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Corruption Monitoring System: Features & Advantages

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A project implemented
by a consortium lead by
the Center for the Study
of Democracy

Political preconditions to corruption research

Why corruption is a problem

- The state belongs to the citizens and not to the bureaucracy
- The need for policies to match public needs
- Perception of a common good
- Democratic control over the government
- The need for political leaders to manage common affairs and not to be rulers

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Aspects (forms) of corruption

Corruption is not monolithic. Many of its forms could sometimes be accepted as "normal behavior"

- Administrative corruption

- Grand corruption (political level)

- Executive and legislative capture (state capture)

- Patronage, paternalism, clientelism and being a "team player"

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Concepts and indicators measured by the CMS

- **Administrative corruption**
  Incidence of corrupt practices in interactions between citizens and businesses with the administration and in public services

- **Type of corruption measured**
  - Corruption among lower and middle level officials;
  - The most widespread forms of "petit" corruption associated with gifts, favors and money

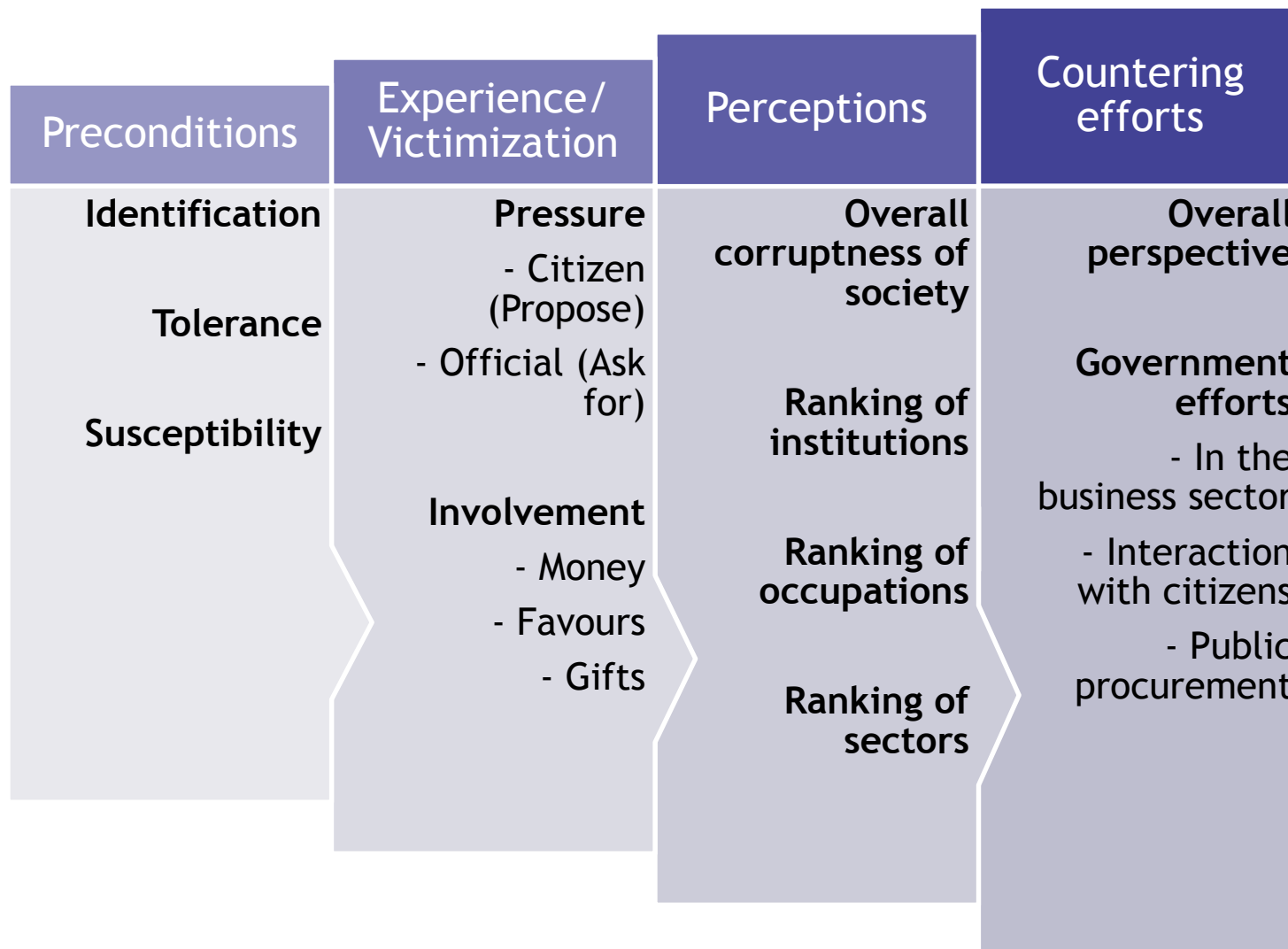- **Excluded**: grand (political) corruption, state capture

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Can corruption be measured through surveys?		Yes, specific forms of corruption through: - Interviews with stakeholders - Review of institutional performance - Audits of specific projects	
Are corruption measures objective?		- Survey based measures are the ONLY available - Distinction between experience and perception - Need to adapt methodology to the specific sector studied	

Preconditions	Experience/ Victimization	Perceptions	Countering efforts
Identification **Tolerance** **Susceptibility**	**Pressure** - Citizen (Propose) - Official (Ask for) **Involvement** - Money - Favours - Gifts	**Overall corruptness of society** **Ranking of institutions** **Ranking of occupations** **Ranking of sectors**	**Overall perspective** **Government efforts** - In the business sector - Interaction with citizens - Public procurement

Questionnaire for CMS Surveys

- English questionnaire is the master
- Please, review national questionnaires for language and update institutions, etc. Turkey – translate questionnaire
- Can add up to 5 most pertinent additional questions of the day – please, let us agree beforehand
- Showcase the questionnaire

Methodology for Calculating Indexes

- Example from printed material
- SPSS files with the English names of variables will be sent out to partners => surveying agencies
- SPSS files with pre-defined calculations will be sent out to surveying agencies
- Surveying agencies should provide primary/raw data SPSS file and xls file => merge into a final unified file for analysis of data at regional level

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Preconditions	Identification	Assessments whether specific social situations (clear corruption) are identified as corruption
	Tolerance	Assessments whether specific activities of MP and public officials and admissible (e.g., free lunch, nepotism, etc.)
	Susceptibility	Whether respondents are inclined to give a bribe (as citizens) or receive a bribe (as officials)

Acceptability and susceptibility to corruption

Legend: Acceptability in principle — Susceptibility to corruption
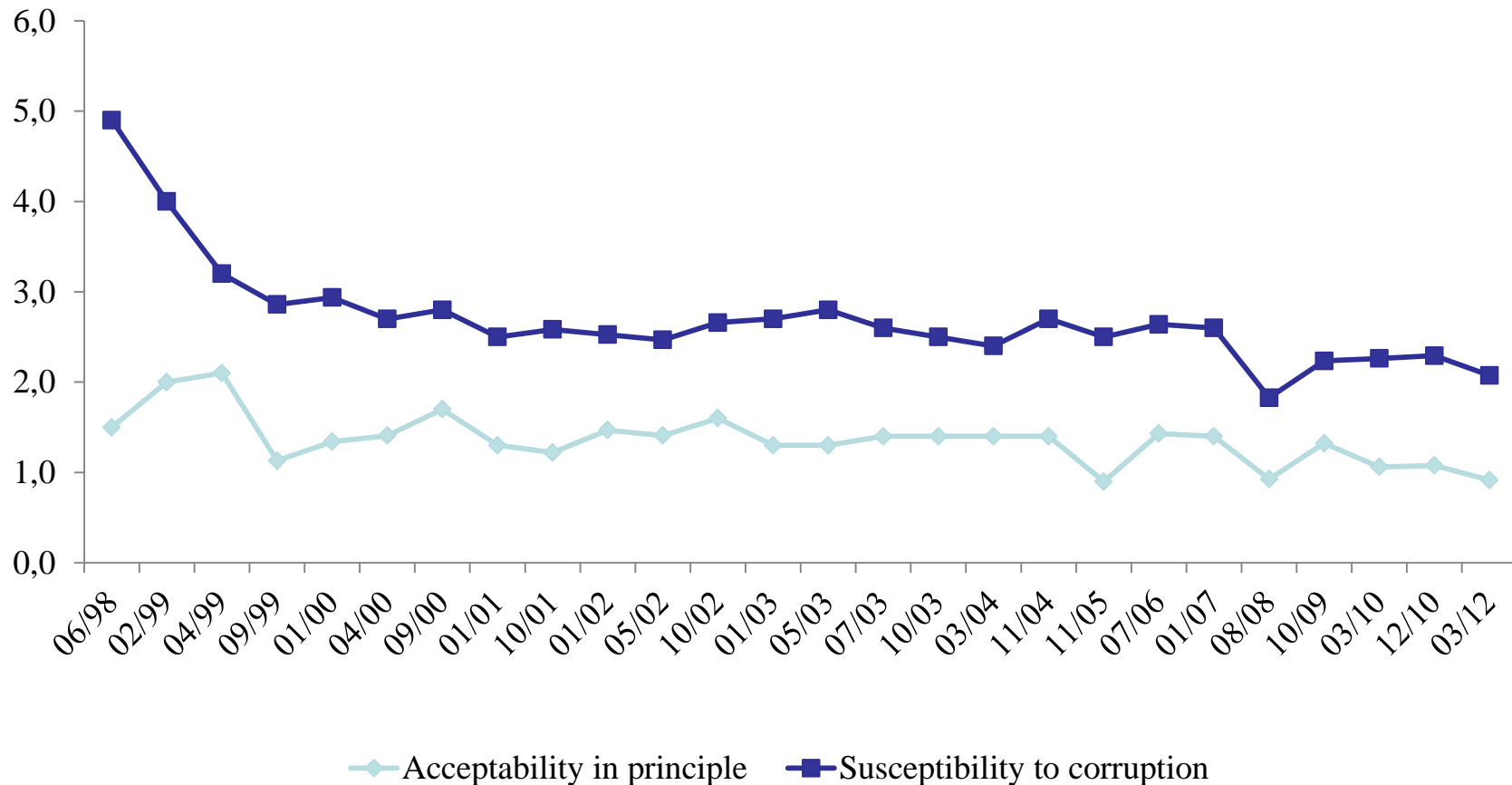
Experience/ Victimization

Pressure

Ask of hint ❌

Social identity of pressure

Involvement

Give money, gift or favour ❌

Value of bribe

Involvement in corruption
(Bulgaria 1999-2012)
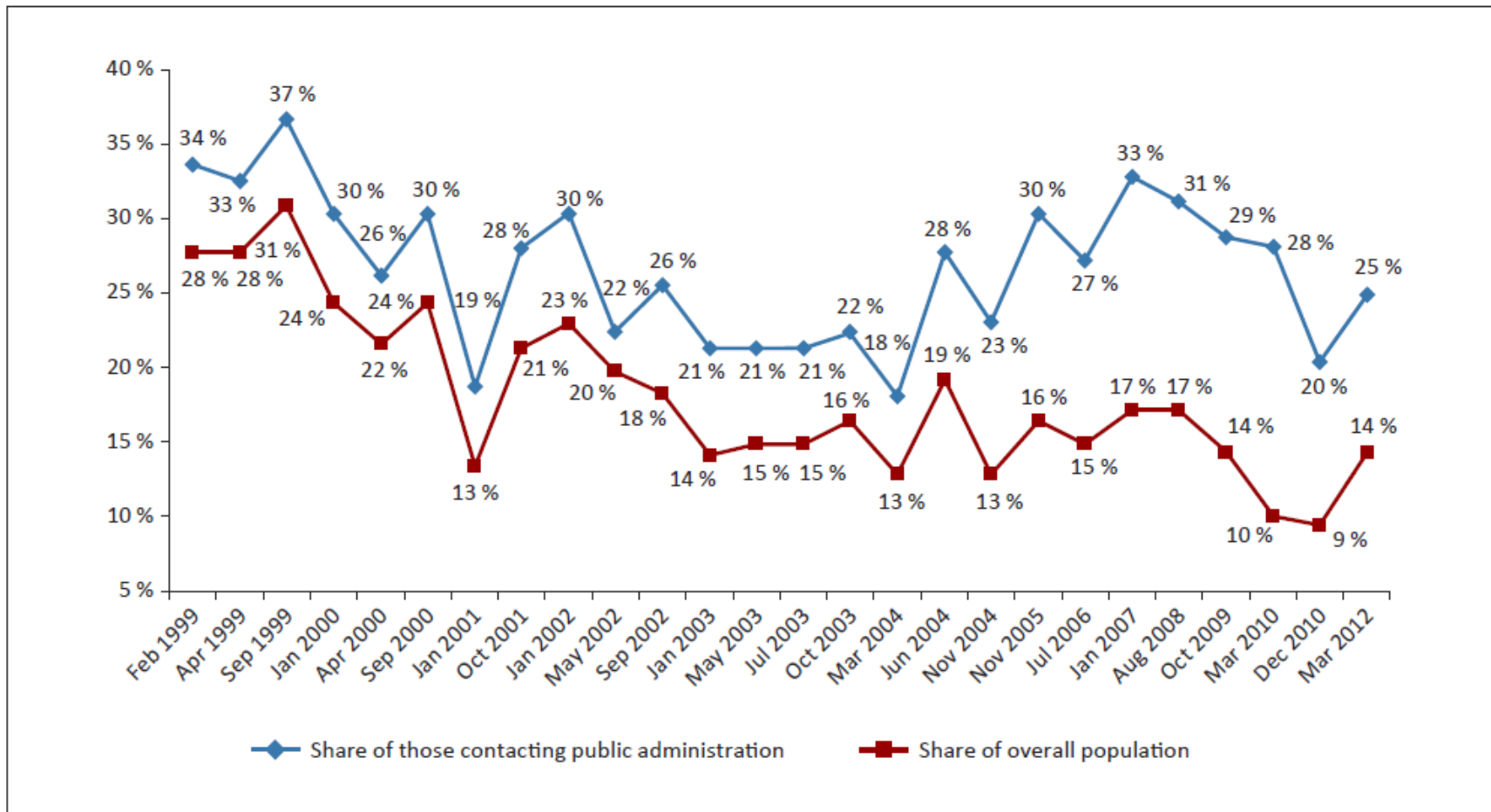
*Source: Corruption Monitoring System, Center for the Study of Democracy / Vitosha Research*

Participation in corruption and corruption pressure (Bulgaria 1999-2012)

Corruption pressure and involvement in corruption (business sector)
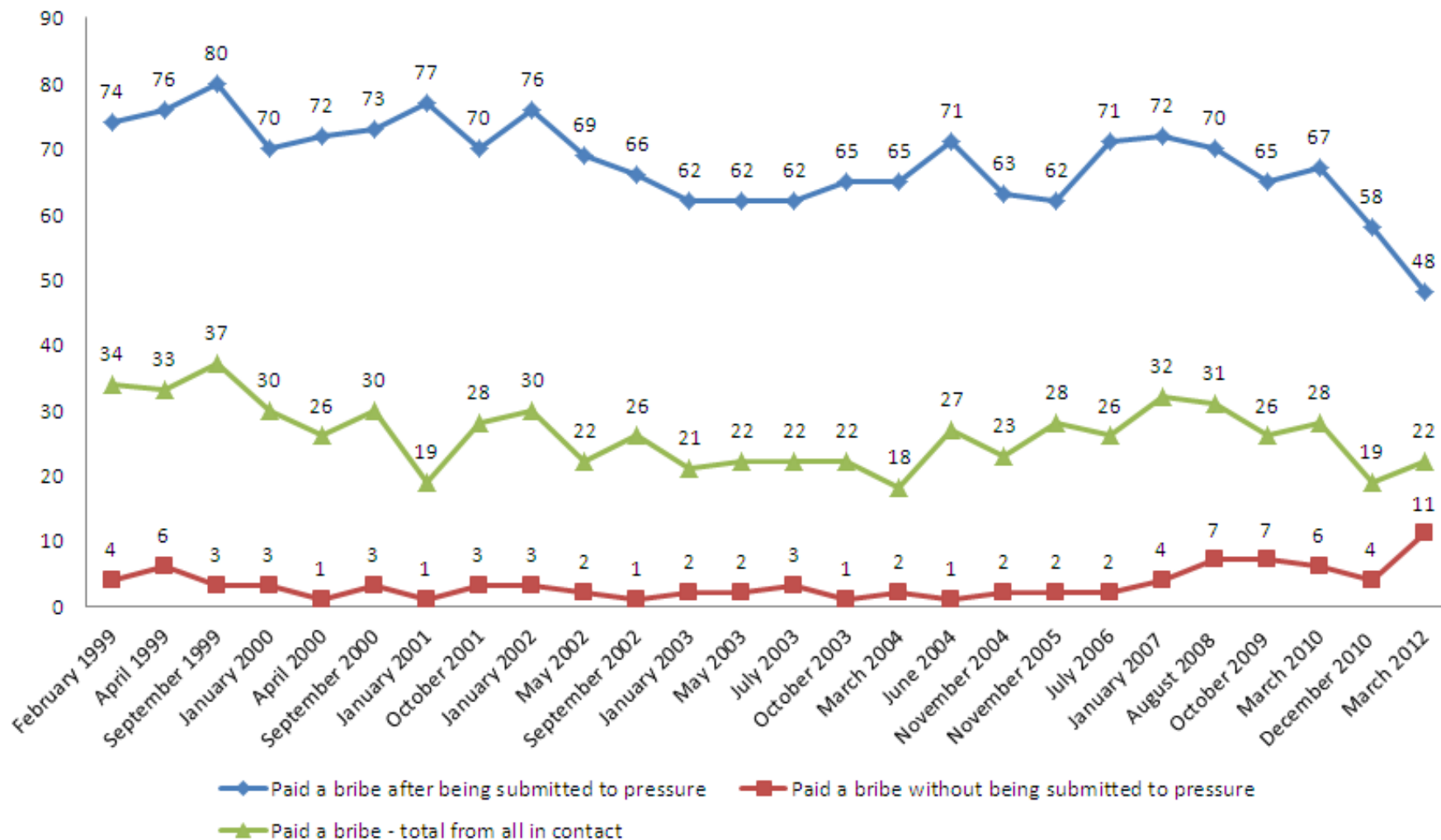
Source: Corruption Monitoring System, Center for the Study of Democracy / Vitosha Research
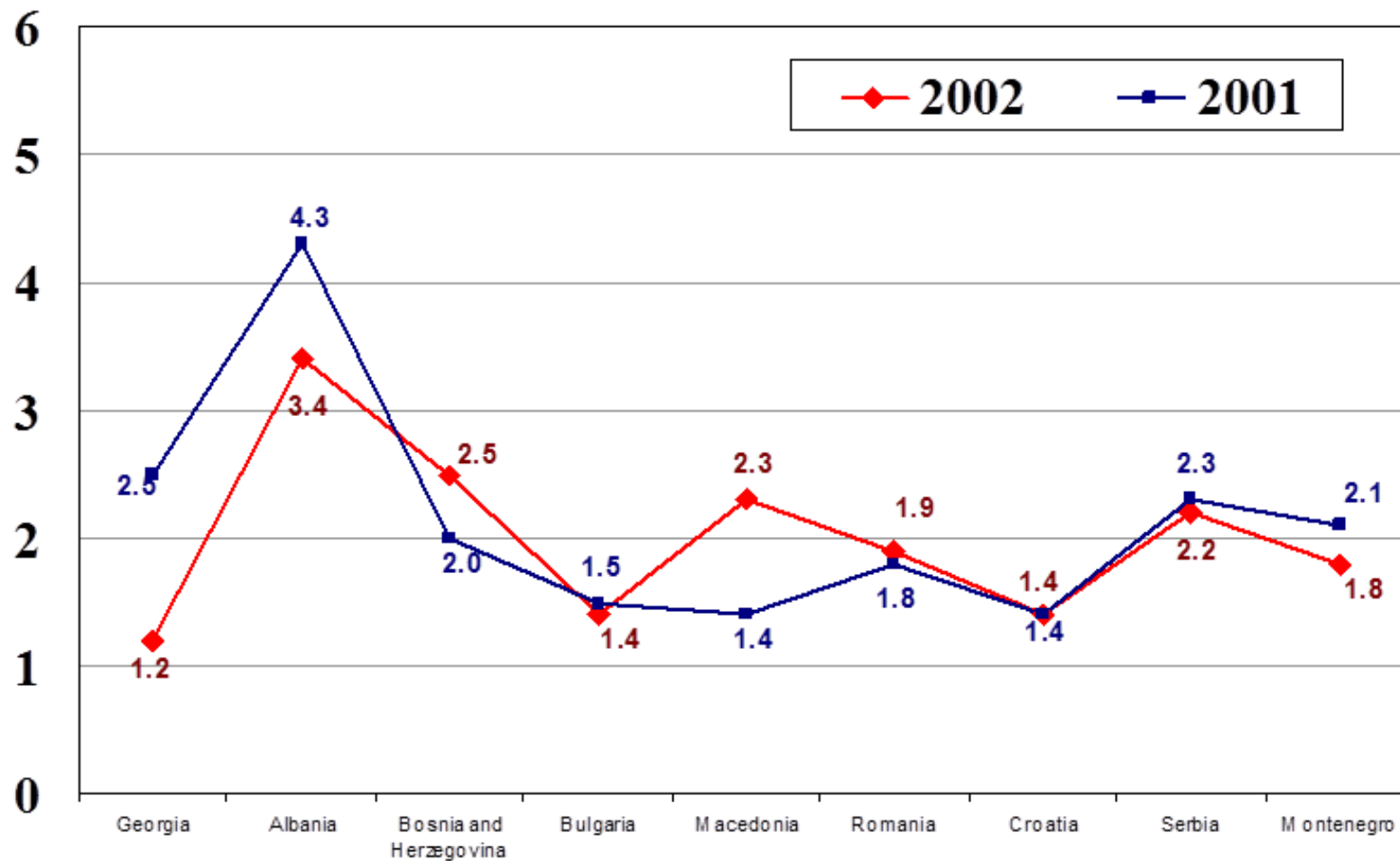
Corruption pressure
(Eurobarometer 2009 and 2011)

In the last 12 months has anyone in our country asked or expected you to pay a bribe for his/her services?
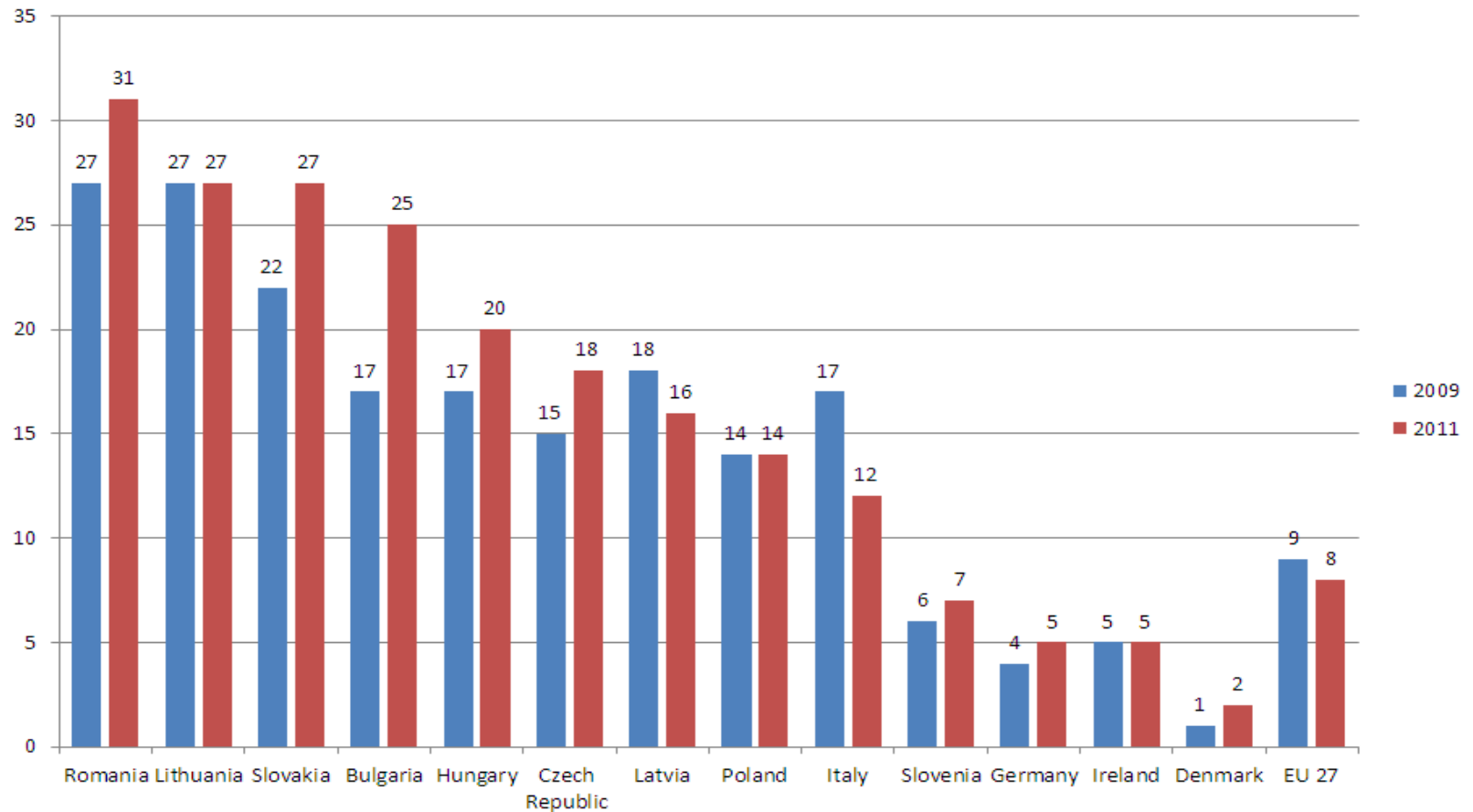
Source: Eurobarometer 2009 and 2011

Corruption pressure in SEE and Georgia

Spread of corruption and practical efficiency
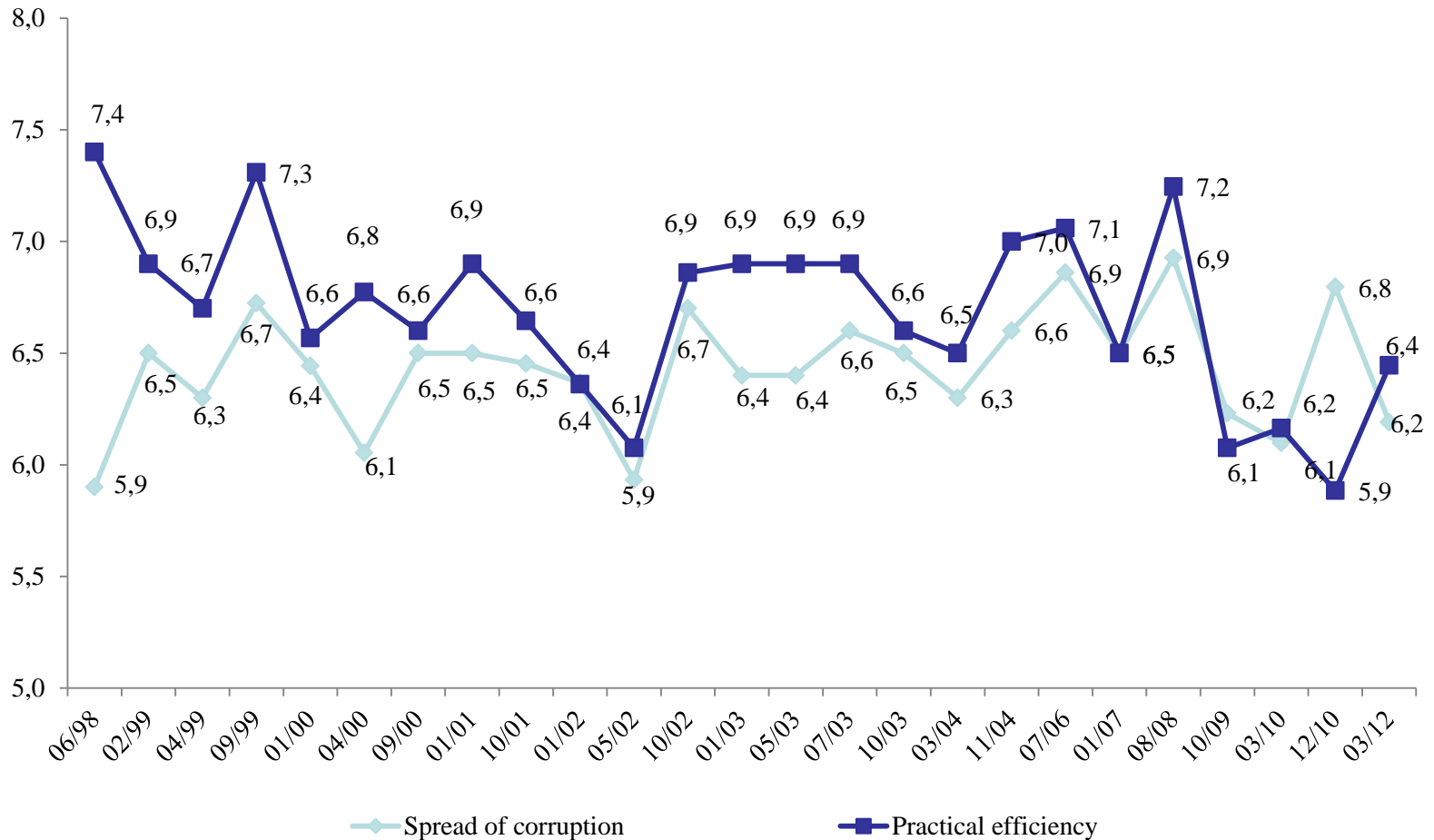
Table 1. BiH: Spread of Corruption, 2001 to 2011 Comparison.

Year	2001	2011	Year	2001	2011
Institution	Index		*Profession*	%*	
Police	6.96	8.14	Police officers	46.5	69.4
Customs	7.88	7.94	Customs officers	58.8	66.3
Tax Offices	7.66	7.92	Ministers	54.2	63.9
Ministries	7.14	7.88	Tax officials	54.4	61.1
Council of Ministers and the Government	7.78	7.76	Municipal officials	51.4	60.5
Judiciary	6.74	7.74	Officials at ministries	52.5	59.5
Local Government	7.56	7.70	Judges	42.6	59.2
Parliament	7.32	7.40	Municipal councilors	46.2	59.0
Privatization Agency	7.36	7.34	Investigating officers	44.5	58.1
Local Government Administration	7.32	7.34	Admin. officials in the judicial system	41.6	56.7
Audit Office	7.06	7.34	University officials or professors	35.7	56.6
Committee on Energy	6.30	7.26	Public prosecutors	37.8	55.0
Securities and Stock Exchanges Commission	6.70	7.16	Members of Parliament	47.5	54.1
National Telecommunications Company	6.28	7.00	Lawyers	41	47.6
Agency for Foreign Investment	6.46	6.96	Journalists	24.3	34.3
Presidency	7.18	6.84	Teachers	20.9	29.3
Commission for the Protection of Competition	6.84	6.52			
Central Bank	6.44	6.24			
Army	4.78	4.76			

*Cumulative percentage of those reporting that "almost all" or "most members" of a given professional group engage in corruption.
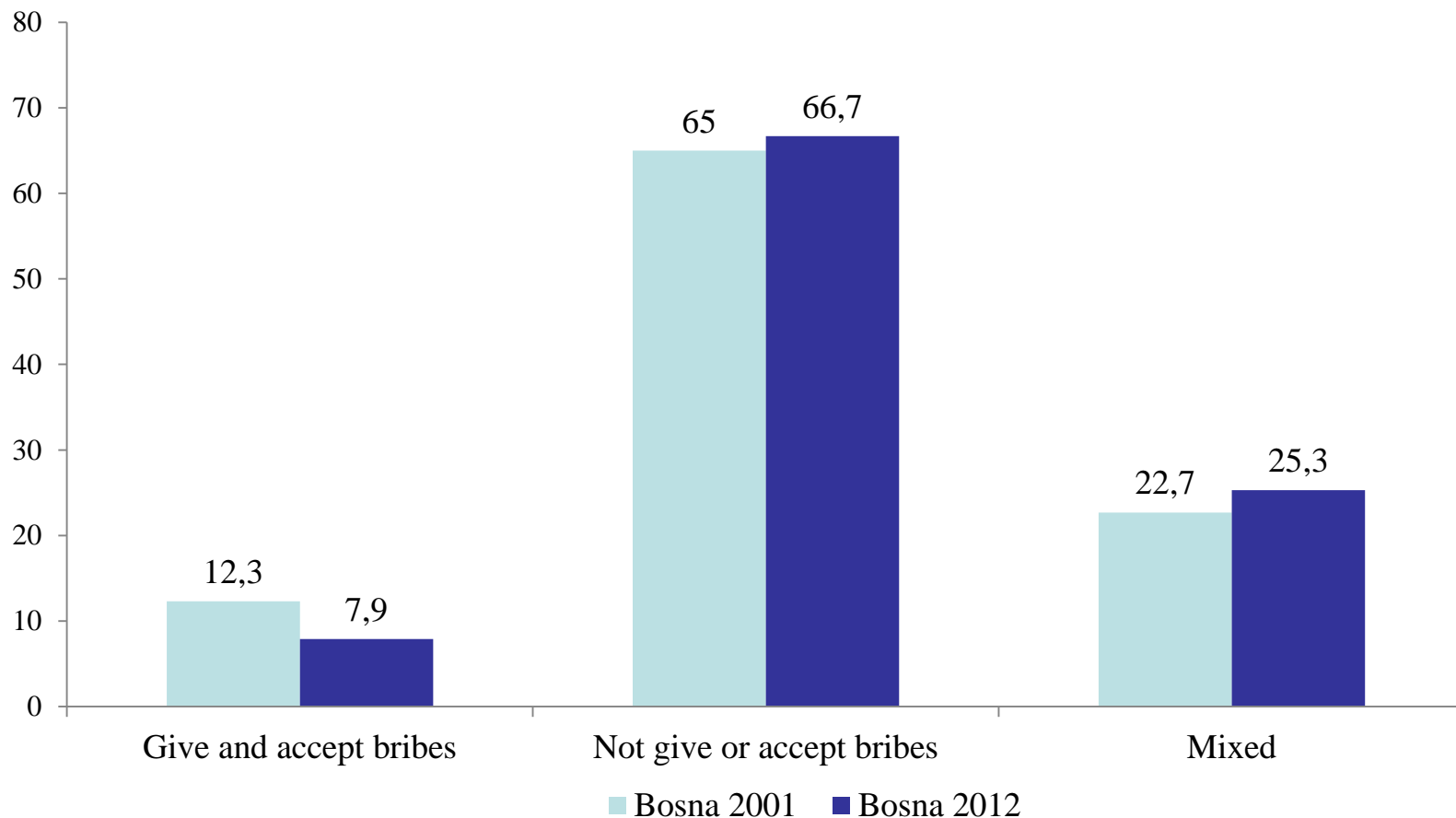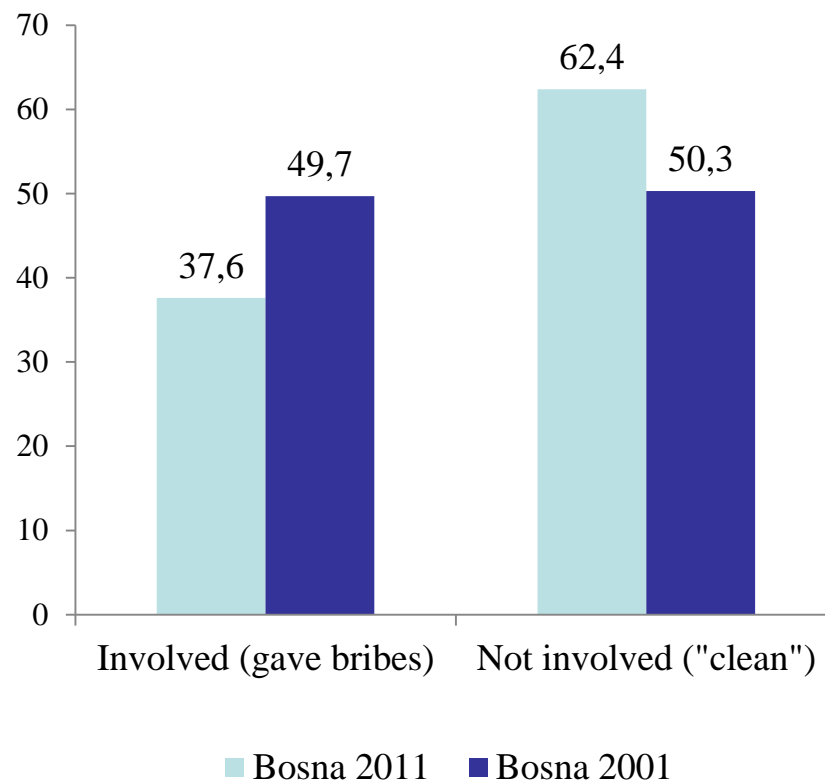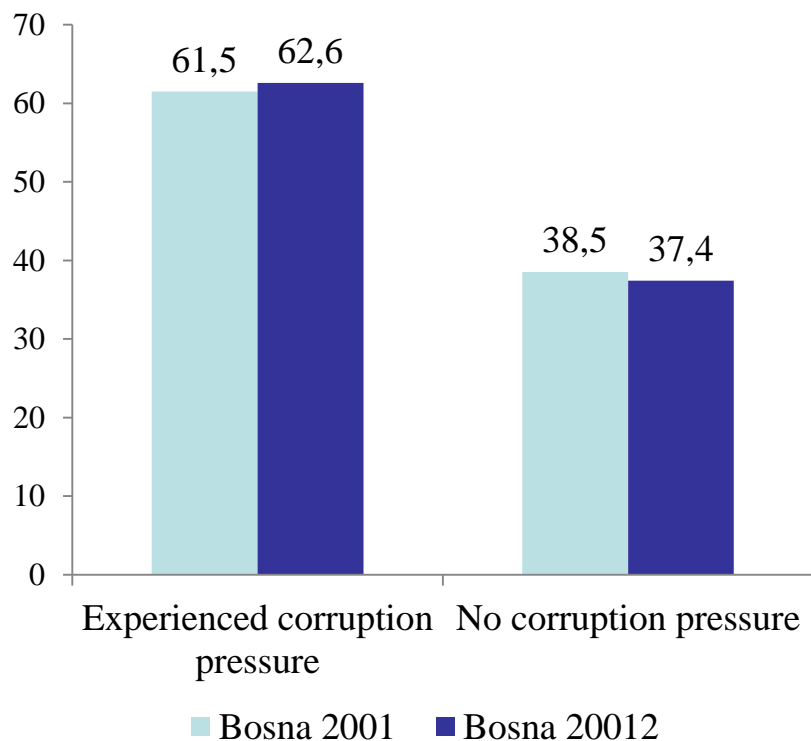
Evolution of corruption indexes (BiH)
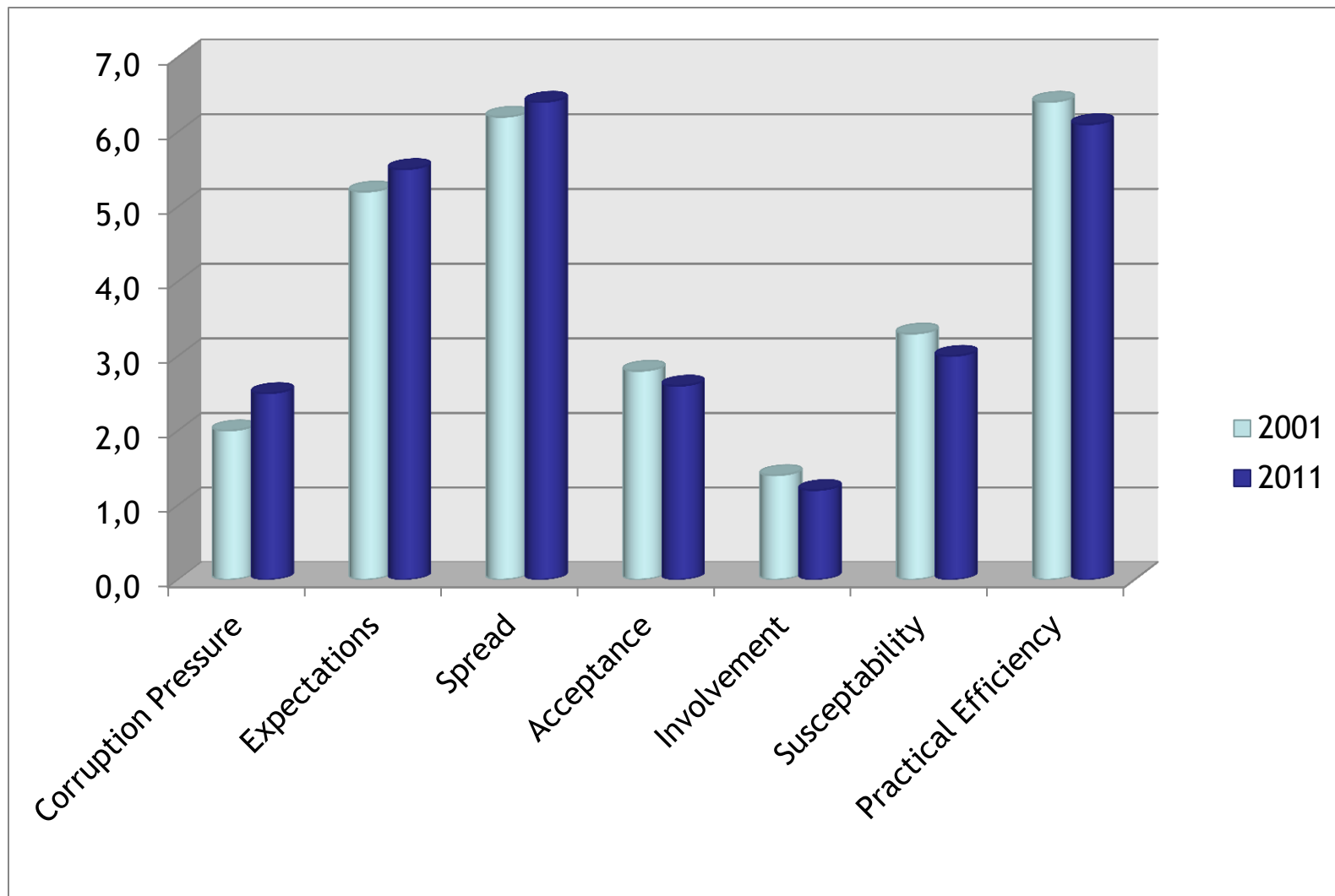
Susceptibility to corruption Bosnia and Herzegovina (2001 and 2011)

Bar chart with values:

Category	Bosna 2001	Bosna 2012
Give and accept bribes	12,3	7,9
Not give or accept bribes	65	66,7
Mixed	22,7	25,3

■ Bosna 2001 ■ Bosna 2012

Corruption pressure and involvement (BiH)

Left chart:
- Experienced corruption pressure: Bosna 2001 = 61,5; Bosna 20012 = 62,6
- No corruption pressure: Bosna 2001 = 38,5; Bosna 20012 = 37,4

Legend: Bosna 2001, Bosna 20012

Right chart:
- Involved (gave bribes): Bosna 2011 = 37,6; Bosna 2001 = 49,7
- Not involved ("clean"): Bosna 2011 = 62,4; Bosna 2001 = 50,3

Legend: Bosna 2011, Bosna 2001

Pressure and involvement (BiH)

	Involved	Not involved	
Experienced corruption pressure	57.3	42.7	100
No corruption pressure	**6.8**	93.1	100

Cramer = 0.509, p=0.0

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Thank you !

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