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# Measuring Corruption in Nigeria

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# Outline

- Survey Parameters
- Main Findings
- Process of Conducting Corruption Surveys and Incorporating them in Annual Budget
- Lessons learnt between the first and second survey
- Impact on policy/public debate
- Importance of monitoring / Plans for future monitoring

## Survey parameters

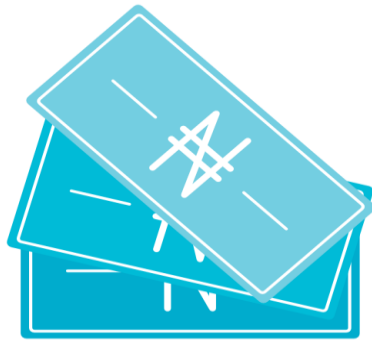
33,067 persons interviewed across Nigeria

Sampling methodology: Stratified random sampling, representative for each of the 36 States (plus the FCT), around 900 households/State, results population-weighted

Target group: adults 18 years and older; one randomly selected adult interviewed per selected household



## Cash continues to be the dominant type of bribe



93%



4.6%



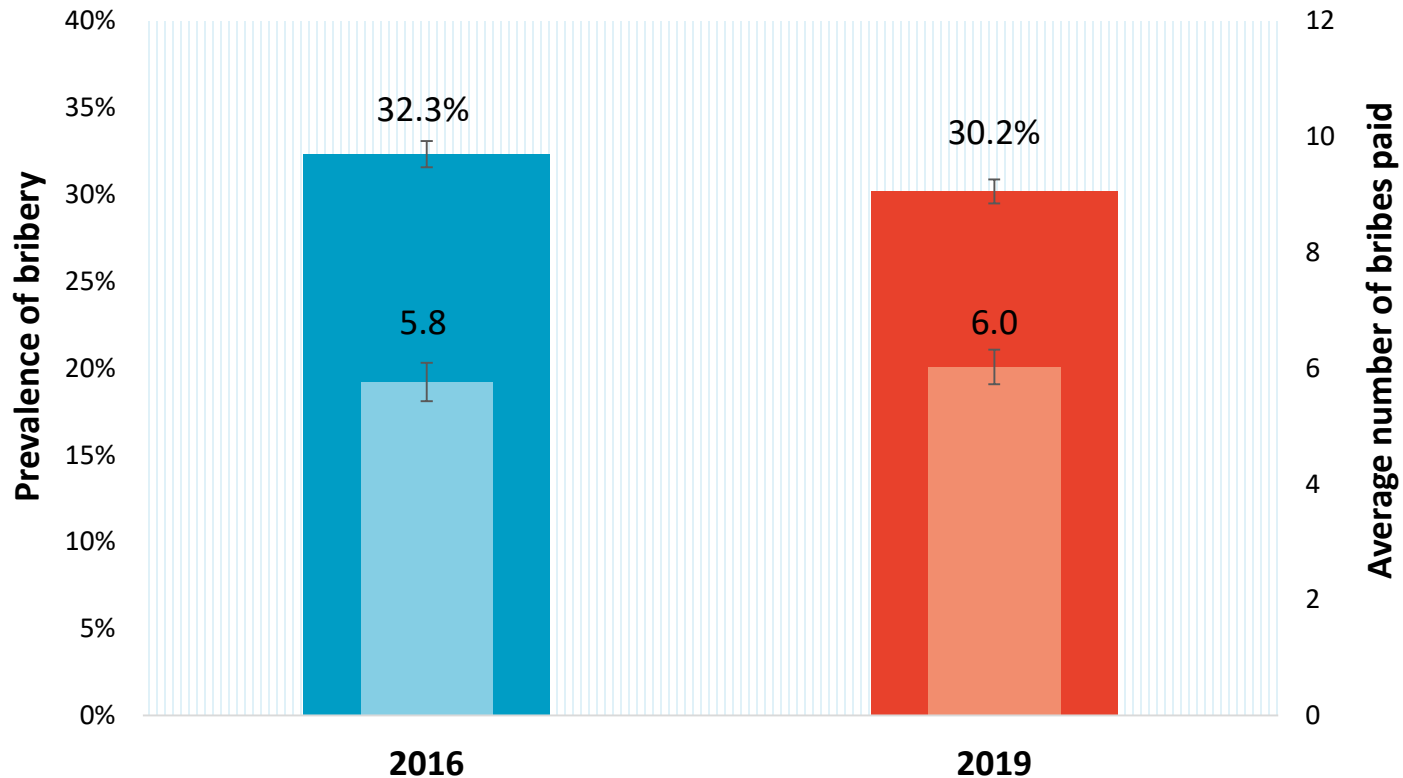
1.3%

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The vast majority of bribes are paid in cash; food and valuables account for small shares

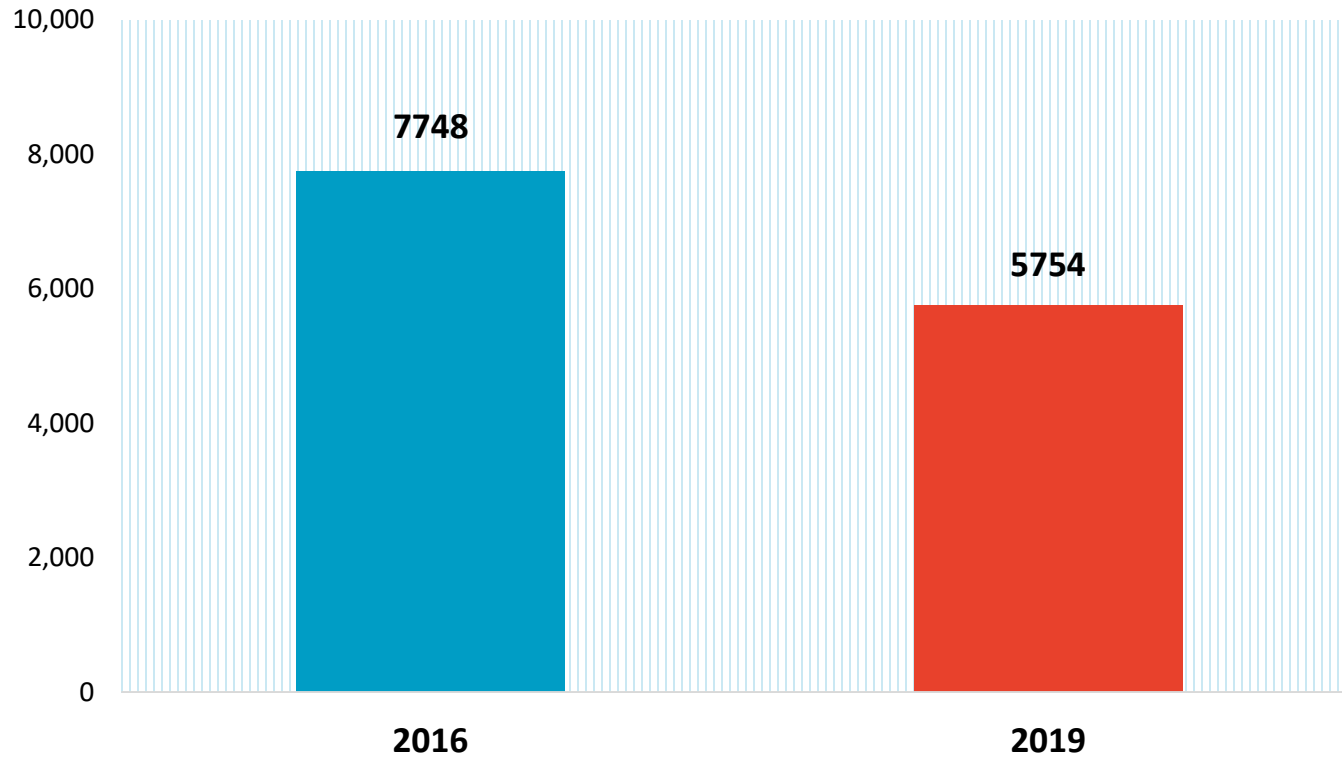
- In 60% of cases the bribe is paid after a direct request (2016: 66%)
- 67% bribes are given before the public official provides the “service” to the citizen (2016:70%)

# Bribery in Nigeria is less prevalent than three years ago



- Nigerians paid an average of one bribe every two months
- **117 million** bribes in total were paid in the 12 months prior to the survey

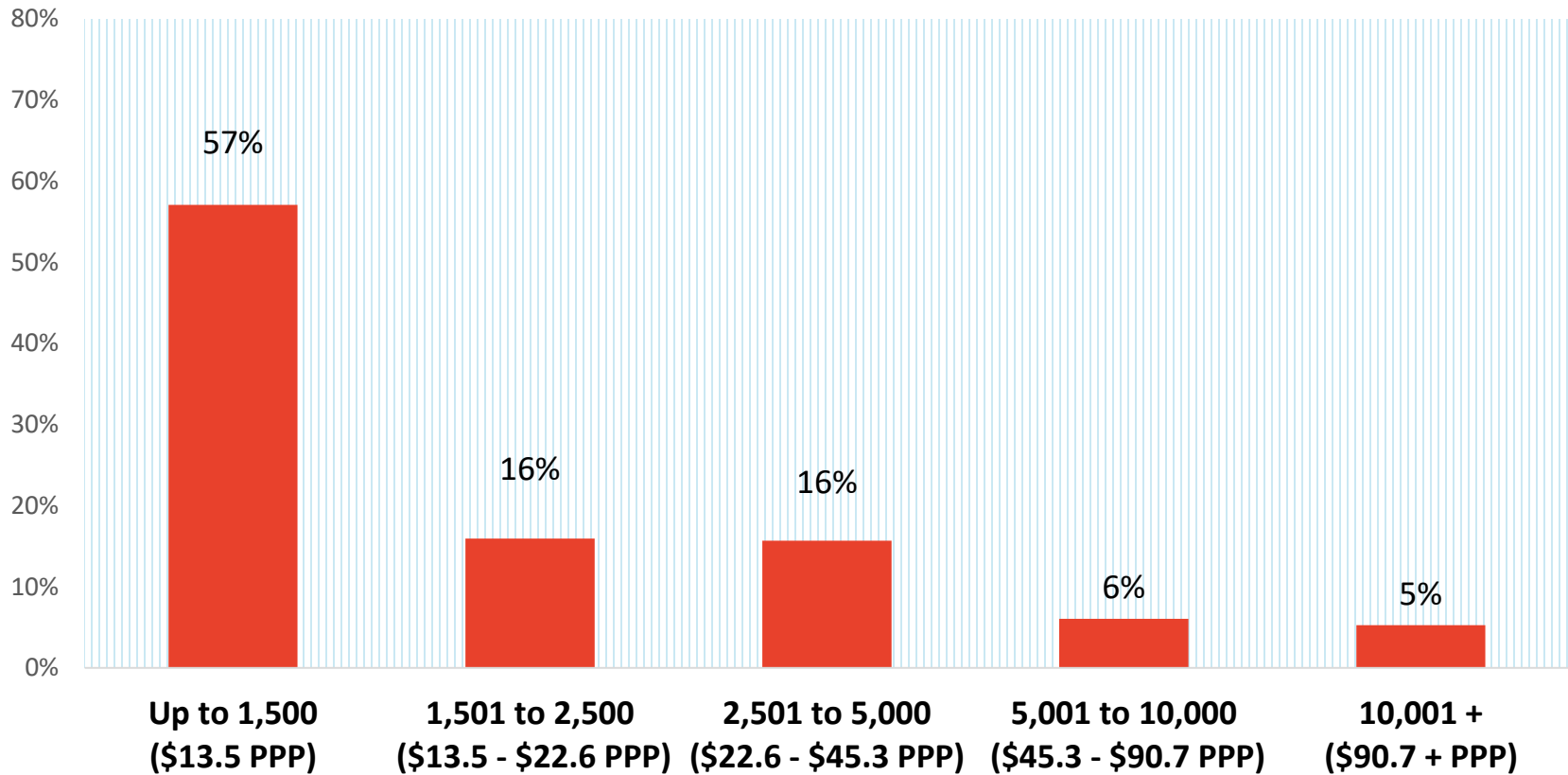
## NGN 675 billion was paid in bribes



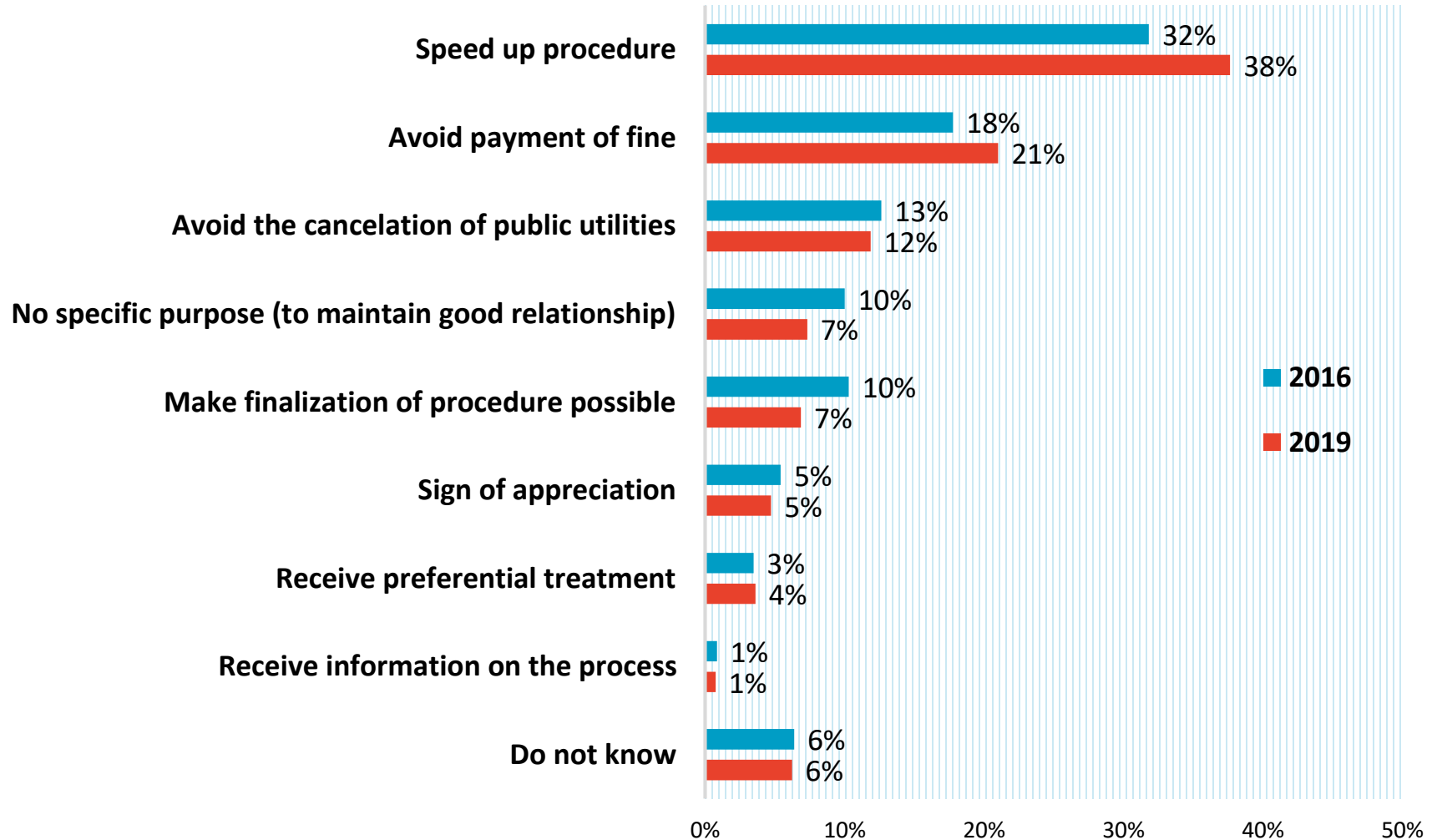
- NGN 439 billion was the Federal budget on education for 2018
- NGN 269 billion was the Federal budget on health for 2018



## 57% of cash bribes are below NGN 1,500

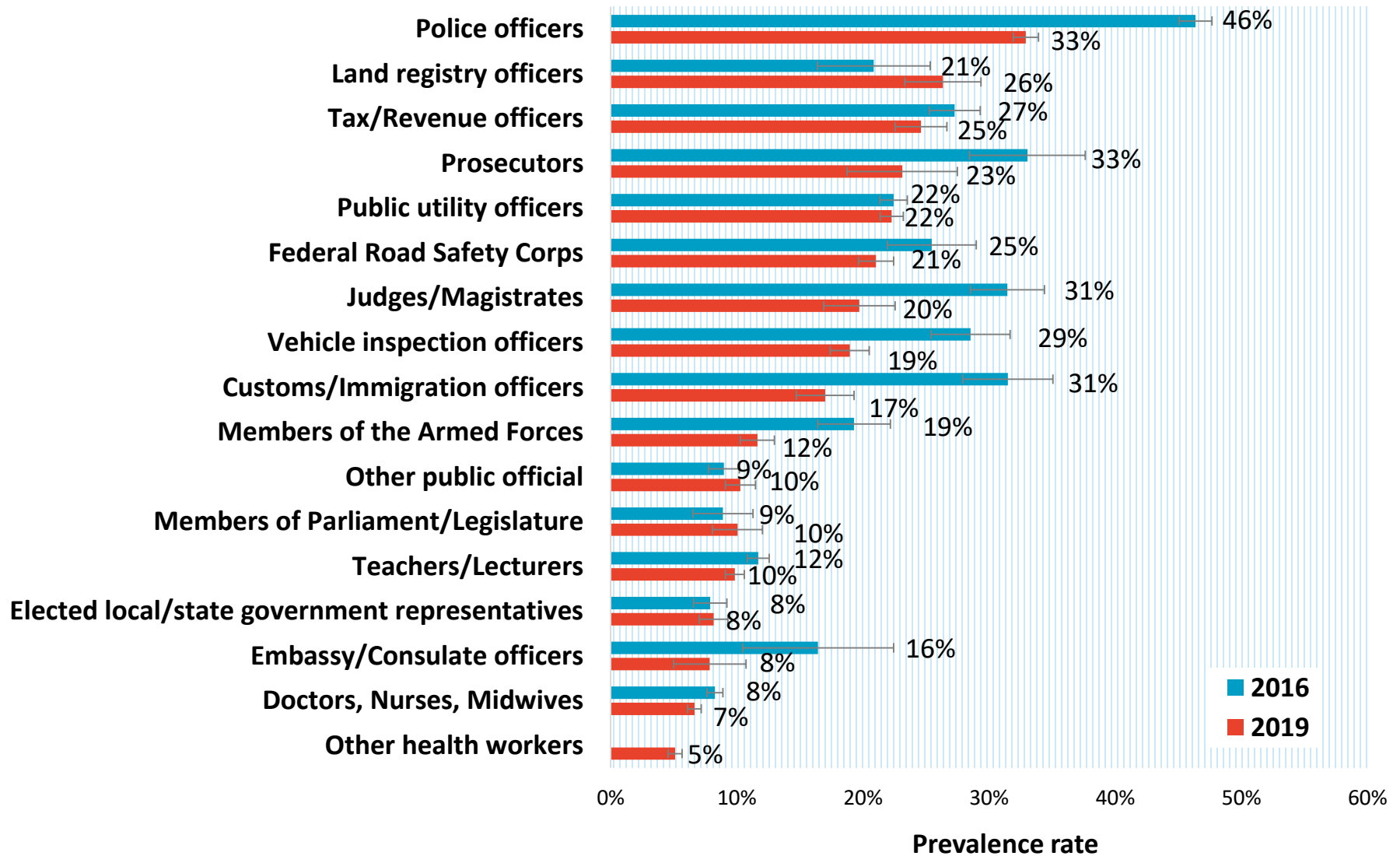


# More bribes for speeding up procedures and avoiding fines



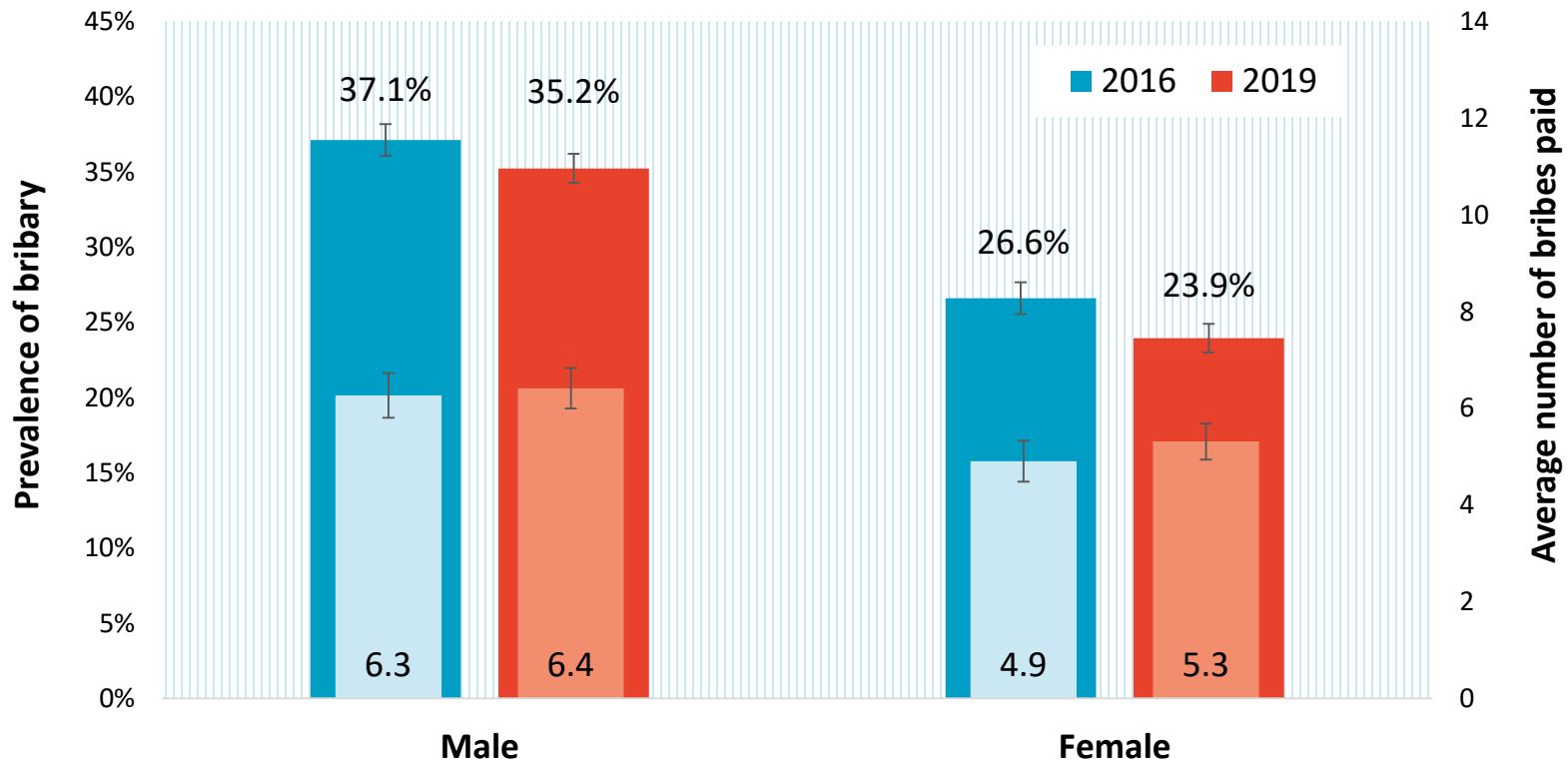


# Improvements in relation to several types of public official

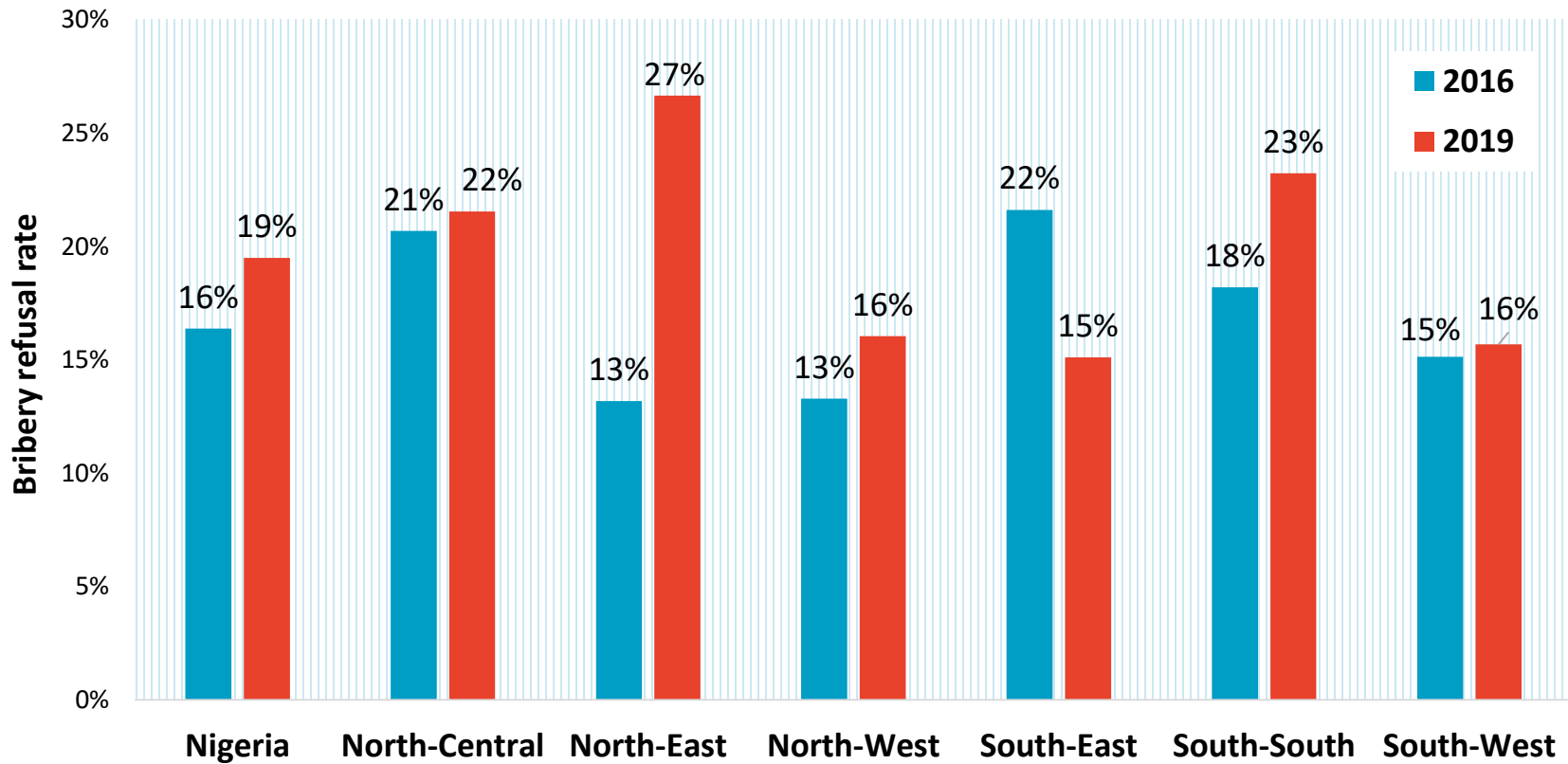


## Gender and Bribery

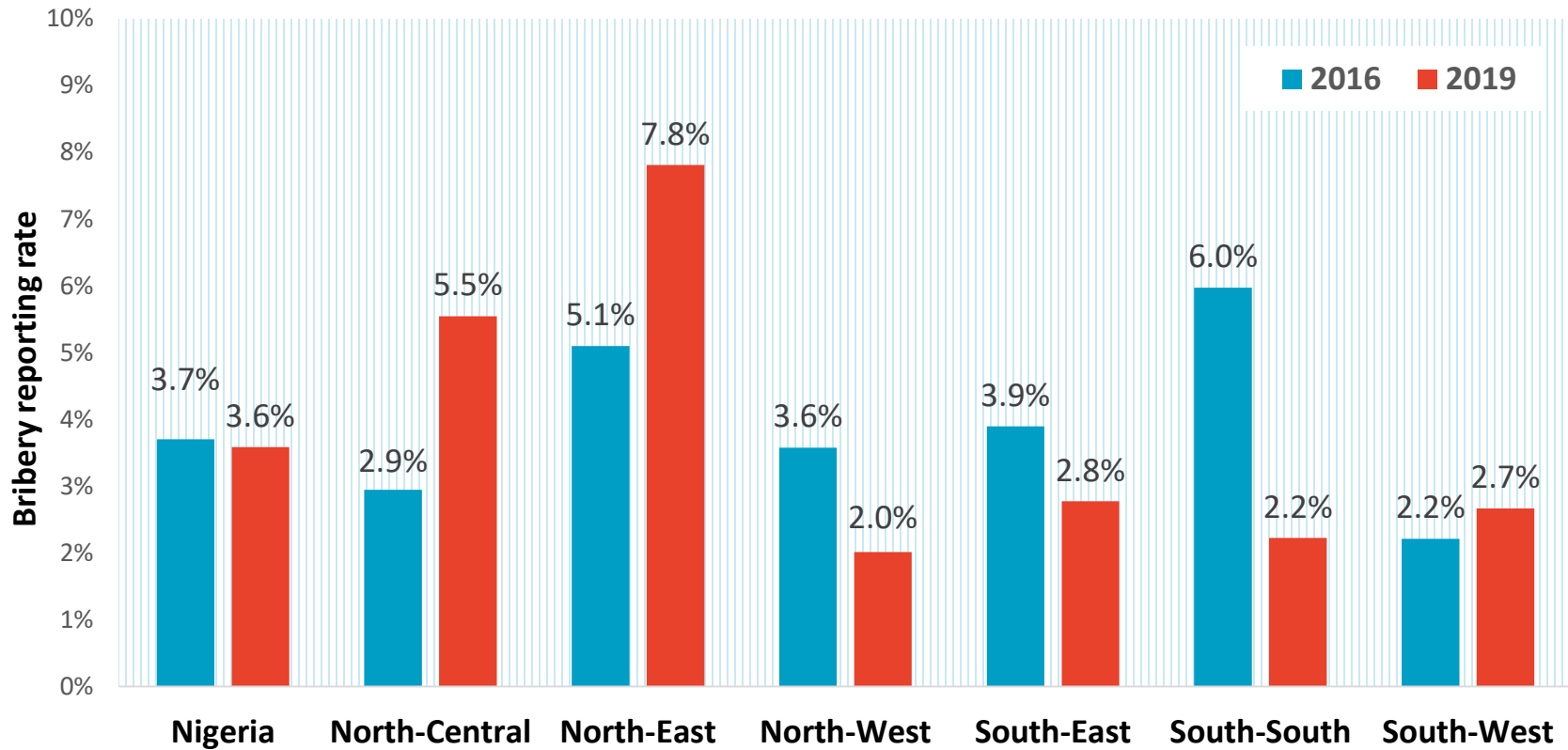
- Increasing debate on the role of gender in corruption
- Clear evidence that men are more likely to pay bribes than women



## More Nigerians refuse to pay bribes

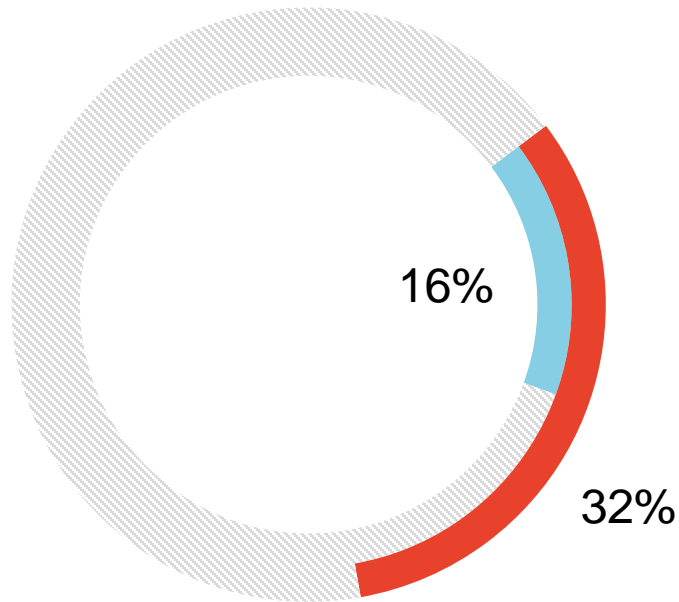


# Not reporting bribery remains the Achilles' heel of the anti-corruption system

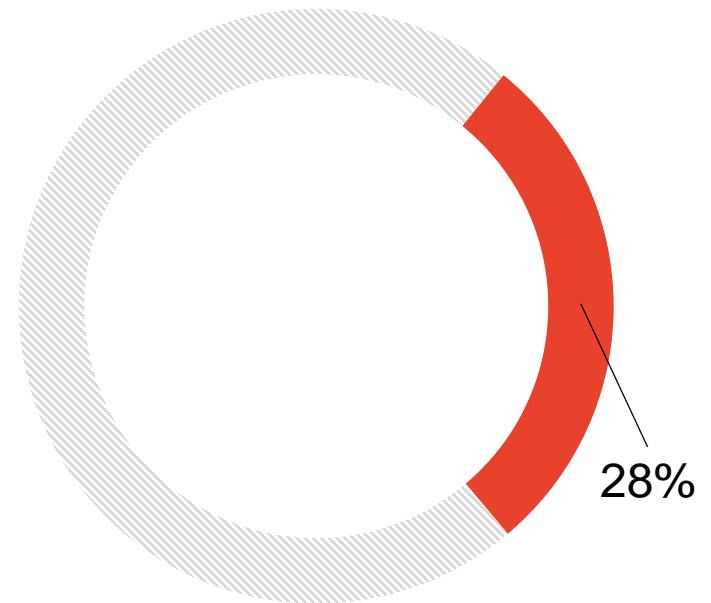


## Corruption in Public sector recruitment Bribery & Nepotism

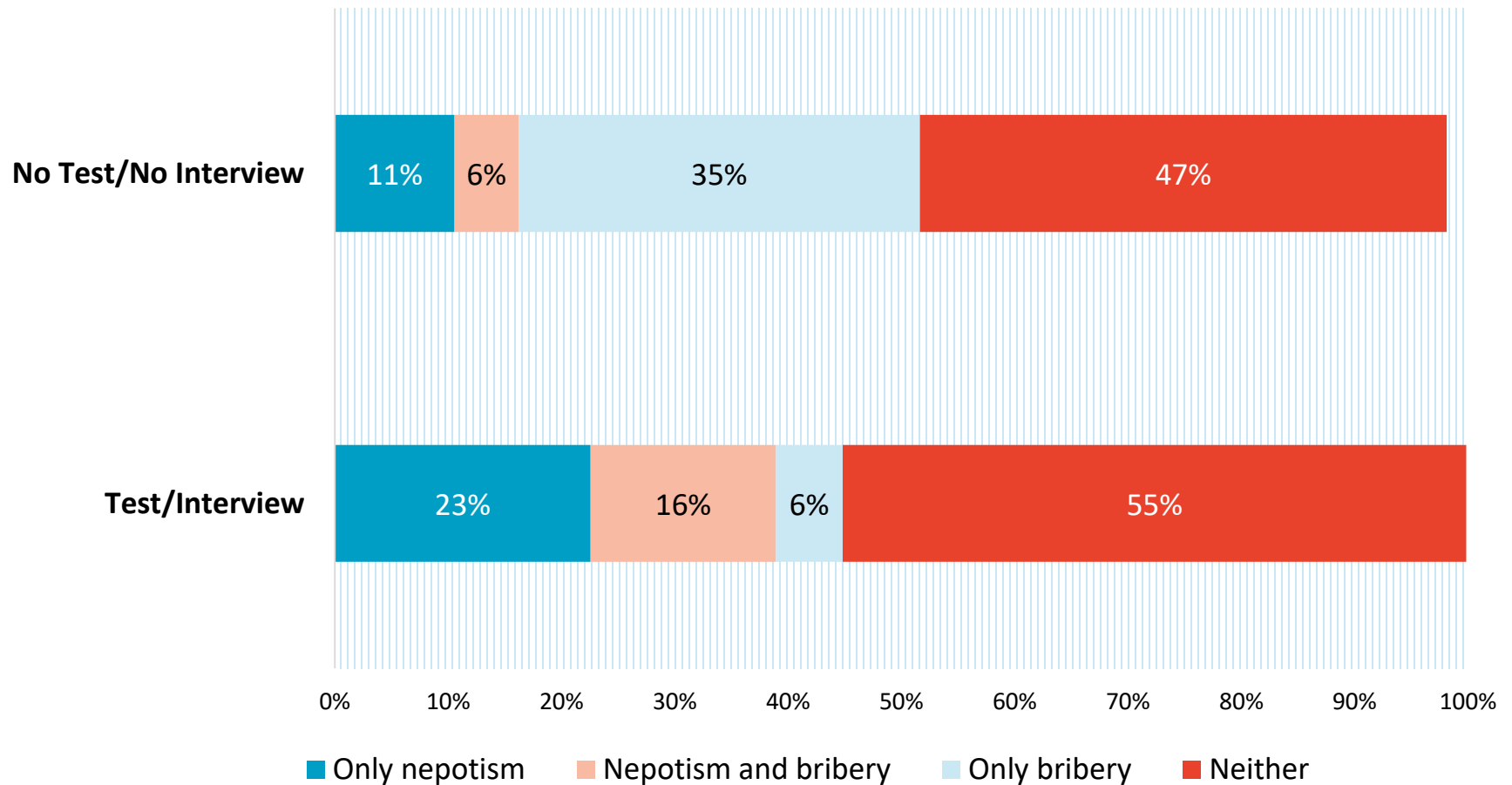
Bribe-Payers



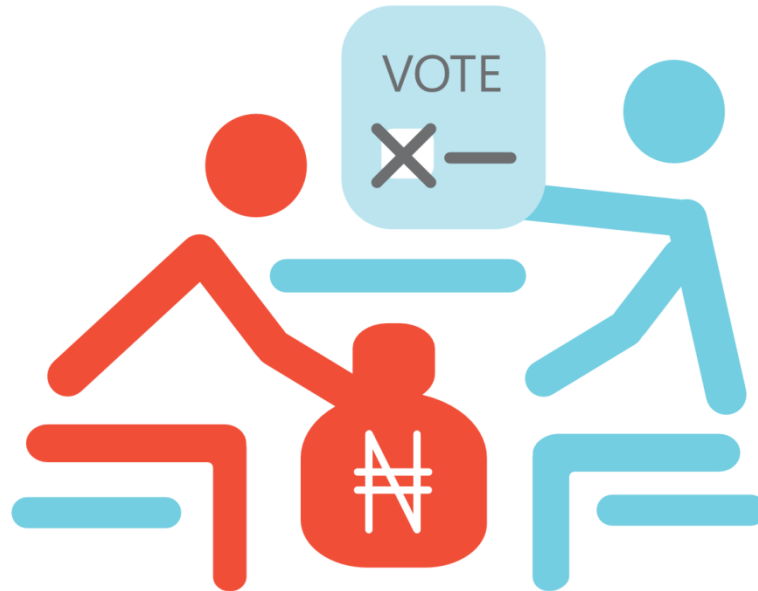
Help from friends/relatives



## Transparent recruitment process can reduce corrupt practices



## Vote-buying



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1 out of 5

Nigerian citizens were offered money or a gift or favour in exchange for their vote



## Process of conducting corruption surveys

- Formation of governing bodies National Steering Committee and National Technical Committee and development partners.
- Presentation of survey design, sampling methodology, draft questionnaire to the two bodies for discussion and ratification.
- Training of field personnel, jointly done by NBS supported by members of technical committee.
- Monitoring of data collection by NBS, Technical committee members and independent monitors.
- Data processing done by NBS , data analysis jointly done by NBS and UNODC
- Draft of findings presented to the two committees for their input and comments





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# Process of conducting corruption surveys cont...

Extensive dissemination

- Adopting different strategies for dissemination
- Final dissemination of results to the general public
- Dissemination to specific target audience or population
  - Media
  - Youths
  - Gender group
  - Governors forum



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# Incorporating Corruption Survey in Annual Budget

- Corruption Survey is not an annual survey in NBS
- Financial Support for the conduct of the survey was donor agency driven
- After the successful conduct of the two rounds of the survey, we plan to make it an annual survey
- The survey will be included in the work program in the office budget that will be submitted to the National Assembly
- The budget estimates will be defended in the National Assembly
- Upon approval, Corruption survey is going to be conducted annually to measure levels, pattern and trends in bribery and forms of corruption



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# Lessons learnt in first and second round of the survey

- Need to involve all relevant stakeholders from beginning to the end.
- Emphasize the importance of members of the technical committee to communicate decision reached at the meetings to the authorities in their various organizations.
- Need for more enlightenment on the approach adopted for the survey: perception vs experience, citizens vs authority / law enforcement agencies.
- Extensive dissemination to ensure data usage by policy makers, researchers, academicians and general public.



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## **Impact of policy / public debate**

- The Survey provided the government and the people of Nigeria with an opportunity to assess not only the achievement that have been recorded, but also the framework for evaluating the impact of related progress.
- The result of the survey is usually the topic of discussion both in the television and radio when ever it is released.
- The report of the survey is usually a reference document whenever the issue of corruption is being discussed in the country.

## Impact of policy / public debate

- Nigerians interact with few types of public official – efforts should be focused on reducing the prevalence and frequency of bribe-seeking behaviour on those officials
- 90% of bribes are paid in cash after a direct request from the official – Expansion of digitalization in public service delivery would help limit corruption
- The institutions within the criminal justice system remain the comparatively most affected by corruption – These institutions should improve on the efforts to prevent and counter corruption
- Almost half of all successful applicants for public sector employment admitted that they had resorted to either bribery or nepotism, or both – Establish and enforce objective recruitment criteria



## **Selected policy implications**

- More educated people are more likely to refuse to pay bribes – Increase investment in education
- Attitude among young people shows biggest improvement - Intensify efforts to introduce ethics and integrity-related content into the education system (UNODC E4J initiative)
- Main reasons for low reporting rate are: common practice (no need to report), pointless (nobody would care), fear of reprisals - Affected MDAs are in control of changing these
- With fight against corruption being the No.1 Government priority, continuous monitoring is essential - Secure resources for the National Bureau of Statistics to carry out regular rounds of experience-based corruption surveys



## Importance of monitoring/plans for future monitoring

- To improve data quality by identifying common problems and poor skills
- Monitors were part of the survey's focal persons in ensuring that quality data was collected from the field according to the survey standards
- While working together with field teams, monitors were expected to use monitoring checklists, provide real time and on the spot support towards the improvement of data quality
- Monitoring officers oversee the process of data collection and making sure that survey field officers are following the survey standards
- Assist in risk mitigation and reduction of both sampling and non-sampling error.
- The bureau future monitoring plan is that a comprehensive and evidence-based system to monitor corruption be developed and that resources be secured within the budget allocation for the National Bureau of Statistics to carry out regular rounds of experience-based corruption surveys



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## **Importance of monitoring/plans for future monitoring**

- Future monitoring plan is that a comprehensive and evidence-based system to monitor corruption be developed and that resources be secured within the budget allocation for the National Bureau of Statistics to carry out regular rounds of experience-based corruption surveys
- To improve the evidence base for the Government's anti-corruption agenda further, resources be made available for secondary research and analysis of corruption-related data and for broadening the research programme to surveys on corruption affecting businesses, public procurement and other relevant topics.





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**Thank you for your attention**