

## 2008 Armenia Corruption Survey of Households

### Background

Caucasus Research Resource Centers (CRRC) - Armenia under the program of USAID Mobilizing Action Against Corruption (MAAC) Activity conducted corruption household survey in Armenia during September and October, 2008. Survey included 1,549 respondents representing adult population in all administrative regions (Marzes) in Armenia.

### Survey Methodology and Tools

The survey instrument – questionnaire included about 80 questions on general corruption perceptions, personal experience, corruption related individual behavioral patterns, perceptions of government's anticorruption actions, and other issues. The survey has been implemented using a unified sampling methodology – multistage cluster sampling with preliminary stratification by urban/rural areas and by Marz. The database of Armenian household electricity users was used as a frame to sample households for interview. The sample size for each stratum (urban/rural) was calculated based on the confidence level of 95% and 5% margin of error. Clusters of about 500 households were formed in each strata (based on geographical proximity), and up to 12 face-to-face interviews were conducted in each cluster. Upcoming birthday method was used to randomly select respondents within (adults) households' and no replacements were allowed.

### Key Results

The results of the survey reveal that more than eight respondents in 10 consider corruption to be a serious problem facing the nation yet the view that corruption is a fact of life in Armenia is not shared by respondents across all regions. While the level of corruption is perceived to be quite high, 30% believe it has decreased relative to the year before. Corruption is perceived to be very common in public offices and institutions. Two-thirds of respondents believe law enforcement institutions and the prosecution are corrupt to some or to a great extent. It is perceived to be quite common in different sectors and public services. This is especially the case for electoral systems and processes, where 66% believe corruption is common, the police (65%), traffic police (62%), healthcare (61%), and education (58%). However, most Armenians are reluctant to report corrupt acts and most of them don't know what institutions to contact to report those acts. One of the reasons is that they don't believe the NGO's involved in anticorruption work are active. The majority of Armenians (53%) are still likely to continue paying bribes as they believe there is no other way to get things done or to speed up processes.

### Data

The survey instruments and outputs (the questionnaire, show cards, the survey database in SPSS format, the report on main findings) are available for downloads [here](#). The mentioned package is also recorded on CDs for dissemination. For more information please contact Tatevik Zohrabyan, CRRC Armenia Program Manager, at [tatevik@crcc.am](mailto:tatevik@crcc.am).

### On CRRC

The Caucasus Research Resource Centers – Armenia (CRRC) is part of Caucasus Research Resource Centers, which is a network of resource and training centers established in the capital cities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia with the goal of strengthening social science research and public policy analysis in the South Caucasus. A partnership between the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Eurasia Partnership Foundation, and Yerevan State University, the CRRC-Armenia offers scholars and practitioners stable opportunities for integrated research, training and collaboration.

### On MAAC

Launched in July 2007 as a comprehensive anti-corruption initiative aimed at reducing corruption on both ground and system levels, the USAID Mobilizing Action Against Corruption (MAAC) Activity provides support to anticorruption activities of the Government of Armenia and civil society by (1) establishing a mechanism to address grievances and effect systems-level and procedural reforms, (2) designing and implementing anticorruption initiatives with targeted government agencies, (3) supporting civil society organizations in developing innovative approaches to mobilize action against corruption, and (4) increasing awareness among youth and adults against corruption. MAAC is implemented by Casals & Associates, Inc.