

# SURVEY ON PERCEPTIONS & KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION

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*Strengthening Transparency  
and Governance in Mongolia  
Program*

*September 2013*



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



This survey is made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Asia Foundation and the Sant Maral Foundation have implemented the survey, which does not necessarily reflect the views of USAID and the United States Government.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

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Administered by The Asia Foundation, the second *Survey on Perceptions and Knowledge of Corruption (SPEAK II)* under the USAID-funded Strengthening Transparency and Governance in Mongolia (STAGE) program was implemented in March-April 2013. Building on the semi-annual corruption benchmarking survey conducted as part of the USAID-funded Mongolian Anti-Corruption Support (MACS) project, the SPEAK survey captures data on perceptions and knowledge of administrative practices, people's actual experience of corruption, and grand corruption. In 2012, The Asia Foundation also introduced the complementary report under STAGE, *Study of Private Perceptions of Corruption (STOPP)\** that presents data on perceptions of corruption of the business sector. The Sant Maral Foundation (SMF) has been The Asia Foundation's implementing partner for both surveys.

Conducted semi-annually, four times over the period of STAGE program, the SPEAK survey serves as a backbone to evidence-based programming, informing STAGE of changes at critical stages of the program. The survey is also linked to the monitoring and evaluation system serving both as a baseline and means to capture progress and impact. The SPEAK survey will be extensively disseminated at the grassroots level in collaboration with the USAID-funded Mercy Corps' Active Partnerships and Public Engagement for Accountable Localities (APPEAL) which will trigger public discussions on transparency, accountability, and corruption.

\* The STOPP survey will be released together with the SPEAK survey in September 2013

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## II. METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

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The target population of the study was adults, 18 years of age and above. Structured face-to-face interviews were conducted with respondents from 1,360 households across various soums in the country. Multi-stage random sampling with probability sample in an area cluster design was implemented.

At the first stage, Ulaanbaatar and up to two aimags (provinces) from each of the four regions were selected randomly, followed by random selection of sub-districts in Ulaanbaatar and soums (counties) in aimags. At the second stage, the Primary Sample Units (PSU) were selected. In the capital Ulaanbaatar the PSUs were randomly selected at the level of sub-districts (khoroo). In the aimag centers, PSUs were randomly selected at the level of bags (smallest political unit of the country at aimag level), but in soum centers a block of households was determined by the supervisor of interviewers. The PSU size was kept at eight households. At the third stage, the starting point and households were determined. In apartment areas (sub-districts of Ulaanbaatar), interviewers were provided with addresses (building household and flat number). In ger districts, interviewers were provided with street numbers and the starting point by the field executive. From the starting point in ger districts, the interviewers used the right hand rule and moved door to door, skipping two houses. In aimags and soums, starting points were determined by supervisors, and then interviewers followed the right hand rule and selected every third household. At the household level, the head of household or the household member who was most familiar with household matters was selected for the interview.

This report highlights the findings from the SPEAK II survey that began in March 19, 2013 and was completed on April 6, 2013. The enumerators from the SMF interviewed 1,360 households in seven districts of Ulaanbaatar and in 24 soums of seven aimags. The SPEAK I was conducted in November 2012. The sample distribution for SPEAK II is shown in the table below:

Table A. Sample Distribution

Region	City/Aimag	Soum	Interviewed May 2013
	1. Ulaanbaatar	Districts	
		1. Khan-Uul	55
		2. Bayanzurkh	119
		3. Sukhbaatar	56
		4. Chingeltei	70
		5. Bayangol	90
		6. Songinokhairkhan	120
		7. Nalaikh	40
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>550</b>
Western Region	2. Hovd	Soums	
		1. Jargalant (central soum)	40
		2. Erdeneburen	32
		3. Hovd	24
		4. Myangad	24
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>120</b>
	2. Govi Altai	Soums	
		1. Esunbulag (central soum)	32
		2. Haliun	24
		3. Taishir	24
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>80</b>	
Khangai Region	3. Bayankhongor	Soums	
		1. Bayankhongor (central soum)	56
		2. Buutsagaan	32
		3. Bombogor	32
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>120</b>
	4. Huvsgul	Soums	
		1. Murun (central soum)	56
		2. Ikh Uul	42
		3. Burentogtokh	33
		4. Tosontsengel	33
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>164</b>	

Central Region	5. Dundgobi	Soums	
		1. Saintsagaan (central soum)	32
		2. Erdenedalai	32
		3. Delgertsogt	16
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>80</b>
	6. Selenge	Soums	
		1. Sukhbaatar (central soum)	69
2. Zuunburen		32	
3. Eruu		23	
4. Bayangol		27	
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>151</b>	
Eastern Region	7. Sukhbaatar	Soums	
		19. Baruun-Urt (central soum)	45
		20. Halzan	30
		21. Munkhkhaan	20
		<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>1360</b>

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### III. KEY FINDINGS

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The findings of the SPEAK II survey are presented here. The data is compared with the SPEAK I survey (November 2012) and previous surveys conducted by The Asia Foundation and the SMF since 2006, when similar questions were asked. Highlights of key findings include:

- Corruption moved up two spots in March 2013 as the third most important problem in Mongolia according to the survey respondents.
- The number of those who believe corruption has increased in the past three years dropped from 60.4 percent in November 2012 to 48.3 percent in March 2013.
- Between the two most recent surveys, the number of those who expect the level of corruption to fall in the next three years has risen from 44.6 to 48.8 percent. It is about 23 percent higher than in 2006.
- Expectations for fair treatment from various state agencies between November 2012 and March 2013 have increased by 5.7 to 11.3 percent.
- The Land Utilization and Mining sectors continued to lead the top five most (perceived) corrupt sectors (agencies).
- Corruption cases where high-level public officials are involved continue to be the key marker of Grand Corruption. However, the number of respondents who believed “there is significant volume of GC in Mongolia” dropped by 6.6 percent between November 2012 and March 2013.
- A majority still believes the Independent Authority Against Corruption (IAAC) should lead the fight against both the general and grand corruption. Respondents’ confidence over the IAAC has also grown from 27 percent in May 2011 to 40.5 percent in March 2013.
- The number of those willing to report corruption has decreased from 20.5 percent in March 2010 to 15.5 percent in March 2013.
- The percentage of households that reported giving bribes in the last three months has dropped to 9 percent in March 2013 from 12 percent in November 2012.
- The average amount of reported bribes without outliers has decreased from 391,000MNT in November 2012 to 294,000MNT in March 2013.

## 1. Major problems in Mongolia

Overall, the top 10 major problems cited by survey respondents in March 2013 more or less remain unchanged from the major problems cited in November 2012 (Fig 1.1 and Fig 1.2). Although there are some variations in the ranking, many of the problems named are seasonal. For example, the dropping of reporting “ecology” as a problem can be linked to the end of winter pollution.

Surprisingly the mining sector no longer features among the top 10 problems. Similarly, there is a decline in public ranking of “poverty” as a major problem compared to November 2012.

Figure 1.1: Ranking major problems in March 2013

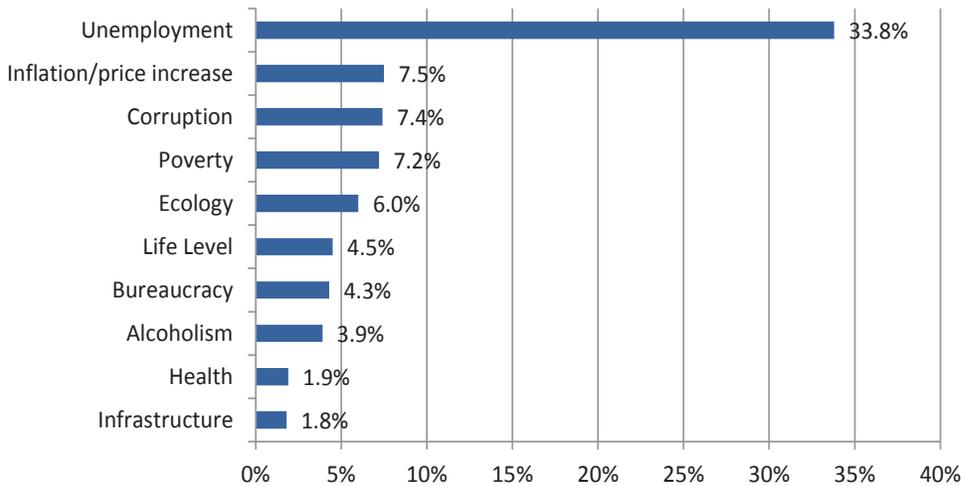
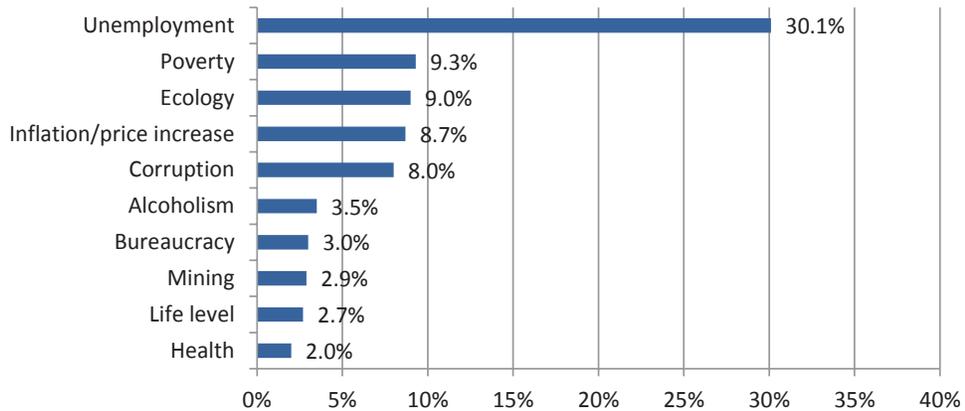
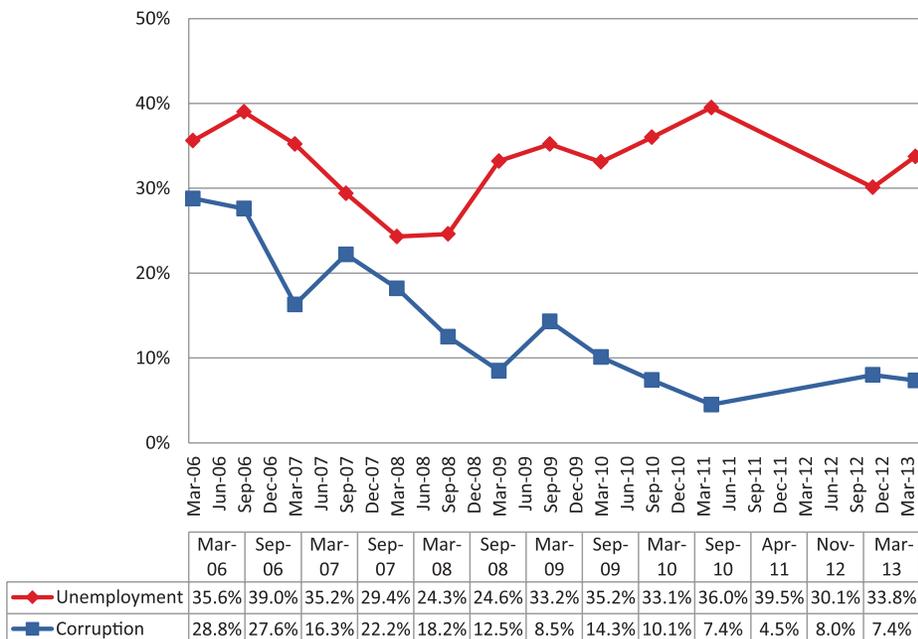


Figure 1.2: Ranking major problems in November 2012



The number one problem cited in March 2013 again remains unemployment. Compared to November 2012, it increased slightly from 30.1 percent to 33.8 percent (Fig 1.3). Corruption moved up two places from fifth position in November 2012 to third position in March 2013. However the number of people who rank corruption highly as an important problem has declined from 8.0 to 7.4 percent in March 2013.

Figure 1.3: Attitude towards corruption and unemployment

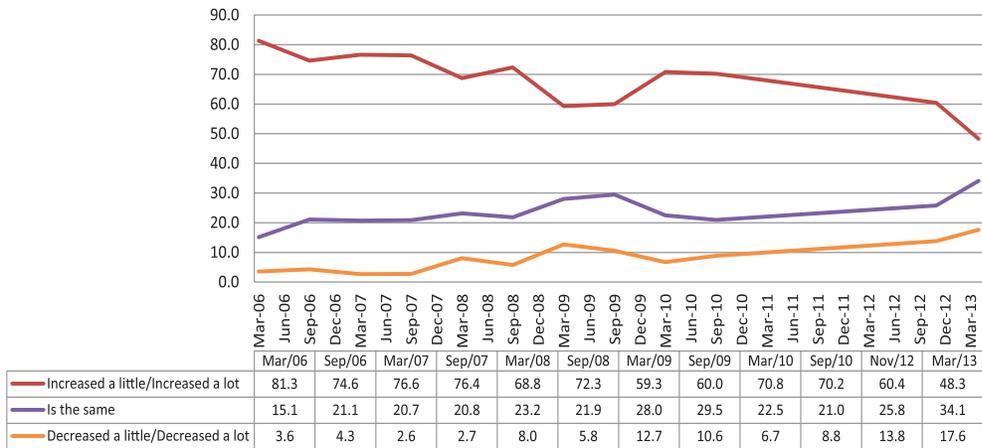


## 2. Corruption level

There has been a surge of positive attitude concerning the state of corruption in Mongolia over the past three years. The number of those surveyed who believe corruption has increased dropped from 60.4 percent in November 2012 to 48.3 percent in March 2013. Since the beginning of the survey in 2006, the number of those who say that corruption has gone up (in the last three years) has decreased by 33 percent. This correlates with the recent SMF’s Political Barometer (2013) report which shows that the biggest success of the current government is its action against corruption.

Alternately the number of those who believe corruption has gone down has increased since November 2012 from 13.8 percent to 17.6 percent in March 2013.

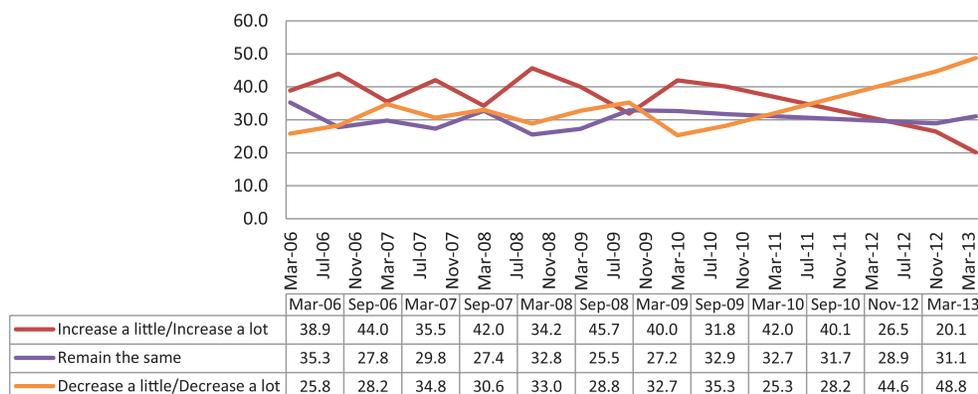
Figure 2.1: In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in Mongolia changed?



Respondents are more hopeful about the state of corruption in the future. Between the two most recent surveys, the number of those who expect the level of corruption to fall in the next three years has risen from 44.6 to 48.8 percent. It is about 23 percent higher than in 2006 (Fig 2.2).

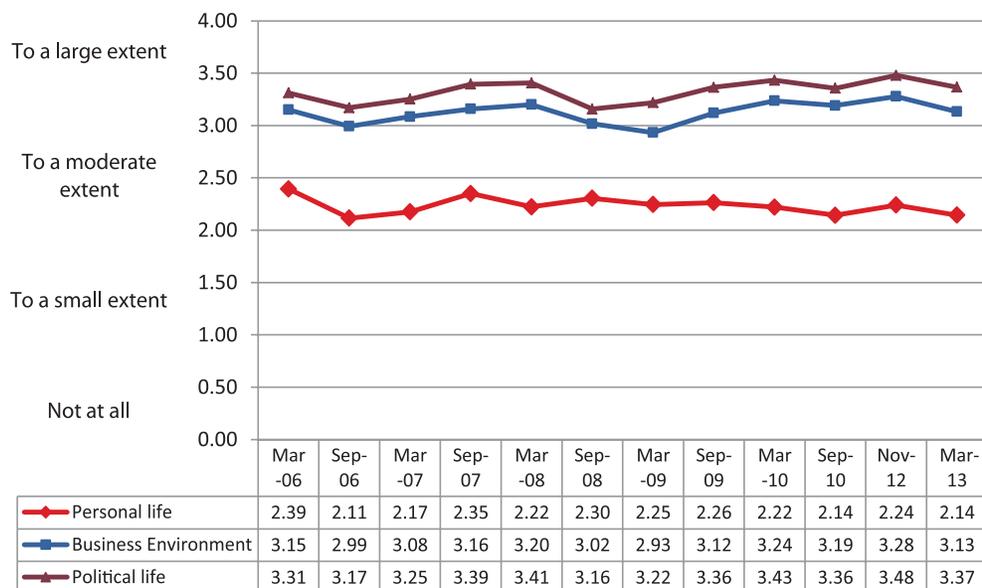
During the same period, the number of respondents who believe corruption will increase in the next three years has dropped from 26.5 to 20.1 percent. This is a decline of about 18.8 percent since 2006 (Fig 2.2).

Figure 2.2: How do you expect the level of corruption will change in the next three years?



There is a direct correlation between respondents' perception on the state of corruption and influence of corruption in their lives. As more respondents positively see that corruption in the next three years will decrease, fewer people now believe that corruption influences personal, business, and political life as much.

Figure 2.3: Some people believe corruption affects different spheres of life. In your view, to what extent does corruption affect lives? (1: not at all, 2: to a small extent, 3: to a moderate extent, 4: to a large extent)



### 3. Fair treatment

Expectation for fair treatment from state agencies between September 2010 and November 2012 was rather stagnant. However, this situation changed in March 2013. It is possible that this is due to the recent termination and the subsequent recruitment of an unprecedented number of public employees under the new government policy. In some public entities, the staff was completely replaced with new recruits. The percent increase in the number of people who expect fair treatment from different agencies are (from Nov 2012):

- Education by 10 percent
- Health by 7.2 percent
- Judiciary by 5.7 percent
- Police by 8.8 percent
- Local government by 11.3 percent
- National government by 9.2 percent

Figure 3.1: Expectation of fair treatment in Education

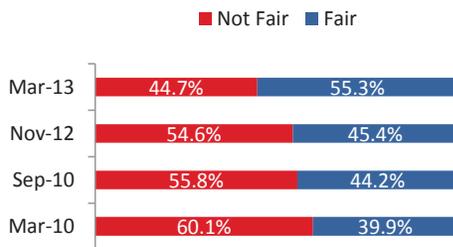


Figure 3.2: Expectation of fair treatment in Health

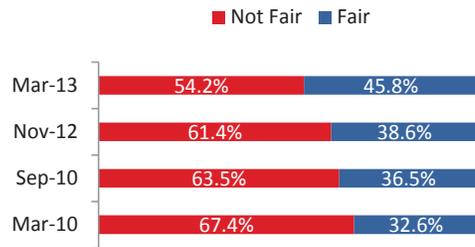


Figure 3.3: Expectation of fair treatment in Judiciary

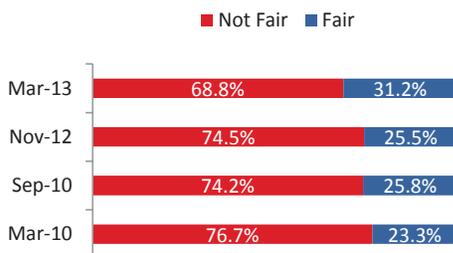


Figure 3.4: Expectation of fair treatment in Police

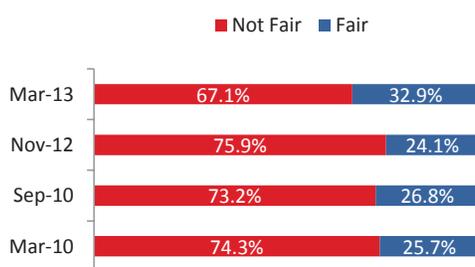


Figure 3.5: Expectation of fair treatment from local government

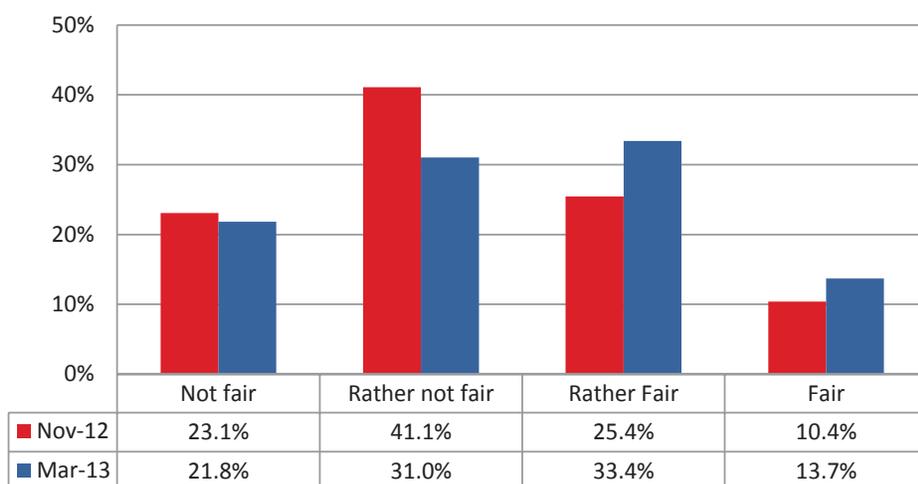
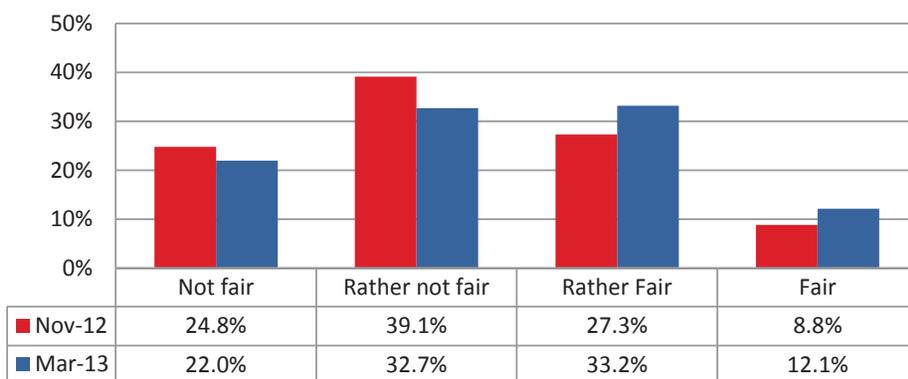


Figure 3.6: Expectation of fair treatment from national government



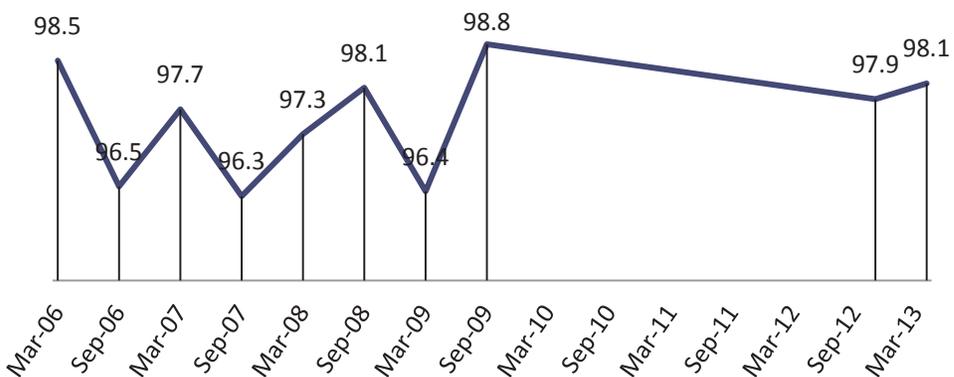
#### 4. General corruption

There is no major change in perception of general corruption. A majority of respondents consider “using public position for personal gains” as corruption. “Bribing electorate with gifts” is also considered corruption but to a lesser scale. Similarly, “giving presents and money for public services (entitled)” is also considered corruption by a majority. However, “diverting state funds to electorate” is somewhat controversial. The percentage of those who think it is not corruption has increased from 22.0 to 30.1 percent since November 2012. People also have doubts (whether it is corruption or not) about private citizens funding political parties. The percentage of those who think this is corruption “to a large extent” also dropped significantly (Fig 4.3). This mindset maybe the result of changes in the electoral system introduced last year. The new Presidential Election Law introduced further restrictions on how candidates could be financed.

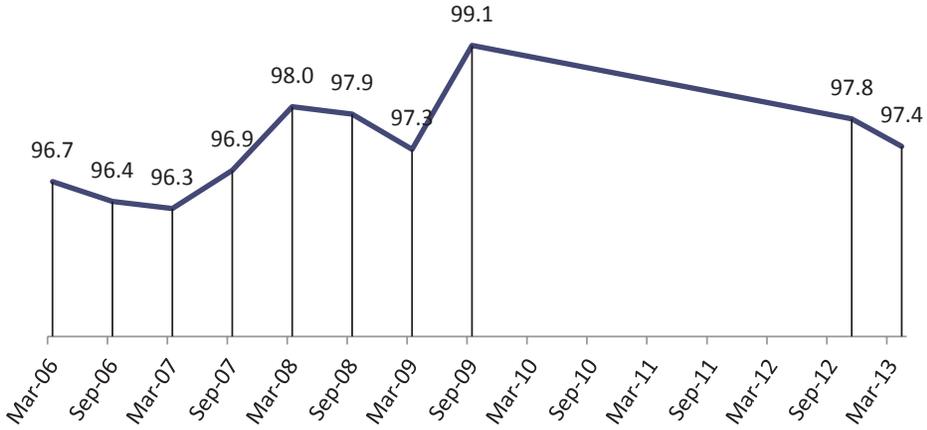
Using public position to help friends and relatives is considered the most common type of corruption with 53.8 percent of respondents believing this as “widespread,” and 42.1 percent reporting that collecting money using public position is “widespread.” (Fig 4.4)

Figure 4.1: Would the following actions be considered corruption? If yes, how widespread are they?

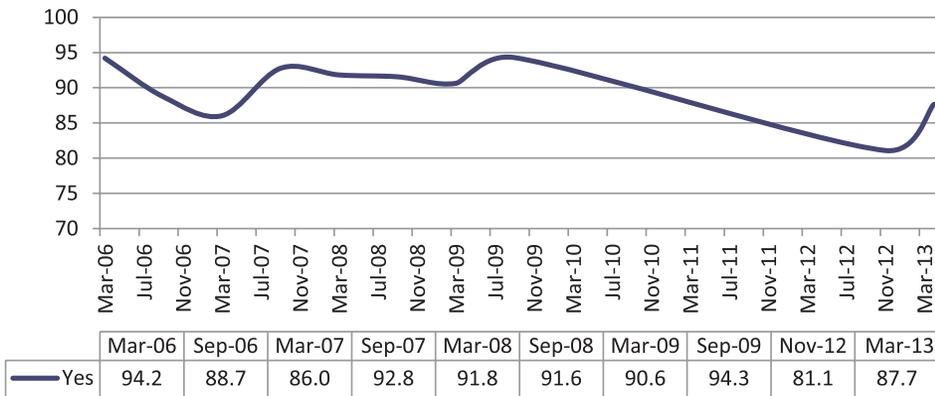
a) Using a public position to collect gifts, money



b) Using a public position to help friends, relatives (such as giving jobs or licenses, or favoring in bids)



c) Distributing gifts, money in election campaign



d) Politicians diverting state funds to their constituents

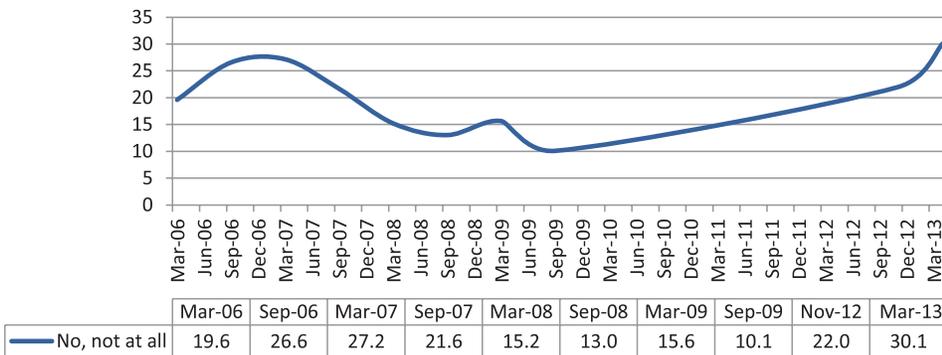


Figure 4.2: Giving presents or money to civil servants to obtain services entitled to

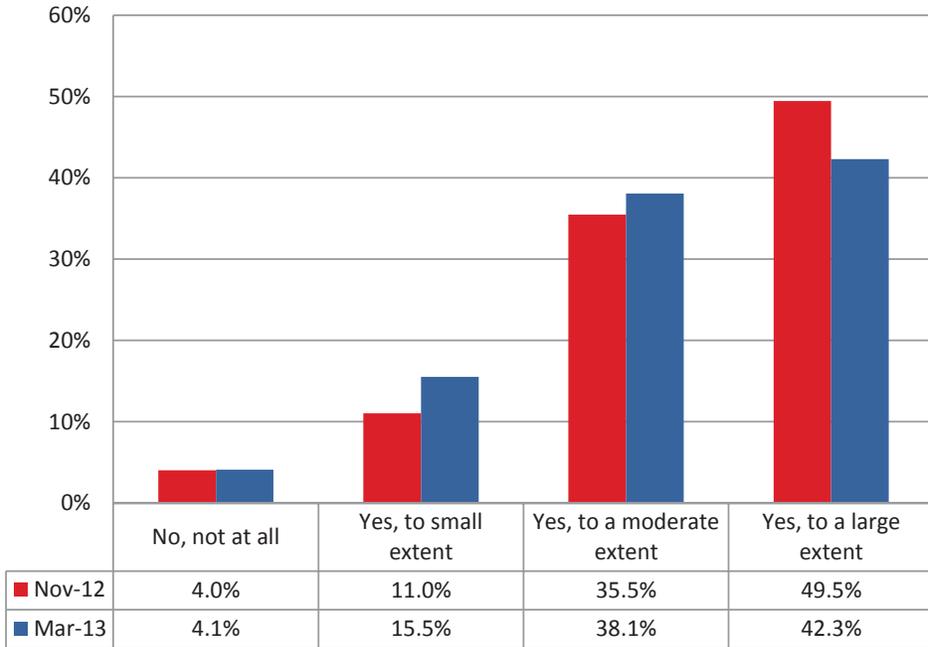


Figure 4.3: Private people financing political party activity

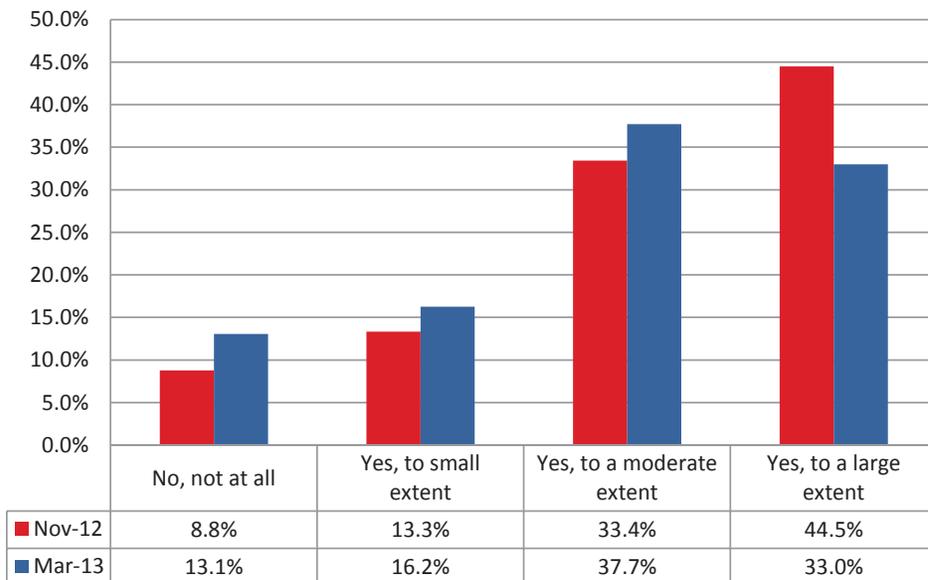


Figure 4.4: Percentage of those who think this type of corruption is widespread



	Mar-06	Sep-06	Mar-07	Sep-07	Mar-08	Sep-08	Mar-09	Sep-09	Nov-12	Mar/13
Using public position to collect money	49.8%	45.1%	50.5%	53.7%	47.7%	44.0%	46.9%	43.7%	55.0%	42.1%
Using public position to help friends	56.3%	49.1%	58.8%	57.3%	54.4%	51.2%	56.4%	57.0%	62.8%	53.8%
Distributing gifts in Election campaign	36.1%	34.0%	31.3%	36.5%	36.9%	34.3%	42.9%	38.1%	36.7%	31.0%
To divert state funds to own Electorate	20.6%	15.8%	17.9%	23.5%	26.4%	25.9%	29.6%	26.8%	28.5%	18.5%

## 5. Sectors (agencies) affected by corruption

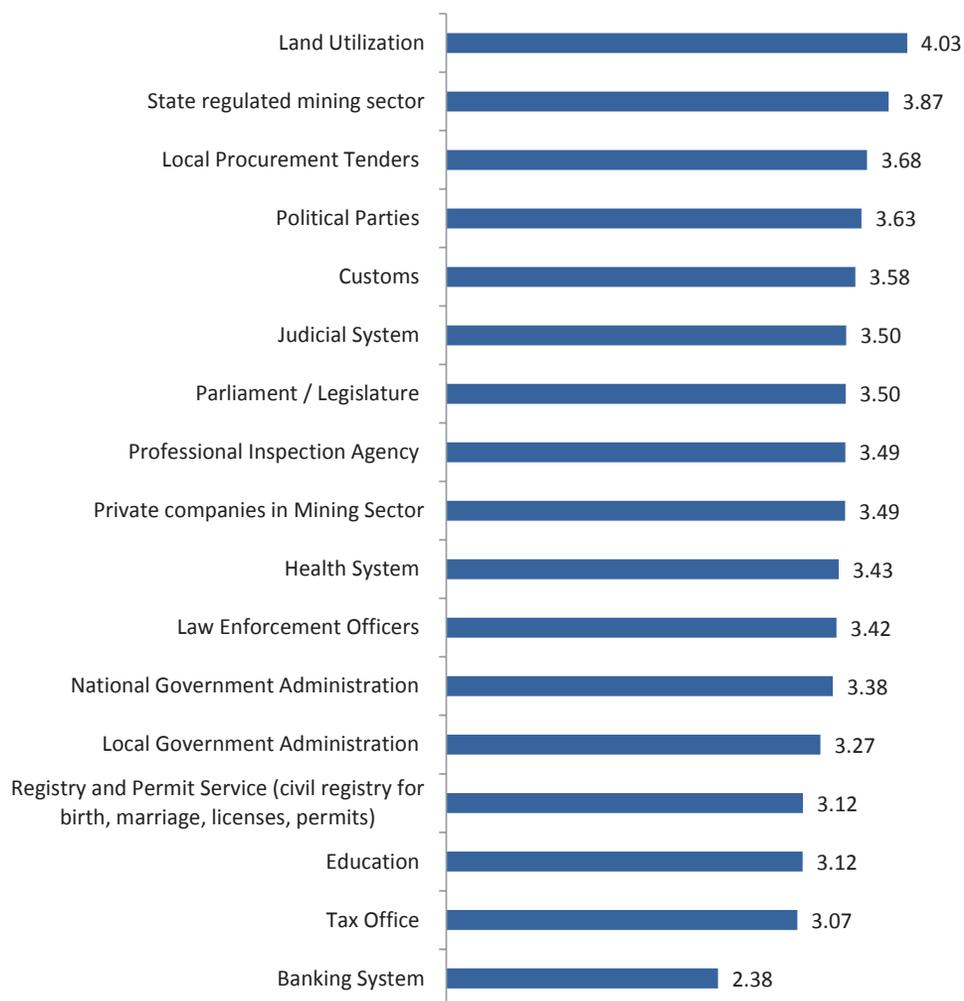
There are some changes in the top five agencies (or sectors) affected by corruption from last year. To investigate further, the mining sector was split into two sections: state regulated and private companies. As a result, state regulated has remained in second position, where it belonged since 2007 under the “mining sector” category. Private mining has moved to ninth position, which shows that respondents were, most probably, referring to the state-regulated mining in the past surveys.

Professional Inspection Agency dropped out of the top five and moved to eighth position, while Customs has returned to the top five.

*Table 5.1: Five sectors considered as the most corrupt from March 2006 to November 2012*

	1 rank	2 rank	3 rank	4 rank	5 rank
Mar-06	Land Utilization	Customs	Mining	Judges	Police
Sep-06	Land Utilization	Customs	Mining	Judges	Police
Mar-07	Land Utilization	Customs	Mining	Judges	Registry and Permit Service
Sep-07	Land Utilization	Mining	Customs	Registry and Permit Service	Judges
Mar-08	Land Utilization	Mining	Customs	Registry and Permit Service	Judges
Sep-08	Land Utilization	Mining	Customs	Judges	Prosecutors
Mar-09	Land Utilization	Mining	Judges	Customs	Prosecutors
Sep-09	Land Utilization	Judges	Police	Prosecutors	Mining
Mar-10	Land Utilization	Mining	Political Parties	Customs	Parliament/ Legislature
Sep-10	Land Utilization	Mining	Judges	Customs	Political Parties
Apr-11	Land Utilization	Mining	Judges	Customs	Political Parties
Nov-12	Land Utilization	Mining	Local Procurement Tenders	Professional Inspection Agency	Political Parties
Mar-13	Land Utilization	State regulated mining sector	Local Procurement Tenders	Political parties	Customs

Figure 5.1: The list of 15 sectors ranked by the perceived level of corruption (From 1: "not at all" to 5: "extreme")



## 6. Understanding Grand Corruption

Grand Corruption (GC) continues to be interpreted by survey respondents mostly as the cases of corruption where “high-level public officials are involved”. Many respondents also believe it involves “cases with strong political interest”. Although the latter ranked as second in March 2013, the number of respondents who thought so has decreased since November 2012. Interesting trends are the increase in the number of respondents who say GC are the cases with “organized crime involvement” and cases with “high-level damage to the country.” Cash has remained the most reported common mode of transaction in GC. Using a position in public or private administration for favors has remained second.

The number of respondents who believed “there is significant amount of the GC in Mongolia” dropped by 6.6 percent between November 2012 and March 2013. Nevertheless, the number of respondents who have heard about GC cases has increased by 6.3 percent. Citizens are better informed now, and their assessment of extensive damage from GC has also increased. There has been 3.8 percent increase in the number of respondents who believed GC has “strong” impact on households. In the meantime, the number of respondents who believed GC has impacted households “to some extent” also increased by 2.7 percent.

*Table 6.1: What is your understanding of Grand Corruption?*

	November 2012	March 2013
	(%)	(%)
Cases with strong political interest	21.8	17.6
Cases with involvement of high-level public officials	26.9	24.8
Cases where big local and foreign businesses are involved	14.9	14.5
Cases with high-level damage to the country	12.4	16.1
Cases which organized crime is involved in	11.4	14.6
Bribe amount is a very big one	12.0	11.9

Table 6.2: What are the types of GC bribe that you have heard of?  
(Multiple response)

	November 2012	March 2013
	(%)	(%)
Cash	70	64
Position in administration	60	50
Major gift such as apartment or car	42	30
Partnership or block of stock in a company	34	34
Foreign travel	17	10
Other sources	1	1

Figure 6.1: The spread of GC

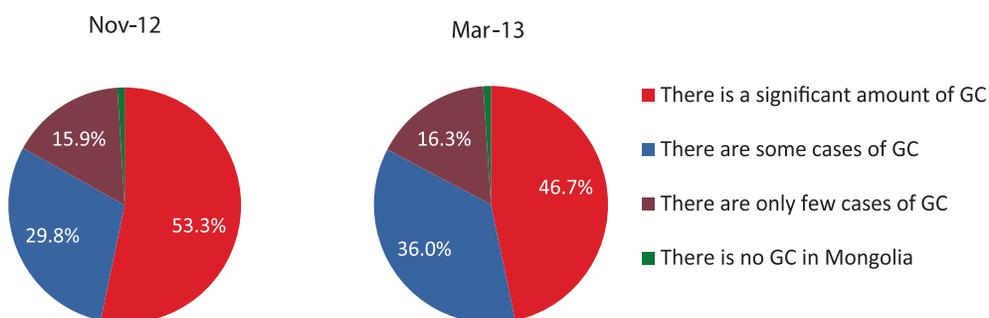


Figure 6.2: How frequently do you hear about GC cases?

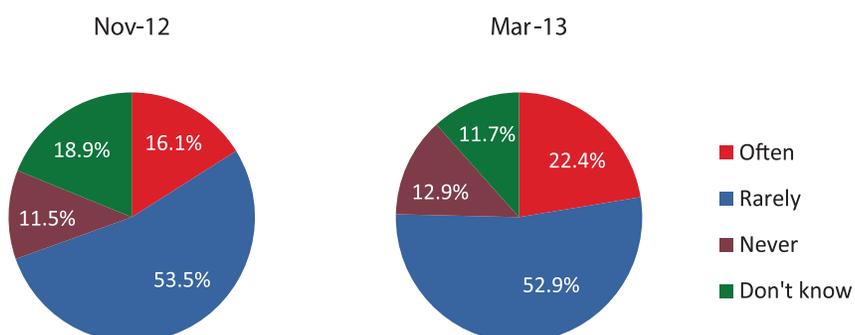
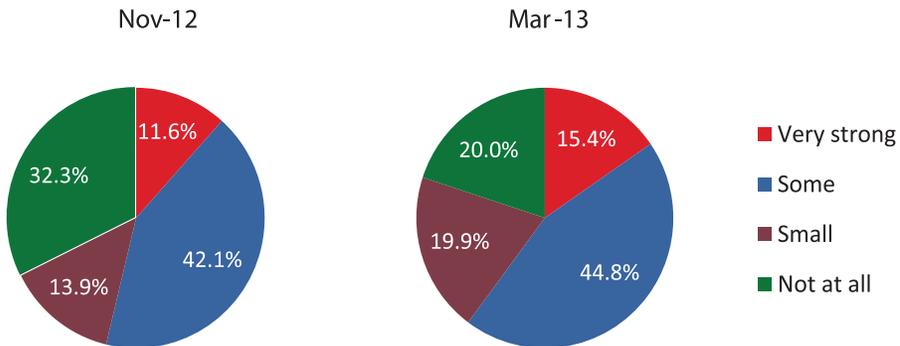


Figure 6.3: Impact of GC on a household



## 7. Lead agency against corruption

The positive trend in the assessment of the Independent Authority Against Corruption (IAAC) continues with the survey in March 2013. Although there has been a drop in preference to lead the fight against general corruption since November 2012, a majority of respondents still believe the IAAC should lead the fight against both general and grand corruption (Fig 7.1). Similarly, civil society is preferred (ranked second) to lead general anti-corruption activity closely followed by government (ranked third). However with GC, the situation is reversed as respondents have preferred government to lead (second) closely followed by civil society (third). Fighting GC is considered to be the national government's job by 13.8 percent of the respondents, while 8.2 percent believe this should be primarily handled by civil society (Fig 7.2).

Similarly in the assessment of the IAAC's performance, the positive trend continues. The percentage of those who think that it is "good" or "very good" increased from 7.8 percent in March 2010 to 20.3 percent in March 2013 (Fig 7.3).

Respondents' confidence in the IAAC has also grown from the lowest point of 27 percent in April 2011 to 40.6 percent in March 2013 (Fig 7.4). The growth in confidence can be linked to the IAAC's increased activities in recent years. Its activities are not limited to checking petty corruption alone like in previous years.

The number of respondents who thought that the IAAC is an impartial law enforcement body has increased from 21.7 percent in March 2010 to 30.4 percent in March 2013 (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.1: Which organization should lead anti-corruption activity?

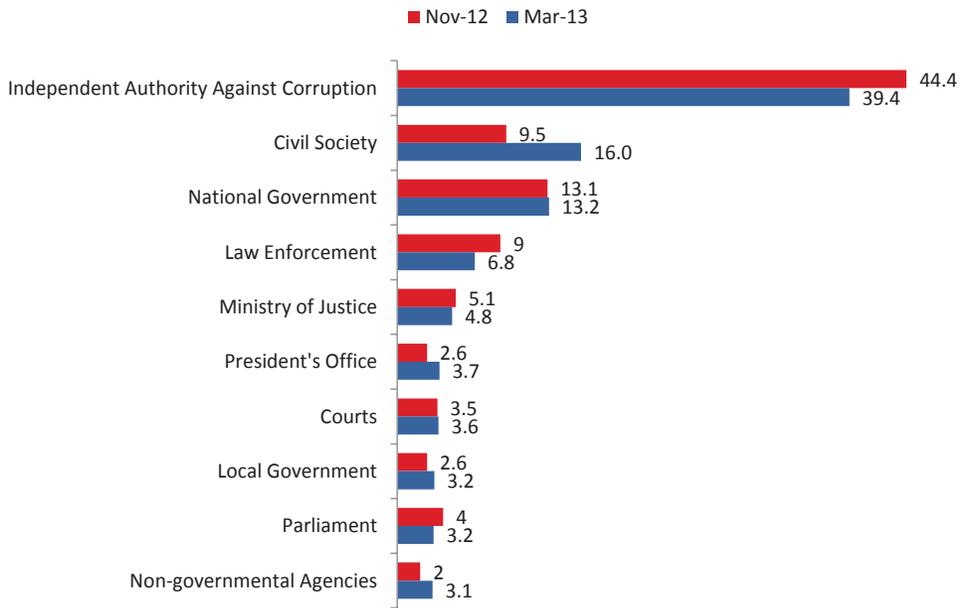


Figure 7.2: Which organization should lead anti-grand corruption efforts?

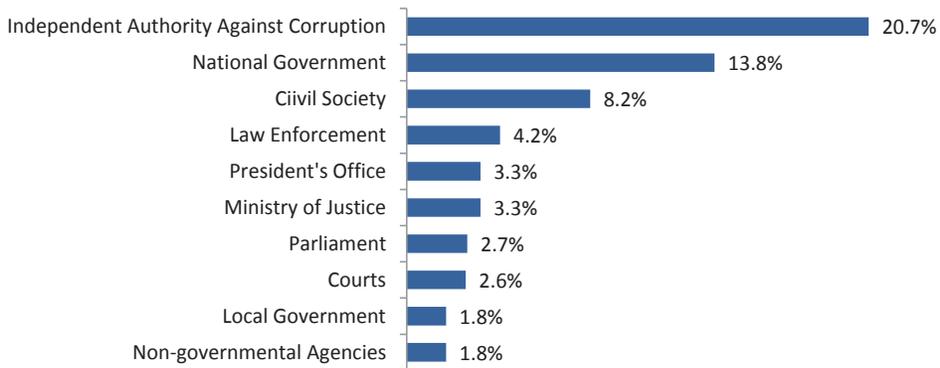


Figure 7.3: Positive and negative trend in IAAC evaluation (neutral is not shown)

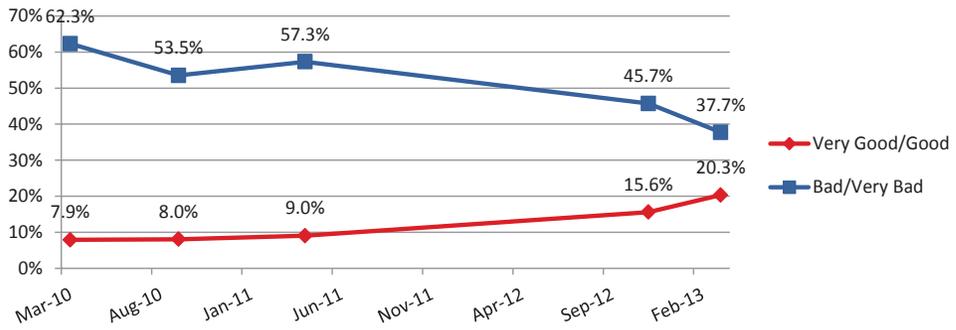


Figure 7.4: Confidence trend in IAAC evaluation

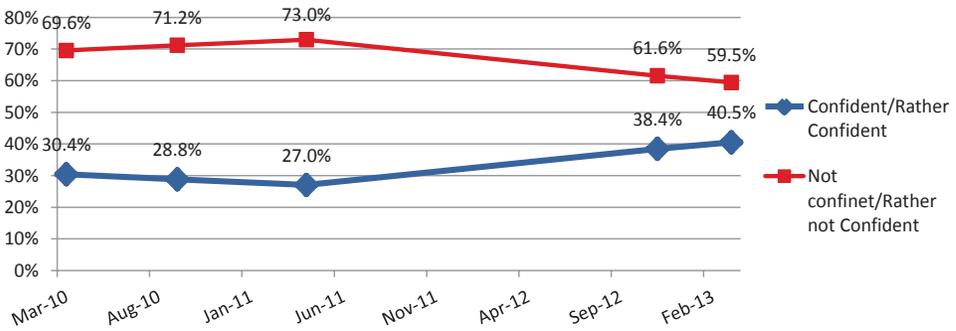
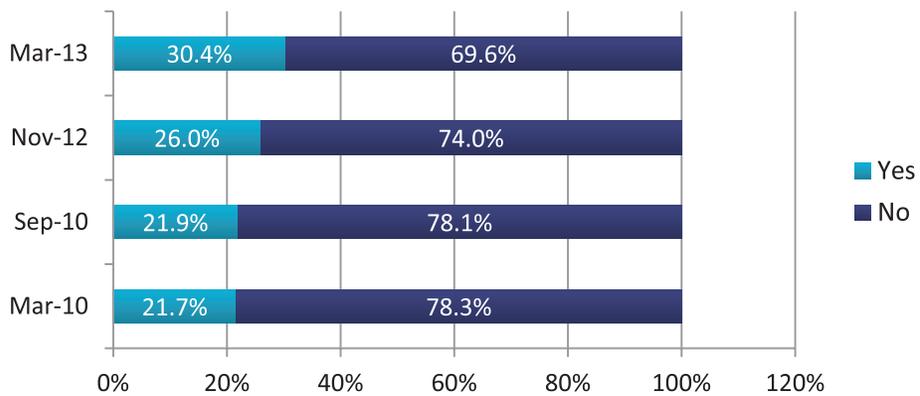


Figure 7.5: Are you confident that IAAC is an impartial law enforcement body?



## 8. Dealing with corruption

The March 2013 survey showed that the factors that hinder the fight against corruption are no longer as strong a hindrance as they were in November 2012. The highest fall is observed in “public passivity” (as an obstacle) which dropped from an average rank of 3.31 to 3.09. This shows a significant change in respondents’ attitudes toward the role of civil society. The second notable drop is in “corruption in law enforcement bodies”, which is from 3.41 to 3.29 percent since November 2012.

As for the action necessary to prevent corruption, on the one hand, respondents prefer less control by state over public administration. On the other hand, they believed in the state-led enforcement and punishment measures.

The number of respondents who said they think that public officials are “always” in violation of conflict of interest dropped from 49.2 percent in April 2011 to 32.3 percent in March 2013.

*Figure 8.1: Ranking of factors hindering fight against corruption (from 1- “not at all” to 4- “a lot”)*

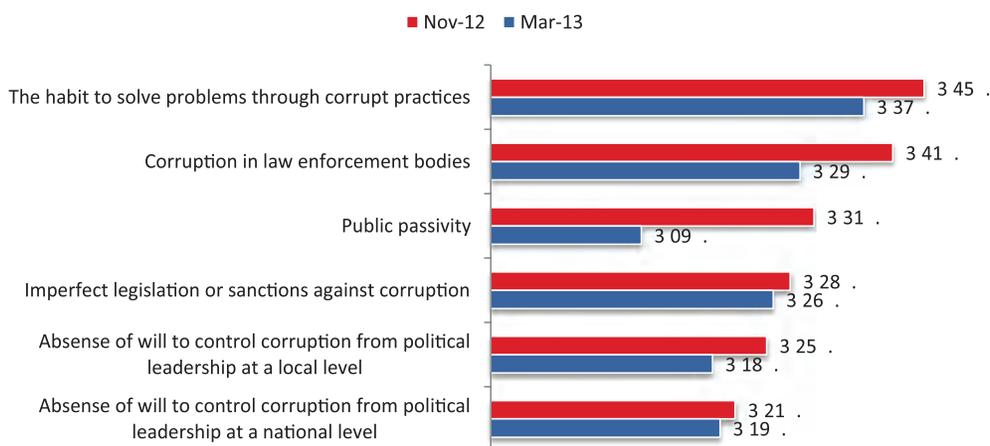


Figure 8.2: What should be done to prevent corruption? (2012, 2013)

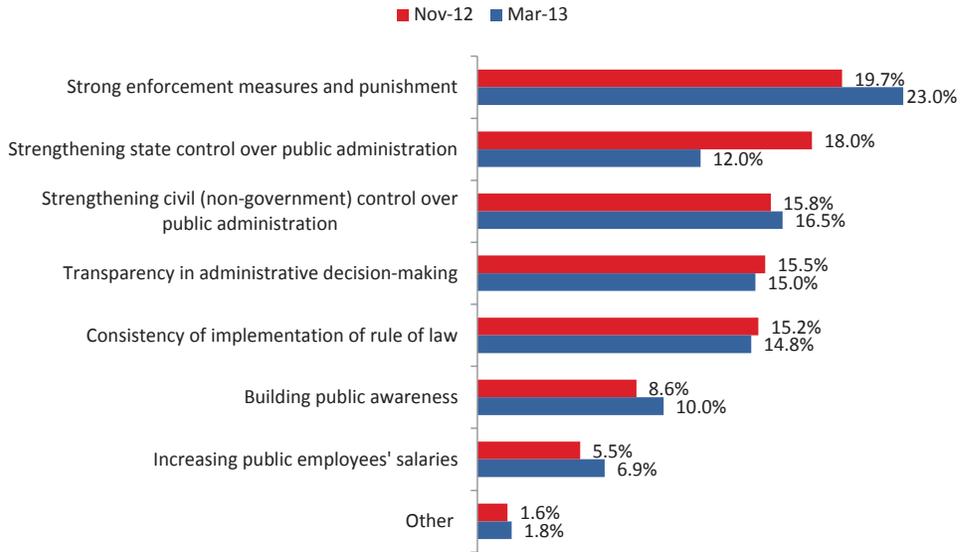
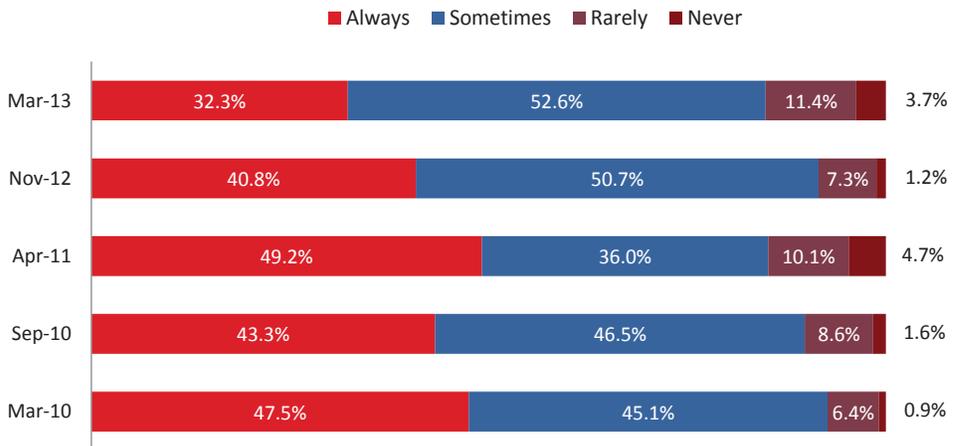


Figure 8.3: In your opinion, how often public officials are getting into conflict of interest situations?



## 9. Individual actions against corruption

The knowledge of an existing telephone hotline to report corruption decreased significantly since 2011 and has remained at around 29 percent, a drop of 20 percent since April 2011. The number of respondents willing to report has also decreased from 20.5 percent in March 2010 to 15.5 percent in March 2013.

Since 2010, the number of those who said they would not pay bribes has been more or less stable at around 34 percent. The same level of stability is observed for those who would pay if they had money. Over half of the respondents selected IAAC as the main agency to report corruption, though the number of respondents willing to report corruption to someone at the management-level (and not the IAAC and other government agencies) has increased recently.

The percentage of households that reported giving bribes in the last three months has dropped to 9 percent in March 2013 from 12 percent in November 2012. The average amount of reported bribes without outliers has also decreased from 391,000MNT in November 2012 to 294,000MNT in March 2013.

As the number of households involved in bribery declined from 12 to 9 percent, the number of reported cases by professions also went down. The most corrupt professions more or less remained the same with small variations. The small decline in ranking of teachers may be seasonal (with ranking dropping when schools are not in session). As the number of cases is declining, average bribe size by professions is not investigated due to the risks of high sampling error.

Figure 9.1: Are you aware of operating telephone hotline on reporting corruption?

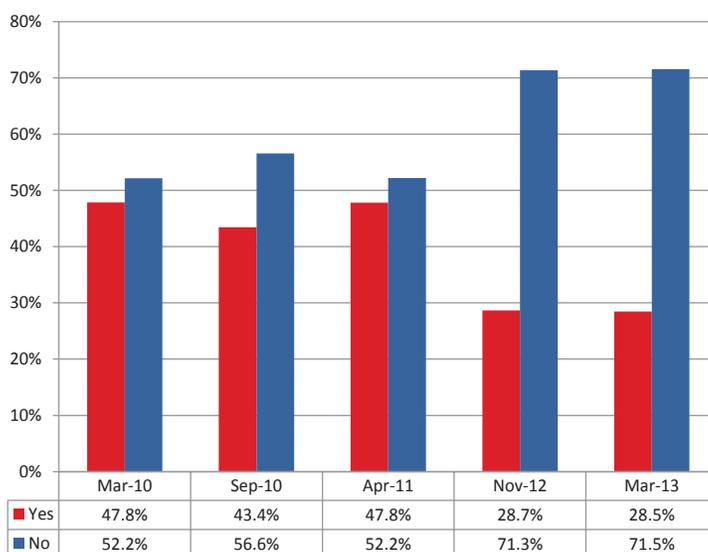


Figure 9.2: If you face a situation in which you are directly asked for a bribe by a public or private official, what is your most likely action?

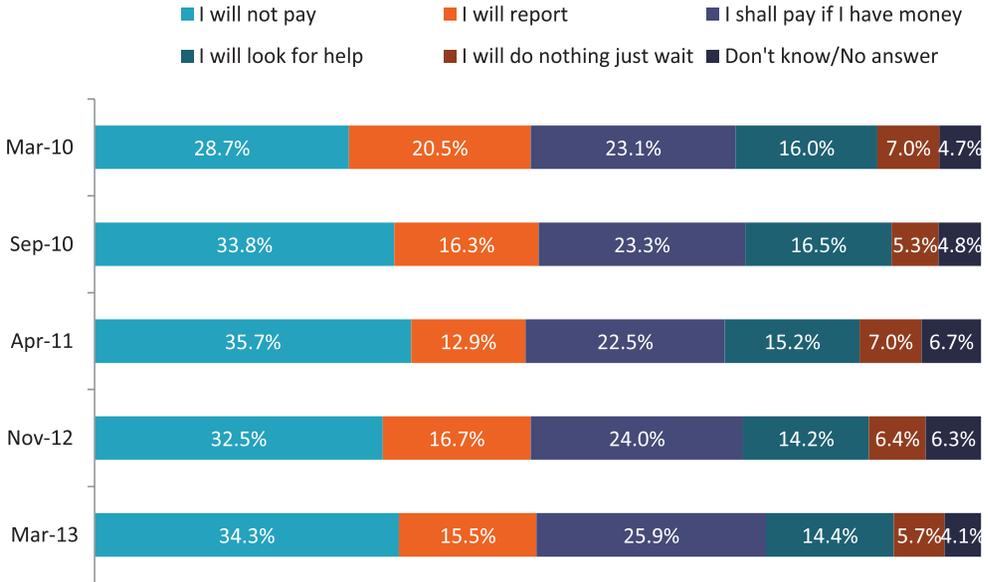


Figure 9.3: To whom do you report cases of corruption?

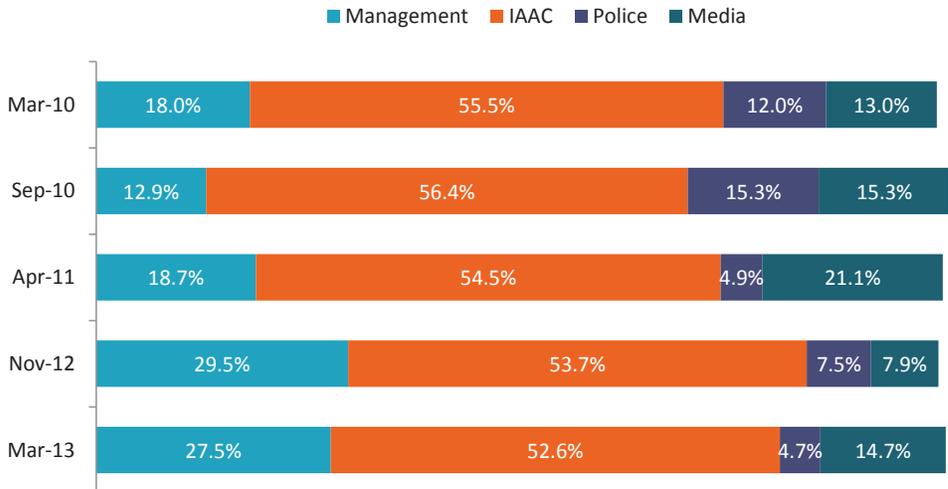


Figure 9.4: Percentage of households reporting bribes in the last three months: In the past three months, have you or anyone in your household paid a bribe in any form? ("Yes" responses)

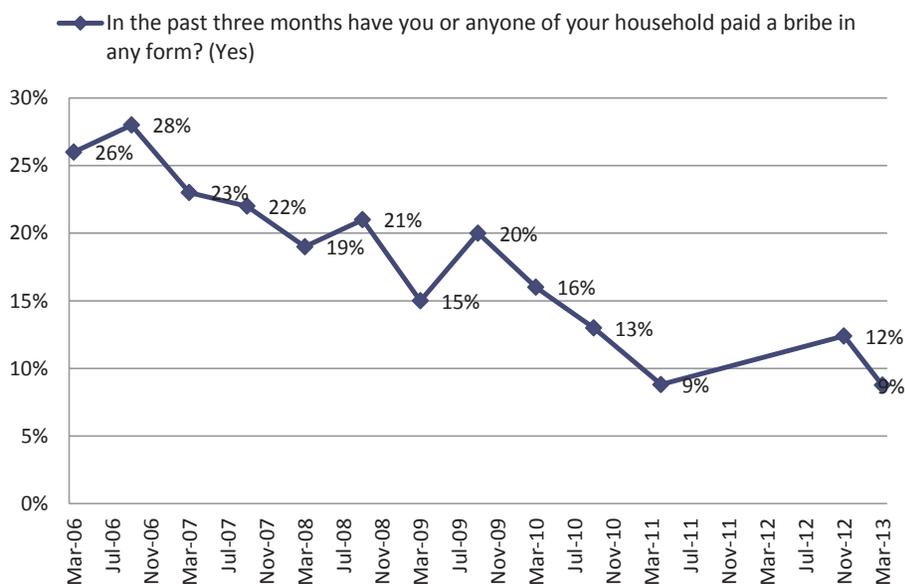


Table 9.1: Three-month totals of petty bribes from 2006 to 2013 (approximate, based on household reports)

	Mar-06	Sep-06	Mar-07	Mar-07	Mar-08	Sep-08
Average bribe (in 1000 MNT)	181	136	102	187	180	298
% of households giving bribes	26%	28%	23%	22%	19%	21%
Total amount paid (in billion MNT)	28.8	23.3	14.8	26	23.2	42.4
Number of households	611000	611000	632500	632500	645700	645700
Statistical Yearbook	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007

	Mar-09	Sep-09	Mar-10	Sep-10	Apr-11	Nov-12	Mar-13
Average bribe (in 1000 MNT)	397	308	195	416	319	391	294
% of households giving bribes	15%	20%	16%	13%	9%	12%	9%
Total amount paid (in billion MNT)	40.3	41.7	21.2	38.8	20.8	35.9	20.1
Number of households	677800	677800	677800	717000	742000	742000	760000
Statistical Yearbook	2008	2008	2008	2009	2010	2010	2011

*Table 9.2: Number of bribe incidents by professions in last three months, six highest areas selected (approximate, based on household reports)*

November 2012		March 2013	
Doctor	48	Doctor	34
Teacher	47	Clerk in national administration	25
Policeman	27	Teacher	23
Clerk in national administration	20	Policeman	20
Clerk in local administration	10	Tax officer	5
Judge	7	Advocate/Lawyer	4

## 10. Gender segregation of data

In most cases there is no major difference in how male and female would differently approach corruption-related issues. Mongolian men have tendency of more extreme evaluations and approaches. For example, in assessment of the damage by bribes to the family budget only 12.9 percent of women considered bribes seriously damage the family budget against 21.1 percent of men who thought so. Similarly, 17.7 percent of men felt the impact of the GC was “very strong” compared to 13.1 percent of women. However, there is almost an identical attitude of men and women on who should combat the GC.

Similarly, men thought more strongly about punitive measures to prevent corruption than their female counterparts. Building awareness as a response to corruption was preferred by 12.3 percent women. In contrast, only 7.7 percent of men preferred it.

Figure 10.1: How much does bribes paid affect your family budget?

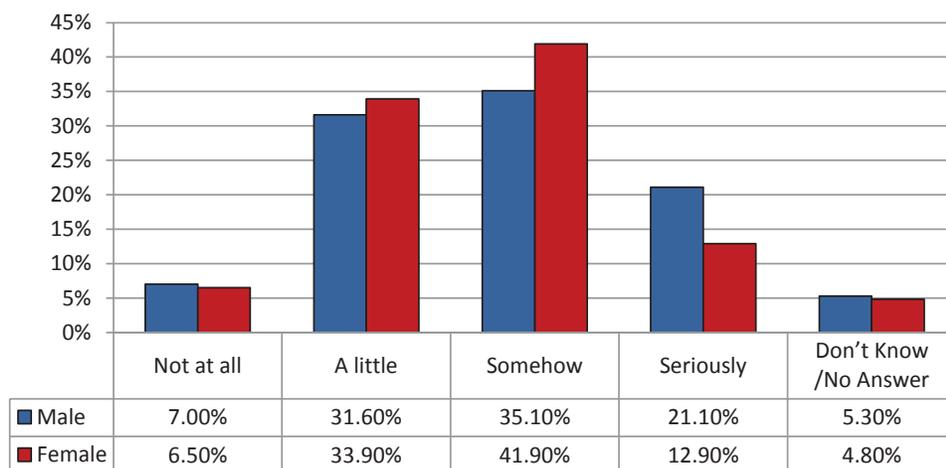


Figure 10.2: Do you think that GC has any negative impact on you and your family?

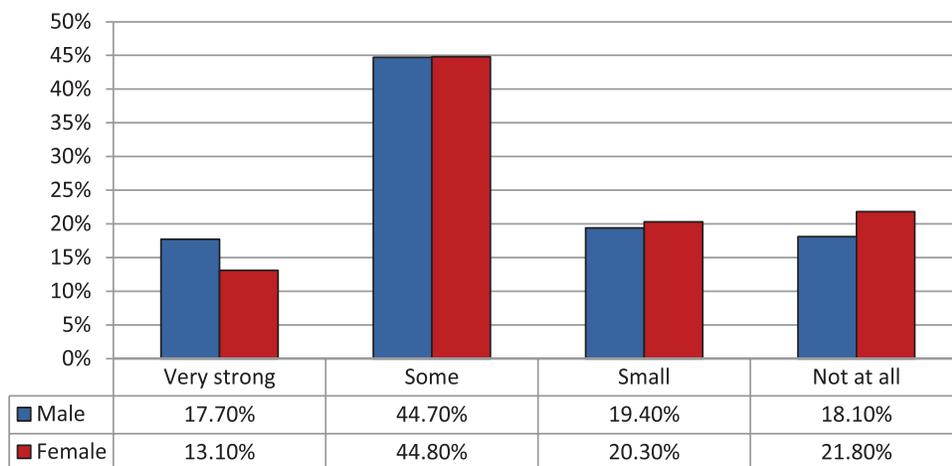


Figure 10.3: In your opinion, who should organize and lead the effort to combat GC (1 choice)?

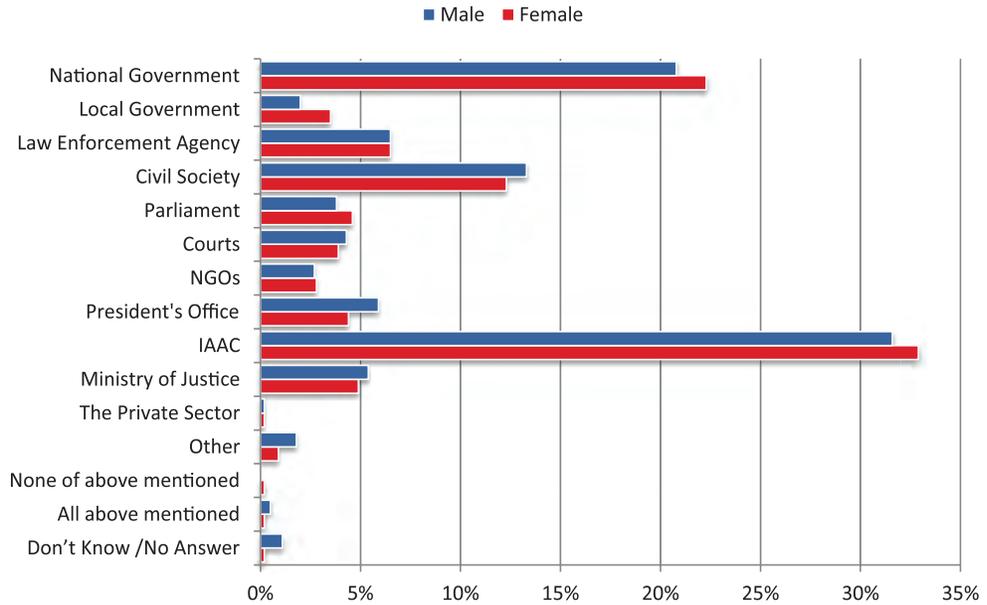
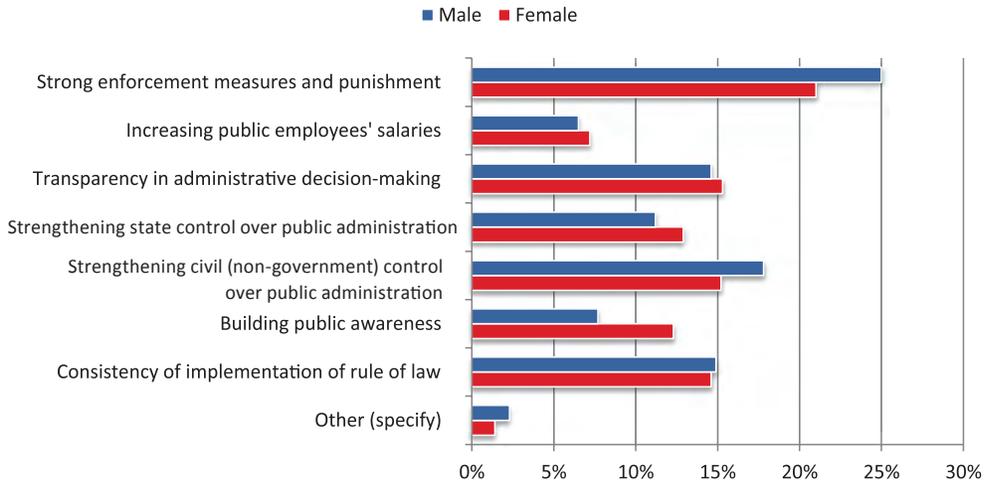


Figure 10.4: What should be done to prevent corruption?





# SURVEY ON PERCEPTIONS & KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION

*Survey instrument*

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*Strengthening Transparency  
and Governance in Mongolia  
Program*

## Part A. General

1. In your opinion what is the most important social, economic, or political problem in the country today?

2. Some people believe that corruption affects different spheres of life in Mongolia. In your view, does corruption affect ... not at all, to a small extent, to a moderate extent or to a large extent?

Spheres	not at all	to a small extent	to a moderate extent	to a large extent	Don't know/No answer
2.1 Your personal and family life	1	2	3	4	9
2.2 Business environment	1	2	3	4	9
2.3 Political life	1	2	3	4	9

3. In your opinion what could be regarded as a case of corruption. If yes, to which extent it is present in Mongolia?

Spheres	No, not at all	Yes, to a small extent	Yes, to a moderate extent	Yes, to a large extent	Don't know/No answer
3.1. Using a public position to collect gifts, money	1	2	3	4	9
3.2. Using a public position to help friends, relatives (such as giving jobs, licenses, or favoring in bids)	1	2	3	4	9

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3.3. Distributing gifts, money in election campaign

1	2	3	4	9
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3.4. For politicians to divert state funds to their electorate

1	2	3	4	9
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3.5. To give presents or money to civil servants to obtain services entitled to

1	2	3	4	9
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3.6. For private people to finance political party activity

1	2	3	4	9
---	---	---	---	---

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#### 4. Could you express your opinion on the following statements?

(Not asked in March 2013)

5.	In the past three years, how has the level of corruption in Mongolia changed?	<i>Increased a lot</i>	1.
		Increased a little	2.
		Is the same	3.
		Decreased a little	4.
		Decreased a lot	5.
		Don't know/No answer	9.

---

6.	How do you expect the level of corruption in the next three years to change? Will it?	Increase a lot	1.
		Increase a little	2.
		Remain the same	3.
		Decrease a little	4.
		Decrease a lot	5.
		Don't know/No answer	9.

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## Part B. Combating Corruption

7. In your opinion, who should organize and lead the effort to combat corruption (1 choice)	National Government	1.
	Local Government	2.
	Law Enforcement	3.
	Civil Society	4.
	Parliament	5.
	Courts	6.
	NGOs	7.
	President's Office	8.
	IAAC	9.
	Ministry of Justice	10.
	The Private Sector	11.
	Other (specify)	12.

8. How do you think the current government will perform compared to its predecessor in fighting corruption:	Will deal better with corruption	1.
	Will stay the same	2.
	Will do worse	3.
	Don't know/No answer	9.

9. In your opinion, how much is the impact, of the following factors, hindering efforts to combat corruption?

	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>A lot</i>	<i>Don't know/ No answer</i>
9.1 Low professionalism in the delivery of state services	1	2	3	4	9
9.2 Absence of will to control corruption from political leadership at a national level	1	2	3	4	9

9.3	Absence of will to control corruption from political leadership at a local level	1	2	3	4	9
9.4	The habit to solve problems through corrupt practices	1	2	3	4	9
9.5	Corruption in law enforcement bodies	1	2	3	4	9
9.6	Public passivity	1	2	3	4	9
9.7	Imperfect legislation or sanctions/penalties against corruption	1	2	3	4	9
10.	What should be done to prevent corruption? (1 choice)	Strong enforcement measures and punishment				1.
		Increasing public employees' salaries				2.
		Transparency in administrative decision-making				3.
		Strengthening state control over public administration				4.
		Strengthening civil (non-government) control over public administration				5.
		Building public awareness				6.
		Consistency of implementation of rule of law				7.
		Other (specify)				8.
11.	Since the introduction of the new law on corruption in 2006 are you aware of any officials being prosecuted by the justice system on a corruption charge?	Yes			1.	
		No			2.	
12.	Are you aware of a telephone hotline to report corruption at IAAC?	Yes			1.	
		No			2.	
13.	Would you report a corruption case if the IAAC would accept anonymous information?	Yes			1.	
		No			2.	
		Don't know/No answer			3.	

## Block C. Institutions

14. How do you evaluate the IAAC's performance in fighting corruption?	Very good	1.
	Good	2.
	Nor good, nor bad	3.
	Bad	4.
	Very bad	5.
	Don't know/No answer	9.
15. How much confidence do you have in the IAAC in fighting corruption?	Confident	1.
	Rather confident	2.
	Rather not confident	3.
	Not confident	4.
	Don't know/No answer	9.
	16. Are you confident that IAAC is an impartial law enforcement body?	Yes
No		2.
Don't know/No answer		3.

17. To what extent do you perceive the following areas or institutions in this country to be affected by corruption?

Corrupt: Sectors	Not at all	A little	Moder- ate	Signifi- cantly	Ex- tremely	Don't know/ No answer
1) Customs	1	2	3	4	5	9
2) Education system	1	2	3	4	5	9
3) Health system	1	2	3	4	5	9
4) Judicial system	1	2	3	4	5	9
5) Law Enforcement Officers	1	2	3	4	5	9
6) Political parties	1	2	3	4	5	9
7) Legislature	1	2	3	4	5	9
8) National Government adminis- tration	1	2	3	4	5	9
9) Local Government administra- tion	1	2	3	4	5	9
10) Registry and permit service (civil registry for birth, marriage, licenses, permits)	1	2	3	4	5	9
11) Taxation system	1	2	3	4	5	9
12) Private companies in mining sector	1	2	3	4	5	9
13) State entities regulating mining sector	1	2	3	4	5	9
14) Land and Property	1	2	3	4	5	9

15) Professional Inspection agency	1	2	3	4	5	9
16) Local Procurement Tenders	1	2	3	4	5	9
17) Banks & financial institutions	1	2	3	4	5	9

18. Could you name another area or institution strongly affected by corruption:

### Block E. Personal experience

19. If you face a situation in which you are directly asked for a bribe from a public or private official, what could be most your possible action?	I will not pay	1.
	I will report (answer Q20)	2.
	I shall pay if I have money	3.
	I should look for somebody who may help me to avoid payment	4.
	I will do nothing and just wait if the situation changes	5.
	Don't know/No answer	9.
20. If you report then where? (only one choice)	Management	1.
	IAAC	2.
	Police	3.
	Media	4.
	Other	5.
21. What is your main source of information about corruption? (only one choice)	TV (answer Q22)	1.
	Newspapers magazines	2.
	Internet or Social Media (answer Q23)	3.
	Radio	4.
	Personal Experience	5.
	Friends/ relatives	6.
	Word of mouth	7.
	Other sources (specify)	8.
22. If TV is the main source which channel is most informative in exposing corruption?	MNTV	1.
	25 Channel	2.
	Eagle	3.
	TV9	4.
	TV5	5.
	UBS	6.
	Other sources (specify)	7.

23. If Internet or Social Media is the main source which site is most informative in exposing corruption?	Facebook	1.
	Twitter	2.
	Other sources (specify)	3.

### Let's consider following matters.

24. To what degree of fair treatment are you expecting to receive when contacting following institutions?

Spheres	Not fair	Rather not fair	Rather fair	Fair	Don't know/No answer
1. Education system	1	2	3	4	9
2. Health system	1	2	3	4	9
3. Judicial system	1	2	3	4	9
4. Law Enforcement	1	2	3	4	9
5. Local government administration	1	2	3	4	9
6. National state administration	1	2	3	4	9

25. Are you aware of the conflict of interest law passed?	Yes	1.
	No	2.

26. If you discover a case of conflict of interest would you report it?	Yes	1.
	No	2.

27. If you were aware of a situation of conflict of interest where would you report it? (only one choice)	Management <sup>2</sup>	1.
	IAAC	2.
	Police	3.
	Media	4.
	Other	5.

28. In your opinion, how often are public officials acting in violation of conflict of interest?	Always	1.
	Sometimes	2.
	Rarely	3.
	Never	4.
	Don't know/No answer	9.

29. Did your family give some money or gifts as bribery in the last 3 months?	Yes	1.
	No (go to block F)	2.
	Don't know (go to block F)	3.
	Refused (go to Block F)	4.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to the management of the place where the corruption occurred, e.g, the department store would be approached.

30 . To whom have you paid bribes in the past 3 months? (multiple)	31. If paid how much did it cost approximately? (multiple)										
1. Teacher											
2. Health Sector Employee											
3. Clerk in national state administration											
4. Policeman											
5. Judge											
6. Advocate/Lawyer											
7. Prosecutor											
8. Tax officer											
9. Utilities service personal											
10. Custom's officer											
11. Local government official											
12. Media (newspapers, TV, Radio)											
13. Other											
32. How much does the total amount of bribes paid affect your family budget?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 864 1080 896">Not at all</td> <td data-bbox="1089 864 1146 896">1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 902 1080 934">A little</td> <td data-bbox="1089 902 1146 934">2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 940 1080 972">Somehow</td> <td data-bbox="1089 940 1146 972">3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 978 1080 1011">Seriously</td> <td data-bbox="1089 978 1146 1011">4.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 1016 1080 1030">Don't know/No answer</td> <td data-bbox="1089 1016 1146 1030">9.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Not at all	1.	A little	2.	Somehow	3.	Seriously	4.	Don't know/No answer	9.
Not at all	1.										
A little	2.										
Somehow	3.										
Seriously	4.										
Don't know/No answer	9.										
33. Which of the following mostly applies to the bribes paid in the past three months?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="655 1054 1080 1087">A bribe was directly asked for</td> <td data-bbox="1089 1054 1146 1087">1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="655 1092 1080 1150">A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities</td> <td data-bbox="1089 1092 1146 1150">2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="655 1155 1080 1212">A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled</td> <td data-bbox="1089 1155 1146 1212">3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="655 1218 1080 1258">None of above</td> <td data-bbox="1089 1218 1146 1258">4.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A bribe was directly asked for	1.	A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities	2.	A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled	3.	None of above	4.		
A bribe was directly asked for	1.										
A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities	2.										
A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled	3.										
None of above	4.										

## Block F: State Administration

34. In your opinion when it comes to decisions affecting citizens life, are state administration and officials consulting with citizens?

A. National level

B. Local Level

1. Yes, always

1. Yes, always

2. Sometimes

2. Sometimes

3. Rarely

3. Rarely

4. Never

4. Never

9. Don't Know/Refused

9. Don't Know/Refused

35. When it comes to these decisions do you think they are in line with rules and regulations?

A. National level

B. Local Level

1. Yes, always

1. Yes, always

2. Sometimes

2. Sometimes

3. Rarely

3. Rarely

4. Never

4. Never

9. Don't Know/Refused

9. Don't Know/Refused

36. Are those decisions transparent and clear to public?

A. National level

B. Local Level

1. Yes, always

1. Yes, always

2. Sometimes

2. Sometimes

3. Rarely

3. Rarely

4. Never

4. Never

9. Don't Know/Refused

9. Don't Know/Refused

37. Is government administration and officials effective in resolving public complaints?

A. National level

B. Local Level

1. Yes, always

1. Yes, always

2. Sometimes

2. Sometimes

3. Rarely

3. Rarely

4. Never

4. Never

9. Don't Know/Refused

9. Don't Know/Refused

## Block G: Grand Corruption

38. What is your understanding of grand corruption?	Cases with strong political interest	1.
	Cases with involvement of high level public officials	2.
	Cases where big local and foreign businesses are involved	3.
	Cases with high level damage to the country	4.
	Cases which organized crime is involved in	5.
	Bribe amount is a very big one	6.
	Other (specify):	7.
	Don't Know/Refused	9.
	39. What do you think about the level of grand corruption in Mongolia?	There is a significant amount of GC
There are some cases of GC		2.
There are only few cases of GC		3.
There is no GC in Mongolia		4.
Don't know/No answer		9.
40. If there are cases of grand corruption, why do you think that there is grand corruption in Mongolia	Because the Mongolian legal system is still in formation and not able to deal with such issues	1.
	Because there is a lot of poorly controlled money in the Mongolian economy	2.
	Because of the lack of the transparency at a high government level	3.
	Because large foreign companies operating in Mongolia are frequently using corrupt practices	4.
	Because large Mongolian companies operating in Mongolia are frequently using corrupt practices	5.
	Because it is happening due to the merger of business and political interests	6.
	Don't Know/Refused	9.
	41. Do you have any idea about the size of grand corruption bribes?	Yes
No (go to Q44)		2.
Don't Know/Refused (go to Q44)		9.

42.	If yes, in your opinion what could be a <b>lowest</b> limit of a bribe in grand corruption?		
43.	What could be an <b>upper</b> limit of a bribe?		
44.	How frequently do you hear about grand corruption incidences?	Often	1.
		Rarely	2.
		Never (go to Q46)	3.
		Don't know/No answer (go to Q46)	4.
45.	If you heard, which way the bribe was given? (multiple responses)	Cash	1.
		Major gift such as apartment or car	2.
		Partnership or block of stock in a company	3.
		Foreign travel	4.
		Position in administration	5.
		Other(specify):	6.
		Don't know/No answer	7.
46.	Do you think that GC has any negative impact on you and your family?	Very strong	1.
		Some	2.
		Small	3.
		Not at all (go to Demography)	4.
		Don't know/No answer	5.
47.	If there is a negative impact, can you be specific about what sort of impact it has on you and your family?	Life level deteriorating	1.
		Family business degrading	2.
		Bureaucracy, non transparency	3.
		Public services down	4.
		Price increase	5.
		Impact on environment	6.
		Other	7.
		Don't know/No answer	8.

## Block H: Demography

1. Year of birth: 19...	4. Employment	5. Social statute
2. Gender: male / female	· Full time job.....1	- Worker.....1
3. Education:	· Part time job.....2	- office worker.....2
· Did not go to school.....1	· Professional training..... 3	- self-employed.....3
· Primary/not completed secondary.....2	· Unemployed..... 4	- herder/farmer.....4
· Secondary.....3	· Home-based Caretaker .....5	- intelligentsia.....5
· Vocational.....4	· Retired/on allowance.....6	
· High.....5	· Army.....7	6. Sector
	· Student.....8	• Public/ state officer....1
	♦ if selected retired, army or student than go to 7	• Public/ state service....2
		• Private/mixed sector....3
		• NGO.....4
<hr/>		
7. Marital status:	8. Number of people in household:	10. Estimated Income of Household:
• Married.....1	9. Number of household employed:	Monthly:      Annual:
• Living with partner, but not married.....2		
• Single.....3		
• Separated or divorced.....4		
• Widowed.....5		
<hr/>		
11. District/Aimag	Khoroo/Sum	
12. Interviewer		

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