

National statistics on governance, corruption and anti-corruption

The power of information, and how to get it

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Presentation of U4

- Operational research, training, policy advice
- www.u4.no



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UKaid
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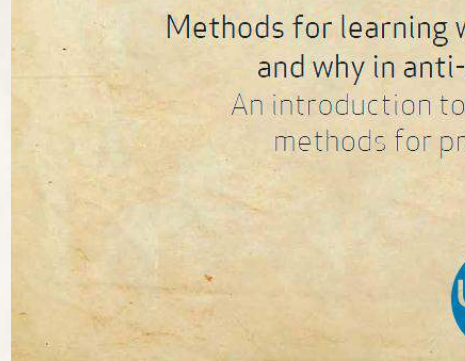
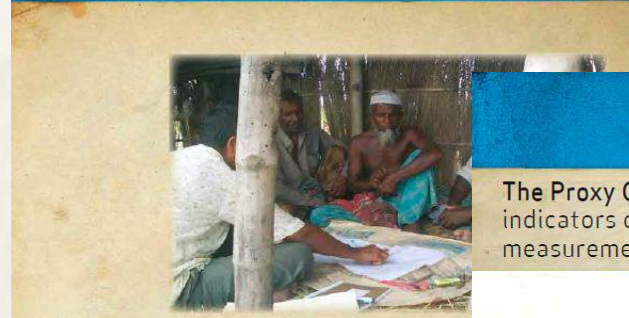
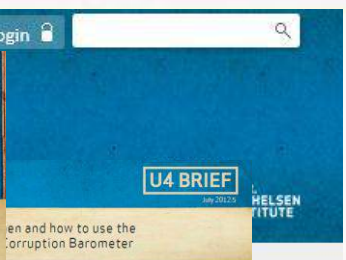
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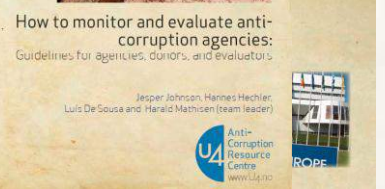
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Why national statistics? Evidence!



The extreme hot - a proxy for extreme poverty in Mozambique
Photo: Nani Nani

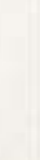
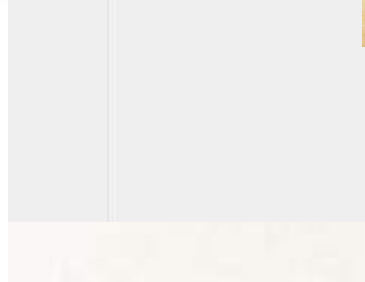


and evaluate Anti-Corruption Agencies*, or how to design corruption indicators in Performance Assessment Frameworks for budget support.

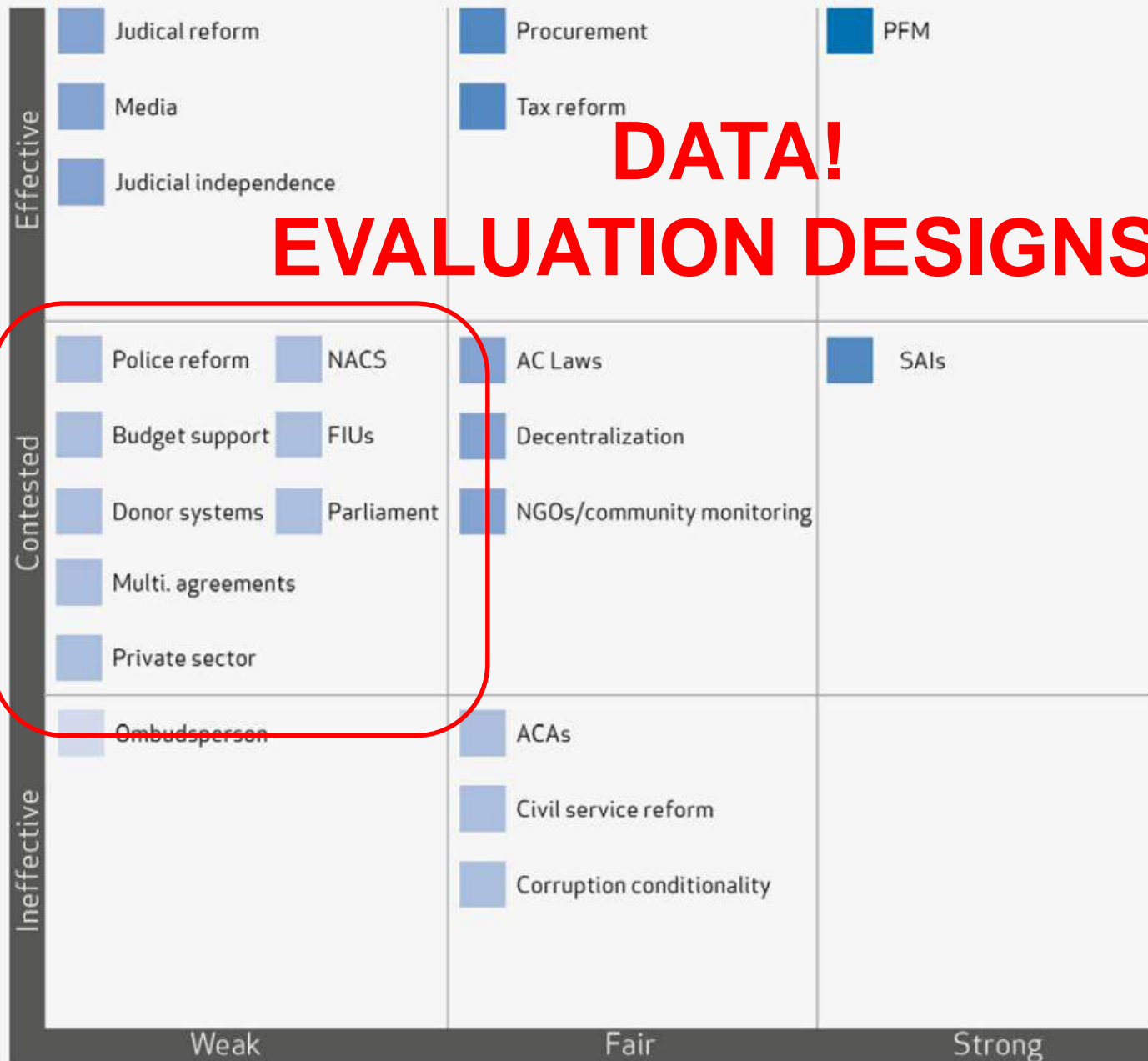
Practitioners working in anti-corruption face perennial challenges in measuring changes in corruption levels and evaluating whether anti-corruption efforts are successful. These two challenges are linked but not inseparable. To make progress on the latter front, that is, evaluating whether anti-corruption efforts are having an impact, the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre and the UK Department for International Development are launching an exploration into the use of proxy indicators. Proxy indicators are alternatives to 'direct' indicators that more directly measure the phenomenon under study but that may be hard to operationalize or require overly costly data collection. In the 2013 Proxy Challenge Competition, we invite academics and practitioners to present specific proposals for indicators that would be good proxy measures for anti-corruption results.



At an abstract level, all corruption indicators are proxy indicators, because corruption is a collective term for a range of different practices. Complex, overarching concepts can rarely be measured directly by a single indicator. However, some individual types of corruption, such as bribery and certain types of fraud, can be directly measured with reasonable accuracy. We are, however, still left with two overall indicator problems:



IMPACT OF THE INTERVENTIONS



DATA!
EVALUATION DESIGNS!

STRENGTH OF THE EVIDENCE

Indicator challenges we confront

The Proxy
Challenge
Competition

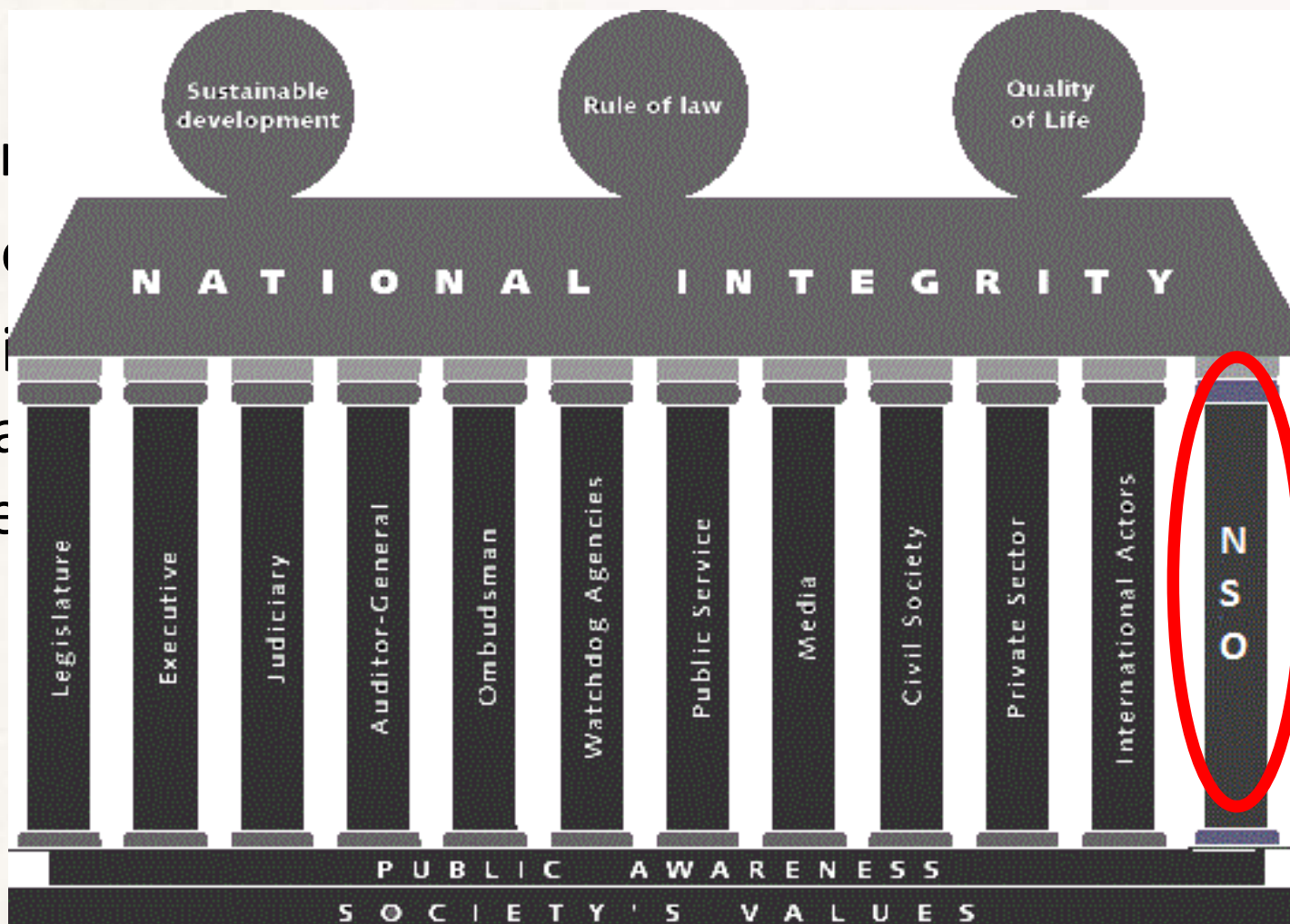
- Linked, but not inseparable:
 - Measuring changes in corruption levels
 - Evaluating whether anti-corruption efforts are successful
- Progress on measuring bribery and financial fraud, but two overall indicator problems remaining:
 - How to measure **other types of corruption** (patronage, conflict of interest, abuse of power, etc.)
 - How to present a **measure of overall corruption levels** in a country, region, sector, or organisation **not biased** towards measurable types of corruption, and can show **trajectories** of change

In many areas, we have the tools. We need regular, systematic, household-level data collection

- Perceptions – institutional integrity scores (TI GCB)
- Experiences – victimization (UNODC)
- Current NGO polls allow us to diagnose corruption, advocacy
- Household level data would let us study what works and why (e.g. effects of integrity initiative on health outcomes)

National statistics offices – integrity warriors?

- Known
 - Connected
 - Credible
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