

Mobilizing Action Against Corruption

Armenia Household Corruption Survey 2008

Presentation of the Findings

USAID Mobilizing Action Against Corruption (MAAC) Activity

9 December 2008 Yerevan

MAAC Activity Surveys

- Two types of surveys
 - Annual Household Corruption Survey
 - Bi-Annual Public Official & Business Owner Survey
- Triangulation
 - World Bank Institute "triangulation" methodology will be utilized to compare findings of the Household and Public Officials & Business Owner surveys
 - As a result...
 - ➤ The extend and sources of institutional corruption dysfunction will be diagnosed;
 - > Reform priorities will be set;
 - > Policy dialogues will be shaped; and
 - > The economic and social costs of corruption will be quantified.

Objectives of the Household Corruption Survey

The general objectives of the Household Corruption Survey is to solicit information on the following:

- Perceptions of corruption;
- Personal experience with corruption;
- Awareness of anti-corruption initiatives; and
- Media use and information sources on corruption.

2008 Armenia Household Corruption Survey

- MAAC; Casals&Associates
- Survey firm: Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC-Armenia) / EPF
- Fieldwork dates: 21 September 6 October
- Sample Size: 1 549 respondents
- Margin of error: ± 2.49%
- Sample Area Coverage: All Marzes in Armenia
- Sampling Method: Multistage cluster sampling with preliminary stratification by urban/rural
- Weights: by age and gender

Summary of the Main Survey Findings

- Six in ten Armenians are dissatisfied with the overall situation in the country
- More than eight in ten consider corruption to be a serious problem facing the nation
- Only a minority of 17 % believes the level of corruption has increased during the last year
- Corruption is perceived to be common in institutions and public offices
- Corruption is seen most sever among high-ranking public officials

Summary of the Main Survey Findings (contd.)

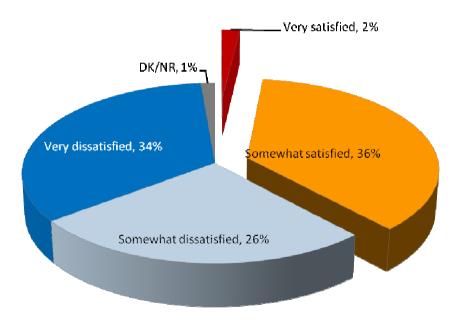
- Corruption is quite common in different sectors and public services
- Demand for bribes is highest with the traffic police, customs authorities, state-guaranteed free birth assistance, and healthcare in general
- The majority of Armenians are likely to continue to pay bribes
- Most Armenians are reluctant to report corrupt acts
- Few Armenians have been assuming a proactive role in the fight against corruption

Summary of the Main Survey Findings (contd.)

- Awareness of NGOs engaged in anti-corruption work is poor
- Slight majority of Armenian would not, rather than would approach an NGO-run anti-corruption center
- The third of respondents is aware of the government's anti-corruption initiatives
- Media and word of mouth are the main information sources on corruption
- The Public TV (H1) and Shant TV are the most frequently watched channels; Shant TV is more trusted than H1

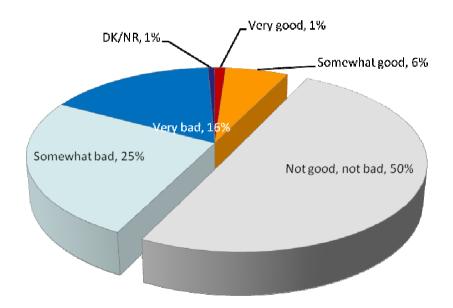
Opinions on General Situation in Armenia

Satisfaction with overall situation (% of total)

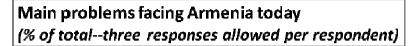


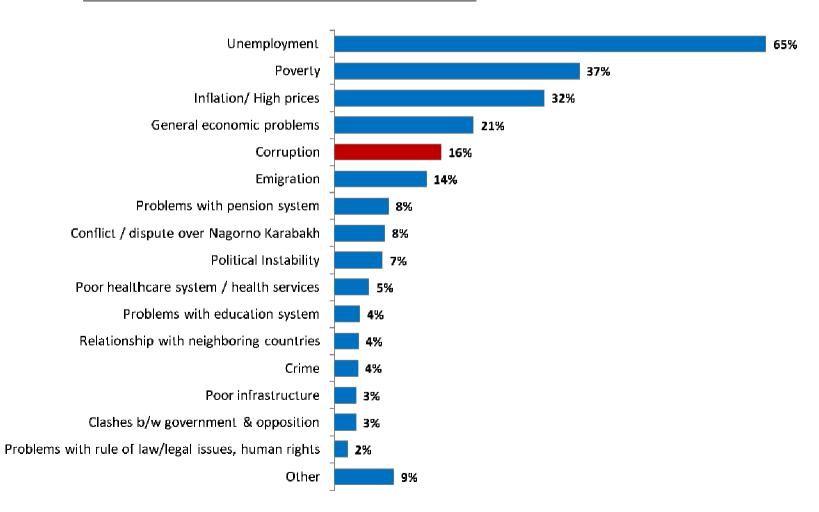
Assessment of the Current Economic Situation

Assessment of the current economic situation (% of total)



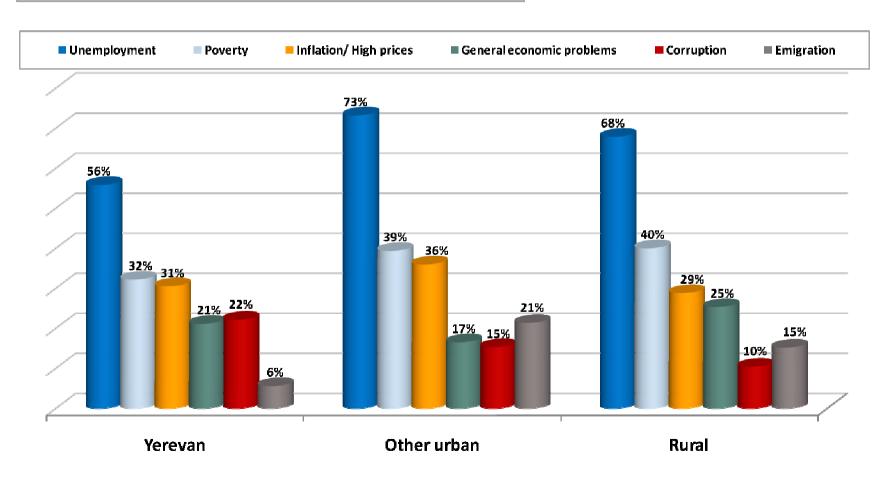
Main Problems Facing Armenia Today





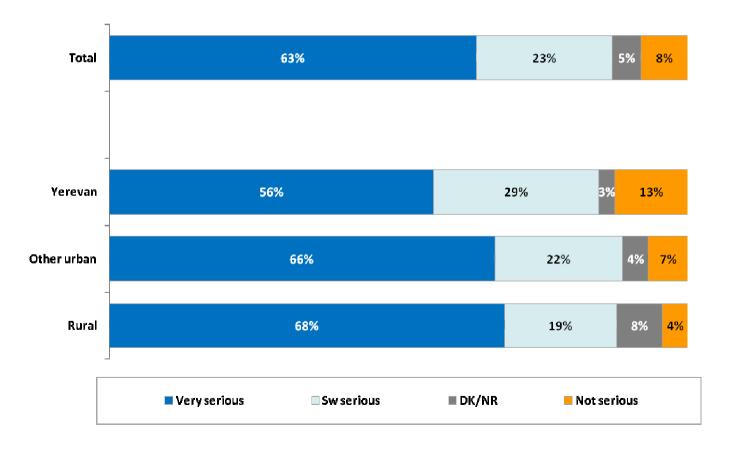
Main Problems Facing Armenia by Regional Groupings

Main problems facing Armenia by regional groupings (% of each region: Yerevan n=540; Other urban n=509; Rural n=500)



Perceptions of Corruption

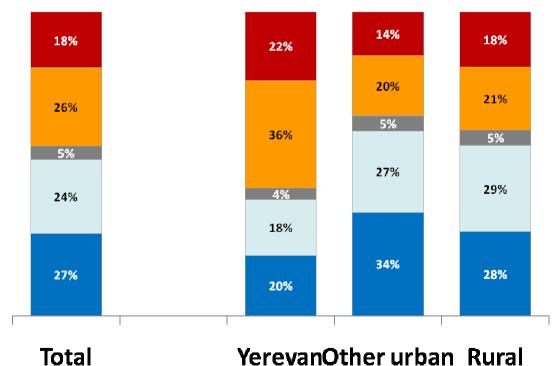
How serious of a problem is corruption? (% of total & regional groupings; Yerevan n=540; Other urban n=509; Rural n=500)



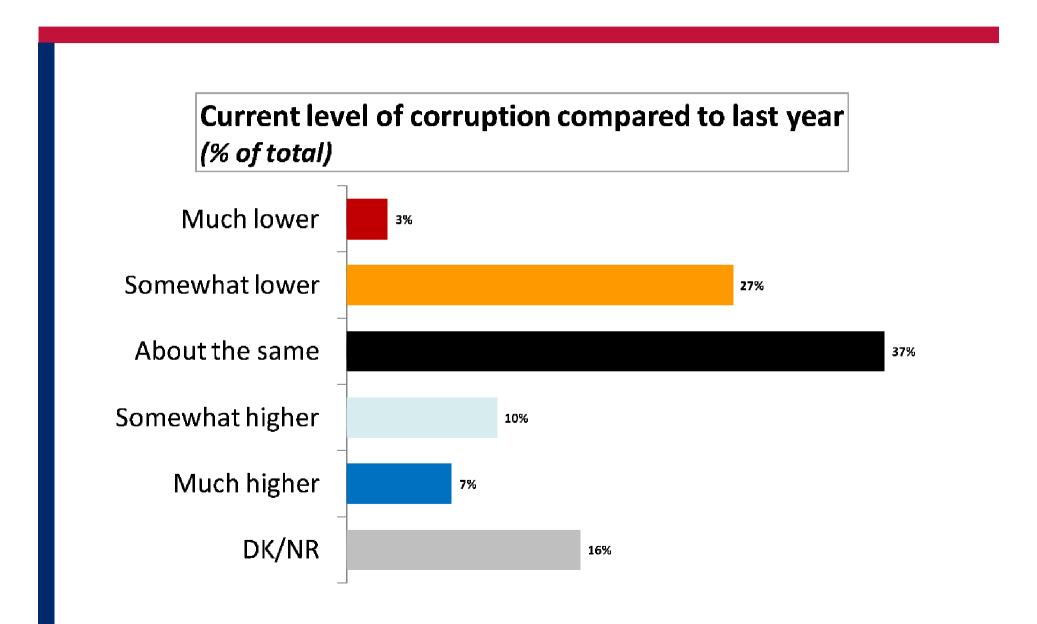
Corruption as a Fact of Life

Do Armenians consider corruption as a fact of life? (% of total & regional groupings; Yerevan n=540; Other urban n=509; Rural n=500)

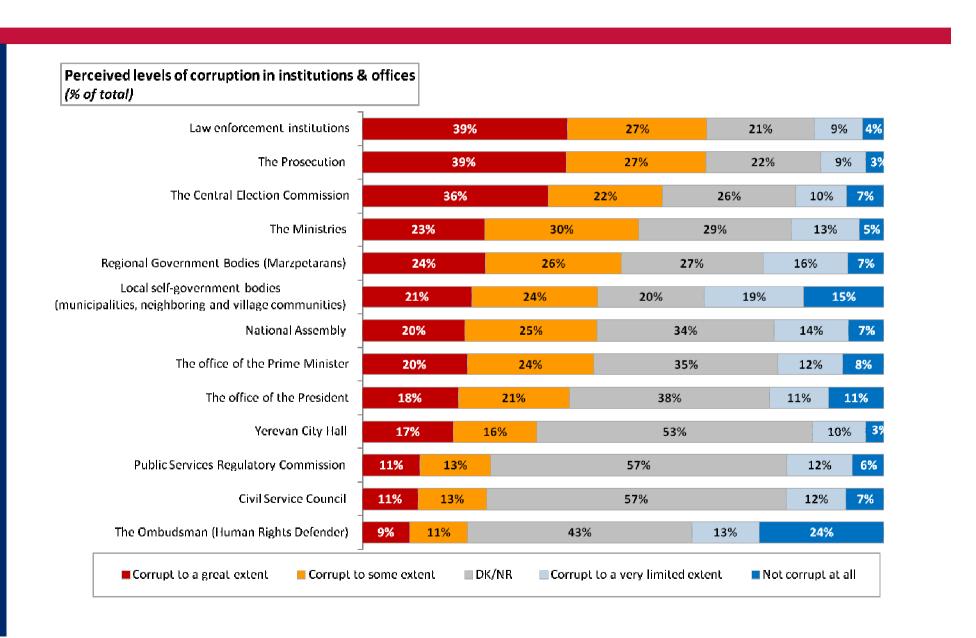




Current Level of Corruption Compared to the Last Year

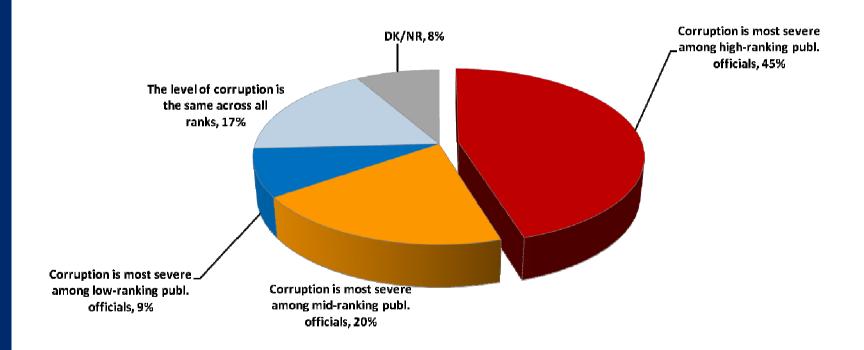


Perceived Levels of Corruption in Institutions and Offices

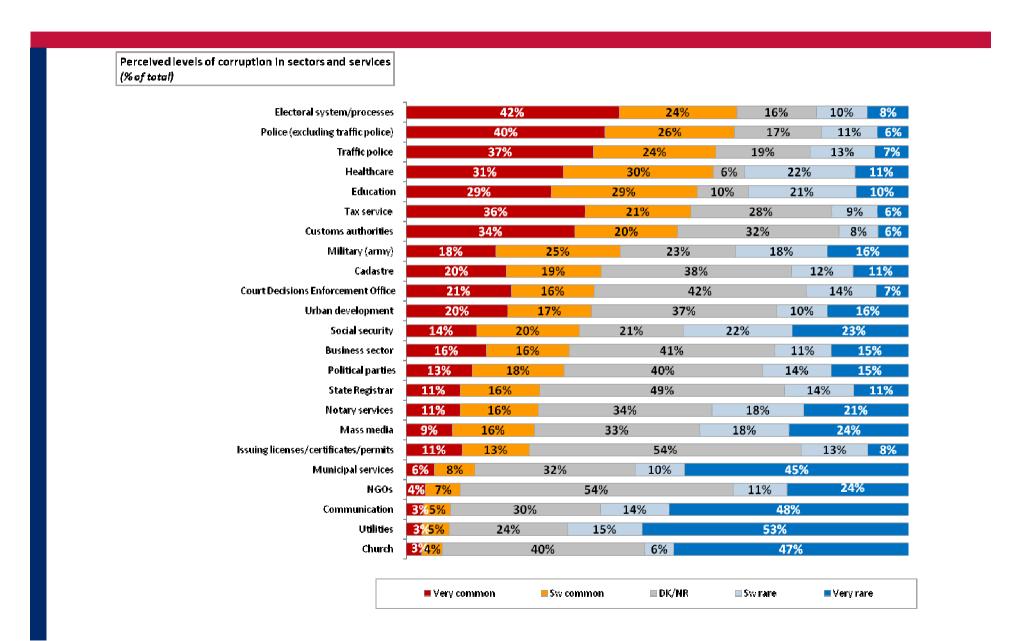


Public Sector Corruption

Where is corruption most severe in the public sector? (% of total)



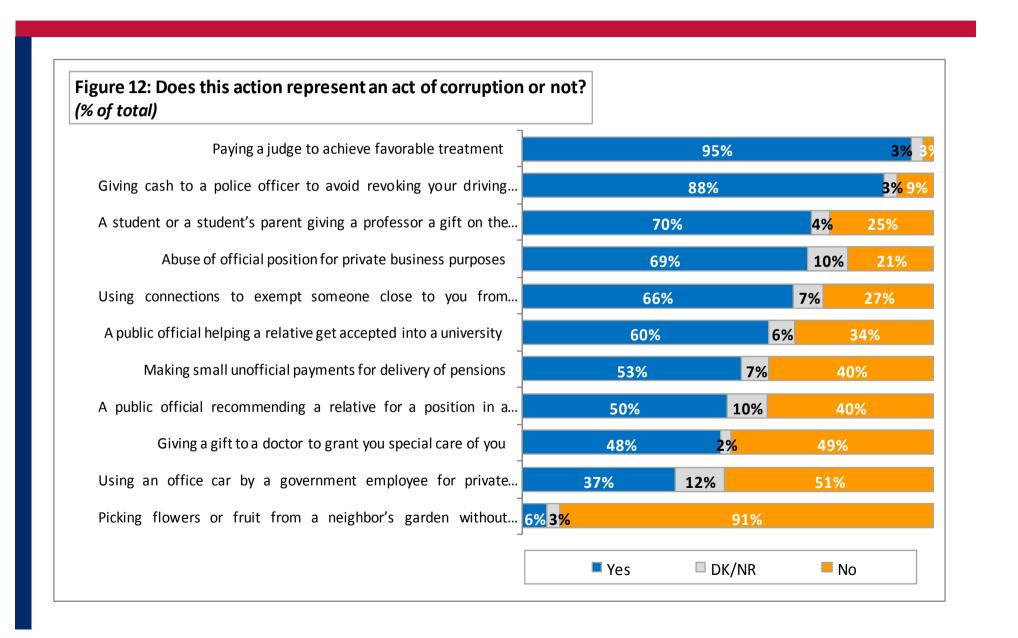
Perceived Levels of Corruption in Sectors and Services



Most Corrupt Sectors/Services in Armenia

Most corrupt sectors/services in Armenia (Three answers per respondent)	Percent of Cases
Healthcare	38%
Electoral systems / processes	33%
Police (excluding traffic police)	30%
Education	26%
Tax service	25%
Traffic police	21%
Customs authorities	18%

Mixed Understanding of Certain Corrupt Acts

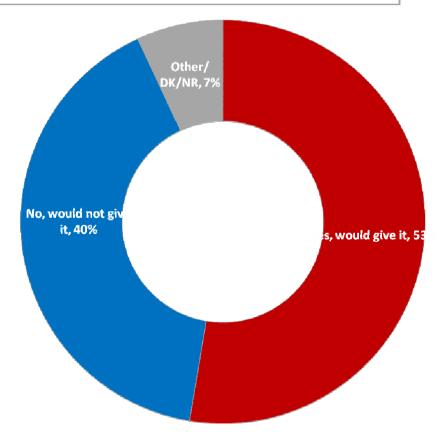


Main Motives Behind Corrupt Practices

Main motives behind corrupt practices (Three answers per respondent)	Percent of Cases
There is no other way to get things done	61%
To speed up the processes/procedures	46%
To avoid punishment/sanctions	20%
To avoid higher official payments	20%
To be treated (served) appropriately	13%
To get preferential treatment/privileges	13%
To have alternative sources of income	12%
Other	6%

Reaction to a Bribe Demand

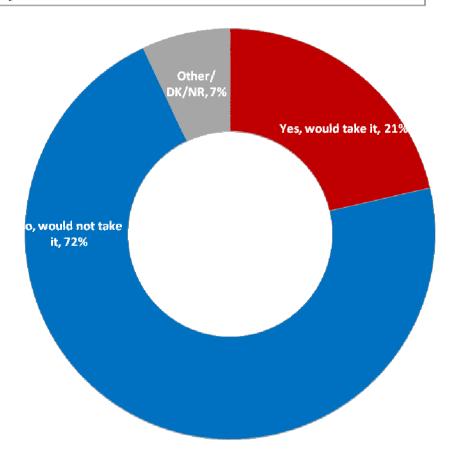
If asked to pay a bribe, would you give it? (% of total)



Reasons for not Paying a Bribe

I would not give the bribe (% of those who would not pay the bribe: n=634)	Percent of Cases
Because it is unacceptable for me	58%
and will try to resolve things through legal means	19%
Because I have no money	8%
Because there is a high risk to be punished	5%
Because it is illegal	1%
Because of my faith/religion/ conscience	1%
Other	4%
DK/NR	4%

If offered to take a bribe, would you take it? (% of total)



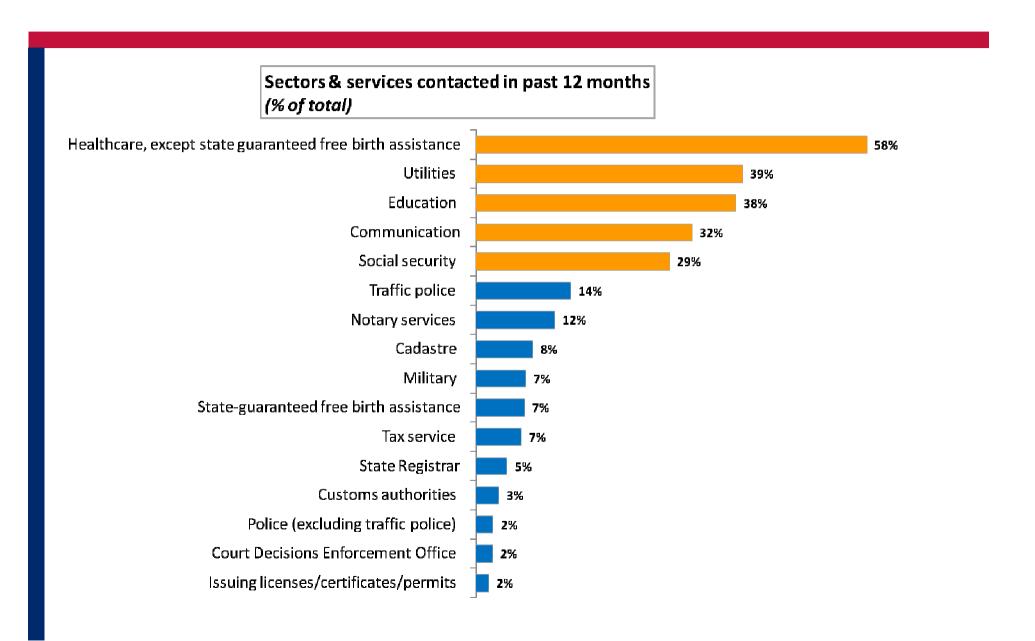
Reasons for not Taking the Bribe

Percent of Cases	I would not take the bribe (% of those who would not take the bribe: n=1,114)
73%	Because it is unacceptable for me
11%	Because there is a high risk to be punished
6%	and will try to resolve things through legal means
9%	Other
2%	DK/NR

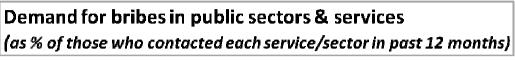
Reasons for Taking a Bribe

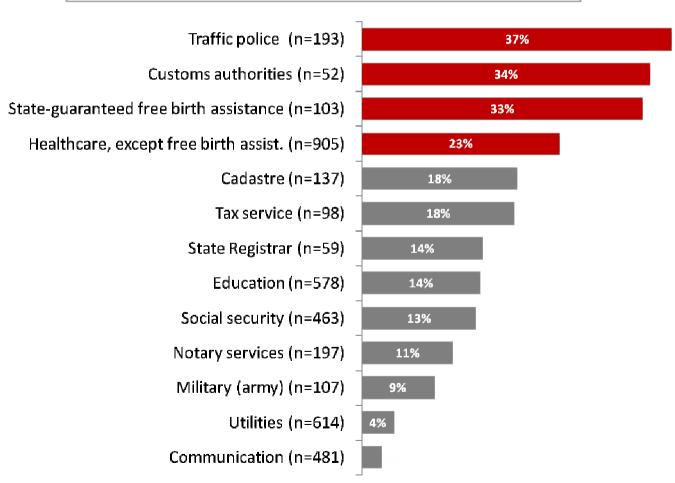
I would take the bribe (% of those who would take the bribe: n=323)	Percent of Cases
Because I need money	48%
Because everybody takes it	34%
Because I have to "share" it with my supervisor(s)	7%
Other	9%
DK/NR	2%

Sectors and Services, Most Frequently Contacted



Demand for Bribes in Public Sectors and Services

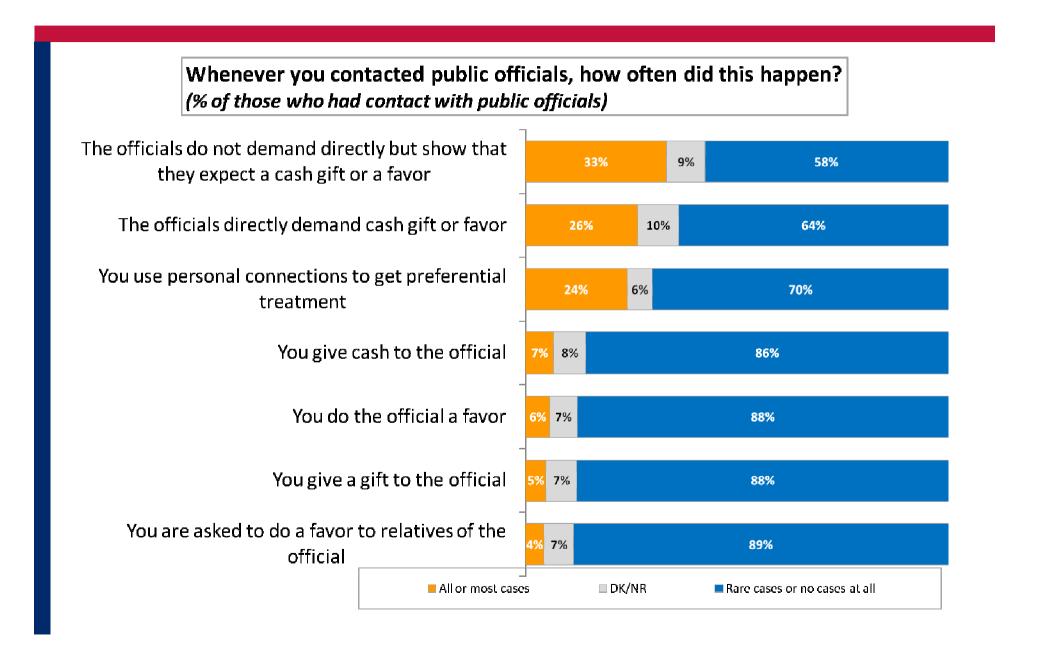




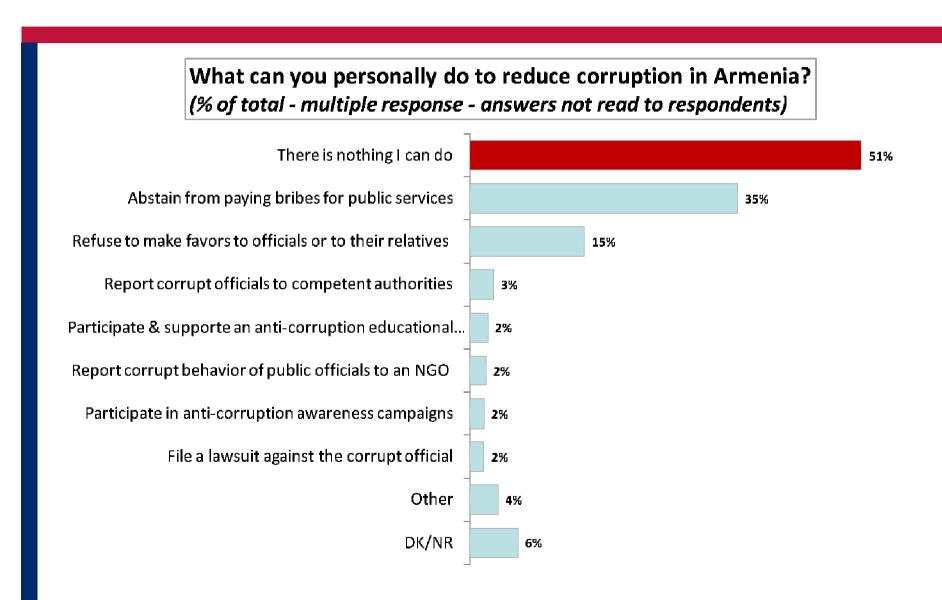
The Value of the Bribes Paid

Public sector or service (Only sectors with a sufficient N are included)	N (respondent s who reported a bribe amount)	Average value of bribe paid (AMD)	Average value of bribe paid (US\$)
Healthcare (excluding free birth assistance)	137	37,892	124
Education	48	30,730	101
Traffic police	42	15,700	51
Social security	42	4,580	15

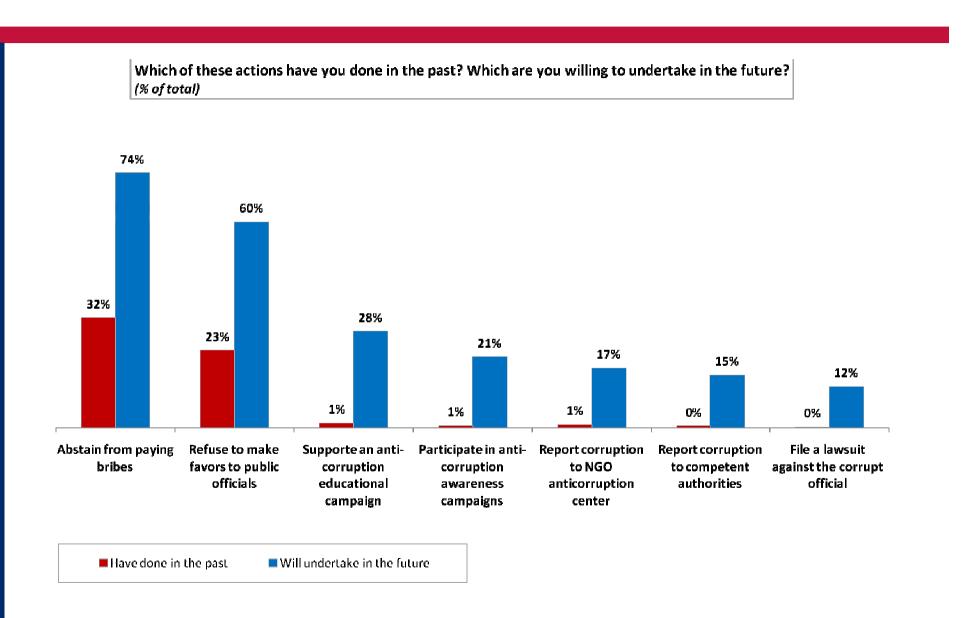
Scenarios when Contacting Officials in Public Sector



People's Engagement in Anti-Corruption

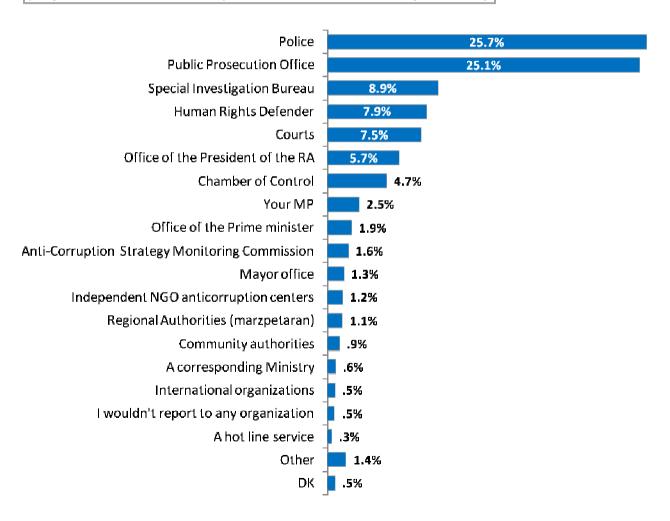


Actions taken in the past and will be taken in the future



Institutions to be Contacted to Report a Corrupt Act

What institutions would you contact to report a corrup act? (% of institutions mentioned by those who know where to report n=396)



Reasons for not Reporting Corruption

Which of these do you consider a reason for not reporting corruption? (% of total)

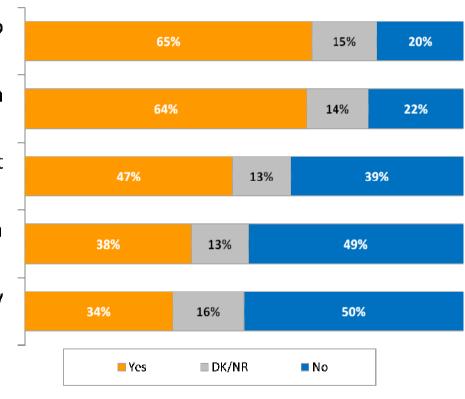
Our society does not reward those who report corruption.

No actions will be taken even if corruption is reported.

Those who report corruption will be subject to retribution/retaliation

It is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it.

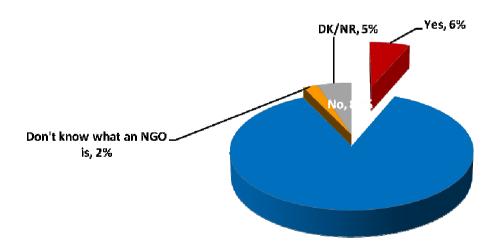
Most people who commit corruption only do so because of economic hardship.



Awareness of Anti-Corruption Initiatives

Do you know any NGOs active in fighting corruption in Armenia?

(% of total)



Awareness of NGOs Engaged in Anti-Corruption

NGOs engaged in anti-corruption work as cited by respondents (% of those who know anti-corruption NGOs: n=95)	Percent of Cases
AYLA	36%
Yerevan Press Club	31%
FOICA	10%
IFES	7%
Asparez Club	2%
TI	2%
Aqilles NGO	1%
Consumers' Rights Protection NGO	1%
Other	13%
I don't remember the name	13%
Refused	6%

Areas of Anti-Corruption Assistance Needed from NGOs

Areas of anti-corruption assistance needed from NGOs	Percent of
(Multiple answers per respondent)	Cases
Info. about citizens' rights in the area of corruption	61%
Info. about citizens' obligations in the area of corruption	38%
Info. about anticorruption legislation	28%
Info. about institutions you may complain about officials'	21%
Anticorruption education activities	20%
Free legal advice to formulate your corruption complaint	16%
Anticorruption awareness activities	14%
Free representation in court	12%
Free legal support in collecting information and evidence related to corruption cases	11%
Free legal support in development and submission of corruption case documents	10%
Other	1%
Nothing (none of the above)	3%
DK/NR	17%

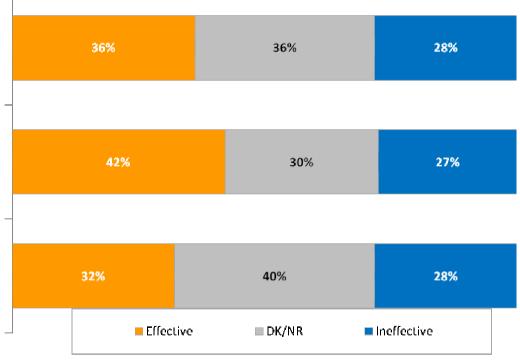
Mixed Views on Public Agencies' Effectiveness in Anti-Corruption

Effectiveness of different public agencies in fighting corruption (% of those aware of each public agency)

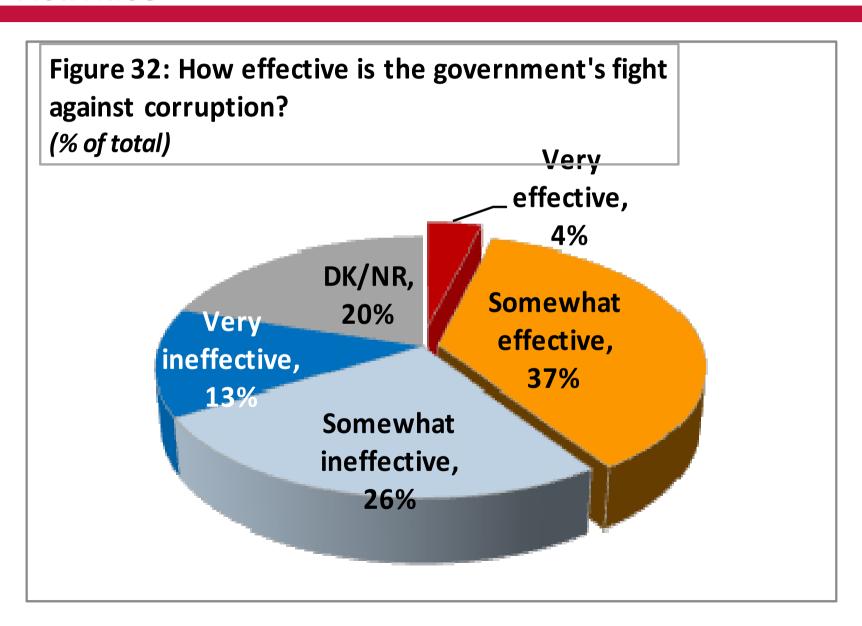
Human Rights Defender (n=1,047)

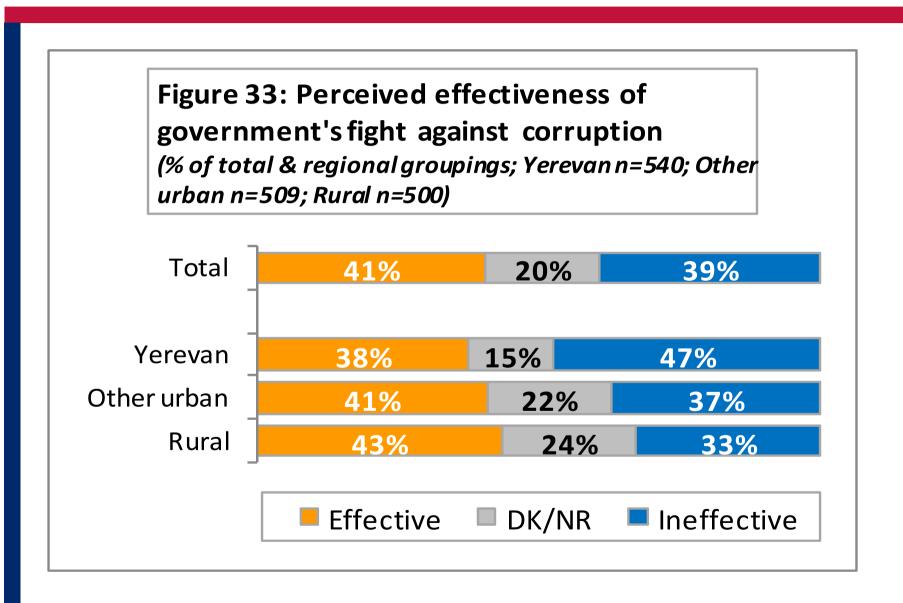
Chamber of Control (n=669)

Anti-Corruption Strategy Monitoring Commission (n=272)

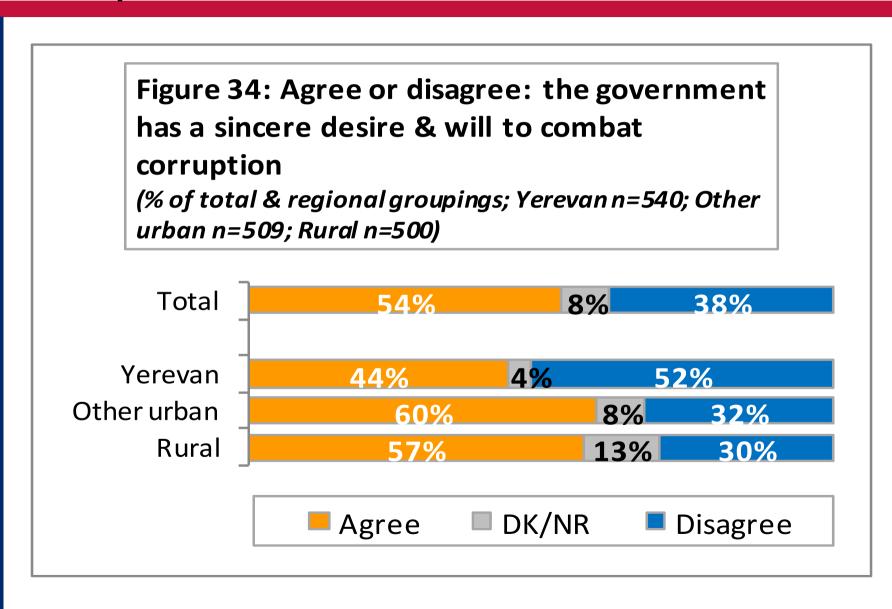


Effectiveness of the Government's Anti-Corruption Activities



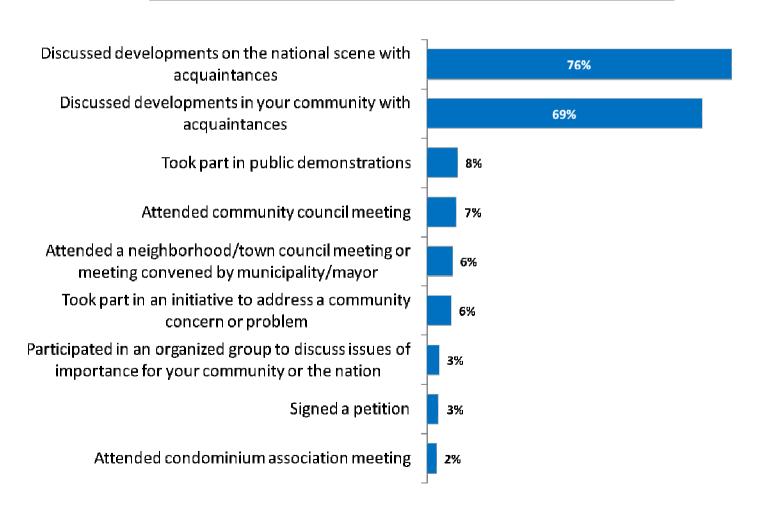


Perception of the Government's Sincerity in Anti-Corruption



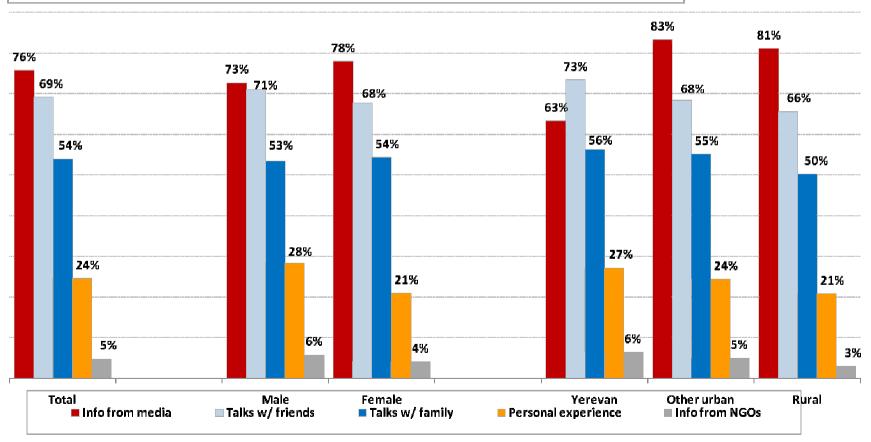
Involvement in Civic Activities

Have you taken part in these activities in last 12 months? (% of total)



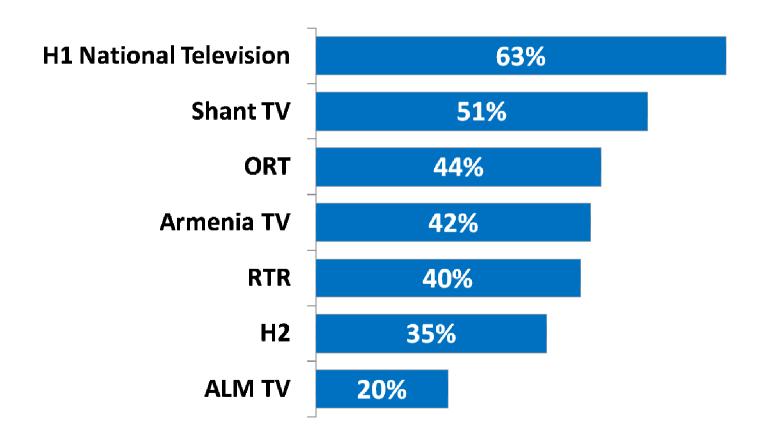
Media Use and Information Sources

On which info sources do you base your assessment of corruption levels in Armenia? (% of total n=1,547, male n=527, female n=1,022, Yerevan n=540, Other urban n=509 & Rural n=500)

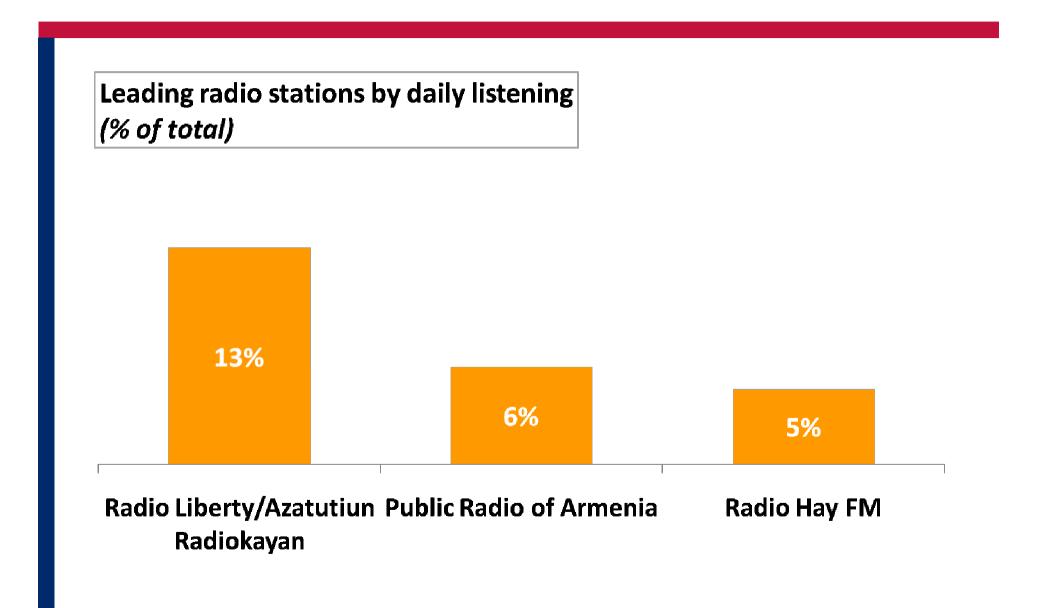


Most Watched TV Channels

\Most watched TV channels by daily viewership (% of total)



Leading Radio Stations



Most Trusted News Sources

