

Corruption Prevention

Researching how and where to intervene

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Police Integrity Commission (PIC)

- Fully operational January 1997
- Functions include:
 - prevent police corruption and other serious police misconduct
 - detect or investigate serious police misconduct
- 103 staff

www.pic.nsw.gov.au



Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)

- Established March 1989
- To expose and minimise corruption in and affecting NSW public sector
- To build and sustain public sector integrity
- 121 staff

www.icac.nsw.gov.au



The better one understands the process of engaging in corrupt conduct, the better equipped one is to prevent it

Research

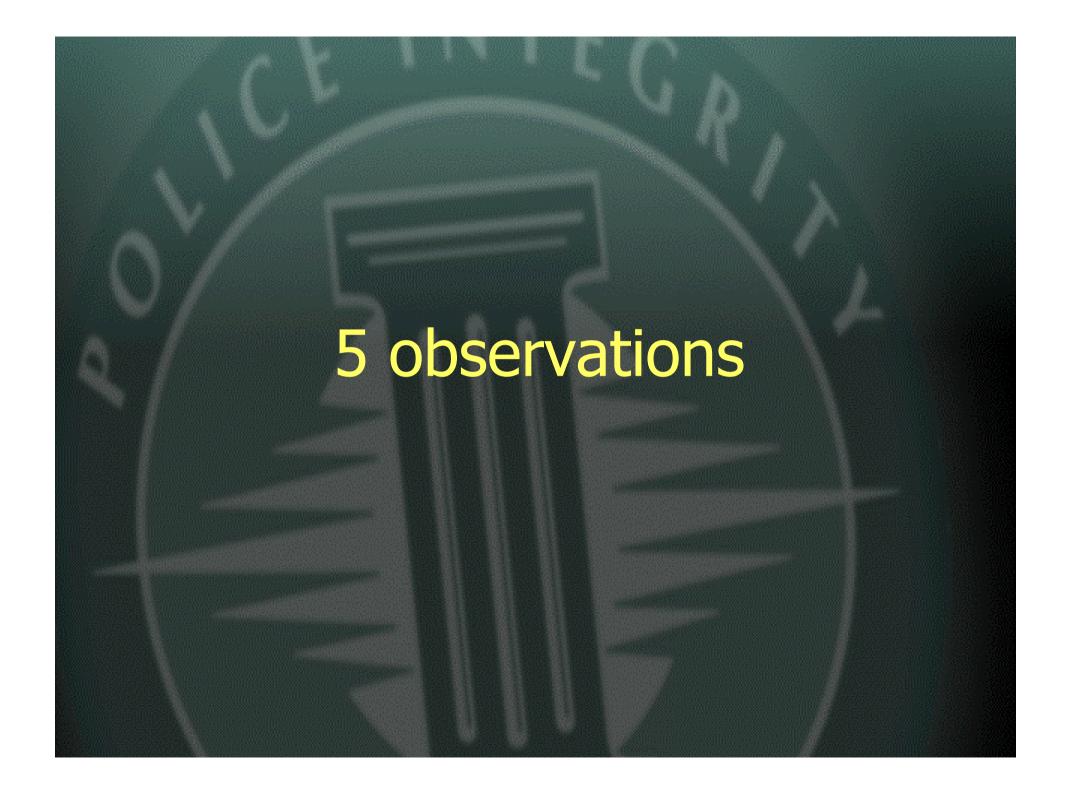
- Systematic
- Information collection
- Designed to answer specific questions
- To provide an informed foundation for corruption prevention strategies

What research methodologies do we use?

- Surveys
- Focus groups
- Questions to agencies in other jurisdictions
- Literature reviews
- Analysis of types of allegations

Prevention

- Intervening <u>before</u> the corruption occurs
- Different types of strategies
- Tailor solutions to specific problems do not simply add more and more rules
- Prevention should not be more costly than the corrupt conduct



Observation 1:

Don't rely on investigations to prevent corruption

- Not all forms of corrupt conduct will become the subject of investigation
- Investigations focus on 'who', 'what' and 'when' - prevention requires information on 'how' and 'why'
- Can add value to investigations by including research component (e.g. ICAC student advisor investigation)

Illegal drug use by some police officers **Project aims**

- 1. Investigate allegations of individual misconduct
- Improve understanding of illegal drug use by some NSW Police officers
- 3. Examine relevant policies to advise how to intervene to most effectively minimise illegal drug use

Observation 2:

Divide 'corruption' into its specific forms

- 'Corruption' too big to tackle unless break it into its specific forms
- Different prevention strategies are effective with different forms of corruption
- Examples:
 - 1. focus on 'corruption risks'
 - 2. focus on identified problem area

Illegal drug use by police officers Why is it a problem?

- Officer illegal drug use exposed in previous investigations
- Special role of police officer
- Obtained drugs illegally
- Makes officers vulnerable to approaches from criminals

Observation 3:

Consider your best information sources

- Different sources may provide different insights about the problem
- Consider asking 'offenders' 'how' and 'why' they engaged in the conduct & whether they thought it was 'acceptable'
- Examine employees' views
- What sorts of behaviours are rewarded?
- Where possible, learn from others

Illegal drug use by police officers What did the PIC do? (1)

Considered 'offenders' perspectives

- Private hearings with officers who had admitted illegal drug use
- Case study analysis of 81 officers found or assessed to have used illegal drugs

Considered other employees' perspectives

- Focus groups with officers and students
- Interviews with commanders

Illegal drug use by police officers What did the PIC do? (2)

Learnt from others by consulting widely

- Interviewed experts
- Liaised with 23 other police departments:
 Australia, Canada, USA, UK & the Netherlands
- Contacted 9 Australian non-policing agencies
- Contacted Australian & overseas researchers
- Reviewed available literature

Transforming information into improved practices

- Interpreting the results and translating them into recommendations
- Liaising to ensure recommendations will be practical
- Following through to encourage implementation

Observation 4:

Engage stakeholders about the recommendations

- Round table discussions
- Consult regarding draft recommendations

Illegal drug use by police officers What did the research find?

Better understanding of the problem -

- Types of illegal drugs used
- Age groups and geographical areas
- How long after joining officers started to use
- Circumstances when officers used drugs
- How officers obtain their drugs
- Strategies officers use to avoid detection

9-part integrated strategy

- 1. Communication
- 2. Training
- 3. Officer welfare
- 4. Deterrence
- 5. Detection
- 6. Managing officers found to have used drugs
- 7. Demonstrating accountability
- 8. Review and evaluation
- 9. Monitoring implementation

Observation 5:

Monitor the implementation of recommendations

 Recommendations that are monitored are more likely to be implemented

Limitations of research

- Unlikely to be cheap or fast
- Not able to answer all questions
- Requires skilled practitioners

Observations

- 1. Don't rely on investigations to prevent corruption
- 2. Focus on a specific type of corrupt conduct
- 3. Consider your best information sources
- 4. Engage stakeholders
- 5. Monitor the implementation of recommendations

