

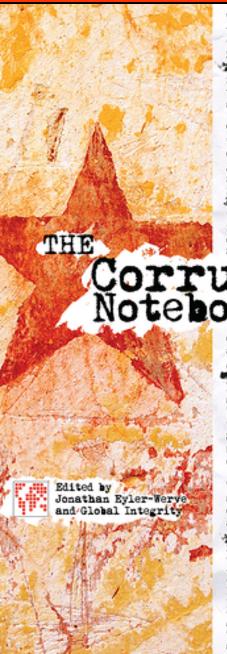
# CORRUPTION

THE ONLY CURE FOR IT IS MORE MONEY



- 1. Who we are/what we do
- 2. Why we do it
- 3. How we do it
- **4. Six Best Practices**





"I have good news," told her brother, Parky, on the phone one day in August 2008 "I've finally found someone who can help us to send to the school."

They were talking about how to get personan, and they a daughter, into a prestigious junior high school in Guang-zhou. When test results were released in mid-July, and to meet the school's entrance requirements. The school's entrance requirements. The they as as disappointed as her daughter. She then de lel, sa many

Corruption
Notebooks

decision-ma.et.2008

ment
and said he could .elp get he
girl admitted him 20.000 years if

and said he could .elp get the girl admitted to the school if the school is aid, but it works and everybody is willing to do it if they can afford the money. She paid the money and by mid-August, the school.

"It is not so bad a deal for my sister because she wants her daughter to go to the school and she can afford the money," said, "but it is sad for the people in this country. There is too much corruption. Nominally, we have all kinds of laws, regulations and responsible officials, but in reality, only money and guangxi (nepotiam or relations) work when people want something done in this soci-

National assessments
Global Integrity Report
(annual)

Sub-national and sector assessments

Local Integrity Initiative

In-country stakeholder workshops

Global Integrity Dialogues

Private sector & investment climate research
Foglamp (www.foglamp.org)







- 1. Who we are/what we do
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#### In the beginning...

#### <u>1995:</u>

Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International)

#### **1996:**

Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)

Surveys asked citizens if corruption was a problem. Most of them said yes.

- TI: Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI);
   Bribe Payers Index.
- World Bank/Brookings Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI).
- Freedom House's Freedom in the World and Countries at a Crossroads data.

 Global Integrity, Open Budget Index, BEEPS, PEFA, DIAL, Ibrahim Index.

Sub-national and sector data

First Generation

Second Generation

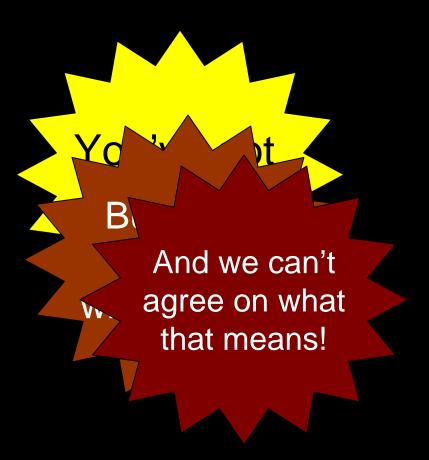
Third Generation



#### **The Comparison Problem**

Virtually all first-generation governance, anticorruption, and corruption indicators are not suitable for cross-country comparisons or for tracking changes over time.

Uses and Abuses of Governance Indicators, Arndt & Oman, OECD 2006.

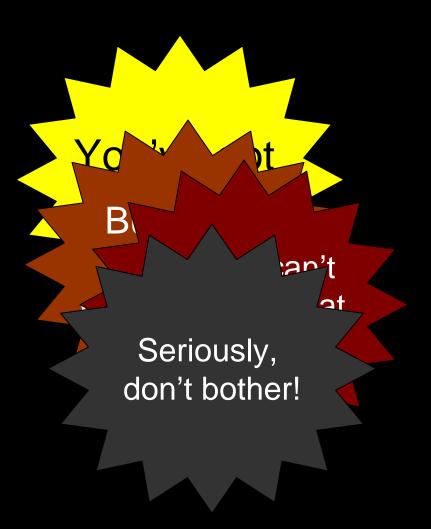


#### The Labeling Problem

It's often unclear what is being measured.

"Rule of law" or "democracy" carry different meanings in different places.

Even narrow, focused assessment tools use broad labels like "governance" or "control of corruption."



#### **The Incentive Problem**

Delays between action and measurement means governments have little incentive to improve.

Poor linkages between metrics and policy decisions make feedback loop indirect.

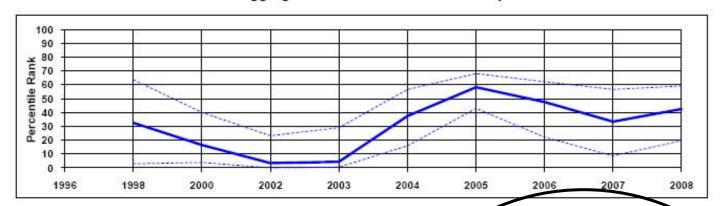
Reforms can actually *decrease* scores by exposing problems to public view.

## Governance Matters 2009

Worldwide Governance Indicators, 1996-2008

#### SOLOMON ISLANDS, 1996-2008

#### Aggregate Indicator: Control of Corruption



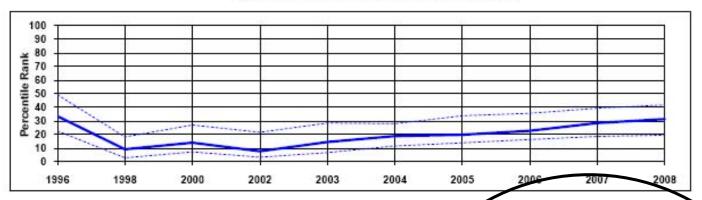
Individual Indicator	s used to construct	Control	of Corruption
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Code	Source	Website	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ADB	African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	http://www.afdb.org/			340		200		-	340		244
AFR	Afrobarometer	http://www.afrobarometer.org	++		44		0.00		60	44		365
ASD	Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	http://www.adb.org/	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
BPS	Business Enterprise Environment Survey	http://www.worldbank.org/eca/gov/rnance	11++01		**		200	++	***	**		227
BRI	Business Environment Risk Intelligence Business Risk Service	http://www.beri.com	77.0	***			**	1750	***	22	.55	
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index	http://www.bertelsmann-transfirmation-index.de/	1750	270	22	155		175	550	22	155	
CCR	Freedom House Countries at the Crossroads	http://www.freedomhouse.org						4.5	20	23		1
DRI	Global Insight Global Risk Service	http://www.globalinsight.com	1.0	2.0	226	3.5		1	20	220		1
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit	http://www.eiu.com	4.	- 72				++	200	44		-
FRH	Freedom House	http://www.freedomhouse.org			-			++	229	4.0		- 44
GAD	Cerberus Corporate Intelligence Gray Area Dynamics	http://www.merchantinternational.com			44			++	43	4-		0.50
GCB	Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey	http://www.transparency.org			44			**	23	22		32
GCS	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Survey	http://www.weforum.org	4.		44	44		++	40	946	4.6	
GII	Global Integrity Index	http://www.globalintegrity.org/	44		42			++	40	44		12
GWP	Gallup World Poll	http://www.gallupworldpoll.com	+•		+-	-99		++	-0.7	98	-99	99
IFD	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments	http://www.ifad.org	++		42			***	•	44	0.28	0.35
IPD	Institutional Profiles Database	http://www.cepii.fr/	++		42			++*	•	44		92
LBO	Latinobarometro	http://www.latinobarometro.org			440		0.00	++1	60	***		-
MIG	Merchant International Group Gray Area Dynamics	http://www.merchantinternational.com	(:+•C:		940			1441	60	340		344
PIA	World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	http://www.worldbank.org	1100	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
PRC	Political Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption in Asia	http://www.asiarisk.com/			**		255.5	177		35	**	27
ppc	Political Dick Services International Country Dick Guide	http://www.pregroup.com		- 0.000	-0.0	400	1100000	15156		-30	400	20%

# Governance Matters 2009 Worldwide Governance Indicators, 1996-2008

#### INDONESIA, 1996-2008

#### Aggregate Indicator: Control of Corruption

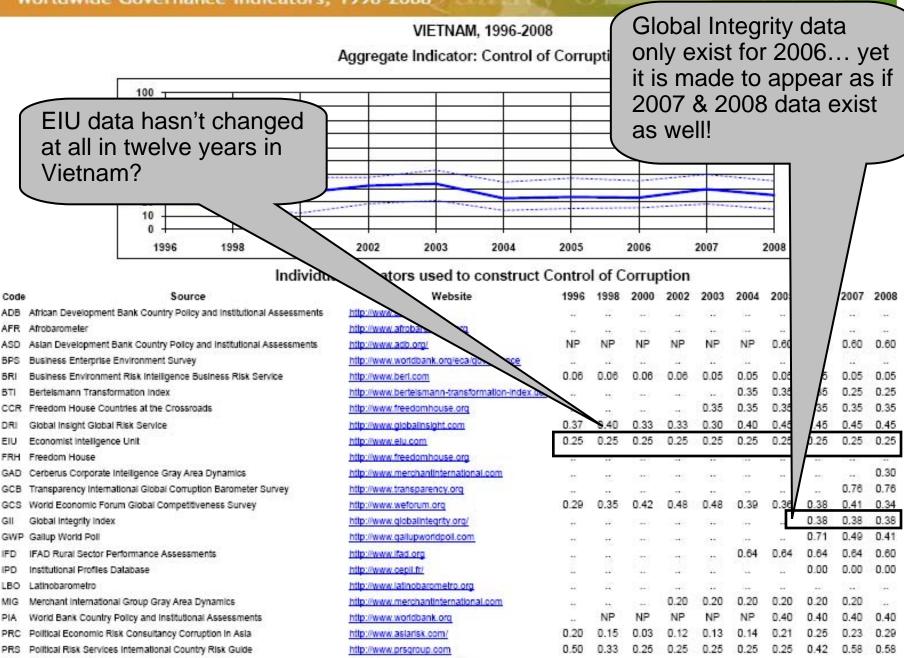


#### Individual Indicators used to construct Control of Corruption

Code	Source	Website	1996	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
ADB	African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	http://www.afdb.org/			.77.	75				25		
AFR	Afrobarometer	http://www.afrobarometer.org			4	2				-	2.2	4
ASD	Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	http://www.adb.org/	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	0.40	0.40	0.40	443
BPS	Business Enterprise Environment Survey	http://www.worldbank.org/eca/governance	244		***		**		100		86	
BRI	Business Environment Risk Intelligence Business Risk Service	http://www.berl.com	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index	http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/			**	2		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
CCR	Freedom House Countries at the Crossroads	http://www.freedomhouse.org	***		44	220	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
DRI	Global Insight Global Risk Service	http://www.globalinsight.com	0.45	0.42	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.37	0.48	0.55	0.56	0.56
EIU	Economist intelligence Unit	http://www.elu.com	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FRH	Freedom House	http://www.freedomhouse.org	1							-		
GAD	Cerberus Corporate Intelligence Gray Area Dynamics	http://www.merchantinternational.com	5		***	40					22	0.40
GCB	Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey	http://www.transparency.org			***	260		0.60	0.64	0.57	0.63	0.57
GCS	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Survey	http://www.weforum.org	0.25	0.21	0.40	0.25	0.44	0.53	0.40	0.39	0.44	0.39
GII	Global Integrity Index	http://www.globalintegrity.org/	1							0.80	0.80	0.85
GWP	Gallup World Poll	http://www.gallupworldpoil.com	5		***	40				0.16	0.15	0.00
IFD	IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments	http://www.ifad.org			44	227	44	0.49	0.51	0.51	0.53	0.55
IPD	Institutional Profiles Database	http://www.cepil.fr/	746		**	46	**		100	0.16	0.16	0.16
LBO	Latinobarometro	http://www.latinobarometro.org			***	***	200000			.75		**
MIG	Merchant International Group Gray Area Dynamics	http://www.merchantinternational.com		2	4	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.18	
PIA	World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments	http://www.worldbank.org		NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	0.40	0.48	NP	NP
PRC	Political Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption in Asia	http://www.asiarisk.com/	0.13	2.01	0.03	0.07	80.0	0.09	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.17
PRS	Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide	http://www.prsgroup.com	0.50	0.17	8.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.42	0.58	0.67
	Manufactiti Habitanthi, American Bernander Burnari	heller (Name of Section 2)				-1506	1 4 75 1	1 161513			1200	100

#### Governance Matters 2009

Worldwide Governance Indicators, 1996-2008



"How well or badly do you think your current government is handling the following matters: Fighting Corruption in Government [very badly, fairly badly, fairly well, very well, haven't heard enough]"

Afrobarometer

"How problematic is corruption for the growth of your business?"

- Business Enterprise Surveys

"Is corruption in government widespread?"

- Gallup World Poll

#### **Why Bad Data Matters**



 Misleading to governments: reforms seem to have little impact on data

 Misleading to aid donors: skews assessments of effectiveness and impact

 Misleading to the public: undercuts demand-side reforms





- 1. Who we are/what we do
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- **4. Six Best Practices**

# Black Box



## Black Box

## Outcomes





Inputs

Black Box

**Outcomes** 

History

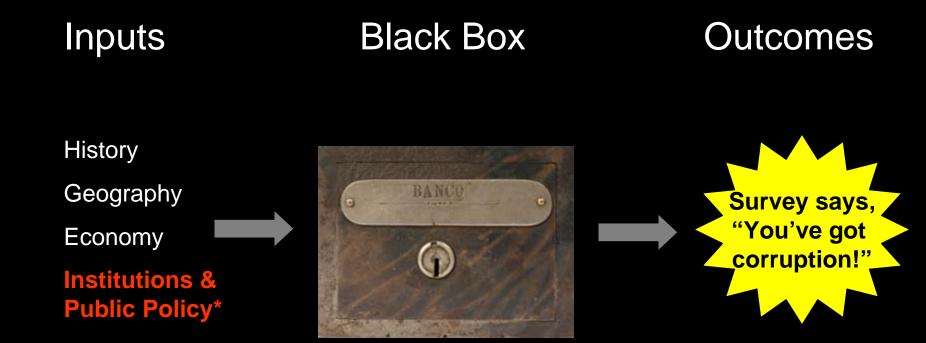
Geography

Economy

Institutions & Public Policy\*







\*Things we can change ("we" includes governments)

#### tnTagrity welications ange

**Civil Society Practices & Freedoms** 

**Media Practices & Freedoms** 

**Access to Information** 

**Political Participation** 

**Election Integrity** 

**Political Financing** 

**Government Accountability** 

**Budget Practices** 

**Civil Service Regulations** 

**Whistle-Blowing Measures** 

**Procurement Safeguards** 

**Privatization Safeguards** 

**National Ombudsman** 

**Government Auditing** 

**Taxes and Customs Practices** 

**State-Owned Enterprise Safeguards** 

**Business Licensing and Regulation** 

**Anti-Bribery Laws** 

**Anti-Corruption Agency** 

**Law Enforcement Oversight** 



# What Global Integrity national assessments are:

Narrowly focused assessments of public sector *anti-corruption mechanisms* 

Diagnostics for understanding the *potential* for corruption.

# What Global Integrity national assessments are <u>not</u>:

Measurements of "how much" corruption (this cannot be easily measured).

Comprehensive assessments of all things "governance"





**Corruption Timeline** 

Reporter's Notebook

**Integrity Indicators** 



#### What are the Integrity Indicators?



**320 discrete questions** per country (differs for local and sector tools)

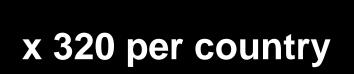
"In law" vs. "In practice" – capturing the implementation gap

Each indicator has a **score**, an explanatory **comment** and a supporting **reference** 

Ordinal scoring (0, 25, 50, 75, 100) anchored by unique scoring criteria

Double-blind and transparent peer review comments

**100% transparency:** all disaggregated scores, comments, references, and peer review comments published.



References: Corporación Transparencia por Colombia, 2002, El Sistema Nacional de Integridad en Colombia: análisis y Resultados del Estudio de Caso. Cuadernos de Transparencia # 4. Bogotá.

59c: In practice, the audit agency has a professional, full-time staff.

Score: 100 75 50 25 0 @

Comments: The Supreme Audit

for the director of the agency.

civil service system. It is compose assistential level, 4 percent at ex. 100 Score Criteria: The agency at the advising level.

Yet according to the most recent :

Department among public employ

evaluation of auditing exercises c missions properly because they d offices, it is impossible to maintail

whether personnel is enough to ful

sufficient to fulfill its basic mandate. 50 Score Criteria: The agency has limited staff

that hinders it ability to fulfill its basic mandate.

Scoring Criteria

has staff ical level, and 1 percent

National Statistics

n the indicator evaluatin

lost importantly, a recen

level to conduct their

not enough. In some

O Score Criteria: The agency has no staff, or a limited staff that is clearly unqualified to fulfill its mandate.

ontrast with other offices which receive significant investme ent. In some offices unde fiscal pressure there are problems for paying employees,as in the case of the Atlantico regional office. The situation has been worsened in certain cases with budget cuts that reduce personnel, as in the case of the regional government of Santander where budget cuts led to 500 employees of the regional audit institution being laid off.

References: DANE Encuesta Desempeño Institucional Resultados Nacionales 2008 [ LINK ]

INFORME DE GESTIÓN Y RESULTADOS - RENDICIÓN DE CUENTAS - 2007-2009 Fuente: Auditoria General de l República [ LINK ] Fecha: abril de 2009

Informe de Gestión y Estados Financieros, Contraloria General de la República, [LINK]

\$300 Millones, Déficit De Contraloría Del Atlántico Fuente: LINK ] Fecha: 27 sept 2008

Saldrán 1.400 Empleados Del Gobierno De Santander Fecha: 28 sept 2008 Fuente: [ LINK ]

Contraloría, En Formación De Servidores Públicos Fuente: [ LINK ] Fecha: 16 ago 2009

Peer Review Comments: The Supreme Audit Institution does have a full-time staff, but it is usually pointed out that the staff does not do enough to carry out its investigations.

Aprobada reestructuración de la Contraloría que crea 45 nuevos cargos Fecha: 19 dic 2008 Fuente: [LINK]

59d: In practice, audit agency appointments support the independence of the agency.

Score: 100 75 50 25 0 @

service appointments.

Comments: Although the auditor is formally independent, his or her selection is made by Congress, and this links the head of this agency to political commitments, which are then reflected in the personnel structure and decisions.

According to the Transparency Index presented by Transparency for Colombia the Supreme Audit Institution is at moderate level of corruption risk. However, there is a widespread perception that at the local level staffing decisions are strongly supported by political criteria.

Similarly, according to the most recent survey on institutional performance conducted by the DANE, employee: of the Supreme Audit Institution consider that political criteria play a very important role in the appointment of free appointment and removal employees (a score of 2.22 out of 5). The process of hiring through the civil service gets better scores (average 4.01), thus showing that most political interferences occur through non civ



Datapoints in 2009 **Global Integrity** Index Datapoints in full set of 80,000+ **Integrity Indicators (2002-2009)** 





- 1. Who we are/what we do
- 2. Why we do it
- 3. How we do it
- **4. Six Best Practices**

- 1. Set Appropriate Expectations
- 2. Link Data to Appropriate Impact
- 3. Do No Harm/Use Data Responsibly
- 4. Avoid the "Ownership" Cliché, but...
- 5. Use Local Experts
- 6. Go Deep Rather Than Wide





#### Do no harm



Worst case abuse: "The contractor should deliver a 15% increase in the country's score on the next round of the Corruption Perceptions Index."

Not only is this impossible, but also irresponsible and misleading to stakeholders.

#### Avoid the ownership cliché



Country ownership in Philippines? Sure.

Burma? Unlikely.





Uses and Abuses of Governance Indicators, Arndt & Oman, OECD (2006).

A Users' Guide to Measuring Corruption, Global Integrity & UNDP (2008).

Munck, Gerald. *Measuring Democracy*. Johns Hopkins University Press (2009).









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