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Tools to measure corruption and monitor SDG 16.5

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Advocacy

Programme
development,
policy change

Data, statistics, indicators for what purpose?

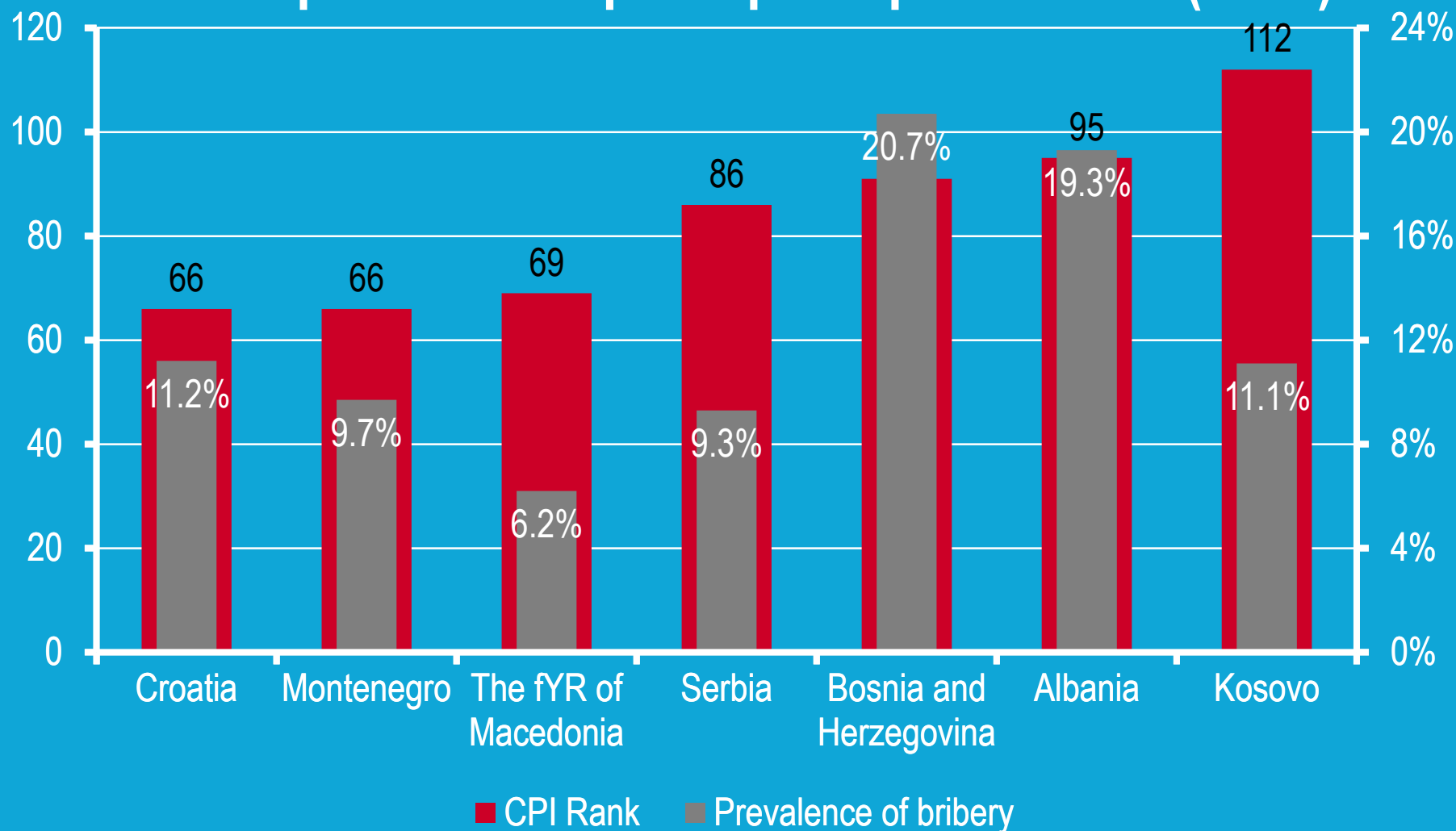


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Perception or Experience?

Western Balkans: bribery prevalence and Transp. Int.l corruption perception index (2011)





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

Sustainable Development Goals: a target on anti-corruption under Goal 16



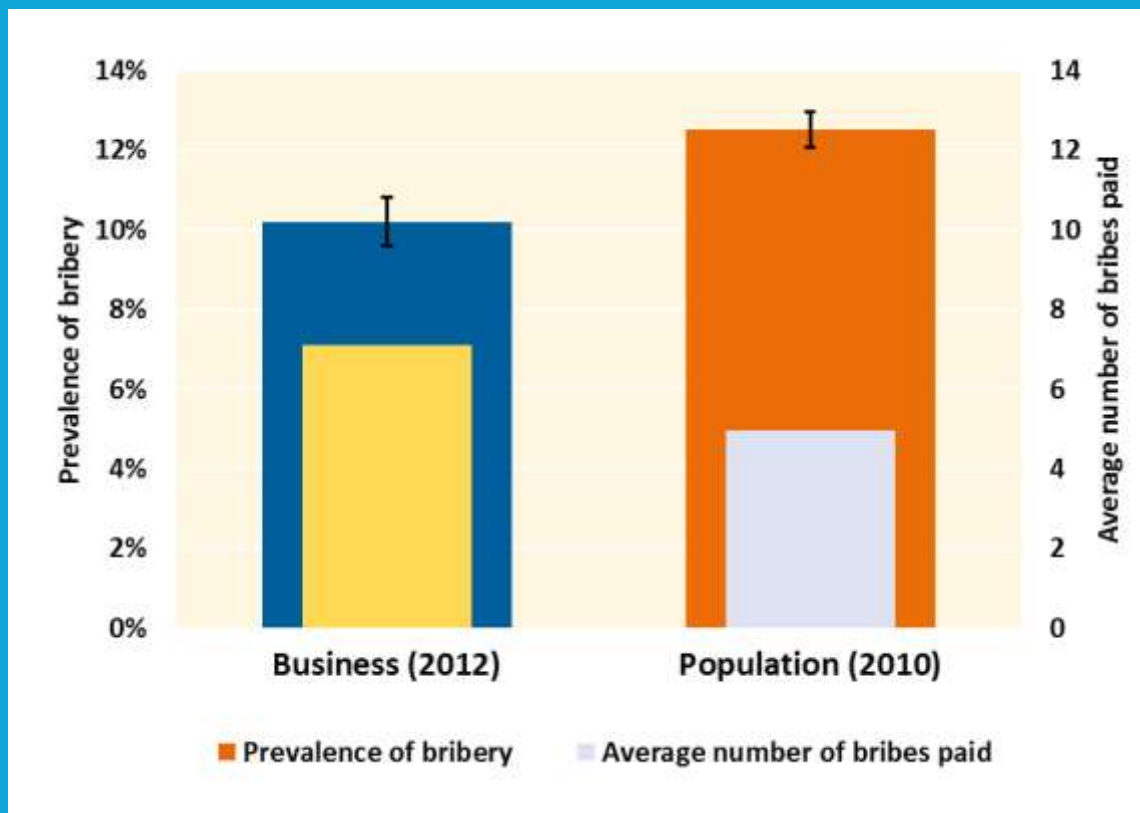


Target 16.5

| Target | Indicators |
|---|---|
| 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 |



Western Balkans (7 countries): prevalence and frequency of bribery among businesses and the population



While prevalence is higher for private individuals (12.5%) than businesses (10.2 %), bribe-paying businesses pay more frequently (7 x p.a) than individuals (5 x p.a.)



UNODC approach to corruption measurement

Process

- Methodology adapted at national level
- Data/surveys produced by national statistical agencies and/or anti-corruption bodies in broad **consultation with national stakeholders**

Contents

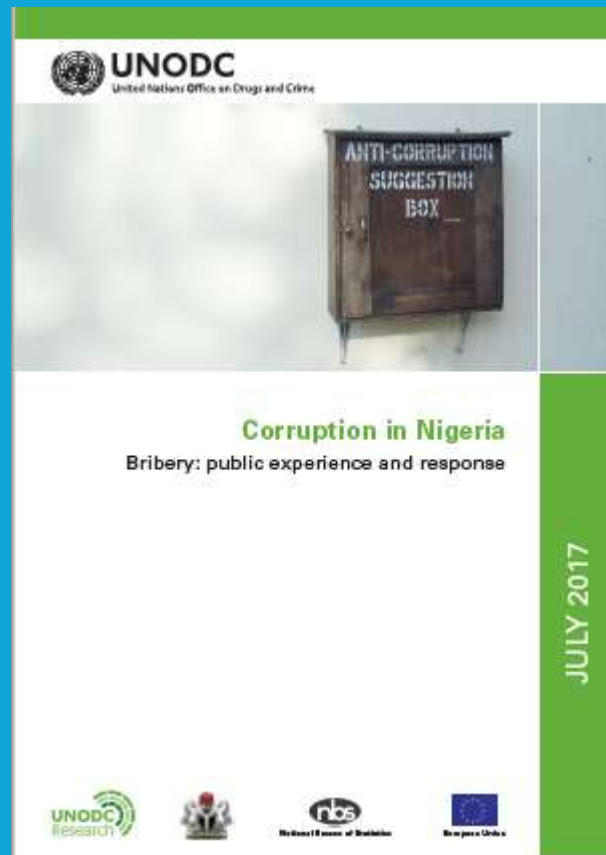
- Scientifically sound methodology: focus on experience of corruption (sample survey)
- **Direct relevance for policy making**
- International comparability

UNODC experience in measuring corruption

- Direct support to implement corruption surveys
- Technical advice for countries implementing corruption surveys/modules
- Methodological work to improve existing approaches
- In parallel, improvement of administrative data on corruption/bribery to improve understanding of criminal justice response to corruption
- In all cases, focus on experience (instead of perception)



Example of the last released survey for Nigeria



14 Members in the Steering Committee + Technical Committee





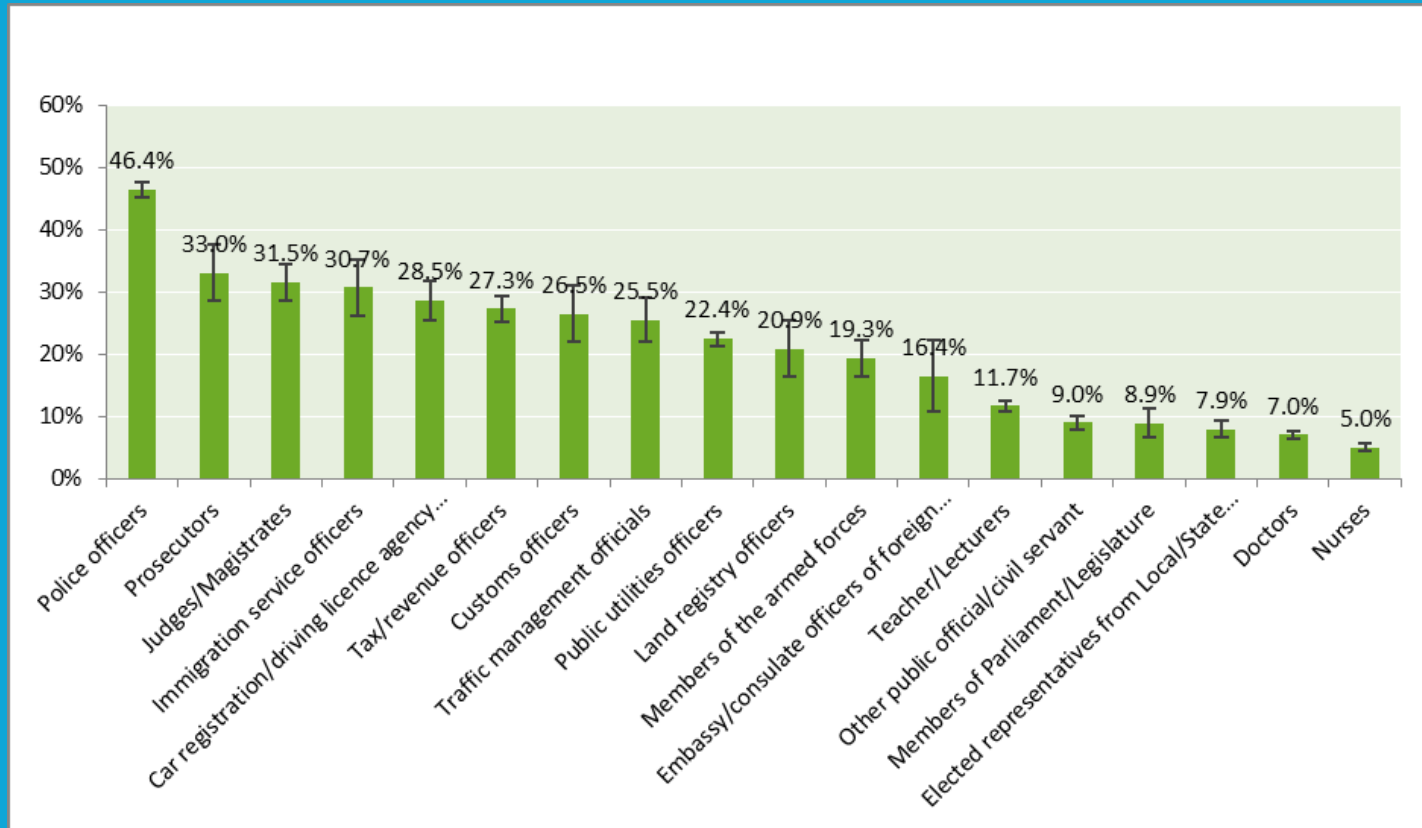
Prevalence of bribery



- 52 % of adult Nigerians had at least one contact with a public official in the 12 months before the survey
- 32.3 % of them paid a bribe or were asked to pay a bribe



Prevalence of bribery by public official



Highest prevalence rates of bribery for police officers, followed by prosecutors, judges and magistrates.

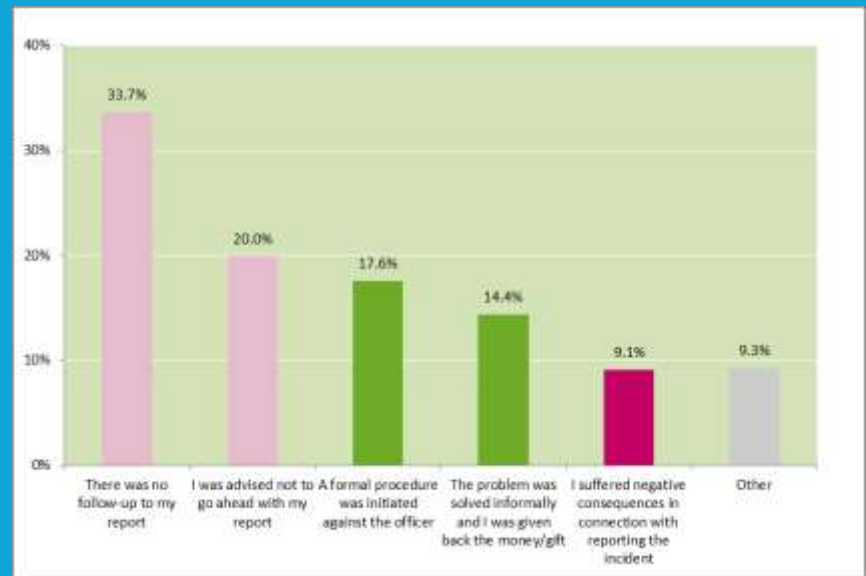
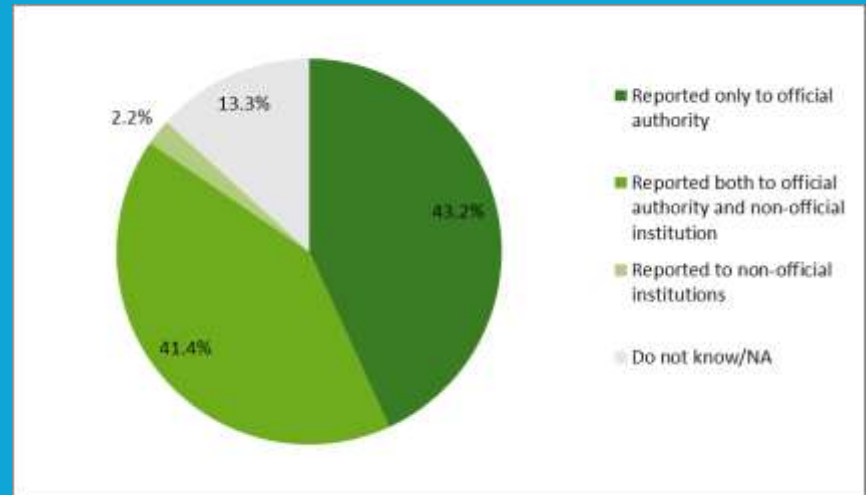
Prevalence rates only in relation to persons in contact with these public officials!

Reporting bribery

Of all bribe-payers, only 4.4% reported their experience to any official or unofficial authority.

Of those cases that were reported, most were reported to an official authority, but many also reported the case to an unofficial authority.

After filing an official report, 1/3 said there was no follow-up, 1/5 was told not to go ahead with the report, 1/10 suffered negative consequences.



Manual on corruption surveys

A tool to ensure ownership and sustainability of 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.

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



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Manual on corruption surveys

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
- Timeline: September 2016 – December 2017 (1st meeting in Oct. 2016, 2nd meeting in April 2017)
- Draft will be submitted to IAEG-SDG, the UN Statistical Commission body supervising work on SDG indicators



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Thank you
for your attention

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/corruption.html>



Prevalence of bribery by State

