TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

MEASURING GOAL 16

GETTING THE DATA RIGHT

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END THE SILOS

WHAT DATA SOURCES?

- Administrative
- Experiential
- Expert
- Official and non-official data sources

WHAT TYPE OF DATA?

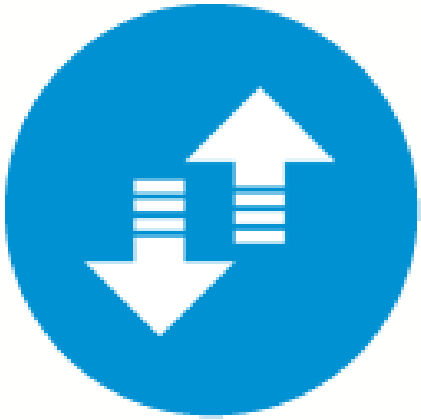
- Respected, unbiased data
- Statistically sound methodologies
- Standardised collection processes
- Open data formats
- Representative findings

TI'S EXPERIENCE

- Use of expert steering committees
- Interrogating data
- Designing questionnaires
- Cross-validation
- Trained enumerators
- Standardised collections
- Relevant questions
- Robust sample sizes
- Demographic analysis

EXPERT ASSESSMENT DATA

- Corruption Perceptions Index
  - Most widely used corruption indicator.
  - Ranks +170 countries in an index
  - Assessment of public sector corruption
  - “Poll of Polls” that meet data rigor
  - At least three data sources per country
  - Based on data collected in last 24 months



SURVEY DATA

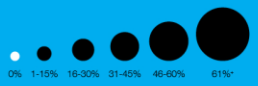
- Global Corruption Barometer
  - +110 countries
  - Face-to-face or phone
  - Nationally-representative sample
  - Done with regional survey networks
  - Based on individual's experience with bribery when using public services.

THE DATA

WHAT SERVICES DO PEOPLE PAY BRIBES FOR?

Bribery rate by service; percentage of service users who paid a bribe in the past 12 months.

The size of the circle corresponds to the proportion of service users who paid a bribe.



COUNTRY	PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUBLIC HOSPITAL	ID, VOTER'S CARD, PERMIT	UTILITIES	POLICE	COURTS
Regional average	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●
Botswana	●	○	○	○	●	○
Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	*
Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	○	●
Cote d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	*
Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	*
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●	●

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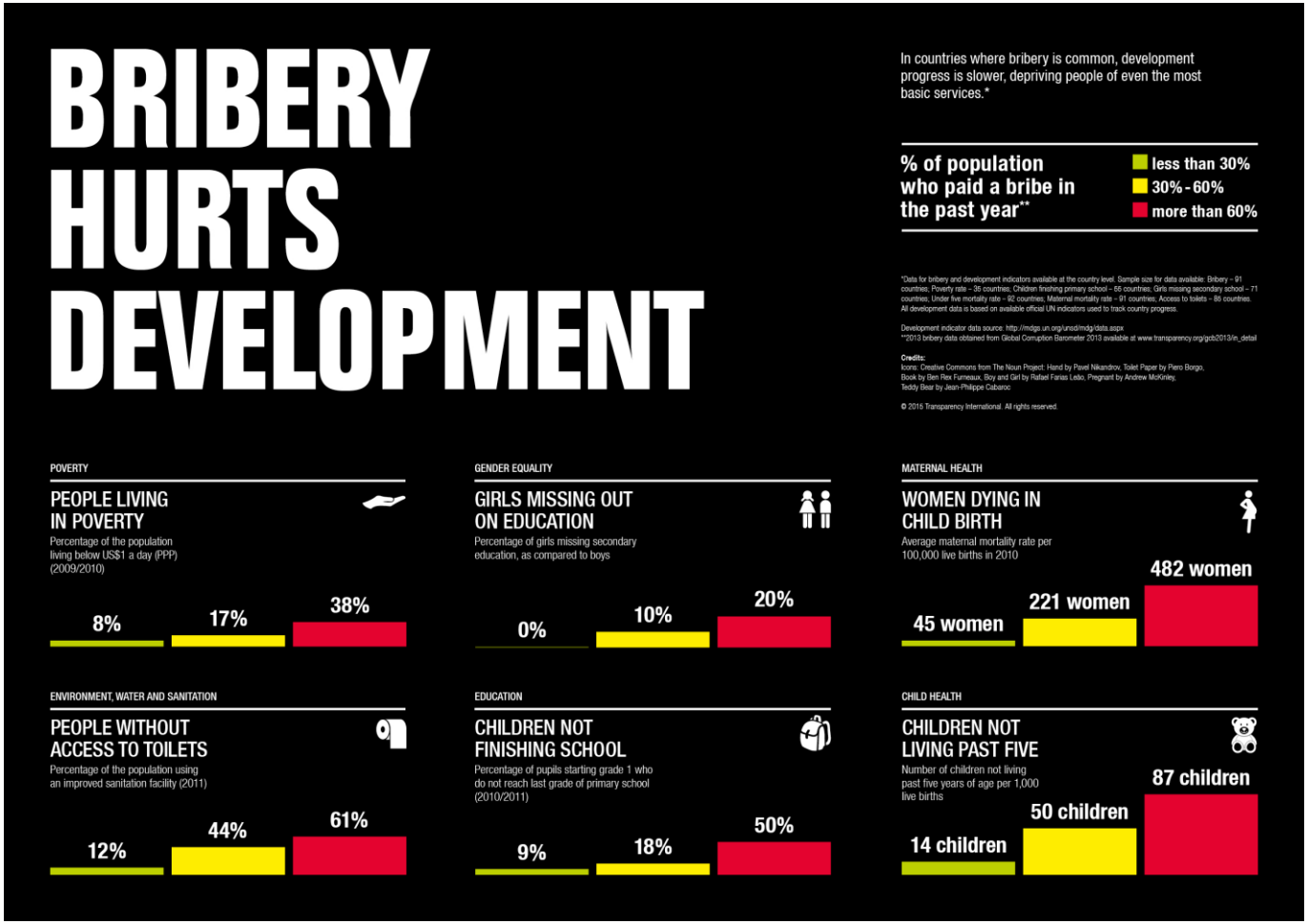
COUNTRY	PUBLIC SCHOOL	PUBLIC HOSPITAL	ID, VOTER'S CARD, PERMIT	UTILITIES	POLICE	COURTS
Liberia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	●	*
Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	*
Mali	●	●	●	●	●	*
Mauritius	○	○	○	●	●	●
Namibia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●	●
Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●
Swaziland	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tanzania	●	●	●	●	●	●
Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●
Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●

Q. And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for A. A teacher or school official?; B. A health worker or clinic or hospital staff; C. A government official in order to get the document?; D. A government official in order to get the [Utilities] services?; E. A police officer?; F. A judge or court official?. Base: Respondents who had contact with each service in the past 12 months, excluding missing responses. An asterisk (*) denotes a service which had a base size of less than 60 respondents. These results are not shown as there are too few respondents to be considered statistically reliable.

THE DATA


BRIBERY HURTS DEVELOPMENT
In countries where bribery is common, development progress is slower, depriving people of even the most basic services.*
% of population who paid a bribe in the past year**
less than 30%
30% - 60%
more than 60%
*Data for bribery and development indicators available at the country level. Sample size for data available: Bribery – 91 countries, Poverty rate – 35 countries, Children finishing primary school – 86 countries, Girls missing secondary school – 71 countries, Under five mortality rate – 92 countries, Maternal mortality rate – 91 countries, Access to toilets – 86 countries. All development data is based on available official UN indicators used to track country progress.
Development indicator data source: http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx
**2013 bribery data obtained from Global Corruption Barometer 2013 available at www.transparency.org/gcb2013/in_detail
Credits:
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POVERTY
PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY
Percentage of the population living below US$1 a day (PPP) (2009/2010)
8%
17%
38%
GENDER EQUALITY
GIRLS MISSING OUT ON EDUCATION
Percentage of girls missing secondary education, as compared to boys
0%
10%
20%
MATERNAL HEALTH
WOMEN DYING IN CHILD BIRTH
Average maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births in 2010
45 women
221 women
482 women
ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION
PEOPLE WITHOUT ACCESS TO TOILETS
Percentage of the population using an improved sanitation facility (2011)
12%
44%
61%
EDUCATION
CHILDREN NOT FINISHING SCHOOL
Percentage of pupils starting grade 1 who do not reach last grade of primary school (2010/2011)
9%
18%
50%
CHILD HEALTH
CHILDREN NOT LIVING PAST FIVE
Number of children not living past five years of age per 1,000 live births
14 children
50 children
87 children

CHAPTER DATA

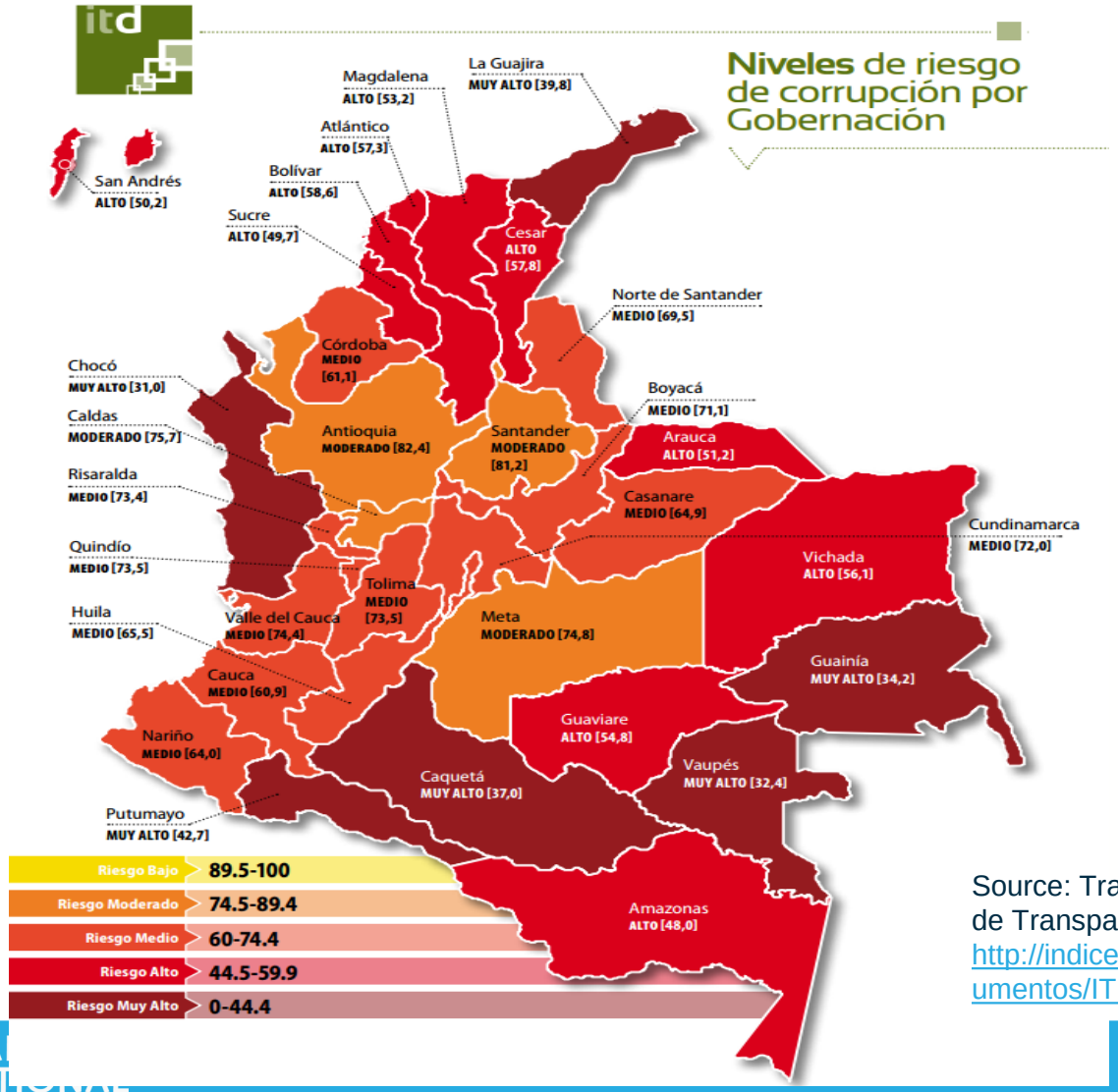
- National-level data
  - Public opinion surveys
  - In-depth population surveys
  - Expert assessments

THE DATA

Sector	Country				
	Burundi	Kenya	Rwanda	Tanzania	Uganda
Educational Institutions	12.9	4.6	0.6	8.1	10.4
Judiciary	21.4	**15.7**	5.0	18.0	24.8
Medical Services	3.1	7.7	0.5	11.1	13.8
Police	**24.7**	10.2	**10.7**	**26.0**	**28.0**

Table 7: **Likelihood of bribery in key sectors across East Africa**

THE DATA



Source: Transparencia por Colombia – Índice de Transparencia de la Entidades Públicas ITEP http://indicedetransparencia.org.co/Portals/0/Documentos/ITD_Resultados_2013-2014_my26.pdf

SURVEY DATA

- Benefits
  - Direct experience/expert views
  - Macro and micro level measures
  - Cross-correlations and link-ups to surveys
  - Policy relevant data
- Challenges
  - Questionnaire validity for all countries
  - Illegality of action and under-reporting
  - Question structure and trust
  - Terminology and sensitive questions

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