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GEORGIA: CORRUPTION AND TRANSPARENCY IN CIVIL LITIGATION METHODOLOGY

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METHODOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The methodology presented here was designed in response to a USAID request for a sector-based survey, to help identify sectors impacted by (or at risk for) corruption. The methodology incorporates the TAPEE governance factors of transparency, accountability, prevention, enforcement, and education.

The Georgia application — evaluating corruption in civil litigation — was part of a broader pilot study to field-test the survey methodology. The approach begins with a qualitative assessment which is then used to develop precisely targeted survey instruments. Lawyers and judges were surveyed separately, using very different instruments: lawyers were asked about observed levels of corruption, while judges were asked about the adequacy of governance (the TAPEE factors). The results of the two surveys were then interpreted in tandem.

Surveys were implemented using a method that preserved anonymity effectively: respondents dropped their self-administered responses into sealed boxes. Subjects reported feeling assured of confidentiality.

The survey was designed to distinguish between different categories of corrupt practices. Corruption was relatively well measured at the level of the court: reported levels of corruption (from the lawyers' survey) were highly consistent. However, the assessment of governance factors (from the judges' survey) was not internally consistent, suggesting either a problem in measurement technique or a low level of variation across courts.

KEY WORDS

Survey, methodology, anticorruption, TAPEE, judicial reform

CONTENTS

- I. BACKGROUND 1
- II. METHODOLOGY 2
- III. INITIAL QUALITATIVE EVALUATION..... 2
- IV. INSTRUMENT DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF THE SURVEYS 3
- V. LESSONS LEARNED 4

- APPENDIX A. THE LAWYERS’ SURVEY, SECOND BACK
TRANSLATION..... 6

- APPENDIX B. THE JUDGES’ SURVEY, SECOND BACK
TRANSLATION..... 16

I. BACKGROUND

Business leaders have long been interested in corruption levels because corruption may raise the cost of doing business. In the last two decades, donors have also become interested in the topic of corruption, but with a different perspective. Good governance is often held to be a development objective in itself. Good governance has also been linked with other development objectives such as robust growth. Finally, aid funds can be the target of corrupt activities, and diversion or misuse because of corruption is one of the factors that impede effective use of aid funds.

Interest in corruption has led to efforts to measure corruption. Because corrupt acts are often criminal, they are done in secret and observed only with difficulty. In some instances, the impact of corruption can be observed directly, as where road funds have allegedly been spent on road construction but the road itself has been constructed with shoddy materials or perhaps not constructed at all. In many other cases, the only evidence is the testimony of the witnesses to the transaction – the participants. Their reports can be gathered through qualitative interviews where the pattern of corruption under investigation is idiosyncratic or involves a small number of people. Where the type of corruption under investigation involves similar transactions with a large number of people, it is amenable to investigation by survey, which, when coupled with statistical analysis of the results, allows an estimate of how widespread the practices are.

A number of efforts have been made to measure corruption through the use of surveys. Most of these have attempted to provide cross-country measures, and so use generic survey instruments. Business-oriented surveys have asked business owners to report the number of times they have been visited by tax officials, or simply to evaluate the gravity of corruption. Donors have surveyed households to determine how the public services that they receive are affected by corruption, and they have also surveyed public officials on the levels of corruption in their own agencies.

The United States Agency for International Development (“USAID”) asked the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (“IRIS”) to develop a methodology for assessing corruption and factors related to corruption in micro-organizations in various sectors. The objective was to be able to identify sectors that were more corrupt or more at risk for corruption in order to better target USAID’s support efforts, as well as to develop a means of monitoring and evaluating the impact of anti-corruption efforts. The methodology was to be based on the factors identified by USAID as important in preventing or controlling corruption. These factors are transparency, accountability, prevention, enforcement and education, or “TAPEE”.

In conjunction with USAID, three sectors in different countries were identified opportunistically based on the interest of the local mission and government counterparts, and IRIS’ experience and existing relationships. A methodology that combines qualitative assessments with survey instruments was developed and is being piloted to assess corruption and TAPEE factors in civil litigation in Georgia, business licensing in

Romania, business regulation in Russia, and pharmaceutical licensing in Bulgaria. This report describes the methodology and methodological lessons from the study on civil litigation in Georgia. The results of this study are reported in detail in “Georgia: Corruption and Transparency in Civil Litigation: Principal Findings” (“Companion Report”).

II. METHODOLOGY

In the chosen sectors, service units are directed by national level institutions and operate under the same framework of laws. IRIS’ focus on microinstitutions meant that IRIS had to look beyond the laws – which are the same for all instances of the microinstitutions in a given sector – and instead look at the variations in the implementation of these laws. Such an inquiry requires a good understanding of how these institutions operate day-to-day.

IRIS therefore used a two-step methodology. First, IRIS researchers conducted a qualitative evaluation of corruption in civil litigation in Georgia. Second, IRIS developed survey instruments to pursue the issues raised in the evaluation.

III. INITIAL QUALITATIVE EVALUATION

IRIS researchers visited Georgia in July, 2003, to conduct in-depth interviews with judges, lawyers and key court users. The purpose of this visit was 1) to better understand the institutional framework and operation of the Georgian courts in order to frame questions on corruption and TAPEE factors; 2) to identify corruption and TAPEE issues that should receive particular attention in the survey; 3) to discuss with Georgian interlocutors the best way to administer a survey on potentially sensitive subjects, and 4) to help researchers better interpret the data subsequently obtained. The information gathered from this mission helped shape the methodology of the subsequent survey and the survey instruments.

The initial evaluation provided substantial information on the operation of the courts that was not available through secondary literature and that allowed IRIS to better develop survey instruments. For example, the evaluation helped IRIS identify those aspects of court management that might vary from court to court, and to put aside those that would not. Courts do not manage their own budgets or engage in procurement; these functions are handled by the Department of Logistics of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, the survey did not focus on court level financial management.

The evaluation also pointed to corruption issues that were of concern. Interviewees drew distinctions between monetized corruption and relational corruption and between “threshold” corruption (paying to get any service at all) and “speed” payments (paying to get faster service). Interviewees explained how courts at the different levels under the

Soviet system would divide bribes; which reinforced IRIS’ interest in the factors that determine case assignment.¹ Interviewees also expressed approval for steps to make judicial appointments more rigorous, but doubt over the transparency of judicial promotions. All of these issues were ultimately reflected in the survey instrument, which distinguished between different types of corruption, and inquired after the criteria for case assignment, judicial appointments and promotions.

Finally, the evaluation provided important suggestions for the administration of the surveys. Judges expressed a strong preference for a self-administered survey, and expressed concern about the confidentiality of their answers. In response, IRIS developed a self-administered survey that the judge would place with her own hands in a transparent “lock box” that could not be opened without breaking it, and which contained other surveys. In this way, the judge could be sure that the interviewers would not be able to read or identify their survey.

IV. INSTRUMENT DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF THE SURVEYS

One of the issues inherent in surveying participants to corrupt transactions is their natural reluctance to report. In the Georgian context, IRIS decided to survey lawyers about corruption levels in various Georgian courts. Judges were not surveyed about corruption levels in their court, primarily because of concern of jeopardizing “whistle blowing” judges. Instead, IRIS decided to survey judges about the TAPEE factors in those courts, and to explore the relationship between the corruption levels reported by lawyers and TAPEE factors reported by judges.

One instrument was designed for lawyers, and another for judges. (See Appendices A and B). Lawyers were asked to report on the frequency of various types of corrupt acts in the court with which they were the most familiar.² The goal was to marry the two surveys, asking whether judges’ reports of TAPEE factors explained variations in corruption levels reported by lawyers.

In addition to these questions, lawyers and judges were asked a variety of questions about the operation of the system and their own opinions about corruption levels. These questions dealt with subjects such as judicial and court staff salaries, corruption levels in the government and in the Georgian justice system as a whole, and criteria used for appointment and promotion of judges and court staff.

¹ Lower courts that split rents with appeals courts for subsequently upholding their judgments must have a way of ensuring that the cases at the appellate level are assigned to corrupt judges.

² Judges were asked to report on TAPEE factors in their own courts and about corruption levels in other courts in their region. Judges were not asked about the frequency of corrupt acts in their own courts because of concern regarding judicial bias and of creating a hazard for judges who report honestly on the corrupt acts of their colleagues.

IRIS traveled to Georgia to work with the survey firm GORBI to finalize and pre-test the instruments. The instruments were pre-tested on three lawyers and three judges before being more widely administered.

Working with GORBI, a Georgian survey firm, IRIS surveyed 175 judges and 1005 lawyers in eleven regions of Georgia. Surveys were administered to lawyers and judges from December, 2003 until late February, 2004.³

V. LESSONS LEARNED

Lawyers and judges reported a high degree of confidence in the confidentiality of the survey, which we attribute to the fact that the survey was self-administered and that the respondents placed their own surveys directly into a lockbox. Similarly, both lawyers and judges reported that they felt comfortable answering the survey questions honestly. At the same time, interviewers stood by when surveys were filled out to answer questions about instructions and to prevent collusion in answering. On the other hand, self-administration may have been the reason for high levels of missing responses.

The lawyers' data varied across courts and types of corruption. We found that the responses of lawyers concerning the levels of corruption at a particular court were significant predictors of the responses of other lawyers reporting about the same court. Lawyers also reported a high level of confidence in their own answers on corruption levels. These attributes give us confidence in the lawyers' data, although other questions do indicate a level of bias. Lawyers were asked to rate the factors responsible for their loss of a case that should have been won according to law. Lawyers gave a very high weight to judicial incompetence and corruption, and very small weights to their own error or the skill of the opposing party's lawyer. (See Companion Report). This suggests that lawyers may overestimate the frequency of corruption in the courts.

The judges' data on TAPEE factors did not have the same characteristics. Most of the reports on TAPEE factors did not vary significantly across courts or types of corruption, and the responses of a judge regarding his or her court were not a significant predictor of what other judges at the same court would say. As a consequence, we had strong reservations about using TAPEE factors to explain the variation in the corruption levels in the court. Although we did run a few regressions, the resulting R^2 was quite low and some theoretically important variables were not significant or had the wrong sign. (See Companion Report, Appendix A). Moreover, judges' reports on the probability of being observed, reported and punished for engaging in corrupt acts seemed very high.

³ Data collection was slowed by extraordinary political events in Georgia.

There are two possible explanations of the lack of variation in the judges' data. One is that the probability of being observed, reported and punished for corrupt acts is high and does not vary significantly across courts. During our qualitative interview phase, however, we learned that even those involved in the process for disciplining judges think that it does not work very well and that many reported acts go unpunished. Another possibility is that judges do not know the probability of being observed, reported and punished. If corrupt acts are very rarely observed, then judges are not likely to know how often they are reported; and if they are rarely reported, judges are not likely to know how often reported acts are punished. In fact, it may be impossible for judges to report such probabilities if they are in a high corruption equilibrium (where corruption is frequent but rarely punished) or a low corruption equilibrium (where corruption is infrequent and so is rarely punished). It is the judges' perceptions of the probabilities, rather than the actual probabilities, that dictate behavior. However, when the events are rare, there is no reason for judges' expectations to vary systemically by court. We will be analyzing the data from Russia to see if the same pattern holds with respect to the questions on the TAPEE factors.

Key questions concerning TAPEE factors were structured as matrices, for example, asking about the probabilities of being seen, reported and punished for each of six types of corruption. We noted that many judges filled these matrices out by entering the same number for every cell in a row, thereby giving the same report for each type of corruption and limiting the variation by corruption type. We will be looking at the data from the other pilots to determine whether the matrix structure should be avoided in the future.

We do not know why other theoretically important variables in the regressions – the degree to which the judge reports being disturbed by a corrupt action, or the percentage of colleagues that the judge feels are so honest that they would not engage in a corrupt activity – have the wrong sign or are insignificant. (See Companion Report.) One possibility is that TAPEE variables were not well measured.

In sum, we believe that innovations in the administration of the survey – using self-administration with interviewers standing by; allowing respondents to place their own survey in lockboxes – contributed to the confidence in the confidentiality of the survey and helped respondents answer honestly. We also believe that it is important to “decompose” corruption to ask about several different types, which may be governed by different norms and may be more or less observable. However, this pilot has raised important questions regarding the nature of the TAPEE variables and the best way to measure them. As a consequence, we are considering other ways to measure TAPEE factors in the context of the Bulgaria study. One possibility is to move away from asking judges to estimate hypothetical probabilities, and to attempt to quantify objective factors such as (in the context of a study of the judicial system) whether judicial decisions are published, or the percentage of reported ethics violations that are investigated and effectively punished.

APPENDIX A. THE LAWYERS' SURVEY, SECOND BACK-TRANSLATION

Questionnaire for Lawyers

General Instructions

Aim of this questionnaire is to collect information about the civil law in Georgia. When filling in the questionnaire we ask you to give maximum concentration to civil law issues and not the criminal law issues.

Many questions in this questionnaire concern your colleagues. You can give own interpretation to this: either extrapolate the answer to all your colleagues, or imply only those about whom you do possess certain information.

In several questions you are asked to express your opinions using rating scale from 0 to 10. In other cases you are asked to give rating expressed in percents (you can rate from 0 to 100%), or to name the frequency of occurrence of certain cases. In many cases there are no correct or incorrect answers. When choosing number on a scale, please, remember that we are interested in your general judgment and not the exact quantitative answer.

Also, please take into consideration that you can answer any question by “Don’t know”, “Refuse to answer” and “Doesn’t concern me”, but these are the answers we expect to receive from you least of all and we wish to ask you to use these answers only in the exceptional cases. We would like to receive answers that are closest to your assessment; of course we realize that in some cases you may simple not wish to answer the question. In such cases you can give the reason as to why you answer:

“Don’t know”, “Refuse to answer” or “Doesn’t concern me”

“Doesn’t concern me” implies those cases when the question doesn’t concern the court activities. “Refuse to answer,” indicates that you know the answer but do not wish to disclose it officially. “Don’t know” is for those cases when the information you possess is not sufficient even for giving an approximate answer.

Introduction

We will begin with general questions so that you can get accustomed to the various types of questions that will be used over the entire questionnaire. As in case of questions about the court system, here too we do not expect you to know the answer by all means. We wish to know your judgment. We would prefer you to answer the questions to the extent you can do this than leave them unanswered.

1. When talking to your friends, how do you feel, are your opinions more optimistic than theirs?

Please rate on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means “their opinions are much more optimistic than mine”, 5 means “there is no difference”, 10 means “my opinions are much more optimistic than theirs.”

2. What is the probability that Georgia receives golden medal in any kind of sport during the next Olympic Games?

Please, rate in percents. Remember that we are interested in approximate answer, please give general assessment and generalize it.

_____ %

3. How often do you meet these people off-work? Answer per number of meetings during the last 12 months. We understand you wouldn't know this exactly, but please, indicate approximate information generally and continue filling the questionnaire. If you have never met the person named in the left column, please write 0 in the corresponding cell of the right column.

A. Gangebeli	
B. Mayor	
C. Members of counsel of justice	
D. Chairman of the Supreme Court	
E. Political figures	
F. Judges	
G. Other court personnel	

4. If you have met these people at least once during the last 12 months, please answer, how helpful were these meetings for your activities? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means, "these meetings were extremely hampering for my activities", 5 means "they meant nothing"; while 10 means "these meetings were extremely useful for my activities".

A. Gangebeli	
B. Mayor	
C. Members of counsel of justice	
D. Chairman of the Supreme Court	
E. Political figures	
F. Judges	
G. Other court personnel	

5. How long have you been working as a lawyer?
- _____
6. Which courts have you attended most often (please, list no more than three courts and start with the one you have attended most frequently). Please name the court if you had a case there at least once during the last 12 months. (Please, name the both the court and its location, do not write generally district or city court, name the full name of the court , e.g. Tbilisi Isani Samgori District Court or Kutaisi Regional Court, etc.)

(Court that you have attended most often)

(Court that you have also often attended)

(Court that you have also often attended)

7. What kind of advocacy do you practice? Mark answers by \checkmark .

- A. Private Yes [] No []
- B. Corporate Yes [] No []
- C. State Yes [] No []

8. In the presented table we ask you about the cases on which you have worked. Please, if you can not recall the exact number, provide at least the approximate numbers. If you haven't worked on any case listed below during the last 12 months, write "0".

1. In how many civil cases did you take part during the last 12 months?	
2. In how many criminal cases did you take part during the last 12 months?	
3. Among the civil cases you have conducted during the last 12 months, how many corporate clients did you have?	
4. Among the civil cases you have conducted during the last 12 months, how many clients were Plaintiffs?	
5. Among the civil cases you have conducted during the last 12 months, how many clients were Defendants?	

9. How often did you personally have to deal with court on civil cases during the last 12 months? Please, if you can not recall the exact number, provide at least the approximate numbers.

10. How often do they make fair decisions in accordance to law at Georgian courts? Please, answer in percents. Please, remember we are interested only approximate number. Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next questions. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)

_____ %

11. In those cases when judges or other court personnel take bribes, how often is each listed party an initiator of such resolution?

Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next questions

- A. Court personnel _____ %
- B. Lawyers _____ %
- C. Plaintiff _____ %
- D. Defendants _____ %

12. Please, have you had such a case during the last 12 months, that you had to win according to law and the substance of the case, but you lost? If you had such case during the last 12 month, please mark your answer by \checkmark "yes" and move on to Q12a. If you did not had such case please mark your answer by \checkmark "no" and move on Q13A.)

Yes [] No []

12A. Please, recall all those cases during the last 12 months, that you had to win according to law and the substance of the case, but you lost. Please, tell us, how important was *each* of the listed factors; please rate each factor on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means “it was insignificant”, 10 means “it was the only thing that mattered.”

1. You made a mistake	
2. Lawyer of the second party was very strong	
3. Lawyer of the second party was friend/relative of the judge	
4. Second party was friend/relative of the judge	
5. Lawyer of the second party or the party itself has bribed the judge	
6. Lawyer of the second party or the party itself took the case to such judge that would be prepossessed against you	
7. Mistake of a judge	

13A. In the Georgian legal system, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for the appointment of judges? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	A. Judges
1. Examination mark	
2. Prior experience – wina gamocdileba	
3. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
4. Reputation as an honest and fearless person – uSiSaris reoputacia	
5. Relations with members of the Council of Justice - iusticiis sabWosTan kavSirebi	
6. Relations with judges and personnel of the court – mosamarTleebTan da moxelebTan urTierTobebi	
7. Relations with third parties having political influence – politikosebTan	
8. Giving bribes – qrTamis micema	
9. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
10. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

13B. In the court with which you are most familiar, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for the appointment of court personnel (excluding judges)? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	B. Court personnel
1. Examination mark	
2. Prior experience	
3. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
4. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
5. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
6. Relations with judges and personnel of the court	
7. Relations with third parties having political influence	
8. Giving bribes	
9. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
10. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

14. Next two questions concern the degree of freedom of action judges and court personnel have on complying with legal regulations when serving the clients. Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “they have a complete freedom of action”, while 10 means “they have no freedom of action”. Please, answer these questions as for A. Judges, also for B. Court Personnel. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)

	A. Judges	B. Court personnel
1. According to the rules , What extent of freedom of actions do the judges/court personnel have, how fast do they have to try the case and make decisions?		
2. In reality , What extent of freedom of actions do the judges/court personnel have, how fast do they have to try the case and make decisions?		

15. How easy is it for citizens to transfer their case to other court? Legal prohibition, administrative obstructions, similarity of services provided and travel expenses are implied. Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)
- _____

16. How adequate is the official salary of a judge? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “It is impossible them to survive on the official salary”, while 10 means “they can live very well on official salary”.
- _____

17. If an attorney, client or a party is dissatisfied with way you conduct the case, how possible it is for them to complain to the relevant institution? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)
- _____

- 18A. In the Georgian legal system, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for the promotion of judges? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	A. Judges
1. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
2. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
3. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
4. Relationships with judges and personnel of in his or her court	
5. Relations with third parties having political influence	
6. Giving bribes	
7. Rulings overturned on appeal	
10. Professional experience	
11. Professional merit	
12. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10	
13. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10	

18B. In the court with which you are most familiar, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for promotion of court personnel (excluding judges)? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	B. Court staff
1. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
2. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
3. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
4. Relationships with judges and personnel in his or her court	
5. Relations with third parties having political influence	
6. Giving bribes	
10. Professional experience	
11. Professional merit	
12. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
13. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

19. In the practice of Georgian legal system, how definitive is each of the following criteria when distributing the cases to judges? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It has no impact”, while 10 means “this is the only definitive factor”. Please, evaluate each listed factor.

(Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)

1. Pressure from parties	
2. Official distribution rules	
3. Pressure from politicians	
4. Bribing the chairman	
5. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

20. What would have changed in the court administration if judges observed all the official rules?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “rules are so bad that observing them is either impossible, or would seriously weaken the execution justice”, 5 means “nothing will change”, while 10 means “this would cause great improvement”.

21. What percentage of judges at your court observes the majority of the official laws?

Please, answer in percents. Please, remember we expect only approximate answers from you. Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next questions. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)

_____ %

22. If the decision were not made lawfully, what is the probability that the superior court would change this decision on appeal?

Please, answer in percents. Please, remember we expect only approximate answers from you. Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next question. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)

_____ %

23. If someone at the court system requested a bribe from you, and you reported about this to the relevant authority, what would be a probability that this person would be punished?

Please, answer in percents. Please, remember we expect only approximate answers from you. Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next question. (Please answer about the court that you are most familiar)

_____ %

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE COURTS YOU HAVE APPEARED BEFORE MOST OFTEN

24. In the question 6 (page2) you have named the court that you have appeared before most often. Please answer these questions just for this court. Two tables are given; one concerns judges of other courts, and the second – other court personnel. Please, answer from the top to the bottom. After completing one column move to the next one, and please, remember that we are interested in general and not the exact answers. We prefer to give at least some answer to the question than leave it unanswered.

Questions about Judges of the courts that you have attended often						
	A. Request for bribe for deciding the case according to law	B. Taking bribe to decide a case, not in accordance to law, but in such a way that favors bribing parties	C. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	D. Taking bribe to speed up the case	E. Making unfair decision because of family/family relations	F. Making unfair decision because of pressure of people holding political power
1. How often do the judges commit such actions? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “never”, while 10 means “always”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2. How sure are you that your answer is correct? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “I am not sure at all”, 10 means “I am sure”, while 5 means “I know about this just as much as any common Georgian”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. Generally, what is your major source of information about these facts? Please, when answering, use the following codes: 1. Personnel Experience; 2. Conversation with Judges; 3. Conversation with other court personnel; 4. Mass-Media information/articles; 5. Other, explain _____	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4. How harmful do you think such actions are? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “they have very positive impact on well-being of the citizens”, 5 means “they have no impact”, while 10 means “they have very negative impact on well-being of the citizens”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

25. In the table below, please answer each question for every action listed for other court personnel than judges of the courts you have often attended (question 6 (page 2)). Please, answer from the top to the bottom. After completing one column move to the next one, and please, remember that we are interested in general and not the exact answers

Questions about other personnel of the courts that you have attended often						
	A. Request for bribe for proper execution of responsibilities	B. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	C. Taking bribe to speed up the case	D. Rapidity absent the work without permission	E. Using job for solving friends/relatives problem	F. Using job for doing favors to those who are politically powerful
1. How often do the other personnel (other than judges) of this court commit such actions? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “never”, while 10 means “always”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2. How sure are you that your answer is correct? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “I am not sure at all”, 10 means “I am sure”, while 5 means “I know about this just as much as any common Georgian”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. Generally, what is your major source of information about these facts? Please, when answering, use the following codes: 1. Personnel Experience; 2. Conversation with Judges; 3. Conversation with other court personnel; 4. Mass-Media information/articles; 5. Other, explain _____	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4. How harmful do you think such actions are? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “they have very positive impact on well-being of the citizens”, 5 means “they have no impact”, while 10 means “they have very negative impact on well-being of the citizens”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Questions about the social economic conditions in Georgia

26. During the last 5 years, has the Georgian economy improved or worsened?
Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It has become much worse”, 5 means “remained the same”, while 10 means “improved a lot”.

27. During the last 5 years, has the Georgian healthcare improved or worsened?
Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It has become much worse”, 5 means “remained the same”, while 10 means “improved a lot”.

28. During the last 5 years, has the level of corruption in the Georgian government increased or decreased?
Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “Decreased significantly”, 5 means “remained the same”, while 10 means “Increased significantly”

29. If the judge of other court took bribe to make decision on a big commercial case, how possible it would be you to find out about this?

_____ %

30. How corrupted is the Georgian government? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It is not corrupted”, while 10 means “It is completely corrupted”.

31. How corrupted is the justice sector of the government of Georgia?
Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It is not corrupted”, while 10 means “It is completely corrupted”.

32. What is the quality of the Justice in Georgia?
Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “there is no better one”, while 10 means “there is not worse”.

33. How possible it was for you to give honest answers to questions given in the questionnaire?
Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “it was completely possible”, while 10 means “it was completely possible”.

34. At the beginning of the survey we have promised that none of your answers will be disclosed at any circumstances. Please tell us how much do you believe in what we have promised? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “never believed in that”, while 10 means “believed completely”.

35. What can we do to assure the respondents in confidentiality of the survey?

Write in _____

36. If this survey conducted again next year what question would you like to be added?

Write in _____

APPENDIX B. THE JUDGES' SURVEY, SECOND BACK-TRANSLATION

Questionnaire for Judges

General Instructions

Aim of this questionnaire is to collect information about the civil law in Georgia. When filling in the questionnaire we ask you to give maximum concentration to civil law issues and not the criminal law issues.

Many questions in this questionnaire concern your colleagues. You can give own interpretation to this: either extrapolate the answer to all your colleagues, or imply only those about whom you do possess certain information.

In several questions you are asked to express your opinions using rating scale from 0 to 10. In other cases you are asked to give rating expressed in percents (you can rate from 0 to 100%), or to name the frequency of occurrence of certain cases. In many cases there are no correct or incorrect answers. When choosing number on a scale, please, remember that we are interested in your general judgment and not the exact quantitative answer.

Also, please take into consideration that you can answer any question by “Don’t know”, “Refuse to answer” and “Doesn’t concern me”, but these are the answers we expect to receive from you least of all and we wish to ask you to use these answers only in the exceptional cases. We would like to receive answers that are closest to your assessment; of course we realize that in some cases you may simple not wish to answer the question. In such cases you can give the reason as to why you answer:

“Don’t know”, “Refuse to answer” or “Doesn’t concern me”

“Doesn’t concern me” implies those cases when the question doesn’t concern the court activities. “Refuse to answer,” indicates that you know the answer but do not wish to disclose it. “Don’t know” is for those cases when the information you possess is not sufficient even for giving an approximate answer.

Introduction

We will begin with general questions so that you can get accustomed to the various types of scales that will be used over the entire questionnaire. As in case of questions about your court, here too we do not expect you to know the answer by all means. We wish to know your judgment. We would prefer you to answer the questions to the extent you can do this than leave them unanswered.

1. When talking to your friends, how do you fell, are your opinions more optimistic than theirs?
Please rate on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means “their opinions are much more optimistic than mine”, 5 means “there is no difference”, 10 means “my opinions are much more optimistic than theirs”.

2. What is the probability that Georgia receives golden medal in any kind of sport during the next Olympic Games?

Please, rate in percents. Remember that we are interested in approximate answer, please give general assessment and generalize it.

_____ %

3. To which instance does your court belong? _____

Please, use the following codes: 1 = district/municipal; 2 = Regional Court in Tbilisi; 3 = Regional Court in Kutaisi; 4 = Supreme Court.

3.a. What is the name of your Court? (In case you work at district/regional court, give full name please.) _____

3.b. In which town is your court? (In case you work at district/regional court, write the name of the town please) _____

4. How often do you meet these people off-work? Answer per number of meetings during the last 12 months. We understand you wouldn't know this exactly, but please, indicate approximate information generally and continue filling the questionnaire. If you have never met the person named in the left column, please write 0 in the corresponding cell of the right column.

A. Gamgebeli	
B. Mayor	
C. Members of Counsel of Justice	
D. Chairman of the Supreme Court	
E. Politicians	

5. If you met these people at least once during the last 12 months, please answer how helpful were these meetings for your activities? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means, "these meetings were extremely hampering for my activity", 5 means "they meant nothing", while 10 means "these meetings were extremely useful for my activity".

A. Gamgebeli	
B. Mayor	
C. Members of Counsel of Justice	
D. Chairman of the Supreme Court	
E. Politicians	

6. Please, indicate what percent of the cases you have overviewed during last 12 months are the civil cases?

_____ %

7. Please, indicate the number of the civil cases you have overviewed during the last 12 months.

8. Please, indicate how many pending cases you have?

9. In the table for judges given we ask you to answer each question for each named action. Please, answer vertically. When you finish a column please move to the new one and remember that we are interested in general and not the exact answers. We prefer you to answer the questions as much as it is possible than to leave them unanswered. Please answer about you court.

Questions to Judges						
	A. Request for bribe for deciding the case according to law	B. Taking bribe to decide a case, not in accordance to law, but in such a way that favors bribing parties	C. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	D. Taking bribe to speed up the case	E. Making unfair decision because of family/family relations	F. Making unfair decision because of pressure of people holding political power
1. If any of your colleague judges committed such actions, how disturbed would you be by such fact? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “I wouldn’t mind at all”, while 10 means “You would consider yourself responsible to take measures regardless the risk to have such a person punished”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2. In case any of your colleague judges committed such a crime, how likely it would be this to be noticed by the person who can inform relevant institutions? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means, “This will never happen”, while 10 means “This will always happen like this”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. How possible it is that this person would really report about the crime to the relevant institution? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “This will never happen”, while 10 means “This will always happen like this”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4. According to the rules, how strict would be the outcome for such an action? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “there is no punishment at all”, while 10 means “he would receive 10 year penalty”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
5. How possible it is that the lawbreaker would be really punished? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “he wouldn’t punished at all”, 5 means “he would be punished in half of all cases” while 10 means “he would be always punished”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
6. How easy it is for your fellow colleague judge to do this regularly? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7. According to the official rules, how easy it is to dismiss such a judge who commits such crimes? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Please, answer these questions in that case if at least 3 judges work at your court.

	A. Request for bribe for deciding the case according to law	B. Taking bribe to decide a case, not in accordance to law, but in such a way that favors bribing parties	C. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	D. Taking bribe to speed up the case	E. Making unfair decision because of family/family relations	F. Making unfair decision because of pressure of people holding political power
8. How many of your colleague judges are so decent that they wouldn't commit such actions even if guaranteed that no one would find out about this? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "there is not a single one like this", 10 means "everyone are like this".						

10. In the table below, please answer each question for each named action for other court personnel apart from judges. Please, answer from the top to the bottom. When you finish a column please move to the new one and Remember that we are interested in general and not the exact answers. We prefer you to answer the questions as much as it is possible than to leave them unanswered. Please answer about your court.

Questions about other Court Personnel apart from the Judges						
	A. Request for bribe for proper execution of responsibilities	B. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	C. Taking bribe to speed up the case	D. Rapidity absent the work without permission	E. Using job for solving friends/relatives problem	F. Using job for doing favors to those who are politically powerful
1. How many of your co-workers (other than judges) are so decent that they wouldn't commit such actions even if guaranteed that no one would find out about this? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "there is not a single one like this", 10 means "everyone are like this".	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2. If any of your co-workers (other than judges) committed such actions, how disturbed would you be by such fact? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "I wouldn't mind at all", while 10 means "You would consider yourself responsible to take measures regardless the risk to have such a person punished"	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. In case any of your co-workers (other than judges) committed such a crime, how likely it would be this to be noticed by the person who can inform relevant institutions? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "This will never happen", while 10 means "This will always happen like this".	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4. How possible it is that this person would really report about the crime to the relevant institution? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "This will never happen", while 10 means "This will always happen".	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

5. According to the rules, how strict would be the outcome for such an action? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “there is no punishment at all”, while 10 means “he would receive 10 year penalty”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
6. How possible it is that the lawbreaker would be really punished? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “he wouldn’t punished at all”, 5 means “he would be punished in half of all cases” while 10 means “he would be always punished”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
7. How easy it is for your co-worker (other than judges) to do this regularly? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
8. According to the official rules, how easy it is to dismiss such co-worker (other than judges) who commits such crimes? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

11. Do you believe that that corruption in justice system can be significantly decreased by means of the administrative reforms? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It is impossible”, while 10 means “Sure”.

12. Do you believe that corruption in justice system can be significantly decreased by means of the political reforms? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It is impossible”, while 10 means “Sure”.

13A. In the Georgian legal system, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for the appointment of judges? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	A. Judges
1. Examination mark	
2. Prior experience	
3. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
4. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
5. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
6. Relations with judges and personnel of the court	
7. Relations with third parties having political influence	
8. Giving bribes	
9. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
10. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

13B. In your court, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for the appointment of court personnel (excluding judges)? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	B. Court personnel
1. Examination mark	
2. Prior experience	
3. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
4. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
5. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
6. Relations with judges and personnel of the court	
7. Relations with third parties having political influence	
8. Giving bribes	
9. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
10. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

14. Next two questions concern the degree of freedom of action your colleagues have on complying with legal regulations when serving the clients. Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “they have a complete freedom of action”, while 10 means “they have no freedom of action”. Please, answer these questions as for A. Judges, also for B. Court Personnel. Please answer about you court.

	A. Judges	B. Court personnel
3. According to the rules , What extent of freedom of actions do the judges/court personnel have, how fast do they have to try the case and make decisions?		
4. In reality , What extent of freedom of actions do the judges/court personnel have, how fast do they have to try the case and make decisions?		

15. In the table below we wish to know what changes are there in quantity of cases solved and your capabilities. Please indicate what quantitative changes have occurred and indicate their percentage. Remember that we wish to know only the approximate answer, if this is possible, please give general evaluation and move on to the next question. Please answer these questions, as for item A. also for item B .

	Mark only one answer on the row A (mark answer by \surd).			B. Percent of the change %
1. Since 1999 how has the quantity of court cases changed at your court?	Increased <input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased <input type="checkbox"/>	Hasn't changed <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ %
2. Since 1999 how has the number of judges changed at your court?	Increased <input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased <input type="checkbox"/>	Hasn't changed <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ %
3. Since 1999 how has the number of all court personnel changed at your court?	Increased <input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased <input type="checkbox"/>	Hasn't changed <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ %
4. Since 1999 how has the volume of provision with equipment and procurement of necessary items changed at your court?	Increased <input type="checkbox"/>	Decreased <input type="checkbox"/>	Hasn't changed <input type="checkbox"/>	_____ %

16. Generally is the number of judges at your court too high or too low?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “the number is so low that we don’t fulfill even a half of those things we have to do”, 5 means “the number is exactly what is needed”, while 10 means “too much, even half are not occupied”.

17. Generally is the number of personnel at your court too high or too low? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “the number is so low that they don’t fulfill even a half of those things we have to do”, 5 means “the number is exactly what is needed”, while 10 means “too much, even half are not occupied”.

18. How easy is it for citizens to move their case to other court? Legal prohibition, administrative obstructions, similarity of services provided and travel expenses are implied.

Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”. Please answer about you court.

19. How adequate is the official salary of a judge?

Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “It is impossible them to survive on the official salary”, while 10 means “they can live very well on official salary”.

20. How adequate is the official salary of court personnel?

Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “It is impossible them to survive on the official salary”, while 10 means “they can live very well on official salary”.

21. If an attorney or a party is dissatisfied with way you conduct the case, how possible it is for them to complain to the relevant institution?

Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”.

22. During the last month, how many days were allotted to media-publicity of your court activities (radio, television, newspapers). Remember that we wish to know only the approximate answer. Please, give general evaluation and move on to the next question.

23. During the last month, how many days were allotted to review of the activities of your court by legislative bodies?

Remember that we wish to know only the approximate answer. Please, give general evaluation and move on to the next question.

24. Please, answer the following question concerning the standards and mark relevant numbers in the table. Please answer these questions as for A., also for B points.

	A. Fast hearing of the case	B. Decision-making in accordance to the law
1. Is there a clearly established standard in this regards at your workplace?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
2. According to the official rules will the violation of these standards have any negative result?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
3. How strict is the disciplinary punishment? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “no punishment is expected”, while 10 means “this person will receive a 10-year penalty”.		
4. How probable it is that the offender will be punished? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “this will never happen”, 5 means “it will happen in every second case”, while 10 means “the offender is always punished”.		

25. How do you think, how clearly are defined certain criteria and processes for promotion of judges in official rules? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “they are not clearly defined”, while 10 means “they are defined completely clearly”.

26. How do you think, how clearly are defined certain criteria and processes for promotion of other court personnel in official rules? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “they are not clearly defined”, while 10 means “they are defined completely clearly”.

27A. In the Georgian legal system, in reality, how significant are each of the listed criteria for the promotion of judges? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	A. Judges
1. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
2. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
3. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
4. Relationships with judges and personnel of in his or her court	
5. Relations with third parties having political influence	
6. Giving bribes	
7. Rulings overturned on appeal	
10. Professional experience	
11. Professional merit	
12. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
13. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

27B. In your court, how significant are each of the listed criteria for promotion of court personnel (excluding judges)? Please evaluate each criterion and answer on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “completely unimportant”, while 10 means “this is the only important thing”.

	B. Court staff
1. Documents, diplomas, certificates confirming qualification	
2. Reputation as an honest and fearless person	
3. Relations with members of the Council of Justice	
4. Relationships with judges and personnel in his or her court	
5. Relations with third parties having political influence	
6. Giving bribes	
10. Professional experience – profesiuli gamocdileba	
11. Professional merit – profesiuli damsaxureba	
12. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	
13. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

28. In the practice of Georgian justice system how definitive is each of the following criteria when distributing the cases to judges? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It has no impact”, while 10 means “this is the only definitive factor”. Please, evaluate each listed factor. Please answer about other courts in the region. If you know about several other courts, please answer about the one you have information about.

1. Pressure from parties	
2. Official distribution rules	
3. Pressure from politicians	
4. Bribing the chairman	
5. Other factor, detail and rate on a scale from 0 to 10 _____	

29. What would have changed in the court administration if judges observed all the official rules? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “rules are so bad that observing them is either impossible, or would seriously weaken the execution justice”, 5 means “nothing will change”, while 10 means “this would cause great improvement”. Please answer about your court.

30. What percentage of judges at your court observes the majority of the official laws? Please, answer in percents. Please, remember we expect only approximate answers from you. Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next questions.

_____ %

31. What percentage of court personnel at your court (except the judges) observe the majority of the official laws? Please, answer in percents. Please, remember we expect only approximate answers from you. Please, give us general evaluation and move on to the next questions.

_____ %

32. During last 12 months, how many court personnel (except judges) were dismissed from their jobs? If you do not know the exact number, please give an approximate answer.

33. How easy it is to prove that if necessary the member of your court that commits offence will receive disciplinary punishment? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”.

34. How easy it is to dismiss the Court Personnel (except Judges) who don't execute their obligations duly or are not needed? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “this is impossible”, while 10 means “this is very easy”. Please answer about your court.

QUESTIONS ABOUT THE OTHER COURTS EXISTING IN THE REGION

35. Please answer these questions about the other courts existing in the region as much as the information you possess allow this. Two tables are given, one concerns judges of other courts, and the second – other court personnel. If you know about several other courts, please answer about the one you have information about. Please, answer from the top to the bottom. After completing one column move to the next one, and please, remember that we are interested in general and not the exact answers. We prefer you to answer the questions as much as it is possible than to leave them unanswered.

Questions about Judges of other Courts						
	A. Request for bribe for deciding the case according to law	B. Taking bribe to decide a case, not in accordance to law, but in such a way that favors bribing parties	C. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	D. Taking bribe to speed up the case	E. Making unfair decision because of family/family relations	F. Making unfair decision because of pressure of people holding political power
1. How often do the judges of other courts commit such actions? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “never”, while 10 means “always”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2. How sure are you that your answer is correct? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “I am not sure at all”, 10 means “I am sure”, while 5 means “I know about this just as much as any common Georgian”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. Generally, what is your the major source of information about thee facts? Please, when answering, use the following codes: 1. Personnel Experience; 2. Conversation with Judges; 3. Conversation with other court personnel; 4. Mass-Media information/articles; 5. Other, explain _____	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4. How harmful do you think such actions are? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “they have very positive impact on well-being of the citizens”, 5 means “they have no impact”, while 10 means “they have very negative impact on well-being of the citizens”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

36. In the table below, please answer each question for every action listed for other court personnel than judges. Please, answer from the top to the bottom. After completing one column move to the next one, and please, remember that we are interested in general and not the exact answers.

We prefer you to answer the questions as much as it is possible than to leave them unanswered.

Questions about other Courts Personnel, other than Judges						
	A. Request for bribe for proper execution of responsibilities	B. Taking bribe for slowing down the case	C. Taking bribe to speed up the case	D. Rapidity absent the work without permission	E. Using job for solving friends/relatives problem	F. Using job for doing favors to those who are politically powerful
1. How often do the personnel (other than judges) of other courts commit such actions? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “never”, while 10 means “always”.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
2. How sure are you that your answer is correct? Please, rate on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means “I am not sure at all”, 10 means “I am sure”, while 5 means “I know about this just as much as any common Georgian”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
3. Generally, what is your major source of information about these facts? Please, when answering, use the following codes: 1. Personnel Experience; 2. Conversation with Judges; 3. Conversation with other court personnel; 4. Mass-Media information/articles; 5. Other, explain _____	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
4. How harmful do you think such actions are? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “they have very positive impact on well-being of the citizens”, 5 means “they have no impact”, while 10 means “they have very negative impact on well-being of the citizens”	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓

Questions about the social economic conditions in Georgia

37. During the last 5 years, has the Georgian economy improved or worsened?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It has become much worse”, 5 means “remained the same”, while 10 means “improved a lot”.

38. During the last 5 years, has the Georgian healthcare improved or worsened?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It has become much worse”, 5 means “remained the same”, while 10 means “improved a lot”.

39. During the last 5 years, has the level of corruption in Georgian government increased or decreased?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “Decreased significantly”, 5 means “remained the same”, while 10 means “Increased significantly”

40. If the judge of other court took bribe to make decision on a big commercial case, how possible it would be you to find out about this?

_____ %

41. How corrupted is the Georgian government? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It is not corrupted”, while 10 means “It is completely corrupted”.

42. How corrupted is the justice sector of the government of Georgia?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “It is not corrupted”, while 10 means “It is completely corrupted”.

43. What is the quality of the Justice in Georgia?

Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “there is no better one”, while 10 means “there is not worse”.

44. How possible it was for you to give honest answers to questions given in the questionnaire?

Please, rate on a scale

0-10, where 0 means “it was completely possible”, while 10 means “it was completely possible”.

45. At the beginning of the survey we have promised that none of your answers will be disclosed at any circumstances. Please tell us how much do you believe in what we have promised? Please, rate on a scale 0-10, where 0 means “never believed in that”, while 10 means “believed completely”.

46. What can we do to assure the respondents in confidentiality of the survey?

Write in _____

47. If this survey conducted again next year what question would you like to be added?

Write in _____

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