



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

Recent activities to support countries in assessing vulnerabilities to corruption

Working Group on Prevention, Vienna, 22-24 August
2011

Statistics and Surveys Section (SASS)



Assessing and measuring corruption: a major challenge

- Several and ever-changing forms of corruption
- Hidden crime
- All involved parties are responsible
- Reluctance to disclose it
- Differences on what is understood as corruption

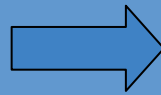




Measuring corruption: from perception to experience

- Corruption can be and is being measured
 - Measuring the patterns and forms of corruption vs. anti-corruption efforts
- Sample surveys **have proved effective** for assessing attitudes and experience with corruption
- Survey-based questions of corruption have become increasingly **specific, focused and quantitative**

General perception
questions



Direct question about
own experience



Advantages and types of corruption surveys

Focus on experience



Comparability at
international level



Specific and policy-
relevant information

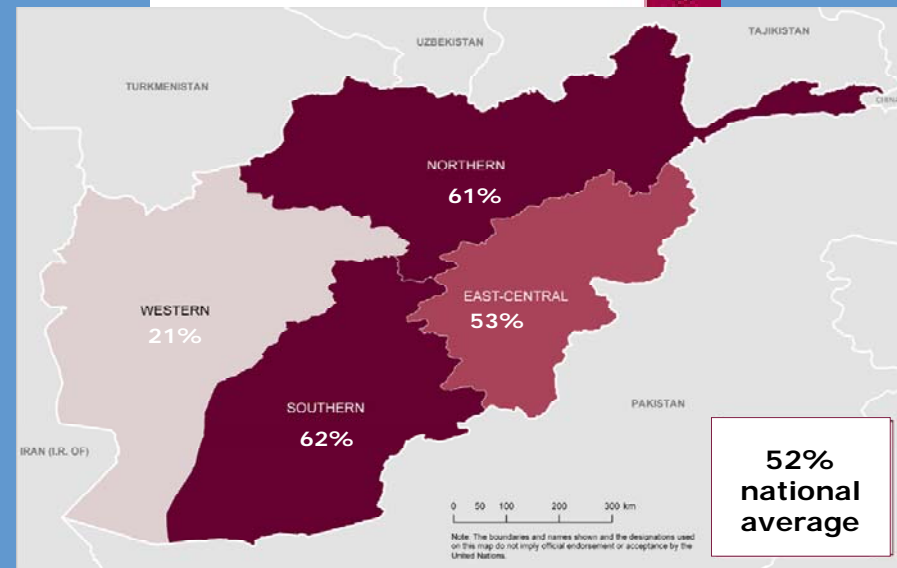
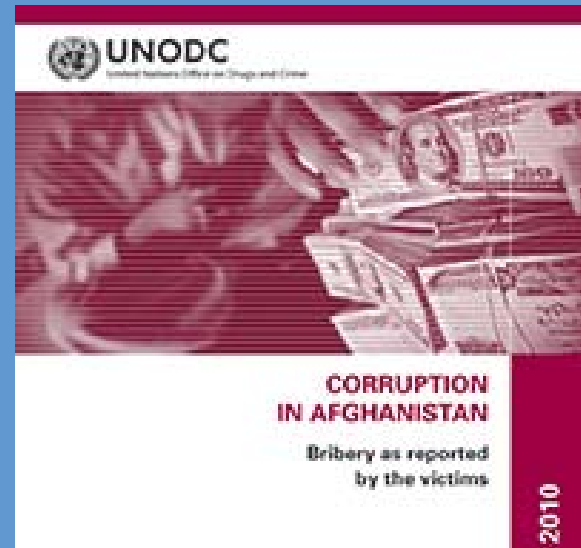


- Population-based (households, individuals)
- Business sector
- Civil servants or selected sectors (Judiciary, Police,..)



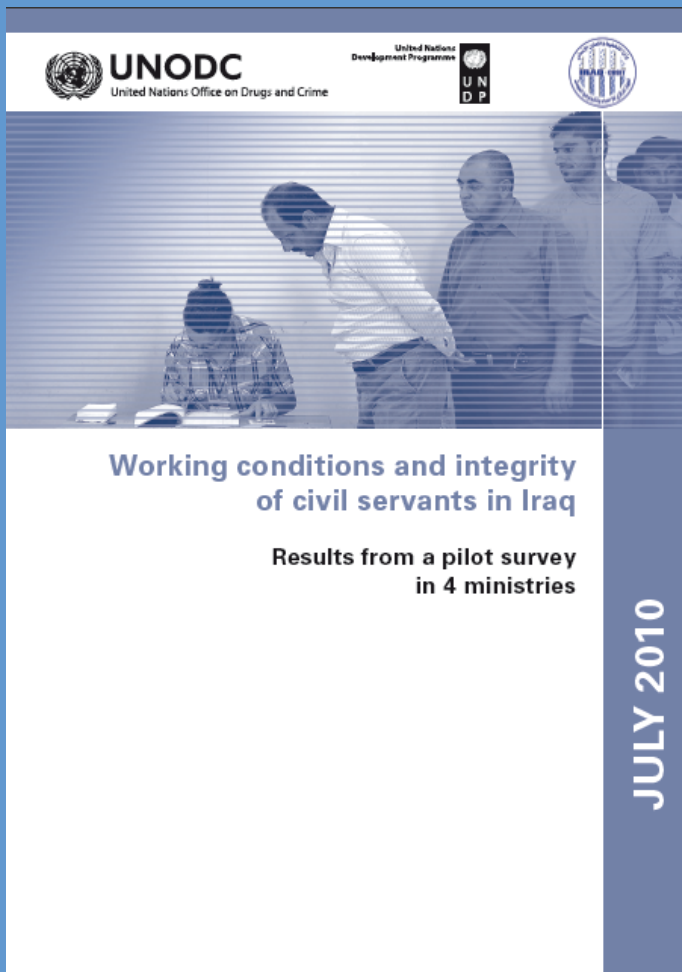
Corruption survey in Afghanistan

- Sample survey of households in Afghanistan implemented in 2009
- Face-to-face interviews in both rural and urban areas
- Sample of 1,634 villages and 12 cities
- Report published in 1/2010
- 52% of Afghans had to pay at least one bribe in past 12 months; victims paid on average 5 bribes/year



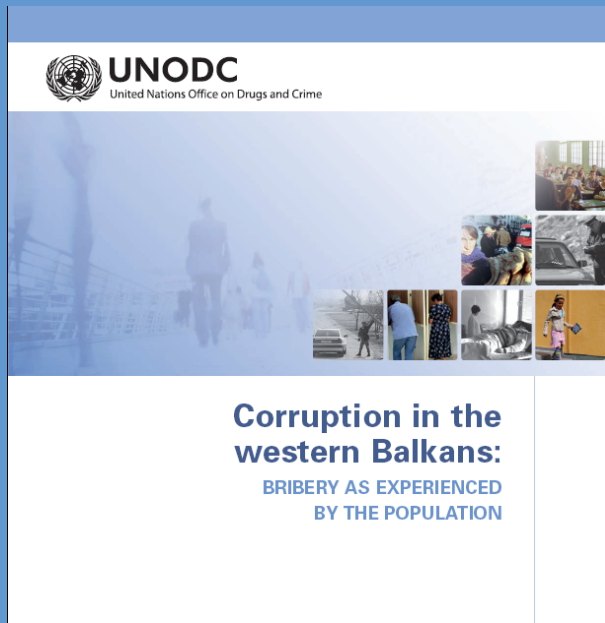


Survey of Civil Servants in Iraq

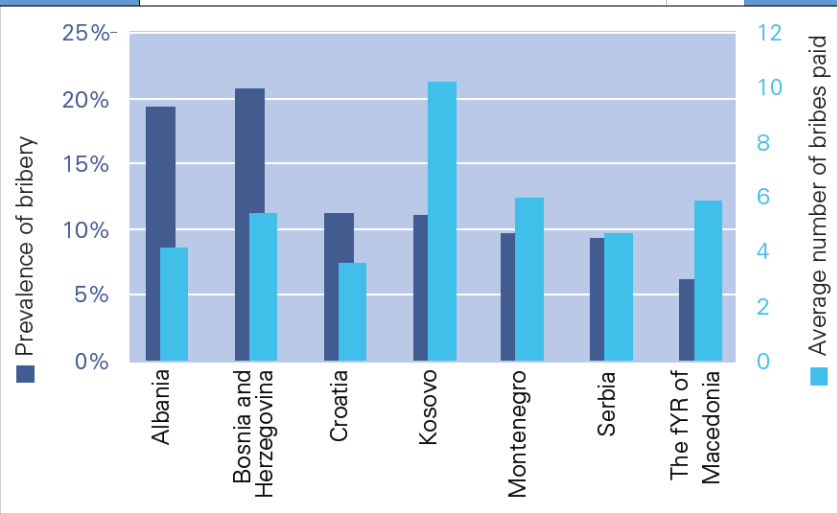


- Pilot survey on integrity of civil servants in 2009/2010
- Random sample of 4,000 government employees in 4 ministries in 4 governorates of Iraq
- Full survey implemented in 2011: 20,000 respondents in all 35 ministries/institutions in all 18 provinces
- Field work is currently ongoing

Household corruption survey in the Western Balkans



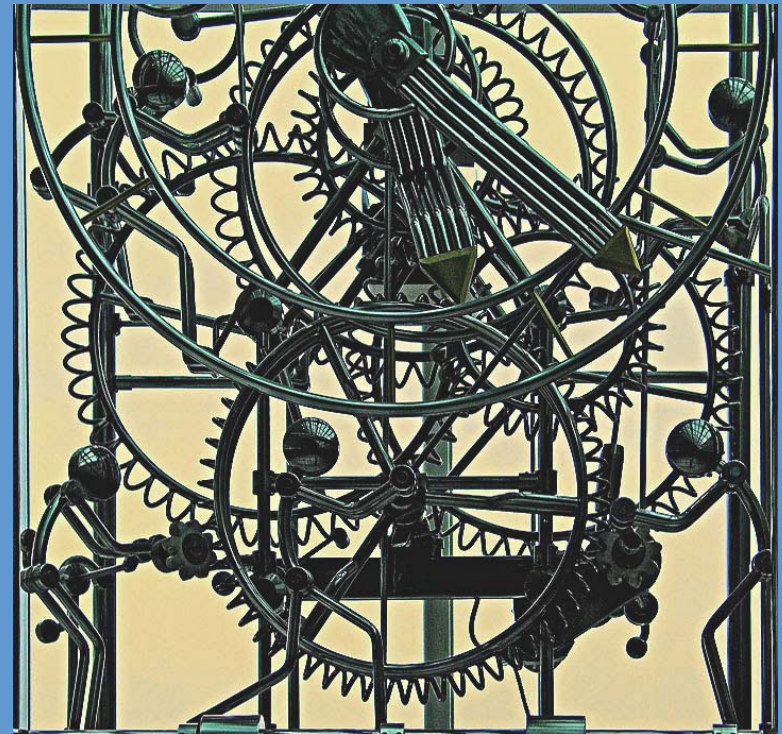
- Implemented in 2010/2011 in seven Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, the fYR of Macedonia, Serbia)
- 28,000 persons interviewed
- 1 regional and 7 national reports
- Highly differentiated findings among countries, 1 year bribery prevalence rates between 6% and 21%, average number 3 to 10 times/year, average amounts from 100 – 1,200 EUR/PPP.





Business corruption survey in the Western Balkans

- Currently in the planning stage, implementation 2011/2012
- Concept note approved by the major donor
- Survey will cover businesses in the Western Balkan countries
- Sample size 1,000-3,000 businesses per country
- Topics will include bribery, public procurement, licensing, etc.
- In addition, business victimization for other crimes will be briefly covered (e.g. extortion, protection money)





Examples of other surveys with corruption components

- Project 'Data for Africa' (2007 – 2010): Supporting seven African countries to collect data in household victimization surveys
Surveys also included questions on bribery and corruption
Project 'Data for Asia' (2012-2013): Will support three Asian countries (tbd.) to implement household victimization surveys, including corruption issues

