Progress towards measuring corruption and monitoring anti-corruption goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

SDG 16.5
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months</td>
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</tbody>
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Measuring corruption: Victimization surveys

- A way to capture corruption events experienced by victims but not detected
- Possible to provide some evidence on corruption (beyond perceptions)
- No scoring or ranking exercise, but evidence-based information to support policies
- Suitable for cross-country comparisons and change across time
UNODC experience in measuring corruption

- Direct support to implement corruption surveys in ten countries since 2009
  - Afghanistan: 2009 and 2012
  - Iraq: 2012
  - Western Balkans (7 countries):
    - 2010: population survey
    - 2012: business sector survey
  - Nigeria 2017 and 2019
Depending on the country, law enforcement officers and members of the judiciary, custom and immigration officers, teachers and doctors can be among those more often requesting payment of bribes when dealing with citizens.
Manual on corruption surveys

Objective: provide countries with practical guidance to develop, plan and implement sample surveys on households and businesses to measure the prevalence of bribery at national level, modalities and scope of bribery, public attitudes towards corruption and anti-corruption.

Task-force led by UNODC, UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence, UNDP

- Task force of more than 20 experts on corruption measurement from national statistical offices, academics, private sector, international agencies, NGOs

Main contents

- How to plan a corruption survey
- How to develop the methodology of the survey
- How to field a corruption survey
- How to analyse survey results and produce data for SDG indicator
Thank you for your attention!