



quiz

1. Can corruption be measured?

- a. No
- b. Yes

2. Nations that fight corruption could increase their national income by how much?

- a. 100%
- b. 300%
- c. 400%

3. In countries with high levels of corruption, the infant mortality rate is how many times higher than in less corrupt countries?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 5

4. Is corruption mostly a developing country problem?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. What percentage of people—out of 69 countries surveyed—said that corruption affects them personally?

- a. 30
- b. 46
- c. 58



quiz

Answers

1. b. Yes

Corruption can, and is, being measured in many ways. These include conducting surveys, and monitoring institutions for opportunities or incentives for corruption. Another way is to audit specific projects for their financial or even physical outputs.

2. c. 400%

Nations that fight corruption and improve their rule of law could increase their national income by 400%. Corruption decreases the amount of wealth in a country and undermines development by lowering both domestic and foreign investment.

3. b. 3

The infant mortality rate is about 3 times higher in corrupt countries. Corruption poses a disproportionately heavy burden on the poor, and its overall negative impact on welfare is enormous.

4. b. No

Corruption is a major issue all around the world, affecting people's lives everywhere. According to Transparency International, "People are as corrupt as the system allows them to be. It is well-established checks and controls that make the difference ..."

5. c. 58%

58% of people said that corruption affects them personally. By distorting the way the government spends money, corruption reduces the quality of schools, health clinics, roads, sewer systems, and police forces, and harms the environment.