

SURVEY ON PERCEPTIONS & KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION

*Strengthening Transparency
and Governance in Mongolia
Program*

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Сант Марал сан



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MercyCorps

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I. INTRODUCTION

The third Survey on Perceptions and Knowledge of Corruption (SPEAK III) under the USAID-funded Strengthening Transparency and Governance in Mongolia (STAGE) project was implemented in September 2013. The SPEAK survey captures data on people's perceptions and knowledge of administrative practices, their 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 the business sector about corruption. 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 the STAGE project, the SPEAK survey serves as a backbone for evidence-based programming, informing STAGE of changes at critical stages of the project. The survey is also linked to the monitoring and evaluation system, serving as both a baseline and a means to capture progress and impact. The SPEAK survey will be widely disseminated at the grassroots level in collaboration with Mercy Corps' USAID-funded Active Partnerships and Public Engagement for Accountable Localities (APPEAL) which will trigger public discussions on transparency, accountability and corruption.

The recent data shows some noticeable changes in perception. Respondents no longer associate grand corruption (GC) with "high-level public officials" the way they did in earlier surveys. For the first time, the ranking of unemployment among major problems in Mongolia has shown a significant drop. Similarly, corruption as a major problem continued to decline in the rankings, even though it has moved up two spots into the third position since March 2013. Interestingly, while the number of respondents reporting that they have paid a bribe continued to drop, the number of those saying their family budget was seriously damaged due to bribes has increased significantly. The level of awareness on GC has also shown a noteworthy surge, especially among male respondents.

II. METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE DESIGN

Structured, face-to-face interviews were conducted with adults 18 years of age and above. 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 (the 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.

Table A: Sample distribution

Region	City/Aimags	Soum	Interviewed households
	1. Ulaanbaatar	Districts	
		Khan-Uul	56
		Bayanzurkh	128
		Sukhbaatar	64
		Chingeltei	72
		Bayangol	88
		Songinokhairkhan	128
		Nalaikh	24
		Sub-total	560
Western Region	2. Uvs	Soum	
		Ulaangom (central soum)	80
		Naranbulag	32
		Olgyi	24
		Umnugovi	32
		Tarialan	32
		Sub-total	200
Khangai Region	3. Arkhangai	Soum	
		Erdenebulgan (central soum)	56
		Tsenkher	32
		Battsengel	32
		Uvurkhangai	160
		Arvaikheer (central soum)	56
		Uyanga	40
		Bayangol	32
		Zuunbayan-Ulaan	32
Sub-total	120		
Central Region	4. Dornogobi	Soum	
		Sainshand (central soum)	49
		Airag	31
		Sub-total	80
	5. Tuv	Soum	
		Zuunmod	48
		Bayanchandmani	32
		Erdene	32
		Lun	32
Sub-total	144		
Eastern Region	6. Hentii	Soum	
		Kherlen (central soum)	40
		Bor-Undur	32
		Murun	24
		Sub-total	96
		Total	1360

This report highlights the findings from the SPEAK III survey that was started on September 13, 2013, and completed on September 30, 2013. The enumerators interviewed 1,360 households in seven districts of Ulaanbaatar and in 21 soums of six aimags. The sample distribution is shown in Table A.

III. KEY FINDINGS

- Corruption continued to be the third most important problem in the country, but its relative significance among respondents is decreasing.
- Respondents are significantly more optimistic about the progress in fighting corruption in the last three years, and are more hopeful about the state of corruption in the future.
- Expectations of fair treatment in health, education and government administration have worsened since the second survey in March 2013.
- Land utilization, local procurement tenders and mining continued to be perceived as the most corrupt sectors.
- The respondents' perception that there is a strong correlation between "politics" and "grand corruption" is growing, which supports yet another finding: that political parties are ranked by public perception among the top five most corrupt institutions.
- There is a considerable upsurge in public confidence in the IAAC as a leading organization to fight corruption.
- "Punitive measures" to control corruption are less popular among respondents now than in March 2013, and have been superseded in the public preference by "more state control over public administration."
- There is a difference in the level of awareness on corruption issues when the data is segregated by gender. Men, for example, seem to be more aware of corruption-related laws and provisions.

1. Major problems

The recent survey has noted some important changes in respondents' perceptions of major problems. The highest ranking problem, unemployment, shows a significant drop, from 33.8 percent in March to 24.4 percent in September this year. Since no major changes were observed in employment policy in this period, there is a possibility that the drop was caused mainly by a rapid upswing in the perceived importance of other problems such as inflation. Inflation as a major problem had dropped from 8.7 percent in November 2012 to 7.5 percent in March 2013, but shot up in September 2013 to 21.5 percent.

Many Mongolian economists have recently suggested that such changes are connected to significant recent growth in incomes. This general trend can also be seen in surveys, as the average monthly incomes of respondents increased by MNT 100,000 from March to September (Table 1.1). Although this led to a rise in inflation, it also may have created a perception that poverty and low standards of living are no longer major problems.

One important development to note is that corruption as an important social issue has declined significantly-21.8 percent-since 2006. Looking at the recent trend of over a year, it has continued to decline, albeit marginally. Eight percent of the respondents said corruption was an important social issue in November 2012, whereas in March 2013 the number had declined to 7.4 percent. In September 2013, the number has once again declined, to 7 percent.

Table 1.1: Monthly income as reported by the SPEAK survey

Survey	Mean (average of incomes reported in MNT)	N (number of respondents in the sample)	Std. Deviation (variation from the mean) ¹
November 2012	565,159.19	1270	527,377.869
March 2013	556,814.72	1304	452,935.417
September 2013	660,370.24	1344	607,425.247

¹ The standard deviation shows how much variation or dispersion from the average exists. A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the mean; a high standard deviation indicates that the data points are spread out over a large range of values.

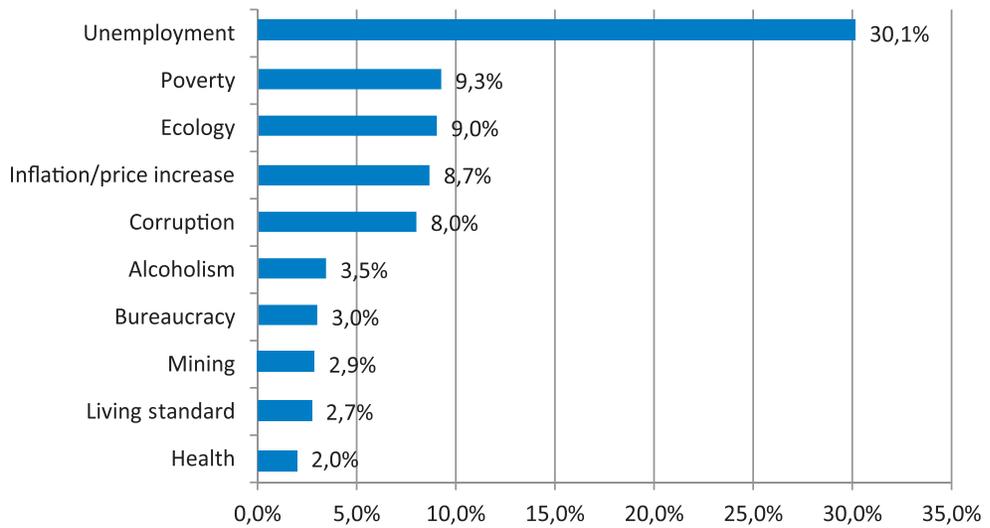
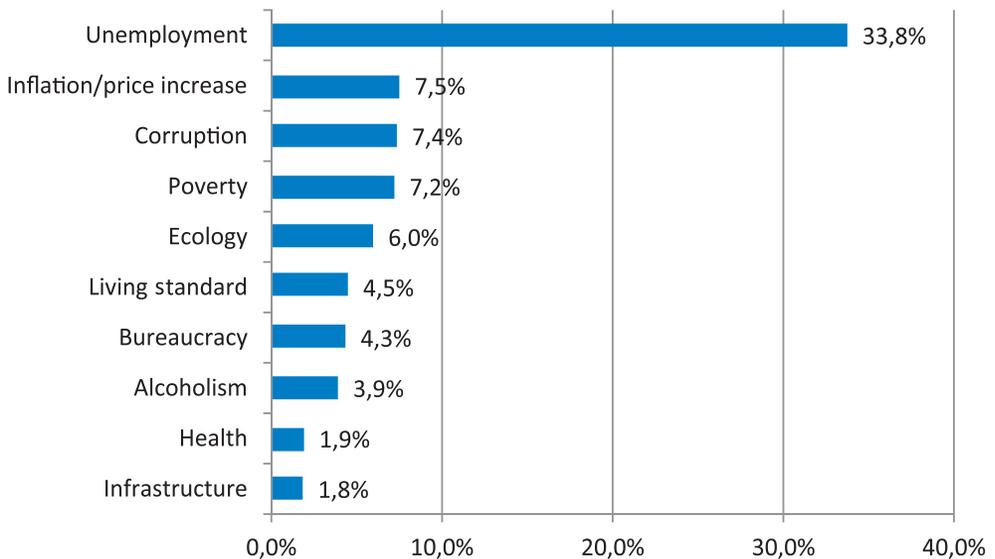
Figure 1.1: Major problems in November 2012*Figure 1.2: Major problems in March 2013*

Figure 1.3: Major problems in comparison-September 2013 and March 2013

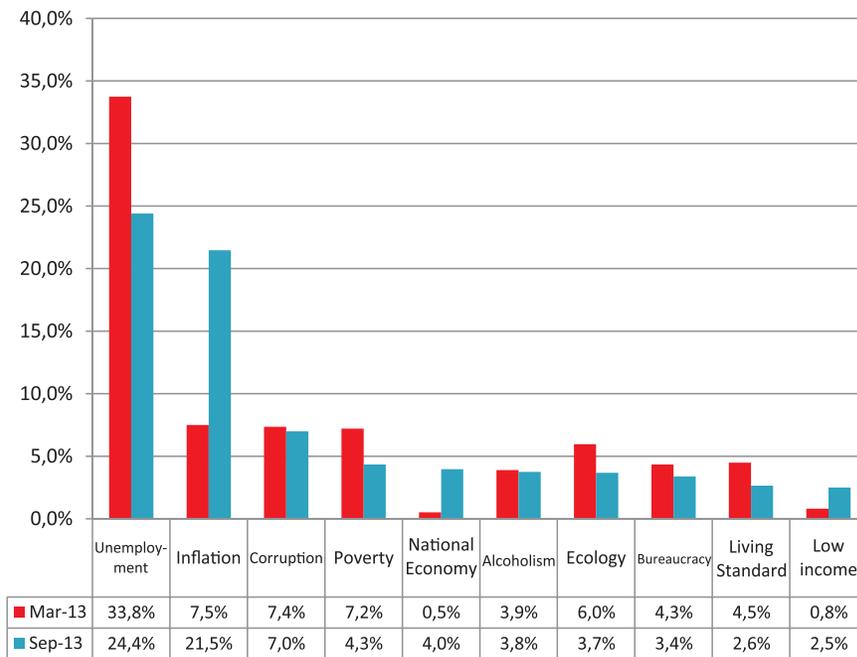
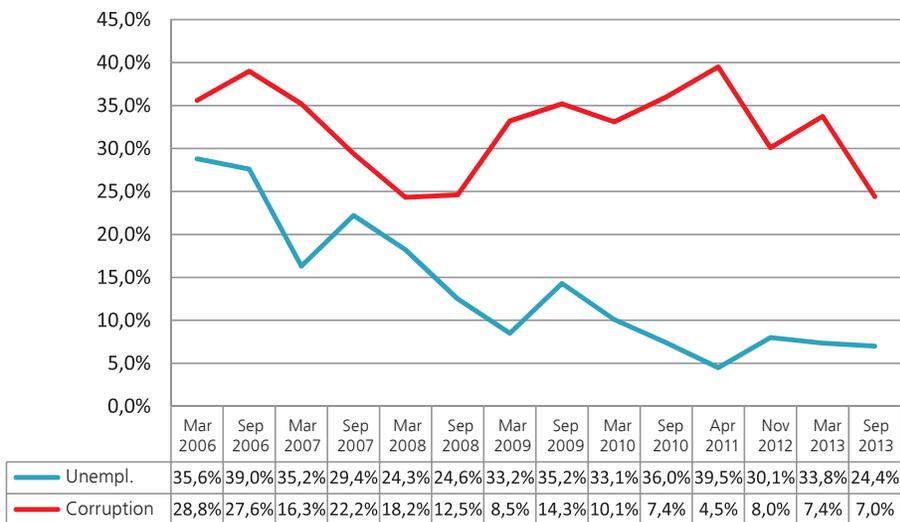


Figure 1.4: Attitudes toward unemployment versus corruption as the people's greatest concern from 2006-2013



2. Level of corruption

Assessments of attitudes toward corruption have shown consistent improvement over the last seven years. In March 2006, 63.1 percent of respondents said they believed that corruption had increased a lot in the last three years, whereas in November 2012 the number of respondents so stating declined to 38.9 percent. In September 2013, the number has further dipped to a new low of 18.2 percent (Figure 2.1).

The same positive development can be seen when respondents are asked whether they believe corruption will increase in the future (Figure 2.2). In November 2012, 12.5 percent of respondents said that corruption would rise in the next three years. In September 2013, the number of respondents saying so fell to 8.5 percent. Overall the respondents are more optimistic in 2013 compared to 2006. Similarly, 38.9 percent of respondents in 2006 said that corruption in the next three years would become worse, against 25.8 percent who thought it would improve. In 2013, only 20.3 percent of respondents expected the incidence of corruption to increase, while a majority 52.5 percent believed that the incidence of corruption would decrease.

When assessing the actual impact of corruption, the data shows a decline in the perception that corruption affects personal life. Perceptions of the impact of corruption on business and politics, however, remain unchanged (Figure 2.3).

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

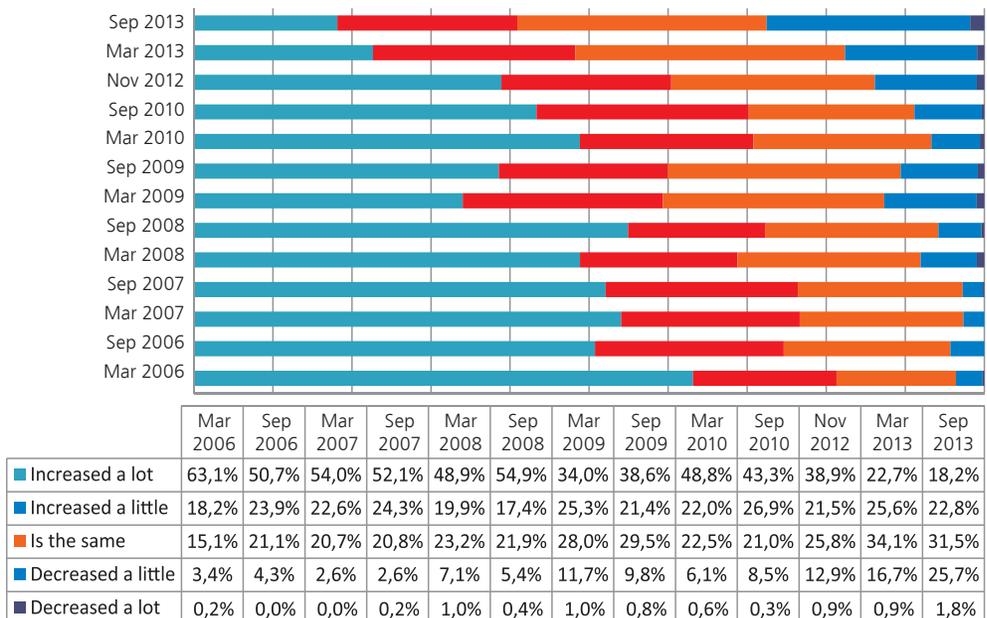


Figure 2.2: In the next three years, how do you expect the level of corruption in Mongolia will change?

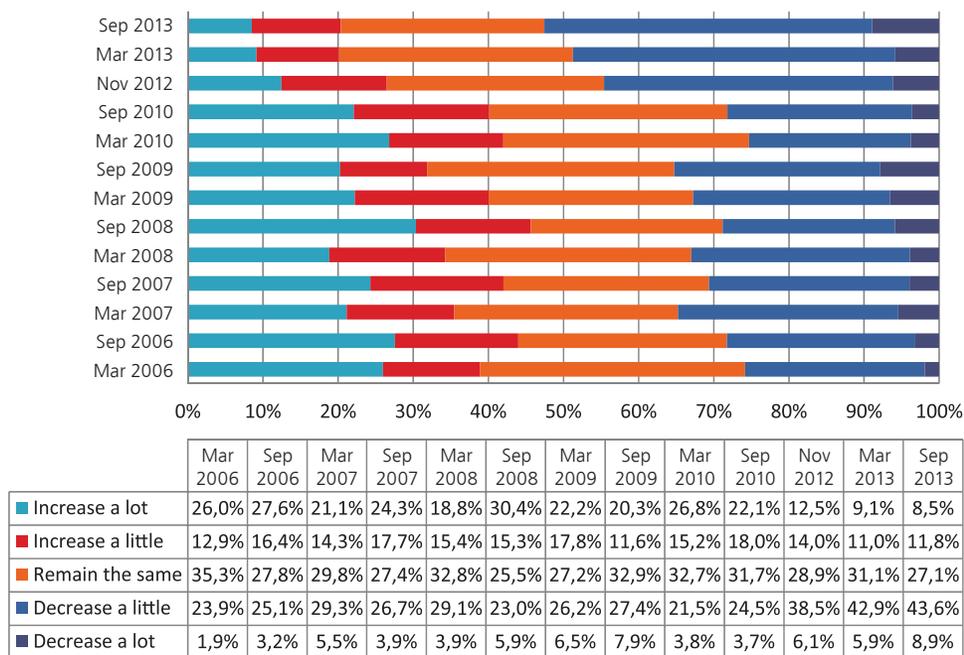
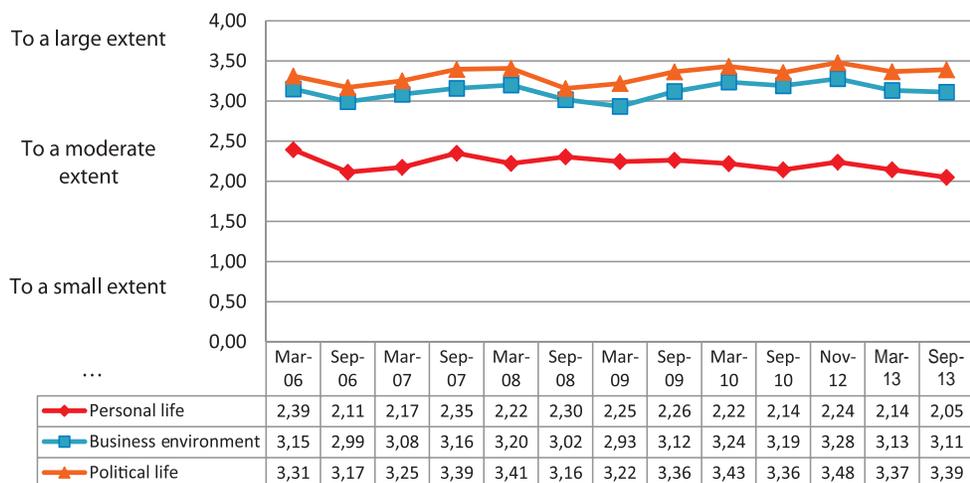


Figure 2.3: Impact of corruption on personal life, business environment, and politics



3. Fair treatment

The recent data shows that the expectation of receiving fair treatment from education and health offices, observed in March 2013, no longer exists. The recent results instead are similar to those of November 2012, when a majority had lower expectations.

Similarly, expectations of fair treatment from the judiciary and law enforcement agencies were higher than in November 2012, but slightly lower than in March 2013. In any case, with negative ratings of almost 70% in both cases, it is to be hoped that these institutions will soon take actions to win people's confidence.

Expectations of fair treatment from government at both the local and national levels have also worsened since March 2013. It is possible that respondents expressed a more positive view in November 2012 because of the overhaul of the bureaucracy.

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 from the judiciary

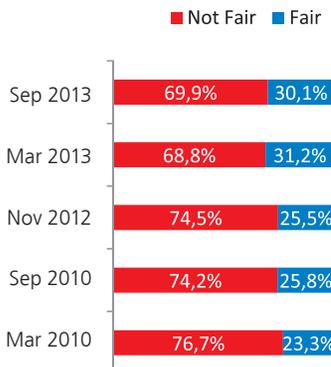


Figure 3.4: Expectation of fair treatment from law enforcement



Figure 3.5: Expectation of fair treatment from local government

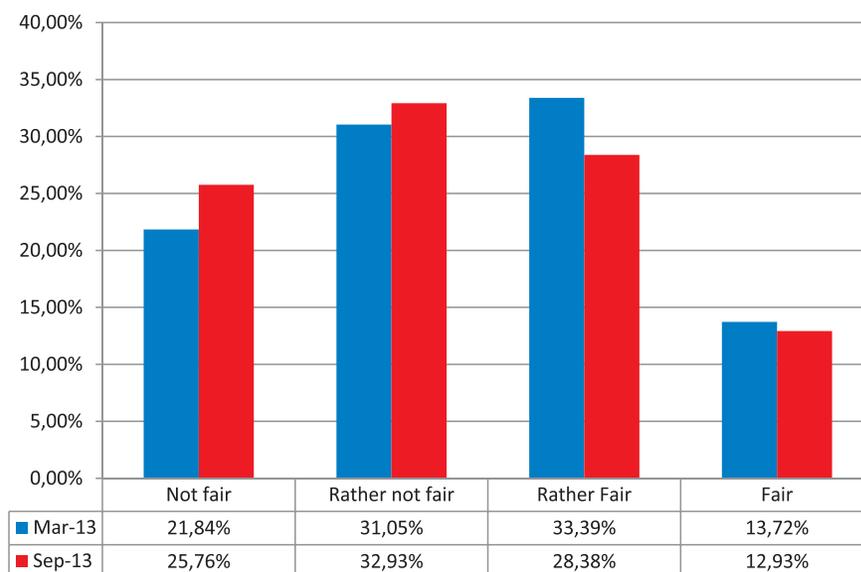
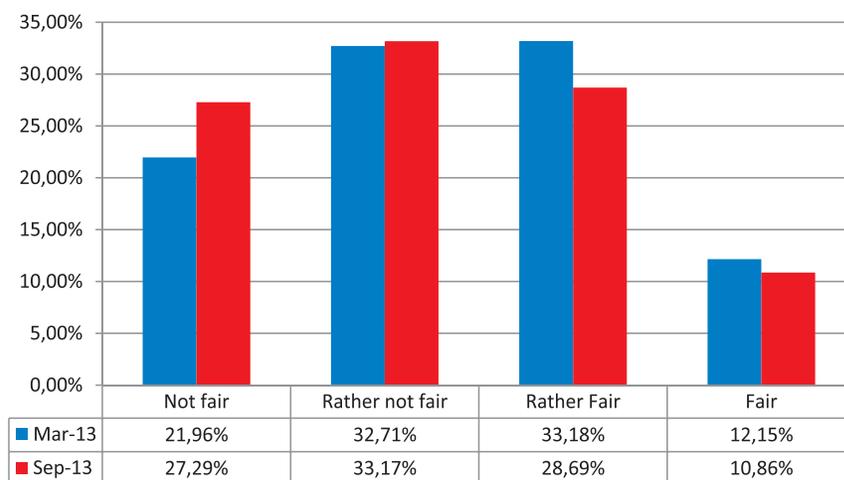


Figure 3.6: Expectation of fair treatment from national government



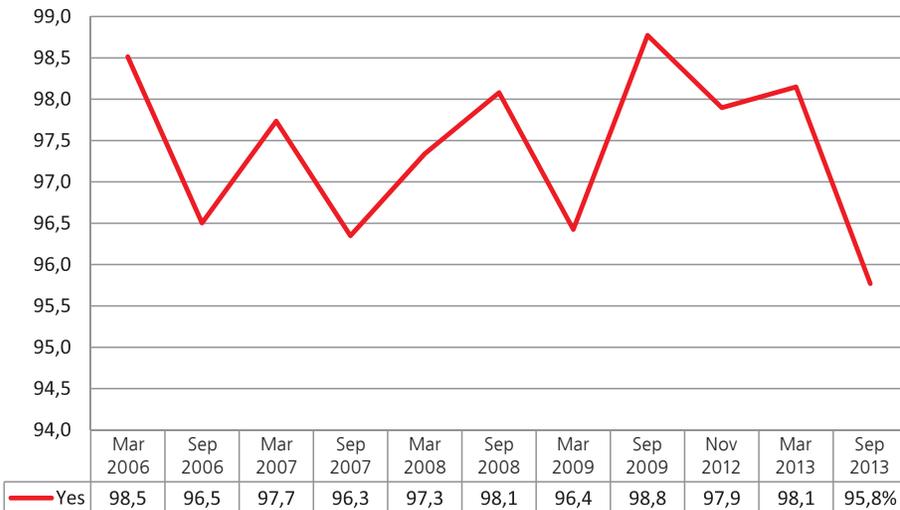
4. General corruption²

A majority of respondents consider the use of a public position to collect gifts or help friends or relatives to be corruption (Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2). Furthermore, a seasonal fluctuation was observed in the post-election period since the introduction of the new election law prohibiting distribution of gifts in elections. There is a significant rise in autumn 2012 and 2013 in the number of those who do not consider giving gifts to be a bribe (Figure 4.3). This most likely has occurred because the practice of receiving pre-election gifts has been made less likely.

There is a continuing decline in the number of those who consider “diverting state funds to one’s own electorate” to be corruption (Figure 4.4). This attitude is observed more frequently in rural areas.

Finally, while giving money and presents to obtain a service one is entitled to is considered corruption by an overwhelming majority (Figure 4.5), the same trend is not observed regarding private people financing political parties. Within one year, the number of people who believed this to be a corrupt practice decreased from 91.2 percent to 76.6 percent (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.1: Using a public position to collect gifts, money



² In the previous surveys, the block of questions about general corruption had a unified response option. In September 2013, the options have been broken down to (initial binary) “Yes” and “No, not at all” categories. If the respondent chose, for example, “Yes,” the extent was clarified (“Yes, to a large extent,” “Yes, to a moderate extent,” “Yes, to a small extent”). Binary measurements tend to influence respondents that may not have a definite opinion on a matter. The next survey will test the effects on responses and see if any information is lost.

Figure 4.2: Using a public position to help friends, relatives (such as giving jobs, licenses)

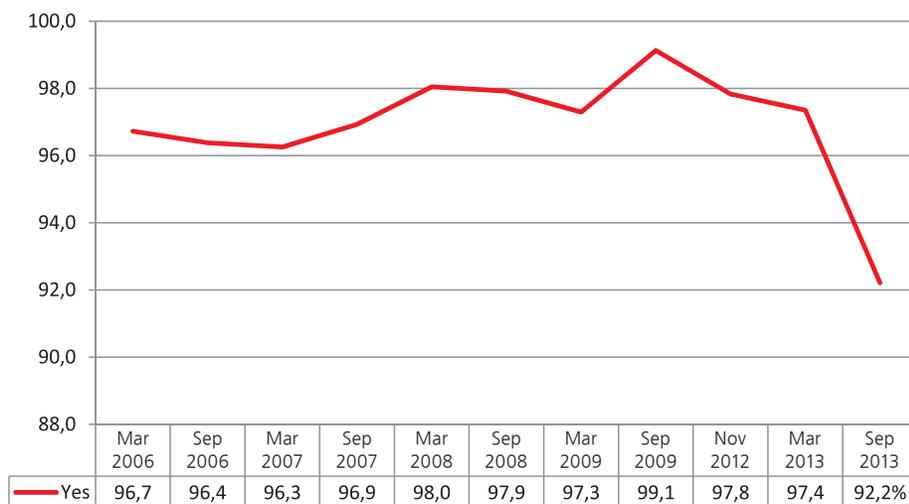


Figure 4.3: Distributing gifts in an election campaign

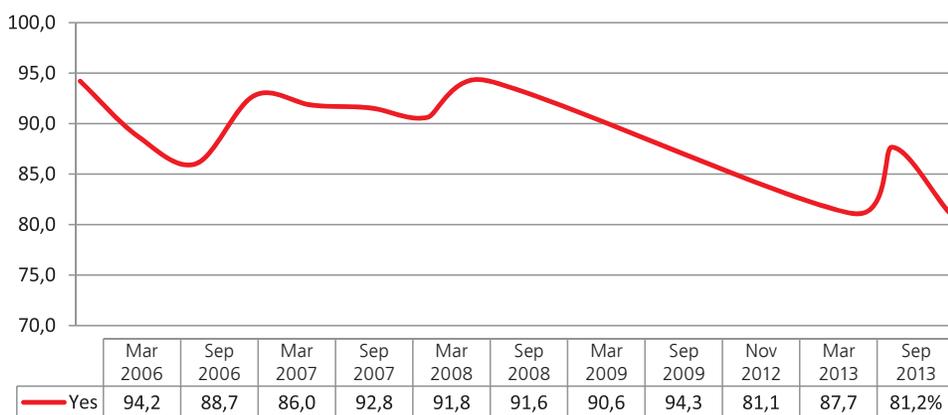


Figure 4.4: Politicians diverting state funds to their own electorate

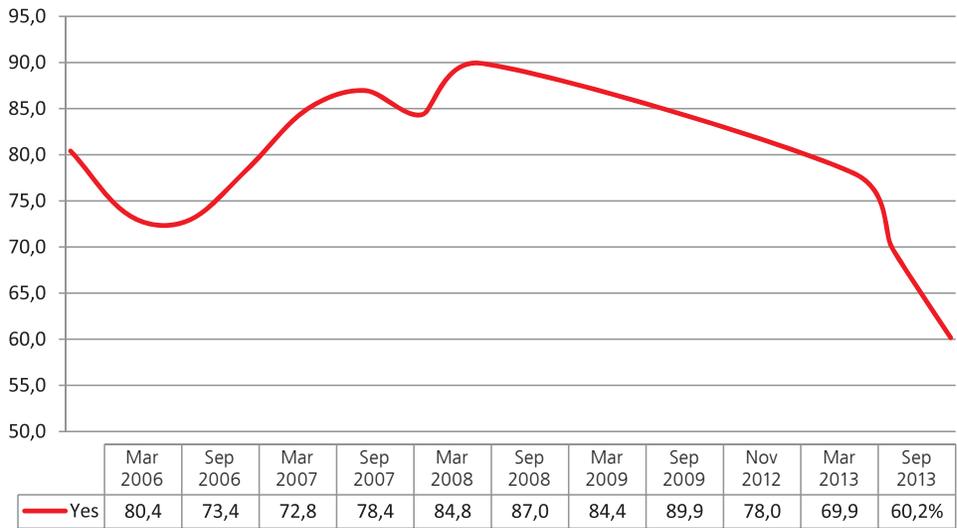


Figure 4.5: Giving presents or money to civil servants to obtain entitlement services

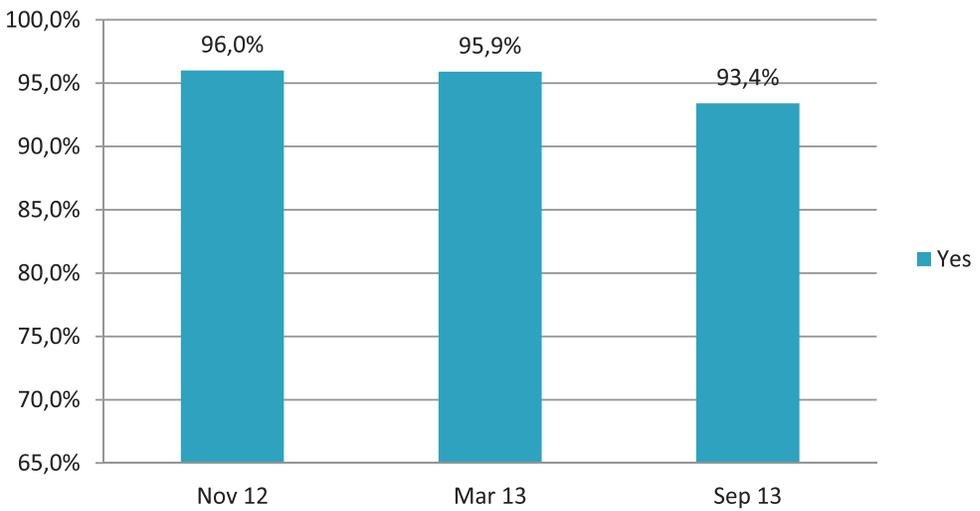
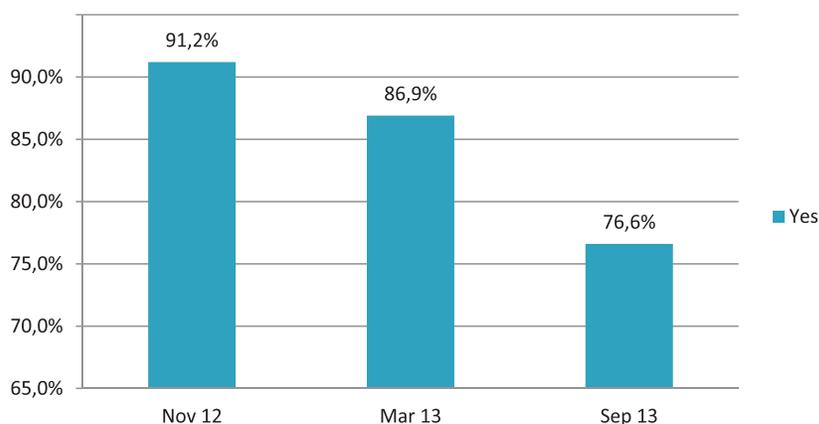


Figure. 4.6: Private people financing political party activities



5. Sectors (agencies) affected by corruption

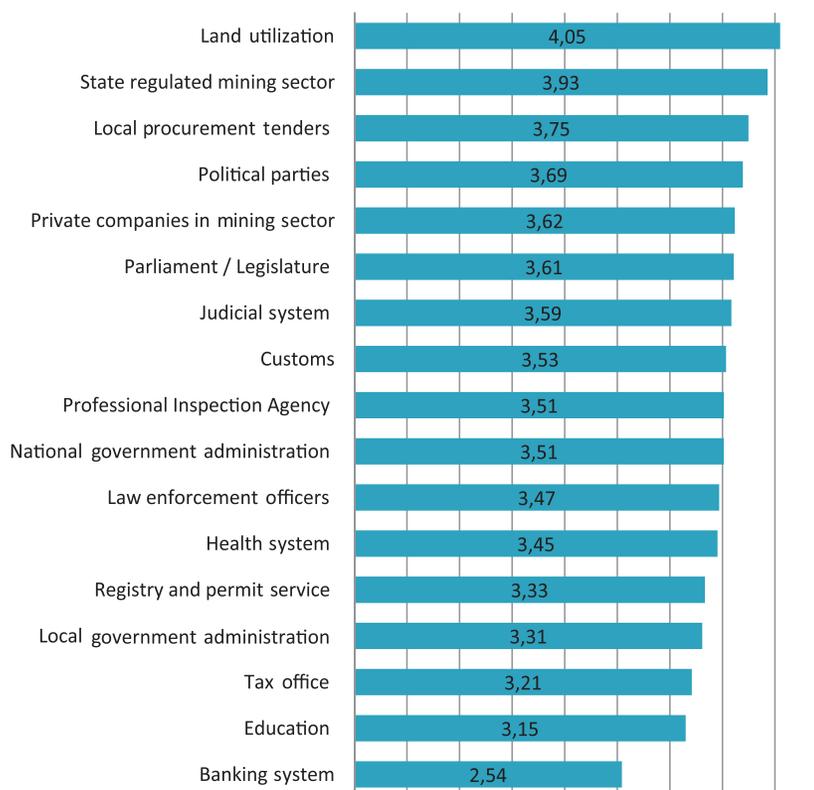
The ranking of sectors and agencies did not change significantly between March and September 2013. In September, “private companies” in the mining sector emerged as one of the five most corrupt entities, while “state regulated” mining retained its second place (the mining sector in the last survey was divided into public and private). This ranking shows that the state-regulated mining sector is perceived to be more corrupt than the private mining sector.

Table 5.1: Top five corrupt areas

	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	Local procurement tenders	Political parties	Customs
Sep-13	Land utilization	State regulated mining	Local procurement tenders	Political parties	Private companies in mining sector

Table 5.2: Extent of corruption (from 1 = not at all, to 5 = extreme)

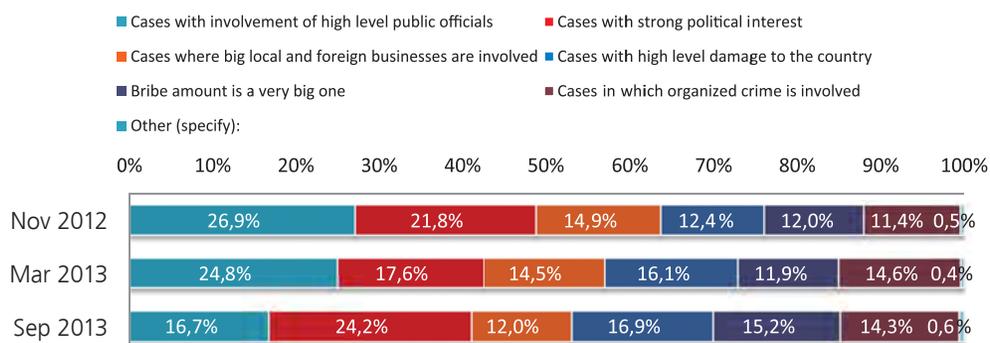


5. Understanding grand corruption

The recent survey respondents no longer associate grand corruption (GC) as strongly with the involvement of high-level public officials (Figure 6.1). While 24.8 percent of respondents identified GC with the involvement of public officials in March 2013, only 16.7 of respondents defined GC in this way in the recent survey. During the

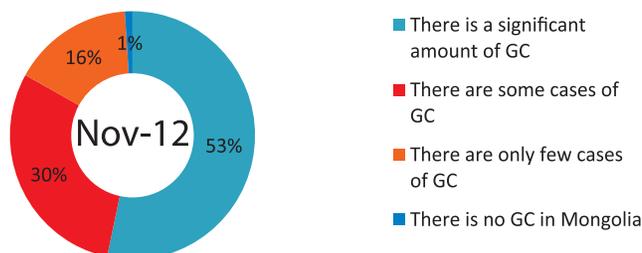
same period, the number of those who associated GC with political interests continued to rise, from 17.6 to 24.2 percent. The latest presidential elections, which fell between the two surveys, may have contributed to this shift in views.

Figure 6.1 Understanding grand corruption



When the latest results are compared with those from last year, however, respondents' opinion of the level of GC in Mongolia has improved (Figure 6.2). The number of people who believed "there is a significant amount of GC in Mongolia" dropped by 5 percentage points from November 2012 to September 2013. The number that consider GC's negative impact on households to be "very strong" also decreased, from 15 percent in March 2013 to 10 percent in September 2013. Furthermore, respondents are now better informed about GC cases. The number of those who "often" heard about GC cases rose from 16 percent in November 2012 to 26 percent in September 2013.

Figure 6.2: What do you think about the level of grand corruption in Mongolia?



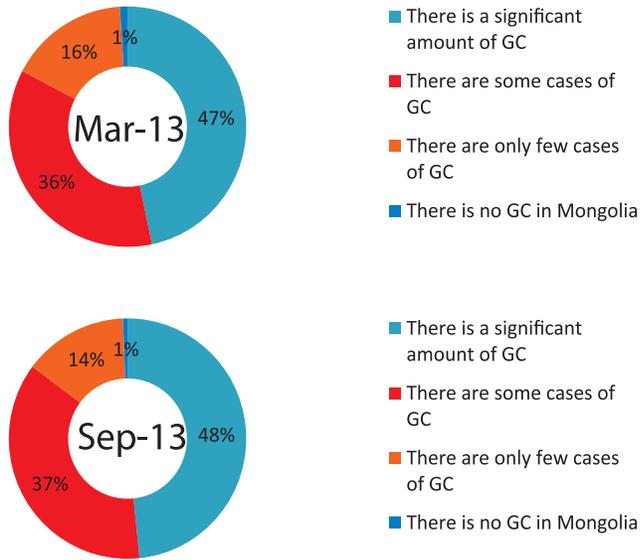


Figure 6.3: How frequently do you hear about instances of grand corruption?

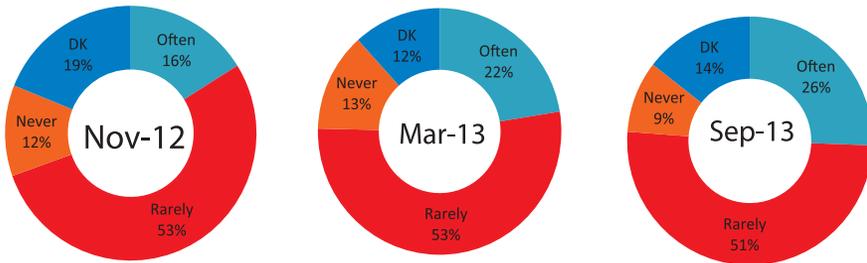
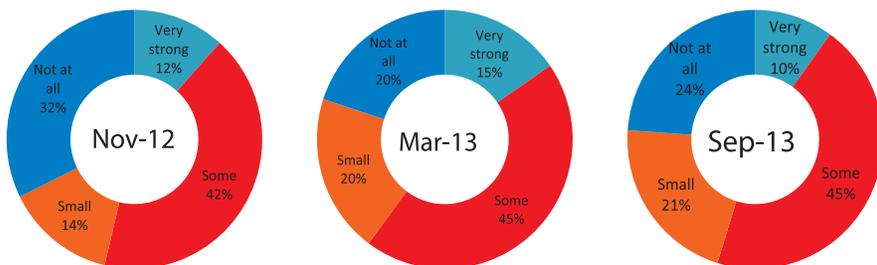


Figure 6.4 Do you think that GC has any negative impact on you and your family?

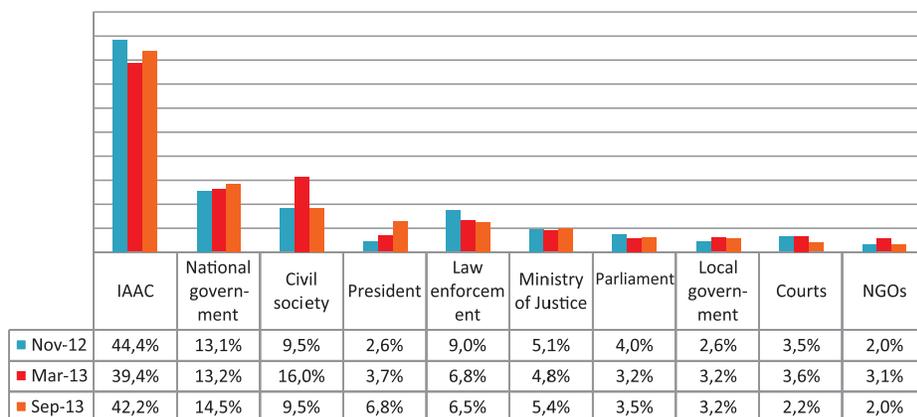


7. Lead agency against corruption

A majority of respondents continue to believe that the Independent Authority Against Corruption (IAAC) is the one to lead the fight against corruption (Figure 7.1).

The agency managed to regain some of the popularity it lost between November 2012 and March 2013. The number of respondents who preferred the IAAC to lead anti-corruption efforts had dropped five percentage points in that period. In the latest survey, however, the agency regained nearly three percentage points.

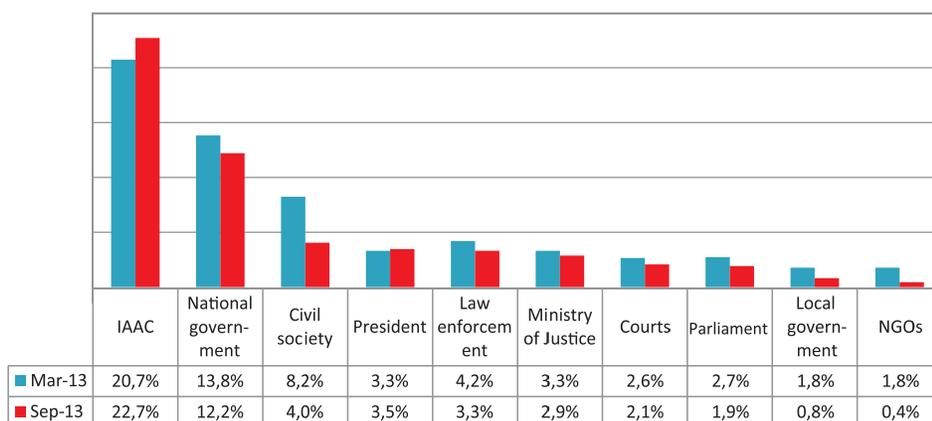
Figure 7.1: In your opinion, who should organize and lead the effort to combat corruption (one choice)?



Civil society has also lost some of its leadership standing during this period, returning to its November 2012 position, but it should be noted that there was a significant uptick of almost 6.5 percentage points in the March 2013 survey.

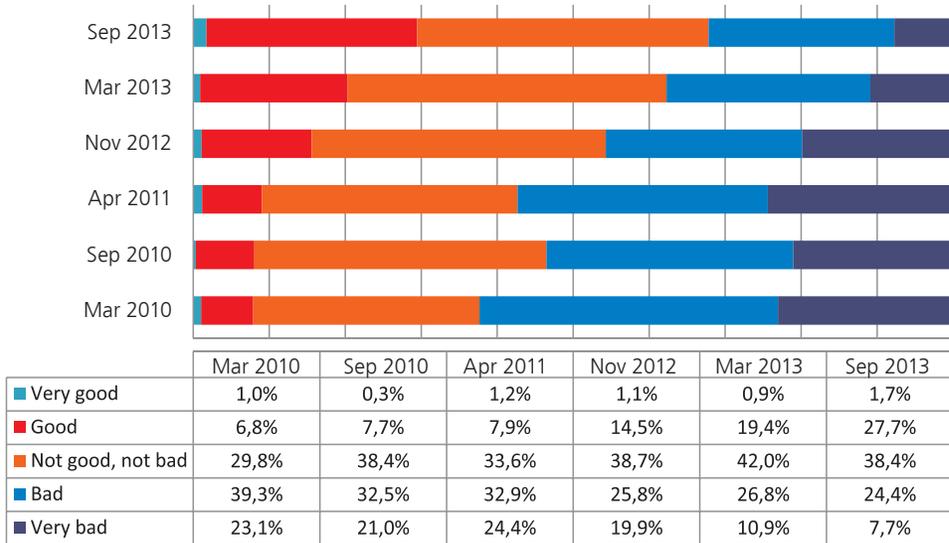
Much the same pattern can be observed in opinions about which agency should lead the fight against GC. (Figure 7.2) It should be noted, however, that a majority of respondents still do not have any opinion on GC.

Figure 7.2: In your opinion, who should organize and lead the effort to combat grand corruption (one choice)?



While fewer respondents than in November 2012 view the IAAC as the lead organization against GC, there has been a significant increase in the number of respondents with a positive assessment of the IAAC's performance. The percentage ranking the IAAC as "good" or "very good" has more than tripled, from 7.8 percent in March 2010 to 29.4 percent in September 2013 (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Evaluation of IACC performance



The same pattern can be observed in respondents' confidence in the IAAC. The percentage of those who are confident in the agency rose from 30.2 percent in March 2013 to 46.5 percent in September 2013 (Figure 7.4).

Despite these positive indications, a majority of Mongolians are still not confident that IAAC is an impartial law enforcement body (Figure 7.4). It should be noted, however, that this confidence level has been steadily growing, from 21.7 percent in March 2010 to 33.4 percent in September 2013 (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.4 Are you confident that IAAC is an impartial law enforcement body?

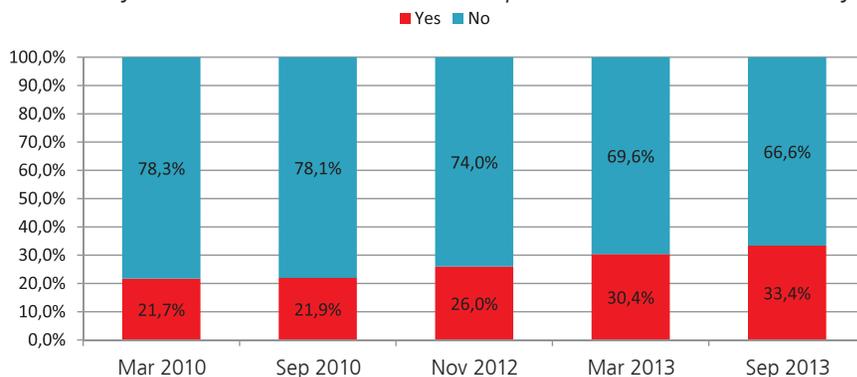
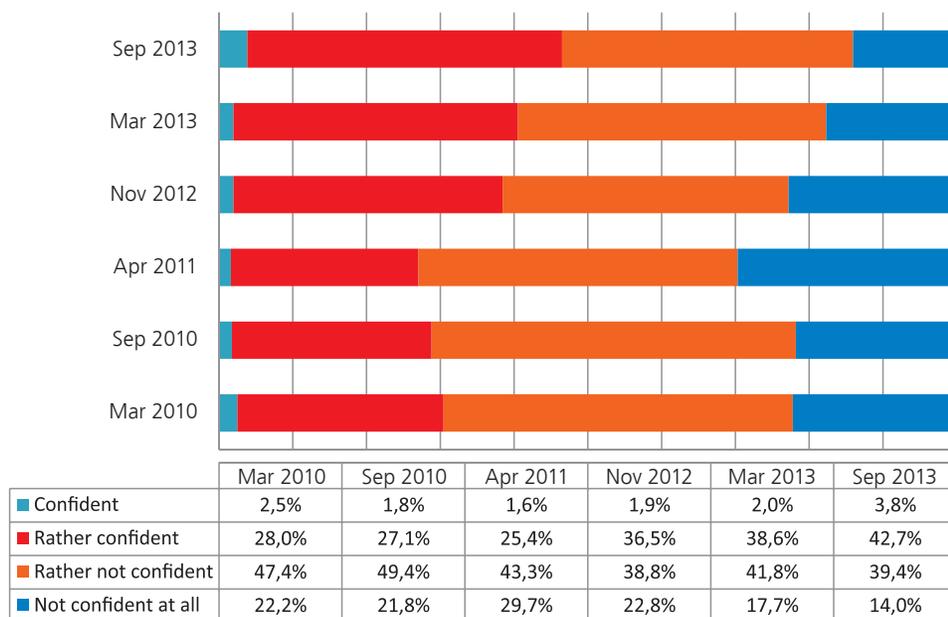


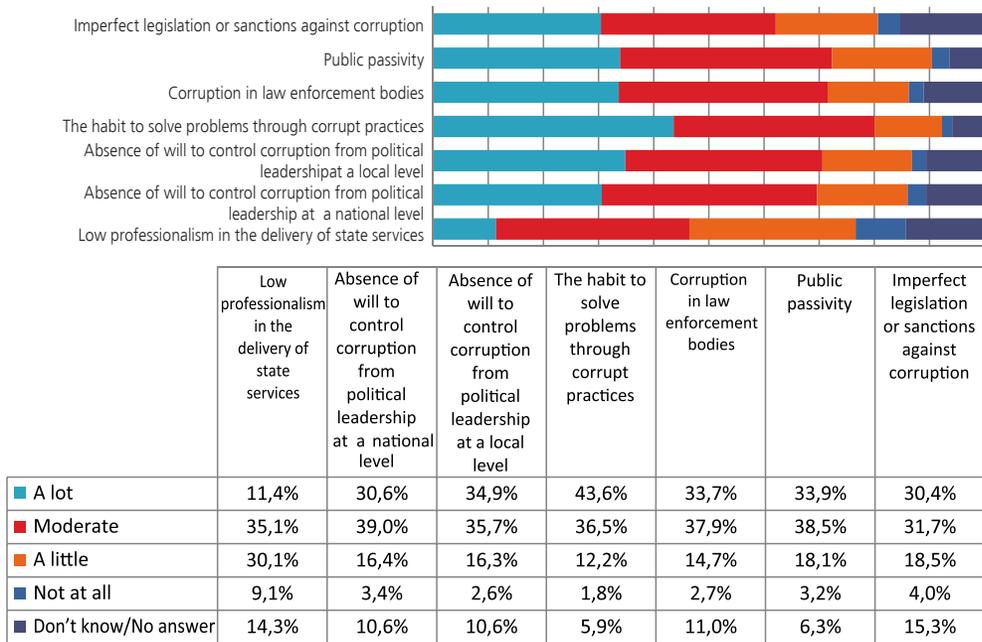
Figure 7.5: Confidence in IACC



8. Dealing with corruption

In September 2013, “low professionalism in the delivery of state services” was added to a block of possible factors hindering the fight against corruption. The survey findings, however, illustrate that this variable is considered the least important factor hindering anti-corruption measures (Figure 8.1). “The habit to solve problems through corrupt practices” is still the leading factor as in previous measurements, followed closely by “public passivity” and “corruption in law enforcement.”

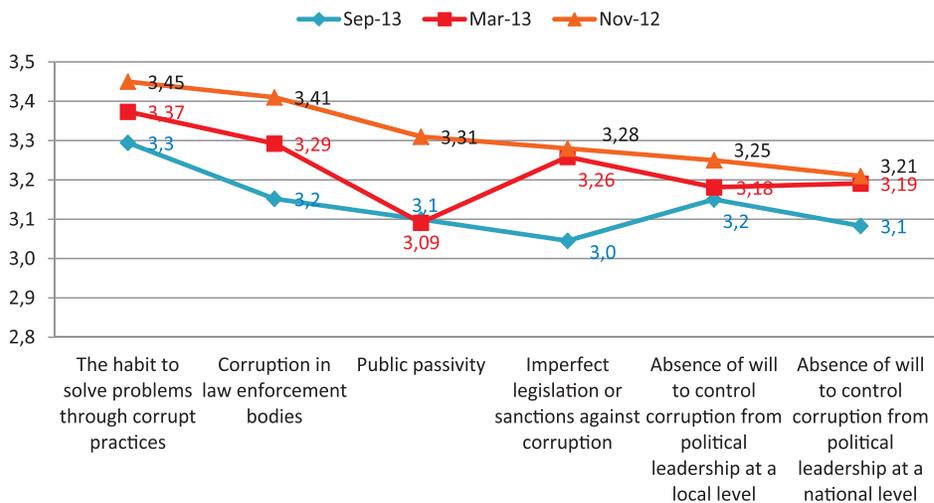
Figure 8.1: Factors hindering the fight against corruption (Sep 2013)



At the same time, the trend lines (Figure 8.2) show considerable improvement in public attitudes on the following three factors:

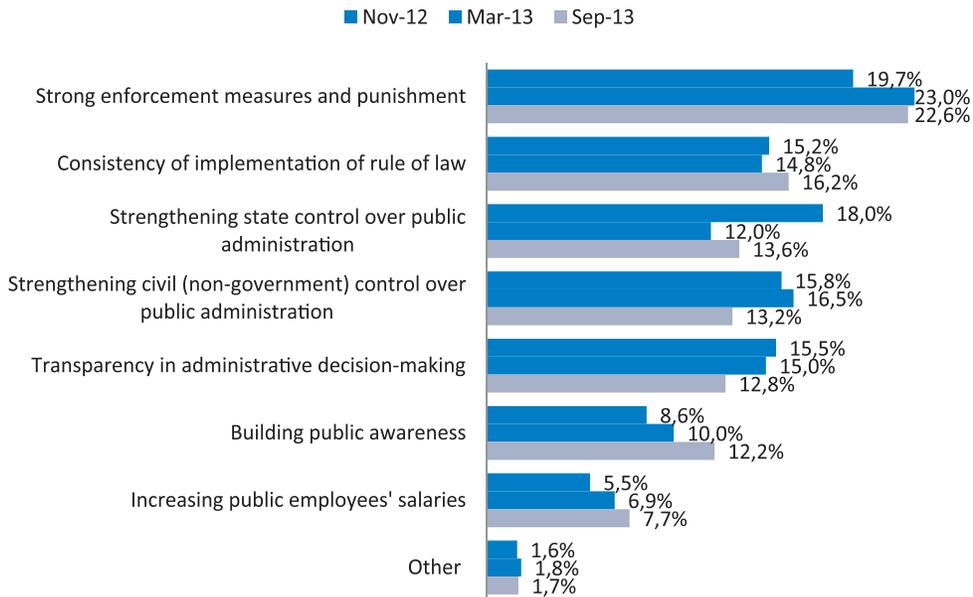
- The habit to solve problems through corrupt practices
- Imperfect legislation or sanctions against corruption
- Corruption in law enforcement bodies

Figure 8.2: Factors hindering the fight against corruption (from 1 = not at all, to 4 = a lot)



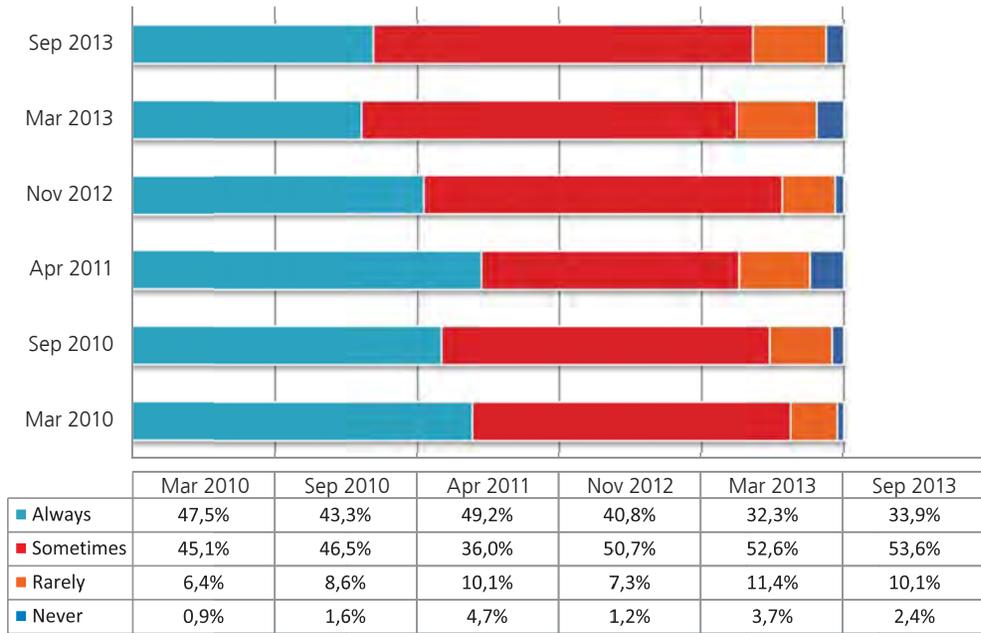
“Strong enforcement measures and punishment” as an anti-corruption measure has been losing its popularity. In the last survey, 23 percent of respondents were in favor of this measure, but the number of respondents who prefer it has now dropped to 19.7. “Building public awareness” and “increasing public employees’ salaries” have also declined steadily in popularity since November 2012. Conversely, “strengthening state control over public administration” has shown large gains, increasing by six percentage points since March 2013 (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Measures necessary to be taken against corruption



There are no changes in the public’s attitude towards conflict of interest since March 2013 (Figure 8.4). The respondents still believe that there are widespread conflicts of interest among public employees. On the other hand, there has been a significant shift since the March 2010 survey from “always” to “sometimes”. The question is: are public employees “always” or “sometimes” in conflict of interest? While 47.5 percent of respondents in March 2010 believed that there was “always” a conflict of interest, only 33.9 percent believed so in September 2013. This shift coincides with an increase of 8.5 percentage points since 2010 in the number of respondents who say they believe that conflict of interest happens “sometimes.”

Figure 8.4: In your opinion, how often do public officials act with conflict of interest?



9. Individual actions against corruption

There is no improvement in respondents' knowledge of the IAAC's hotline. Approximately three quarters of respondents have no information about it (Figure 9.1).

A growing number of respondents say they will not pay a bribe if asked for one (Figure 9.2). In March 2010, only 28.7 percent of respondents said they would not pay, whereas in September 2013 this number rose to 36 percent. However, there is a dramatic drop in the willingness of respondents to report corruption, from 20.5 percent in March 2010 to 11.7 percent in September 2013.

With the increase in respondents' confidence in the IAAC, there is also an increase in the number of those who say that, if they report violations, they will report them to the agency. Nearly 63 percent of respondents said that they would report to the IAAC, compared to 55.5 percent who were willing to do so in March 2010 (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.1 Are you aware of the telephone hotline for reporting corruption?

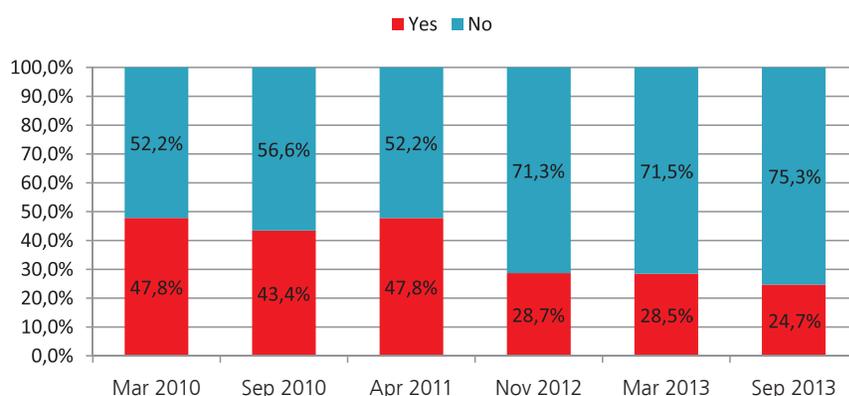
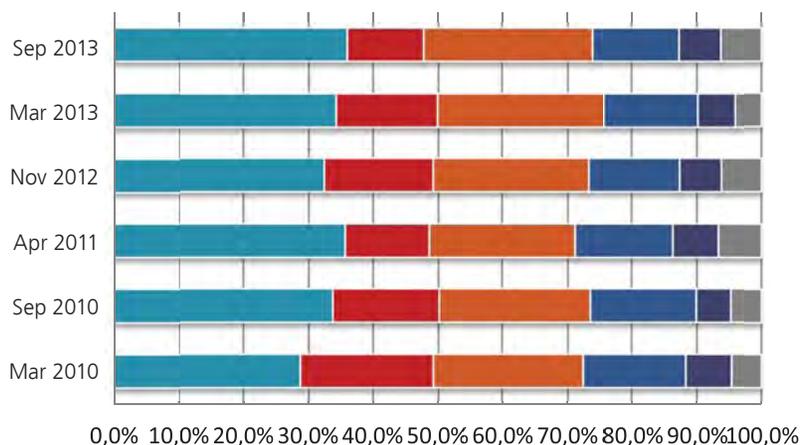
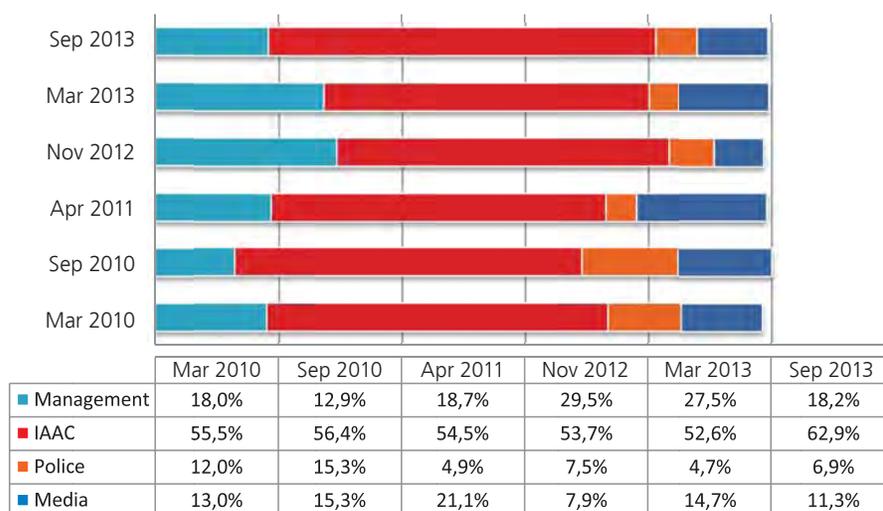


Figure 9.2 If you face a situation in which you are directly asked for a bribe by a public or private official, what is your most likely action?



	Mar 2010	Sep 2010	Apr 2011	Nov 2012	Mar 2013	Sep 2013
■ I will not pay	28,7%	33,8%	35,7%	32,5%	34,3%	36,0%
■ I will report	20,5%	16,3%	12,9%	16,7%	15,5%	11,7%
■ I shall pay if I have money	23,1%	23,3%	22,5%	24,0%	25,9%	26,0%
■ I will look for help	16,0%	16,5%	15,2%	14,2%	14,4%	13,5%
■ I will do nothing just wait	7,0%	5,3%	7,0%	6,4%	5,7%	6,4%
■ DK/NA	4,7%	4,8%	6,7%	6,3%	4,1%	6,3%

Figure 9.3. If you report, then where?



There is a continuing decline in the incidence of bribes reported by households (Table 9.1). In 2006, the percentage of respondents who reported giving bribes stood at 26 percent. In September 2013, that number had declined to less than 8 percent. The SMF research team observed a reluctance to report bribes that had not been noticed among respondents in earlier surveys. One possible explanation is that anti-corruption laws are now more effective, or are perceived to be more effective, and respondents fear legal consequences for violating the law.

Table 9.1: Household bribe statistics

	Mar-06	Sep-06	Mar-07	Mar-07	Mar-08	Sep-08	
Average bribe (in 1000 MNT)	181	136	102	187	180	298	
Percent 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	611,000	611,000	632,500	632,500	645,700	645,700	
Statistical yearbook	2005	2005	2006	2006	2007	2007	
Mar-09	Sep-09	Mar-10	Sep-10	Apr-11	Nov-12	Mar-13	Sep-13
397	308	195	416	319	391	502	525
15%	20%	16%	13%	8.8%t	12.4%	8.8%	7.6%
40.3	41.7	21.2	38.8	20.8	35.9	32.6	30.8
677,800	677,800	677,800	717,000	742,000	742000	742,000	768,300
2008	2008	2008	2009	2010	2010	2010	2012

The average size of bribes paid, the total volume of bribes and the number of households paying bribes remain very close to the observations made in March 2013. Nonetheless, there is a significant increase in the number of respondents saying the family budget was “seriously damaged”. The number of respondents saying so rose from 16.8 percent in March to 26.7 percent in September (Figure 9.4). This is an interesting observation in view of the decline in the number of respondents who said they have given bribes (Figure 9.5).

Figure 9.4 Percent of respondents whose household was “seriously” damaged by giving bribes

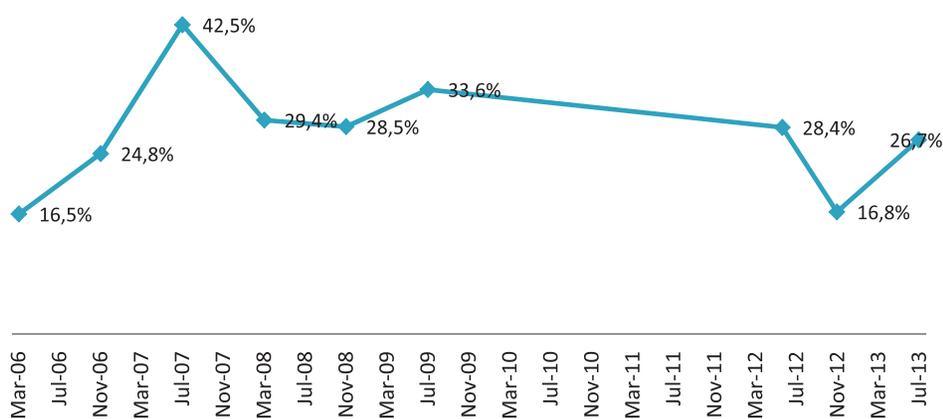


Figure 9.5: In the past three months, have you or anyone in your household paid a bribe in any form? (Yes)



Given the new school season, teachers rank at the top of the table of professionals who have received bribes from respondents (Table 9.2). Police are believed to have taken fewer bribes than they did in March 2013 according to the survey respondents.

Table 9.2: To whom have you paid bribes in the past 3 months?

	Nov 2012	Frequency	Mar 2013	Frequency	Sep 2013	Frequency
1	Doctor	48	Teacher	34	Teacher	40
2	Teacher	47	Clerk in national administration	25	Health sector employee	25
3	Policeman	27	Teacher	23	Clerk in national administration	21
4	Clerk in national administration	20	Policeman	20	Policeman	11
5	Local government official	10	Tax officer	5	Local government official	5

10. Corruption perception segregated by gender

Overall there were no significant gender differences in respondents' opinions on corruption-related issues. In line with previous findings, male respondents tended to select more extreme options such as "totally," "very" and "a lot." Female respondents tended to select milder options in the same categories, such as "rather," "some" and "a little." In almost all cases, the responses were similar to the last time, with the variations falling within the margin of error. However, it should be noted that the cross-tabulation by gender indicates that there might be a difference in preferred approaches to addressing corruption. In all of the following awareness-related variables, men seem to be more knowledgeable than their female counterparts, in some cases significantly so (Figures 10.1 to 10.5):

- Officials being prosecuted
- Introduction of new conflict-of-interest law
- Frequency in which you hear about the grand corruption incidents
- Existence of hotline to report corruption

Figure 10.1: 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?

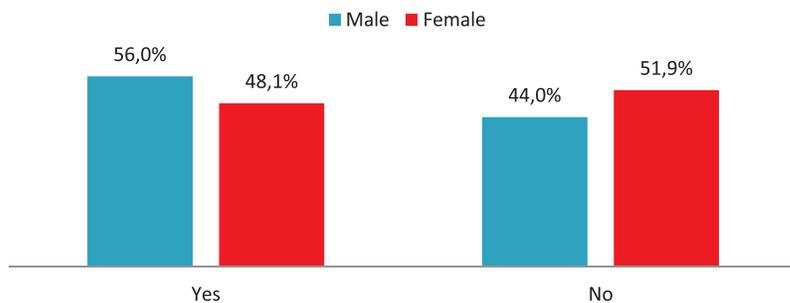


Figure 10.2: Are you aware of the conflict-of-interest law that was passed?

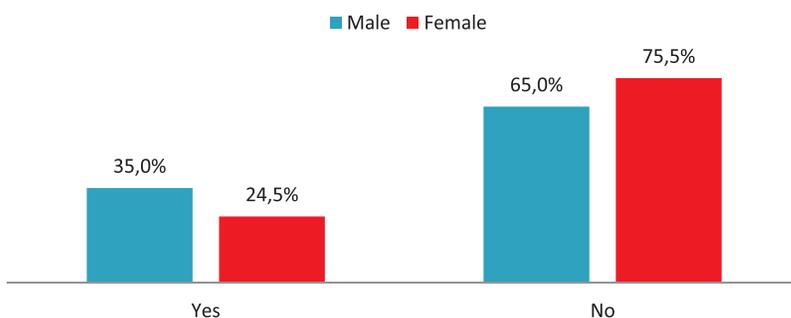


Figure 10.3: Do you have any ideas about the size of grand corruption bribes?

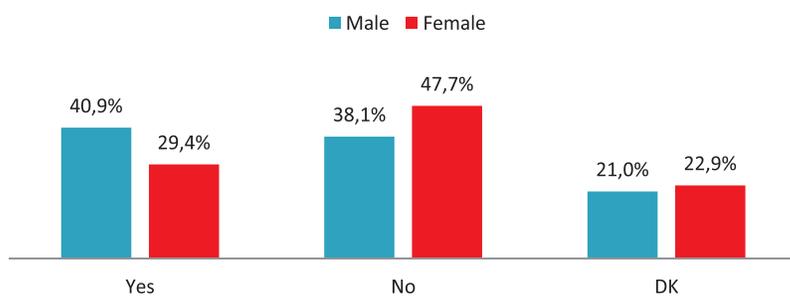


Figure 10.4: How frequently do you hear about instances of grand corruption?

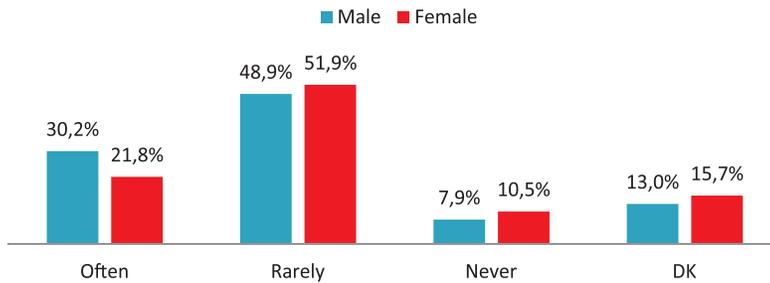
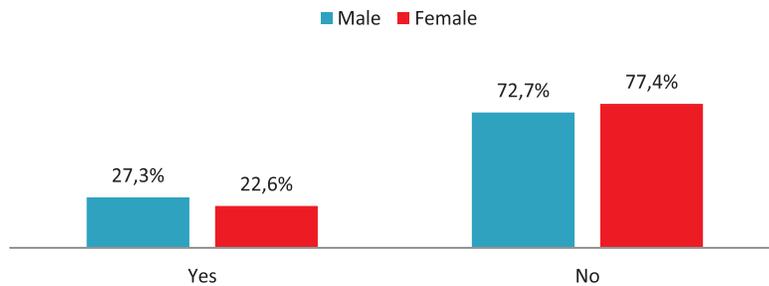


Figure 10.5: Are you aware of the telephone hotline for reporting corruption?



In addition, a few small, gender-related differences were seen in the evaluation of future prospects for managing corruption. Male respondents were more optimistic about improvements in the level of corruption in the next three years, with 46 percent of males expecting improvement, but just 41.6 percent of females (Figure 10.6). 29.5 percent of female respondents believed that corruption would stay the same, compared to 24.3 percent of males.

This male optimism was also observed in the evaluation of the government's performance in the fight against corruption (Figure 10.7). More male respondents expected the state of corruption to improve under the current government than female respondents. This higher level of optimism among males can be linked to a number of other findings, such as men having higher confidence in the IAAC (Figures 10.8 and 10.9) and more knowledge of existing anti-corruption measures such as the telephone hotline, corruption prosecutions and the passage of conflict-of-interest laws.

It is possible that the differences are more indicative of the influence of traditional gender roles in which more males than females participate and are interested in public affairs.

Figure 10.6: How do you expect the level of corruption to change in the next 3 years?

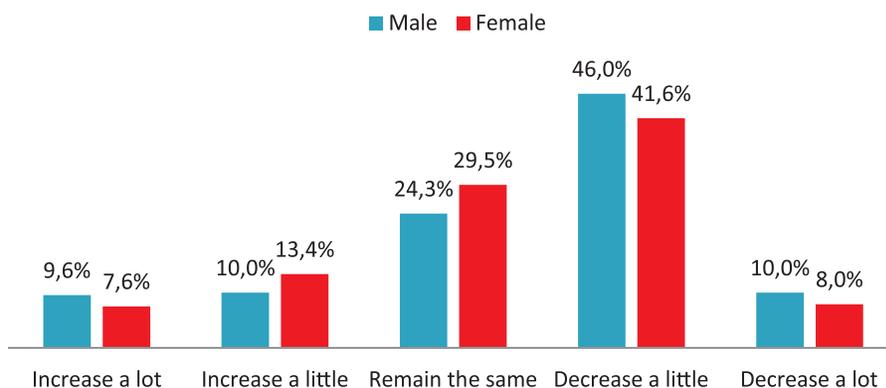


Figure 10.7: How do you think the current government will perform compared to its predecessor in fighting corruption?

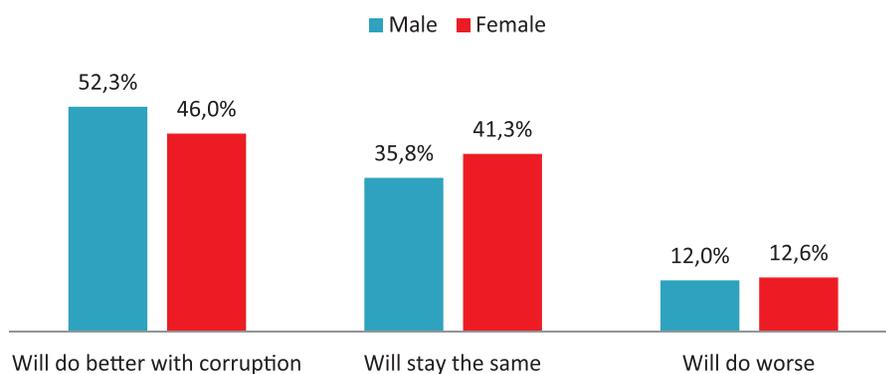


Figure 10.8: Would you report a corruption case if the IACC would accept anonymous information?

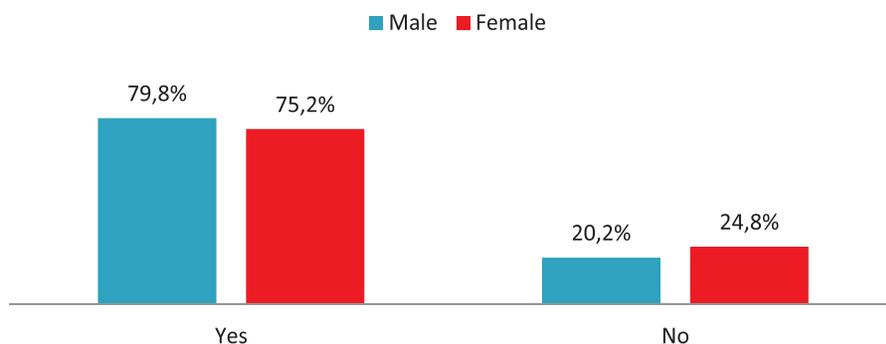
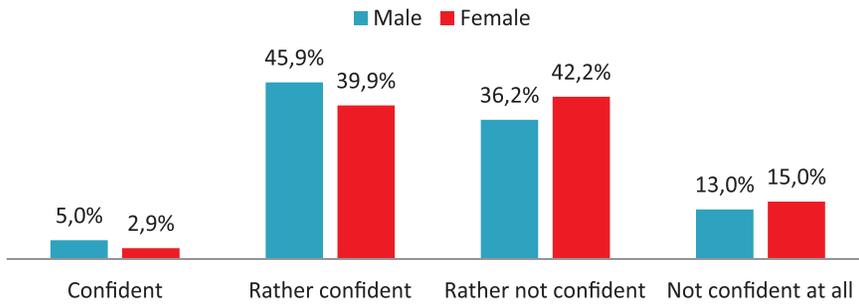


Figure 10.9 How much confidence do you have in IAAC in fighting corruption?



SURVEY ON PERCEPTIONS & KNOWLEDGE OF CORRUPTION

Survey instrument

*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

3.3. Distributing gifts, money in election campaign

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

3.4. For politicians to divert state funds to their electorate

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

3.5. To give presents or money to civil servants to obtain services entitled to

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

3.6. For private people to finance political party activity

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

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.

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>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				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 administration	1	2	3	4	5	9
9) Local Government administration	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 ²	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.

² 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"> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 864 1067 896">Not at all</td> <td data-bbox="1071 864 1119 896">1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 902 1067 934">A little</td> <td data-bbox="1071 902 1119 934">2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 940 1067 972">Somehow</td> <td data-bbox="1071 940 1119 972">3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 978 1067 1011">Seriously</td> <td data-bbox="1071 978 1119 1011">4.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="760 1016 1067 1030">Don't know/No answer</td> <td data-bbox="1071 1016 1119 1030">9.</td> </tr> </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"> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1054 1040 1087">A bribe was directly asked for</td> <td data-bbox="1044 1054 1119 1087">1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1092 1067 1150">A bribe was offered to avoid a problem with the authorities</td> <td data-bbox="1044 1092 1119 1150">2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1155 1067 1212">A bribe was offered to receive a service entitled</td> <td data-bbox="1044 1155 1119 1212">3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="650 1218 804 1258">None of above</td> <td data-bbox="1044 1218 1119 1258">4.</td> </tr> </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 lowest limit of a bribe in grand corruption?		
43.	What could be an upper 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	· Unemployed..... 4	- herder/farmer.....4
secondary.....2	· Home-based Caretaker5	- intelligentsia.....5
· Secondary.....3	· Retired/on allowance.....6	
· Vocational.....4	· Army.....7	6. Sector
· High.....5	· Student.....8	• Public/ state officer....1
	♦ if selected retired,	• Public/ state service....2
	army or student than go to 7	• 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		

NOTE

