SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indicator 16.5.1 & 16.5.2

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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
Why do we measure corruption?

- Deprives people of access to basic public services
- Increases the cost of doing business
- Inefficient allocation of public resources
- Reduces investment: both foreign and domestic
- Hinders economic development
Acts of bribery are heavily underreported/undetected to the authorities (hidden/dark figure of crime). This indicator needs to be based on data collected through sample surveys of the adult population.

16.5.1 = \frac{\text{Number of people who paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official}}{\text{Total number of people who had contact with public officials}}

16.5.2 = \frac{\text{Number of businesses that paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official}}{\text{Total number of businesses who had contact with public officials}}
Number of people who paid a bribe to or were asked for a bribe by public official

Total number of people who had contact with public officials

- Number of people/businesses who paid at least one bribe

- People/businesses were asked to pay a bribe but they did not/refused should be included in the computation

- The indicator should be computed as a share of those with contact – without contact (direct or indirect) there can not be a bribe!
1. “In the last 12 months, have you had contact with any of the following public officials, including through an intermediary?”

- Police
- Judges / Prosecutors
- Tax / Revenue Officers
- Public utility officers
- Passport agency
- Driving license agency
- Traffic management
- Doctors / Nurses
2. “Was there any occasion when you had to give to any of them a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money (other than the official fee), including through an intermediary?”

3. “In the last 12 months, was there any occasion when a public official, directly or indirectly, asked you to give a gift, a counterfavour or some extra money for an issue or procedure related to his/her functions but you did not give anything?”
Formulating the questions

1. Among population
   - Respondents who had at least one contact with a public official during the survey reference period

2. Respondents who paid a bribe at least once during the survey reference period

3. Respondents who were requested to pay a bribe by a public official but did not do so

1. Among businesses
   - Businesses that had at least one contact with the public sector during the survey reference period;

2. Businesses who paid a bribe at least once during the survey reference period

3. Businesses who were requested to pay a bribe by a public official but did not do so
The survey options

Dedicated Survey

➢ Thoroughly address corruption
➢ Comprehensive
➢ Accuracy of results
➢ Possibility to collect a lot of policy-relevant data on corruption
➢ Costly and not regular

Integrated Module

➢ Set of core questions
➢ Any ongoing survey including CVSs
➢ Limited set of questions
➢ Possibility to link corruption to other topics
➢ Possibility to collect data on a more regular basis
➢ Accuracy?
UNODC, UNDP and UNODC-INEGI Centre of Excellence have developed a Manual on Corruption Surveys.

The Manual guides countries who are embarking on such journey for the first time.

Methodological and operational guidelines from planning to data analysis and report drafting.

Both prevalence among the population and businesses.
Current Data Coverage on prevalence of bribery - population (2011 – 2019)

For more information, visit: www.dataunodc.un.org

10 out of 20 countries in the region with available data
Increase Data Coverage
Corruption Surveys

The available data for most countries only provides information on the prevalence of bribery.

Disaggregated data / dedicated surveys are needed to design policies if we are to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Countries carry out national surveys on corruption on a less regular basis.

Difficulty in monitoring trends in certain parts of the world.

UNODC provides direct technical support to National Statistical Agencies/Anti-corruption entities to conduct surveys or studies on corruption and anti-corruption.
Thank you.

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