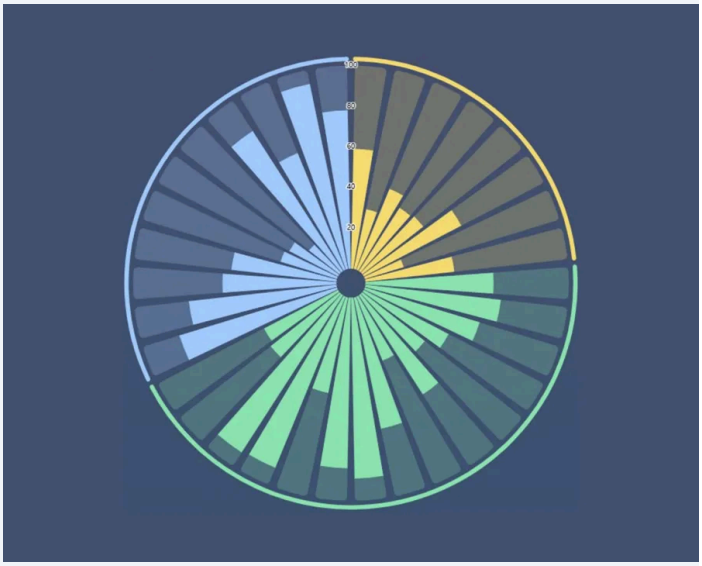
Public Integrity Indicators

The OECD Public Integrity Indicators (PIIs) assess national anti-corruption and integrity systems to help governments strengthen their resilience to corruption risks. Based on official data covering regulations and their implementation in practice, the PIIs provide evidence for policy makers and various stakeholders to support the design of effective integrity policies – a cornerstone of public trust and economic growth.



Policy sub-issue

Key links

OECD Public Integrity Indicators Portal ›

Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2026 ›

Key messages

Assessing countries' resilience to corruption risks

The OECD Public Integrity Indicators (PIIs) are a data-driven initiative that provides countries with an objective assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of their anti-corruption and integrity systems.

Based on administrative data, the PIIs consist of specific criteria derived from best standards and practices set out in the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity and other international legal instruments.

The PIIs are currently composed of four datasets covering the following areas:

- Quality of strategic framework (**Strategy**)
- Accountability of public policy making (**Accountability**)
- Effectiveness of internal control and risk management (**Risk**)
- Integrity of the justice and disciplinary systems (**Justice**)

Supporting countries in implementing effective reforms

The PIIs aim to help policy makers and other relevant stakeholders from across society —businesses, international investors, civil society organisations, academia—**identify corruption risks, benchmark best practices, and target reforms.**

The PIIs cover all OECD Member countries, as well as many partner countries from across the globe.

Data for over 60 countries is available to browse and download from the OECD Public Integrity Indicators Portal.

Explore the Portal

Data insights

OECD Member and partner countries could improve the implementation of anti-corruption and integrity regulations

In OECD Member and partner countries, there is a gap between the strength of anti-corruption and integrity regulations and their implementation in practice.

In OECD countries, the gap between the strength of integrity regulations (63%) and implementation (44%) is now 19 percentage points, compared to a 26 percentage-point gap in partner countries.

Improving implementation could better safeguard public decision-making and resources against corruption. What measures can governments take to do so?

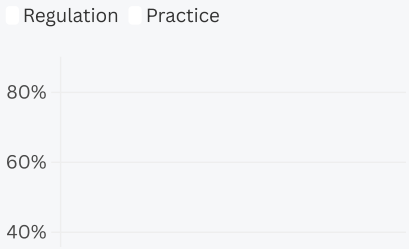
Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2026

Click on the black arrow to access **data on partner countries**

1 of 2

Strength of anti-corruption and integrity frameworks in OECD countries

% of OECD criteria on integrity regulation and practice met by OECD countries, per policy area, 2025 or latest year available



Source: Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2026

Explore country assessments

A - C

- Argentina *(también disponible en español)*
- Armenia
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium *(également disponible en français)*
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada *(également disponible en français)*
- Chile *(también disponible en español)*
- Colombia *(también disponible en español)*
- Costa Rica *(también disponible en español)*

- Croatia
- Czechia

D - I

- Denmark
- Dominican Republic *(también disponible en español)*
- Ecuador *(también disponible en español)*
- Estonia
- Finland
- France *(également disponible en français)*
- Germany
- Greece
- Guatemala *(también disponible en español)*
- Honduras *(también disponible en español)*
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Indonesia *(juga tersedia dalam bahasa Indonesia)*
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy

J - M

- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Korea
- Kosovo
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg *(également disponible en français)*
- Mexico *(también disponible en español)*
- Moldova
- Morocco *(également disponible en français)*

N - R

- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Panama
- Paraguay *(también disponible en español)*
- Peru *(también disponible en español)*
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania

S - T

- Serbia

- Seychelles
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain *(también disponible en español)*
- Sweden
- Switzerland *(également disponible en français)*
- Thailand
- Türkiye

U - Z

- Ukraine *(також доступно українською мовою)*
- United Kingdom
- United States

Learn more

Context

The OECD Public Integrity Indicators (PIIs) are the OECD's first-ever standard indicators on public integrity and anti-corruption. Developed for and with governments, they are based on the OECD Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity (2017) and other international legal instruments from bodies.

The PIIs rely on primary data rather than expert assessments or proxies and focus on actionable criteria and numerical rates. This allows to document the availability and quality of data in each OECD Member country, and where on average the OECD is facing a data gap.

With the technical support of the OECD Secretariat, the PIIs were developed by a Task Force consisting of nine members of the OECD Working Party on Public Integrity and Anti-Corruption (PIAC) in 2019 to support countries in implementing the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity.

The members of the first Task Force came from Austria, Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and the United Kingdom. The design of the OECD collated existing key performance indicators from national authorities, established standard definitions to harmonise approaches and enabled cross-country comparison.

The PIIs were approved by all OECD member countries represented in PIAC. A second Task Force consisting of members from Chile, Finland, France, Greece, and the United States has since been convened to oversee the rollout of the indicators.

Indicators and criteria

Each PII dataset is composed of indicators, that are either criteria-based or numerical. Across the three published datasets, there are 22 criteria-based indicators and 12 numerical indicators. These have been defined to express what constitutes effective laws, regulations, procedures and institutions in public integrity.

Criteria-based indicators measure the extent to which specific standards or conditions are met. When expressed as percentages, the criteria-based indicators present the share of criteria fulfilled. For example, if the criteria-based indicator "Coverage" within the Strategy dataset shows a country value of 57%, this means that 4 out of the 7 criteria composing the "Coverage" indicator are fulfilled. Criteria are binary (i.e., fulfilled or not fulfilled) and based on qualitative and/or quantitative data. They serve as a basis for benchmarking to prompt peer learning as well as taking concrete steps to further improve a country's anti-corruption and integrity system.

Numerical indicators are quantitative measures, expressed as percentages. They are standalone values presenting the share of a given variable (e.g., the share of strategic objectives that have been implemented). Compared to criteria-based indicators, they are more outcome-oriented indicators drawing on administrative data and surveys.

A key design feature of the PIIs is the distinction across criteria between (a) the strength of laws, regulations, procedures and institutional mandates (*de jure*); and (b) the implementation of these policies in practice and achievement of outcomes (*de facto*). By measuring both *de jure* and *de facto* criteria, the PIIs can document if implementation is lagging, or cases where practice works well even without strong

regulations. The criteria are also categorised according to thematic areas (e.g., conflict-of-interest or lobbying). The PIIs therefore present country values across multiple cross-cutting dimensions and categories:

- At the criteria level (fulfilled/not fulfilled)
- At the regulation/practice level (*de jure*/*de facto*)
- At the thematic level (conflict-of-interest, lobbying, etc.)
- At the indicator level (e.g., coverage of strategic framework)

Infographic: Indicators and criteria (PDF, 434 KB)

A list of indicators and criteria is available for each published dataset:

1. Quality of strategic framework (published in 2021 and updated in 2024)
2. Accountability of public policy making (published in 2022)
3. Effectiveness of internal control and risk management (published in 2023)
4. Integrity of the justice and disciplinary systems (published in 2026)
5. Strength of oversight and control (to be published in 2027)
6. Meritocracy of the public sector (to be published in 2027)

Methodology

The data production process for each dataset consists of seven steps:

1. **Design**
   With the technical support of the OECD Secretariat, the Task Force designs the list of indicators and criteria, in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. The indicators and criteria are mostly derived from the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity and the OECD Public Integrity Handbook, but also from other OECD recommendations and other relevant international instruments and policy guidelines, such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

2. **Launch**
   For each country, a focal point (identified by PIAC delegates for OECD member countries) is invited to respond to a questionnaire.

3. **Data collection**
   The country focal point responds to the questionnaire and may invite other public officials with specific expertise to provide relevant information.

4. **Analysis**
   The OECD Secretariat analyses the information provided by the country focal point via the questionnaire, to assess whether the country fulfils each criterion and to calculate the numerical indicators.

5. **Review**
   The country focal point reviews the analysis provided by the OECD Secretariat. Multiple exchanges between the country focal point and the OECD Secretariat are often required to collect missing information and finalise the analysis.

6. **Validation**
   The country focal point validates the analysis to confirm all country values for each criterion and each numerical indicator.

7. **Publication**
   The country values are published on the OECD OECD Public Integrity Indicators Portal and the OECD Data Explorer.

Values

Fulfilled or **Yes**: The criterion is fulfilled, as all conditions required to meet the criterion are met.

Not fulfilled or **No**: The criterion is not fulfilled, as at least one condition required to meet the criterion is not met.

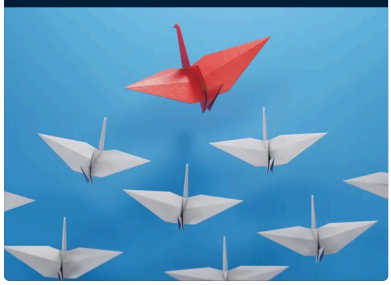
Data pending or **Data not available**: The data production process is at the data collection, analysis, or review phase; or the country could not share the required information because it is not available or because no response was provided in the questionnaire.

Related publications

Report

Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2026

24 March 2026 • 158 Pages



Report

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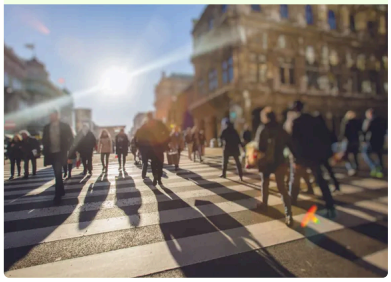
19 June 2025 • 249 Pages



Report

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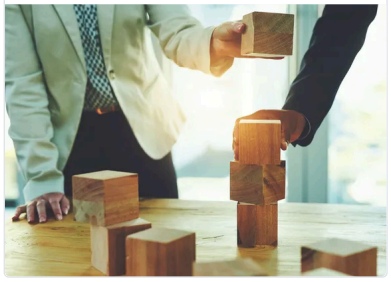

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