

Control of Corruption

Control of corruption captures perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests. This table lists the individual variables from each data source used to construct this measure in the Worldwide Governance Indicators. Please note that the table refers to the questions in the most recently-used edition of each source in the WGI. Questions in some sources have changed over time and some sources have been discontinued from the WGI. For more details, please refer to the data files for each source available at www.govindicators.org.

Representative Sources

| | |
|------------|---|
| EIU | Corruption among public officials |
| GCS | Diversion of public funds Irregular payments in exports and imports Irregular payments in public utilities Irregular payments in tax collection Irregular payments in public contracts Irregular payments in judicial decisions |
| GWP | Is corruption in government widespread? |
| IPD | Level of "petty" corruption between administration and citizens Level of corruption between administrations and local businesses Level of corruption between administrations and foreign companies |
| PRS | Corruption |
| VDM | Corruption index |
| WMO | <i>Corruption.</i> The risk that individuals/companies will face bribery or other corrupt practices to carry out business, from securing major contracts to being allowed to import/export a small product or obtain everyday paperwork. This threatens a company's ability to operate in a country, or opens it up to legal or regulatory penalties and reputational damage. |

Non-representative Sources

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|------------|---|
| ADB | Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public sector |
| AFR | Corruption: office of the presidency Corruption: judges and magistrates Corruption: government officials |
| ASD | Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public sector |
| BPS | How common is it for firms to have to pay irregular additional payments to get things done? Percentage of total annual sales do firms pay in unofficial payments to public officials? How often do firms make extra payments in connection with taxes, customs, and judiciary? How problematic is corruption for the growth of your business? |
| BTI | Anti-corruption policy |
| CCR | Anti-corruption and transparency |
| EQI | Corruption Is Prevalent in Education System Corruption is Prevalent in Health Care System Corruption is Prevalent in Police Force Been Asked For a Bribe in Past 12 Months (% Yes) Paid a Bribe in Past 12 Months (% Yes) |
| FRH | Corruption (NIT) |
| GCB | Frequency of household bribery: education Frequency of household bribery: judiciary Frequency of household bribery: medical Frequency of household bribery: police Frequency of household bribery: permit Frequency of household bribery: utilities Frequency of corruption among public institutions: Parliament / legislature Frequency of corruption among public institutions: Legal system / judiciary Frequency of corruption among public institutions: Public officials |
| GII | Accountability |
| IFD | Accountability, transparency and corruption in rural areas |
| LBO | Corruption in judiciary Corruption in office of the presidency Corruption in parliament Corruption in public employees Corruption in local government (councilors) Corruption in police Corruption in national tax office |
| PIA | Transparency, accountability and corruption in public sector |
| PRC | To what extent does corruption exist in a way that detracts from the business environment for foreign companies? |
| VAB | Perception of politicians to be corrupt -- % of respondents agreeing with statements: more than half & all politicians are corrupt |

Thinking of the politicians, how many of them do you believe are involved in corruption?

WCY Bribery and corruption do not exist

WJP Factor 2: Absence of corruption

| Code | Data Source Name |
|-------------|--|
| ADB | African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments |
| AFR | Afrobarometer |
| ASD | Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments |
| BPS | Business Enterprise Environment Survey |
| BTI | Bertelsmann Transformation Index |
| CCR | Freedom House Countries at the Crossroads |
| EBR | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report |
| EIU | Economist Intelligence Unit Riskwire & Democracy Index |
| EQI | European Quality of Government Index (Underlying Survey Data) |
| FRH | Freedom House |
| GCB | Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey |
| GCS | World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report |
| GII | Global Integrity Index |
| GWP | Gallup World Poll |
| HER | Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom |
| HRM | Human Rights Measurement Initiative |
| HUM | Cingranelli Richards Human Rights Database and Political Terror Scale |
| IFD | IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments |
| IJT | iJET Country Security Risk Ratings |
| IPD | Institutional Profiles Database |
| IRP | African Electoral Index |
| LBO | Latinobarometro |
| MSI | International Research and Exchanges Board Vibrant Information Barometer |
| OBI | International Budget Project Open Budget Index |
| PIA | World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments |
| PRC | Political Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption in Asia Survey |
| PRS | Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide |
| RSF | Reporters Without Borders Press Freedom Index |
| TPR | US State Department Trafficking in People Report |
| VAB | Vanderbilt University Americas Barometer |
| VDM | Varieties of Democracy Project |
| WCY | Institute for Management and Development World Competitiveness Yearbook |
| WJP | World Justice Project Rule of Law Index |
| WMO | IHS Markit World Economic Service |