

Transparency at Work:

**Monitoring Corruption with the
Government Integrity Index System**

Lung-Teng Hu, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor

Department of Public Policy and Management

Shih Hsin University

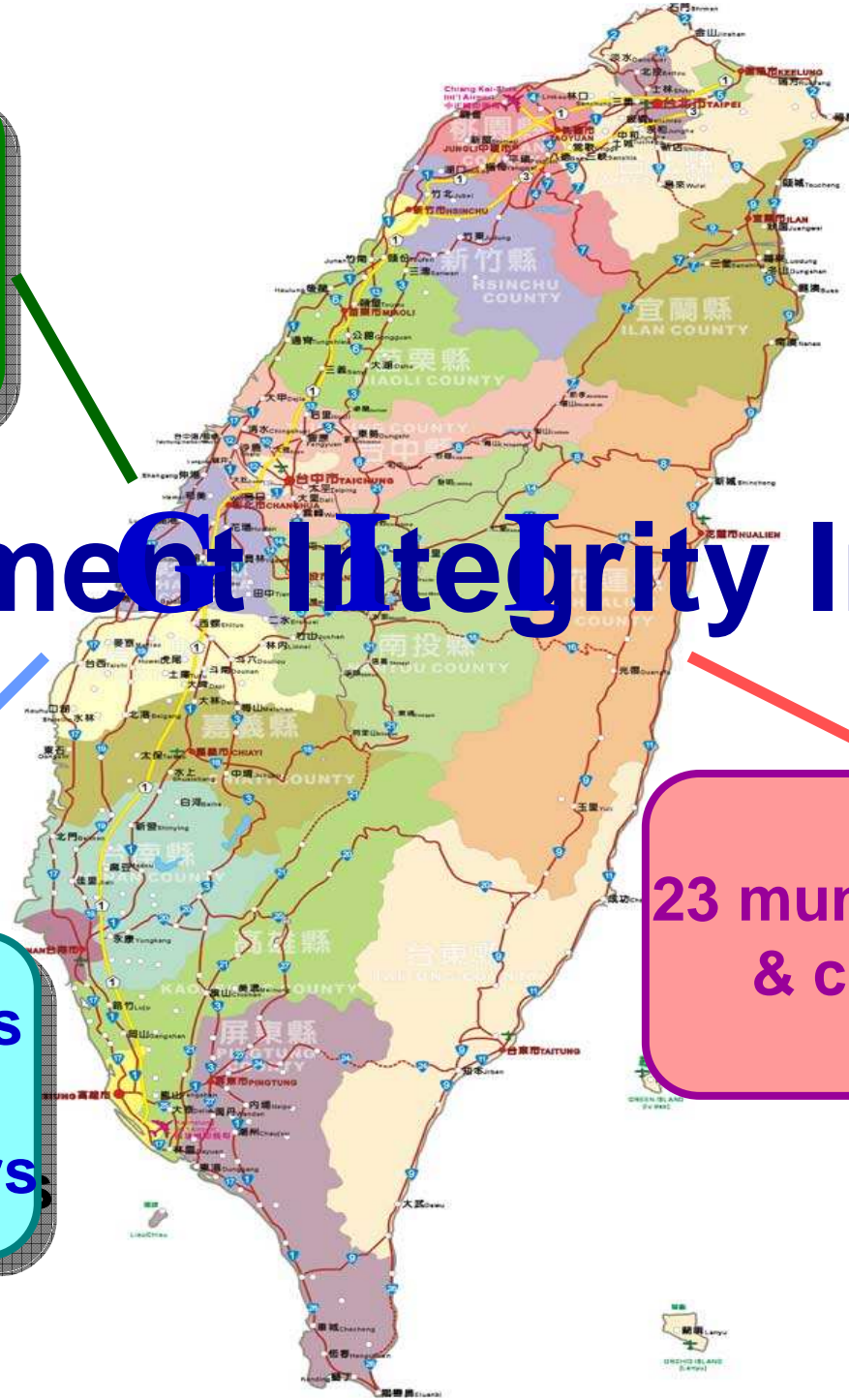
Taipei, Taiwan

Director of Knowledge Management

TI-Chinese Taipei

4 Dimensions
13 Constructs
27 Indicators

Government Integrity Index

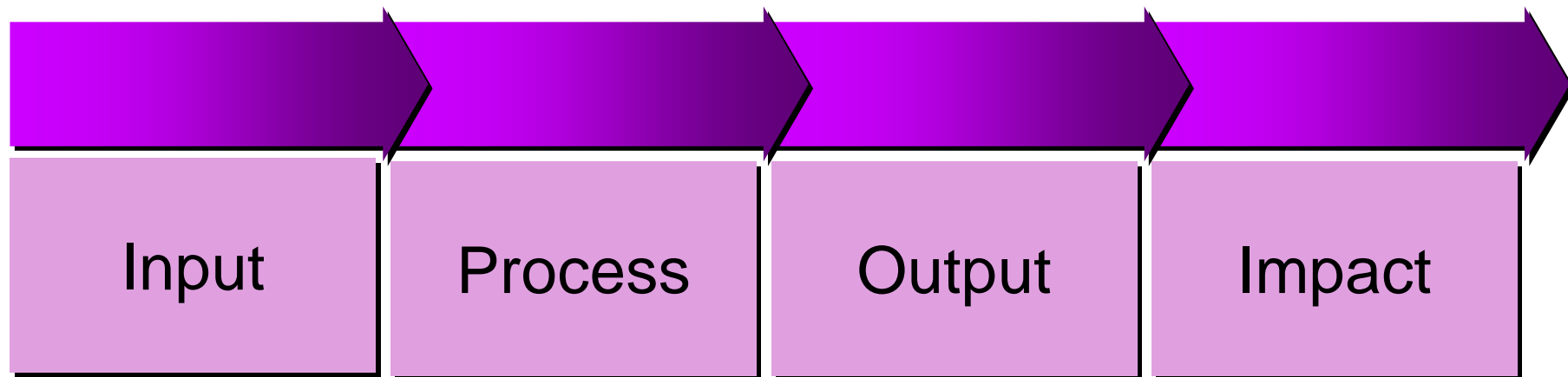


**23 municipalities
& counties**

**Objective Indicators
&
Subjective Indicators**

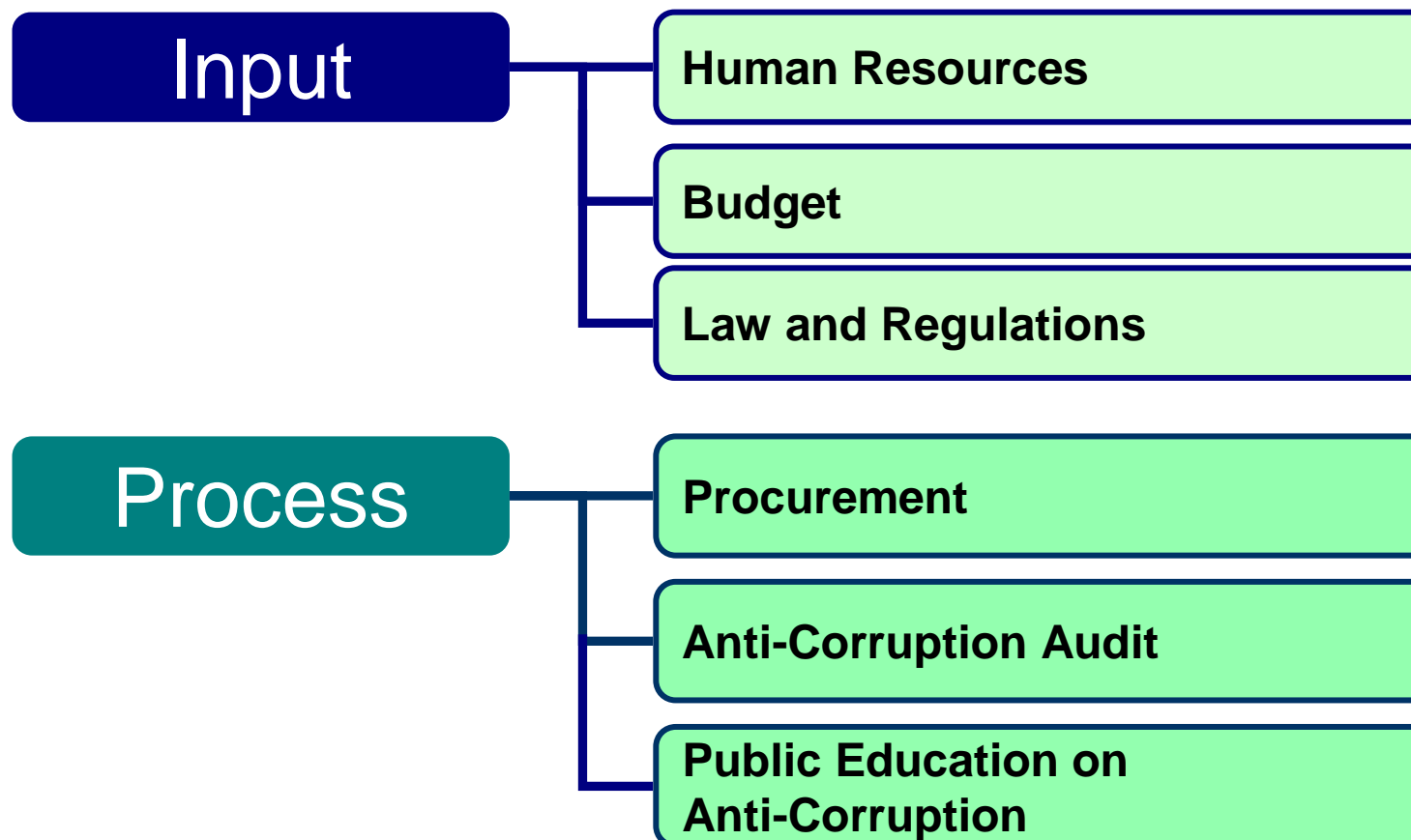
Structure of Government Integrity Index (GII)

4 Dimensions

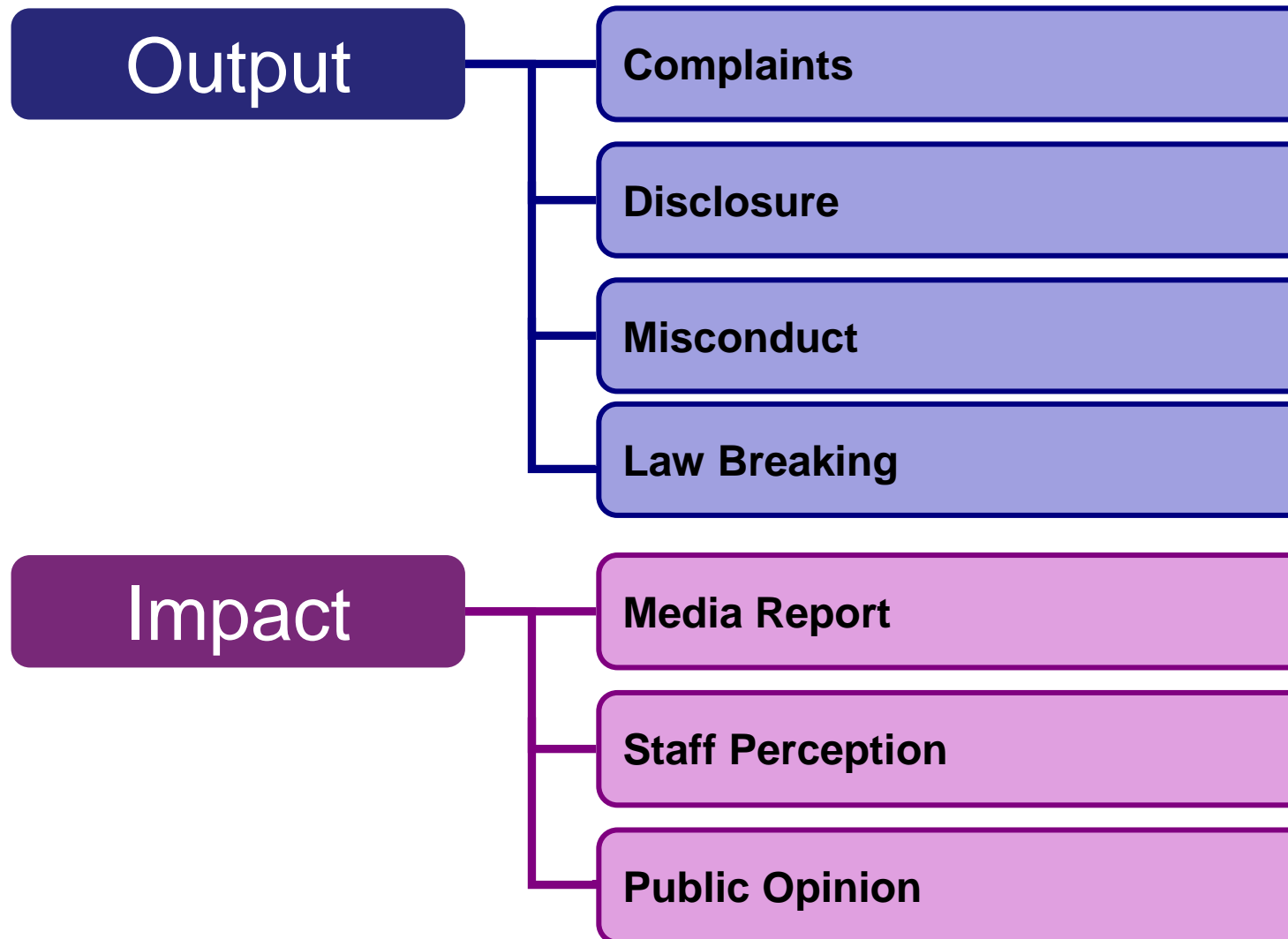


Structure of Government Integrity Index (GII)

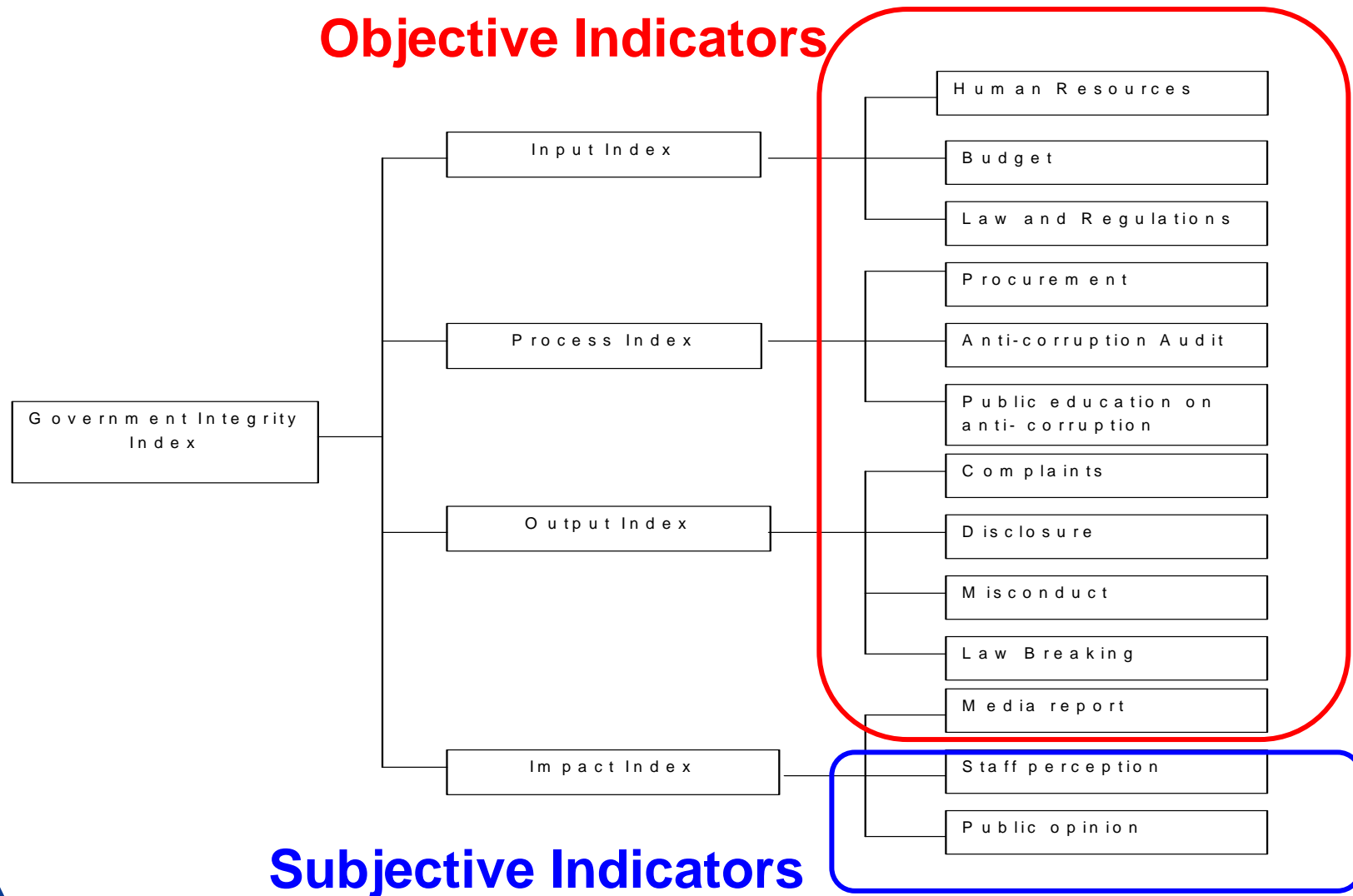
13 Constructs



Structure of Government Integrity Index (GII)



Structure of Government Integrity Index (GII)



Structure of Government Integrity Index (GII)

- **Objective Indicators:** come from official statistics
- **Subjective Indicators:** come from two surveys
 - **Public opinion telephone survey** (hereafter Public Opinion Survey)
 - **Staff mailing survey** (hereafter Staff Survey)

Operationalization of GII

Stage 1

- **Standardization:** from original statistics to standardized Z scores.
- **Normalization:** multiply each standardized Z score by **-1**, if necessary
 - If the statistics look neutral, use their correlations with public opinion survey results to determine the directions

Operationalization of GII

Stage 2

➤ **Combining** normalized standardized scores into sub-dimension scores.

- Weighting method:

(1) using consensus by Delphic method, or

(2) performing factor analysis for each sub-dimension

extract only the first factor then using regression

method to get weights

Operationalization of GII

Stage 3

- **Combining** sub-dimension scores into dimension scores.

Weighting method:

- (1) using consensus by Delphic method, or
- (2) performing factor analysis for each dimension

- **Dimension score adjustment** using linear transformation,

- $SAx = 70 + (10 * Sx)$

Operationalization of GII

Stage 4

- **Combining** dimension scores into final index.

Weighting method:

- (1) using consensus by Delphic method, or
- (2) performing factor analysis on six dimension scores

- **Final index adjustment**
using linear transformation

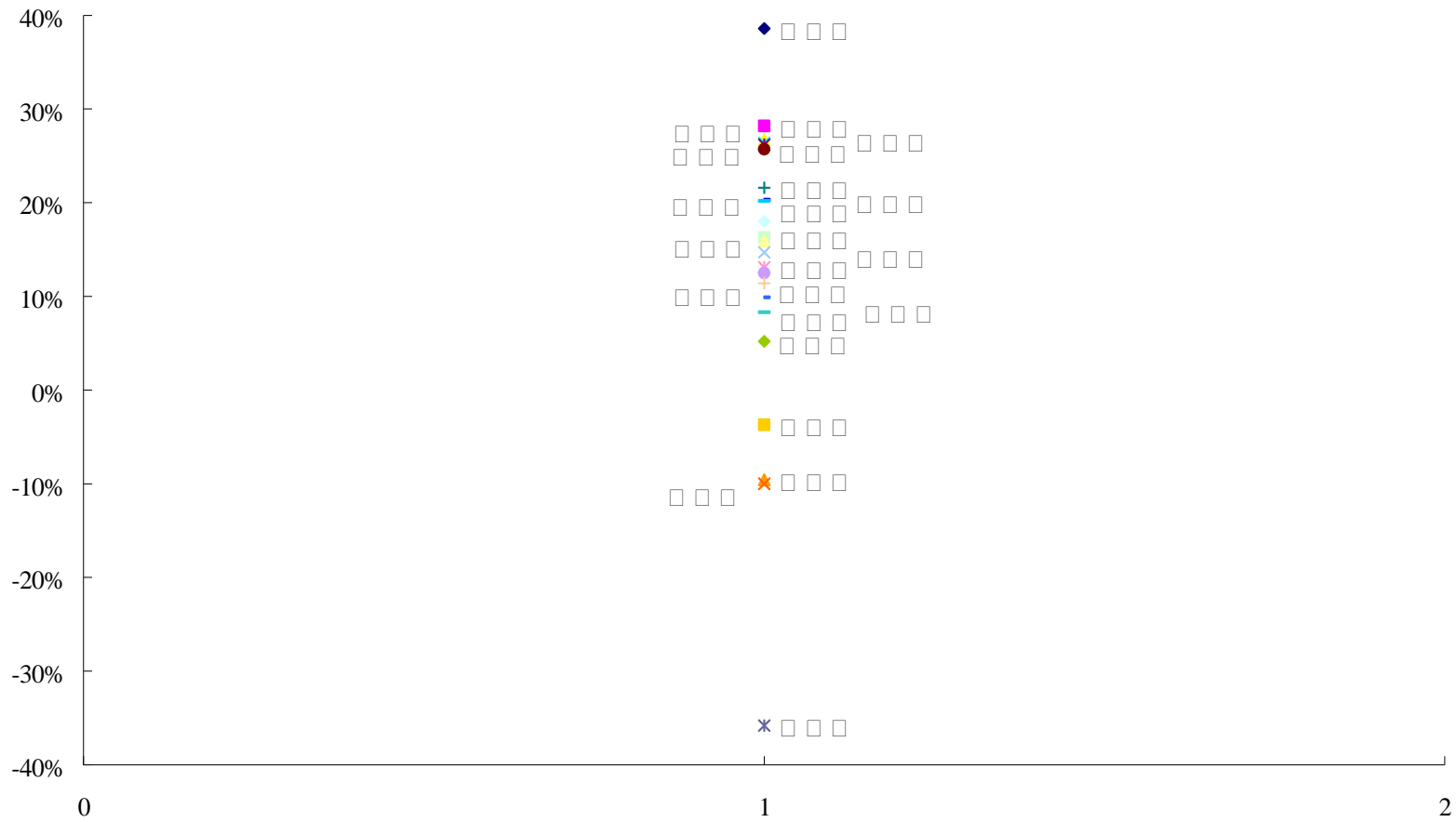
$$GII = 70 + (10 * FI)$$

Features of GII Results

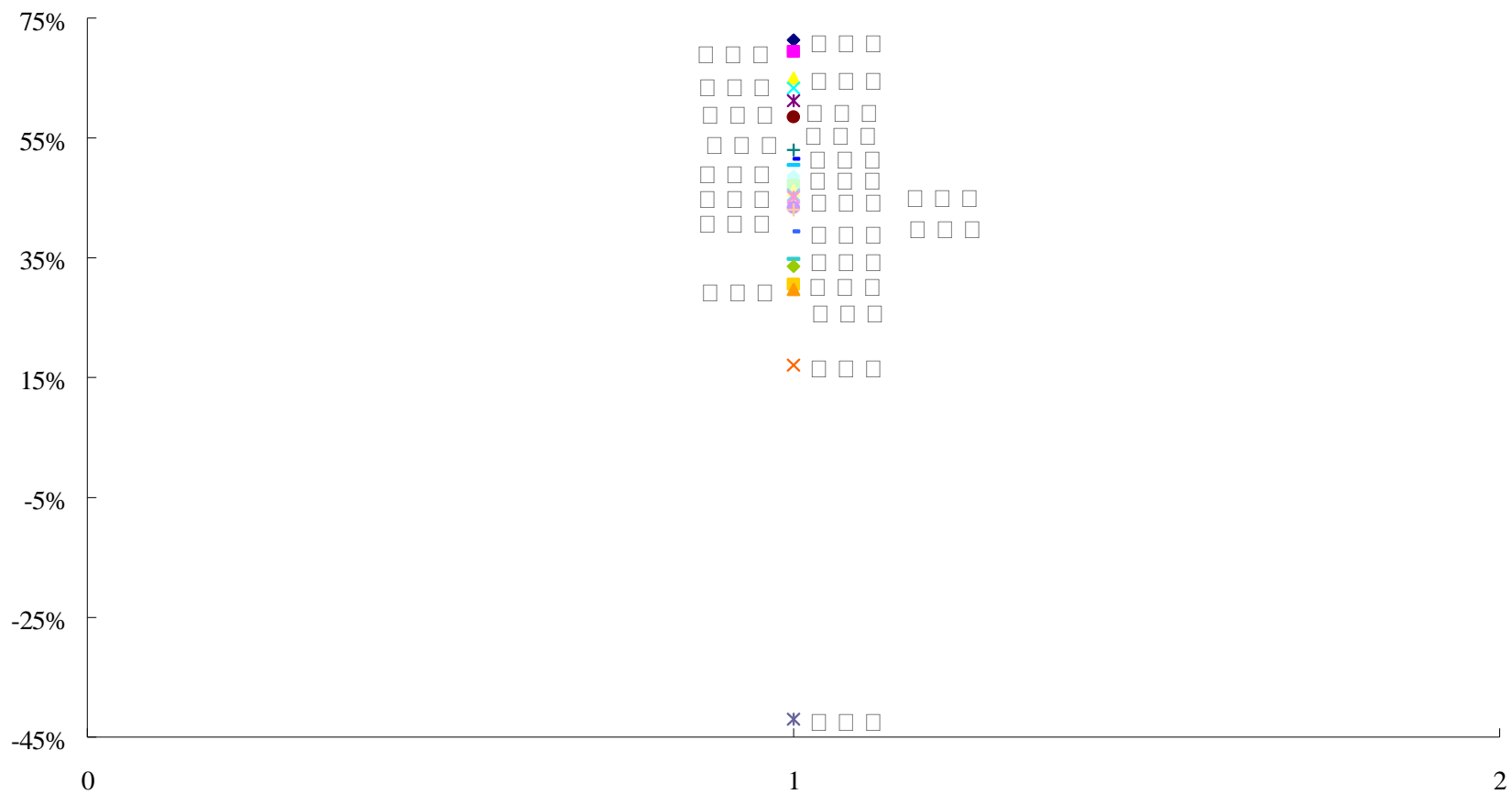
- We have finished our **Beta Version** of GII with data from 23 municipalities/counties
 - We are working on the second round data collection

- **Grouping** rather than **ranking** by **multiple comparison technique**

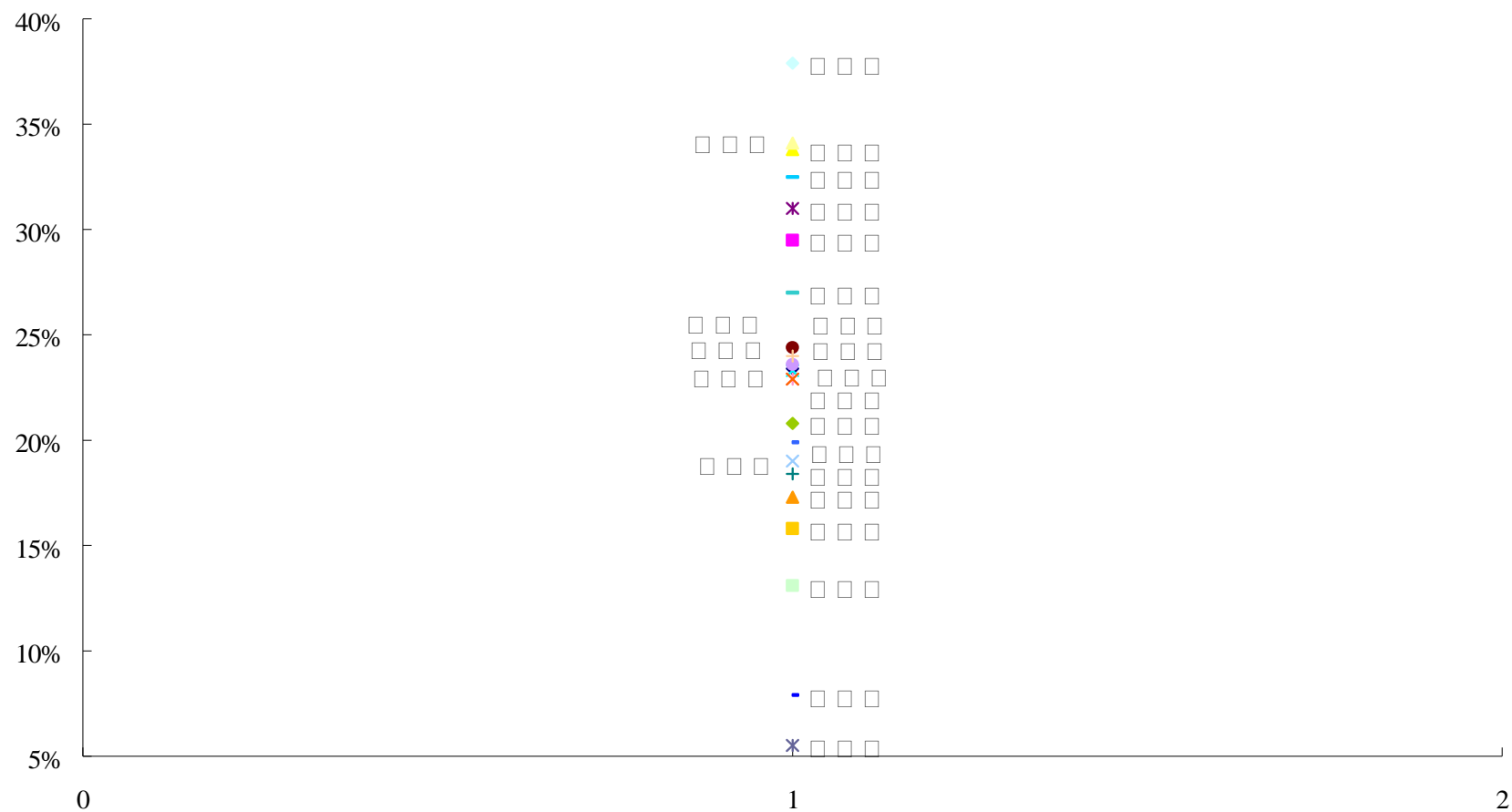
Citizens' Assessment on Governmental Integrity in General



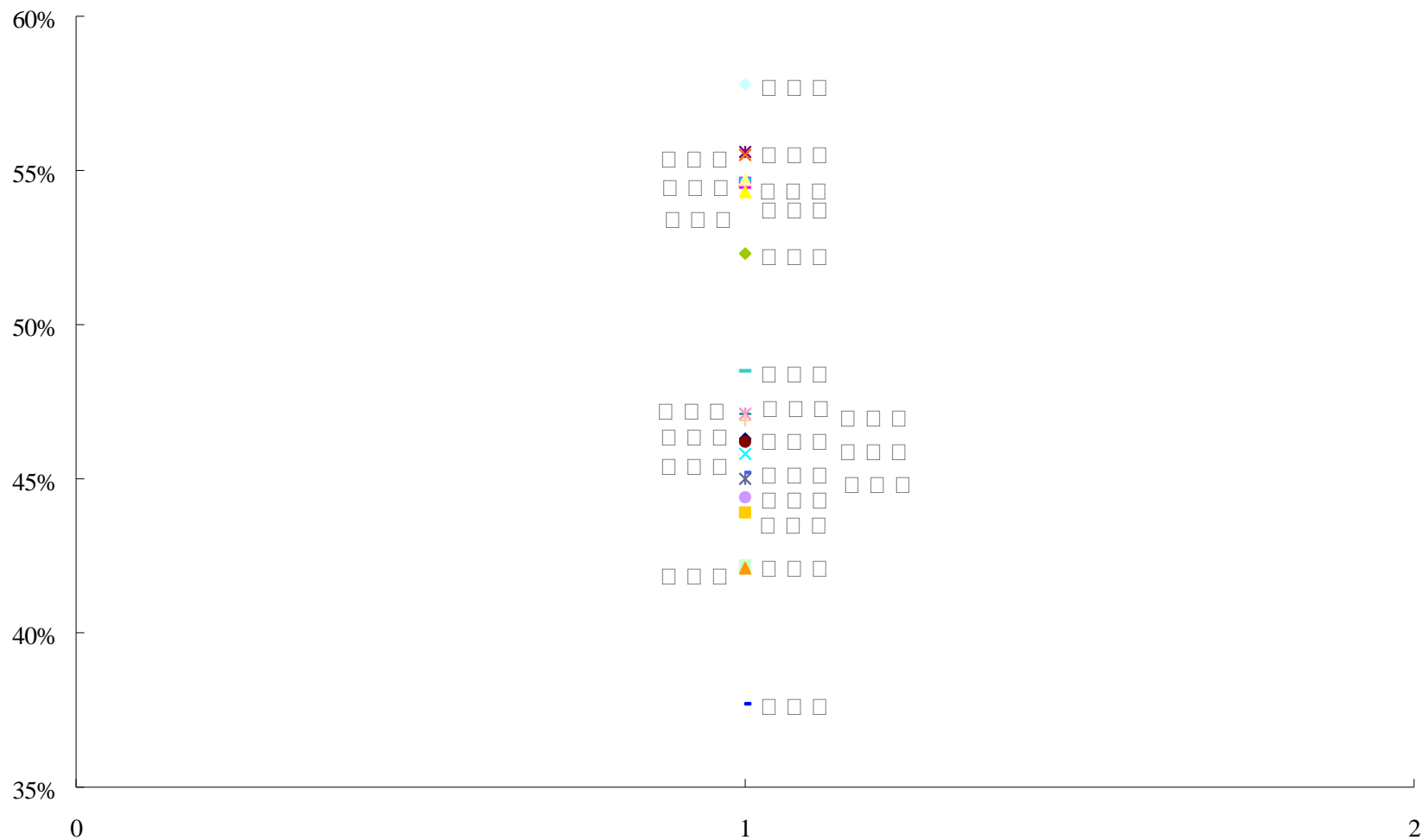
Citizens' Assessment on Magistrates/Mayors' Integrity



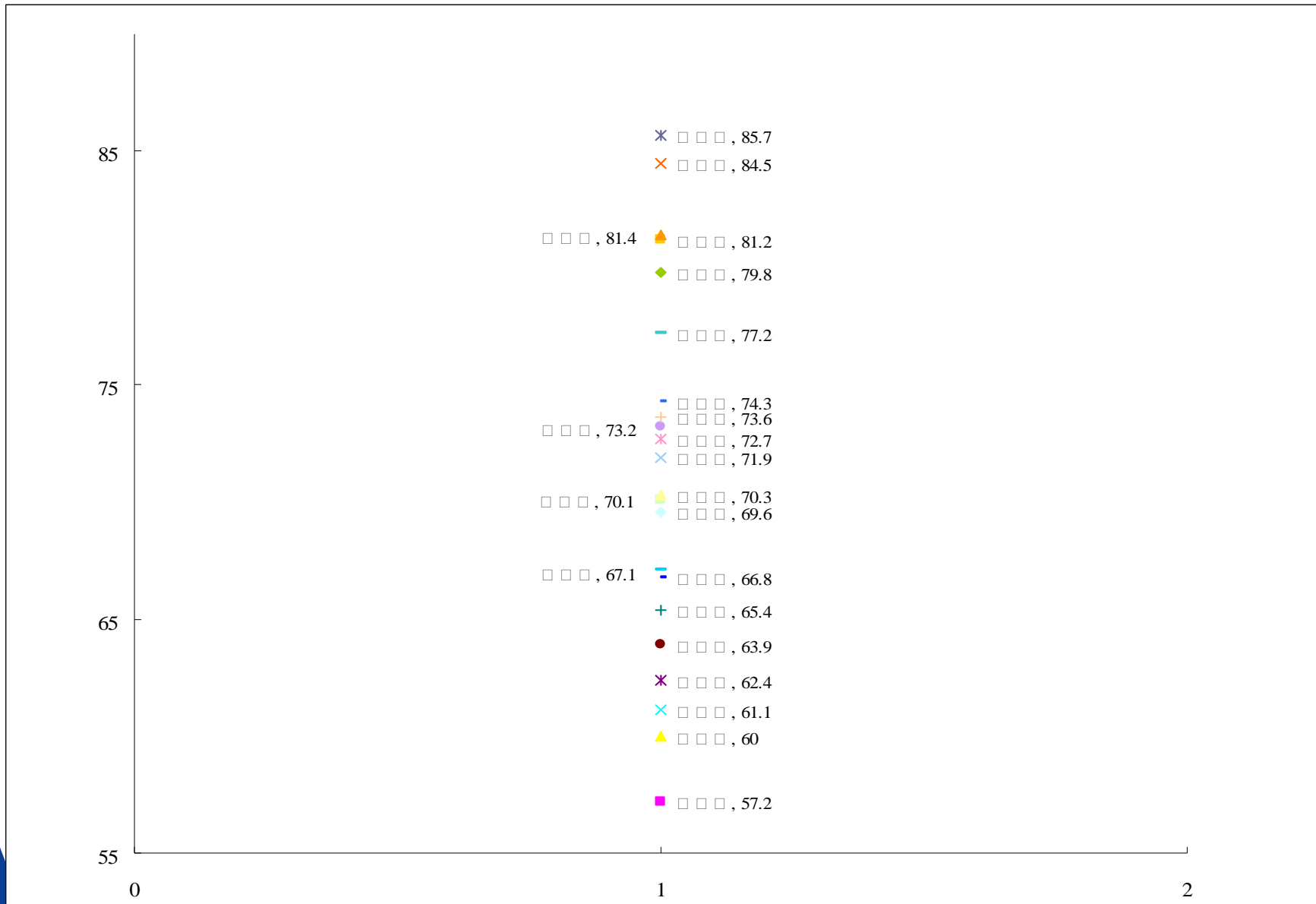
Citizens' Assessment on Department Chiefs' Integrity



Citizens' Assessment on Public Employees' Integrity



Final Scores in GII Beta Version



Why grouping?

Think about this...

If the score difference between the Last No.4 city/country and the Last No.3 is **50**, while the difference between the Last No.2 and the Last No.1 is **0.5**...

Can we say this ranking is fair??

Conclusions

- We believe that
- Using **grouping technique** rather than ranking method has some advantages:
 - **taking the concept of “variation” into account,**
 - **making the assessment results are fairer and more acceptable,**
 - **minimizing the emotional overreaction or critique from the evaluated objects.**

Conclusions

Who has been involved in the GII measurement?

➤ **Directly involved:**

- Citizens
- Public employees

➤ **Indirectly involved:**

- The media (by news reports/coverage)
- Governments themselves (by official statistics input)

Conclusions

➤ Impacts:

- Educating public officials that corruption/integrity can be measured.
- Requesting agencies to collect needed data regularly.
- Promoting the idea of “indicator management” to government-wide Department of Government Ethics.

➤ Challenges:

- Responding rate of staff survey is quite low, probably due to the sensitivity of the issue.
- Need to prevent from the systematic bias occurring from specific departments/local governments.

Thank You !