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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Contents

• 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
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

- Bribery (active and passive) of national public officials (Article 15)
- Embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official (Article 17)
- Abuse of functions (Article 19)
- Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations (Article 16)
- Trading in influence (Article 18)
- Illicit enrichment (Article 20)
- Bribery in the private sector (Article 21)
Main approaches to measuring corruption

DIRECT METHODS
- Experience indicators
  - Surveys/ Administrative data
- Perception indicators
  - Surveys

INDIRECT METHODS
- Composite indices
- Expert assessments/ Composite indices
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).
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.
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

**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
## SDG Indicator 16.5.1/5.2 Bribery among the Population and Businesses

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Number of people who paid at least one bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official</th>
<th>( \times 100 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household/businesses surveys</td>
<td>Number of people who had contact with a public official</td>
<td>( \times 100 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Computation method</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people who paid at least one bribe or were asked for a bribe by a public official</td>
<td>( \times 100 )</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Calendar year or 12 months</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Recommended disaggregations</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Type of public official</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Age and sex of bribe payers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Income level of bribe-givers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Educational attainment of bribe-givers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economic sector of activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Size of business</td>
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</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dedicated surveys</th>
<th>Integrated modules</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pros</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Complexities and dynamics of corruption</td>
<td>✓ Save cost and time of survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Accuracy of results</td>
<td>✓ Reduce burden on respondents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Reduction of memory decay</td>
<td>✓ Possibility to link to data from the same population on interlinked topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Inclusion of other topics</td>
<td>✓ Sustainability of the survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Methodological design</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cons</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Costly</td>
<td>X Limited set of questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Low survey sustainability</td>
<td>X Possible impact on accuracy and „context effects“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Burden on respondents</td>
<td>X Restricted methodological design</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Lack of dedicated training for interviewers</td>
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- 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

1. Awareness of corruption, trust in institutions and perception of corruption
2. Experience of bribery when dealing with public officials
   - Among the population
   - Among businesses
3. Experience of bribery when dealing with private sector personnel
4. Experience of other forms of corruption
5. Sociodemographic characteristics of respondents
6. Evaluation
7. Experience of corruption in public procurement
8. Experience of bribery when dealing with private sector personnel
9. Characteristics of the selected business establishment and business representative
Implementing a corruption survey: Formulating key questions

Screening question: Experience of contact with types of public official

1. Identify those respondents who had at least one contact with a public official during the survey reference period.
2. Identify those respondents who paid a bribe at least once during the survey reference period.
3. Identify those respondents who were requested to pay a bribe by a public official but did not do so.

Screening question: Experience of dealing with administrative procedures

1. Identify those businesses that had at least one contact with the public sector during the survey reference period.
2. Identify those businesses who paid a bribe at least once during the survey reference period.
3. Identify those businesses who paid a bribe at least once during the survey reference period.

Screening question:
Respondent should feel like a victim not perpetrator; Avoid using generic word “bribery”; Clearly define the reference period.
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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