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Country	Yr	Title	Methodology	Source	Contact and report	Primary use and other impact	Reference
Armenia	2002	Armenia Country corruption assessment	Public opinion survey	Center for Regional Development/ TI Armenia	http://www.transparency.am/Website/Publications/Survey/Survey-eng.pdf	The survey is above all a raising awareness instrument. The reaction of the authorities was neutral. The Centre for Regional Development (TI national chapter in the country) organised many TV and radio programmes to disseminate the results and two years later, still uses the findings to support their message and advocate for change. The results of the polls seem to have had a strong negative impact on public perception of the phenomenon of corruption.	A.1.1, p.2
Armenia	2003	Parliamentary Elections and Vote Buying in Armenia	Public opinion survey (random sample)	Center for Regional Development/ TI Armenia	http://www.transparency.am/Website/Activities/vote-buying-Eng.pdf	The results are summarised as information leaflets and used as part of public awareness raising and analysis. The survey was also tied to and conducted simultaneously with TI Armenia's project entitled "Monitoring of the Party Campaign Finances during the Parliamentary Elections 2003", thus complementing the project.	A.3.1, p.23
Armenia	2004	Public Opinion Survey on Armenia's Anti-Corruption Strategy Programme	Public opinion survey (random sample)	Center for Regional Development/ TI Armenia	http://www.transparency.am/Website/Activities/phonesurvey-Eng.pdf	The results are summarised as information leaflets and used as part of public awareness raising campaign. The results have been used in many publications and disseminated broadly.	A.1.2, p.2
Bangladesh	1997, 2000	Survey on Corruption in Bangladesh (Phase I: Pilot Study; Phase II: Baseline Survey)	Random sample of the general population	TI-Bangladesh	www.ti-bangladesh.org/olddocs/survey/phase1.htm and www.ti-bangladesh.org/olddocs/survey/phase2.htm and http://www.transparency.ca/Readings/TI-F01.htm	The report received extensive media coverage and generated wide response from the people in general. Reaction of the judiciary was quite negative, including call on the Government to close down TIB The results were used to raise awareness about corruption in Bangladesh, especially in the two most criticized sectors, the police and the judiciary. As a consequence, TI B carried out a diagnostic study on the Police. The government has recently decided to follow recommendations given by TI-B in this study.	A.1.3, p.3
Bangladesh	1997, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003	News Scan Corruption Database	Newspaper survey	TI-Bangladesh	http://www.ti-bangladesh.org/research/index.htm ; http://www.ti-bangladesh.org/olddocs/muzaffer/muzaffer.htm	The publication and dissemination of the report each year receives a lot of national media coverage, as well as some strong reactions from the ministers reported to be the most affected. TIB concludes the report with concrete recommendations addressed to the authorities, which have been adopted in some cases. Repeating the exercise each year enables comparisons over time. Along with other TI-B tools, evidence from the news scan database was used in a report entitled: 'Governance, Structural Adjustment & The State Of Corruption In Bangladesh'	A.4.1, p.20
Bangladesh	1999	Corruption As People See It	Non-random sample of the general population	TI-Bangladesh	www.ti-bangladesh.org/docs/survey/people.htm	The report was disseminated widely to the relevant public authorities. Especially via this type of tool and other public opinion surveys, corruption only recently became a key issue in public discourse in Bangladesh. Results of the survey corroborated evidence on corruption from other tools that TIB employs, such as its news scan analysis and baseline surveys. The report on this survey calls for critical administrative overhaul for the improvement of public service delivery. It notes the relative powerlessness of civil society in Bangladesh	A.1.4, p.4
Bangladesh	2000	Bangladesh: The Experience and Perception of Public Officials	Non-random sample of public sector	World Bank	http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/civilservice/counties/bangladesh/bangladesh1113.pdf	This survey was one of the preparatory exercises leading up to the World Bank's Institutional and Governance Review (IGR) of Bangladesh. The survey enabled a series of commonly held assertions about the civil service in Bangladesh to be empirically tested.	A.2.2, p.20

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Bangladesh	2001, 2002	Fact Finding Survey on Good governance in Public Institutions in Bangladesh	Fact Findings Exercise	TI-Bangladesh	http://www.ti-bangladesh.org/research/FFE.htm	The FFE reports, which were the first of this sort in the country, have been above all an advocacy tool and distributed to relevant government officials, policy-makers, civil society and media. TI Bangladesh seized the opportunity of these publications to present working papers for each of the institution under review. To a considerable extent thanks to the FFE and subsequent advocacy work together with like-minded civil society organizations, the Government has finally set up the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC).	A.2.1, p.19
Bangladesh	2001	Report Cards Survey on Primary Education	Non-random sample of the general population	TI-Bangladesh	www.ti-bangladesh.org/research/reportcards.htm	TIB conducted this Report Card Survey to measure the impact that a shortage of NCTB books (educational textbooks), thought to have been caused by corruption, had had on the primary education sector in the country. Report Cards are a useful tool measuring the people's satisfaction on the level of service and corruption, as well as the scope and areas that require intervention. As a regular activity engaging local level Committees of Concerned Citizens (CCCs) under its project titled "Making Waves", TIB has been continuing to produce report cards on various institutions.	A.3.2, p.23
Bangladesh	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004	Business Competitiveness Environment in Bangladesh	Opinion survey with executives in the private sector, selected sample	Centre for Policy Dialogue Bangladesh	http://www.cpd-bangladesh.org/bcer.pdf and http://bangladesh-web.com/view.php?hidType=BAE&hidRecord=0000000000000000022527	The surveys constitute part of CPD's contribution to the Global Competitiveness Report 2004-05 to be published by the World Economic Forum	B.3.1, p.32
Bangladesh	2002	Corruption in South Asia: Insights & Benchmarks from Citizen Feedback Surveys in Five Countries	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	TI	http://www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/dnid/south_asia_report.pdf	Experiences from various countries increasingly point to the growing potency of citizen feedback surveys as highly effective 'voice' mechanisms in themselves. In addition to be a great raising awareness tool at the national level, the multi country framework provided with a stronger international coverage and also interesting regional findings and comparisons.	B.1.1, p.27
Bangladesh	2002/2003	World Business Environment Survey / Investment Climate Around the World	Multicountry (non-random sampling) private sector survey	World Bank et al	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPSD/Resources/336195-1092412588749/cambodia.pdf	Like other surveys used in the World Bank's Investment Climate Assessments, the data from this survey was used write a report on the state of the investment climate in Cambodia. Updates of the assessment can help track progress in improving the investment climate. The findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments are discussed extensively with the private sector and other	B.3.2, p.33
Cambodia	1999	Cambodia Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Surveys	3 random sample surveys of public sector, private sector and the general population	World Bank	http://poverty.worldbank.org/library/view/1437	The report that followed these surveys was commissioned by the government as part of the project. The surveys were used by the authorities as a diagnostic tool to assess the importance of the corruption issue in the country and take stock of the key findings. The instrument also provided responses in terms of policy recommendations, which still need to be addressed by the Government.	A.1.6, p.6
Cambodia	1998	National Survey on Public Attitudes Towards Corruption	Random sample of the general population	Centre for Social Development	http://www.bigpond.com.kh/users/csd/report/cs_content.htm	The CSD used this survey as a raising awareness tool. The survey demonstrates that widespread public support exists to fight corruption in Cambodia, but extensive education is needed on corruption's nature, its human, social and economic costs, and realistic solutions for ending it.	A.1.5, p.5

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Cambodia	2003/2004	World Business Environment Survey / Investment Climate Around the World	Multicountry (non-random sampling) private sector survey	World Bank et al	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPSD/Resources/336195-1092412588749/cambodia.pdf	Like other surveys used in the World Bank's Investment Climate Assessments, the data from this survey was used write a report on the state of the investment climate in Cambodia. Updates of the assessment can help track progress in improving the investment climate. The findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments are discussed extensively with the private sector and other stakeholders in the country.	B.3.2, p.33
China	1992, 1996, 2000	Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialised Countries (ICVS)	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	NSCR, WODC	wodcinfo@wodc.minjust.nl and www.minjust.nl:8080/b_organ/wodc/reports/ob1871.htm	Results for Asia are yet to be disseminated. The ICVS is an instrument for monitoring crime and provides a wealth of data for researchers interested in the patterns, contours and effects of victimisation. Since the ICVS has been repeated over time, it has been possible to compare information in trends in crime in different countries.	B.1.3, p.30
China	2002	East Asia Democracy Barometers	Random sample of the general population	National Taiwan University	www.eastasiabarometer.org and http://eacsurvey.law.ntu.edu.tw and yunhan@ccms.ntu.edu.tw and yulzung@ntu.edu.tw and nbatto@ucsd.edu and hufu@ccms.ntu.edu.tw	Articles based on EAB data have been published in several journals including the Journal of Democracy, and the British Journal of Political Science. In general, the EAB has received widespread media coverage across the region. Currently, the EAB team is producing three edited volumes on general political attitudes in the 8 countries. It has also organized round-table discussion forums to discuss the results and implication with policy makers, NGO's, journalists and academics. The EAB is teaming up with other regional barometers to form Global Barometer Surveys.	B.4.2, p.37
China	2002/2003	World Business Environment Survey / Investment Climate Around the World	Multicountry (non-random sampling) private sector survey	World Bank et al	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPSD/Resources/336195-1092412588749/china.pdf	Like other surveys used in the World Bank's Investment Climate Assessments, the data from this survey was used write a report on the state of the investment climate in Cambodia. Updates of the assessment can help track progress in improving the investment climate. The findings and policy recommendations emerging from the assessments are discussed extensively with the private sector and other stakeholders in the country.	B.3.2, p.33
China	2003 and other years	Asia Barometer	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo, Ministry of Education and Science, Gallup International, Nippon Research Center.	asiabarometer@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/%7Easiabarometer/pages/english/frame_e.html and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer/pages/english/symposium_e.html and www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/20020202_inoguchi_asia/	The AsiaBarometer serves as a tool for gathering and disclosing information on key topics of global governance, such as the extent to which the rule of law is working to prevent crime and corruption and the objectives and policies according to which businesses, governments, and other socially significant organizations are operating	B.4.1, p.36
Georgia	2003	Corruption Survey in Georgia-Third Wave	Random sample of general population.	Georgian Opinion Research Business International	www.gorbi.com/download.html	The survey results were widely disseminated in the media and used by Civil society organizations to demonstrate the public significance of the corruption problem. According to GORBI the tool is not yet	A.1.7, p.7
Georgia	2003	Corruption in the Higher Education System of Georgia	Report combining both qualitative and quantitative research	TraCCC Georgia	http://www.traccn.ge/publications/index.html and ketyrostlashvili@hotmail.com	The recommendations given in the survey were discussed by the Georgian Parliament and influenced the adoption of a new education law in 2004, which was designed to stem corruption in the Georgian education system. A conference on the survey is to be held by TraCCC Georgia and the Ministry of Education in April 2005.	A.3.3, p.24

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India	1992, 1996, 2000	Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialised Countries (ICVS)	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	NSCR, WODC	wodcinfo@wodc.minjust.nl and www.minjust.nl:8080/b_organ/wodc/reports/ob187i.htm	Results for Asia are yet to be disseminated. The ICVS is an instrument for monitoring crime and provides a wealth of data for researchers interested in the patterns, contours and effects of victimisation. Since the ICVS has been repeated over time, it has been possible to compare information in trends in crime in different countries.	B.1.3, p.30
India	1996, 99	A Report Card on Public Services in Indian Cities	Non-random sample of the general population	Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore	manikuttan@hotmail.com and pacindia@vsnl.com and www.pacindia.org/Programmes_Activities/03Report%20Cards/index.html	The Report Card studies carried out in some cities have been instrumental in initiating changes in the quality of public services. They have succeeded in creating greater awareness among both the citizens (users) and the government agencies (service providers). Dialogues with service providers for reform have been an important outcome of these exercises. The Report Card approach applied has been adopted by other organizations.	A.1.9, p.8
India (incl. Punjab and West Bengal)	2000	World Business Environment Survey / Investment Climate Around the World	Multicountry (non-random sampling) private sector survey	World Bank et al	www.ifc.org/ifcext/economics.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/IC-india_proof_3.pdf?&FILE/IC-india_proof_3.pdf	Like other surveys used in the World Bank's Investment Climate Assessments, the data from this survey was used to write a report on the state of the investment climate in India.	B.3.2, p.33
India	2002	All India Survey	Random sample of general population.	TI-India and ORG MARG Research Private Ltd.	www.ti-bangladesh.org/ti-india/documents/corrind.htm and www.ti-bangladesh.org/ti-india/documents/corrind-pt4.doc	As a follow-up to the survey, TI-India proposed to carry out various activities to combat corruption in India.	A.1.8, p.7
India	2002	Corruption in South Asia: Insights & Benchmarks from Citizen Feedback Surveys in Five Countries	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	TI	www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/2002_12_17_south_asia_survey.html and www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/dnld/south_asia_report.pdf	Experiences from various countries increasingly point to the growing potency of citizen feedback surveys as highly effective 'voice' mechanisms in themselves. In addition to be a great raising awareness tool at the national level, the multi country framework provided with a stronger international coverage and also interesting regional findings and comparisons.	B.1.1, p.28
India	2002	The Millennial Survey of Public Services in India	Non-random sample of the general population	Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore	manikuttan@hotmail.com and pacindia@vsnl.com and http://www.pacindia.org/rcrc/09copy_of_Millennial%20Survey	The study generated a nation-wide state level database on aspects of quality and performance standards of the five selected public services.	A.1.10, p.10
India	2003	Public Integrity Index	Non-random sample of social scientists	The Center for Public Integrity	www.publicintegrity.org	This Index allows to access sound and comprehensive information about the anti-corruption environment of the country and can serve as a roadmap to navigate more in-depth information in the center's country reports.	B.2.1, p.31
India	2003 and other years	India's Sleaze Sheet	Random sampling of general population	India Today and ORG-MARG	http://mahendra-agarwalonline.20m.com/PR_IndiaSleazeCorruption.htm ; gprasad@india-today.com	The survey was published in newsweekly India Today and received some secondary media coverage. The survey has been conducted before (in 1997 and 2001), thus track over time of the results is possible.	A.1.12, p.11
India	2003 and other years	Asia Barometer	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo, Ministry of Education and Science, Gallup International, Nippon Research Center.	asiabarometer@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/%E7Easiabarometer/pages/english/frame_e.html and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer/pages/english/symposium_e.html and www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/20020202_inoguchi_asia/	The AsiaBarometer serves as a tool for gathering and disclosing information on key topics of global governance, such as the extent to which the rule of law is working to prevent crime and corruption and the objectives and policies according to which businesses, governments, and other socially significant organizations are operating.	B.4.1, p.36
India: Orissa	2002	The State of Orissa's Public Services	Non-random sample of general population	Public Affairs Centre, Bangalore	http://www.pacindia.org/Programmes_Activities/02Research/06The%20State%20of%20Orissas%20Public%20Services	Feedback from the people who are at the receiving end of public services is used to help fill the information gaps in assessing effectiveness of public expenditure. Citizen feedback provides early warning signals that could be used by governments to redesign services and make mid-course corrections.	A.1.11, p.11

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Indonesia	1992, 1996, 2000	Criminal Victimization in Seventeen Industrialised Countries (ICVS)	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	NSCR, WODC	wodcinfo@wodc.minjust.nl and http://www.ministerievanjustitie.nl:8080/B_ORGAN/wodc/reports/ob1871.htm	Results for Asia are yet to be disseminated. The ICVS is an instrument for monitoring crime and provides a wealth of data for researchers interested in the patterns, contours and effects of victimisation. Since the ICVS has been repeated over time, it has been possible to compare information in trends in crime in different countries.	B.1.3, p.30
Indonesia	2001	A National Survey of Corruption in Indonesia. Final Report	Random sample single-unit survey (provides only one score or unit of analysis for corruption)	Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia	http://www.kemitraan.or.id/publication.php?lang_id=1	This national survey was the first of this kind in Indonesia and went beyond raising awareness about the corruption issue in the country. The empirical findings formed an objective basis for informed dialogue leading to clear policy recommendations and implementation strategies discussed during three workshops. A National Workshop was organised to present those recommendations to the authorities, which used some of the recommendations to address the issue in a more effective way.	A.1.13, p.12
Indonesia	2003	Public Integrity Index	Non-random sample of social scientists	The Center for Public Integrity	www.publicintegrity.org	This Index allows to access sound and comprehensive information about the anti-corruption environment of the country and can serve as a roadmap to navigate more in-depth information in the center's country reports.	B.2.1, p.31
Indonesia	2002	East Asia Democracy Barometers	Random sample of the general population	National Taiwan University	www.eastasiabarometer.org and http://eacsurvey.law.ntu.edu.tw and yunhan@ccms.ntu.edu.tw and yutzung@ntu.edu.tw and nbatto@ucsd.edu and hufu@ccms.ntu.edu.tw	Articles based on EAB data have been published in several journals including the Journal of Democracy, and the British Journal of Political Science. In general, the EAB has received widespread media coverage across the region. Currently, the EAB team is producing three edited volumes on general political attitudes in the 8 countries. It has also organized round-table discussion forums to discuss the results and implication with policy makers, NGO's, journalists and academics. The EAB is teaming up with other regional barometers to form Global Barometer Surveys.	B.4.2, p.37
Kyrgyzstan	2000	Public Opinion Poll on Corruption	Non-random sample of the private sector and general public	The Center for Public Opinion Study and Forecast	http://www.undp.kg/english/pubs5.phtml?i=0&iid=14	The survey was used as a raising awareness tool, providing a considerable amount of information on the nature and extent of corruption in Kyrgyzstan. A finding of great impact was the fact, that 90% of the responders identified the police as the most corrupt state body. In addition, the survey was used as an advocacy tool.	A.1.14, p.13
Kyrgyzstan	2002	Corruption in the countries of Central Asia and the Ural-Siberian Region	Multicountry survey of selected public officials	The Center for Public Opinion Study and Forecast	www.transparency.org.ru/CENTER/DOC/book05_eng.doc	The research was used by stake-holders to raise awareness and to promote dissemination of information which could help to identify corruption and initiate complex and targeted activities of fighting corruption in	B.1.2, p.29
Malaysia	2003 and other years	Asia Barometer	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo, Ministry of Education and Science, Gallup International, Nippon Research Center.	asiabarometer@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/%7Easiabarometer/pages/english/frame_e.html and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer/pages/english/symposium_e.html and www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/20020202_inoguchi_asia/	The AsiaBarometer serves as a tool for gathering and disclosing information on key topics of global governance, such as the extent to which the rule of law is working to prevent crime and corruption and the objectives and policies according to which businesses, governments, and other socially significant organizations are operating	B.4.1, p.36

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Moldova	2000, 2002	Corruption in Moldova and its impact on society	Household, businessmen and NGO opinion surveys	TI Moldova	http://www.transparency.md/Docs/cor_acces_en.pdf	Data and information compiled from this survey was used as one half of a report entitled: 'Corruption and Access to Justice'. The survey was the first one providing with detailed information on corruption at the national level. As such, it is still being used by many stakeholders as the main source of quantitative data on corruption in Moldova. TI Moldova used the results of the surveys to define its priorities of actions such as sensitisation programmes and trainings. The results were used as a tool to track changes over time. A third edition of the survey will be conducted in 2005.	A.1.15, p.14
Moldova	2002	The cost of doing business survey	Enterprise survey	World Bank and carried out by The Agency for Enterprise Restructuring and Assistance (ARIA), Moldova	http://www.transparency.md/Docs/WB_CostsDoBiz_en.pdf	Results from the survey were intended to be taken as a reference point for further monitoring the processes of economic transformation that has been initiated by the Moldovan government in 2001.	B.3.3, p.35
Moldova	2004	Corruption in the road police of Chisinau	Sociological study	TI Moldova	http://www.transparency.md/Docs/2004/Sondaj_politia_olombrie_2004_en.pdf	The report was published in the form of a small booklet, which presents the main results of the study. In order to improve the awareness about corruption in this sector, TI Moldova is starting a series of training and workshops with CSO, public officials and representatives from the private sector in different regions from Moldova. TI Moldova also developed a partnership with the Academy of public administration in order to provide public officials with specific training modules.	A.3.4, p.25
Nepal	2002	Corruption in South Asia: Insights & Benchmarks from Citizen Feedback Surveys in Five Countries	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	TI	www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/2002.12.17.south_asia_survey.html and www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/dnld/south_asia_report.pdf	Experiences from various countries increasingly point to the growing potency of citizen feedback surveys as highly effective 'voice' mechanisms in themselves.	B.1.1, p.28
Pakistan	2002	Corruption in South Asia: Insights & Benchmarks from Citizen Feedback Surveys in Five Countries	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	TI-S, TI Pakistan and Marketing and Research Consultants	http://www.transparency.org.pk/documents/csr.pdf and www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/dnld/south_asia_report.pdf	Experiences from various countries increasingly point to the growing potency of citizen feedback surveys as highly effective 'voice' mechanisms in themselves. In addition to be a great raising awareness tool at the national level, the multi country framework provided with a stronger international coverage and also interesting regional findings and comparisons.	B.1.1, p.28
Pakistan (incl. Punjab)	2001/2002	Baseline Survey/Social Audit of Governance and Service Delivery	Social audit	CIET and NRB	http://www.balochistan.org.pk/pdf/Pak2002baseline.pdf	The social audit provided a citizen feedback channel, provided policy makers with information about the on-the-ground situation across the province, helped district governments to make best use of their new powers and authorities to plan and implement services tailored to the needs of their local populations, and was a means of empowering citizens to participate in an informed way on decisions that affect their lives.	A.2.3, p.21
Pakistan (incl. Punjab)	Upcoming, 2005	National and provincial level Pakistan Corruption Survey	opinion survey about corruption at national and provincial level	National Accountability Bureau	Tender available at http://www.nab.gov.pk/Tenders/tender_notice.htm and report will be published at http://www.nab.gov.pk	not relevant (as upcoming)	A.1.16, p.16
Sri Lanka	2002	Corruption in South Asia: Insights & Benchmarks from Citizen Feedback Surveys in Five Countries	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	TI	www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/2002.12.17.south_asia_survey.html and www.transparency.org/pressreleases_archive/2002/dnld/south_asia_report.pdf	Experiences from various countries increasingly point to the growing potency of citizen feedback surveys as highly effective 'voice' mechanisms in themselves. In addition to be a great raising awareness tool at the national level, the multi country framework provided with a stronger international coverage and also interesting regional findings and comparisons.	B.1.1, p.28

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Sri Lanka	2003 and other years	Asia Barometer	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo, Ministry of Education and Science, Gallup International, Nippon Research Center.	asiabarometer@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/%7Easiabarometer/pages/english/frame_e.html and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer/pages/english/symposium_e.html and www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/20020202_inoquchi_asia/	The AsiaBarometer serves as a tool for gathering and disclosing information on key topics of global governance, such as the extent to which the rule of law is working to prevent crime and corruption and the objectives and policies according to which businesses, governments, and other socially significant organizations are operating	B.4.1, p.36
Tajikistan	1999	Corruption as Seen by the Private Sector	non-random survey of the private sector	Tokhir Mirzoev, Central European University	apollo.econ.ohio-state.edu/mirzoev/paper51.pdf ; mirzoev1@osu.edu	The survey was the first empirical research on corruption in Tajikistan. The results were published in the local media in hopes of stirring public opinion on the issue and developing useful recommendations on future anticorruption programs for local governments and development agencies.	A.1.17, p.16
Tajikistan	2002	Corruption in the countries of Central Asia and the Ural-Siberian Region	Multicountry survey of selected public officials	The Center for Public Opinion Study and Forecast	www.transparency.org.ru/CENTER/DOC/book05_eng.doc	The research was used by stake-holders to raise awareness about the phenomenon of corruption and to promote dissemination of information which could help to identify corruption and initiate complex and targeted activities of fighting corruption in the countries.	B.1.2, p.29
Thailand	1999	Combating Corruption at the Grassroots: The Thailand Experience	opinion and experience survey (experts)	NDI	www.ndi.org ; laurat@ndi.org	The survey was used as a self-evaluation process of corruption fighters. It enabled comparison of different provinces. A final evaluation meeting was conducted in 2000.	A.1.18, p.17
Thailand	1999	Public Perception on Thai Government's Curbing Corruption	Random sample of the private and public sector	ABAC Research Institute, KC International Poll	http://tithailand.nida.ac.th/Newsletter091999.html	TI Thailand used the survey to raise awareness about the corruption issue in the country. The results were published widely in the local media. It was also a tool used by TI Thailand to identify its priorities of action and organise more sensitisation programmes.	A.1.19, p.18
Thailand	2001	"The Unusually Rich": Corruption and Unusual Wealth in Thai Society	Public Opinion Survey	TI-Thailand	www.transparency-thailand.org and jure@nida.nida.ac.th	The study has elicited a number of rather surprising and varied responses on the topic from average Thai citizens. A public forum was held in December 2001 on the "Unusually Rich".	A.1.20, p.18
Thailand	2003 and other years	Asia Barometer	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo, Ministry of Education and Science, Gallup International, Nippon Research Center.	asiabarometer@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/%7Easiabarometer/pages/english/frame_e.html and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer/pages/english/symposium_e.html and www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/20020202_inoquchi_asia/	The AsiaBarometer serves as a tool for gathering and disclosing information on key topics of global governance, such as the extent to which the rule of law is working to prevent crime and corruption and the objectives and policies according to which businesses, governments, and other socially significant organizations are operating	B.4.1, p.36
Thailand	2002	East Asia Democracy Barometers	Random sample of the general population	National Taiwan University	www.eastasiabarometer.org and http://eacsurvey.law.ntu.edu.tw and yunhan@ccms.ntu.edu.tw and yutzung@ntu.edu.tw and nbatto@ucsd.edu and hufu@ccms.ntu.edu.tw	Articles based on EAB data have been published in several journals including the Journal of Democracy, and the British Journal of Political Science. In general, the EAB has received widespread media coverage across the region. Currently, the EAB team is producing three edited volumes on general political attitudes in the 8 countries. It has also organized round-table discussion forums to discuss the results and implication with policy makers, NGO's, journalists and academics. The EAB is teaming up with other regional barometers to form Global Barometer Surveys.	B.4.2, p.37
Vietnam	2003 and other years	Asia Barometer	Multicountry survey (random sampling) of the general population	Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo, Ministry of Education and Science, Gallup International, Nippon Research Center.	asiabarometer@ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/%7Easiabarometer/pages/english/frame_e.html and http://avatoli.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~asiabarometer/pages/english/symposium_e.html and www.glocom.org/opinions/essays/20020202_inoquchi_asia/	The AsiaBarometer serves as a tool for gathering and disclosing information on key topics of global governance, such as the extent to which the rule of law is working to prevent crime and corruption and the objectives and policies according to which businesses, governments, and other socially significant organizations are operating	B.4.1, p.36

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Vietnam	upcoming, 2005	Survey on Corruption		SIDA/SIPU	www.sida.se	SIDA is currently sponsoring a corruption survey in Vietnam in cooperation with the Vietnamese government. For more information contact SIDA Sweden directly	
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