

## Global Corruption Barometer released for 2013

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The public feels corruption is on the rise globally and it may be having an impact on reaching the MDGs, according to Transparency International's [2013 Global Corruption Barometer survey](#), released this month.

In the largest survey in the world seeking public opinion on corruption, some 114,000 members of the public in 107 countries were canvassed for their views.

The [report](#) found that people were twice as likely to pay bribes if they live in a least developed country and that corruption has a significant impact on access to health, education and other services in many of these countries.

In [Papua New Guinea](#), almost half of respondents said they felt corruption had 'increased a lot' and saw police, public officials, political parties and parliament as the institutions most affected. Some 37 per cent of respondents in PNG reported paying a bribe to the police in the last 12 months.

In [Fiji](#), the results were more promising, with more than 80 per cent of respondents saying their government's steps to reduce corruption had been effective or very effective.

Many smaller Pacific countries weren't included in the survey.

[Indonesia](#) was among the worst performers in the Asia-Pacific region. 89 per cent of respondents said they thought the parliament was affected by corruption, and 91 per cent said the police were affected. 75 per cent of respondents said they, or someone in their household, had paid a bribe to the police in the last 12 months.

Transparency International's website has utilised some innovative visual tools to communicate the data from the survey and the results are available for [download](#) as a data set. The Guardian data blog has also [broken down more of the figures](#).