

Corruption, Open Government and the Rule of Law

Dr Juan Carlos Botero

Executive Director, The World Justice Project

6th Symposium ICAC

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region,
People's Republic of China

May 12, 2015



500

Questions

200,000

Households Surveyed

5,000

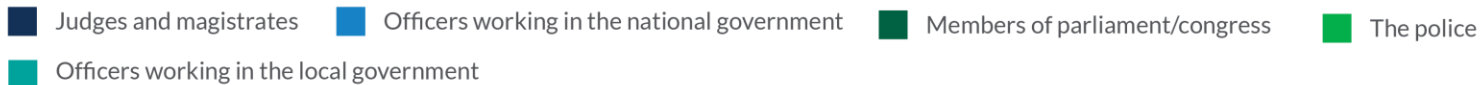
Experts Interviewed

102

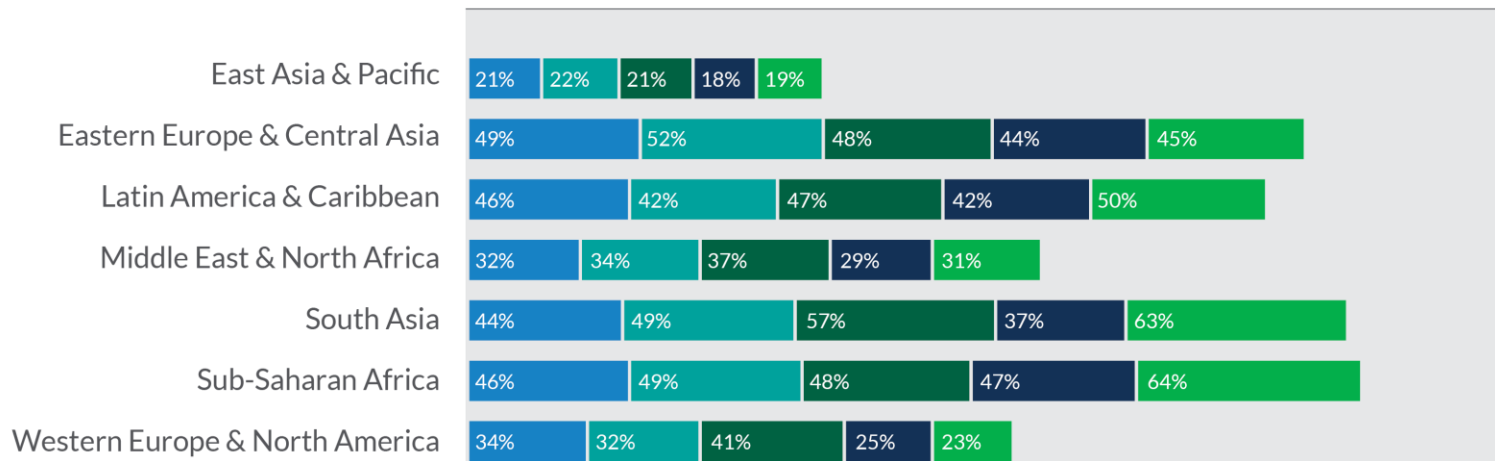
Countries

Perception of Corruption

How many of the following people in your country do you think are involved in corrupt practices?



% saying "All of them" or "Most of them"



Perception of Corruption

The total number of countries which view each of the following groups as the most corrupt

- Judges and magistrates
- Officers working in the national government
- Officers working in the local government
- The police
- Members of parliament/congress

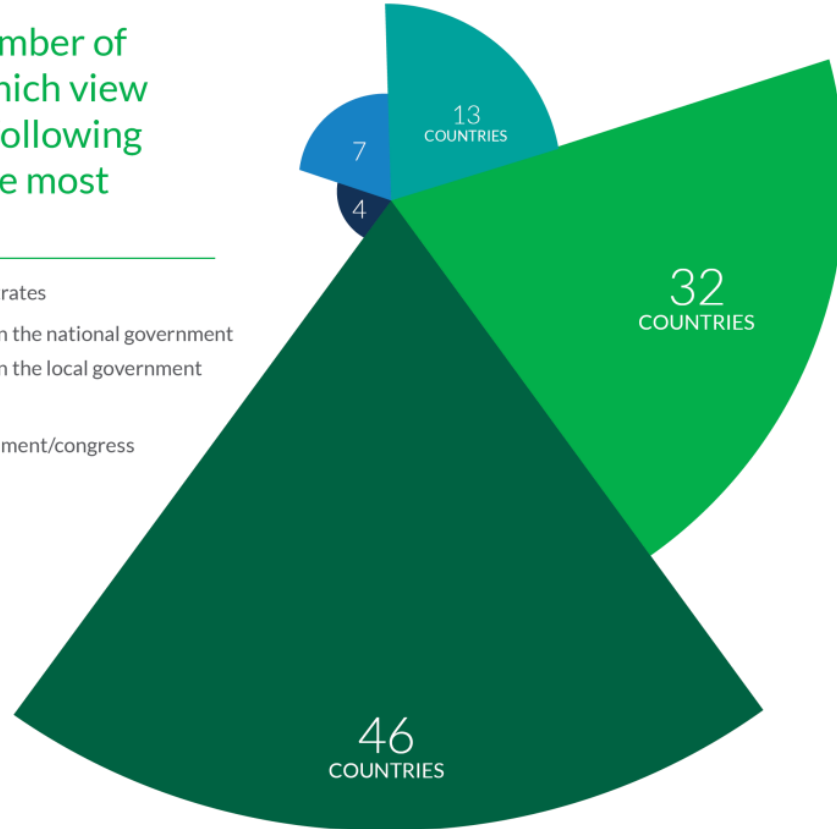
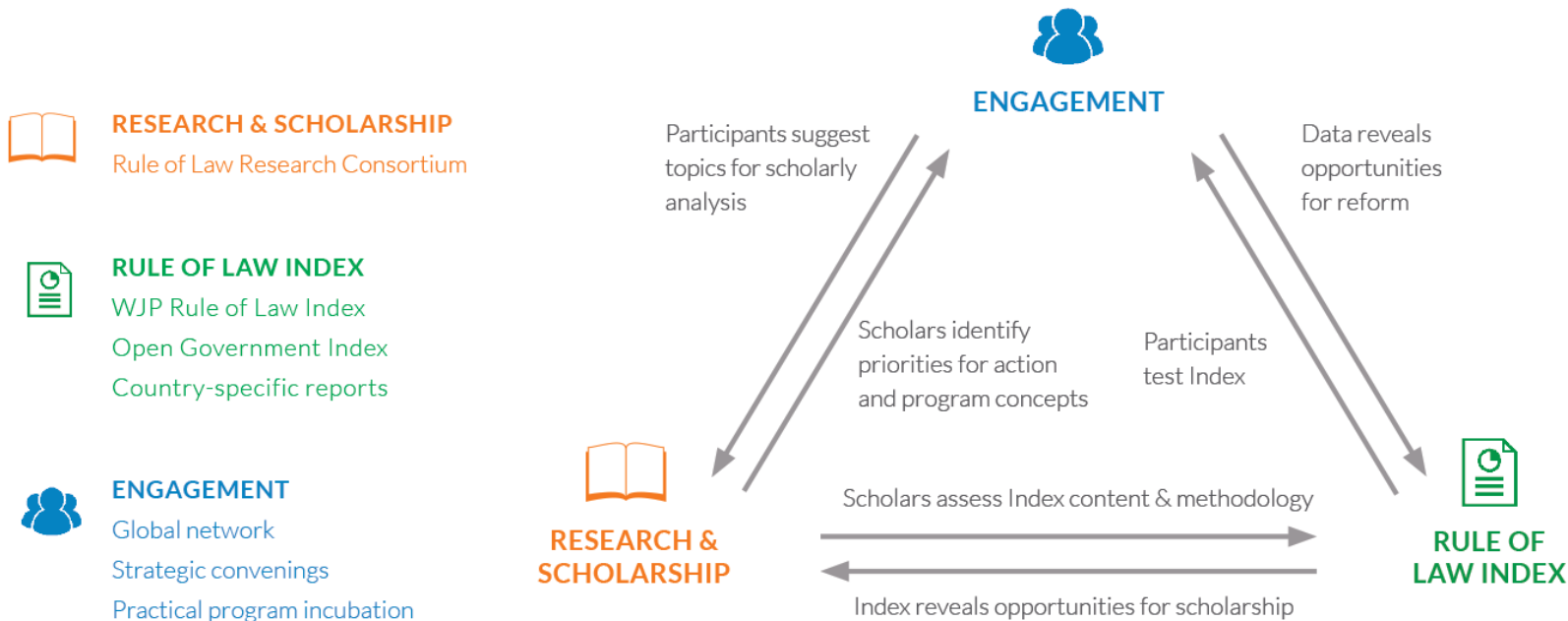


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1. About the World Justice Project
2. The WJP Rule of Law Index
3. Exploring Hong Kong SAR data
4. Global insights on anti-corruption intervention

WJP's Three Lines of Business





The University of Chicago Law School presents
Rule of Law Research Consortium (RLRC)
 Conference, Fall 2014

What We Know and Don't Know About The Rule of Law

October 31–November 1, 2014
 University of Chicago Law School, Room D

The **rule of law** is now at the center of the global agenda of development, viewed as a key to good governance, democracy, and growth. But it still knows remarkably little about where the rule of law comes from, how it is sustained, and what outside actors can do to enhance it. This workshop will bring together many of the leading scholars in the field to consider the state of the art on the rule of law, integrating theoretical and practical perspectives. The goal of the meeting is to define an agenda for rule-of-law research going forward.

Friday

10:00 Opening Remarks
 Sam Shapiro, University of Chicago
 Alexander Bickel, Fordham University (deceased)

11:00 Panel 1: Concept of General Jurisdiction
 Margaret Margaret, Stanford University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 A. Bruce Hansen, Stanford University
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

12:00 Luncheon
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

1:30 Panel 2: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

2:30 Panel 3: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

3:30 Panel 4: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

4:30 Panel 5: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

5:30 Panel 6: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

6:30 Panel 7: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

7:30 Panel 8: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

8:30 Panel 9: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

9:30 Panel 10: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

10:30 Panel 11: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

11:30 Panel 12: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

12:30 Panel 13: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

1:30 Panel 14: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

2:30 Panel 15: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

3:30 Panel 16: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

4:30 Panel 17: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

5:30 Panel 18: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

6:30 Panel 19: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

7:30 Panel 20: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

8:30 Panel 21: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
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9:30 Panel 22: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
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10:30 Panel 23: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

11:30 Panel 24: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

12:30 Panel 25: The Rule of Law and the Rule of Men
 David Mervin, Yale University
 Christopher Hillier-Hartley, UCL
 Gregory C. Sisk, University of Chicago
 Symposium on the Rule of Law in the United States and the World, Chicago

Saturday

9:00 Panel 26: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

10:00 Panel 27: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

11:00 Panel 28: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

12:00 Panel 29: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

1:00 Panel 30: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

2:00 Panel 31: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

3:00 Panel 32: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

4:00 Panel 33: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

5:00 Panel 34: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

6:00 Panel 35: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

7:00 Panel 36: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

8:00 Panel 37: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

9:00 Panel 38: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

10:00 Panel 39: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

11:00 Panel 40: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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12:00 Panel 41: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

1:00 Panel 42: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

2:00 Panel 43: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

3:00 Panel 44: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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4:00 Panel 45: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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5:00 Panel 46: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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6:00 Panel 47: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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7:00 Panel 48: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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8:00 Panel 49: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

9:00 Panel 50: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
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10:00 Panel 51: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

11:00 Panel 52: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

12:00 Panel 53: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

1:00 Panel 54: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

2:00 Panel 55: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

3:00 Panel 56: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

4:00 Panel 57: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

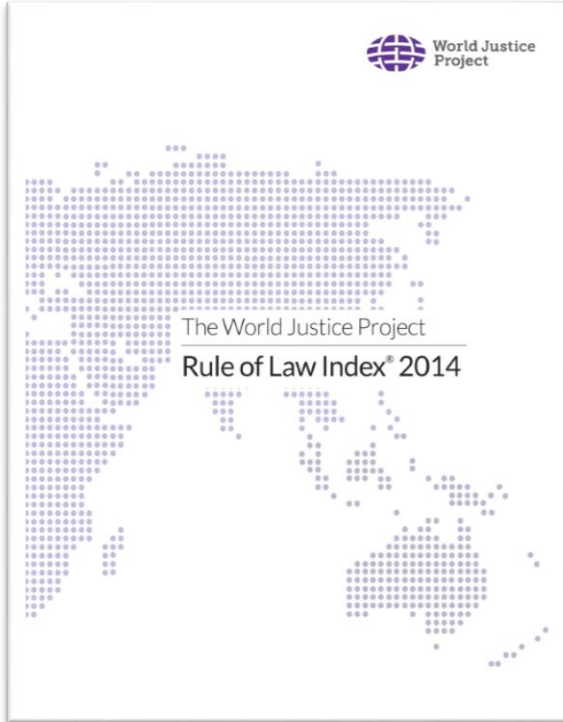
5:00 Panel 58: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

6:00 Panel 59: Dependent Jurisdictions
 Johnathan M. Sussman, University of Chicago
 Symposium

7:00 Panel 60: Dependent Jurisdictions
 John



Rule of Law Index



The *WJP Rule of Law Index*® measures how the rule of law is experienced in everyday life around the globe.

Challenges in defining the rule of law

1. Thin vs. thick
2. Ends vs. means
3. Applicable to many types of social and political systems
4. Academically rigorous, yet accessible to ordinary person

“(I was called) to bring about the rule of
righteousness in the land . . . so that the strong
should not harm the weak.”

- Prologue, *Hammurabi's Code*
(1772 BCE)

“If someone disobeys the law, even if he is (otherwise) worthy, he must be punished. If someone meets the standard, even if he is (otherwise) unworthy, he must be found innocent. Thus the Way of the public good will be opened up, and that of private interest will be blocked.”

- The *Huainanzi*
139 BCE (Han Dynasty, China)

The Rule of Law: Four Universal Principles

The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.



The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.



The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.



Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.



Rule of Law Factors



Factor 1:
Constraints on Government Powers



Factor 5:
Order and Security



Factor 2:
Absence of Corruption



Factor 6:
Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 3:
Open Government



Factor 7:
Civil Justice



Factor 8:
Criminal Justice



Factor 4:
Fundamental Rights



Factor 9:
Informal Justice



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

- 1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
- 1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
- 1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
- 1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
- 1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks
- 1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
- 2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain



Factor 3: Open Government

- 3.1 The laws are publicized and accessible
- 3.2 The laws are stable
- 3.3 Right to petition the government and public participation
- 3.4 Official information is available on request



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination
- 4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
- 4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused
- 4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed
- 4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed
- 4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
- 4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
- 4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed



Factor 5: Order and Security

- 5.1 Crime is effectively controlled
- 5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited
- 5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

- 6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
- 6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
- 6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
- 6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
- 6.5 The government does not expropriate without adequate compensation



Factor 7: Civil Justice

- 7.1 People can access and afford civil justice
- 7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination
- 7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption
- 7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence
- 7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay
- 7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced
- 7.7 ADR is accessible, impartial, and effective



Factor 8: Criminal Justice

- 8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective
- 8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective
- 8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
- 8.4 Criminal system is impartial
- 8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption
- 8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence
- 8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused



Factor 9: Informal Justice

- 9.1 Informal justice is timely and effective
- 9.2 Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence
- 9.3 Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights

Measurement approach

- Perspective of the ordinary person
- Two sources of data:
 - Household surveys – Probability sample, 1,000 respondents per country, three largest cities
 - Expert questionnaires – Civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law and public health
- Outcomes, not inputs; rule of law in practice – not on the books
- Perception and experience
- 8 years of development – 4th report



Order and Security

How safe do you feel walking in your neighborhood at night?



In the past 3 YEARS, did anyone actually BREAK into your home/residence without permission, and steal or try to steal something?



In the past 3 YEARS, were you a victim of an ARMED ROBBERY (with a weapon such as a knife or a gun)?



Has any relative or person that lived with you in your house been MURDERED in the past 3 years?





1. Constraints on Government Powers



6 sub-factors / 61 question items



2. Absence of Corruption



4 sub-factors / 70 question items



3. Open Government



4 sub-factors / 35 question items



4. Fundamental Rights



8 sub-factors / 111 question items



5. Order and Security



3 sub-factors / 19 question items



6. Regulatory Enforcement



5 sub-factors / 83 question items



7. Civil Justice



7 sub-factors / 55 question items



8. Criminal Justice



7 sub-factors / 99 question items



9. Informal Justice



3 sub-factors / 8 question items

Scores and rankings

1. Estimate country scores and rankings
 - Codification, normalization, mapping, and aggregation
2. Validity checks
 - Triangulation, cross-checking
 - Sensitivity analysis

Statistical Tests on the WJP Rule of Law Index 2011, 2012, 2014

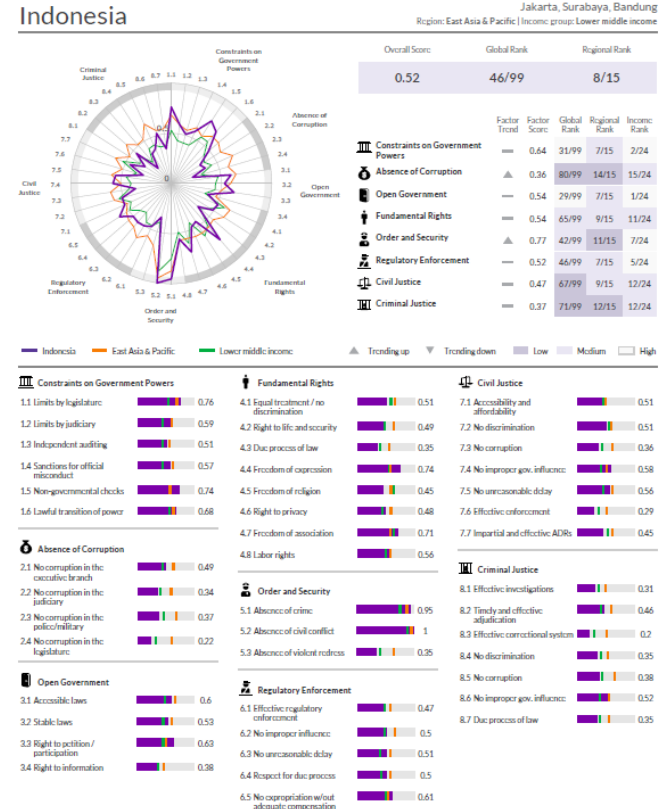
- In summary, *“the JRC analysis suggests that the conceptualized multi-level structure of the WJP Rule of Law Index is statistically coherent and no dimension is dominated by any of its underlying components. Country ranks across the eight dimensions are also fairly robust to methodological changes related to the estimation of missing data, weight, or aggregation rule (less than ± 1 position shift in 90% of all cases).”*
- Saisana, M., and Saltelli, A., ‘Statistical Tests on the WJP Rule of Law Index 2011’.
http://worldjusticeproject.org/sites/default/files/jrcaudit_wjpindex2011.pdf
- Saisana, M., and Saltelli, A., ‘Rankings and Ratings: Instructions for Use’, *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 2011, Volume 3, Issue 2.
<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayIssue?decade=2010&jid=ROL&volumeId=3&issueId=02&iid=8394462#>

Acknowledge Limitations

1. Concept (different value structures, legal architectures, goals, and trade offs)
2. Measurement (cross-cultural issues, sensitive questions, measurement error, urban sampling)
3. Scope (10,000 feet picture, limited use for analysis, limited context)

Presentation of Results

- Comparative exercise
- Multi-dimensional
- Relevant comparisons (peers)



data.worldjusticeproject.org

WJP Rule of Law Index® 2014 by the World Justice Project



Select factor ▼

The Rule of Law Index, published by the World Justice Project, is the world's most comprehensive data set of its kind and the only to rely solely on primary data, measuring a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of how ordinary people experience it.

[View tour](#)

Overall Score

0.3-0.39 0.4-0.49 0.5-0.59 0.6-0.69 0.7-0.79 0.8-0.89 0.9-1

Scores range from 0 (lowest) to 1 (highest).

Indonesia

Overall Score

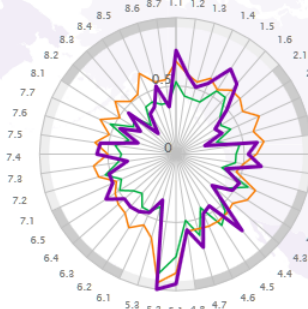
0.52

Global Rank

46/99

Regional Rank

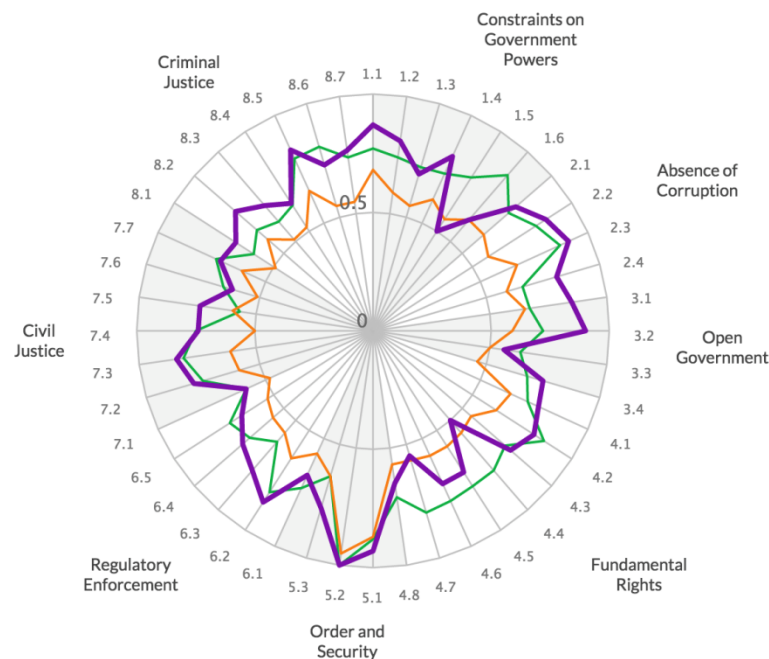
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[View full profile](#)

Hong Kong SAR, China

Hong Kong
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.76	6/15	16/30	16/99

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.72	6/15	23/30	24/99
Absence of Corruption	—	0.85	4/15	9/30	9/99
Open Government	—	0.77	3/15	10/30	10/99
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	6/15	27/30	29/99
Order and Security	—	0.9	3/15	4/30	4/99
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.74	5/15	15/30	15/99
Civil Justice	—	0.72	6/15	16/30	16/99
Criminal Justice	—	0.73	3/15	10/30	10/99

Hong Kong SAR, China East Asia & Pacific High income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.87
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.81
1.3 Independent auditing		0.69
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.81
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.5
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.62



Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch		0.8
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary		0.87
2.3 No corruption in the police/military		0.91
2.4 No corruption in the legislature		0.81



Open Government

3.1 Accessible laws		0.85
3.2 Stable laws		0.9
3.3 Right to petition / participation		0.56
3.4 Right to information		0.75



Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination		0.77
4.2 Right to life and security		0.81
4.3 Due process of law		0.77
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.5
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.71
4.6 Right to privacy		0.71
4.7 Freedom of association		0.55
4.8 Labor rights		0.65



Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.93
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.78



Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.67
6.2 No improper influence		0.86
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.78
6.4 Respect for due process		0.73
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.66



Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability		0.59
7.2 No discrimination		0.79
7.3 No corruption		0.84
7.4 No improper gov. influence		0.74
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.74
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.62
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs		0.71

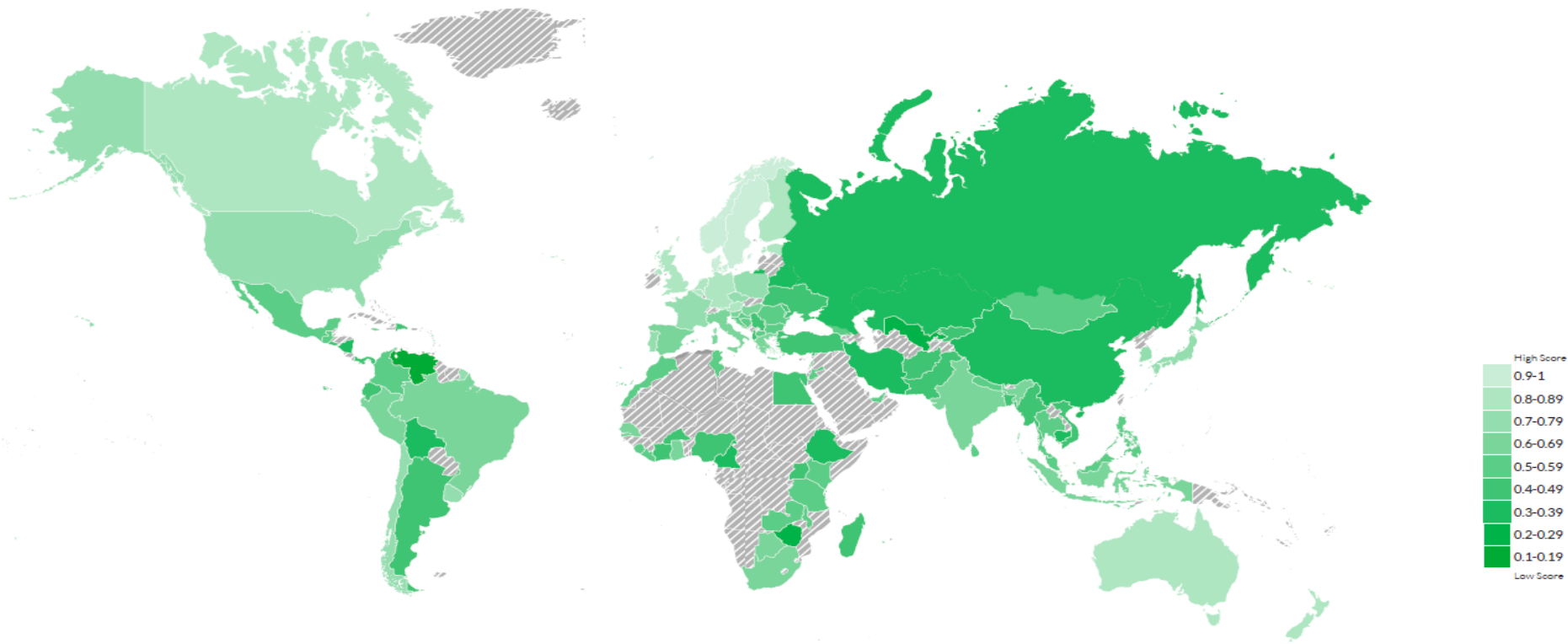


Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.69
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication		0.77
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.7
8.4 No discrimination		0.64
8.5 No corruption		0.84
8.6 No improper gov. influence		0.73
8.7 Due process of law		0.77



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers



Constraints on Government Powers – Global Ranking

1	Denmark	0.94	27	Ghana	0.68	53	Mongolia	0.53	79	Moldova	0.43
2	Norway	0.90	28	Spain	0.68	54	Sri Lanka	0.53	80	Bangladesh	0.41
3	Sweden	0.90	29	Greece	0.66	55	Georgia	0.53	81	Uganda	0.41
4	New Zealand	0.88	30	Slovenia	0.65	56	Liberia	0.53	82	Myanmar	0.41
5	Finland	0.88	31	Indonesia	0.64	57	Zambia	0.53	83	Madagascar	0.41
6	Austria	0.86	32	Brazil	0.63	58	Bulgaria	0.53	84	Ukraine	0.41
7	Netherlands	0.86	33	Senegal	0.63	59	Guatemala	0.52	85	Ecuador	0.40
8	Australia	0.86	34	Jamaica	0.62	60	Malawi	0.52	86	Vietnam	0.40
9	Germany	0.83	35	India	0.61	61	Macedonia, FYR	0.52	87	Cameroon	0.39
10	United Kingdom	0.81	36	Hungary	0.61	62	Kenya	0.51	88	Bolivia	0.38
11	Belgium	0.81	37	South Africa	0.61	63	Thailand	0.50	89	Russia	0.36
12	Estonia	0.80	38	Peru	0.60	64	Jordan	0.50	90	Iran	0.36
13	Canada	0.80	39	Philippines	0.59	65	Serbia	0.49	91	Ethiopia	0.35
14	France	0.79	40	Croatia	0.58	66	El Salvador	0.49	92	China	0.35
15	Japan	0.76	41	Tunisia	0.58	67	Dominican Republic	0.48	93	Kazakhstan	0.35
16	Republic of Korea	0.76	42	United Arab Emirates	0.58	68	Albania	0.47	94	Cambodia	0.34
17	Chile	0.76	43	Romania	0.58	69	Nigeria	0.47	95	Belarus	0.34
18	Uruguay	0.75	44	Lebanon	0.57	70	Kyrgyzstan	0.47	96	Nicaragua	0.31
19	Portugal	0.74	45	Nepal	0.56	71	Argentina	0.47	97	Uzbekistan	0.29
20	United States	0.74	46	Morocco	0.56	72	Turkey	0.46	98	Zimbabwe	0.25
21	Singapore	0.73	47	Colombia	0.55	73	Pakistan	0.46	99	Venezuela	0.17
22	Poland	0.73	48	Mexico	0.55	74	Egypt	0.45			
23	Czech Republic	0.72	49	Malaysia	0.55	75	Panama	0.45			
24	Hong Kong SAR, China	0.72	50	Sierra Leone	0.55	76	Burkina Faso	0.45			
25	Botswana	0.69	51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.54	77	Cote d'Ivoire	0.44			
26	Italy	0.69	52	Tanzania	0.54	78	Afghanistan	0.43			

Extended Country Profile

The WJP Rule of Law Index™ 2014 indicators are based on more than 100,000 household and expert surveys worldwide. Below are a selection of sample questions taken from household surveys (factors 1 to 6) and expert surveys (factors 7 and 8) for Hong Kong SAR, China that help determine its factor and sub-factor scoring.

— Hong Kong SAR, China

— East Asia & Pacific

— High income group



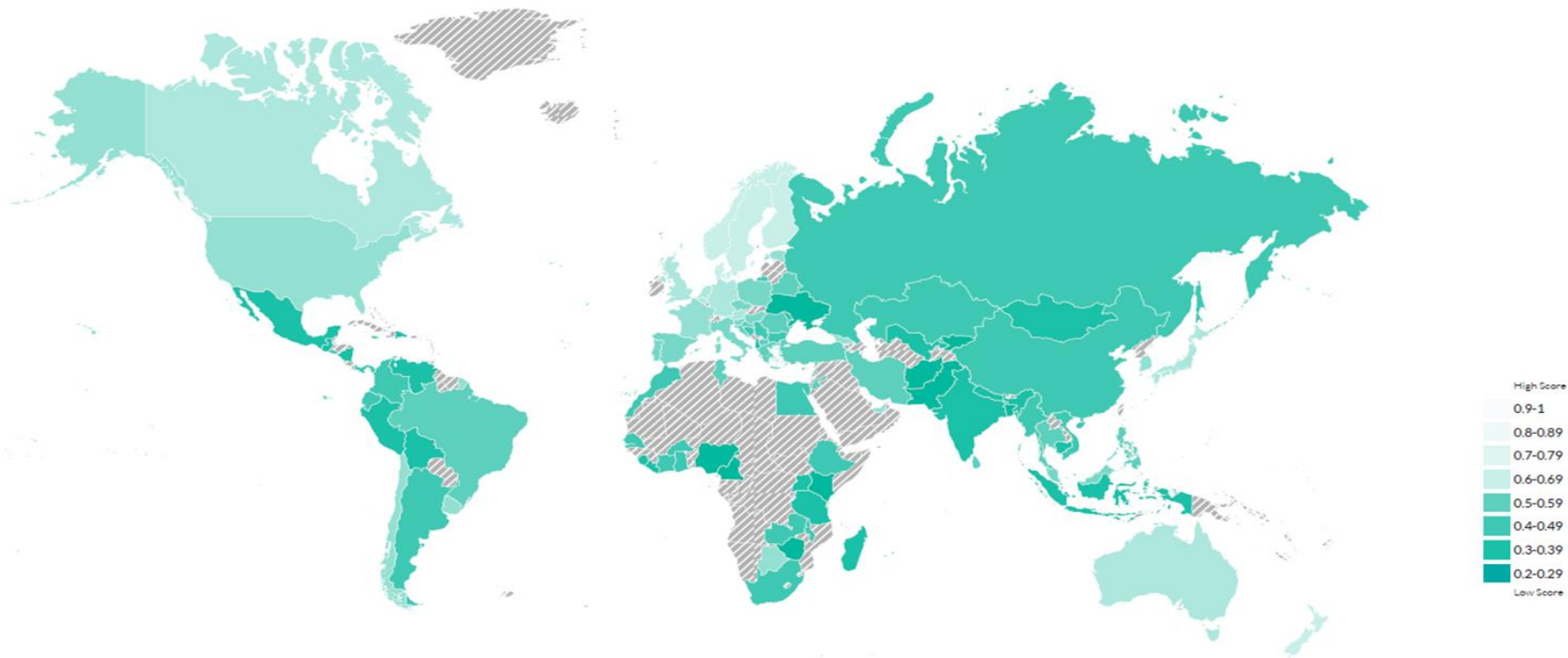
Constraints on Government Powers

Assume that a high-ranking government officer is taking government money for personal benefit. Also assume that one of his employees witnesses this conduct, reports it to the relevant authority, and provides sufficient evidence to prove it. Assume that the press obtains the information and publishes the story. Which one of the following outcomes is most likely?





Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Absence of Corruption

Corruption exists in all countries and societies in some form or the other. How many of the following people in Hong Kong SAR, China do you think are involved in corrupt practices?



During the past three years, have you or anyone living in your household been stopped or detained by the police? Thinking about the most recent incident, did you (or the person living in your household) have to pay a bribe to the police officer who approached you (or the person living in your household)?

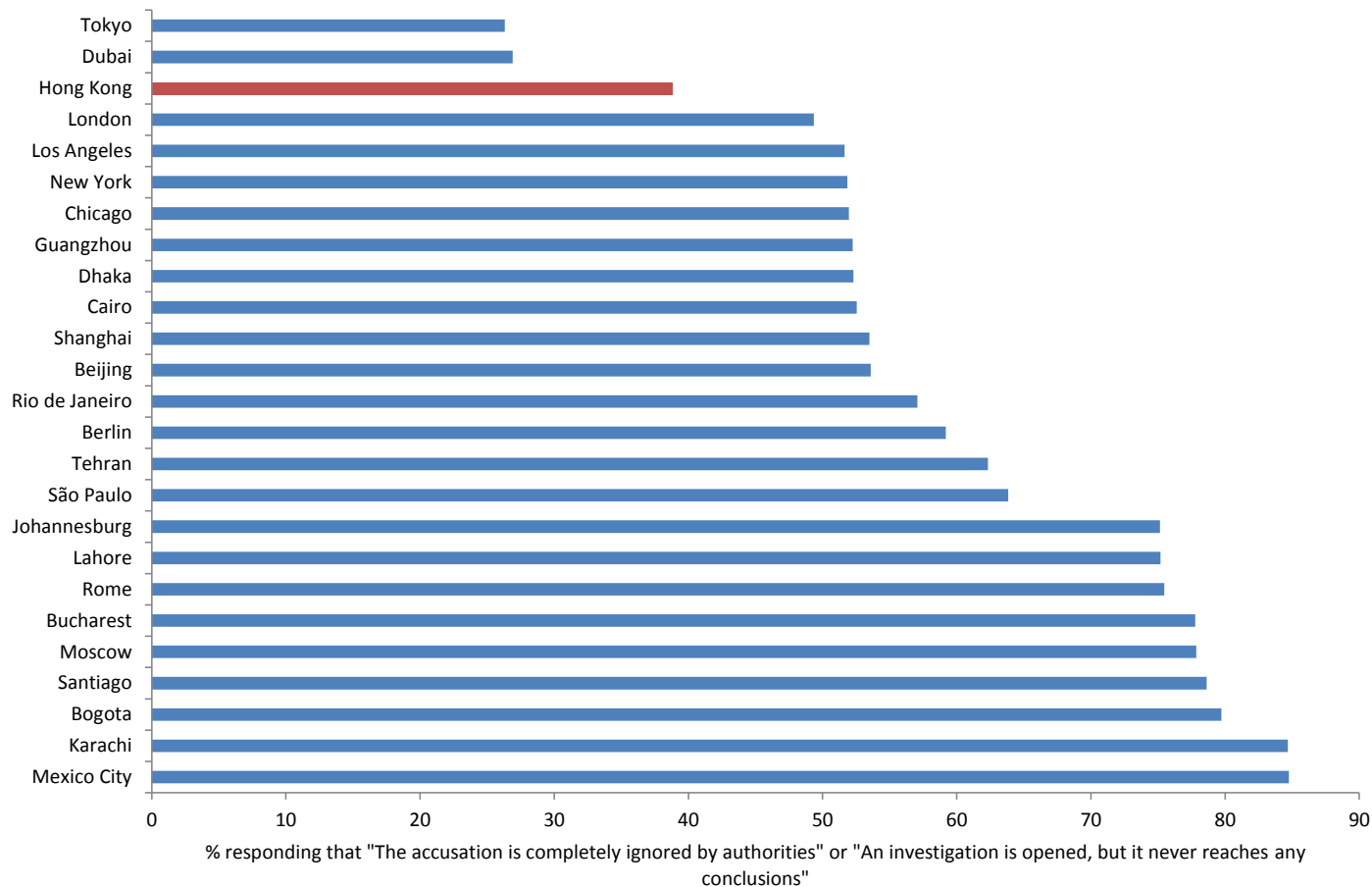


During the past three years, did you or anyone living in your household request a government permit, or process any kind of document (like a license, building permit, etc.) in a local government office? Thinking about the most recent incident, did you (or the person living in your household) have to pay a bribe (or money above that required by law)?



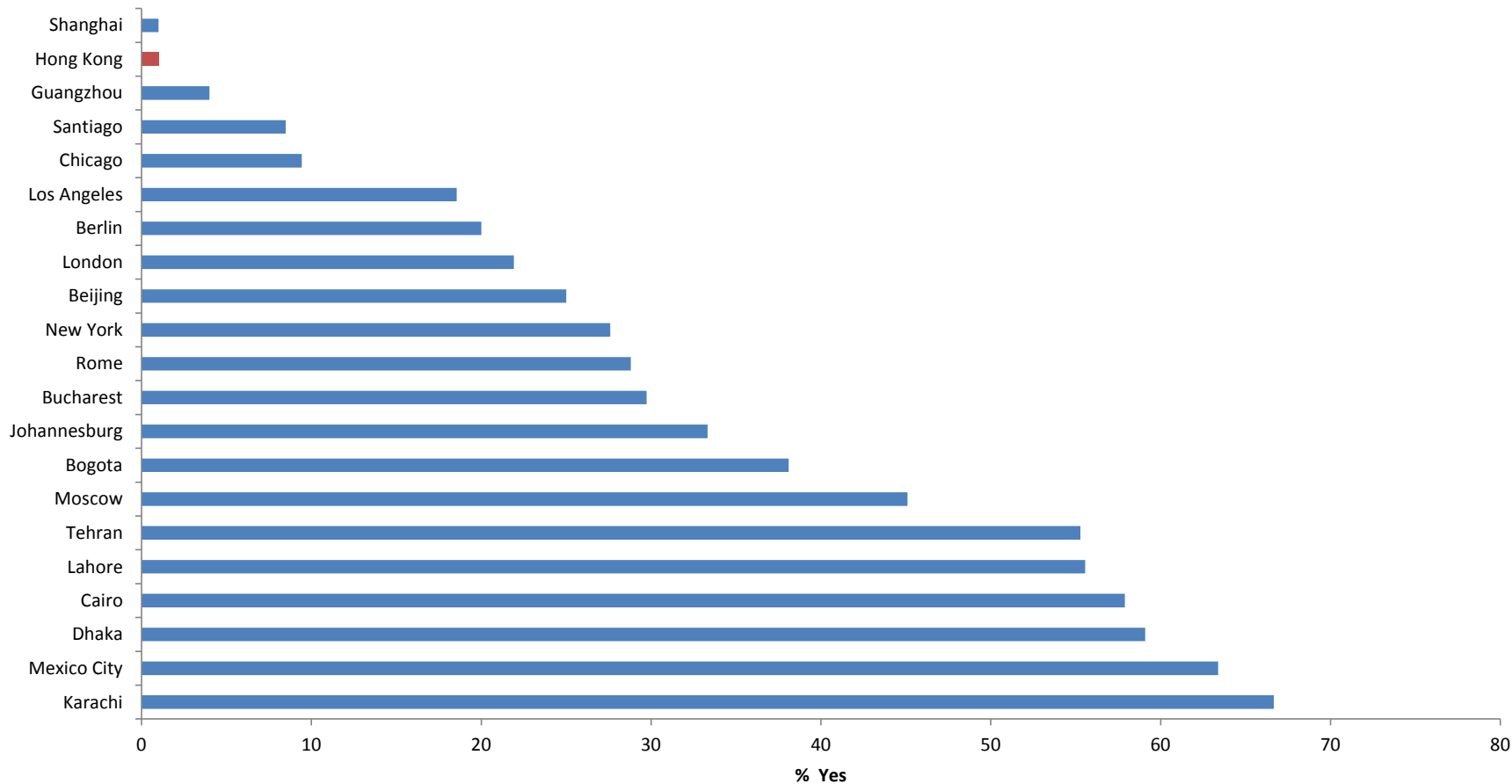
Perception of Impunity in Major Cities

Assume that, as a result of a local audit, a LOCAL government officer is found to be unlawfully issuing a government license for personal benefit, for example, to a construction company owned by a family member. Which



Bribery in Major Cities

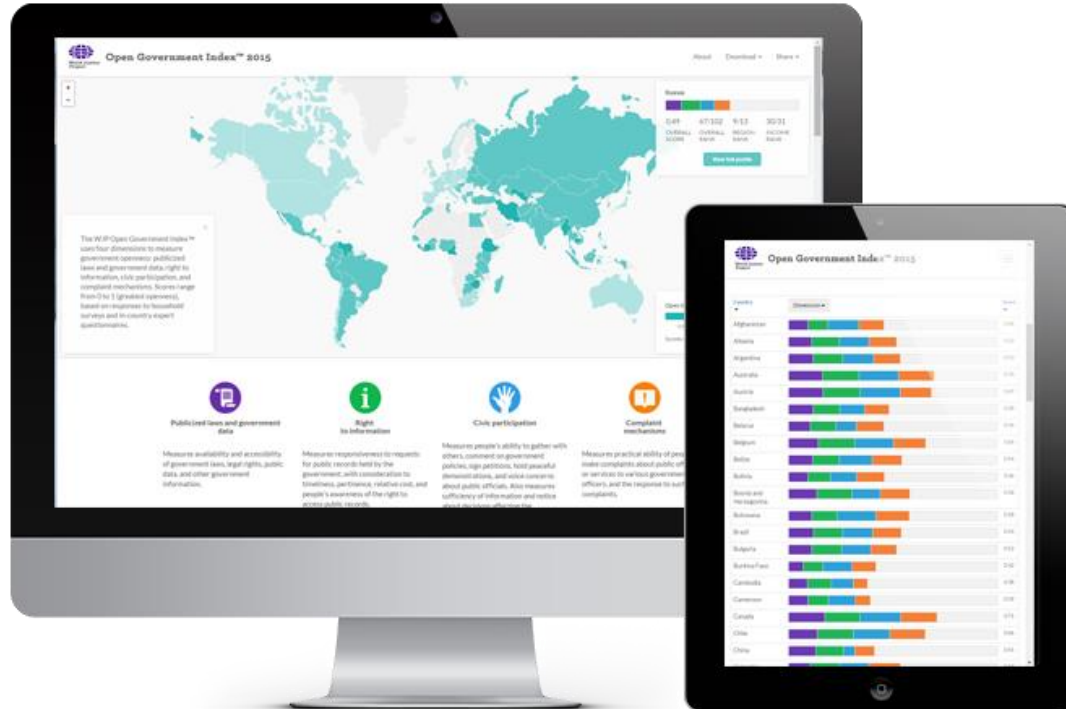
During the past three years, have you or anyone living in your household been stopped or detained by the police? Thinking about the most recent incident, did you (or the person living in your household) have to pay a bribe to the po



Absence of Corruption – Global Ranking

1	Denmark	0.96	27	Poland	0.66	53	El Salvador	0.46	79	Peru	0.36
2	Norway	0.94	28	Malaysia	0.64	54	Burkina Faso	0.45	80	Indonesia	0.36
3	New Zealand	0.91	29	Hungary	0.64	55	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.45	81	Uzbekistan	0.35
4	Sweden	0.91	30	Italy	0.60	56	Ethiopia	0.45	82	Sierra Leone	0.35
5	Singapore	0.90	31	Czech Republic	0.60	57	Panama	0.44	83	Albania	0.34
6	Finland	0.90	32	Slovenia	0.60	58	Ghana	0.44	84	Madagascar	0.34
7	Netherlands	0.88	33	Jordan	0.57	59	Vietnam	0.44	85	Liberia	0.34
8	Australia	0.86	34	Greece	0.56	60	Kazakhstan	0.43	86	Cambodia	0.33
9	Hong Kong SAR, China	0.85	35	Turkey	0.55	61	Colombia	0.43	87	Bolivia	0.32
10	Austria	0.84	36	Croatia	0.54	62	Morocco	0.43	88	Moldova	0.32
11	Japan	0.84	37	Macedonia, FYR	0.53	63	Myanmar	0.43	89	Uganda	0.30
12	Germany	0.83	38	Belarus	0.53	64	Bulgaria	0.43	90	Venezuela	0.30
13	Belgium	0.81	39	Sri Lanka	0.53	65	Malawi	0.43	91	Pakistan	0.29
14	Canada	0.81	40	Thailand	0.51	66	Russia	0.42	92	Zimbabwe	0.28
15	United Kingdom	0.80	41	Romania	0.50	67	Serbia	0.41	93	Kenya	0.28
16	Republic of Korea	0.79	42	Iran	0.50	68	Zambia	0.41	94	Ukraine	0.28
17	United Arab Emirates	0.79	43	Tunisia	0.50	69	Cote d'Ivoire	0.41	95	Bangladesh	0.27
18	Estonia	0.78	44	Philippines	0.50	70	Lebanon	0.40	96	Kyrgyzstan	0.27
19	Uruguay	0.78	45	Brazil	0.50	71	Mongolia	0.39	97	Nigeria	0.26
20	France	0.78	46	South Africa	0.49	72	India	0.39	98	Cameroon	0.26
21	United States	0.75	47	Argentina	0.49	73	Nepal	0.38	99	Afghanistan	0.24
22	Chile	0.73	48	Senegal	0.48	74	Tanzania	0.38			
23	Botswana	0.73	49	China	0.48	75	Nicaragua	0.38			
24	Georgia	0.71	50	Jamaica	0.48	76	Guatemala	0.37			
25	Spain	0.69	51	Ecuador	0.47	77	Dominican Republic	0.37			
26	Portugal	0.69	52	Egypt	0.46	78	Mexico	0.37			

data.worldjusticeproject.org/opengov







Hong Kong SAR, China

East Asia & Pacific, High income group

0.63

OVERALL SCORE



Dimension	Score	Global rank	Region rank	Income rank
 Publicized laws and government data	0.69	6	4	6
 Right to information	0.69	20	5	19
 Civic participation	0.52	75	9	29
 Complaint mechanisms	0.63	31	6	25

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OVERALL RANK



5/15

REGION RANK



23/31

INCOME RANK





Publicized laws and government data

Legal rights

How well does the government inform people about their rights? (% very well or well)



	Low income	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	64%	64%
East Asia & Pacific	59%	68%
High income group	46%	50%

Expenditures

How well does the government inform people about expenditures? (% very well or well)



	Low income	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	55%	47%
East Asia & Pacific	48%	49%
High income group	45%	45%

Quality

How would you rate the quality of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	82%	84%
East Asia & Pacific	70%	67%
High income group	71%	72%

Quantity

How would you rate the quantity of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	No data	No data
East Asia & Pacific	67%	62%
High income group	66%	68%

Accessibility

How would you rate the accessibility of information published by the government? (% very good or good)



	Low income	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	75%	82%
East Asia & Pacific	62%	60%
High income group	63%	65%

Reliability

How would you rate the reliability of information published by the government? (% very good or good)

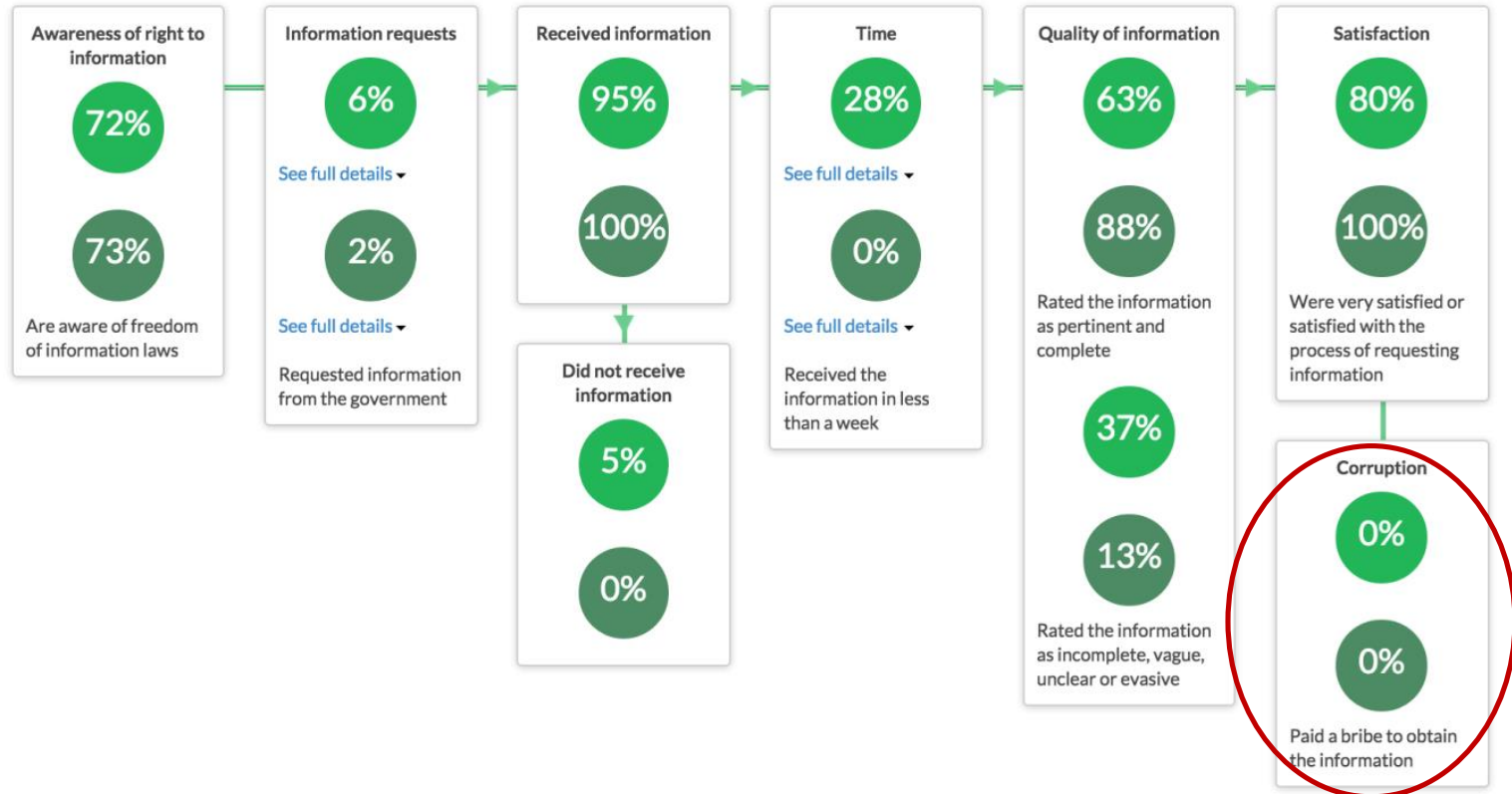


	Low income	High income
Hong Kong SAR, China	No data	No data
East Asia & Pacific	66%	63%
High income group	66%	68%

[Overview](#)[By gender](#)[By income](#)

■ High income
■ Low income

Right to information





Civic participation

Congress

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to members of Congress
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	36%
East Asia & Pacific	61%
High income group	77%

Local government

In practice, people in this neighborhood can present their concerns to local government officials
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	46%
East Asia & Pacific	67%
High income group	83%

Petition

In practice, people can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	43%
East Asia & Pacific	69%
High income group	86%

Consultation

How well does the local government consult community leaders before making decisions?
(% very well or well)



Hong Kong SAR, China	47%
East Asia & Pacific	45%
High income group	41%

Civil Society

Civil society organizations can freely express opinions against government policies and actions
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	34%
East Asia & Pacific	59%
High income group	69%

Political Parties

Political parties can freely express opinions against government policies and actions
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	35%
East Asia & Pacific	60%
High income group	75%

Media

TV, radio and newspapers can freely express opinions against government policies and actions
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	21%
East Asia & Pacific	58%
High income group	68%

Membership

People can freely join any (unforbidden) political organization they want
(% strongly agree or agree)



Hong Kong SAR, China	35%
East Asia & Pacific	66%
High income group	85%



Complaint mechanisms

Complaint filing

How well does the local government provide ways to make complaints about public services?

(% very well or well)



Men Women

Hong Kong SAR, China	46%	46%
East Asia & Pacific	42%	44%
High income group	45%	43%

Complaint handling

How well does the local government provide ways to handle complaints against local officials?

(% very well or well)



Men Women

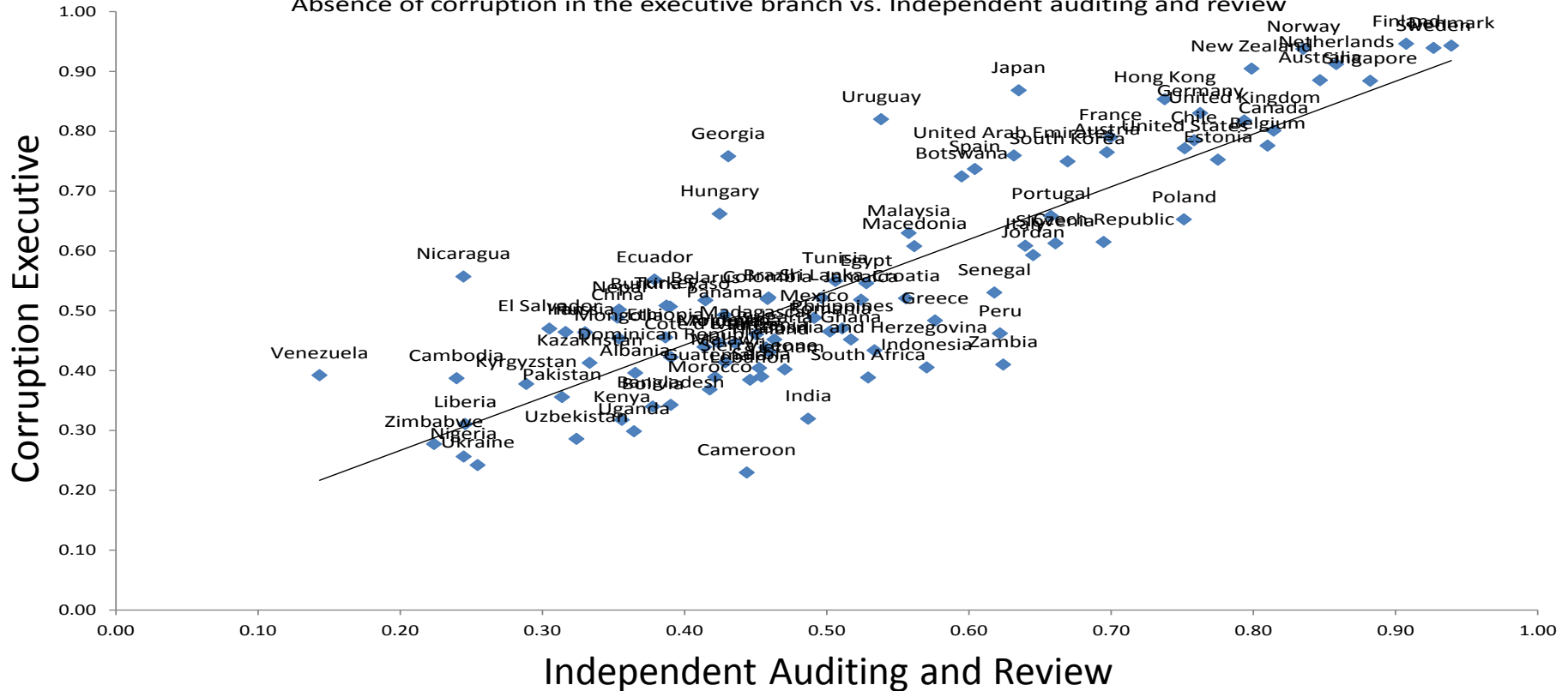
Hong Kong SAR, China	33%	39%
East Asia & Pacific	35%	37%
High income group	40%	38%

Anti-Corruption Intervention

- Legal and institutional framework
- Enforcement mechanisms
- People's perceptions and the meaning of corruption
- Education, complaints and accountability

Independent Auditing and Review

WJP Rule of Law Index 2012 Subfactor Scores (1=Best score)
Absence of corruption in the executive branch vs. Independent auditing and review



Independent Auditing and Review

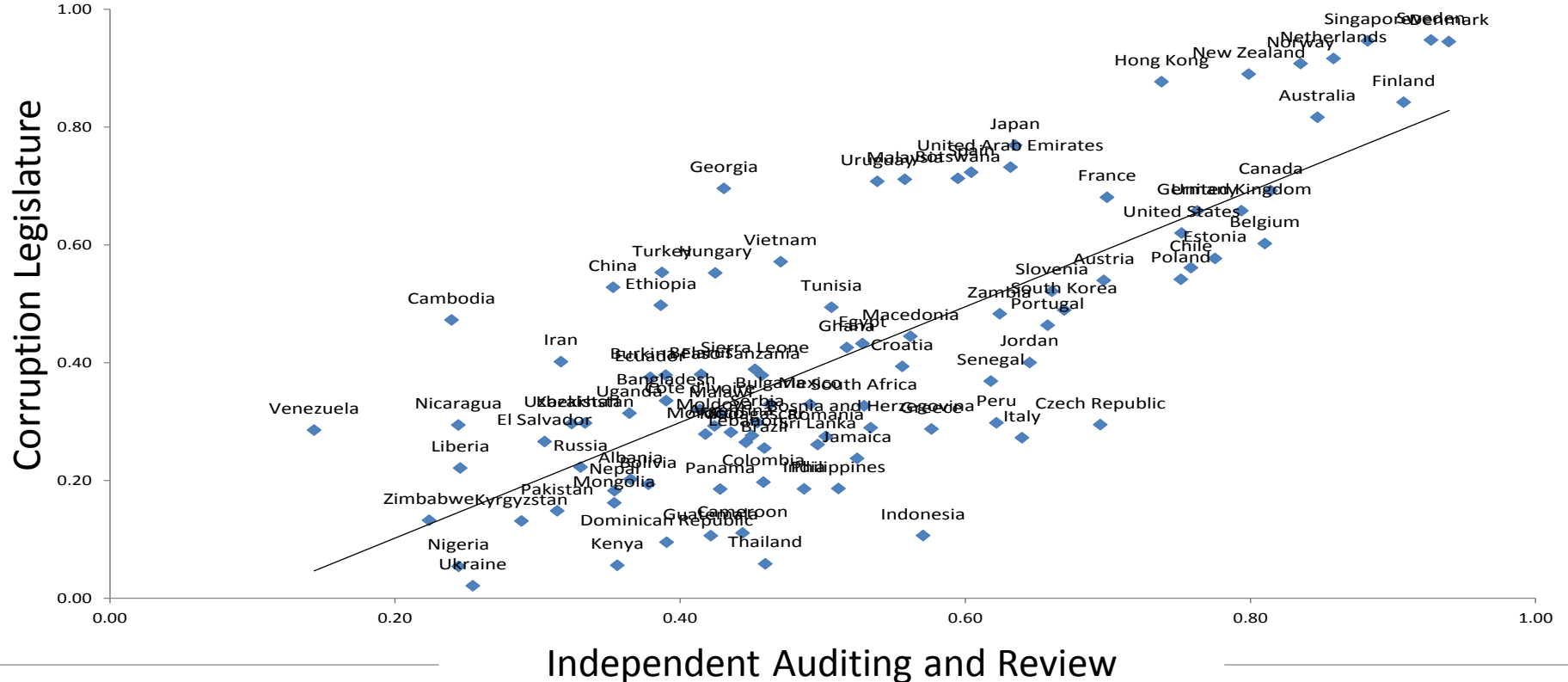
WJP Rule of Law Index 2012 Subfactor Scores (1=Best score)

Absence of corruption in the judicial branch vs. Independent auditing and review



Independent Auditing and Review

WJP Rule of Law Index Subfactor Scores (1=Best score)
Absence of corruption in the legislative branch vs. Independent auditing and review

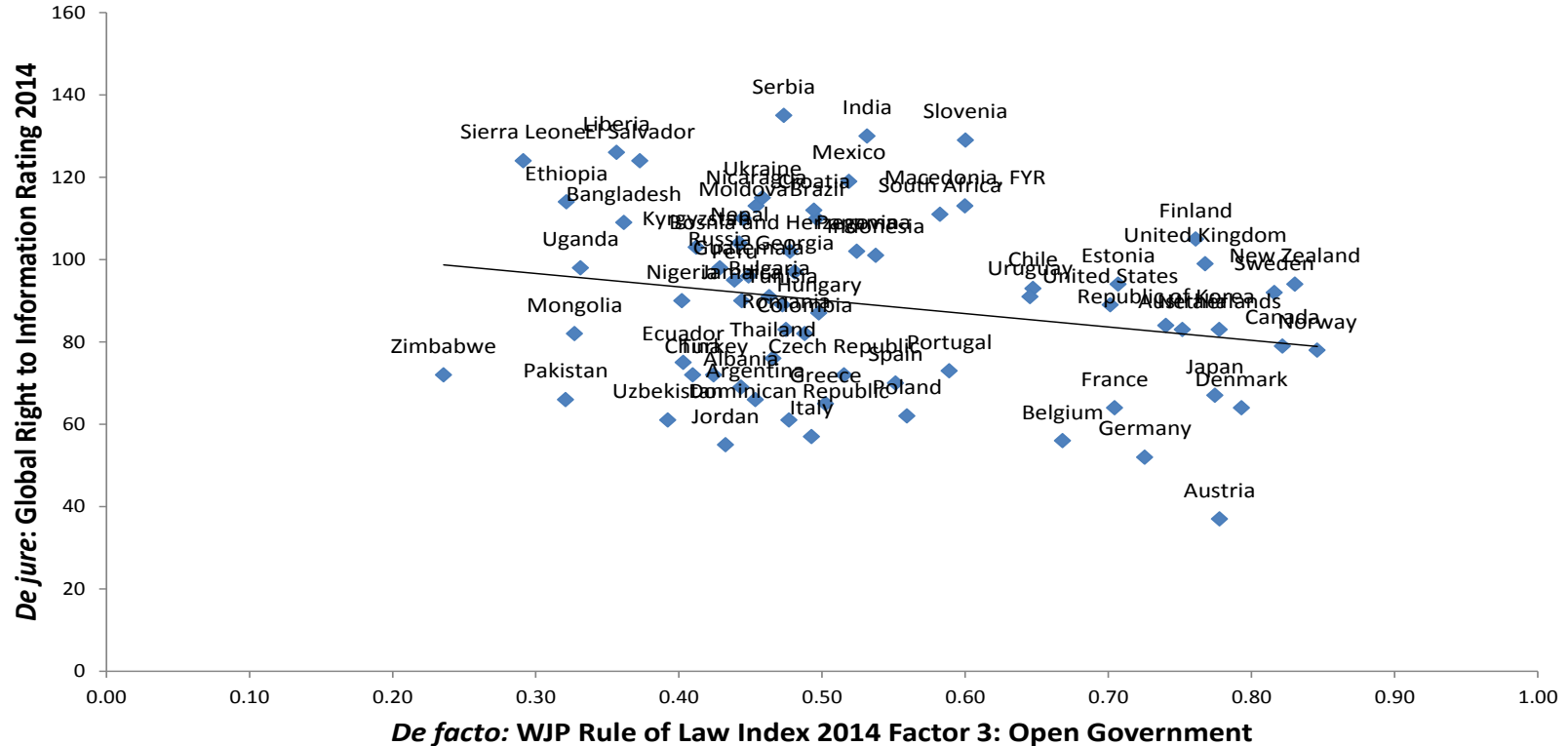


Right to Information: Laws Vs. Practice

Right to Information *de jure* vs. *de facto*

Global Right to Information Rating 2014 vs.

WJP Rule of Law Index 2014 Factor 3: Open Government

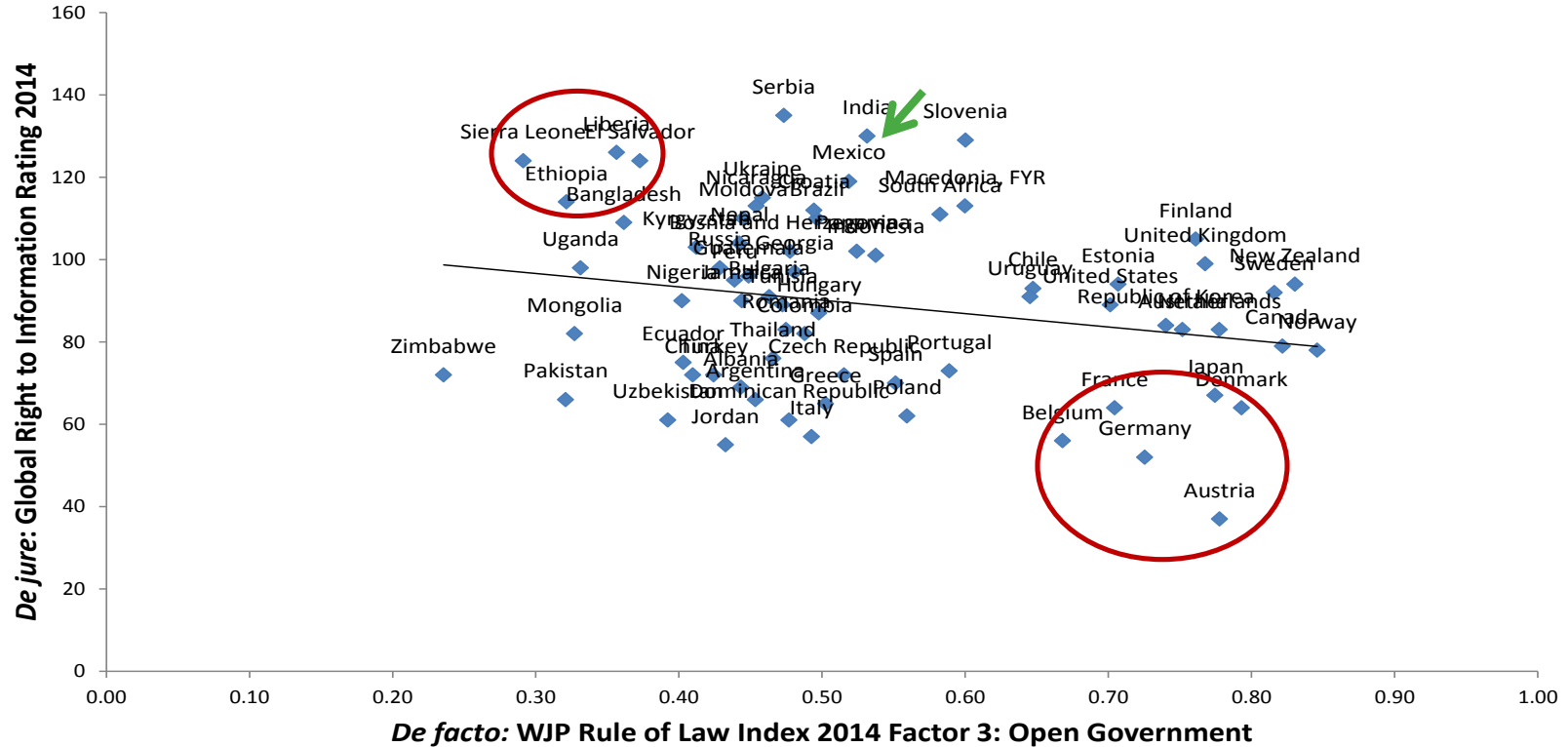


Right to Information: Laws Vs. Practice

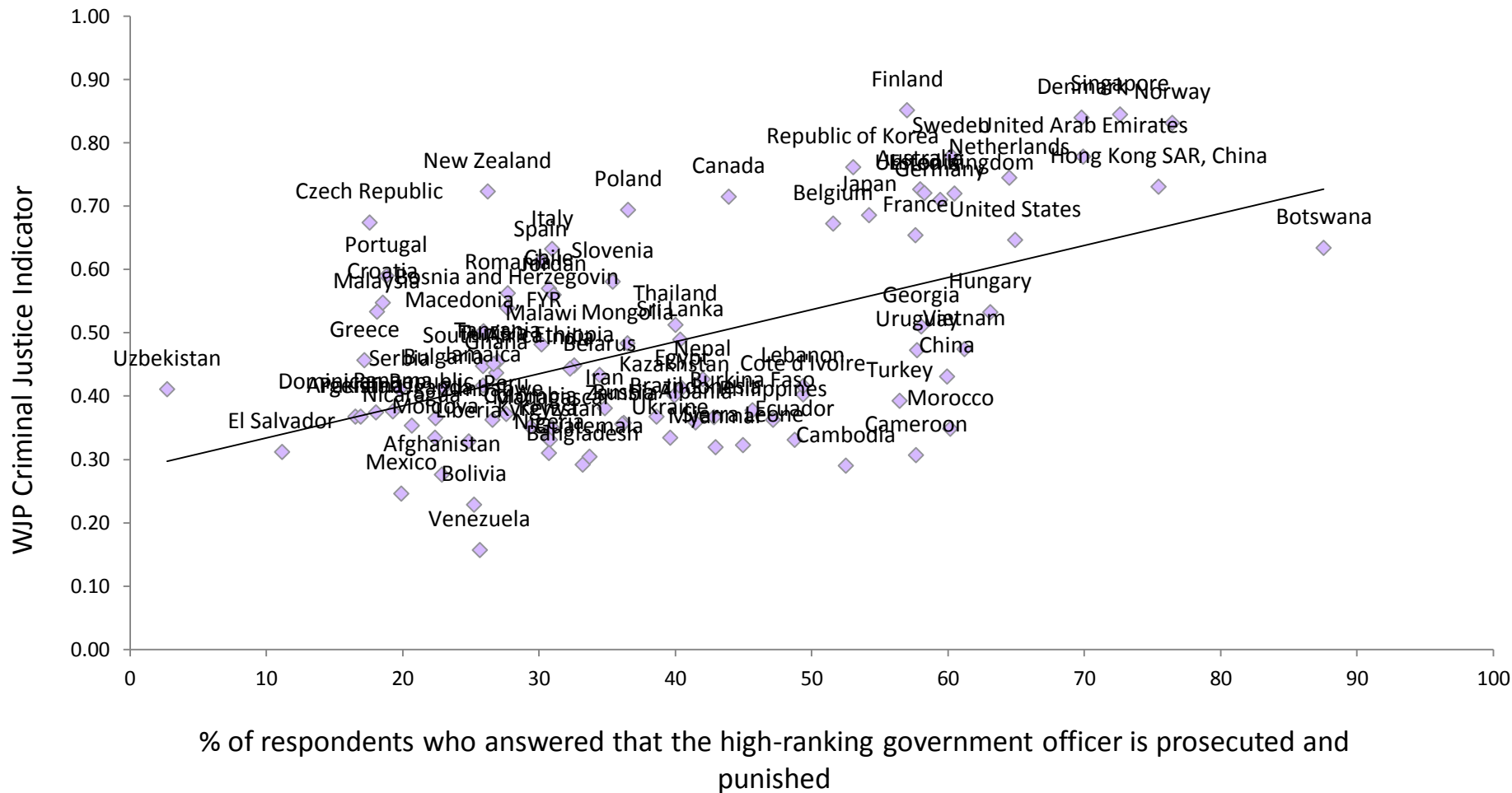
Right to Information *de jure* vs. *de facto*

Global Right to Information Rating 2014 vs.

WJP Rule of Law Index 2014 Factor 3: Open Government

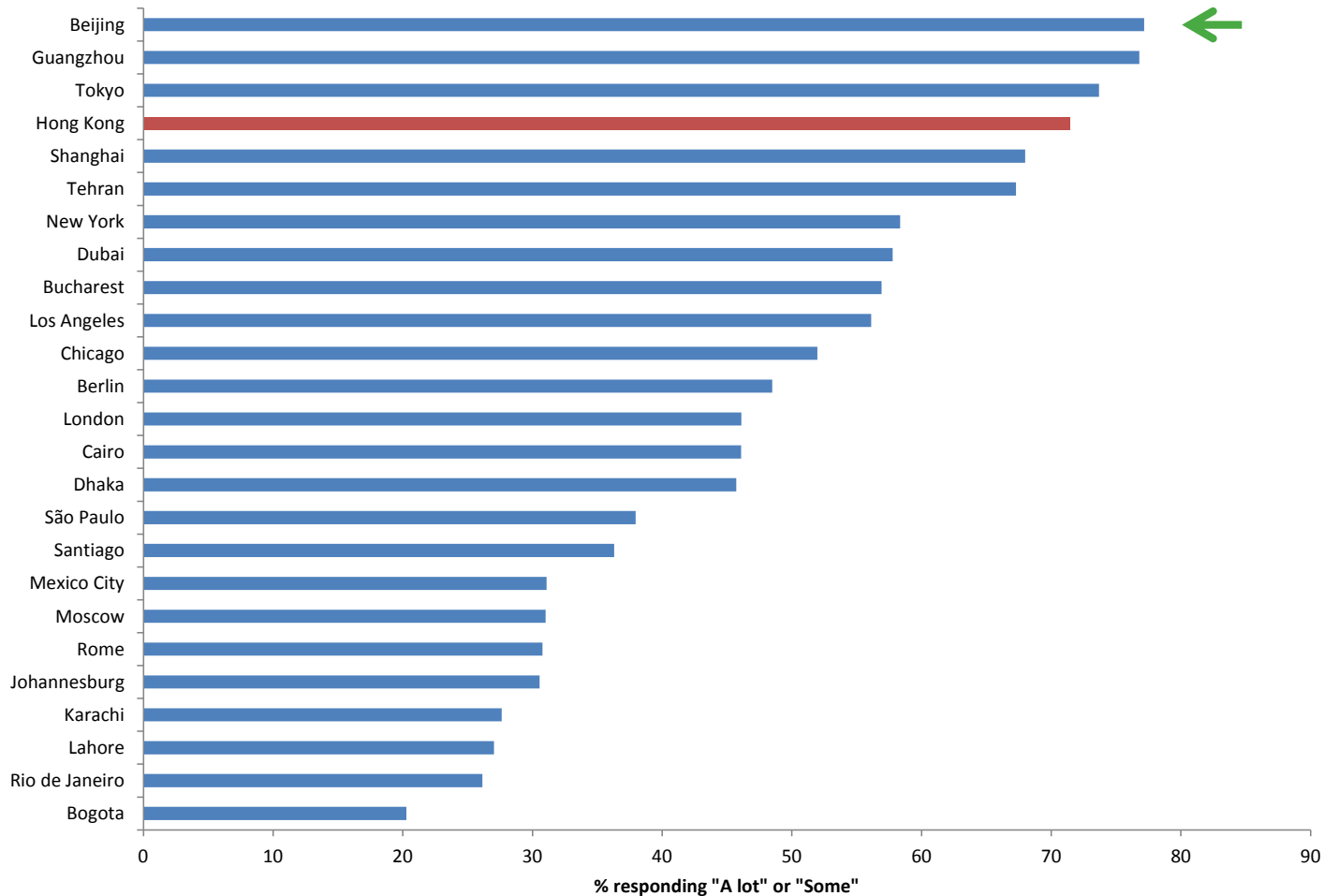


Criminal Justice Effectiveness and Perception of Accountability



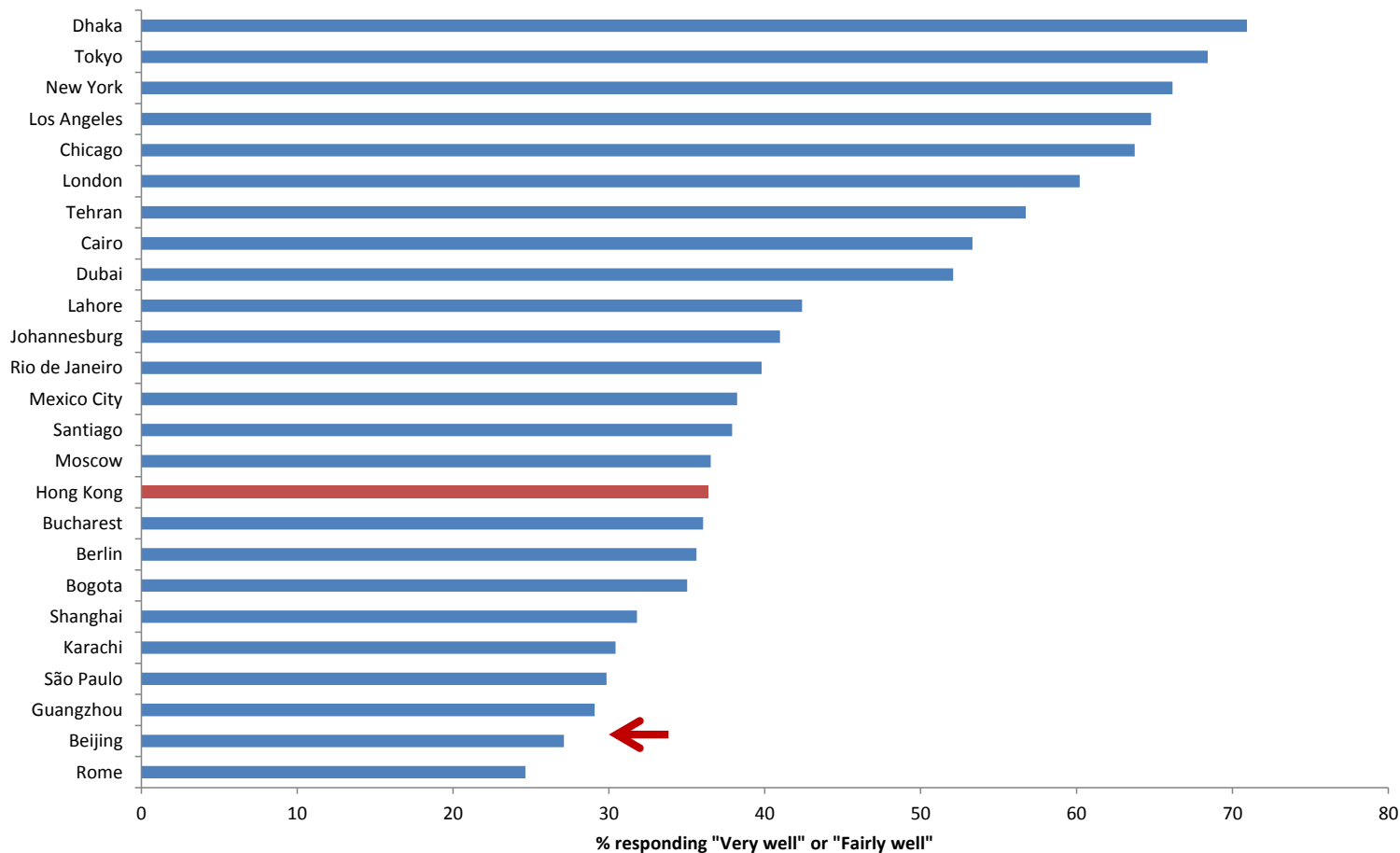
Trust in Major Cities

How much TRUST do you have in officers working in the local government?



Government Responsiveness in Major Cities

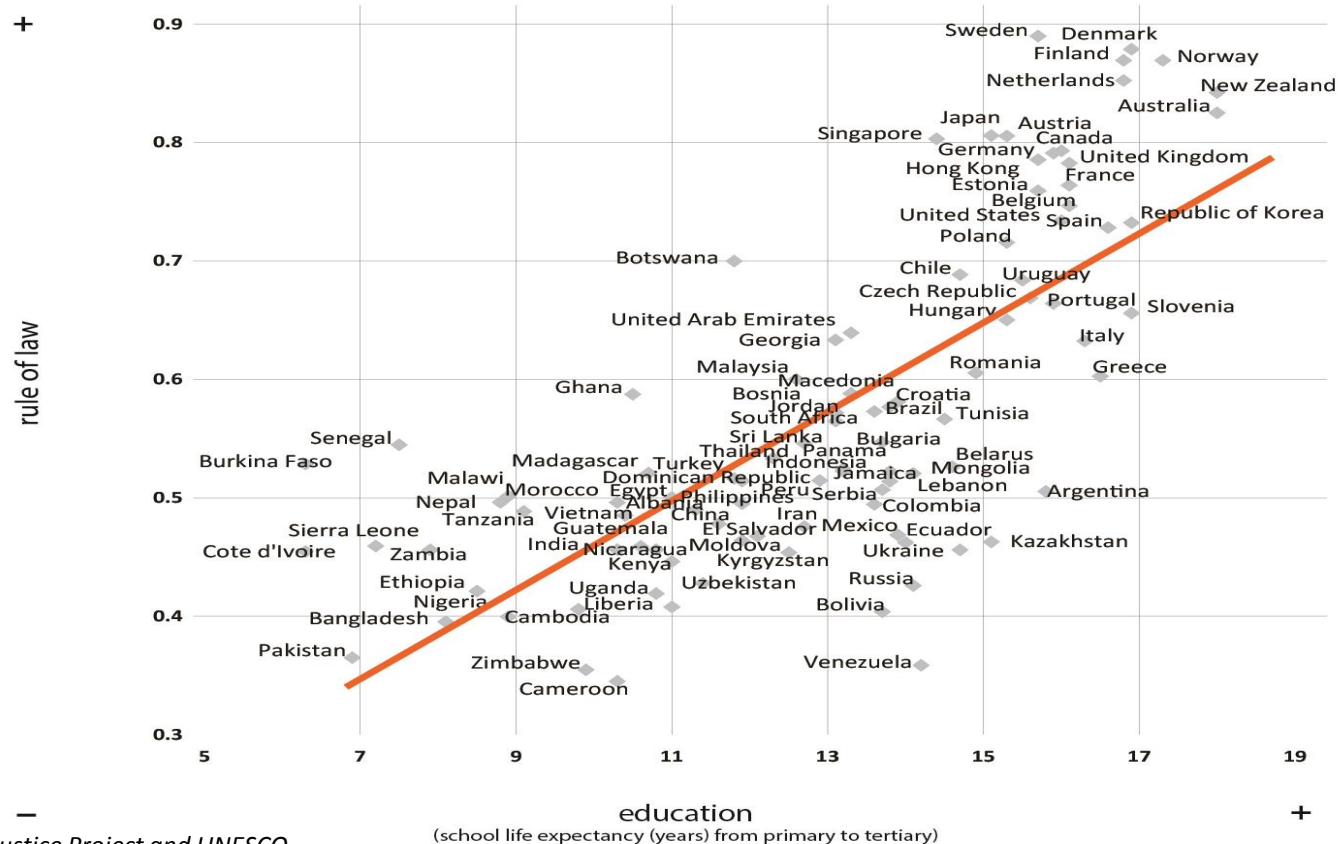
Could you please tell us how well or badly you think your local government responds to people's concerns about community matters



Anti-Corruption Intervention

- Legal and institutional framework
- Enforcement mechanisms
- People's perceptions and the meaning of corruption
- Education, complaints and accountability ←

Rule of Law – Education (direction of causality?)



Rule of Law – Education (direction of causality?)

Botero, Juan, Alejandro Ponce, and Andrei Shleifer. 2013. Education, Complaints, and Accountability. *Journal of Law and Economics* 56, no. 4: 959-996.

Education, Complaints, and Accountability

Juan Botero *World Justice Project*

Alejandro Ponce *World Justice Project*

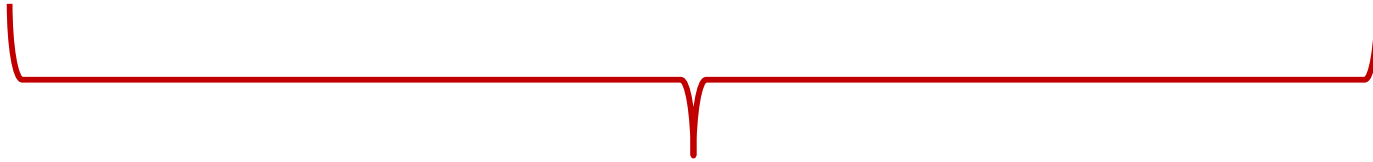
Andrei Shleifer *Harvard University*

Abstract

Better-educated countries have better governments, an empirical regularity that holds in both dictatorships and democracies. Possible reasons for this fact are that educated people are more likely to complain about misconduct by government officials and that more frequent complaints encourage better behavior from officials. Newly assembled individual-level survey data from the World Justice Project show that, within countries, better-educated people are more likely to report official misconduct. The results are confirmed using other survey data on reporting crime and corruption. Citizens' complaints might thus be an operative mechanism that explains the link between education and the quality of government.

Anti-Corruption Intervention

- Legal and institutional framework
- Enforcement mechanisms
- People's perceptions and the meaning of corruption
- Education, complaints and accountability



Culture of Adherence to the Rule of Law



**World Justice
Project**

WorldJusticeProject.org

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