



REPORT

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH ON CORRUPTION IN MONTENEGRO

March, 2013



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INSTEAD OF INTRODUCTION

The Report we present is the result of longitudinal research implemented by East-West Management Institute in cooperation with CEDEM. Precisely, this is the third in the series of researches, thus presenting the study of trends in the sense of methodology. The key goal of the research was measuring of corruption in specific sectors of social functioning on longitudinal level. The measuring itself was designed in a complex manner, meaning that it covered both perception, standpoints and experiences of citizens with corruptive behavior in several critical areas that were the subject of our interest. Thus, important and valuable information for policy makers have been provided, and also, the insight into very concrete aspects on which should be paid attention for efficient and effective confronting to corruption.

Key difference between the access we designed and implemented, and so called traditional access is in our treating of corruption as the behavioral model. By identifying and revealing the model of behaviour, the goal is to incorporate obstacles within the system, which will preventively influence on behaviour of actors in corruptive actions. Secondly, the corruptive act itself (in plural, of course), manifested through specific models of behavior, has its cultural ground, which, as such, devastates functioning and integrity of the system institutions. Consequently, agencies, services, laws, rules, standards, all this acts as confiscated external force, which is subaltern to social and cultural heritage that gravitationally impacts on individuals.

Finally, our design implies the study of trend, precisely, three years in a row we have asked the same questions to interviewers, whereas the design and the process of cause was the same in all three cases (therefore, not the research panel, but the study of trend). In that manner, even relatively small number of persons having experiences in corruptive behavior in some areas, cumulatively provides for us better insight and generalization of a higher level. In other words, stable values of corruptive models in three researches provide solid diagnose of the problem of corruption in these areas.

Within the need to identify individuals that are ready to talk about the problems on corruption in the research, the very sample of the research increased for 50% in comparison with traditional criteria of 1000 interviewers. Therefore, this is not only for reduction of the standards of statistical mistakes of sampling (which is 2,5% for the incident situations, out of 50% with the interval of confidence of 95%), but primarily, for the sufficient number of interviewers in critical categories, in order to provide appropriate distribution for specific items.

Theoretically, it is important to bear in mind following social presumptions¹ where the overall concept has been formed, which are important for understanding of the phenomena of corruptive behavior itself and data related to corruption measuring:

- Montenegro is small country, from the aspect of the number of citizens and the territory
- The ruling party in Montenegro has not changed since the beginning of the transition process until nowadays
- Montenegro has the status of independent country for six years
- Cultural and historical characteristics of Montenegro

When it comes to the research design itself, it is important to bear in mind following references:

- We will deal with the perception of corruption in the following manner: with methodological attention, we will consider corruption from more aspects. Precisely, we will not be interested in perception only, but in its origins and interpretation framework.
- Researching, we will move forward from the very perception, precisely, by researching we will identify models of behavior and practice that increase the possibility of corruptive behavior.
- Except the general level of researching of corruption, in our research we focus on on several aspects and areas of social and economic life, not intending to cover the “entirety” of the corruption phenomena, but to deeply analyze several areas where corruption occurs.
- The overall research is explicitly designed as follows: according to the research, concrete measures and instruments should be proposed, which would represent barriers in fight against corruption in an functional manner.
- For achieving our goals, we implemented three researches. Firstly, it was the research of standpoints of citizens; the second was the research of standpoints of entrepreneurs and the third was the research of standpoints of judges.
- Finally, we used two different methods with the same goals, and those were the questionnaire method and individual interviews.

The term corruption in this research is strongly operational and is related to behavioral practices, precisely the corruption we see as:

- Situations characteristic for the occurrence of corruptive behavior
- Process of negotiating between actors in executing corruptive actions
- Mechanisms that provide violation and result in corruption
- Dysfunctional institutions, which opens the possibility for corruption.

Therefore, we can define our operational term of corruption as those forms of behavior generated in specific situations, and result in corruptive actions in specific process of negotiating between actors and which occur thanks to the activation of specific mechanisms that allow abuses, and due to the dysfunctional institutions of society.

¹ See importance and theoretical elaboration of these presumptions in the Report from 2011.

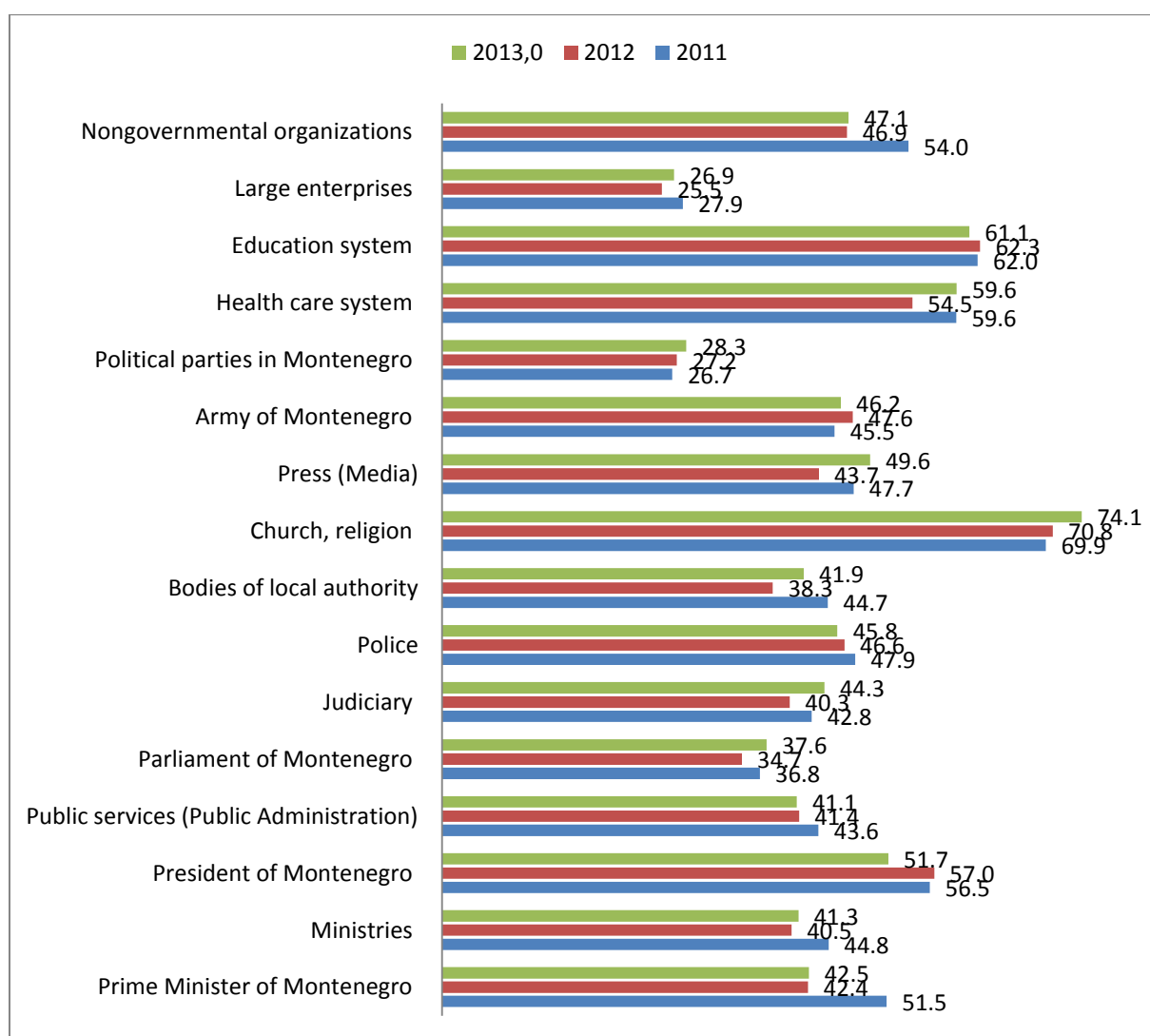
Confidence in institutions and experience with institutions

As in previous reports, we measured the confidence in institutions with the four-level ordinal scale, from the highest to the lowest level of confidence (Fig.1). Results indicate that in the category of the highest level of confidence dominates the church (religion/confession), but in the category of the highest confidence and far from the religion, according to the hierarchy, we have identified high percentage when it comes to the President and Prime Minister of Montenegro, or when it comes to health care system and education. However, when we sum the first two categories of confidence (Fig.2) we may notice that values are generally similar to the values from the previous research, with the slight tendency of rise.

Fig.1 Confidence in institutions %

	Has large confidence	Mostly has confidence	Mostly has no confidence	Has no confidence at all	No opinion about this
Prime Minister of Montenegro	15,1	27,4	22,0	27,0	8,5
Ministries	10,1	31,2	28,5	22,0	8,1
President of Montenegro	18,6	33,1	21,4	19,4	7,5
Public services e (Public Administration)	9,6	31,5	30,1	20,2	8,6
The Parliament of Montenegro	9,4	28,2	30,0	24,1	8,2
Judiciary	10,3	34,0	27,5	21,2	7,0
Police	11,2	34,6	27,4	20,3	6,5
Bodies of local authority	9,6	32,3	28,0	21,9	8,3
Church, religion/confession	43,5	30,6	7,8	7,9	10,1
Press (Media)	7,9	41,7	29,0	13,3	8,0
Army of Montenegro	12,5	33,7	20,2	18,3	15,3
Political parties in Montenegro	7,3	21,0	36,3	26,4	9,0
Health-care system	12,4	47,2	20,7	13,2	6,5
Educational system	14,5	46,6	19,5	11,0	8,3
Large enterprises	5,2	21,7	27,4	28,8	16,8
Nongovernmental organizations	12,4	34,7	21,0	15,2	16,8

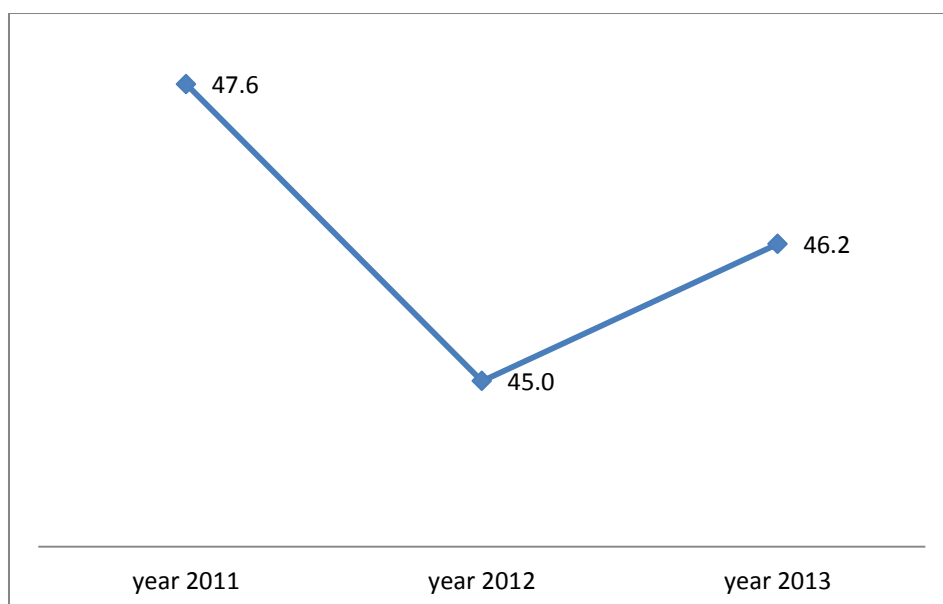
Fig. 2 Confidence in institutions: comparison 2011/2012



If we compare the overall level of confidence in institutions, we can say that citizens have the most confidence in religion/confession, than in the system of education, and the President of Montenegro. The largest number of institutions is in the category “medium level of confidence”. According to the hierarchy, citizens expressed the lowest level of confidence in political parties and large enterprises.

Cumulatively, the average percentage of measuring confidence for all institutions was more than 46%, but statistically it cannot be defined if this value is higher than the last years’ value (during standard statistical error of measuring).

Fig. 3 The overall confidence in institutions: comparison 2011/2012



This year, in almost the same number of cases, citizens had experiences with some of ministries in comparison with the previous year. This type of experience reported more than 11% of citizens (Fig.4). When it comes to ministries citizens experienced (Fig.5), out of those who had this type of experience, citizens mostly reported experiences with the Ministry of agriculture (22,3%), Ministry of education (18,9%), and Ministry of internal affairs (17,1%). Smaller percentage of citizens had experience with Ministry of tourism (8,7%) and Ministry of health (7,0%). Citizens had significantly less experience with remaining ministries.

Fig.4 *Did you or members of your closer family have experience with some of the Ministries in the last two years?*

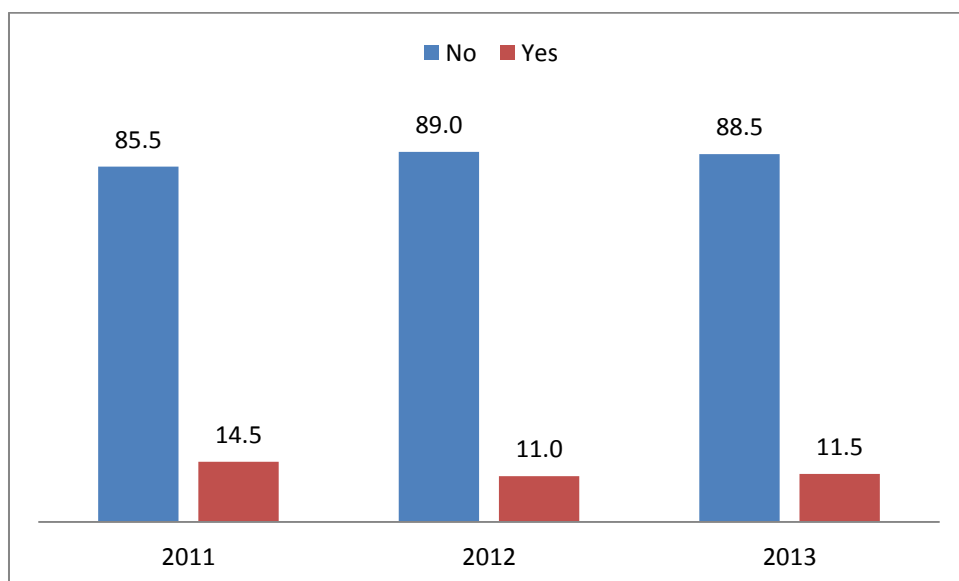
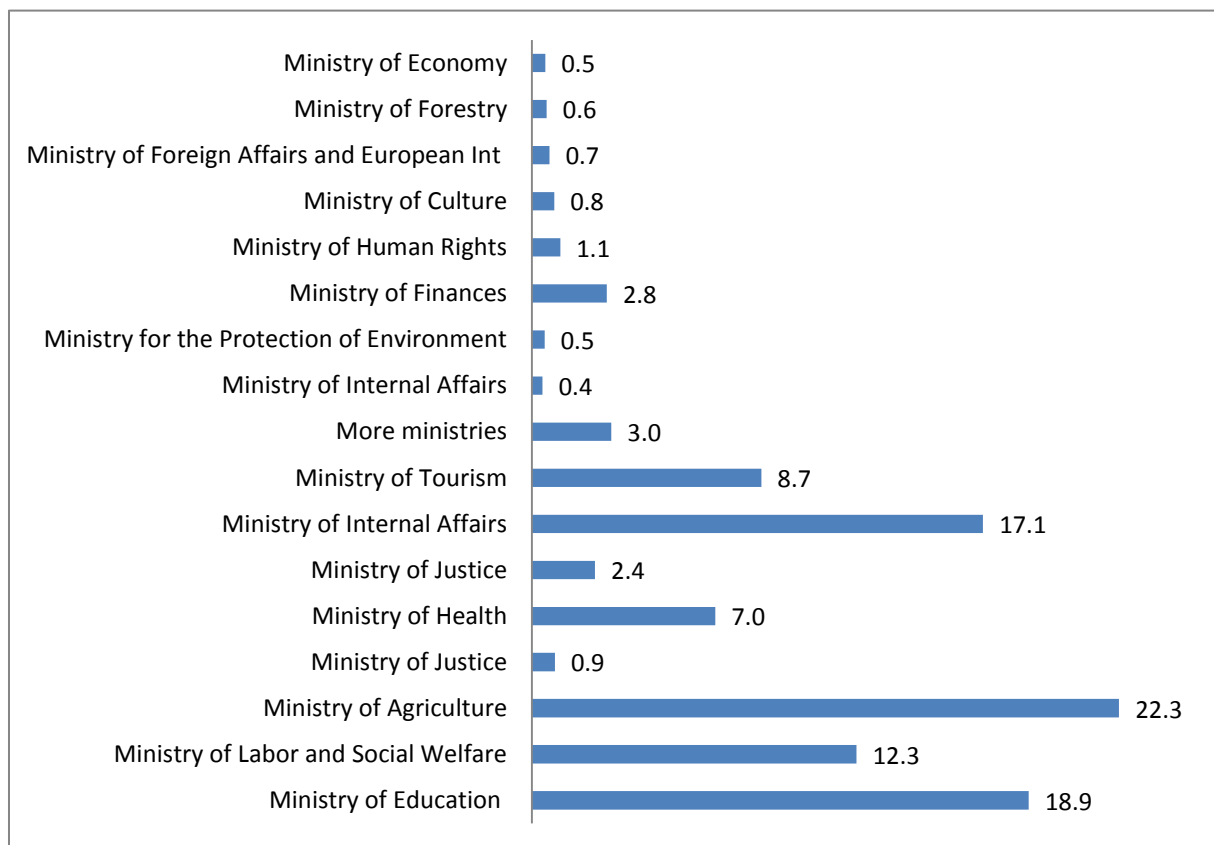
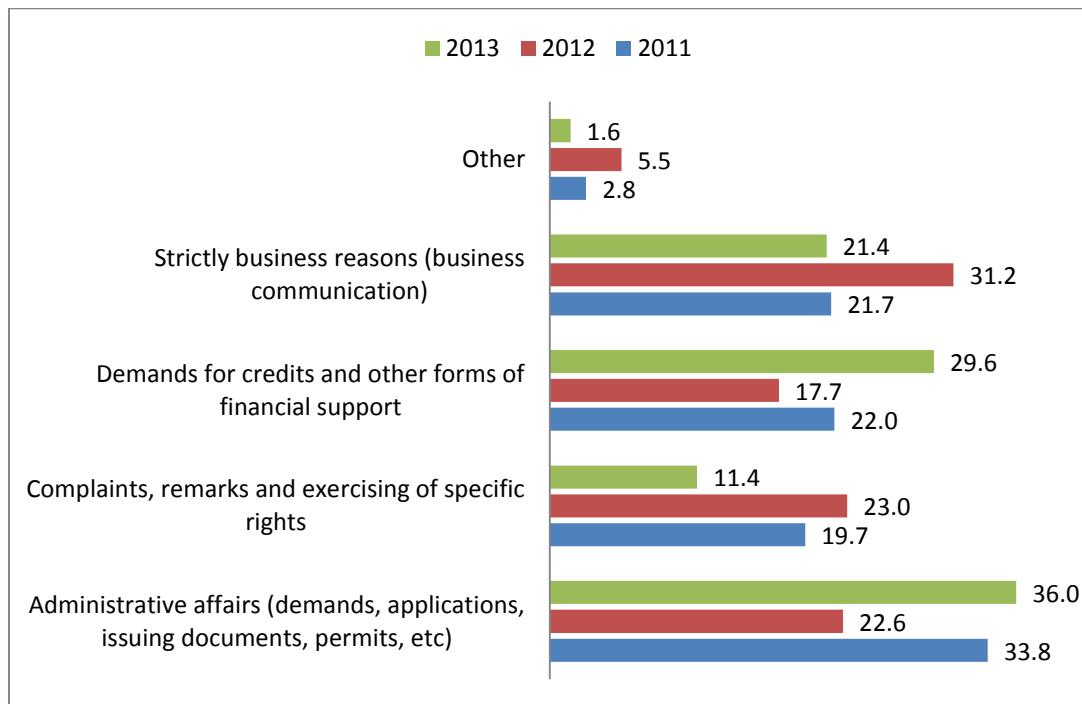


Fig. 5 Which of the Ministries you have experienced - % of those who had experience with Ministries



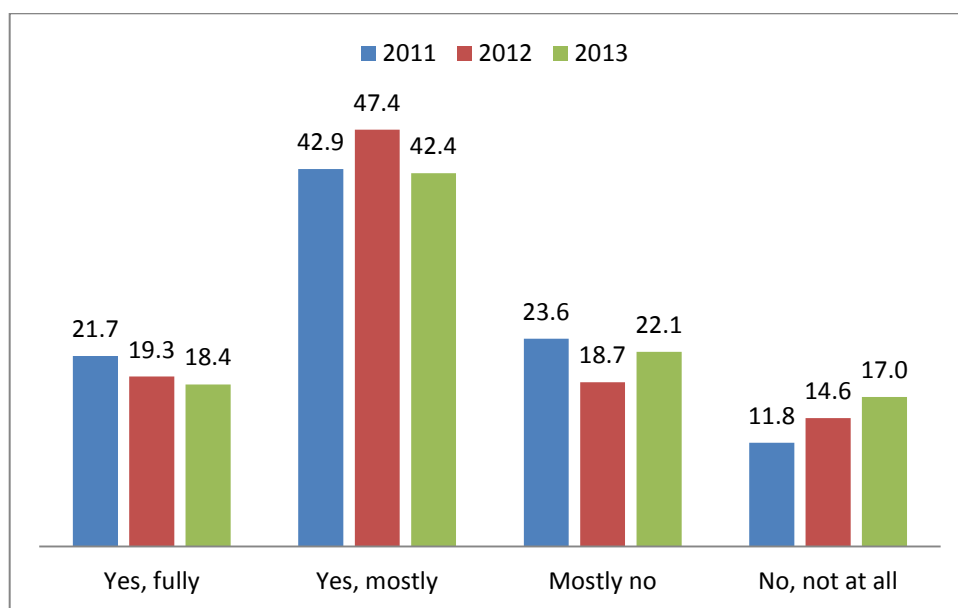
When it comes to experience (Fig.6), results says that although the largest number of citizens have contacts with ministries for administrative reasons, number of citizens who had experience with ministries due to credits and different forms of financial support significantly rose. On the other hand, we identified in this research significantly smaller number of citizens who had strictly business communication with ministries, and this difference was more emphasized when it comes to appeals, remarks, and demands for exercising specific rights.

Fig. 6 Experience with ministries - % of those who had experience with ministries



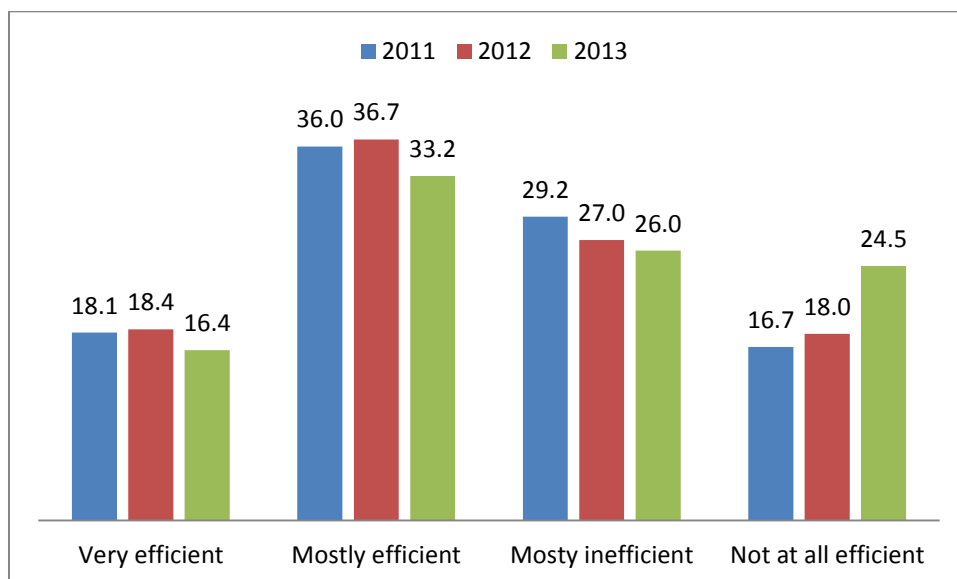
When it comes to considering of transparency of work of ministries (Fig.7), the trend is slightly negative. Namely, the percentage of persons saying they had the insight into procedures and manners in which ministries had resolved their case slightly reduced, but the number of persons saying they did not have the insight proportionally increased. Thus, speaking on transparency of work of ministries, it cannot be said that the progress had been made in earlier years, on contrary.

Fig.7 Did you have the insight into procedures and manners in which ministries resolved your case?



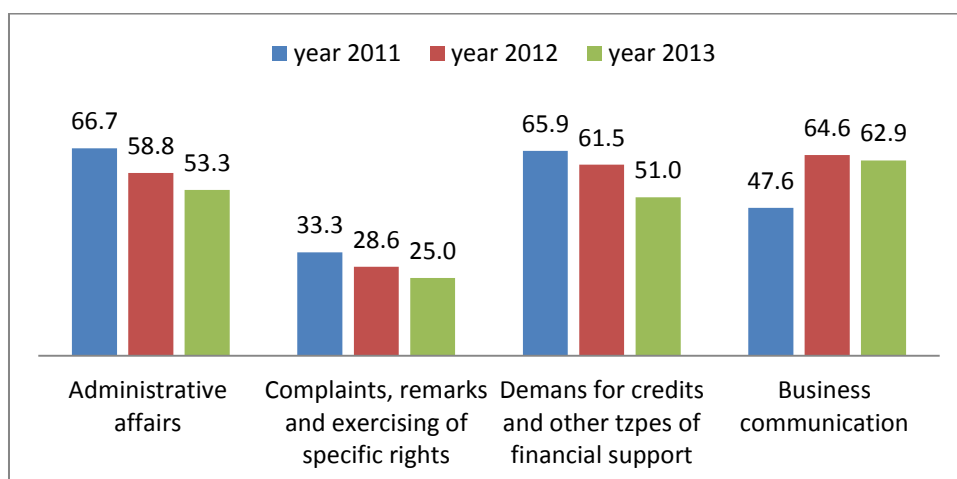
When it comes to assessment of efficiency of work of ministries, we measure slight but negative trend (Fig.8). The most indicative data in comparative sense is related to the rise of number of citizens who assessed the efficiency with the lowest grade (not at all efficient). So, beside transparency and in a view of efficiency, trends are slightly negative.

Fig.8 How would you assess the promptness and efficiency of ministries in the concrete case?



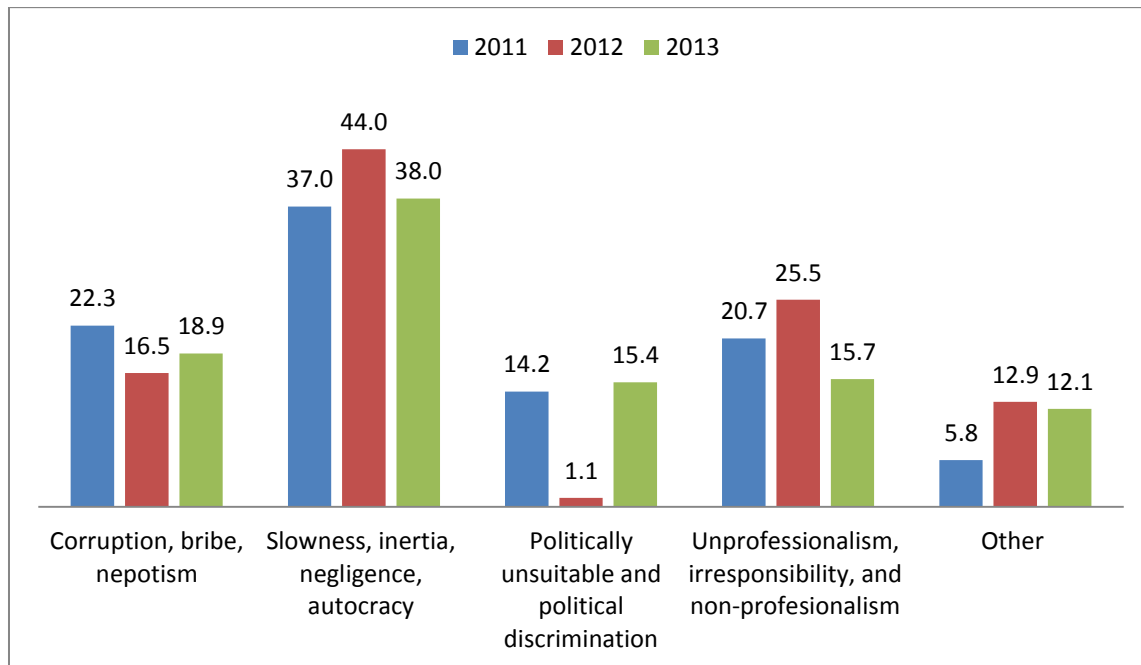
If we analyze the assessment of efficiency in comparison with the type of communication of citizens with ministries (Fig.9) it can be noticed lower level of satisfaction in comparison with the previous year in all contacts categories. Hence, trends are negative not only in absolute numbers but also when it comes to the nature of communication between citizens and ministries.

Fig.9 Assessment of efficiency of ministries in a view of the nature of communication with ministries – SUM mostly and very satisfied



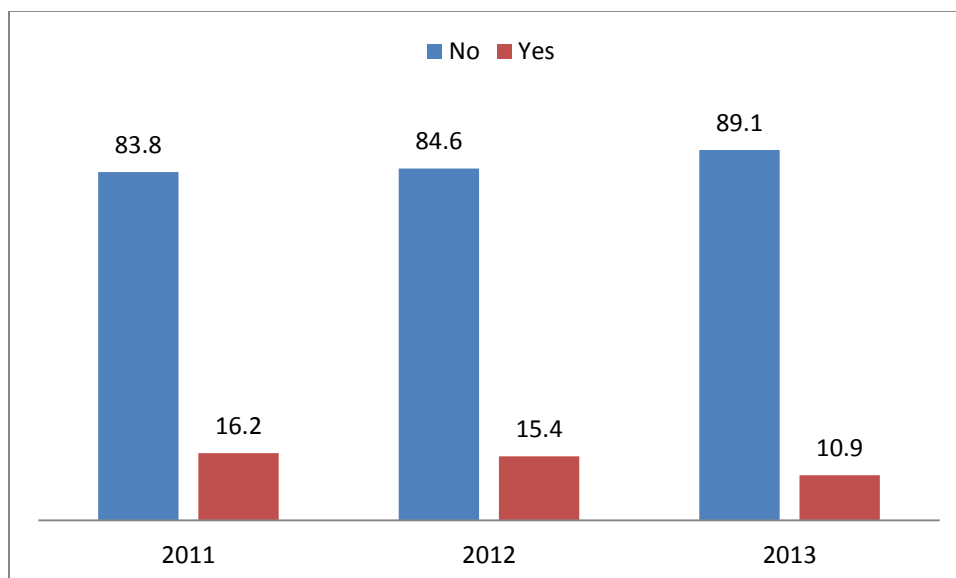
Identifying the reasons of inefficiency of ministries, except residual categories (which, as such, is not interpretative), we measure smaller number of those who stated non-professionalism, irresponsibility and/or professionalism. Values in remaining categories are more or less at the level of the last year's research.

Fig.10 Reasons of dissatisfaction with inefficiency of ministries %



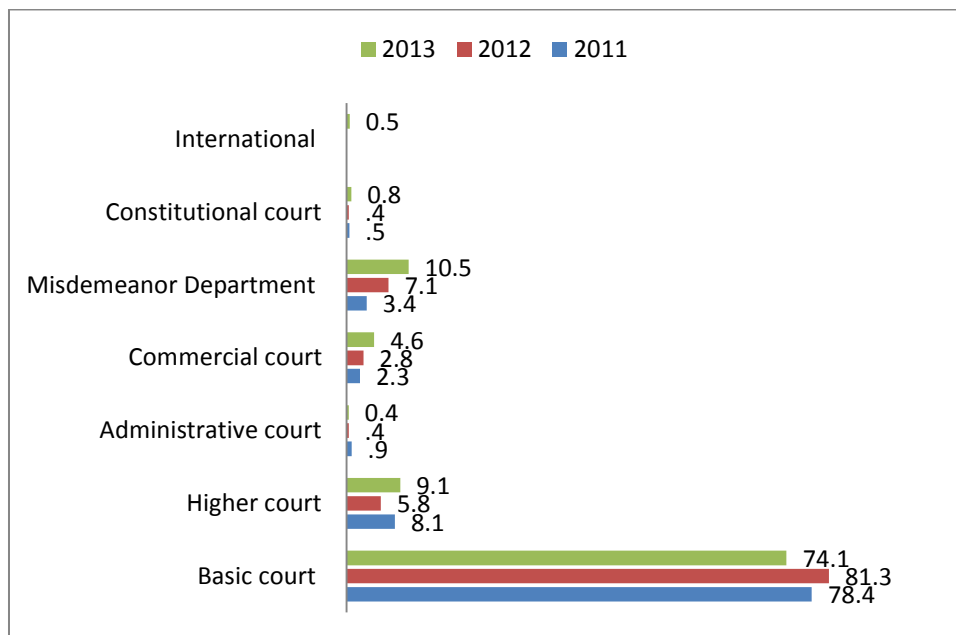
Experience with courts and assessment of its work would be the constituent part of the research. In this year's research, we identified slightly smaller percent of interviewers who had experience with courts in comparison with previous two years (Fig.11).

Fig.11 Did you or members of your family have experience with any court?



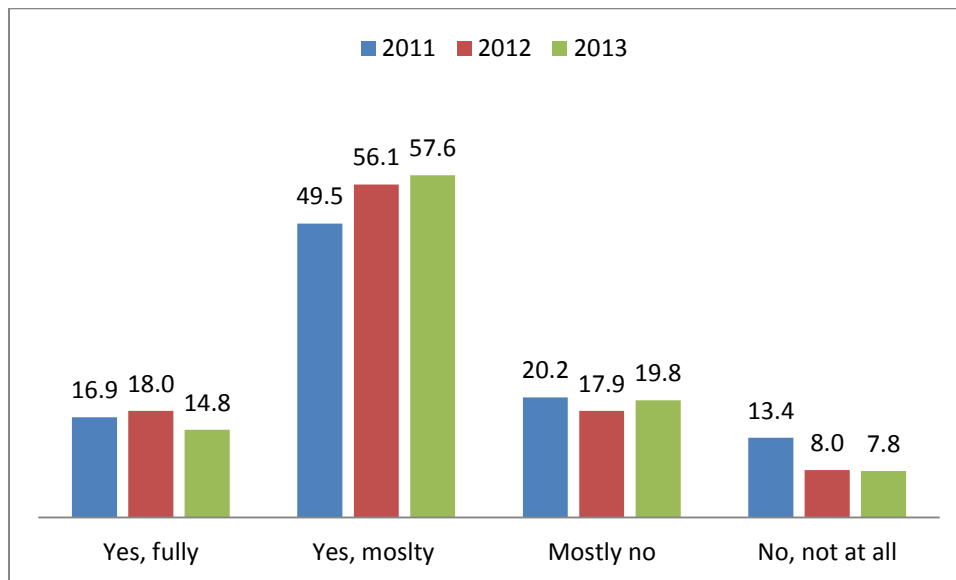
The largest number of interviewers, similar to previous two researches, had experience with Basic court, and the structure of all three researches is very similar which still increases the number of interviewers who had experience with Misdemeanor Department (Fig.12).

Fig.12 Court that interviewers experienced %



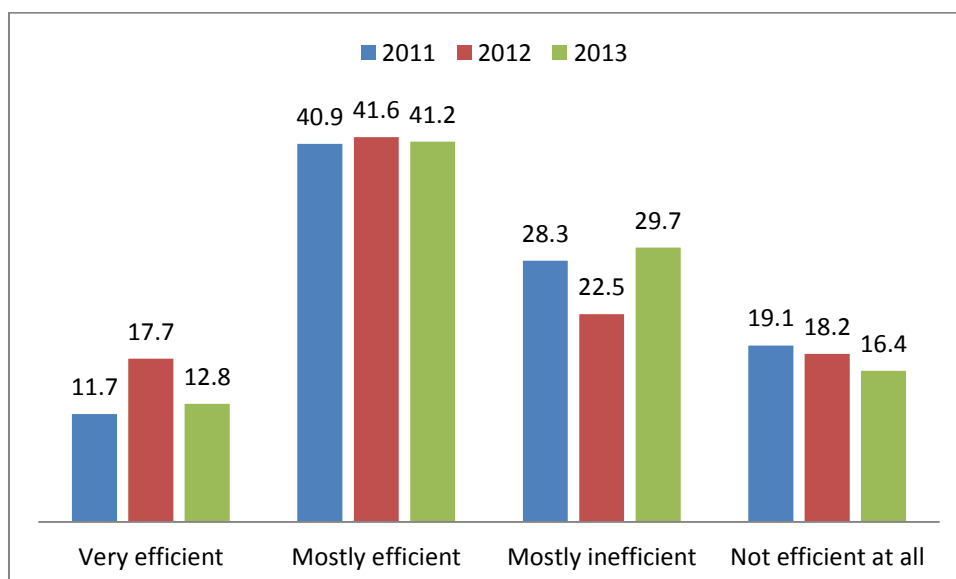
Estimating the transparency of work of courts (Fig.13), received results indicate that citizens more or less equally estimate transparency like in previous years. Namely, although number of persons who said that courts were very non-transparent is slightly reduced, it was proportionally reduced the number of persons who said that courts were not transparent at all.

Fig.13 Did you have the insight into procedures and the manner in which court resolved your case?



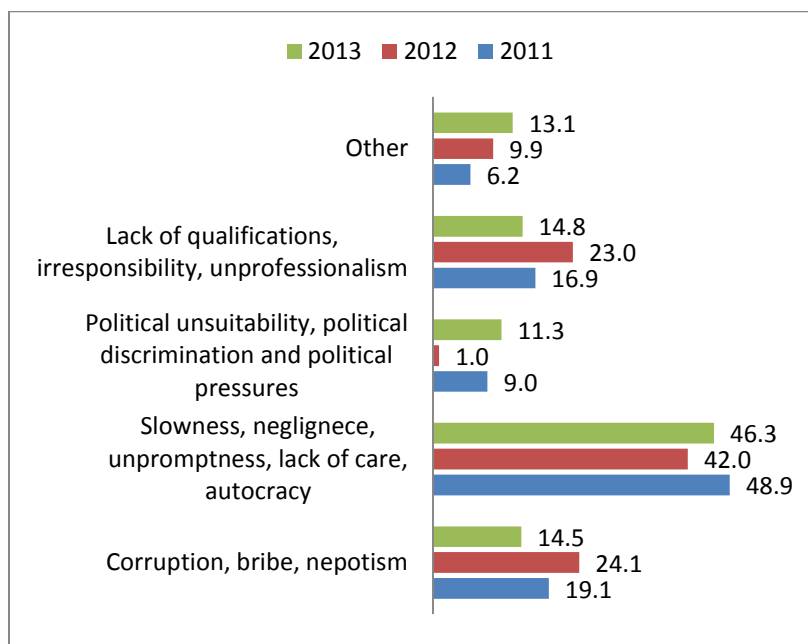
After the rise of number of persons who assessed courts in the last year's report as "very efficient", number of interviewers was proportionally reduced in this year's research (Fig.14). However, three years in a row, number of people estimating that courts work mostly efficient is almost the same. It is important to say that in this category we measure more than 40% of interviewers. Furthermore, number of interviewers who claimed that courts were mostly inefficient increased, but also increased the number of persons who claimed that courts were not efficient at all.

Fig.14 How would you assess promptness and efficiency of courts in the concrete case?



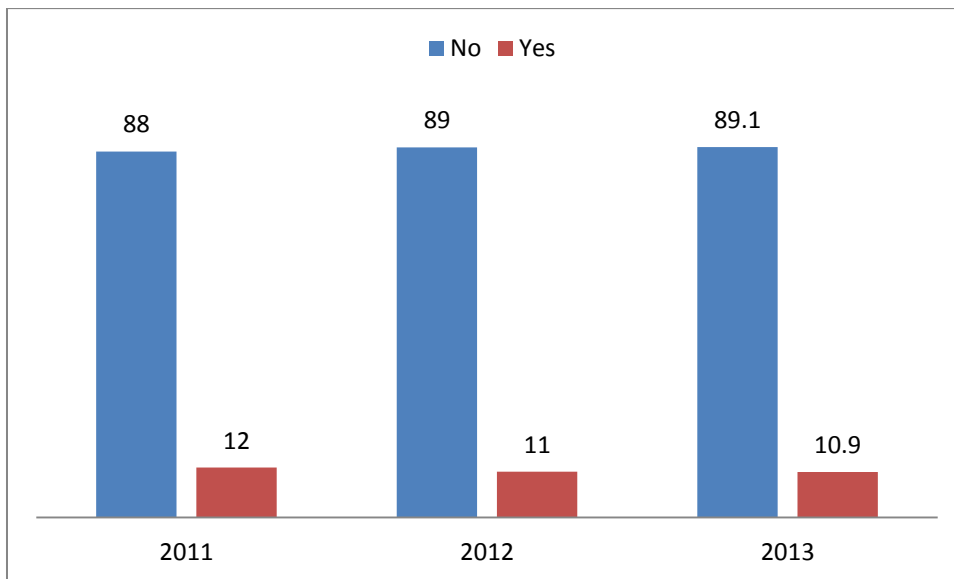
Speaking about the assessment of reasons of inefficiency of courts (Fig.15), data of this year's research can be qualified as interesting. Key data we identified in previous two researches stays, in fact, the largest number of citizens who had experience in court trials complained about slowness, lack of care, and autocracy of courts. However, number of persons who saw corruption (bribe and nepotism) as the result of inefficiency was significantly reduced, and the number of persons who considered the work of courts and judges as unqualified (irresponsible/unprofessional). On the other hand, number of people who mentioned political unsuitability (discrimination/pressures) as the reasons of inefficiency. It seems that the redistribution in this research occurs from corruption and unprofessionalism towards political unsuitability. Finally, number of interviewers in residual category (other) rose. By analysis of answers of interviewers in this category it is important to mention that interviewers in this year's research, who make this category, mentioned "objective reasons" as the reasons of inefficiency, for example large number of cases, small number of judges, bad legislative.

Fig.15 Reasons of inefficiency of courts



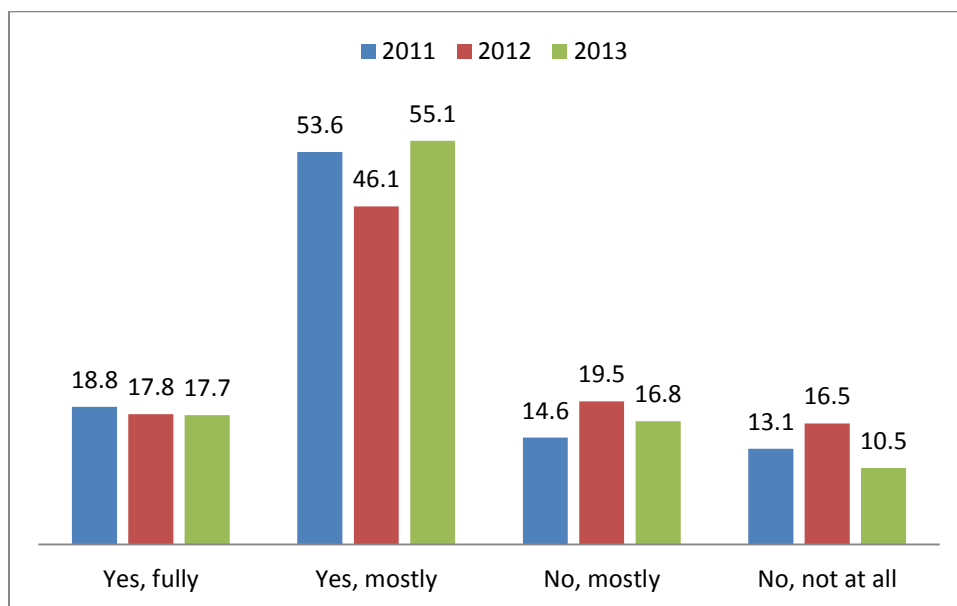
The following segment of the research is related to experience of citizens with bodies of local authority (Fig.16). In this year's research, number of citizens who had experience with bodies of local authority was almost the same like in previous two years. Therefore, seems that independently from trends, each tenth citizen averagely has experience with bodies of local self-government.

Fig.16 Did you or members of your family have experience with any of bodies of local self-government in previous two years?



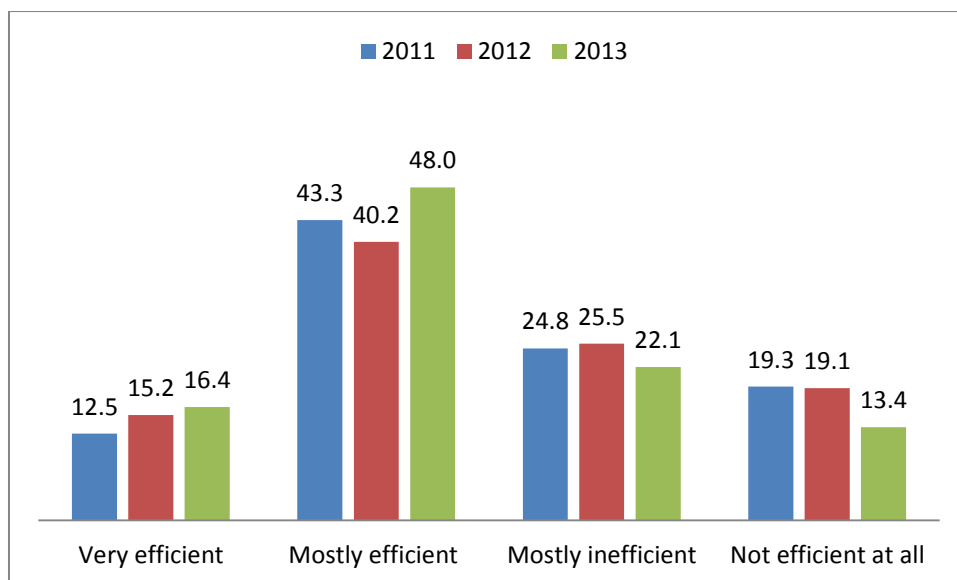
In assessment of transparency of work of local bodies (Fig.17), we can see that number of citizens who assessed work of bodies of local self-government as “mostly transparent” slightly increased, but the number of citizens who are in categories of negative assessment of transparency was slightly reduced. Therefore, work of local self-government, from the aspect of transparency, was assessed for this year as better in comparison with the previous year.

Fig.17 Did you have insight into procedures and manners in which municipality resolved your case?



Efficiency of municipality services is better assessed in this year's research than in last year's research (Fig.18). What is indicative in this view, and especially important, is that this is about stable positive trend, monitored three years backwards.

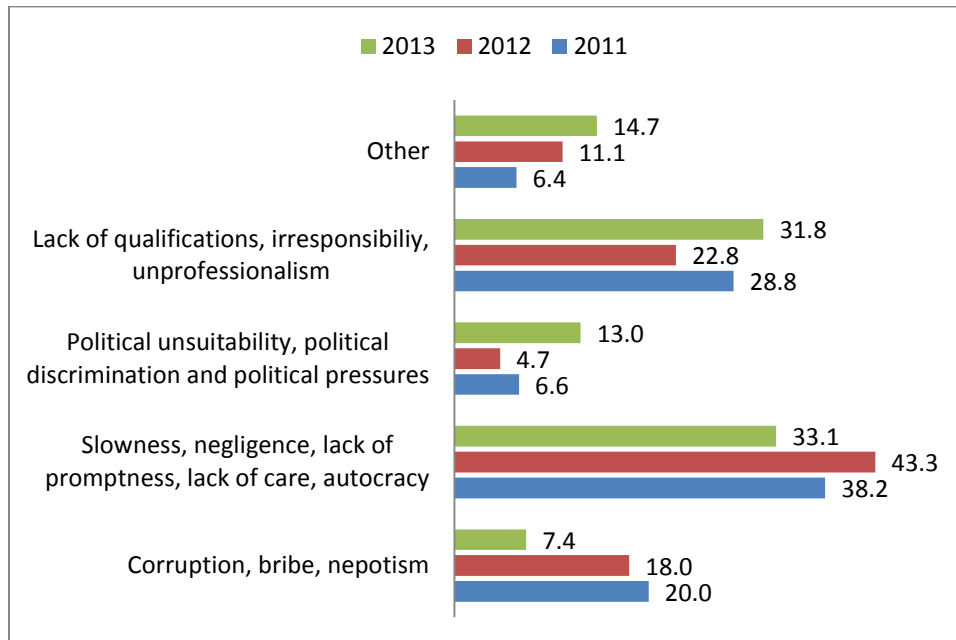
Fig.18 How would you assess promptness and efficiency of municipality services in the concrete case?



In the assessment of reasons of inefficiency of municipal authority occurred some changes (Fig.19). Significantly, number of citizens in this research who identified corruption/bribe/nepotism as reasons of inefficiency was reduced, but it was also reduced the number of interviewers who mentioned slowness/negligence/lack of promptness/lack of care/autocracy as reasons of inefficiency. On the other hand, number of interviewers who mentioned as the reasons of inefficiency and the increased number of interviewers mentioned lack of qualifications, irresponsibility and unprofessionalism. Speaking on judiciary, number of interviewers who stated "other" as reasons of inefficiency is larger and

in this case, here were often mentioned objective reasons (lack of staff, bad legislation, loaded services, etc.).

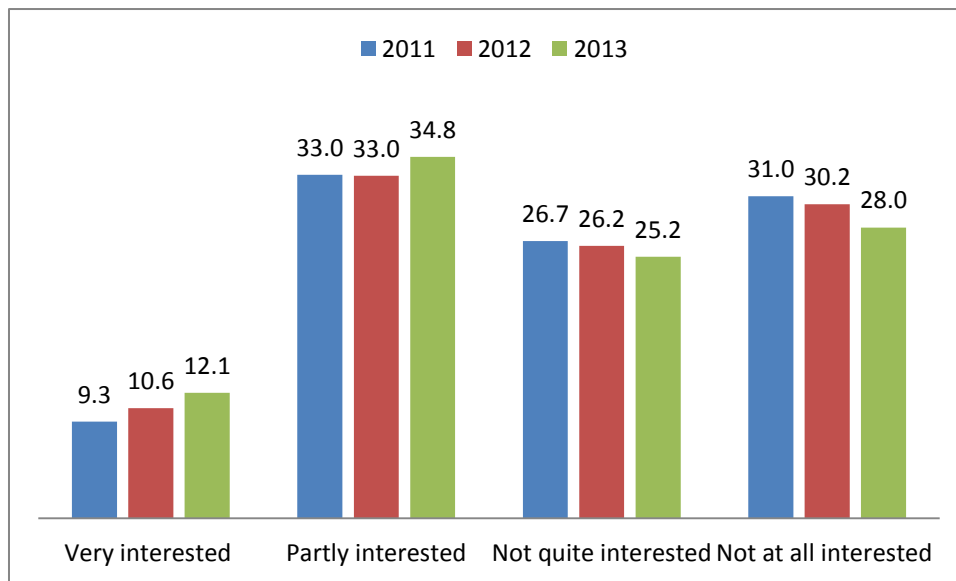
Fig.19 Reasons of inefficiency of municipal services



Political participation and activism

Speaking about the interest in politics (Fig.20), results of this year's research show higher level of political interest in comparison with previous two years. While interpreting this data, one should bear in mind that the research was implemented after recent Parliamentary elections and at the time of presidential elections, thus, it is reasonable to presume that these are the reasons of higher numerical values measured by the research.

Fig.20 Are you interested in politics - %?



As in previous researches, TV has stayed the key instrument of political informing of citizens (Fig.21). Comparing data with the last year's (Fig.22), we can notice positive trend when it comes to TV, but also the Internet and the radio, while values for the press were at the almost the same level in all three researches.

Fig.21 How often do you follow social and political events at: %?

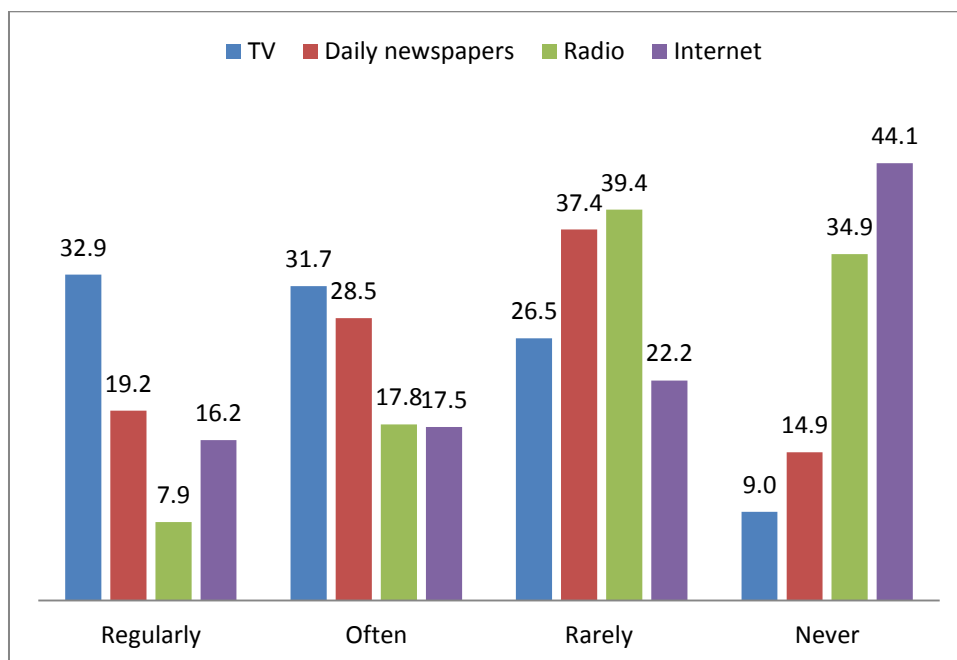
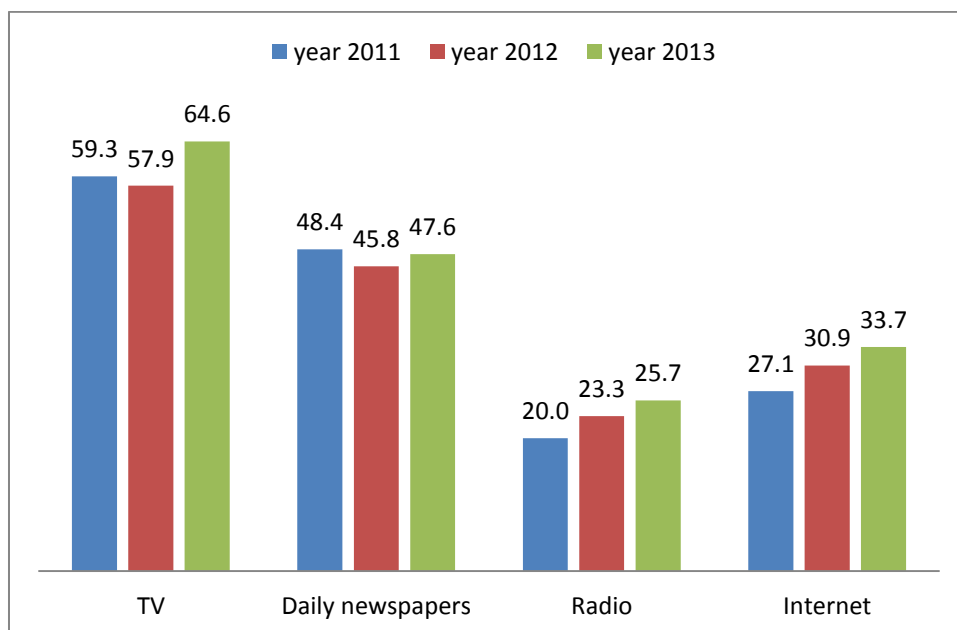


Fig.22 How often do you follow social and political events at: % SUM, regularly and often – comparison 2011/2012



When it comes to confidence in information received via media (Fig.23), citizens mostly have medium confidence. It is interesting that in the category “no confidence”, Internet has advantage. If we analyze trends, although values are lower, speaking statistically values are at the level of the last year’s research, considering standard statistical mistake of sampling, thus, cumulatively expressed confidence

in media is more or less at the same level. The order stayed the same, the highest level of confidence citizens had in the TV, then in daily newspapers, radio and the Internet.

Fig.23 What is your confidence in information you receive from - %?

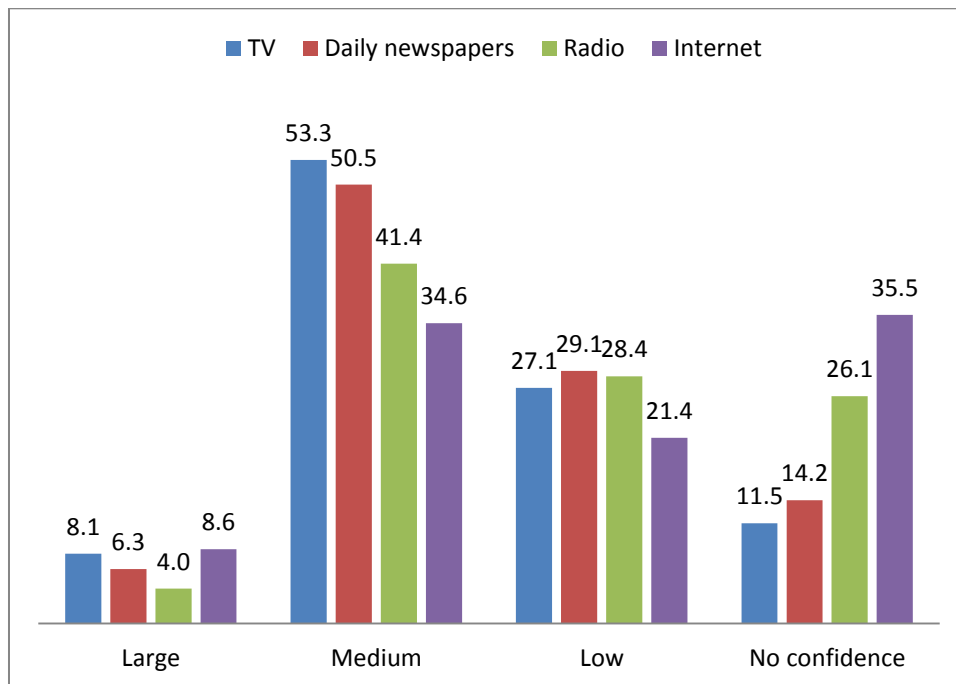
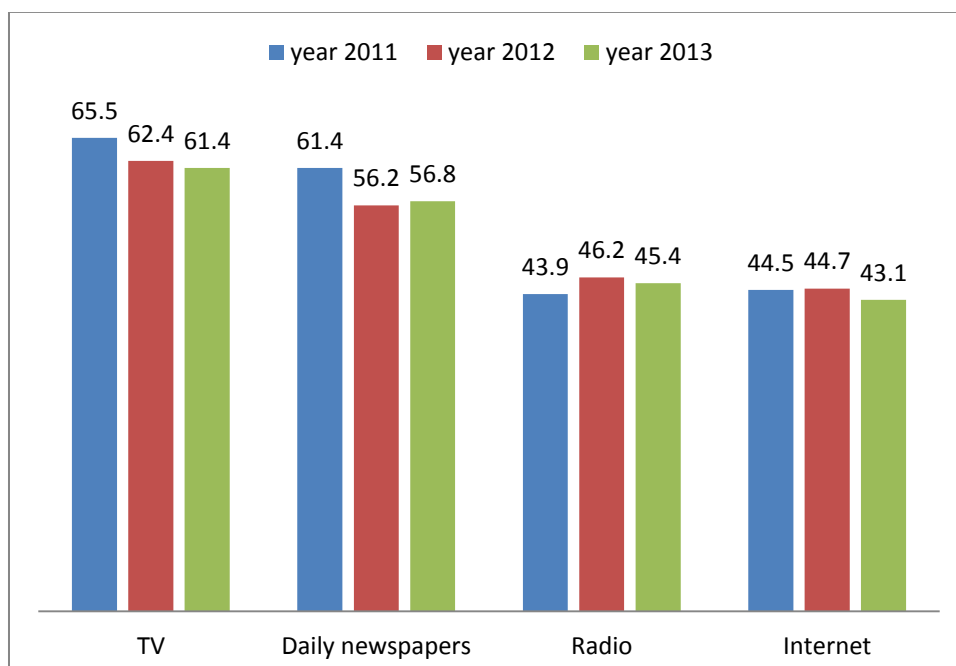


Fig.24 What is your confidence in information you receive from: %SUM large and medium – comparison 2011/2012



In the case of non-conventional political participation, same as in previous survey's, we identified it has been mainly profiled through signing petitions, participation in demonstrations/protests, boycotts and submitting appeals to the competent public bodies. Summing up the data, used for measuring the readiness and sole participation, and if we compare this data with previous surveys (Fig. 26). It can be seen that the readiness at each offered form is on higher level. This data is most clearly seen in measuring of the overall score (average percent value) on all eight items that measure different forms of unconventional political participation (Fig.26.1).

Fig.25 Would citizens, or not, undertake following forms of political action - %?

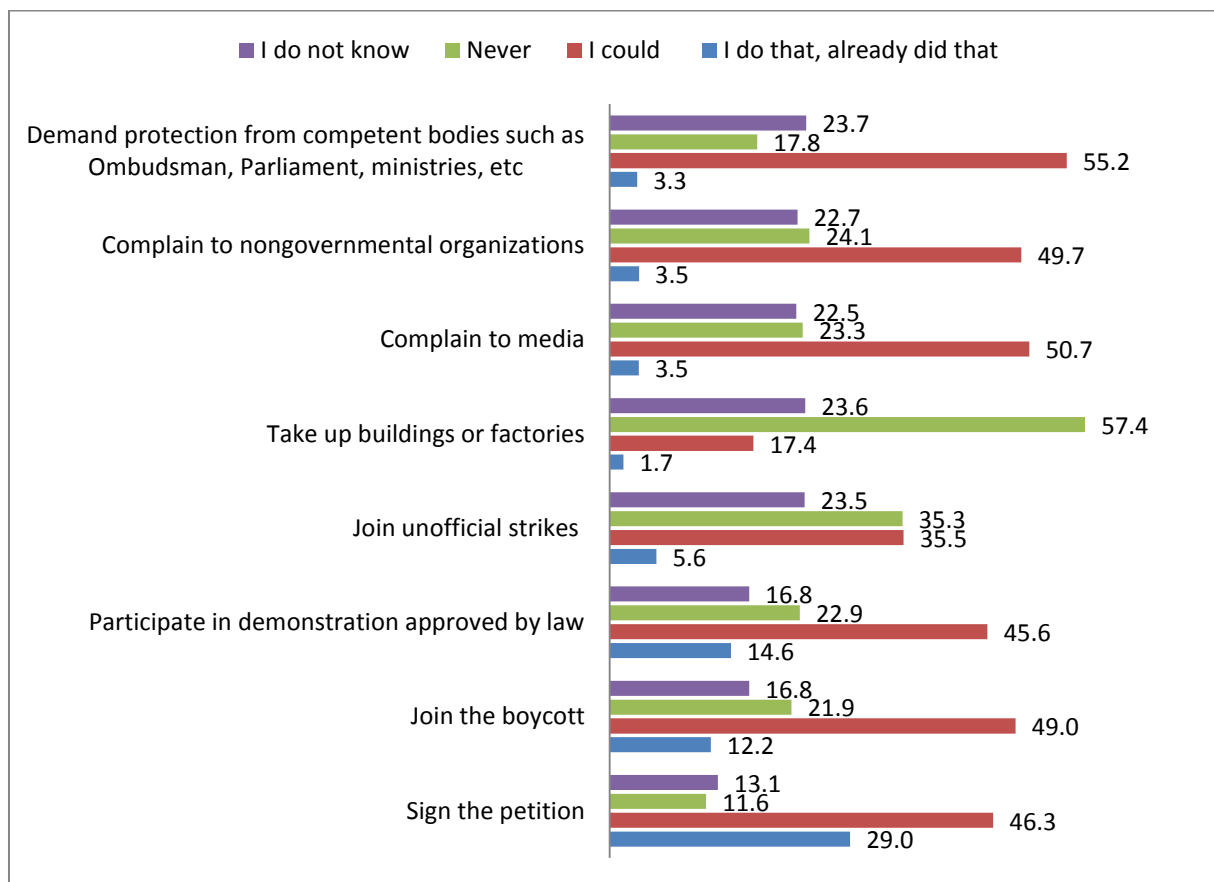


Fig. 26 Would citizens, or not, undertake following form of political action % SUM – I did this and I could - comparison 2011/2012

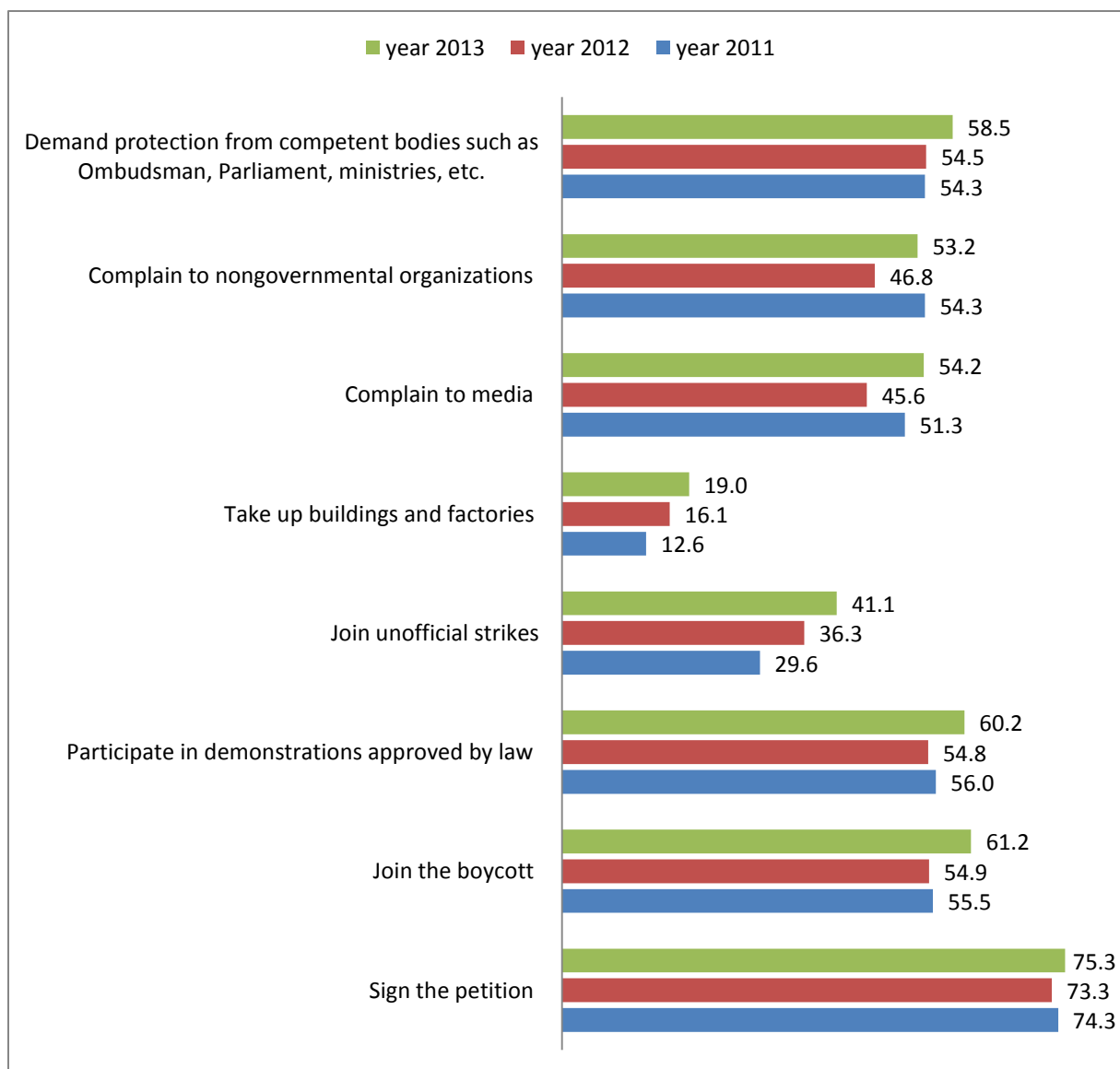
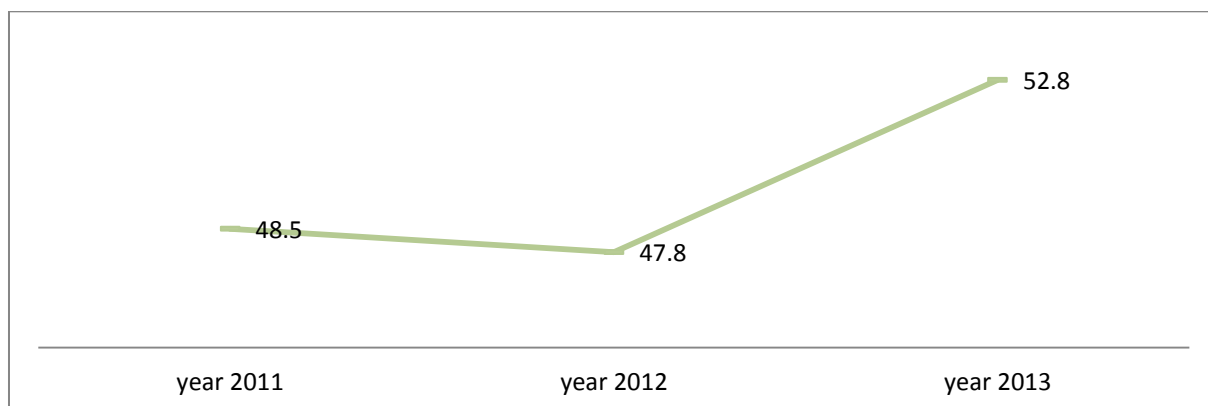
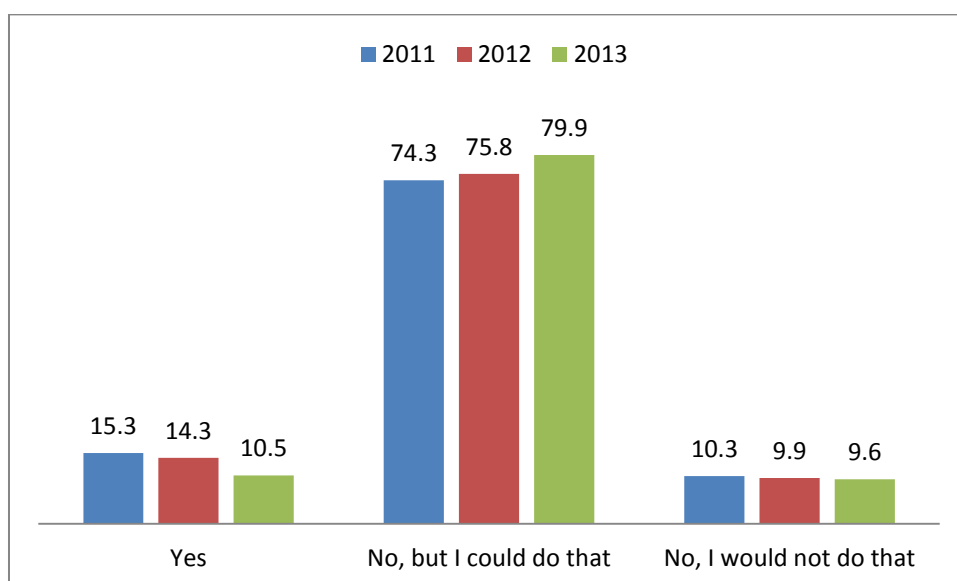


Fig.26 Average value of unconventional political participation % comparison 2011/2012/2013



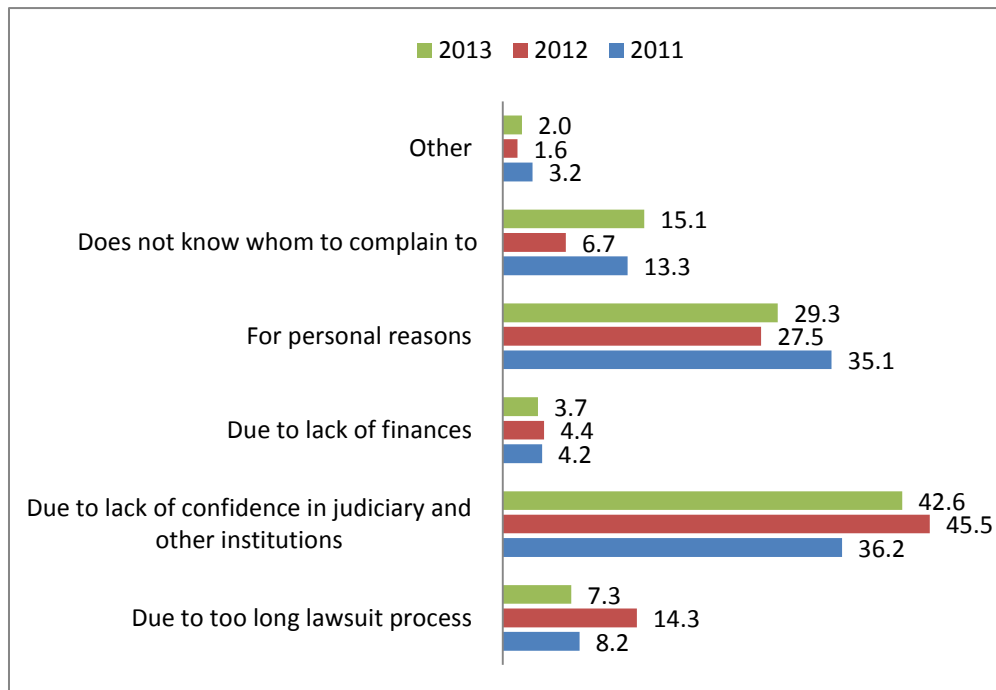
One of the indicators of civic political participation is readiness to file lawsuit if their interests are damaged (Fig.27). Results of the research show that values are very stable in all three longitudinal researches. However, trends can be qualified as slightly negative, considering that in comparison with 2011, smaller number of interviewers showed readiness to file lawsuit, and proportionally larger number of interviewers who were not ready.

Fig.27 Have you ever filed lawsuit because your interests were damaged? %



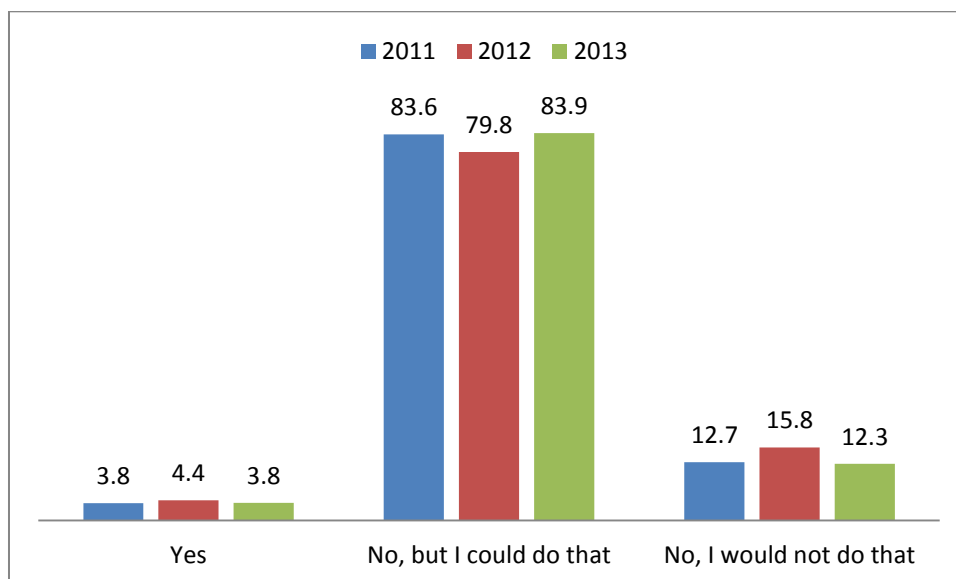
Lack of confidence in the system institutions and judiciary are still key reasons for failing to file lawsuits. However, we identified that this reason is less present this year in comparison with the previous year, but more present in comparison with 2001 (Fig.28). Personal reasons are second by importance, but when it comes to this reason, we measure slightly higher values in comparison with the previous year. In this view, personal reasons are significantly more mentioned in comparison with the last year's research. Duration of a court trial is significantly smaller reason of failing to file lawsuit in comparison with the last year's research and generally, this is no longer the reason, but lack of finances almost cannot be considered as the reason of failing to file lawsuit.

Fig.28 Reasons for which people would not file lawsuit %



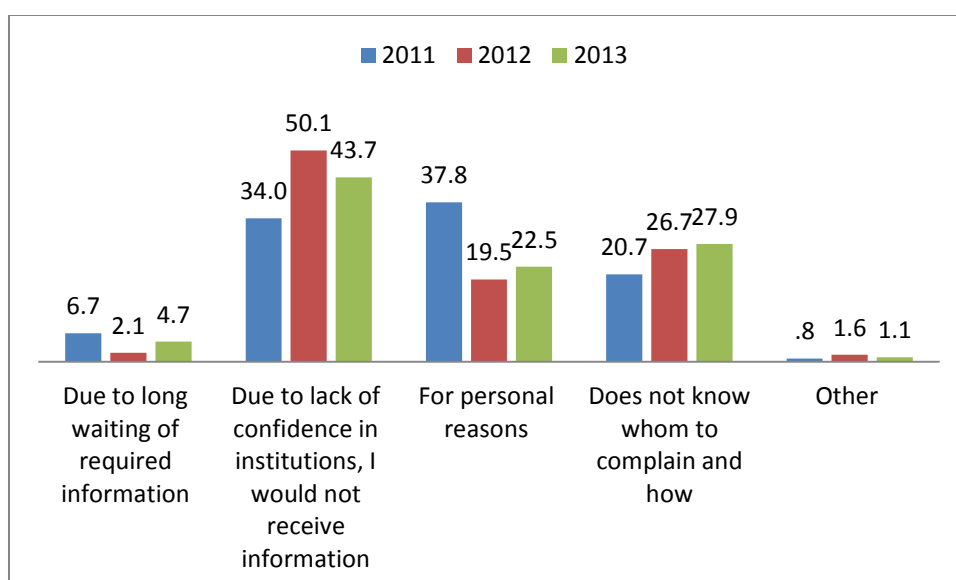
Small number of citizens filed request according to Law on free access to information to some of public bodies (Fig.29). These values are equally low in three researches. On the other hand, large number of citizens expresses readiness to do that, very balanced in longitudinal sense. It is interesting that values received in this research were almost identic and values two years ago, which says there was no progress in this view.

Fig.29 Have you ever filed request to any of public bodies according to Law on free access to information? %



There are three key reasons why citizens do not file request according to Law on free access to information (Fig.30). Firstly and the most common, due to lack of confidence in institution and belief that required information would not be delivered. However, this key reason is less emphasized in comparison with the last year's research. Secondly, this is ignorance of the Law or not knowing how to do this, and even in this view we measure that this reason is more emphasized than in the last year's research. The third, these are personal reasons, and these values are more related to the last year's research.

Fig.30 If you would NOT file request for free access to information, tell us which are the reasons?

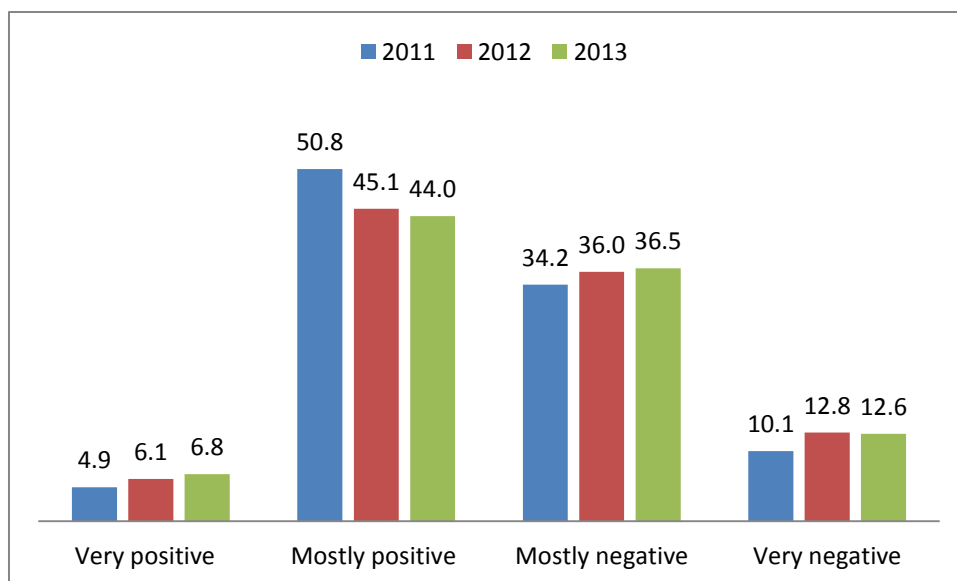


Attitudes on judiciary and judges

When it comes to judiciary and judges, the research operated the overall sequence of questions and items with the aim to define attitudes and experiences of citizens. Firstly, in a view of general attitude on

judiciary (Fig.31) received values are almost at the same level as in previous year, meaning that attitudes on judiciary have not been changed generally. Observed in longitudinal perspective, negative trend measured in the last year's research in comparison with the research in 2011, has been stopped.

Fig.31 When it comes to judiciary in Montenegro, would you say that your attitude is - %



In assessment of efficiency of judiciary (Fig.32), and speaking about general attitude on judiciary, results of the research show almost identic values like a year earlier. Thus, generally, citizens believe that efficiency of judiciary did not improve in previous year.

Fig.32 How would you assess the efficiency of judiciary in Montenegro? %

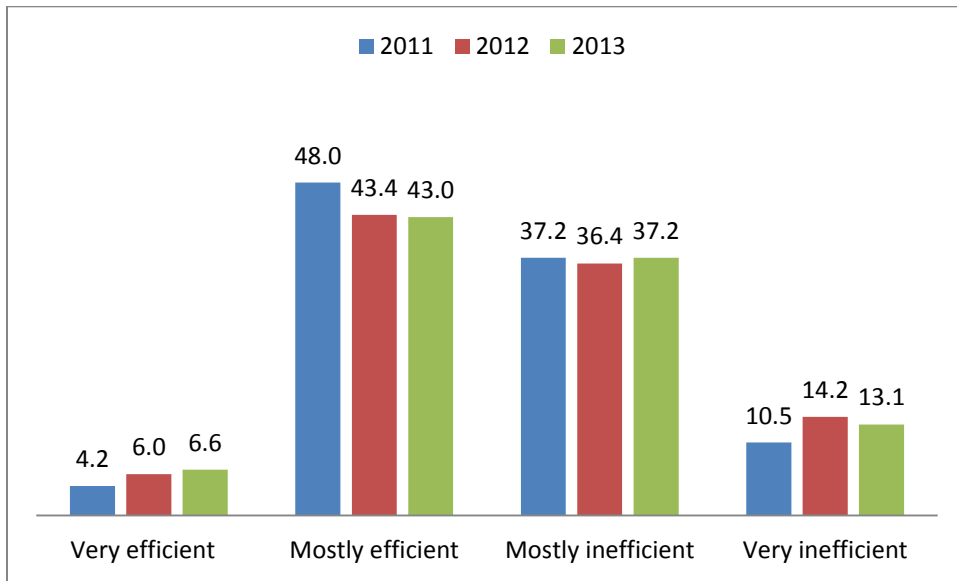


Fig.33 In general terms, up to which extent judges adjudicate in accordance with the law and rules, and not by some other, personal, political, interest base or other criteria?

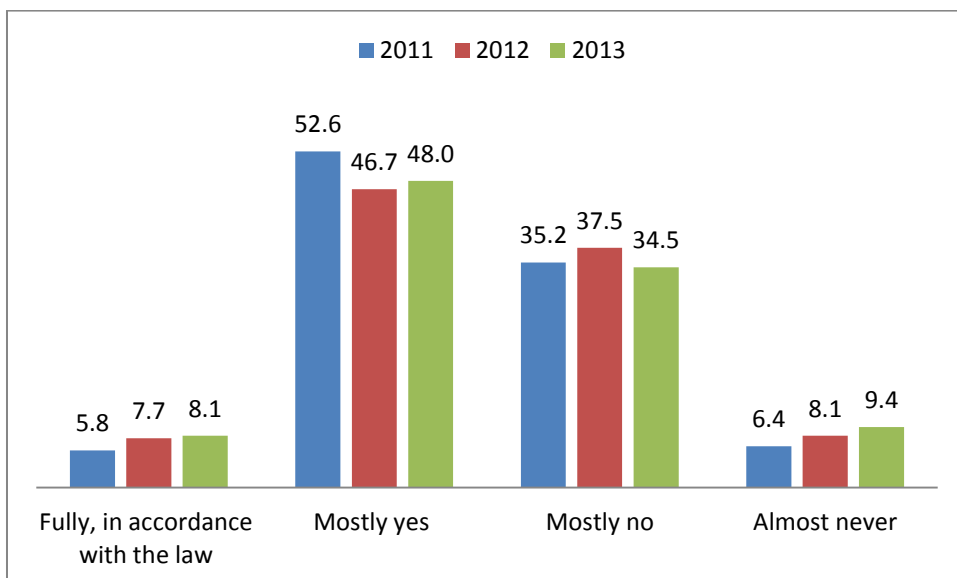
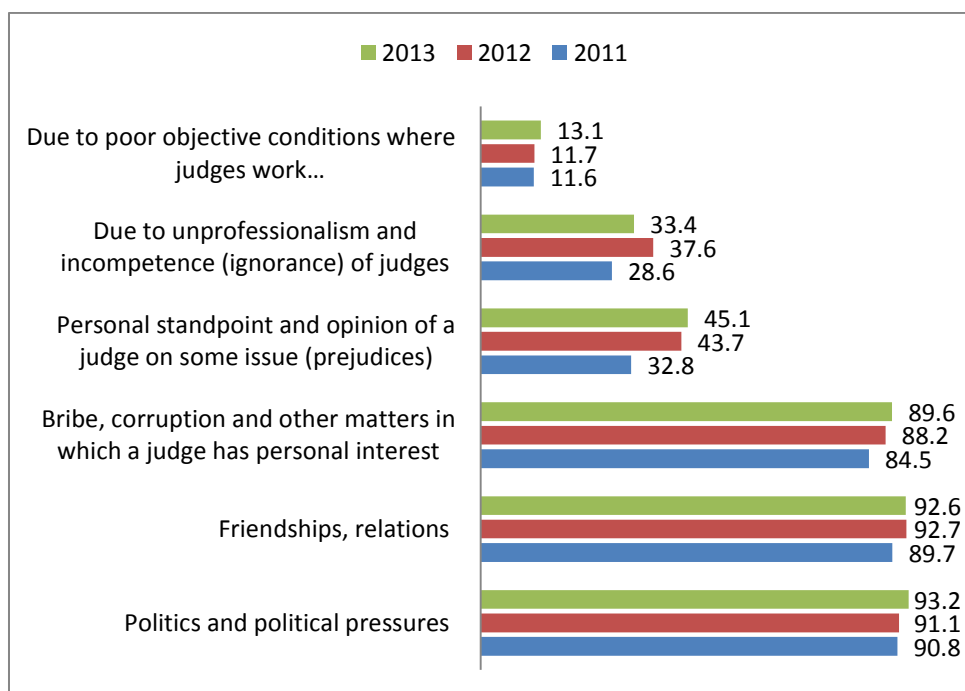


Fig.34 If they do NOT adjudicate by the law, for which reasons, to your opinion?

	Key reason	Important reason	It generally is not the reason	It is not the reason
Politics and political pressures	53,9	39,3	4,9	1,9
Friendships and relations	44,5	48,1	5,8	1,6
Bribe, corruption or other matters in which a judge has personal interest	46,5	43,1	8,4	2,0
Personal standpoint and opinion on some issue (prejudices)	11,0	34,1	38,5	16,4
Due to unprofessionalism and incompetence (ignorance) of judges	8,0	25,4	36,2	30,4
Due to poor objective conditions where judges work (buildings, offices, computers, etc.)	4,6	8,5	26,6	60,3

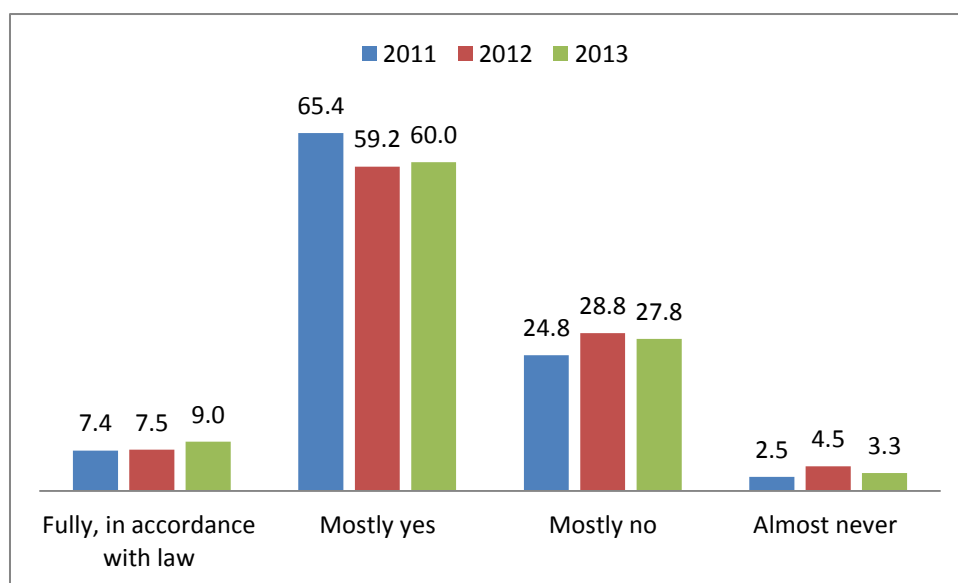
Like in previous researches, interviewers mentioned politics and political pressures as the reasons of biased judges, nepotism and bribe/corruption (Fig. 34 and Fig. 35). Received values are very high in this view, and from the aspect of trend, values are very stable for three years in a row.

Fig.35 If they do NOT adjudicate by law, what are the reasons for it, to your opinion? – SUM % key and important reason- comparison 2011/2012



In evaluation of work of administrative court staff, results of the research indicate that citizens have almost identical attitude like last year. The largest number of interviewers believes that administration staff works in accordance with the law, but number of those who believe that they more or less do not work according to the law but according to some other criteria is almost 30% (Fig.36)

Fig.36 When it comes to administration staff, up to which extent judges adjudicate in accordance with the law an rules, and not by some other personal, political, interest or any other criteria?



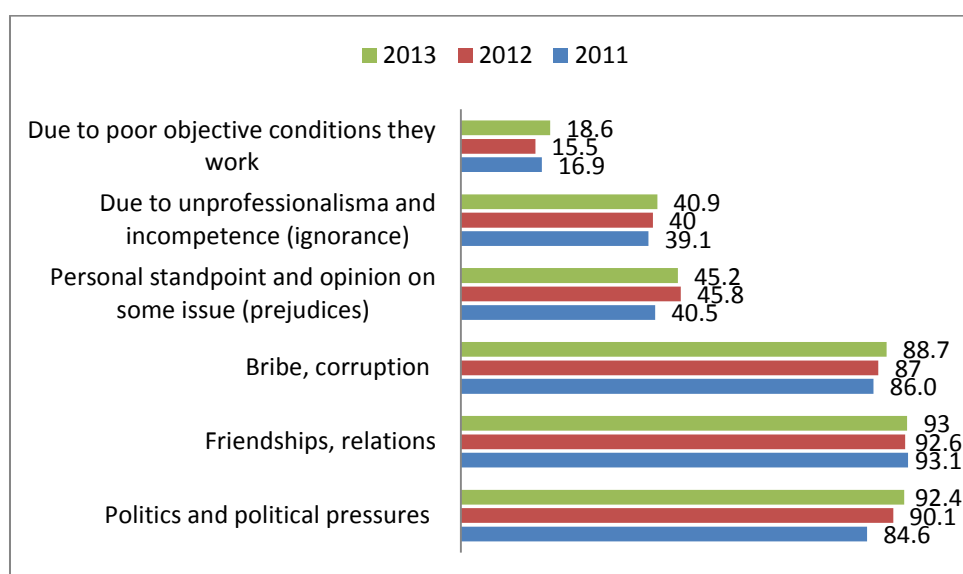
Attitudes of citizens who believe that administration staff does not work in accordance with the law, considering the reasons; almost the same as they evaluated judges, believe that the reasons are dominantly related to the impact of politics, nepotism, and bribe/corruption (Fig.37 and Fig.38). From the aspect of trend, values are very close to the last year's results of research, but still can be interpreted as slightly negative.

Fig.37 If administration staff does NOT work in accordance with the law, what are the reasons for it, to your opinion? %

	Ključni razlog	Važan razlog	Više nije nego što jeste razlog	Nije razlog
Politics and political pressures	49,7	42,7	4,8	2,9
Friendships and relations	45,5	47,5	4,9	2,2

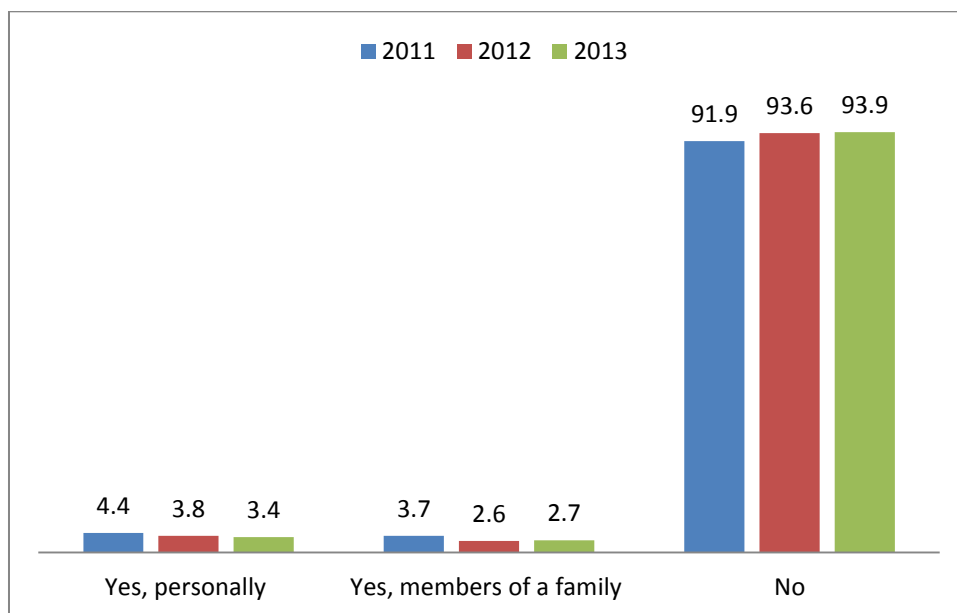
Bribe, corruption or other matters in which a judge has personal interest	43,6	45,1	8,6	2,8
Personal standpoint and opinion on some issue (prejudices)	13,3	31,9	42,5	12,3
Due to unprofessionalism and incompetence (ignorance) of judges	9,2	31,7	33,3	25,8
Due to poor objective conditions where judges work (buildings, offices, computers, etc.)	5,2	13,4	29,1	52,2

Fig. 38 If administration staff does NOT work in accordance with the law, what are the reasons or it, to your opinion? – SUM % key and important reason: comparison 2011/2012



Relatively small, but through the research stable number of citizens have experience with the civil cases, personally or through family members. (Fig. 39)

Fig.39 Have you or members of your closer family had experience with civil cases at court in the last three years?



Through the analysis of structure of civil cases where our interviewers were included (Fig.40), we can see that in this year's research, the same as in previous two years, the largest number of civil cases (in our sample) was conducted when it comes to the property proceedings. However, it should be said that the very percent of these cases significantly smaller than in previous years. On the other hand, the second one by the frequency was collecting of debts, and in this view we measure positive trend. Number of civil cases, in our sample, whose cases were interpersonal relations is at the same level as last year, and significantly higher in comparison with the period before two years, while in this year's research we measure significant rise of civil cases that were filed according to complaints on unexercised rights. Also, in this year's sample number of citizens who participated in civil cases on inheritance was significantly higher, but the number of cases on divorce and misdemeanor proceedings was reduced.

Fig.40 Type of experience with civil cases %

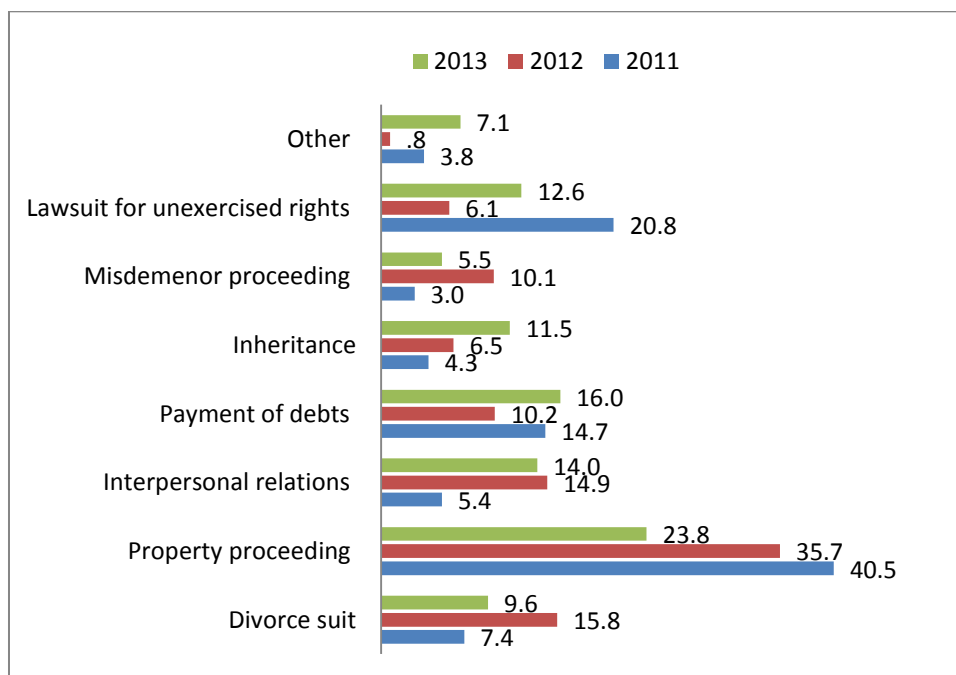
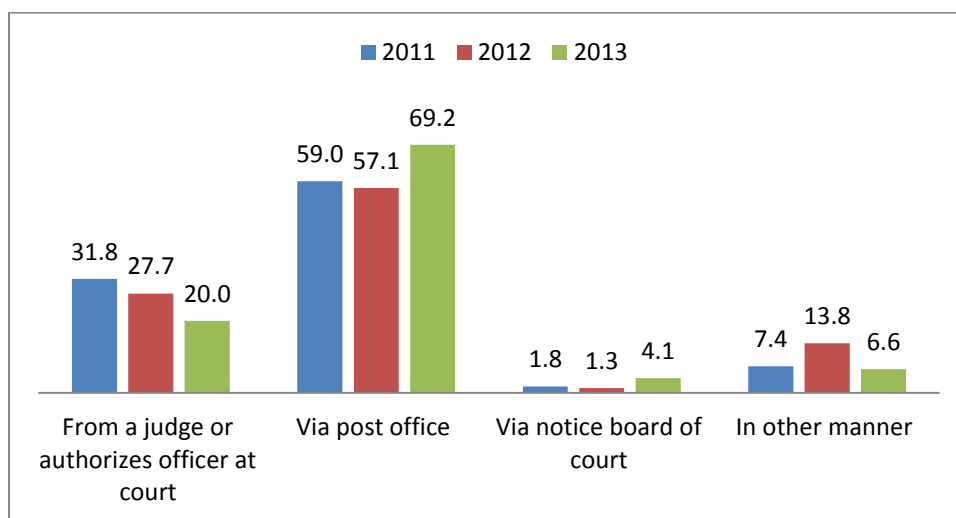


Fig.41 How did you receive information about the schedule of hearings? %

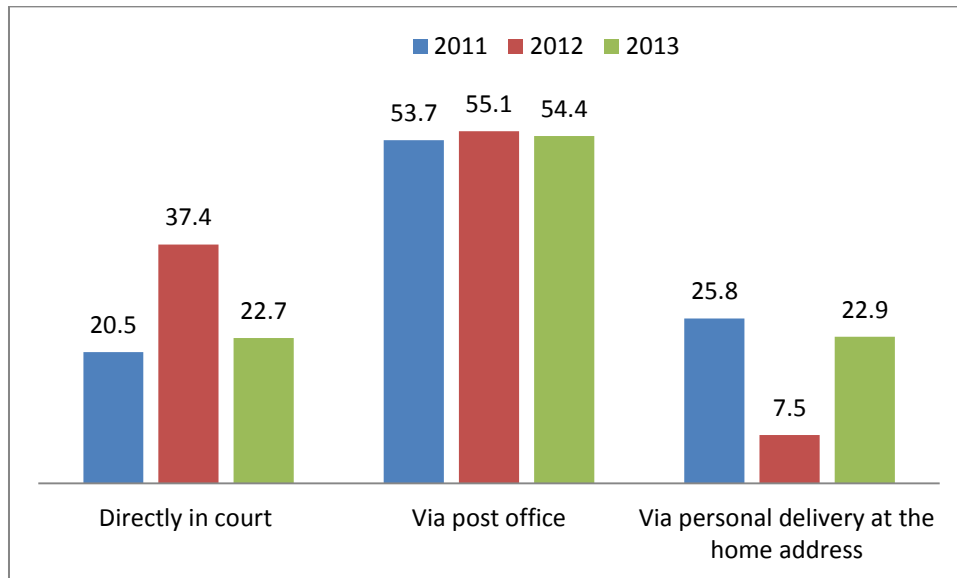


Trends in a view of receiving information about the schedule of hearings at the time of civil cases are interesting (Fig. 41). In this regard, from year to year, number of parties in trial who receive information from the authorized officers at court is reducing, while number of persons who receive information via post office is rising.

In terms of receiving documentation about the case, in largest number of cases, information are received via post office, and in this term values are equal in all three researches (Fig.42). However,

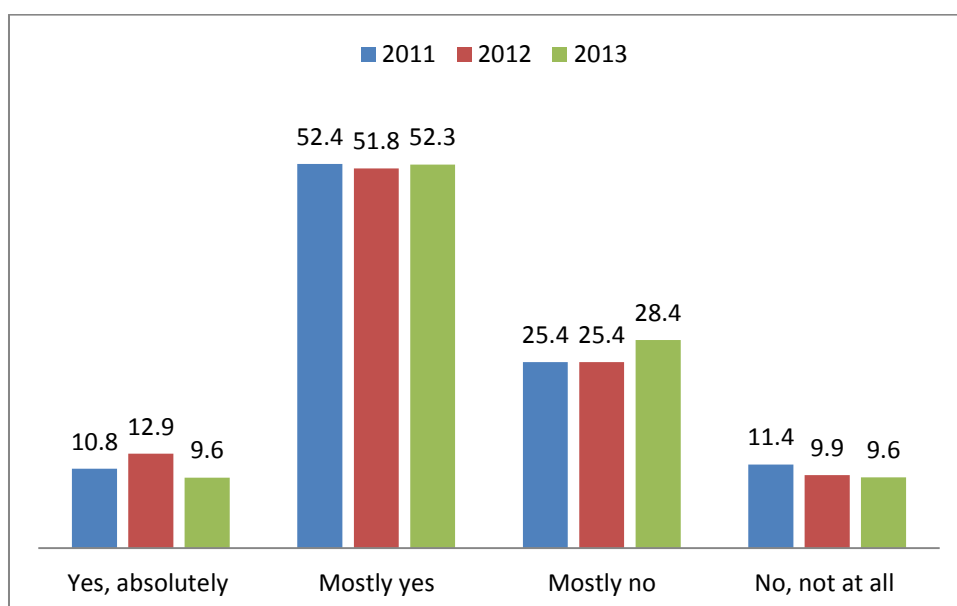
when it comes to two remaining manners of receiving documentation, received values are different than values in 2012, but are at the same level as in 2011.

Fig.42 How did you or your lawyer receive documentation related to your case? %



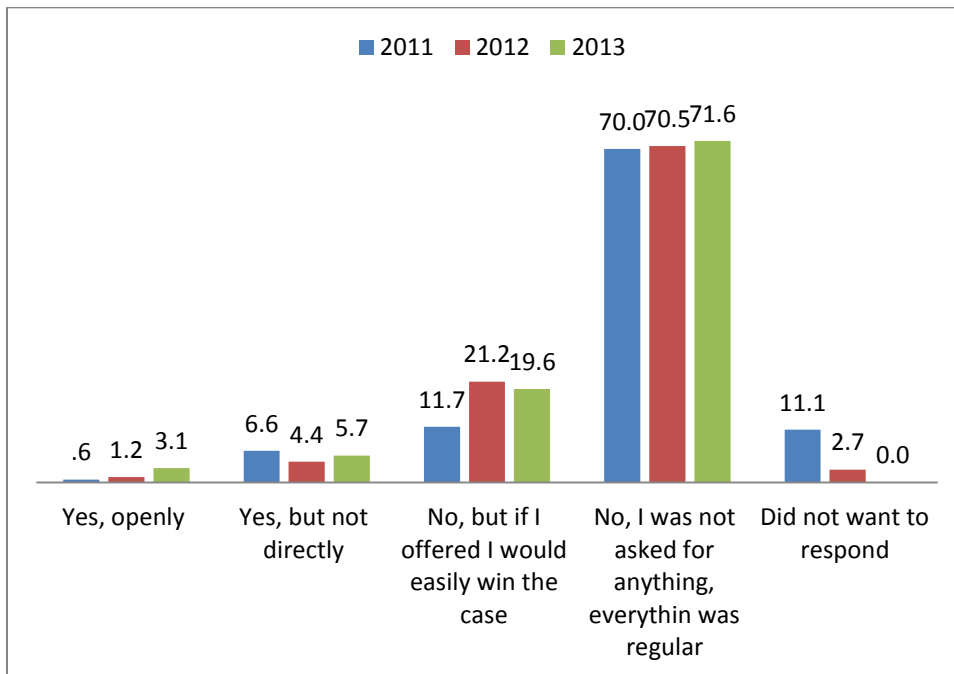
Evaluating harmonization of work of courts with the time envisages by the schedule (Fig.43), after this year's research we can say that this evaluation is the same in previous three years, and that there is no progress in the given period. The largest number of citizens believes that courts mostly work according to the time prescribed by the schedule.

Fig.43 Do you believe that in this case court worked in accordance with the time prescribed by the schedule? %



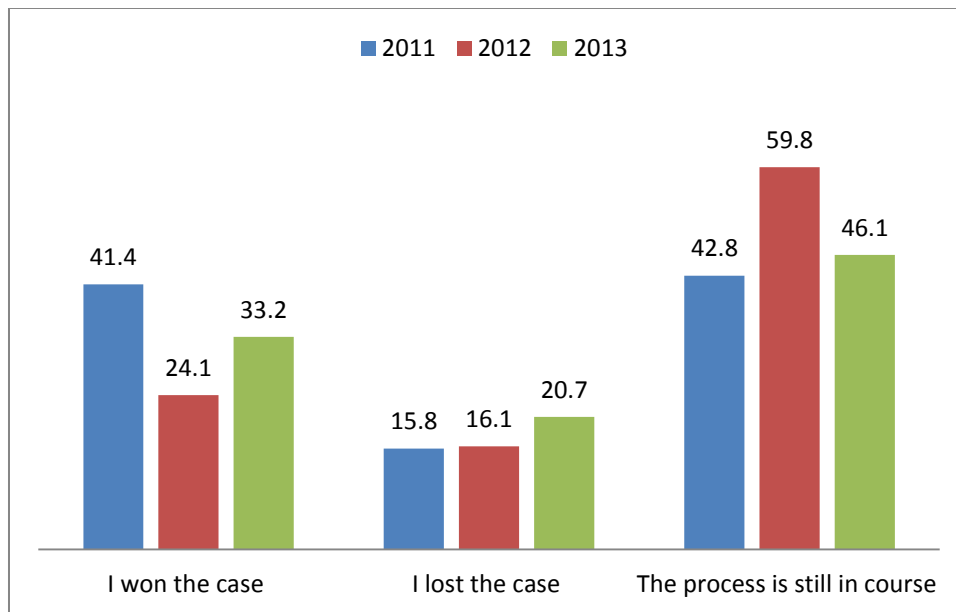
In a view of personal experience with the corruption in civil cases (Fig.44), although stable, results of the research indicate on several interesting aspects. Firstly, although significant number of those saying that they were openly told to give “something” to win the trial, this number is higher than in the previous research, and especially in comparison with the research two years ago. Secondly, it is interesting that the number of people, who do not want to respond, is proportionally reducing from year to year, thus, this year none of the interviewers rejected to answer this question. When comparing these two trends, it can be said that the category “does not want to respond” is largely the category of those who were requested something, and that two years ago respondents did not want to say this, while nowadays the situation is different.

Fig.44 Were you asked to give the money, to provide a service of anything else so that the case could be resolve in your favor?



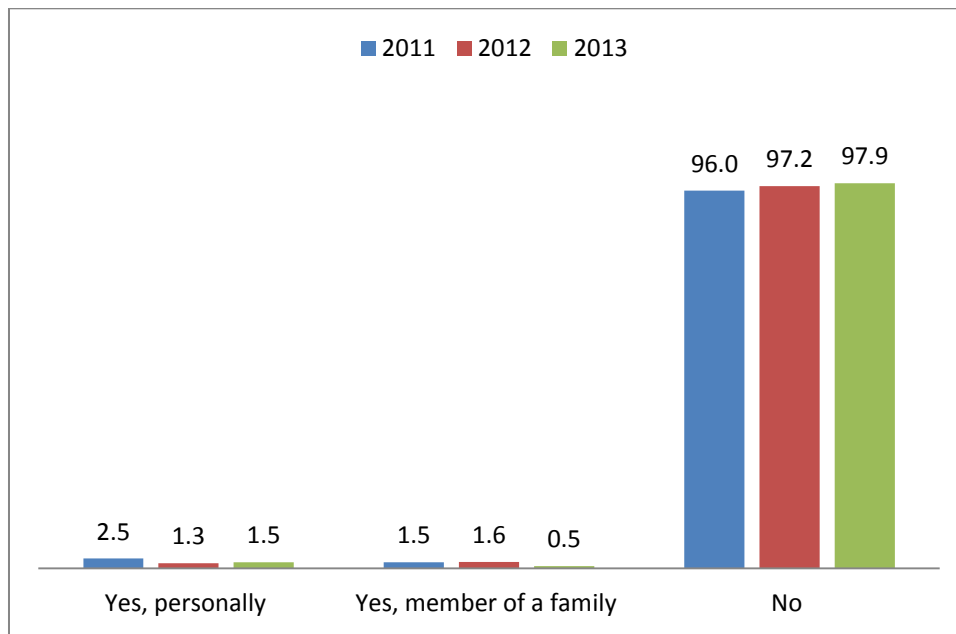
On our sample, the third of citizens reported they won the case but each fifth citizen reported that the case was lost (Fig.44). These values significantly differ from the previous year, but it should have in mind that was proportionally smaller than those saying that the process is in course.

Fig.45 What was the result of a trial?



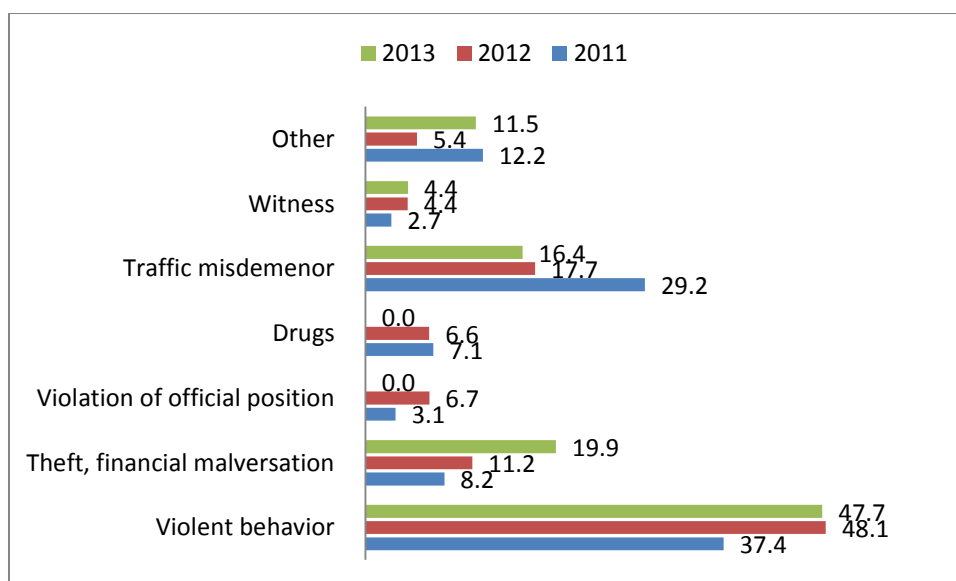
Even this year, like in previous two years, number of citizens who had experience with criminal proceedings was very small. (Fig. 46)

Fig.46 Have you, or members of your close family any experience with criminal proceedings at court in the last three years? %



Only 25 respondents wanted to answer what was the criminal case about (Fig.47). This provides the space on criminal cases which respondents simply did not want to report in this research, and the argument is valid more if we see that not any responded reported criminal case related to drugs and violation of official position. When it comes to received structure of criminal offences where our respondents participated; like in previous research, the largest number of criminal offenses came after violent behavior and then due to theft / financial malverzation, and due to the traffic misdemeanors that resulted in death or infliction of heavily body injuries.

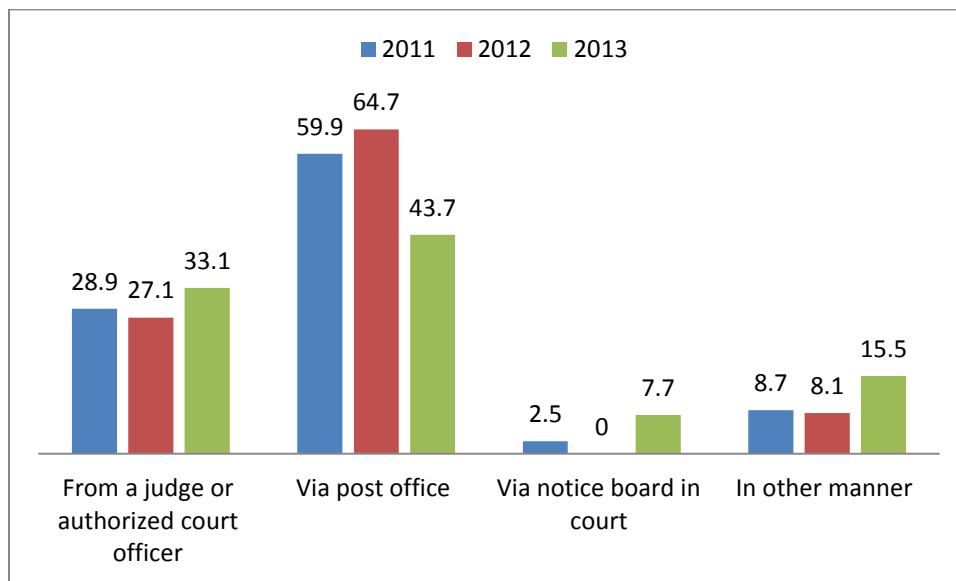
Fig.47 Experience in criminal proceeding %



In largest number of cases, information on schedule of hearings in criminal proceedings, citizens receive from the judge or competent officer, and via post office.(Fig.48). However, n this view structure has

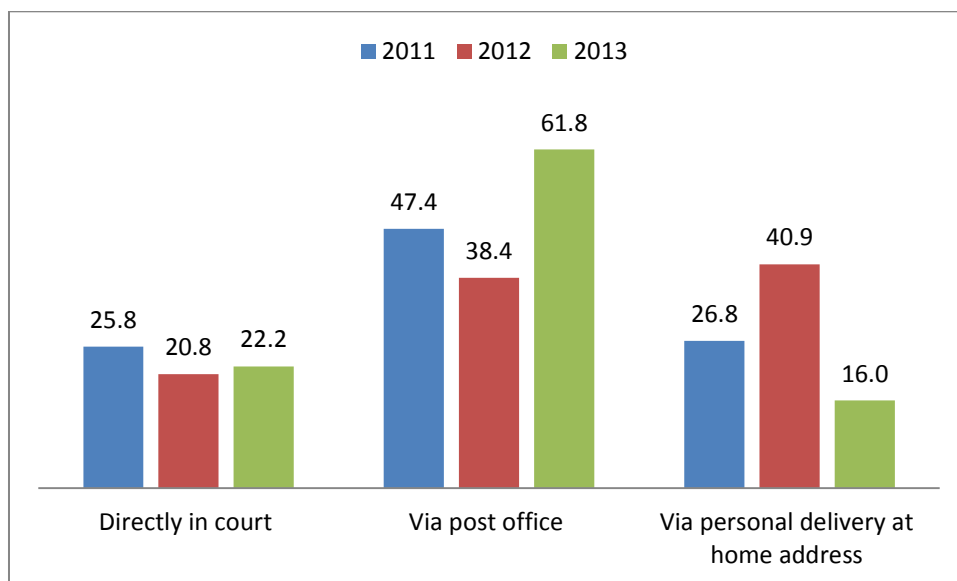
been changes in comparison with the last year's research, precisely, each third respondent in this research receive information from a judge or officer and that is larger number in comparison with the year before and in comparison with 2011. Consequently, smaller number of respondents in our sample, receives information, in comparison with both previous researches. Bulletin board as the channel of information this year, used higher number of citizens than in previous period but his channel is still proportionally and significantly less frequent.

Fig.48 How did you receive information about the schedule of hearings?



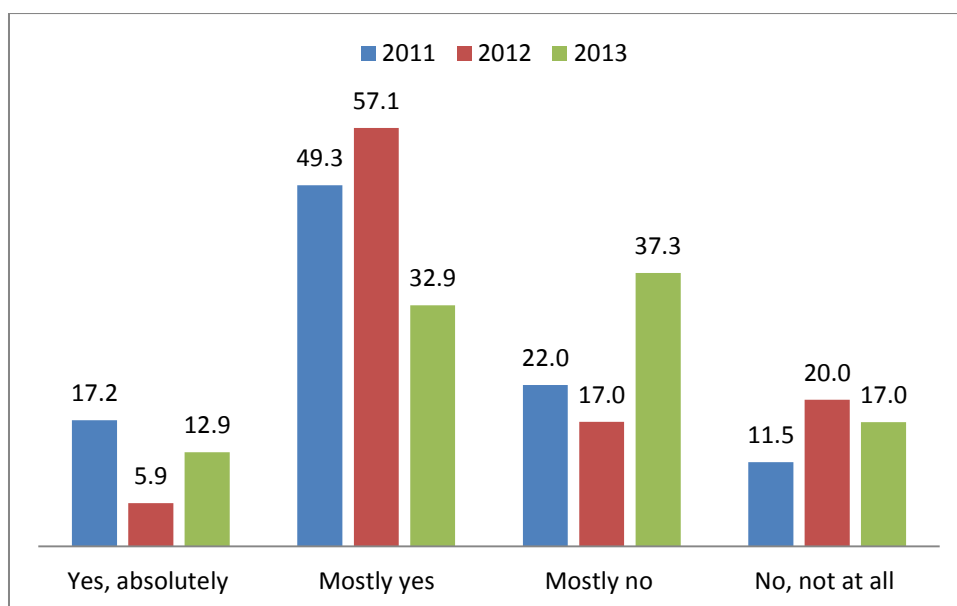
In terms of receiving documentation related to the case, use of post office is the key channel and in this research it is really prevalent in comparison with other manners (Fig.49). Respondents received documentation this year directly at court, more or less at the same level as a year earlier, while personal delivery at the home address was less actual this year than in previous two years.

Fig.49 How did you or your lawyer receive documentation related to your case? %



Furthermore, in this year's research citizens assessed harmonization of courts with the agenda related to criminal proceedings as poor (Fig.50). In this term, discrepancy is especially emphasized in comparison with the last year, therefore, it can be said that trends are very negative.

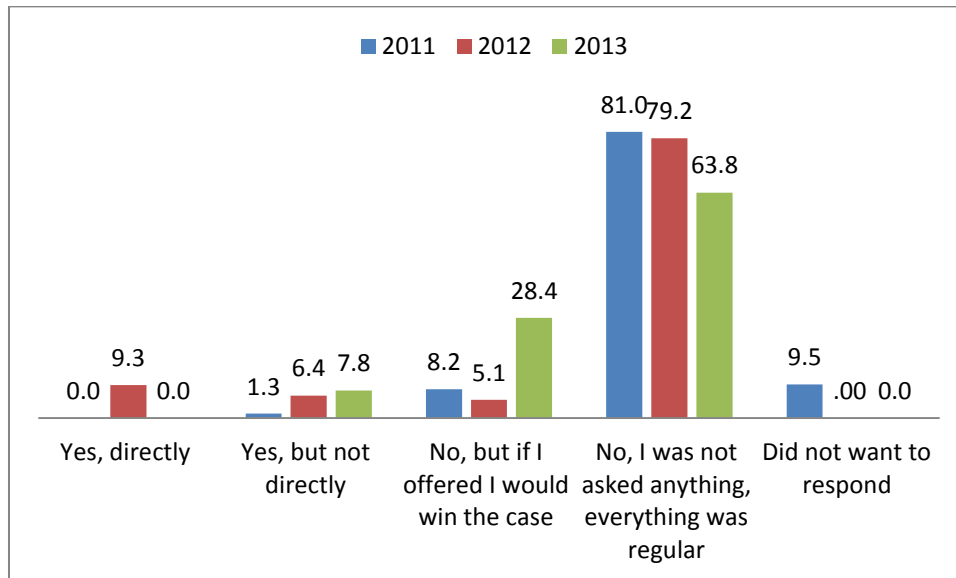
Fig.50 Do you believe that in this case court worked in accordance with the agenda?



Relatively small number of respondents participated in criminal proceedings, as stated above. Out of those who participated in these proceedings, when directly asked about corruptive behavior, large number of respondents said they had never been requested for anything, and that everything was regular (Fig.51). However, the key data is that number of those who answered the question in that manner was lower in comparison with the last year, and the year before. On the other hand, number of those who had never been requested for anything but were convinced they could win the case if they had offered something, drastically increased. Again, unlike previous research, not any respondent said

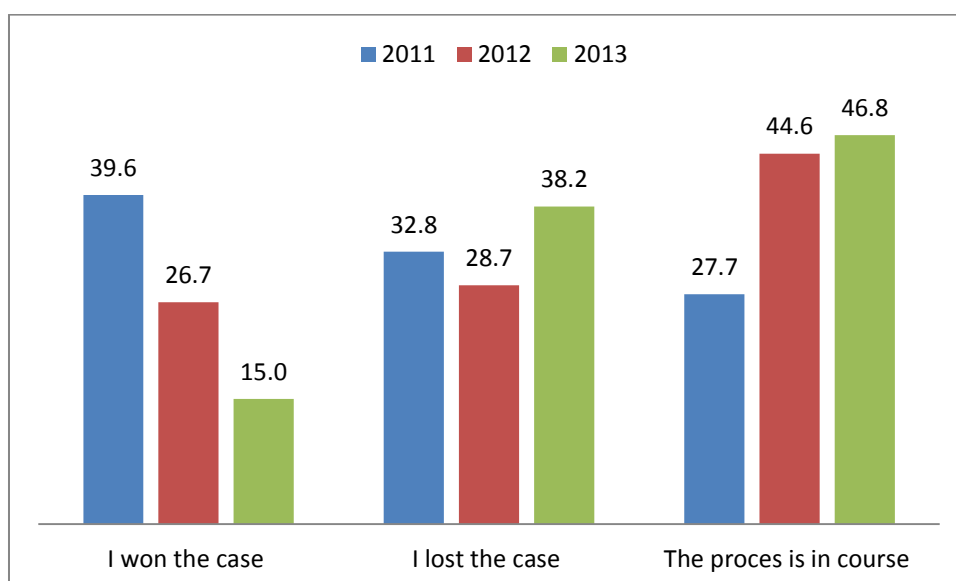
they were directly requested anything in this year's research but number of respondents who said they were indirectly requested for something, slightly increased.

Fig.51 Did anyone requested money, favor or anything else to solve the case in your favor?



However, data saying that in a view of experience with corruption the trend is negative, should be considered in the light of the fact that respondents in our sample won or lost criminal proceeding (Fig.52). Namely, in this year's research significantly smaller number of respondents won the case, and significantly larger number lost the case. Therefore, "experience" in corruptive behavior obviously depends from the fact whether the case was won or lost.

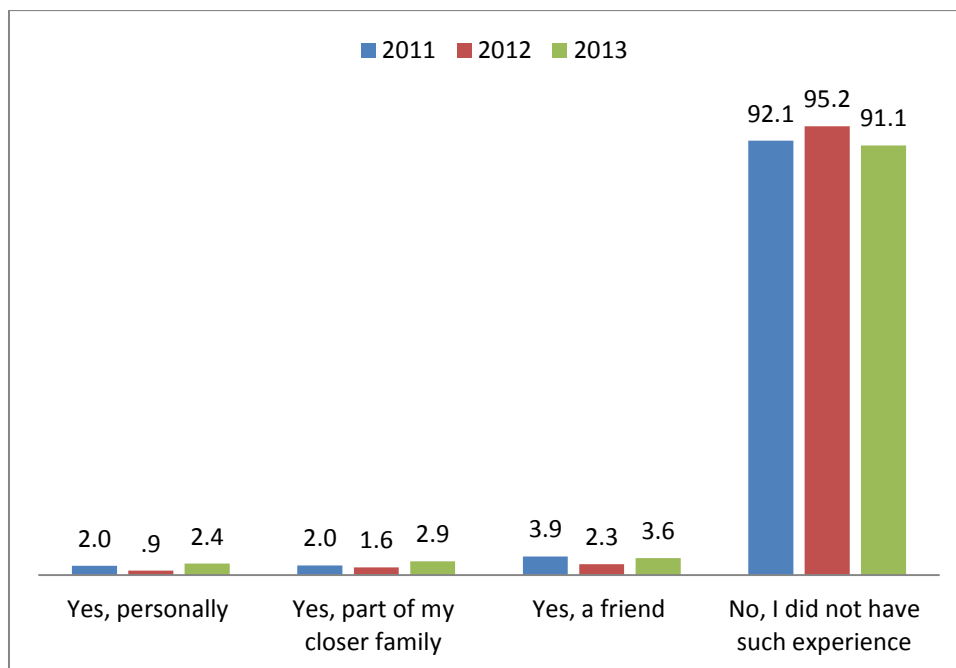
Fig.52 What was the result of trial?



Construction permits issuing, tender participation and experiences with the inspection procedures

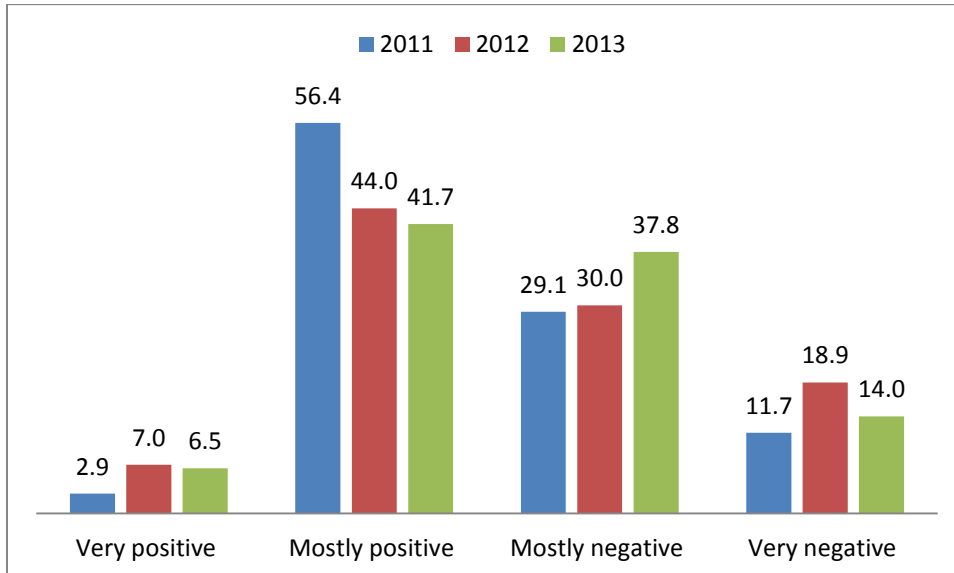
As in previous years, one of the focuses of our research is related to construction permits issuing (Fig.53). Almost the same as in previous two researches, relatively small number of respondents in our sample had this type of experience, whether personal or via relatives and friends.

Fig.53 Did you, or member of your family or someone you know well, had experience with construction permits issuing in the last two years? %



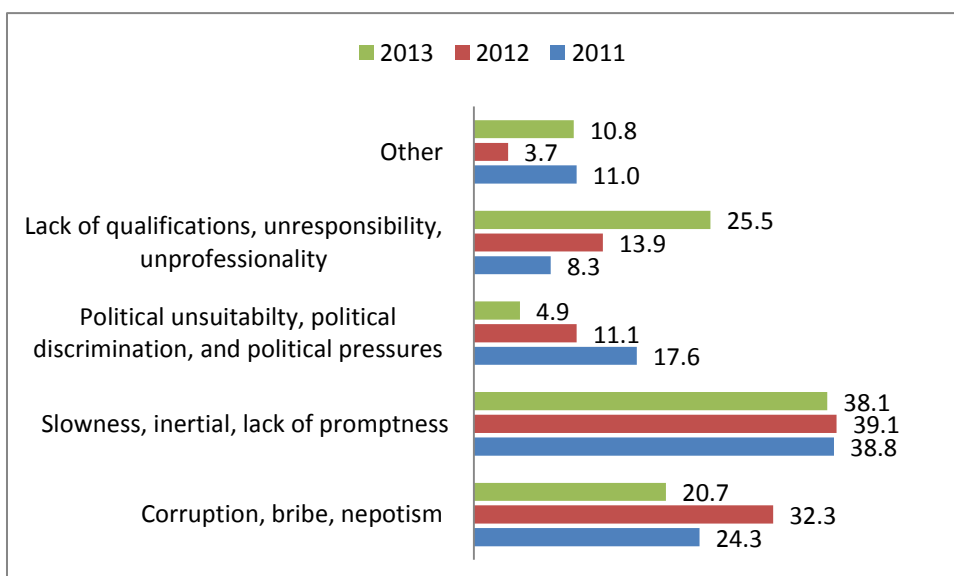
In a view of assessing the personal experience in the process of construction permits issuing, trends are slightly negative (Fig.54). Although, number of persons assessing that experience as very negative is slightly reduced, number of persons describing that experience as very and mostly positive is also slightly reduced, but is importantly increased number of persons describing that experience as mostly negative.

Fig.54 How would you generally assess that experience?



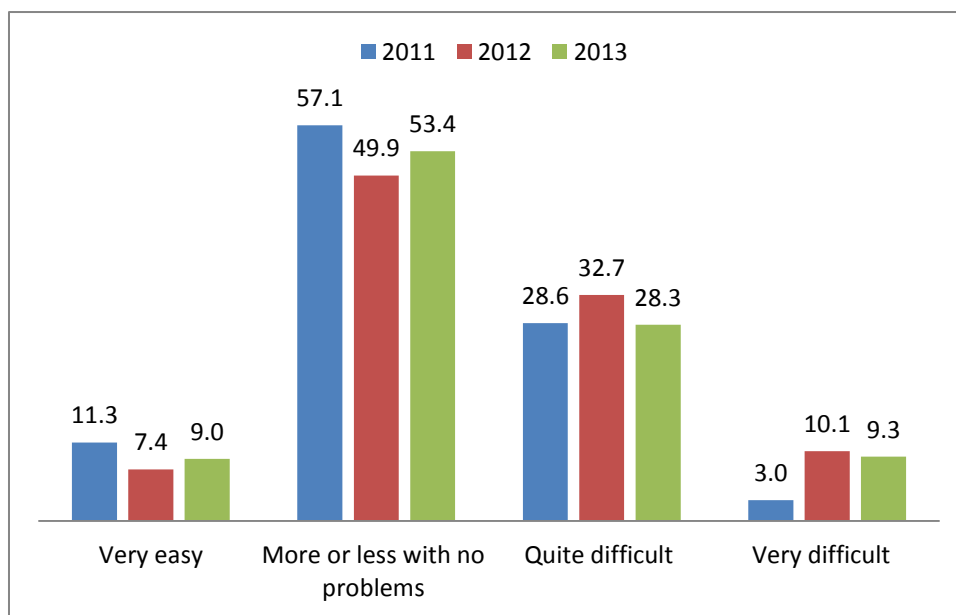
As the reason of negative experiences in the procedure of the construction permits issuing, the largest number of respondents stated slowness, negligence, lack of promptness, lack of care and autocracy. It is interesting that percentage of respondents in this category is almost identical in all three researches (Fig.55). However, in this year's sample, number of those complaining on lack of qualifications, irresponsibility, and unprofessionalism significantly rose, while number of respondents who see corruption and political factors as the reasons, significantly reduced. Thus, in this year's research, when it comes to construction permits issuing, problems can be more addressed on systematic problems or human factor, but less in the zone of corruptive behavior.

Fig.55 Reasons of negative experience in the procedure of construction permits issuing %



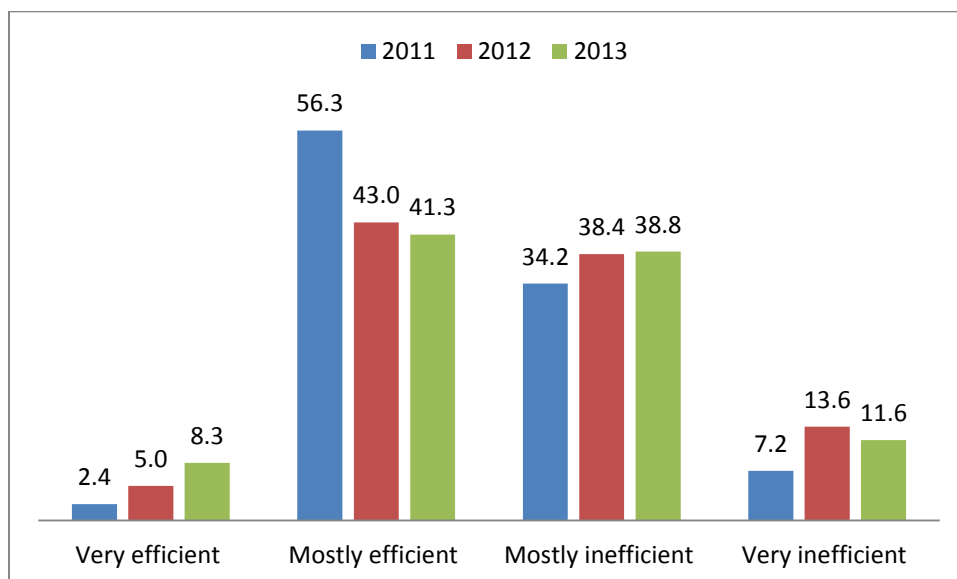
In a view of receiving information important for construction permits issuing in the last year's research we measured negative trends in comparison with 2011. In this year's research, however, we have slightly positive trends. Namely, number of respondents who said they received information very and mostly easily increased but proportionally, number of respondents claiming they received information very and mostly difficult decreased (Fig.56).

Fig.56 How did you receive information about all you need for construction permits issuing?



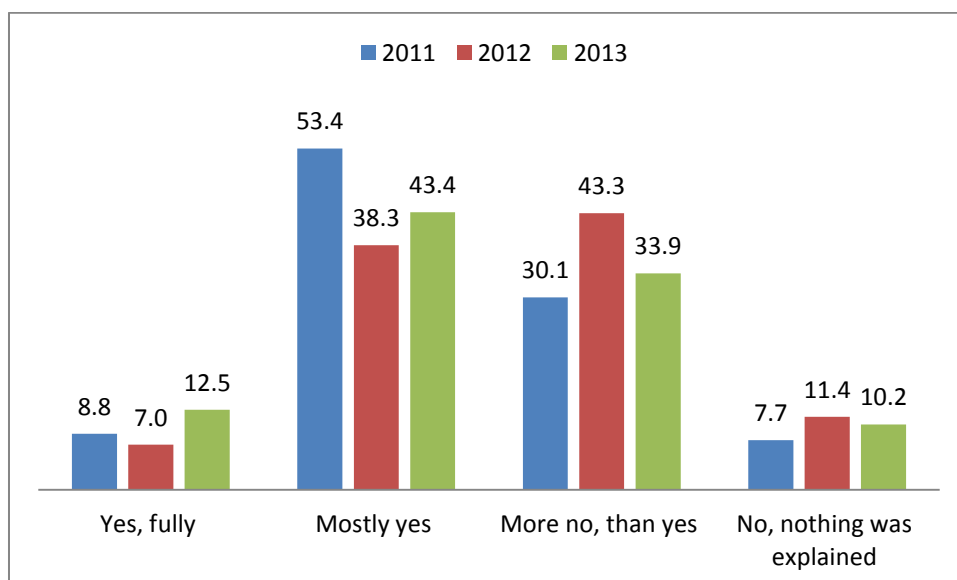
The evaluation of efficiency of competent services this year is cumulatively on slightly higher level in comparison with the last year's research (Fig.57). Cumulatively, percent of respondents who assess efficiency as very and mostly good is slightly higher, but with the fact that the number of respondents in the category 'very high' and number of those in the category 'very inefficient' proportionally smaller.

Fig.57 How would you assess efficiency of competent services in the very process of construction permits issuing? %



The trend is positive in terms of explanations of competent bodies provide to citizens who require construction permits (Fig.58). Precisely, number of citizens in both categories that are affirmative in comparison with the evaluation of efficiency increased, but is complementary reduced number of respondents in both categories who negatively assess provision of relevant information to citizens by competent bodies.

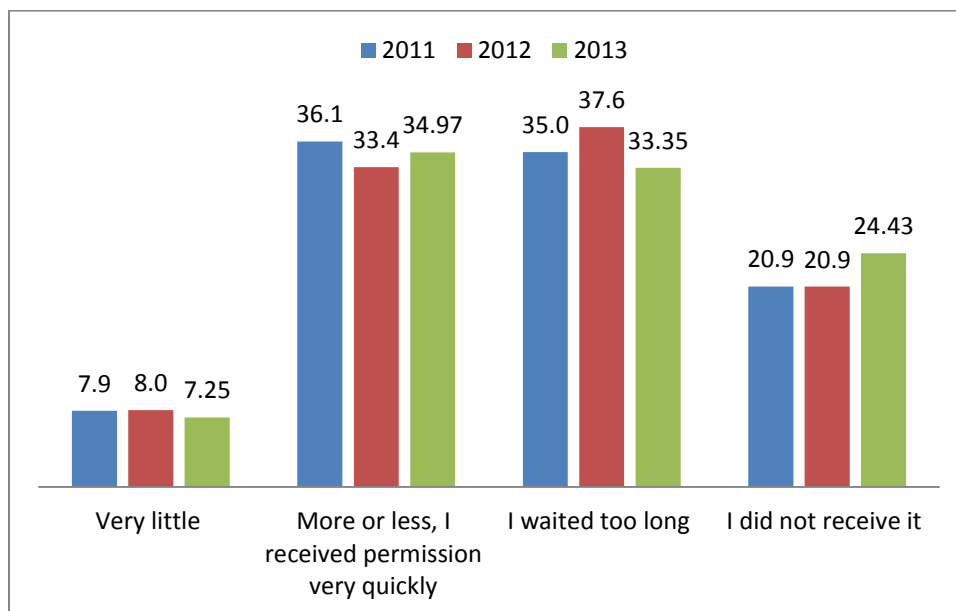
Fig.58 Have you received the explanation on the manner of decision making process of competent services in the process of construction permits issuing?



In terms of assessment of the time necessary for receiving construction permit (Fig.59), received values are at the same level as last year. So, the third of respondents believe they waited for too long for construction permit, and almost identical number of citizens said that more or less they received permit

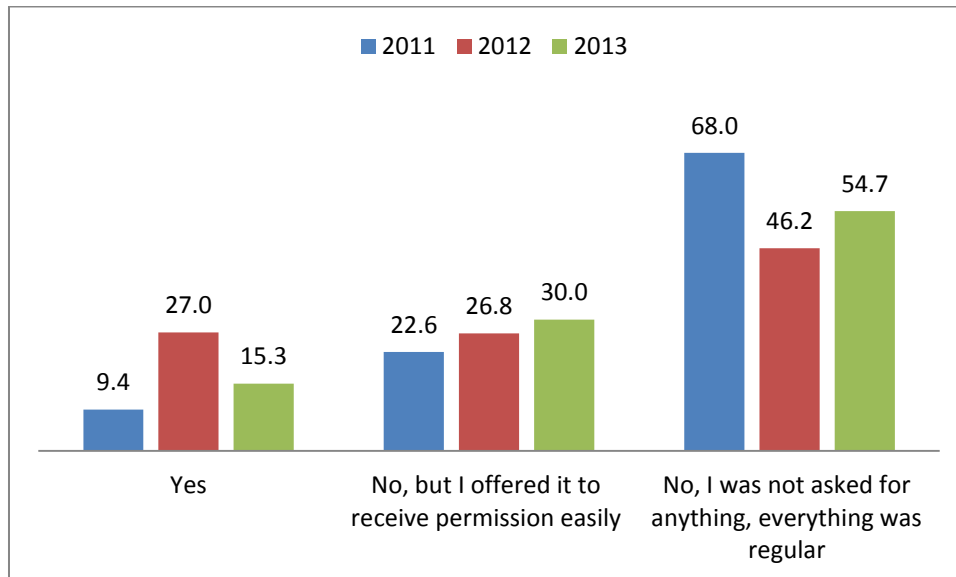
very fast, with the relatively small number of respondents who believe they did not wait too long to receive the permit.

Fig.59 What time does it take to receive construction permit? %



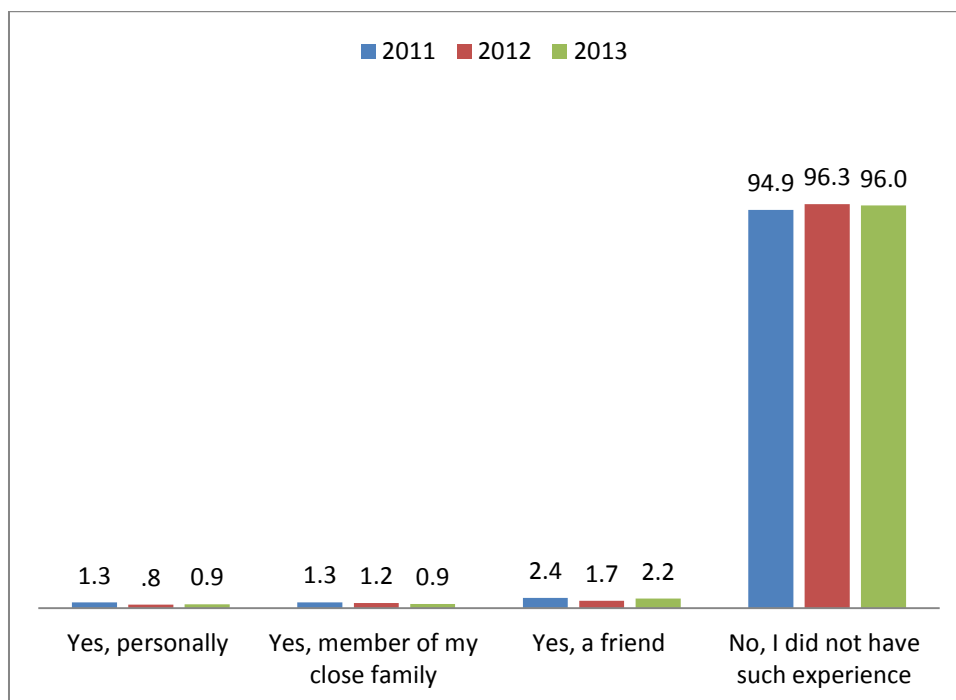
Significantly small number of respondents, in comparison with the last year's research said they were requested something to receive construction permit (Fig.60). On the other hand, number of respondents who were not requested anything for but are convinced they would easier receive permit if they offered something, slightly increased. At the same time, number of persons saying they were not requested anything for and that everything was regular significantly increased, still, the number of respondents in this category was significantly smaller in comparison with 2011.

Fig.60 Were you asked to give money, favor, or anything else so you could receive construction permit from officers?



As in the previous research, relatively small number of respondents had experience with tenders (Fig.61).

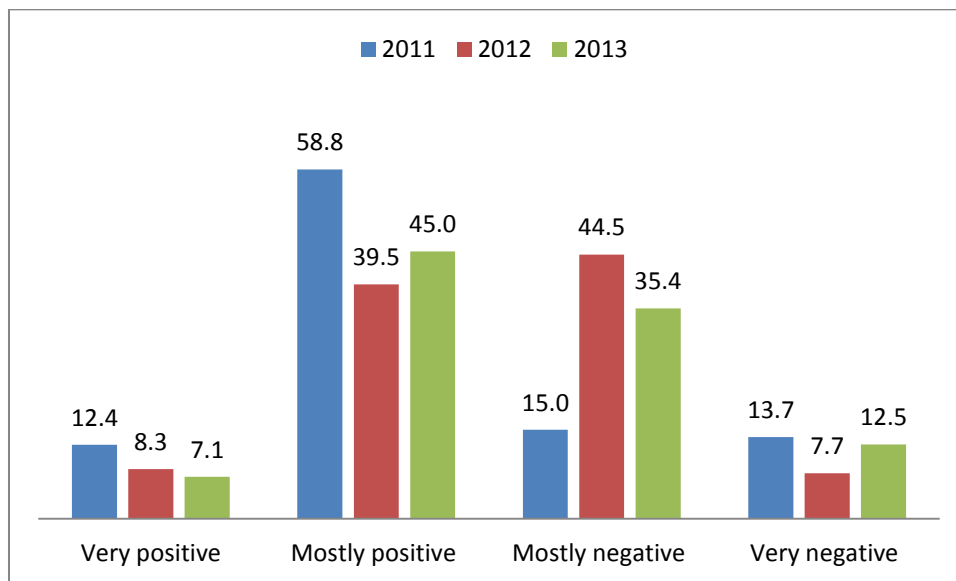
Fig.61 Did you, members of your family or anyone else you know well in the last two years, have any experience with participation in tenders? %



Evaluating experience with tenders, number of persons who assess that experience as very positive symbolically reduced, but significantly increased number of persons who qualify that experience as

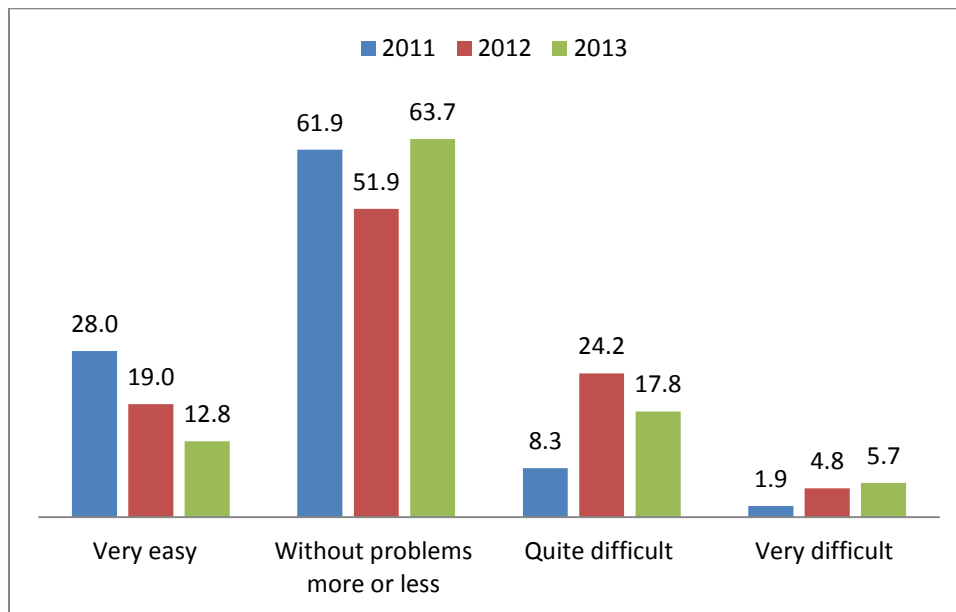
mostly positive (Fig.62). On the other hand, number of persons who assess experience with tenders as mostly negative decreased but increased number of persons who had negative experience. Therefore, proportion is 52% - 48% in the favor of positive experiences, but it is important that the trend can generally be qualified as positive in comparison with the last year, although positive values are still behind the level from 2011. Finally, out of those who had negative experience, the largest number mentioned arranging of tender procedures as negative experience.

Fig.62 How would you generally assess that experience? %



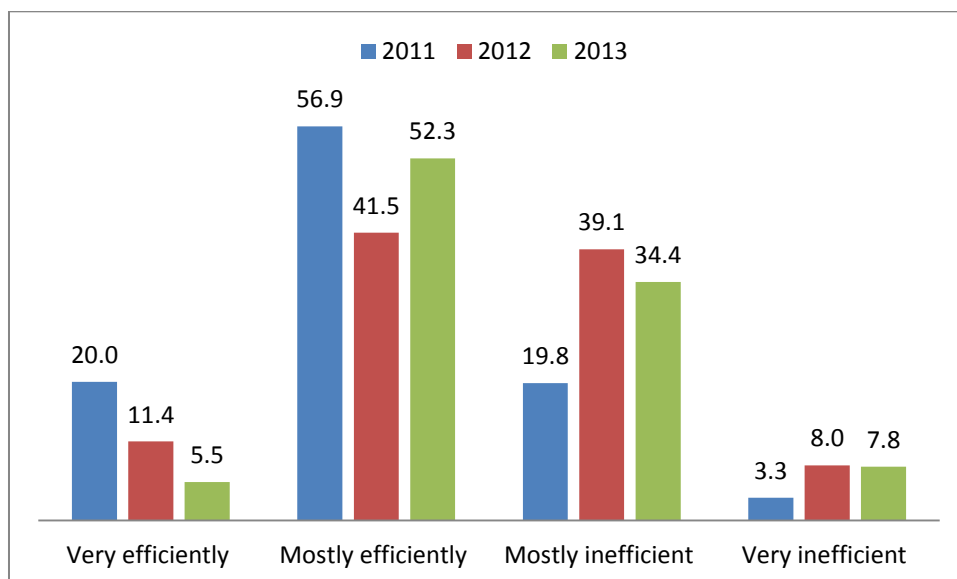
Although number of respondents who said they easily received information important for participation in tender decreased, number of respondents saying they received these information more or less without problems, thus number of respondents who positively reacted on this issue cumulatively increased in comparison with the last year (Fig.63). Proportionally, symbolically increased number of respondents who said they hardly received information, while number of respondents saying that was mostly difficult was reduced. Therefore, it can be said that this was an slightly positive trend.

Fig.63 How did you receive information on what was necessary for participation on tender? %



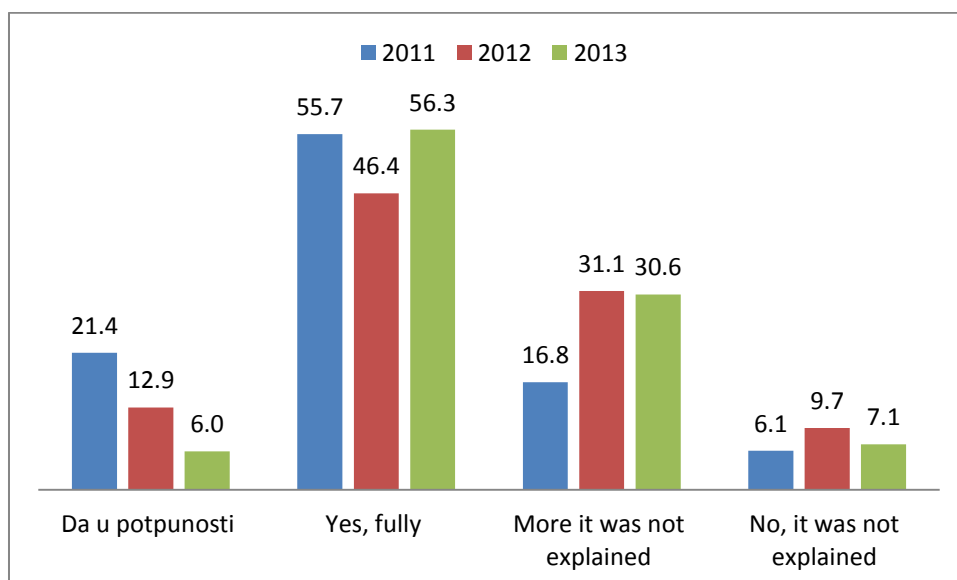
Again, according to very similar sample, number of respondents who assess efficiency of competent bodies and tender procedure assess as very efficient decreased, but significantly rose the number of respondents who believe that competent services were mostly efficient (Fig.64). Therefore, number of respondents who assess efficiency positively in lower or higher level cumulatively rose. Consequently, number of respondents who in this year's research negatively assess efficiency of competent bodies on both poles, decreased.

Fig.64 How would you assess efficiency of competent services in the tender procedure itself?



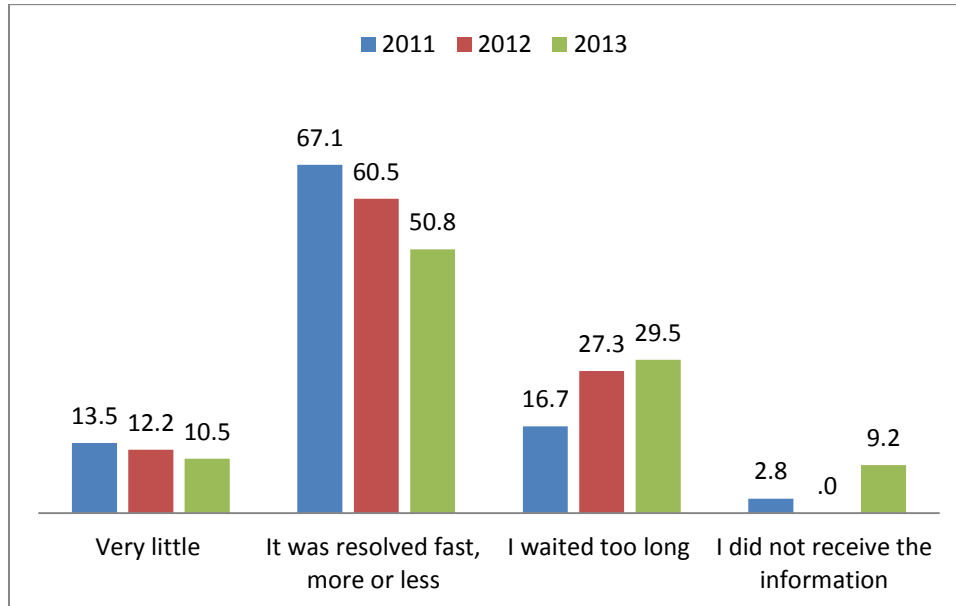
Almost identical sample as in the previous matter, we identify in the evaluation of received explanation about the manner in which competent bodies made decisions in the tender procedures (Fig.65). So, number of respondents who positively assessed this reduced, but significantly rose the number of respondents who mostly had positive standpoints about this matter. Cumulatively, number of respondents in negative categories slightly decreased. Thus, even here the trend is slightly positive.

Fig.65 did you receive the explanation about the manner of decision making process of competent services in the tender process? %



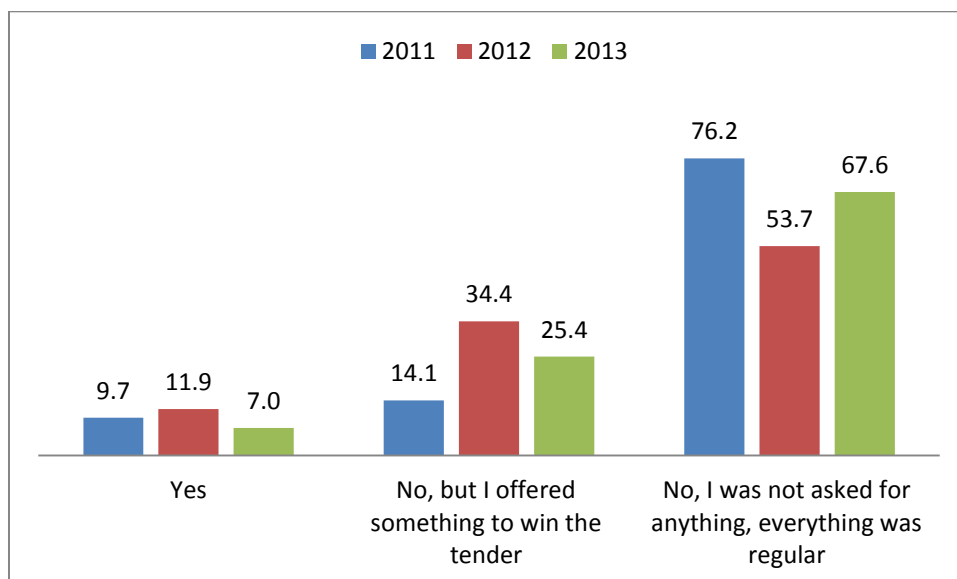
When it comes to evaluation of time that is necessary for receiving information about who won the tender (Fig.66), the trend is negative. Number of respondents who in both categories evaluated the course of time decreased, but the number of people who believed they waited for too long to receive the information increased.

Fig.66 How long did it take to resolve the issue on who won the tender? %



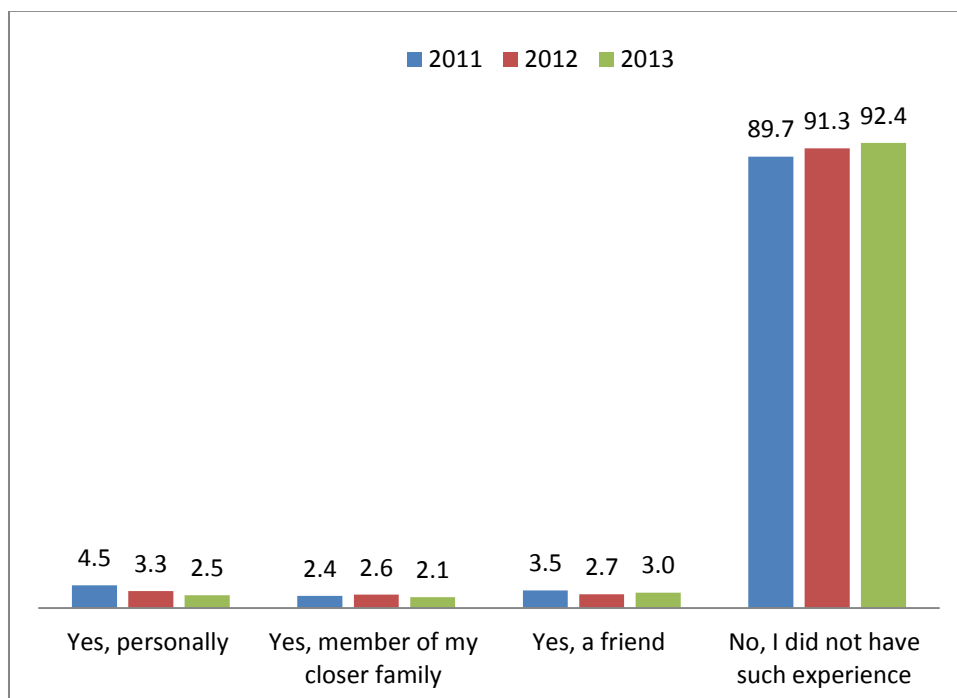
In terms of corruptive behavior in the tender procedure, trends are positive (Fig.67). Namely, more than two thirds of respondents said they were noting requested for, and that everything was regular, and in this view, we measure significant improvement in comparison with the previous research. Furthermore, fall of confidence that the tender would be easily won if the participant offered something is also significant, and the number of respondents who said they were directly requested something, was the least in comparison with the two previous researches. Out of the number of respondents who claimed they were requested something for, they said that in most cases they were asked for the money and services. Finally, they said that all of this was requested from them via mediators and not personally.

Fig.67 Were you asked by the officer to give money, provide service or anything else so you would win the tender? %



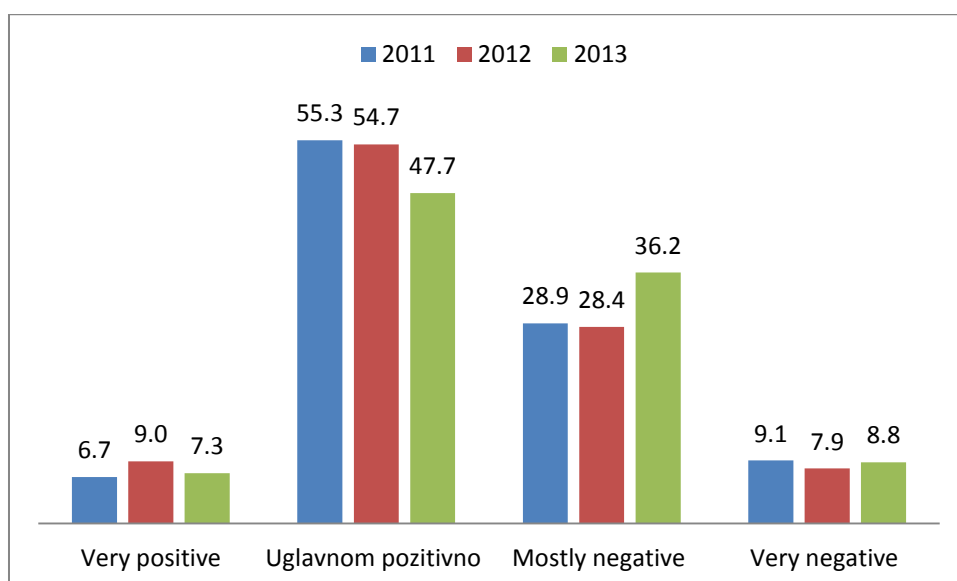
Relatively small number of respondents, almost like in the last year's research, had experience with the control of enterprises by public inspections (Fig.68).

Fig.68 Did you, member of you family or anyone you know well in the last two year, have experience with the control of enterprises by public inspections? %



In evaluation of experience our respondents had in the control of enterprises, unlike last year, we measure negative trends (Fig.69). Cumulatively, number of respondents who evaluate this experience as positive decreased, and is reciprocal to the number of respondents who qualified this experience as negative.

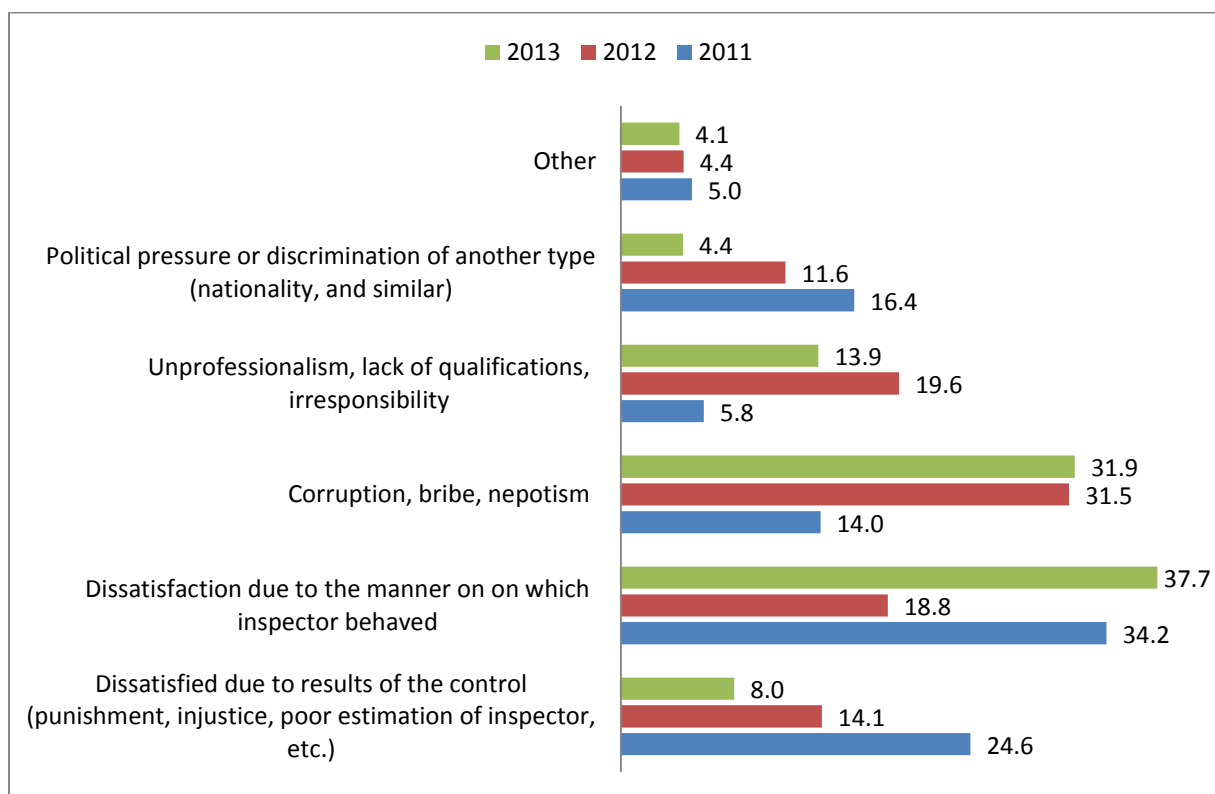
Fig.69 How would you generally assess this experience? %



In a view of assessment of reasons of negative experience in work of public inspections, the structure is different in comparison with the last year's research (Fig.70). The largest number of respondents complained this time on the manner of behavior of inspector. In this term, we measure significant rise in comparison with the previous year, and even with 2001. Corruption/bribe/nepotism as reasons are equally frequent as in previous two years, and drastically more in comparison with 2011. On the other hand, unprofessionalism/lack of qualifications/irresponsibility are smaller reasons in this research in comparison with the previous year, and it is similar when it comes to dissatisfaction within the result of

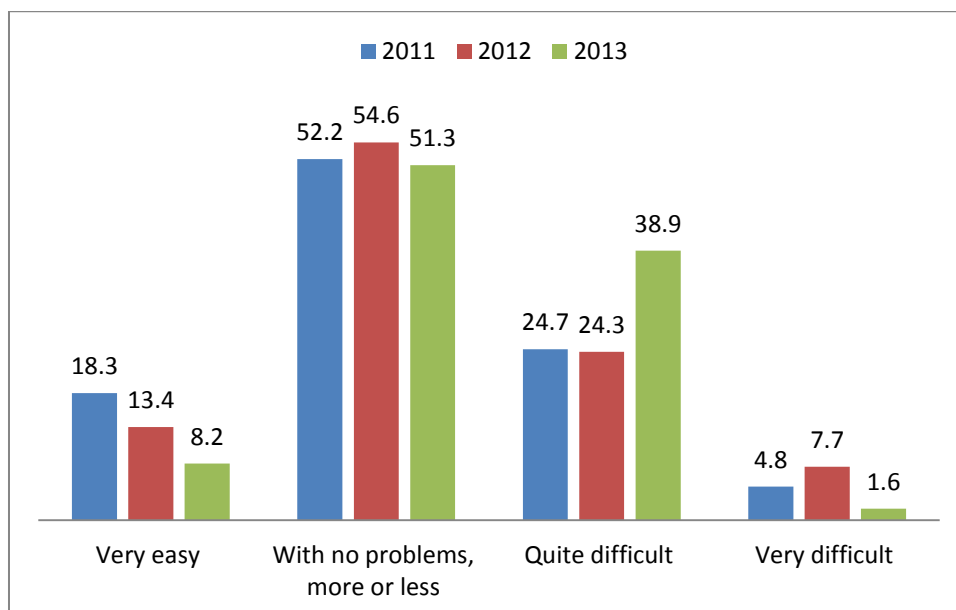
the inspection control. Negative trend (positive, off course, in the sense of valuation) is in terms of assessment of political and some other discrimination in work of inspection bodies.

Fig.70 Reasons of negative experience %



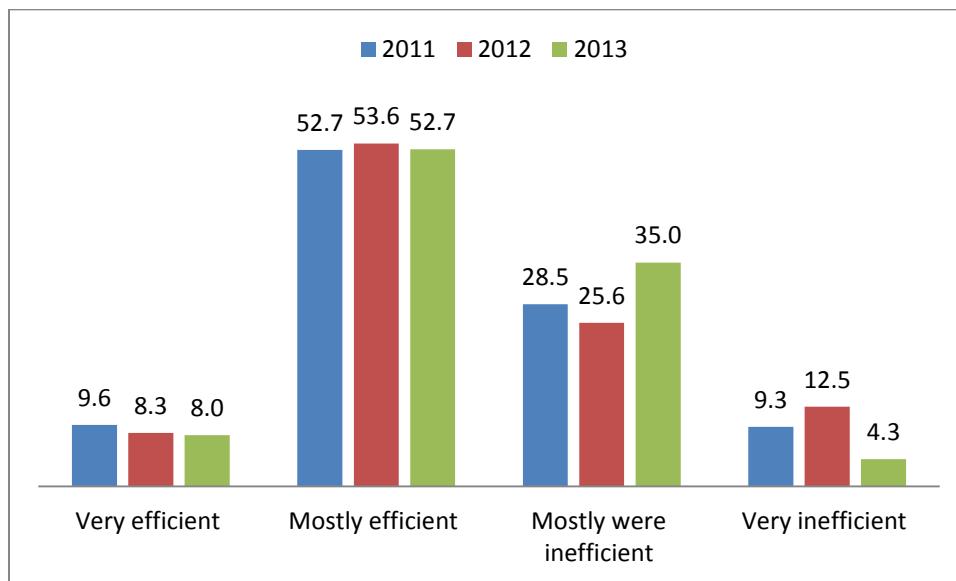
Although largest number of respondent in this research claimed they easily received information related to the manner of work of inspection bodies (Fig.71), the overall trend in this aspect was negative. Namely, significantly increased the number of respondents who claimed it was difficult to receive information, but decreased the number of respondents who said it was easy. Negative trend was slightly moderated with the fact that proportionally less respondents said they hardly received these information.

Fig.71 How did you receive information about the work of public inspection bodies? %



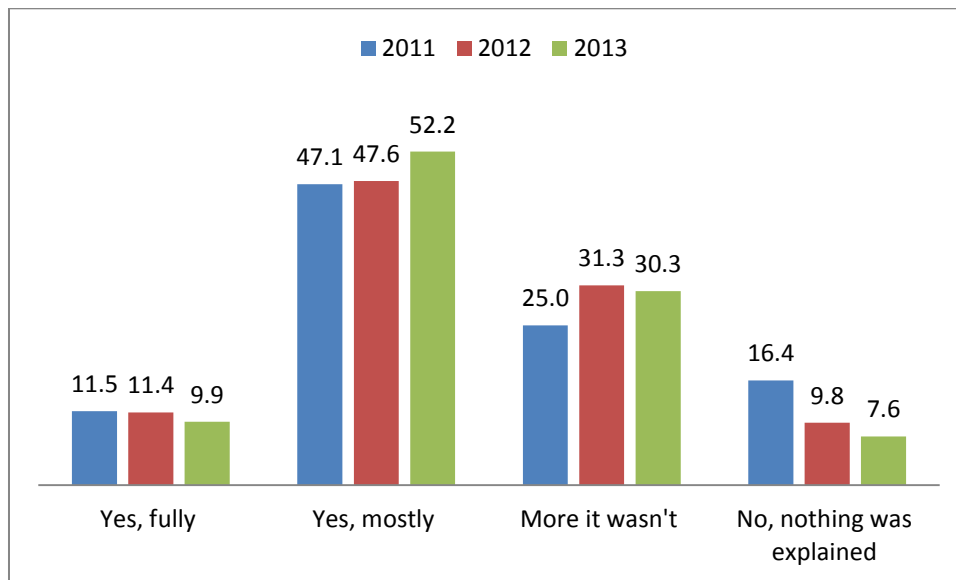
In evaluation of efficiency of work of inspection services, number of respondents who cumulatively assessed efficiency as positive is almost identical as last year. On the other side, we measure restructuring, considering that significantly smaller number of respondent assessed work of inspection bodies as very inefficient, and the rise of number of respondents who assesses this work as mostly inefficient.

Fig.72 How would you assess the efficiency of competent services in the process of inspection itself? %



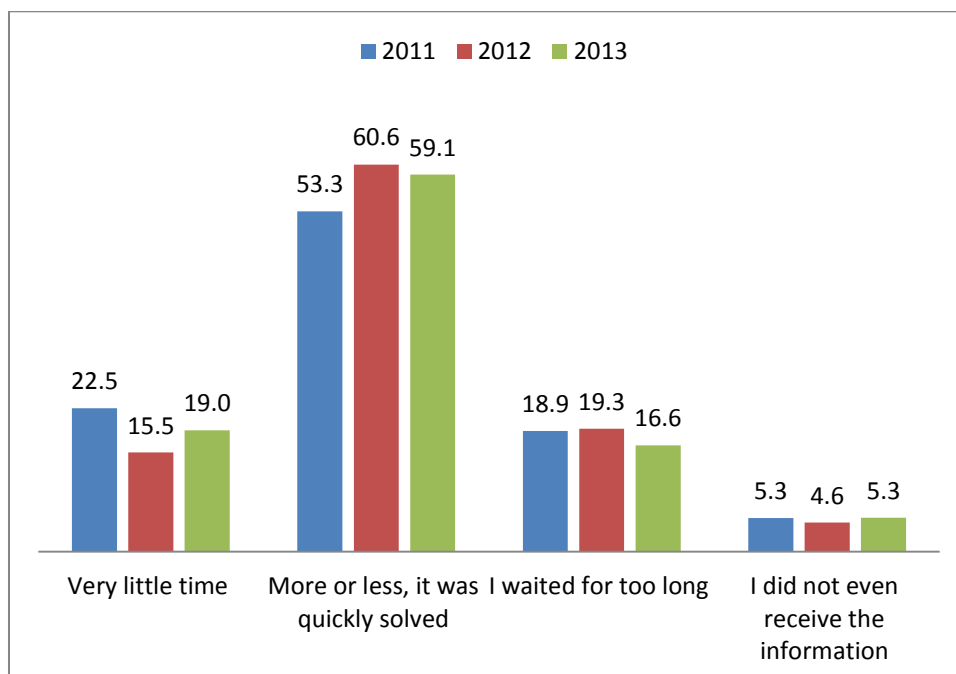
In terms of receiving important explanations for the work of inspection services, evaluations received by measuring do not much different than the last year's research (Fig.73). More than half of respondents who had experience with the inspection control claim that the manner of work of the inspection bodies was mostly explained to them, and this number was higher than in the previous research but the number of respondents who said they received full explanation symbolically decreased. Also, number of respondents who said they did not receive explanation was slightly reduced but the number of those claiming that they mostly did not receive explanation was at the last year's level.

Fig.73 Was the manner of decision making process in competent services in the process of the inspection control, explained to you? %



In evaluation of time important for analysis of the inspection services (Fig.74), almost 80% of respondents give more or less positive assessment and in this view we measure improvement in comparison with the previous research. On the other hand, more than each fifth respondent expresses dissatisfaction in this regards and these values are slightly lower than last year.

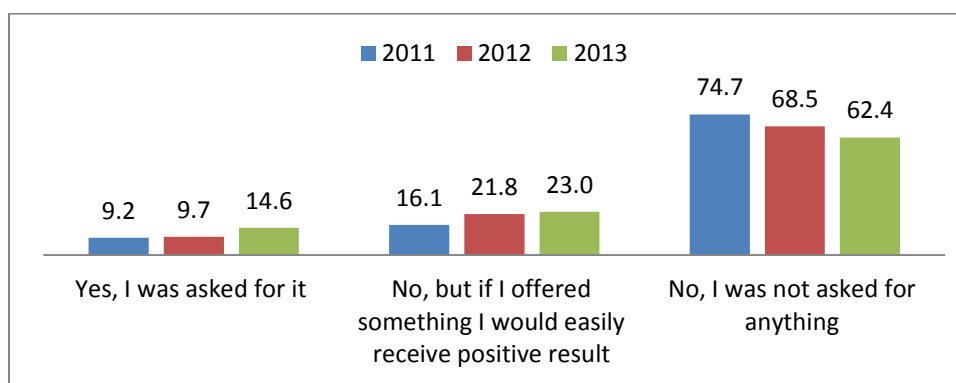
Fig.74 How long does it take for the analysis and decisions of inspection services? %



In terms of evaluation of corruptive behavior according to experience of respondents with authorized bodies in inspection control in our sample, we measure negative trend (Fig.75). Namely, number of respondents who claimed they were requested 'something' for the analysis of inspection bodies they wanted increased, and to some extent increased the number of respondents who were not requested

anything but were convinced they would receive the analysis of inspection bodies they wanted if they had offered something. Proportionally decreased number of respondents who claimed they were not requested anything and that everything was regular. Specific problem in this matter is the fact that we measure negative trend linearly in continuity for the last three years. Out of those respondents who were requested for something, they said they were mostly requested for money, directly, without mediator, and after a while, not at the beginning or at the end of work of the inspection.

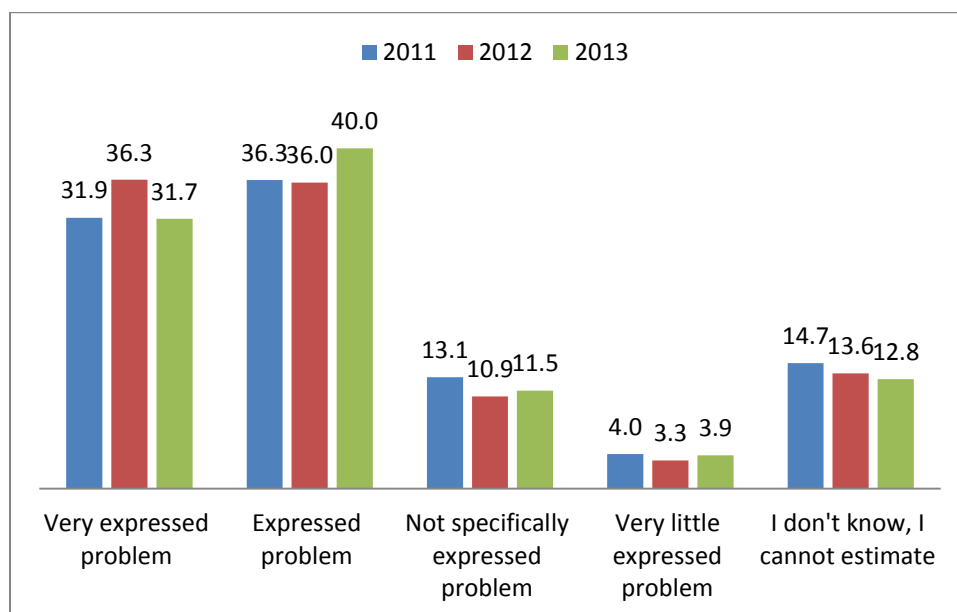
Fig.75 Were you asked to give money, provide service or anything else so that the analysis of inspection would be in accordance with your needs? %



Attitudes, perception, and experiences on corruption

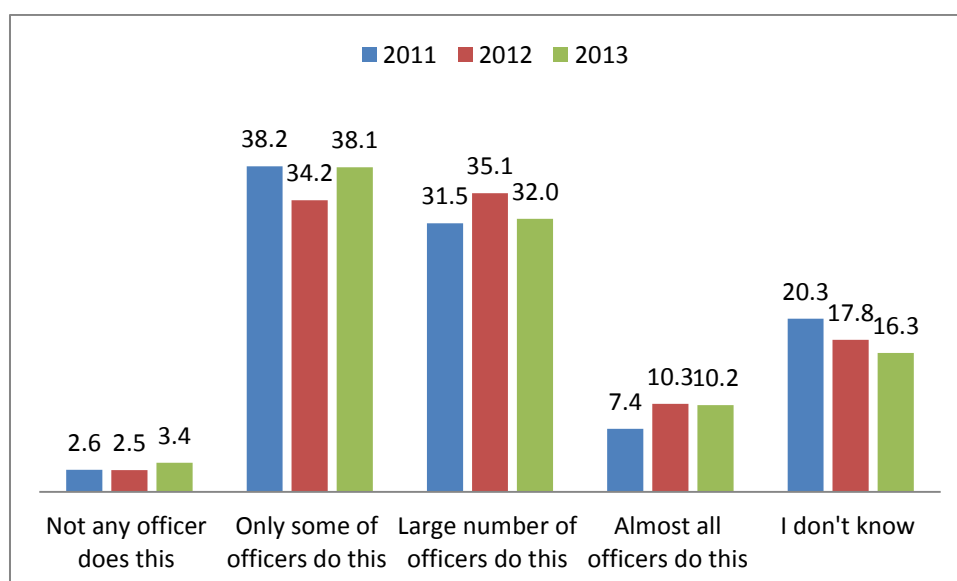
Perception of corruption is the constituent part of our longitudinal research. Firstly, respondents evaluated up to which extent is present the problem of corruption (Fig.76). In that view, number of respondents who claimed that the corruption was very present problem decreased, but, proportionally increased the number of respondents who said that the problem of corruption was present. Cumulatively, still more than 70% of citizens of Montenegro believe that corruption is more or less present problem, and that is very high value.

Fig.76 Up to which extent is the corruption present problem in Montenegro? %



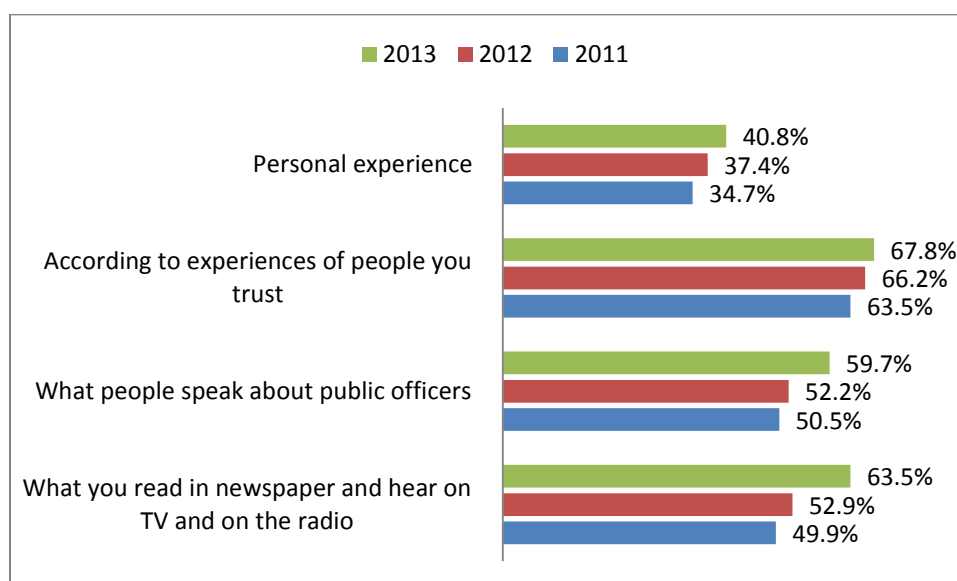
In evaluation of corruptive behavior of civil servants, although we measure slightly positive trends, it can also be said that values are stable within three years period (Fig.77). Therefore, something more than 41% of citizens cumulatively believe that civil servants do not do that, or only some of them do that. On the other hand, almost the same number of citizens considers that large number of civil servants do that or almost all civil servants. Thus, conviction that corruptive practice is very wide within civil servants is very emphasized.

Fig.77 Up to which extent, to your opinion, are present corruption and taking of bribe in public services? %



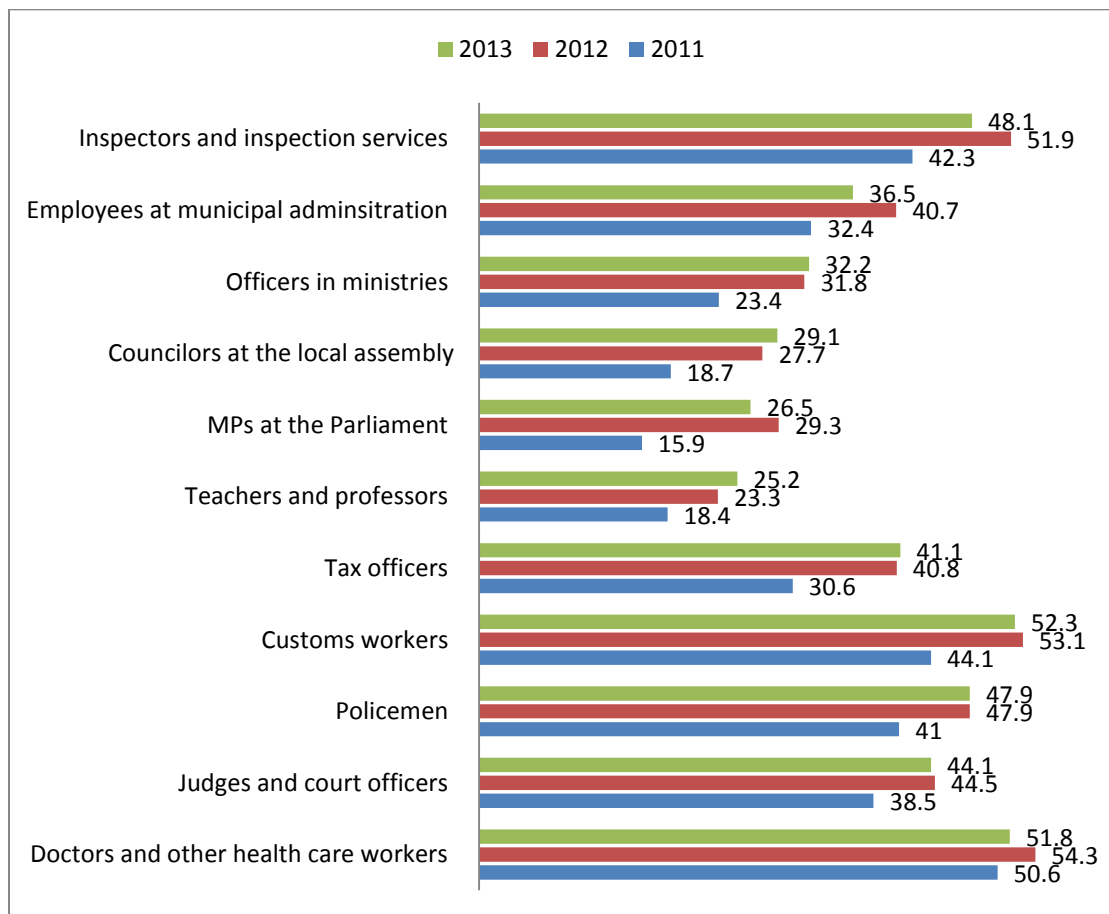
It is interesting that in all categories of information sources, on which is claimed that the corruption is present in public services, in this year's research we measure higher values in comparison with the previous two years (Fig.78). Although the highest number of respondents claim that evaluation of corruption in public services is based on experience of people whom they trust, we measure significant increase only when it comes to informal communication and the impact of media. We have to say that we measure slight increase even when it comes to personal experience.

Fig.78 Attitude that the corruption is present in public services based on: % YES answers



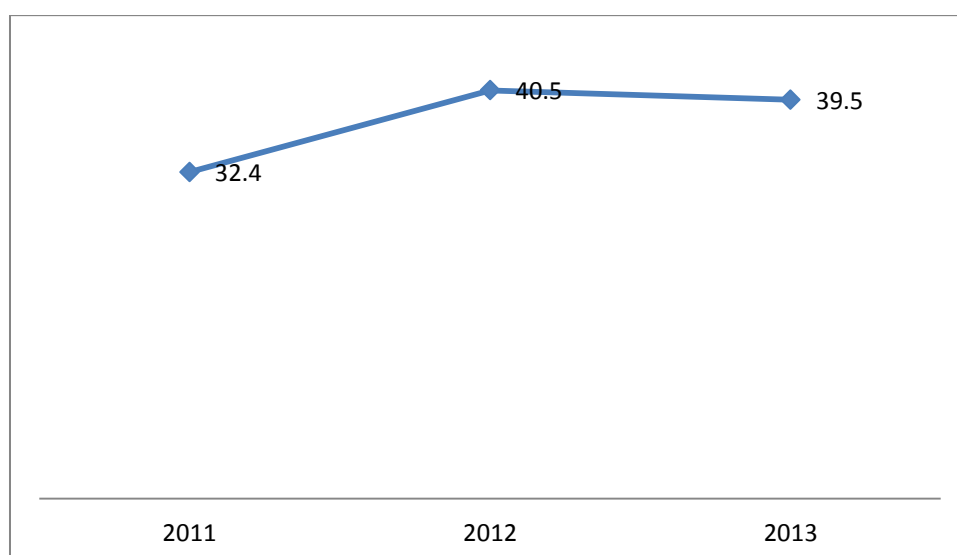
Still, the highest number of citizens of Montenegro believes that money has to be offered to customer officers and health care workers, then to policemen, inspectors and judges (Fig.79). In less extent, there is conviction that money has to be offered to tax officers, employees in municipality administration and ministries. Conviction that money has to be offered to councilors in the local Parliament, MPs at the Republic Parliament and teachers and professors is present in the less extent.

Fig. 79 Is it possible, or not, that a person has to offer money, or a gift, or a service to the below mentioned civil servants, so they would do what they are already obliged to do? - % PROBABLY YES answers



If we compare average values of the overall conviction that something has to be offered to civil servants (Fig. 79.1), we can see that this overall conviction is at the last year level, and is still significantly higher than in 2011.

Fig.79.1 Is it possible or not, that a person has to offer the money, a gift, or deliver a service to below mentioned civil servants, so they would do what they are already obliged to do? – averagely cumulative % YES answers by years



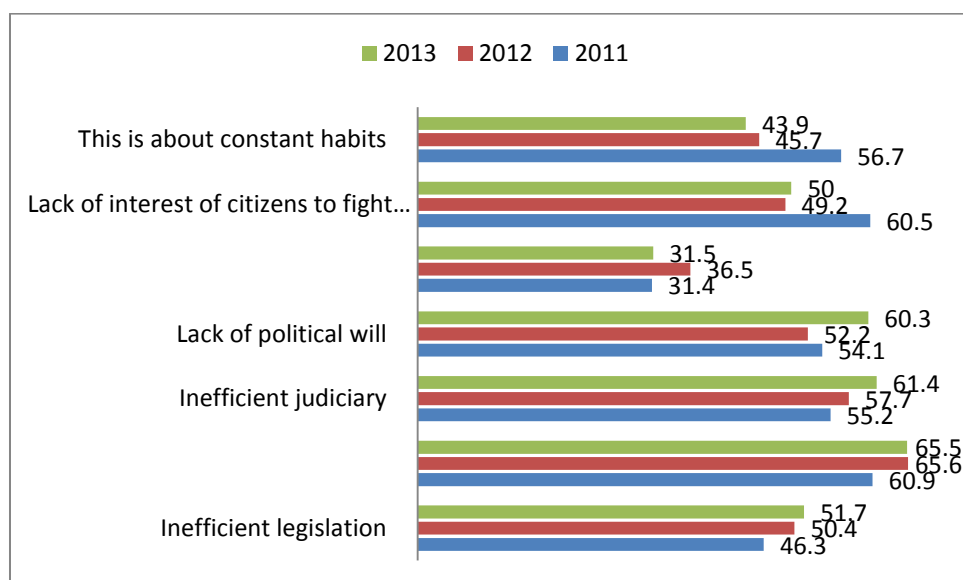
There are numerous reasons for the lack of efficient fight against corruption in Montenegro (Fig.80). Out of all reasons, citizens emphasized as the most important inefficient pursuit of corruption by the police, inefficient judiciary, and lack of political will. In comparison with the previous year (Fig.81), especially concerns increased number of persons who believe that lack of political will is the key reason.

Fig.80 How much mentioned reasons impact on corruption in Montenegro? %

Reasons	One of the key reasons	That is very important reason	More it is not the reason, than it is	That is not the reason	I don't know
Inefficient legislation	21,6	30,1	14,2	11,2	22,8
Inefficient pursuit of corruption by the police	31,4	34,1	8,9	5,6	20,1

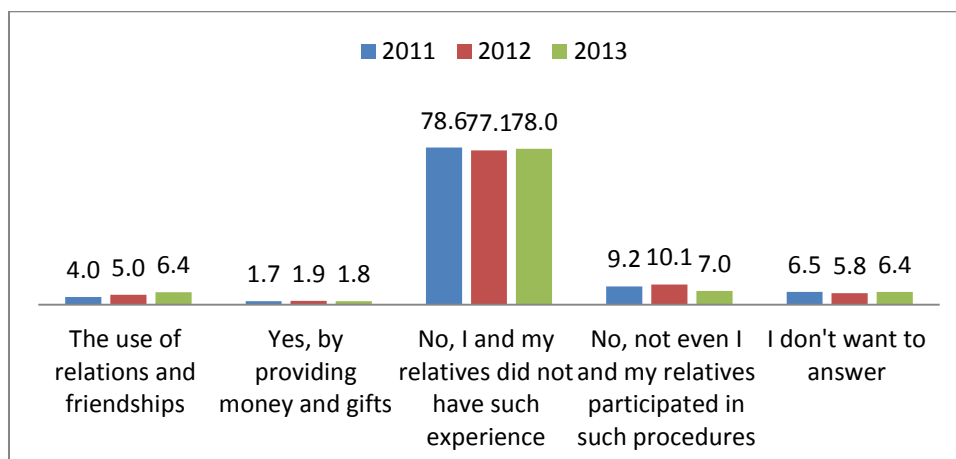
Inefficient judiciary	30,2	31,2	10,2	8,0	20,4
Lack of political will	28,6	31,7	12,2	6,0	21,5
Complicated administrative and other procedures	9,6	21,9	25,5	15,3	27,7
Lack of interest of citizens to fight against corruption	21,2	28,8	15,9	13,8	20,4
This is about constant habits	17,1	26,8	16,5	14,9	24,8

Fig.81 Reasons for the existence of corruption – SUM key and important reason %



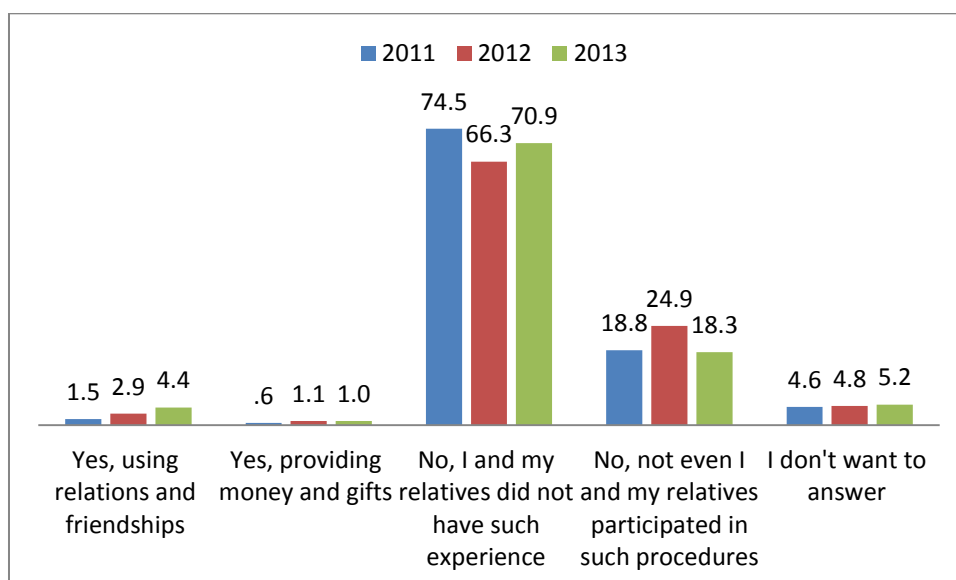
While setting of paying of taxes, the largest number of citizens, as in previous years, claimed they did not have experience with corruption (Fig.82). Very small number of citizens, which is again very close to the results of previous researches, reported they used relations and friendships for setting and paying of taxes, or gave money and gifts.

Fig.82 Experience with corruption while setting and paying taxes %



When it comes to experience with corruption while providing the offer in procedure of public advertisements, data are not much different than the ones in the previous year (Fig.83). The largest number of respondents and higher number of respondents than in the last year, claimed they did not have such experience. Slightly more than 5% of citizens, which is more than previous year, claimed they used friendships ad relations, or gave money and gifts for this purpose.

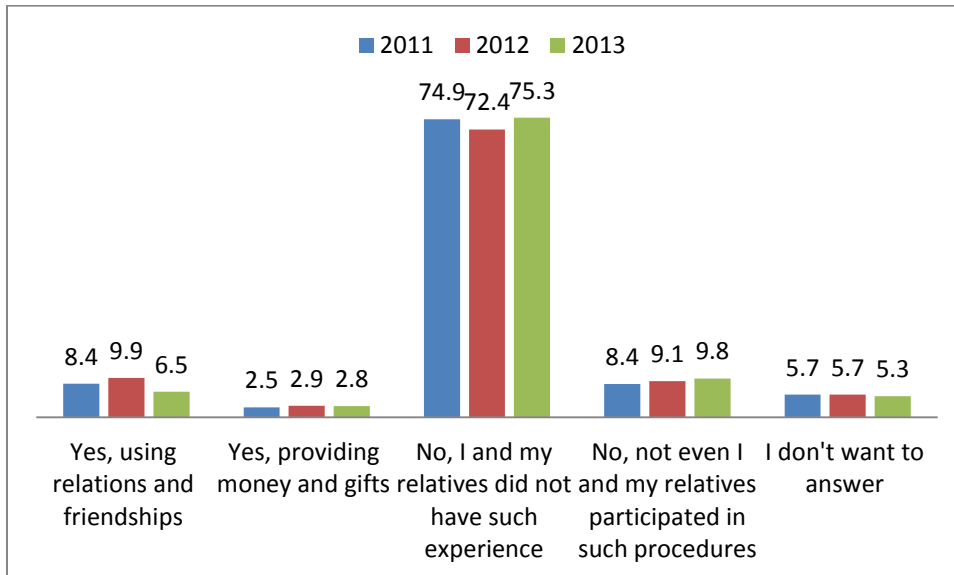
Fig.83 Experience with corruption while providing the offer in the procedure of public advertisements %



While adopting the right to retirement and different assistances and compensations, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of citizens did not have such experience (Fig.84). Number of persons who used friendships and other

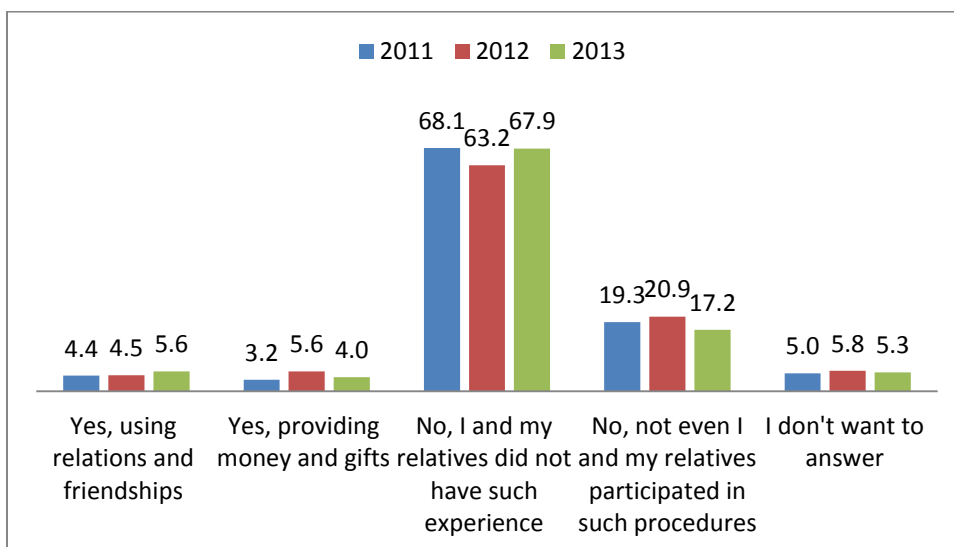
relations slightly decreased, but the number of persons who gave money and gifts stayed at the same level and is proportionally low.

Fig.84 Experience with corruption while adopting the right to retirement or different types of assistance, or while adopting the compensations for unemployed %



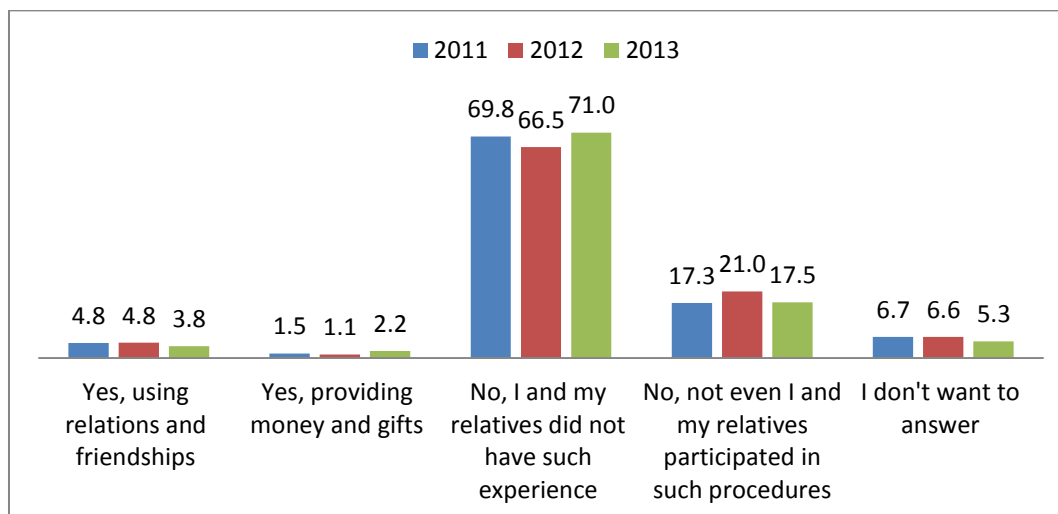
In the case of customer procedures, the sample is similar as in previous cases (Fig.85). Namely, the largest number of respondents claimed they did not have that type of experience in corruption, but the number of those who said they used relations and friendships, or gave money and gifts, has been stable at the time and proportionally small.

Fig.85 Experience with the corruption in the customer procedures %



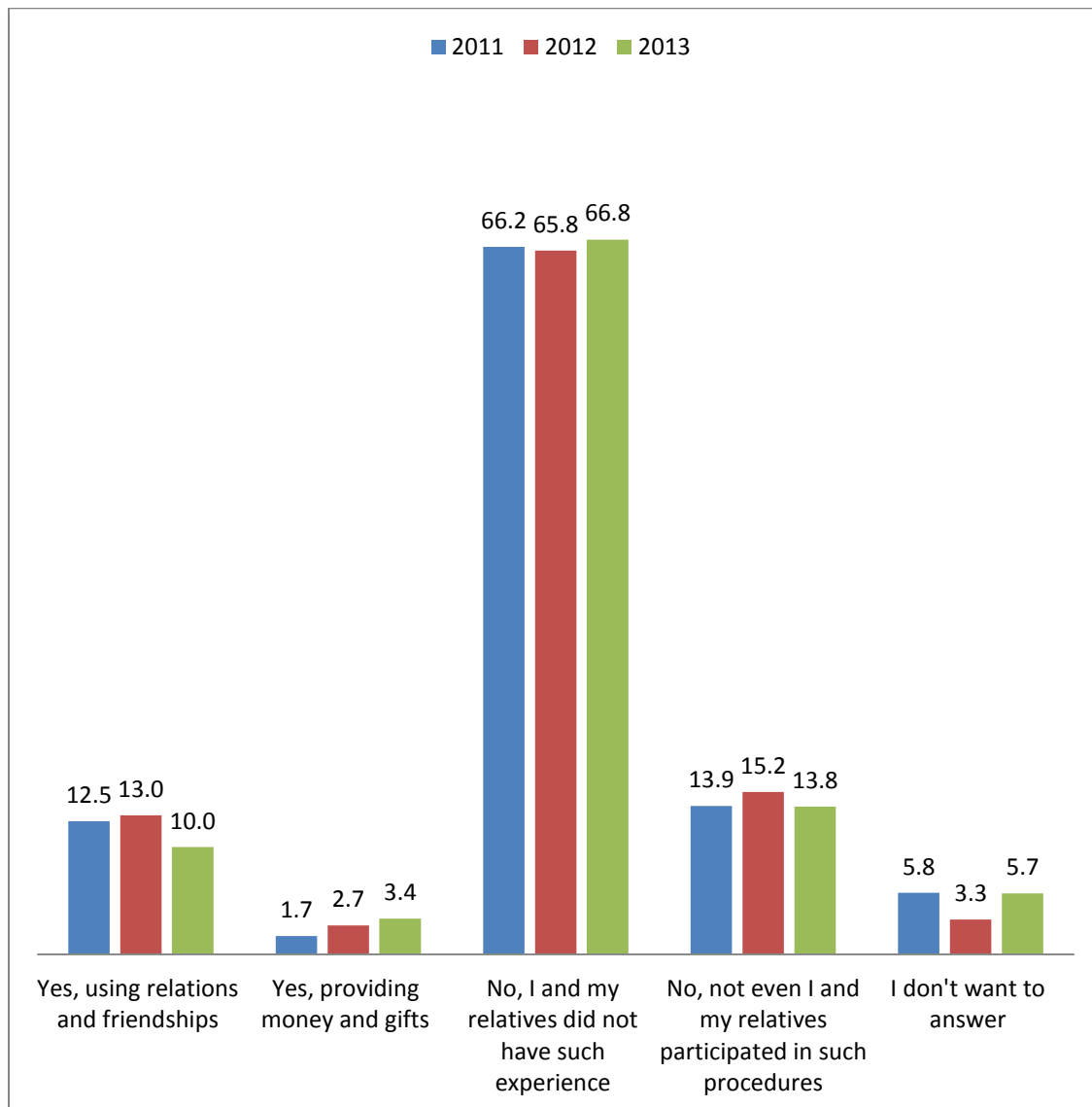
When it comes to courts, small number of citizens had any experience with corruption (Fig.86). Again, received values are stable for the last three years.

Fig.86 Experience with corruption in the court proceedings %



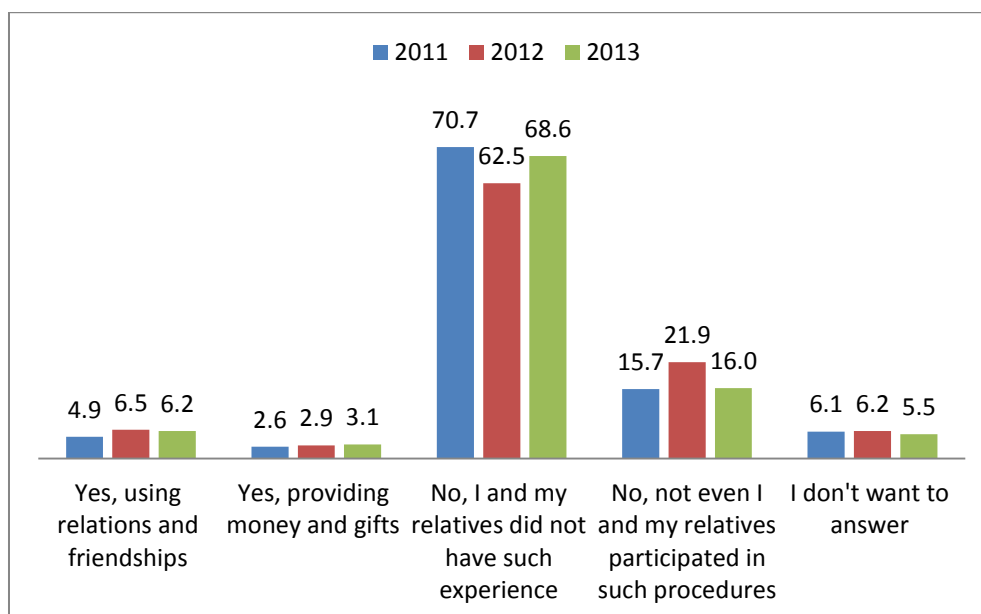
In different types of procedures before municipal administration, also, measured values are stable within the time period (Fig.87). Although number of citizens who used relations and friendships for this purpose was reduced, the number of persons who gave money and gifts for this purpose proportionally increased. However, the number of persons who did not have experience in corruption of this type is still the largest.

Fig.87 Experience with corruption in the procedure before municipal administration (issuing of different permits, documents, decisions in local self-government) %



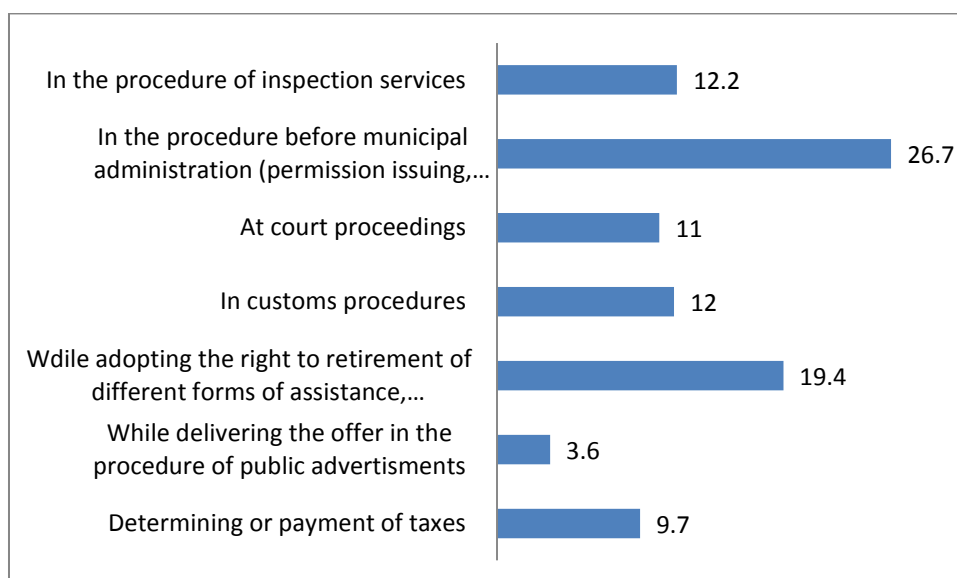
When it comes to corruptive experiences in the view of work of inspection services (Fig.88), like in previous cases, measured values were stable within the period, and the largest number of respondents did not have such experiences.

Fig.88 Experience with corruption in the procedure of inspection services %



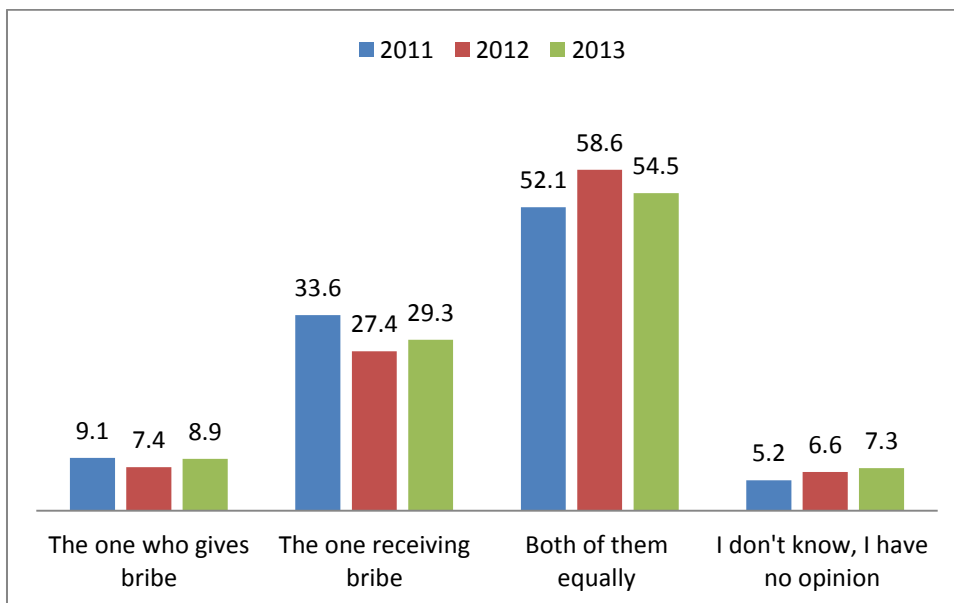
If we compare measured values for all forms of researched corruptive behavior (Fig.88.1), it can be clearly noticed that citizens largely have experience with corruption in terms of work of municipal services when issuing different permits, documents, decisions and similar. This type of experience has more than each fourth citizen of Montenegro, and this is very high percent of corruptive experiences. Therefore, it is obvious that a lot of things have to be done in work of municipal services to reduce the level of corruption. Furthermore, when it comes to exercising right to retirement and other types of compensation, each fifth citizen had experience with corruption, which is also high value. All other values are lower but must not be neglected except in cases of providing an offer in the procedure of public advertising.

Fig.88.1 % YES answers whether using relationships and friendships, or giving money and gifts



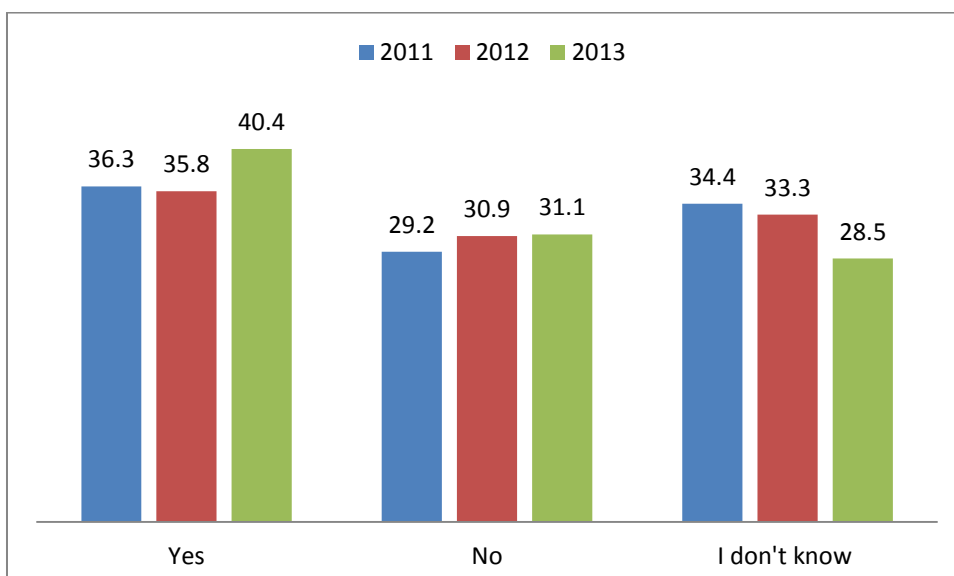
Evaluating who is more guilty when corruptive behavior occurs, whether the one who gives or the one who receives bribe (Fig.89), values were very close in all three researches. The largest number of citizens thinks that both sides are guilty, but in the case of comparing, the side which receives is considered as guiltier than the side which offers bribe.

Fig.89 To your opinion, who is guiltier – the one who gives bribe or the one who receives it? %



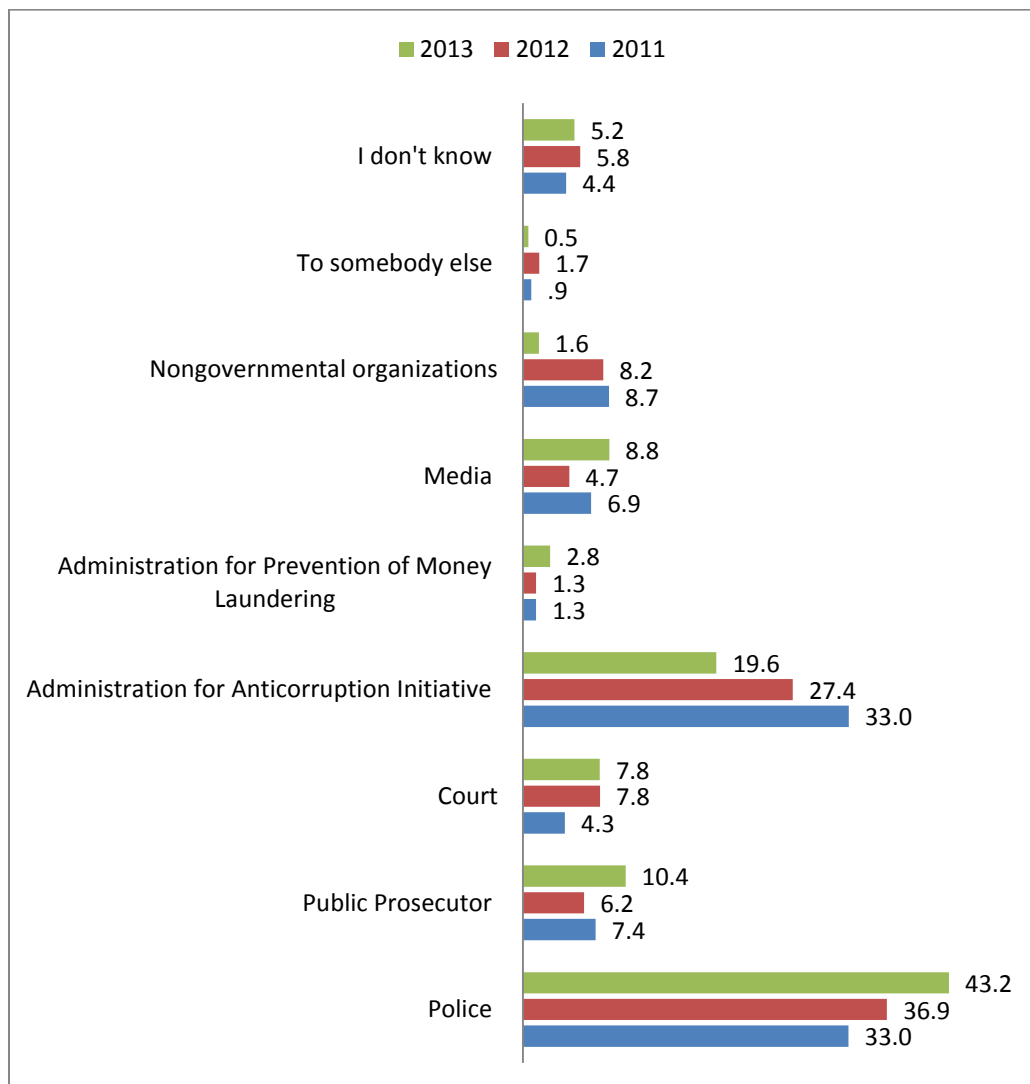
Analyzing the potential for anti-corruptive actions of citizens themselves (Fig.90), we can say that this potential is slightly rising. Thus, number of citizens who express readiness to report the cases of corruption is larger.

Fig.90 Would you report the case of corruption if you knew for it? %



It is interesting that the number of persons who would report corruption to the police significantly increased and this number linearly rises from year to year. Also, it is obvious that the police is the most wanted destination for reporting of corruption in comparison with remaining addresses. Another address, according to significance, is Directorate for anti-corruption initiative, but it is important to notice that in this view we measure negative trend, linearly through the time. Thus, in time, this institution loses on its legitimacy. Furthermore, public prosecutor is largely the election of citizens when reporting corruption in comparison with previous years, while other addresses are significantly less actual.

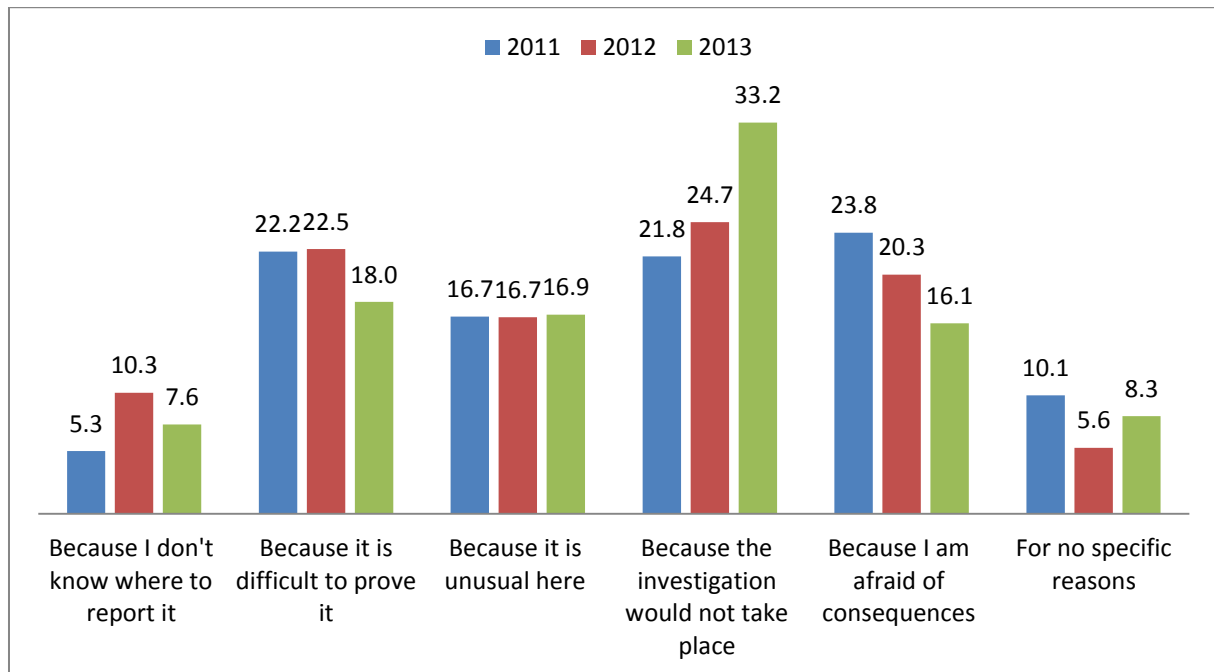
Fig.91 Whom would you report the corruption %



As the reasons for failing to report corruption, those who would not report it mostly mention that the reason is their conviction that investigation would not occur (Fig.92). Percent of respondents in this category proportionally rises from year to year. On the other hand, number of persons who mention the fear from consequences as the reason decreases, and also the number of persons who believe that it is difficult to prove the corruption. The number of respondents saying that it is not usual is stable for all

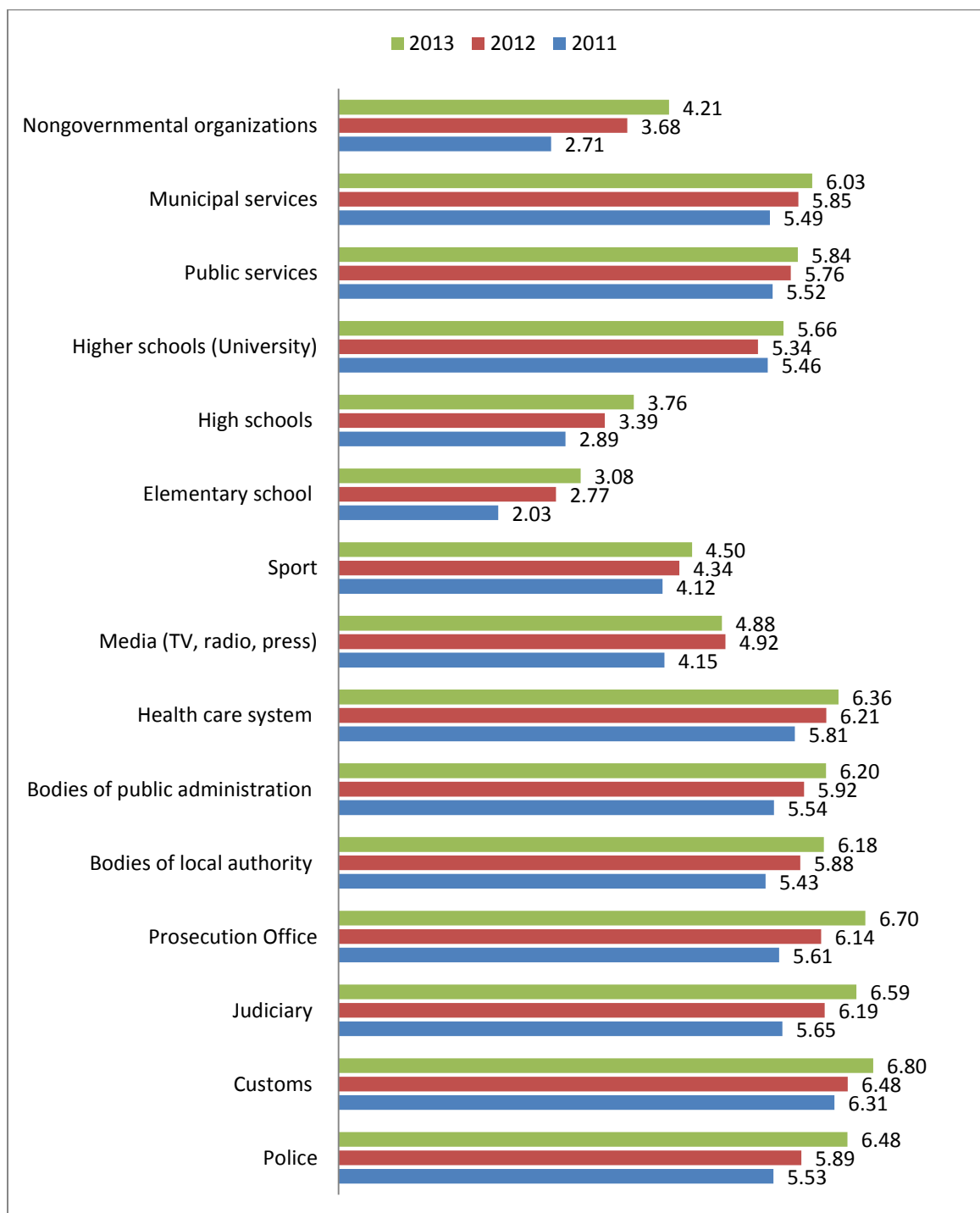
three years, but the number of respondents saying they do not know where to report corruption is reduced.

Fig. 92 Why you would not report corruption %



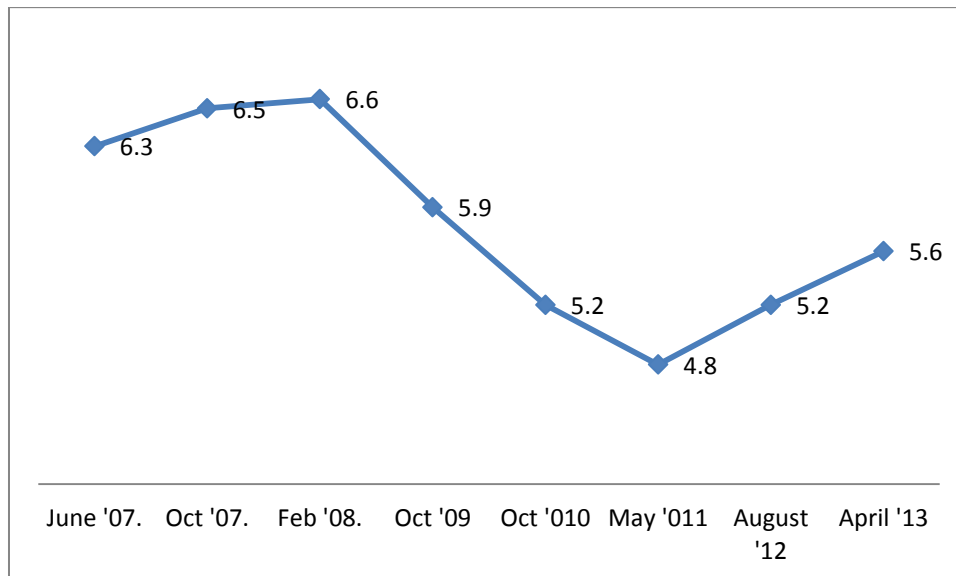
Evaluating areas where corruption is present on scale from 0 (No corruption) to 10 (maximum of corruption), except in the case of media, evaluation on corruption in all other areas is at higher level in comparison with previous research (Fig.93). Comparatively, the highest level of corruption is, according to perception of citizens, at the custom, prosecution office, judiciary, and in the police. Follows health care area, bodies of public administration, bodies of local administration, municipal services and public services. At the end is the University, media, sport, nongovernmental organizations, and high and elementary schools.

Fig.93 INDEX of perception of corruption



Presented cumulatively, through the INDEX (Fig.94), it is obvious that average value of perception of corruption increased in previous year, while the trend is negative for the second year in a row, representing specific problem from the aspect of fight against corruption.

Fig.94 INDEX of perception of corruption – TREND



ANALYTICAL REVIEW

For analytical purposes we firstly formed composite indexes for the key concepts that were direct goal of our research. First, the review of all indexes:

- **Index of perception of corruption** – formed according to all items that measure perception of corruption per area (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.96)
- **Index of confidence in institutions** – formed according to all items that measure confidence in institutions (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.95)
- **Index of Conventional political participation** – formed according to all items that measure participation in political life in conventional (institutionalized) manner (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.77)
- **Index of confidence in media** – formed according to items measuring the level of confidence of citizens in media - (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.87)
- **Index of unconventional political participation** – formed according to items measuring readiness of citizens to participate in political life with non-institutional methods (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.79)
- **Index of experience with institutions** – formed according to items which identify whether citizens or not have experience had experience with the institutions of the system (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.86)

- **Index of experience with corruption** – formed according to items directly related to experience of citizens with corruption (Reliability: Cronbach's Alpha = 0.72)

For the needs of this analytical review all indexes are for the purpose of comparability formed at the scale from 0 to 1², where 0 is minimal and 1 maximal index value. All key statistical parameters of formed indexes can be seen in Fig. 95

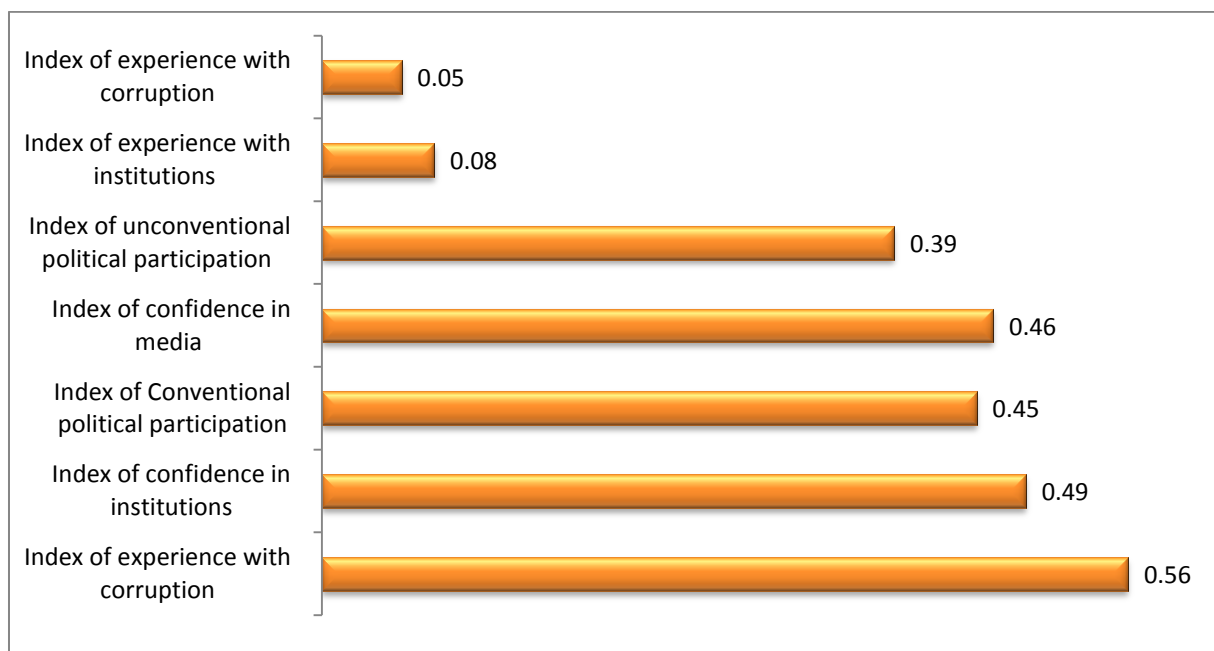
Fig. 95 Basic values of INDEX statistics

	Index of perception of corruption	Index of confidence in institutions	Index of Conventional political participation	Index of confidence in media	Index of unconventional political participation	Index of experience with institutions	Index of experience with corruption
N	1206	1449	1504	1482	1385	1505	1505
Mean	,5557	,4851	,4513	,4627	,3944	,0773	,0547
Std. Error of Mean	,00649	,00616	,00628	,00626	,00586	,00372	,00319
Median	,5667	,4762	,4667	,5000	,4375	,0000	,0000
Mode	1,00	,67	,33	,67	,50	,00	,00
Std. Deviation	,22548	,23438	,24360	,24088	,21793	,14416	,12385
Variance	,051	,055	,059	,058	,047	,021	,015
Skewness	-,266	,164	,054	-,248	-,028	2,249	2,772
Kurtosis	-,326	-,368	-,517	-,489	-,198	5,465	7,979
Minimum	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00	,00
Maximum	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	,88	,83

If we compare at the identical scale index values (Fig. 96) it can be simply noted that discrepancy between high value of perception of corruption and experience citizens had with institutions of the system and experience with corruption.

² According to UN standards, like HDI or GDI, etc.

Fig.96 Medium values of all INDEXES



For determining factors on which depends values of INDEXES, we will firstly form two key hypotheses and then, we will test them with the bivariant statistics an multivariant regresson models. The first hypothesis lies on the classical access of the Chicago School (Harrop & Miller, 1987) which claims that the key standpoints on social and political issues basically depend on social and demographic characteristics of people.

Fig.97 Medium values of indexes by social and demographic variables

		Index of perception of corruption	Index of confidence in institutions	Index of Conventional political participation	Index of confidence in media	Index of unconventional political participation	Index of experience with institutions	Index of experience with corruption
Gender	Male	0,55	0,47	0,49	0,47	0,41	0,09	0,06
	Female	0,56	0,50	0,41	0,45	0,37	0,07	0,05
Age	18-34	0,57	0,47	0,45	0,49	0,41	0,07	0,06
	35-54	0,56	0,48	0,47	0,47	0,41	0,10	0,07
	55+	0,52	0,51	0,44	0,43	0,36	0,06	0,04
Nation	Montenegrin	0,54	0,55	0,47	0,51	0,38	0,08	0,05
	Serbian	0,60	0,36	0,45	0,43	0,45	0,06	0,05
	Bosniak	0,53	0,51	0,40	0,40	0,34	0,07	0,05
	Albanian	0,46	0,54	0,39	0,42	0,30	0,11	0,09
Education	Elementary school	0,52	0,50	0,36	0,37	0,31	0,04	0,03
	High III level	0,55	0,49	0,42	0,43	0,38	0,06	0,05
	High IV level	0,57	0,46	0,43	0,45	0,41	0,07	0,06
	Higher	0,57	0,50	0,52	0,50	0,41	0,10	0,06
	Faculty	0,55	0,49	0,55	0,57	0,43	0,12	0,07
Employment	Public sector	0,51	0,56	0,56	0,56	0,41	0,09	0,06
	Private sector	0,60	0,47	0,48	0,48	0,42	0,11	0,08
	Selfemployed	0,55	0,52	0,52	0,52	0,41	0,13	0,07
	Unemployed	0,55	0,46	0,40	0,42	0,38	0,06	0,04

Revenues	Until 300 eur	0,54	0,47	0,38	0,39	0,37	0,04	0,05
	300 to 500 eur	0,57	0,49	0,45	0,46	0,38	0,06	0,05
	More than 500 eur	0,55	0,50	0,53	0,54	0,43	0,13	0,06
Region	North	0,54	0,44	0,40	0,40	0,38	0,05	0,03
	Center	0,54	0,51	0,51	0,51	0,42	0,07	0,05
	Seaside	0,59	0,50	0,42	0,46	0,36	0,12	0,09

Importance of social and demographic characteristics as the predictors of political standpoints is explained through three processes which are: process of differentiation (representatives of the same social groups have the same interests), contacting process (representatives of the same social groups have intensive communication within the group they belong to) and the transmission process (standpoints pass on within the group from generation to generation). Thus, the first hypothesis explicitly says: ***Index values that represent the key concepts can be explained by social and demographic variables as their predictors.***

Fig.98 Values of the t-test and F-test as the measure of statistical importance

	Index of perception of corruption	Index of confidence in institutions	Index of Conventional political participation	Index of confidence in media	Index of unconventional political participation	Index of experience with institutions	Index of experience with corruption
Gender	t=0.52	t=2.09**	t=6.65***	t=1.85*	t=3.10***	t=2.23**	t=0.89
Age	F=3.91***	F=2.58*	F=1.16	F=5.11***	F=5.5***	F=6.6***	F=6.27***
Nation	F=9.46***	F=77.9***	F=6.47***	F=18.1***	F=19.5***	F=2.8**	F=2.21*
Education	F=1.40	F=1.45	F=27.8***	F=27.8***	F=9.92***	F=13.06***	F=4.37***
Employment	F=7.65***	F=11.44***	F=32.04***	F=24.7***	F=3.72**	F=13.45***	F=6.48***
Revenues	F=2.05	F=2.4*	F=50.48***	F=56.45***	F=10.76***	F=50.27***	F=1.59
Region	F=6.11***	F=11.63***	F=33.27***	F=29.69***	F=10.68***	F=29.94***	F=32.91***

* p < 0.1 ** p < 0.5 *** p < 0.01

Firstly, by comparing medium values, and bivariant statistics (T test and F test) we defined that social and demographic variables have the potential as the predictors of key concepts we expressed in index values (Fig.97 and Fig.98). However, in multivariant regression models, social and demographic approach shown as insufficient (according to the percent of explained variance); in different words, we

find empirical support for defined hypothesis in insufficient extent. However, some social and demographic variables we have to separate as predictors

Fig.99 OLS – Social and Demographic predictors of perception of corruption: Beta coefficients

		B	t
	Serbian	,133**	4,668
	Employed: private sector	,165**	4,503
	Seaside	,132**	4,471
	Albanian	-,135**	-4,587
	Permanent labor service	-,140**	-4,402
	Ages: more than 55	-,108**	-3,641
	Employed for defined time	-,108**	-2,814
	Until 300 to 500 EUR	,057*	2,044
	Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.073	

* p < 0.5 ** p < 0.01

Firstly, when it comes to perception of corruption (Fig.99), we explain only 7,3% of variance of perception by social and demographic variables. According to variables, if citizens feel like Serbs, possibility for higher level of corruption rises. Also, employees in private sector and those who live at the seaside have higher level of perception of corruption and those who receive 300 to 500 EUR in households. On the other hand, if citizens are Albanians, those who are permanently employed, who are more than 55 years old and employed for definite time, possibility for higher level of perception of corruption reduces.

Out of all tested demographic variables as predictors of confidence in institutions (Fig.100) the largest explanatory power had the variable Serb, precisely, if citizens are of Serbian nationality, possibility that they will believe in institutions reduces. On the other hand, if citizens are employed in public sector, who are more than 55 years old and if they live in the central region, possibility that they will believe in

institutions rises. At the same time, social and demographic variables as predictors of confidence in institutions comparatively have the largest explanatory power considering that they explain solid 17% of variance of dependant variables.

Fig.100 OLS – Social and demographic predictors of confidence in institutions: Beta coefficients

		B	t
	Serbian	-,366**	-15,114
	Employed in public sector	,133**	5,479
	Ages: more than 55	,126**	5,175
	Region: center	,074**	3,069
	Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.17	

* p < 0.5 ** p < 0.01

When it comes to unconventional political participation, social and demographic variables explain solid 17% of variance of dependant variables (Fig.101). All identified predictors have positive values, thus, with each of them rises the possibility of higher level of conventional political participation rises. Individually, those are citizens with permanent job position, who work in public sector, those who live in the central region, men, those who finished faculties or higher schools, with salaries that are more than 500 EUR a retired persons.

Fig.101 OLS – Social and demographic predictors and conventional political participations: Beta coefficients

		B	t
	Permanent labor service	,136**	4,559
	Center	,147**	6,099

Male	,161**	6,773
Finished faculty	,148**	5,523
More than 500 EUR	,115**	4,526
Finished high school	,095**	3,896
Retired person	,099**	3,985
Employed in public sector	,073**	2,444
Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.17	

* p < 0.5 ** p < 0.01

When it comes to confidence in media, social and demographic model explains 13% of variance (Fig. 102). The only negative predictor are compensations, precisely, if citizens receive less than 500 EUR per household, possibility they will have confidence in media reduces. On the other hand, possibility that citizens will have confidence in media increases if they finished faculty or high school, if they are of Montenegrin nationality, have permanent job position, live in the central region, and if they are men.

Fig.102 OLS – Social and demographic predictors of confidence in media : Beta coefficients

	B	t
Until 300 EUR	-,178**	-5,684
Finished faculty	,144**	5,352
Montenegrin	,112**	4,357
Permanent labor service	,092**	3,525
From 300-500 EUR	-,109**	-3,807
Center	,082**	3,164
High school	,053*	2,101
Male	,049*	1,993
Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.13	

* p < 0.5 ** p < 0.01

Social and demographic variables explain modest 8% of variance of unconventional political participation (Fig.103). The largest readiness with unconventional political participation show Serbs, those who live in the center, than, those who receive high compensations and men, while possibility that unconventionally participate reduces if citizens have poor education, if they are Albanians, and if they are more than 55 years old.

Fig.103 OLS- Social and demographic predictors and unconventional political participation: Beta coefficient

		B	t
	Serbian	,184**	7,013
	Emelentary school and less	-,099**	-3,499
	Region: center	,090**	3,407
	More than 500 eur	,097**	3,605
	Albanian	-,085**	-3,197
	Ages: more than 55	-,079**	-2,811
	Male	,072**	2,763
	Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.09	

* p < 0.5 ** p < 0.01

Fig.104 OLS – Social and demographic predictors and experience with institutions: Beta coefficient

		B	t
	More than 500 EUR	,187**	7,143
	Seaside	,147**	5,923
	Faculty	,113**	4,223
	Selfemployed	,067**	2,697
	Private sector	,064*	2,498
	Ages: 18-34	-,065*	-2,539
	Male	,053*	2,146
	Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.10	

* p < 0.5 ** p < 0.01

Experience with institutions depends on social and demographic factors at 10% level of explained variance (Fig.104). Results indicated that ones with high incomes, who live at the seaside, who have finished faculty, who are self-employed or work in private sector, and if they are men, tend to have experience with institutions largely, while the only negative predictors are those who are younger than 34.

Finally, social and demographic model has the lowest explanatory power when it comes to experience with corruption, precisely, this model explains only 5% of variance dependant on variable. Separately, we identified that those who live at the seaside have more experience with corruption, but if people are from the north, it is less possible that they will have this experience. Also, possibility that they will have experience with corruption reduces if citizens are more than 55 years old, and if they declare themselves as Montenegrins. However, it is interesting that the possibility increases if citizens are employed in private sector.

Fig.105 OLS – Social and demographic predictors and experience with corruption: Beta coefficient

	B	t
Region: Seaside	,128**	4,640
Region: North	-,107**	-3,587
Ages: more than 55	-,065*	-2,492
Montenegrin	-,064*	-2,393
Employed at private sector	,059*	2,245
Percent of expalined variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.05	

* p < 0.5

** p < 0.01

Thus, social and demographic approach is not fruitful for explanation of our concepts. Besides this, there are differences between dependant variables we tested and we indicated on importance some demographic variables may have in each concrete case.

Another hypothesis we tested is the result of the very conceptual model of our research. Namely, **we presumed that perception of corruption depends on their perceptive field, which is defined by their experience with institutions, readiness to participate politically, and confidence they have in media and institutions of the society.**

Fig. 106 OLS – Structural predictors of perception of corruption: Beta coefficients

	B	t
Confidence in institutions	-,533**	-20,370
Conventional political participation	,023	,773
Confidence in media	-,090**	-2,939
Unconventional political participation	,021	,783
Experience with institutions	-,083**	-3,241
Experience with corruption	,128**	5,026
Percent of explained variance	Adjusted R Square= 0.35	

* p < 0.5

** p < 0.01

Results of the regression analysis indicate that this hypothesis has more than solid empirical justification (Fig.106). Four of six variables are statistically important, and we explain by them overall 35% of variance of perception of corruption. Out of six variables, it turned out that the perception of corruption does not depend on readiness of citizens to participate politically in both conventional and unconventional sense. On the other hand, the highest predictors value of perception of corruption has the confidence in institutions, precisely, the more citizens have confidence in institutions, the less is possible they will perceive corruption. Even confidence in media is the negative predictor. Thus, the higher level of confidence in media, the less possibility that corruption will be perceived. The most interesting data related to experience with institutions as the predictor of perception of corruption, namely, the more contact citizens have with institutions, perception of corruption is lower. Finally, and reasonable, if anyone had experience with corruption, this increases the possibility that corruption will be more perceived.