



# Corruption in Montenegro

Centre for Monitoring and Research

December 2014

# ABOUT RESEARCH

- Research on corruption in Montenegro has been conducted among Montenegrin citizens aged of 18 years and older in the period of December 10 – 30, 2014, on the sample of 737 respondents.
- Data collection was done by CATI method (Computer Aided Telephone survey). The research was conducted on the representative sample of the population who owns landline phone within household.
- Interviewing was conducted by telephone. Average duration of the interview was about 15 minutes long.
- Target population of this research were citizens of Montenegro aged 18 and older. Sample framework is based on the data of census from 2011 and electronic telephone directory. The sample type is a combination of random two phase stratified and quota sample with the stages of choice. The first stage - household, selected by simple random sample; the second stage: a member with the quota criteria defined by sex and age.
- Stratification of the sample was done on the level of the municipality, type of settlement, i.e. urbanity, age groups and genders.
- The sample included 16 municipalities of Montenegro.
- The margin of error (for the level of confidence 95%), sampling error for the incidence of 50% is 3,61%.
- Error for incidence of 5% is 1,57%
- Error for incidence of 15% is 2,58%,
- Error for incidence of 25% is 3,13%
- Error for incidence of 35% is 3,44%
- Error for incidence of 45% is 3,59%.

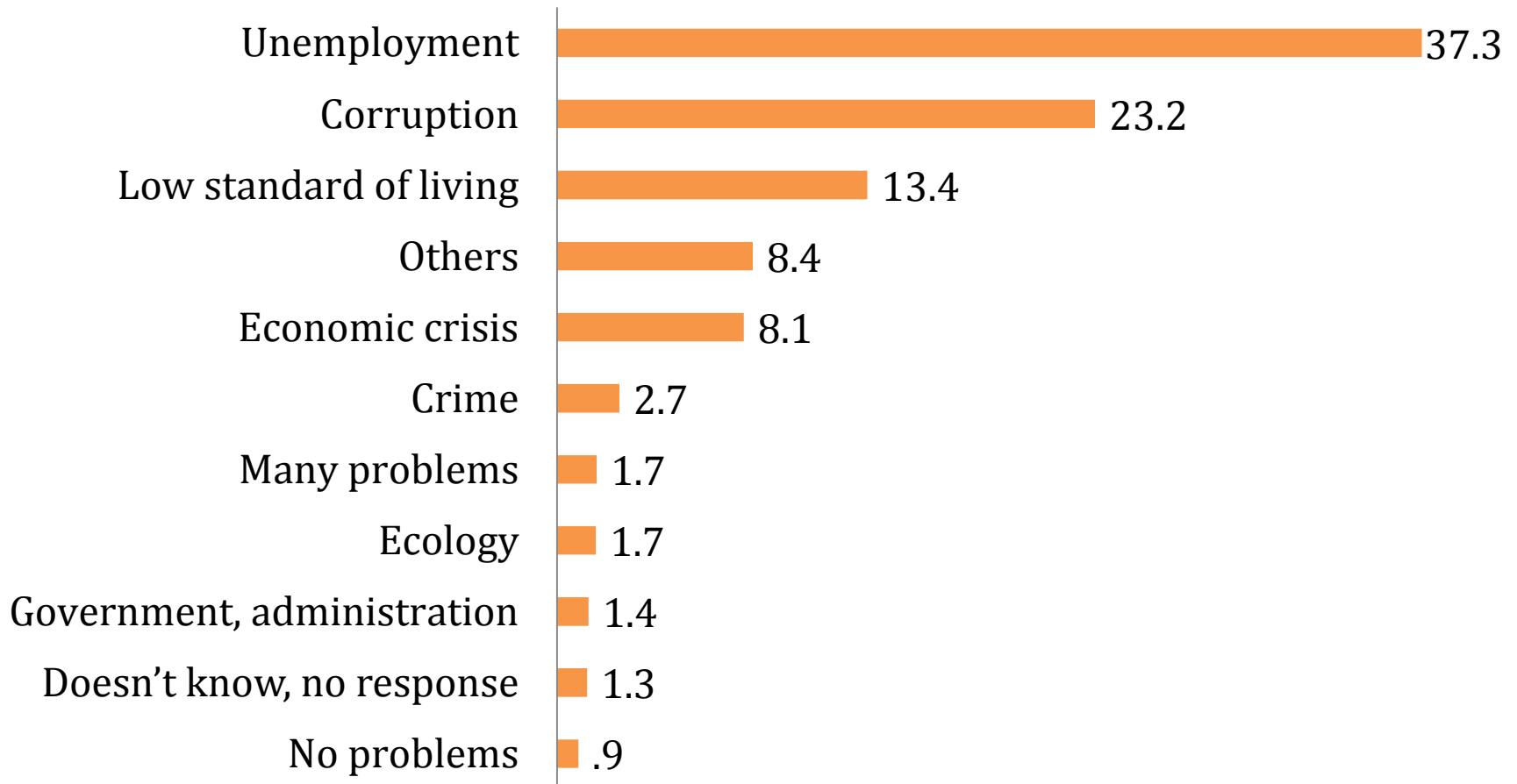
# KEY FINDINGS

- Subject of the survey was divided into four narrower problem circles
- First problem circle is focused on perspectives and problems that Montenegro is currently facing.
- Second circle is related to perception of corruption – its extent, causes and consequences and sectors and stakeholders which are mostly exposed to its devastating influence
- Third circle encompasses experiences of citizens and their immediate surroundings with different forms of corruption.
- Finally, subject of the survey was the attitude of citizens towards (un)successfulness of anticorruption strategy.

# PROBLEMS THAT MONTENEGRO IS CURRENTLY FACING

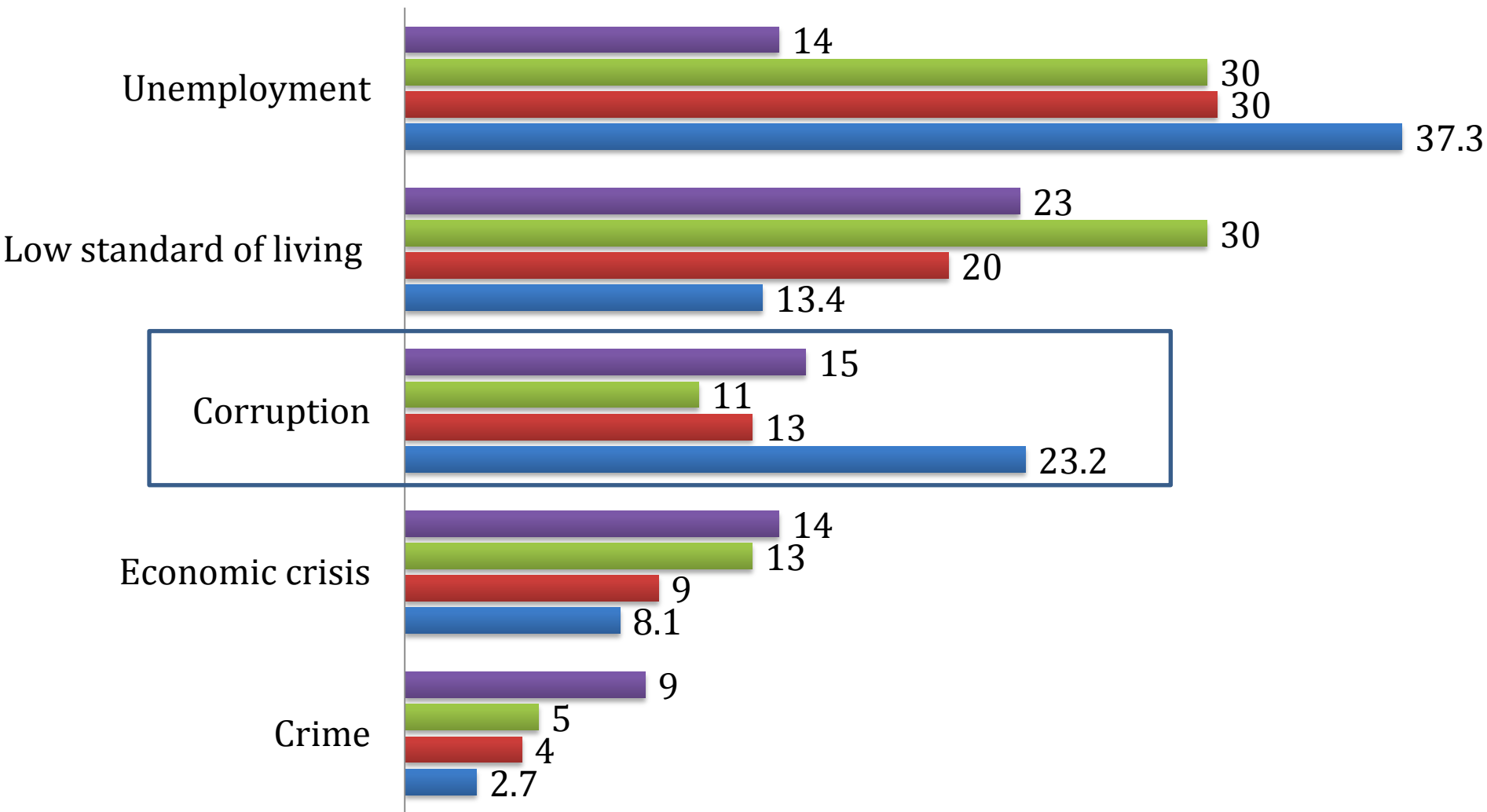
- Four key problems that society is facing are:
- unemployment (37,3%),
- low standard of living (13,4%),
- corruption (23,2%),
- economic crisis (8,1%),
- High second position of corruption indicates that there is high awareness among citizens regarding its inveteracy and presence.

# In your opinion, what is THE MOST IMPORTANT problem that Montenegro is currently facing, problem that concerns you the most?



# COMPARISON: In your opinion, what is THE MOST IMPORTANT problem that Montenegro is currently facing, problem that concerns you the most?

2009 2012 2013 2014

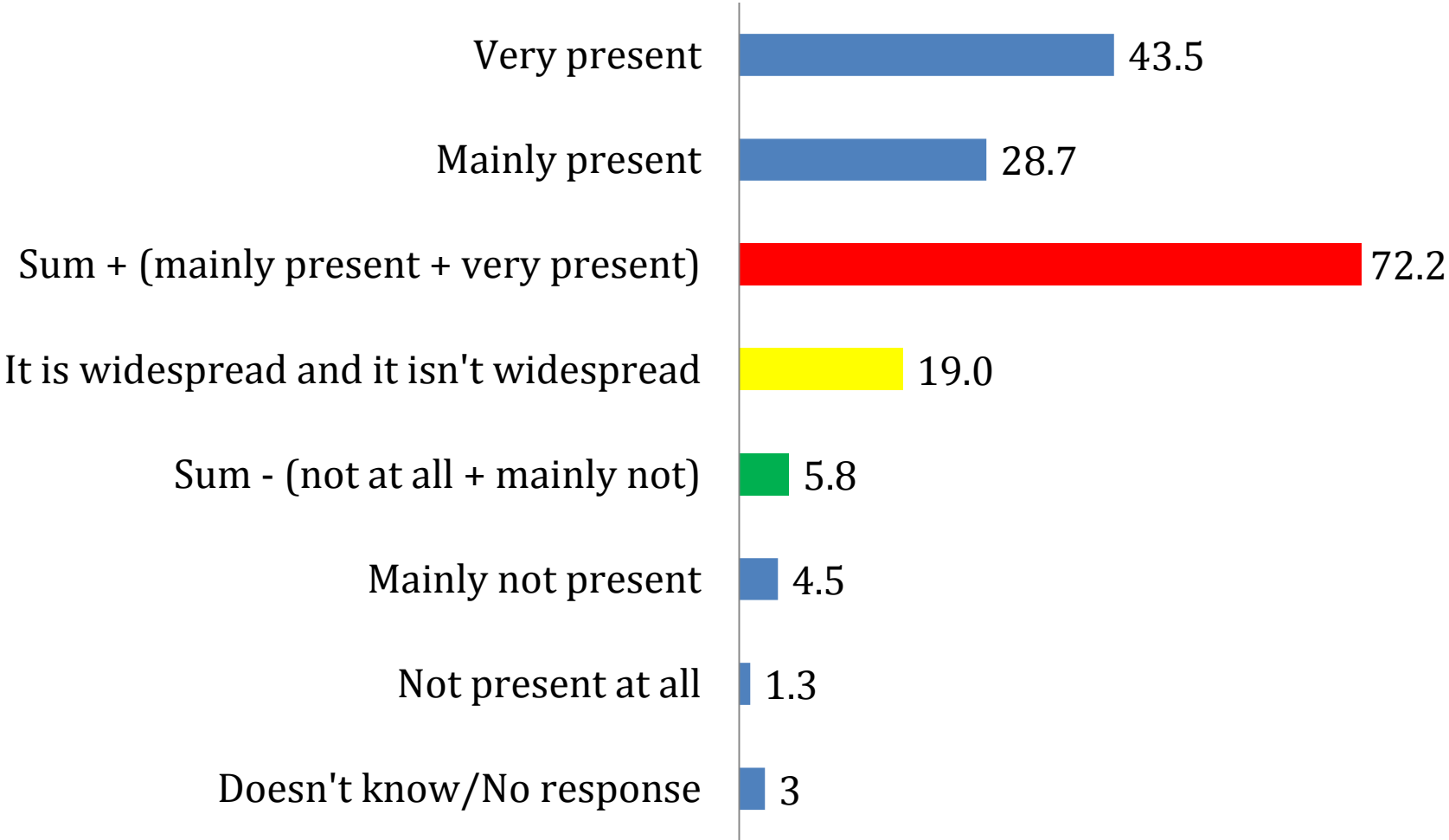


# CORRUPTION

## PRESENCE OF CORRUPTION

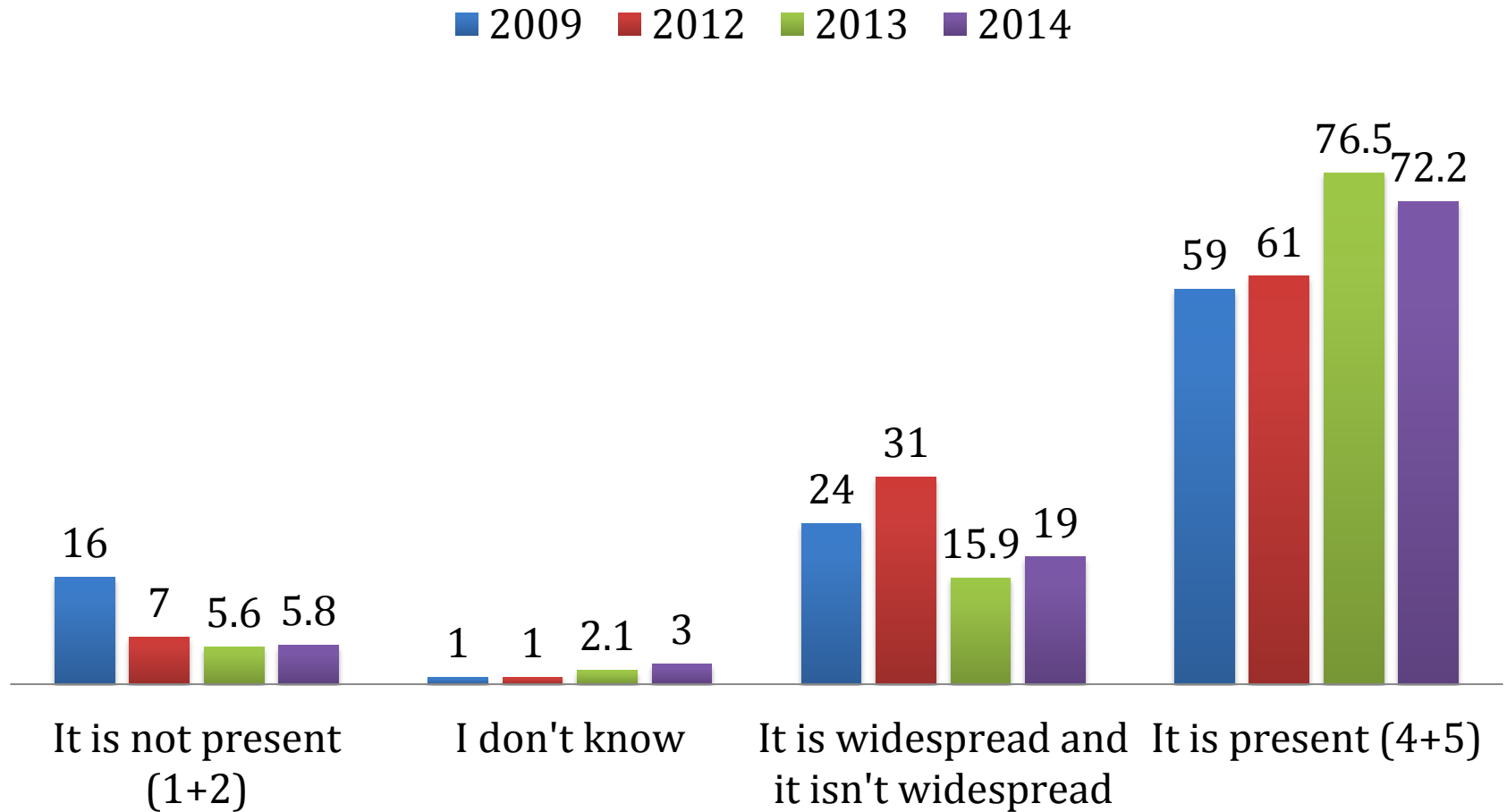
- There is significantly higher number of citizens that think that corruption is present than those who think that is less present (72,25%:5,8%),
- Information indicates that those who support government also consider that corruption is very important and very present.

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





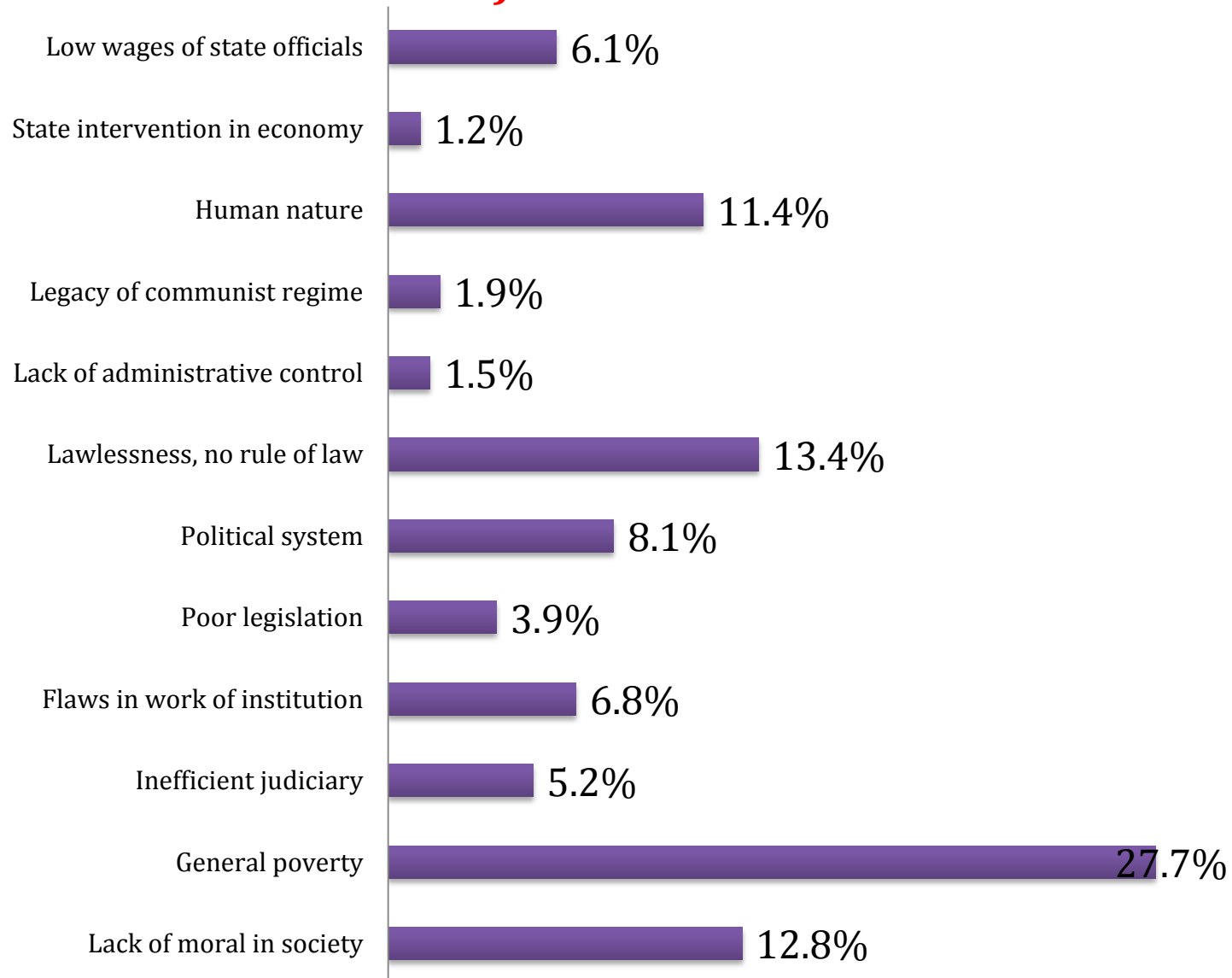
# COMPARISON: Would you say that corruption in Montenegro is...:



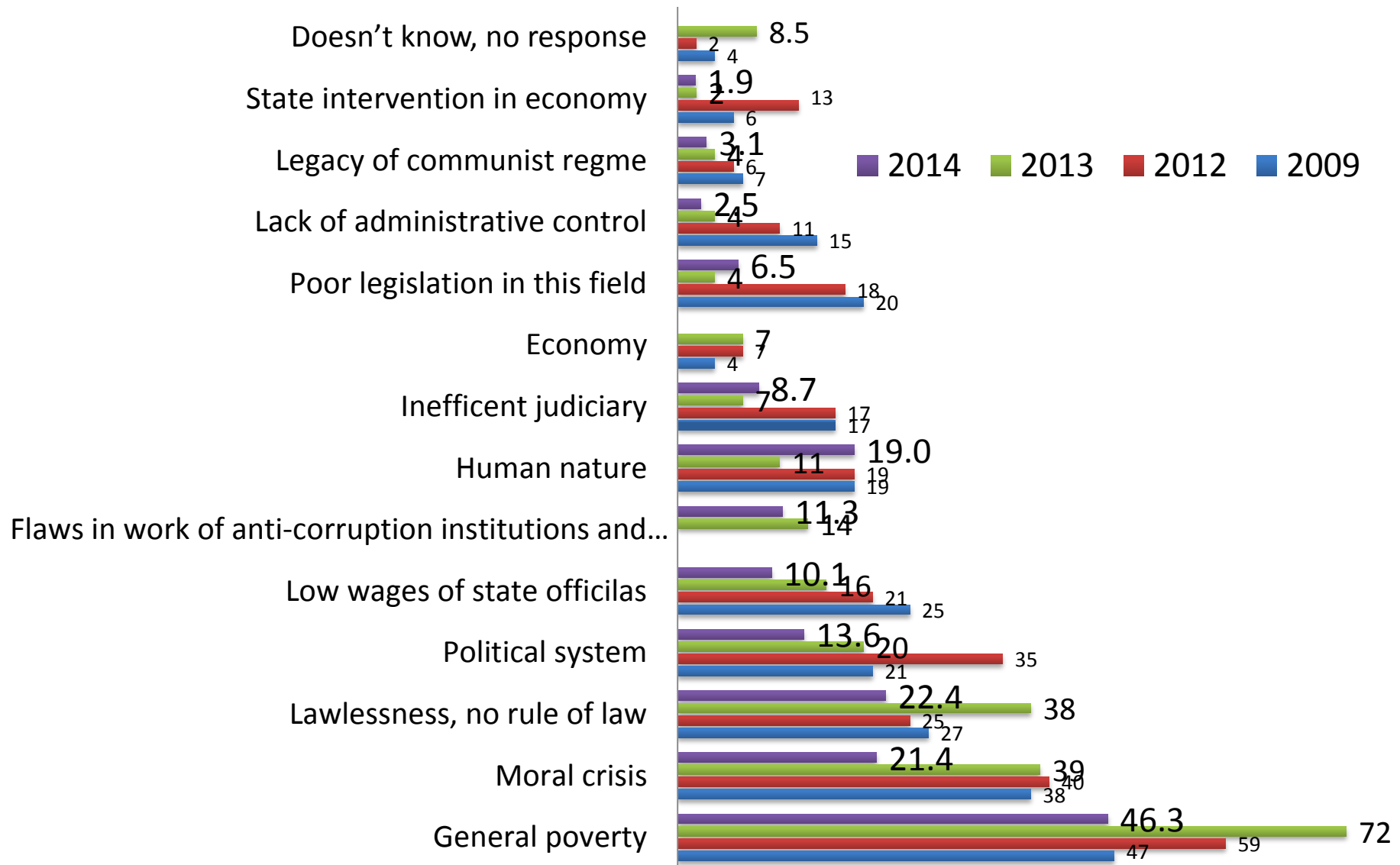
## Reasons for Presence of Corruption

- Reasons for widespread corruption citizens divide into four broad groups. First, the most present, is general poverty, and low wages of state officials.
- Second group encompasses moral crisis and imperfect and corruption prone human nature.
- Third group includes state and political system, systemic political corruption, poor legislation, lawlessness and non-functional rule of law.
- Fourth group of reasons includes institutions that are inefficient in fight against corruption, inefficient prosecution, police, judiciary and lack of administrative control.

**In your opinion, which are main reasons for presence of corruption in our state? (open-ended question, multiple choice, no given answers)**



# COMPARISON: In your opinion, which are main reasons for presence of corruption in our state?

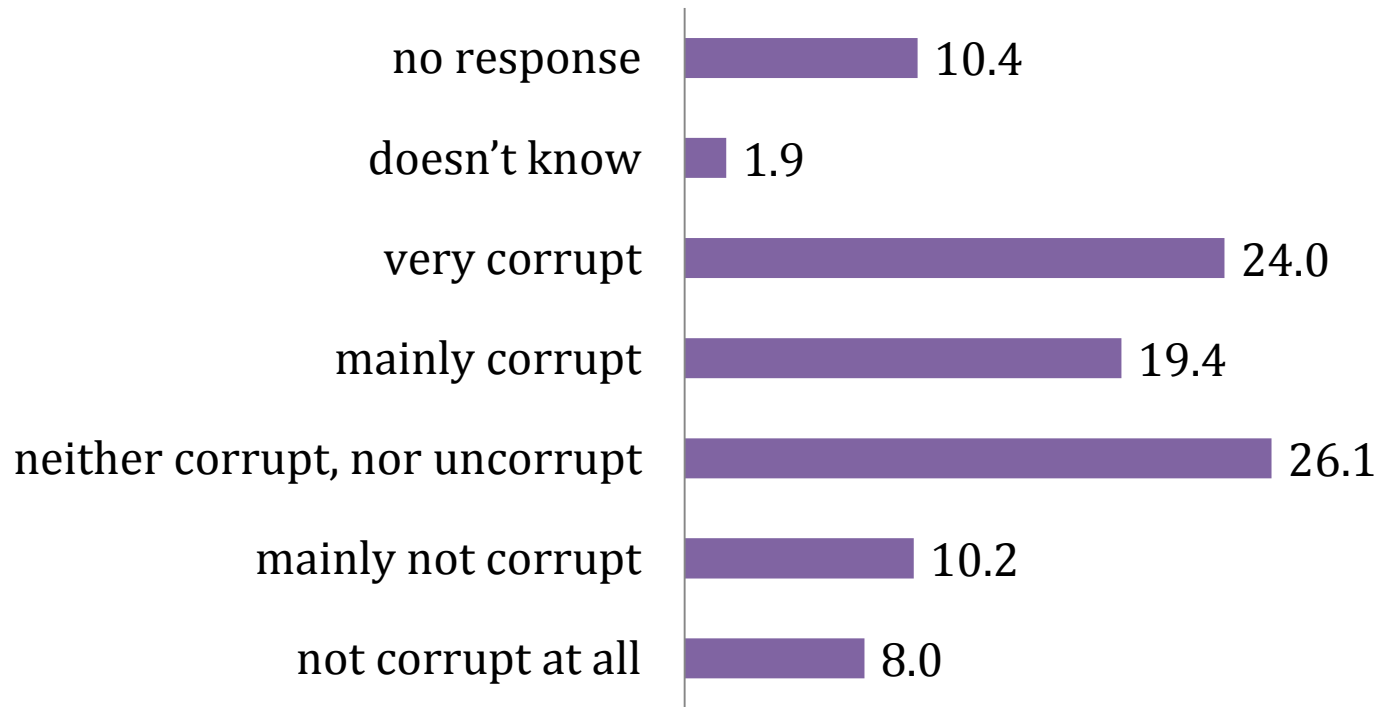


## **To which extent is corruption present in various sectors in Montenegro?**

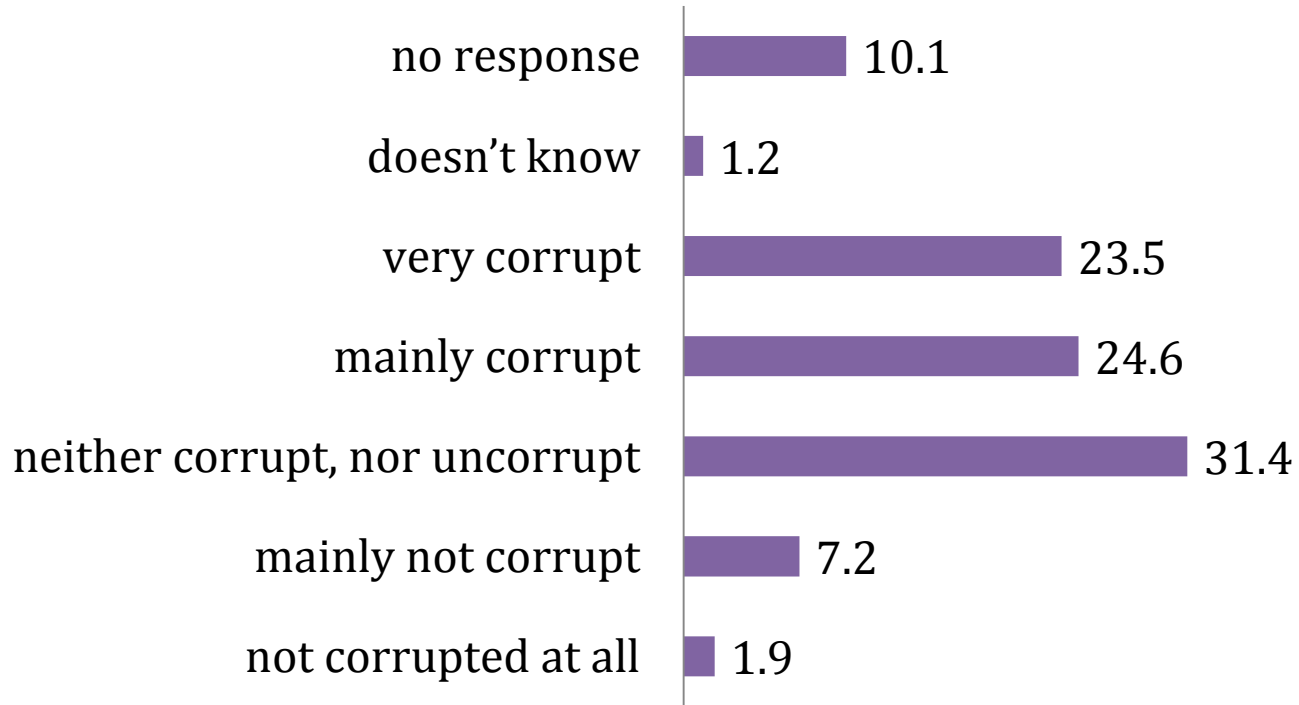
Perception of interviewees indicates that corruption is the most present in the health care, judiciary, customs and political parties.

Military, primary and secondary schools, media, capital market are among sectors that are least affected by corruption.

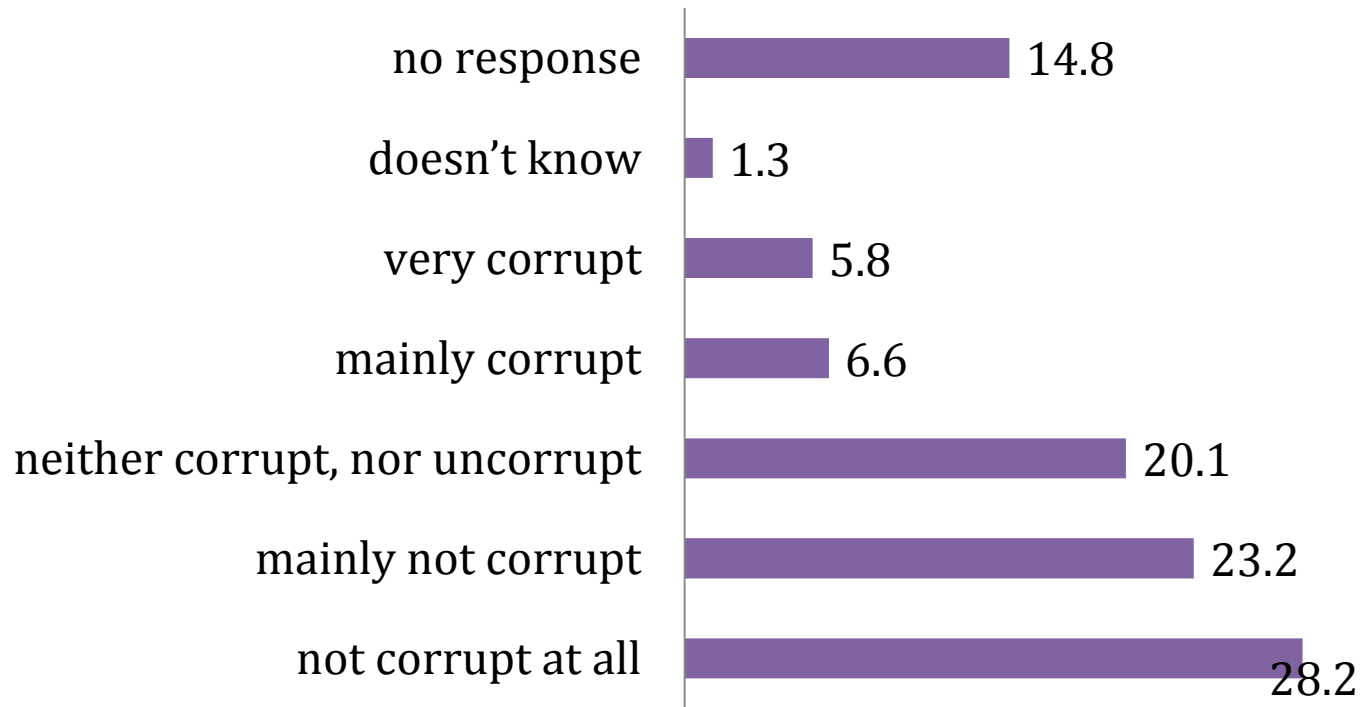
# Government of Montenegro



# Political parties

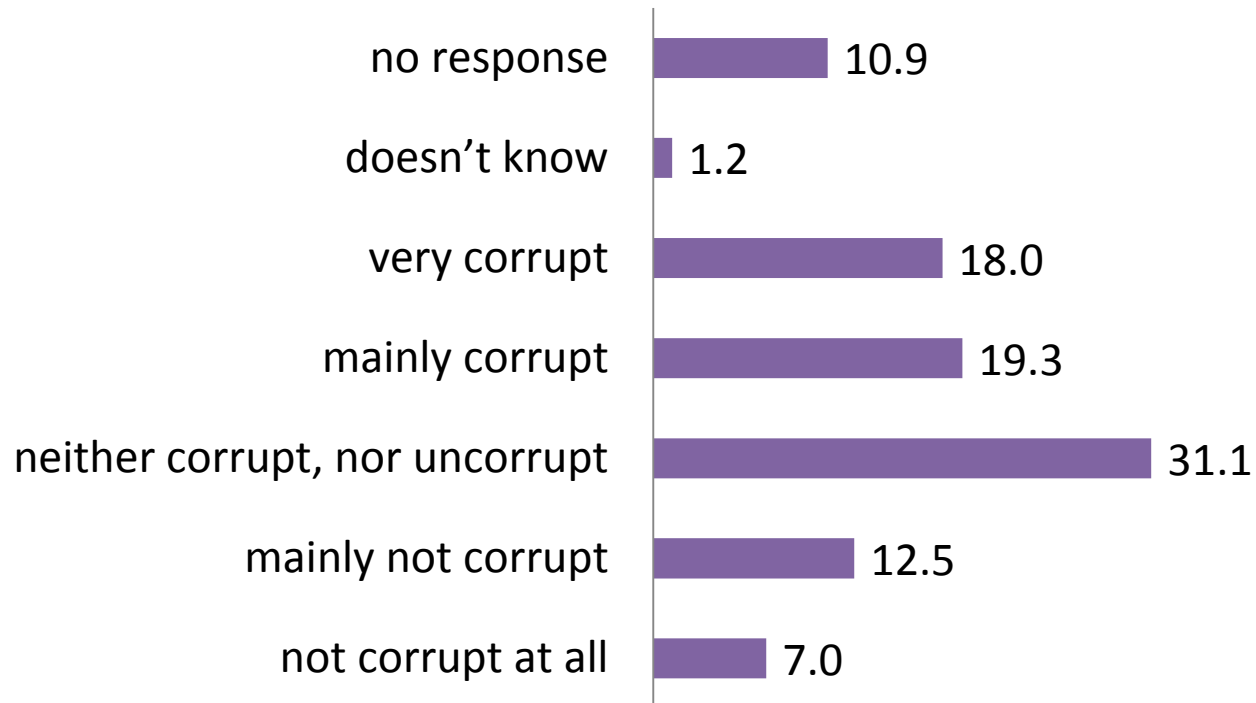


# Military

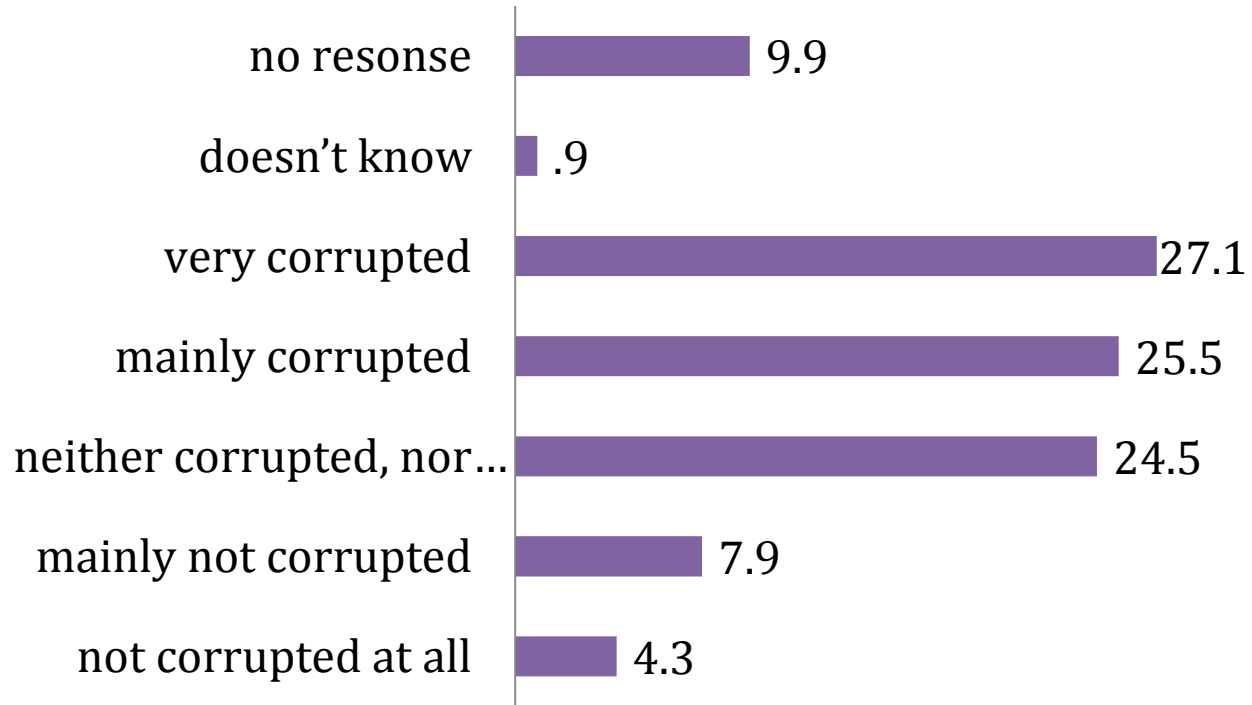




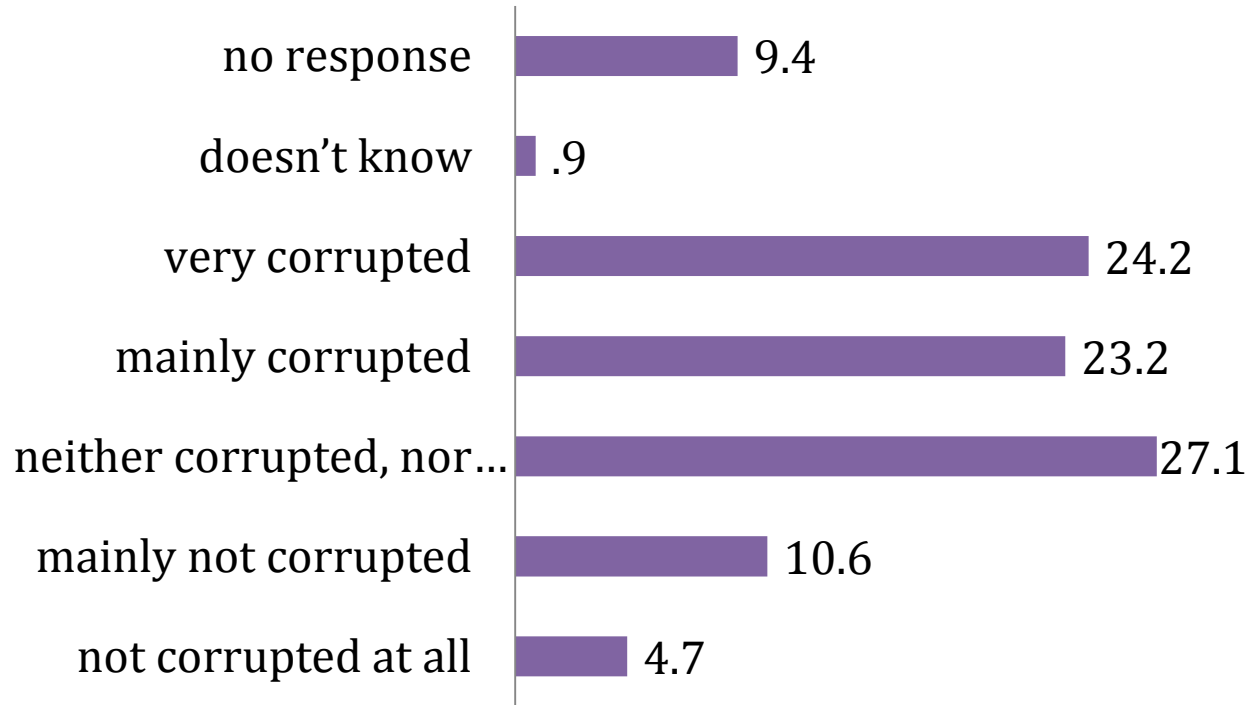
## Parliament of Montenegro



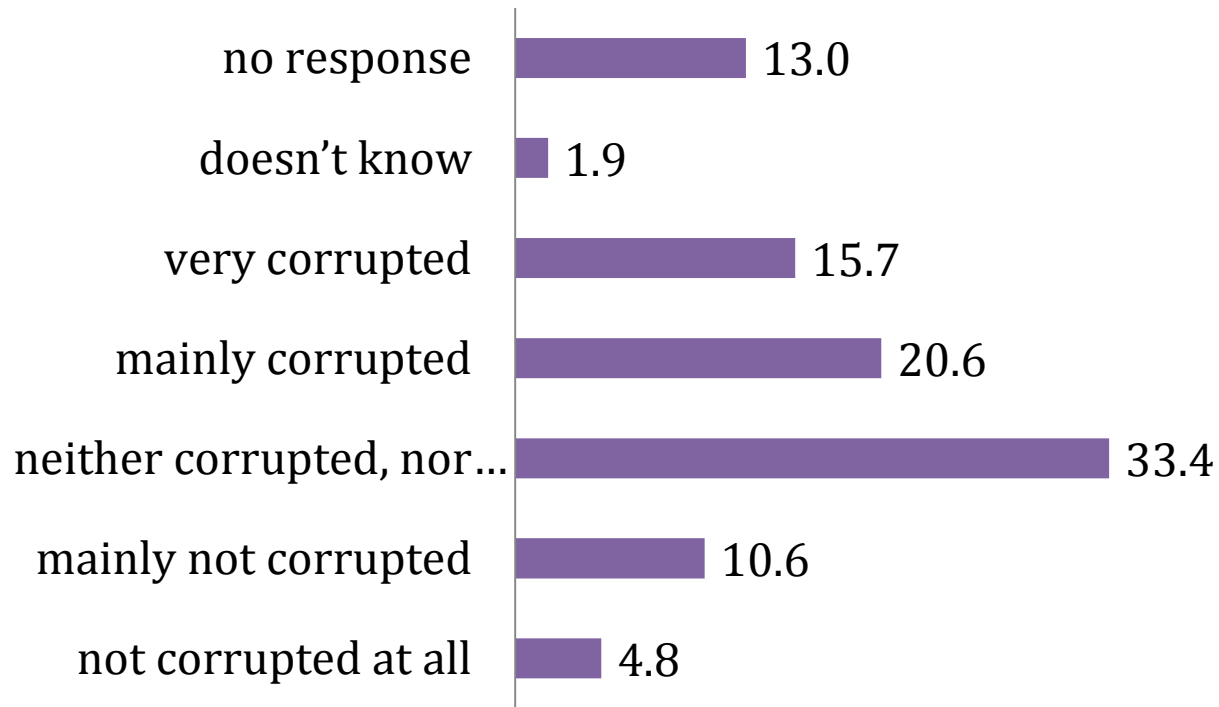
# Judiciary



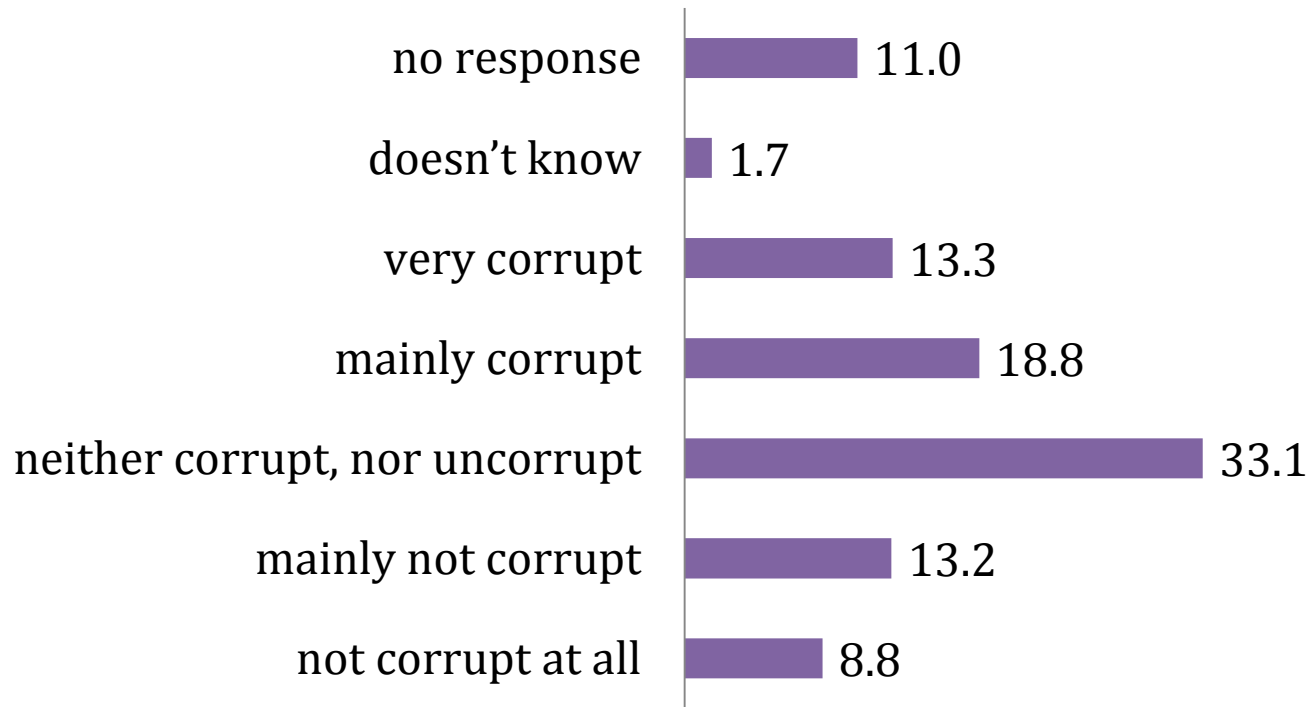
## Police



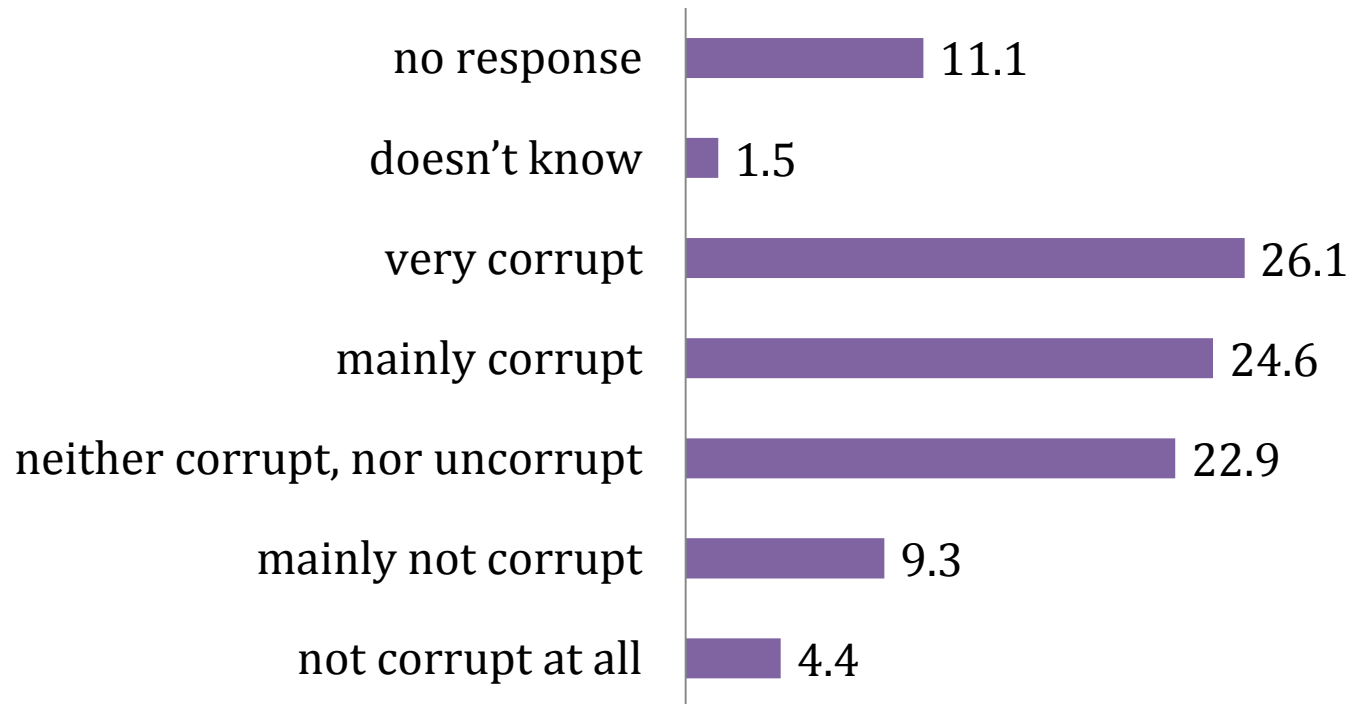
## Real Estate Directorate



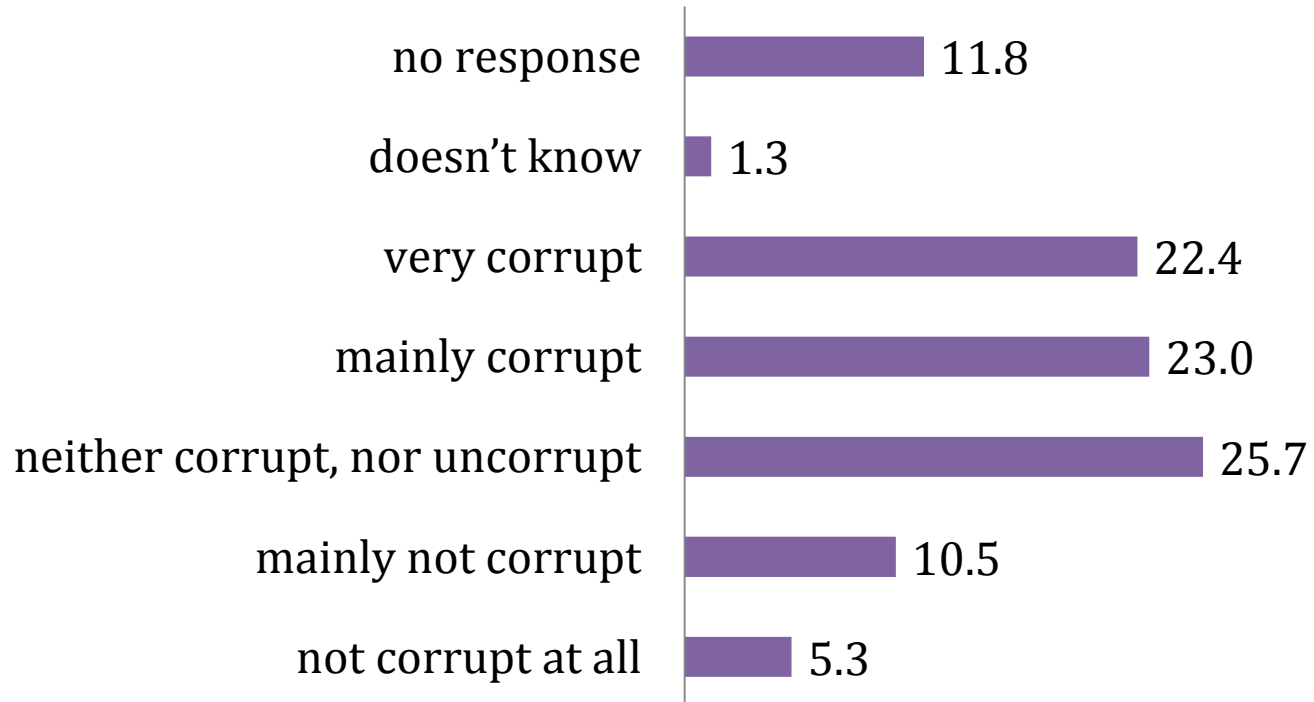
# Communal Service



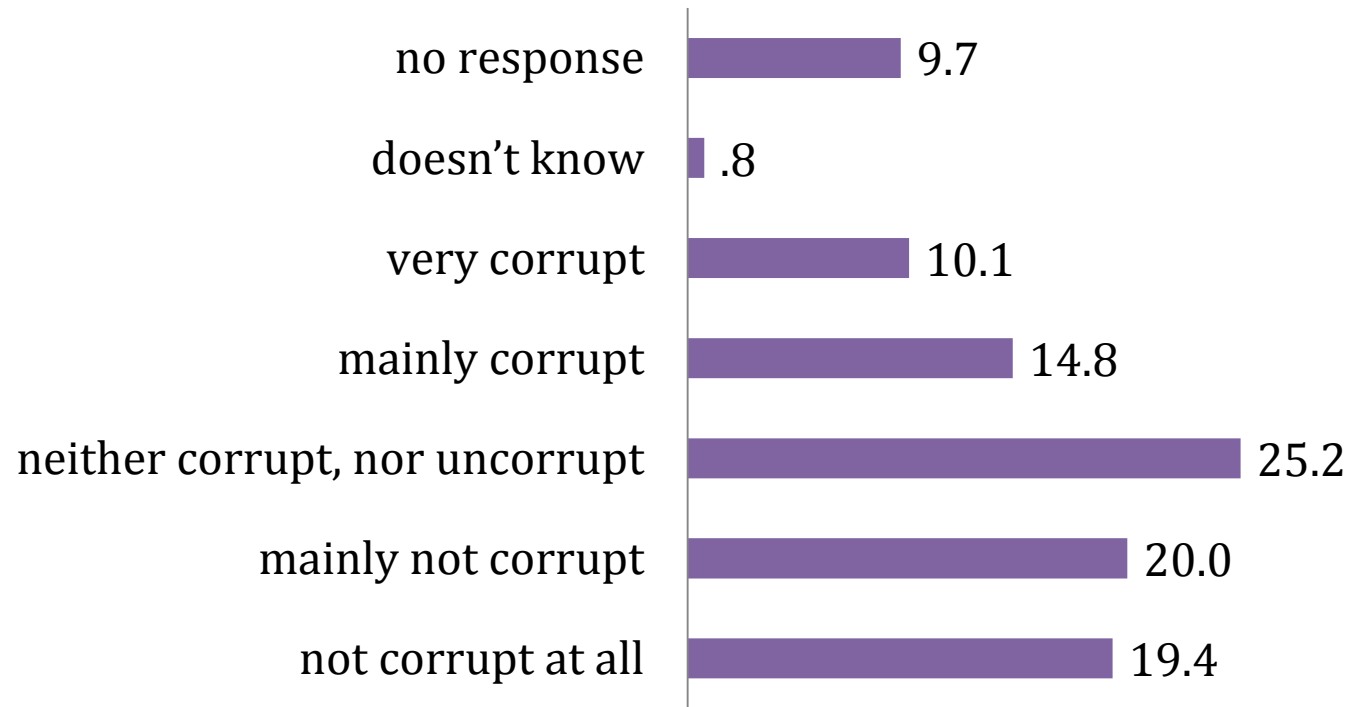
# Customs



# Department of Public Revenues

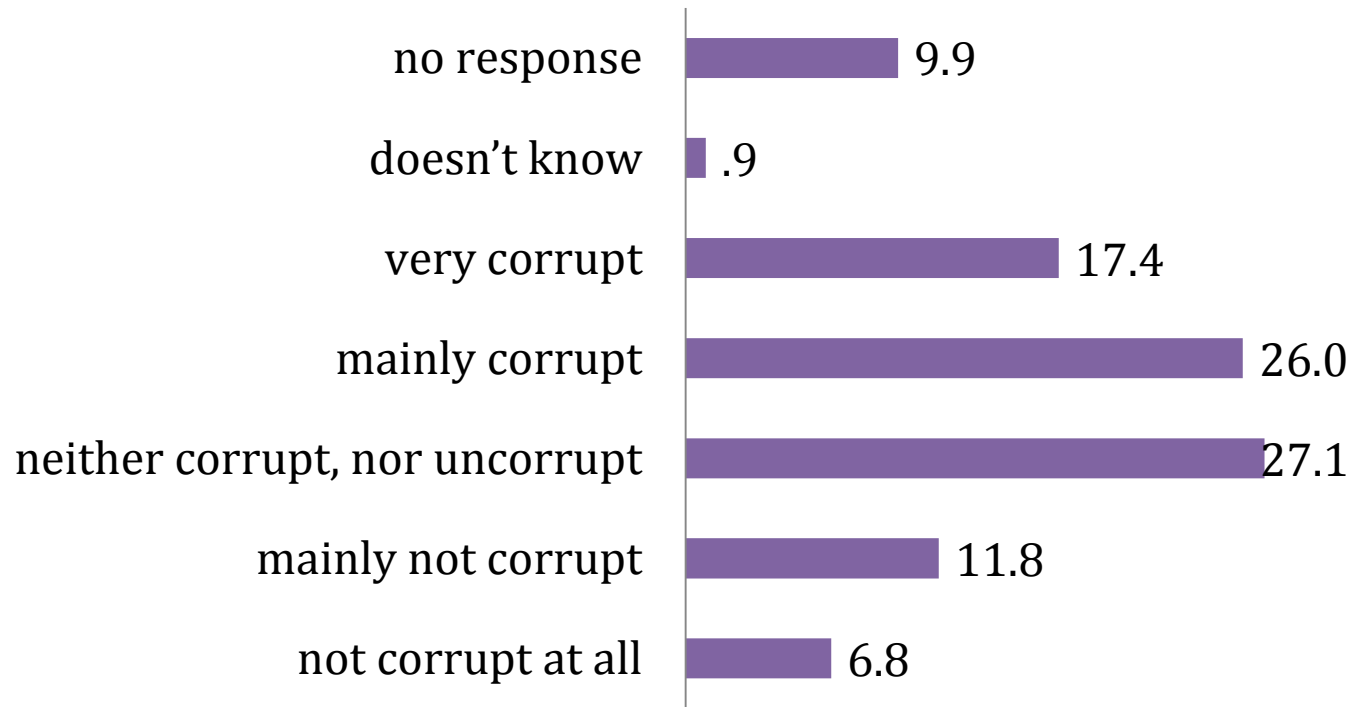


## Primary and Secondary schools

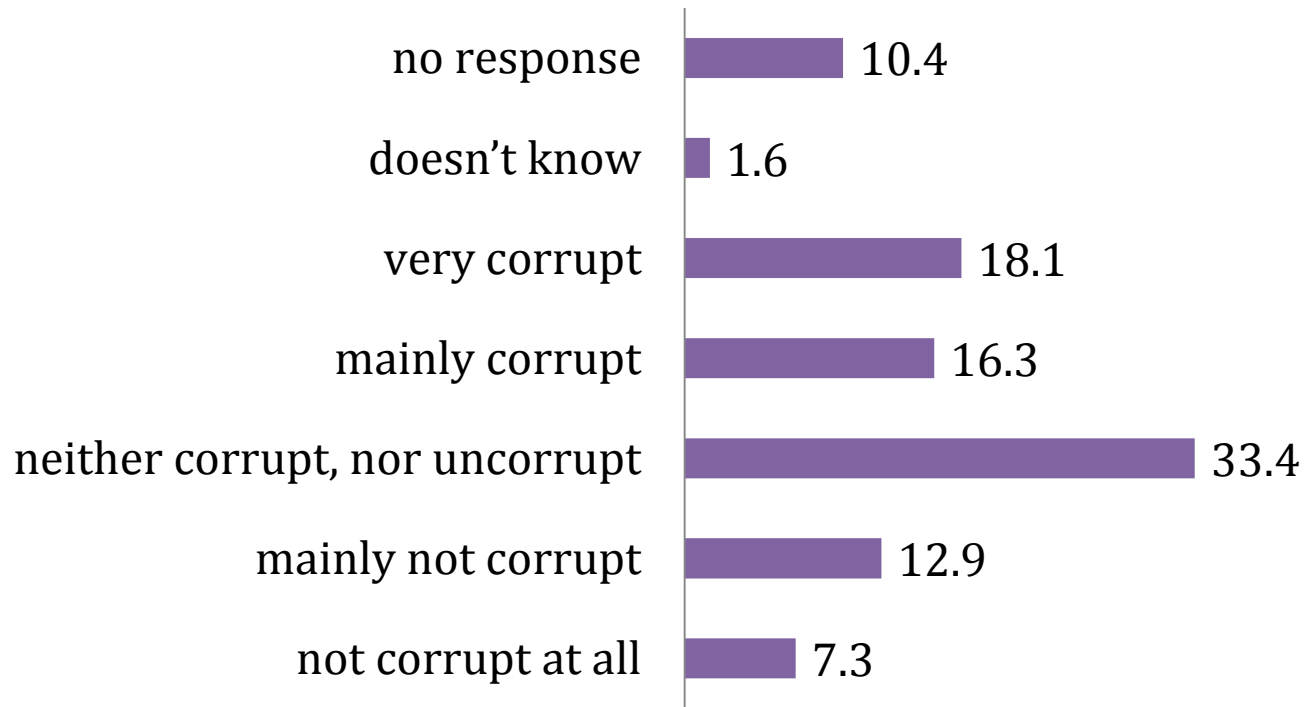




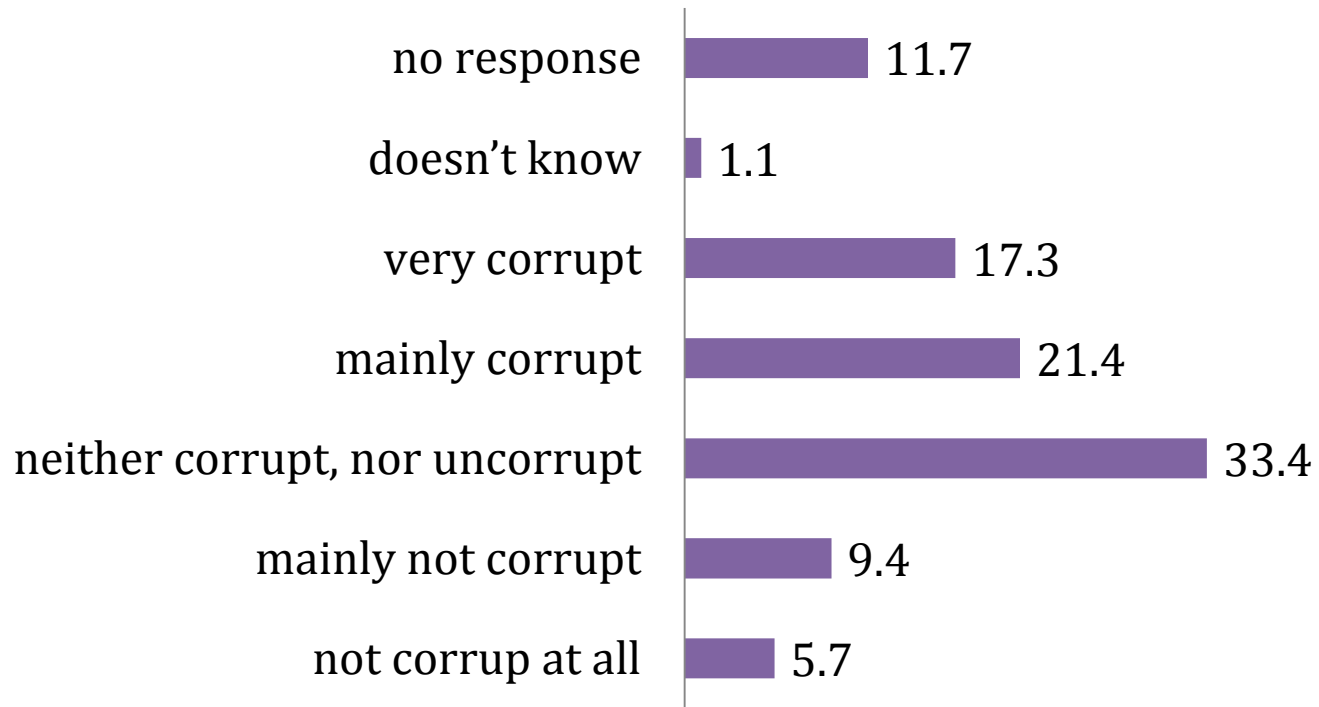
# Faculties



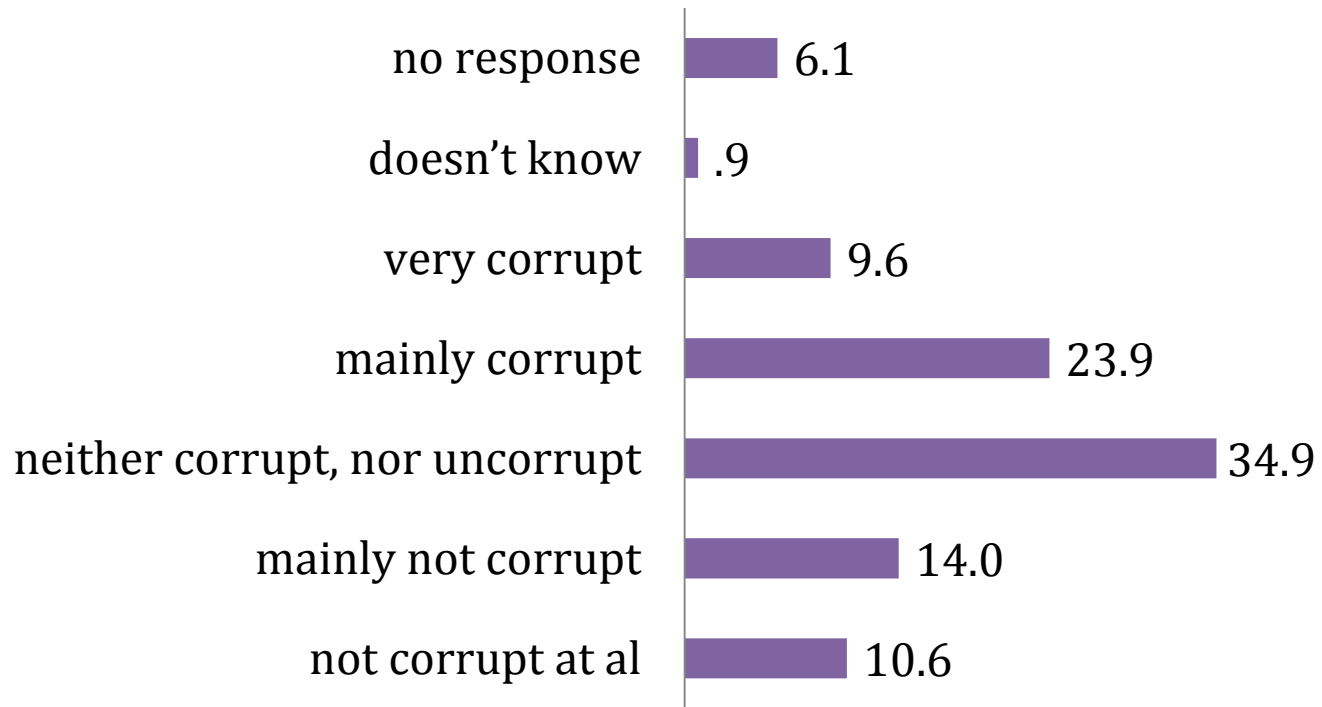
## Private business



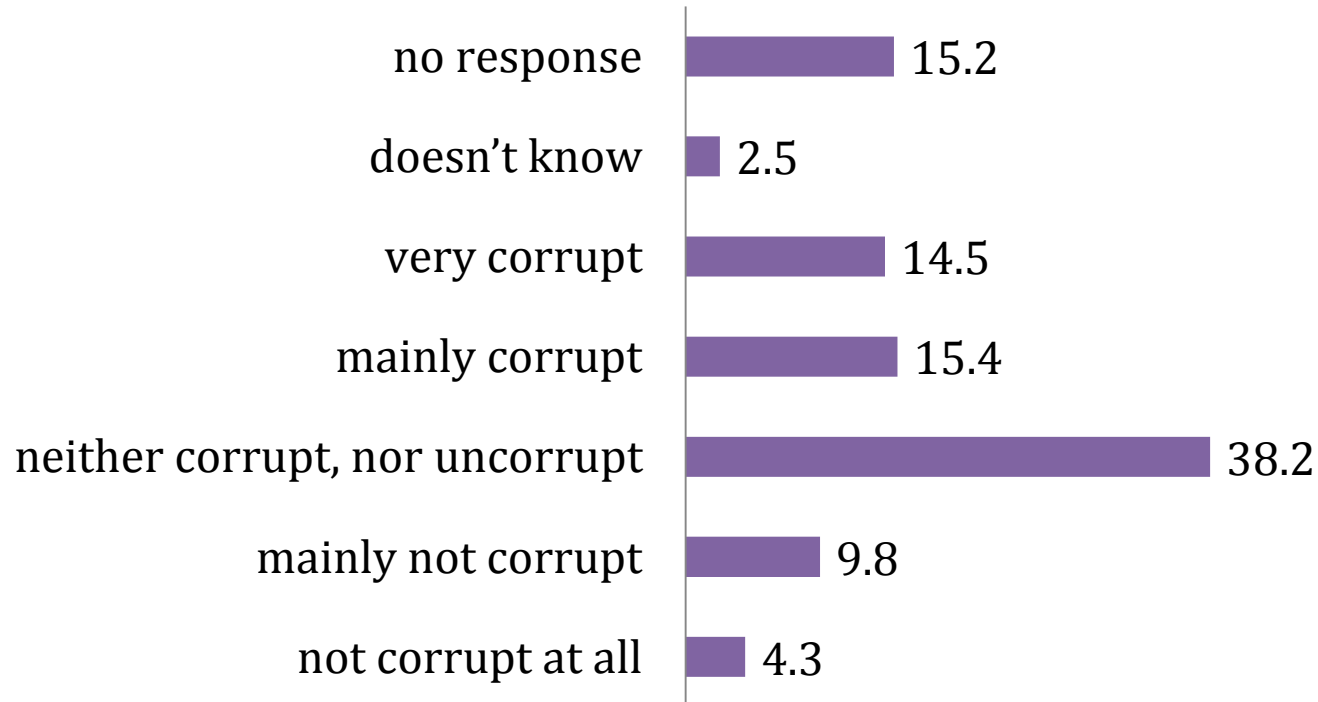
## Local authorities



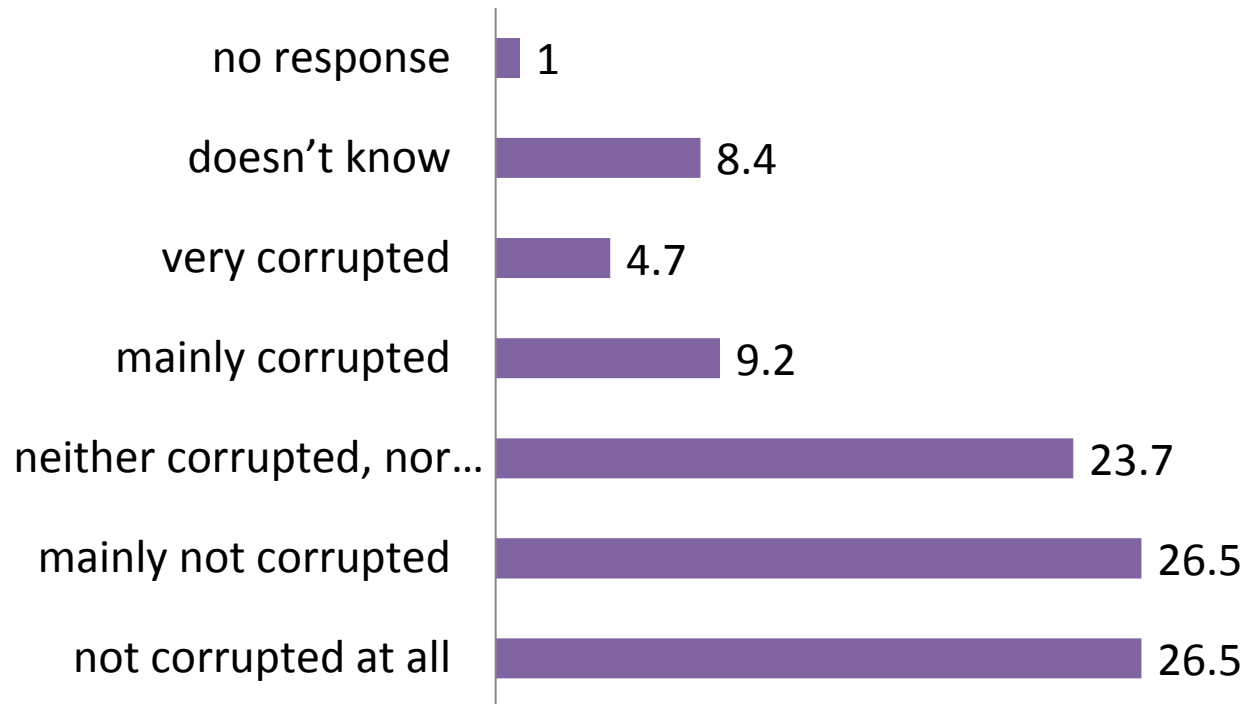
# Media



# The capital market of securities (shares, bills of exchange, bonds, insurance policies)

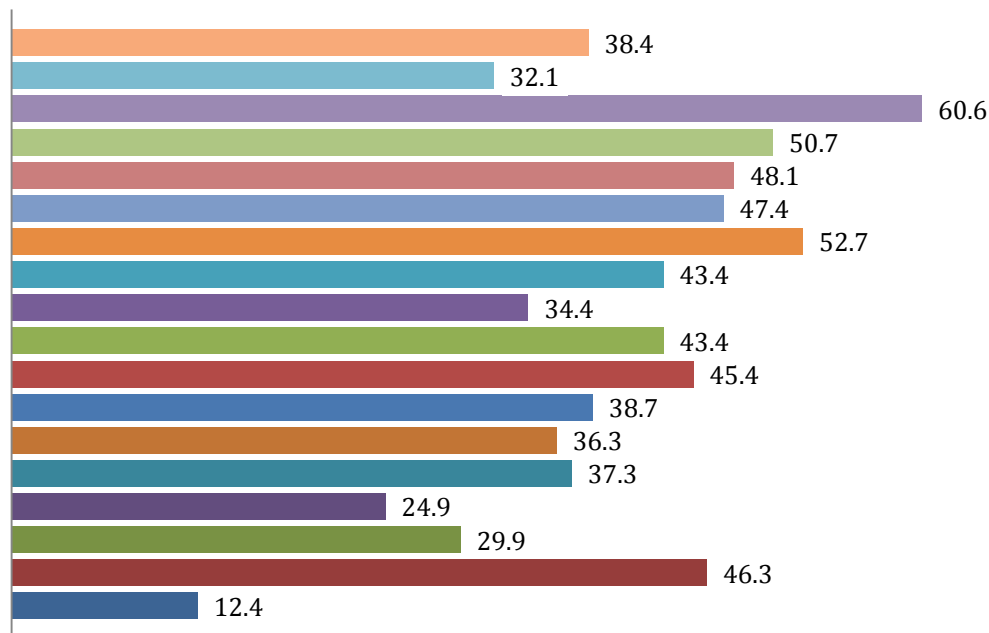


## Administration for Inspection Affairs



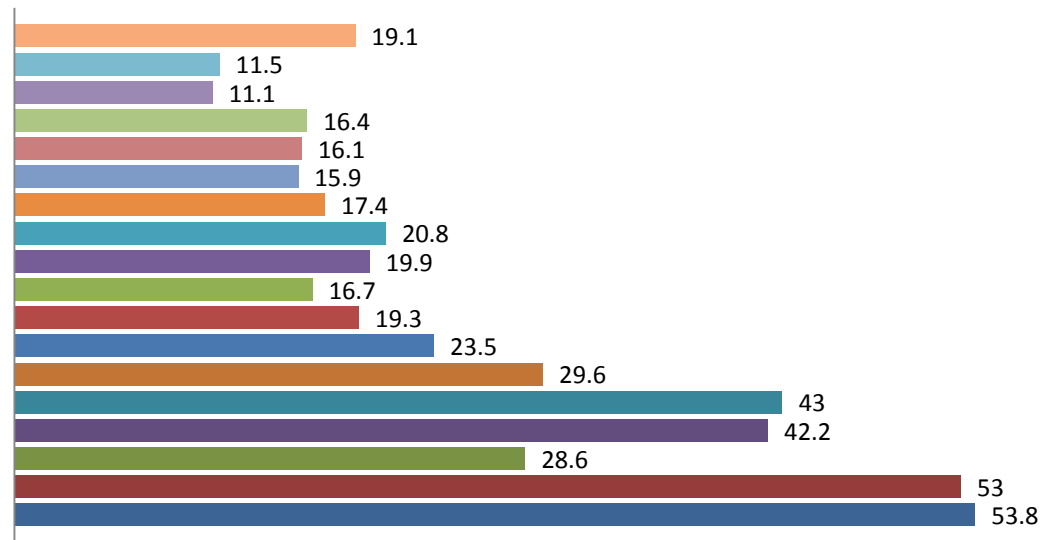
- Procurement
- Health Care
- Political parties
- Juiciary
- Private business
- Depratment of Public Revenues
- Real Estate Directorate
- Primary and Secondary schools
- Administration for Inspection Affairs
- Communal Service
- Customs
- Police
- Government of Montenegro
- Faculties
- Local authorities
- Parliament of Montenegro
- Capital Market
- Military

Sum + (very + intensely corrupted)



- Health care
- Customs
- Political parties
- Police
- Judiciary
- Government of Montenegro
- Private business
- Faculties
- Department for Public Revenues
- Local authorities
- Real Estate Directorate
- Parliament of Montenegro
- Communal Service

Sum - (mainly not corrupted + not corrupted at all)

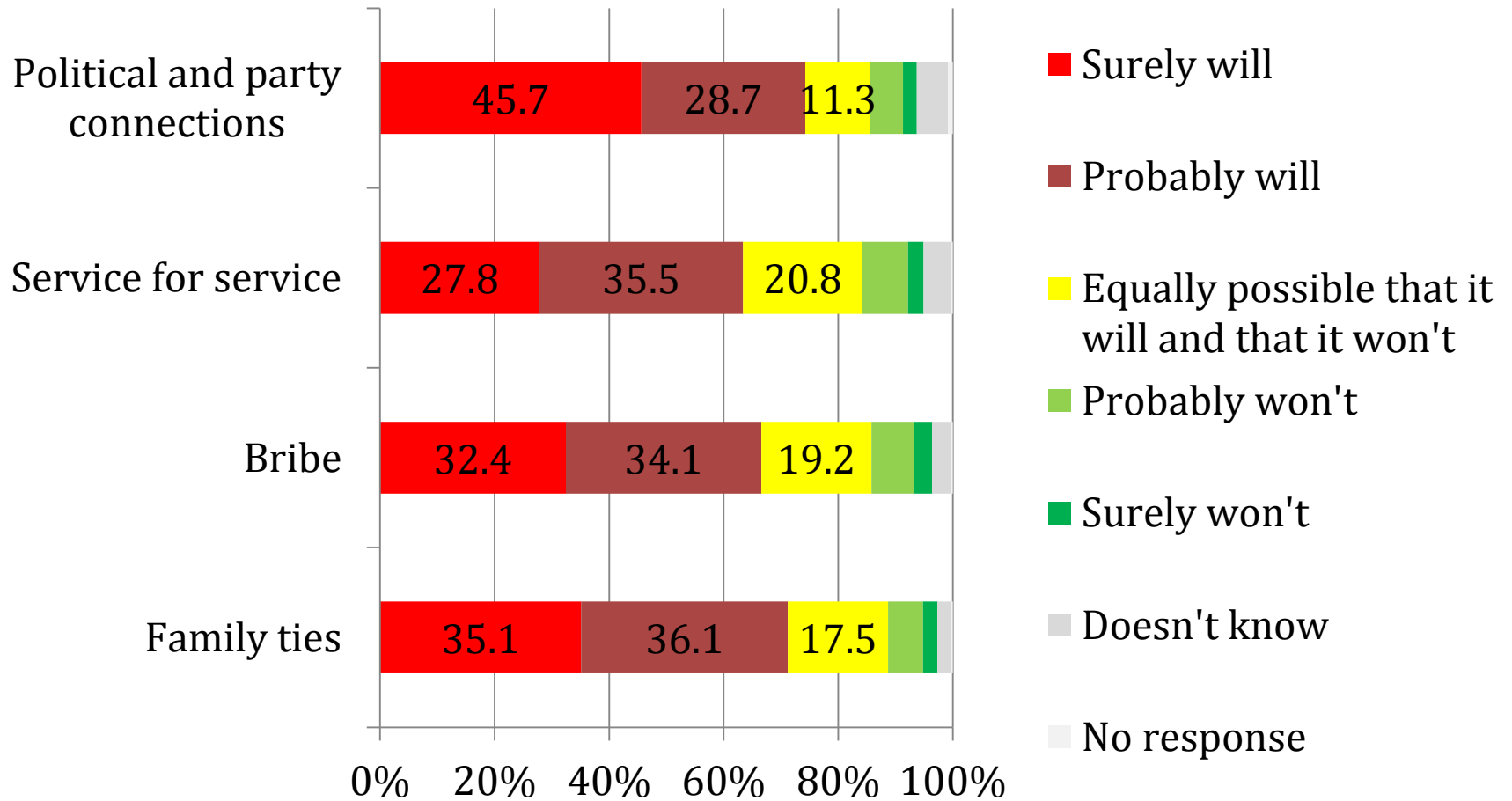




**If someone bribes or uses family ties, friendship or party connections or does service for service, what is the possibility to achieve a goal?**

Majority of interviewees consider that every method of corruption will probably or surely lead to achieving goals. However, political and party connections are considered to be the most efficient.

# If someone bribes or uses family ties, friendship or party connections or quid pro quo, what is the possibility to achieve a goal?



# **EXPERIENCE AND PERSONAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS CORRUPTION:**

**Are you ready to bribe or use family ties, friendship or party connections or do service for service in order to solve problem, achieve personal goals or help a family member to achieve a goal?**

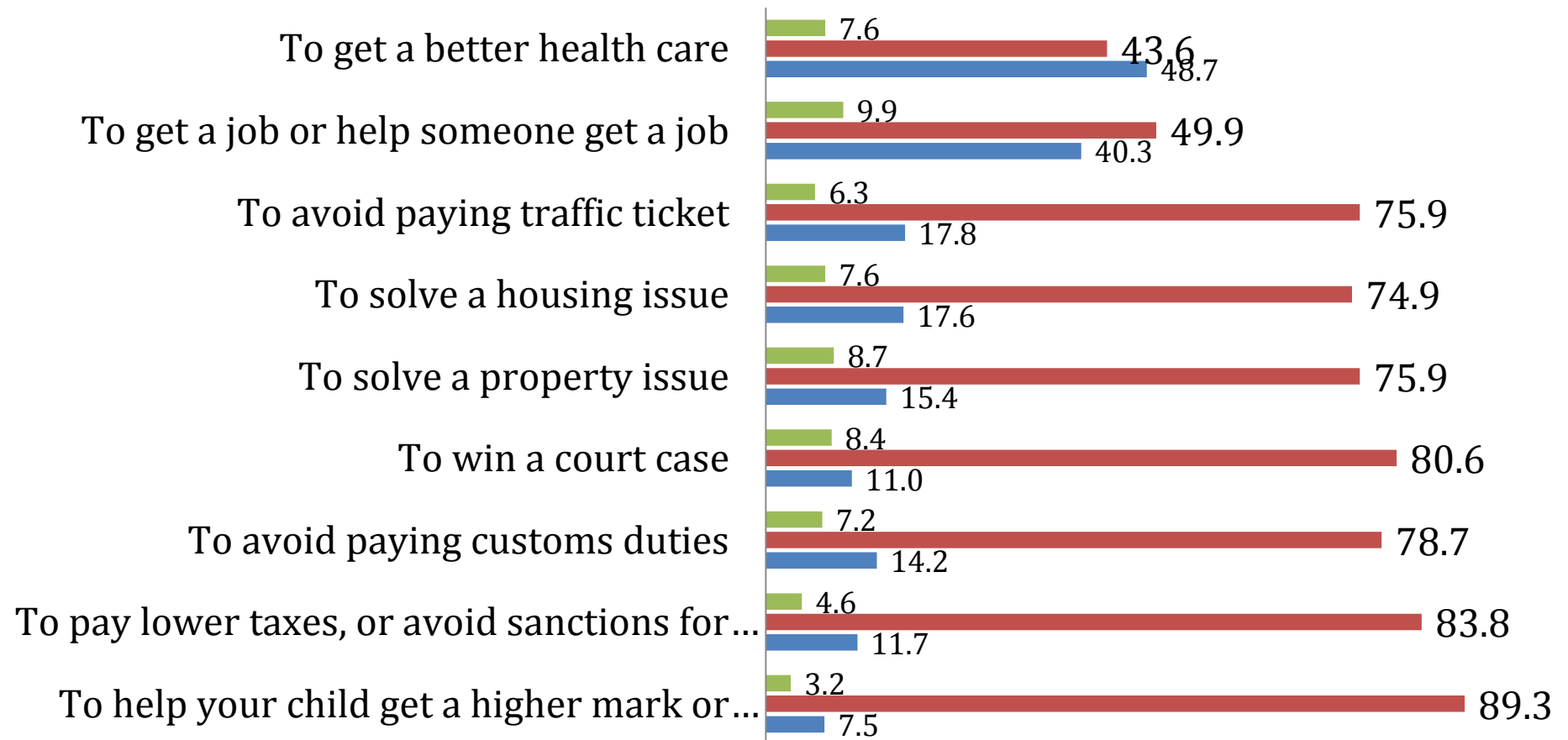
Having considered fact that health is basic human need, while unemployment is biggest problem that Montenegrin citizens are facing, it is not surprising that citizens declare to be ready to use corruption in obtaining health care or getting a job.

Although there is decrease of readiness to use corruption, there is still a high percent (over 40%) of interviewees that accept corruption in fulfilling one of these basic needs for themselves and their family members.

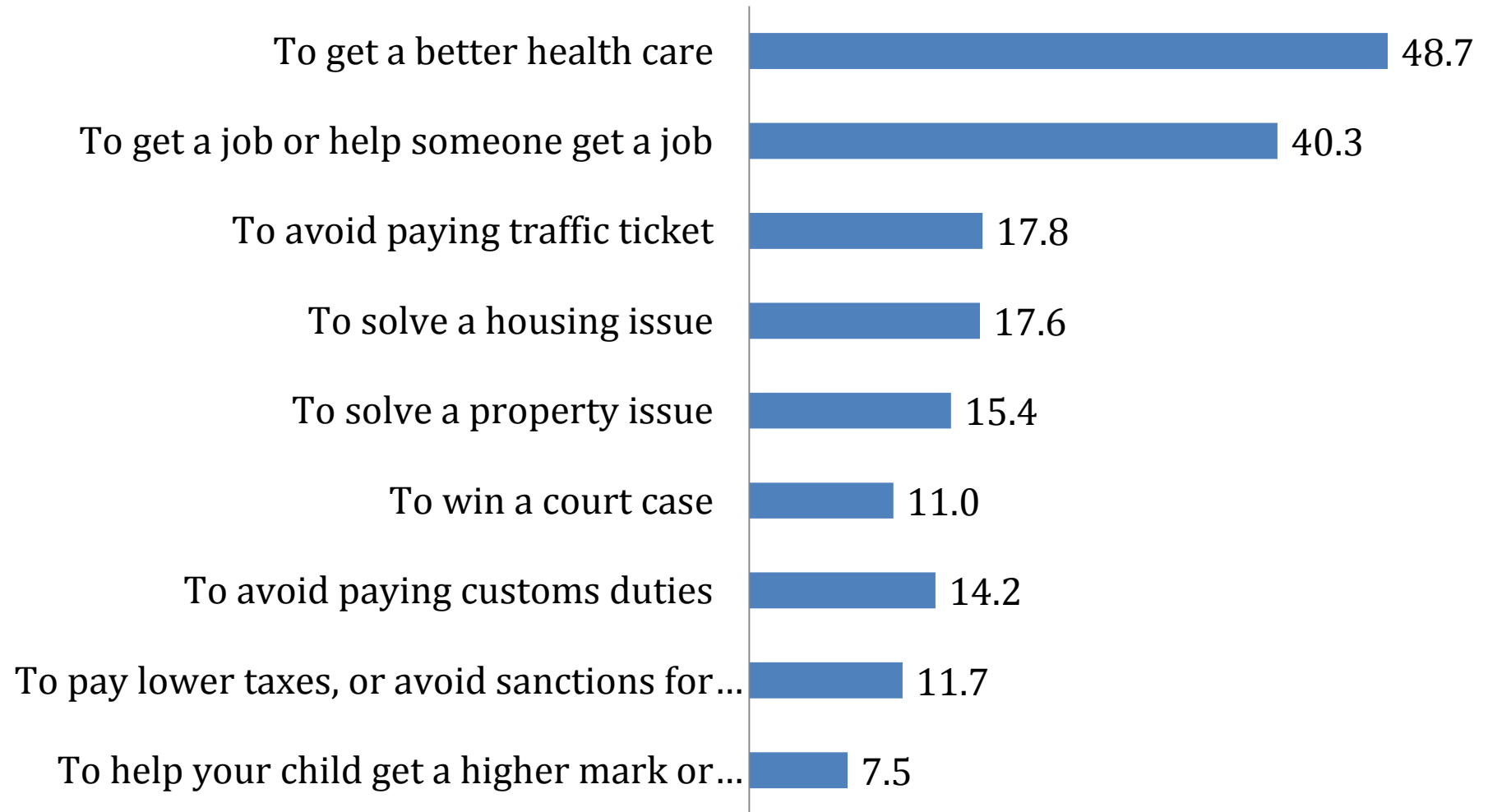
Every fifth interviewee would use corruption if it would help them avoid paying fine or gain material benefits.

**Are you ready to bribe or use family ties, friendship or party connections or do service for service in order to solve problem, achieve personal goals or help a family member achieve a goal in the following situations?**

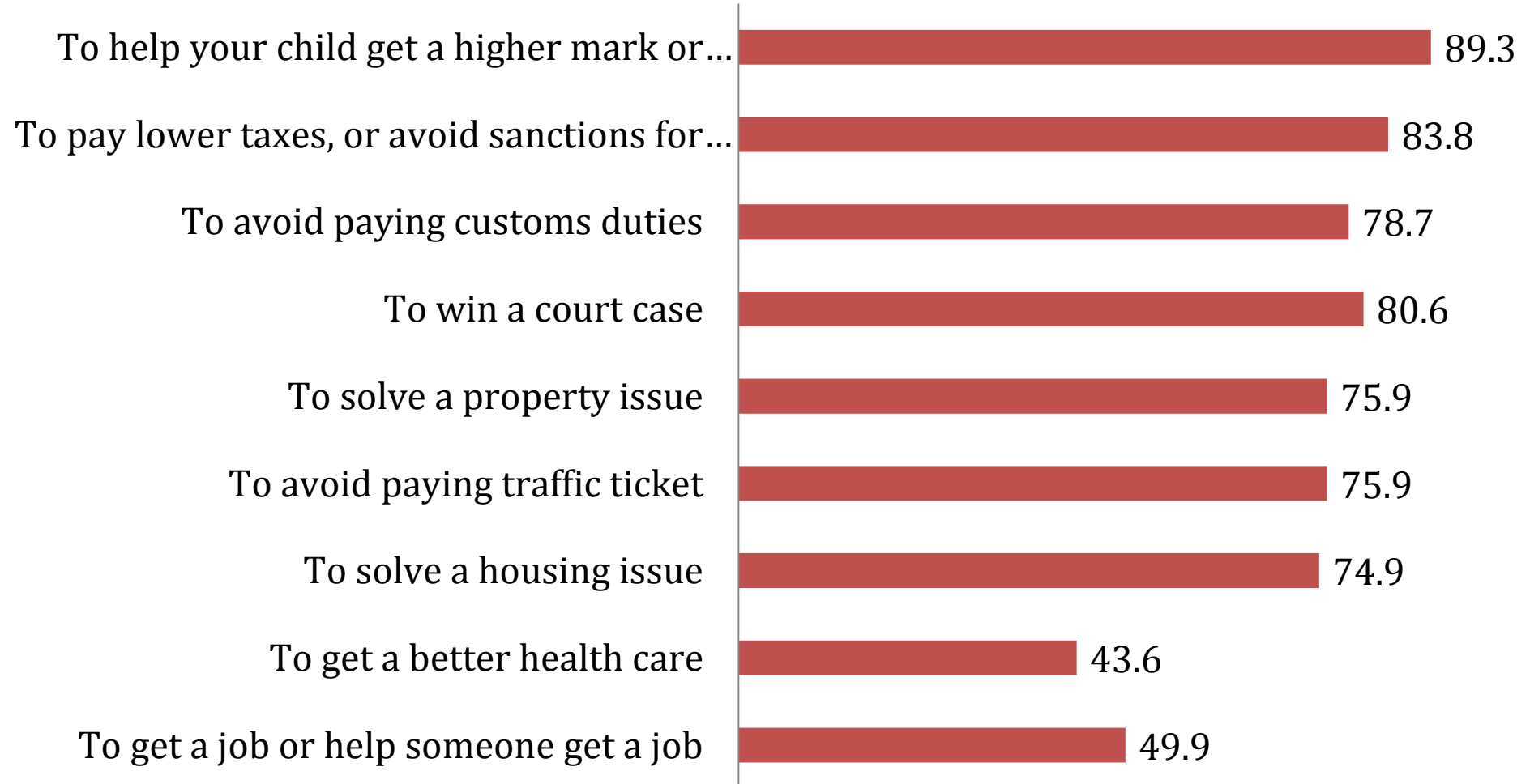
■ Not sure/No response ■ No ■ Yes



## WILLINGNESS TO CORRUPT - ACCEPTABLE

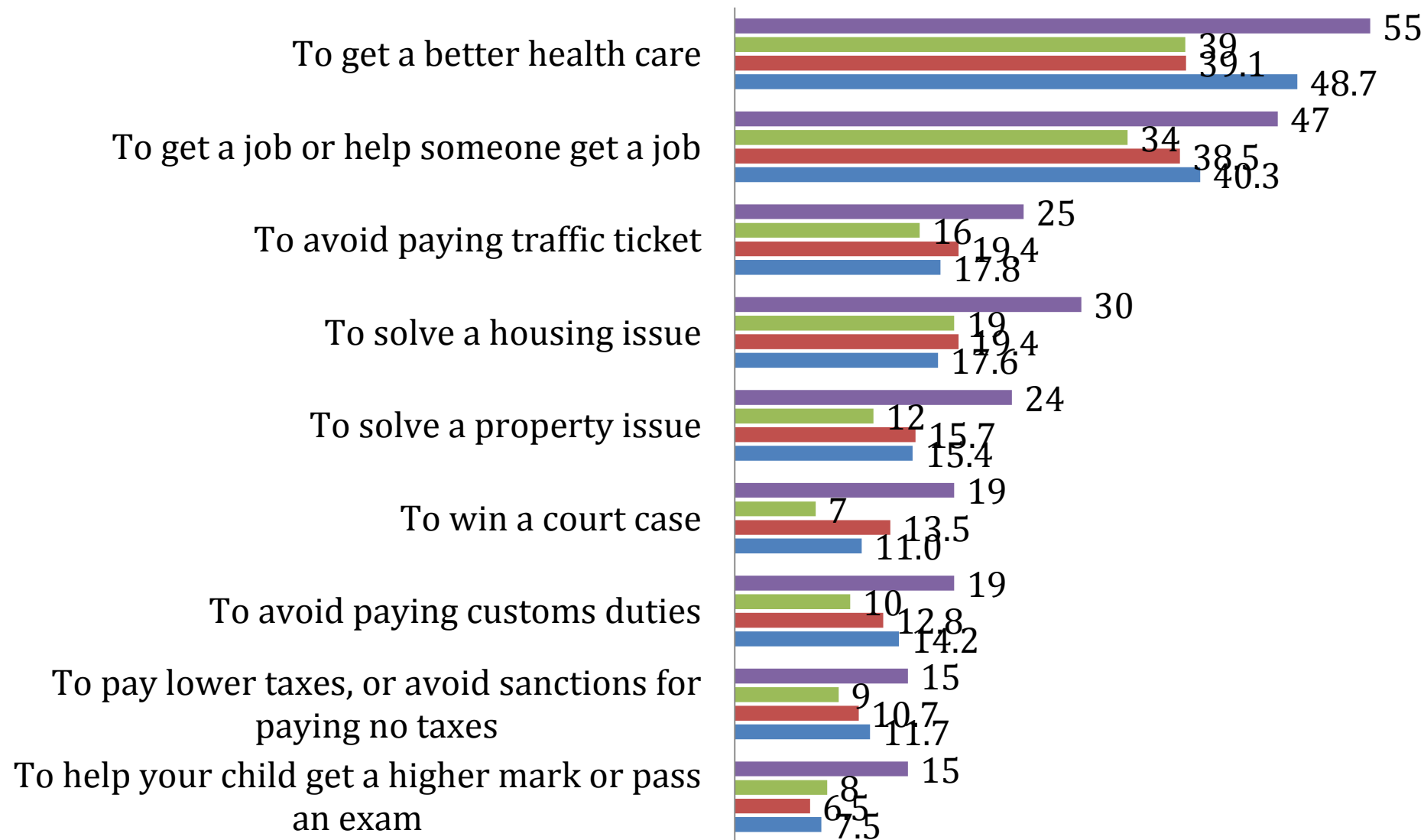


## WILLINGNESS TO CORRUPT - UNACCEPTABLE

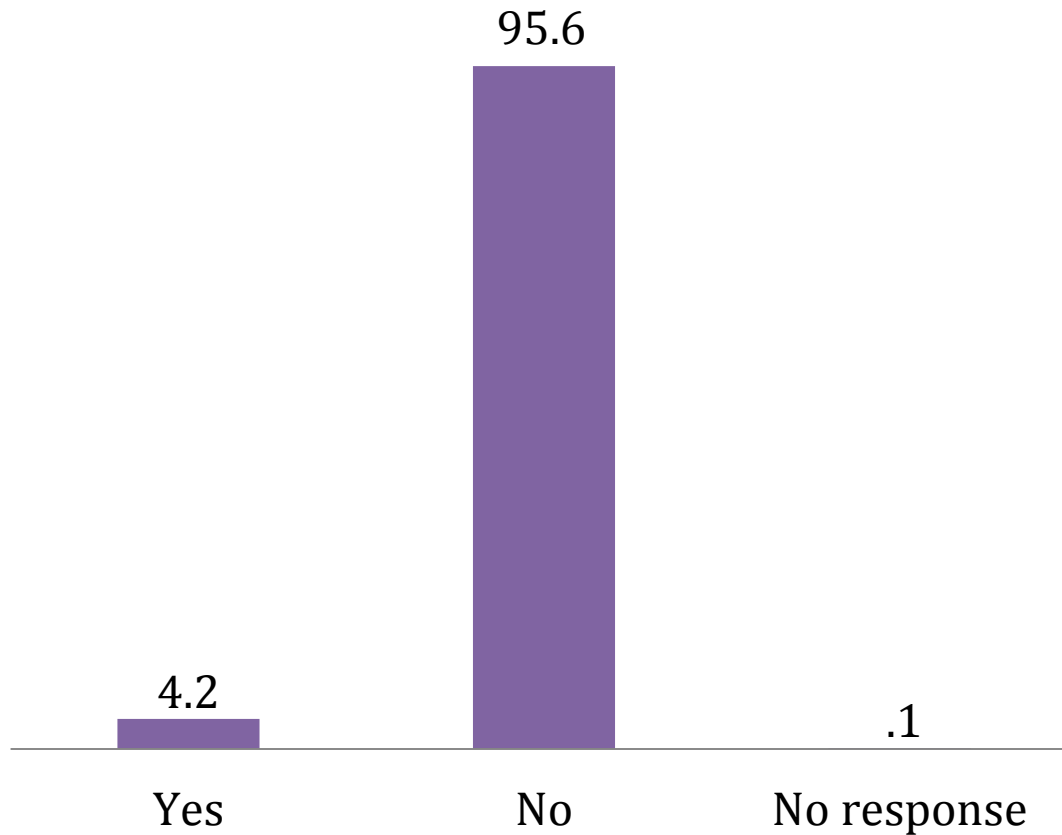


## COMPARISON: WILLINGNESS TO CORRUPT - ACCEPTABLE

■ 2009 ■ 2012 ■ 2013 ■ 2014

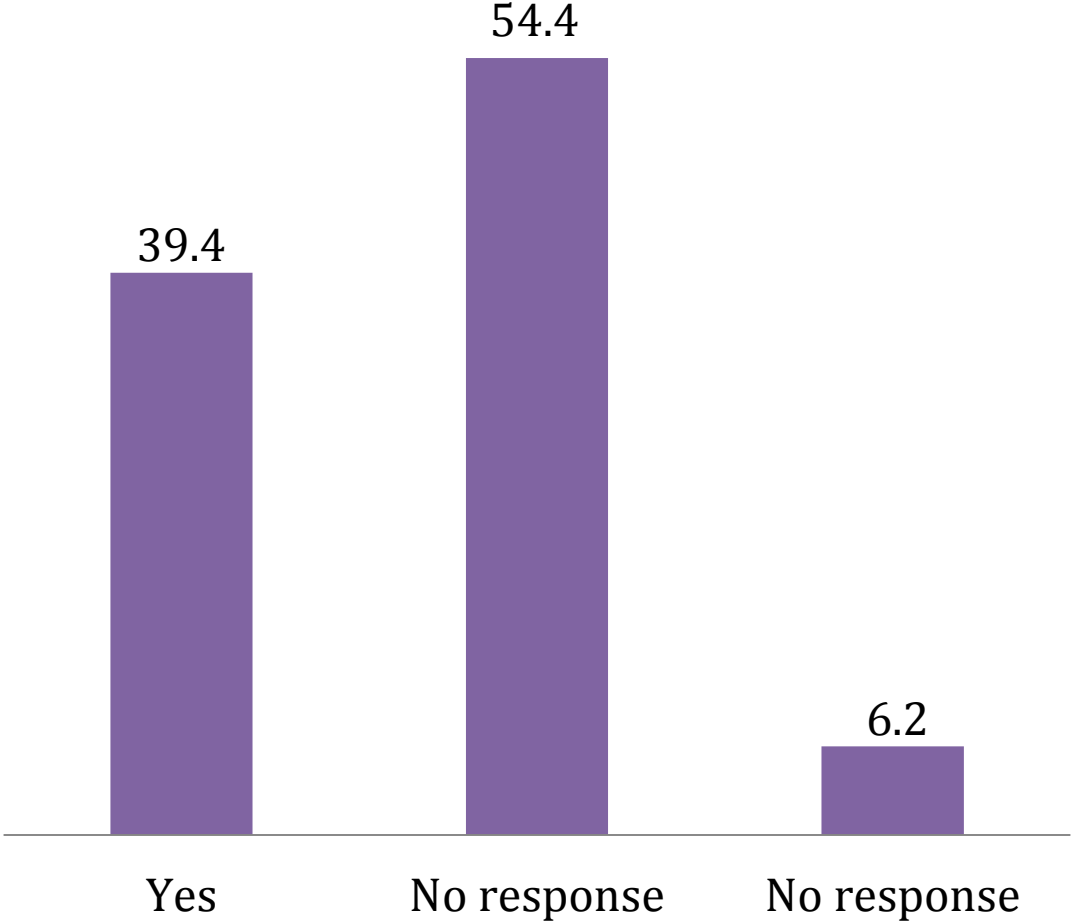


# Were you or your family member unlawfully requested money for services in the last 12 months?

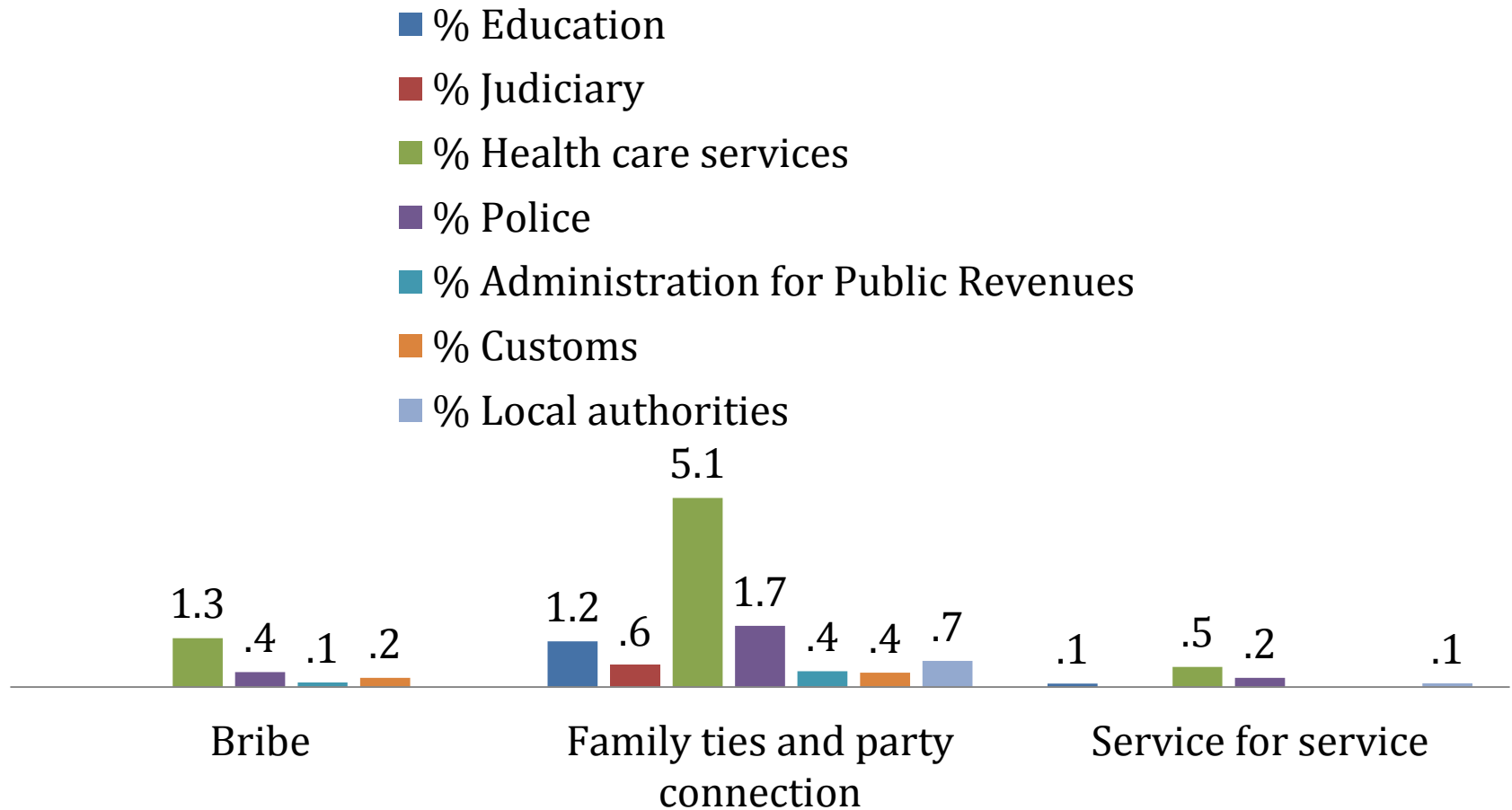




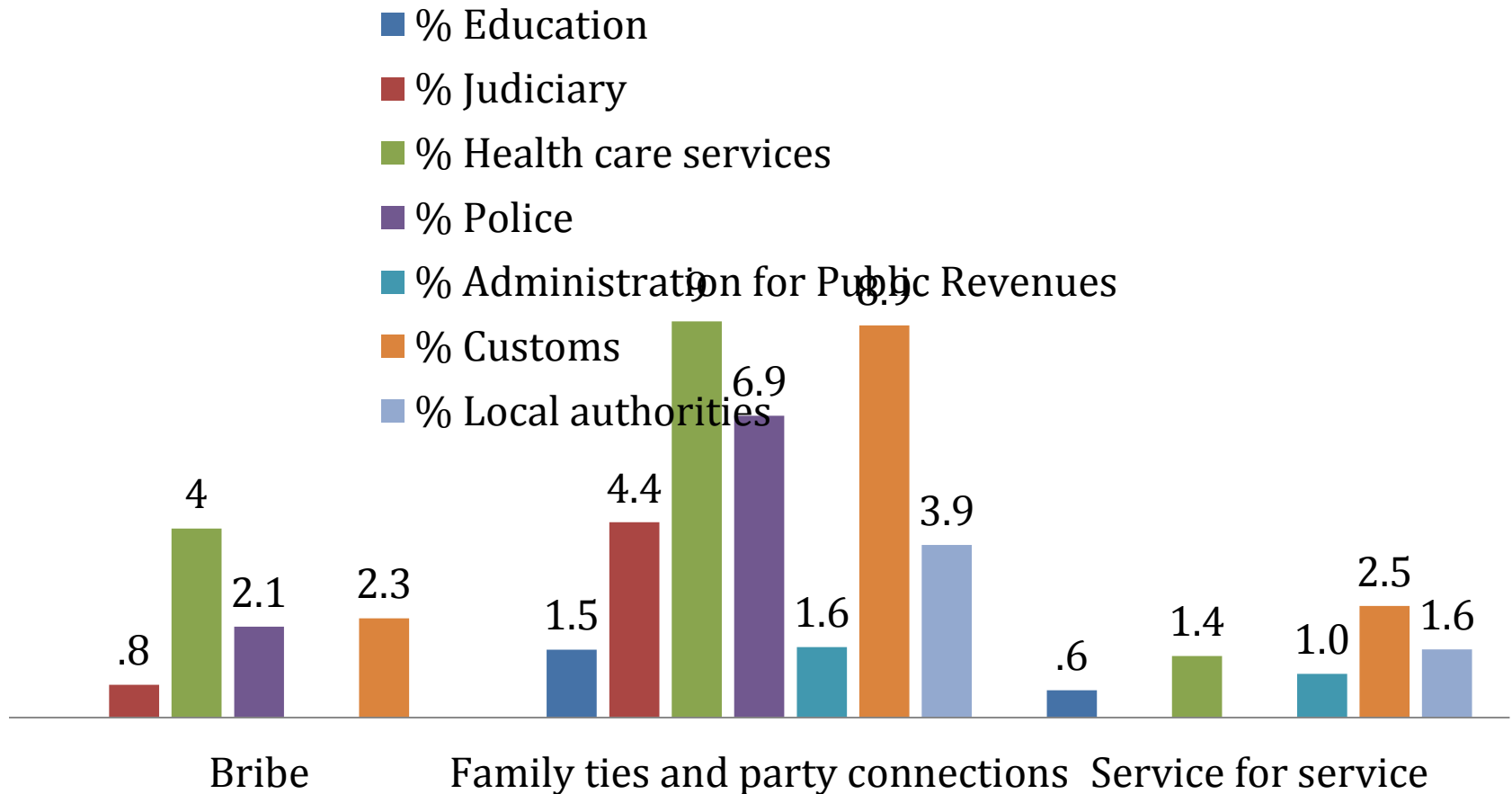
**Did you or your family member accept to give requested money? (base: those that were requested money, 31 interviewees)**



# Experience with corruption in last 12 months - general population



# Experience with corruption in last 12 months – those that had contact with following institutions



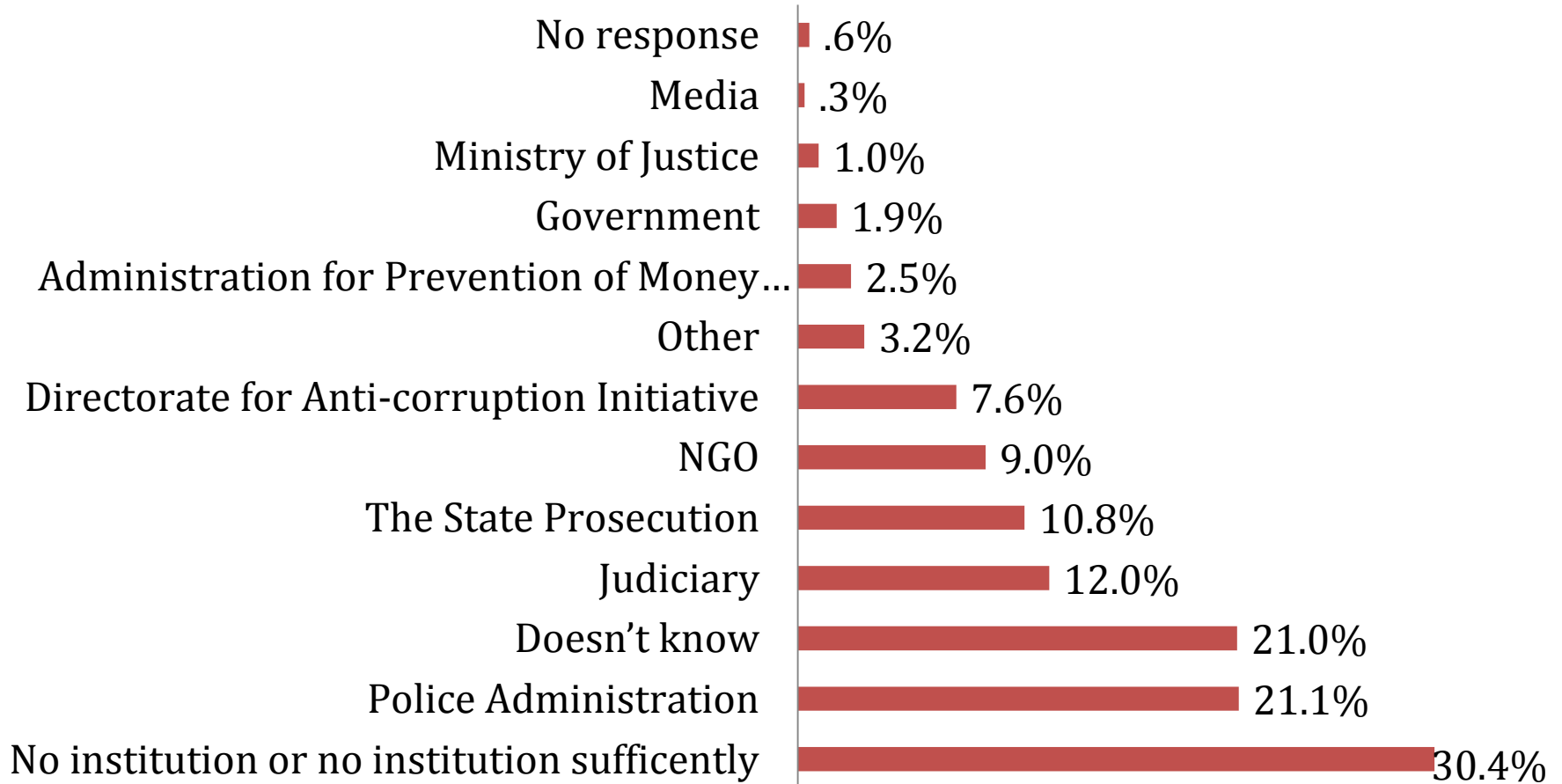
## **SUCCESS OF ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES AND MEASURES ASSESMENT**

- Asked about institutions in Montenegro that fight against corruption, 21% of citizens declared that they don't know any institution that deals with this problem, one third of interviewees (30,4%) declared that there is no institution in Montenegro that deals or deals sufficiently with corruption.
- One fifth (21,1% ) considers Police Administration/Ministry of Interior Affairs to be key institution in the fight against corruption
- Secondly, judiciary (12%),
- Thirdly, prosecution (10,8%),
- Fourthly NGO (9%)
- Fifthly, Directorate for Anti-corruption Initiative (7,6%).

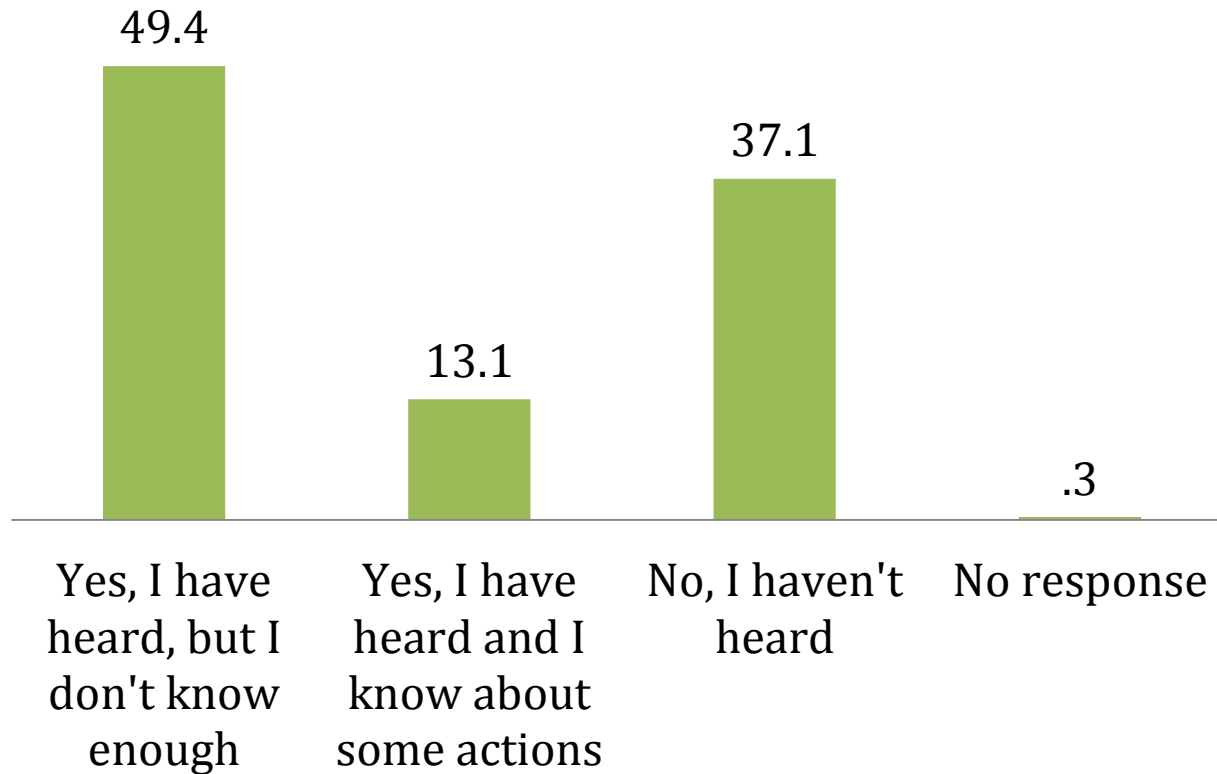
Majority of interviewees (62,5%) heard of some Government's actions against corruption, but 49,4% think that they don't know enough about those actions. Every third interviewee (37,1%) haven't heard about Government's activities in this field.

Only one fifth (18,1%) of interviewees consider Government of Montenegro to be efficient in the fight against corruption.

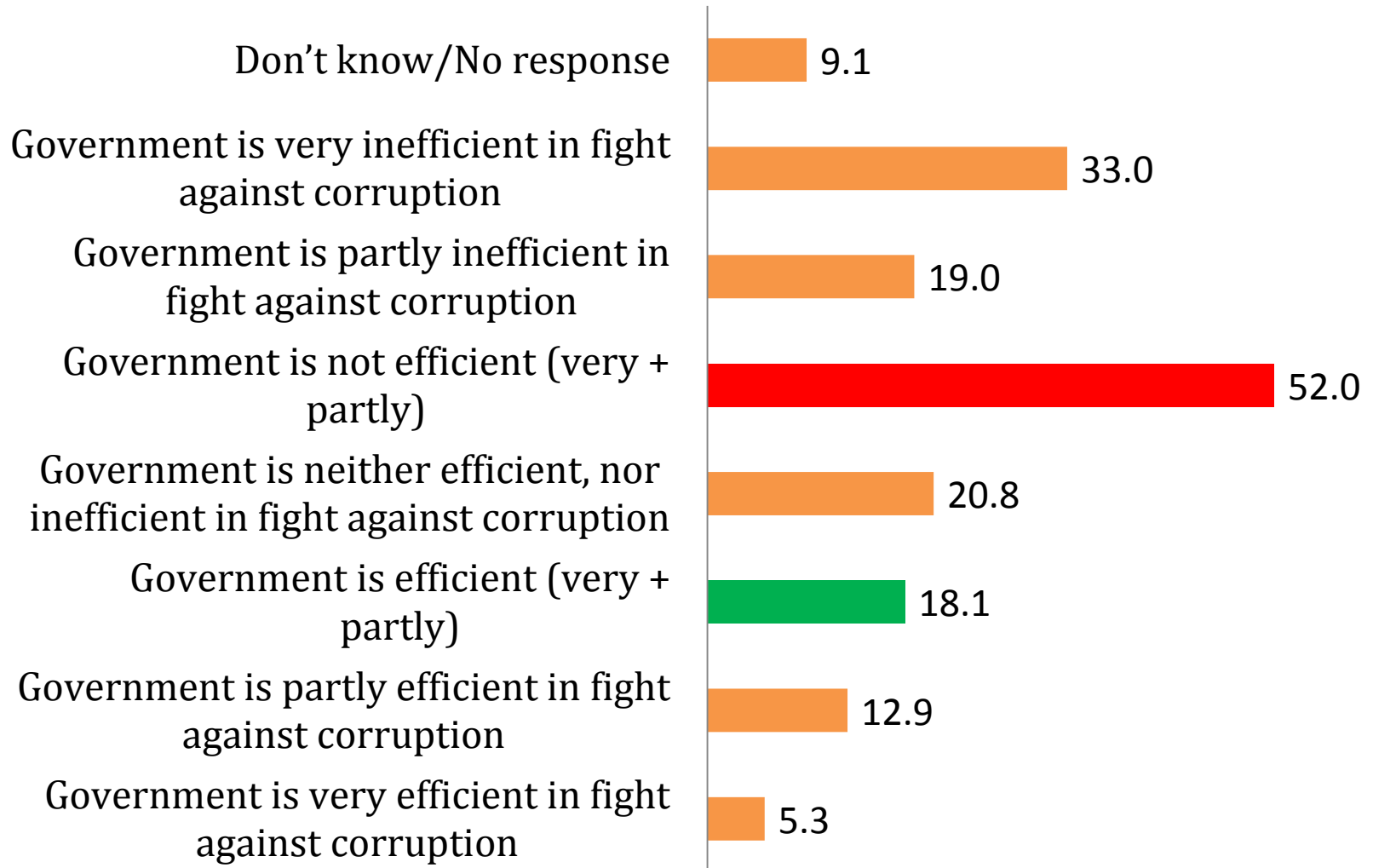
# Which institutions in Montenegro fights against corruption? (open-ended question, multiple choice, no given answers)



# Have you heard of or know about Government's actions against corruption?



# How would you rate Governemnt's current actions against corruption?



# **Success of certain institutions in fight against corruption**

As citizens consider, the most successful in fight against corruption are NGO's and media.

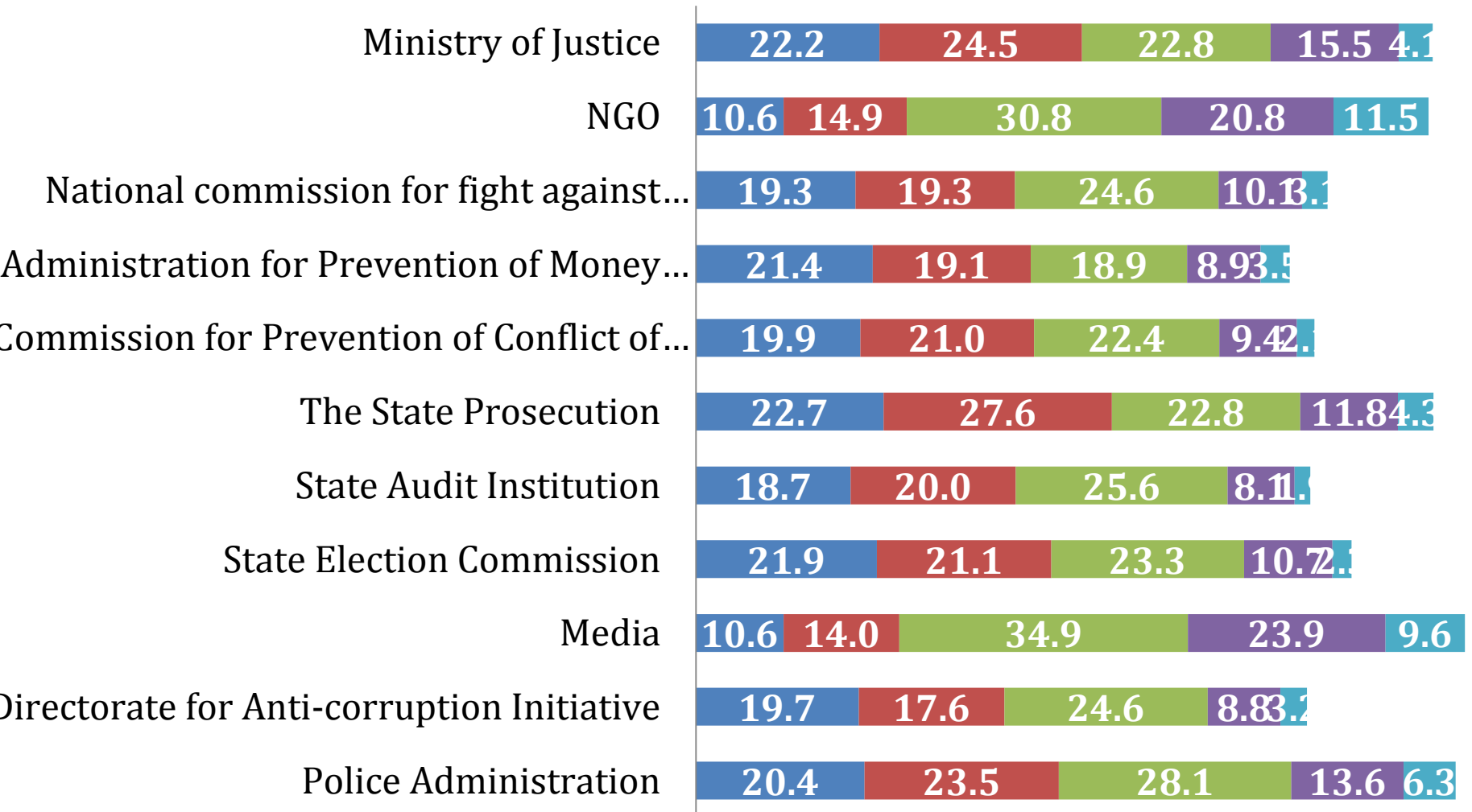
Among state institutions, the most successful are Police Administration and Ministry of Defence.

Citizens obtain information about corruption through media and conversation with their friends and family.



# Success of following institutions in fight against corruption

- Completely unsuccessful
- Unsuccessful
- Successful and Unsuccessful
- Successful
- Extremely successful



# Sources of Information on Corruption

