



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Center of Excellence in  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT,  
CRIME, VICTIMIZATION AND JUSTICE



**REGIONAL TRAINING ON  
MEASURING SDG16 IN AFRICA**  
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS

**MEASURING SDG 16.5.1 AND 16.5.2**  
**BRIBERY AMONG POPULATION AND AMONG BUSINESSES**

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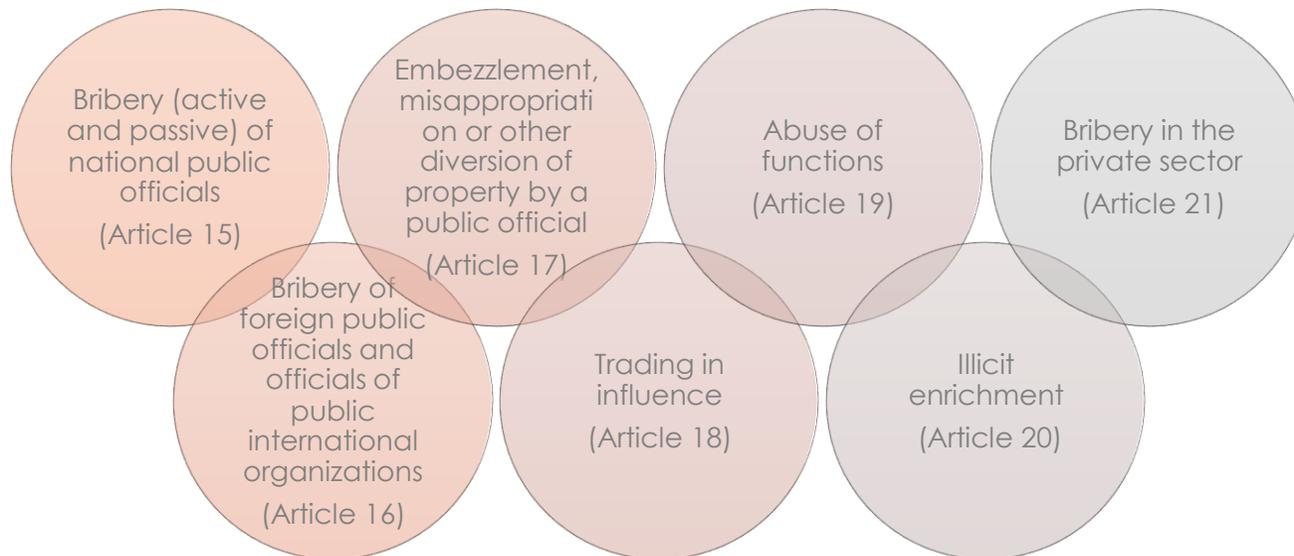
- Corruption measurement: Background and Context
- SDG indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2
- Planning and implementing corruption surveys
- Ongoing and future activities related to the measurement of corruption





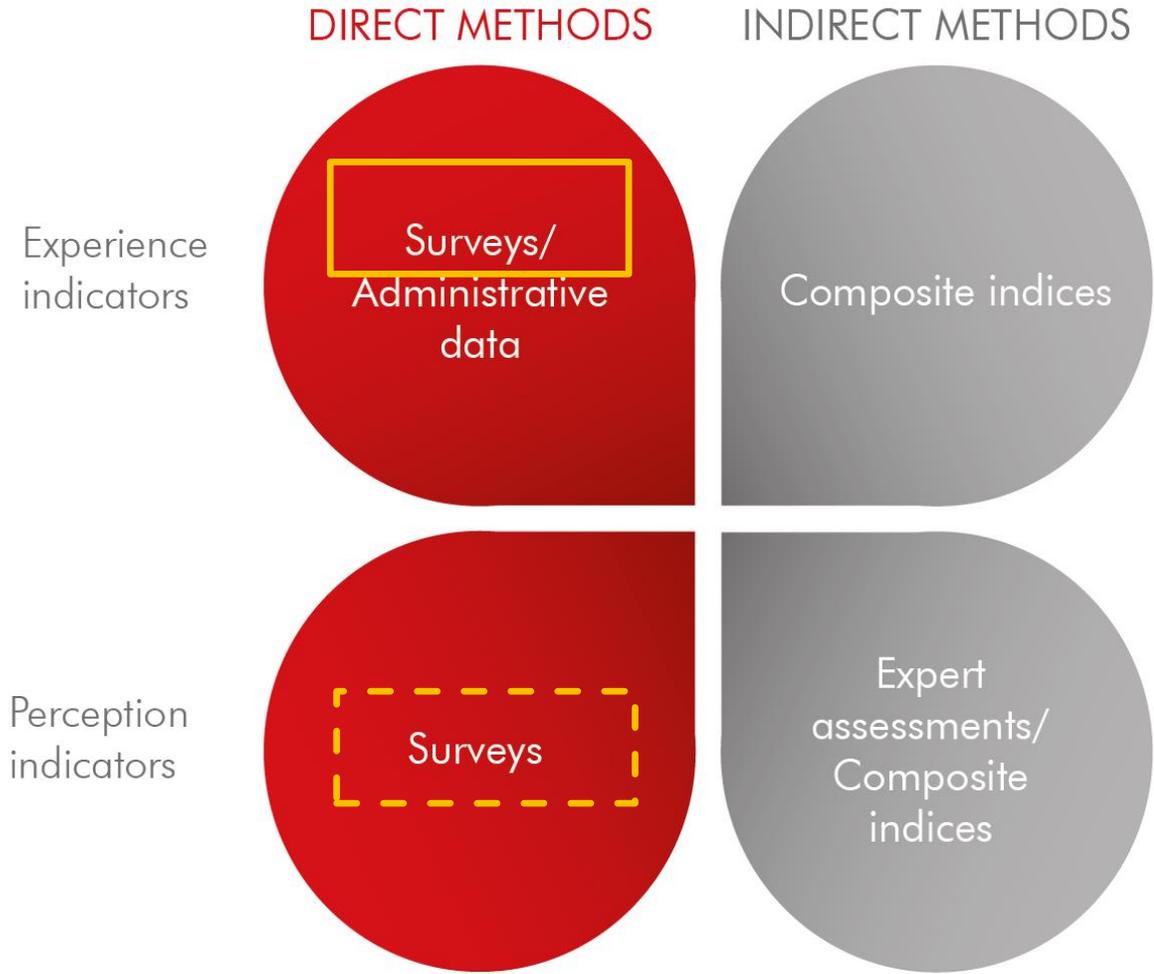
## International framework to measure Corruption

- United Nations Convention Against Corruption
- Adopted in 2003; with 186 Member States one of the most ratified UN conventions
- Implementation Review Mechanism (85% have subsequently amended laws)
- Article 61 of UNCAC





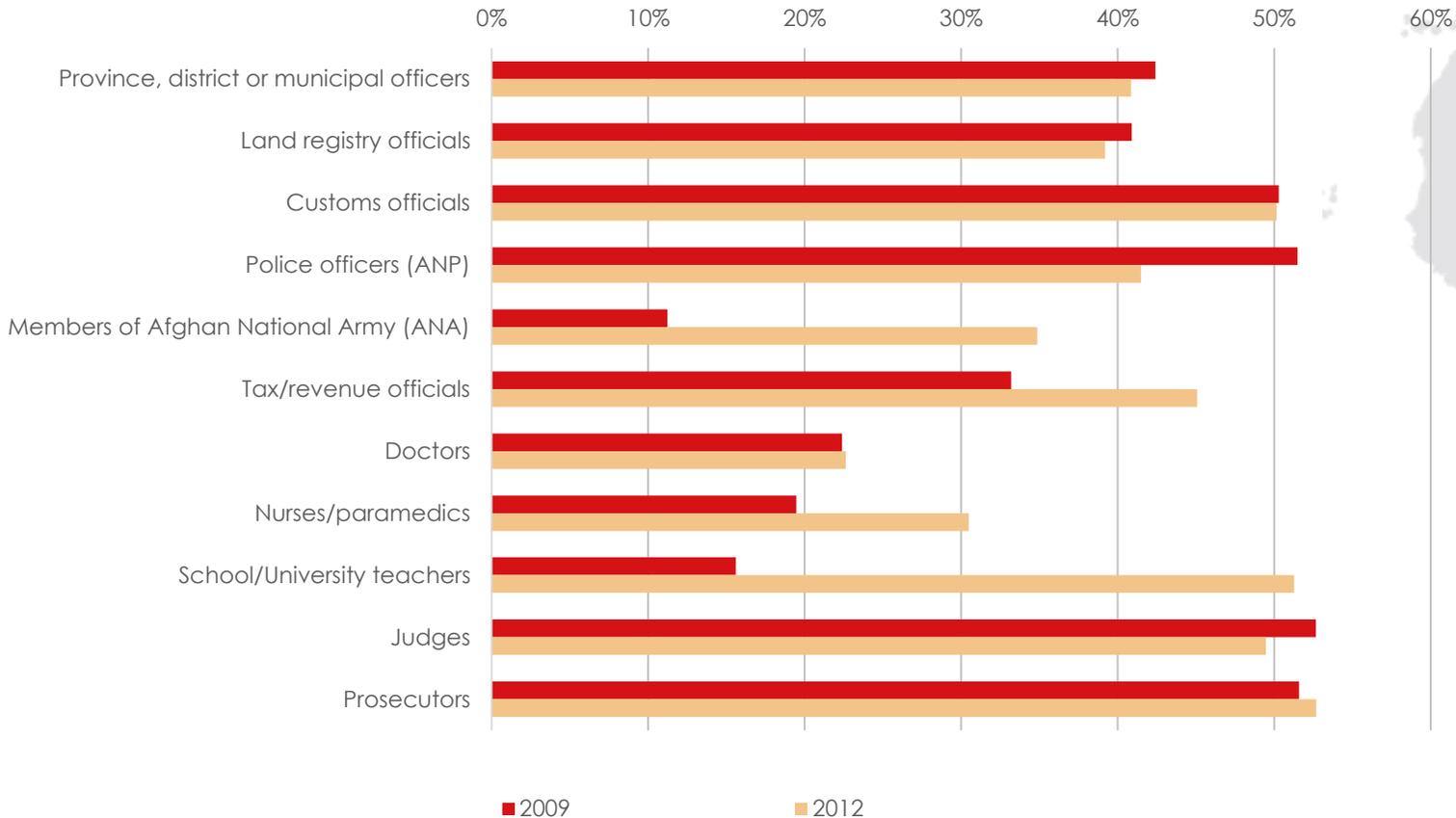
# Main approaches to measuring corruption





# Importance of Measuring Corruption Example I

Prevalence of bribery, by public official receiving the bribe, Afghanistan (2009 and 2012)



By comparing two surveys, prevalence rate changed markedly for some types of public official.

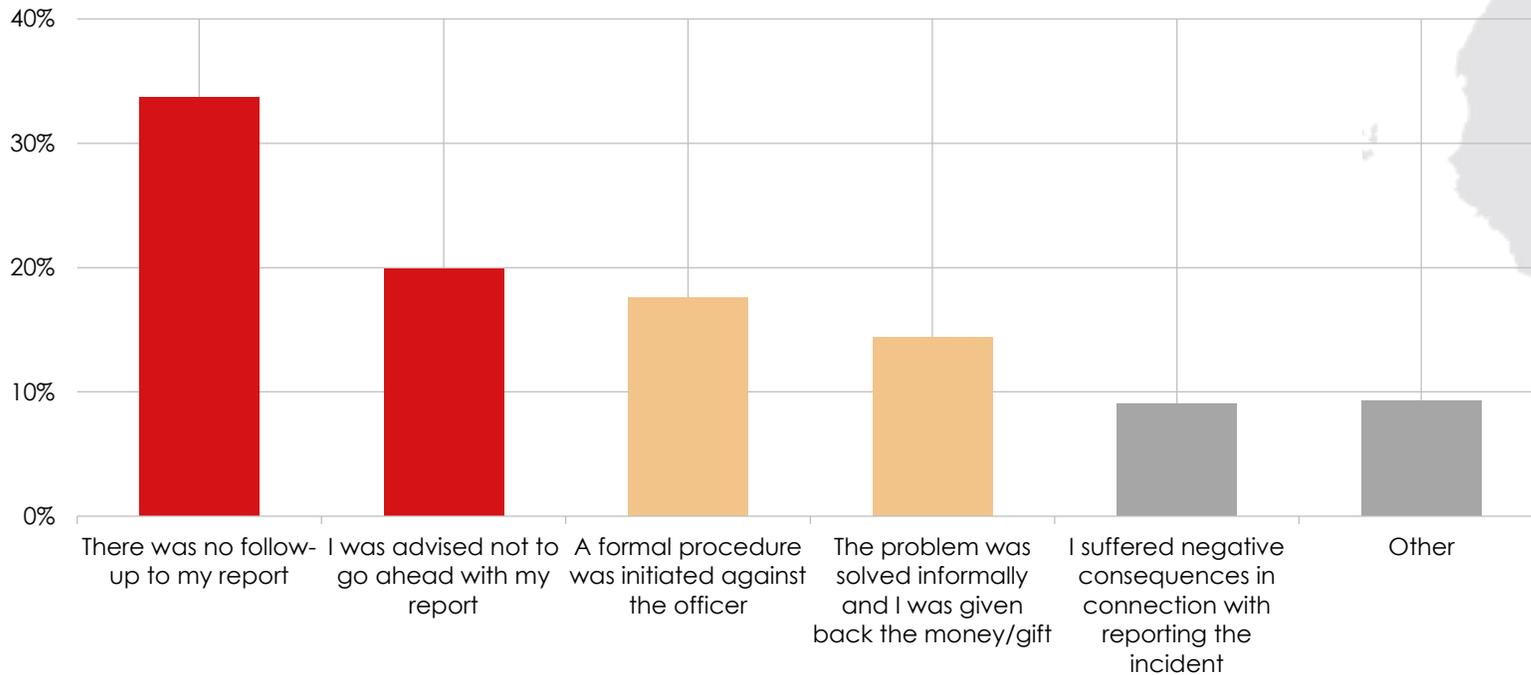
Of great concern, for example, increase among school and university teachers

Source: UNODC, *Corruption in Afghanistan: Bribery as Reported by the Victims* (Vienna, 2013).



## Importance of Measuring Corruption Example II

Percentage distribution of consequences subsequent to reporting bribery incidents to the authorities, Nigeria (2016)



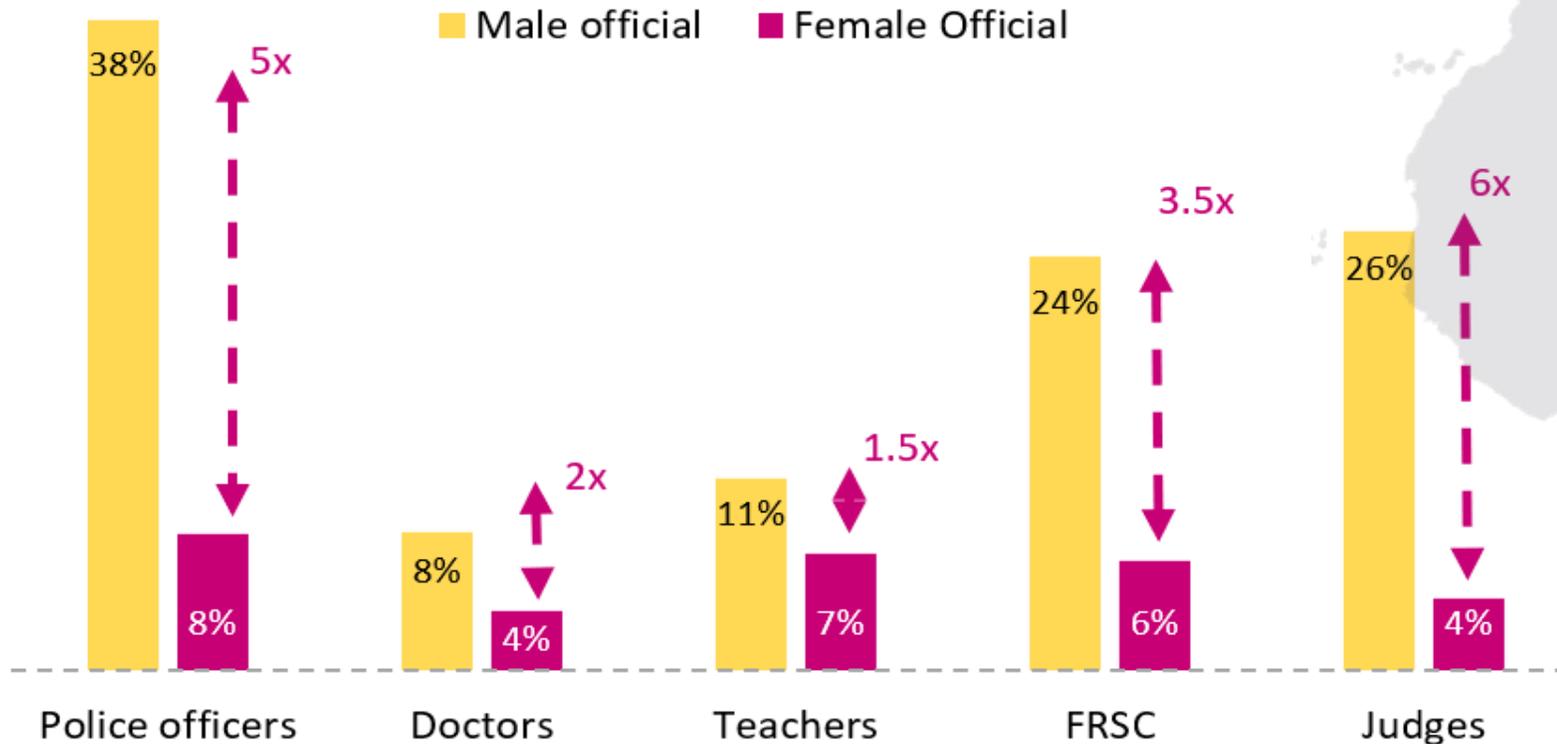
Among the few who report bribe accidents, 'positive outcome' in one third of cases. A large proportion indicate no follow up is undertaken. Other suffer negative consequences.

Clear messages to improve whistle-blowing mechanisms



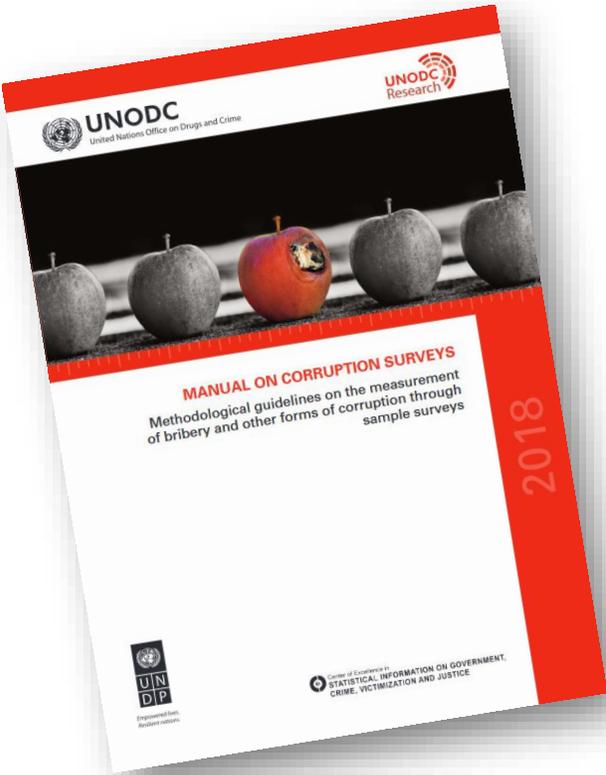
## Importance of Measuring Corruption Example III

Likelihood of male and female public officials to take a bribe (2019)

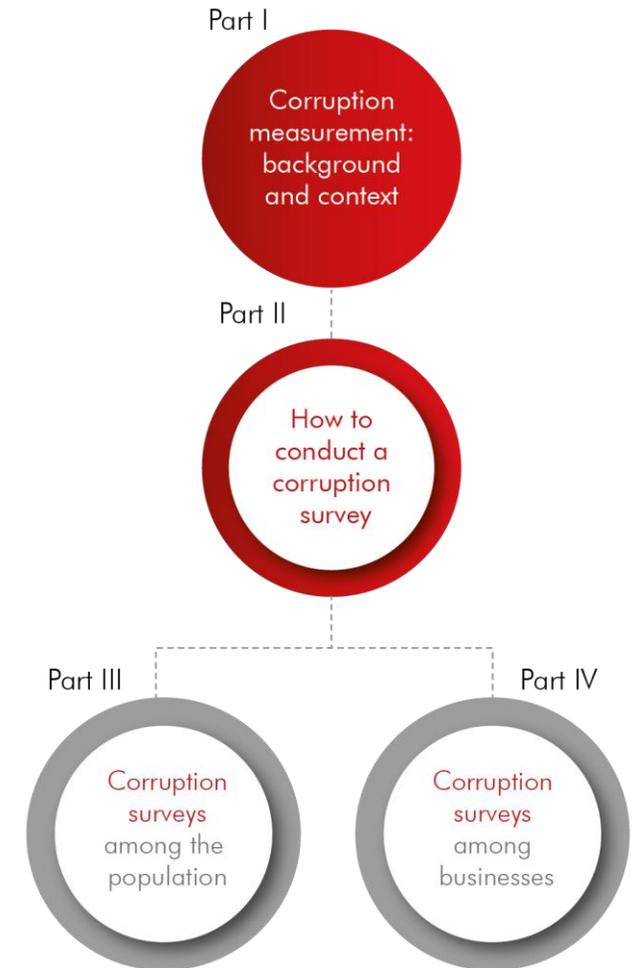


When citizens deal with public officials in Nigeria, bribery is significantly more likely to occur when the official is male.

Where the gender composition is more equal, male officials are less likely to take bribes than in those where men heavily outnumber women (with one exception).



- **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
  - ✓ Sets standards
  - ✓ Promotes data quality
  - ✓ Offers different solutions depending on policy focus, information needs and available resources,
  - ✓ Assists in monitoring SDG Target 16.5 'Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms'





## SDG Target 16.5

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### Target 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

#### 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

#### 16.5.2

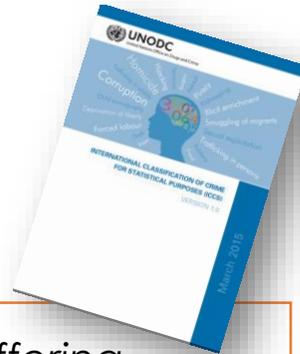
Proportion of **businesses** that had at least one contact with a **public official** and that **paid a bribe** to a public official, or **were asked for a bribe** by those public officials, during the previous 12 months





## Indicator definition and main concepts

Proportion of **persons / businesses** 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



- **Bribery (07031):** Promising, offering, giving, soliciting, or accepting an undue advantage to or from a public official or a person who directs or works in a private sector entity, directly or indirectly, in order that the person act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties.

## Data source and methods

Data source

- Household/businesses surveys
- Victimization surveys with a module on bribery

Computation method

Number of people who paid at least one bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official  
\_\_\_\_\_ x 100  
Number of people who had contact with a public official

Reference period

- Calendar year or 12 months

Recommended disaggregations

- Type of public official
- Age and sex of bribe payers
- Income level of bribe-givers
- Educational attainment of bribe-givers /
- Economic sector of activity
- Size of business



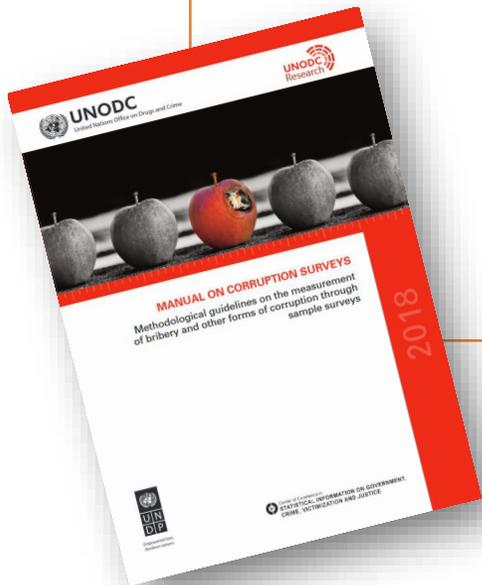
## How to conduct corruption surveys: Overview of main steps

### Planning a corruption survey

- Building the case to measure corruption at country level
- Ensuring national ownership and quality of the survey
- Building a corruption survey budget

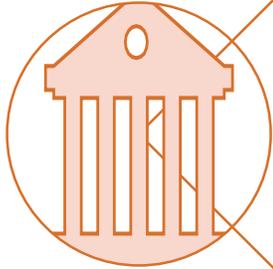
### Implementing a corruption survey

- Dedicated surveys and integrated modules
- Establishing survey goals and objectives
- Choosing an appropriate survey mode
- Considerations for sampling
- Designing the questionnaire: order of questions/sections
- Building trust with respondents
- Selection and training of interviewers
- Ensuring confidentiality of collected data
- Cognitive testing
- Pilot survey





## Planning a corruption survey



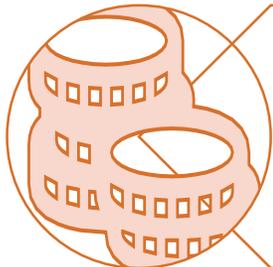
### Building the case to measure corruption at country level

- Administration and transparency
- Planning and evaluation
- Policy research and analysis
- Awareness raising



### Ensuring national ownership and quality of the survey

- Important role of National Statistical Agencies
- Establish National advisory/technical committee



### Building a corruption survey budget

- Strategic choices on objectives of survey, length of questionnaire, desired precision of estimates, sample design, sample size, sampling frame, data collection method



## Implementing a corruption survey: Dedicated surveys vs Integrated Modules

### Dedicated surveys

#### Pros

- ✓ Complexities and dynamics of corruption
- ✓ Accuracy of results
- ✓ Reduction of memory decay
- ✓ Inclusion of other topics
- ✓ Methodological design

#### Cons

- X Costly
- X Low survey sustainability
- X Burden on respondents

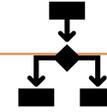
### Integrated modules

#### Pros

- ✓ Save cost and time of survey
- ✓ Reduce burden on respondents
- ✓ Possibility to link to data from the same population on interlinked topics
- ✓ Sustainability of the survey

#### Cons

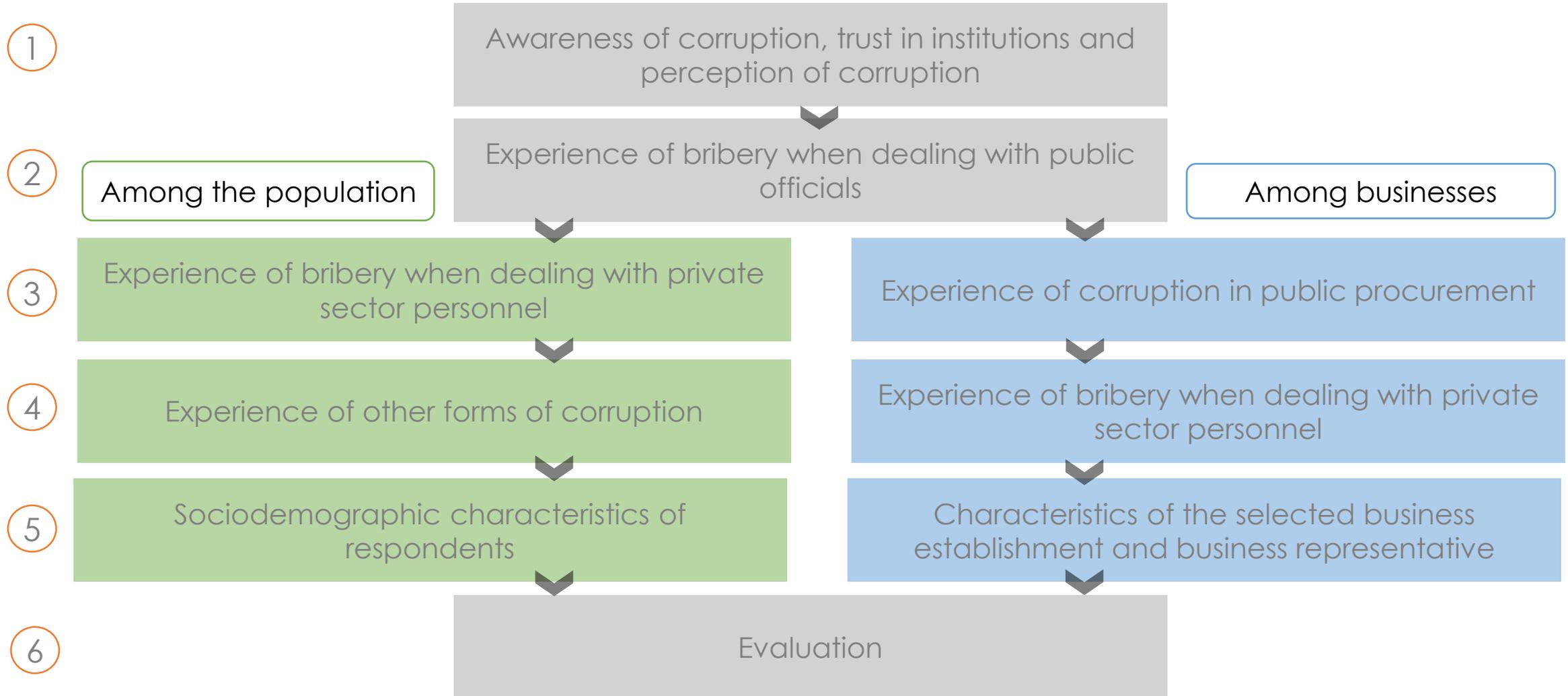
- X Limited set of questions
- X Possible impact on accuracy and „context effects“
- X Restricted methodological design
- X Lack of dedicated training for interviewers



- Trade-off between quality/ comprehensiveness and sustainability
- Long-term plans
- Take care when comparing data measured through dedicated surveys vs modules
- Modules should address key topics, include minimal set of questions and follow survey implementation criteria

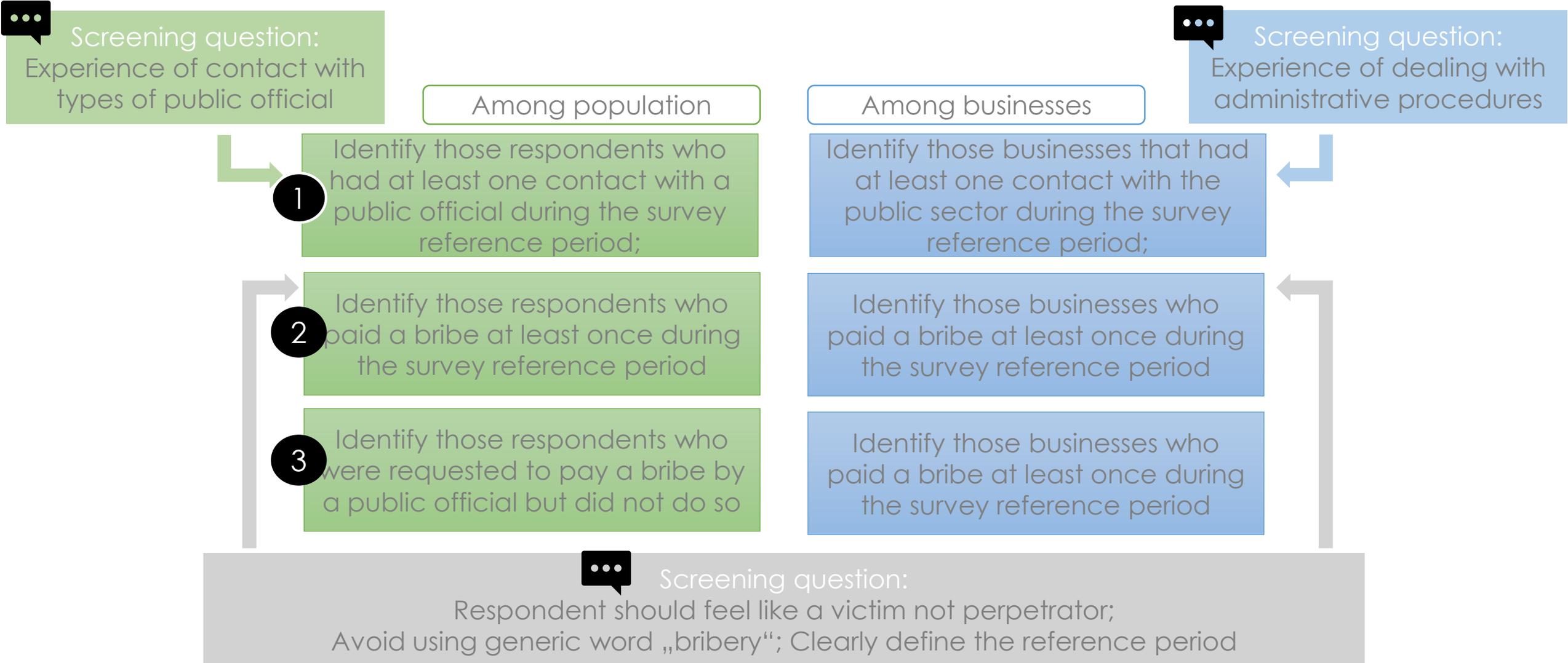


# Implementing a corruption survey: Key topics to include in survey





# Implementing a corruption survey: Formulating key questions





## On-going support to collect data on corruption

### Capacity-building

- Direct technical support to National Statistical Agencies/Anti-corruption entities to conduct surveys or studies on corruption and anti-corruption
- Training/technical advice on corruption measurement by:
  - UNODC-INEGI CoE, Mexico City (Mexico)
  - UNODC-KOSTAT CoE, Daejeon (Rep. of Korea)

### Methodological work

- Module on corruption within the forthcoming SDG16 Survey initiative jointly with UNDP and OHCHR
- Development of a comprehensive framework to measure corruption, which will include metrics to monitor vulnerabilities to corruption and anti-corruption activities

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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For further information: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/measuring-sdg16-webinar-series.html>

UNODC Data: <https://dataunodc.un.org/>

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