

CSDI WORKSHOP

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Applying ex-post harmonization of cross-national survey data in corruption research

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Context

- Growing number of cross-national public opinion surveys available
- “... self-reports from surveys will continue to provide the basis for most research on and assessment of corruption in the future” (Nona Karalashvili et al. 2015)
- Leading role in corruption research:
 - Transparency International - Global Corruption Barometer
 - The World Bank - World Bank Enterprise Survey
- Aim: a systematic review of questionnaires and codebooks of international public opinion surveys in search for questions on corruption

Criteria of selecting survey projects

- at least one question on corruption
- designed as cross-national
- representative samples
- freely available in public domain
- with documentation in English
- cover European countries [1989 – 2013]

In search for data and documentation...

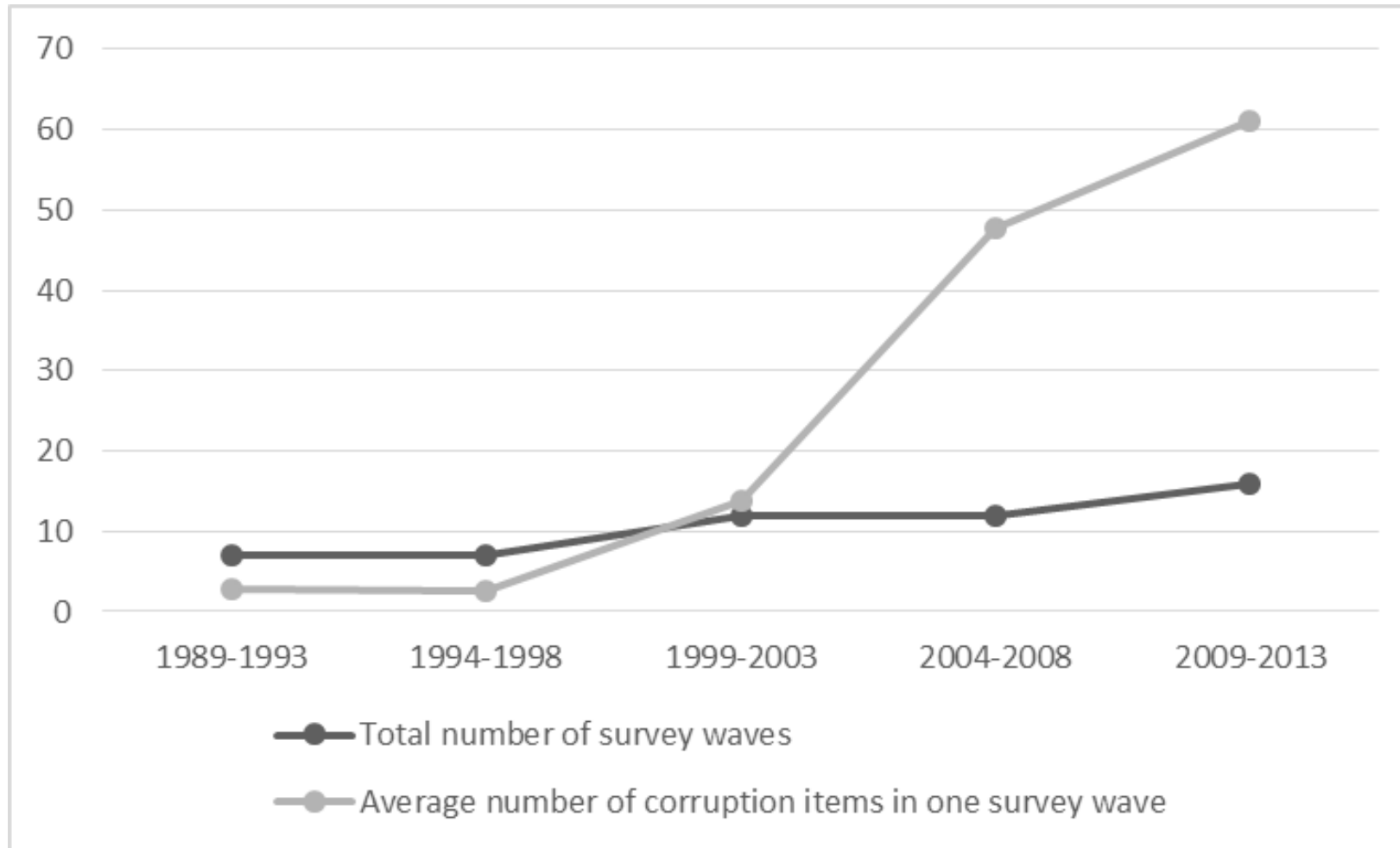
- *Data Harmonization Project* [SDR dataset @ DATAVERSE]
- *Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR)*
- *GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*
- *ROPER Public Opinion Research Archive*

+ Literature review

+ Academic consultations

Abbrev.	Survey Project	Time span	Waves	Files	Corr.
			Counts		
EB_corr	Eurobarometer Corruption Themed	2005-2013	5	5	283
GCB	Global Corruption Barometer	2003-2013	8	1	349
ICVS	International Crime Victims Survey*	1992-2005	4	1	108
LITS	Life in Transition Survey	2006-2010	2	2	43
ESS	European Social Survey *	2004-2010	2	2	5
EVS	European Values Study *	1990-2008	3	1	4
ISSP	International Social Survey Programme	2004-2009	3	3	7
WVS	World Values Survey*	1989-2005	4	1	5
ASES	Asia Europe Survey	2000	1	1	3
CSES	Comparative Study of Electoral Systems	2001	1	1	1
QoG	European Quality of Government Survey	2010-2013	2	2	20
EB	General Eurobarometer	1997-2012	7	7	12
ISJP	International Social Justice Project*	1991-1996	2	1	4
PEW	Pew Global Attitudes Project	2002-2012	4	4	9
CCEB	Candidate Countries Eurobarometer	2003	2	2	5
CB	Caucasus Barometer	2009-2012	4	4	10
CDCEE	Consolidation of Democracy in CEE	1990-1998	2	1	11
NBB	New Baltic Barometer*	1993-2004	6	1	14
VPCPCE	Values and Political Change in PostcomEurope*	1993	1	5	2
Total		1989-2013	63	45	895

Cross-national surveys: growing interest in corruption



Concept categorization of non specialized surveys (additionally to specialized issues of GCB, EB, ICVS i LiTS)

Questions on corruption (generally)	Questions specifically about bribes or using connections	
	Bribe	Connections
How widespread do you think corruption is in the public service/among politicians? WVS/1994, ASES/2000, CDCEE/2000, CSES/2001, NBB/2001, ISSP/2004, NBB/2004, ISSP/2006, QoG/2010, QoG/2013	Can accepting/paying a bribe be justified? WVS/1989, EVS/1990, WVS/1994, EVS/1999, WVS/1999, WVS/2005, EVS/2008, CB/2011	How important is using connections (to get a good job)? ISJP/1991, ISJP/1996, CB/2009, ISSP/2009, CB/2010, CB/2011, CB/2012
How well (nation/EU/CEE countries) government is dealing with corruption? ASES/2000, EB/2002 58.1, EB/2011 75.1,	In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form? NBB/2000, CB/2010, QoG/2010, CB/2011, CB/2012, QoG/2013	How often 'having the right connections' - a reason why there are rich people? ISJP/1991, ISJP/1996
How big a problem of 'corrupt political leaders' is in our country? PEW/2002, PEW/2007, PEW/2009	Should a bribe be offered to get gov. permit/solve problem at gov. office? VPCPCE/1993, NBB/2000, NBB/2001	Should use connections to get gov. permit/solve problem at gov. office? NBB/2000, NBB/2001

Cross-national datafile and documentation
with corruption items
available @ Harvard Dataverse

Corruption Experience in Public Schools

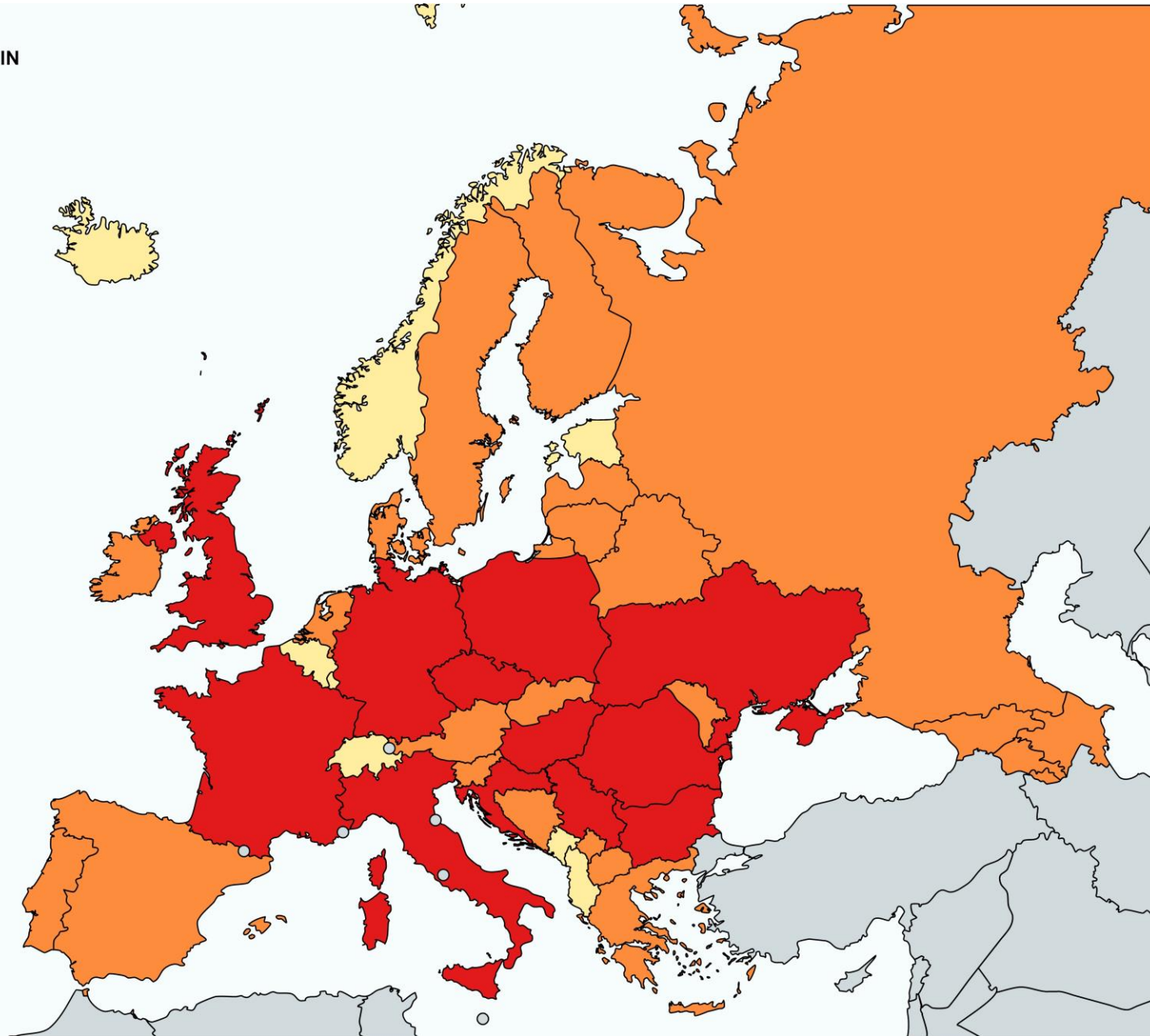
- ‚Petty‘ corruption experience
 - giving unofficial payment, gift or bribe to a public official in a local public school
- Roots in crime victimization surveys
- Main research hypothesis:
 - individuals position in the socioeconomic structure determines chances of becoming a criminal or a victim
 - in this case: likelihood of corruption experience

Corruption data: harmonized *ex-post*

- 3 survey projects:
 - (1) Global Corruption Barometer,
 - (2) Life in Transition Survey and
 - (3) Quality of Government survey
- 71 national surveys
- 31 578 respondents

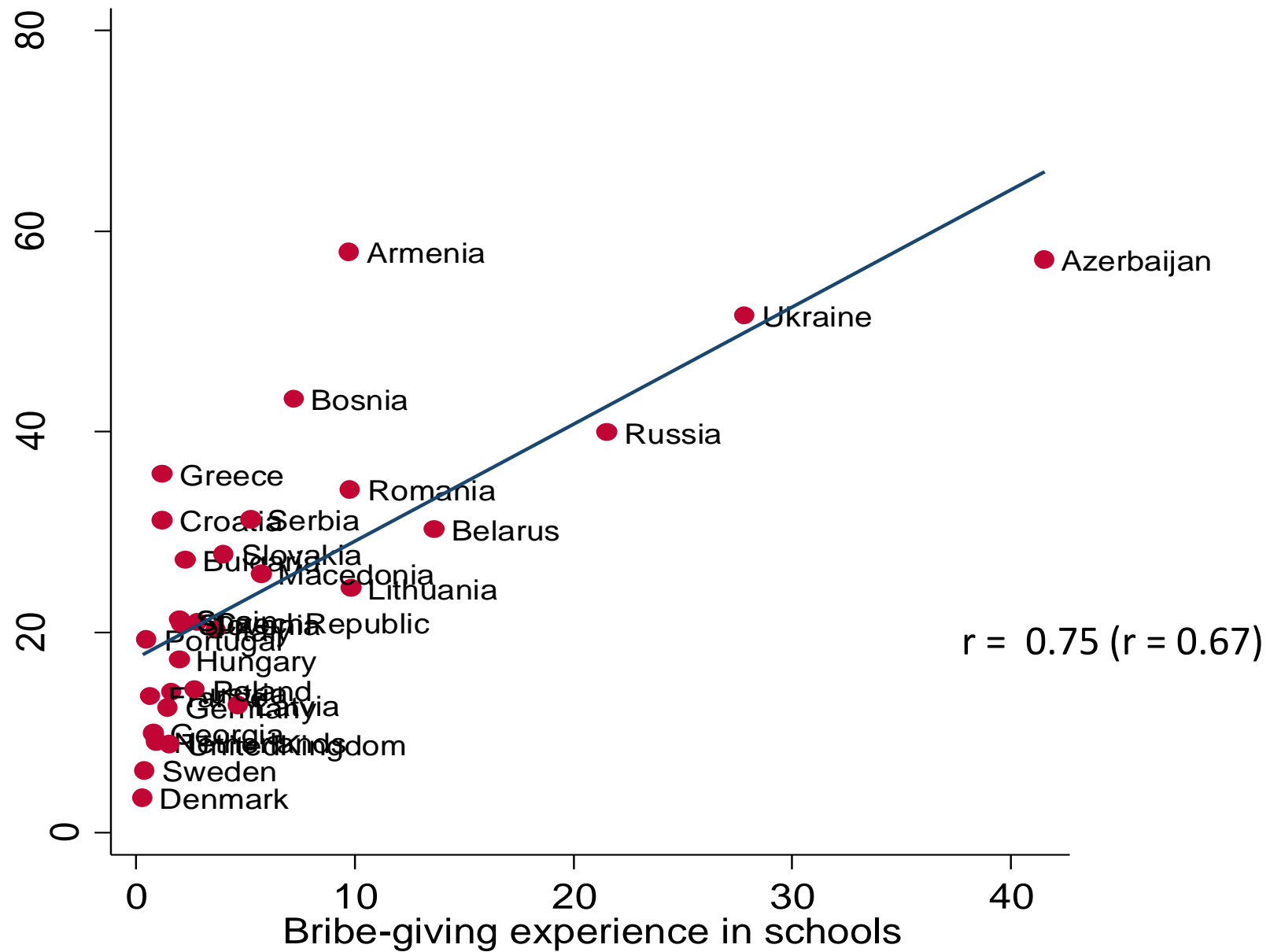
**AVAILABILITY OF CORRUPTION IN
EDUCATION ITEMS (2010)**

- 1 SURVEY PROJECT
- 2 SURVEY PROJECTS
- 3 SURVEY PROJECTS



Harmonized variables in corruption dataset

Variable Label	Value Labels	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Corruption experience in education	1 = gave bribe / unoff. payment 0 = no/DK	0.06	0.24	0.00	1.00
Corruption perception in education	1 = corruption is prevalent 0 = other	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
Gender of respondent	1 = female 0 = male	0.58	0.49	0.00	1.00
Place of residence	1 = rural 0 = other	0.35	0.48	0.00	1.00
Respondent's age	18 - 29 years	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00
	30 - 49 years	0.50	0.50	0.00	1.00
	50 years and older	0.24	0.42	0.00	1.00
Respondent's education	Primary or less	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
	Secondary	0.51	0.50	0.00	1.00
	Tertiary	0.26	0.44	0.00	1.00
Survey project	GCB_2010	0.36	0.48	0.00	1.00
	LITS_2010	0.23	0.42	0.00	1.00
	QoG_2010	0.41	0.49	0.00	1.00



Multi-level Analytical Framework with Harmonized Indicators

$$\text{Prob}(BRIBE-EXP_{ij}=1 | \beta_j) = \phi_{ij}$$
$$\log[\phi_{ij}/(1 - \phi_{ij})] = \eta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BRIBE-EXP-log}_{ij} = & \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{10} * \text{female}_{ij} + \gamma_{20} * \text{rural}_{ij} \\ & + \gamma_{30} * \text{age1}_{ij} + \gamma_{40} * \text{age2}_{ij} + \gamma_{50} * \text{edu1}_{ij} + \gamma_{60} * \text{edu2}_{ij} \\ & + \gamma_{70} * \text{GCB}_{ij} + \gamma_{80} * \text{LITS}_{ij} \\ & + \gamma_{01j} * \text{GDP} + u_{0j} \end{aligned}$$

Bribe-giving experience		Model 1	
Effect	Coeff.	Odds r.	St. err.
<i>Level-1 main effects:</i>			
Constant	-3.05**	0.05	0.24
Female	-0.12*	0.89	0.05
Rural	-0.26**	0.77	0.06
Education:			
Lower	-0.29**	0.75	0.08
Middle	-0.09	0.92	0.06
Tertiary (ref.)			
Age:			
18-29	0.33**	1.40	0.07
30-49	0.18**	1.20	0.07
50 + (ref.)			
Survey project:			
GCB	0.25**	1.29	0.07
LITS	0.67**	1.96	0.08
QoG (ref.)			
<i>Random effect:</i>	Variance	χ^2	St. dev.
Country level res. u_0	1.38**	4342	1.18 ^a
Deviance	69147		

Concluding remarks

- Cross-national Survey Data featuring corruption items: @ DATAVERSE
- Growing number of cross-national data: unique possibilities and new challenges for substantive research
- Strong benefits: increasing country representation and robustness of results
- Strong challenges: new analytical framework and data quality control issues

Thank you!

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Preliminary ex-post harmonization

Year: 2010

Data: Global Corruption Barometer (2010), Life in Transition Survey (2010) and Quality of Government Survey (2010)

Filtering question: contact with institution

LITS (‘q601e’, ‘q604d’)

- Did you or any member of your household make an unofficial payment or gift when using these services over the past 12 months:
- Receive public education (primary or secondary)?
- Receive public education (vocation)?

GCB (‘bribe_educ’)

- In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to each of the following institutions/organizations:
- Education system?

QoG (‘q16a’)

- In the past 12 months have you or anyone living in your household paid a bribe in any form to:
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Country representation analysis (for 63 waves of 19 projects with questions on corruption)

Post-Soviet countries

- A1. Belarus (9), Moldova (13), Russia (27), Ukraine (23)
- A2. Baltic States: Estonia (35), Latvia (31), Lithuania (36)
- A3. Caucasus: Armenia (12), Azerbaijan (12), Georgia (17)

Post-Socialist countries

- B1. South-East: Albania (10), Bulgaria (41), Romania (32)
- B2. Former Yugoslavia: Bosnia-Herzegovina(12), Croatia (19), Kosovo (9), Macedonia (13), Montenegro (5), Serbia (15), Slovenia (32)
- B3. Vysegrad: Czech Republic (43), Hungary (34), Poland (44), Slovakia (32)

Western countries

- C1. Benelux: Belgium (25), Luxembourg(25), Netherlands (35)
- C2. Austria (28), France (37), German (43), Ireland (22), Switzerland (21), United Kingdom (41)
- C3. Southern: Andorra (1), Cyprus (18), Greece (28), Italy (34), Malta (12), Portugal (34), Spain (39)
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		A. Post-soviet			B.Post-socialist			C. Western			
Total number of waves		Average number of waves a country in a subgroup participated									
		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4
# of countries in a sub-group		4	3	3	3	7	4	3	6	7	5

(a) Special surveys

EB corr	5	0	5	0	3,3	1	5	5	4,2	4,3	3
GCB	8	6	3,3	4,7	6,7	5,4	4,5	5,3	5,8	4,4	6,6
ICVS	4	0	1,7	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,3	2	1,7	0,7	2
LITS	2	2	2	2	2	1,9	2	0	0,8	0,1	0,2
Total	19	8	12	7	12,3	8,6	12,8	12,3	12,5	9,6	11,8
Participation ratio		0,42	0,63	0,37	0,65	0,45	0,67	0,65	0,66	0,50	0,62

(a) Large general surveys

ESS	2	0,8	0,7	0	0,3	0,4	2	1,7	1,5	1,1	1,6
EVS	3	1,8	3	1	2,3	1,4	3	2,7	2,8	1,7	2,8
ISSP	3	1	1,3	0	0,7	0,7	2,8	1,3	2,3	1,3	2,6
WVS	4	2,5	1,3	2	2	2	1,8	0,3	1,5	1	1,2
Total	12	6	6,3	3	5,3	4,6	9,5	6	8,2	5,1	8,2
Participation ratio		0,50	0,53	0,25	0,44	0,38	0,79	0,50	0,68	0,43	0,68

		A. Post-soviet			B. Post-socialist			C. Western			
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(a) Special surveys											
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LITS	2	2	2	2	2	1,9	2	0	0,8	0,1	0,2
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(a) Large general surveys											
ESS	2	0,8	0,7	0	0,3	0,4	2	1,7	1,5	1,1	1,6
EVS	3	1,8	3	1	2,3	1,4	3	2,7	2,8	1,7	2,8
ISSP	3	1	1,3	0	0,7	0,7	2,8	1,3	2,3	1,3	2,6
WVS	4	2,5	1,3	2	2	2	1,8	0,3	1,5	1	1,2
Total	12	6	6,3	3	5,3	4,6	9,5	6	8,2	5,1	8,2
Participation ratio		0,50	0,53	0,25	0,44	0,38	0,79	0,50	0,68	0,43	0,68

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		A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C1	C2	C3	C4
# of countries in a sub-group		4	3	3	3	7	4	3	6	7	5
(c) Other surveys: general											
ASES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,7	0,6	0,2
CSES	1	0,3	0	0	1	0,1	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,4	1
QoG	2	0,3	1	0	1,3	0,4	2	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,2
EB	7	0	4	0	3,3	0,6	4	7	5,7	5,1	4,2
ISJP	2	0,5	0,7	0	0,7	0,1	1,5	0,7	0,5	0	0
PEW	4	1,5	0,3	0	1	0	3	0	1,7	0,9	0,2
Total	17	2,5	6	0	7,3	1,3	11,3	10	11	8,4	6,8
Participation ratio		0,15	0,35	0,00	0,43	0,08	0,66	0,59	0,65	0,50	0,40
(d) Other surveys: regional											
CB	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDCEE	2	1	1,7	0	1,3	0,3	2	0	0,3	0	0
CCEB	2	0	2	0	1,3	0,3	2	0	0	0,6	0
NBB	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VPCPCE	1	0,5	0	0	0	0	0,8	0	0	0	0
Total	15	1,5	9,7	4,0	2,7	0,6	4,8	0,0	0,3	0,6	0,0
Participation ratio		0,10	0,64	0,27	0,18	0,04	0,32	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,00

