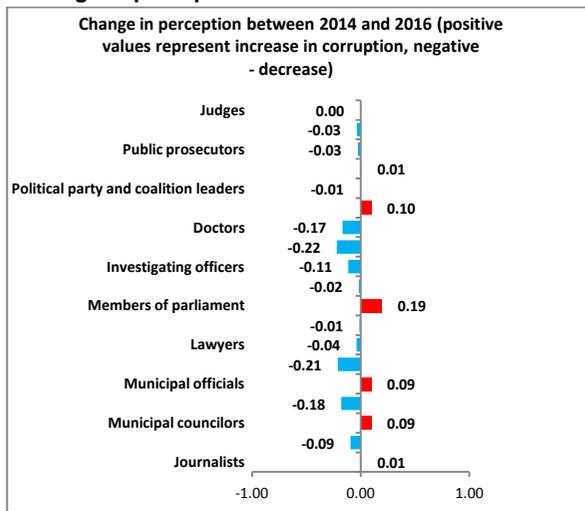
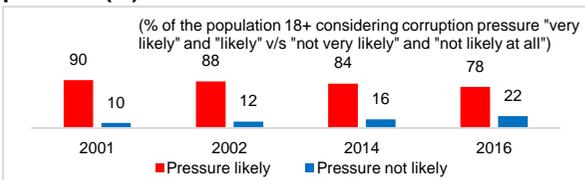


**Figure 7 Perceptions of corruptness of public officials – change in perception between 2014 and 2016**



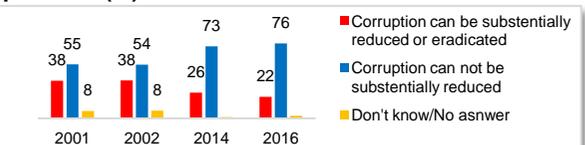
4/5 of Albanians (78%) consider corruption pressure as "highly likely" and "possible", while only 22% of them consider corruption pressure as "not likely". This means that citizens believe that in any interaction that they might have with public officials, they would be subject of corruption pressure by the latter to become part of corrupt practices.

**Figure 8 Perceptions of the likelihood of corruption pressure (%)**



3/4 of respondents (76%) stated that: "Corruption cannot be significantly reduced", while slightly more than one fifth of them (22%) believe that "Corruption can be substantially reduced or eradicated". Furthermore, the number of those citizens, who believe that corruption can be reduced or it can disappear, has decreased compared to monitoring undertaken in 2001, 2002 and 2014.

**Figure 9 Perceptions of the likelihood of corruption pressure (%)**



The Corruption Monitoring Survey was carried out in early 2016 in nine countries including Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey under the framework of Southeast Europe Leadership for Development and Integrity (SELDI).

**SELDI** is the biggest anti-corruption and good governance civil society network in South-East Europe. At its inception it gathered 17 partners from 9 countries in South East Europe. SELDI works to strengthen civil society participation in finding innovative public-private partnership solutions to governance and corruption challenges in the region.



**Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER)**, established in 1993, ACER conducts consulting and research services on socio-economic issues in the country, seeking to promote values of economic integrity, democracy, good – governance and strengthening of the non-governmental sector.

 This publication has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the SELDI initiative and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union

# MAIN FINDINGS OF THE CORRUPTION MONITORING SYSTEM (CMS)

## ALBANIA

### 2016



## INTRODUCTION

This leaflet presents the results and findings of a national survey on corruption perceptions, attitudes and experiences, carried out in the period January-February 2016. ACER conducted the survey and based it on the Corruption Monitoring System methodology which was employed for three similar national surveys in 2001, 2002 and 2016 in nine Southeast European countries under the framework of SELDI. Despite the large gap in years, the results allow for an assessment in the dynamics and trends of the main corruption indicators.

## METHODOLOGY

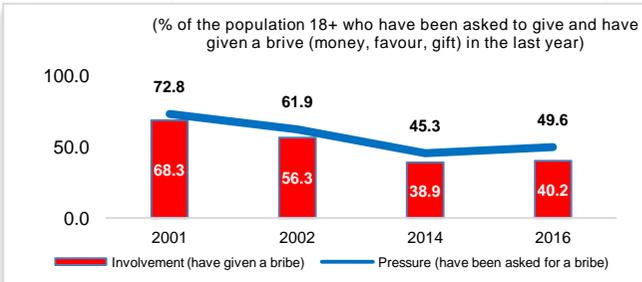
The survey was carried out at a national level on a sample of 1000 respondents aged 18 and above, through face-to-face interviews.

Three different concepts and terms are used as the main indicators of the Corruption Monitoring System (CMS) to describe the phenomenon of corruption: experience, attitude and perception. By definition, administrative corruption includes embezzlement (money, gifts, favouritism, etc.) from citizens in exchange of the services provided by public

## THE EXPERIENCE WITH CORRUPTION

Respondents were asked about experiences they have had in connection with corruption practices.

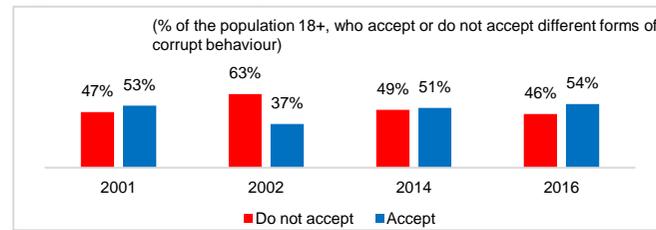
**Figure 1: Corruption Pressure & Involvement in corruption**



According corruption pressure, about half of respondents (49.6%) have admitted that bribes were demanded from public officials either directly or indirectly. The results of 2016 seem to have slightly improved compared with 2001 and 2002, while it has worsened comparing with 2014. The same trend is shown by the involvement of citizens in corruption, whereas in the last year there is a slight increase of 1% of the respondents admitting to having bribed public officials, compared with 2014.

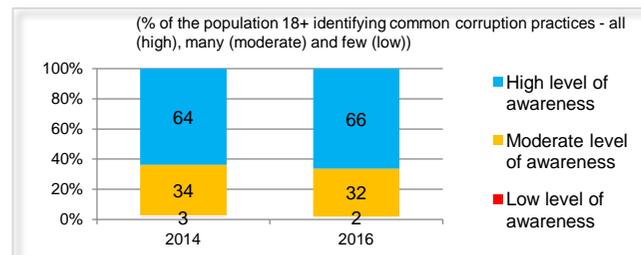
## ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORRUPTION

**Figure 2: Acceptability of corruption**



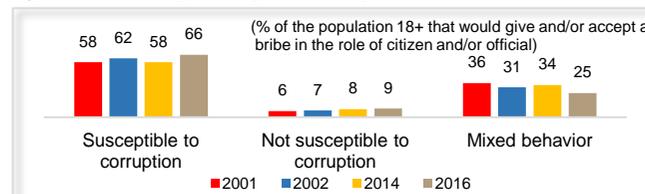
With regard to the attitude towards corruption, 1 in 2 Albanians has a tolerant attitude in what concerns corruption, with a slight deteriorate (3%) compared with 2014. This indicates a lack of trust by the Albanians- which has declined over the years- to benefit from public services without giving bribes to public officials.

**Figure 3: Awareness (identification) of common corruption practices**



In connection with the recognition of patterns of corruption, the majority of the population has no problem in identifying / recognizing corrupt models that are widely accepted as corrupt behavior. The awareness degree of corrupt practices by Albanians has been increasing, with a positive margin of 2% compared with 2014.

**Figure 4: Susceptibility to corruption**



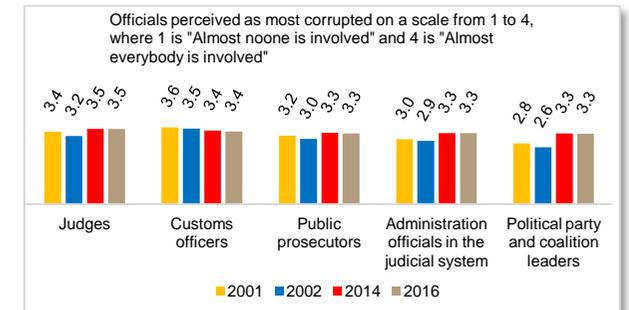
Full susceptibility to corruption (giving and taking bribes at the same time) has an upward compared with 2014. 2/3 of respondents (66%) confirmed that they tend to get and to give bribes. Citizens, who are more or less susceptible, represent about 91% of the share of the population over 18 years. From

2001 to 2016, the share of the respondents that are totally not susceptible to corruption increased only 3%.

## PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION

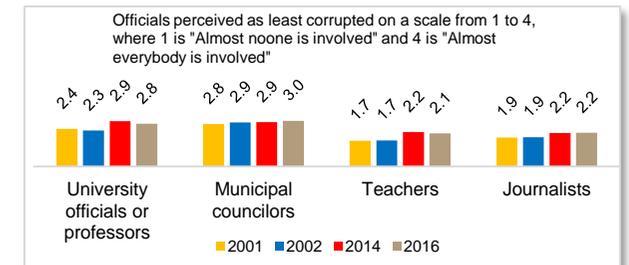
According to survey results, in 2016 the groups that are perceived as most corrupt are the judges, customs officers, prosecutors, administration officials in the justice system, political parties and leaders of the ruling coalition

**Figure 5: Perceptions of corruptness of public officials – most corrupted**



Judges are listed as the most corrupt group by the wider public.

**Figure 6: Perceptions of corruptness of public officials – least corrupted**



The groups perceived as the least corrupted are the teachers, journalists, municipal counselors and academic staff of universities.

## CHANGE OF CORRUPTNESS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Regarding the change of corruptness of public officials, judges remain equally corrupt as in 2014. No improvement has been reached in this direction. The last report of the US State Department, confirmed spread of corruption in the justice system as one of Albania's main challenges.