Exploring the Gender Dimensions of Corruption

Submitted by: UNODC
Strengthening the measurement of corruption

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Are women really the “fairer” sex? Corruption and women in government

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Abstract
Numerous behavioral studies have found women to be more trust-worthy and public-spirited than men. These results suggest that women should be particularly effective in promoting honest government. Consistent with this hypothesis, we find that the greater the representation of women in parliament, the lower the level of corruption. We find this association in a large cross-section of countries; the result is robust to a wide range of specifications. © 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Gender and corruption
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Abstract
Using several independent data sets, we investigate the relationship between gender and corruption. We show using micro-data that women are less involved in bribery, and are less likely to condone back-taking. Cross-country data show that corruption is less severe where women hold a larger share of parliamentary seats and senior positions in the government bureaucracy, and comprise a larger share of the labor force. © 2011 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.
Lima traffic police
RECENT RESEARCH

• Breaking the status quo

• Gender equality is important

• The single-gender networks

• Opportunity matters
Vulnerabilities to corruption

More frequently use their bodies as currency

Not part of the networks

More harshly punished

Traditionally caretakers of the family
Gender and Corruption Expert Group Meeting

Bangkok - September 2018
SECTORAL APPROACH: *Private sector*

- Private sector corruption disproportionately affects women entrepreneurs
- Reduced access to markets or credit reinforces economic and social marginalisation
- Better organisational and financial performance in companies with women decision makers

**Key recommendations**

- Develop a gender-analysis on how business regulations, compliance and integrity requirements impact women’s rights and participation.
- Raise awareness on corruption issues faced by women in the private sector.
- Improve women’s representation within middle-management.
SECTORAL APPROACH: Civil society

- CSOs are key drivers for change at grassroots levels
- Need for training programmes and awareness-raising in society on links between corruption and gender
- The subject can be addressed via indirect entry points

Key recommendations

- Find entry points by integrating anti-corruption and gender to issues of general importance such as gender-based violence, climate change, health, strategies, integrity platforms, education platforms.
- Understand in a systematic manner the different roles and approaches taken by male and female anti-corruption activists.
- Raise awareness among civil society organizations.
- Use social media to reach youth and the general public.
SECTORAL APPROACH: Public services

- Women particularly affected in using public services and utilities
- The human body as a form of currency also violating human rights
- Might not realise they are victims of corruption

Key recommendations

- Support initiatives to increase women’s participation in public service.
- Encourage the collection of sex-disaggregated data.
- Make anti-corruption efforts gender responsive.
PREVIEW OF THE FORTHCOMING UNODC PUBLICATION

- Section 1 - Linkages between gender and corruption
- Section 2 - The legal sphere and its relationship to gender and corruption
- Section 3 - Case studies on the national interactions between Gender and Corruption:
  Ghana - Indonesia - Brazil
- Annex – the report of the EGM
GLOBAL JUDICIAL INTEGRITY NETWORK

- Paper on Gender-related judicial integrity issues:
  - Defines gender-related judicial integrity issues
  - Emphasizes the need for clear and comprehensive guidance
  - Discusses the various aspects of judicial accountability
  - Explains the need for effective judicial education and training
University Module Series

Anti-Corruption

University Module Series

Integrity and Ethics

Module 9
Gender Dimensions of Ethics

Form of bribe payments by sex of bribe-receivers, 2019

Extract from Nigeria anti-corruption survey (UNODC)
Share of male and female bribe-receivers, 2019

- Nigeria: 89% male, 11% female
- Police officers: 95% male, 4% female
- Judges, Magistrates, Prosecutors: 94% male, 6% female
- Public utilities officers: 93% male, 6% female
- FRSC and VIO: 92% male, 6% female
- Teachers, Lecturers: 65% male, 33% female
- Doctors, Nurses, Midwives: 54% male, 46% female

Extract from Nigeria anti-corruption survey (UNODC)
Distribution of contact with government officers and bribery experiences

Source: UNODC elaboration based on ENCIG, 2017, question 8.3 (1,2,3)
Perception of corruption at state level by sex

Source: Own elaboration with data from ENCIG, question 3_2
YET, MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED...

- Gender disaggregated data for evidence-based policymaking
- Develop gender-specific approaches to prevent and fight corruption
- Need to complement this with qualitative investigation/analysis
Gender as an agent for change and inclusion

Rebooting the fight against Corruption

Thank you for your attention!