

Sources for the 1999 CPI

| Number | Source | Name | Year | Internet Address | Who was Surveyed? | Subject Asked | Number of Replies | Number of Countries Covered |
|--------|---|---|------|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Political & Economic Risk Consultancy | Asian Intelligence Issue | 1997 | www.asiarisk.com | Expatriate Business Executives | Extent of corruption in a way that detracts from the business environment for foreign companies | 280 | 12 Asian Countries |
| 2 | | | 1998 | | | | 40-50 per country | |
| 3 | | | 1999 | | | | | |
| 4 | Gallup International | 50 th Anniversary Survey | 1997 | www.gallup-international.com | The General Public (internal) | A lot, many, few or no cases of corruption for the following groups of people: politicians, public officials, policemen and judges | > 34000 (almost 1000 per country) | 44 |
| 5 | Wall Street Journal, Central European Economic Review | Annual Survey | 1997 | wsje.com | Business Analysts in Europe and the United States | Effect of corruption on attractiveness of country as a place to do business | Not available | 26 Eastern European Countries |
| 6 | Freedom House | Nations in Transit | 1998 | www.freedomhouse.org | Assessment by US academic experts and FH-Staff | Levels of Corruption | Not Applicable | 28 Eastern European Countries |
| 7 | Institute for Management Development | World Competitiveness Yearbooks | 1997 | www.imd.ch | Executives in top- and middlemanagement; domestic and international companies | Improper practices (such as bribing or corruption) in the public sphere | 2515 | 46 |
| 8 | | | 1998 | | | | 4314 | |
| 9 | | | 1999 | | | | 4160 | |
| 10 | World Economic Forum | Global Competitiveness Report | 1997 | www.weforum.org | Senior business leaders; domestic and international companies ¹ | Irregular, additional payments connected with import and export permits, business licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection or loan application | 2778 | 56 |
| 11 | | | 1998 | | | | 3167 | 53 |
| 12 | | | 1999 | | | | 3934 | 59 |
| 13 | | African Competitiveness Report | 1998 | | | | 582 | 20 |
| 14 | Political Risk Services | International Country Risk Guide | 1999 | www.prsgroup.com | Expert Staff Assessment | Assessment of "Corruption in Government" | Not Applicable | 135 |
| 15 | World Bank/Basel University | World Development Report, Private Sector Survey | 1997 | http://www.unibas.ch/wwwz/wifor/staff/bw/survey/index.html | Business Executives | Irregular, additional payments are common and represent an obstacle to doing business. | > 3500 | 74 ² |
| 16 | Economist Intelligence Unit | Country Risk Service and Country Forecast | 1999 | www.eiu.com | Expert Staff Assessment (expatriate) | Assessment of the pervasiveness of corruption among politicians and civil servants | Not Applicable | 115 |

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| 17 | "International Working Group" | International Crime Victim Survey | 1996-1997 | ruljis.leidenuniv.nl/group/jfcr/www/icvs/index.htm | General Public | During 1995, has any government official, for instance a customs officer, police officer or inspector in your own country, asked you or expected you to pay a bribe for his service? | approx. 40,000 | 43 ³ |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------|

1. In 1999 26% of the responses came from business leaders of large domestic companies, 42% from significant exporters, 25% from multinationals and 7% from government officials.
2. The World Development Report includes only 69 countries. A further 5 countries have been assessed by Basel University.
3. Overall 45 countries had been included, but Scotland, Northern Ireland and England & Wales are not counted separately here.