

# *Corruption in Montenegro*



*Center for monitoring and research CeMI*

*Public Opinion Research Department*

*December 2013*

# ABOUT RESEARCH

- The survey on the corruption in Montenegro was conducted among adult citizens of Montenegro in the period from August 8th to August 20th, 2013, on a sample of 973 respondents.
- Data collection was done through the CATI (Computer Aided Telephone Survey). The survey was carried out on a representative sample of the population that owns a fixed telephone in the household.
- The interview was done by telephone. The average length of the questionnaire was about 15 minutes.
- The target population of this research are citizens of Montenegro aged 18 and over. The sampling frame is based on data from the 2011 census and the telephone electronic directory. The type of sample is a combination of a random two-step stratified and quota sample with selection stages. The first stage - the household chosen by a simple, random sample; Second stage: a household member with a quota criterion defined by gender and age.
- The stratification of the sample was carried out at the level of the municipality, type of settlement, i.e. Urbanity, age categories and gender.
- The sample covered 21 municipalities in Montenegro.
- The margin of error (for a confidence level of 95%), a sample error for occurrences with an incidence of 50% is 3.14%. The error for occurrences with an incidence of 5% is 1.39%. An error of incidence of 15% incidence is 2.24%, an error of occurrence with an incidence of 25% is 2.72%, for occurrences with an incidence of 35% it is 3%, while in cases with an incidence of 45% it is 3, 13%. All mistakes are expressed for a confidence level of 95%.

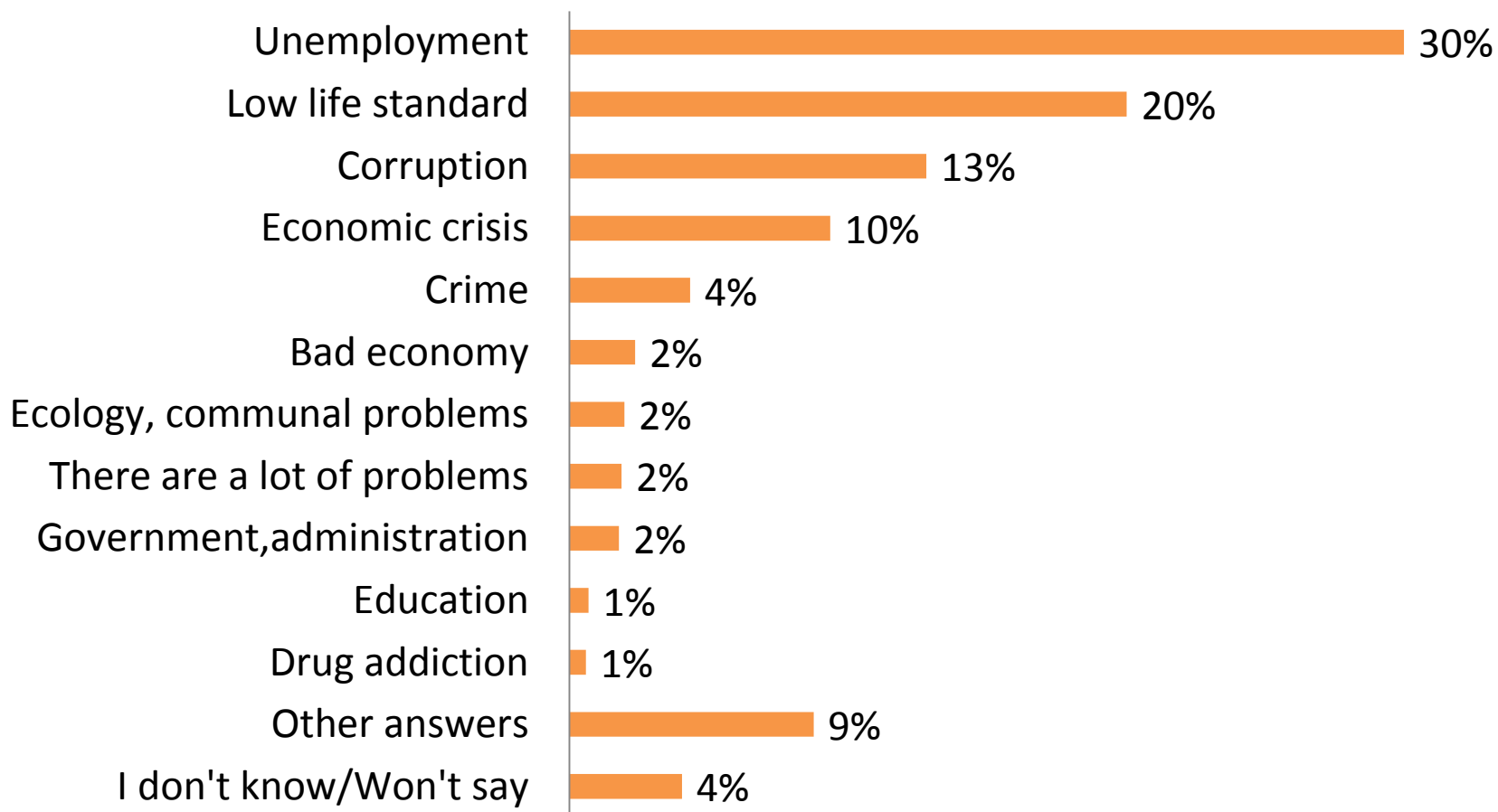
# KEY FINDINGS

- The subject of research consists of four narrow problem circles.
- The first is the perception of the prospects and problems that Montenegro faces.
- Second refers to the perception of corruption - its distribution, causes and consequences, as well as the sectors and actors most exposed to its destructive activity.
- The third, problem circle refers to the experience of citizens and their immediate environment with various forms of corruption.
- Finally, the subject of research was the attitude of citizens towards the (non) success of the anti-corruption strategy, that is, its key bearers.

# PROBLEMS THAT MONTENEGRO HAS TO DEAL WITH

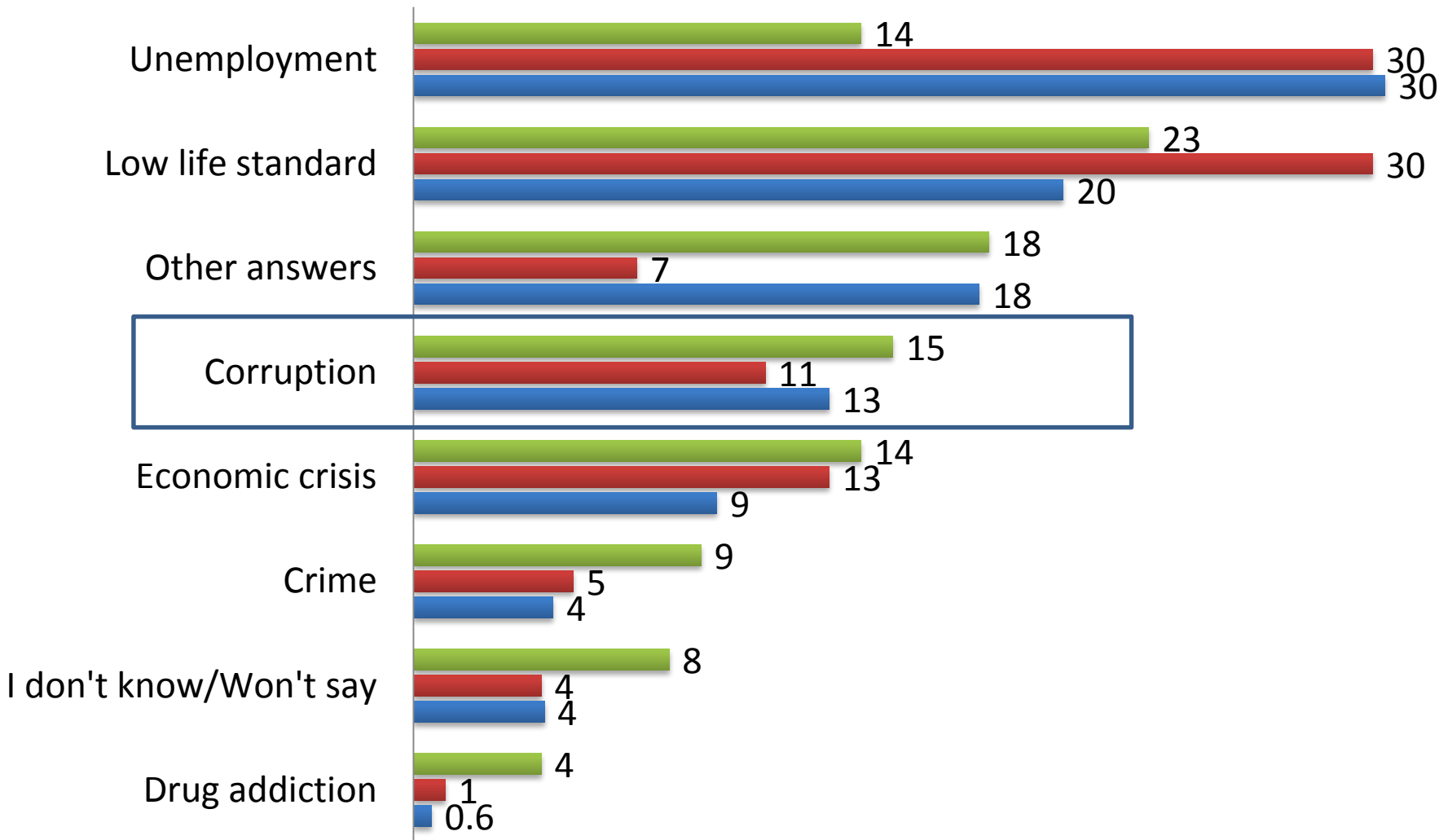
- As four key problems society faces with, the following are stated:
- unemployment (30%),
- low life standard (20%),
- corruption (13%),
- economic crisis(13,8%),
- crime (4%).
- The extremely high, third position occupied by corruption speaks in favor of the assessment of citizens' consciousness about its rootedness and prevalence.

# What, in your opinion, is the single most important problem that Montenegro is currently facing, the problem that you most personally worry about?



# COMPARISON: What, in your opinion, is the single most important problem that Montenegro is currently facing, the problem that you most personally worry about?

■ 2009 ■ 2012 ■ 2013

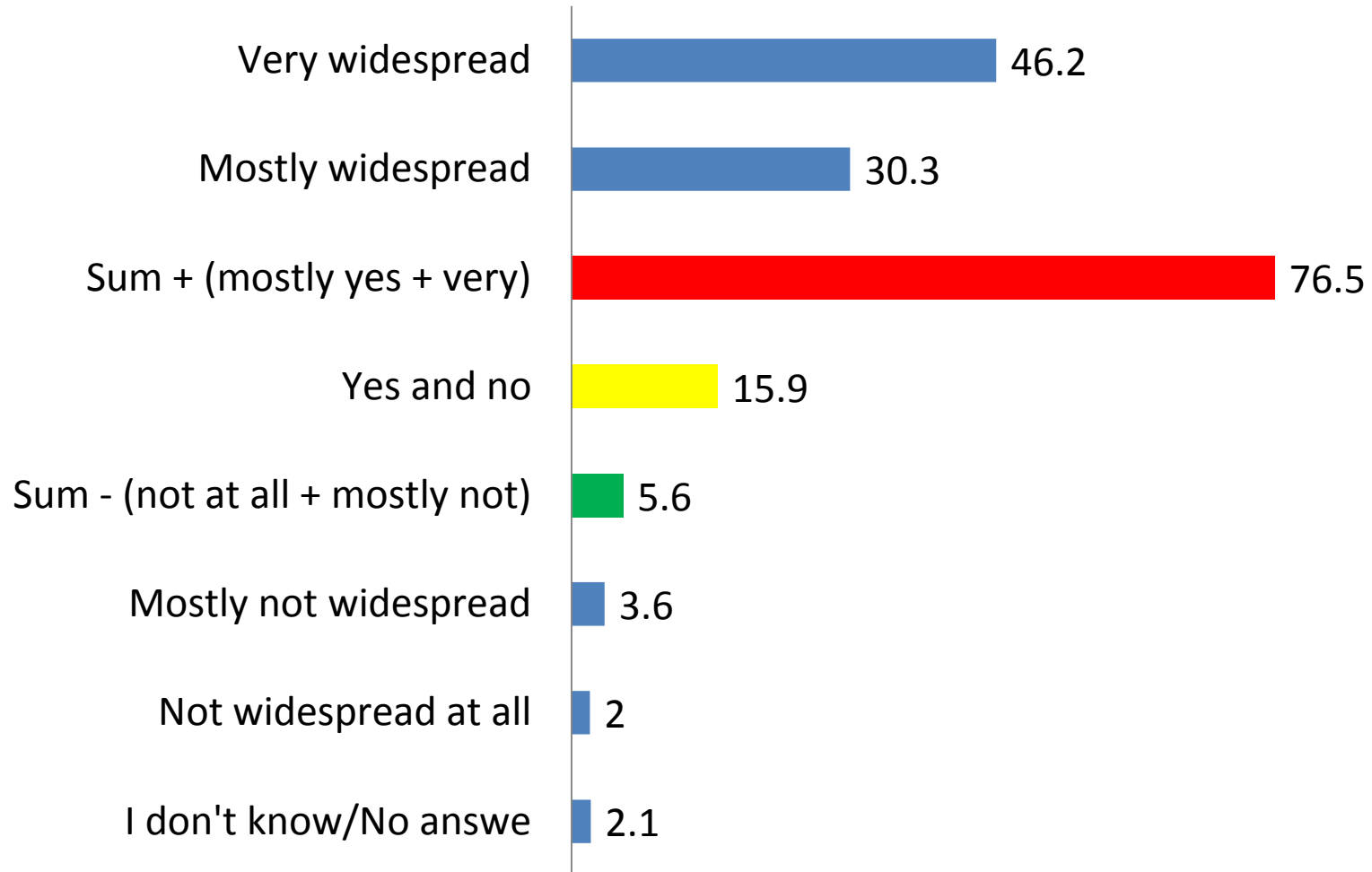


# VIEWS ON CORRUPTION

## **CORRUPTION DISTRIBUTION**

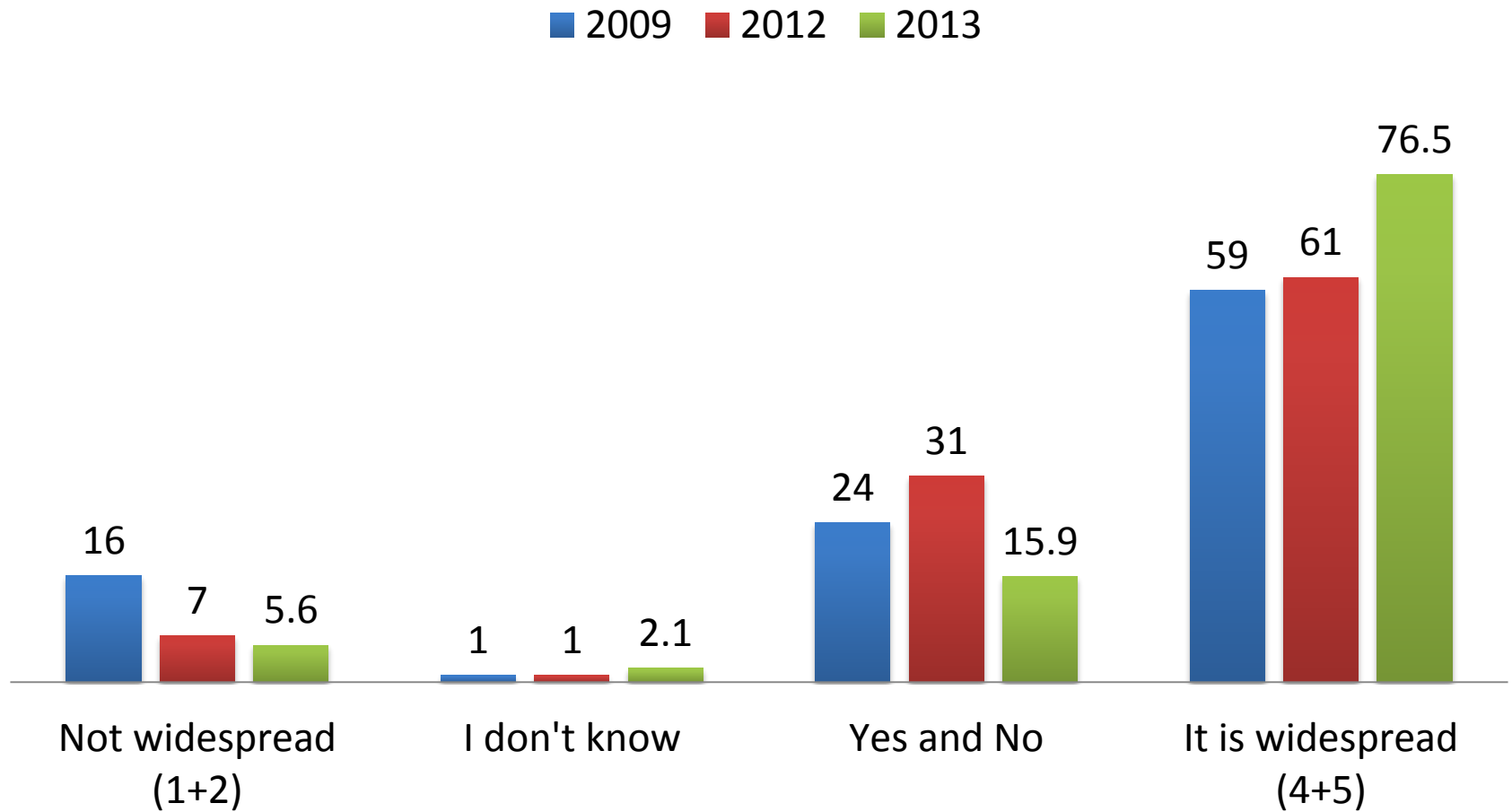
- A significantly higher share of citizens who consider corruption is widespread than those who think that it is present to a lesser degree (76,5%:5,6%),
- The data says that government supporters are among those who give a high rating of its weight and scope.
- As the public mud probe was carried out in the "Affair Snimak", a noticeable jump in the perception of the widespread corruption in relation to the peak measured in the previous surveys is noticeable.

## Would you say corruption in Montenegro is...





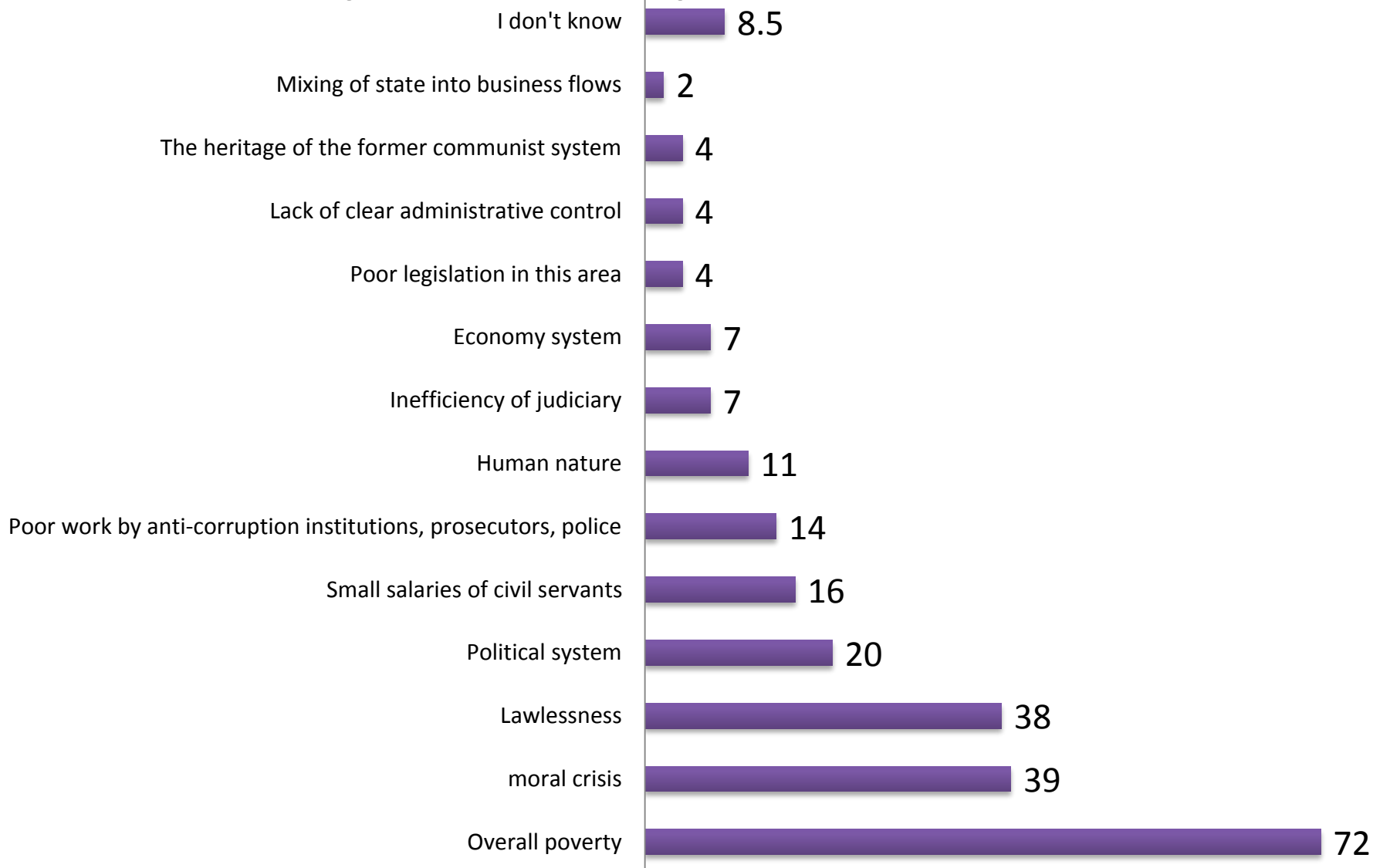
# COMPARISON: Would you say corruption in Montenegro is...:



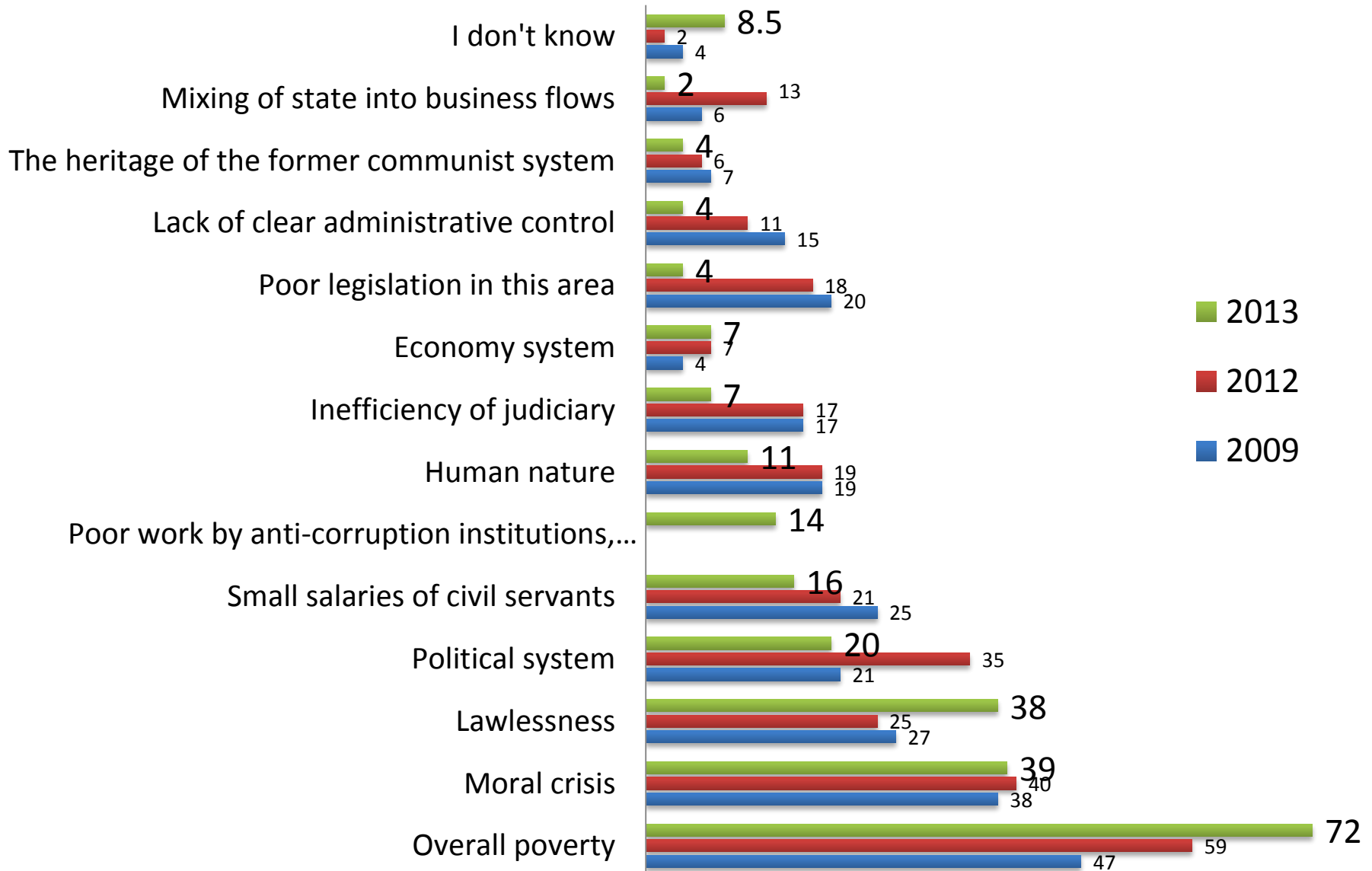
## Reasons for corruption distribution

- Citizens see the causes of widespread corruption in four groups of reasons. The first, the most striking, is the general poverty, and the low salaries of civil servants.
- Others make a moral crisis and imperfect, corruption prone, human nature.
- The third concerns the state and the political system, the systematic political corruption, or bad legislation, or even the lawlessness and the failure of the rule of law.
- The fourth group of reasons are ineffective anti-corruption institutions, inefficient prosecution, police, inefficiency of courts and lack of clear administrative control.

# In your opinion, what are the main reasons for the prevalence of corruption in our country? (answered question, possible multiple answers, no pre-offered answers)



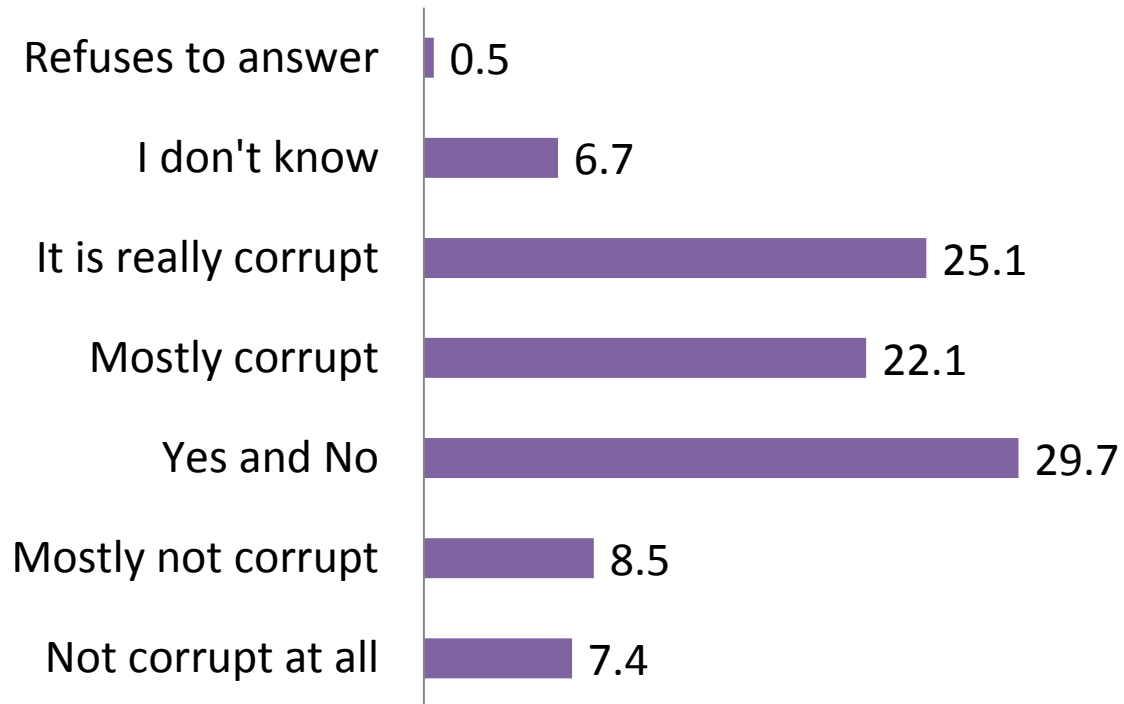
# COMPARISON: In your opinion, what are the main reasons for the prevalence of corruption in our country?



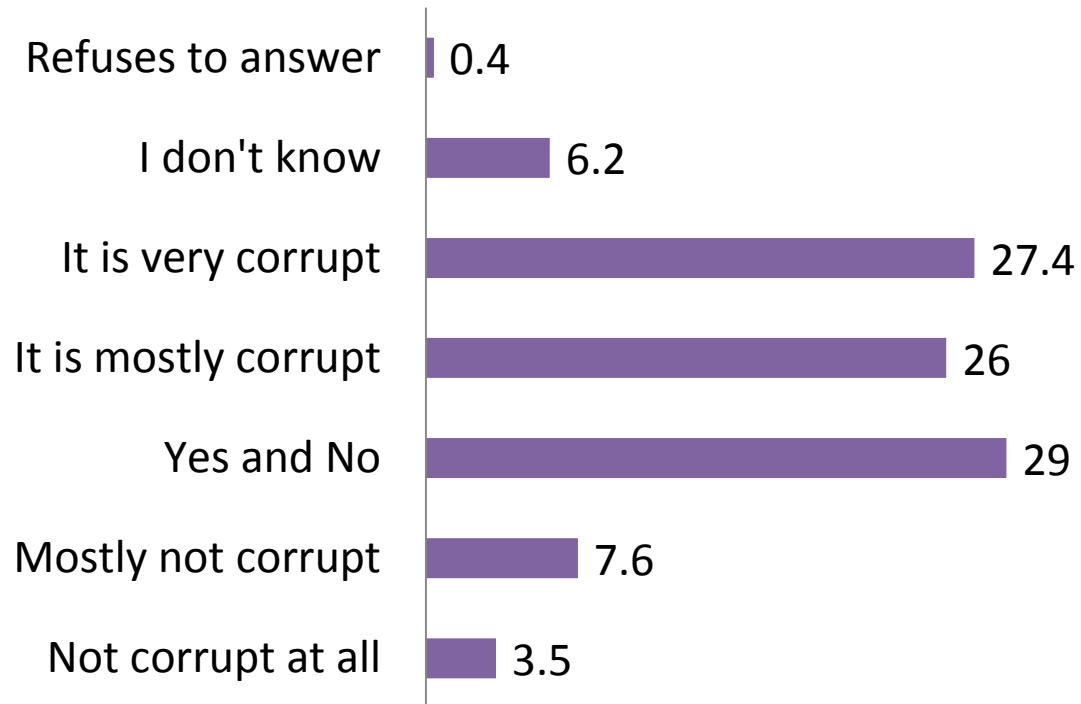
## **How much,do you think, corruption is in among different sectors in Montenegro?**

The perception of respondents is that corruption is the most common in healthcare, customs and among political parties. Basic and secondary schools, the media, sports, military and culture sectors fall into sectors that, according to the perception of respondents, are least affected by corruption. It is also obvious that the rise in corruption in some sectors, the type of health sector and faculty education, has resulted in increased activities that indicate the problem of corruption in these areas.

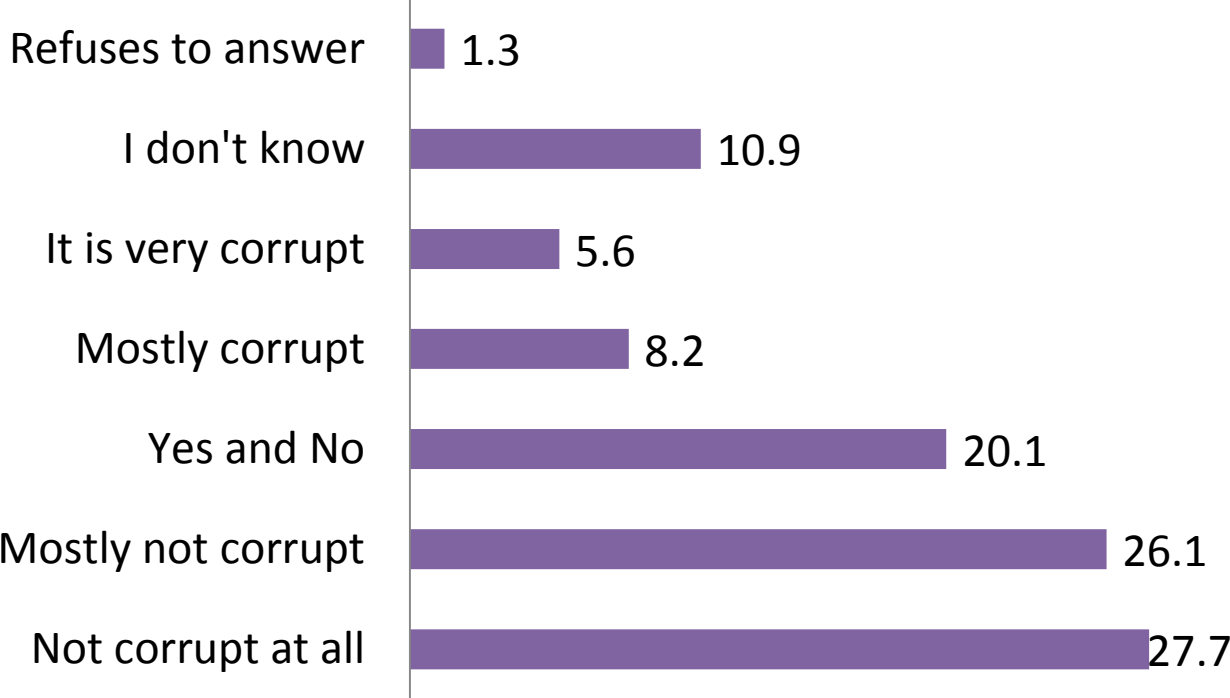
# Government of Montenegro



## Political parties

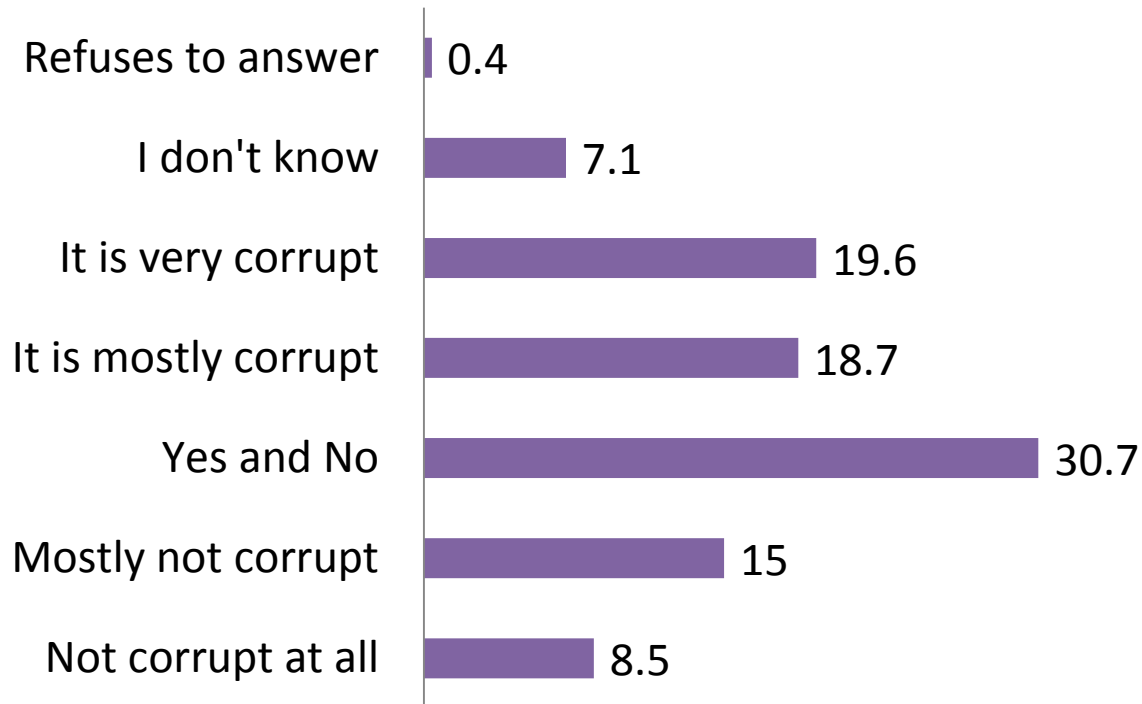


# Military

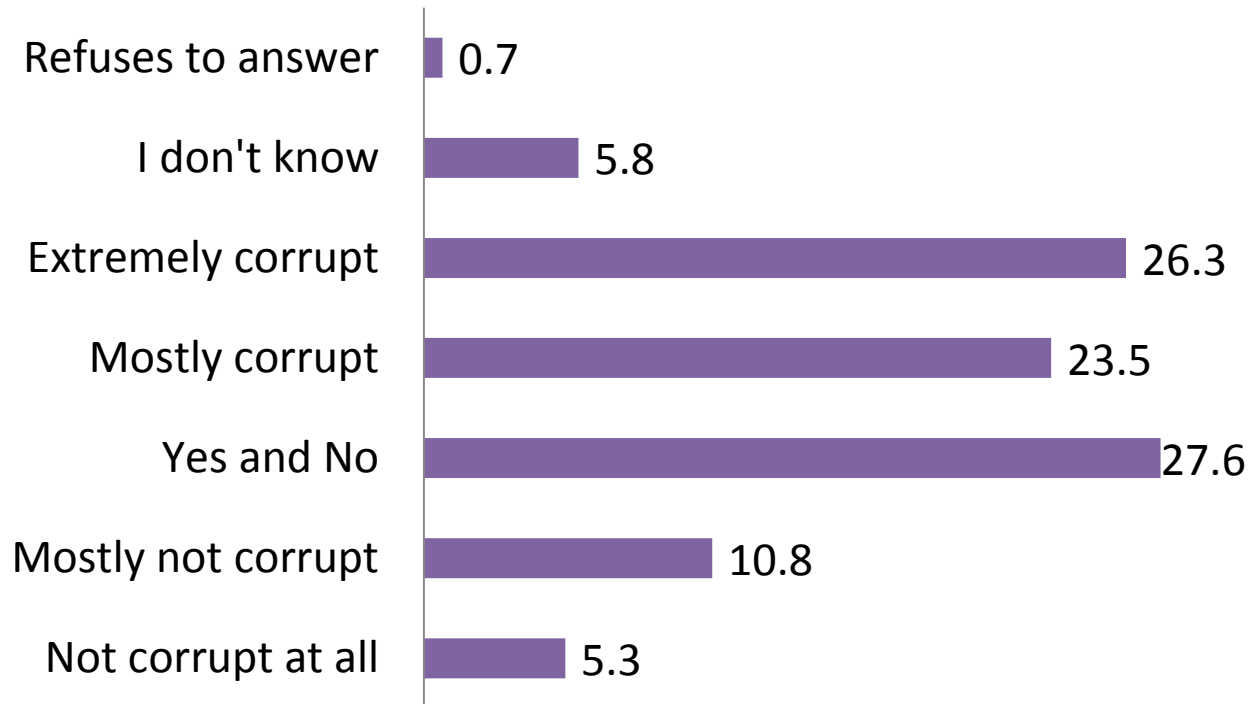




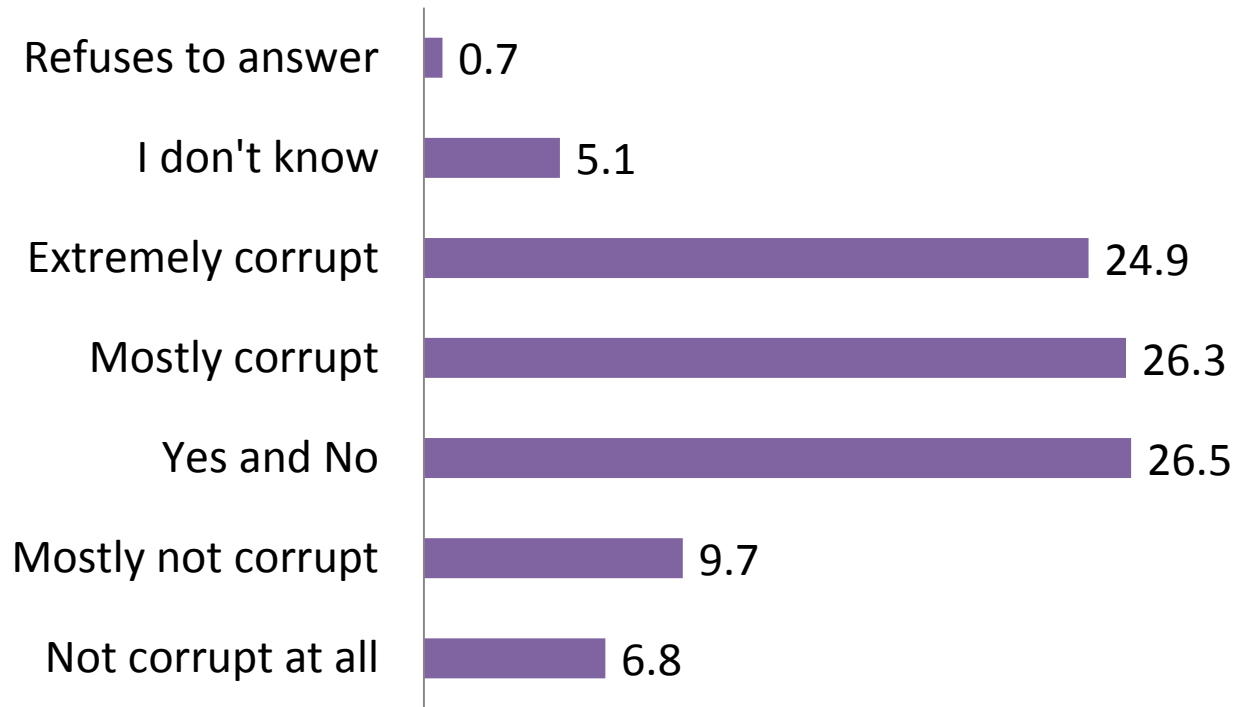
# Parliament of Montenegro



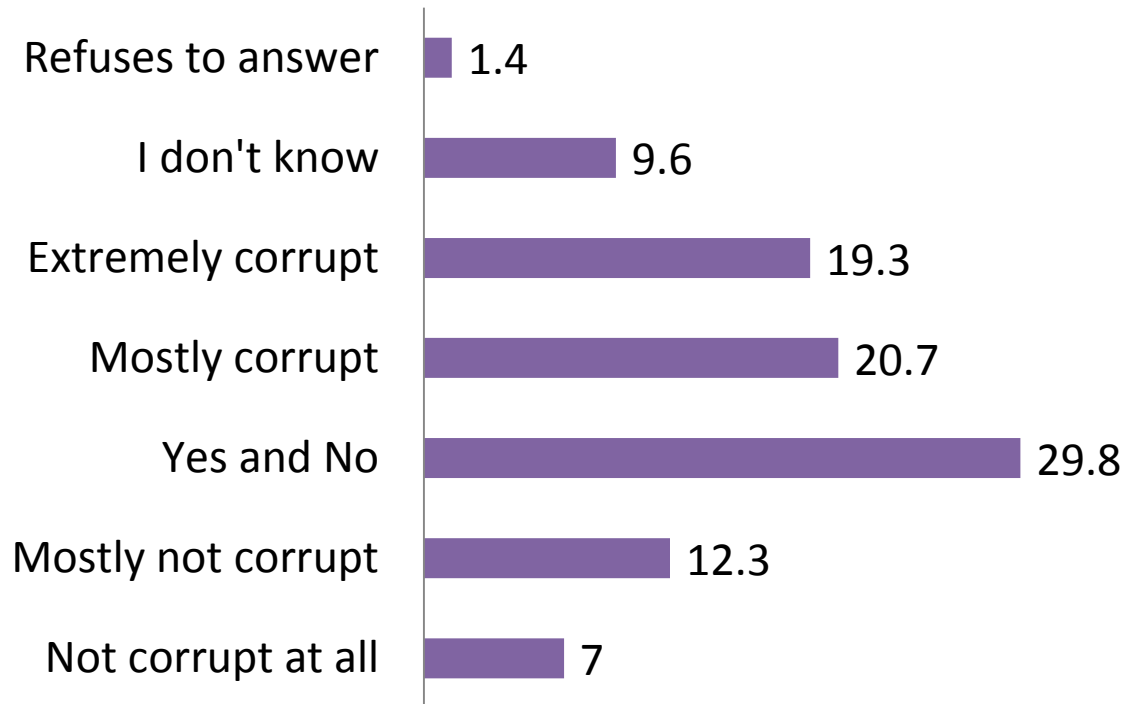
## Judiciary



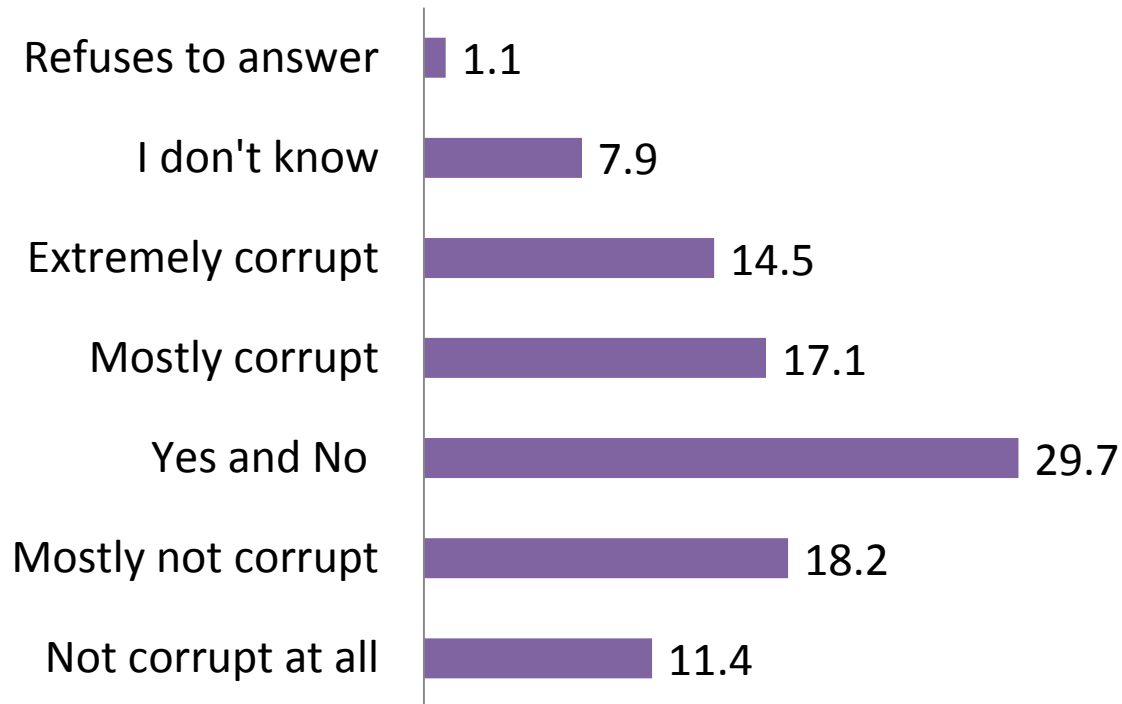
## Police



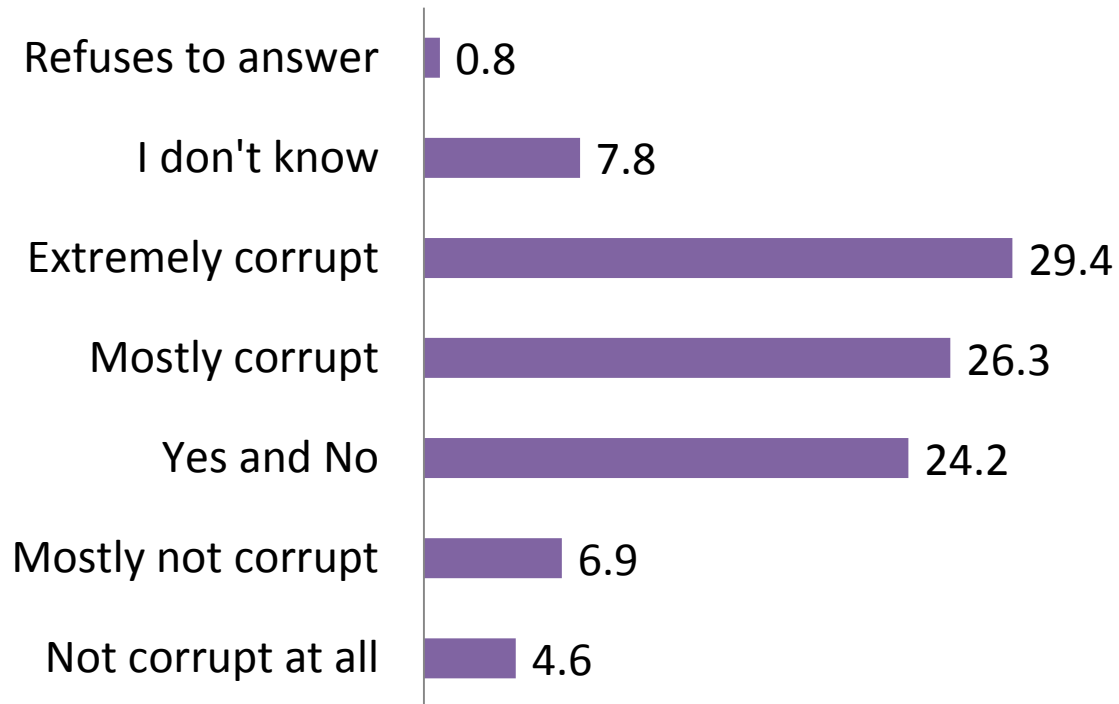
# Real-Estate Administration



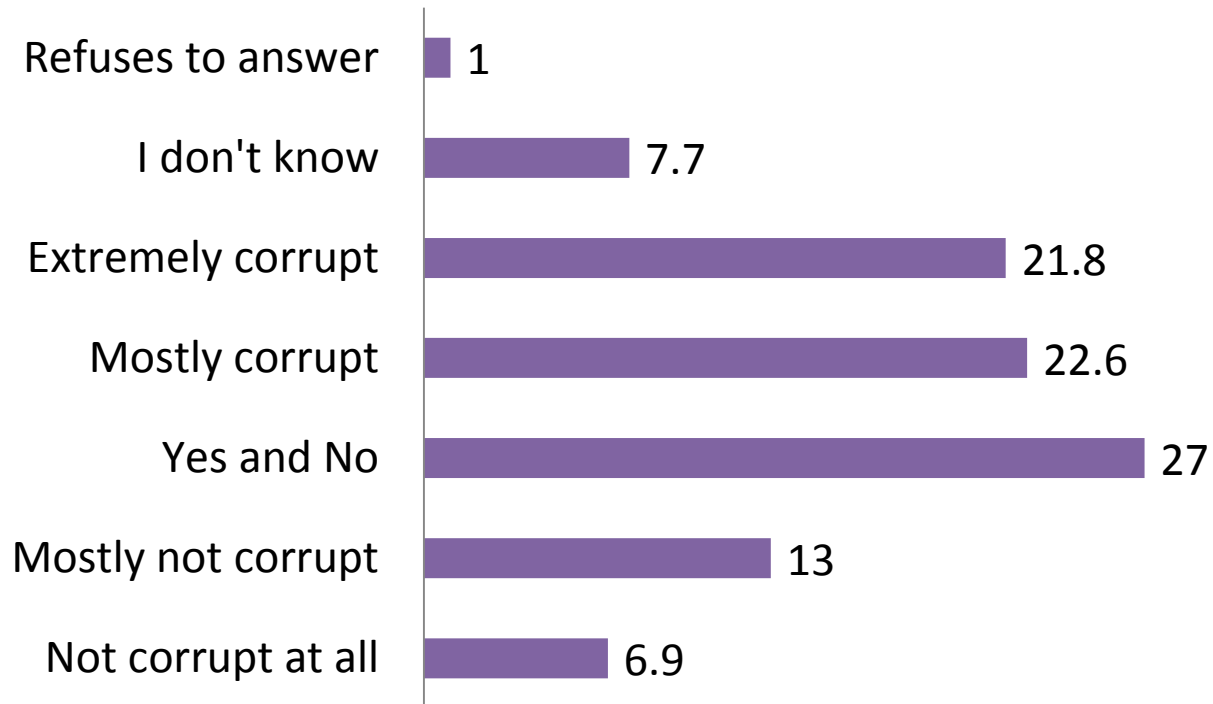
## Utility Service



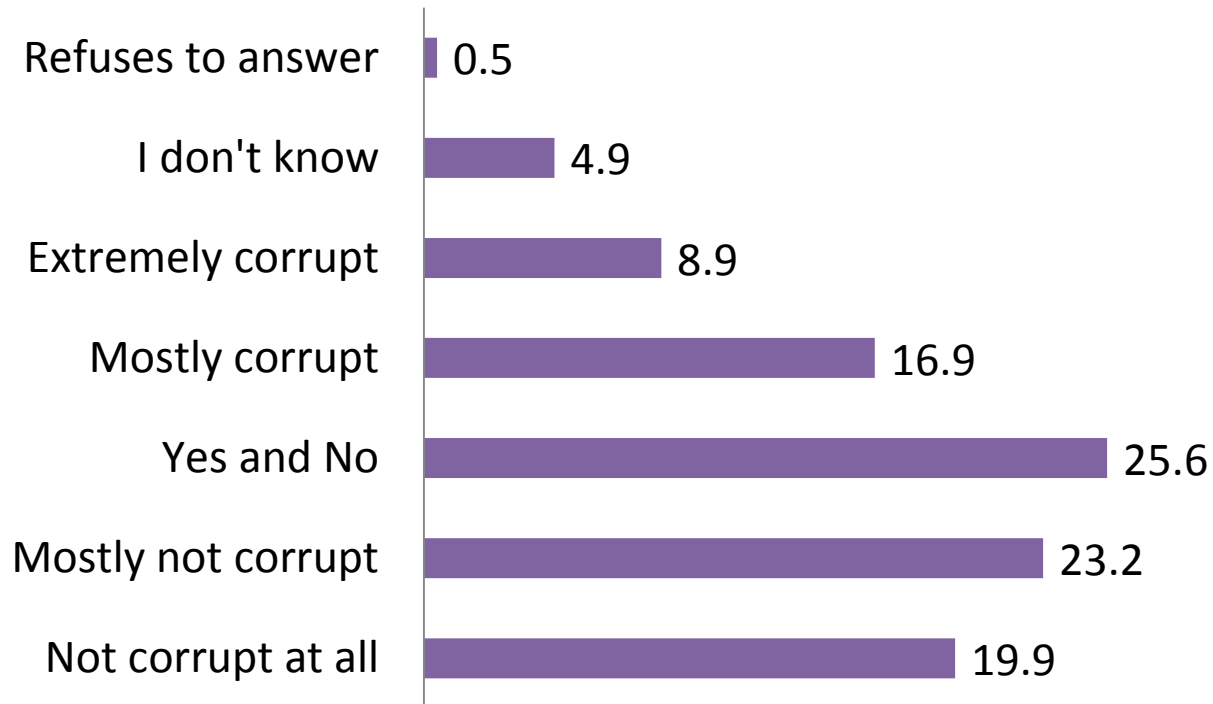
## Customs



# Taxes Administration

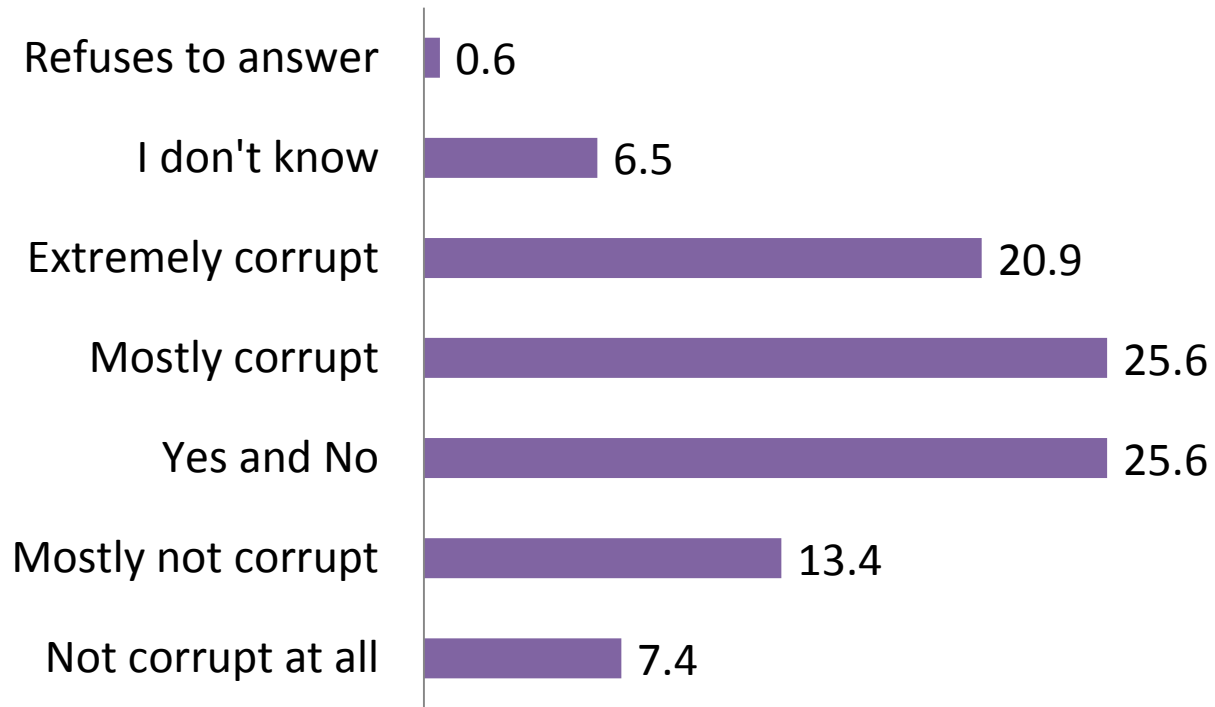


## Primary and Secondary schools

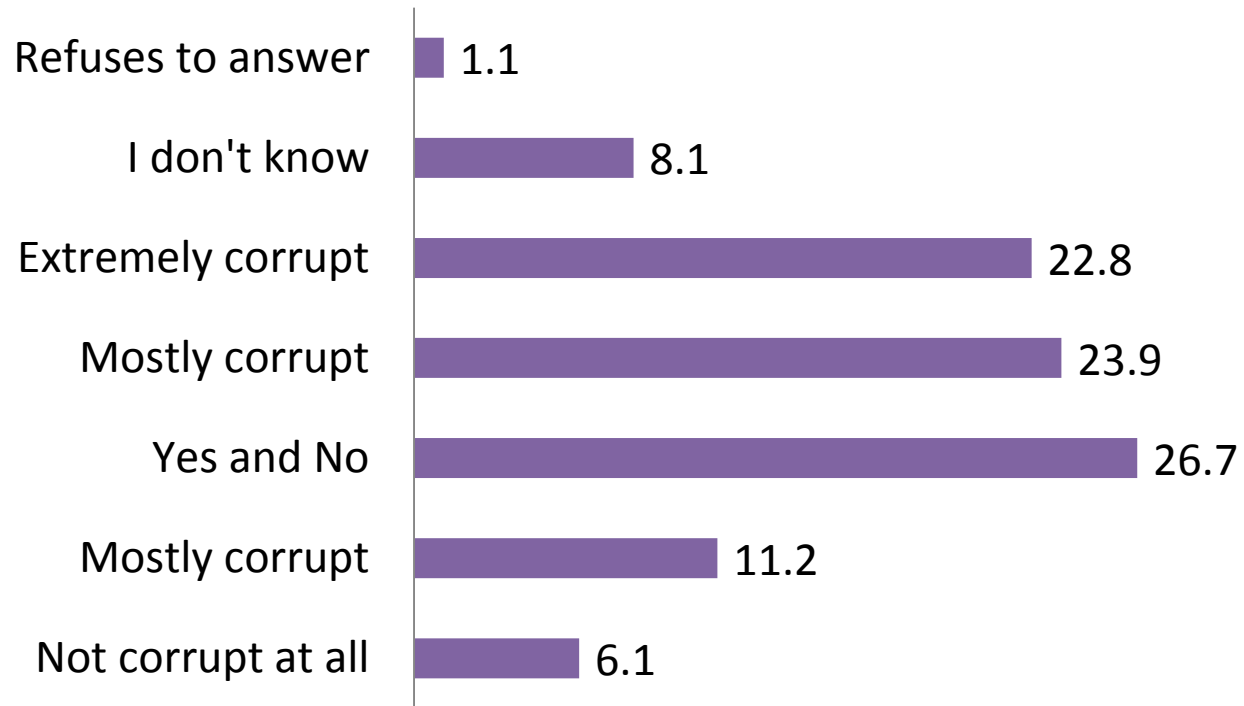




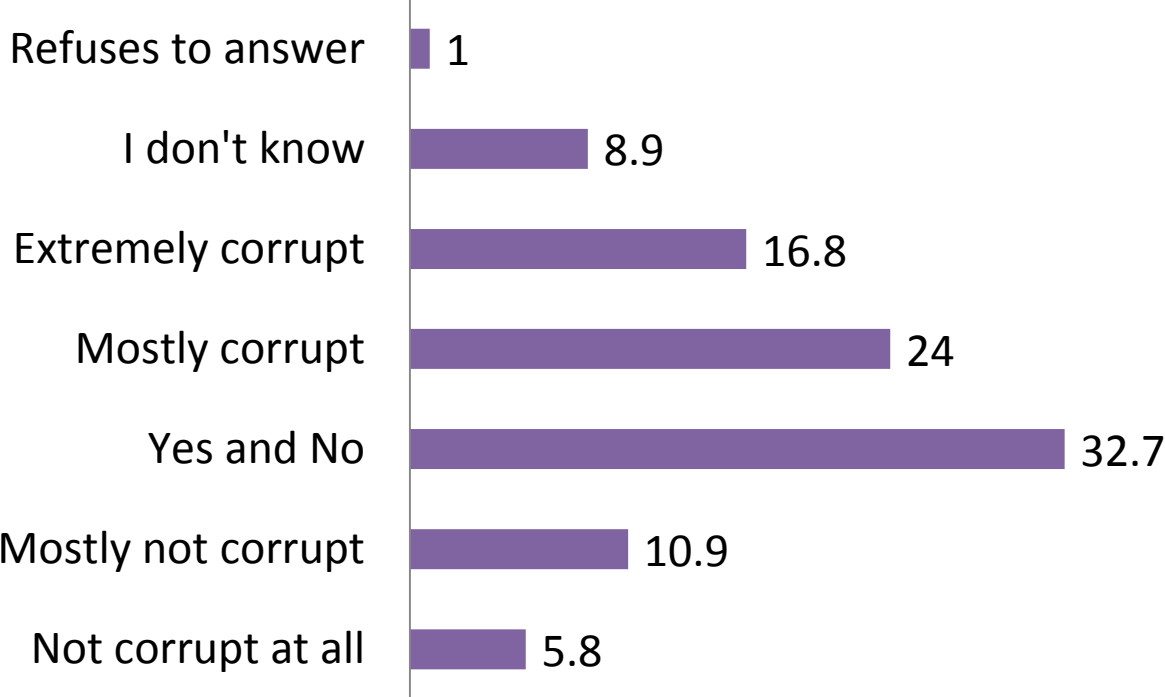
## Faculties



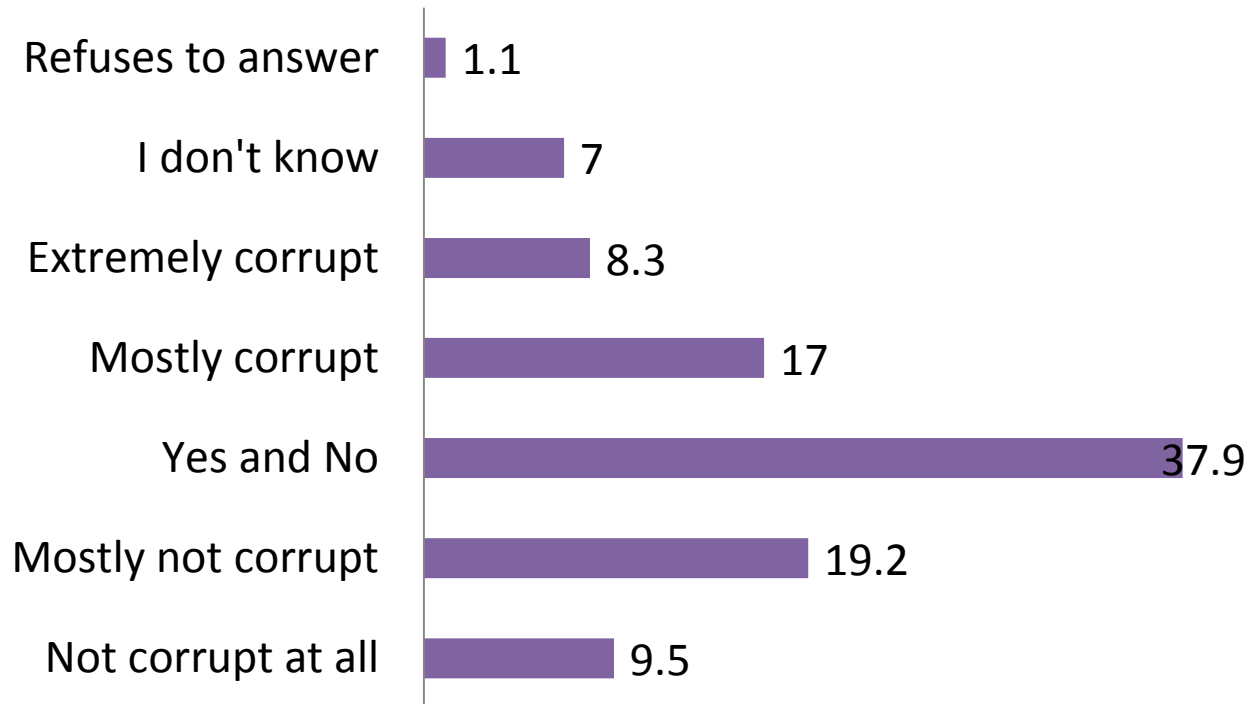
## Private business



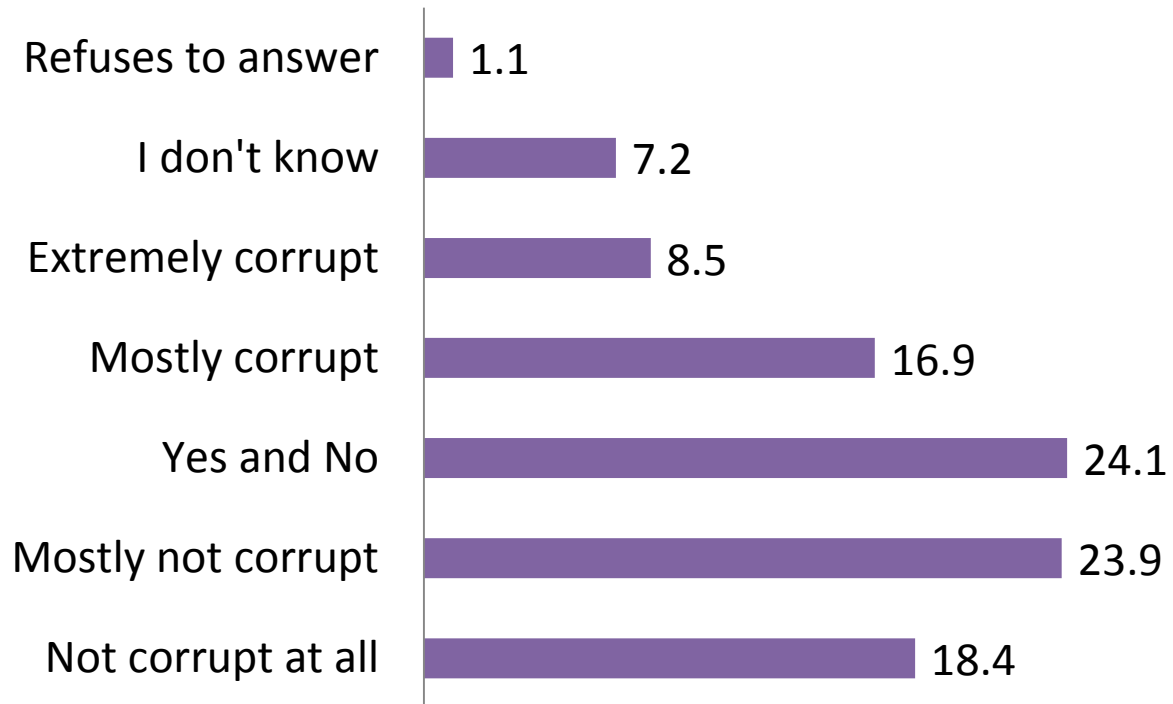
# Local Government



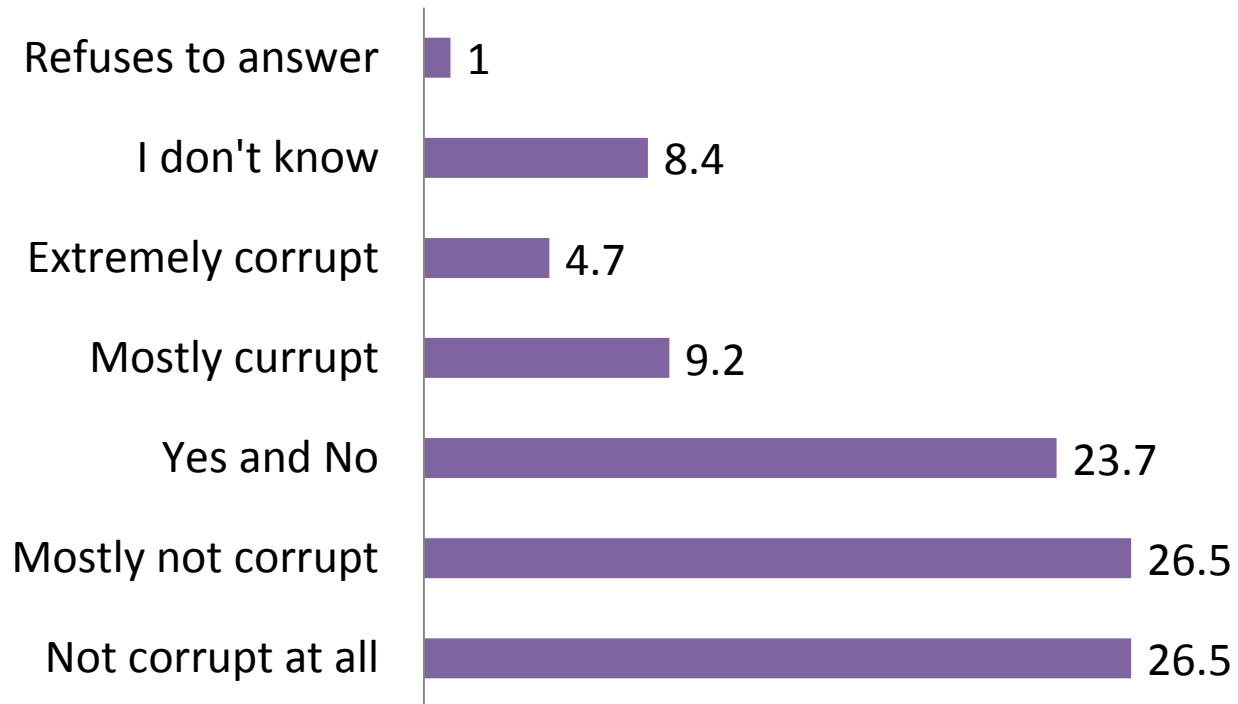
## Media sector



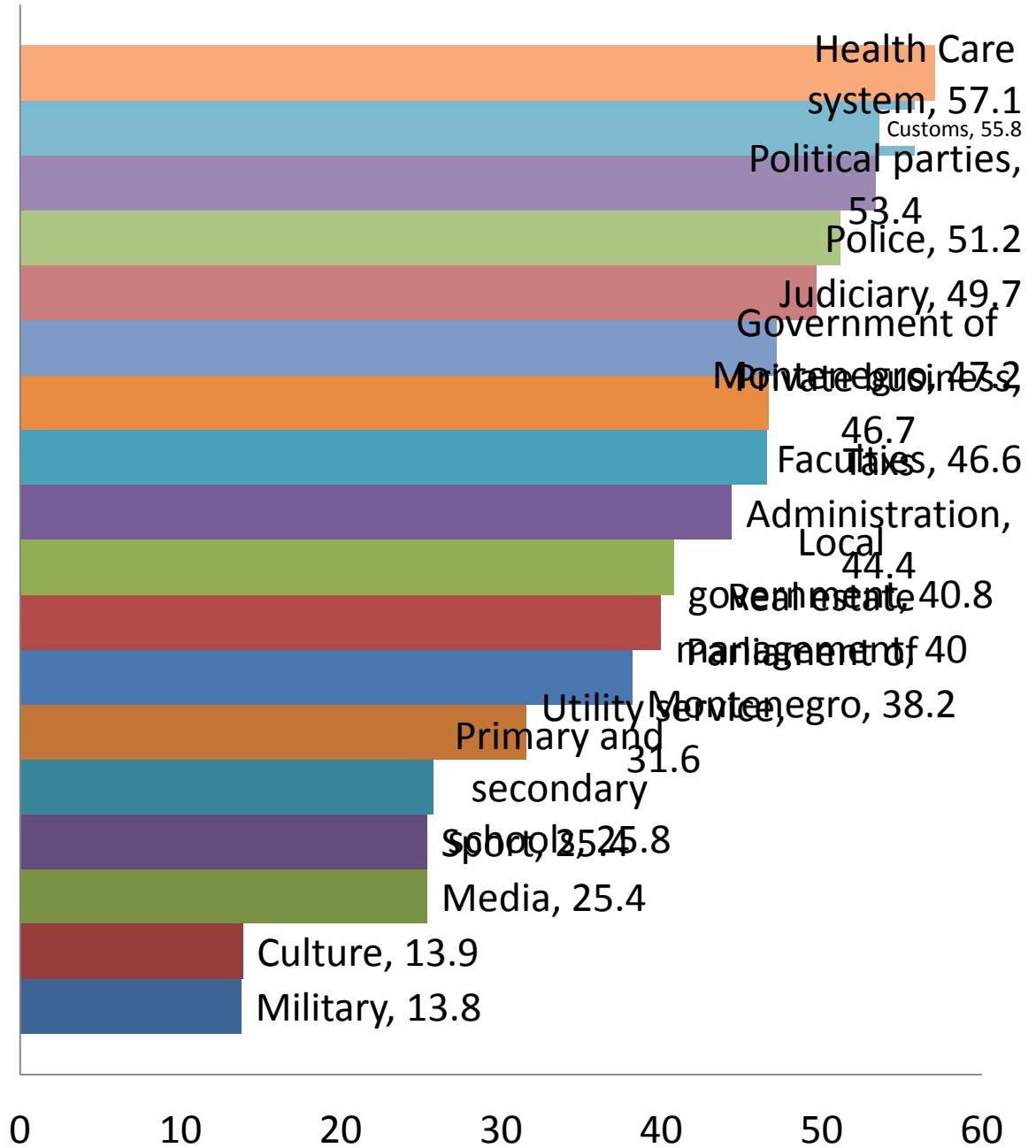
# Sport



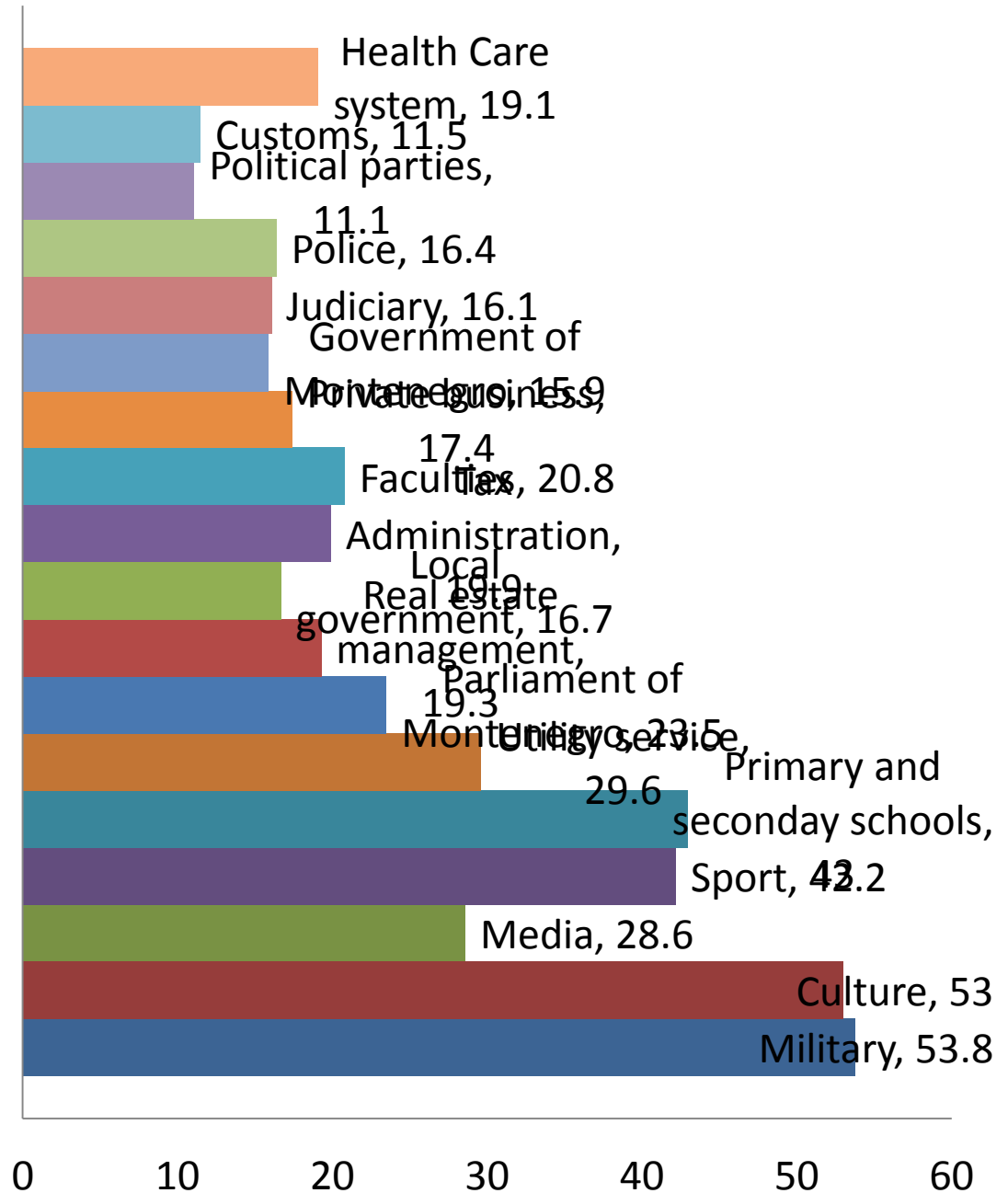
# Culture



Sum + (very + extremely corrupt))



Sum - (mostly not + not corrupt at all)

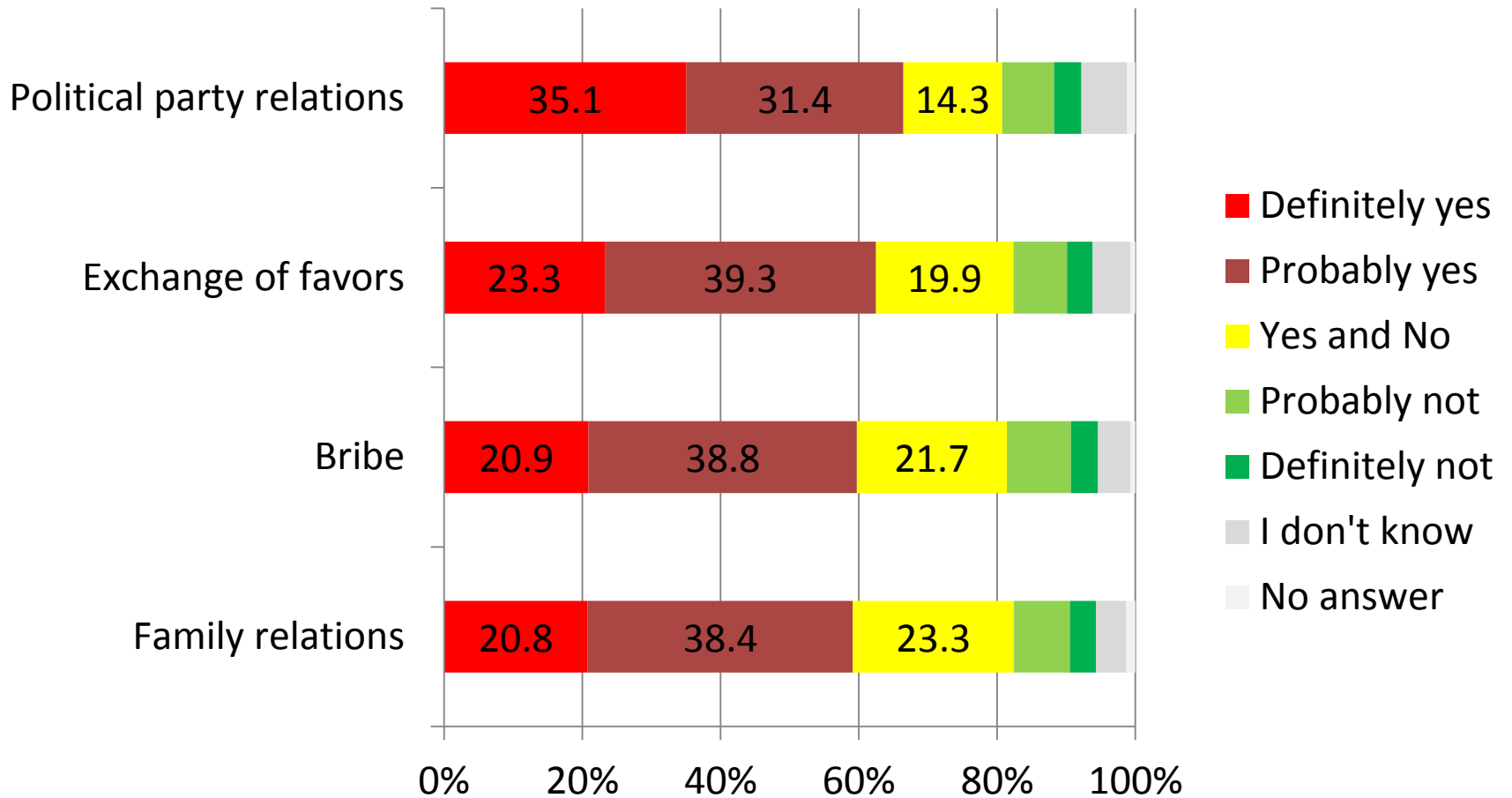




**If someone uses any form of bribes, cousins, friendships or party links or performs a service for the service, how likely is it that the desired result is achieved?**

According to the opinion of most respondents, any corrupt method probably or certainly leads to the desired result. However, political-party links are rated as the most effective.

**If someone uses any form of bribes, cousins, friendships or party links or performs a service for the service, how likely is it that the desired result is achieved?**



## **PERSONAL RELATIONS AND EXPERIENCE WITH CORRUPTION:**

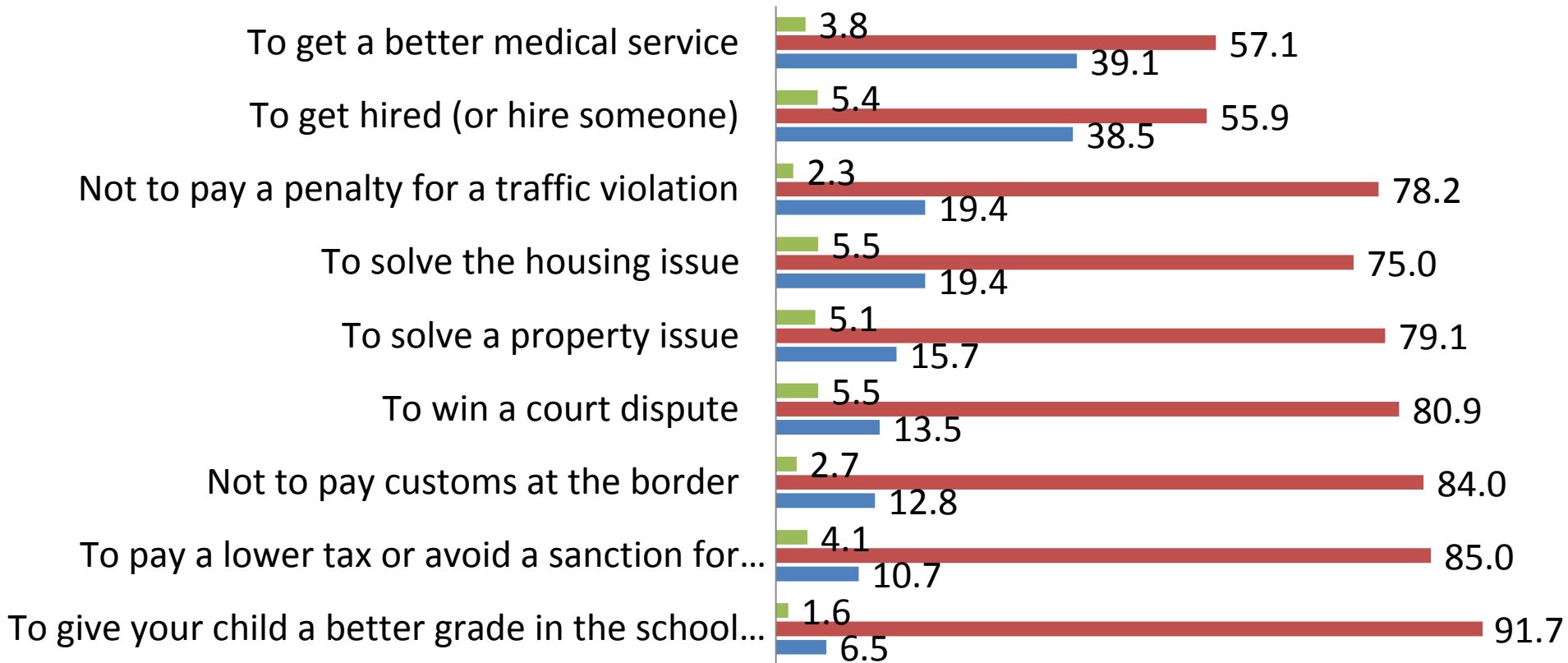
**Would you be willing to give any form of bribe, use cousin, friendly or party links, or do a service to help you get to a problem or service solution for you or a household member?**

As health is considered a basic necessity, while unemployment is considered to be the biggest problem with which citizens of Montenegro are facing, it is not surprising that citizens declare the greatest readiness to resort to some corruptive activity, for the purpose of treating or gaining employment.

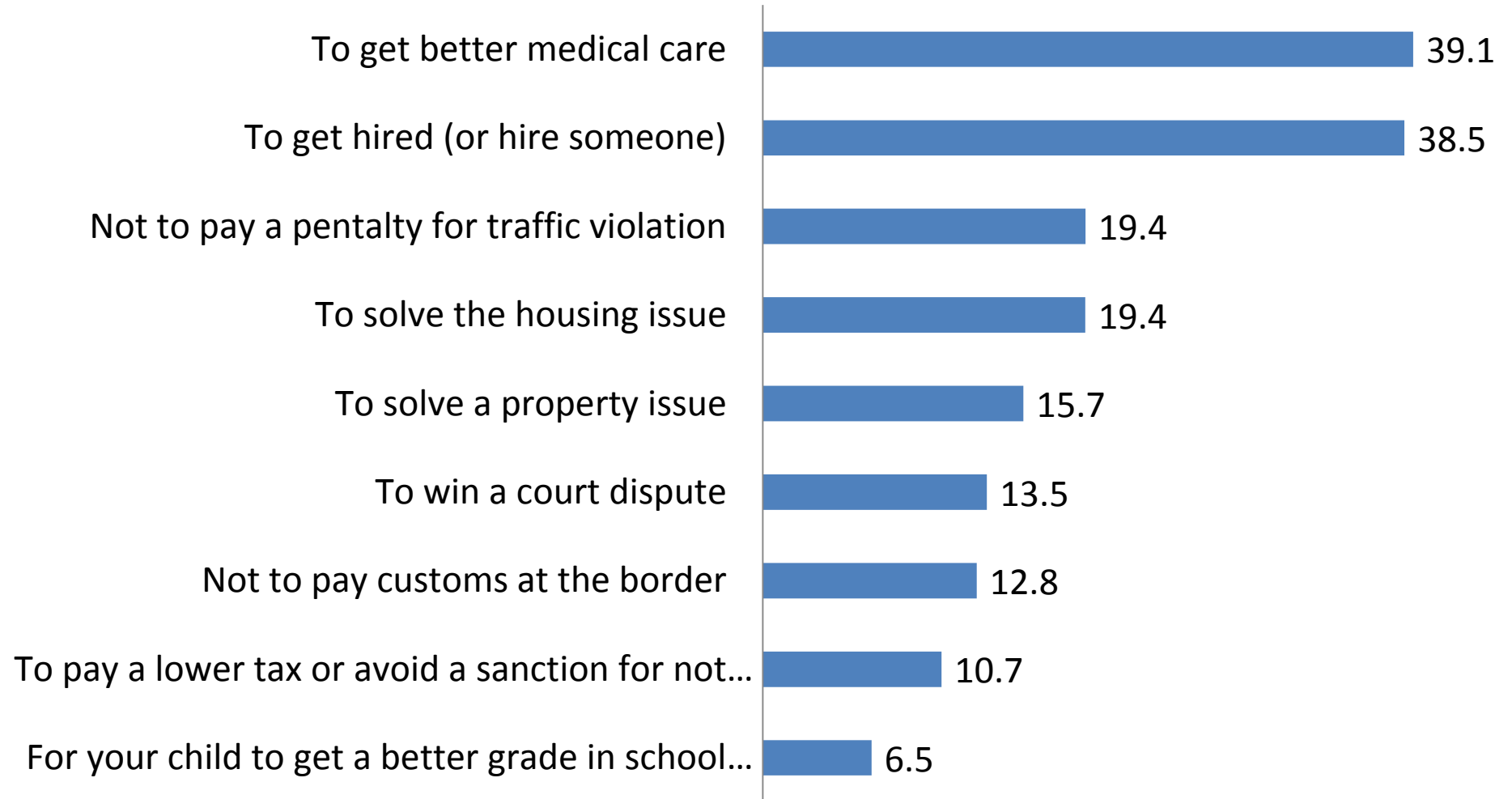
Although there is a downward trend in readiness for corruption, there is still a high percentage of 40% of respondents who acknowledge acceptance of corruption when it comes to one of the two mentioned needs of themselves or their loved ones? Each fifth respondent would resort to corruption if this includes avoids paying the penalty or gaining a property benefit.

# Would you be willing to give any form of bribe, use cousin, friendly or party links or do a service to help you get to a problem or service solution for you or a household member?

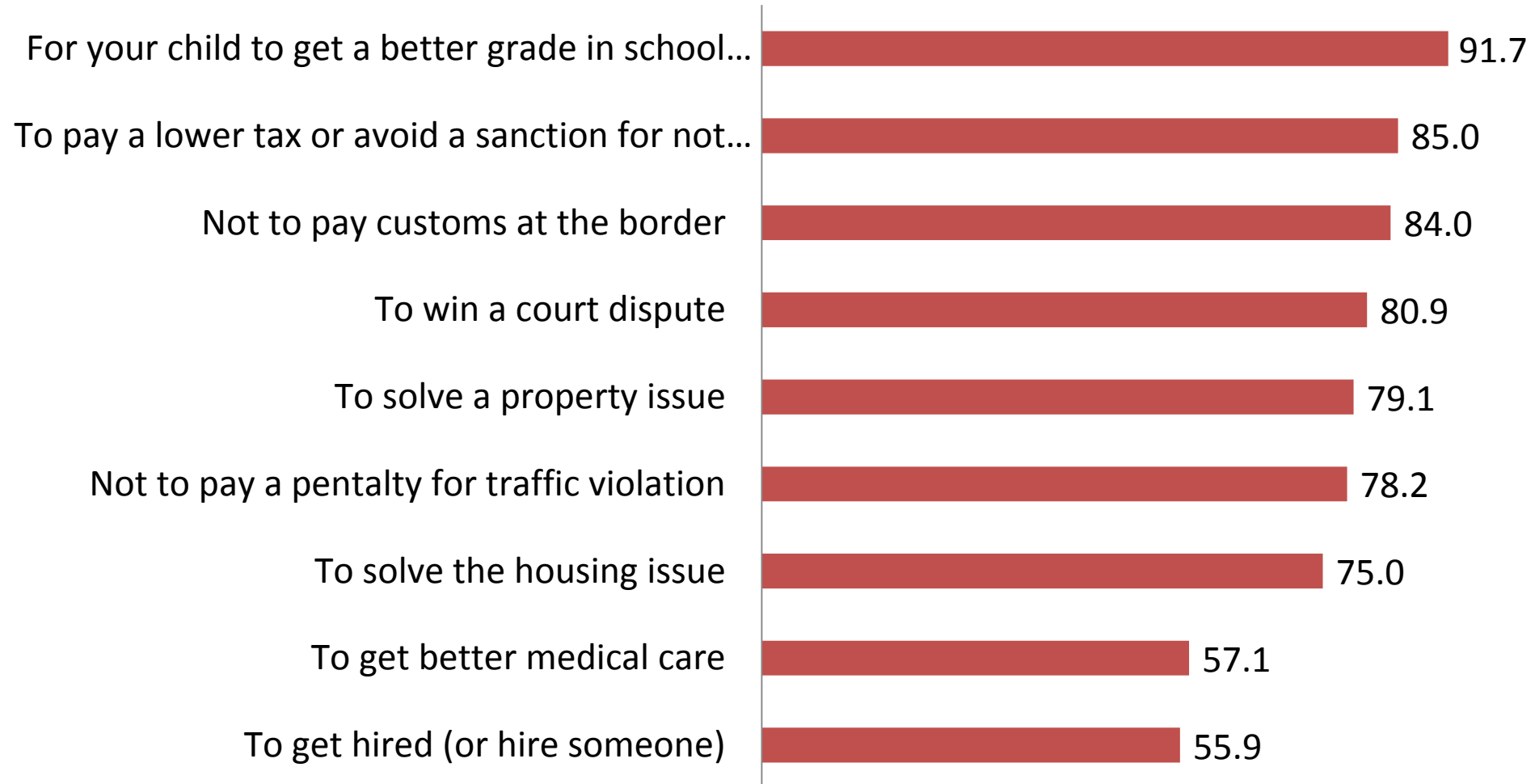
■ I'm not sure/No answer ■ No ■ Yes



## CORRUPTION ACCEPTANCE - ACCEPTABLE

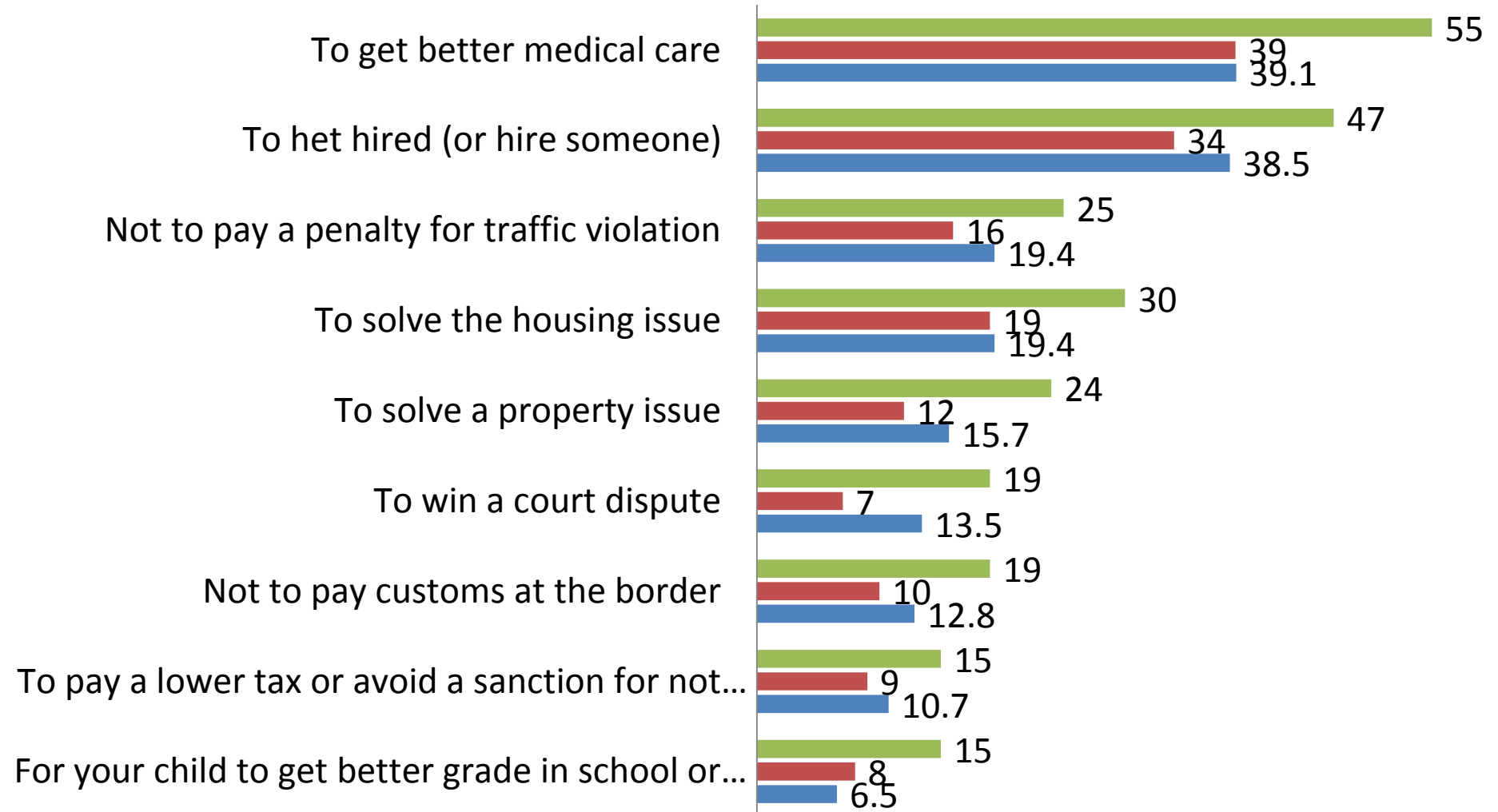


## CORRUPTION ACCEPTANCE – NOT ACCEPTABLE



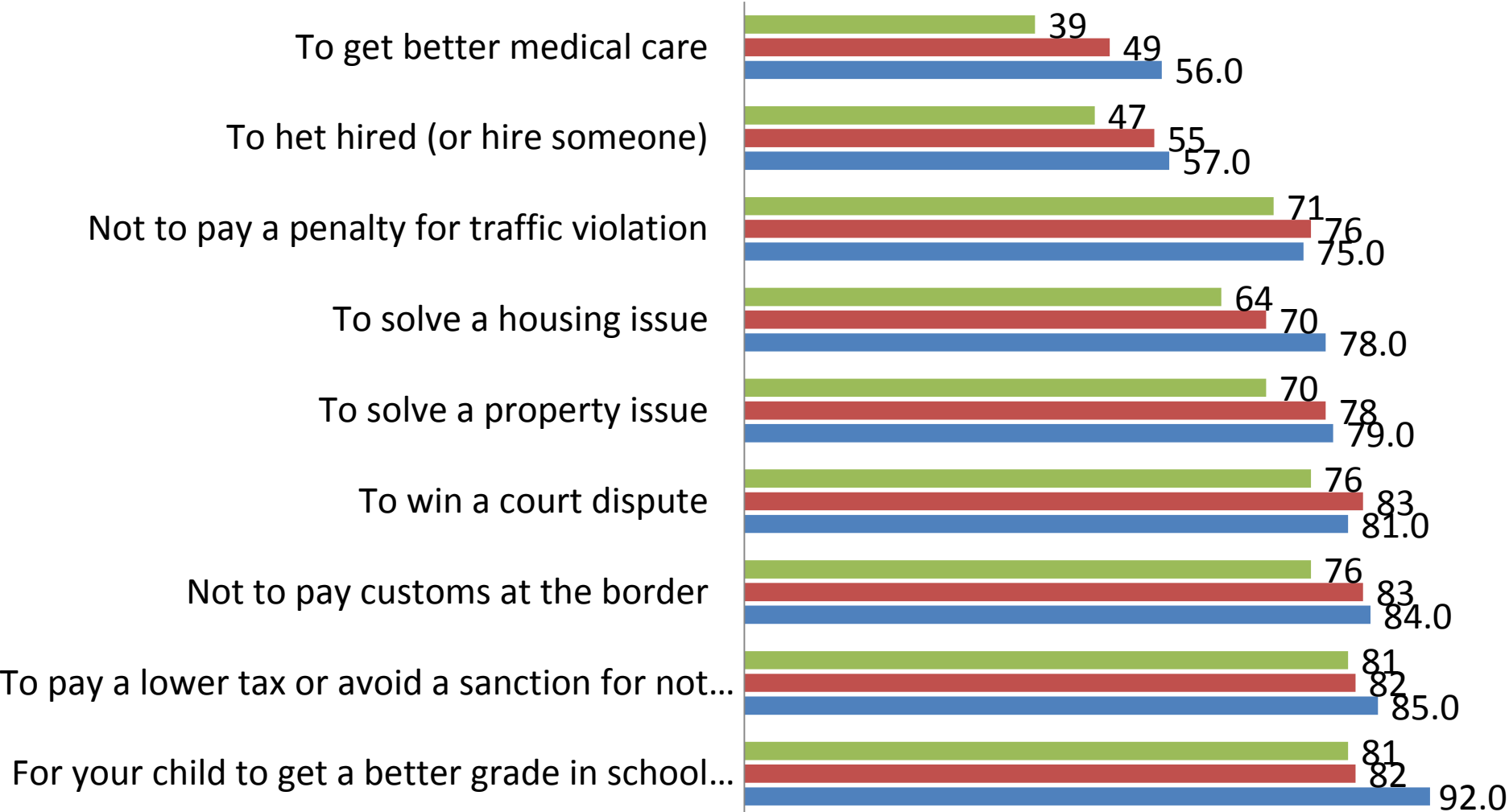
## COMPARISON: CORRUPTION ACCEPTANCE – ACCEPTABLE

■ 2009 ■ 2012 ■ 2013



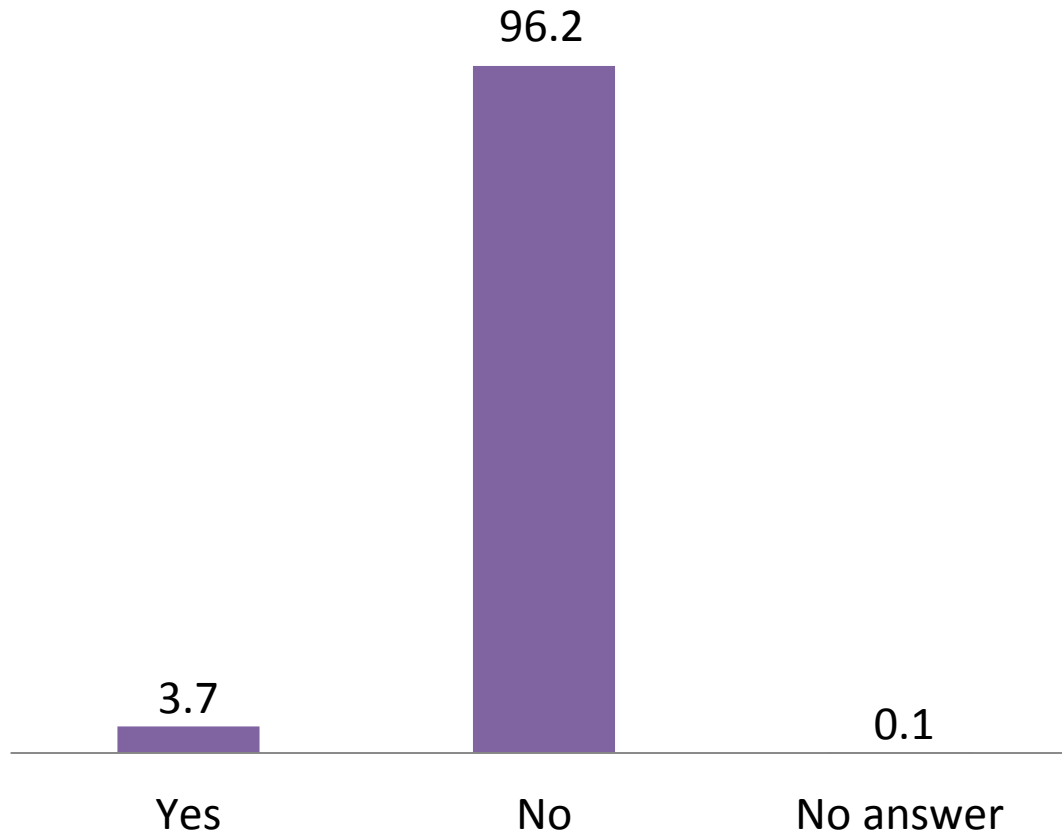
# COMPARISON: CORRUPTION ACCEPTANCE – NOT ACCEPTABLE

■ 2009 ■ 2012 ■ 2013

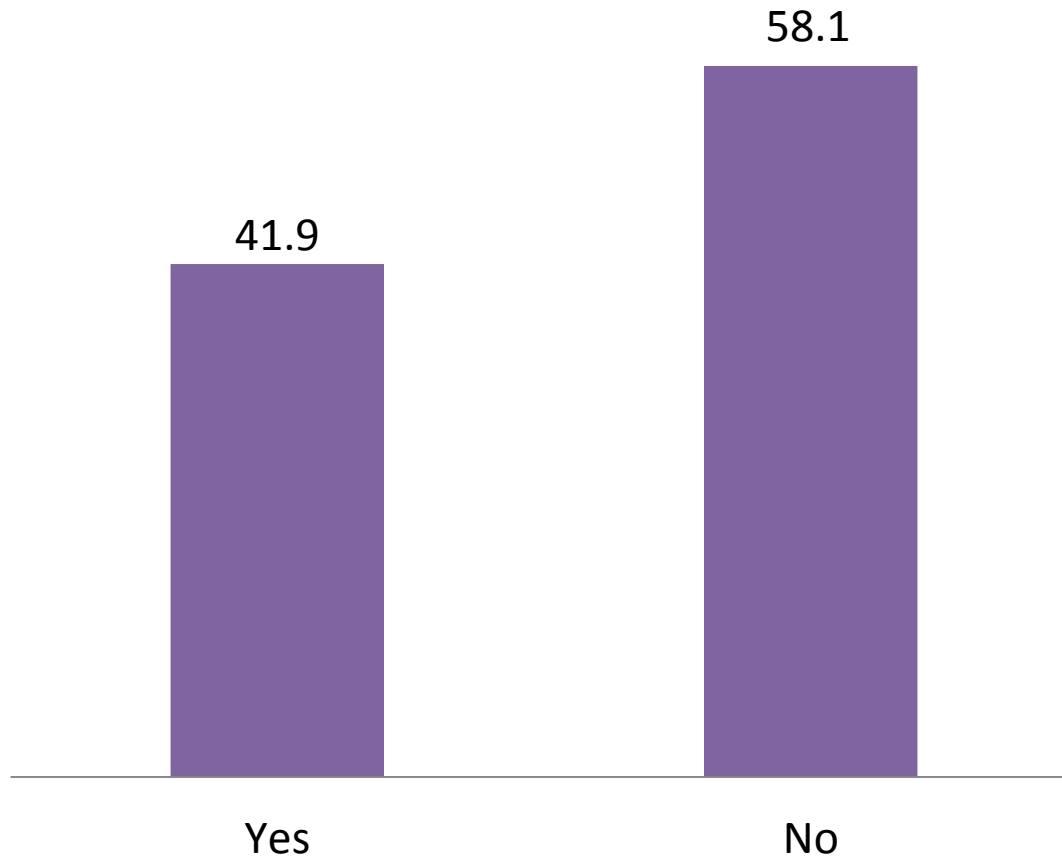




**Have you or someone in your household been illegally asking for money for a particular service over the past 12 months?**

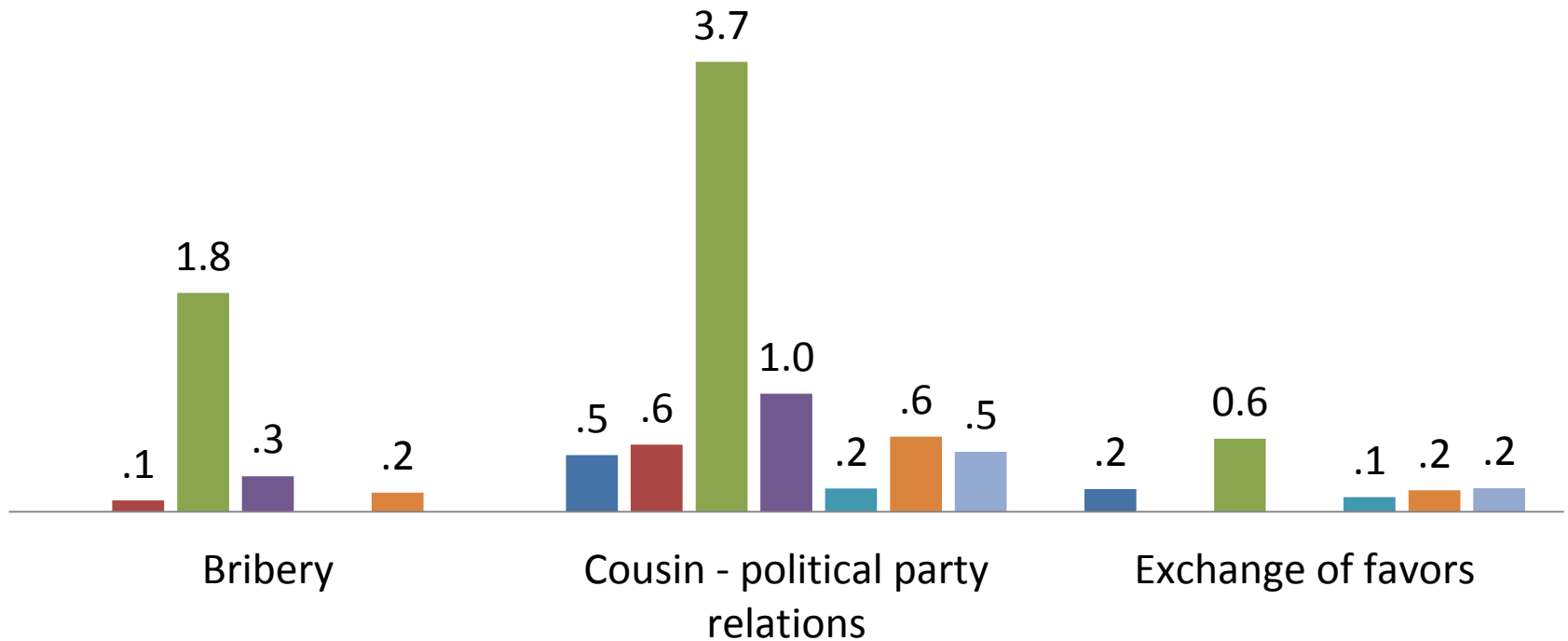


**Did you or a member of your household agree to give the requested money? (Base: those who were asked, 36 respondents)**

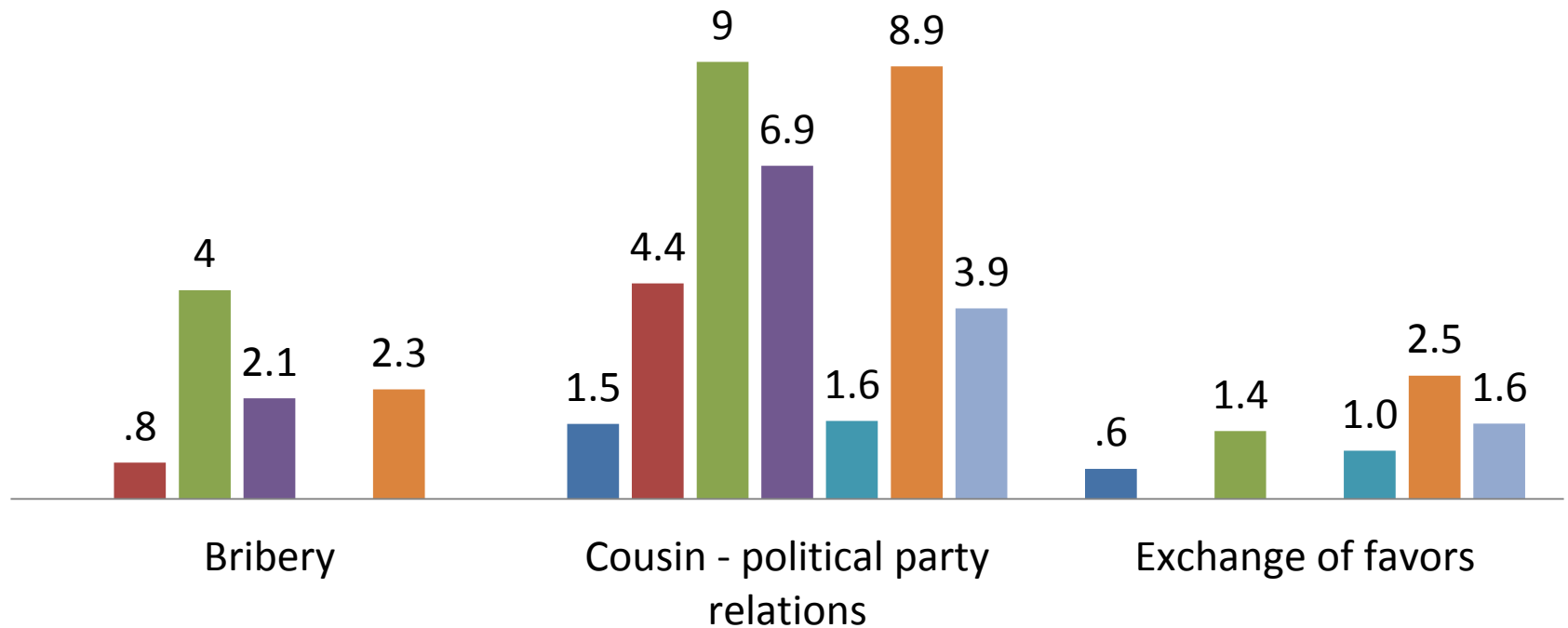
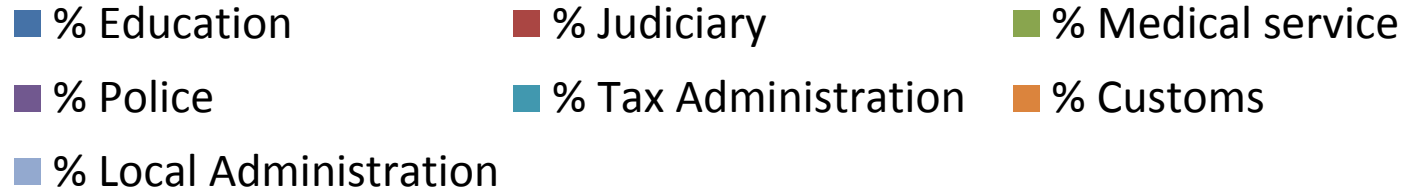


# Experience with participating in corruption in the last 12 months - general population

- % Education
- % Judiciary
- % Medical services
- % Police
- % Tax Administration
- % Customs
- % Local Administration



# Experience with participating in corruption in the last 12 months – respondents who had experience with the institution



## ASSESSING THE SUCCESS OF ANTI-CORRUPTIVE STRATEGIES AND MEASURES

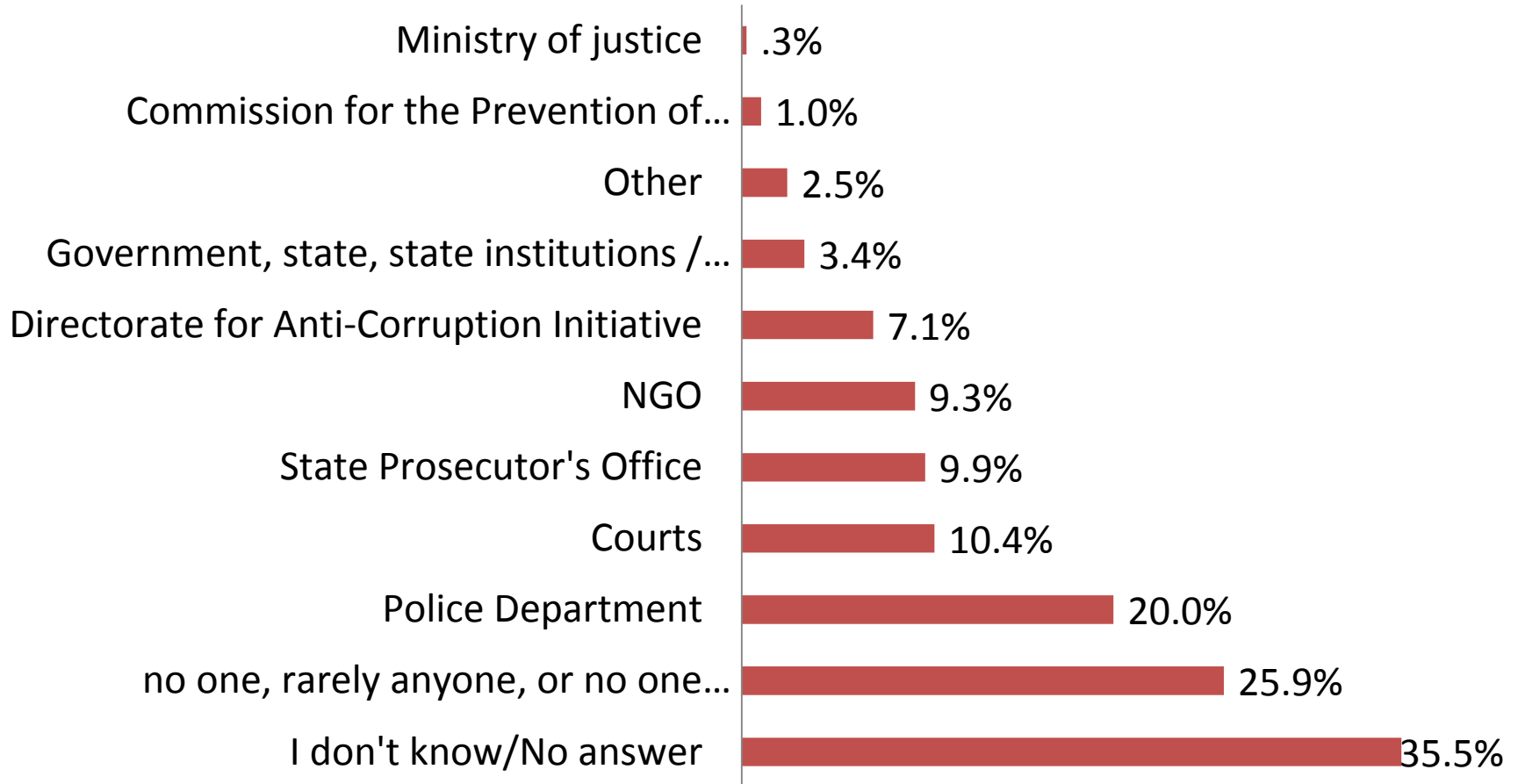
Asked to list all the institutions that fight corruption in Montenegro, one third of citizens, 35% said that it is unclear which institutions are dealing with this problem, about a quarter of citizens surveyed, 25.9% said that in Montenegro no one is efficient enough to deal with the problem of corruption

- One fifth, 20% cites the Police Directorate / Ministry of Internal Affairs as the main address in the fight against this social monster
- In the second place among the institutions are courts(10,4%),
- In third place is Prosecution (9,9),
- Forth NGO (9,3%) sector, and
- Fifth belongs to Directorate for Anti-Corruption Initiative (7,1%).

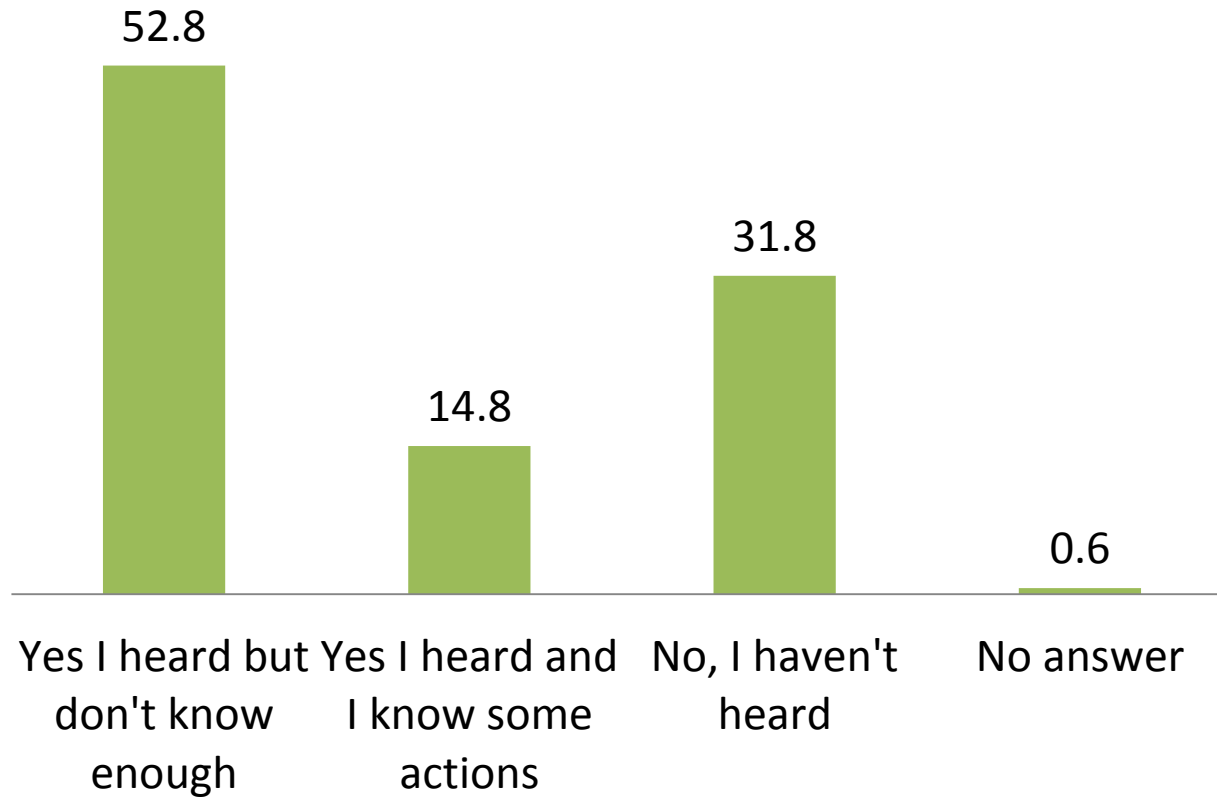
Most respondents, 67.6% heard about some government actions in the fight against corruption, but at the same time most, 52.8% estimate that they do not know enough about these actions. Every third respondent, 31.8% did not hear about the Government's activity in this area.

Only a fifth, 20.6% of respondents believe that the government is effective in fighting corruption in Montenegro.

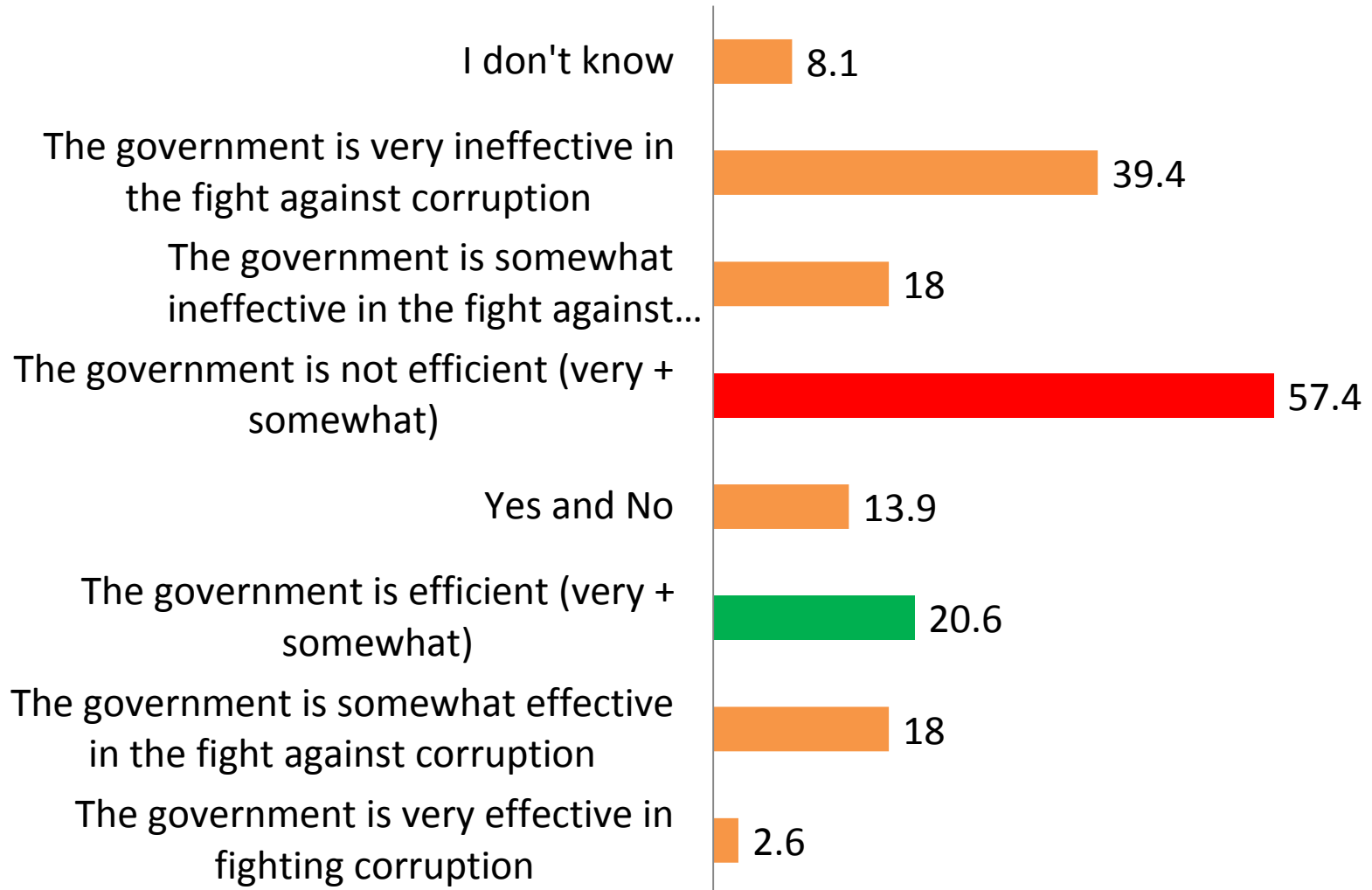
# Which institutions are fighting corruption in Montenegro? (Open question, possible multiple answers, no predefined answers)



# Have you heard or know that the Government of Montenegro is carrying out some anti-corruption actions?



# How would you rate the success of the current actions of the Montenegrin Government in the fight against corruption?





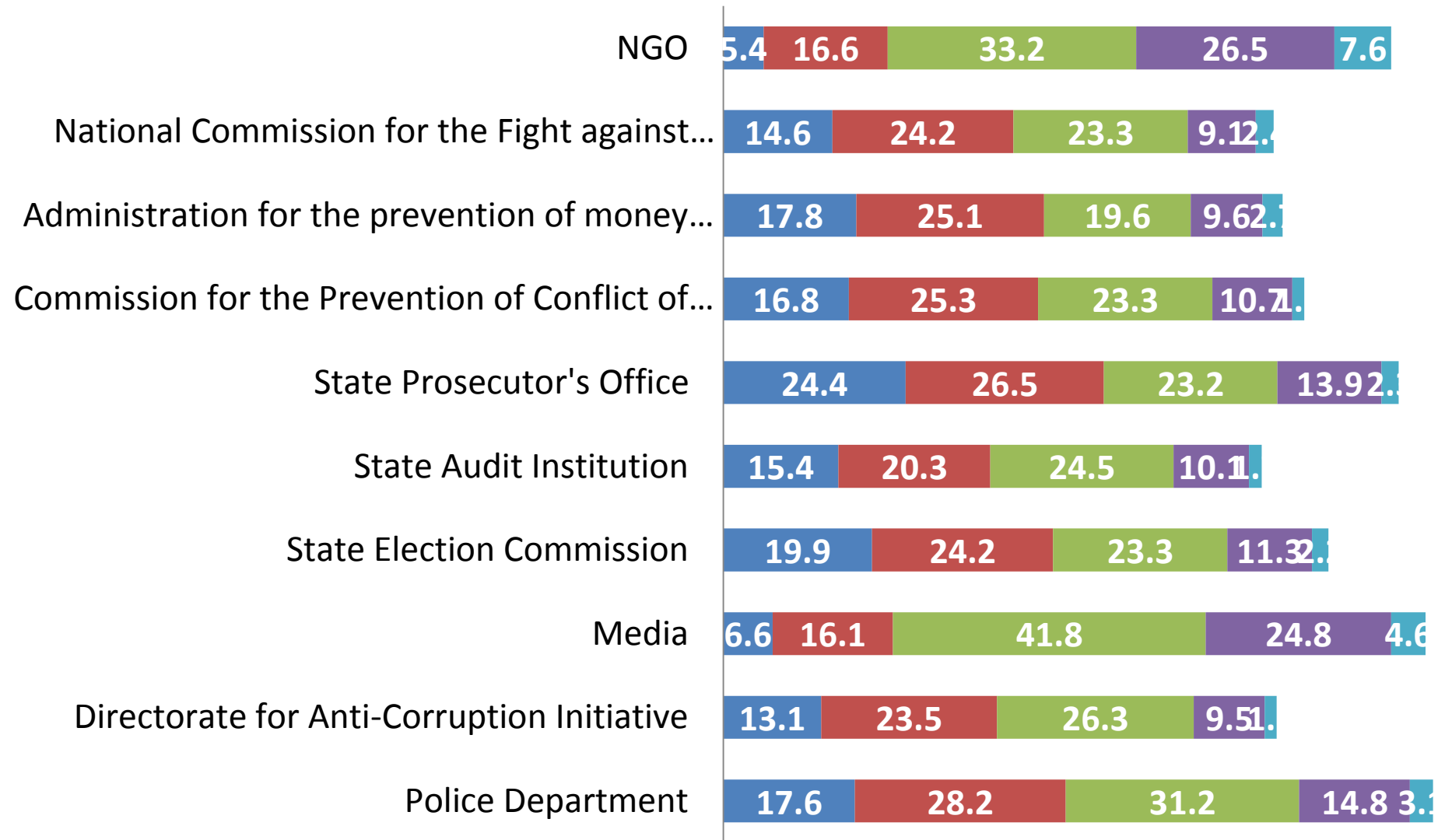
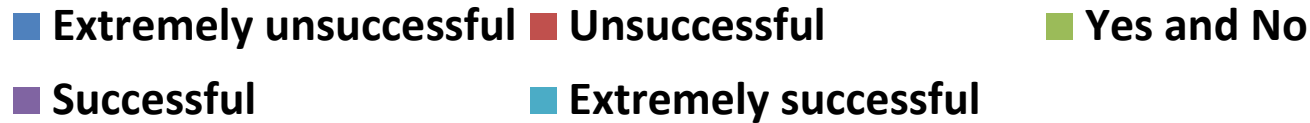
## **Success of some institutions in the fight against corruption**

The most successful in the fight against corruption, according to the perception of citizens are non-governmental organizations and the media.

Of the state bodies, the most positive grades were received by the Police Directorate, whose work in this field was positively assessed by 18% of the respondents. Other state institutions evaluated by the citizens received between 11% and 16% of positive grades.

Only in the case of the State Prosecutor's Office most of the citizens, 50.9% give negative grades to the work, while the share of those who remained the Government institutions rated as more or less unsuccessful, ranges between 36% and 46%. The least negative marks were received by NGOs and the media.

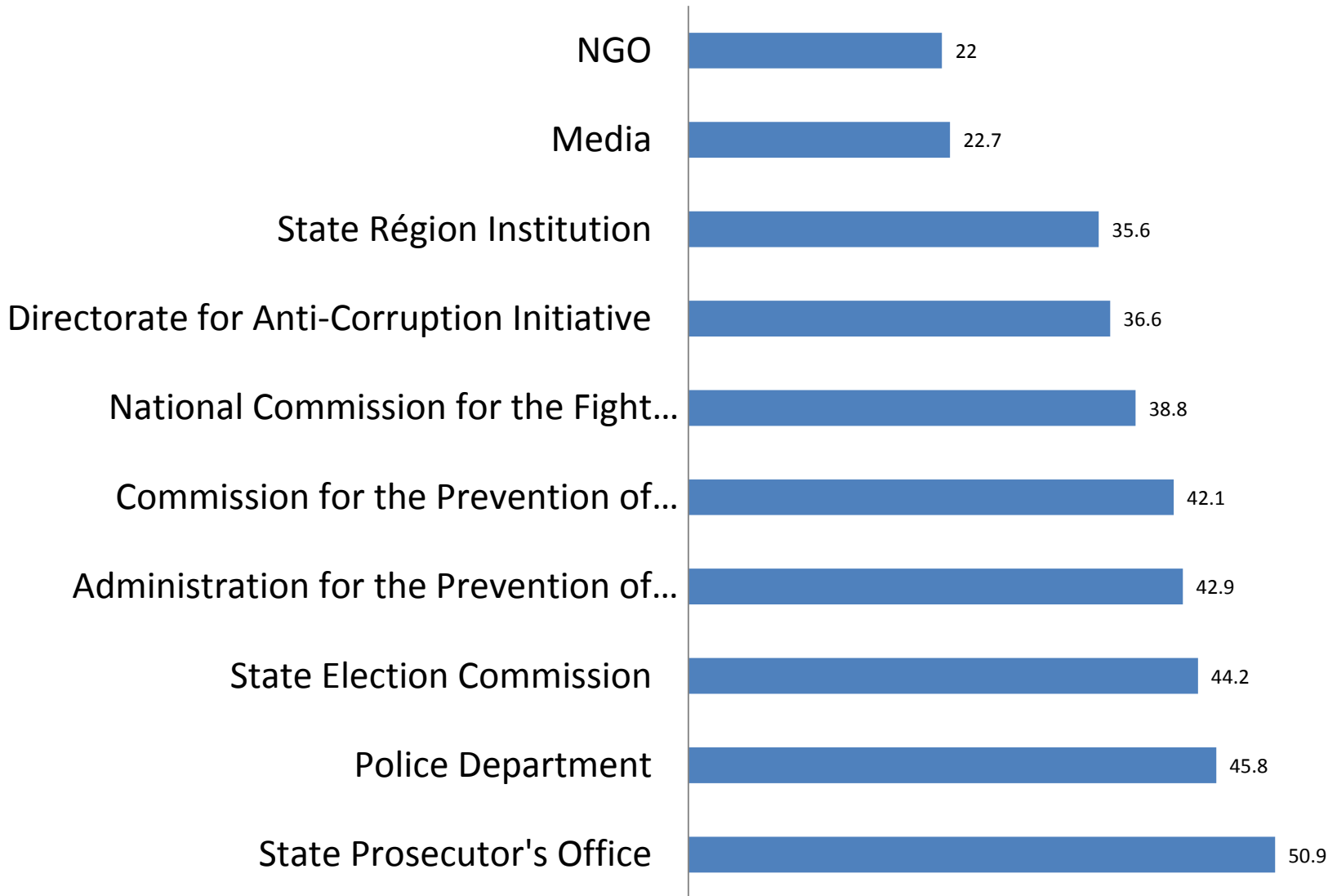
# The success of these institutions in the fight against corruption



## Sum + (successful) 2013

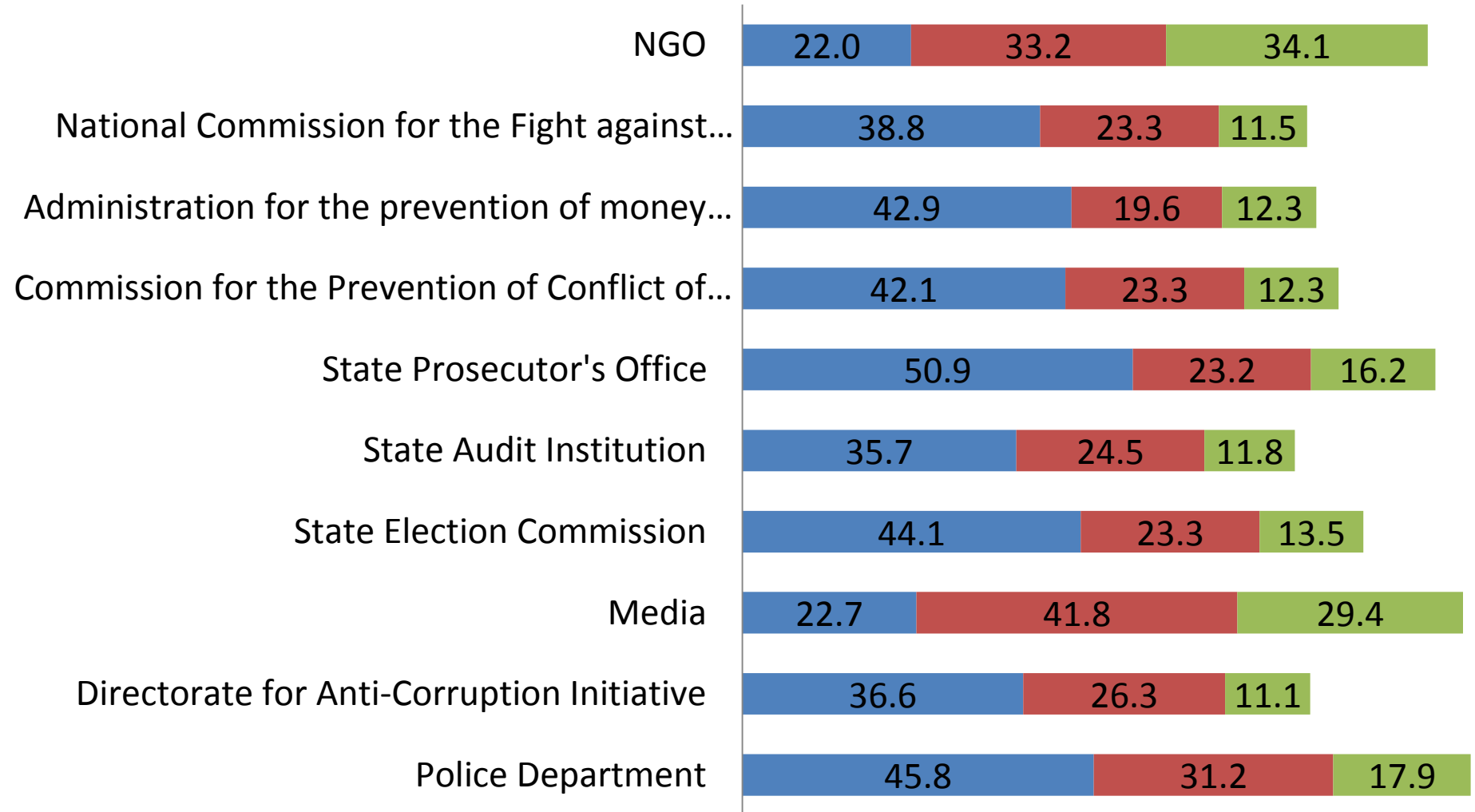


## Sum – (unsuccessful)



# The success of these institutions in the fight against corruption

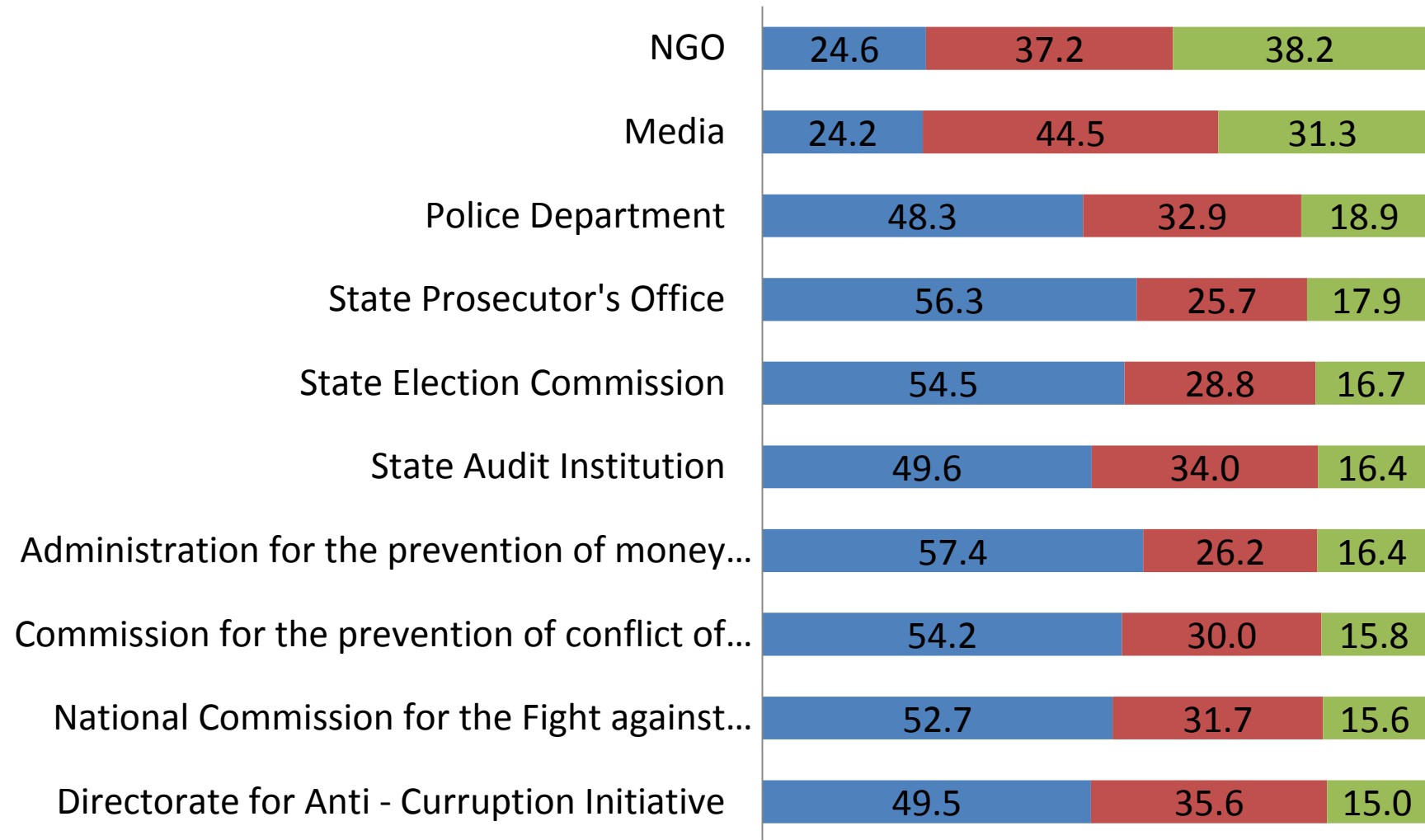
■ % Unsuccessful (1+2)   ■ % Yes and No   ■ % Successful (4+5)



# The success of these institutions in the fight against corruption

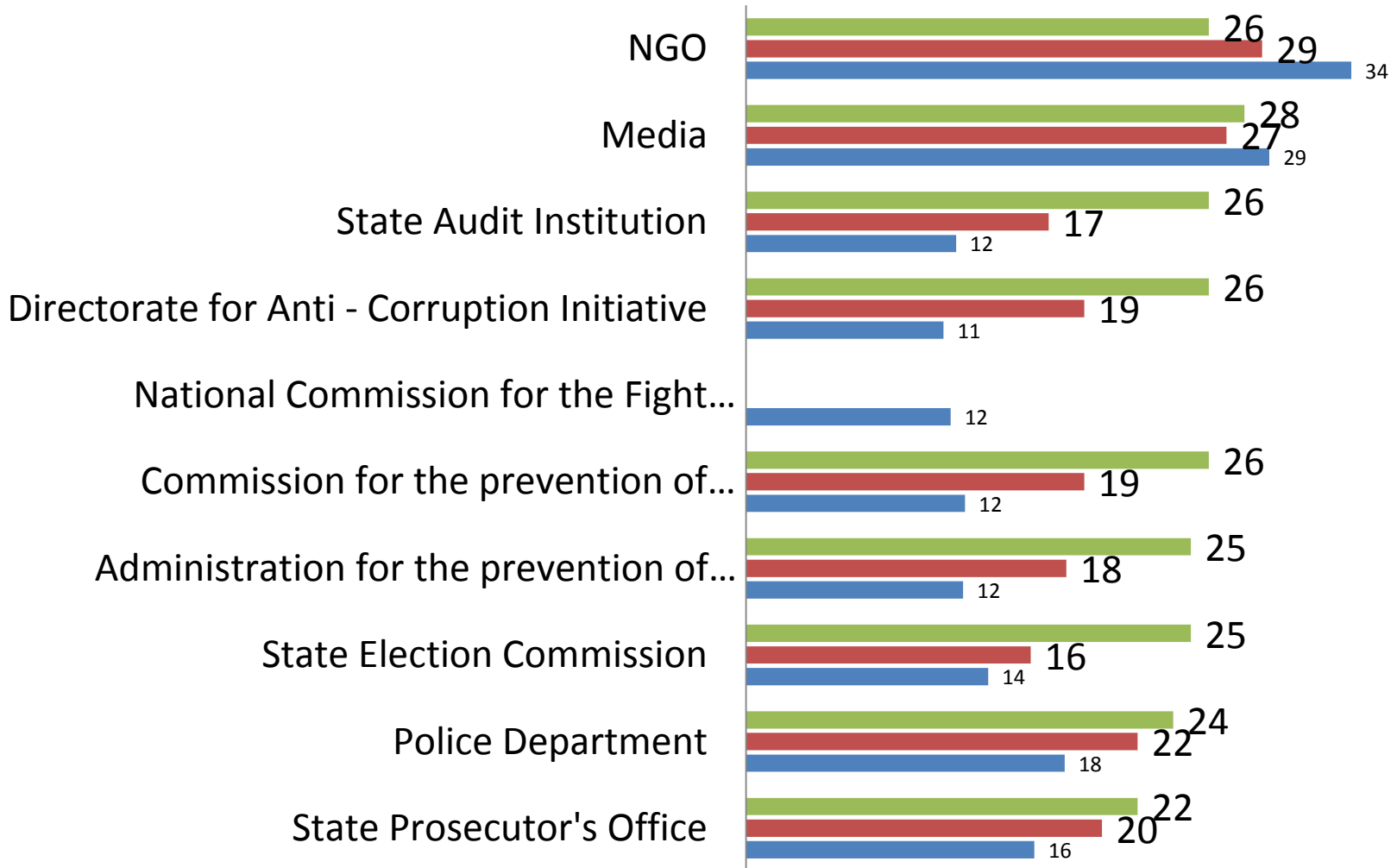
(I do not know omitted answers and refuses to answer)

■ % Unsuccessful (1+2)   ■ % Yes and No   ■ % Successful (4+5)



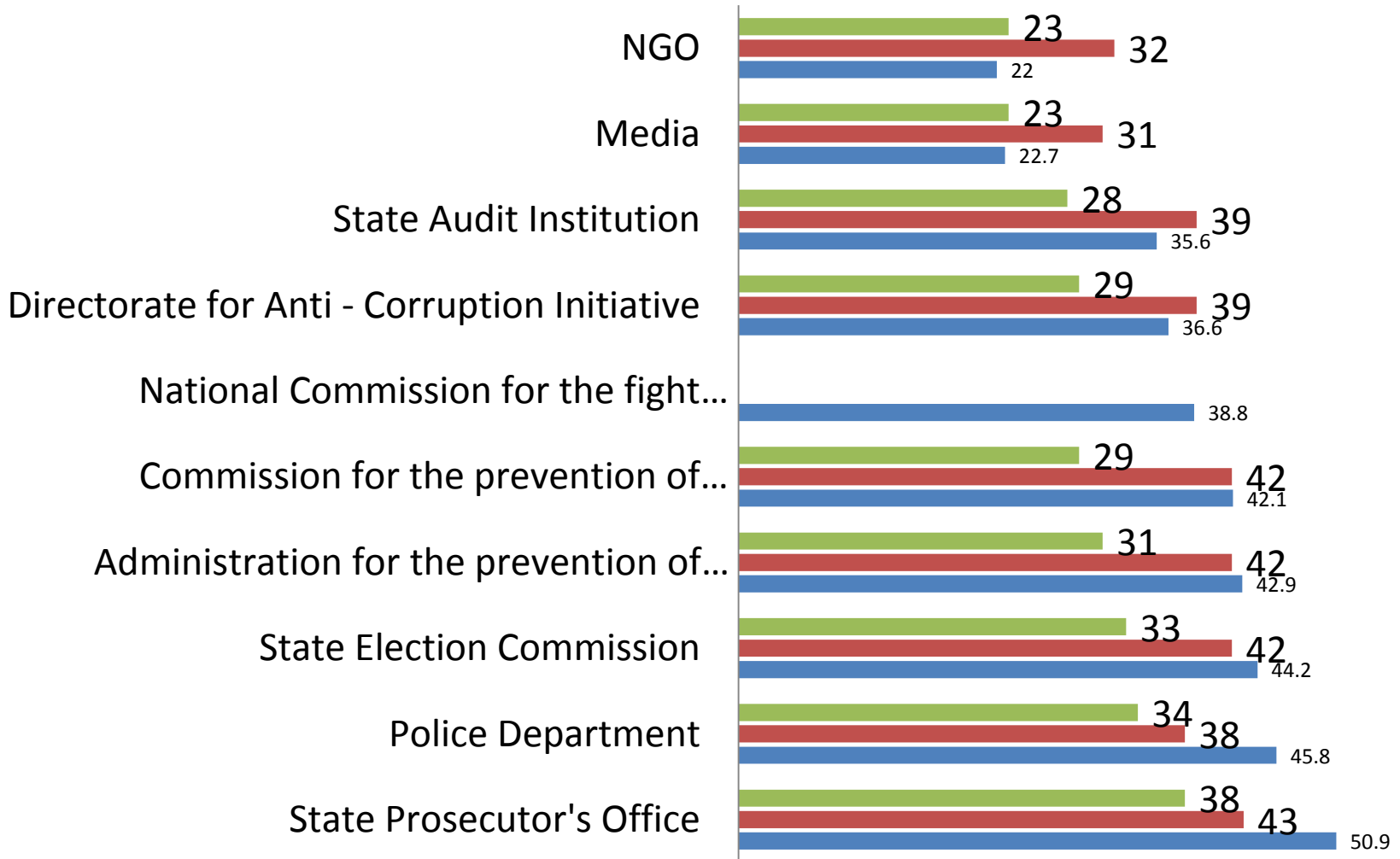
# Sum + (successful)

2009 2012 2013



# Sum – (unsuccessful)

2009 2012 2013





# The source of information about corruption

