



**ANTI-CORRUPTION
COMMISSION**

Royal Government of Bhutan



**CORRUPTION
PERCEPTION SURVEY
2007**

September 2008



ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION

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Abbreviations

BCCL	Bhutan Chemical and Carbide Limited
BDFCL	Bhutan Development Finance Corporation Limited
CBS	Centre for Bhutan Studies
CDB	Construction Development Board
CNRR	College for Natural Renewable Resources
CPS	Corruption Perception Survey
DA	Daily Allowance
DYT	Dzongkhag Yargey Tshogdu
ECB	Election Commission of Bhutan
FCB	Food Corporation of Bhutan
GYT	Gewog Yargey Tshogde
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoHCA	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
MoIC	Ministry of Information and Communication
MoLHR	Ministry of Labour and Human Resources
MoWHS	Ministry of Works and Human Settlement
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industries
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHDC	National Housing Development Corporation
NPPF	National Provident and Pension Fund
NSB	National Statistical Bureau
OACC	Office of Anti-Corruption Commission
PCE	Paro College of Education
RCSC	Royal Civil Service Commission
RICBL	Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan Limited
RSPN	Royal Society for the Protection of Nature
RUB	Royal University of Bhutan
SCE	Samtse college of Education
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
STCBL	State Trading Corporation of Bhutan Limited
TA	Travel Allowance
TI	Transparency International
UNDP	United Nations Development Program



Foreword

The last Shangri-La, the last bastion of Vajrayana Buddhism and Gross National Happiness nation, Bhutan, is also afflicted by the scourge of corruption. Corruption undermines the patent principles of democracy and GNH. Corruption disregards the fundamental principle of *Le Jum De Tha Dam Tsi* that is inextricable to Gross National Happiness. His Majesty the 4th Druk Gyalpo decreed the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) on December 31, 2005. It was His Majesty's strong conviction that corruption if unchecked, is likely to rise with economic prosperity and democratization. The government's resolute national anti-corruption policy of "Zero tolerance to corruption" is an expressed political will to fight corruption. The spirit of the policy should be championed by citizens in fulfilling their fundamental duty, sanctified in the Constitution.

Anti-corruption measures call for dynamic and effective planning and decision making, which demands timely and reliable data. Therefore, in an effort to build the data base, the first Corruption Perception Survey was conducted in December 2006. The survey was also aimed at raising public awareness about corruption. The report is being published now.

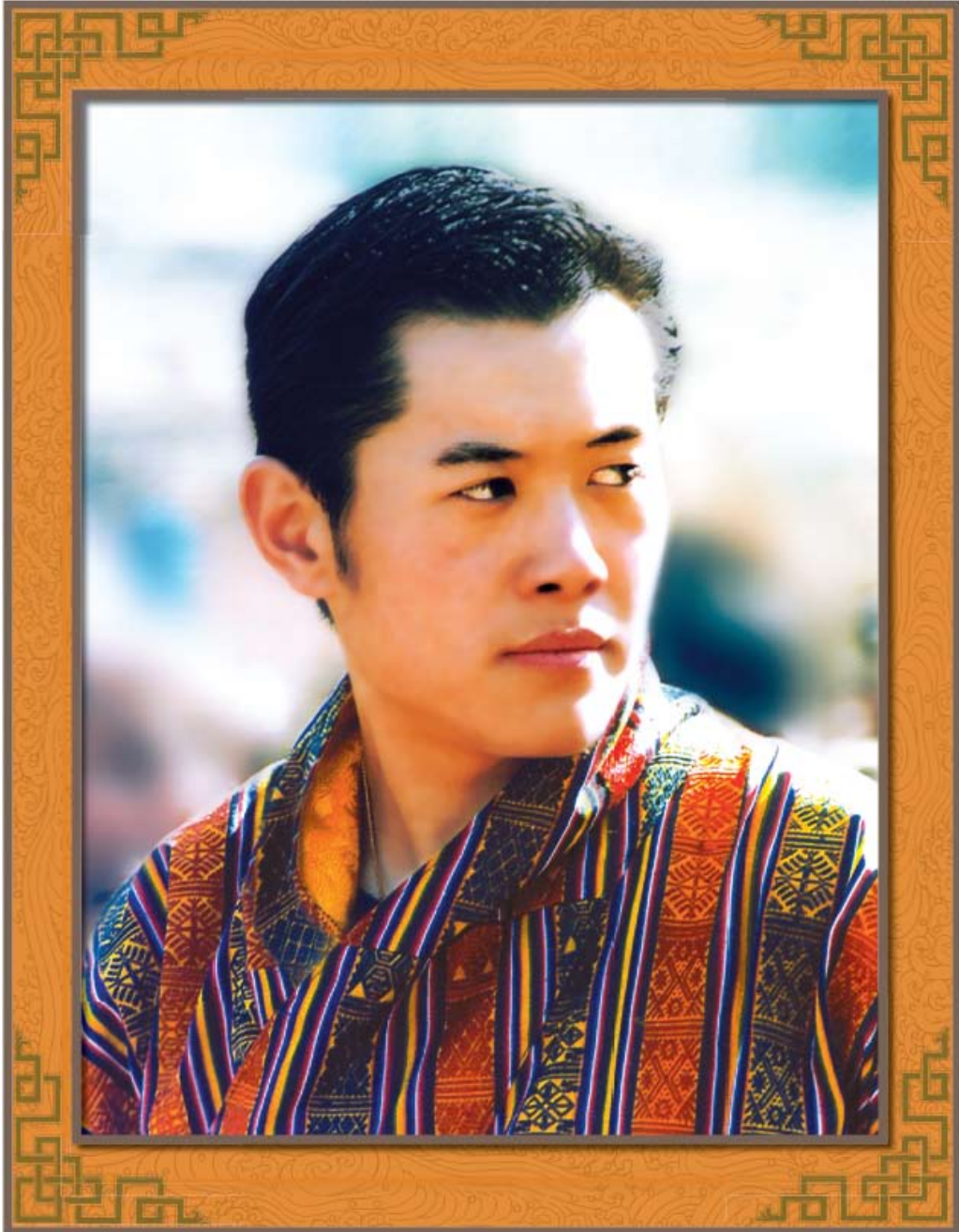
The survey generated valuable information that could form bases for future directions on anti-corruption strategies. Corruption is variably prevalent across all levels of public and private entities. The report amongst others provides information on forms and causes of corruption and ranking of sectors in terms of service delivery, as people perceive them. We are hopeful that the report will be useful to the government, research institutes, individuals and the general public in developing appropriate anti-corruption strategies and help in general public sensitization of complex corruption issues. We have used the report in developing our internal action plans. It is also one of the core references in drafting the national anti-corruption strategy paper.

Fighting corruption calls for conscientiousness, determination, perseverance, diligence and wisdom. Bhutan as a small nation endowed with wise and caring leadership and steeped in rich spiritual values, where people's happiness is the purpose of development and with the empowerment of people through democratization, we have the right conditions to be the least corrupt country not just in Asia but in the world. In fighting corruption, citizens and government have to work together relentlessly. And the fight has to begin with "self." Leaders should lead by example and every citizen should live by the 5th Druk Gyalpo's simple rule of "I will not be corrupt and I will not tolerate corruption in others." What better opportunity than now on this momentous occasion to commit to "Transforming ourselves to transform the lives of fellow citizens," a humble gift from the public servants to our fellow citizens and to our Kings.

(Neten Zangmo)

Chairperson

Anti-Corruption Commission



“The rise in corruption in Bhutan is a challenge we face. How big the challenge is will depend on how soon and how strongly we decide to oppose it. There is no room for corruption it is as simple as that, not now and not in the future”

“5th Druk Gyalpo”



Acknowledgement

With the publication of the first Corruption Perception Survey's report, the Anti-Corruption Commission would like to acknowledge the valuable professional support that institutions and individuals extended in giving form and substance to the report.

In particular, we wish to thank

- The Royal University of Bhutan for sparing its lecturers to prepare and oversee the survey.
- The lectures and students of Sherubtse College, Kanglung; Paro College of Education; Samtse College of Education; College for Natural Renewable Resource, Lobesa; Jigme Namgyel Polytechnic, Deothang; College of Science and Technology, Phuentsholing; the supervisors and enumerators of the survey who worked diligently to complete the survey in time.
- The National Statistical Bureau (NSB) for its expertise and guidance in programming, processing and analysis of data. In particular, our appreciation is due to Sangay Tenpa, who continued to assist us even after his resignation from service.
- UNDP for its financial assistance.
- And not the least of all, Karma Thinley, the then Chief Prevention Officer and Chhimi Wangmo, Assistant Research Officer, ACC, who worked very hard sometimes through late nights. Producing such a report with only two people without any experience was a mammoth task but it was a great enrichment programme for the officers.

Anti-Corruption Commission



Executive Summary

In 1999, 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. To establish rationale for future anti-corruption strategies, among others, the corruption perception survey was conducted in December 2006. It emphasized on forms, sectors, causes and trends of corruption.

Against the target population of heterogeneous group of 8000, 6664 (83%) responded. The sample population, thus, covered every section of the society: public employees, private employees, Armed forces, 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 valuable data that could form bases for future directions on anti-corruption strategies. Corruption is variably prevalent across all levels in all organizations. Prevalence of corruption is perceived to be the highest at the mid level of authority across all organizations.

Nepotism and favoritism and misuse of public funds are perceived to be the major forms of corruption. Needs, wants, social demands and obligations, over regulation, etc. are some major causes of corruption. Personal influence and gratification, kind and pecuniary, are the prominent means used by respondents to obtain public services.

Ranking of sectors in terms of service delivery, Ministry of Education ranks as the poorest service deliverer, followed by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs. The result is only natural as education, health and agriculture are the core of every citizen's life.

Trend of corruption over the last five years is perceived to be on the rise. 43.8% of the respondents feel corruption in the last five years to have increased while 33.8 % perceive status quo.

The report contains self explanatory tables and highlights of some significant findings; no detailed analysis has been done. Important findings are in the main document and all additional tabulated information are attached as annexures.



1 Introduction

The first Corruption Perception Survey (CPS) contains diverse information on corruption. The main objective was to develop baseline information on corruption with the emphasis on forms, sectors, causes and trends. It provides a rich pool of information for a greater choice of focus for further study. The extent of corruption is prevalent across all levels of bureaucracy of all organizations. Nepotism and favoritism are the leading forms of corruption. Some of the common major causes of corruption ranked in prevalence are needs, wants, social demands and obligations, too many rules to follow and lengthy procedures. The trend of corruption over the last five years in Bhutan is perceived to be on the rise. Appreciating the effort of the OACC in its pursuit of combating corruption, the respondents made several pertinent recommendations.

Based on the nature of the report, except for the highlights of some significant findings, no detailed analysis is made. Following the general information of the respondents, the report is structured according to the survey questionnaire. While the pertinent findings are included in the main document, all the additional information is attached as annexures.

2 Rationale of the study

The general public's understanding that corruption existed in Bhutan warranted the establishment of the office of the Anti-Corruption Commission (OACC) of Bhutan. It however, lacked the formal and basic information on it. A need to develop baseline information on corruption was strongly felt, and therefore, a nation wide corruption perception survey was conducted in December 2006. Identification of causes and forms of corruption, prevalence of corruption by types of organizations and levels of public servants were the major areas of emphasis. It also gathered recommendations on how to prevent and curb corruption in the kingdom. The survey was also expected to indirectly help sensitize the public on corruption.

3 Objectives

The general objectives of the survey were to:

- i) establish public perception of corruption in the country;
- ii) identify the forms and causes of corruption;
- iii) ascertain the extent and levels of corruption;
- iv) create awareness among the public on the ongoing anti-corruption efforts;
- v) facilitate implementation of good governance initiatives; and
- vi) enable the OACC to formulate appropriate anti-corruption strategies.



4 Scope and coverage

The country was divided into three regions comprising groups of Dzongkhags.

- i) Western region : Punakha, Thimphu, Paro, Chhukha and Samtse
- ii) Central Region: Bumthang, Zhemgang, Sarpang and Wangdue Phodrang
- iii) Eastern Region: Mongar, Trashigang, Pemagatshel, Samdrup Jongkhar

The sample population covered every section of the society: public employees, private employees, Armed Force, students and farmers. Apart from the highlights and analysis in respect of some significant findings, on the whole, no detailed analyses are provided.

5 Training and field operation

Altogether, six supervisors and eighty enumerators were trained for three days. The training covered the methods of enumeration, filling up the questionnaire, concepts and definitions used in the survey, field supervision, mandates of Anti-corruption Commission and awareness creation on corruption.

The supervisors were drawn from among the lecturers of Sherubtse College, Kanglung; Paro College of Education (PCE); Samtse College of Education (SCE); College for Natural Renewable Resource (CNRR) Lobesa; Jigme Namgyel Polytechnic, Dewathang, College of Science and Technology, Phuentsholing; and the Royal University of Bhutan.

6 Methodology

The standard questionnaire formats used by the Transparency International (TI) and some other countries for similar studies were referred to design the survey questionnaire. Considering the educational background of the prospective respondents and the subject, the questionnaire was administered by the trained enumerators. However, targeting Thimphu and Phuentsholing, electronic questionnaire was also used. The survey targeted a sample population of 8000 respondents, against which 6664 were covered. It included individuals under every group of the society: government, public, corporate, private, Armed force, students and farmers, etc. Participation and co-operation of the public was solicited through the media. In order to avoid duplication, respondents were asked to fill only one questionnaire either through face-to-face interview or online. Of the total respondents of 6664 respondents, 28 used the online questionnaire.

The implementation of the survey was outsourced to the Royal University of Bhutan (RUB). The NSB provided professional guidance and support in processing the data, mainly using SPSS, standard statistical software. The supervisors and the enumerators were grouped into three teams, and assigned one region each.



7 Limitations

Doubtlessly, the study generated a considerable pool of information for future reference and actions by all relevant agencies. It is, however, imperative to acknowledge certain limitations that may have affected some of the findings. Through the feedback of the enumerators and some respondents, the questionnaire was lengthy and incomprehensive. Also, as evident from Table 2, the sample size of the groups was not equitably distributed. This would have resulted in skewed aggregation. For instance, students and farmers/housewives constituted a significant number of the participants.

Furthermore, the concept of 'corruption' and its discussion being new in the Bhutanese context, the respondents generally lacked substantial idea and knowledge about it. Even for those who had better knowledge about the subject, the sensitivity of the subject seemed to have prevented their frank views. The news on allegation of the Ministry of Education on corruption also seemed to have influenced the perception of corruption in respect of that particular agency.

8. Findings

8.1 General information

The findings of the survey are mostly tabulated and sequenced in the order of the survey questions. In view of the objectives of the study, analytical explanations are provided only wherever possible. However, brief explanations are made preceding every table.

8.1.1 Respondents' characteristics

This section provides information on the characteristics of the people interviewed in this survey, such as age, occupation and gender. With reference to Table 1 and 2, such information is indeed crucial for identification of target groups of anti-corruption prevention programs. Furthermore, depending upon the extent of understanding of corruption, target groups can be identified for future advocacy and educational programs.

8.1.2 Total Respondents

The sample population of 8000 was spread across the 13 Dzongkhags, against which 6664 responded. The difference in the actual turn out of participation could be attributed to: the lack of awareness about corruption; lengthy and difficult questionnaire; sensitivity of the subject; time constraint, etc.



Table 1: Number and percentage of respondents

Dzongkhag/area of interviews	Number of respondents				Percent respondents			
	Male	Female	Sex not Stated	Total	Male	Female	Sex not Stated	Total
Bumthang	205	123	2	330	62.1	37.3	0.6	100.0
Chhukha	305	186	0	491	62.1	37.9	0.0	100.0
Monggar	279	221	7	507	55.0	43.6	1.4	100.0
Paro	296	154	2	452	65.5	34.1	0.4	100.0
Pema Gatshel	298	196	0	494	60.3	39.7	0.0	100.0
Punakha	206	102	0	308	66.9	33.1	0.0	100.0
Samtse	413	258	0	671	61.5	38.5	0.0	100.0
Sarpang	423	329	0	752	56.3	43.8	0.0	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	337	195	0	532	63.3	36.7	0.0	100.0
Thimphu	383	177	0	560	68.4	31.6	0.0	100.0
Trashigang	302	260	2	564	53.5	46.1	0.4	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	285	243	0	528	54.0	46.0	0.0	100.0
Zhemgang	263	159	1	423	62.2	37.6	0.2	100.0
Armed Force	23	1	0	24	95.8	4.2	0.0	100.0
Online	26	2	0	28	92.9	7.1	0.0	100.0
Total	4044	2606	14	6664	60.7	39.1	0.2	100.0

8.1.3 Occupation Distribution

As depicted below in Table 2, government employees constituted the largest number of respondents (32.2%), followed by farmers/housewives (26%), and students (20%). Except for the occupational groups of farmers/housewives and students (37% and 24%) respectively more males participated in the survey.

Table 2: Number and percentage of occupation of respondents

Occupation	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Government employees	2146	32.2
Private employees/self employees	771	11.6
Corporate employees	291	4.4
Farmers/Housewives	1741	26.1
Students	1298	19.5
Local government employees	73	1.1
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	248	3.7
Others	96	1.4
Total	6664	100.0



8.1.4 Age Distribution

The age of the respondents are grouped into three categories: below 25 years, 26-40 years and above 40 years. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age group of 26-40 years with 43.5 %. Respondents aged below 25 years comprised 32.7 % and aged above 45 years comprised only 22.8%.

Table 3: Number and percentage of respondents by age

Age	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Below 25 years	2182	32.7
26-40 years	2902	43.5
Above 45 years	1519	22.8
Age not stated	61	0.9
Total	6664	100.0

9. Forms of corruption

Though CPS 2007 is the first survey on corruption, Center for Bhutan Studies (CBS) made a study on corruption. This study identified 108 forms of corruption existing in Bhutan.

For the CPS 2007 survey, thirteen broad forms of corruption were identified. The Likert scale of strongly agrees, partly agrees, disagrees and do not know were used to rate the perception.

Among the list of the possible forms of corruption, 55.5 % strongly agreed 'Nepotism and Favoritism' as the most prevalent form of corruption followed by 'misuse of public funds' (47%) and bribery (44%). Conversely, only 4.4 % disagreed that nepotism and favoritism exist.

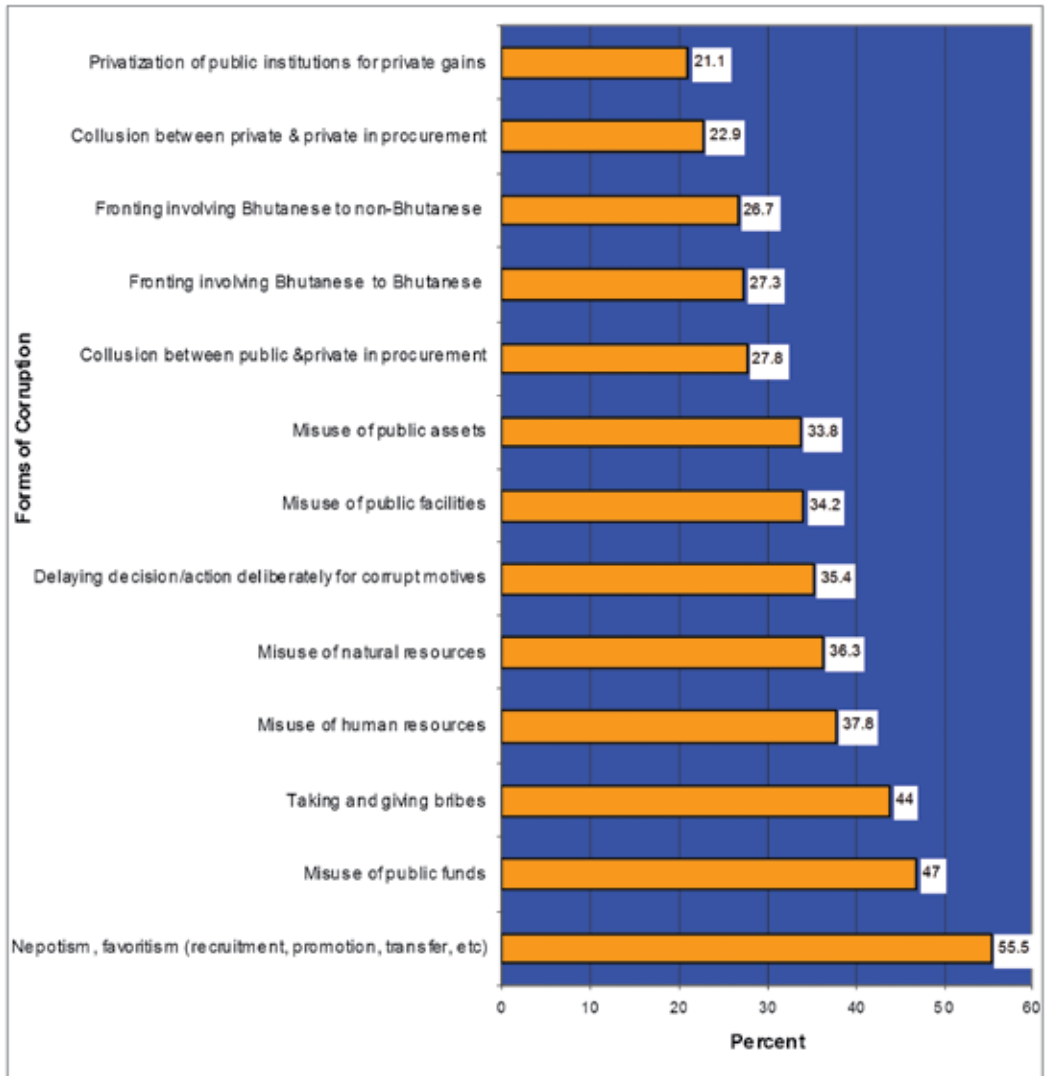


Figure 1: Perceived forms of corruption



Table 4: Forms of corruption perceived to be prevalent in the country

Forms of corruption	Degree of acceptance					All responses
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Nepotism, favoritism (recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc)	55.5	29.4	4.4	9.4	1.3	100
Misuse of public funds	47	33.9	6.2	12.2	0.7	100
Taking and giving bribes	44	30.8	8.6	15.3	1.3	100
Misuse of human resources	37.8	39.6	8.2	13	1.4	100
Misuse of natural resources	36.3	37.4	9.4	15.9	1	100
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	35.4	34.2	8.2	20.5	1.7	100
Misuse of public facilities	34.2	40.8	9.4	14.7	0.9	100
Misuse of public assets	33.8	39.3	9	17	0.9	100
Collusion between public & private in procurement	27.8	36.4	6.2	29.1	0.5	100
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	27.3	32.9	8.5	30	1.3	100
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	26.7	30.5	9.3	32	1.5	100
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	21.1	33.9	13.1	30.5	1.3	100
Collusion between private & private in procurement	22.9	35.1	6.5	33.8	1.6	100

Table 5: Percentage of forms of corruption by sex

Forms of corruption	Strongly agree			Total
	Male	Female	Sex not stated	
Nepotism, favoritism	56.2	54.4	71.4	55.5
Misuse of public funds	47.5	46.2	57.1	47
Misuse of human resources	38	37.5	42.9	37.8
Misuse of natural resources	36.9	35.4	42.9	36.3
Misuse of public facilities	34.5	33.7	42.9	34.2
Misuse of public assets	34.2	33	50	33.8
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	21	21.1	35.7	21.1
Taking and giving bribes	43.2	45.2	42.9	44
Collusion between public & private in procurement	30.4	23.7	50	27.8
Collusion between private & private	24.8	19.9	50	22.9
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	27.7	26.7	21.4	27.3
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Non-Bhutanese	28.3	24.3	7.1	26.7
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	35.6	35.1	50	35.4



There is only a marginal difference between perception of males and females on the forms of corruption. For instance, 56.2% of males strongly agreed nepotism and favoritism as the dominant form of corruption as against 54.4% of females (Table 5). This pattern of marginal difference of opinion between males and females is observed to be consistent across different forms of corruption. For “misuse of public fund” 47.5% males and around an equal percentage of females, 46.2 % strongly agreed the existence. Similarly, for “misuse of human resources”, 38% of males and 37.5% of females respectively strongly agreed the existence of this practice.

Selecting the two major perceived forms of corruption, Table 6 illustrates the respondents’ perception by occupation.

Table 6: Forms of corruption by occupation

Occupation	Nepotism, favoritism					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	53.6	33.6	2.6	8.9	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	56.5	26.3	5.2	11.2	0.8	100.0
Corporate employees	56.7	32.6	4.8	4.5	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	58.6	24.2	6.3	10.5	0.5	100.0
Students	55.7	30.4	4.1	8.4	1.5	100.0
Local government employees	57.5	19.2	8.2	11.0	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	50.0	29.8	3.6	11.3	5.2	100.0
Others	30.0	50.0	0.0	15.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	43.4	32.9	9.2	9.2	5.3	100.0
Total	55.5	29.4	4.4	9.4	1.3	100.0

Occupation	Misuse of public funds					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	41.8	40.7	5.0	11.8	0.7	100.0
Private employees/self employees	48.6	30.5	6.9	13.5	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	42.6	40.2	2.7	14.1	0.3	100.0
Farmers/Housewives	49.5	28.5	6.7	14.6	0.6	100.0
Students	52.5	30.4	7.9	8.7	0.5	100.0
Local government employees	50.7	26.0	13.7	5.5	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	45.6	35.5	5.2	12.9	0.8	100.0
Others	30.0	55.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	50.0	27.6	6.6	11.8	3.9	100.0
Total	47.0	33.9	6.2	12.2	0.7	100.0

From Table 6 the respondents of all occupations strongly agreed that nepotism and favoritism are the most dominant forms of corruption. This, however, does not overshadow the magnitude of other forms of corruption, which equally have adverse effect on the society. Additional details on forms of corruption, types of organizations, levels of authority, occupation and types of organizations are provided at *annexure-1*.



10. Causes of corruption

The causes of corruption generally depend on cultural traditions, level of economic development, political institutions and government policies. The respondents viewed wants (55.9%), needs (42.8%), discriminatory & non-uniform application of laws and rules (40.9%), lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures (36.4%) as the major causes of corruption, as shown in Table 7 below. The highest percentage of the respondents agreed that 'wants' and 'need' are the most prevalent causes of corruption, and the least perceived causes of corruption is weak and ineffective media and inefficient service delivery with 27.8% each.

Table 7 : Causes of corruption perceived to be prevalent in the country

Causes of corruption	Degree of acceptance					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Wants (greedy, never enough)	55.9	28.8	6.2	7.9	1.2	100.0
Needs (sheer necessity, basic minimum not met)	42.8	36.3	9.5	10.1	1.3	100.0
Discriminatory & non-uniform application of laws and rules	40.9	33.4	9.9	14.4	1.4	100.0
Lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures	36.4	36.4	12.4	13.8	1.0	100.0
Inaction of cases reported	36.3	35.5	9.7	16.3	2.2	100.0
Strong protective social net of the accused	35.9	34.6	9.0	18.2	2.3	100.0
Unfair business competition and practices	34.0	35.9	9.4	19.4	1.2	100.0
Unclear rules with loopholes for manipulation	33.6	36.4	11.3	17.3	1.5	100.0
Weak leaderships at all levels	33.1	36.3	14.3	15.0	1.4	100.0
Lack of incentives/security	32.5	36.4	10.9	18.5	1.7	100.0
Non-enforcement of rules and procedures	31.7	39.2	12.1	15.7	1.4	100.0
Poor or no proper accountability mechanism	31.4	38.8	10.2	18.4	1.2	100.0
Social demands and obligations	30.1	41.4	11.0	14.3	3.3	100.0
Lengthy procedures	29.3	37.6	14.3	16.8	2.0	100.0
Too many rules to follow	28.9	37.7	19.5	12.8	1.1	100.0
Weak and ineffective media	27.8	38.0	13.4	19.0	1.8	100.0
Inefficient service delivery	27.8	38.4	10.0	19.8	4.1	100.0

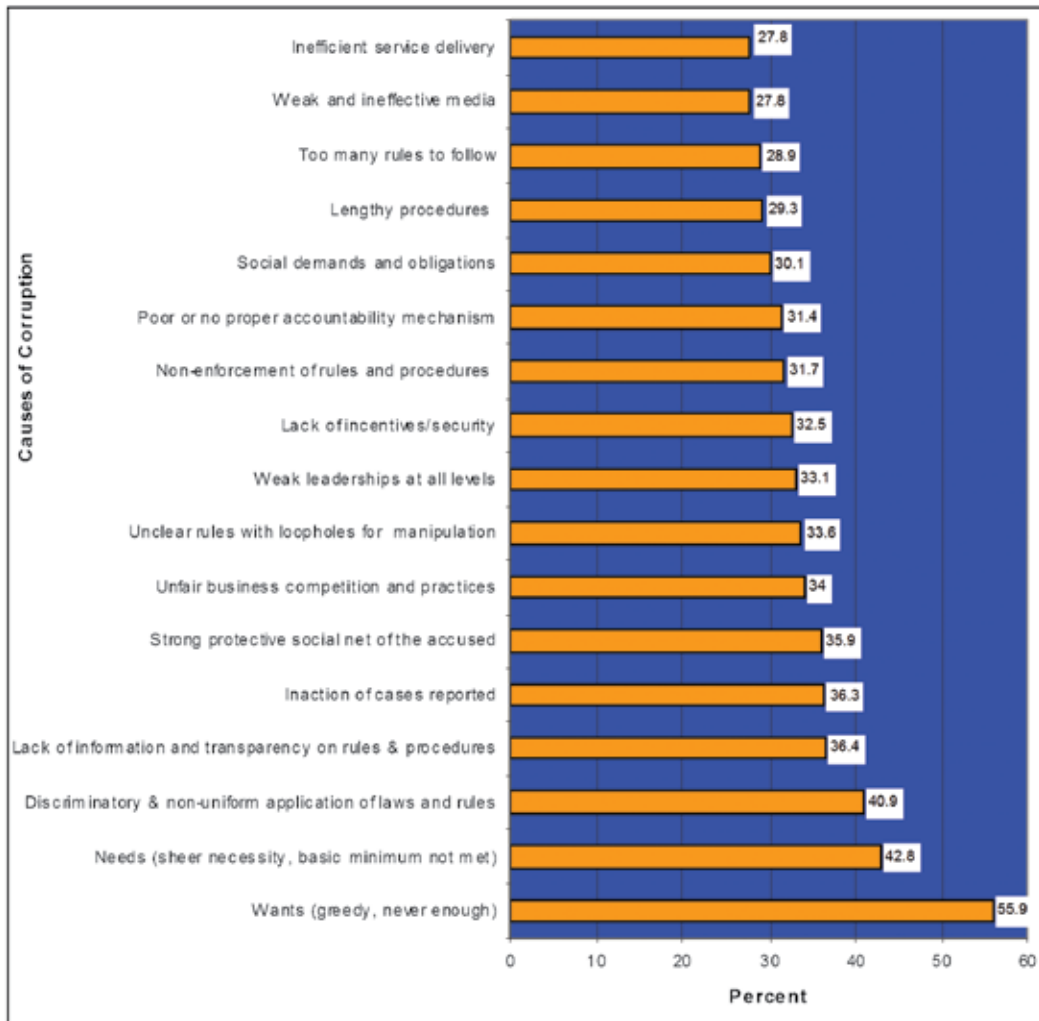


Figure 2: Perceived causes of corruption



Table 8: The major causes of corruption by occupation

Occupation	Wants					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	28.2	37.8	34	37.1	42.5	32.2
Private employees/self employees	12	10.2	13.6	12.5	7.5	11.6
Corporate employees	4.2	5.3	3.9	3.2	1.3	4.4
Farmer/Housewives	29.7	21.9	18.2	24.8	13.8	26.1
Students	20.6	19.3	21.4	10.4	21.3	19.5
Local government employees	1	0.9	1.9	1.5	2.5	1.1
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	3.1	3.5	4.1	8.5	5	3.7
Others	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.3
Occupation not stated.	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.9	5	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Occupation	Needs					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	28.5	34.4	33	37.4	46	32.2
Private employees/self employees	11.8	10.8	12.8	11.9	16.1	11.6
Corporate employees	4	4.8	4.7	4.2	3.4	4.4
Farmer/Housewives	28.4	24.9	24.8	24.4	8	26.1
Students	20.5	20	18.3	14.9	17.2	19.5
Local government employees	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.1
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	4.2	2.7	4.7	4.6	2.3	3.7
Others	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.3
Occupation not stated.	1	1.4	0.5	1.3	3.4	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Additional details on causes of corruption by level of authority, kinds of organizations, sectors and occupations are provided at *annexure-2*.

11. Extent/level of corruption

Though corruption is pervasive at all levels and sectors, it is highly concentrated at mid level. The majority of the respondents accounting 77.2%, 64.3% and 60.8% in government, corporations and private sector respectively agreed that corruption is more at mid level working class.

Understanding of the concept of corruption, and the familiarity of the respondents to the type organizations seemed to have determined their responses. Table 9 shows the level of corruption in government organizations. Almost 37%, 33% and 26% of the respondents strongly agreed that corruption was more prevalent at top level, mid level and lower levels of government organizations respectively.

Overall, the respondents agreed that corruption is more prevalent at upper levels of authority in government organizations.



Table 9: Extent/ Level of corruption at different levels of authority in Government

More at the top decision making level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	2437.0	36.6
Partly agree	2215.0	33.2
Disagree	467.0	7.0
Do not know	1515.0	22.7
Not stated	30.0	0.5
Total	6664.0	100.0

More at the middle administrative and managerial level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	2219.0	33.3
Partly agree	2928.0	43.9
Disagree	369.0	5.5
Do not know	1108.0	16.6
Not stated	40.0	0.6
Total	6664.0	100.0

More at the lower supervisory/support and operational level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1717.0	25.8
Partly agree	2747.0	41.2
Disagree	927.0	13.9
Do not know	1232.0	18.5
Not stated	41.0	0.6
Total	6664.0	100.0

Table 10 shows the level of corruption in corporations at different levels of authority. Taking an average of strongly agreed and partly agreed, 60.5%, 64.3% and 49.1% of respondents agreed that corruption existed more at the top, middle and lower level respectively. Implying the lack of adequate representation from corporate bodies, an average of 31% of the respondents did not know about the prevalence of corruption in corporations.

Table 10: Extent/ Level of corruption at different levels of authority in Corporation

More at the top decision making level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1899	28.5
Partly agree	2134	32
Disagree	370	5.6
Do not know	2196	33
Not stated	65	1
Total	6664	100



More at the middle administrative and managerial level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1761	26.4
Partly agree	2527	37.9
Disagree	313	4.7
Do not know	1990	29.9
Not stated	73	1.1
Total	6664	100

More at the lower supervisory/support and operational level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	983	14.8
Partly agree	2285	34.3
Disagree	1070	16.1
Do not know	2245	33.7
Not stated	81	1.2
Total	6664	100

Similarly, Table 11 shows the extent of corruption in autonomous agencies. 23.9 %, 19.7% and 11.6 % strongly agreed that corruption is more at the top, middle and lower level respectively. An average of strongly agreed and partly agreed constitutes 51.6%, 53.8% and 40.8% in top, middle and lower levels of authority respectively. Significant average of 42% did not know about corruption in autonomous agencies.

Table 11: Extent /level of corruption at different level of authority in Autonomous agencies

Corruption is more at the top decision making level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1,592.00	23.9
Partly agree	1,846.00	27.7
Disagree	346	5.2
Do not know	2,781.00	41.7
Not stated	99	1.5
Total	6,664.00	100

Corruption is more at the middle administrative and managerial level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1,312.00	19.7
Partly agree	2,274.00	34.1
Disagree	293	4.4
Do not know	2,692.00	40.4
Not stated	93	1.4
Total	6,664.00	100



Corruption is more at the lower supervisory/support and operational level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	776	11.6
Partly agree	1,949.00	29.2
Disagree	904	13.6
Do not know	2,924.00	43.9
Not stated	111	1.7
Total	6,664.00	100

Table 12 below shows 'Dzongkhag' here refers to Dzongdag, Drangpon, DYT Chairman, City/Municipal Committee Chairman and members etc. and not necessarily the Dzongkhag as a whole. In the same manner Gewogs refer to GYT Chairman, Tshogpas, Chimis, Mangaps, etc. The respondents perceived that the dzongkhag sectoral heads are more corrupt as compared to the Dzongkhag. At the same time the respondents perceived Gewog officials to be more corrupt than the field and extension workers.

Table 12 : Extent /level of corruption at different level of authority in local government

More in Dzongkhags		
	Respondents	Percent
1 Strongly agree	2,327.0	34.9
2 Partly agree	2,409.0	36.1
3 Disagree	512.0	7.7
4 Do not know	1,370.0	20.6
9 Not stated	46.0	0.7
Total	6,664.0	100.0

More in Dzongkhag sectoral heads		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	2106.0	31.6
Partly agree	2790.0	41.9
Disagree	441.0	6.6
Do not know	1277.0	19.2
Not stated	50.0	0.8
Total	6664.0	100.0

More in Gewogs		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1775.0	26.6
Partly agree	2720.0	40.8
Disagree	822.0	12.3
Do not know	1269.0	19.0
Not stated	78.0	1.2
Total	6664.0	100.0



More in field and extension workers

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1284.0	19.3
Partly agree	2790.0	41.9
Disagree	957.0	14.4
Do not know	1526.0	22.9
Not stated	107.0	1.6
Total	6664.0	100.0

Table 13 shows that level of corruption at different levels of authority in NGOs. In this case, 19.1% of the respondents strongly agreed corruption to be more at top level while 15.1% strongly agreed that corruption is more at the mid level and 9.8 % strongly agreed that it is more at the lower level. However, almost 50% of the respondents did not know about the existence of corruption in NGOs.

Table 13: Extent /level of corruption at different level of authority in NGOs

More at the top decision making level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1270.0	19.1
Partly agree	1655.0	24.8
Disagree	320.0	4.8
Do not know	3329.0	50.0
Not stated	90.0	1.4
Total	6664.0	100.0

More at the middle administrative and managerial level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1008.0	15.1
Partly agree	2064.0	31.0
Disagree	287.0	4.3
Do not know	3217.0	48.3
Not stated	88.0	1.3
Total	6664.0	100.0

More at the lower supervisory/support and operational level

	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	656.0	9.8
Partly agree	1741.0	26.1
Disagree	804.0	12.1
Do not know	3373.0	50.6
Not stated	90.0	1.4
Total	6664.0	100.0



It cannot be said that corruption does not take place in private organizations. Table 14 shows that level of corruption at different levels of authority in private sector whereby 31.5% 22.9 % and 13.8% strongly agreed corruption is more at top level, mid level and lower level of authority respectively. However, the aggregate of strongly agreed and partially agreed constitutes 59.7%, 60.8% and 46.3% at top, middle and lower level respectively

Table 14: Extent /level of corruption at different level of authority in private sector

More at the top decision making level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	2096	31.5
Partly agree	1876	28.2
Disagree	326	4.9
Do not know	2289	34.3
Not stated	77	1.2
Total	6664	100

More at the middle administrative and managerial level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	1529	22.9
Partly agree	2523	37.9
Disagree	305	4.6
Do not know	2230	33.5
Not stated	77	1.2
Total	6664	100

More at the lower supervisory/support and operational level		
	Respondents	Percent
Strongly agree	920	13.8
Partly agree	2167	32.5
Disagree	982	14.7
Do not know	2512	37.7
Not stated	83	1.2
Total	6664	100



12. Extent of corruption in various sectors by occupation

Table 15 shows the perceived extent of corruption in various sectors like Government, Corporation, Autonomous, Private, Local Government and NGOs by different occupation. Apparently, the perception was determined by the interaction the respondents have in their normal life. For example, majority of the government employees perceived that corruption existed more at the top level, private employees and students at the mid level, and farmers at the lower level.

Table 15: Extent of Corruption in various types of organization by occupation

GOVERNMENT SECTOR						
Occupation	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	Total
TOP DECISION MAKING LEVEL						
Government employees	42.6	35.5	5.8	15.7	0.5	100.0
Private employees/self employees	33.6	30.7	7.8	27.4	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	36.4	35.7	5.2	22.0	0.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	25.8	32.1	7.9	34.0	0.3	100.0
Students	43.5	33.2	7.5	15.5	0.3	100.0
Local government employees	35.6	32.9	8.2	23.3	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	35.3	27.3	8.0	29.3	0.0	100.0
Others	31.6	26.3	10.5	31.6	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	31.6	35.5	7.9	19.7	5.3	100.0
Total	36.6	33.2	7.0	22.7	0.5	100.0
MIDDLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL LEVELS						
Government employees	35.2	49.6	5.3	9.5	0.5	100.0
Private employees/self employees	31.5	42.5	5.4	19.7	0.8	100.0
Corporate employees	36.4	44.7	4.5	13.1	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	27.6	38.4	6.2	27.4	0.4	100.0
Students	39.1	44.2	5.1	11.2	0.4	100.0
Local government employees	30.1	45.2	8.2	16.4	0.0	100.0
Religious/armed force /NGOs	28.5	36.9	6.8	26.5	1.2	100.0
Others	21.1	42.1	10.5	26.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	39.5	39.5	2.6	13.2	5.3	100.0
Total	33.3	43.9	5.5	16.6	0.6	100.0
LOWER SUPERVISORY/ SUPPORT AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL						
Government employees	25.3	44.0	17.1	13.0	0.6	100.0
Private employees/self employees	25.3	41.9	11.7	20.6	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	26.5	43.0	15.5	14.1	1.0	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	22.0	39.1	10.6	28.1	0.3	100.0
Students	31.1	40.1	14.8	13.3	0.6	100.0
Local government employees	26.0	49.3	11.0	12.3	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	28.5	32.1	12.0	25.7	1.6	100.0
Others	21.1	36.8	26.3	15.8	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	26.3	40.8	9.2	18.4	5.3	100.0
Total	25.8	41.2	13.9	18.5	0.6	100.0



CORPORATION

Occupation	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	Total
TOP DECISION MAKING LEVEL						
Government employees	32.7	33.1	4.6	28.5	1.2	100.0
Private employees/self employees	26.5	33.3	7.7	31.8	0.8	100.0
Corporate employees	30.9	40.5	9.6	17.9	1.0	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	18.3	26.1	4.7	50.4	0.5	100.0
Students	36.6	36.4	5.7	20.3	0.9	100.0
Local government employees	23.3	38.4	6.8	31.5	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	27.3	24.1	7.2	39.8	1.6	100.0
Others	36.8	26.3	10.5	26.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	23.7	38.2	5.3	26.3	6.6	100.0
Total	28.5	32.0	5.6	33.0	1.0	100.0
MIDDLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL LEVELS						
Government employees	28.1	41.6	4.8	24.2	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	26.5	39.6	4.7	28.4	0.9	100.0
Corporate employees	32.3	46.0	6.2	13.7	1.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	19.6	28.3	3.5	48.1	0.6	100.0
Students	33.1	43.0	5.4	17.5	1.0	100.0
Local government employees	16.4	41.1	5.5	37.0	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	22.5	29.7	5.6	40.6	1.6	100.0
Others	15.8	52.6	10.5	21.1	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	23.7	40.8	7.9	21.1	6.6	100.0
Total	26.4	37.9	4.7	29.9	1.1	100.0
LOWER SUPERVISORY/ SUPPORT AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL						
Government employees	13.4	34.8	20.7	29.7	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	15.2	37.4	13.7	32.8	0.9	100.0
Corporate employees	12.7	40.5	26.5	18.6	1.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	11.9	28.1	9.5	49.7	0.7	100.0
Students	20.1	40.3	17.3	21.3	1.1	100.0
Local government employees	15.1	38.4	11.0	35.6	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	19.3	23.7	10.8	43.4	2.8	100.0
Others	10.5	31.6	31.6	26.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	17.1	35.5	15.8	25.0	6.6	100.0
Total	14.8	34.3	16.1	33.7	1.2	100.0



AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATIONS

Occupation	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	Total
TOP DECISION MAKING LEVEL						
Government employees	29.5	31.6	5.4	31.9	1.6	100.0
Private employees/self employees	20.1	28.9	6.4	43.3	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	27.8	36.1	4.5	30.9	0.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	12.7	17.5	3.7	64.7	1.4	100.0
Students	30.4	33.8	6.0	28.6	1.2	100.0
Local government employees	24.7	24.7	2.7	46.6	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	25.7	20.1	6.8	45.4	2.0	100.0
Others	21.1	26.3	15.8	31.6	5.3	100.0
Occupation not stated.	26.3	31.6	5.3	28.9	7.9	100.0
Total	23.9	27.7	5.2	41.7	1.5	100.0
MIDDLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL LEVEL						
Government employees	22.1	41.0	4.8	30.7	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	18.4	34.5	4.2	41.5	1.4	100.0
Corporate employees	27.8	37.5	3.4	30.2	1.0	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	11.4	19.9	3.4	63.9	1.3	100.0
Students	26.2	41.5	5.5	25.7	1.1	100.0
Local government employees	13.7	34.2	5.5	46.6	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	17.7	28.1	4.0	48.6	1.6	100.0
Others	15.8	47.4	5.3	26.3	5.3	100.0
Occupation not stated.	25.0	39.5	2.6	25.0	7.9	100.0
Total	19.7	34.1	4.4	40.4	1.4	100.0
LOWER SUPERVISORY/ SUPPORT AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL						
Government employees	11.5	32.6	18.7	35.2	2.0	100.0
Private employees/self employees	10.5	31.5	12.1	44.5	1.4	100.0
Corporate employees	11.7	36.4	17.2	33.7	1.0	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	7.8	17.7	7.0	65.9	1.6	100.0
Students	17.1	36.9	14.6	30.4	1.1	100.0
Local government employees	15.1	23.3	8.2	52.1	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	14.1	24.5	11.2	47.8	2.4	100.0
Others	5.3	42.1	15.8	31.6	5.3	100.0
Occupation not stated.	14.5	34.2	14.5	28.9	7.9	100.0
Total	11.6	29.2	13.6	43.9	1.7	100.0



CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY 2007

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Occupation	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	Total
MORE IN DZONGKHAGS						
Government employees	34.8	40.1	7.2	17.0	0.9	100
Private employees/self employees	35.0	34.0	6.9	23.6	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	38.8	34.4	5.8	20.6	0.3	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	29.4	33.4	8.1	28.5	0.6	100.0
Students	43.8	36.3	7.7	11.8	0.4	100.0
Local government employees	21.9	42.5	12.3	21.9	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	28.1	31.3	10.8	28.9	0.8	100.0
Others	26.3	31.6	15.8	26.3		100.0
Occupation not stated.	34.2	25.0	9.2	27.6	3.9	100.0
Total	34.9	36.1	7.7	20.6	0.7	100.0

MORE IN DZONGKHAGS SECTORAL HEADS

Government employees	33.3	43.8	7.1	14.9	0.9	100.0
Private employees/self employees	31.0	41.2	5.6	21.7	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	35.4	43.0	2.7	18.6	0.3	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	26.1	39.4	7.0	26.9	0.7	100.0
Students	37.5	43.4	6.5	12.1	0.5	100.0
Local government employees	27.4	38.4	6.8	27.4	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	24.1	36.1	8.0	30.9	0.8	100.0
Others	26.3	57.9	5.3	10.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	31.6	38.2	7.9	15.8	6.6	100.0
Total	31.6	41.9	6.6	19.2	0.8	100.0

MORE IN GEWOGS

Government employees	33.3	43.8	7.1	14.9	0.9	100.0
Private employees/self employees	31.0	41.2	5.6	21.7	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	35.4	43.0	2.7	18.6	0.3	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	26.1	39.4	7.0	26.9	0.7	100.0
Students	37.5	43.4	6.5	12.1	0.5	100.0
Local government employees	27.4	38.4	6.8	27.4	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	24.1	36.1	8.0	30.9	0.8	100.0
Others	26.3	57.9	5.3	10.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	31.6	38.2	7.9	15.8	6.6	100.0
Total	31.6	41.9	6.6	19.2	0.8	100.0

MORE IN FIELD AND EXTENSION WORKERS

Government employees	33.3	43.8	7.1	14.9	0.9	100.0
Private employees/self employees	31.0	41.2	5.6	21.7	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	35.4	43.0	2.7	18.6	0.3	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	26.1	39.4	7.0	26.9	0.7	100.0
Students	37.5	43.4	6.5	12.1	0.5	100.0
Local government employees	27.4	38.4	6.8	27.4	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	24.1	36.1	8.0	30.9	0.8	100.0
Others	26.3	57.9	5.3	10.5	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	31.6	38.2	7.9	15.8	6.6	100.0
Total	31.6	41.9	6.6	19.2	0.8	100.0



NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Occupation	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	Total
TOP DECISION MAKING LEVEL						
Government employees	8.5	28.8	15.8	45.2	1.7	100.0
Private employees/self employees	10.0	27.2	10.1	51.4	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	6.9	29.9	15.5	46.4	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	6.5	15.3	6.8	70.5	0.9	100.0
Students	16.2	34.1	14.2	34.5	1.0	100.0
Local government employees	5.5	24.7	5.5	63.0	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	15.7	26.5	8.8	48.2	0.8	100.0
Others	15.8	36.8	21.1	26.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	9.2	34.2	11.8	34.2	10.5	100.0
Total	9.8	26.1	12.1	50.6	1.4	100.0

MIDDLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL LEVELS

Government employees	15.9	36.6	4.8	41.0	1.6	100.0
Private employees/self employees	14.7	31.4	3.6	49.0	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	15.5	36.8	2.7	43.6	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	9.5	16.5	3.5	69.5	1.0	100.0
Students	21.0	40.6	4.9	32.6	0.9	100.0
Local government employees	11.0	24.7	2.7	61.6	0.0	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	16.9	26.1	5.2	50.6	1.2	100.0
Others	26.3	36.8	5.3	31.6	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	21.1	31.6	7.9	28.9	10.5	100.0
Total	15.1	31.0	4.3	48.3	1.3	100.0

LOWER SUPERVISORY/ SUPPORT AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL

Government employees	8.5	28.8	15.8	45.2	1.7	100.0
Private employees/self employees	10.0	27.2	10.1	51.4	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	6.9	29.9	15.5	46.4	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	6.5	15.3	6.8	70.5	0.9	100.0
Students	16.2	34.1	14.2	34.5	1.0	100.0
Local government employees	5.5	24.7	5.5	63.0	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	15.7	26.5	8.8	48.2	0.8	100.0
Others	15.8	36.8	21.1	26.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	9.2	34.2	11.8	34.2	10.5	100.0
Total	9.8	26.1	12.1	50.6	1.4	100.0



PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS

	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	Total
TOP DECISION MAKING LEVEL						
Government employees	34.3	30.3	4.1	30.0	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	33.2	29.1	7.3	29.4	1.0	100.0
Corporate employees	34.0	31.6	2.7	30.2	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	19.5	22.9	4.4	52.3	0.9	100.0
Students	41.8	30.8	6.0	20.6	0.7	100.0
Local government employees	30.1	32.9	4.1	31.5	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	28.1	24.5	5.2	41.4	0.8	100.0
Others	26.3	42.1	5.3	26.3	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	32.9	25.0	5.3	26.3	10.5	100.0
Total	31.5	28.2	4.9	34.3	1.2	100.0
MIDDLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL LEVELS						
Government employees	22.7	41.7	4.8	29.5	1.3	100.0
Private employees/self employees	25.7	39.7	4.8	28.7	1.2	100.0
Corporate employees	22.3	43.0	4.8	28.5	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	17.3	28.0	3.4	50.4	0.9	100.0
Students	30.0	44.5	5.3	19.6	0.7	100.0
Local government employees	24.7	35.6	5.5	32.9	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	20.1	29.3	5.2	44.2	1.2	100.0
Others	26.3	31.6	5.3	36.8	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	21.1	38.2	5.3	25.0	10.5	100.0
Total	22.9	37.9	4.6	33.5	1.2	100.0
LOWER SUPERVISORY/ SUPPORT AND OPERATIONAL LEVEL						
Government employees	11.3	33.2	18.7	35.5	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	16.2	36.7	12.8	33.2	1.0	100.0
Corporate employees	13.4	31.6	19.9	33.7	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	10.6	26.4	9.4	52.6	1.0	100.0
Students	20.6	38.0	16.2	24.3	0.8	100.0
Local government employees	13.7	32.9	12.3	39.7	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	16.1	27.3	10.0	45.0	1.6	100.0
Others	5.3	42.1	21.1	31.6	0.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	13.2	35.5	15.8	23.7	11.8	100.0
Total	13.8	32.5	14.7	37.7	1.2	100.0



13. Experiences of corruption

13.1 Assessment of public service delivery

13.1.1 Service availed

In addition to the general perceptions, the respondents were also asked to share their personal experiences of corruption. The difficulty to receive services and the nature of corrupt practices or means the respondents had to resort to/noticed were also captured. Altogether, 2964 respondents shared their personal experiences on this (Table 16).

13.1.2 Problem encountered

The Table 17 shows the types of problems encountered by the respondents while availing services. A large Proportion 44.1 % experienced the quality of services to be poor, while 25.6 % experienced nepotism and favoritism in the fields of recruitment and promotions. These personal experiences confirm the general perception of the major cause of corruption reported earlier. A total of 13.3 % reported system related problems; like lengthy procedures. Other problems encountered were problems related to public contributions, fake TA/DA bills, lack of facilities, slow service delivery, poor infrastructures, etc.

Table 16: Service Availed

Services	Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture services	124	4.2
Land transaction services	151	5.1
Education services	616	20.8
Personnel services	282	9.5
Financial Services	70	2.4
Travel Document services	18	0.6
Government clearances services	43	1.5
Health services	432	14.6
Licensing services	50	1.7
Immigration and census services	202	6.8
Labor permits and inspection services	12	0.4
Auditing services	26	0.9
Police services	179	6
Judiciary services	96	3.2
Construction services	25	0.8
City/Municipal services	37	1.2
Corporate services	74	2.5
Procurement services	18	0.6
Finance services	90	3
Local Government services	42	1.4
Administrative/management services	73	2.5
Private services	111	3.7



Unclassified services	71	2.4
Religious and monastic Services	2	0.1
NGOs services	6	0.2
Services not mentioned	114	3.8
Total responses	2964	100

Table 17: Problems encountered

Problems Encountered	Respondents	Percentage
Personnel related problems	700	25.6
Poor infrastructure related problems	21	0.8
Lack of Facility	82	3
System related problem	363	13.3
Discrimination between rich and poor, gender caste etc	28	1
Poor service delivery	1204	44.1
TA/DA and others	127	4.7
Unclassified problem encountered	191	7
Public contribution	15	0.5
Total responses	2731	100

Table 18 illustrates that majority of the respondents within each group faced a kind of problem with the sectors mentioned against each. For example, majority of the government employees faced problems in health sector. Likewise, majority of the private employees faced problems in dzongkhag, students and farmers in education.

Table 18: Problems encountered by respondents' occupations

Respondents' Occupation	Percentage	Sector (Agency)
Government employees	27	Health
Private employees	20	Dzongkhag
Corporate employees	26.5 each	Health/Education
Farmers/house wives	20	Education
Students	30	Education
Local government staff	18	Health
Religious/Armed Forces	20	Education
Unstated	28.6	Dzongkhag
Unclassified	22.8	Education



13.1.3 Corrupt practices / Means

Table 19 shows the corrupt practices/means either the respondents themselves resorted to or heard or known about while accessing such services. 33.1 % reported that they resorted to means like nepotism and favoritism which means that they used someone who had influence over service provider through personal relationship or authority, while 14.5 % reported that they bribed to get the services. The other corrupt practices respondents indulged in were collusions, fronting, etc.

Table 19: Types of corrupt practices /Means resorted

CORRUPT PRACTICES/MEANS RESORTED	Respondents	Percentage
Nepotism, favoritism	981	33.1
Taking and Giving Bribes	429	14.5
Privatization of Public Institution for private gain	18	0.6
Collusion between public & private in procurement	18	0.6
Collusion between private & private in procurement	3	0.1
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	17	0.6
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Non-Bhutanese	58	2
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motive	348	11.7
Unclassified corrupt practices	1092	36.8
Total responses	2964	100

14. Ranking of sectors in terms of poor service delivery

In terms of service delivery, Ministry of Education is the poorest (34%), followed by the Ministry of Health (23%), Ministry of Agriculture (14%) and the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs (12%) (Table 20). Obviously, these are the sectors that general people normally have direct or indirect interaction with.

The fact that MoE's services being comparatively more wide spread across the nation could have contributed to the ability of the respondents to assess the quality of its services. Even after excluding student category that formed third largest group, the MOE still stands at the top. The public news on corruption charges against the Ministry of Education at the time of the survey also seemed to have influenced the perception of corruption in respect of this particular Ministry.

More importantly, the question of possibility to maintain confidentiality depending on the nature of the corrupt practice is another major factor determining public knowledge. Some corrupt practices may have great impacts, but being highly subtle and concealable the general public would not know/hear about them.



Table 20: Ranking of Sectors in terms of service delivery

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

Detailed ranking of sectors in terms of service delivery by occupation and sectors are provided *annexure-3*.

15. Bribery involved in public services

Assuming bribery as one of the major forms of corruption in the country, the survey explored the forms of bribery the respondents indulged in.

15.1 Types of bribery

Figure 3 below shows the types of bribery practices in the country that the respondents either indulged themselves in or know about. Bribery occurs in terms of cash and kind. While 34.1 % reported that bribery takes place in the form of kind, 22% reported it to take place in cash and 22.4% reported of bribe taking place in both cash and kind.

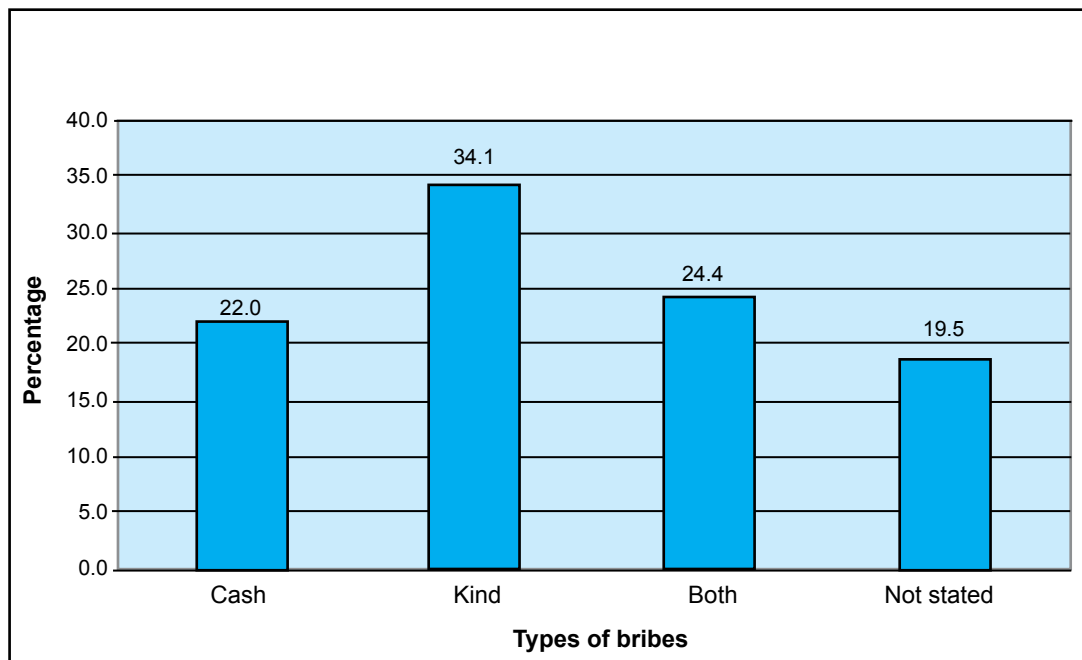


Figure 3: Types of bribes paid

15.2 Major forms of bribery and sectors

Table 21 shows the prevalence of bribery practices by sectors. 28.2 % reported that bribery in the form of kind is common in MOE, while 14.2 % mentioned bribes are mostly paid in the form of cash in Dzongkhag administration and further 10% of government employees reported that bribes are paid both in kind and cash in Dzongkhags. It implies that bribery practices are more prominent in MOE and Dzongkhag Administration. However, 37% did not have any idea.

15.3 Services involved in bribery practices

The bribery practices involved in services delivery gave the same results as that of the above findings, (Table 21). 28.2 % stated that bribery in kind is involved in MOE services. The local government services are bribed mostly in cash as stated by 14.2 %. In case of Judiciary services 8.3% reported of having bribed with both kind and cash, (Table 22).



Table 21: Bribery practice (kind or cash) by sector

Sectors	Cash	Kind	Both	Not stated	Total
Ministry of Agriculture	3.9	6.5	4.2	4.1	5.0
Ministry of Education	3.9	28.2	7.7	9.0	14.7
Ministry Finance	3.1	1.8	3.0	3.3	2.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ministry of Health	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.9
Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7
Ministry of Information & Communications	3.5	0.6	0.6	2.5	1.7
Ministry Labor & Human Recourses	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
Ministry of Trade & Industry	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Ministry of Works & Human Settlement	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3
Judiciary	7.9	7.0	8.3	3.3	7.0
Royal Bhutan Army	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Royal Bhutan Police	2.0	2.6	3.0	4.1	2.7
Election Commission	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Accountancy services	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Dzongkha Development Commission	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Royal Audit Authority	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6
Royal Civil Service Commission	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3
Bhutan Pension & Provident Fund	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Construction Development Board	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
Bank of Bhutan	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bhutan National Bank	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bhutan Telecom Ltd.	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bhutan Power Corporation Ltd	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.9
City Corporation	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.6	1.2
Druk Air Corporation	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bhutan Oil Distributors	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private Entrepreneurs	3.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.8
Private construction companies	3.9	0.9	3.0	4.1	2.6
Private schools	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dzongkhag Administration	14.2	12.3	10.1	11.5	12.3
Unclassified sector	0.0	1.5	4.8	0.8	1.6
NHDC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
UNDP	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Monastic body	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
BDFCL	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3
BCCL	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not stated	41.7	26.7	44.6	45.9	37.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 22: Services involved with bribery

Sectors	Cash	Kind	Both	Not stated	Total
1 Agriculture services	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.2	3.1
2 Land transaction services	4.0	3.4	0.6	5.8	3.4
3 Education services	6.9	28.8	9.6	9.2	16.4
4 Personnel services	9.3	11.4	16.3	10.8	11.6
5 Financial Services	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
6 Travel Document services	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
7 Government clearances services	0.8	1.4	3.0	0.0	1.4
8 Health services	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2
9 Licensing services	4.4	1.4	2.4	3.3	2.7
10 Immigration and census services	1.6	4.3	1.8	1.7	2.7
11 Labor permits and inspection services	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 Auditing services	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
13 Police services	2.4	2.6	2.4	5.0	2.8
14 Judiciary services	7.3	7.4	10.2	3.3	7.3
15 Construction services	9.3	0.9	1.8	2.5	3.6
16 City/Municipal services	1.6	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.9
17 Corporate services	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.7
18 Procurement services	5.6	2.0	7.8	5.0	4.5
19 Finance services	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20 Local Government services	11.7	11.7	9.0	9.2	10.8
21 Administrative/management services	1.2	0.3	1.8	2.5	1.1
22 Private services	9.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	5.5
23 Unclassified services	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.8	4.4
24 Religious and monastic Services	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3
25 NGOs services	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.6
26 Engineering services	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
27 Not stated	7.7	6.3	13.3	18.3	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



16. Abuse and misuse of authority

16.1 Types of perceived misuse and abuse

The types of misuse and abuse of authority reported by the respondents are as listed in Table 23. Misuse of public funds ranks top (37.3%), followed by misuse of human resources (21.3 %), misuse of power/ authority, misuse of natural resources (10.7%) and misuse of public facilities (8%).

Table 23: Types of abuse/misuse

Types of misuse /abuse	Respondents	Percentage
Misuse of Public Fund	28	37.3
Misuse of human resources	16	21.3
Misuse of natural resources	8	10.7
Misuse of Public facilities	6	8.0
Misuse of power or Authority	14	18.7
Unclassified misuse/abuse	1	1.3
Not stated	2	2.7
Total	75	100.0

16.2 Value of misuses

In terms of estimated values, 7.9 % of the respondents felt that the value of misuse was in thousands. 5.5 % felt in lakhs and only 1.6 % stated that it was more in millions, however many did not respond to the value of misuse (Table 24).

Table 24: Value of misuse

VALUE OF MISUSE	Respondents	Percentage of Responses
Thousands	103	7.9
Lakhs	71	5.5
Million	21	1.6
Not in monetary terms but like K.Gs, Liters etc	481	37.1
Not responded	620	47.8
Total responses	1296	100



16.3 Abuse of authority by levels

Mid level authorities are said to abuse authority most (37%), followed by high level of authority (23.1%) and the lower level of authority (13.3%).

Table 25: Abuse of authority by level

LEVEL OF AUTHORITY	Respondents	Percentage
High level authority	299	23.1
Middle level authority	483	37.3
Low level authority	173	13.3
High & middle level authority	44	3.4
High & low level authority	3	0.2
Low & middle level authority	18	1.4
All authorities	115	8.9
Not mentioned	161	12.4
Total responses	1296	100

Table 26: Abuse of authority by agency

Agency	Respondents	Percentage
Government	1035	82.5
Private	116	9.2
Corporate	88	7
NGO	15	1.2
All	1	0.1
Total responses	1255	100

16.4. Types of misuse and abuse by sectors

Misuse of human resources and public funds are the major types of misuse. As per Table 27 which shows the extent of misuses and abuses of power and authority by sectors, the misuse of human resources is more in the MOE with 45.1 % and 37.6 % believed that misuse of public funds and 10.3% of misuse of public assets is more in Dzongkhag administration.



Table 27: Sectors by misuses and abuse of power/authority

Sectors	Misuse of										All Misuse not stated	Total
	Public Fund	human resources	Misuse of natural resources	Public facilities	Public Assets	Misuse of power or Authority	Other misuse/abuse and abuses	Misuses and abuses	Misuse not stated	Total		
Ministry of Agriculture	11.6	3.8	37.2	0.0	6.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	7.4	7.4	
Ministry of Education	25.9	45.1	32.6	27.3	3.4	13.7	28.6	13.3	7.1	22.4		
Ministry of Finance	5.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.3		
Ministry of Health	0.5	0.8	0.0	4.0	1.1	4.9	0.0	13.3	7.1	2.8		
MOHCA	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	3.4	2.6	0.0	13.3	7.1	2.0		
MOIC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8		
MOLHR	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		
MTI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		
MOWHS	5.3	1.5	2.3	3.0	4.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5		
Judiciary	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.8		
Royal Bhutan Army	1.6	13.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	3.1		
Royal Bhutan Police	0.0	7.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5		
Bhutan Olympic Committee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
Dzongkhag Development Commission	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Royal Audit Authority	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	14.3	0.0	7.1	0.7		
RCSC	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2		
National Environment Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.2		
Royal Institute of Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
Bhutan Post	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
NPPF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		



Sectors by misuses and abuse of power/authority, (CONTD...)

Sectors	Misuse of Public Fund	Misuse of human resources	Misuse of natural resources	Misuse of Public facilities	Misuse of Public Assets	Misuse of Authority	Misuse of power or abuse	Other misuse/ abuse and abuses	All Misuses	Misuse not stated	Total
Construction Development Board	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bank of Bhutan	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Bhutan National Bank	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bhutan Telecom Ltd	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Bhutan Broadcasting Services	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bhutan Power Corporation Ltd	0.5	0.8	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
City Corporation	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Druk Air Corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bhutan Oil Distributors	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
RICBL	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private Entrepreneurs	3.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Private construction companies	2.6	2.3	9.3	4.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Private schools	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Dzongkhag Administration	37.6	24.8	7.0	5.1	10.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	17.3
Unclassified sector	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
NHDC	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Monastic body	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
BDFCL	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
FCB	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
RSPN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
STCBL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sector not mentioned	74.1	43.6	79.1	73.7	80.5	52.8	57.1	53.3	192.9	100.0	64.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



17. Trends of corruption over the last five years

17.1 General perception on trends of corruption over last five years in Bhutan

The perception on the trends of corruption in the country over the last five years varied by gender, age and occupation. In general, 43.8 % perceived that corruption is increased over the last five years. At the same time 23.8% reported of not knowing or having any idea on the corruption trend, where 16.4 % stated that it decreased, and 16% stated it remained the same. On the whole, it can be said that the corruption increased over the last five years.

Modernization associated with consumerism, and population explosion leading to pressure for resources and employment may have contributed to the perception of increasing corruption.

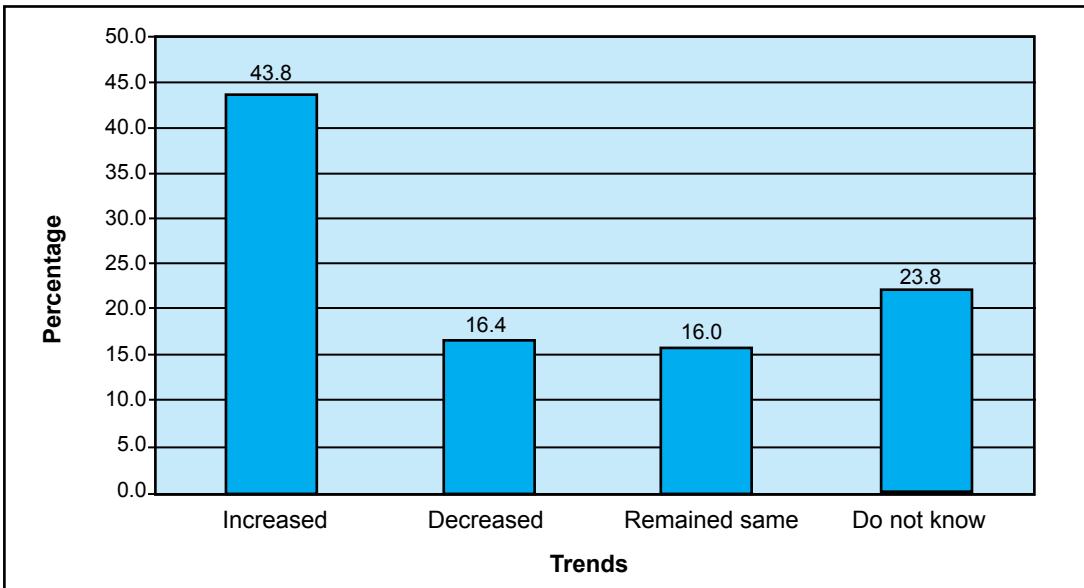


Figure 4: Trends of corruption over the last five years

17.2 Trends of corruption by Dzongkhags

For convenience, Armed forces and the online responses are categorized under Dzongkhags. Respondents from Punakha (51.6%) and Paro (51.5%) perceived that corruption increased over the last five years. Similarly, 52.4 % of the Armed forces and 45.5% of online respondents perceived increased corruption trend in Table 27. This could indicate the increased incidences of corruption in these localities.

17.3 Trends of corruption by sex and age

The majority of the male respondents belong to age group of 26-40 years, and the female participants to the age group of below 25 years. 48.8 % of male respondents under the age 26-40 years reported



that corruption remained the same. 45.5 % of the same category reported that corruption increased over the last five years and 42.9 % stated corruption decreased. Over all they are near to neutral in their perception. 46.1 % of female belonging to age group below 25 years agreed that corruption increased, while 44.2 % between 26-40 years did not have any idea about the trend of corruption and 43.6 % of the same group stated it remained the same.

17.4 Trends of corruption by occupation

On the whole, 44% of all the occupational groups felt that corruption increased over the last five years. Also, 53.5% of the students, 45.2 % of private employees, 46.4% of corporate employees and 42.1 % of government employees perceived that corruption increased.

Table 28: Trends of corruption by Dzongkhag

DZONGKHAG	Increased	Decreased	Remained same	Do not know	Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN DZONGKHAGS					
1 Bumthang	49.7	11.0	16.3	23.0	100.0
2 Chhukha	49.1	11.3	13.4	26.2	100.0
3 Monggar	40.2	21.8	18.8	19.2	100.0
4 Paro	51.5	14.3	10.2	24.0	100.0
5 Pemagatshel	41.3	20.2	12.6	25.9	100.0
6 Punakha	51.6	15.0	14.7	18.6	100.0
7 Samtse	42.7	14.2	15.8	27.3	100.0
8 Sarpang	41.3	18.1	21.2	19.4	100.0
9 Samdrup Jongkhar	42.2	19.3	13.4	25.0	100.0
10 Thimphu	44.2	9.0	16.5	30.3	100.0
11 Trashigang	38.4	22.9	17.6	21.2	100.0
12 Wangduephodrang	39.8	17.6	17.1	25.4	100.0
13 Zhemgang	46.9	15.4	16.1	21.6	100.0
20 Armed Forces (Police and army)	52.4	4.8	14.3	28.6	100.0
22 Online	45.5	0.0	9.1	45.5	100.0
Total	43.8	16.4	16.0	23.8	100.0



Table 29: Trends of corruption by sex and age

SEX / AGE	TREND OF CORRUPTION IN PAST FIVE YEARS				
	Increased	Decreased same	Remained know	Do not	Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN TREND OF CORRUPTION					
1 Male					
1 Below 25 years	31.6	23.1	22.7	24.8	27.2
2 26-40 years	45.5	42.9	48.8	43.7	45.2
3 41 years and above	21.9	33.2	28.1	30.2	26.7
4 Age not stated	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 Female					
1 Below 25 years	46.1	37.8	38.6	36.9	41.3
2 26-40 years	38.2	40.3	43.6	44.2	40.9
3 45 years and above	15.3	21.0	17.8	18.7	17.4
4 Age not stated	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30: Trends of corruption by occupation of respondent

OCCUPATION	Increased	Decreased same	Remained know	Do not	Total
1 Government employees	869	308	366	522	2065
2 Private employees/self employees	341	128	121	165	755
3 Corporate employees	127	25	44	78	274
4 Farmer/Housewives	663	332	277	455	1727
5 Students	674	175	167	244	1260
6 Local government employees	34	20	11	8	73
7 Religious/Armed force/NGOs	88	66	33	49	236
8 Others	5	3	3	7	18
9 Occupation not stated.	38	3	11	16	68
Total	2839	1060	1033	1544	6476
PERCENTAGE WITHIN OCCUPATION					
1 Government employees	42.1	14.9	17.7	25.3	100.0
2 Private employees/self employees	45.2	17.0	16.0	21.9	100.0
3 Corporate employees	46.4	9.1	16.1	28.5	100.0
4 Farmer/Housewives	38.4	19.2	16.0	26.3	100.0
5 Students	53.5	13.9	13.3	19.4	100.0
6 Local government employees	46.6	27.4	15.1	11.0	100.0
7 Religious/armed force/NGOs	37.3	28.0	14.0	20.8	100.0
8 Others	27.8	16.7	16.7	38.9	100.0
9 Occupation not stated.	55.9	4.4	16.2	23.5	100.0
Total	43.8	16.4	16.0	23.8	100.0

Detailed perceived trend of corruption is provided at *annexure-4*.



18 Recommendation of respondents

The recommendations are grouped under eight major categories (Table 31). Majority of the respondents (48.8%) suggested preventive measures; followed by punitive measures (21%), 11.3 % suggested public educational programs and 7.8 % felt that OACC should go for combination of preventive and punitive measures.

Table 31: Recommendation on corruption

Recommendation	Responses	Percent
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

Additional information on recommendation segregated by occupation, gender and age are provided at *annexure-5*.

List of annex tables

Annexure-1

Table 1: Forms of corruption by level of authority in Government sector

Forms of corruption	More at the top level	More at the middle level	More at the lower level
STRONGLY AGREE			
Collusion between public & private in procurement	36.1	36.1	38.4
Collusion between private & private in procurement	29.87	29.11	29.82
Misuse of public facilities	42.1	44.3	44.0
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	27.7	27.9	27.5
Delaying decision/action for corrupt motives	47.2	50.5	47.2
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	34.1	34.1	34.1
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	32.7	32.4	35.9
Misuse of human resources	45.8	46.9	43.5
Misuse of natural resources	43.3	45.4	46.4
Misuse of public funds	54.5	59.8	54.6
Nepotism & favoritism	67.3	69.4	65.1
Misuse of public assets	42.1	43.8	44.1
Taking and giving bribes	51.8	57.0	55.5



Table 2: Forms of corruption by level of authority in corporations

Forms of corruption	More at the top level	More at the middle level	More at the lower level
STRONGLY AGREE			
Misuse of public funds	57.4	59.4	58.8
Misuse of human resources	46.8	46.7	47.3
Misuse of natural resources	45.2	45.4	47.3
Collusion between private & private in procurement	32.02	32.99	32.15
Collusion between public & private in procurement	39.07	40.20	40.28
Nepotism, favoritism (recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc)	33.5	67.2	63.6
Misuse of public assets	43.2	45.1	45.4
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	33.6	35.2	34.3
Misuse of public facilities	42.9	44.9	45.3
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	28.9	28.0	31.7
Taking and giving bribes	51.7	57.1	57.5
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	46.2	50.4	49.9
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	32.7	33.8	37.3

Table 3: Forms of corruption by level of authority in autonomous agencies

Forms of corruption	More at the top decision level	More at the middle level	More at the lower level
STRONGLY AGREE			
Nepotism, favoritism (recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc)	65.6	62.9	62.9
Collusion between public & private in procurement	38.88	40.55	40.55
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	46.0	50.6	46.5
Misuse of human resources	46.92	47.87	43.43
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	32.3	33.7	32.5
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	31.9	34.1	37.6
Misuse of natural resources	44.3	46.0	44.7
Misuse of public assets	44.6	47.3	45.2
Misuse of public facilities	44.6	48.2	47.7
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	29.8	30.1	31.3
Collusion between private & private in procurement	32.3	33.8	33.0
Taking and giving bribes	51.6	55.9	54.0
Misuse of public funds	57.0	60.0	56.3



Table 4: Forms of corruption by level of authority in local Government

Forms of corruption	Corruption is more in Dzongkhags	Corruption is more in Dzongkhag sectoral heads	Corruption is more in gewogs	Corruption is more in field and extension workers
STRONGLY AGREE				
Collusion between public & private in procurement	36.5	38.3	35.3	38.8
Collusion between private & private in procurement	29.4	30.2	28.3	31.2
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	49.0	51.4	46.0	47.7
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	34.3	32.8	34.6	35.0
Misuse of human resources	47.7	48.4	47.9	47.4
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	34.3	35.2	31.8	34.3
Nepotism, favoritism (recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc)	68.0	70.1	65.0	65.9
Misuse of natural resources	46.2	46.3	45.6	46.8
Misuse of public assets	43.8	44.0	42.4	46.0
Misuse of public facilities	44.2	43.9	44.9	47.4
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	27.2	27.3	28.0	28.8
Taking and giving bribes	56.3	57.0	57.3	55.0
Misuse of public funds	60.5	60.4	58.3	57.8

Table 5: Forms of corruption by level of authority in NGOs

Forms of Corruption	more at the top level	more at the middle level	more at the lower level
STRONGLY AGREE			
Nepotism, favoritism (recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc)	65.2	66.5	62.7
Misuse of public assets	45.3	46.6	47.1
Collusion between private & private in procurement	33.8	33.8	34.5
Collusion between private & private in procurement	31.2	31.2	34.1
Taking and giving bribes	53.8	58.2	58.4
Collusion between public & private in procurement	39.2	39.2	41.2
Misuse of human resources	48.3	48.5	46.3
Misuse of natural resources	45.4	48.3	47.0
Misuse of public funds	58.1	60.42	56.4
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	31.4	33.9	31.7
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	45.7	51.4	46.5
Misuse of public facilities	47.2	48.4	48.4
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	33.6	37.6	38.7



Table 6: Forms of corruption by level of authority in private sector

Forms of Corruption	more at the top level	more at the middle level	more at the lower Level
	STRONGLY AGREE		
Nepotism, favoritism (recruitment, promotion, transfer, etc)	65.4	66.5	62.1
Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives	47.2	53.1	48.9
Misuse of human resources	46.3	47.3	44.8
Misuse of public facilities	42.8	45.3	46.3
Misuse of public funds	57.5	59.5	55.7
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	33.9	33.7	36.3
Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese	36.3	36.5	34.6
Misuse of natural resources	45.8	45.8	46.6
Privatization of public institutions for private gains	28.1	29.4	32.4
Collusion between public & private in procurement	38.9	41.1	39.3
Taking and giving bribes	53.7	56.8	56.0
Misuse of public assets	43.1	45.1	44.2
Collusion between private & private in procurement	32.8	33.9	32.4

Table 7: Forms of corruption by occupation

Occupation	Nepotism, favoritism					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	53.6	33.6	2.6	8.9	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	56.5	26.3	5.2	11.2	0.8	100.0
Corporate employees	56.7	32.6	4.8	4.5	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	58.6	24.2	6.3	10.5	0.5	100.0
Students	55.7	30.4	4.1	8.4	1.5	100.0
Local government employees	57.5	19.2	8.2	11.0	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force profession/NGOs	50.0	29.8	3.6	11.3	5.2	100.0
Others	30.0	50.0	0.0	15.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	43.4	32.9	9.2	9.2	5.3	100.0
Total	55.5	29.4	4.4	9.4	1.3	100.0

Occupation	Misuse of public funds					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	41.8	40.7	5.0	11.8	0.7	100.0
Private employees/self employees	48.6	30.5	6.9	13.5	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	42.6	40.2	2.7	14.1	0.3	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	49.5	28.5	6.7	14.6	0.6	100.0
Students	52.5	30.4	7.9	8.7	0.5	100.0
Local government employees	50.7	26.0	13.7	5.5	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	45.6	35.5	5.2	12.9	0.8	100.0
Others	30.0	55.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	50.0	27.6	6.6	11.8	3.9	100.0
Total	47.0	33.9	6.2	12.2	0.7	100.0



Occupation	Misuse of human resources					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	33.0	46.4	6.6	12.1	1.9	100.0
Private employees/self employees	40.3	35.1	9.6	13.9	1.0	100.0
Corporate employees	38.5	45.4	6.5	8.9	0.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	39.8	34.1	9.4	15.7	1.0	100.0
Students	41.2	39.1	8.6	10.0	1.1	100.0
Local government employees	49.3	20.5	13.7	12.3	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	35.9	36.3	6.9	19.4	1.6	100.0
Others	35.0	35.0		25.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	36.8	35.5	14.5	7.9	5.3	100.0
Total	37.8	39.6	8.2	13.0	1.4	100.0

Occupation	Misuse of natural resources					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	33.1	40.6	7.8	17.5	1.0	100.0
Private employees/self employees	39.9	34.2	10.2	14.3	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	34.0	44.0	6.5	14.1	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	36.4	35.0	9.9	18.0	0.6	100.0
Students	37.1	38.9	11.4	11.9	0.8	100.0
Local government employees	50.7	19.2	20.5	8.2	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	44.4	28.6	6.5	19.0	1.6	100.0
Others	50.0	40.0	5.0		5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	39.5	28.9	14.5	14.5	2.6	100.0
Total	36.3	37.4	9.4	15.9	1.0	100.0

Occupation	Misuse of public facilities					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	31.7	46.1	9.2	12.1	0.9	100.0
Private employees/self employees	32.9	39.9	10.4	16.1	0.6	100.0
Corporate employees	40.5	40.5	9.6	8.9	0.3	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	32.9	37.3	7.8	21.3	0.8	100.0
Students	39.3	40.8	9.8	9.2	0.8	100.0
Local government employees	41.1	21.9	16.4	16.4	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	32.3	32.3	13.7	20.2	1.6	100.0
Others	25.0	35.0	5.0	30.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	40.8	27.6	11.8	14.5	5.3	100.0
Total	34.2	40.8	9.4	14.7	0.9	100.0



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Occupation	Misuse of public assets					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	29.6	45.2	8.5	16.0	0.7	100.0
Private employees/self employees	36.7	35.4	11.4	16.0	0.5	100.0
Corporate employees	32.0	43.6	8.6	14.1	1.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	34.2	35.6	8.0	21.6	0.5	100.0
Students	36.7	38.4	9.9	13.7	1.2	100.0
Local government employees	43.8	32.9	12.3	8.2	2.7	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	40.7	29.0	8.5	18.5	3.2	100.0
Others	30.0	55.0		5.0	10.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	36.8	30.3	10.5	19.7	2.6	100.0
Total	33.8	39.3	9.0	17.0	0.9	100.0

Occupation	Privatization of public institutions for private gains					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	15.8	37.3	13.7	32.2	1.2	100.0
Private employees/self employees	23.6	30.5	13.1	31.5	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	18.6	33.7	13.7	32.0	2.1	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	23.3	32.8	11.5	31.8	0.6	100.0
Students	23.8	34.2	14.9	25.7	1.5	100.0
Local government employees	28.8	30.1	12.3	24.7	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	32.3	25.4	9.7	28.6	4.0	100.0
Others	15.0	50.0		30.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	18.4	25.0	18.4	32.9	5.3	100.0
Total	21.1	33.9	13.1	30.5	1.3	100.0

Occupation	Taking and giving bribes					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	35.3	37.6	9.2	16.5	1.4	100.0
Private employees/self employees	43.8	30.2	10.2	14.3	1.4	100.0
Corporate employees	37.5	37.8	7.2	15.5	2.1	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	51.4	24.8	8.1	14.8	0.9	100.0
Students	50.6	27.2	6.9	14.3	0.9	100.0
Local government employees	42.5	26.0	15.1	12.3	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force /NGOs	39.5	31.5	10.1	16.5	2.4	100.0
Others	40.0	35.0		20.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated	50.0	17.1	13.2	15.8	3.9	100.0
Total	44.0	30.8	8.6	15.3	1.3	100.0



CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY 2007

Occupation	Collusion between public & private in procurement					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	29.5	40.2	5.6	24.2	0.5	100.0
Private employees/self employees	32.6	34.4	7.7	25.4		100.0
Corporate employees	33.0	40.9	3.4	21.6	1.0	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	22.9	31.9	6.3	38.6	0.3	100.0
Students	25.5	38.2	6.5	29.0	0.8	100.0
Local government employees	39.7	37.0	5.5	15.1	2.7	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	33.9	27.0	7.3	31.0	0.8	100.0
Others	35.0	35.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	32.9	31.6	10.5	22.4	2.6	100.0
Total	27.8	36.4	6.2	29.1	0.5	100.0

Occupation	Collusion between private & private in procurement					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	23.3	37.5	6.1	31.2	2.1	100.0
Private employees/self employees	28.8	34.0	7.3	28.7	1.3	100.0
Corporate employees	23.0	36.1	5.2	30.9	4.8	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	20.3	31.8	6.1	41.5	0.3	100.0
Students	20.6	37.1	7.4	33.4	1.5	100.0
Local government employees	28.8	35.6	9.6	23.3	2.7	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	28.2	29.4	6.5	32.7	3.2	100.0
Others	40.0	40.0		15.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	25.0	36.8	10.5	23.7	3.9	100.0
Total	22.9	35.1	6.5	33.8	1.6	100.0

Occupation	Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	20.9	34.2	8.1	35.0	1.8	100.0
Private employees/self employees	33.6	32.9	10.1	22.4	0.9	100.0
Corporate employees	24.4	34.0	7.9	32.0	1.7	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	31.0	32.7	8.2	27.7	0.4	100.0
Students	27.9	31.9	9.0	29.8	1.4	100.0
Local government employees	45.2	28.8	9.6	15.1	1.4	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	31.9	27.8	7.7	31.0	1.6	100.0
Others	25.0	40.0	10.0	20.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	26.3	34.2	7.9	25.0	6.6	100.0
Total	27.3	32.9	8.5	30.0	1.3	100.0



Occupation	Fronting involving Bhutanese to non-Bhutanese					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	22.6	33.2	8.1	34.6	1.5	100.0
Private employees/self employees	32.4	31.0	11.2	24.4	1.0	100.0
Corporate employees	31.3	28.2	8.2	30.9	1.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	28.8	29.1	7.7	33.8	0.6	100.0
Students	25.7	29.7	12.5	30.0	2.2	100.0
Local government employees	37.0	24.7	13.7	21.9	2.7	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	29.0	24.2	7.3	36.7	2.8	100.0
Others	25.0	30.0	15.0	25.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated.	17.1	32.9	14.5	27.6	7.9	100.0
Total	26.7	30.5	9.3	32.0	1.5	100.0

Occupation	Delaying decision/action deliberately for corrupt motives					Total
	Strongly agree	Partly agree	Disagree	Do not know	Not stated	
Government employees	33.4	36.4	8.6	19.7	2.0	100.0
Private employees/self employees	39.7	34.6	8.3	16.7	0.6	100.0
Corporate employees	37.1	36.1	5.8	18.6	2.4	100.0
Farmer/Housewives	35.9	32.3	7.2	23.7	0.9	100.0
Students	37.1	33.4	8.9	18.7	1.8	100.0
Local government employees	37.0	31.5	13.7	13.7	4.1	100.0
Religious/Armed force/NGOs	27.0	31.0	7.3	30.6	4.0	100.0
Others	30.0	30.0	5.0	30.0	5.0	100.0
Occupation not stated	28.9	31.6	14.5	17.1	7.9	100.0
Total	35.4	34.2	8.2	20.5	1.7	100.0

Table 8: Causes of corruption by level of authority in Government sector

Causes of Corruption	Strongly agree		
	More at the top level	More at the middle level	More at the lower level
Needs	50.4	50.6	53.3
Wants	62.4	67.0	64.5
Social demands and obligations	35.2	37.6	37.6
Strong protective social net of the accused	41.2	43.4	45.4
Too many rules to follow	33.1	34.0	37.0
Lengthy procedures	37.1	34.8	34.8
Unclear rules with loopholes for manipulation	40.5	43.1	40.8
Lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures	44.3	47.8	46.2
Non enforcement of rules and procedures	37.9	40.8	40.8
Discriminatory & non uniform application of laws and rules	49.8	52.6	52.6
Inaction of cases reported	42.8	46.7	47.3
Poor or no proper accountability mechanism	40.8	41.5	43.2
Weak leaderships at all levels	38.8	42.9	44.2
Unfair business competition and practices	42.4	44.7	45.1
Weak and ineffective media	35.3	37.0	36.9
Inefficient service delivery	35.7	37.4	38.4
Lack of incentives/security	40.0	41.0	41.7



Table 9: Causes of corruption by level of authority in autonomous sector

Causes of Corruption	More at the top level	More at the middle level	More at the lower level
Needs	50.9	51.1	56.8
Wants	62.2	65.0	63.7
Social demands and obligations	34.2	36.4	39.4
Strong protective social net of the accused	40.1	42.6	45.1
Too many rules to follow	34.7	34.2	39.7
Lengthy procedures	36.0	37.5	38.4
Lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures	47.6	49.5	51.2
Unclear rules with loopholes for manipulation	43.2	43.1	44.3
Non enforcement of rules and procedures	40.9	41.6	41.9
Discriminatory & non uniform application of laws and rules	51.0	55.7	55.3
Inaction of cases reported	46.1	49.2	49.2
Weak leaderships at all levels	41.8	44.1	45.7
Poor or no proper accountability mechanism	43.1	46.2	45.1
Unfair business competition and practices	45.7	47.3	48.5
Lack of incentives/security	41.6	42.5	44.8
Weak and ineffective media	36.6	37.0	40.5
Inefficient service delivery	35.6	36.5	40.1

Table 10: Causes of corruption by level of authority in local Government sector

Causes of Corruption	More in Dzongkhags	Strongly agree		
		More in Dzongkhags sectoral heads	More in Gewogs	More in field and extension workers
Needs	52.5	50.5	49.5	50.2
Wants	65.8	67.4	64.8	66.2
Social demands and obligations	38.5	38.6	38.0	40.1
Strong protective social net of the accused	44.3	44.2	47.5	44.6
Too many rules to follow	33.4	34.2	33.5	35.4
Lengthy procedures	36.3	37.7	36.2	37.1
Unclear rules with loopholes for manipulation	41.9	44.0	40.3	42.8
Lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures	46.6	47.5	47.4	47.9
Discriminatory & non uniform application of laws and rules	51.6	52.8	51.9	52.0
Non enforcement of rules and procedures	39.1	38.8	40.5	42.0
Poor or no proper accountability mechanism	43.9	40.2	42.0	44.4
Inaction of cases reported	45.4	47.3	46.9	47.4
Weak leaderships at all levels	41.2	42.8	44.6	43.0
Lack of incentives/security	42.0	42.1	39.5	41.3
Weak and ineffective media	37.8	37.9	35.7	37.4
Inefficient service delivery	37.2	39.0	35.9	36.3
Unfair business competition and practices	42.6	43.7	44.9	47.0



Table 11: Ranking of detailed sectors in terms of service delivery by sector (%) Annexure-3

Sectors	Government employees				Private employees				Farmer/ Housewives				Students				Local Govt employees				Religious & Armed force				Other occupation				Not stated				Total														
	Govt. employees	Private employees	Farmer/ Housewives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Other occupation	Not stated	Total	Govt. employees	Private employees	Farmer/ Housewives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Other occupation	Not stated	Total	Govt. employees	Private employees	Farmer/ Housewives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Other occupation	Not stated	Total																				
PERCENTAGE WITHIN OCCUPATION																																															
Ministry of Agriculture	10.3	9.5	16.7	6.2	12.9	20.5	33.3	6.1	10.8	20.9	25.7	28.2	36.5	29	18.2	0	36.4	26.6	4.6	7.9	1.1	5.2	6.5	6.8	0	6.1	4.4	0.5	0	0	0.2	17.8	15.8	20.2	17.8	12.9	15.9	66.7	12.1	17.9							
Ministry of Education	10.6	11.8	10.5	5.8	12.9	11.4	0	9.1	9.6	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.6	0	0	0	6.1	1	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	3.2	2.3	0	1.1	0.6
Ministry of Finance	0.6	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.2	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	1	4.4	4.4	3.2	1	0	0	3	0.6	4.6	1	0.2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.2	0	0	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2			
Ministry of Trade & Industry	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.2	1	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
MOWHS	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.2	1	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Judiciary	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Royal Bhutan Army	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Royal Bhutan Police	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Election Commission of Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Accounts Department	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Bhutan Olympics Committee	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Department of Legal Affairs	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Council for Religious Affairs	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Dzongkhag Development	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Royal Advisory Council	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.6	1	0.2	3.2	3.2	0	6.8	0	3	4.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1	0	0	0	3	0.6	8.5	5.6	3.3	5	3.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	4.2				
Royal Audit Authority	1.5	1.3	0	0.6	0	4.5	0	3	0.9	1.6	0.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.1				
Royal Civil Service	1.6	0.3	0.2	1.8	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.1				
Royal Institute of Management	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.1			
Bhutan Post Corporation limited	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.1			
CDB	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.1			



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Sectors	Govt. employees		Private employees	Farmer/ House wives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Not stated	Total
	employees	employees	House wives						
PERCENTAGE WITHIN SECTORS									
Ministry of Agriculture	32.8	11.3	35.9	12.1	1.6	3.5	0.8	100	100
Ministry of Education	26.8	12.3	24.4	28.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	100	100
Ministry Finance	35.6	23.1	5.8	25	1.9	2.9	1.9	100	100
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	80	0	0	0	20	0	0	100	100
Ministry of Health	34	11.2	26	20.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	100	100
MOHCA	37.7	15.8	25.4	12.7	1.8	2.2	1.3	100	100
MOIC	41.7	20.8	8.3	12.5	0	0	8.3	100	100
MOLHR	23.1	15.4	7.7	46.2	0	0	0	100	100
Ministry of Trade & Industry	18.5	37	22.2	14.8	3.7	3.7	0	100	100
MOWHS	57.1	7.1	28.6	7.1	0	0	0	100	100
Judiciary	37	14	24	16	0	3	1	100	100
Royal Bhutan Army	21.4	21.4	7.1	35.7	0	0	7.1	100	100
Royal Bhutan Police	49.3	12.1	12.9	17.9	0.7	0.7	0	100	100
Election Commission of Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Accounts Department	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Bhutan Olympic Committee	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Department of Legal Affairs	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Council for Religious	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Dzongkhag Development Commission	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Royal Advisory Council	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Royal Audit Authority	54.5	18.2	0	13.6	0	9.1	4.5	100	100
National Assembly Secretariat	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	100
Royal Civil Service Commission	48.1	3.7	3.7	33.3	0	0	0	100	100
Royal Institute of Management	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Bhutan Post Corporation Limited	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
NPPF	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
CDB	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	100



Table 12: Ranking of detailed sectors in terms of service delivery by sectors (%) contd.

Corrupt Sectors	Govt. employees	Private employees	Farmer/ House wives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Not stated	Total
	PERCENTAGE WITHIN SECTORS							
Bank of Bhutan Limited	54.2	0	12.5	20.8	0	0	0	100
Bhutan National Bank	22.2	22.2	11.1	44.4	0	0	0	100
Bhutan Broadcasting services	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Bhutan Telecom Ltd	33.3	0	50	0	0	0	0	100
Bhutan Postal Corporation	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	100
Bhutan Power Corporation	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	0	0	16.7	100
City Corporation	34.6	9.6	19.2	30.8	0	1.9	0	100
Druk Air Corporation	26.1	8.7	26.1	21.7	4.3	0	4.3	100
Kuensel Corporation	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Bhutan Telecom ltd	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Bhutan Oil Distributors	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
RICBL	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	0	0	16.7	100
Private Entrepreneurs	34.6	9.6	19.2	30.8	0	1.9	0	100
Private construction Companies	26.1	8.7	26.1	21.7	4.3	0	4.3	100
Private schools	7.7	0	30.8	46.2	0	0	7.7	100
Dzongkhag Administration	19.7	16.9	31	22.5	1.4	2.8	0	100
Unclassified sectors	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
NHDC	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
UNDP	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Monastic body	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Handicrafts	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
BDFCL	0	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0	0	100
BCCL	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	100
Total responses	34.1	12.8	23.1	21	1.3	1.8	1.4	100



Table 13: Service availed and problem encountered

SERVICES	Personnel problems	Poor infrastructure	Poor service delivery	Systematic problem of rich & poor, gender	Discrimination of rich & poor, gender	Poor service delivery and others	TA/DA and others contribution	Public Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED								
Agriculture services	2.6	0	10.7	3.3	4.2	15	0	4.1
Land transaction services	1.7	14.3	0	6.6	6.6	3.9	6.7	5.3
Education services	19	19	32.1	23.7	20.1	18.9	53.3	21.5
Personnel services	21.9	9.5	21.4	8.5	3.7	7.1	0	9.7
Financial Services	2.3	0	0	3	3.5	0	0	2.5
Travel Document services	0.7	9.5	0	0.3	0.4	0	0	0.5
Govt. clearances services	1.1	9.5	0	2.2	1.6	0.8	0	1.5
Health services	22.4	0	3.6	6.1	16.9	3.1	0	15.3
Licensing services	1.1	0	0	1.4	2.4	0.8	0	1.7
Immigration/ census services	2.9	0	0	5.2	11.5	2.4	6.7	7.2
Labor permits services	0	0	0	1.1	0.4	0	0	0.3
Auditing services	1	0	0	0.6	0.7	2.4	0	0.8
Police services	5	0	3.6	5.2	8.9	0.8	0	6.2
Judiciary services	3.6	0	3.6	1.9	4.2	0.8	0	3.4
Construction services	0.1	9.5	0	0.8	0.7	3.9	0	0.9
City/Municipal services	0.7	0	0	1.4	1.6	0.8	0	1.1
Corporate services	1.7	0	3.6	4.4	1.9	6.3	0	2.5
Procurement services	0.7	4.8	0	0.6	0.2	0	0	0.5
Finance services	2.3	4.8	0	5.2	2.7	3.1	0	3.1
Local Govt. services	0.9	14.3	0	0.3	1.3	3.1	6.7	1.4
Admn./ management services	2.3	0	0	1.7	2.4	7.1	0	2.3
Private services	2.1	4.8	3.6	10.7	1.7	3.1	13.3	3.6
Unclassified services	2.3	0	3.6	2.5	1.3	7.9	6.7	2.4
Religious Services	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.1
NGOs services	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.2
Services not mentioned	1.3	0	14.3	3	0.7	8.7	6.7	1.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Table 14: Service availed and problem encountered

SERVICES	Personnel problems infrastructure	Poor infrastructure	Systematic problem of rich & poor, gender	Discrimination of rich & poor, gender	Poor service delivery and others	TA/DA and others contribution	Public Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN SECTORS							
Agriculture services	15.9	0	10.6	2.7	45.1	16.8	0 100
Land transaction services	8.3	2.1	16.6	0	55.2	3.4	0.7 100
Education services	22.7	0.7	14.7	1.5	41.2	4.1	1.4 100
Personnel services	57.7	0.8	11.7	2.3	16.6	3.4	0 100
Financial Services	23.2	0	15.9	0	60.9	0	0 100
Travel/Document services	35.7	14.3	7.1	0	35.7	0	0 100
Govt. clearances services	19	4.8	19	0	45.2	2.4	0 100
Health services	37.6	0	5.3	0.2	48.9	1	0 100
Licensing services	17	0	10.6	0	61.7	2.1	0 100
Immigration/ census services	10.2	0	9.6	0	70.6	1.5	0.5 100
Labor permits services	0	0	44.4	0	55.6	0	0 100
Auditing services	33.3	0	9.5	0	38.1	14.3	0 100
Police services	20.7	0	11.2	0.6	63.3	0.6	0 100
Judiciary services	27.2	0	7.6	1.1	54.3	1.1	0 100
Construction services	4.2	8.3	12.5	0	37.5	20.8	0 100
City/Municipal services	16.1	0	16.1	0	61.3	3.2	0 100
Corporate services	17.4	0	23.2	1.4	33.3	11.6	0 100
Procurement services	33.3	6.7	13.3	0	20	0	0 100
Finance services	19	1.2	22.6	0	38.1	4.8	0 100
Local Govt. services	16.2	8.1	2.7	0	43.2	10.8	2.7 100
Admn./management services	25	0	9.4	0	45.3	14.1	0 100
Private services	15.3	1	39.8	1	20.4	4.1	2 100
Unclassified services	24.2	0	13.6	1.5	24.2	15.2	1.5 100
Religious Services	0	0	0	0	100	0	0 100
NGOs services	40	0	20	0	20	0	0 100
Services not mentioned	18.4	0	22.4	8.2	18.4	22.4	2 100
Total	25.6	0.8	13.3	1	44.1	4.7	0.5 100



Table 15: Corrupt practices by Agency

Corrupt Practices /Means	PERCENTAGE WITHIN AGENCIES						
	Government	Private	Corporate	NGOs	All	Agency not stated	Total
Nepotism, favoritism	15.49	11.17	5.06	5.56	20.00	13.16	14.47
Taking and Giving Bribes	0.48	2.13	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
Privatization of Public Institution for Private gains	0.20	4.79	1.69	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.61
Collusion between public & private in procurement	0.08	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Collusion between private & private in procurement	0.56	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	1.76	3.19	2.81	5.56	0.00	2.63	1.96
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Non-Bhutanese	11.60	11.70	15.73	27.78	0.00	3.95	11.74
Delaying decision/ action deliberately for corrupt motives	35.49	38.83	39.33	38.89	80.00	67.11	36.84
Unclassified corrupt practices	35.49	38.83	39.33	38.89	80.00	67.11	36.84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Corrupt practices by Agency

Corrupt Practices /Means	PERCENTAGE WITHIN CORRUPT PRACTICES/MEANS						
	Government	Private	Corporate	NGOs	All	Agency not stated	Total
Nepotism, favoritism	87.5	5.0	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.9	100
Taking and Giving Bribes	90.2	4.9	2.1	0.2	0.2	2.3	100
Privatization of Public Institution for Private gains	66.7	22.2	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Collusion between public & private in procurement	27.8	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	5.6	100
Collusion between private & private in procurement	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Bhutanese	82.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Fronting involving Bhutanese to Non-Bhutanese	75.9	10.3	8.6	1.7	0.0	3.4	100
Delaying decision/ action deliberately for corrupt motives	83.3	6.3	8.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	100
Unclassified corrupt practices	81.2	6.7	6.4	0.6	0.4	4.7	100
Total	84.3	6.3	6.0	0.6	0.2	2.6	100



Table 16: Abuse and Misuse of Authority by sectors (in Nos)

SECTOR	Respondents	Percentage
Ministry of Agriculture	66	5.1
Ministry of Education	200	15.4
Ministry Finance	19	1.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	3	0.2
Ministry of Health	25	1.9
Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs	18	1.4
Ministry of Information & Communications	7	0.5
Ministry Labor & Human Recourses	2	0.2
Ministry of Trade & Industry	2	0.2
Ministry of Works & Human Settlement	22	1.7
Judiciary	16	1.2
Royal Bhutan Army	28	2.2
Royal Bhutan Police	22	1.7
Bhutan Olympic Committee	1	0.1
Dzongkhag Development Commission	2	0.2
Royal Audit Authority	6	0.5
Royal Civil Service Commission	11	0.8
National Environment Commission	2	0.2
Royal Institute of Management	1	0.1
Bhutan Post	1	0.1
National Pension & Provident fund	2	0.2
Construction Development Board	2	0.2
Bank of Bhutan	8	0.6
Bhutan National Bank	3	0.2
Bhutan Telecom Ltd	3	0.2
Bhutan Board Casting Services	1	0.1
Bhutan Power Corporation Ltd	13	1
City Corporation	6	0.5
Druk Air Corporation	1	0.1
Bhutan Oil Distributors	2	0.2
RICBL	2	0.2
Private Entrepreneurs	18	1.4
Private construction companies	25	1.9
Private schools	1	0.1
Dzongkhag Administration	155	12
Unclassified sector	11	0.8
NHDC	1	0.1
Monastic body	5	0.4
BDFCL	3	0.2
FCB	2	0.2
RSPN	1	0.1
STCBL	1	0.1
Sector not mentioned	576	44.4
Total responses	1296	100



Table 17: Abuse and Misuse of Authority in sectors by occupation (row %)

Agencies	Govt. employees	Private employees	House wives	Farmer/ House wives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Not stated	Total
	PERCENTAGE WITHIN THE OCCUPATION								
Ministry of Agriculture	18.6	20.0	17.3	0.0	25.8	45.5	20.0	25.1	25.1
Ministry of Education	28.6	20.0	32.7	14.3	26.2	18.2	20.0	28.5	28.5
Ministry of Finance	9.3	20.0	6.1	28.6	6.0	3.0	20.0	7.8	7.8
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
Ministry of Health	24.8	0.0	14.3	28.6	15.5	12.1	0.0	16.2	16.2
MOHCA	6.8	20.0	12.2	14.3	12.0	9.1	0.0	8.9	8.9
MOIC	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
MTI	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	40.0	0.6	0.6
Judiciary	1.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
Royal Bhutan Police	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
Royal Civil Service Commission	1.9	0.0	3.1	14.3	1.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
Bhutan Telecom Ltd.	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
Bhutan Power Corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
City Corporation	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
Druk Air Corporation	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Private Entrepreneurs	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
Dzongkhag Administration	1.2	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Unclassified sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Table 18: Sector of abuse of authority by occupation (Column %)

Agencies	Govt. employees	Private employees	Farmer/ House wives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Not stated	Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN THE OCCUPATION								
Ministry of Agriculture	66.7	2.2	37.8	0.0	133.3	33.3	2.2	100
Ministry of Education	90.2	2.0	62.7	2.0	119.6	11.8	2.0	100
Ministry Finance	107.1	7.1	42.9	14.3	100.0	7.1	7.1	100
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Ministry of Health	137.9	0.0	48.3	6.9	124.1	13.8	0.0	100
MOHCA	68.8	6.3	75.0	6.3	175.0	18.8	0.0	100
MOIC	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100
MTI	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	200.0	100
Judiciary	50.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	175.0	0.0	0.0	100
Royal Bhutan Police	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	266.7	0.0	0.0	100
Royal Civil Service Commission	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	33.3	0.0	100
Bhutan Telecom Ltd	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	100
Bhutan Power Corporation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	300.0	0.0	0.0	100
City Corporation	133.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100
Druk Air Corporation	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	100
Private Entrepreneurs	150.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100
Dzongkhag Administration	200.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Unclassified sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total	89.9	2.8	54.7	3.9	130.2	18.4	2.8	100



Table 19: Sectors of Bribery by level of Authority

Annexure-4

SECTORS	High level authority	Middle level authority	High & middle level authority	High & low level authority	Low & middle level authority	All Total authorities
Ministry of Agriculture	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	9.0
Ministry Of Education	1.4	23.6	2.4	0.0	33.3	5.0
Ministry Finance	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ministry of Health	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.0
Ministry of Home & Cultural Affairs	4.3	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	6.0
Ministry of Information & Communications	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Ministry Labor & Human Resources	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Ministry of Trade & Industry	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Ministry of Work & Human Settlement	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Judiciary	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Royal Bhutan Army	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Royal Bhutan Police	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Election Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Anti-corruption Commission	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dzongkhag Development Commission	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Royal Audit Authority	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Royal Civil Service Commission	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National pension & provident fund	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction Development Board	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bank of Bhutan	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan National Bank	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bhutan Power Corporation Ltd	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City Corporation	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Druk Air Corporation	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.8	0.0



Table 19: Sectors of Bribery by level of Authority

SECTORS	High level authority	Middle level authority	PERCENTAGE WITHIN LEVEL OF AUTHORITY			All Total
			High & middle level authority	High & low level authority	Low & middle level authority	
Bhutan Oil Distributors	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private Entrepreneurs	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.5	1.9
Private construction companies	1.4	4.4	2.4	0.0	9.5	2.8
Private schools	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Dzongkhag Administration	6.4	23.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	13.3
Unclassified sector	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
NHDC	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
UNDP	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Monastic body	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
BDFCL	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
BCCL	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not stated	64.3	30.8	85.4	100.0	28.6	39.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 20: Sector of bribery by level of authority

SECTORS	High level authority	Middle level authority	High & middle level authority	High & low level authority	Low & middle level authority	All Total authorities
Ministry of Agriculture	14	9	0	0	2	20
Ministry Of Education	2	58	1	0	5	4
Ministry Finance	9	22	0	0	0	17
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	100	0	0	0	0	0
Ministry of Health	18	24	0	0	6	29
MOHCA	21	14	4	0	0	21
MOIC	7	20	0	0	0	47
MOLHR	0	25	50	0	0	25
Ministry of Trade & Industry	0	38	0	0	0	25
MOWHS	33	33	0	0	0	0
Judiciary	0	100	0	0	0	0
Royal Bhutan Army	0	50	0	0	0	50
Royal Bhutan Police	0	0	0	0	0	100
Election Commission	0	0	0	0	0	100
Anti-corruption Commission	100	0	0	0	0	0
Dzongkhag Development Commission	0	0	0	0	0	0
Royal Audit Authority	20	40	0	0	0	20
Royal Civil Service Commission	0	100	0	0	0	0
National Pension & Provident Fund	0	50	0	0	0	0
Construction Development Board	33	67	0	0	0	0
Bank of Bhutan	100	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan National Bank	0	50	0	0	0	50
Bhutan Telecom Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan Power Corporation Ltd	25	25	0	0	0	0
City Corporation	13	63	0	0	0	13



Table 20: Sector of bribery by level of authority

SECTORS	High level authority	Middle level authority	High & middle level authority	High & low level authority	Low & middle level authority	All Total
SECTORS OF BRIBERY BY LEVEL OF AUTHORITY ... CONTD						
Druk Air Corporation	0	0	50	0	50	0 100
Bhutan Telecom ltd	0	0	0	0	0	100 100
Bhutan Oil Distributors	0	100	0	0	0	0 100
Private Entrepreneurs	19	31	0	0	13	6 100
Private construction companies	9	61	4	0	9	9 100
Private schools	0	33	0	0	0	0 100
Dzongkhag Administration	8	67	0	0	1	10 100
Unclassified sector	14	7	0	0	0	79 100
NHDC	0	100	0	0	0	0 100
UNDP	67	33	0	0	0	0 100
Monastic body	50	50	0	0	0	0 100
BDFCL	67	33	0	0	0	0 100
BCCL	0	100	0	0	0	0 100
Not stated	27	30	11	1	2	9 100
Total	17	39	5	0	3	12 100



Table 21: Agencies by level of Authority involved in bribery

	Cash	Kind	Both	Not stated	Total
1 High level authority					
PERCENTAGE WITHIN AMOUNT OF BRIBERY					
Government	68	68	62	64	66
Private	14	7	14	8	11
Corporate	11	13	10	24	13
NGO	0	0	7	4	2
All	2	0	0	0	1
Not stated	5	13	7	0	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
2 Middle level authority					
Government	73	89	75	93	82
Private	17	4	13	7	10
Corporate	5	4	12	0	6
NGO	1	1	0	0	1
Not stated	4	1	0	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
3 Low level authority					
Government	74	92	94	84	87
Private	8	3	0	5	4
Corporate	13	4	0	5	6
Not stated	5	1	6	5	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
4 High & middle level authority					
Government	89	95	63	96	89
Private	5	1	8	4	4
Corporate	5	3	4	0	3
NGO	0	1	13	0	2
All	0	0	8	0	1
Not stated	0	0	4	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Agencies by level of Authority involved in bribery(CONTD)

	Cash	Kind	Both	Not stated	Total
5 High & low level authority	PERCENTAGE WITHIN AMOUNT OF BRIBERY				
Government	0	100	0	0	66.7
Corporate	0	0	0	100	33.3
Total	0	100	0	100	100.0
6 Low & middle level authority					
Government	60	62	67	100	64
Private	20	15	0	0	14
Corporate	0	23	0	0	14
NGO	20	0	0	0	5
All	0	0	33	0	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100
7 All authorities					
Government	90	83	66	76	77
Private	5	9	5	0	5
Corporate	0	3	5	12	5
NGO	0	0	0	6	1
All	0	3	11	0	5
Not stated	5	3	13	6	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100
8 Not mentioned					
Government	80	78	56	36	62
Private	15	6	11	14	12
Corporate	0	6	0	0	1
All	0	6	0	0	1
Not stated	5	6	33	50	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Table 22: Sector of Bribery by occupation of respondent (in Nos.)

Agencies	Govt. employees	Private employees	Corporate employees	House wives	Farmer/ House wives	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Other	Not stated	Total
MOA	33	1	4	15	1	42	8	20	0	33	
MOE	26	0	1	22	3	32	6	0	2	24	
MOF	8	0	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	5	
MOH	4	0	0	2	0	10	1	1	0	5	
MOIC	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	
MOWHS	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	
Judiciary	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	
ECB	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	
RCSE	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Unclassified sectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	
Total	77	1	5	43	4	102	15	26	2	73	



Table 23: Sectors of Bribery by occupation of respondent (in column %)

Agencies	Govt. employees	Private employees	Corporate employees	House wifes	Farmer/ House wifes	Students	Local Govt employees	Religious & Armed force	Other	Not stated	Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN COLOUMN											
MOA	42.9	100.0	80.0	34.9	25.0	41.2	53.3	76.9	0.0	45.2	
MOE	33.8	0.0	20.0	51.2	75.0	31.4	40.0	0.0	100.0	32.9	
MOF	10.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	6.8	
MOH	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	9.8	6.7	3.8	0.0	6.8	
MOIC	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
MOWHS	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Judiciary	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
ECB	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
RCSC	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
Unclassified sectors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	1.4	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



Table 24: Recommendation on fighting corruption by dzongkhag wise **Annexure-5**

Dzongkhag	Preventive measure	Punitive measure	Preventive & Punitive	Preventive & Public education	Punitive & Public education	All measures	Total
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN EACH DZONGKHAG							
Bumthang	52.5	19.4	12.0	1.4	2.3	3.2	100.0
Chhukha	43.4	22.7	8.6	1.6	3.1	3.1	100.0
Monggar	42.4	21.7	6.1	4.1	1.0	2.0	100.0
Paro	49.4	22.6	4.5	3.3	3.0	4.2	100.0
Pemagatshel	56.7	24.1	5.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	100.0
Punakha	53.7	20.7	2.7	3.7	1.6	1.1	100.0
Samtse	37.9	23.1	11.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	100.0
Sarpang	56.8	15.4	6.0	4.5	1.1	1.6	100.0
Samdrup Jongkhar	54.1	20.3	10.0	2.8	1.1	1.8	100.0
Thimphu	43.3	22.0	7.4	4.7	1.7	5.2	100.0
Trashigang	44.9	18.6	10.4	3.8	1.7	1.7	100.0
Wangdue Phodrang	58.6	19.2	7.7	1.3	1.7	0.7	100.0
Zhemgang	45.3	25.8	7.6	2.2	3.6	4.4	100.0
Armed Force	46.7	26.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	6.7	100.0
Online	25.0	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	100.0
All areas	48.8	21.0	7.8	3.2	2.1	2.8	100.0



Table 25: Recommendation on fighting corruption by sex and age of respondents (in Nos)

Sex/ Age	Preventive measures	Punitive measures	Preventive & Punitive measures	Preventive & Public education	Punitive & Public education	All mentioned measures	Total
Male							
< 25 yrs	356	168	68	15	20	20	753
26-40 yrs	543	255	109	45	37	49	1196
> 45 yrs	335	137	41	28	7	22	684
Age not stated	13	4	0	1	0	1	24
All ages	1247	564	218	89	64	92	2657
Female							
< 25 yrs	332	119	42	21	6	8	624
26-40 yrs	258	120	40	11	9	10	518
> 45 yrs	109	33	12	7	4	1	189
Age not stated	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
All ages	700	273	94	39	19	20	1335
Sex not stated							
< 25 yrs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
26-40 yrs	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
> 45 yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age not stated	2	1	0	1	0	0	5
All ages	3	3	0	1	0	0	8
BOTH SEXES							
< 25 yrs	689	287	110	36	26	28	1378
26-40 yrs	801	377	149	56	46	59	1716
> 45 yrs	444	170	53	35	11	23	873
Age not stated	16	6	0	2	0	2	33
All ages	1950	840	312	129	83	112	4000



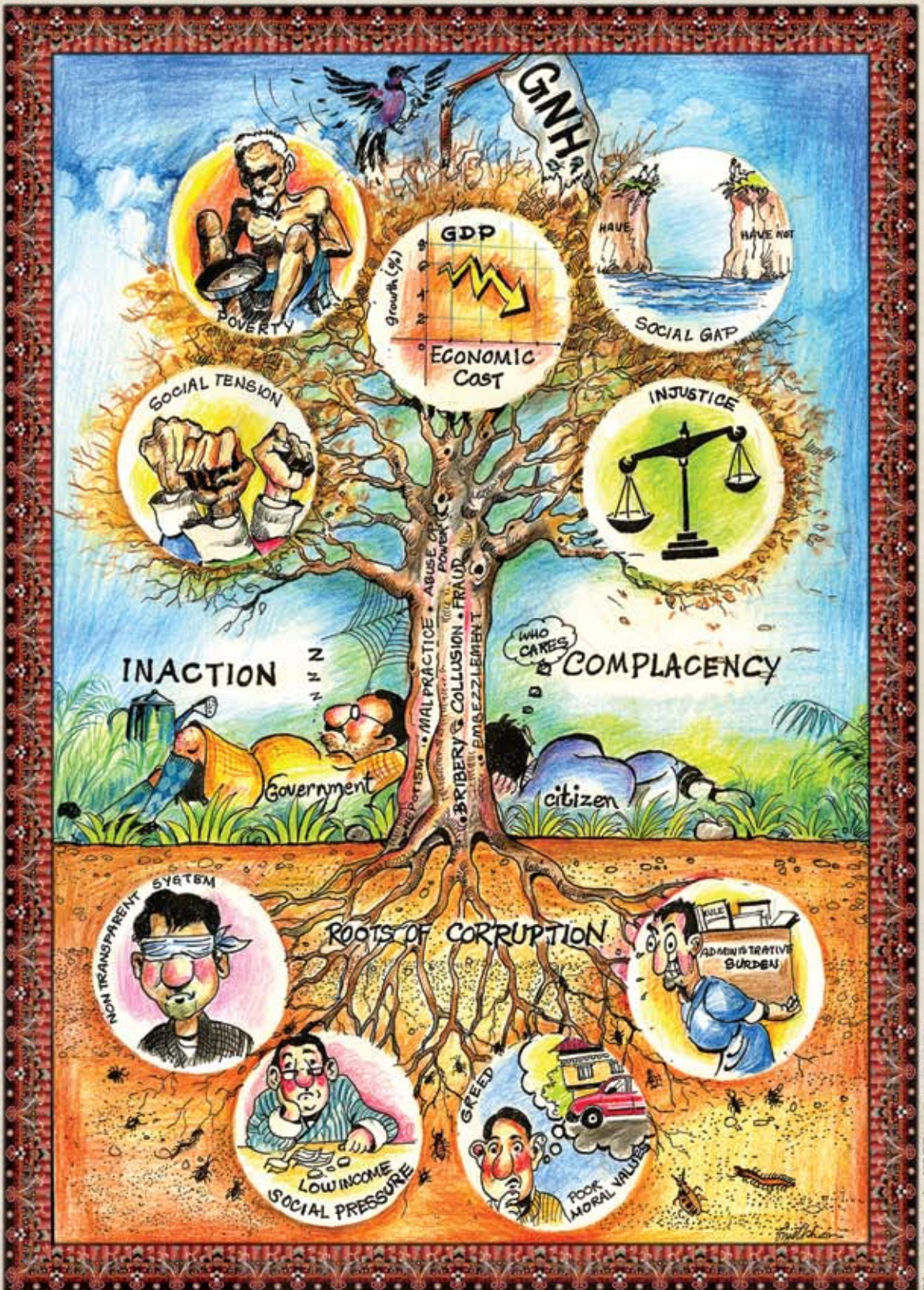
Table 26: Recommendation on fighting corruption by sex and age of respondents (in %)

Sex/ Age	Preventive measures	Punitive measures	Preventive & Punitive measures	Preventive & Public education	Punitive & Public education	All mentioned measures	Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN SEX AND AGE							
Male							
< 25 yrs	47.3	22.3	9.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	100.0
26-40 yrs	45.4	21.3	9.1	3.8	3.1	4.1	100.0
> 45 yrs	49.0	20.0	6.0	4.1	1.0	3.2	100.0
Age not stated	54.2	16.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	100.0
All ages	46.9	21.2	8.2	3.3	2.4	3.5	100.0
Female							
< 25 yrs	53.2	19.1	6.7	3.4	1.0	1.3	100.0
26-40 yrs	49.8	23.2	7.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	100.0
> 45 yrs	57.7	17.5	6.3	3.7	2.1	0.5	100.0
Age not stated	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
All ages	52.4	20.4	7.0	2.9	1.4	1.5	100.0
Sex not stated							
< 25 yrs	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
26-40 yrs	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
> 45 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age not stated	40.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
All ages	37.5	37.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
BOTH SEXES							
< 25 yrs	50.0	20.8	8.0	2.6	1.9	2.0	100.0
26-40 yrs	46.7	22.0	8.7	3.3	2.7	3.4	100.0
> 45 yrs	50.9	19.5	6.1	4.0	1.3	2.6	100.0
Age not stated	48.5	18.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.1	100.0
All ages	48.8	21.0	7.8	3.2	2.1	2.8	100.0



Table 27: Recommendation on fighting corruption by sex and age of respondents

Sex/ Age	Preventive measures	Punitive measures	Preventive & Punitive measures	Preventive & Punitive education measures	Punitive & Public education measures	All mentioned measures	Total
PERCENTAGE WITHIN MEASURES							
Male							
< 25 yrs	28.5	29.8	31.2	16.9	31.3	21.7	28.3
26-40 yrs	43.5	45.2	50.0	50.6	57.8	53.3	45.0
> 45 yrs	26.9	24.3	18.8	31.5	10.9	23.9	25.7
Age not stated	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.9
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female							
< 25 yrs	47.4	43.6	44.7	53.8	31.6	40.0	46.7
26-40 yrs	36.9	44.0	42.6	28.2	47.4	50.0	38.8
> 45 yrs	15.6	12.1	12.8	17.9	21.1	5.0	14.2
Age not stated	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex not stated							
< 25 yrs	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
26-40 yrs	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0
> 45 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age not stated	66.7	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	62.5
All ages	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
BOTH SEXES							
< 25 yrs	35.3	34.2	35.3	27.9	31.3	25.0	34.5
26-40 yrs	41.1	44.9	47.8	43.4	55.4	52.7	42.9
> 45 yrs	22.8	20.2	17.0	27.1	13.3	20.5	21.8
Age not stated	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.8
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



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"FIGHTING CORRUPTION IS A COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY"
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