



The Egyptian Cabinet
Information and Decision Support Center
(IDSC)

Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception Index 2016

February 2018

Definition of Administrative Corruption

“The term of “administration corruption” is a technical expression means the spreading of infringing on public funds and profiteering from public posts in the society.”



Importance of Measuring Administrative Corruption

To support decision makers towards developing policies and procedures necessary for combating the phenomenon of administrative corruption across the various sectors of the State.

Main Objective

To construct an indicator for measuring administrative corruption in Egypt based on the opinions of **citizens, companies' managers** and **experts** in order to measure the level of perception of population at the national level.

Map of International Corruption Indicators

(IDSC)

38

Average Score of the Middle East and North Africa Region

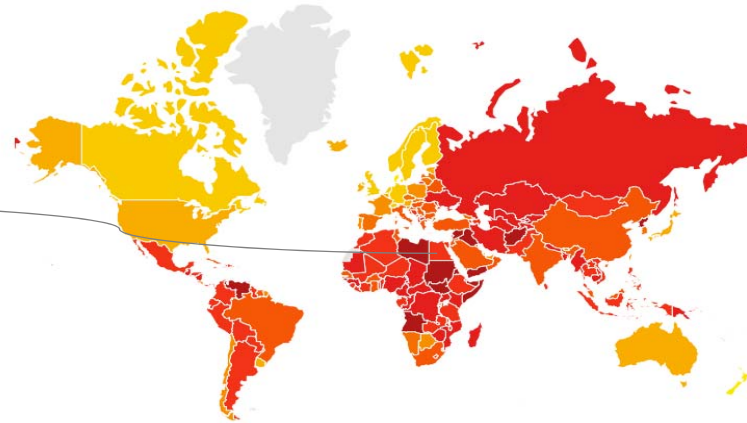
43

Global Average Score

34

Egypt

Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2016

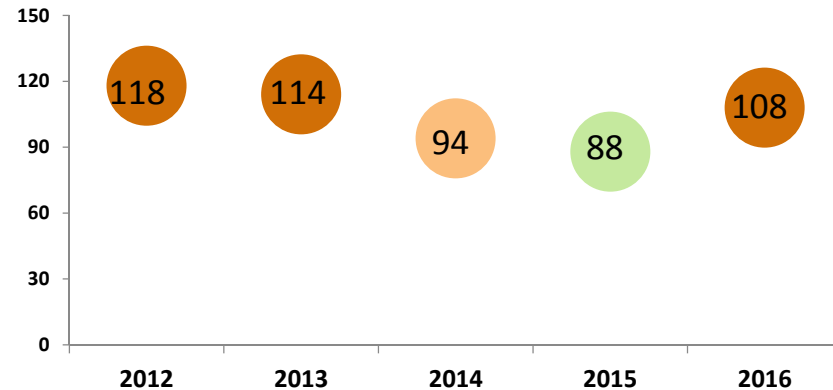


Level of corruption perception in Egypt is higher than the global average score and the average score of the Middle East and North Africa region.

Country	2016 Score	Ranking among 176 Countries
Denmark	90	1
New Zealand	90	1
UAE	66	24
Egypt	34	108
North Korea	12	174
Somalia	10	176



Egypt's Ranking during (2012 - 2016)





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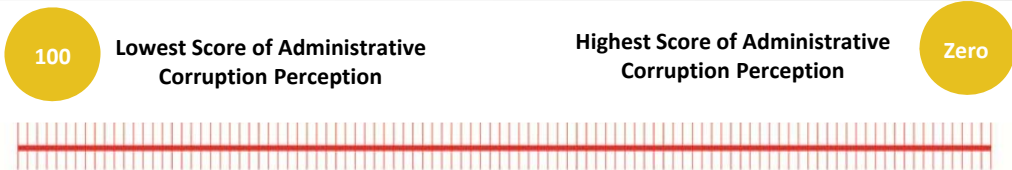
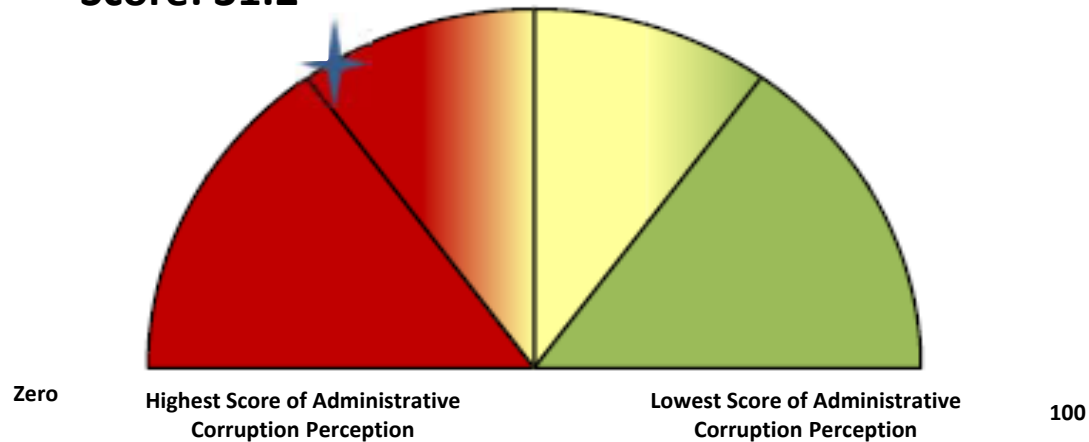
Results of Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception Index



Score of Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception 2016

**High score of Egypt's
Corruption Perception Index**

Score: 31.2



Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception Index is based on **Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index** in addition to other sub-indices measuring the public perception of corruption across the Egyptian governorates as well as a number of governmental sectors.



Index Components

The index's data relies on three types of field surveys:

+ 18

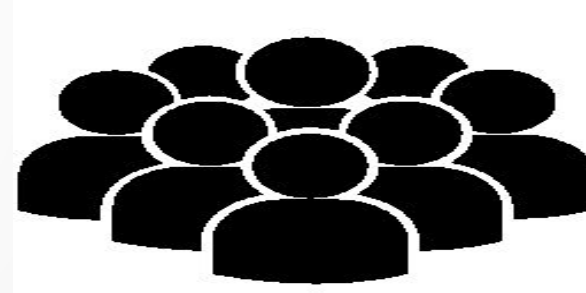
Experts' perception of
administrative corruption



Companies' managers' perception of
administrative corruption



Citizens' perception of
administrative corruption



The score indicates the perceived level of corruption on a scale of 0 (highest score of corruption perception) and 100 (lowest score of corruption perception).



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Sub-Indices Forming Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception Index 2016

Experts' perception of administrative corruption



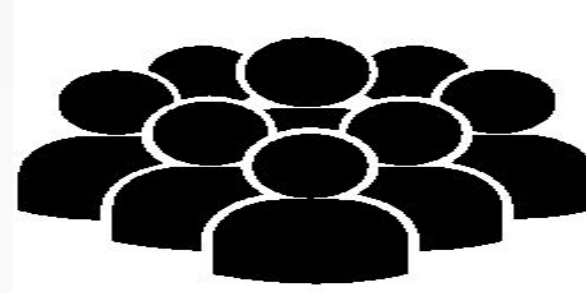
Prominent experts in five fields (economic, political, law, corporate management and governance) who were selected based on expertise and professional competence

Companies' managers' perception of administrative corruption



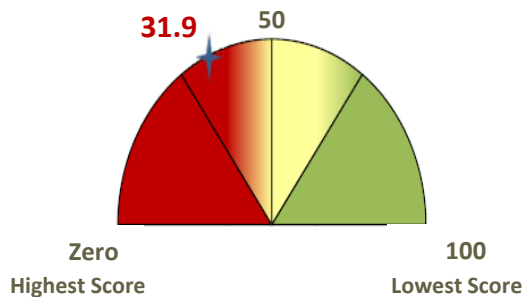
580 companies nationwide representing various sectors

Citizens' perception of administrative corruption

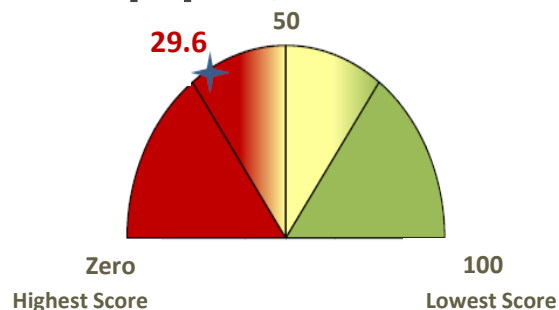


Representative random sample consisting of **11.6 thousand citizens** from all over the country (18 years +)

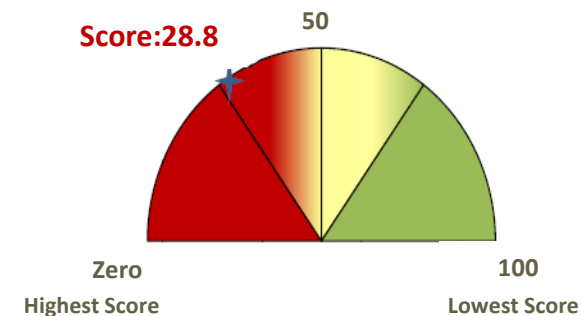
Score of administrative corruption perception from experts' perception, March 2016



Score of administrative corruption perception from companies' managers' perspective, March 2016



Score of administrative corruption perception from citizens' perspective, March 2016



31.9

Less perceptive of corruption

29.6

28.8

More perceptive of corruption



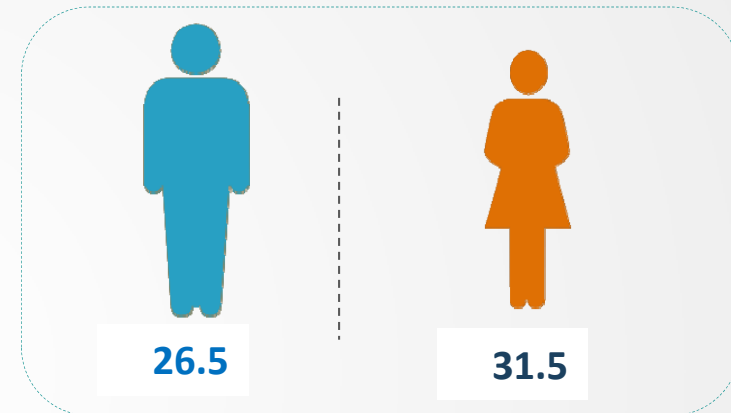
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differences in corruption perception by sex and place of residence

Males are more perceptive of administrative corruption.



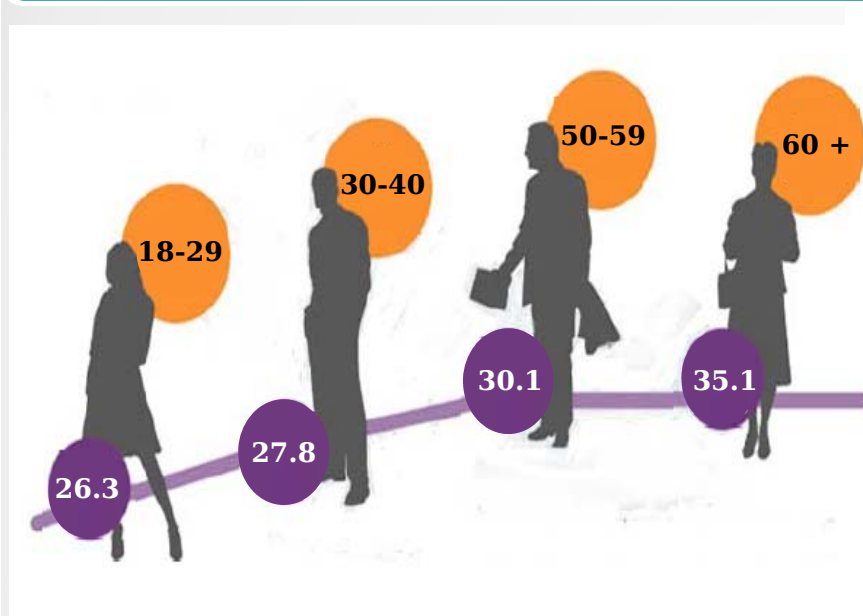
Urban citizens are more perceptive of administrative corruption.



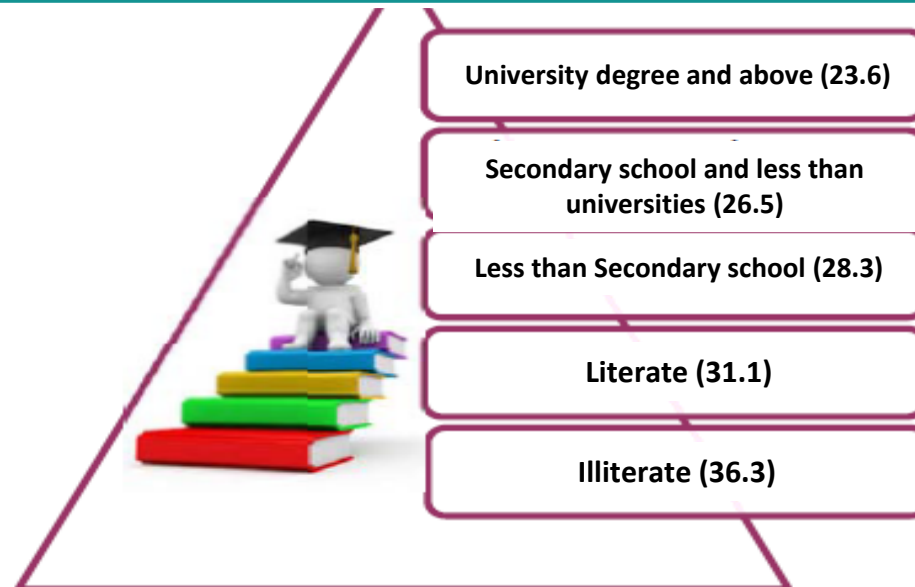
The score ranges between **zero** (worst score) and **100** (best score).



Qualitative differences in perception of corruption by educational level and age group



- Young people are more perceptive of administrative corruption than the elderly.
- The older the citizens, the lower they perceive administrative corruption.



- The higher the educational level, the higher their perception of administrative corruption.

zero

Highest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

Lowest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

100

The score ranges between **zero** (worst score) and **100** (best score).

Results of Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception Index



Summary of the results regarding public people who are most perceptive of corruption



Age groups



Lowest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

Lowest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

60 +

35.1

50-59

30.1

30-49

27.8

18-29

26.3



Highest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

23.6



University degree and above

26.5

secondary school and above

28.3

Less than secondary school

31.1

Literate

36.3



illiterate

Women are less perceptive of corruption than men.

Rural



30.9

urban



26.3

Lowest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception



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Most Common Forms of Corruption and Methods of Handling Them



Society's most common forms of corruption

38.6



Stealing public money

35.1



Misuse of public Money

21.5



Nepotism and seeking the help of relatives and friends to facilitate government procedures

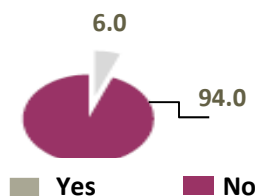
20.1



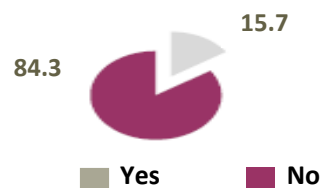
Bribes, gifts, tips

Exposure to forms of corruption in Egypt

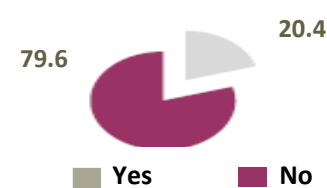
Witnessing appropriation of public money (civil servant disposing public money under his responsibility)



Witnessing a civil servant misusing public money for personal gains



Exposure through nepotism or seeking the help of acquaintances



Exposure through paying bribes, gifts or tips



zero

Highest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

Lowest Score of Administrative Corruption Perception

100

The score ranges between **zero** (worst score) and **100** (best score).

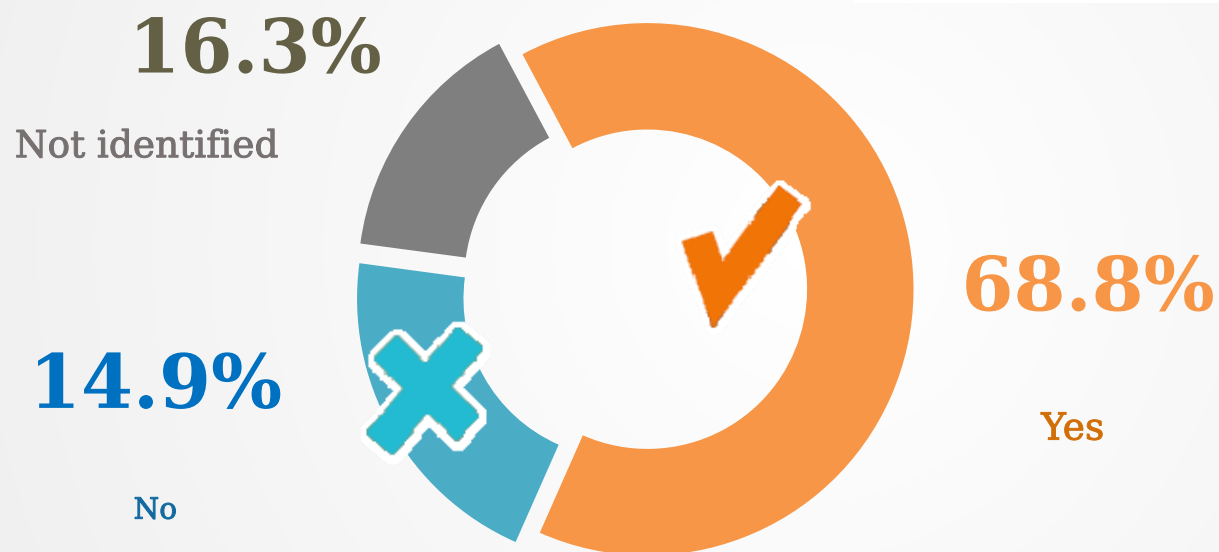


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Most Common Forms of Corruption and Methods of Handling Them



IDSC asked the population 18+ about the role of mass media in increasing their awareness

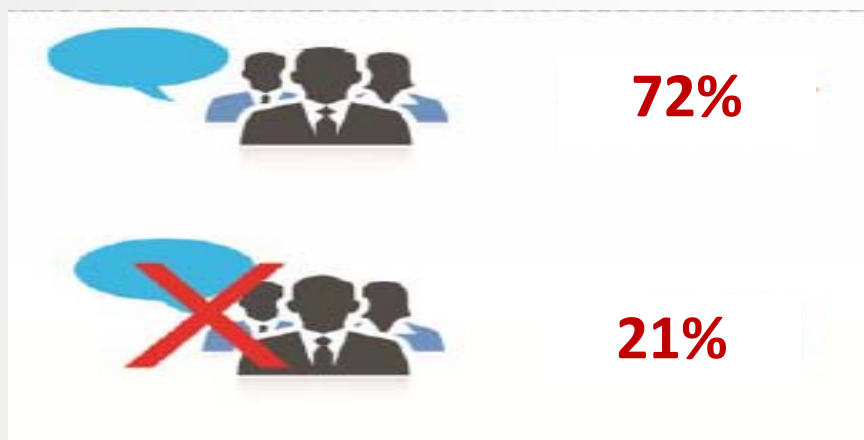




Companies' managers' role in combating corruption

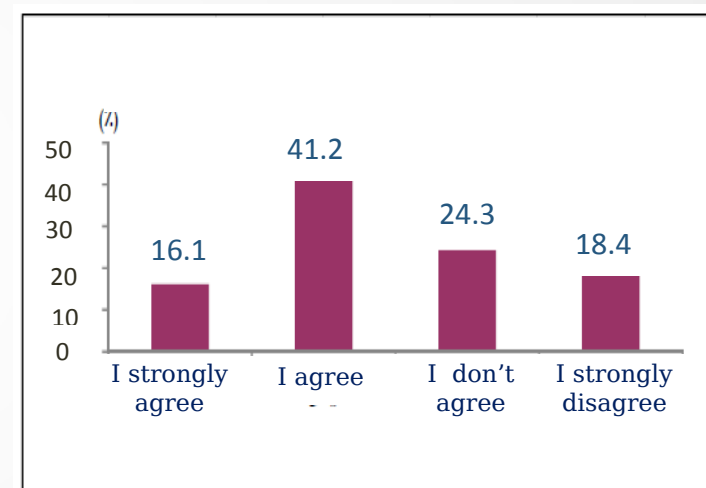


Citizen's role in combating corruption



72 % of companies' managers

Will report upon exposure to corruption



41.2% of the citizens



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Corruption Perception in Egypt
(Egypt on the Map of International Corruption Indicators)



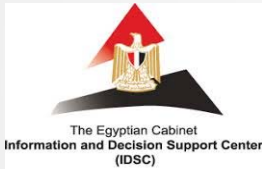
The National Anti-Corruption Strategy in
Coordination with Regulatory Bodies



The National Anti-Corruption
Strategy



Egypt's Administrative Corruption Perception
Index



Geographical and Sectoral
Concentration of Corruption

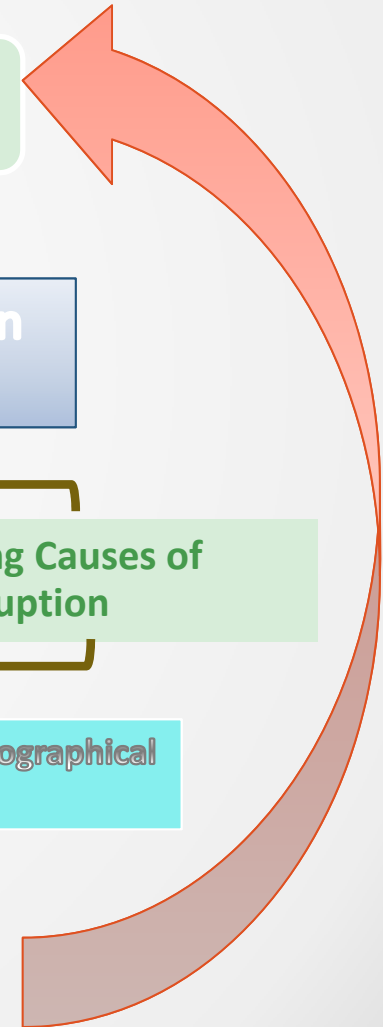
Identifying Causes of
Corruption

Recommendations and priorities of addressing corruption at the geographical
and sectoral levels in order to limit this phenomenon



Policies and Procedures of Combating
Corruption

Modification of the Strategy





Important Recommendations

First: Governance and disconnecting clients from service providers

Setting a maximum time for accomplishment of services to avoid manipulation of the public interest. **This includes fixing 48 hours as the maximum duration of issuing licenses and completion of customs clearance within a specific period.**

Adopting a clear and publicly announced system in respect of government procedures **such as government licensing procedures.**

Automating government procedures and e-payment and activating smart government services.





Important Recommendations

Second: Control and follow-up mechanisms



Public announcement for punishing corruption practices, which will serve as a deterrence to employees who exploit their jobs to make personal gains.

Disconnecting regulatory bodies from the executive authority to ensure independent performance.

Not disclosing the names of individuals reporting corruption issues and providing them and their families with guarantees and incentives to encourage them to report any corruptions.

Activating a mobile application (egaby) e-reporting any administrative corruption practices.



Important Recommendations

Second: Control and follow-up mechanisms

Imposing sever penalties and rapid reaction to corruption cases

A competition to select the governorate which achieves advanced levels of corruption perception.



Important Recommendations

Third: Training, enhancing public awareness and perception

A comprehensive awareness plan to educate and enhance the citizen perception about anti-corruption mechanisms; intensifying awareness programs; dissemination of the culture of belonging; incorporating the work's code of ethics.

Increase level of awareness among population about the importance of combating corruption and the positive role of citizens to reduce bribes and favoritism

A competition to select the best governorate and governmental organization which achieves good corruption perception scores, along with rewarding the employees working at such entities.

Enacting laws and developing mechanisms so as to measure the level of service provision, citizen's satisfaction which reflects in the evaluation of their performance.

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