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Measuring corruption and integrity: mission (im)possible?

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Corruption & measures

If measuring 'Crime' is a challenge, what about measuring 'corruption'?

- Victimless
- Hidden
- Several types

- Political sensitivity



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Perception-based measurements

A success story to some extent, but:

- Not evidence based methodology
- Not apt for policy guidance



Building a framework for corruption measurement

Main features:

1. Need to disarticulate corruption
2. Transparent and scientifically sound methodology
3. Direct relevance for policy making

Cutting into pieces / 2

Illicit
enrichment

Embezzlement

Bribery in
Private sector

Abuse of
functions

Bribery

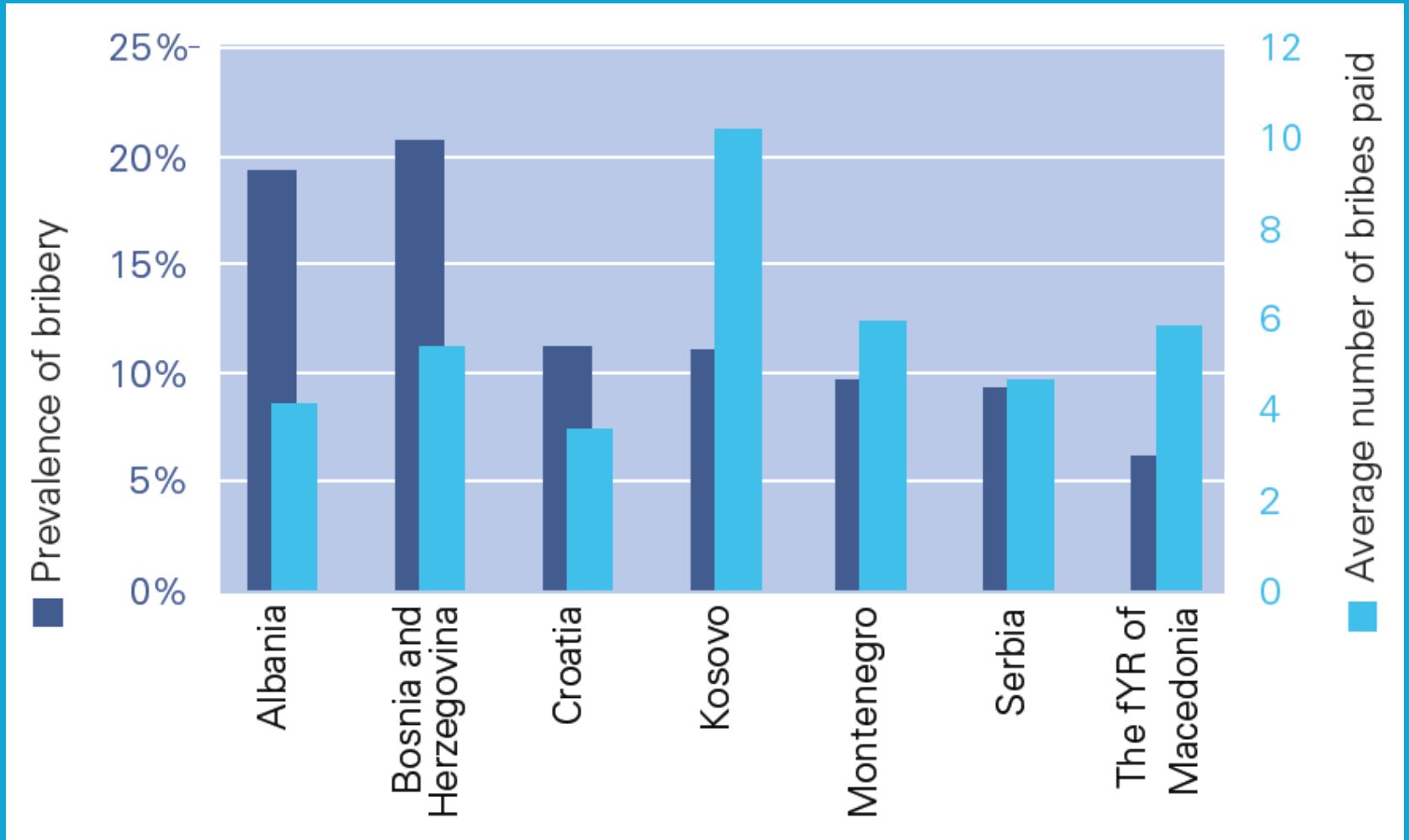
Trading
in influence

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Grand corruption

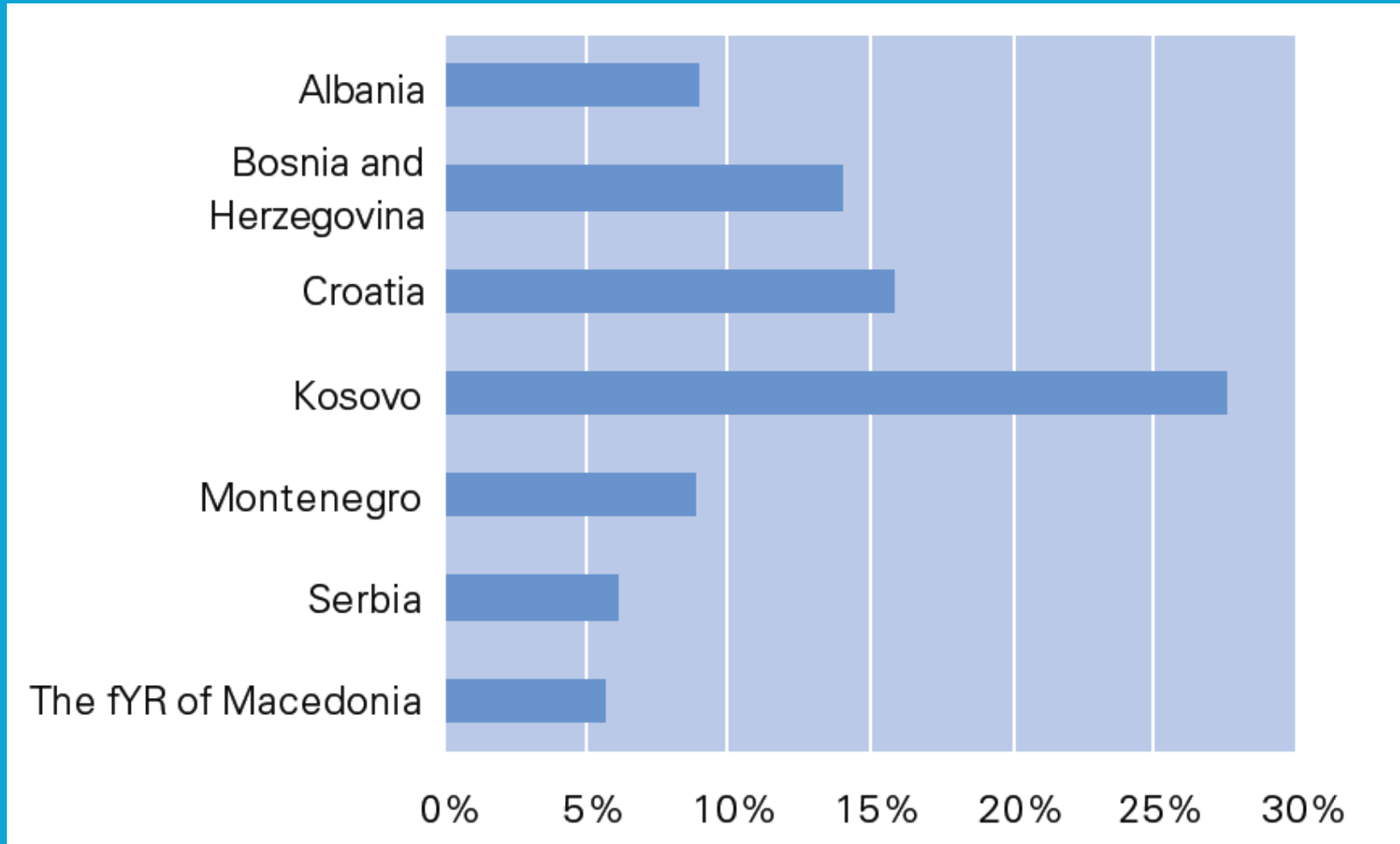
Petty/admin
corruption

Bribery in the Western Balkans



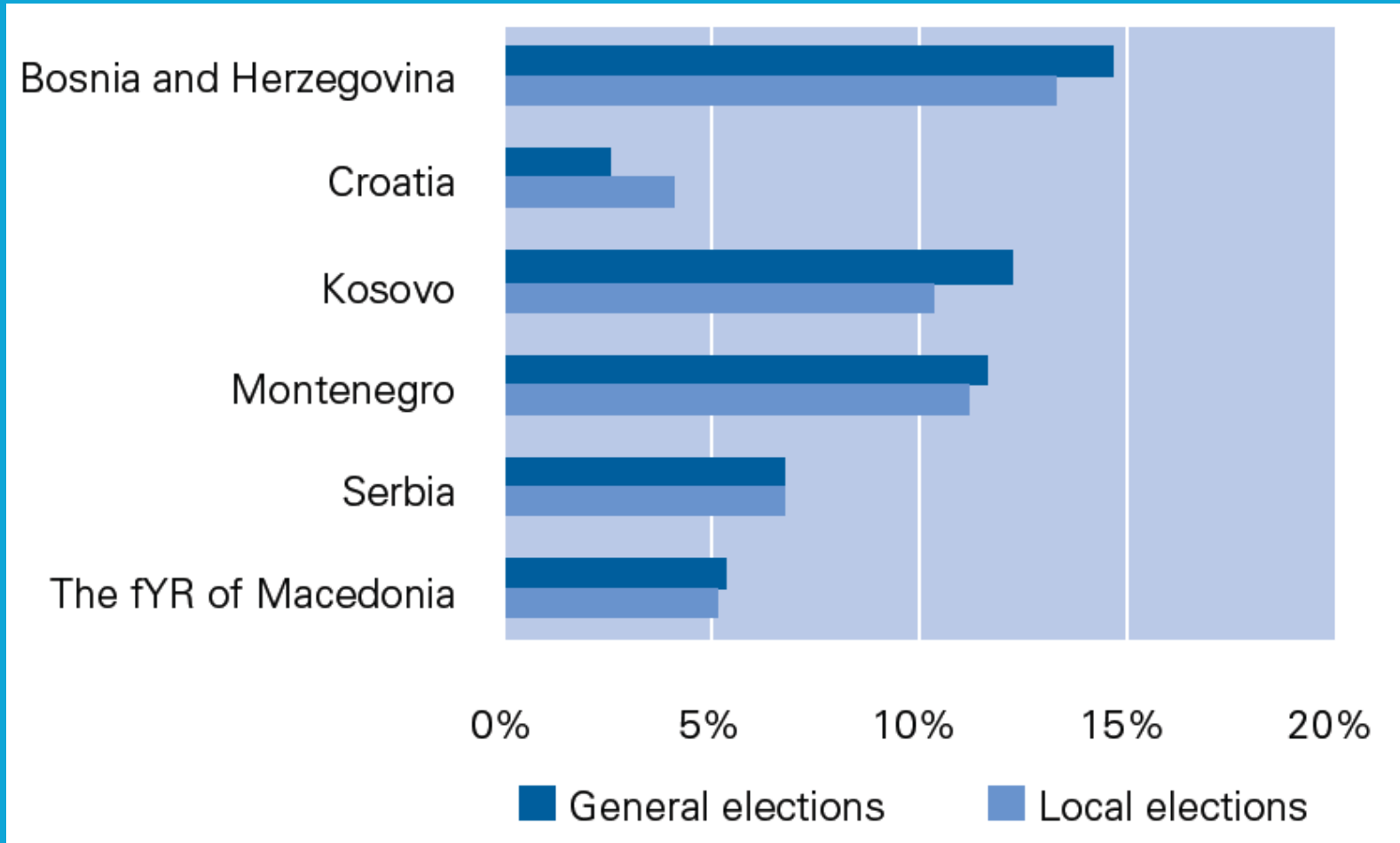


Bribery in recruitment in public sector



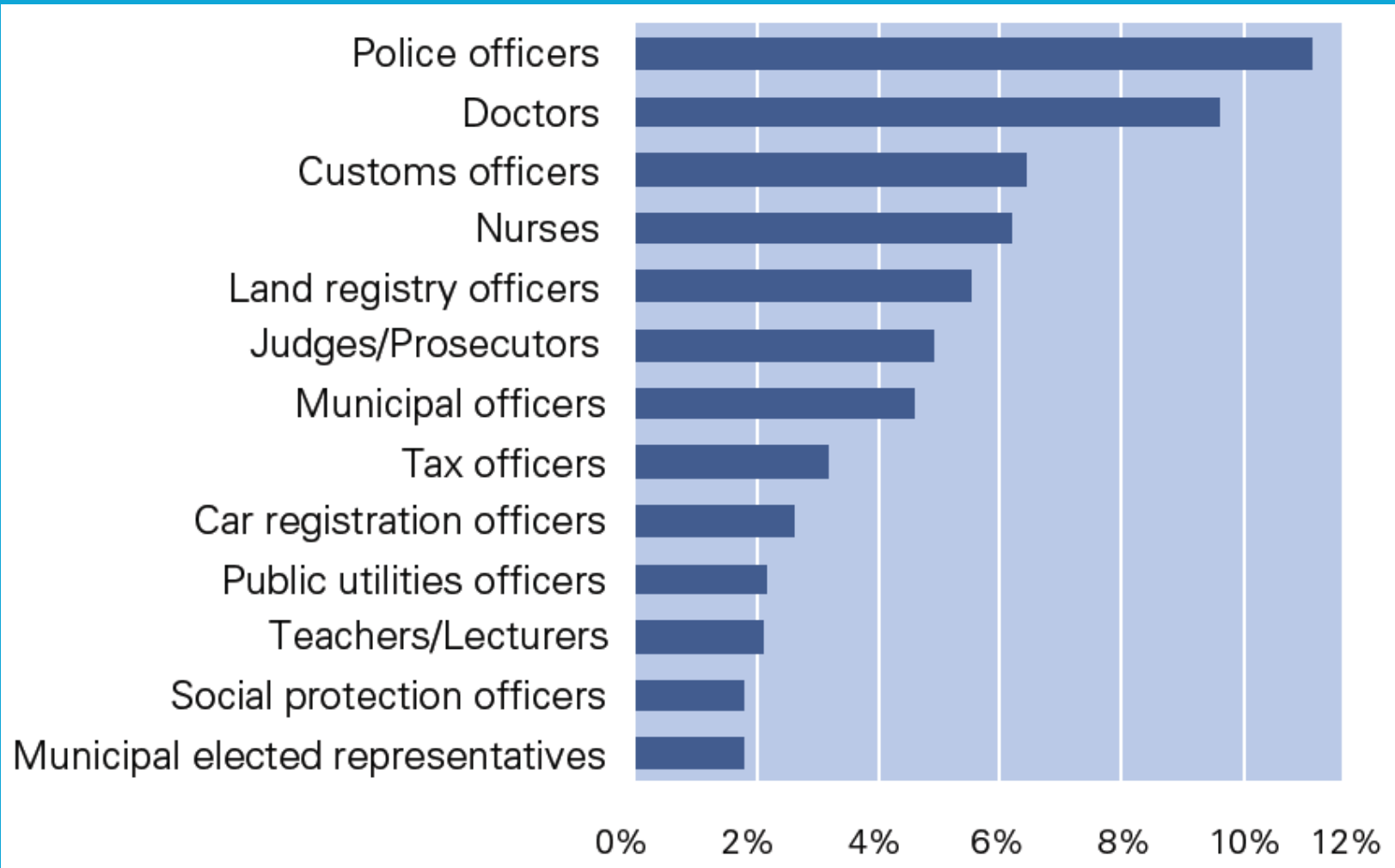


Vote buying





Positions more at risk in Western Balkans





Assessing corruption and beyond

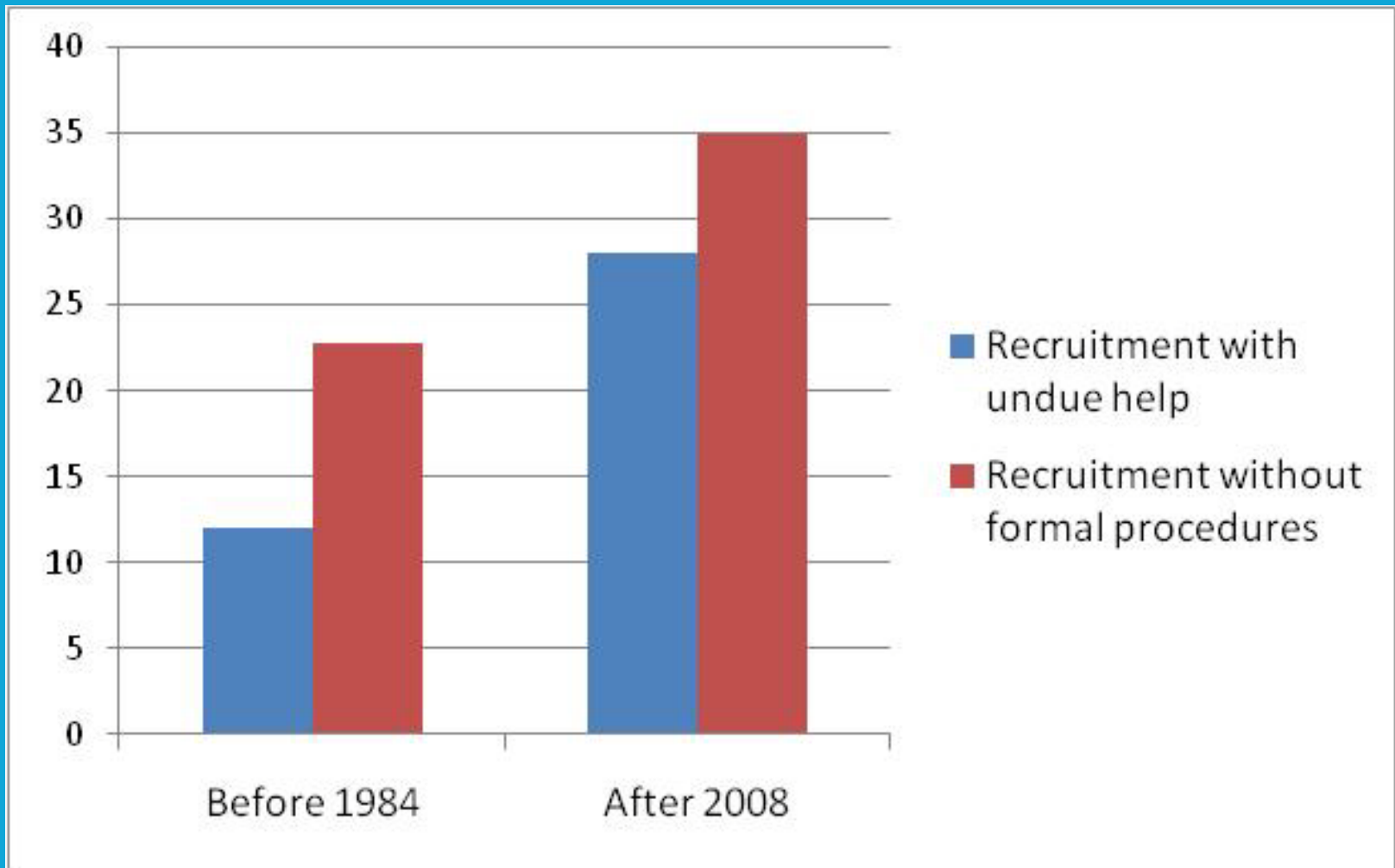
- In addition to assessing corruption, what else is needed?
- In the fight against corruption, two main pillars:
 - Prevention: integrity of civil servants
 - Response to corruption: law enforcement



Integrity of civil service

- Integrity, more than absence of corruption
- At individual level:
 - Acting without consideration of personal gain
 - Not abusing power
 - Reacting to unethical behaviour
- At organizational level:
 - Clear and transparent procedures in place in key areas

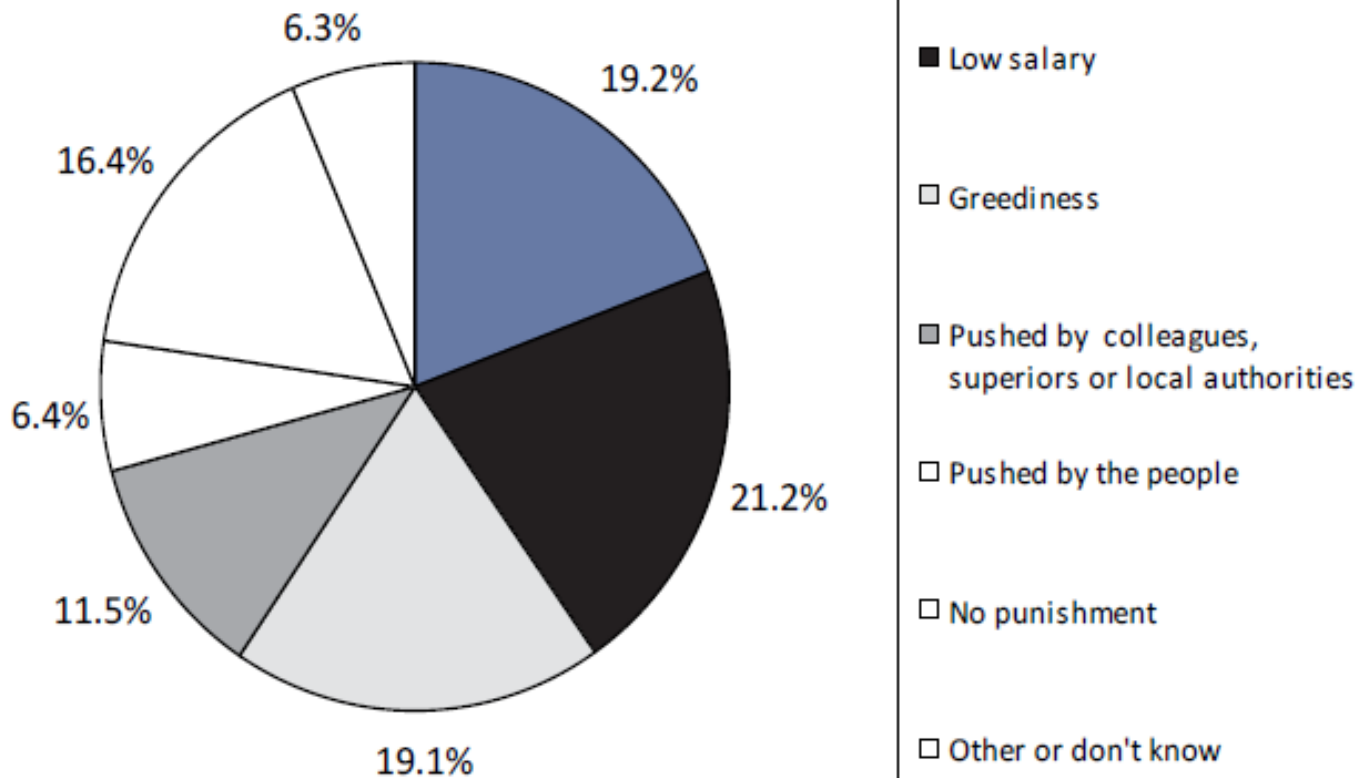
Recruitment of new staff in the civil service (2011)



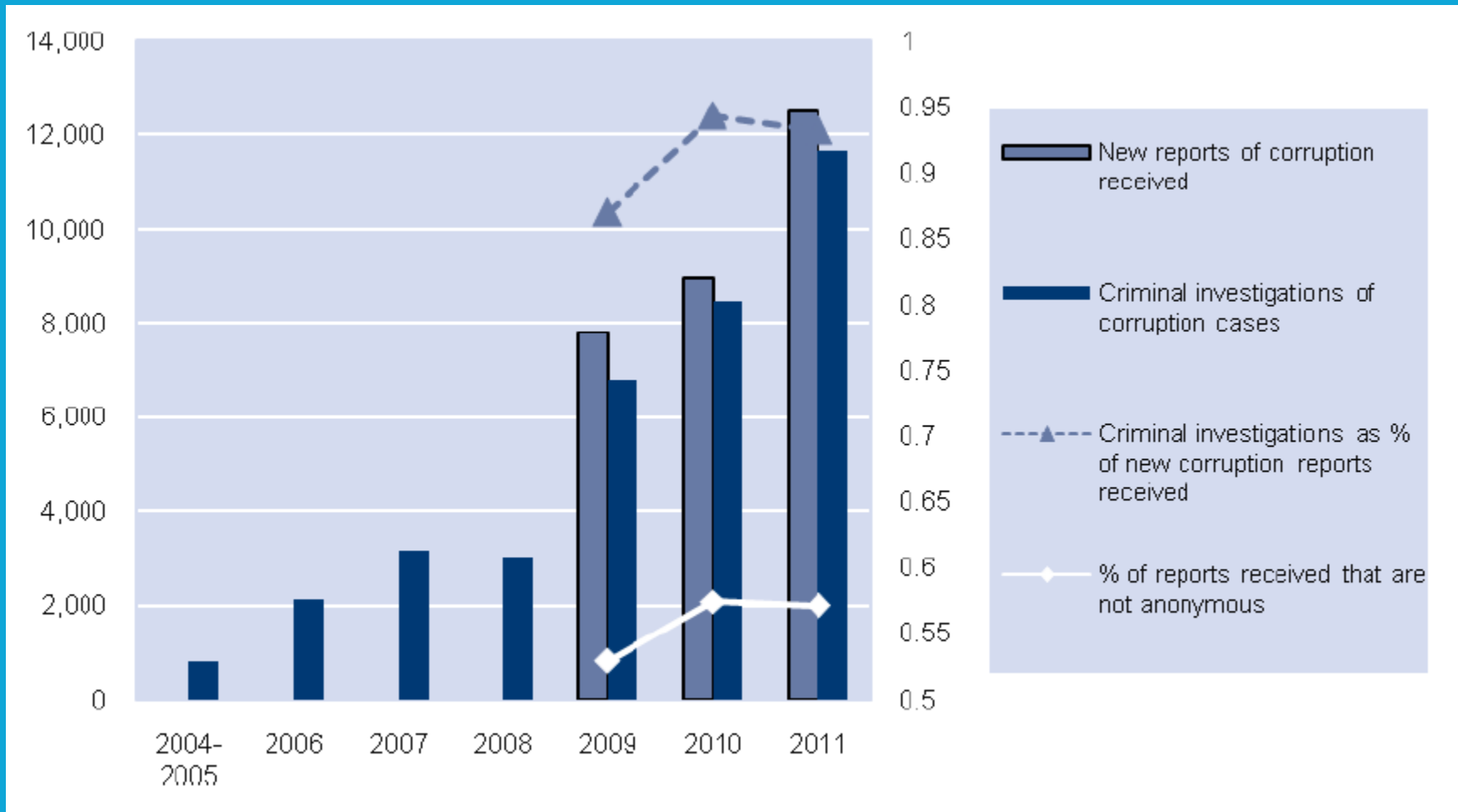
Source: UNODC (forthcoming)



Reasons for corruption (2011)



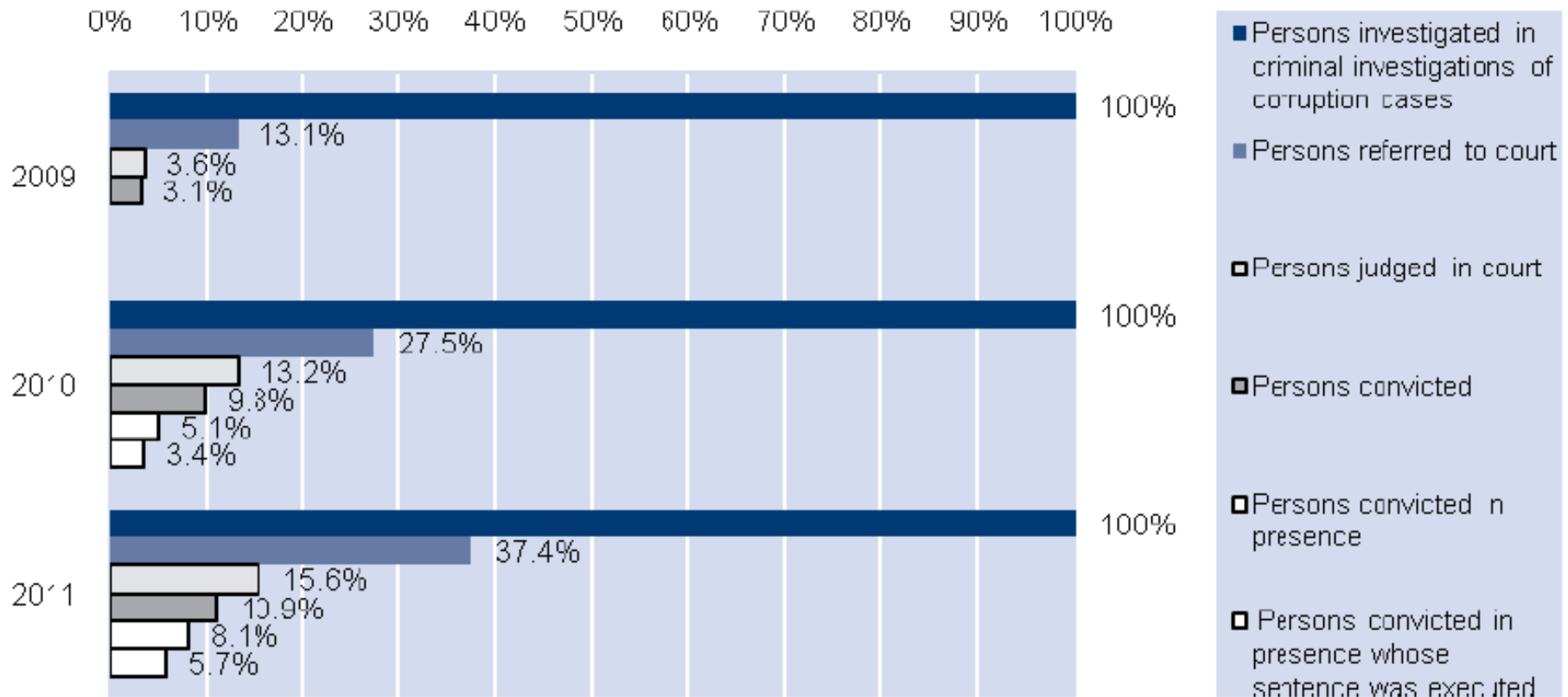
The response to corruption



Source: UNODC (forthcoming)



The response to corruption





A broader framework, some elements

1. Focus on those corruption crimes that can be measured through surveys (population-base and business)
2. Measures of integrity, to develop prevention policies
3. Assess efficiency of criminal justice system in coping with corruption