MEASURING GOAL 16

GETTING THE DATA RIGHT

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Head of Global Policy
Transparency International
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.
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Public School</th>
<th>Public Hospital</th>
<th>Id, Voter's Card, Permit</th>
<th>Utilities</th>
<th>Police</th>
<th>Courts</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional average</td>
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<td>Benin</td>
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<td>Burundi</td>
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<td>Cameroon</td>
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<td>Cape Verde</td>
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<td>Cote d'Ivoire</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Q: And how often, please, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do something for a teacher, or school official, or a health worker in clinic or hospital staff? A: A government official in order to get the document? B: A government official in order to get the facility/service? C: A police offcier? D: A policeman or road official? E: Other official who had contact with each service in the past 12 months, excluding minor responses. An interval (I) denotes a service which had a base size of less than 50 respondents. These results are not shown as there are too few respondents to be considered statistically reliable.

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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%

Poverty

People living in poverty

Percentage of the population living below $1.25 a day (PPP)

(2003/2010)

8% 17% 38%

Gender equality

Girls missing out on education

Percentage of girls attending secondary education, as compared to boys

0% 10% 20%

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 children reaching fifth grade in school (2010/2011)

9% 18% 50%

Maternal health

Women dying in child birth

Average expected mortality rate per 100,000 live births in 2010

45 women 221 women 482 women

Child health

Children not living past five

Number of children not living past the age of five per 1,000 live births

14 children 50 children 87 children

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CHAPTER DATA

• National-level data
  • Public opinion surveys
  • In-depth population surveys
  • Expert assessments
## THE DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Burundi</th>
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<td>4.6</td>
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<td>15.7</td>
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<td>18.0</td>
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<td>Medical Services</td>
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<td>7.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*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
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