Victimization surveys, increasing quality and availability of data on SDG indicators

*Experience-based surveys on corruption*

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## SDG indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</th>
<th>16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</th>
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For the first time, for bribery and corruption has been chosen an indicator

• not based on perception

nor

• on recorded data
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months.

What come up:
• An important decision → public sector
• both Corruption and bribery
• Clear denominator
• Time reference
Useful Indicators to know:

- The dark figure of corruption
- Not only the judicial iter
- Which sectors are more involved in corruption
- Indirect experience of corruption and recommendations, that are very interesting in order to detect the humus for corruption
• Prevalence rate (life course, 3 years, last 12 months)
  – by corruption sector
  ➔ health, social assistance, education, job searching, public offices, justice, police and army, public utilities

• Incidence rate (3 years, last 12 months)
  – by corruption sector
Victimization survey contribute

• Victims’ characteristics (sex, age, education, professional activity and economic sector)

• Analysis of the relationship between the professional activity of the two subjects involved in the corruption case

• Reporting rate

• Economical value of monetary exchange or of the gifts or favor kind

• The corruption dynamic: who ask to whom, directly or through mediator, or if it’s just a common practice
The planning phase

cognitive test (SASU 2007-2008)
focus groups (2014)
to experts (2014)
at International level → Unodc → World Bank

at National level (2014)

with judges, journalists, academics, politicians, citizens, representatives of NGO, doctors, representatives of workers (trade association) ....
• Bribery: un agreement (pactum sceleris) between a public officer and a private person (artt. 318-322 Penal Code)

• Corruption (art. 317 Penal Code): when a public officer, because of his power, obliges someone else to pay or to do favors, to him-self or to others

• Bribery in private sector (art. 2635 Civil Code)

• Vote-buying
Persons 18 - 80 years old

Now, I will ask you about episodes and behavior, you could be victim. Please consider only situation happened in Italy.

Does it ever happen to you or to someone in your family, that someone makes you understood, or suggested you, or asked you directly or through other persons, extra pay, a gift or others favors, in order to obtain a service or to speed up it?

This question-request is inserted in the 8 sectors we investigated, like in a screening.
16. SAN1 Does it ever happen to you or to someone in your family, when you need to do a medical visit, a diagnostic test, an operation, that a doctor, a healthcare assistant or others, in order to do what you need or to speed it, makes you understood, or suggested you, or asked you directly or through other persons, extra pay, a gift or others favours?

If no (probing question)
…….. Ask for money to operate or to give assistance in a public hospital…..?

And for all respondent
An other question… not specifically corruption in our code
….. Make you understood before the child birth/operation…in the public sector, you need to do a medical visit in the private doctor’s office?
Without filter questions for

– health
– Education
– Job searching
– Public utilities

FILTER QUESTIONS FOR
• Assistance
• Public offices
• Justice
• Police and army

THEN THE CORRUPTION REQUEST
Survey methodology

• Pilot survey July 2015
  Interviews in 5 metropolitan area
  (500 CATI and 150 CAPI)

• The main survey from October 2015…. about 50,000 interviews (>13)
  – 43,000 CATI
  – 7,350 CAPI    (two stage sample)
Challenges for comparability

- How many questions?
- Module versus ad hoc survey

- Each country has its own peculiarities
- ..... example from VAW survey on sexual violence in IPV