+vol.1.pdf/$FILE/IC-honduras+vol1.pdf; http://www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-honduras+vol.2.pdf/$FILE/IC-honduras+vol2.pdf. The report on Perú is available at
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPSD/Resources/336195-1092412588749/peru.pdf

Appendix: Full list of Tools

Country	Year	Title	Methodology	Source	Hyperlink	Poverty and gender aspects	Ref #
Argentina	Since 1984	Corrupción y Fraude en los Negocios	Expert opinion survey on perceptions	KPMG Argentina	www.kpmg.com.ar/marketing/prensa/articulo19.html	None	3.1.1
Argentina	1999, 2000	Administrative & Civil Service Reform: PRMPS Public Officials Survey	Public officials survey	World Bank/ BNPP	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/capacitybuild/pdf/other_surv_desc_apr03.pdf www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/assessing/pdf/ps_surveys.pdf	Data collected through questionnaires is disaggregated by gender, but not by income.	4.2.1
Argentina	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public opinion and experience survey	Corporación Latinobarometro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Argentina	2001, 2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportArgentina.pdf	None	4.2.3
Bolivia	1999	Public Officials Survey	Public officials survey	WBI/ CIALE	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/bolivia/index.html	Voice mechanisms and transparency of the institution appeared as the most significant factors that motivate a public official to be committed for public service and working for the user and the poor.	3.2.1
Bolivia	2003	Percepción Ciudadana sobre la Corrupción en las Entidades Públicas	Public opinion survey	Ocadem & PE	www.lostiempos.com/noticias/10-11-04/nacional.php	None	3.1.2
Bolivia	1999	PRMPS Public Officials Survey	Public officials survey	World Bank/ BNPP	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/capacitybuild/pdf/other_surv_desc_apr03.pdf www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/assessing/pdf/ps_surveys.pdf	None	3.2.2
Bolivia	1997	National Integrity Household Survey/ Private Sector Integrity Survey	Service delivery surveys (households and private sector)	WBI/ CIET	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/bolivia/pdf/bol_summres98.pdf	The perception of corruption affects the poorest segments of the population in a disproportionate manner. More than 89 percent of the poorest segments of the population rank corruption as serious or very serious problem and state that corruption in the public sector blocks their access to public institutions.	3.4.1
Bolivia	1998	Transparency and Accountability in Bolivia: Does Voice Matter?	Survey of clients, doctors and nurses in municipal hospitals	Inter-American Development Bank	www.iadb.org/res/publications/pubfiles/pubR-381.pdf	None	3.2.3
Bolivia	1998-2002	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1

Bolivia	1999, 2000	Administrative & Civil Service Reform: PRMPS Public Officials Survey	Public officials survey	World Bank/ BNPP	www.worldbank.org/wbi/gover nance/capacitybuild/pdf/other_s urv_desc_apr03.pdf www.worldbank.org/wbi/gover nance/assessing/pdf/ps_surveys. pdf	Data collected through questionnaires is disaggregated by gender, but not by income.	4.2.1
Bolivia	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Bolivia	2001	World Business Environment Survey/ Investment Climate Around the World	Multi-country private sector survey (non-random sampling)	World Bank/ IFC	www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.n sf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-Bolivia_ICA--English.pdf/$FILE/IC-Bolivia_ICA--English.pdf	None	4.3.1
Bolivia	1995-1998	Ciet Social Audits	Social audit	Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies (CIET)	http://www.ciet.org/en/search/? country=&theme=28&keyword =%20type%20keyword%20her e&document=t.28	None	4.2.2
Brazil	2002, 2003	Corruption in Brazil: Perspective from the private sector	Private sector survey	Transparencia Brasil; Kroll Brasil	ww1.transparency.org/surveys/d nld/private_sector_2003_brazil. pdf www.transparencia.org.br/docs/ kroll-final-2003.pdf www.transparencia.org.br/docs/ kroll-tb-sumario.pdf	None	3.3.1
Brazil	2000, 2002, 2004	Vote Buying Survey	Public experience and opinion survey	Transparencia Brasil/ UNACON	ww1.transparency.org/surveys/d nld/vote-buying2002.br.pdf www.transparencia.org.br/docs/ summary.pdf	Vote buyers don't discriminate among different income levels. Gender has only little influence on vote buying, men being slightly more targeted than women.	3.1.3
Brazil	2003	Primeira pesquisa sobre o mercado de compra de votos na cidade de Campinas: demandas e ofertas	Public experience and opinion survey	Transparencia Brasil	http://ww1.transparency.org/tila c/indices/encuestas/dnld/campin as.brasil.pdf	Women are more often preoccupied with the phenomenon of vote buying than men.	3.1.4
Brazil	2002	Sao Paulo Governance Diagnostics	Household, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI/Transparencia Brasil	www.transparencia.org.br/docs. PMSP.pdf; http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/ governance/saopaulo/index.htm l	The kinds of services in which bribes are common are more important to the poor. The relative amount paid out in bribes is often higher for poor groups. The costs of bribes have a greater impact on smaller firms. The City's complaint mechanisms perpetuate unequal access to City government. The propensity to use complaint mechanisms is lower for low-income users.	3.4.2
Brazil	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Brazil	2001, 2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/th emes/BudTrans/LA03.htm	None	4.2.3

Brazil	Upcom-ing	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey	Sectoral surveys of officials and users; hard data analysis	World Bank	http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?theSitePK=477916&contentMDK=20292627&menuPK=546432&pagePK=64168182&piPK=64168060#PETS	N/A	4.2.4
Chile	2003, 2004, 2005	Encuesta de la Corrupción	Private sector survey	Libertad y Desarrollo	www.lyd.org/biblioteca/serie/politico/90_serie_informe_politico.pdf	None	3.3.2
Chile	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Chile	Upcoming	World Business Environment Survey/ Investment Climate Around the World	Multi-country private sector survey (non-random sampling)	World Bank/ IFC	-	N/A	4.3.1
Chile	2001.2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportChile.pdf	None	4.2.3
Colombia	2004	Probidad III: Encuesta de Percepción Empresarial sobre Corrupción	Perception survey of entrepreneurs	Confecamaras	www.transparenciacolombia.org.co/new//download/estudioseinformes/encuesta_percepcion_de_corruocion_probidad_III.pdf	None	3.3.3
Colombia	2002, 2003, 2004	Indice de Integridad de Entidades Públicas	Opinion survey of public officials/ hard data analysis	TI Colombia	www.transparenciacolombia.org.co/new//download/publicacionestransparenciaporcolombia/indice2002.pdf

www.transparenciacolombia.org.co/new//download/publicacionestransparenciaporcolombia/indice2003.pdf | None | 3.2.4 |
Colombia	2001	Transparencia y buen gobierno en 4 ciudades de Colombia	Citizen perception survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project (Vanderbilt University, formerly University of Pittsburgh)	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/diD184/Transparencia%20y%20buen%20gobierno%20en%204%20ciudades%20de%20Colombia%202001.pdf	The higher the socioeconomic status, the more likely Colombians are victims of corruption	3.1.5
Colombia	2002	Diagnóstico acerca de la corrupción y gobernabilidad en Colombia	Household, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/colombia/index.html	The poorest sector pay an average 14% of their income for bribes, while users spend a significantly less percentage of their income on bribes.	3.4.3
Colombia	2004	Indice de Integridad de Gobiernos, Asambleas y Contralorías	Opinion survey of public officials/ hard data analysis	TI Colombia	www.transparenciacolombia.org.co/new//download/publicacionestransparenciaporcolombia/departamental.pdf	None	3.2.5
Colombia	2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Colombia	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2

Colombia	2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportColombia.pdf	None	4.2.3
Costa Rica	2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Costa Rica	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Costa Rica	1995-1998	Ciet Social Audits	Social audit	Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies (CIET)	http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=28&keyword=%20type%20keyword%20here&document=t.28	None	4.2.2
Costa Rica	2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportCostaRica.pdf	None	4.2.3
Ecuador	1999	Governance and Anticorruption Empirical Diagnostics Survey	Household, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/ecuador/index.html	While lower income households spend in average 4.2% of their income on bribes, high-income households spend only 1.4%.	3.4.4
Ecuador	2004	National Teacher Tracking Survey	Sectoral survey of the education sector	World Bank	http://admin.corisweb.org/files/Chaudhury2004_teacher_absence1121853372.pdf	Data collected is disaggregated by gender (of teachers) and income (of both teachers and the municipality of the school).	3.2.6
Ecuador	1998-2002, 2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Ecuador	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Ecuador	2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportEcuador.pdf	None	4.2.3
El Salvador	1998-2002, 2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
El Salvador	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2

El Salvador	2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportEl%20Salvador.pdf	None	4.2.3
Guatemala	2004	National Diagnosis on Transparency, Governance and Corruption	Household, civil society, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/guatemala/index.html	The study shows that bribing mostly affects small businesses and population segments with low incomes.	3.4.5
Guatemala	2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Guatemala	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Honduras	2001	Good Governance and Transparency in Honduras After Hurricane Mitch		The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/brzZte/Gobernabilidad%20y%20Transparencia%20en%20Honduras%20despues%20del%20Huracan%20Mitch%202001.pdf (Spanish) http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/dCVMPK/Good%20Government%20an%20Transparency%20in%20Honduras%20After%20Hurricane%20Mitch%202001.pdf (English)	The survey shows that income has a clear linear negative relationship to corruption victimization. Females are significantly less likely to be victims of corruption than males.	3.1.6
Honduras	2002	Honduras Governance Diagnostics	Household, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/honduras/index.html	In many services the public functionaries are more likely to disadvantage low-resource users and ask them for bribes. The average amount paid is determined by the economic level and for enterprises also by the size of the firm: Poor users seven times more than the wealthy of their monthly income.	3.4.6
Honduras	1998-2002, 2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Honduras	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Honduras	2004	World Business Environment Survey/ Investment Climate Around the World	Multi-country private sector survey (non-random sampling)	World Bank/ IFC	www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-honduras+vol.1.pdf/$FILE/IC-honduras+vol1.pdf www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-honduras+vol.2.pdf/$FILE/IC-honduras+vol2.pdf	The registration process is longer for small businesses, as well as smaller and less advanced firms see "giving gifts" more often as normal and acceptable behaviour.	4.3.1

Honduras	2001	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey	Sectoral surveys of officials and users; hard data analysis	World Bank	http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?theSitePK=477916&contentMDK=20292627&menuPK=546432&pagePK=64168182&piPK=64168060#PETS	N/A	4.2.4
Mexico	2002	Percepciones de la población de la ZMG sobre la corrupción	Public opinion survey	Centro de Estudios Estratégicos para el Desarrollo de la Universidad de Guadalajara	www.ceed.udg.mx/pdf/encuestas/corrupcion.pdf	Data is disaggregated, but not edited accordingly.	3.1.10
Mexico	2002, 2005	Encuesta sobre Gobernabilidad y Desarrollo Empresarial 2005	Perception survey of entrepreneurs	Secretaría de la Función Pública de Mexico/ CEESP	www.cce.org.mx/CEESP/egde05.htm www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/indices/doctos/EGDE2005%20v12agosto.ppt www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/indices/doctos/Prensa3edge170805.ppt#467,16,Slide 16	None	3.3.4
Mexico	2005	Diagnóstico sobre el Impacto del Fraude y Corrupción en las PyMES	Private sector survey	CEI Consulting and Research	www.cc.org.mx/imagenes/pymes.pdf	The survey is particularly designed to evaluate the impact of corruption on small and medium sized businesses.	3.3.5
Mexico	2004	Encuesta sobre Corrupción y Actitudes Ciudadanas	Public experience and opinion survey	Secretaría de la Función Pública de Mexico	www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/doctos/reportegaussc/reporte_ok.pdf	None	3.1.7
Mexico	2004	Mexican Index of Private Sector (IMRE)	Expert perception survey of the private sector	Transparencia Mexicana	www.transparenciamexicana.org.mx/imre/	None	3.3.6
Mexico	2003	Percepciones de la corrupción en la ciudad de México: Predisposición al acto corrupto?	Qualitative survey (focus groups)	CIDE	www.e-cide.com/?page=shop/flypage&product_id=2346&category_id=740211d09f3fc3039359f2ee05da9bd6&ps_session=f4115a34b7eaffc963ccab709be67bef	Certain pro-poor conclusions can be drawn, nevertheless not in terms of statistic correlations.	3.1.8
Mexico	2001, 2003	National Survey on Corruption and Good Governance	Public opinion survey/ perception index	Transparencia Mexicana	www.transparenciamexicana.org.mx/ENCBG/	The survey shows that paying bribes affects poorer households significantly stronger, when seen in relative terms.	3.1.9
Mexico	2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Mexico	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Mexico	2001, 2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportMexico.pdf	None	4.2.3
Nicaragua	2005	Encuesta realizada sobre cobres y contribuciones en escuelas estatales durante el periodo de matriculas 2004	Survey of 5000 parents and tutors	Ética y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)	mmedal@cablenet.com.ni	None	3.1.11

Nicaragua	2004	Percepción ciudadana sobre la justicia en Nicaragua	Public opinion survey	Ética y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)	mmedal@cablenet.com.ni	Data is disaggregated, but not edited accordingly.	3.1.12
Nicaragua	2004	Participación ciudadana de las ninas, ninos y adolescentes	Public opinion and experience survey of children and adolescents	Ética y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)	mmedal@cablenet.com.ni	Girls tend to be better informed about their civic rights. Boys were slightly more prone to be victims of discrimination than girls. Among the adolescents, women tend to show more disgust with politics and thus are less likely to participate politically.	3.1.13
Nicaragua	1999	Transparencia, Responsibilidad e Integridad Anticorrupción	Public opinion survey	Instituto de Estudios Nicaraguenses	www.grupoese.com.ni/1999/bn/10/20/anticorrupcion.htm	The survey shows that women slightly less often state that they are affected by corruption than men.	3.1.14
Nicaragua	1997, 1999	Nicaraguans Talk About Corruption	Public opinion survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/jXrZMQ/Nicaraguans%20Talk%20About%20Corruption%20March%201997.pdf http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/eBQ5WM/Nicaraguans%20Talk%20About%20Corruption%20March%201999.pdf	Males are significantly more likely to be exposed to corruption than females, but males and females have very similar perceptions of the widespread prevalence of bribery of public officials. The wealthier the respondent, the more likely s/he will have heard of any act of bribery.	3.1.15
Nicaragua	2004	La Retardación de Justicia en el Tribunal de Apelaciones de Managua	Sectoral expert survey	Ética y Transparencia (TI Nicaragua)	mmedal@cablenet.com.ni	None	3.2.7
Nicaragua	2001-2004	Municipal Government Evaluation Instrument	Social auditing	Ètica y Transparencia	ww1.transparency.org/toolkits/2002/ch7-diagnostic/7.municipal_gov_eval_nicaragua.pdf	None	3.2.8
Nicaragua	1998-2002, 2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Nicaragua	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Nicaragua	1995-1998	Ciet Social Audits	Social audit	Community Information and Epidemiological Technologies (CIET)	http://www.ciet.org/en/search/?country=&theme=28&keyword=%20type%20keyword%20here&document=t.28	None	4.2.2
Nicaragua	2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportNicaragua.pdf	None	4.2.3
Panama	1996, 1997, 1998	Corruptómetro	Public opinion survey	Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana (TI Panamá)	ww1.transparency.org/tilac/herramientas/2001/dnld/cap03/corruptrometro_panama.pdf	Data is disaggregated, but not edited accordingly.	3.1.16

Panama	2004	Deficiencias y Corrupción en el Sistema de Justicia y en el Estado de Derecho en Panamá	Private sector survey	APEDE/ USAID	www.apede.org/actividades/2004/confprensa.html	None	3.3.7
Panama	2004	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Panama	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Paraguay	2005	Indice Nacional de Corrupción y Gobernabilidad	Public experience and opinion survey	Transparencia Paraguay	ww1.transparency.org/tilac/indices/encuestas/dnld/encuesta_corrupcion_paraguay_2004.pdf	None	3.1.17
Paraguay	1999, 2004	Paraguay Governance Diagnostics	household, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/paraguay/index.html	Small businesses and the poor do not posses alternatives in their demand of public services than to pay bribes, which in addition represent a major percentage of their income than with higher-income citizens.	3.4.7
Paraguay	2004, 2005	Indice de Transparencia, Integridad y Eficiencia de la Administración Pública basado en elementos objetivos	Evaluation of public institutions	Transparencia Paraguay	www.transparencia.org.py/images/stories/itie_2004.pdf http://www.transparencia.org.py/images/stories/itie_2005.pdf	None	3.2.9
Paraguay	1998-2002	Corruption Victimisation Scale	Public experience survey	The Latin American Public Opinion Project	http://sitemason.vanderbilt.edu/files/gTPvBm/Seligson%20The%20Measurement%20and%20Impact%20of%20Corruption%20World%20Development%202005.pdf	In all countries included, men are more likely to be victims of corruption than women.	4.1.1
Paraguay	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Peru	2002	Survey on living conditions of Peruvian households (ENAHO)	Household survey	INEI	Jherrera@inei.gob.pe Roubaud@dial.prd.fr	Corruption affects the poor less than the non-poor, both in absolute and in relative terms. Two factors qualify these findings: (i) corruption is a root cause for differential access to public services. (ii) for the poor, the marginal utility of one nuevo sol paid as a bribe is greater than for the non-poor. The study shows that the poor were significantly less optimistic than the non-poor regarding the fight against corruption.	3.1.19
Peru	2001	Peru Governance Diagnostics	household, enterprise and public officials survey	WBI	www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/peru/index.html	Lower income users spend at least twice as much of their income on bribes than wealthier households.	3.4.8

Peru	2002	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey	Sectoral surveys of officials and users; hard data analysis	World Bank	http://econ.worldbank.org/external/default/main?theSitePK=477916&contentMDK=20559367&menuPK=546432&pagePK=64168182&piPK=64168060	The study explicitly deals with the efficiency of pro-poor expenditure.	4.2.4
Perú	2002, 2003, 2004	Encuesta nacional de corrupción y gobernabilidad	Public opinion and experience survey	Proética (TI Perú)	www.proetica.org.pe/modules.php?op=modload&name=Downloads&file=index&req=viewdownload&cid=4	Men up to the age of 40 and with secondary education have the highest score on the corruption index.	3.1.18
Perú	Since 1996	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Perú	2004	World Business Environment Survey/ Investment Climate Around the World	Multi-country private sector survey (non-random sampling))	World Bank/ IFC	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPSD/Resources/336195-1092412588749/peru.pdf	Micro enterprises are far more likely to say that bribes were needed to win public contracts. Micro enterprises report that a larger share of a contract value is needed to secure a public contract.	4.3.1
Perú	2001, 2003	Latin American Index of Budget Transparency	Expert perception survey	International Budget Project/ Fundar	www.internationalbudget.org/themes/BudTrans/ReportPeru.pdf	None	4.2.3
Uruguay	2004	De la percepción de la corrupción a la coima: un puente invisible	Public opinion survey	Universidad de Uruguay	http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=674601	The data suggests that women perceive their country to be less corrupt than men and shows that gender does not show a significant impact on the willingness to pay a bribe.	3.1.20
Uruguay	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2
Venezuela	2004	Sistema de Evaluación de la Transparencia en la Gestión Municipal en Venezuela	Hard data and public opinion survey	TI Venezuela	http://www.transparencia.org.ve/areas_accion.php?id_area=1	None	3.1.21
Venezuela	Since 1995	Latinobarómetro	Public experience and opinion survey	Corporación Latinobarómetro	www.latinobarometro.org	Data disaggregated, but only edited accordingly for other modules.	4.1.2