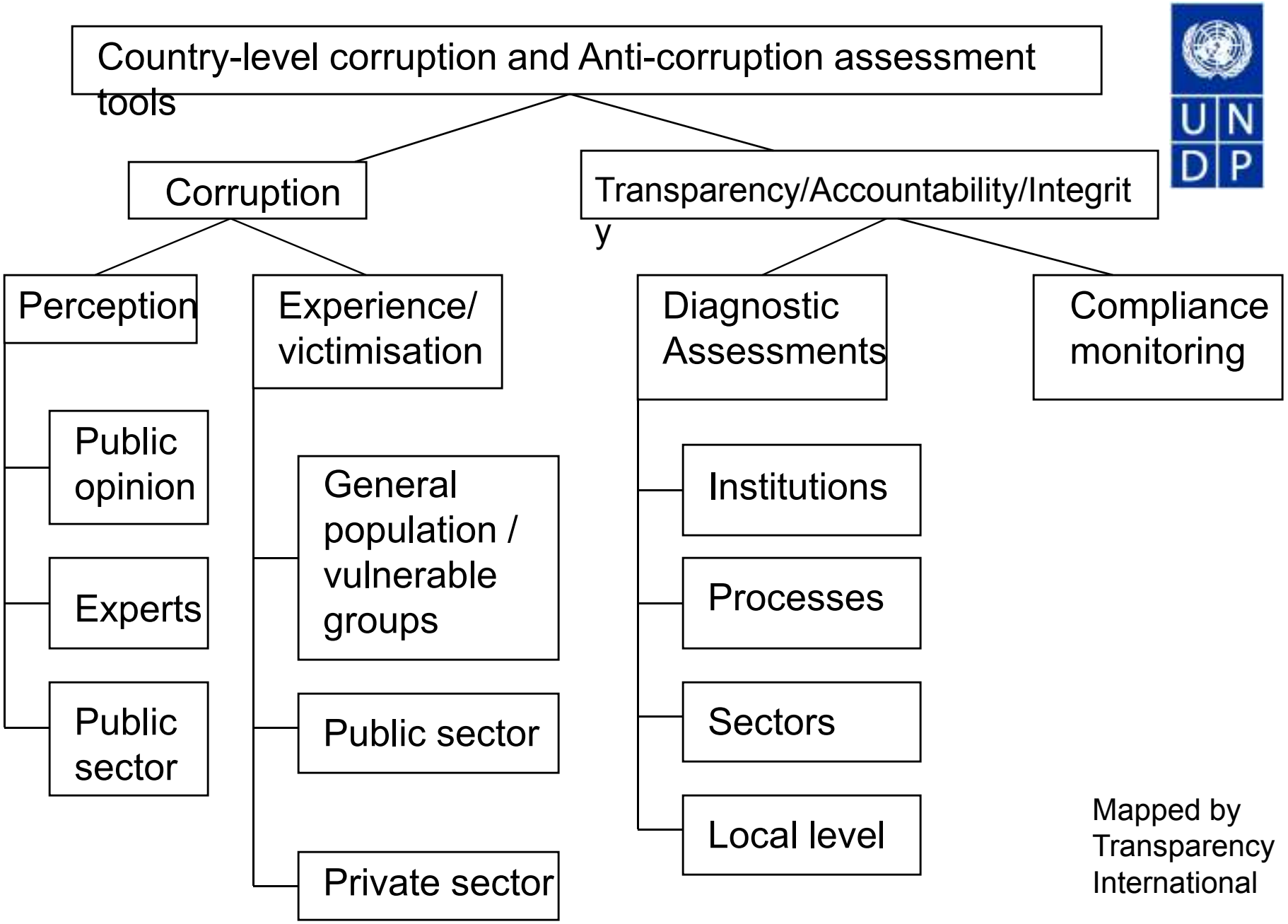
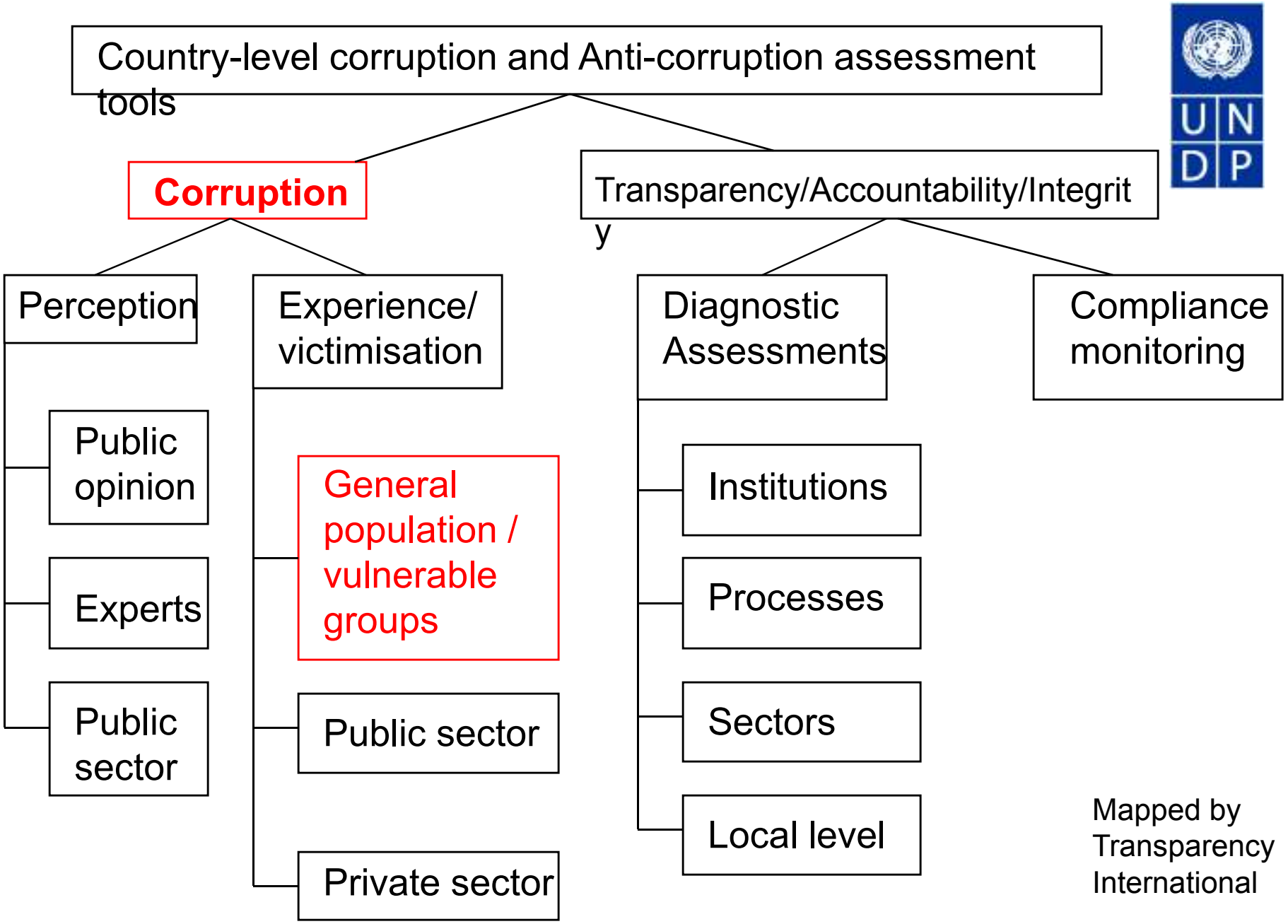


An overview of corruption assessment tools

Photos by Adam Rogers/UNCD


Country-level corruption and Anti-corruption assessment tools
Corruption
Transparency/Accountability/Integrity
Perception
Experience/ victimisation
Diagnostic Assessments
Compliance monitoring
Public opinion
Experts
Public sector
General population / vulnerable groups
Public sector
Private sector
Institutions
Processes
Sectors
Local level
Mapped by Transparency International


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Kenya Bribery Index

- Aims to capture bribery experiences encountered by ordinary citizens in their interactions with officials in private & public organisations
- National survey carried out through personal/phone interviews, annual
- An index is constructed, ranking 41 institutions on a scale of 0 (no bribery) to 100 (worst possible performance)
- 6 indicators that make up the rankings and analysis: incidence, prevalence, severity, frequency, cost, size

Kenya Bribery Index – example

Most corrupt organization on the aggregate index (e.g. police)

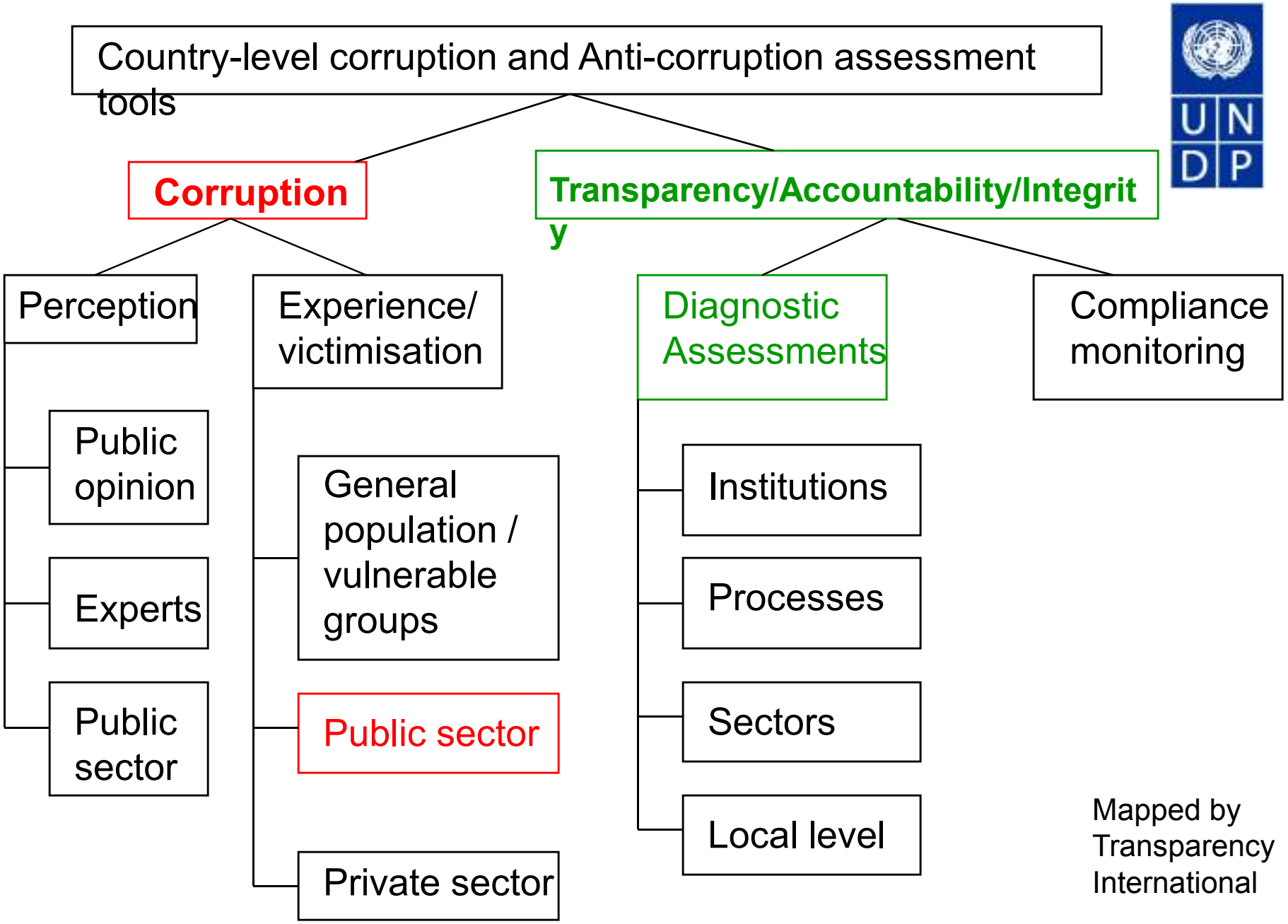
% respondents who have perceived the corruption situation to be improved/ unchanged/ worsened.

Purpose of most frequently paid bribes (e.g. law enforcement)

Purpose of bribes of the largest size (e.g. employment)

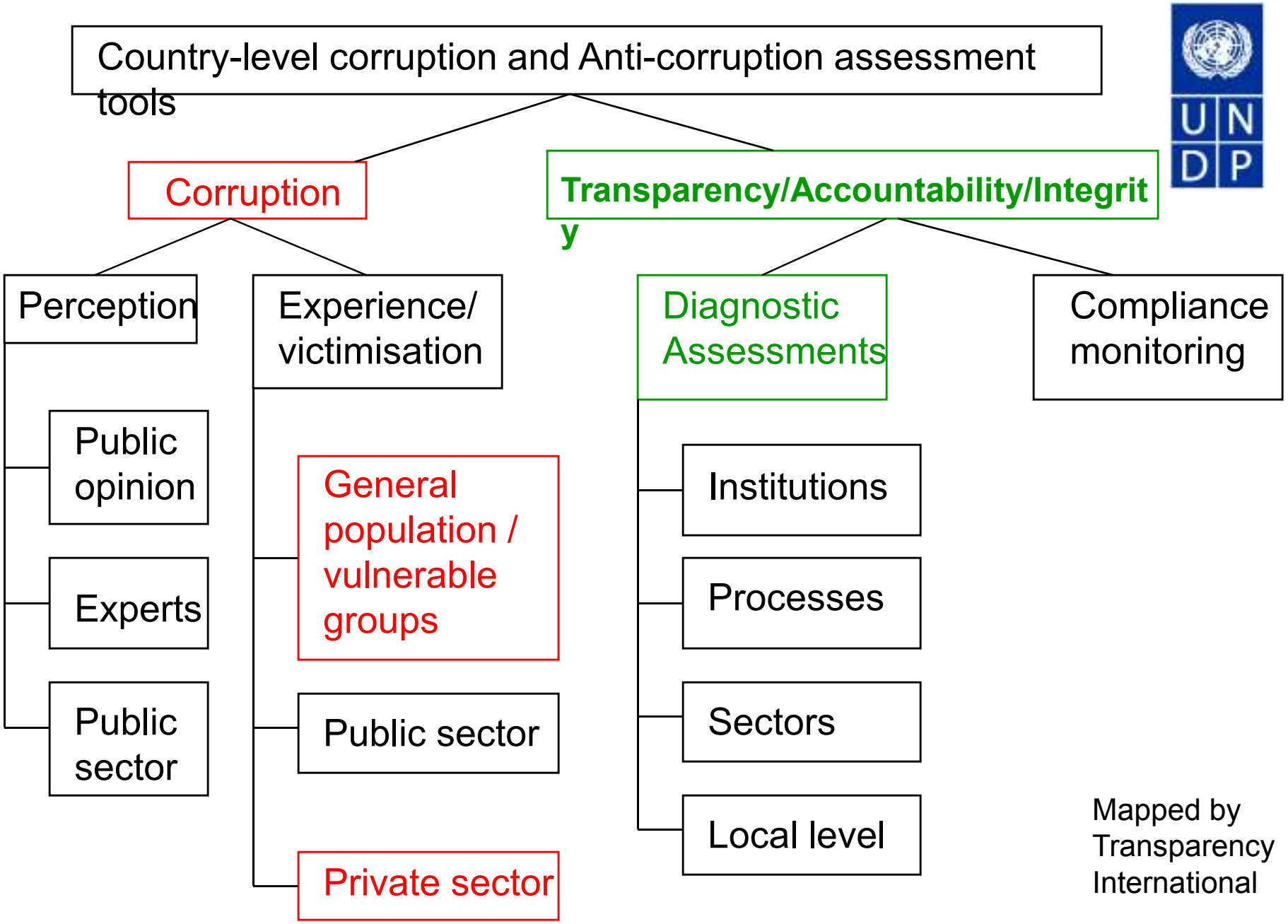
Organizations with the highest level of compliance in paying bribes/ highest level of passivity in reporting bribes.

Socio-economic disaggregation


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Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys

- Track the flow of resources through layers of government, banking, to service facilities, to determine how much of the originally allocated resources reach each level
- characteristics of facility: inventory, catchment population
- inputs: money and resources (e.g. textbooks)
- outputs: enrolment rates, number completing final exams
- quality: staff behaviour, attendance, composition
- financing: sources of finance, amounts, types
- institutional mechanisms for accountability


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Morocco National Integrity Study 2000

Objectives to identify:

- the most vulnerable groups to corruption
- Sectors with the greatest corruption risks in order to define priorities and to develop corruption prevention strategies
- Causes and degree of acceptability of corrupt practices
- the level of confidence in complaint mechanisms and the application of effective sanctions
- To provide a baseline of information to study future progress

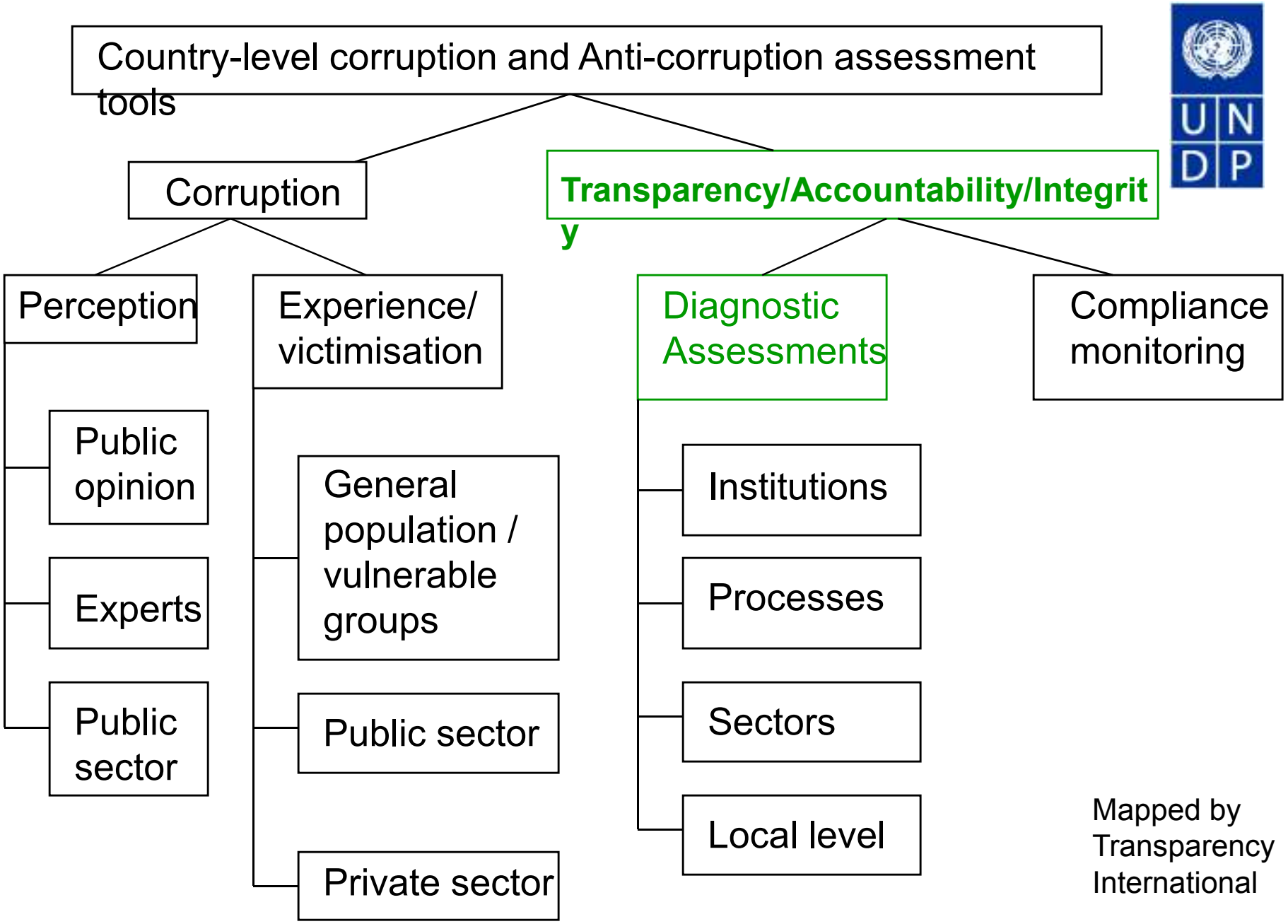
National Integrity Systems Analysis (NISA)

2. *Pillars:* those actors with the (official or unofficial) power to influence how a country is being governed and therefore to impact on the degree of national integrity public / non-public

- executive
- legislature
- political parties
- electoral commission
- supreme audit institution
- judiciary
- civil service/public sector agencies
- law enforcement agencies
- public contracting system
- ombudsman
- ACA
- media
- civil society
- business sector
- regional and local government
- international institutions

National Integrity Systems Analysis (NISA)

- Provide benchmarks for measuring further developments within countries, and basis for cross-country comparison
- Explain why some pillars are more successful and why, whether they are mutually supportive, and what factors support or inhibit their effectiveness
- Follow up with advocacy and policy initiatives based on findings


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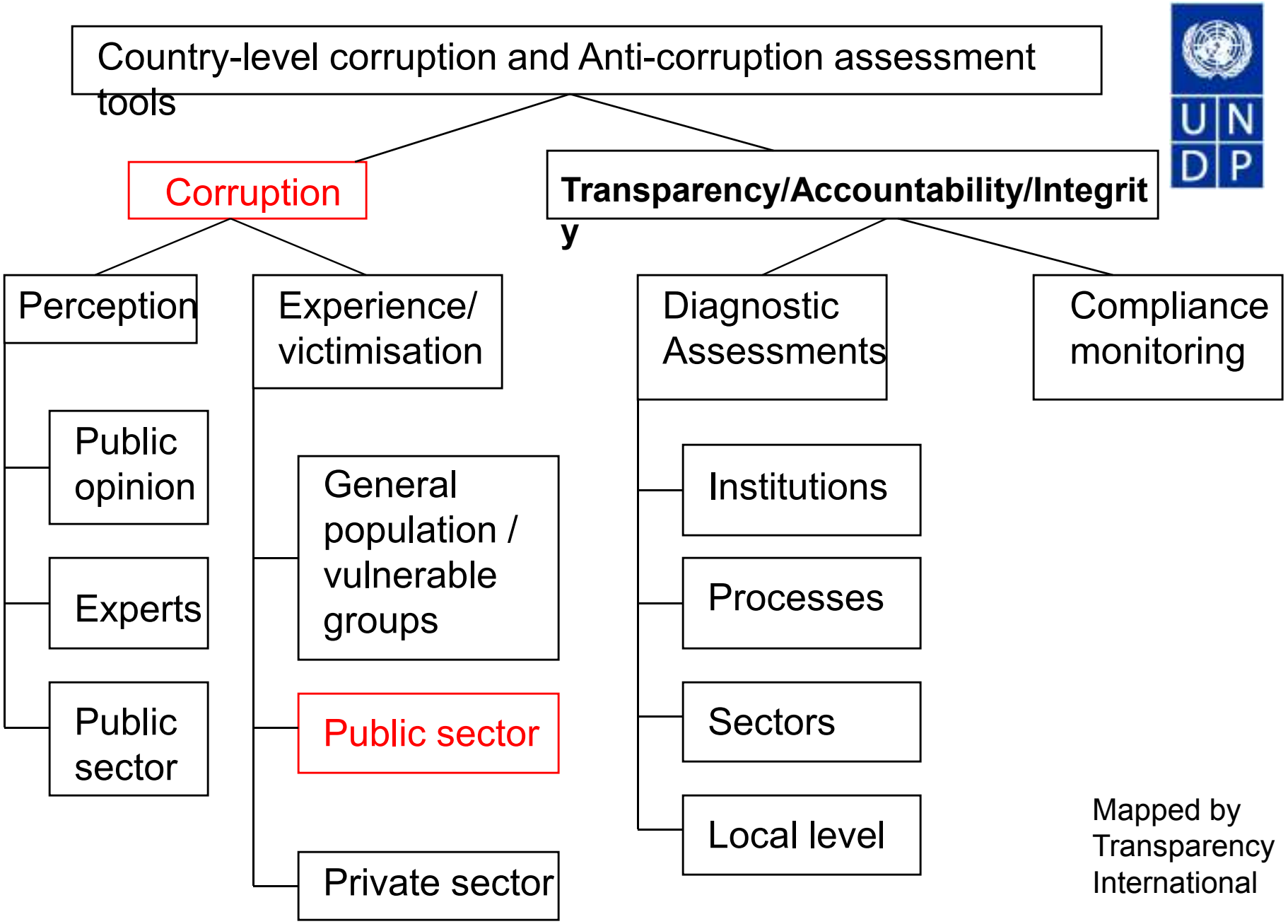
Global Integrity Index

- Multi-country ranking index
- Measure the existence (in law), the effectiveness (in practice), and citizen access to good governance/ AC mechanisms that should prevent, deter or punish corruption.
- Research by in-country experts (leading NGOs, universities, research institutes), backed by peer-reviewed commentary and references

GLOBAL INTEGRITY
Independent Information on Governance & Corruption

Global Integrity Index

- civil society, public information and media
- elections
- government accountability (across executive, legislative and judicial branches, and in budget process)
- administration and civil service (civil service regulations, whistle-blowing measures, etc.)
- oversight and regulation (ombudsman, supreme audit, taxes & customs)
- anti-corruption and rule of law


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Rapid Assessment for Justice Systems

- Developed by Due Process of Law, originally for Latin America,
  but adaptable to any context
- Rapid assessment, can be easily repeated
- Case study methodology with the aim of exploring a specific phenonenon of judicial corruption, and asking why, under what
  conditions, and in what form it occurs.
- Not statistically generalizable
- Develop rather than test hypotheses, develop recommendations

Rapid Assessment for Justice Systems

- information sources: laws, press reports, files, statistics, reports, academic papers, interviews

- a hypothesis about the state of corruption in a judicial system is
  is developed based on primary data:

  - interviews with key actors: judges, judicial officials, prosecutors, Public Ministry officials, litigators, NGO leaders,
    specialized journalists, academics

- Guidance on data collection and analysis

- Final output – a report that can serve as the basis for

Selecting an appropriate assessment tools

- Start with a clear objective
- Don't just replicate a tool used in another country, adapt to your setting (methods, coverage, questions and indicators)
- Map out existing tools, and select a methodology that is suited to the purpose and focus
- Invest in proper design, testing and initial consultation of stakeholders
- Adjust ambitions to capacities available