ดัชนีการทุจริตคอร์รัปชั่นของประเทศไทย: ต่างชาติเขามองเราอย่างไร

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หน่วยงานต่างชาติที่มีการจัดทำดัชนีที่เกี่ยวกับคอร์รัปชั่น

Transparency International (1993, Berlin)

- Corruption Perceptions Index
- Global Corruption Barometer

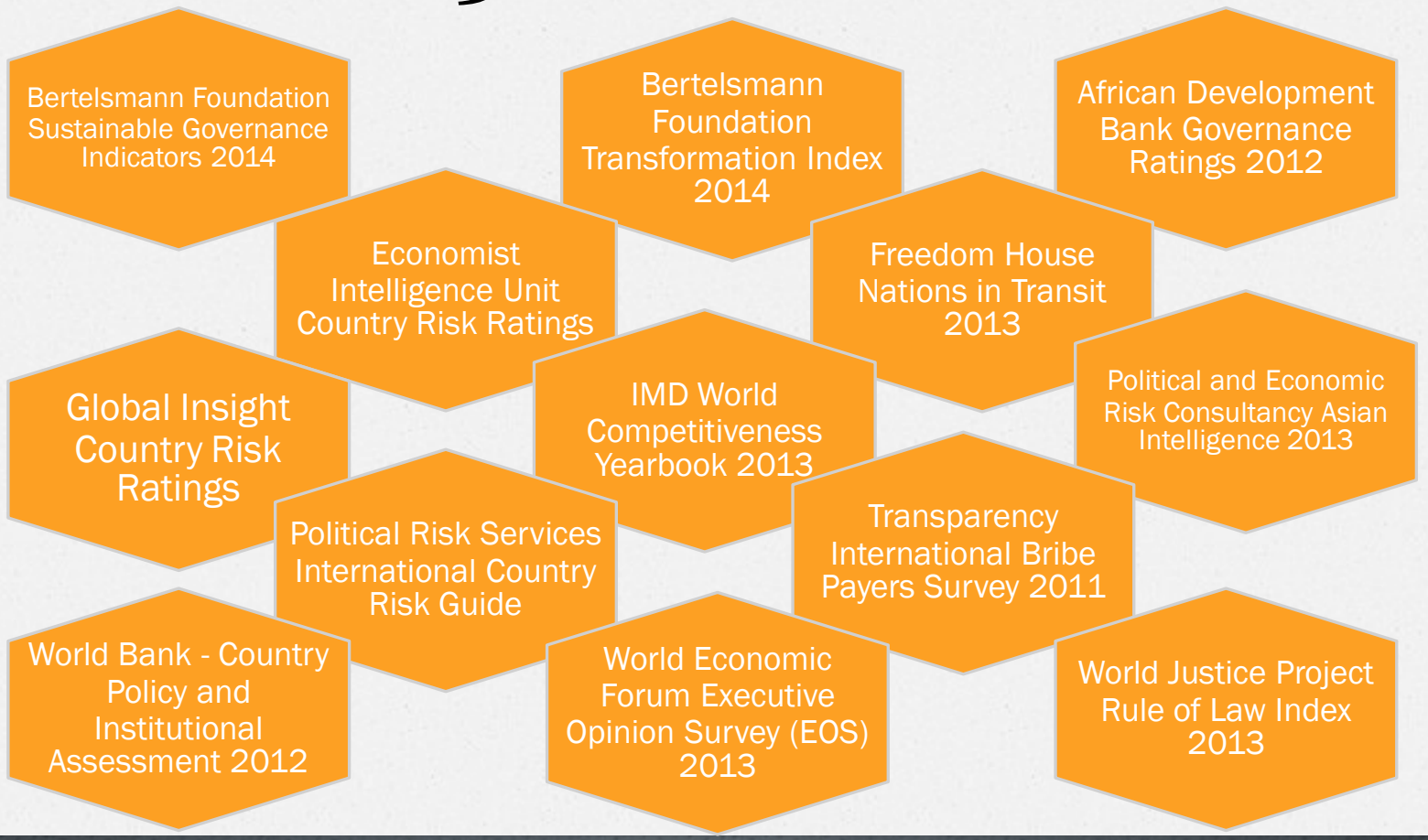
Legatum Institute (2006, London)

- Legatum Prosperity Index

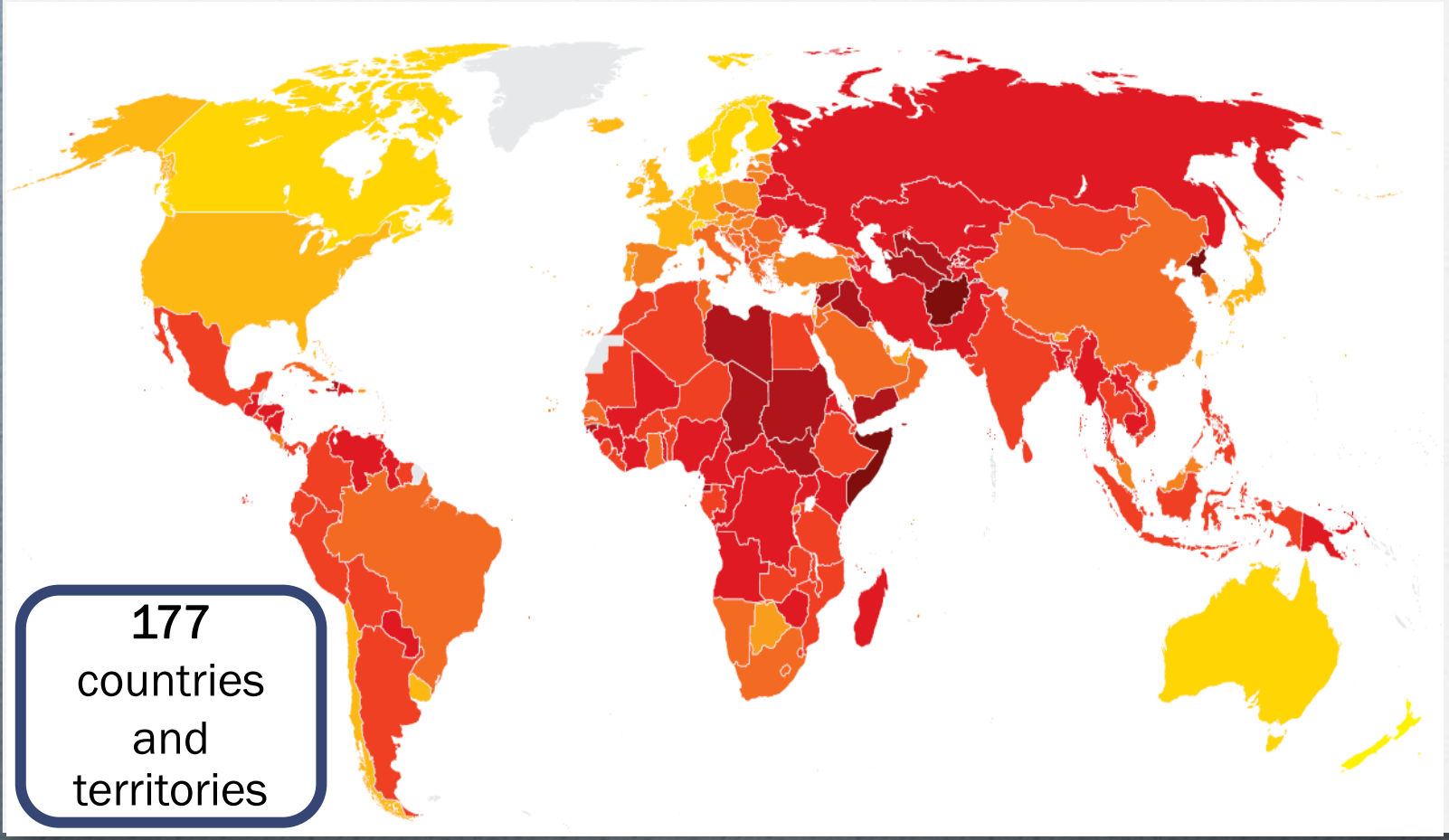
World Economic Forum (1971, Geneva)

- Global Competitiveness Index

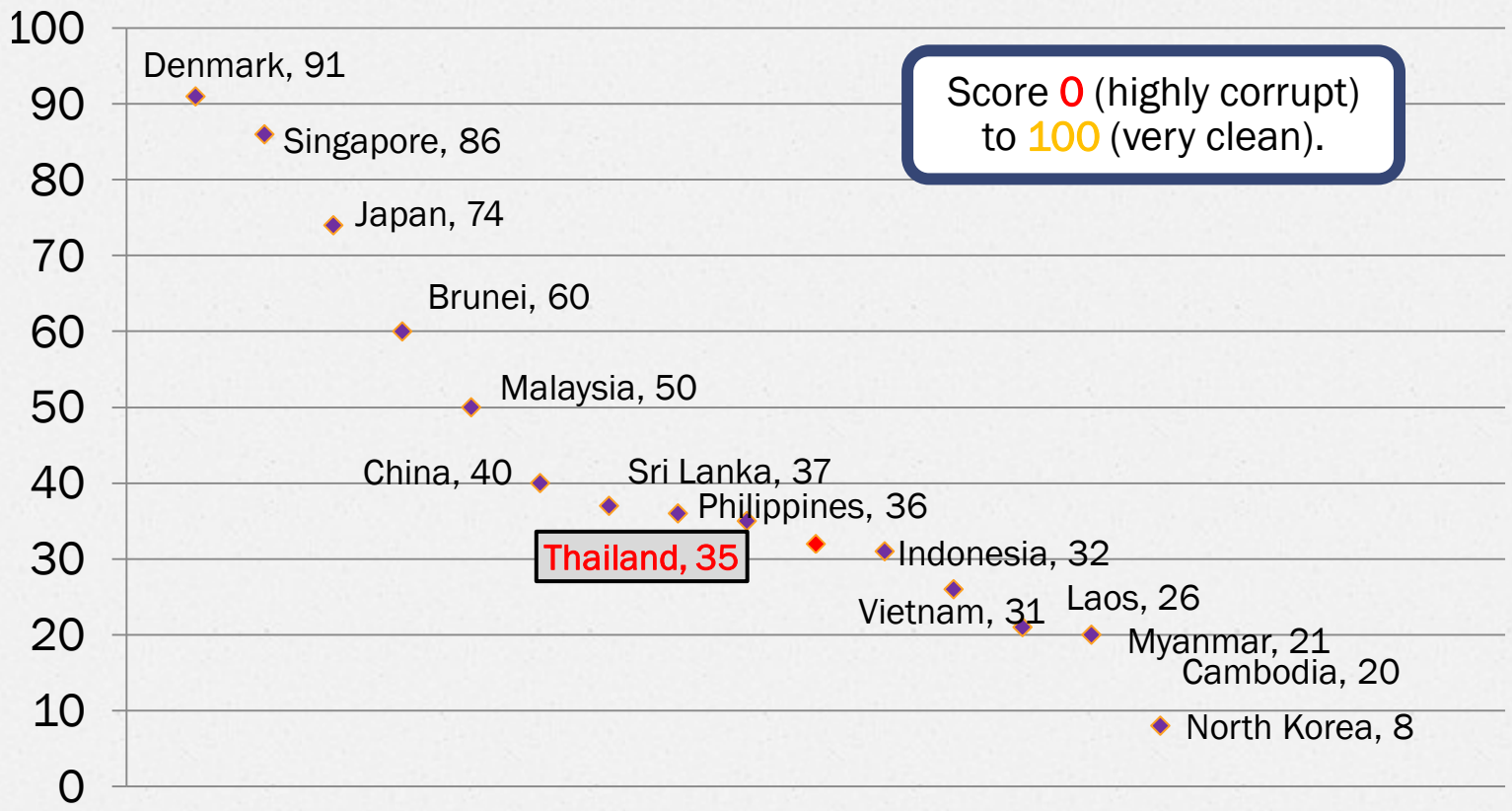
Corruption Perceptions Index – 13 Data Sources



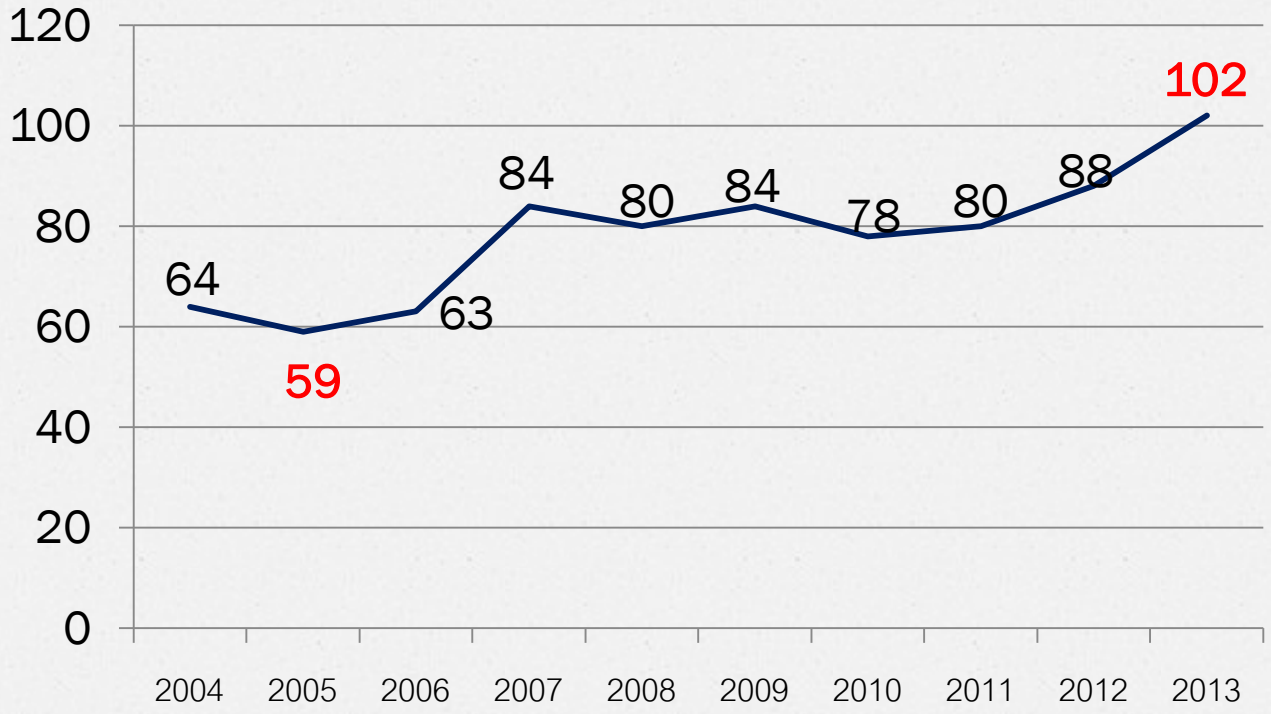
Corruption Perceptions Index 2013



Corruption Perceptions Index 2013 – How did we score?



Worsening CPI ranking: Becoming more and more corrupt?



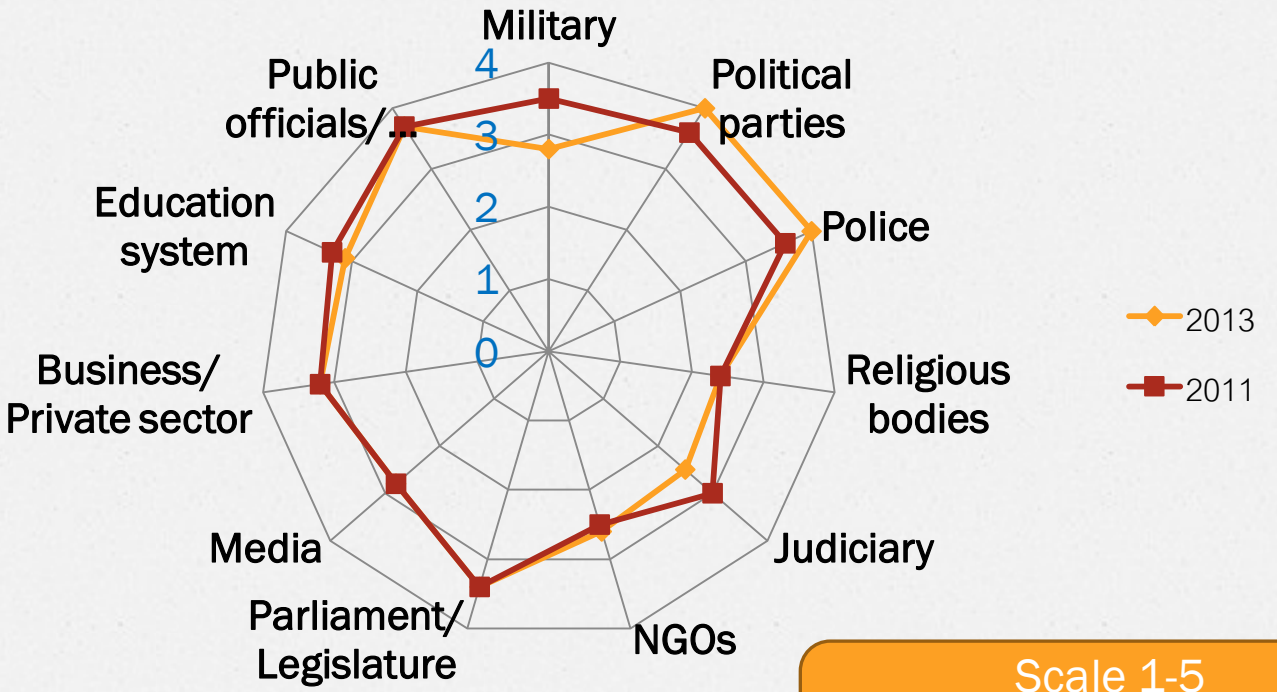
Global Corruption Barometer (2013) – People's perceptions and experiences

Who produced the Indicator?	• Transparency International Secretariat in Berlin
Who was surveyed?	• Approximately 1,000 ppl from each 107 countries). National representatives.
What was the survey methodology Used ?	• Face to face, telephone, and online interviews

Global Corruption Barometer: 12 Questions

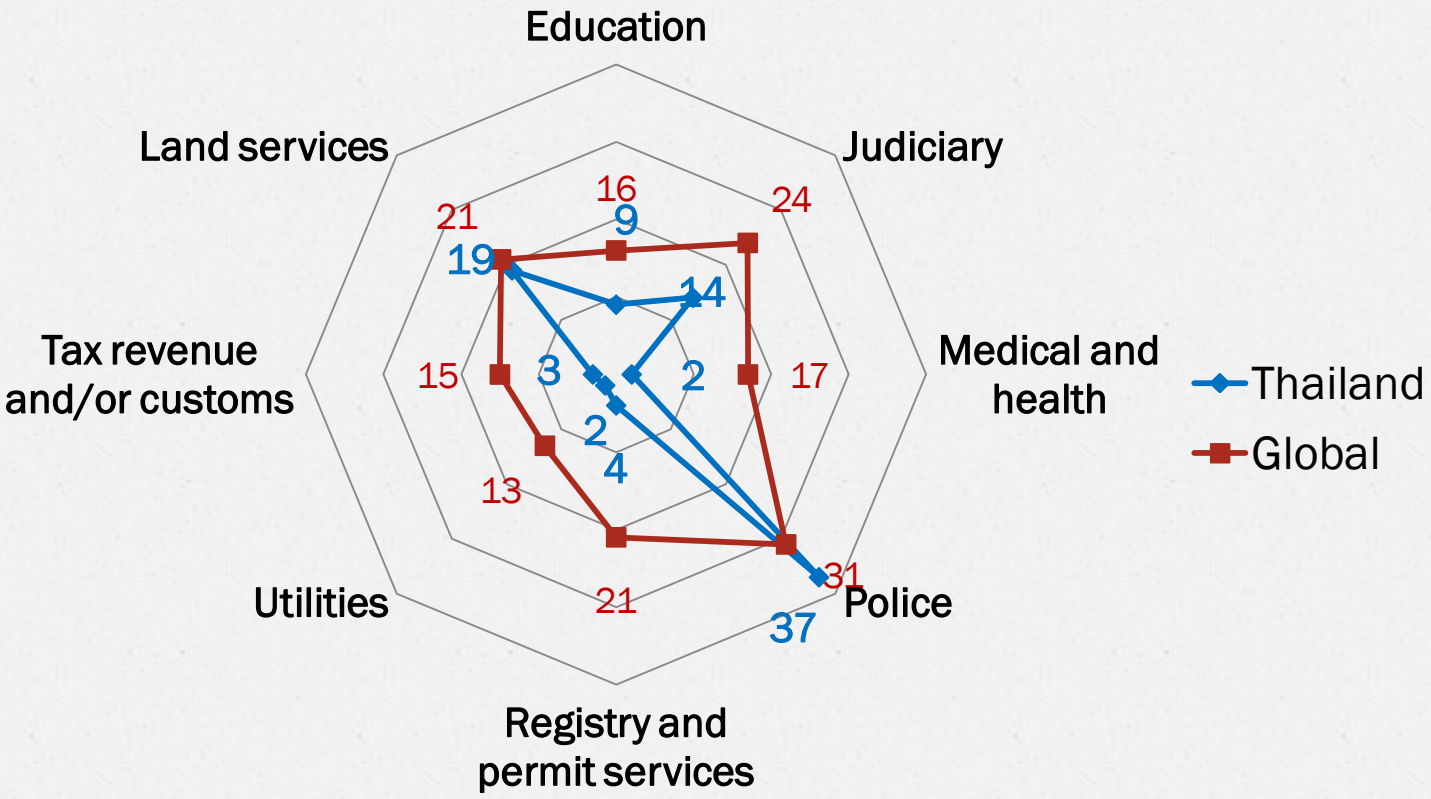
Over the past 2 years, how has the level of corruption in this country changed?	To what extent do you think that corruption is a problem in the public sector in this country?	In your dealings with the public sector, how important are personal contacts to get things done	To what extent is this country's government run by a few big entities acting in their own best interests
How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption	**Perceptions of corruption, by institution**	**Have you paid a bribe to any one of 8 services listed in the past 12 months**	What was the most common reason for paying the bribe/bribes?
Can ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption?	Are you willing to get involved in the fight against corruption?	Reporting corruption	Refusing to pay a bribe

Perceptions of corruption, by institution: 2013, 2011

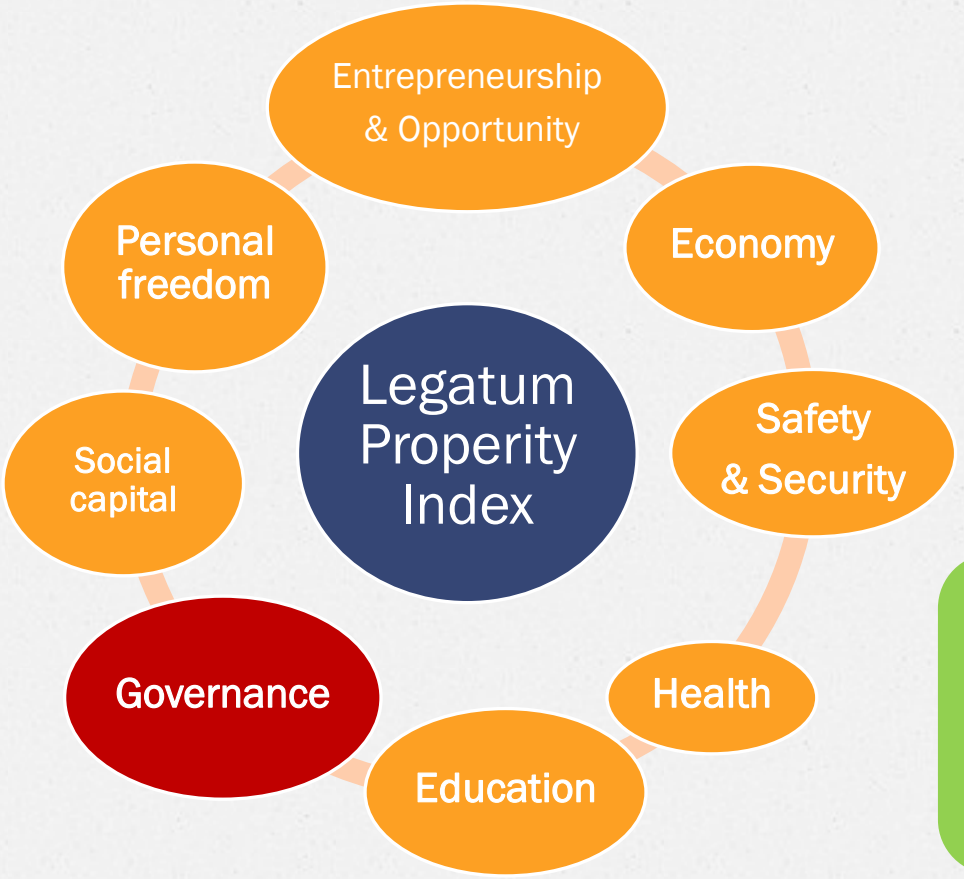


Scale 1-5
1= not at all corrupt
5 = highly corrupt

Experience of bribery in public services in 2013 (%)



Legatum Prosperity Index: 89 variables, 8 sub indices

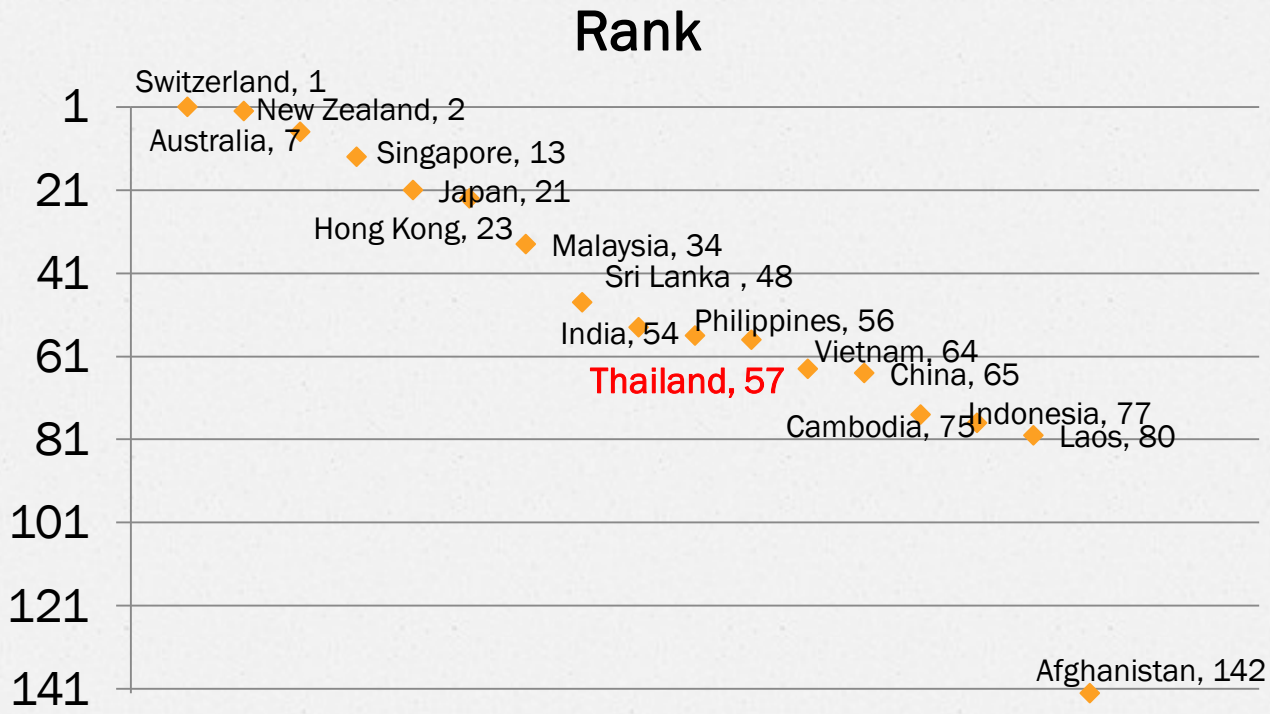


Thailand ranked 52/142 in 2013 (from 56 in 2012)

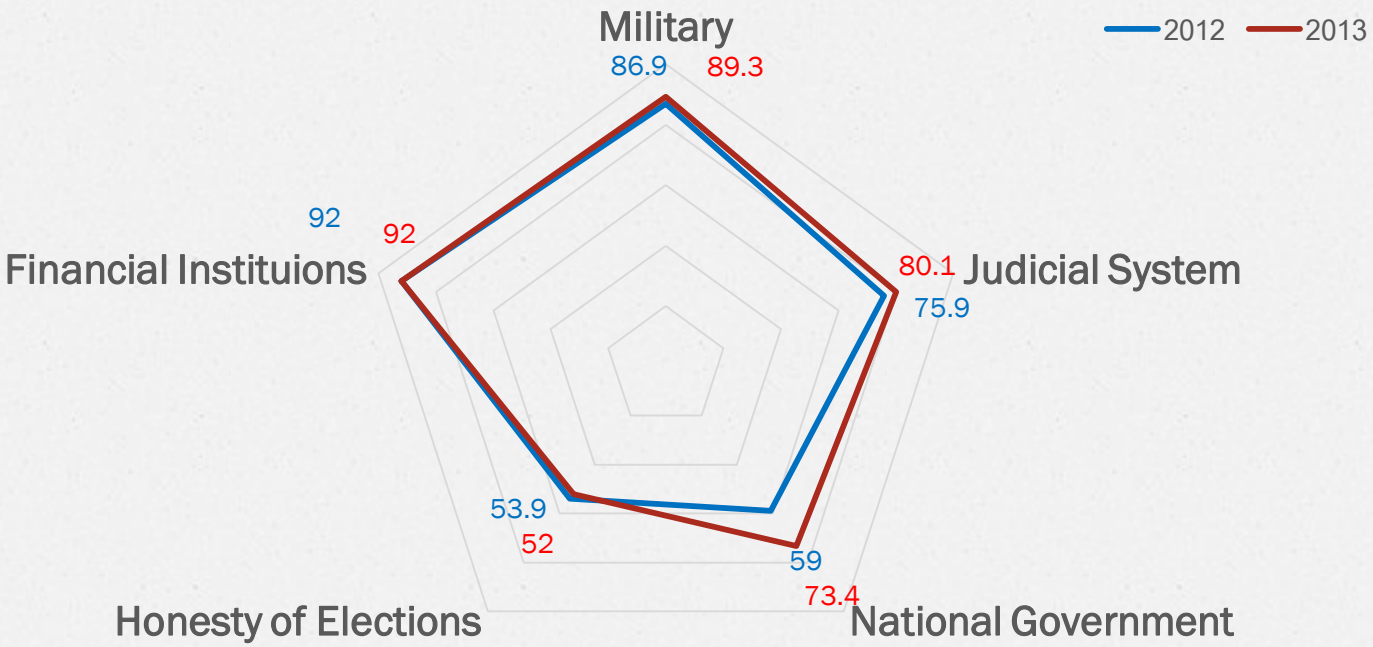
LPI Governance: Prosperity = wealth + wellbeing

Income	Wellbeing
• Government Stability	• Efforts to Address Poverty
• Government Effectiveness	• Confidence in the Judicial System
• Rule of Law	• Business and Government Corruption
• Regulation	• Government Effectiveness
• Separation of Powers	• Rule of Law
• Political Rights	• Regulation
• Government Type	• Environmental Preservation
• Political Constraints	• Separation of Powers
	• Government Approval
	• Voiced Concern
	• Confidence in Military
	• Confidence in Honesty of Elections

LPI Governance – why we could not score more?



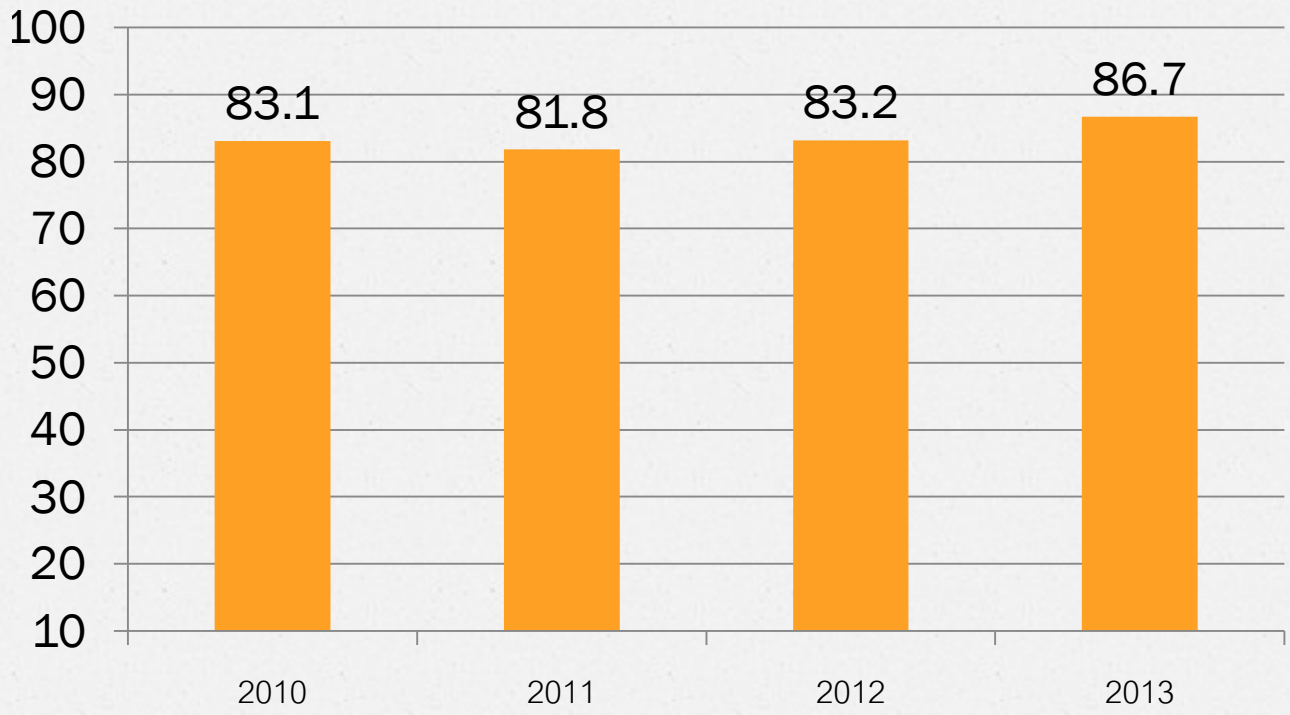
Legatum's Governance Indicators – Who do you trust? (2012, 2013)



% of population surveyed by Gallop Poll

Legatum's Governance Indicators:

% of people who think businesses and Government Corrupt (2010-2013)



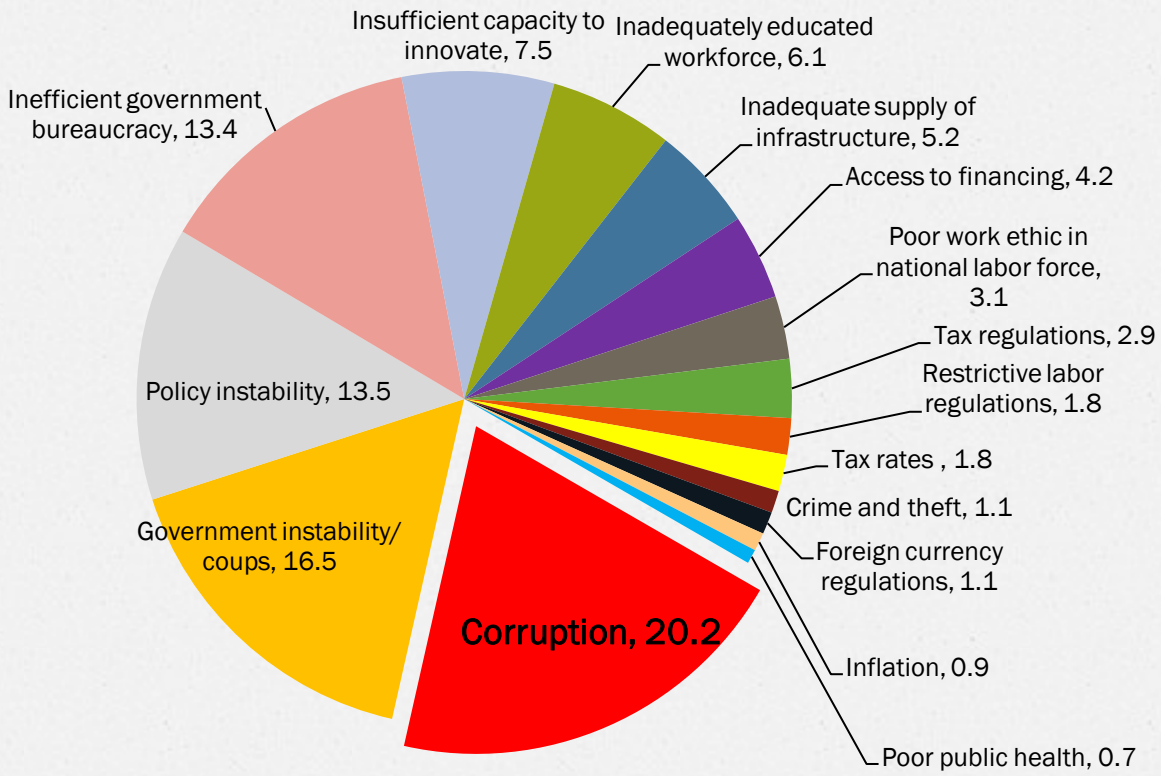
Global Competitiveness Index 2013: 12 Pillars

Institutions	Infrastructure	Macroeconomic environment	Health and primary education
Higher education and training	Goods market efficiency	Labor market efficiency	Financial market development
Technological readiness	Market size	Business sophistication	Innovation

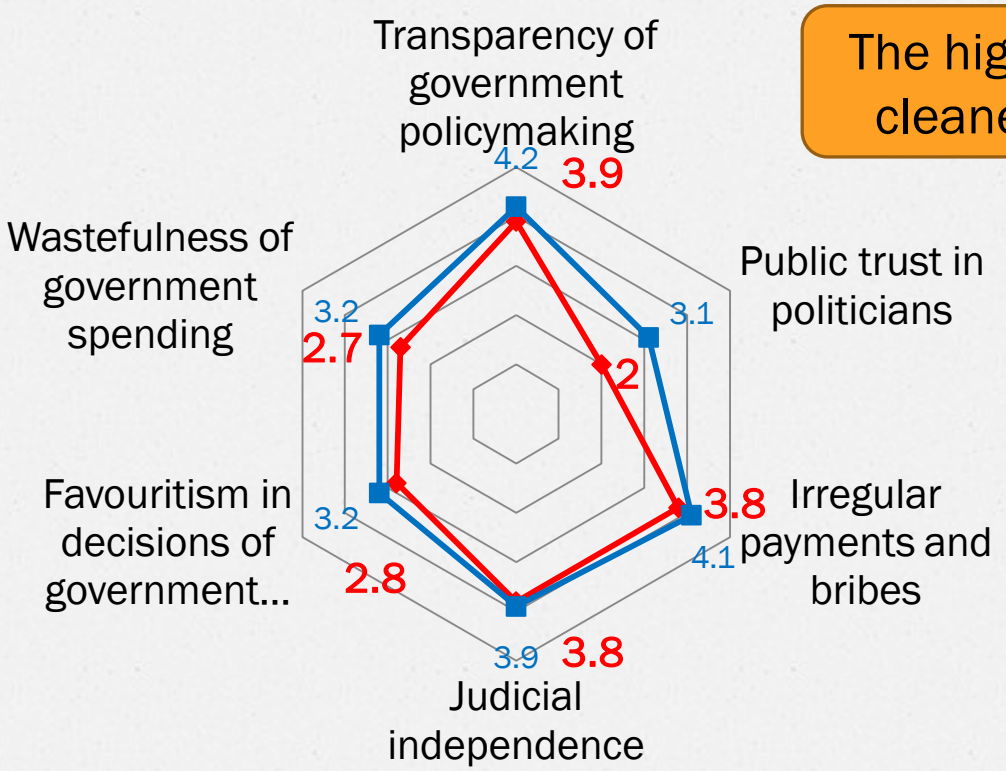
Covering 148 economies

Global Competitiveness Index 2013: a competitive ASEAN?

The most problematic factors for doing business in Thailand (%)



GCI Institution Pillar 2013: worse than global average



The higher the score, the cleaner the institution.

สรุป: ต่างชาติมองเราอย่างไร ?

- คอร์รัปชั่นเป็นปัญหาสำคัญในประเทศไทย และเป็นอุปสรรคสำคัญในการประกอบธุรกิจ
- ปัญหาคอร์รัปชั่นของประเทศไทยเกี่ยวโยงกับนักการเมืองมากที่สุด คนไทยไม่เชื่อมั่นในนักการเมือง และ ไม่เชื่อว่าไม่มีการซื้อเสียงในการเลือกตั้ง
- ปัญหาคอร์รัปชั่นของประเทศไทยรุนแรงมากขึ้นอย่างต่อเนื่องตั้งแต่ปี พ.ศ. 2553 จนกระทั่งประเทศไทยได้รับการจัดลำดับที่ต่ำกว่าประเทศฟิลิปปินส์แล้ว