

# **CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY (CPS) 2007 REPORT EXTRACT**

## **Executive Summary**

In 1999, the Centre for Bhutan Studies (CBS) conducted a random and limited interview that catalogued various forms of corruption. Besides this survey, no empirical study was carried out. Therefore, to establish rationale for future anti-corruption strategies, among others, the corruption perception survey was conducted between December 2006 and January 2007. It emphasized forms, sectors, causes and trends.

Against the target population of heterogeneous groups of 8000, 6664 (83%) have responded. The sample population, thus, covered every section of the society: public employees, private employees, Armed Force, students and farmers. Government employees constituted the largest group of respondents (32%) followed by farmers/housewives (26%) and students (20%).

The survey has some limitations, which possibly would have affected the reliability of some of the findings. Nonetheless, there are many valuable data that could form bases for future directions on anti-corruption strategies.

Corruption is variably prevalent across all levels of bureaucracy in all kinds of organizations. The prevalence of corruption is perceived to be highest in middle level of authority across all kinds of organizations. Nepotism and favoritism; and misuse of public funds are the leading forms of corruption. Some of the common major causes of corruption are wants, needs, unclear and inconsistent application of rules, inaction of cases reported, social demands and obligations too many rules to follow, etc. The respondents used personal influence and bribery as the prominent means to obtain public services. The trend of corruption over the last five years in Bhutan has been perceived to be on the rise.

In terms of problems associated with service delivery, Ministry of Education ranks highest, followed by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs. The fact of wide spread of education services across the kingdom has enabled the respondents to assess its service quality.

Based on the nature of the report, except for the highlights of some significant findings, no detailed analysis has been made. While the pertinent findings are included in the main document, all the additional tabulated information are attached as annexure.

## 1. OBJECTIVES

- ❖ to establish public perception of corruption in the country;
- ❖ to identify the forms and causes of corruption;
- ❖ to ascertain the extent and levels of corruption;
- ❖ to create awareness among the public on the ongoing anti-corruption efforts.
- ❖ to facilitate implementation of good governance initiatives

## 2. METHODOLOGY

- ❖ survey questionnaire
- ❖ interviewer administered and online questionnaire.
- ❖ random sampling
- ❖ participation and co-operation solicited through media
- ❖ questionnaire piloted

## 3. COVERAGE

- ❖ 13 Dzongkhags
- ❖ Target population 8000 respondents
- ❖ Actual respondents 6664 (83.3%)

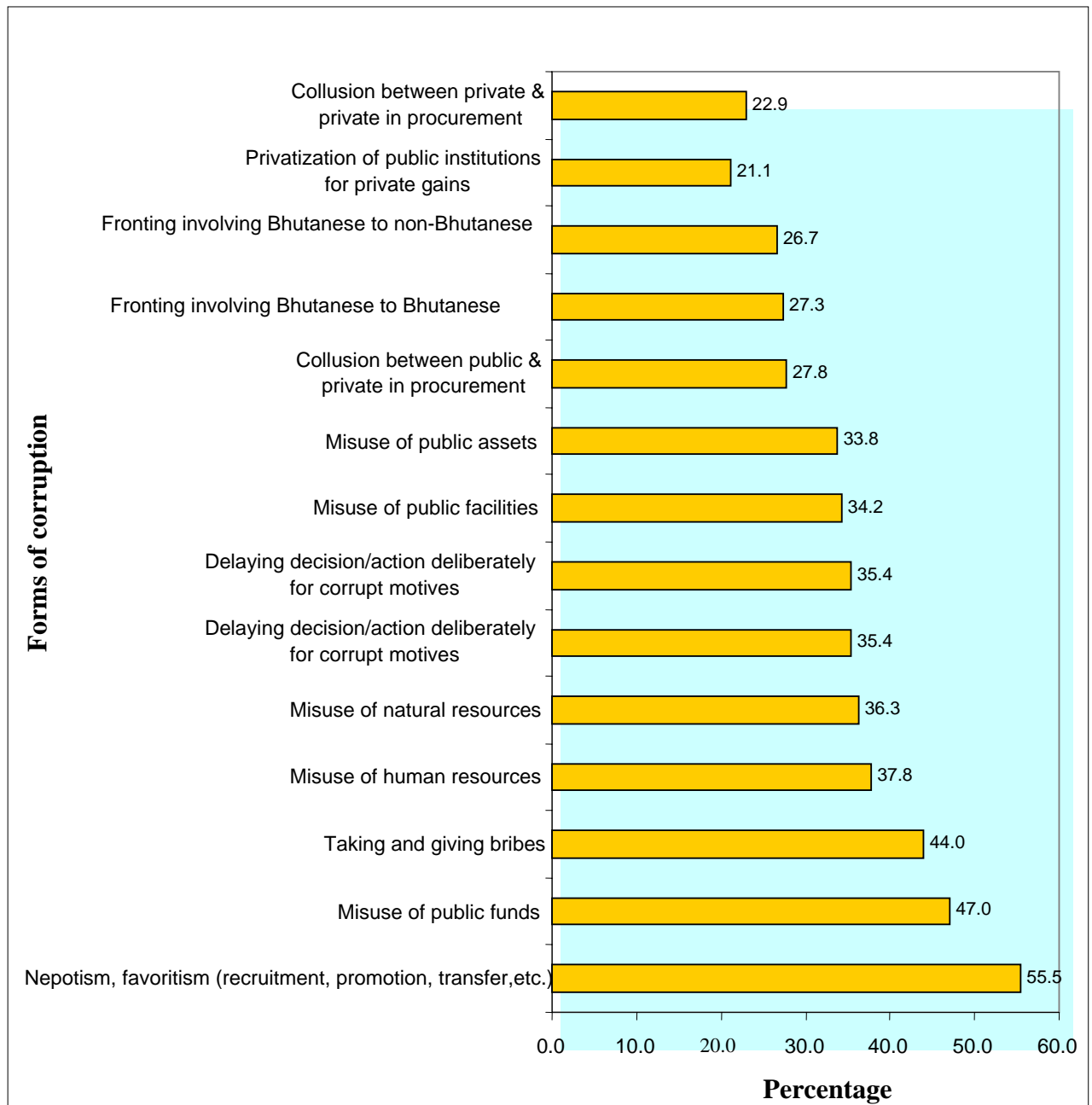
#### 4. Number and percentage of occupation of respondents

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Government employees	2146	32.2
Farmers/Housewives	1741	26.1
Students	1298	19.5
Corporate employees	291	4.4
Private/self employees	771	11.6
Local government employees	73	1.1
Religious/Armed Force/NGOs	248	3.7
Unclassified occupation/Unstated	96	2.53
Total	6664	100.0

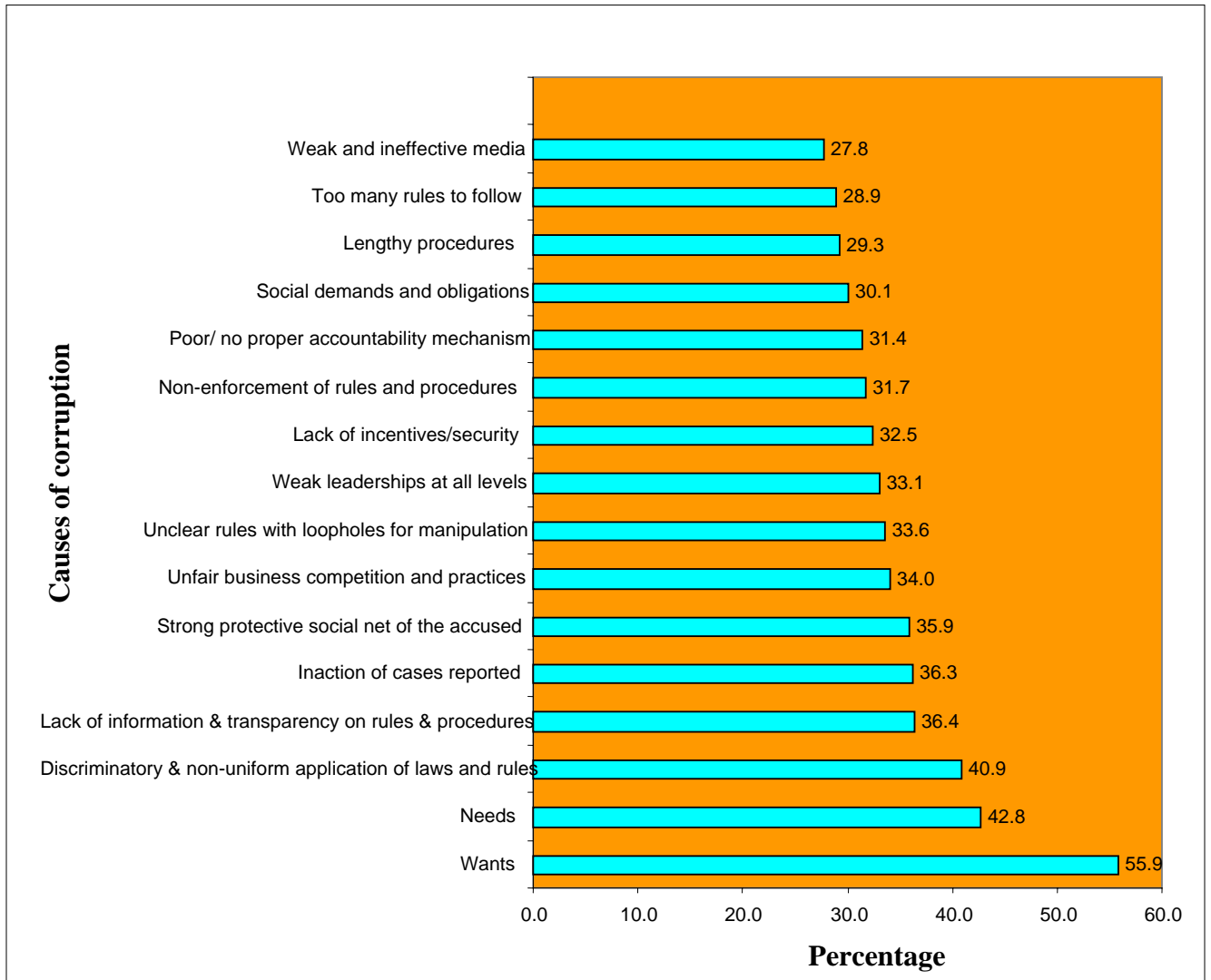
#### 5. LIMITATIONS

- ❖ The questionnaire was lengthy and ambitious
- ❖ The size of the sample groups was not balanced
- ❖ The respondents generally lacked substantial idea and knowledge about corruption
- ❖ The sensitivity of the subject might have inhibited frank responses

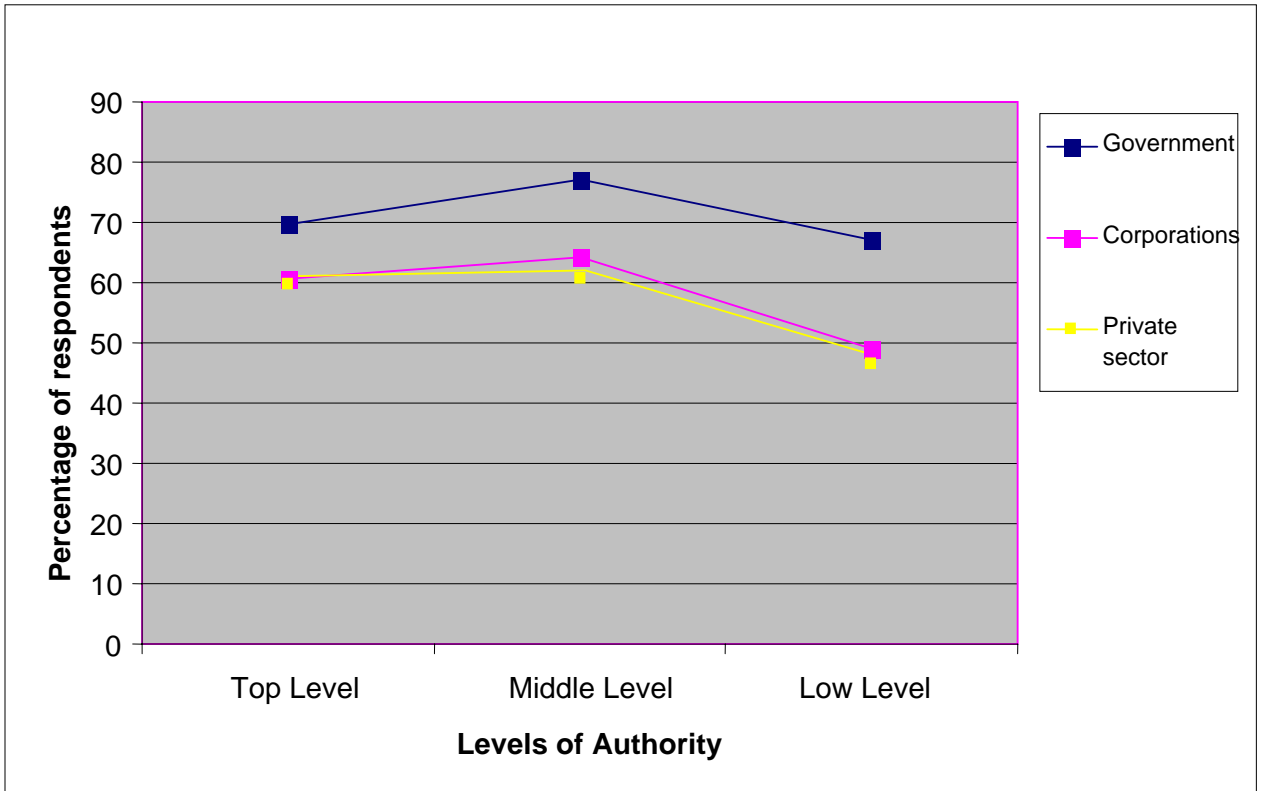
## 6. FORMS OF CORRUPTION (Strongly agreed by respondents)



**7. CAUSES OF CORRUPTION (Strongly agreed by respondents)**



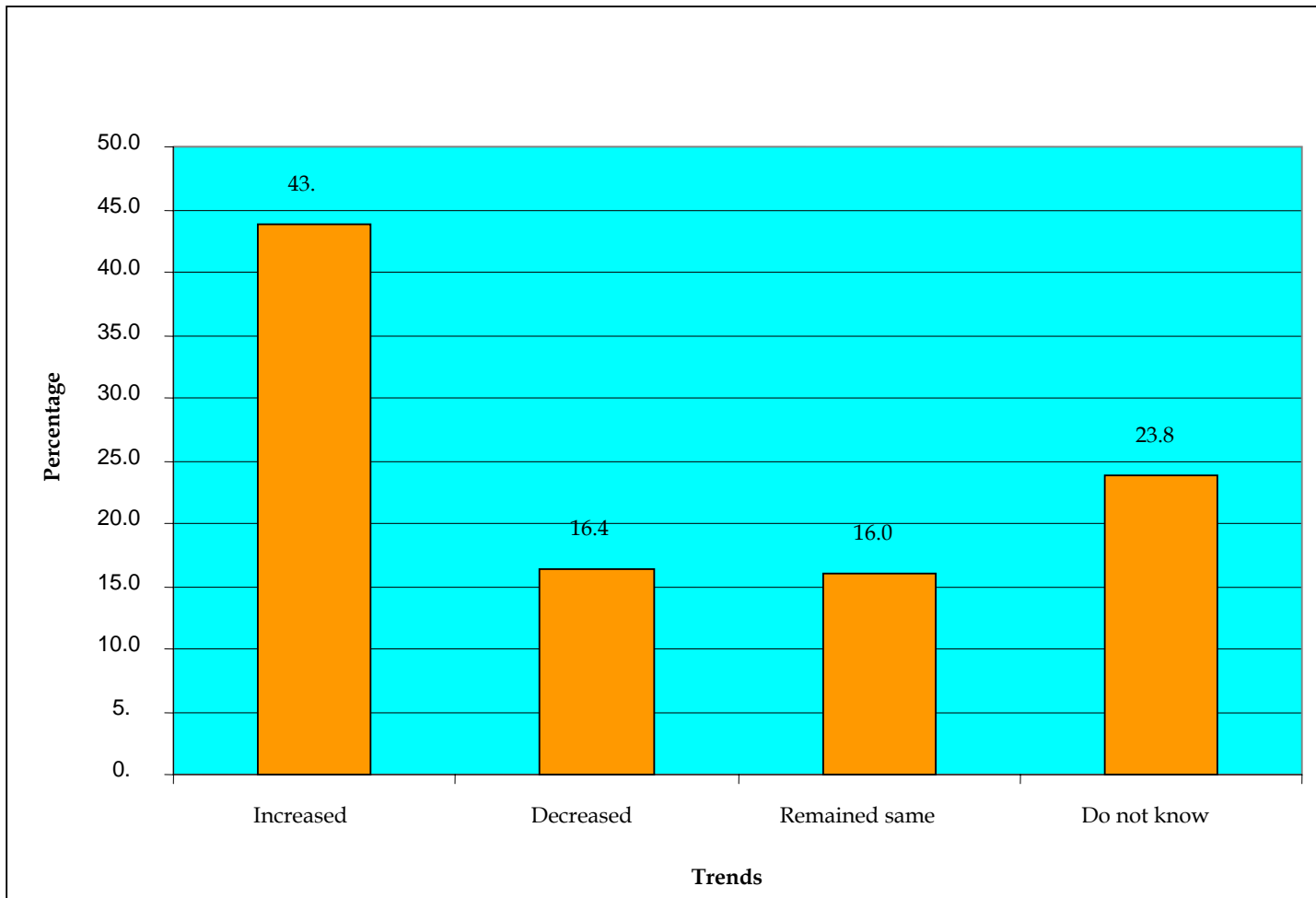
**8. PREVALENCE OF CORRUPTION BY LEVELS OF AUTHORITY**



**9. RANKING OF SECTORS IN TERMS OF PROBLEMS RELATED TO SERVICE DELIVERY**

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Ministry of Education	634	34.2
Ministry of Health	427	23
Ministry of Agriculture	256	13.8
Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs	228	12.3
Judiciary	100	5.4
Armed Forces	154	5.2
Dzongkhag Administration	71	3.8
Ministry of Finance	106	3.6
Financial institutions and corporations	103	3.5
Private sector	91	3.1
City Corporation	51	2.7
Ministry of Trade & Industry	27	1.5
Ministry of Information & Communications	24	1.3
Autonomous agencies	35	1.2
Ministry of Works & Human Settlement	14	0.8
Unclassified sector	14	0.8
Ministry of Labor & Human Resources	13	0.7
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	5	0.3
Monastic body	1	0.1
Sector not stated	583	31.4
Total responses	2964	159.8

## 10. TRENDS OF CORRUPTION OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS



## 11. RECOMMENDATION

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1 Preventive measures	1950	48.8
2 Punitive measures	840	21.0
3 Public education measures	453	11.3
4 Preventive & Punitive measures	312	7.8
5 Preventive & Public education measures	129	3.2
6 Punitive & Public education measures	83	2.1
7 All	112	2.8
8 Unclassified measures	121	3.0
Total	4000	100.0