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Mobilizing Action Against Corruption



**EURASIA
PARTNERSHIP
FOUNDATION**



CR Armenia
RC Caucasus Research Resource Centers

CORRUPTION SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS, 2008, 2009, 2010: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Mobilizing Action Against Corruption

Objectives of the Corruption Survey of Households

- Diagnosis of institutional corruption dysfunction,
- Discovery of reform priorities,
- Shaping policy dialog,
- Quantification of social and economic costs of corruption,
- Corruption related policy research promotion.

Armenia Corruption Survey of Households: main characteristics



Sample Size: 2008 – 1549

2009 – 1515

2010 – 1528 respondents

Sample Area Coverage: All marzes in Armenia

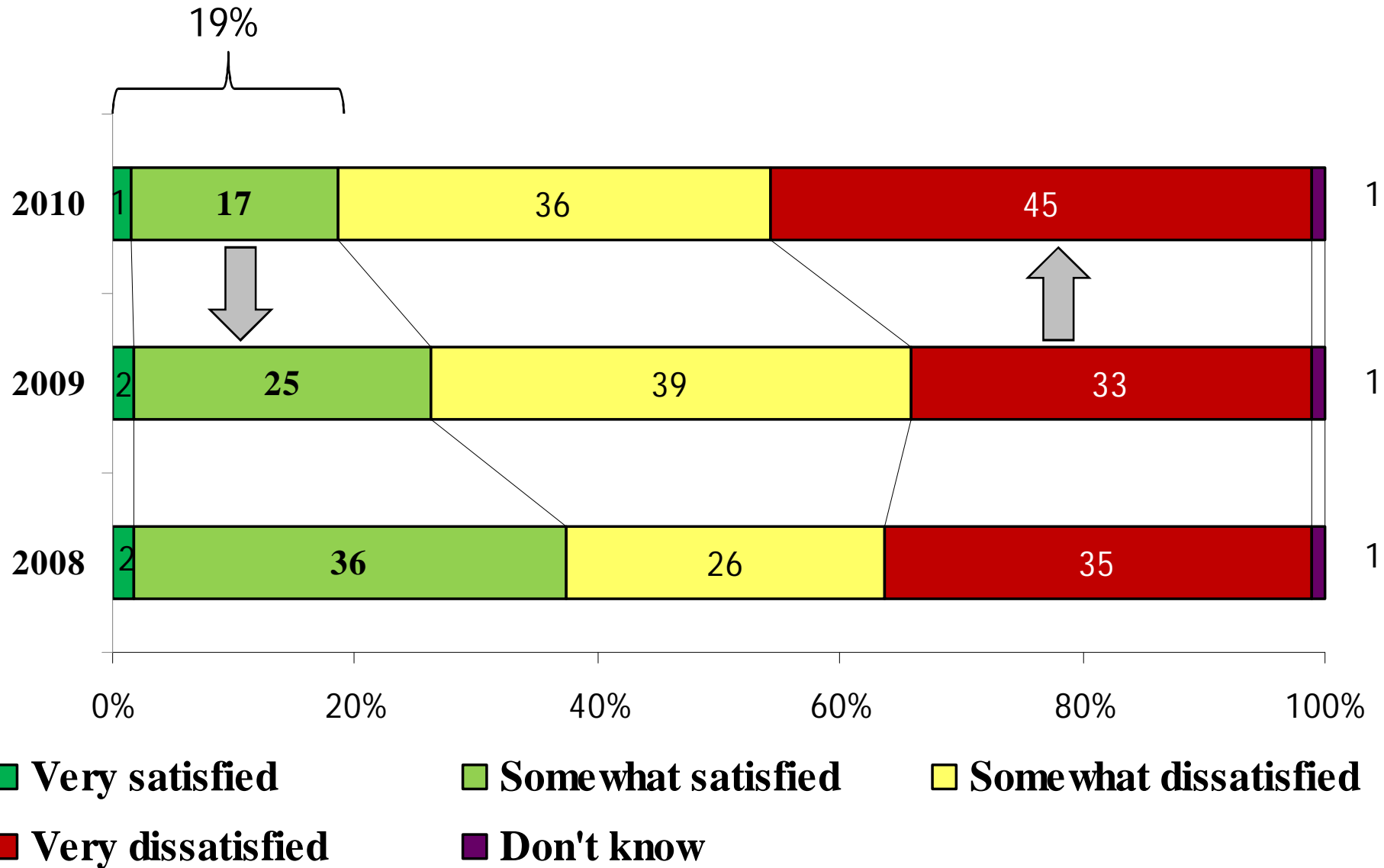
Sampling Method: Multistage cluster sampling with preliminary stratification by urban/rural

Sampling technique: Proportionate to population size

Sampling frame: HH lists provided by Electric Network of Armenia CJSC

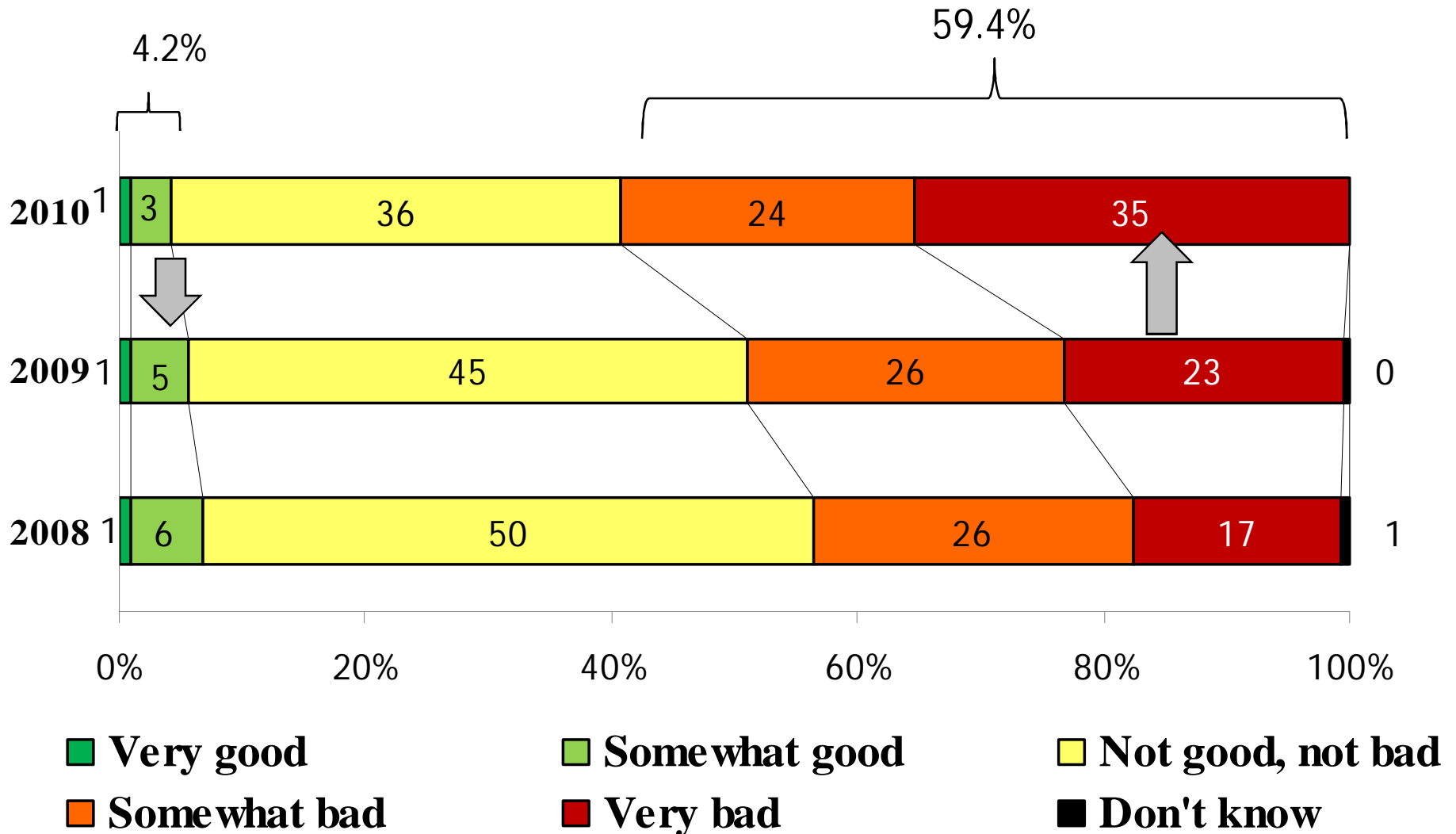
Perception of corruption: controversial findings

Evaluation of overall situation in Armenia: *share of respondents which are satisfied decreased 2 times during 2008-2010*

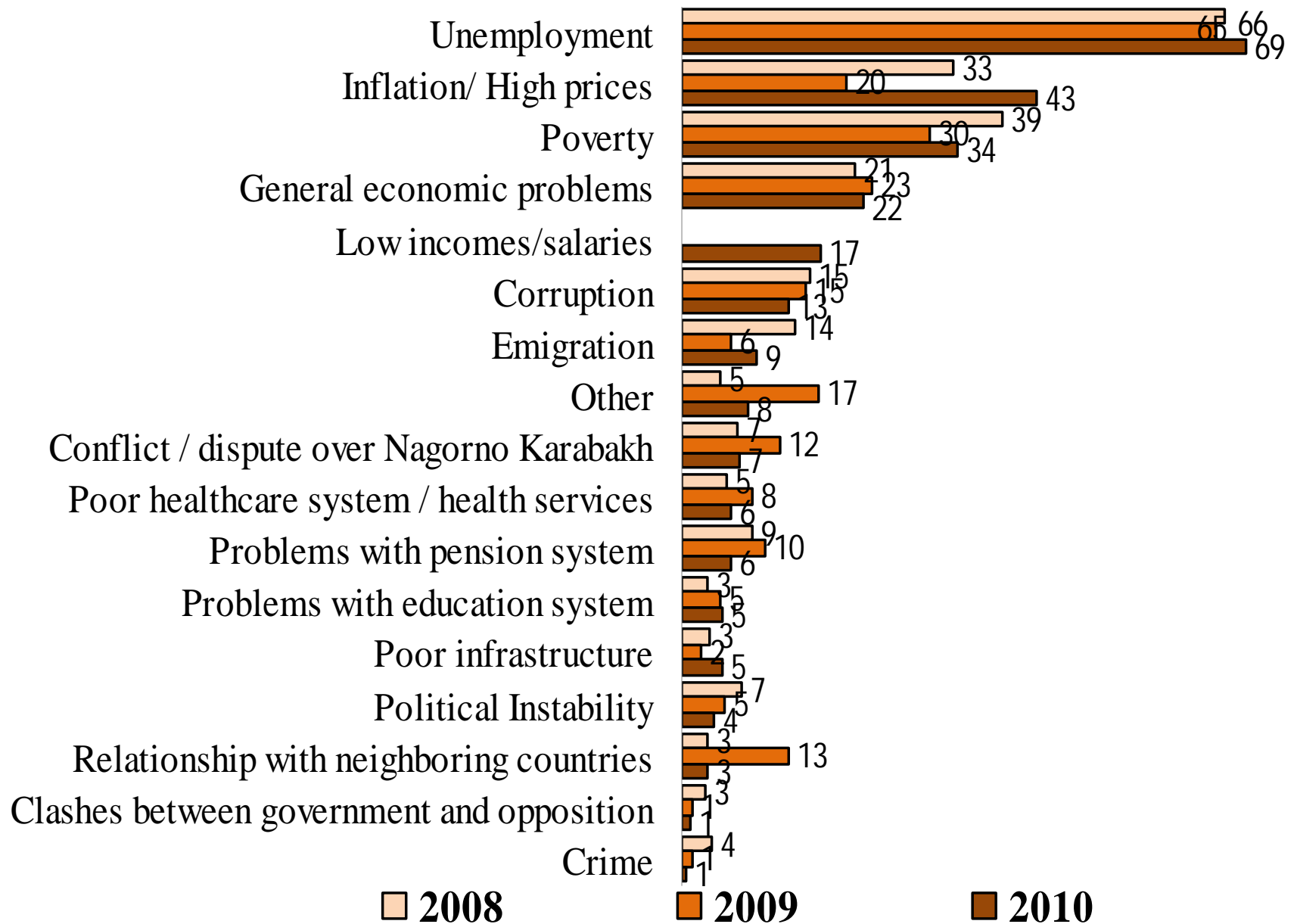


Evaluation of current economic situation in Armenia:

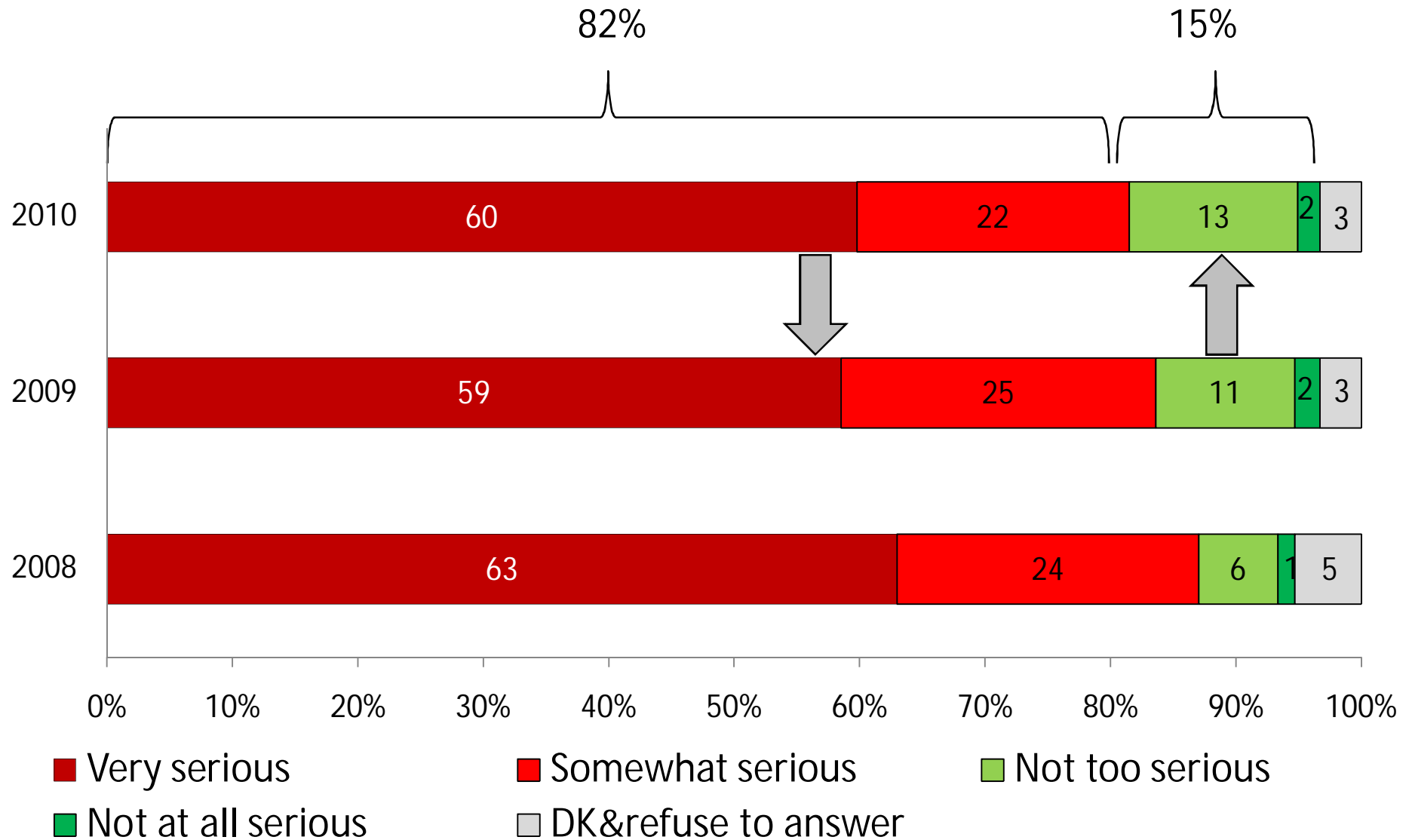
The share of respondents evaluated the economic condition of the country as “very bad” increased 2 times during 2008-2010



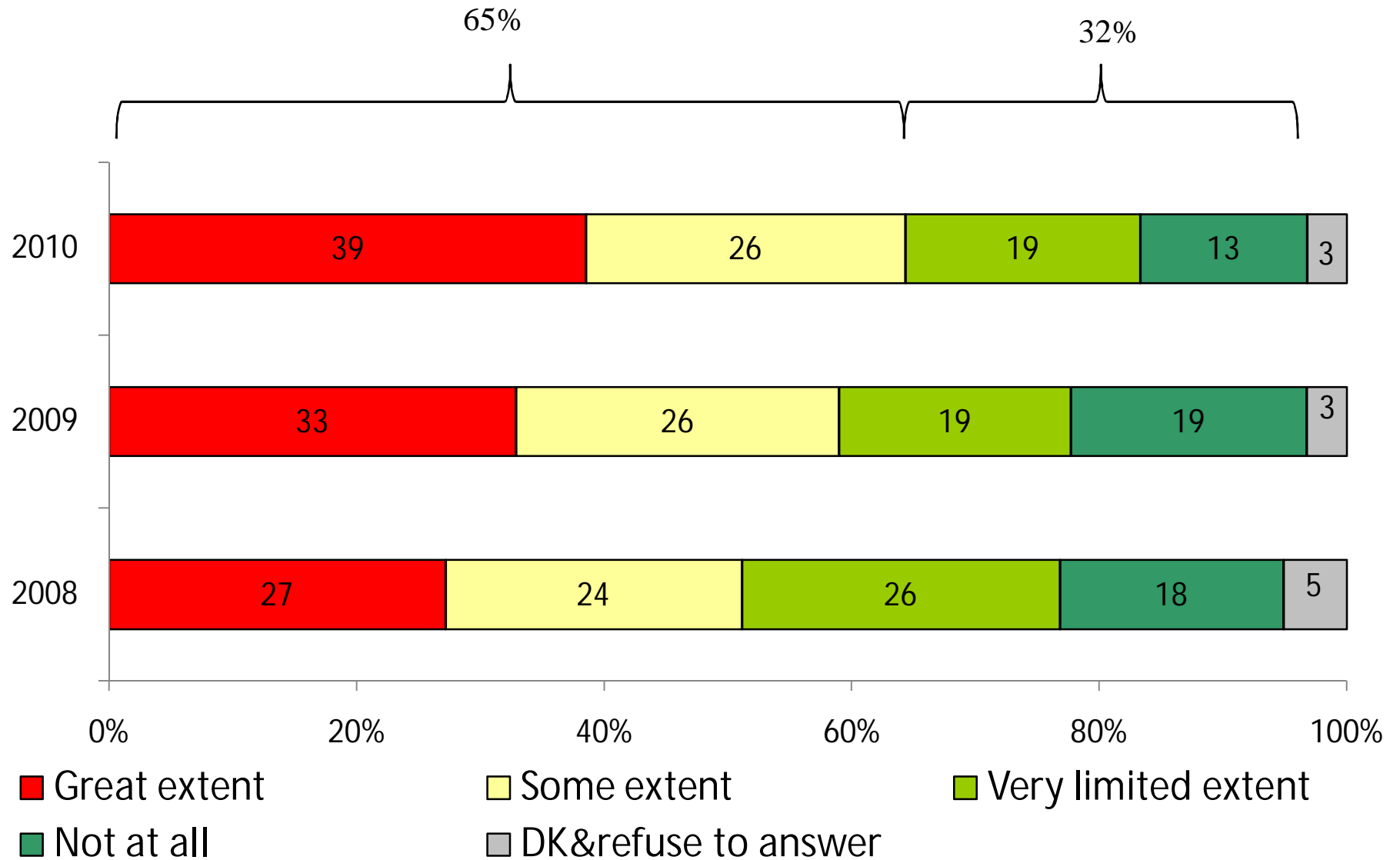
The most serious problems that Armenia is facing today, % of all 3 answers



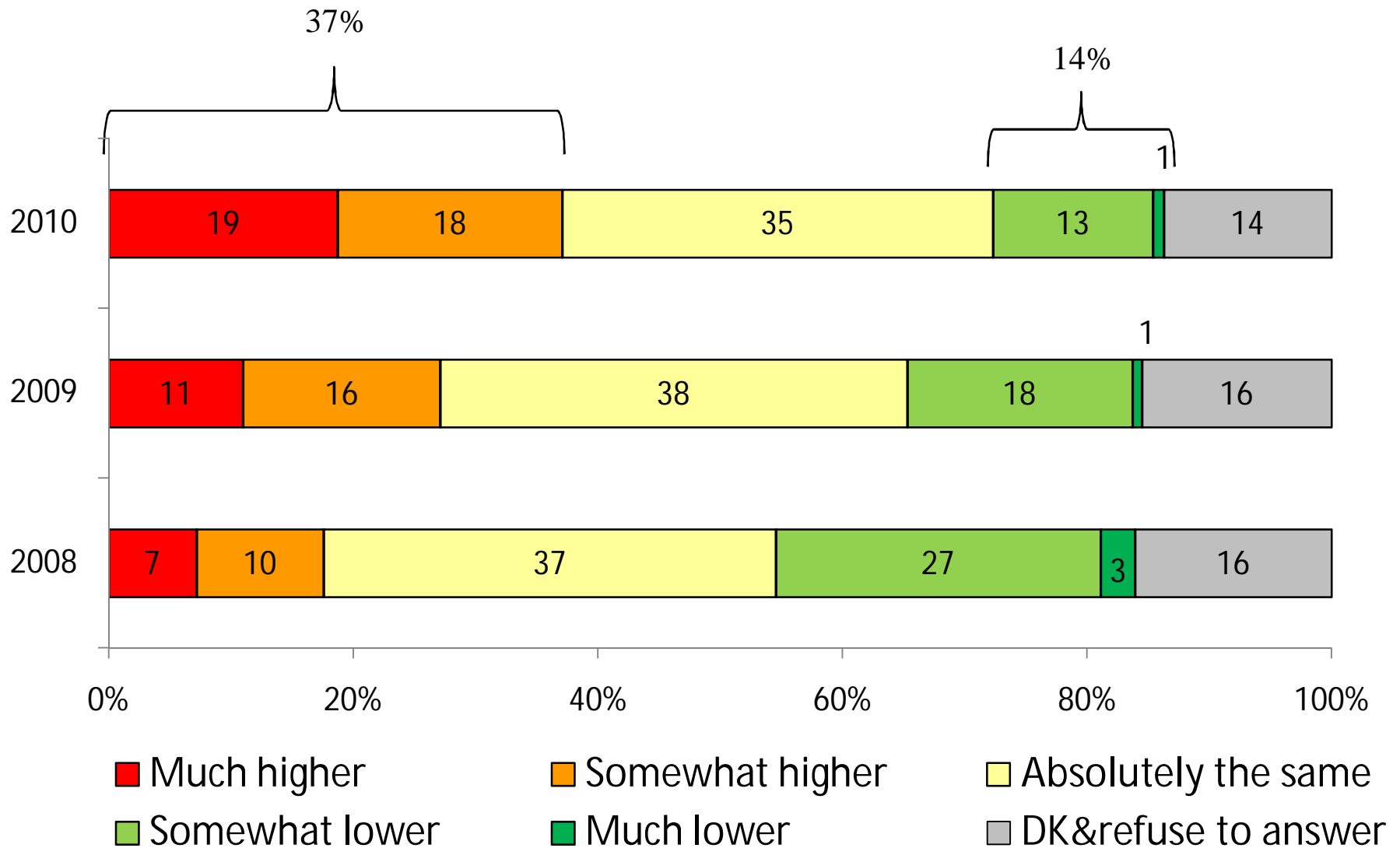
How serious is the problem of corruption in Armenia?:
60% of respondents mentioned corruption as a very serious problem



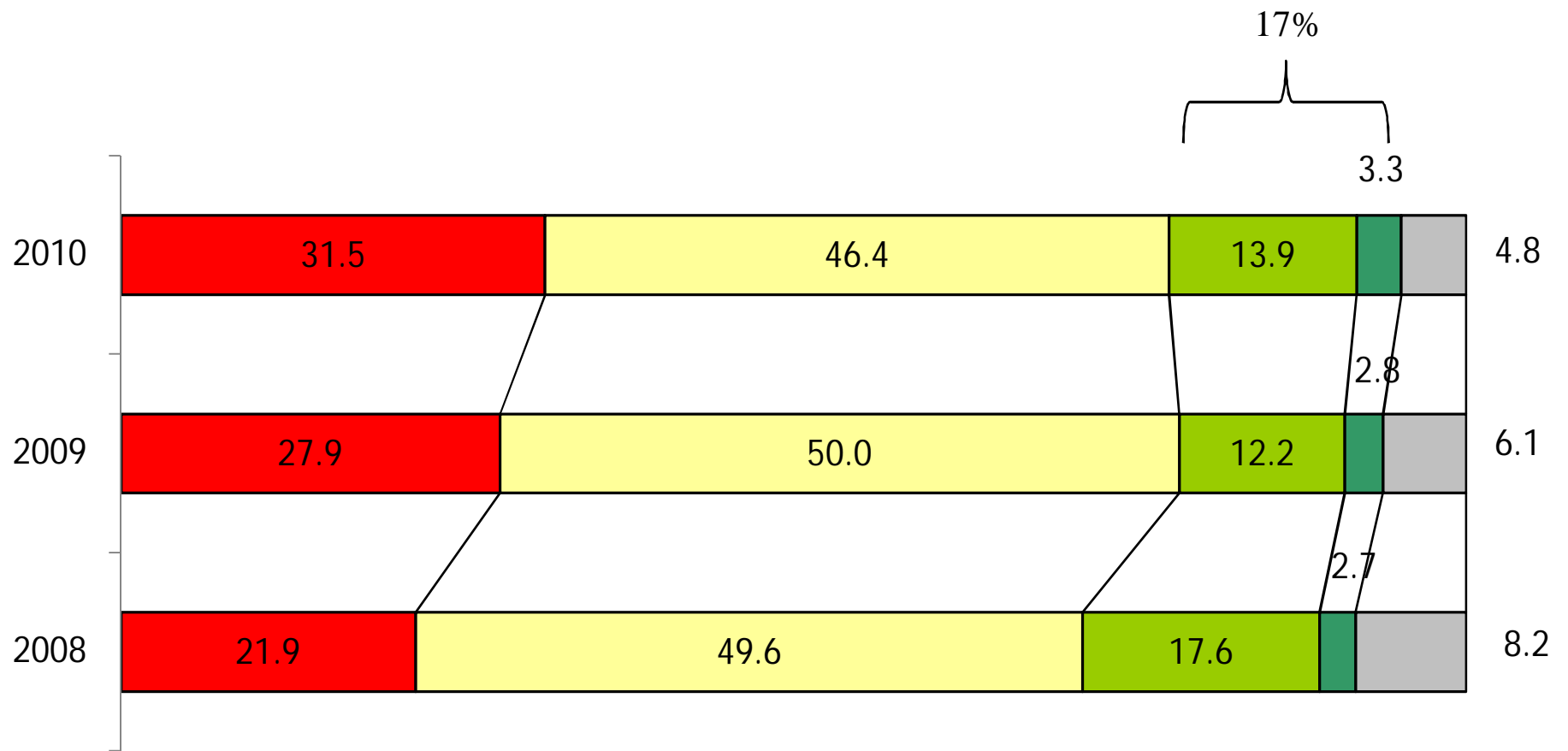
Consideration of corruption as a fact of everyday life: *people are more concerned...*



Comparison of the level of corruption in Armenia today with the level of corruption a year ago: growing share of those who said that it is higher



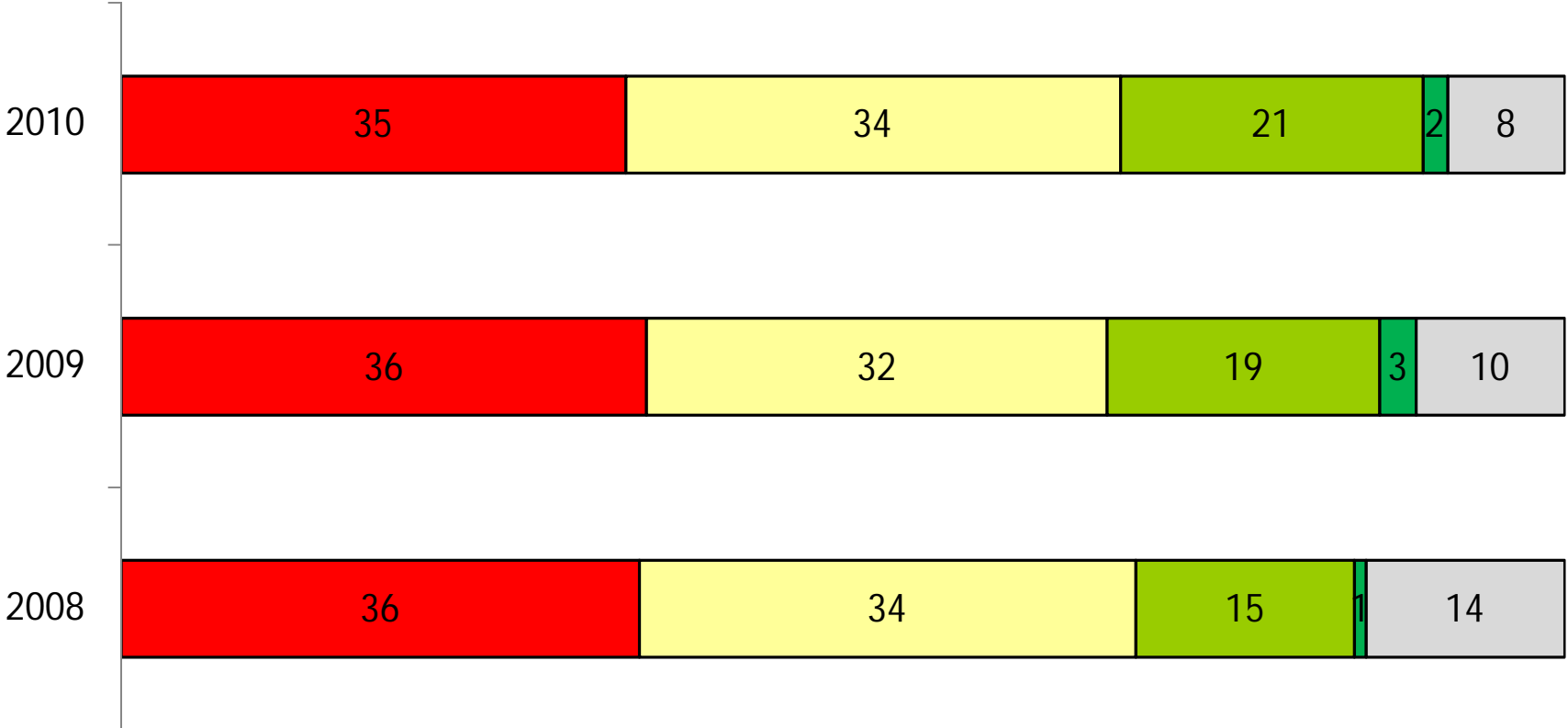
To what extent corruption can be reduced in Armenia? (%): people's assessments became more pessimistic



- Cannot be reduced at all
- Can be substantially reduced
- DK&refuse to answer

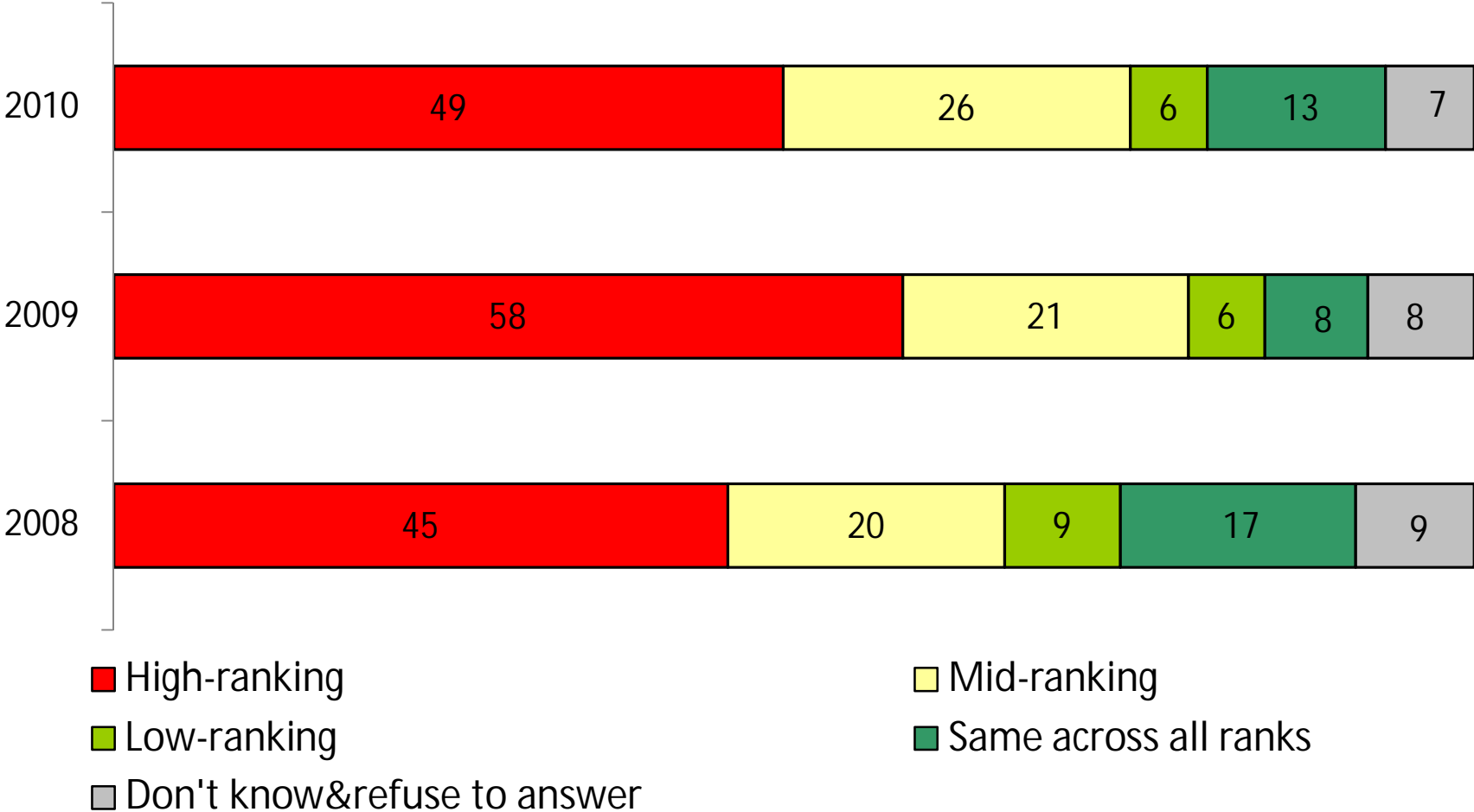
- Can be reduced to a certain degree
- Can be completely eradicated

When someone pays a bribe to a governmental employee, the typical situation is.....(%)

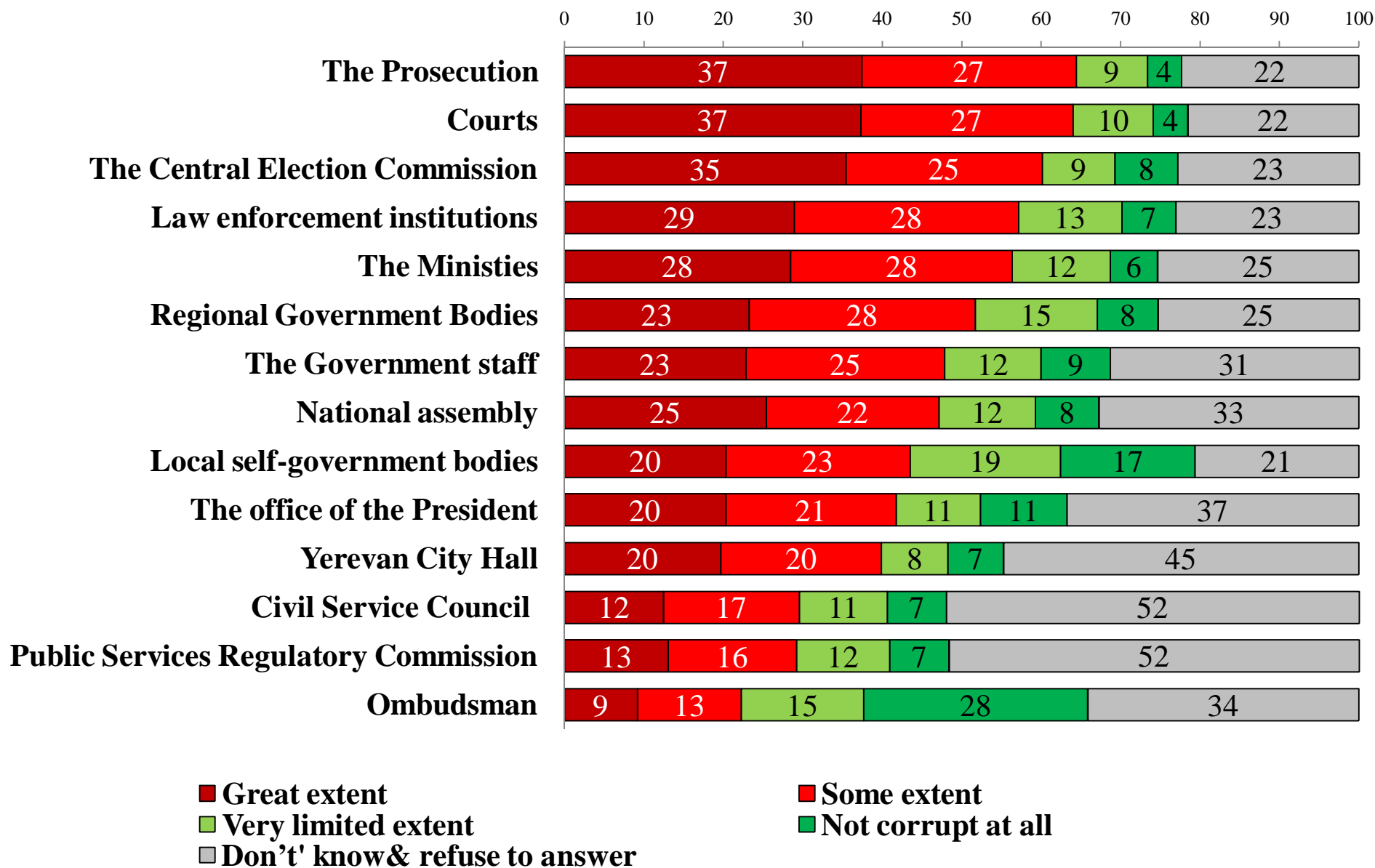


- It is known beforehand how to pay and how much to pay
- A government employee indicates or asks for payment.
- The household offers a payment of its own accord.
- Other
- Don't know&refuse to answer

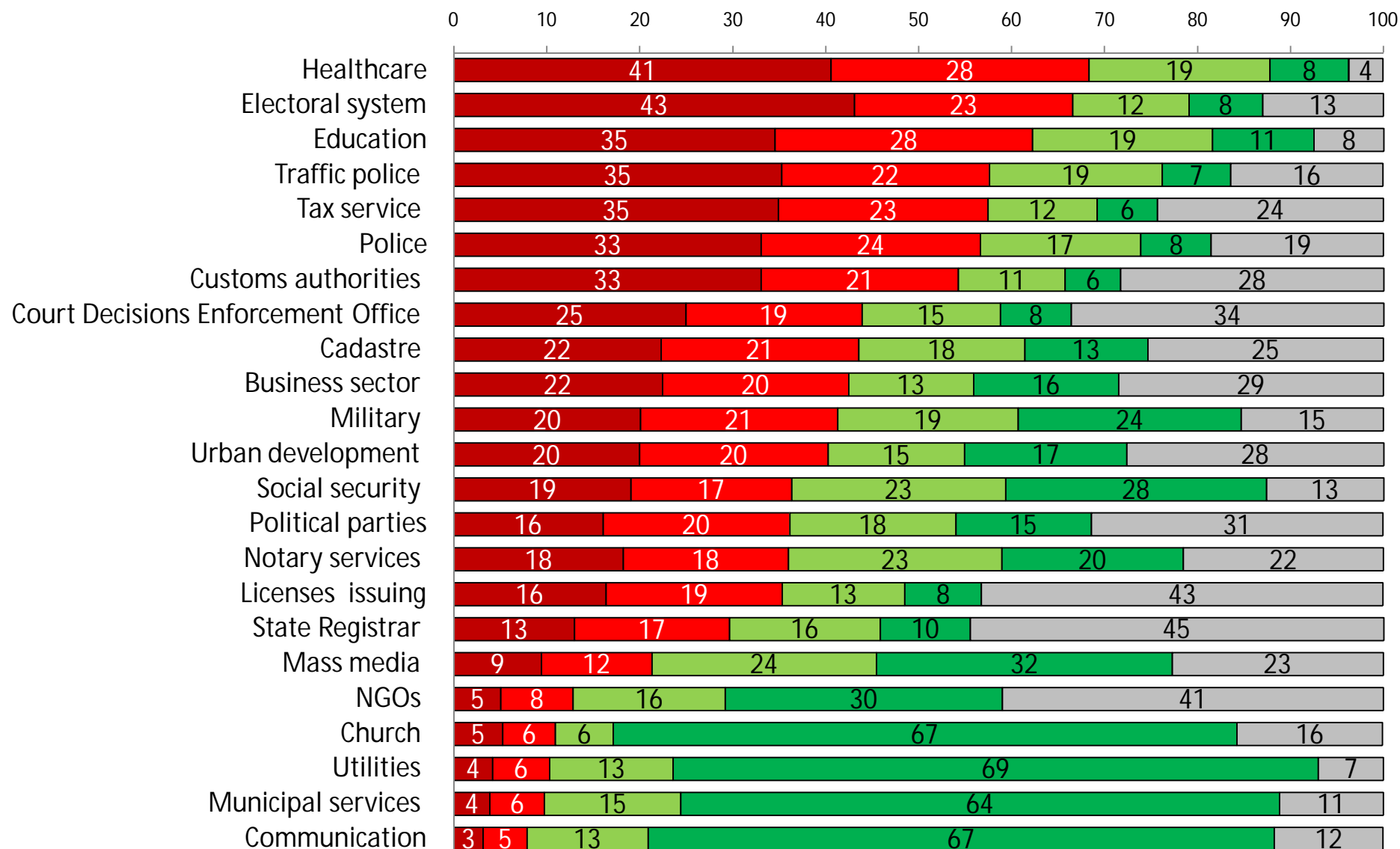
Some good news: high-ranking officials are perceived as less involved in corruption (%)



Assessment of corruption in different institutions: how corrupt they are? (2010, % of total)

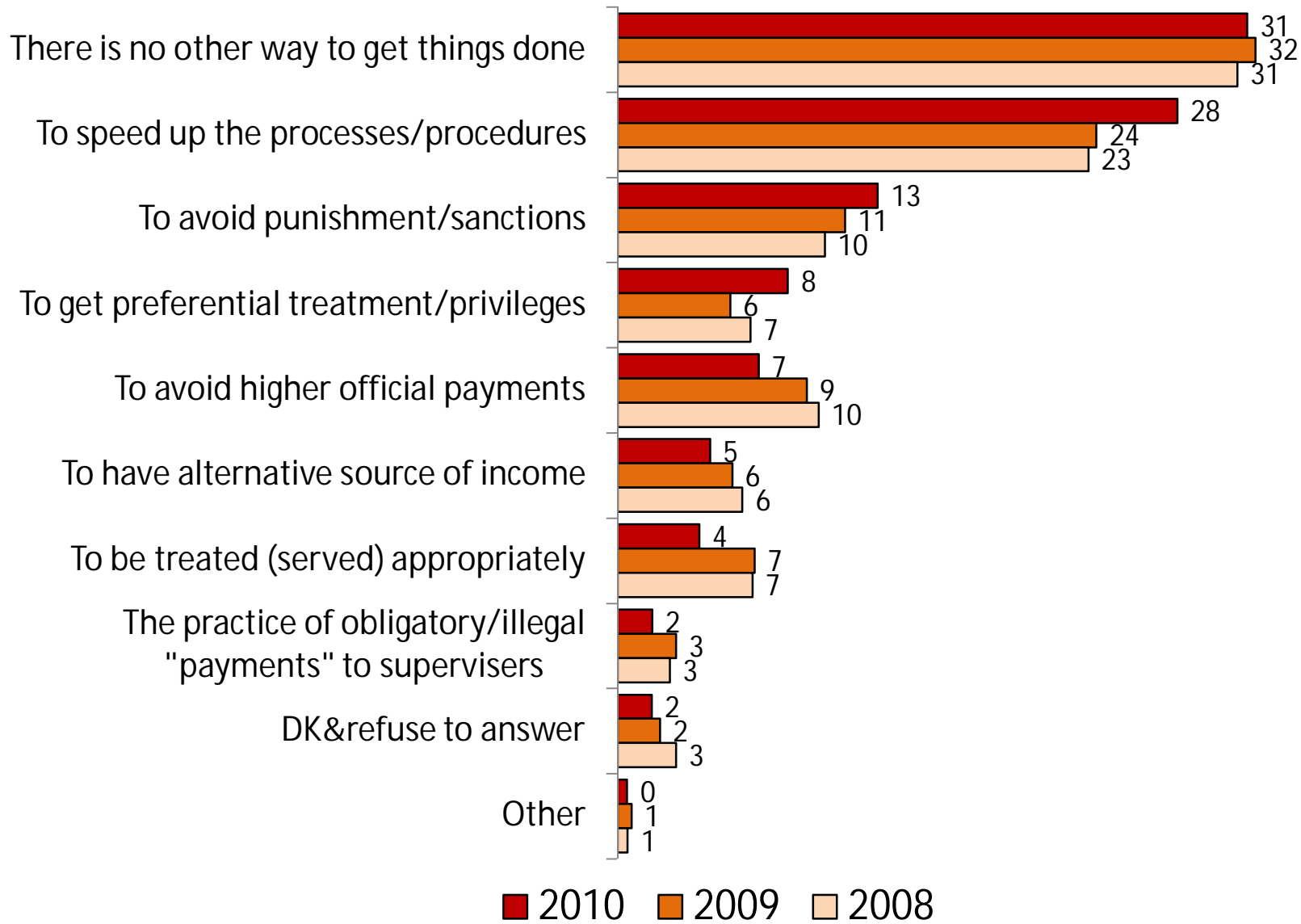


Assessment of how common is corruption in different sectors and services, % (2010)

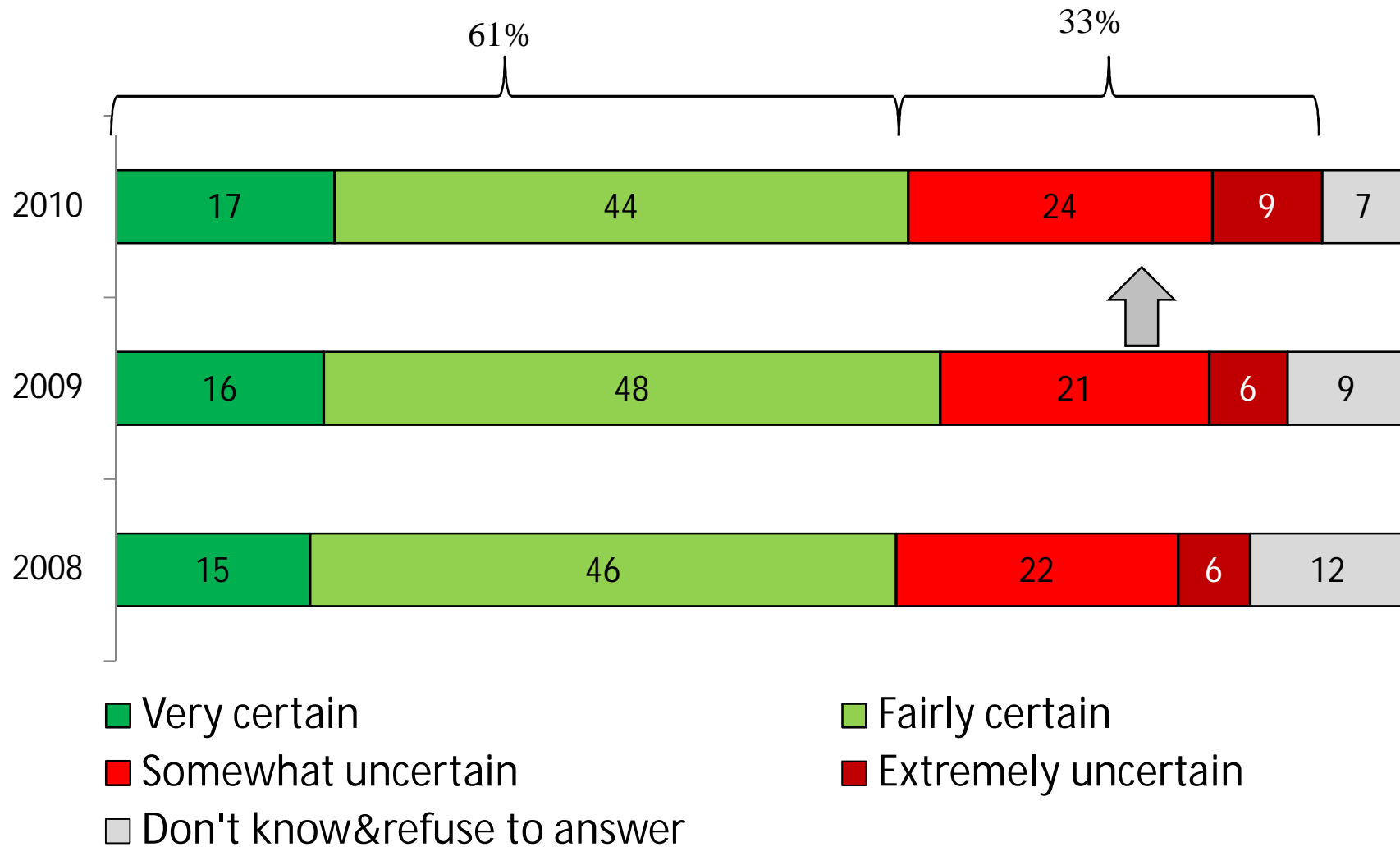


■ Very common
 ■ Common
 ■ Rare
 ■ Non-existent
 ■ Don't know & refuse to answer

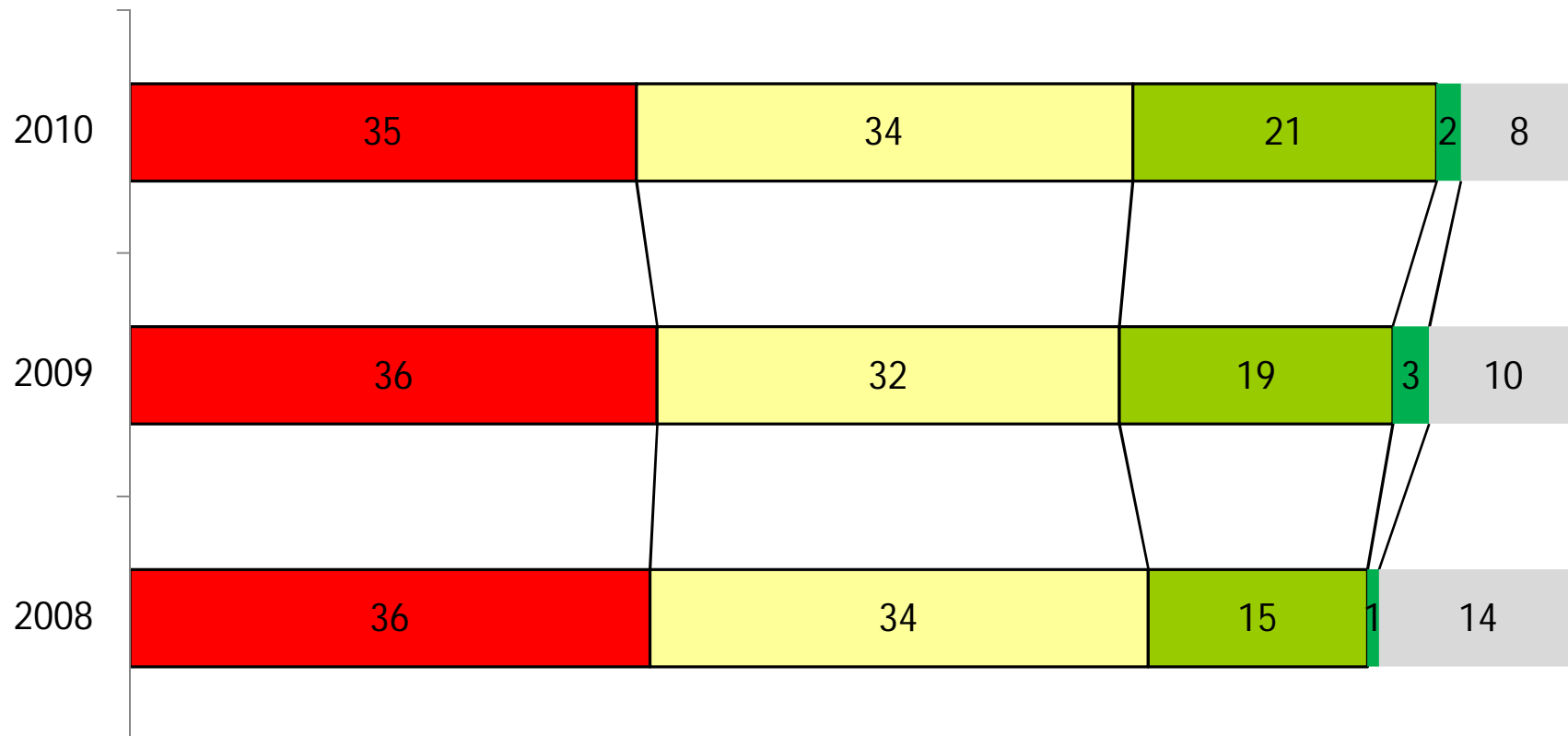
Which are the main motives behind corrupt practices? (% of all 3 answers)



After giving a bribe, how certain is it that a service will be delivered, or a problem solved? (%):
quite certain, as previously



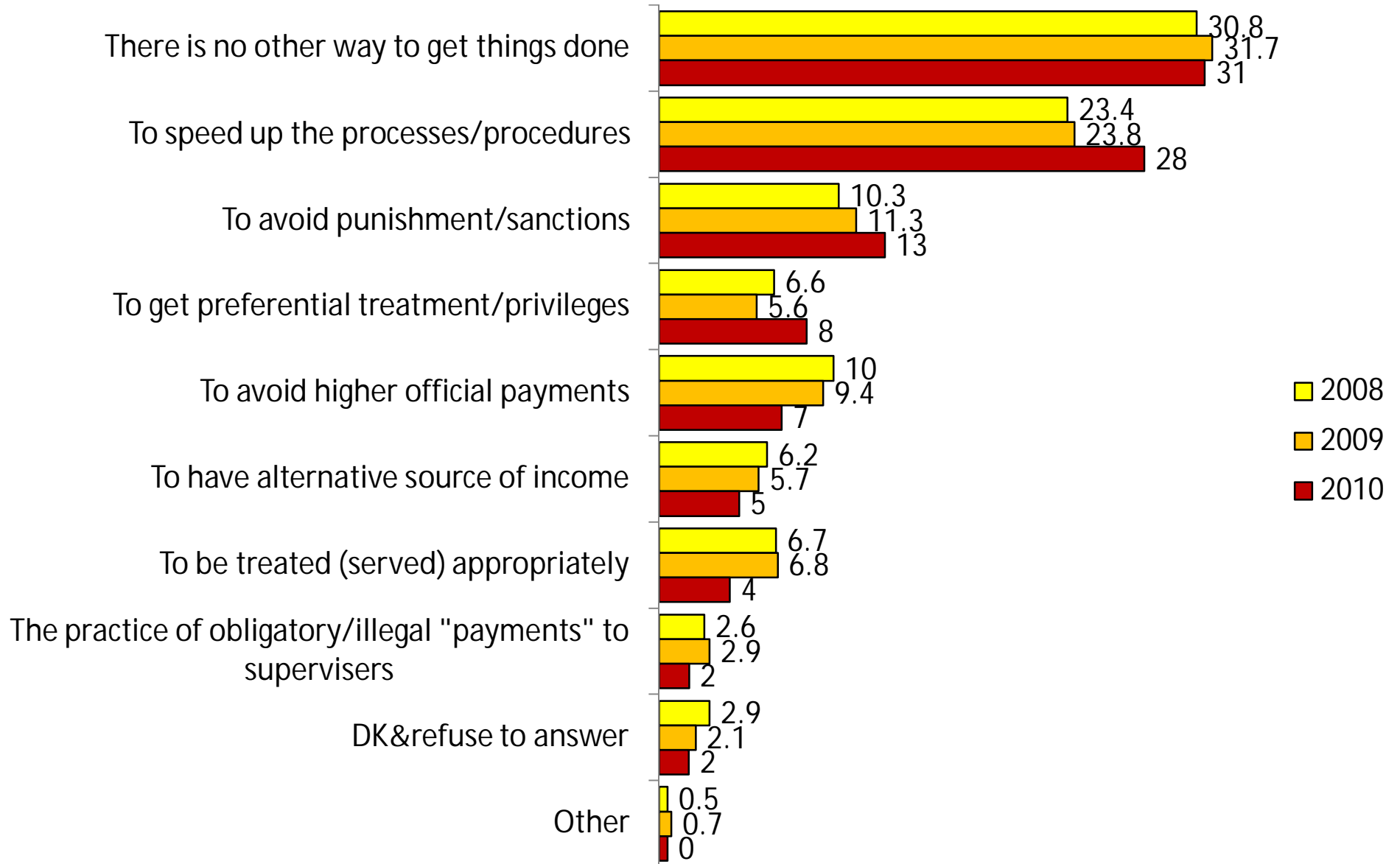
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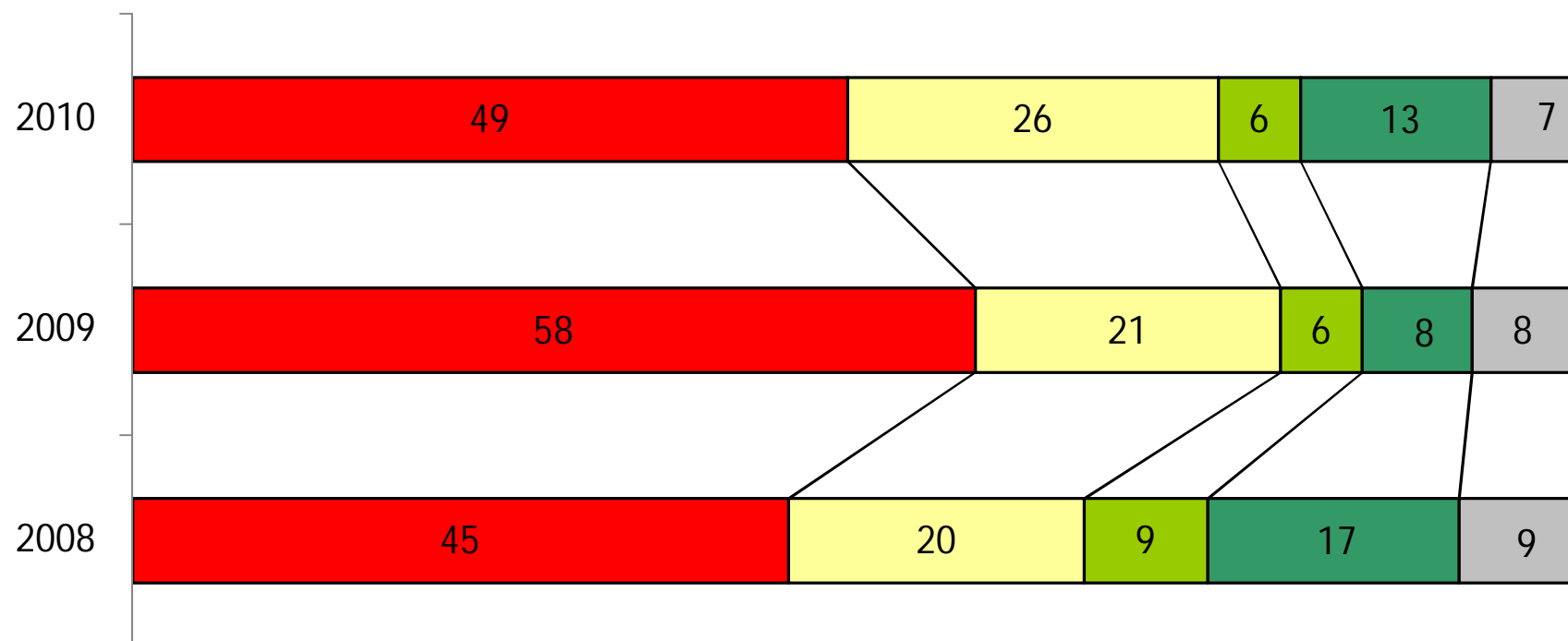
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Which are the main motives behind corrupt practices?

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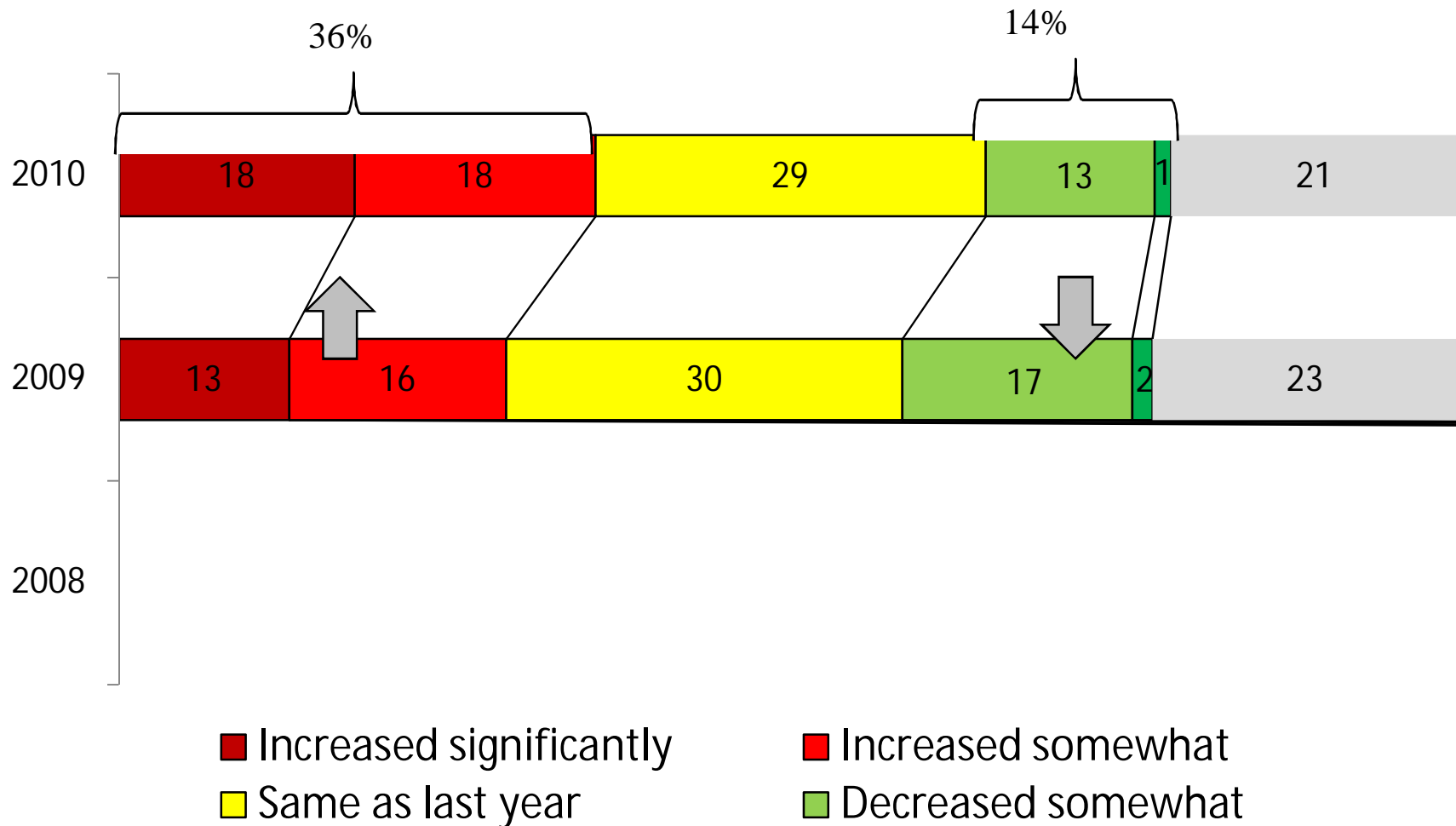


Assessment of among which level of officials is corruption most severe? (%)



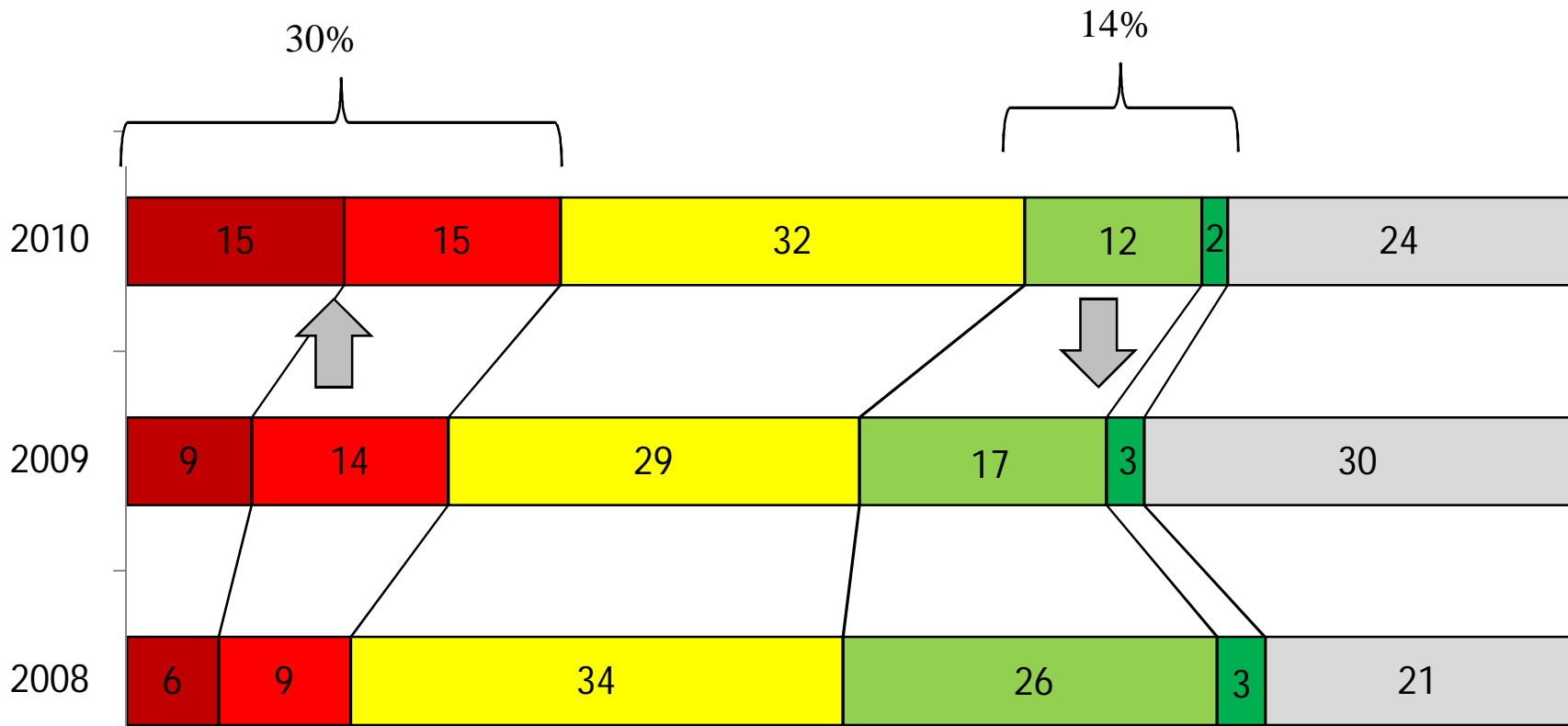
■ High-ranking ■ Mid-ranking ■ Low-ranking ■ Same across all ranks ■ Don't know&refuse to answer

How did the amount demanded as bribes change over the last year?(%): “inflation” in bribes’ amounts?



How did the frequency of demands for bribes change over the last year? (%):

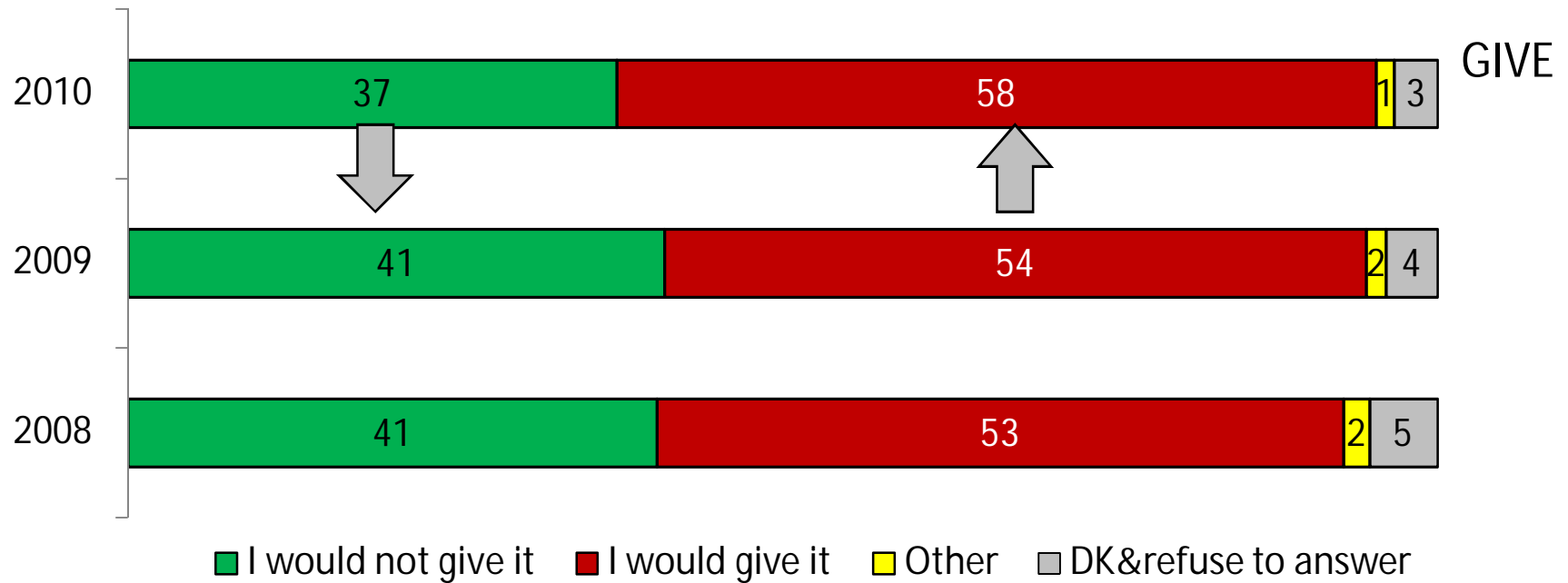
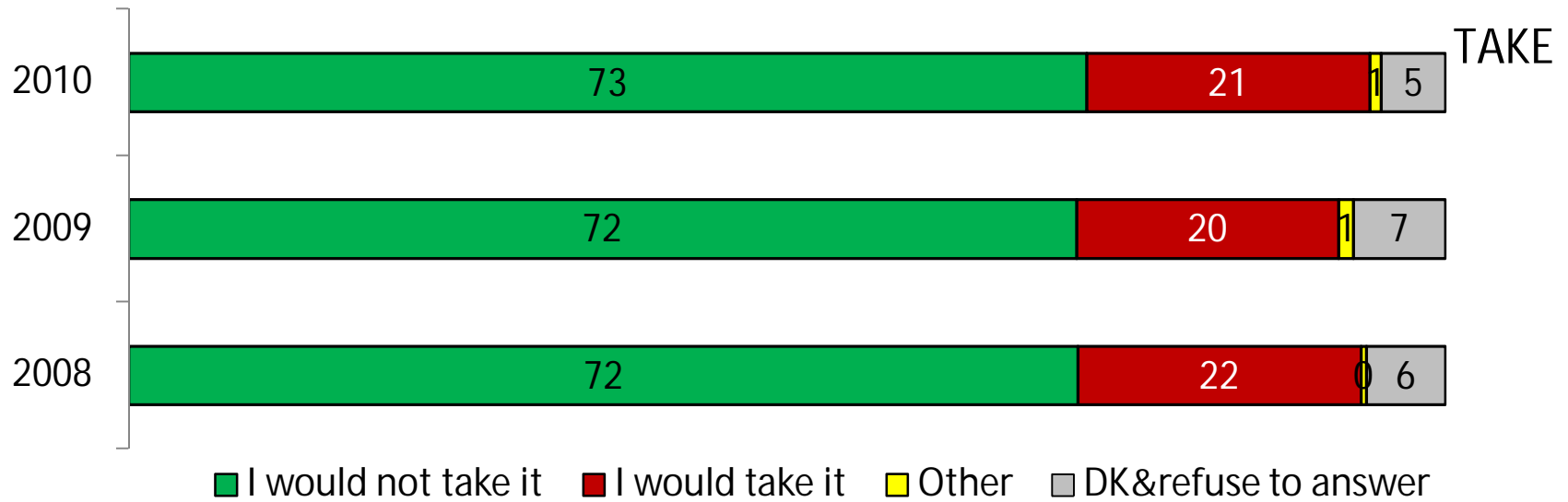
the frequency of “increased frequency” is growing



- Increased significantly
 Increased somewhat
 Same as last year
- Decreased somewhat
 decreased significantly
 DK&refuse to answer

Personal experience & Individual behavior

Reaction to an offer to take and to give a bribe (% of total)



Reasons of the positive and negative reaction when respondents are asked to take a bribe *(share of total, %)*



| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------------|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Why would you take it? | Because everybody takes it | 34 | 34 | 36 |
| | Because I need money | 48 | 52 | 47 |
| | Because I like money | 2 | ... | 4 |
| | Because I have to “share” it with my supervisor(s) | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| | Other | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| | DK&refuse to answer | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Why would you not take it? | Because there is a high risk to be punished | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| | Because it is unacceptable for me | 73 | 76 | 76 |
| | Will try to resolve the issue through legal means | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| | To reduce/eliminate corruption | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| | Other | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| | DK&refuse to answer | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

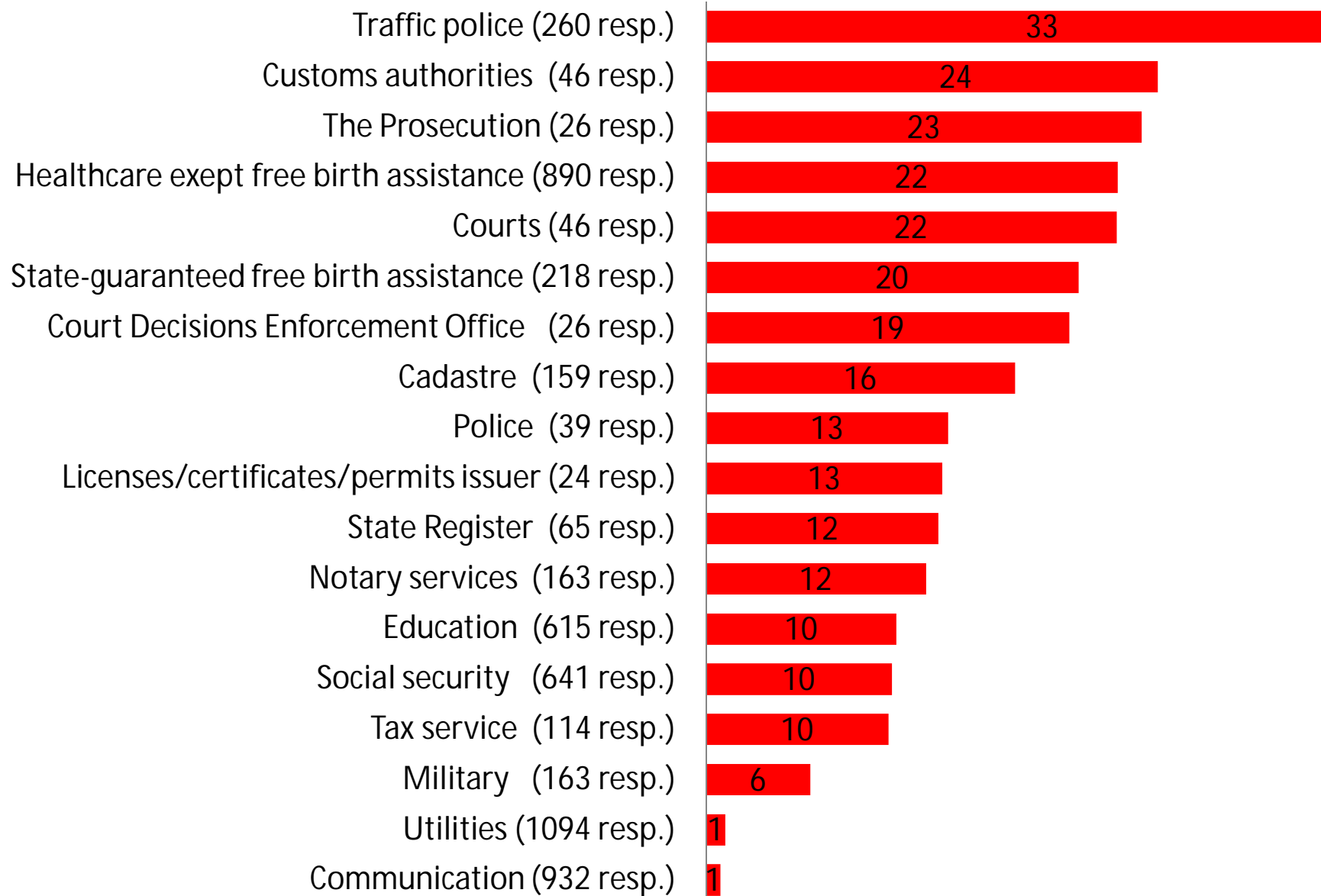
Reasons of positive and negative reaction when when respondents are asked to give a bribe:
agree to give because of no choice, do not agree to give because of moral issues?! (share of total)

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Why would you give it? | Because everyone gives | 8 | 10 | 6 |
| | Because there's no other way I can obtain the service | 77 | 79 | 71 |
| | I will be able to negotiate the price | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| | To speed up the process | 2 | 0 | 15 |
| | To be sure I get what I need | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| | Other | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| | DK&refuse to answer | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Why would you not give it? | Because there is a high risk to be punished | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| | Because it is unacceptable for me | 58 | 66 | 56 |
| | I will try to resolve the issue through legal means | 19 | 10 | 11 |
| | Because I have no money/means | 8 | 6 | 23 |
| | Other | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| | (Don't know) | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Does this action represent an act of corruption or not? (% of “yes” answers)

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|-----------|
| Paying a judge to achieve favorable treatment | 95 | 94 | 97 |
| Giving cash to a police officer to avoid revoking your driving license | 88 | 88 | 93 |
| Using connections to exempt someone close to you from military service | 66 | 74 | 74 |
| Abuse of official position for private business purposes | 69 | 78 | 71 |
| A student or a student’s parent giving a professor a gift on the day of exams | 70 | 81 | 84 |
| A public official helping a relative get accepted into a university | 60 | 67 | 70 |
| Making small unofficial payments for delivery of pensions | 53 | 63 | 74 |
| A public official recommending a relative for a position in a ministry | 50 | 59 | 64 |
| Using an office car by a government employee for private purposes | 37 | 49 | 46 |
| Giving a gift to a doctor to grant you special care | 48 | 47 | 59 |
| Picking flowers or fruit from a neighbor’s garden without permission | 6 | 10 | 10 |

Personal experience of giving bribes in public sectors & services, 2010



Why respondents are reluctant (91% in 2009 and 99% in 2010) to report corrupt actions? (*share of those agreed with the statement, %*): people don't believe

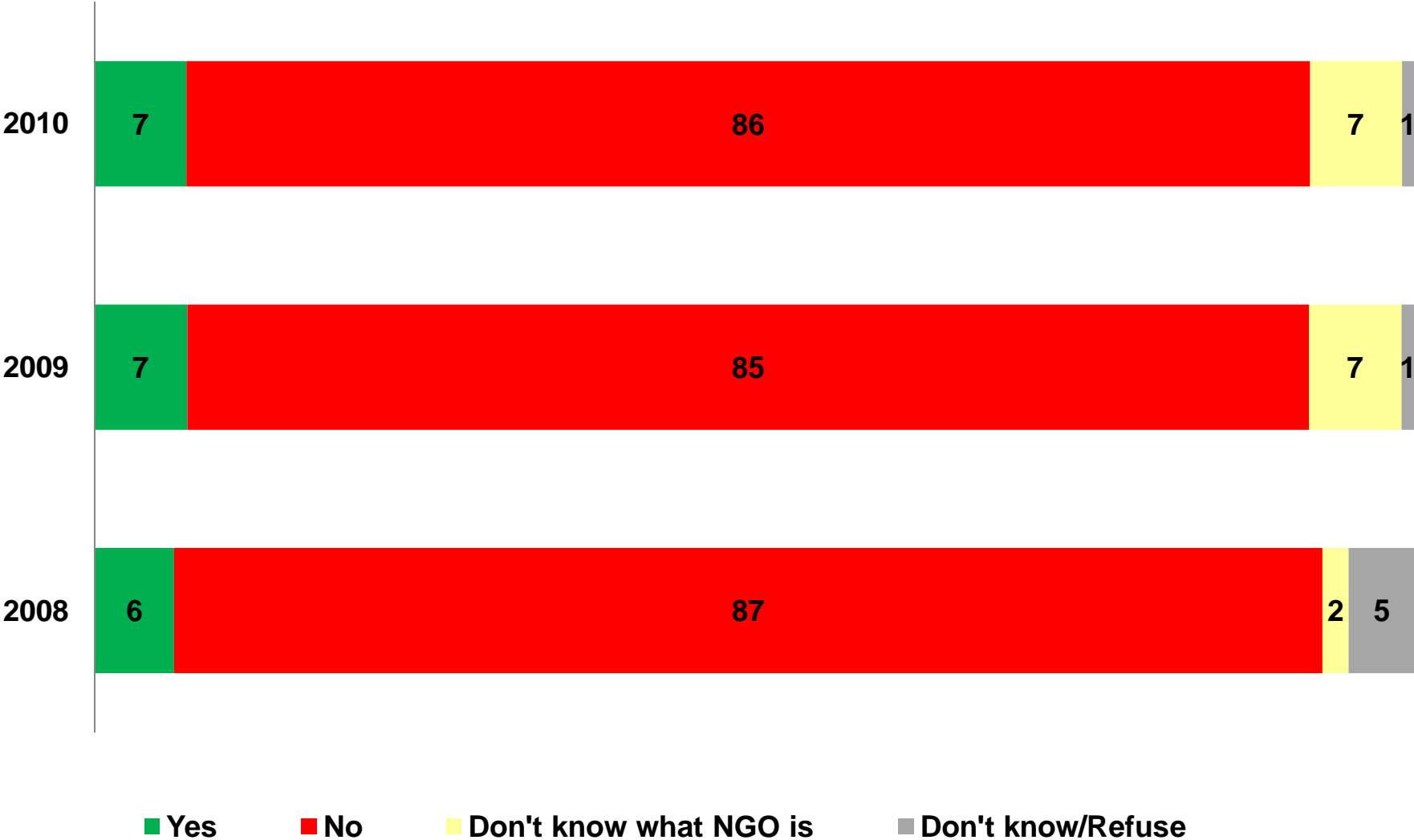
| Reasons | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Corruption will be subject to retribution/retaliation | 47 | 47 | 57 |
| No actions will be taken even if corruption is reported | 64 | 69 | 76 |
| It is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it | 38 | 55 | 55 |
| Most people who commit corruption only do so because of economic hardship | 34 | 44 | 43 |
| Our society does not reward those who report corruption | 65 | 71 | 72 |

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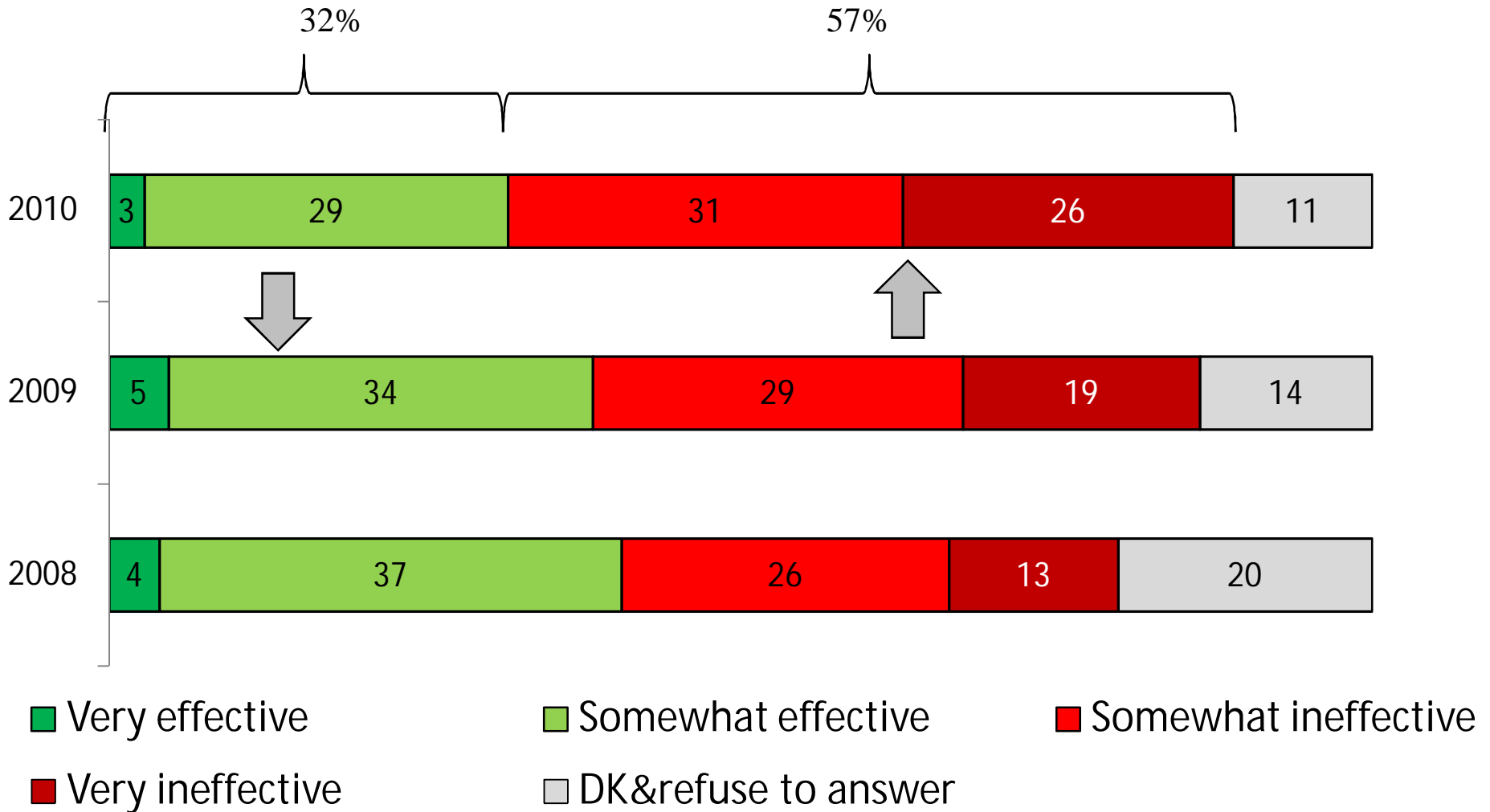
Awareness of anti-corruption organizations
2008, 2009, 2010

Awareness of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are active in the domain of fighting corruption Armenia

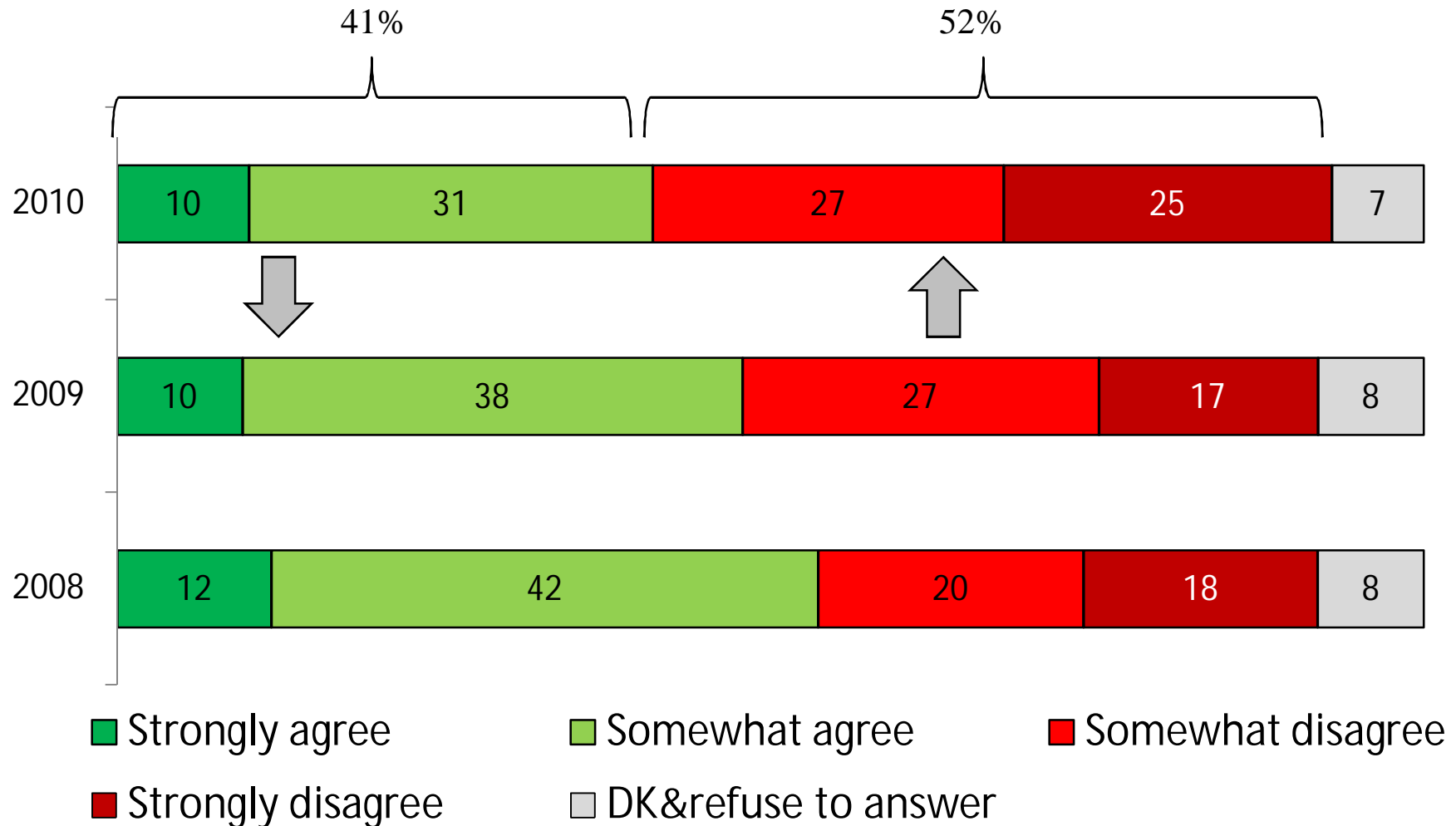


Perceptions on effectiveness of the Government's fight against corruption:

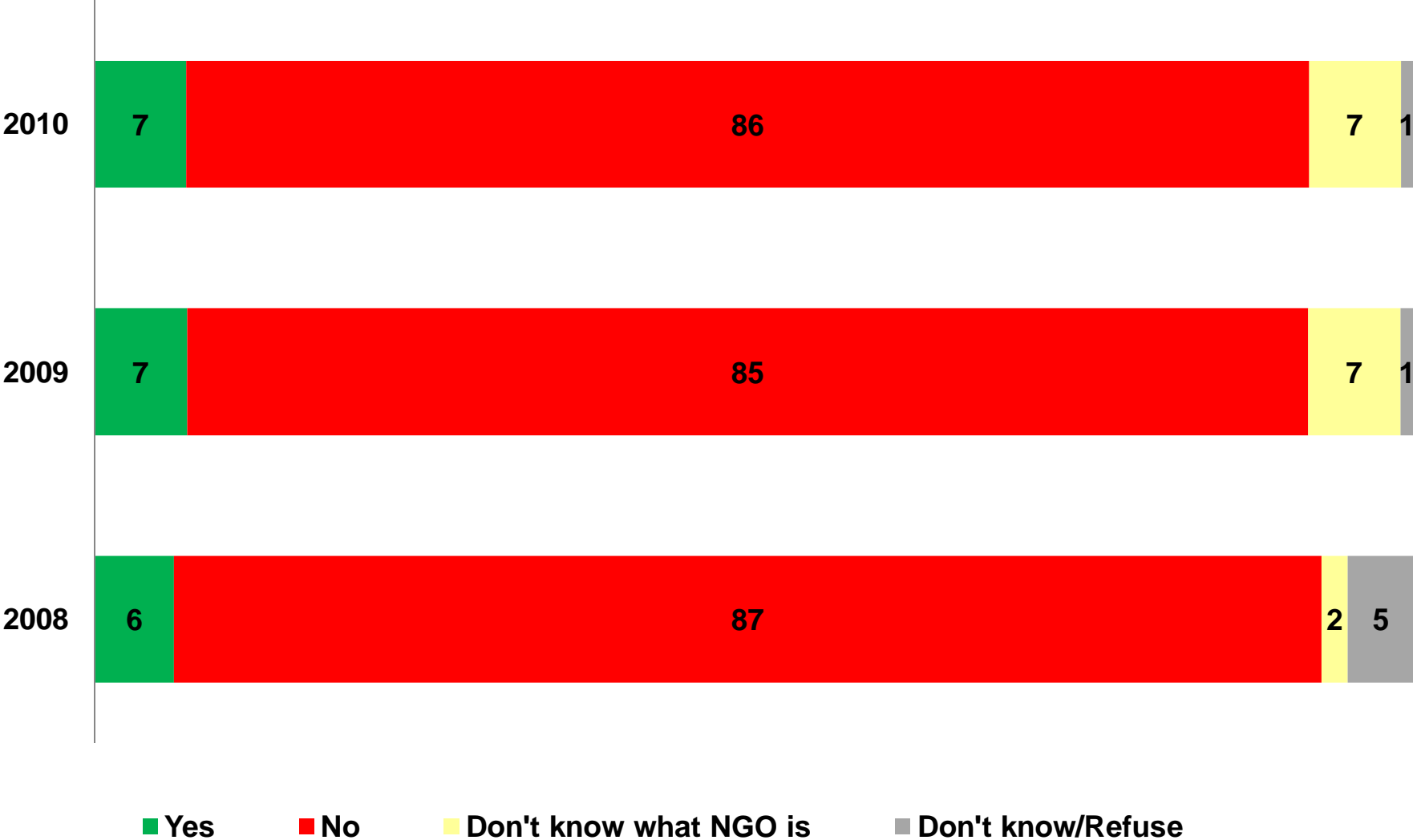
More than half of respondents are pessimistic



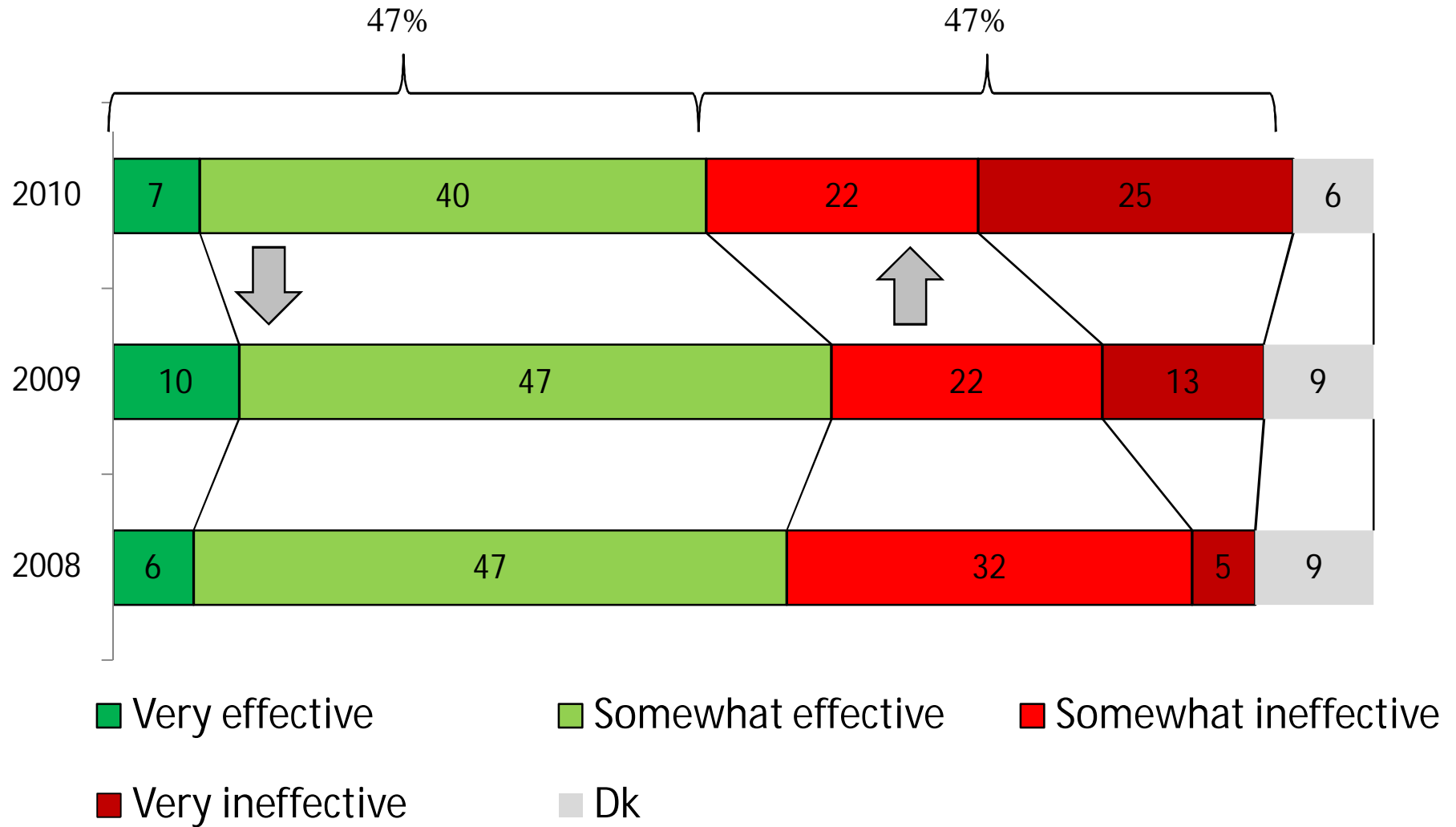
Agreement with the statement: the current Government of Armenia has a sincere desire and will to combat corruption



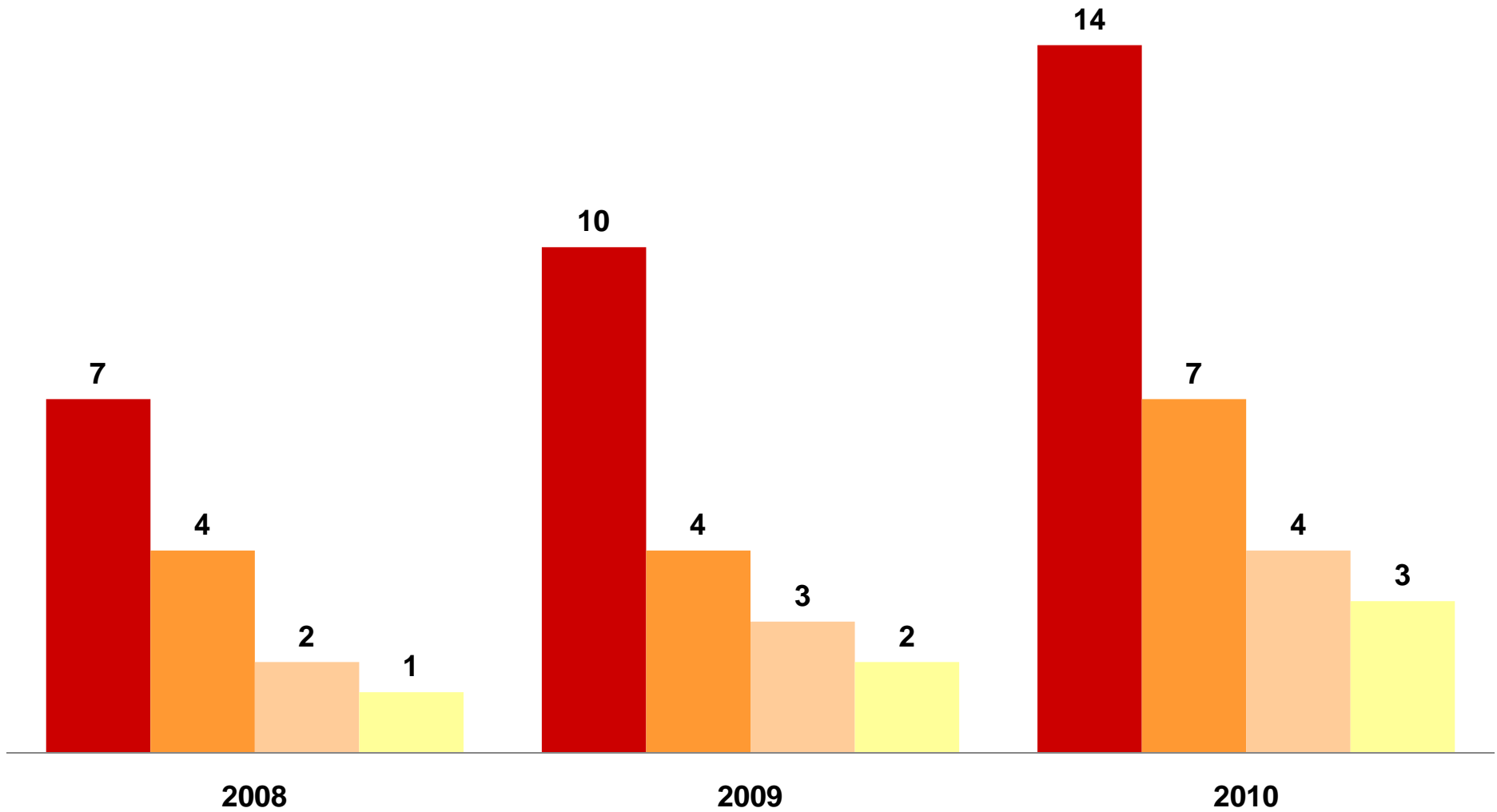
Awareness of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that are active in the domain of fighting corruption Armenia



Perceptions on effectiveness of Anti-Corruption Strategy Governmental Program



Awareness of Advocacy and Assistance Centers (AAC)



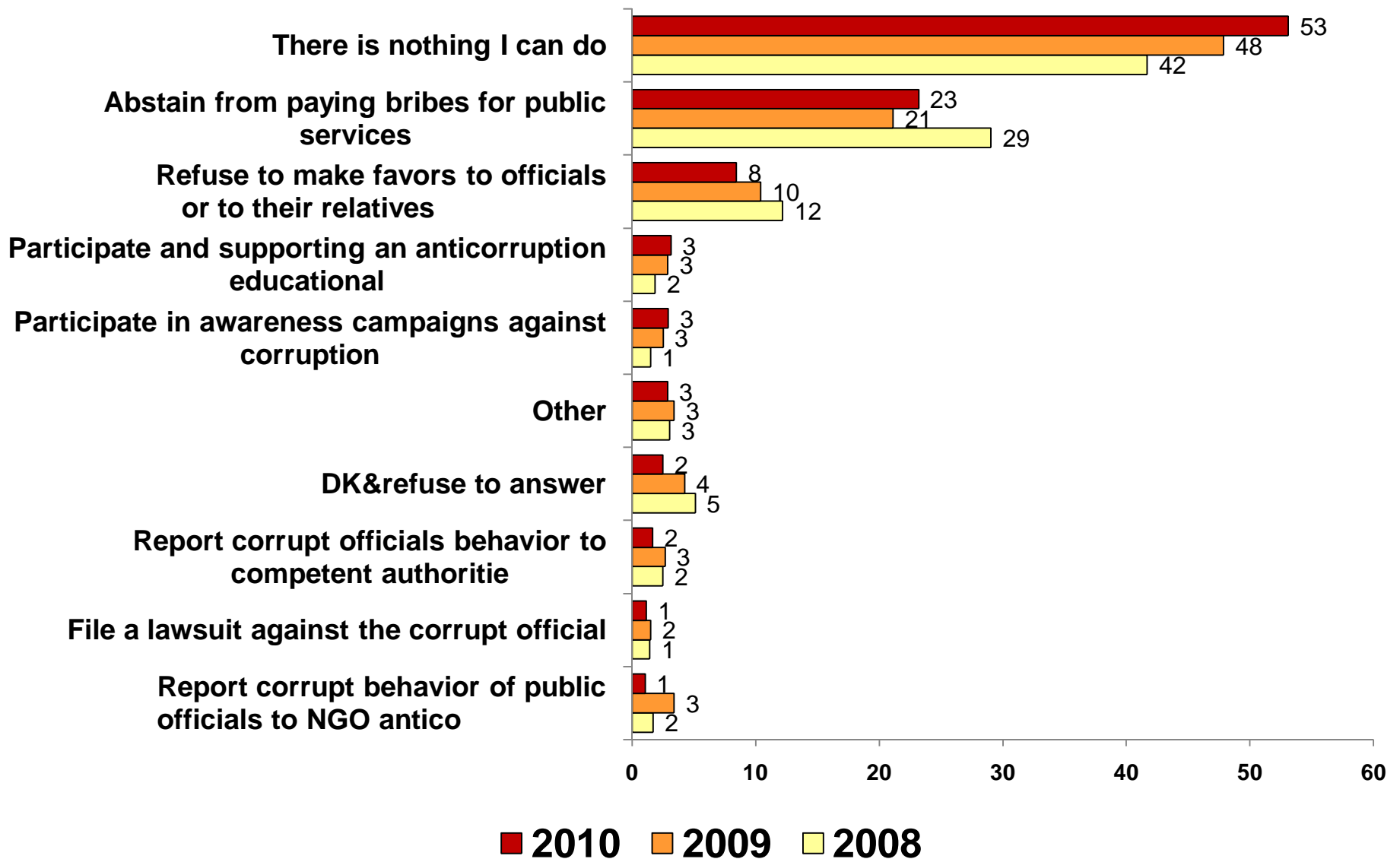
■ Aware of AAC

■ Aware of AAC's role

■ Aware of services that AAC provides

■ Aware of how to utilize AAC

What can you personally do to reduce corruption in Armenia?: the majority is passive



Attitudes towards taking & giving bribes, %:
*share of potential anticorruption forces decreased by 9
percentage points during 2009-2010*

2010

| | I would give it | I would not give it |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I would take it | 18% corruption supporters | 3% pseudo pragmatics |
| I would not take it | 36% passive players | 33% anticorruption force |

2009

| | I would give it | I would not give it |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I would take it | 17% corruption supporters | 3% pseudo pragmatics |
| I would not take it | 32% passive players | 37% anticorruption force |

Corruption Perception Index

| | Corruption Perception Index (out of ten possible) | Rank in the World |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Armenia, 2010 | 2.6 | 123 |
| Armenia, 2009 | 2.7 | 120 |
| Armenia, 2008 | 2.9 | 109 |
| Georgia, 2010 | 3.8 | 68 |
| Georgia, 2009 | 4.1 | 66 |
| Georgia, 2008 | 3.9 | 67 |
| Azerbaijan, 2010 | 2.4 | 134 |
| Azerbaijan, 2009 | 2.3 | 143 |
| Azerbaijan, 2008 | 1.9 | 158 |

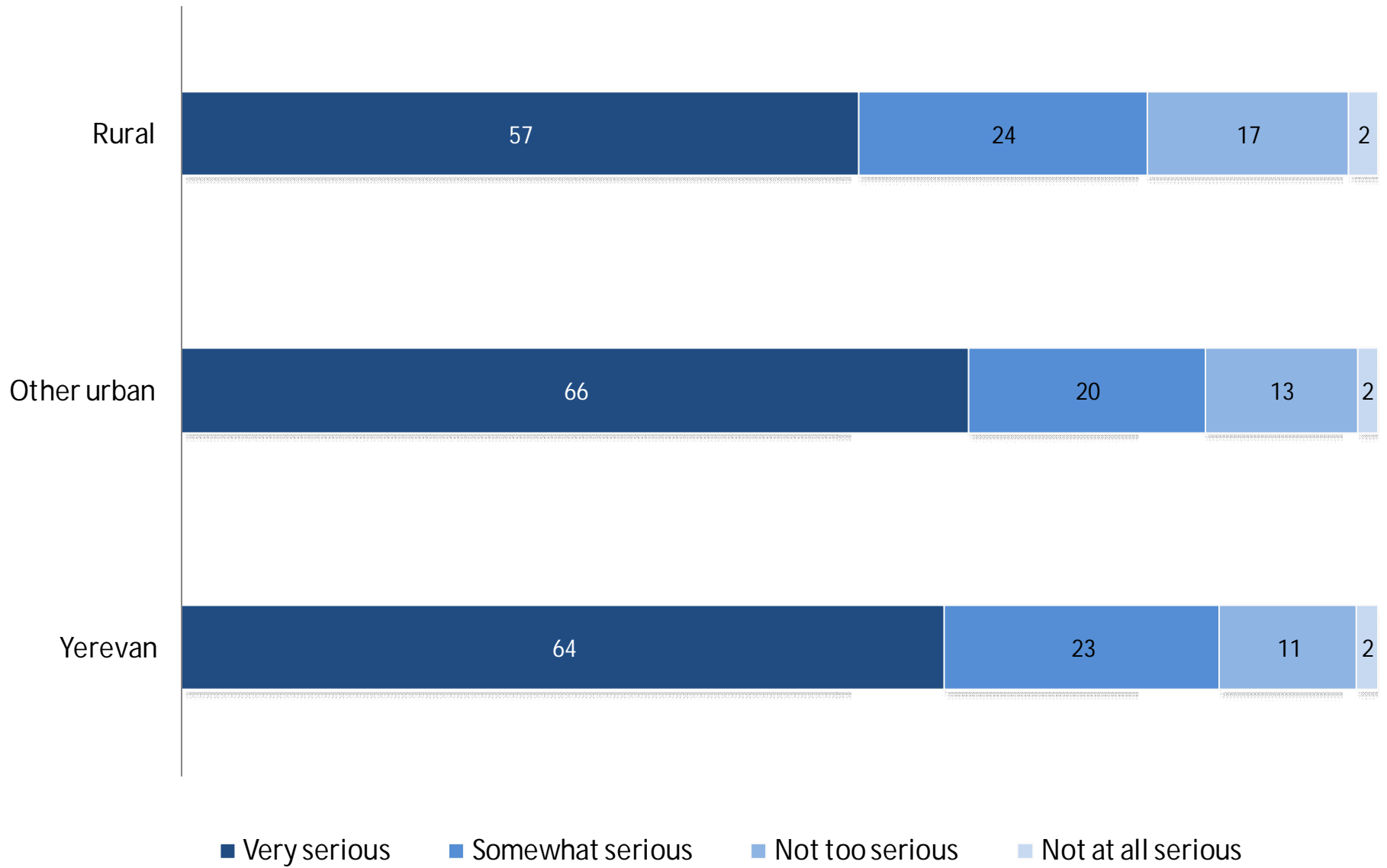
Source: Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index 2008, 2009, 2010

Crosstabs by age, education, gender,
settlement type for 2010

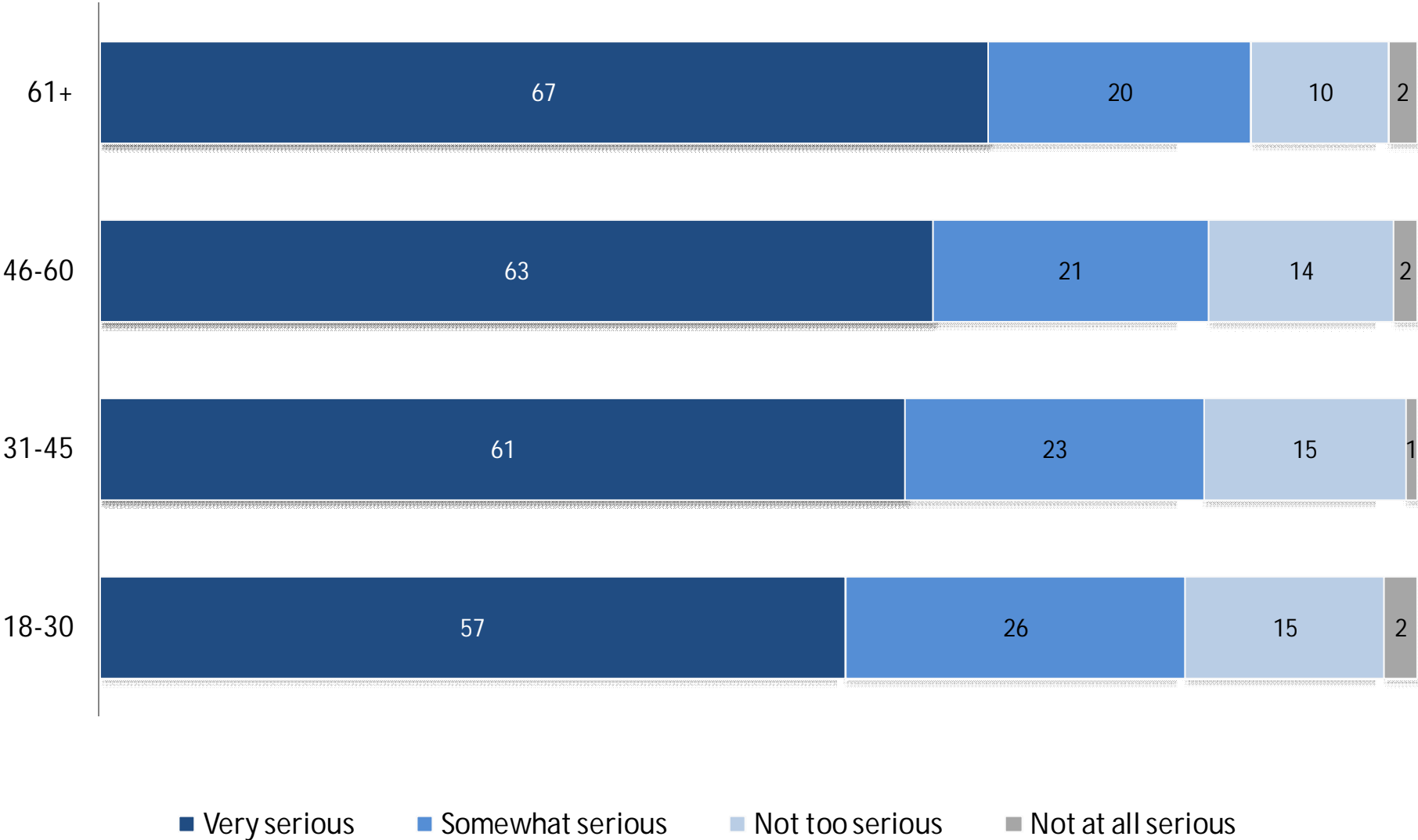
The most Serious Problems by Marz



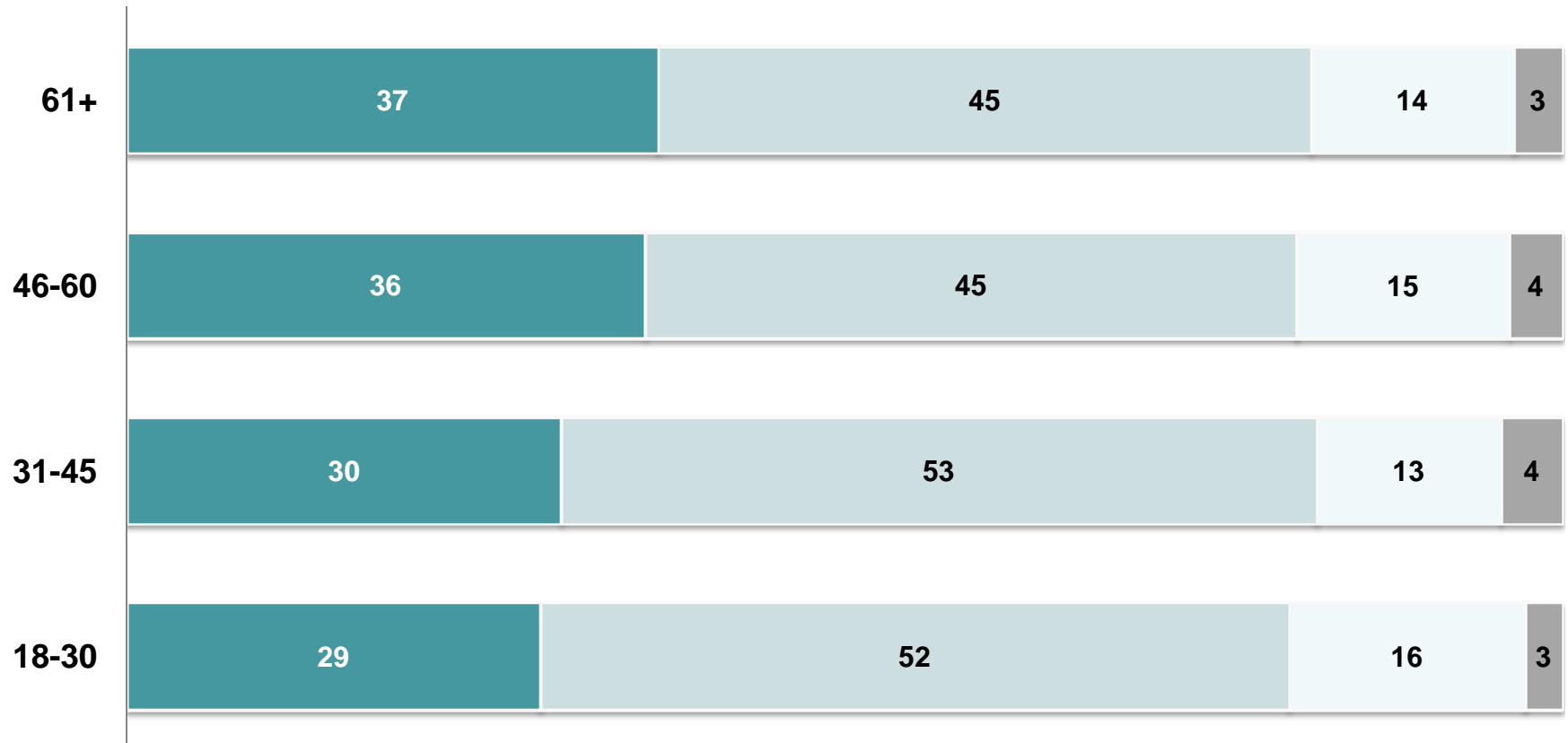
How serious of a problem is corruption in Armenia (by Residence)



How serious of a problem is corruption in Armenia(by age group)



To what extent corruption can be reduced in Armenia (by age group)



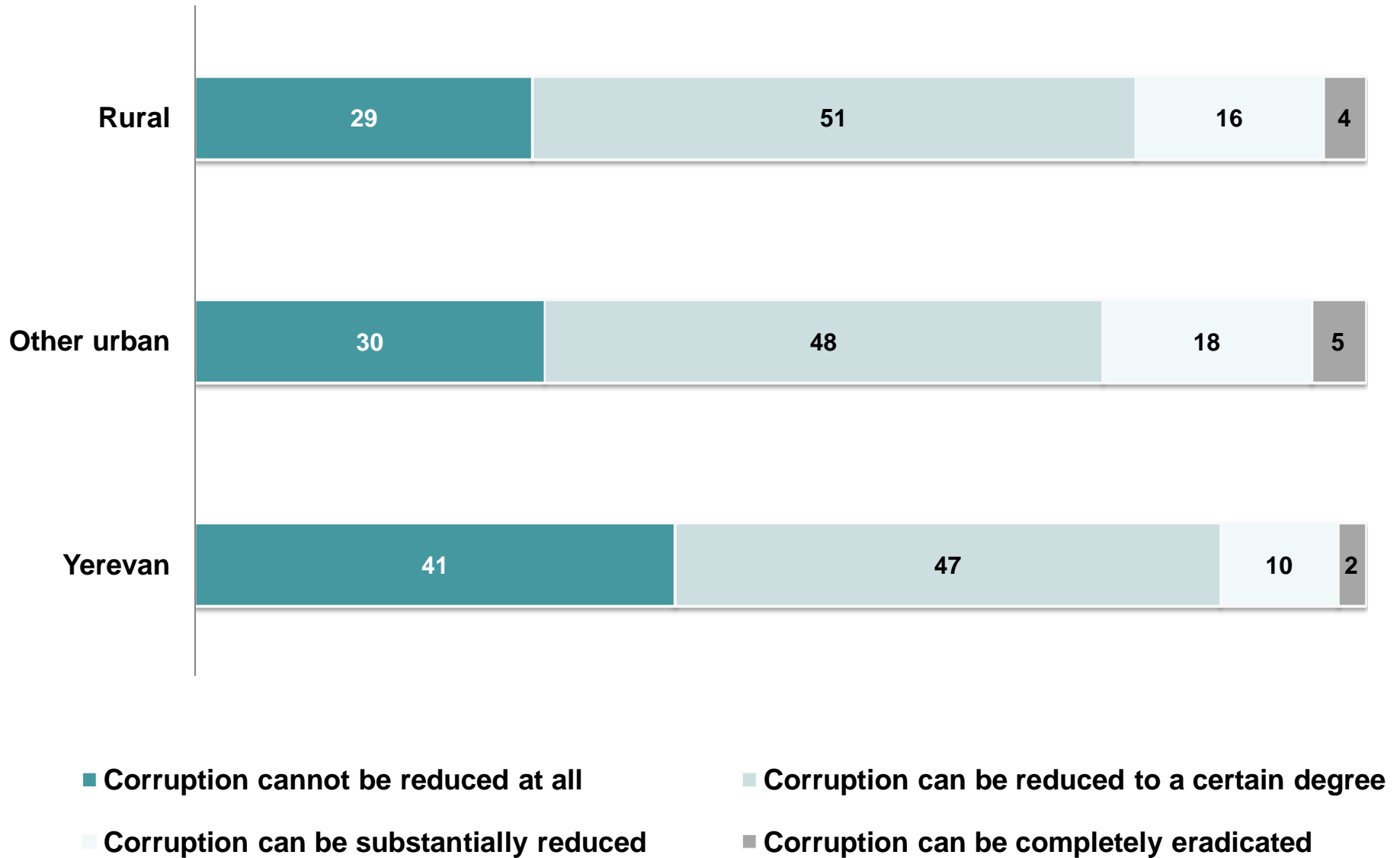
■ Corruption cannot be reduced at all

■ Corruption can be reduced to a certain degree

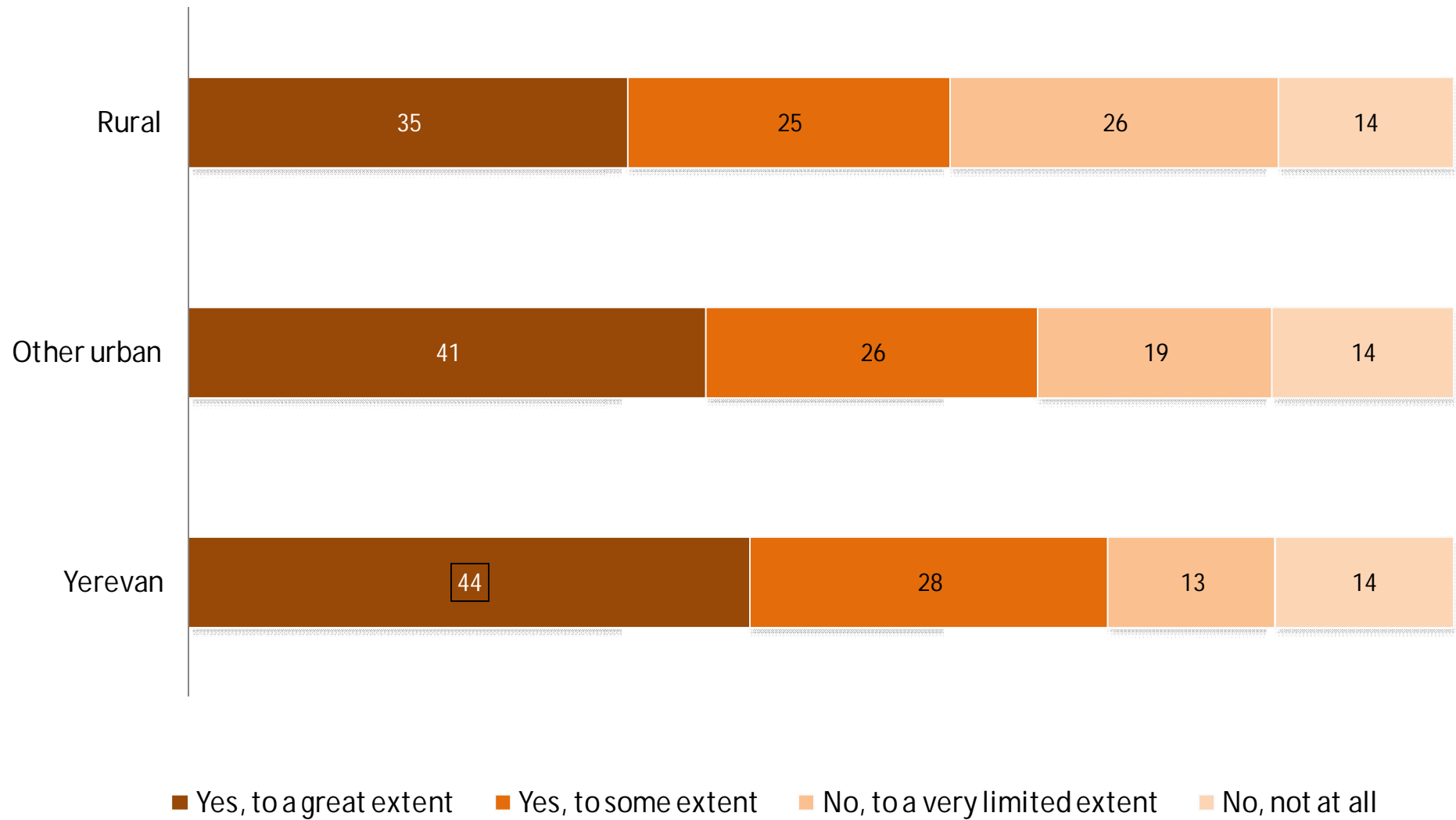
■ Corruption can be substantially reduced

■ Corruption can be completely eradicated

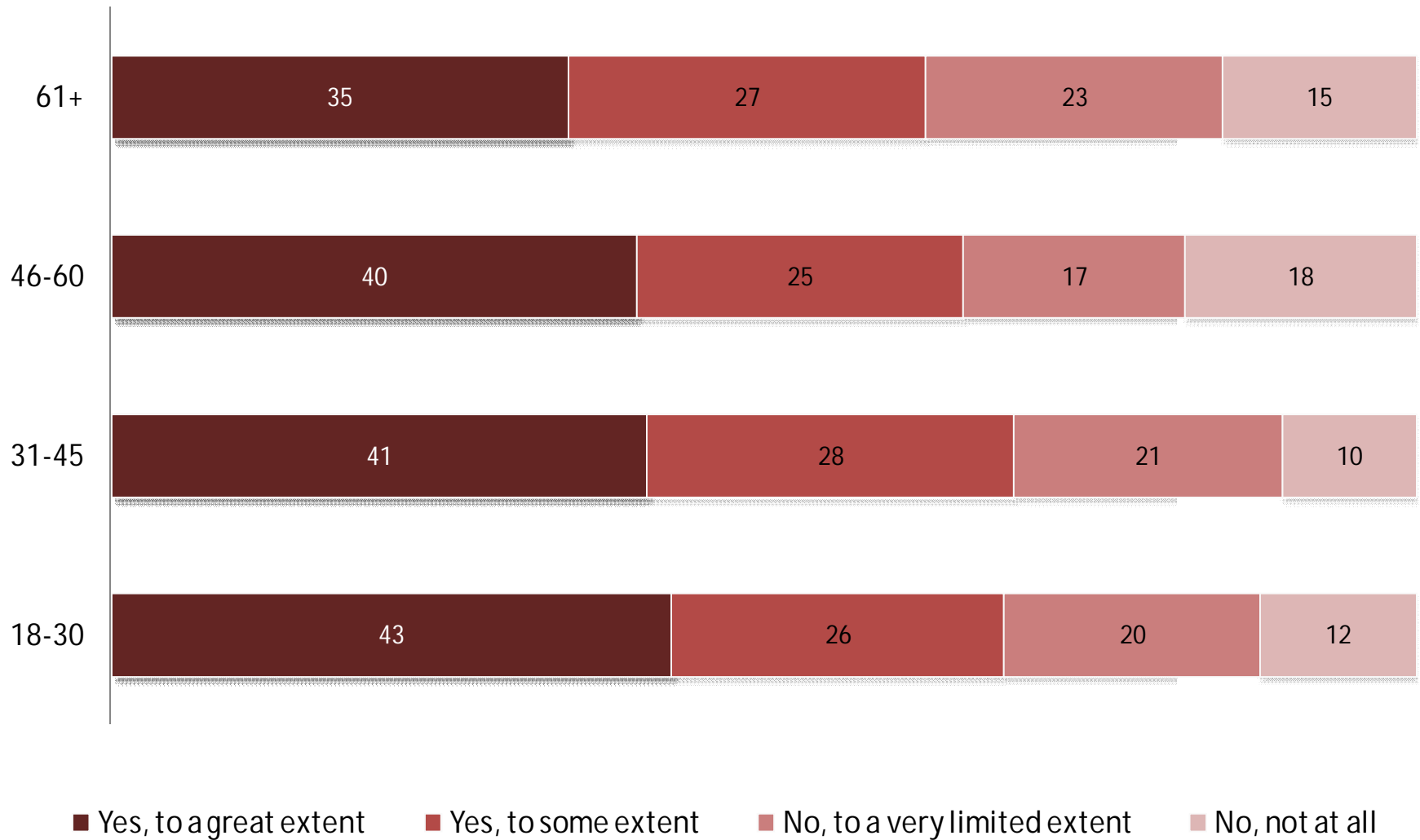
To what extent corruption can be reduced in Armenia (by Residence)



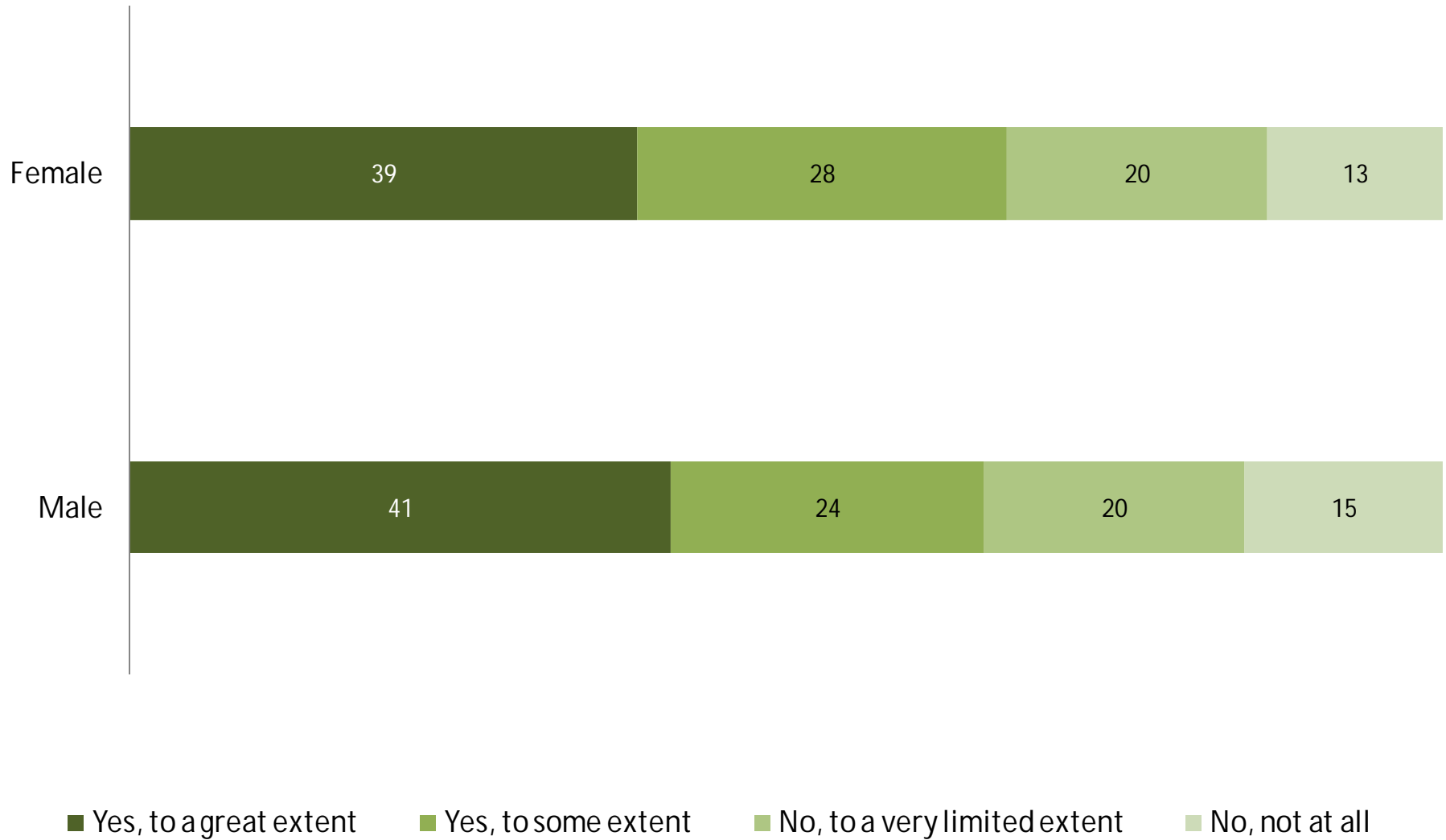
Corruption as a fact of life (by residence)



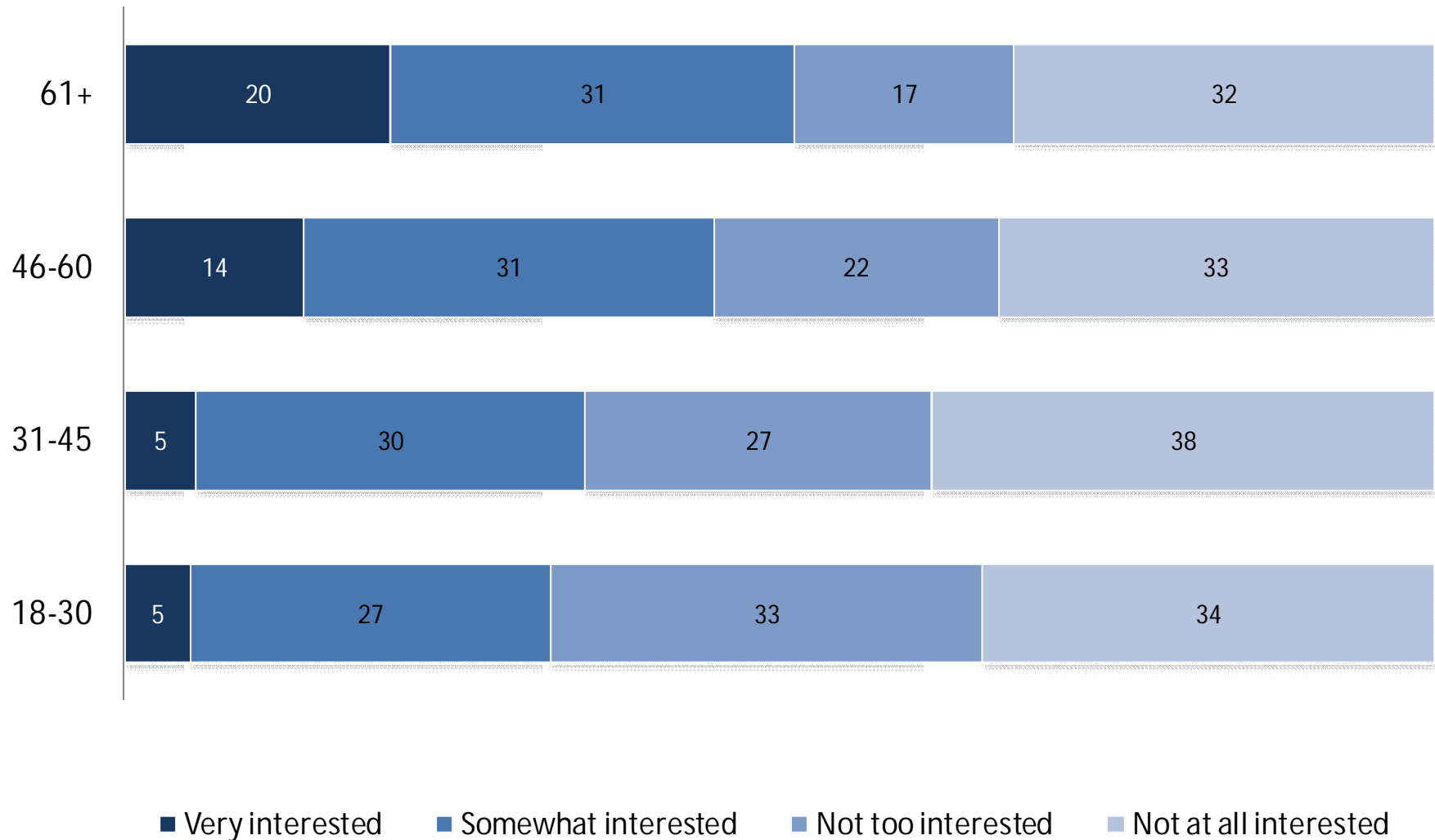
Corruption as a fact of life (by age group)



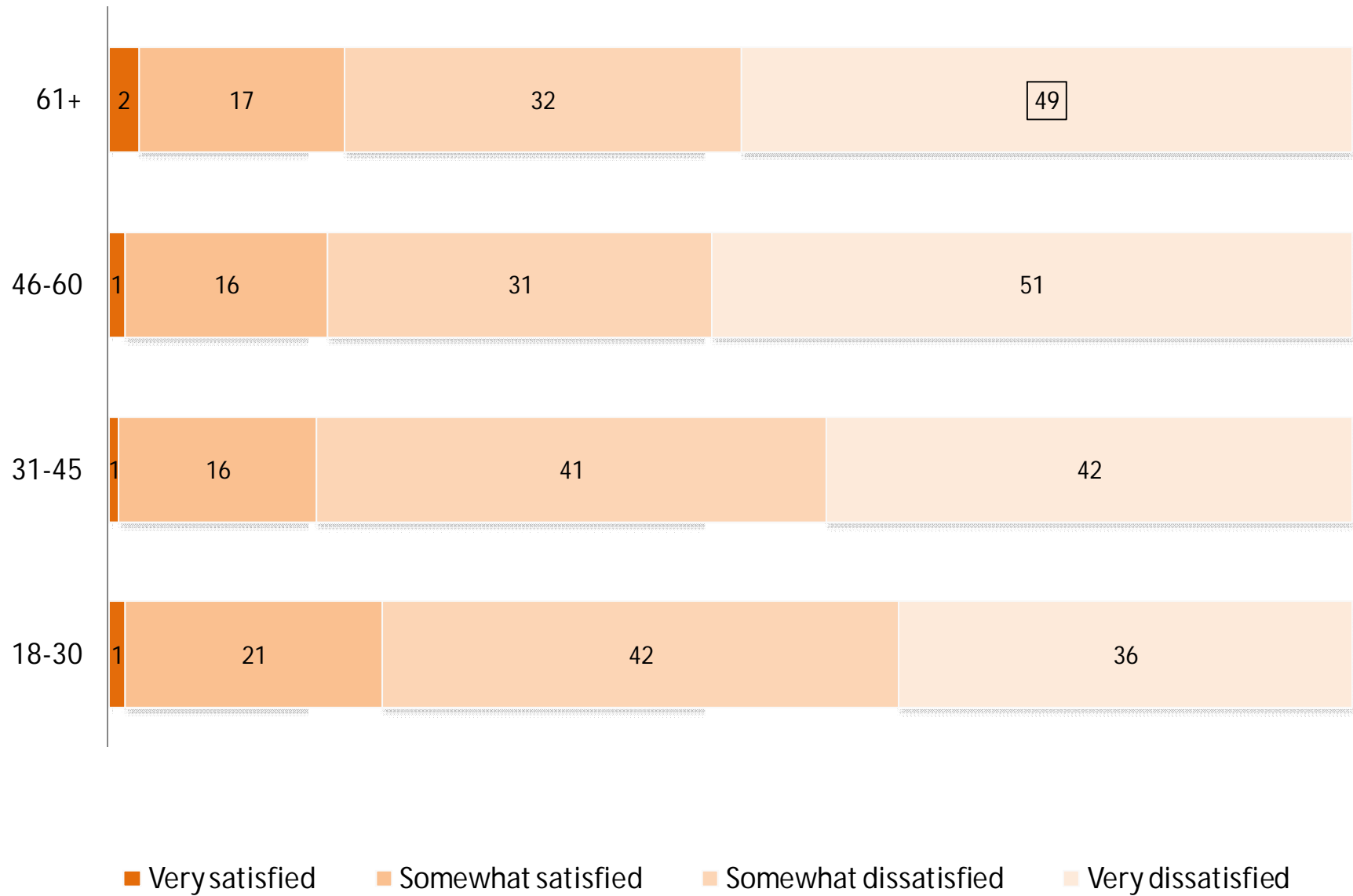
Corruption as a fact of life (by gender)



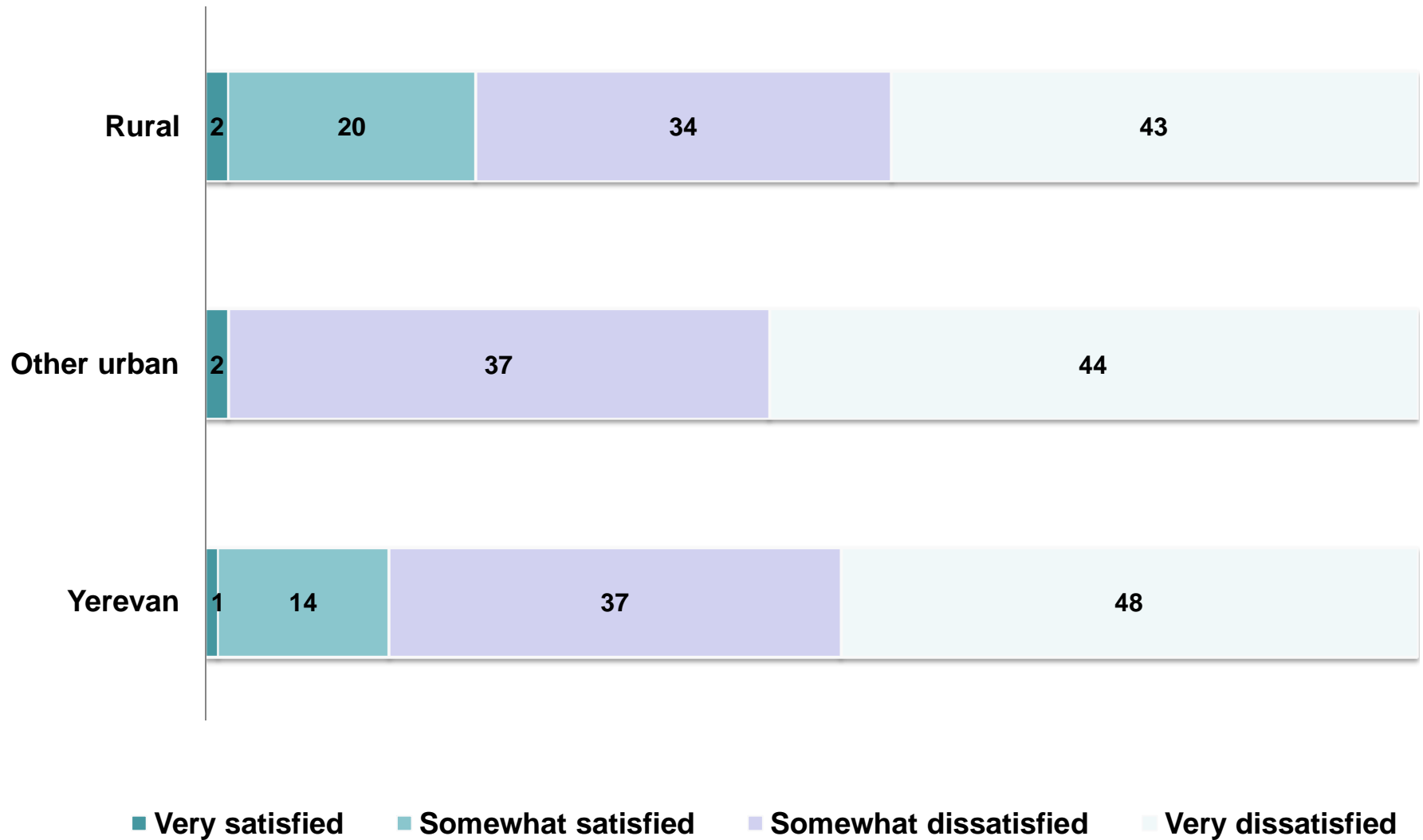
How interested you are in matters of politics and government (by age group)



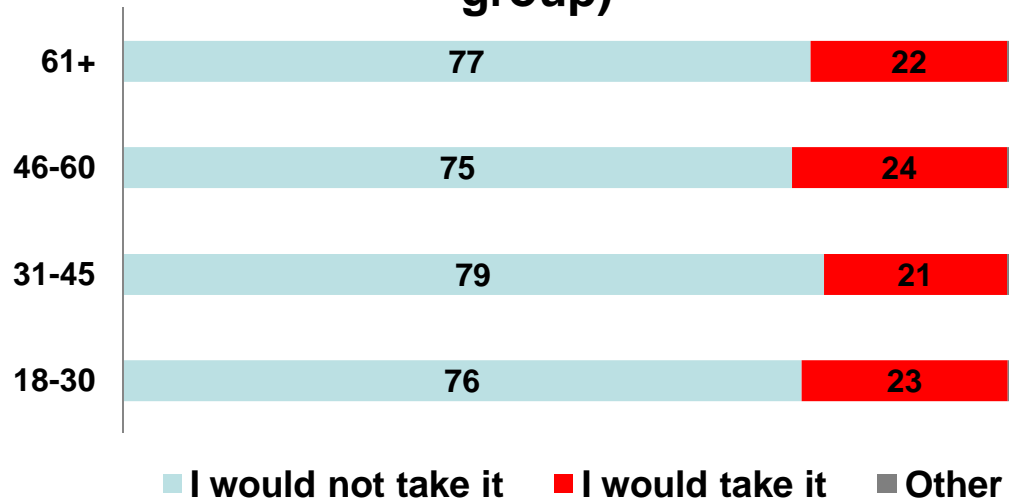
Satisfaction with overall situation in Armenia (by age group)



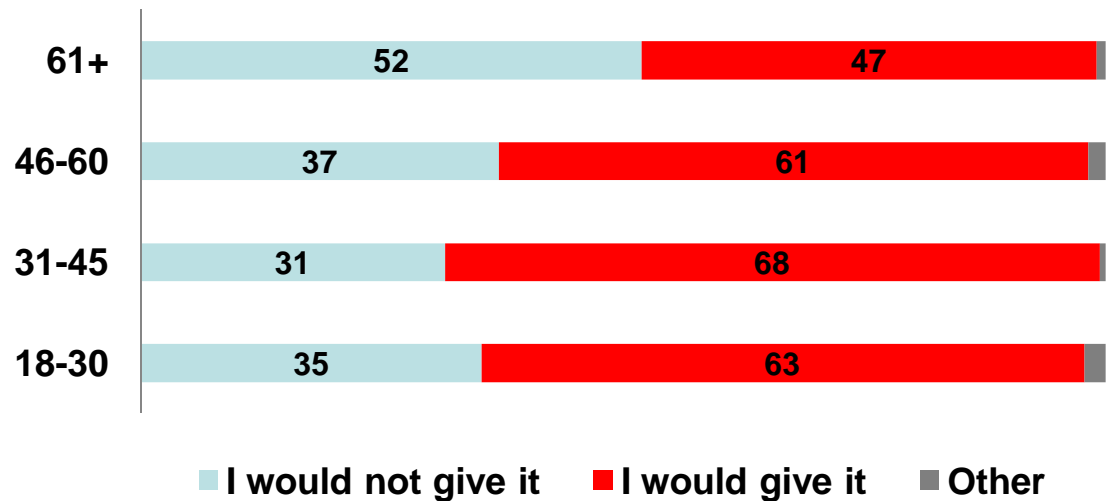
Satisfaction with overall situation in Armenia (by residence)



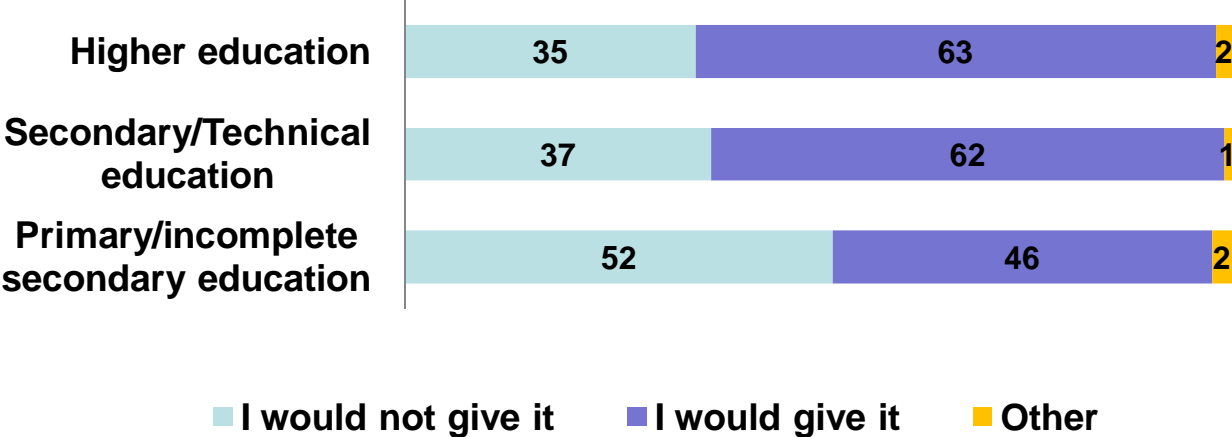
Would you take a bribe (by age group)



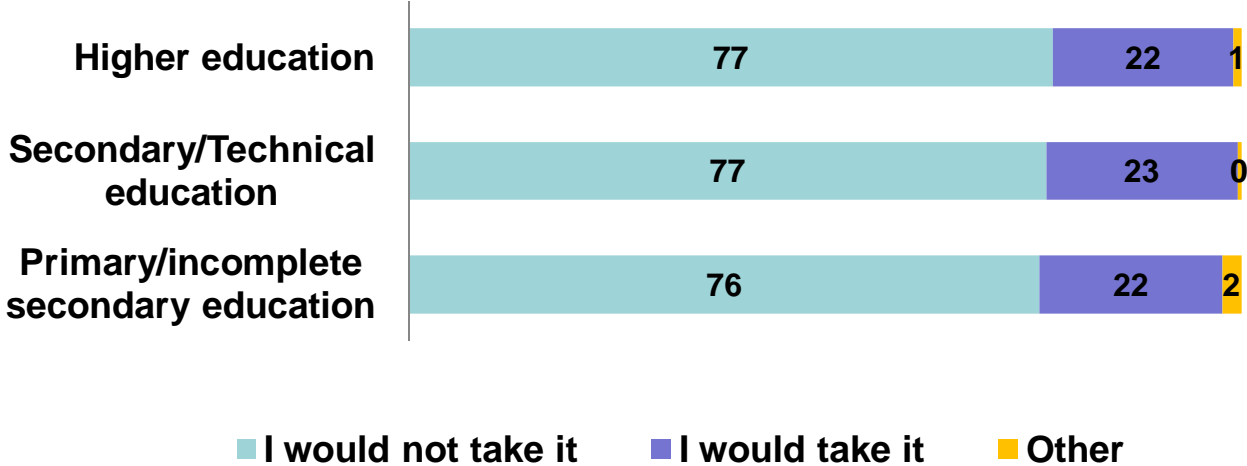
Would you give a bribe?



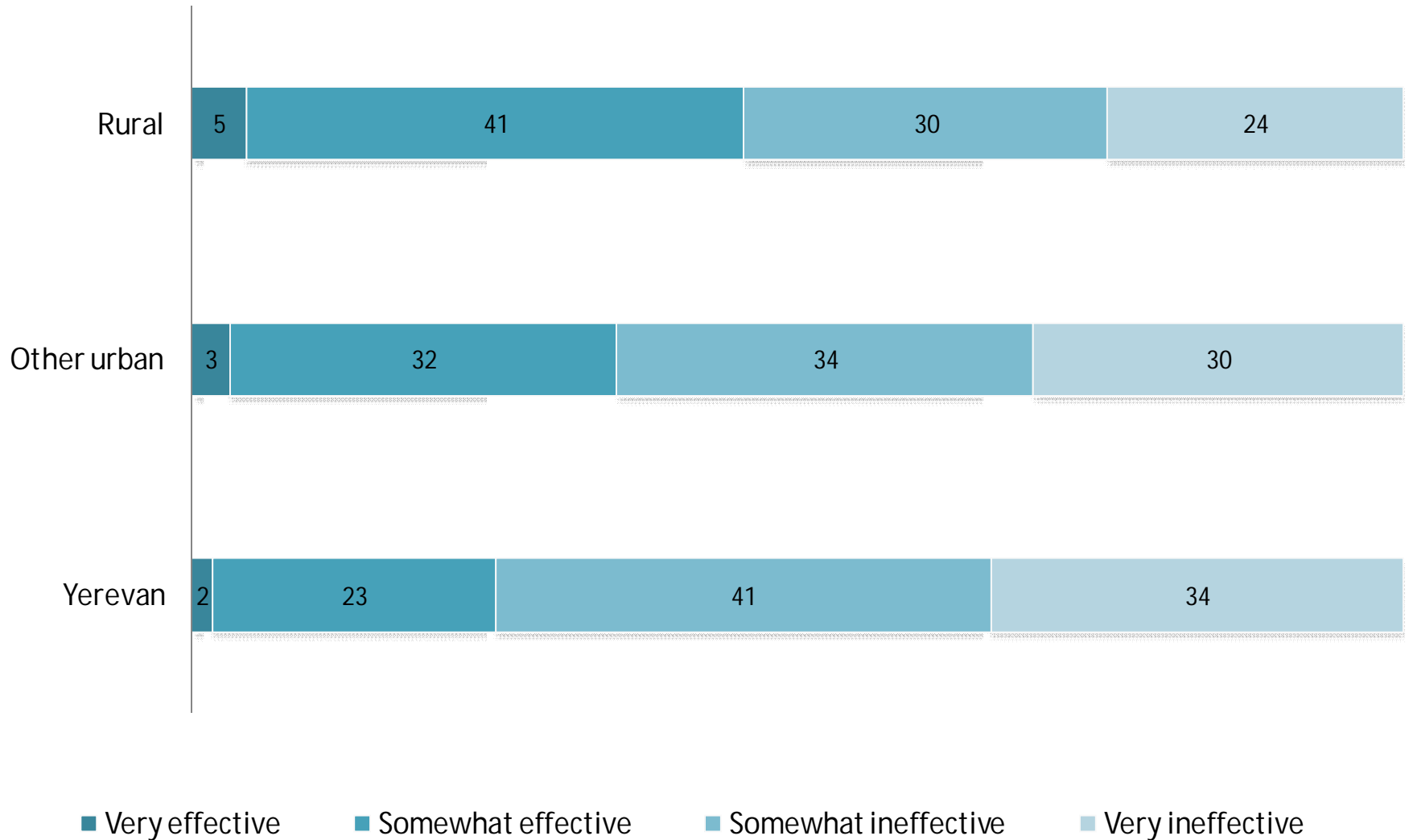
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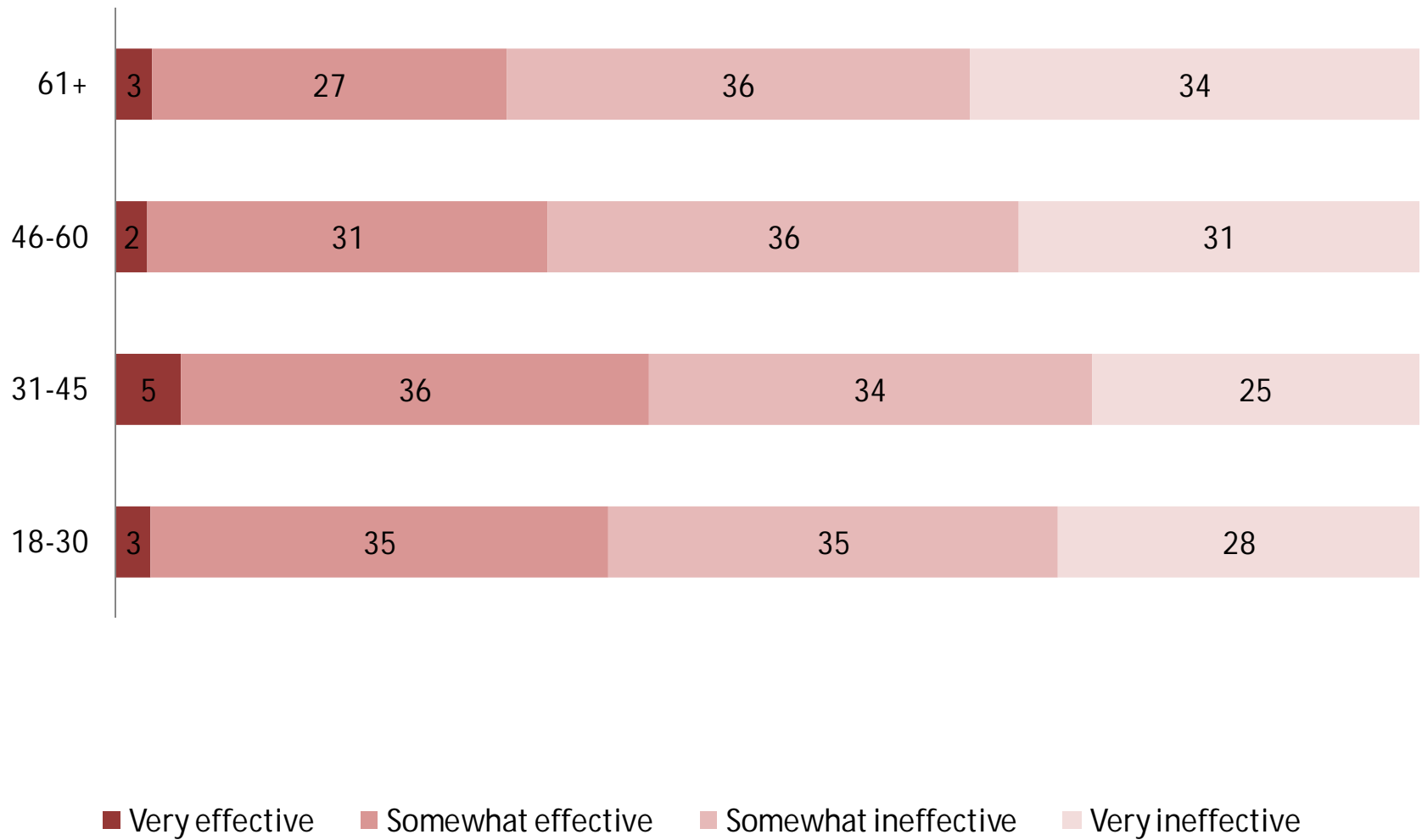
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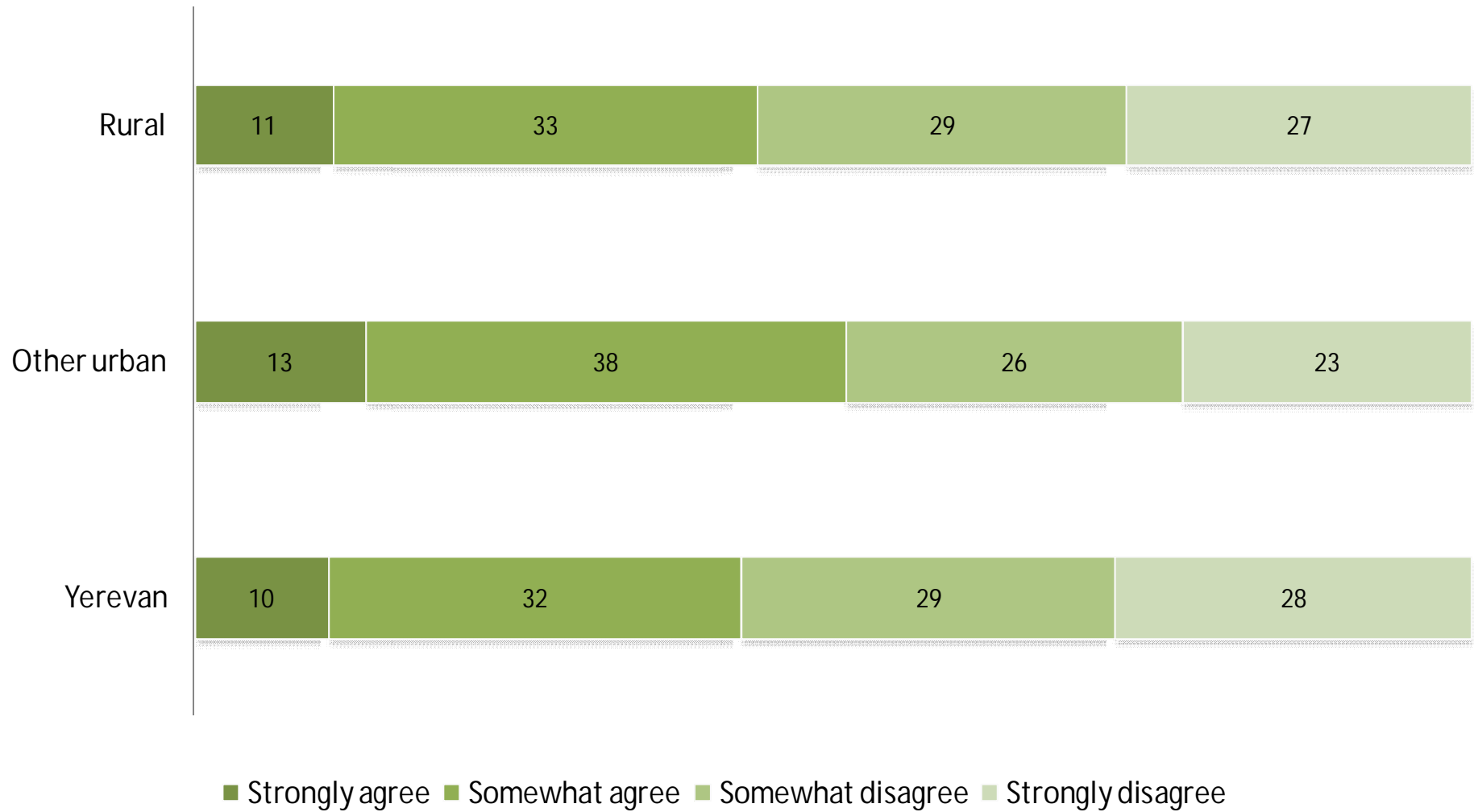
How effective is the Government's fight against corruption in Armenia (by residence)



How effective or ineffective is the Government's fight against corruption in Armenia



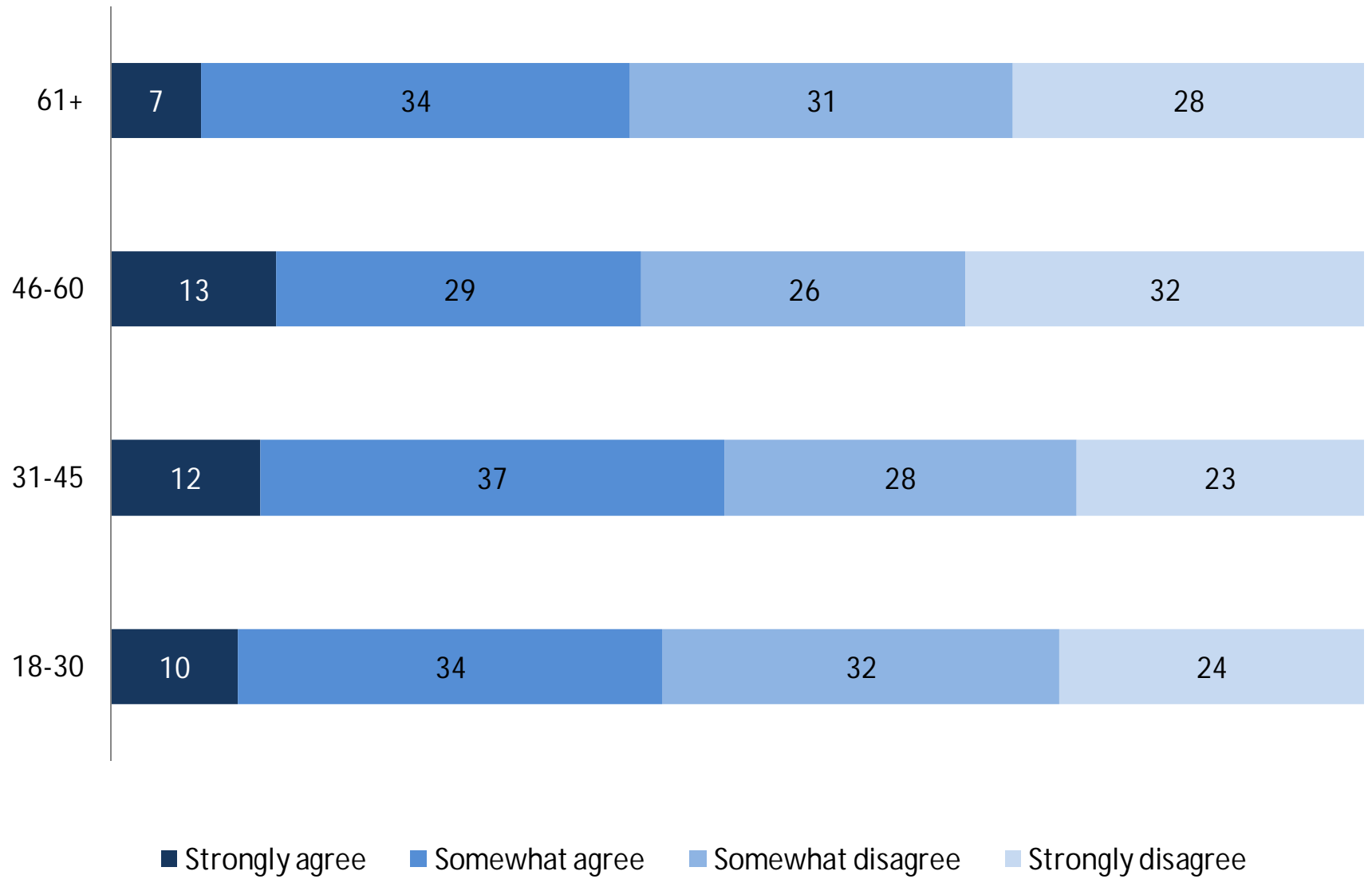
The current government of Armenia has a sincere desire and will to combat corruption



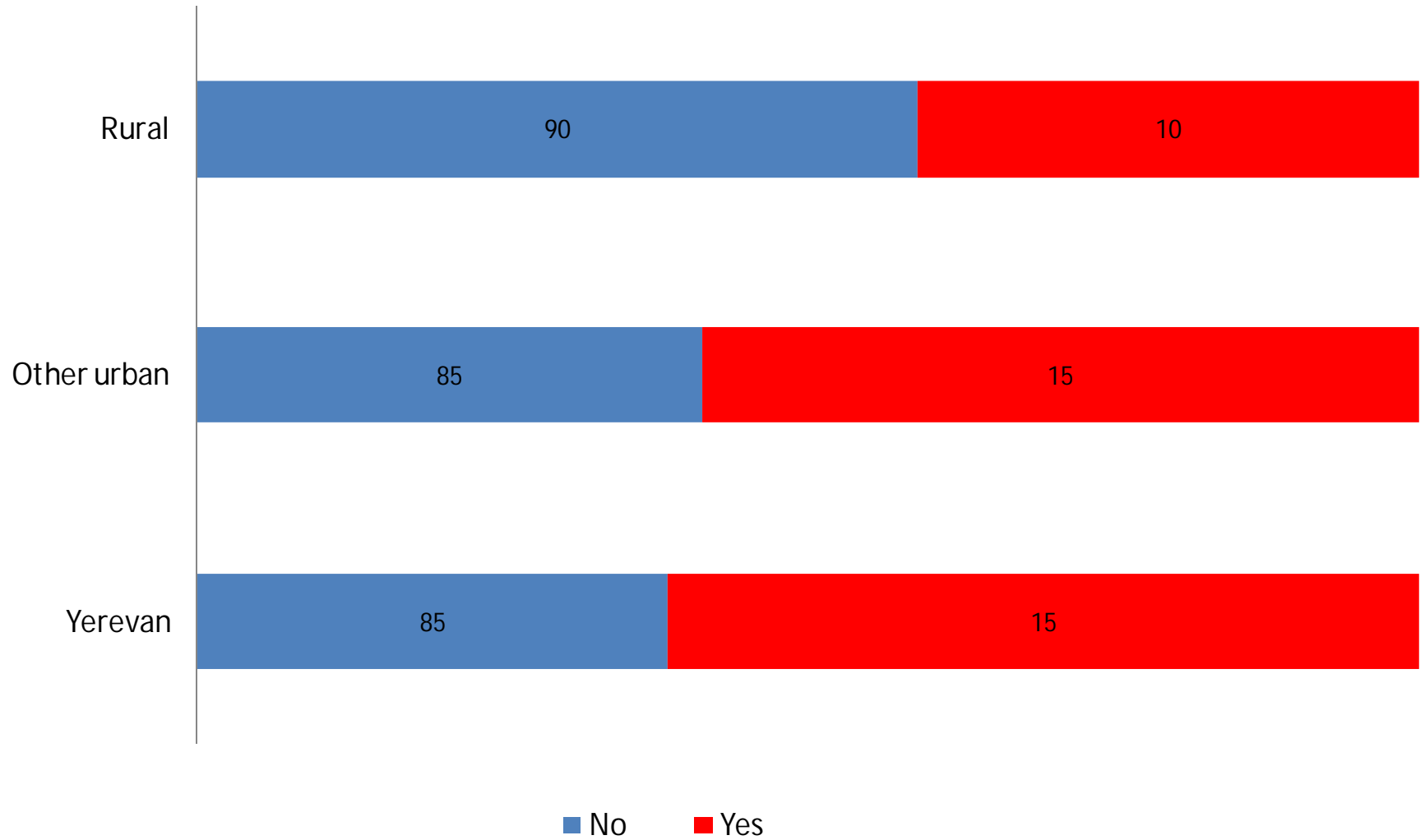
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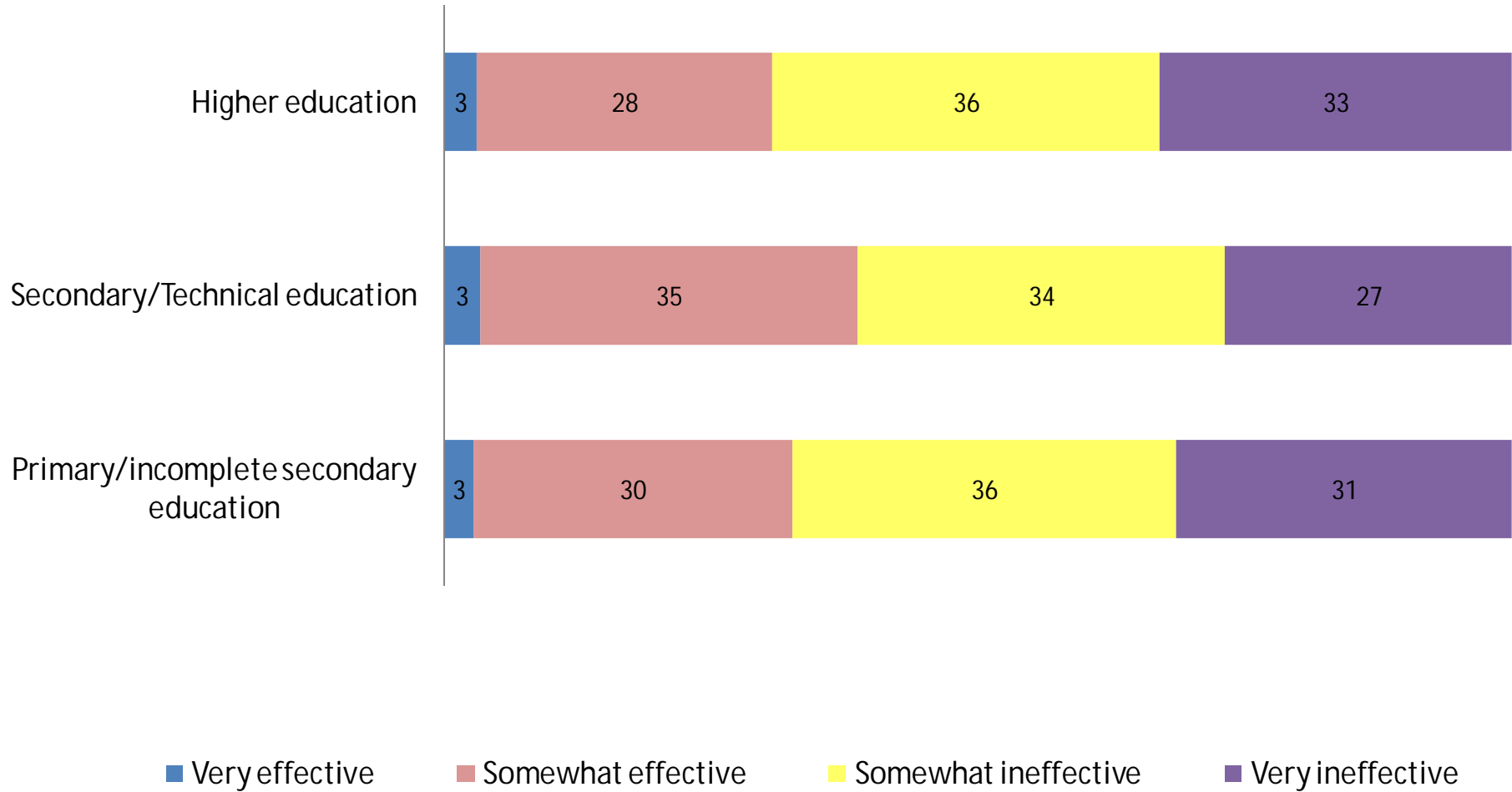
The current government of Armenia has a sincere desire and will to combat corruption



Are you aware of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan implemented by the Government of Armenia



Government's fight against corruption in Armenia



Thank you!