# 2005 Survey of Judges in Albania

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# I. Executive Summary

This report presents the results of comparisons between data collected from two opinion surveys conducted in Albania, the first a nationwide survey of voting-age adults and the second a survey of judges. The national survey was conducted in December 2005-January 2006 and the judges survey was conducted in January-February 2006. In addition, the report presents the results of selected questions that were asked only in the judges survey. Both surveys were carried out by the Institute for Development Research and Alternatives (IDRA), Albania.

The main findings are as follows:

- There is a striking consonance between the perception of the mass public and that of judges with respect to the three least corrupt institutions or groups (the President, religious leaders and the military) and the three most corrupt ones (customs officials, tax officials and the medical authorities). The most important differences between national perceptions and those of judges are with respect to two figures in the judicial sector, judges and prosecutors. Both of these have a high level of probity in the eyes of judges, but a very low one in those of the mass public.

- While both judges and the nationwide public have a serious view of widespread corruption among public officials, nationwide the perception of the problem was more negative. The mass public also had a more negative view of changes in the level of corruption among public officials during the previous year, with larger percentages of respondents indicating that it had increased.

- National perceptions of institutional transparency are more negative than those of judges. Both judges and the mass public find the Armed Forces and the newly-elected Government to be among the most transparent institutions and the ministries of Health and Finance among the least transparent. There is a striking difference between them with respect to the actors in the judicial sector. While judges find the courts to be the most transparent of the 12 institutions, nationwide they are thought to be the least transparent. There is also a large difference between the two samples with respect to perceptions of the General Prosecutor's Office, which occupy the second least transparent position in the public's perceptions.

- Judges are more positive about changes in the extent of media coverage of corruption and about the government's anti-corruption efforts than the nation as a whole. They are also more aware of the activities of the ACAC and the CAO than respondents across the nation. In both samples, there is greater familiarity with the CAO than with the ACAC.

- Judges seem to apply a narrower definition, on the whole, of what constitutes corrupt behavior among lawyers: higher percentages nationwide found the behavior in all the four scenarios to be corrupt compared to judges.

- Judges also have a bleaker view of lawyers' qualifications to do their job. In contrast, they have a far more positive view of their own impartiality in conducting trials than do respondents nationwide.

- In general, judges' evaluations are far more positive across the board compared to those of voting age adults nationwide with respect to trust in institutions. Judges also tend to place far greater trust – not surprisingly – in the Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office. There are two elements common to the evaluation of social and political institutions across the samples: the Armed Forces are among those receiving the highest support while political parties and trade unions have the lowest.

- System support is much higher among judges than it is nationwide, the mean score barely crossing the midpoint of the 0-100 scale in the latter case. It should be noted that this and other differences between the judges and the nation listed above conform to a pattern of elite/public differences with respect to the political system and its constituent units stemming from the assumption that bureaucratic and political elites overall tend to have a higher stake, and therefore greater allegiance, to the political system than does the public.

- Of seven resources important for their daily work, the judges were most satisfied with the quality of personnel they worked with and least satisfied with the pay of their employees.

- They also approved the quality of training at the Magistrates School.

- Bribery was not thought to be a common feature in any of six areas of the judicial system: court administration staff, state prosecutors, judges, and appeals procedures in District courts, Appeal courts and the Supreme Court.

- Slightly more than half the judges surveyed agreed that corruption in the Albanian court system was a serious problem and that lawyers approached them outside of court to influence their decisions.

- A large plurality of judges cited training as the factor that would help them to improve their performance. The next most cited factor was a salary increase.

- A majority of judges felt that the most important type of training judges should receive was continuing legal education to keep them up-to-date on new laws that are passed.

- Training in the new Administrative Procedures Law proved to be the most popular of four areas of training for judges.

- A large plurality of judges felt that court staff would benefit most from training in basic knowledge of the working of the judicial system.

- A large majority of judges (58%) identified continuing legal education on new laws as the most important way of improving lawyers' training.

- More rigorous bar exams was the measure identified by most judges for improving the legal profession in Albania.

- Judges gave the highest score to their own performances compared to the performances of court staff, most judges and lawyers. Lawyers received the worst performance rating, below the midpoint of the scale.

- The performance of little more than half (57%) of the judges had been evaluated by the court system evaluation authority.

- Sixty-four percent of the judges thought they were overworked.

- Political tolerance of those who disagree with the Albanian system of government is high overall among judges, and is highest with respect to allowing such persons to stage peaceful protests and lowest with respect to letting them address the public on TV.

- When political tolerance is combined with system support in a model of democratic stability, it is found that 70% of judges have both high system support and high political tolerance. This bodes well for the stability of Albanian democracy .

# II. Introduction: Data and Methods

## Types of comparisons

This report presents the results of comparisons between data collected from two opinion surveys conducted in Albania, the first a nationwide survey of voting-age adults and the second a survey of judges. The national survey was conducted in December 2005-January 2006 and the judges survey was conducted in January-February 2006. In addition, the report presents the results of selected questions that were asked only in the judges survey. Both surveys were carried out by the Institute for Development Research and Alternatives (IDRA), Albania.

The judges survey had as its main objective the measurement of judges' perceptions and attitudes regarding not only corruption but also problems with the probity and efficacy of the judicial sector in Albania and ways of tackling them. The survey therefore provides valuable insight into the sector via one of its key members. The main objective of the national survey was to measure Albanians' perceptions and attitudes regarding corruption and transparency.

Comparisons are made for the most important variables common to the two samples. This includes batteries of items on political support, perceptions of corruption and transparency, and corruption within the legal profession.

A separate chapter deals with some of the most important questions asked only in the survey of judges. These relate to topics such as problems in, and ways of improving, the legal profession in Albania, and political tolerance.

## Confidence intervals (A complex but important topic)

In many of the charts in this report, the bars representing mean values have a symbol in the form of an "I" in the upper portion. The two horizontal lines of the "I" symbol (or error bar) for a bar define the limits of the confidence interval for the mean value represented by that bar. That is, given the sample size and taking into account the respondents' answers to the question represented in the figure, the "true value" of the mean may be slightly higher or lower than the sample mean represented by the bar. That is because we are working with a sample and not the entire population. Of course, since interviewing the entire population would have been prohibitively expensive, we rely on a sample, as does all modern research when populations are large, and in return we must pay the small cost of "sample error," that is some imprecision of measurment. Yet, we know rather precisely what the level of that imprecision is.

The larger the sample and the more concentrated the responses, the smaller will be the "I," which means a smaller confidence interval, and the more certain we can be that the mean value represented by the bar is very close to the "true value" for the population. An error bar represents the 95 percent confidence interval, i.e., if 100 identical surveys were done at the same time by similarly drawing 100 samples from the target population, in 95 of the 100 samples the mean would lie between the upper and lower horizontal lines of the "I."

The practical utility of these error bars, or "I"s, at the top of the bars is that they enable us to verify easily if the differences between the means of two or more groups represented by the bars are the result of stable statistical patterns or are solely due to chance (that is, the "sampling error.") If the "I" error bars overlap considerably, we can say that statistically one mean is no different from the other and therfore the two groups are effectively the same on that characteristics. For example, if the percent of persons being victimized by corruption in 2004 were 10% but it declined to 9% in 2005, and the two "I"s overlap in our chart, then we would say that there was no signficant decline in corruption even though in absolute terms, there was a 1% drop. If they do not overlap, we may assume that the differences in the mean estimates correspond to the groups selected for comparison, and that one group is different from another with respect to the question being examined. It should be noted that this method, while convenient, is not foolproof: visual inspection of the error bars many not be enough when the overlap between two error bars is slight because in such cases the difference between the two means may in fact be significant. This occurs because the true level of significance is really determined by the *joint* value of the two groups being examined. With two groups, the sample is larger and therefore there may indeed be a difference betweeen the two bars (the "I" for each bar is based on the sample size and variance for that bar alone). Therefore, in such cases it is advisable to do an additional statistical check, and we do that.

## Description of the Samples

The surveys reported here consisted of face-to-face interviews with members of two respondent groups –judges and the voting-age public in the nation as a whole, which included the 10 major cities as well as some larger towns and rural areas (communes).

We based our overall sample design for the national and judges samples on geographic and population considerations. The map of Albania below will help make the tables that follow easier to comprehend.

**Figure II-1 Map of Albania**

Source: www.geographic.org, used with permission.

The distribution of the four samples by city and rural area is shown below.

**Table II.1 Sample Size by City and Rural Area**

| | | | Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | National 2005 | Judges 2005 |
| **City** | Berat | Number of respondents | 22 | 1 |
| | | % | 1.8 | .6 |
| | Durrës | Number of respondents | 73 | 19 |
| | | % | 6.1 | 12.3 |
| | Elbasan | Number of respondents | 41 | 6 |
| | | % | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| | Fier | Number of respondents | 30 | 10 |
| | | % | 2.5 | 6.5 |
| | Gjirokastër | Number of respondents | 12 | 10 |
| | | % | 1.0 | 6.5 |
| | Korçë | Number of respondents | 38 | 24 |
| | | % | 3.2 | 15.5 |
| | Lushnjë | Number of respondents | 16 | 7 |
| | | % | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| | Kuçovë | Number of respondents | 20 | 0 |
| | | % | 1.7 | .0 |
| | Ura Vajgurore | Number of respondents | 11 | 0 |
| | | % | .9 | .0 |
| | Bulqizë | Number of respondents | 11 | 0 |
| | | % | .9 | .0 |
| | Peshkopi | Number of respondents | 22 | 0 |
| | | % | 1.8 | .0 |
| | Bilisht | Number of respondents | 18 | 0 |
| | | % | 1.5 | .0 |
| | Shkodër | Number of respondents | 19 | 14 |
| | | % | 1.6 | 9.0 |
| | Pogradec | Number of respondents | 13 | 0 |
| | | % | 1.1 | .0 |
| | Tiranë | Number of respondents | 248 | 26 |
| | | % | 20.7 | 16.8 |
| | Vlorë | Number of respondents | 31 | 22 |
| | | % | 2.6 | 14.2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kavajë | Number of respondents | 22 | 0 |
| | | % | 1.8 | .0 |
| | Kukës | Number of respondents | 15 | 5 |
| | | % | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| | Delvinë | Number of respondents | 9 | 0 |
| | | % | .8 | .0 |
| | Kamez | Number of respondents | 23 | 0 |
| | | % | 1.9 | .0 |
| | Lezhë | Number of respondents | 0 | 0 |
| | | % | .0 | .0 |
| | Librazhd | Number of respondents | 0 | 0 |
| | | % | .0 | .0 |
| | Orikum | Number of respondents | 0 | 0 |
| | | % | .0 | .0 |
| | Selenicë | Number of respondents | 0 | 0 |
| | | % | .0 | .0 |
| | Erseke | Number of respondents | 0 | 3 |
| | | % | .0 | 1.9 |
| | Lac | Number of respondents | 0 | 1 |
| | | % | .0 | .6 |
| | Sarande | Number of respondents | 0 | 4 |
| | | % | .0 | 2.6 |
| | Tepelene | Number of respondents | 0 | 3 |
| | | % | .0 | 1.9 |
| Rural areas | | Number of respondents | 506 | 0 |
| | | % | .0 | .0 |
| | **Total** | Number of respondents | **1200** | **155** |
| | | % | **100.0%** | **100.0%** |

Figure II-1 on the preceding page shows the location of some of the cities listed above.

The samples for the general public for the 2005 national survey have 1200 cases each, which provides for a sampling of error of ±2.8%.[1] Technically, a sampling error of ± 2.8% means that if we drew repeated samples of this size, for example, in the 10 cities of

[1] This is an approximate sampling error as other factors such as stratification, which can improve sampling errors and clustering, which can increase those errors, are not taken into account here. Normally, the effect of clustering is to a considerable extent made up by stratification, but not entirely. Hence, it would be fair to say that for the sample as a whole, a confidence interval of ± 3.0% has been obtained.

Albania, 95% of them would reflect the views of the population with no greater inaccuracy than ± 2.8%. Of course, factors other than sampling error can reduce the accuracy of the results, including non-response, errors in selecting the respondent, misunderstanding of the question, etc. But in terms of the science of survey sampling, a confidence interval of ± 2.8% is very good because it means that even relatively small differences in the results will found to be statistically significant in our surreys

A multistage random sample was constructed by taking a series of simple random samples in stages. This type of sampling is almost always more practical than simple random sampling for studies requiring "on location" analysis, such as door-to-door surveys. In a multistage random sample, a large area, such as a country, is first divided into smaller regions (such as states), and a random sample of these regions is collected. In the second stage, a random sample of smaller areas (such as counties) is taken from within each of the regions chosen in the first stage. Then, in the third stage, a random sample of even smaller areas (such as neighborhoods) is taken from within each of the areas chosen in the second stage. If these areas are sufficiently small for the purposes of the study, then the researcher might stop at the third stage. If not, he or she may continue to sample from the areas chosen in the third stage, and so on, until appropriately small areas have been chosen.

In the case of our survey, the first stratum consisted of the entire country. In the second stage, a decision was made to restrict the sampling to the 10 most important districts of the country. For the case of Tirana, a third stratum consisted of the 11 sub-municipalities that make-up the city. The final strata consisted of the Enumeration Areas (EA) used as census segments for the 2001 population census.

Selection of sampling points was designed to ensure that the sample was distributed proportionally to demographics of these areas. Every sampling point will have an equal number of interviews. The total universe is the voting population (18+). Voting centers help provide a good basis for drawing our sampling points. Every voting center covers approximately the same number of voters so this ensures proportionate sampling. IDRA utilized database of voting centers of the last elections to make a random selection of these points. A total of 90 voting centers were selected, and within each of those, a cluster of 14 respondents interviewed. Thus, each cluster size was 14, which represents a reasonable balance of economy (reducing the travel time of the interviewers) and precision (i.e., the impact of cluster size on the confidence interval). Smaller clusters are always desirable since many of the characteristics of any one individual in a cluster is shared with many others (e.g., income level, education level, etc.), but cost considerations prevent forming clusters that are too small, since that would greatly increase the travel time and transportation costs of the interviewers.

In sum, the use of a stratified and clustered sample, which is standard practice in modern survey samples, helps keep fieldwork costs within reasonable limits (as a result of clustering) but it can also result in wider confidence intervals for some variables as a result of “design effects,” the impact of which is to affect the precision of estimates.

### Judges Sample Domain

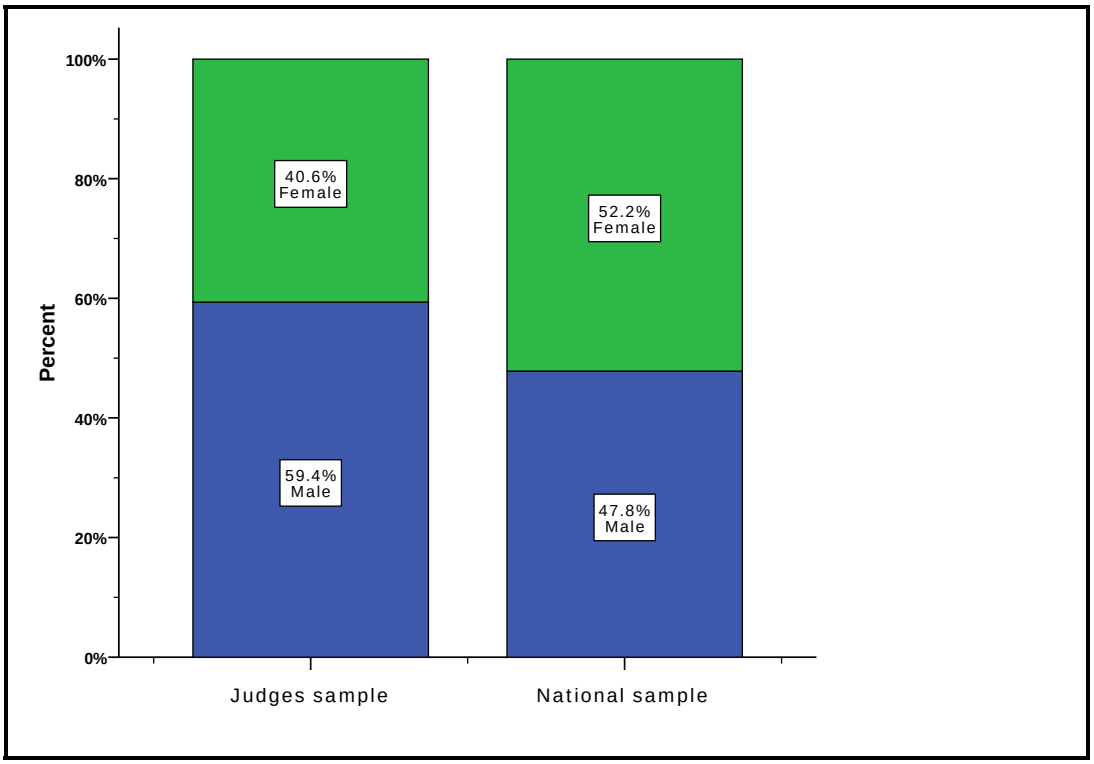
The sample design was for a total of 363 interviews, all of the judges in Albania. However only 155 judges were interviewed.

Details of the sample design for the judges are contained in the final appendix of this report.

## Sample Characteristics

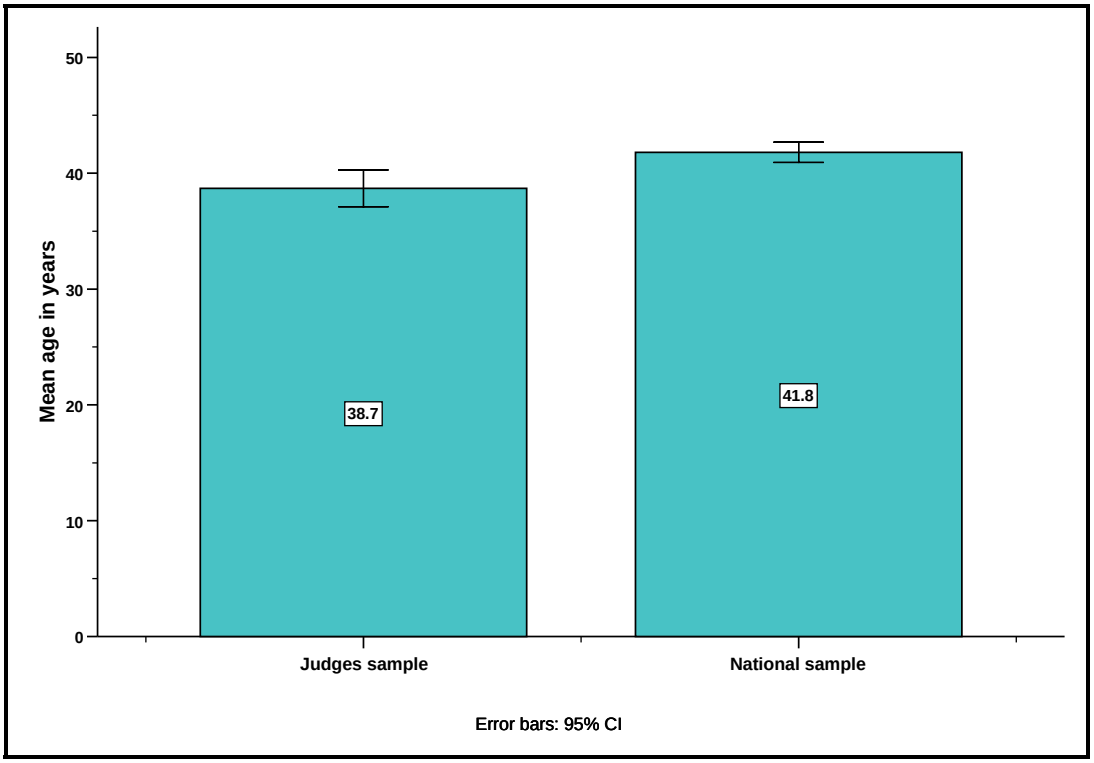
We now turn to the results of the sample after we completed the fieldwork.

**Figure II-2 Distribution of Samples by Sex**



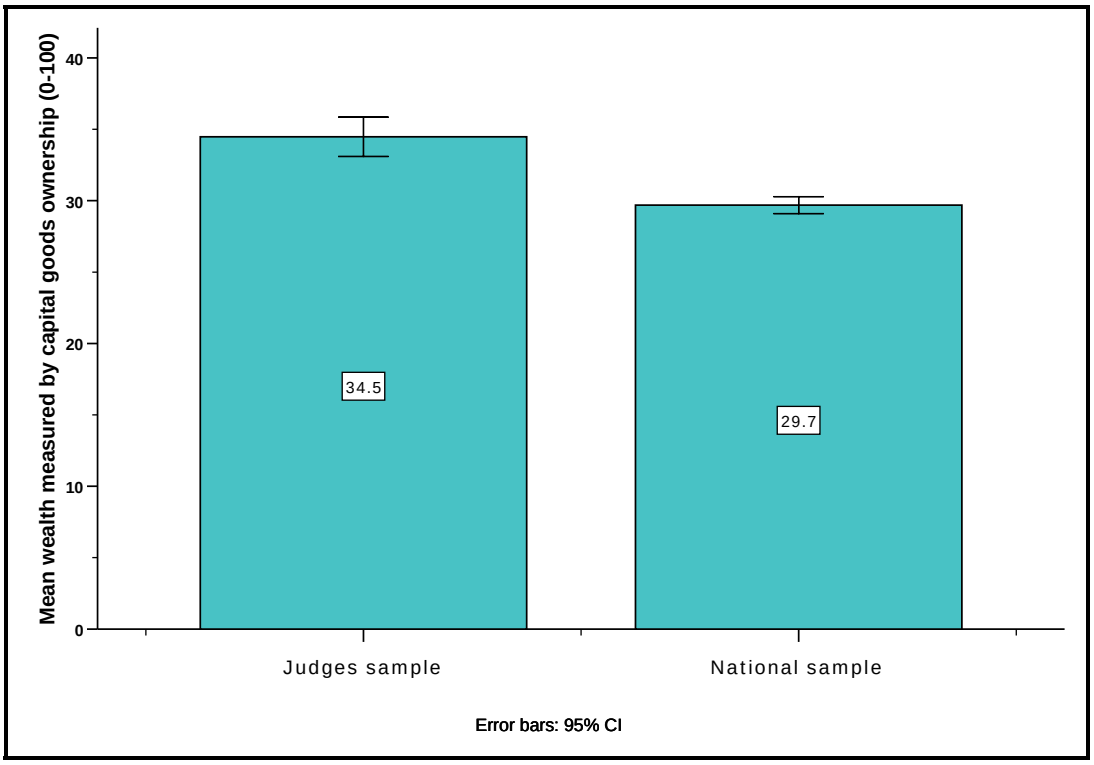

The figure above shows that there are about 12% more males in the judges sample compared to the national sample. The preponderance of males (59.4%) in the judges sample is probably a reflection of the traditional male domination of the profession.

**Figure II-3 Mean Age by Sample**




There is a statistically significant difference (the "I" symbols for the two bars do not overlap) of almost 3 years between the mean ages of the judges and national samples, with the judges being the younger sample (38.7 years). This is to be expected given the institutional age limits imposed on judges, which has the effect of truncating the age of the sample at both ends, but especially at the upper end.

**Figure II-4 Mean Wealth by Sample**




Respondents' income is measured using a proxy indicator that taps capital goods ownership, including access to basic utilities. This indicator is preferred over an indicator of household income because respondents are often reluctant to reveal their true income. They either hide or exaggerate their incomes, or simply refuse to answer the question resulting in missing values, which results in flawed or missing data. The wealth scale, which ranges from 0-100, was constructed by summing the answers to variables R1-R9 below.[2]

To end, can you tell me if your house has: ***[read all]***

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R1**. Color Television | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more |
| **R2**. Black and White Television | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more |
| **R3**. Refrigerator | (0) No | | | (1) yes |
| **R4**. Telephone | (0) No | | | (1) yes |
| **R5**. Car | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more |
| **R6**. Radio | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more |
| **R7**. Electricity | (0) No | | | (1) yes |
| **R8**. Indoor plumbing | (0) No | | | (1) yes |

[2] The formula used was: wealth = ((r1 + r2 + r3 + r4 + r5 + r6 + r7 + r8 + r9) -3)/21 * 100. This yielded a 0-100 scale.

| **R9**. How many rooms do you have in your house? | |
|---|---|

Figure II-4 shows that there is difference of almost 5 points between the mean wealth in the judges and national samples. Wealth in the judges sample overall is greater, as would be expected, given the steady employment of this group. The figure also shows that the "I" bars for the two samples clearly do not overlap. As mentioned earlier, this serves as a rough and ready indicator of a statistically significant difference between the means for the two samples. In other words, it indicates that the probability that the 5 point difference between the two samples does *not* exist in the population is less than .05 (five times out of hundred).

The table below shows that the vast majority of the respondents in the judges sample were from the District Court. One was from the Military Appeal Court. There were none from the High Supreme Court.

**Table II.2 Distribution of Respondents by Court Level**

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| District court | 131 | 84.5 |
| Appeal Court | 23 | 14.8 |
| Military Appeal Court | 1 | .6 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

The table below shows that slightly more than half the respondents was appointed in the period 1990-1999. The next highest proportion (32%) was appointed in the 2000-2005 period. Around 13% of the judges had at least 15 years of experience.

**Table II.3 Period in which Respondent Was Appointed Judge for First Time**

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Before 1970 | 1 | .6 |
| 1970-1979 | 5 | 3.2 |
| 1980-1989 | 14 | 9.0 |
| 1990-1999 | 85 | 54.8 |
| 2000-2005 | 50 | 32.3 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

**Table II.4 Number of Years in Current Post**

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| 5 yrs. or less | 49 | 31.6 |
| 6-10 yrs. | 51 | 32.9 |
| 11-20 yrs. | 47 | 30.3 |
| 21-30 yrs. | 4 | 2.6 |
| 31-40 yrs. | 4 | 2.6 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

The above table shows that almost 36% of the judges in the sample had spent more than 10 years in their current posts. Around 32% had served 5 years or less.

**Table II.5 Year of Graduation as a Lawyer**

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Before 1970 | 4 | 2.6 |
| 1970-1979 | 20 | 12.9 |
| 1980-1989 | 22 | 14.2 |
| 1990-1999 | 83 | 53.5 |
| 2000-2005 | 26 | 16.8 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** |

The above table indicates that almost 30% of the sample graduated as lawyers before 1990. Most of the judges (54%) graduated in law in the period 1990-1999.

# III. Corruption

## Perceptions of Institutional Integrity

The two surveys included a common set of questions relating to the integrity of different institutions and sections of Albanian society.

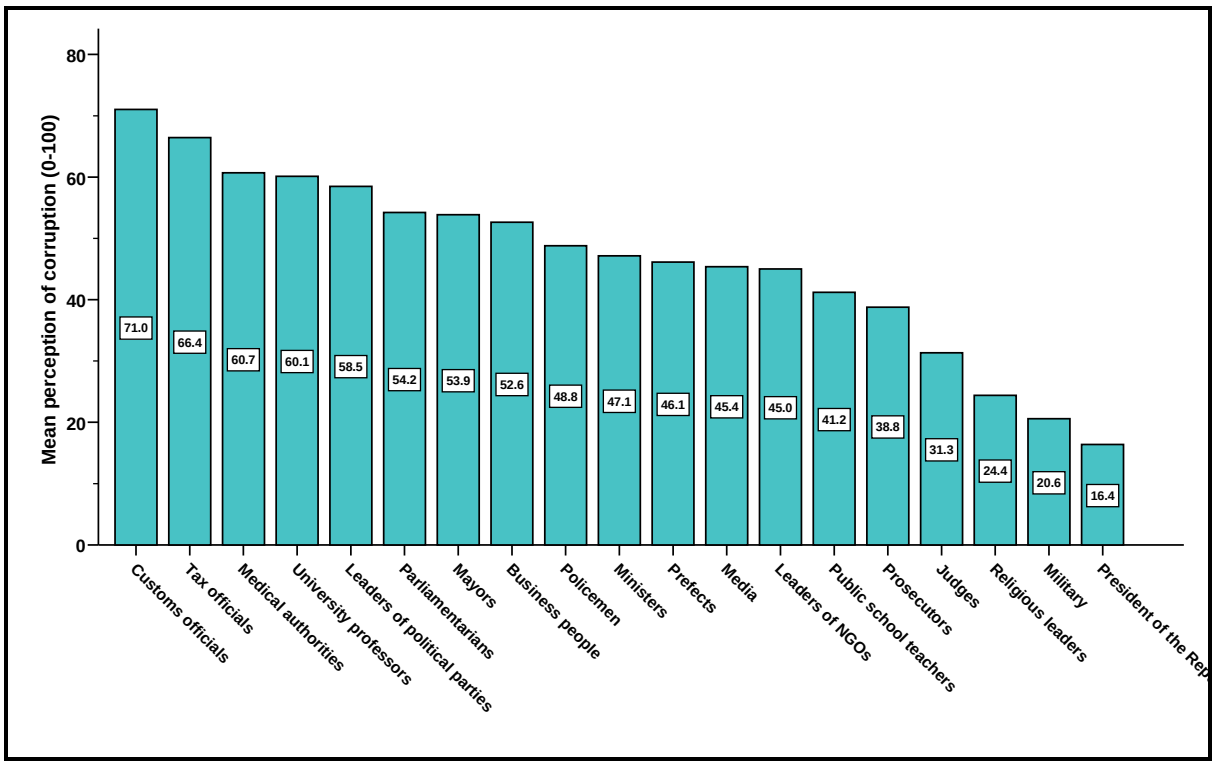
***[Use card "C (CHANGED FORM CARD D to CARD C)"] Now, I will name various public and private institutions. I am interested to know how Corrupt or honest do you think the representatives of these institutions are. Please, rate each one of them from 1 to 10, 1 being very Honest and 10 very Corrupt.***

| ***INSTITUTIONS*** | **Levels of Corruption** | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Very Honest** | | | | | | | | | **Very Corrupt** | **DN** |
| **PC1**. The Parliamentarians | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC2**. The Mayors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC3**. The ministers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC4**. The Prefects | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC5**. The policemen | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC6**. The university professors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC7**. The religious leaders | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC8**. The judges | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC9**. The military | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC10**. The leaders of the political parties | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC11**. The leaders of the NGOs | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC12**. The prosecutors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC13**. Doctors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC14**. The Media | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC15**. The President of the Republic | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC16**. The Customs Officials | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC17**. The Tax Officials | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC18**. Business people | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
| **PC19**. Public school teachers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |

The 1-10 response metric used in the questions was converted to the 0-100 scale more familiar to readers from the evaluation scales used in schools and from Centigrade thermometers.[3]

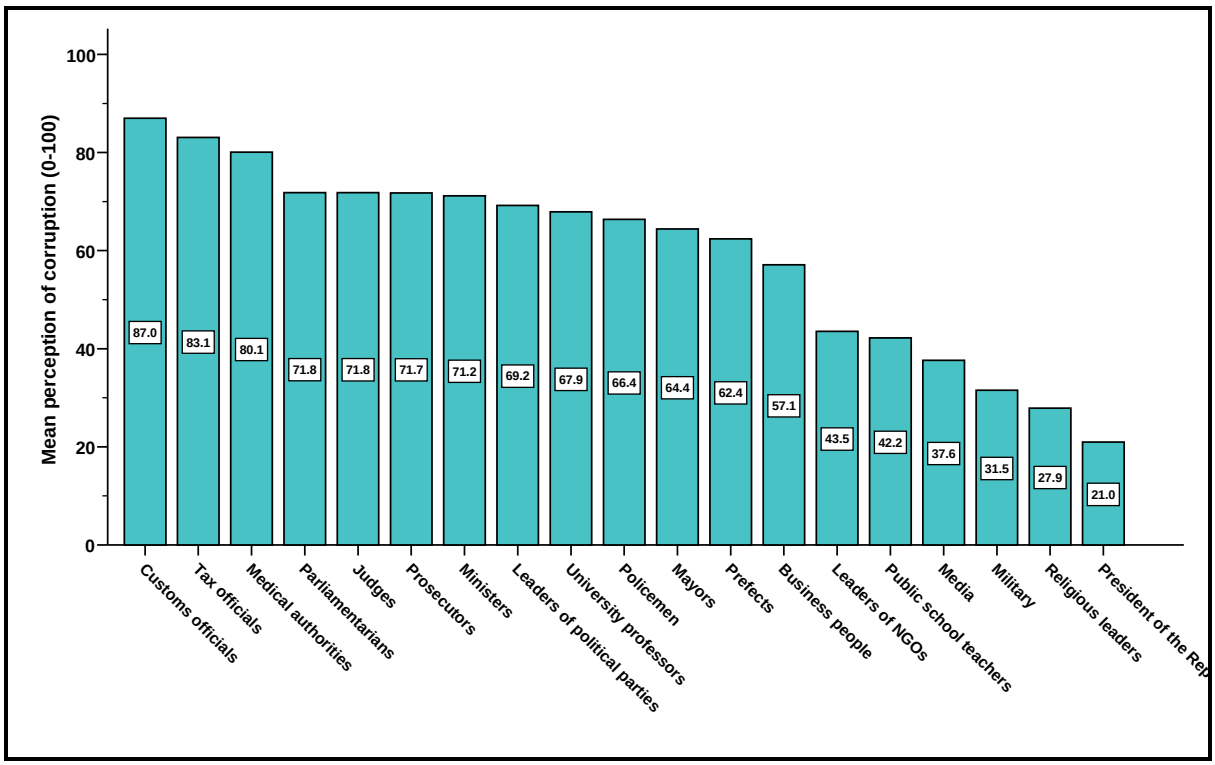
[3] For the same reason, the response scales for all the questions discussed in this report have been converted to a 0-100 metric wherever necessary. In the case of the PC series of questions, the conversion was done by subtracting 1 from each point on the 1-10 scale so that the questions are scored on a 0-9 scale. Next, the scale is divided by 9, so that it ranges from 0-1, and then multiplied by 100 to obtain a 0-100 range.

**Figure III-1 Mean Perception of Corruption in Selected Institutions and Groups in the 2005 Judges Sample**



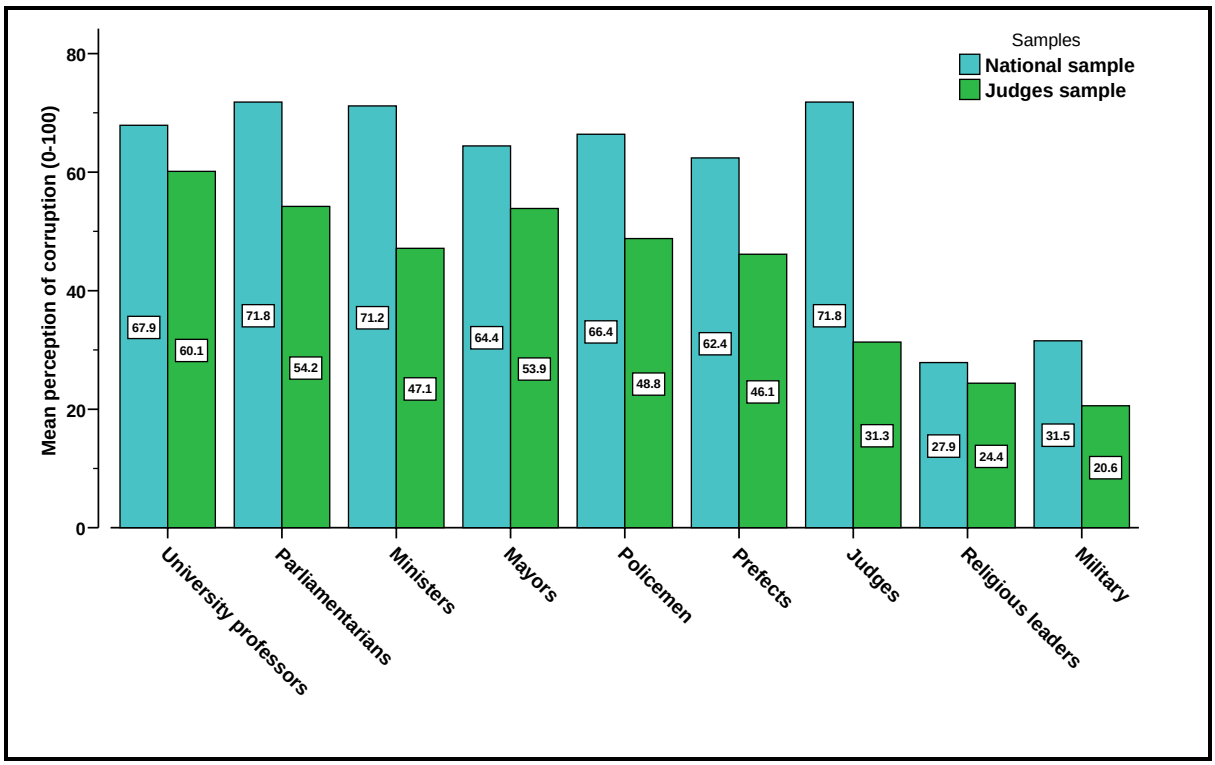

In the judges sample, the President of the Republic, the military and religious leaders were thought to be the three least corrupt of the 19 institutions and groups. They were followed by judges and prosecutors. The three most corrupt were customs officials, tax officials and the medical authorities.

**Figure III-2 Mean Perception of Corruption in Selected Institutions and Groups in the 2005 National Sample**



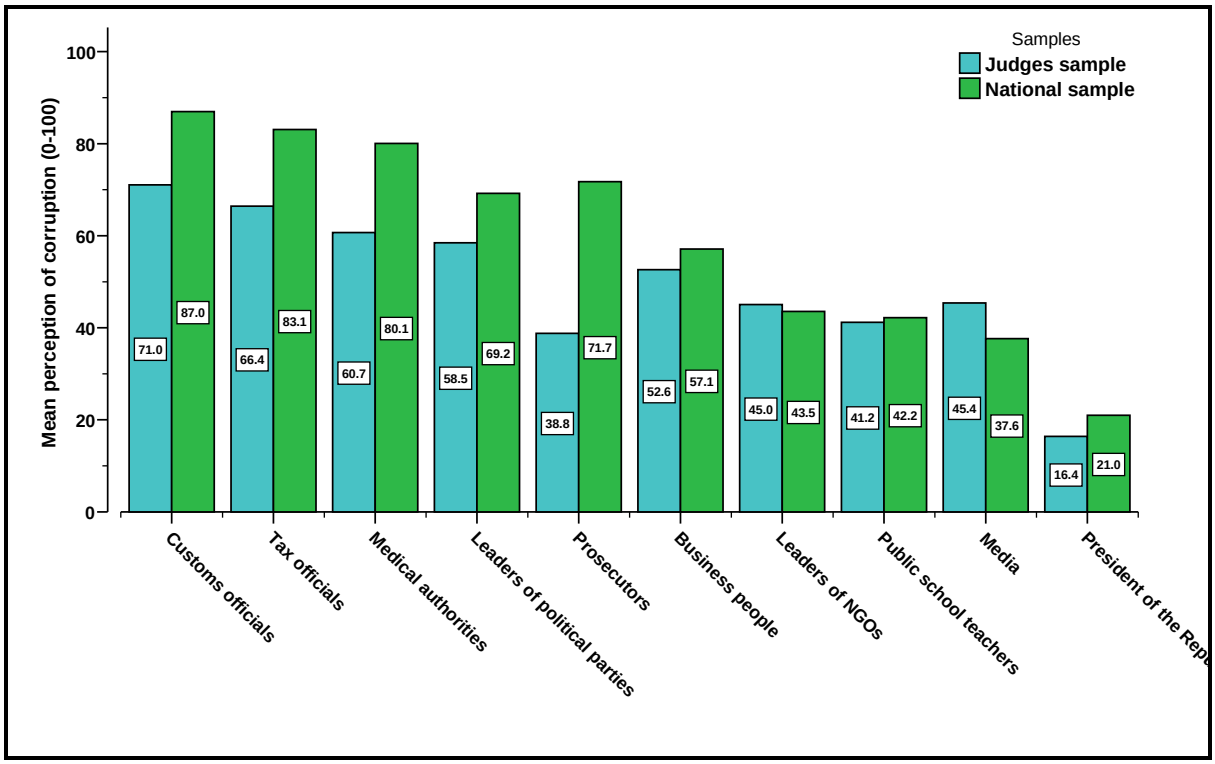

In the 2005 national sample, the three most corrupt (customs officials, tax officials and the medical authorities) and the three least corrupt institutions (the President, religious leaders and the military) were the same as in the judges sample, though not all in the same order. However, in stark contrast to the judges' perceptions, nationwide judges and prosecutors were among the *most* corrupt. Overall, across the nation perceptions of all categories were more negative compared to those of the judges.

**Figure III-3 Mean Perception of Corruption in Selected Institutions and Groups: Comparisons between the 2005 Judges and National Samples**




The above figure makes a direct comparison between 9 of the categories shown in the preceding two figures. All the differences between the two samples with respect to the mean corruption perception scores for the categories shown are statistically significant except for religious leaders. The largest difference (40.5 points) is with respect to judges: nationwide they are considered far more corrupt than they are by judges themselves. The smallest difference is with respect to university professors (7.8 points).

**Figure III-4 Mean Perception of Corruption in Selected Institutions and Groups: Comparisons between the 2005 Judges and National Samples**




The above figure makes a direct comparison between the samples for the remaining 10 of the 19 categories of the PC series. All the differences between the two samples with respect to the mean corruption perception scores for the categories shown are statistically significant except for NGO leaders, the President, business people and public school teachers. The largest difference (32.9 points) is with respect to prosecutors: nationwide they are considered far more corrupt than they are by judges themselves. The smallest difference is with respect to the media (7.8 points).

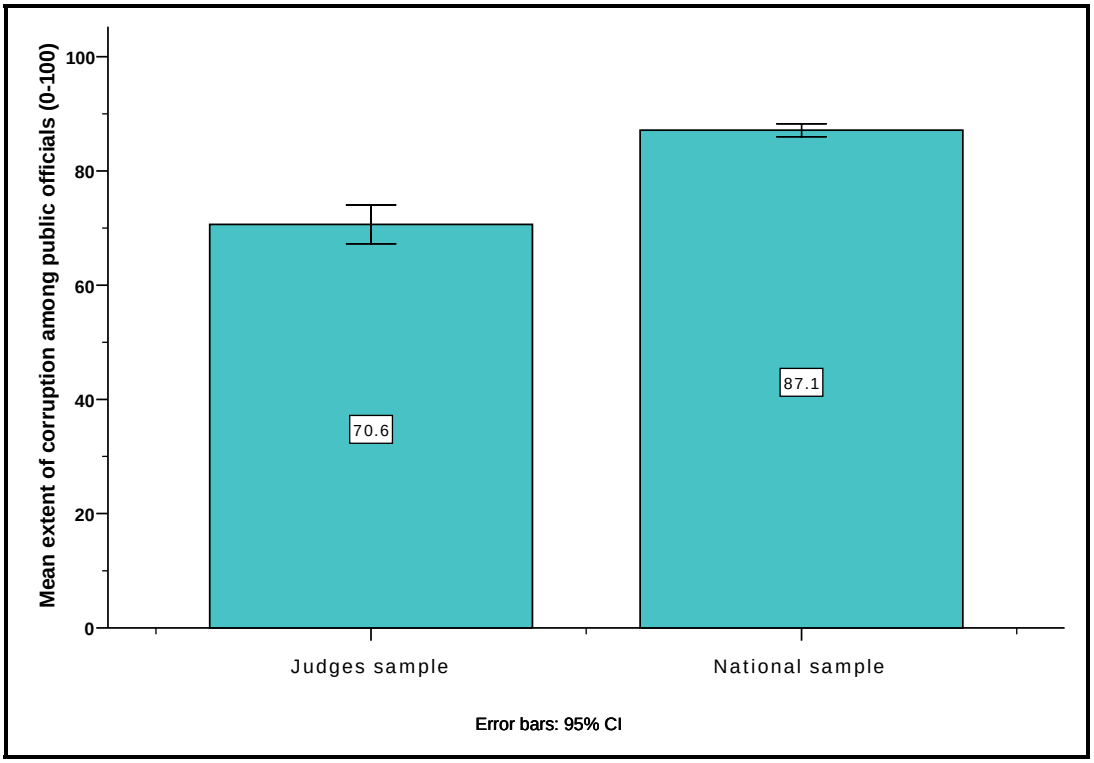
The surveys also included an item that asked respondents to assess, directly and indirectly, how common corruption among public officials was:

**EXC15**. Taking into account your experience or what you may have heard, corruption among public officials is: [Read alternatives]

1) Wide-spread (2) Somewhat wide-spread (3) A little wide-spread (4) Not wide-spread (8) Don't know /No response

The response scale was transformed into a 0-100 scale where 0 meant "Not widespread" and 100 meant "Very widespread."

**Figure III-5 Perception of Extent of Corruption, by Sample**



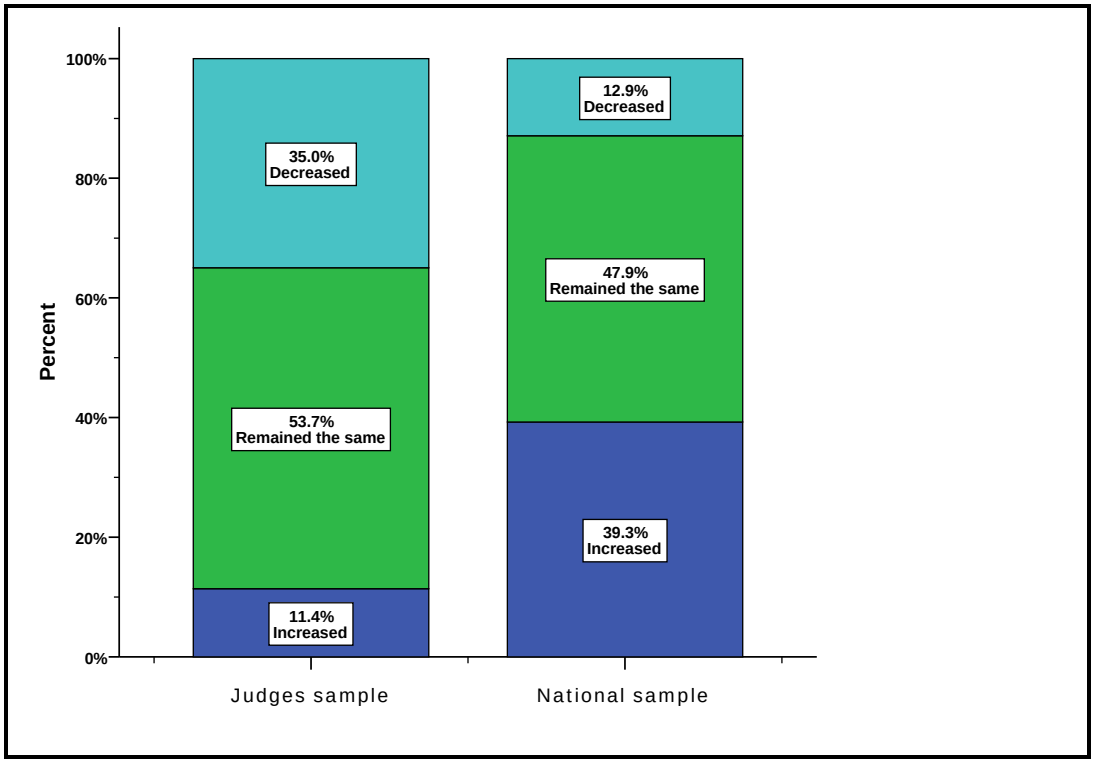

The above figure shows that in both the judges and national samples corruption among public officials was perceived as being quite common, as reflected in mean scores well above the midpoint of the scale, closer to the "somewhat widespread" response on the original scale. In addition, nationwide the extent of the problem was perceived as worse (87 points) with a mean score 16 points above that for the judges (71 points). The fact that even judges' overall assessment is well above the midpoint on the scale, i.e., an acknowledgement that corruption tends toward "somewhat widespread," is a reflection of the grave magnitude of the problem.

Another question tapped perceived changes in the level of corruption among public officials during the past year:

**OPC1**. Corruption among public officials during the last year has:

(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response?

**Figure III-6 Perceptions of Changes in Corruption among Public Officials during the Past Year, by Sample**




Nationwide perceptions of change in corruption among public officials were much more negative than those of judges. While only 11% of judges thought that corruption among public officials had increased, more than three times as many respondents across the nation (39%) thought the same. In addition, while only 13% of the respondents nationwide thought such corruption had decreased, 35% of judges thought the same.

## Summary: Perceptions of Corruption

Of the 19 categories discussed above, there is a striking consonance between the perception of the mass public and that of judges with respect to the three least corrupt categories (the President, religious leaders and the military) and the three most corrupt ones (customs officials, tax officials and the medical authorities). The most important differences between national perceptions and those of judges are with respect to two figures in the judicial sector, judges and prosecutors. Both of these have a very high level of probity in the eyes of judges, but a very low one in those of the mass public.

While both judges and the nationwide public had a serious view of widespread corruption among public officials, nationwide the perception of the problem was more negative. The mass public also had a more negative view of changes in the level of corruption among public officials during the previous year, with larger percentages of respondents indicating that it had increased.

## Institutional Transparency

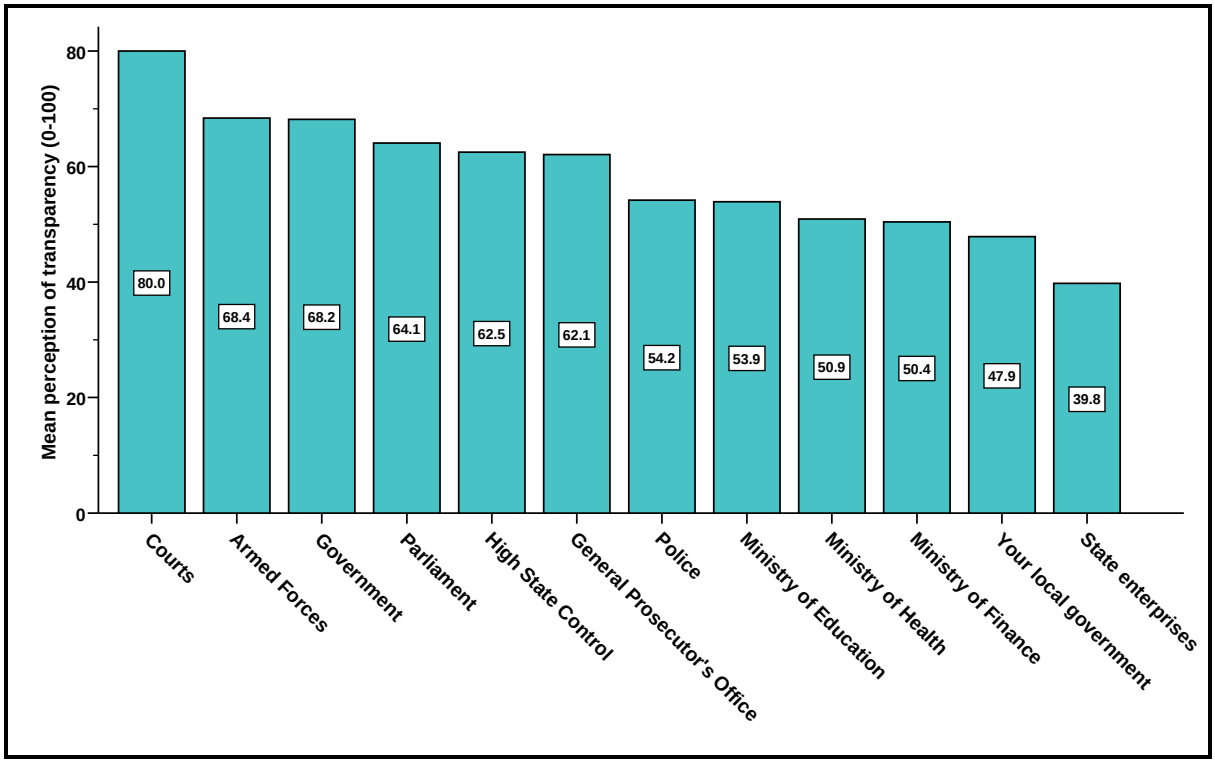
There was also a set of questions common to the two surveys that related to the transparency of selected state agencies.

**Now we will talk about transparency in various governmental institutions. By transparency we mean permitting citizens and the mass media access to information that would enable them to hold public institutions accountable. Do you think that the following institutions are very transparent, somewhat transparent, or not transparent?**

| |
|---|
| **TRAN2**. How transparent is your local government? [CHANGED FROM 2004]<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN3**. How transparent is the Parliament?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN4**. How transparent is the High State Control? (Auditor General's office)<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN5**. The Central Government? (in Albanian = office of Prime Minister and cabinet)<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN6**. The State enterprises?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN7**. The Police?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN8**. The Armed Forces?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN9**. The Office of the General Prosecutor?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN10**. The Courts?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN11**. Ministry of Health?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN 12.** Ministry of Education?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |
| **TRAN 13.** Ministry of Finance?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer |

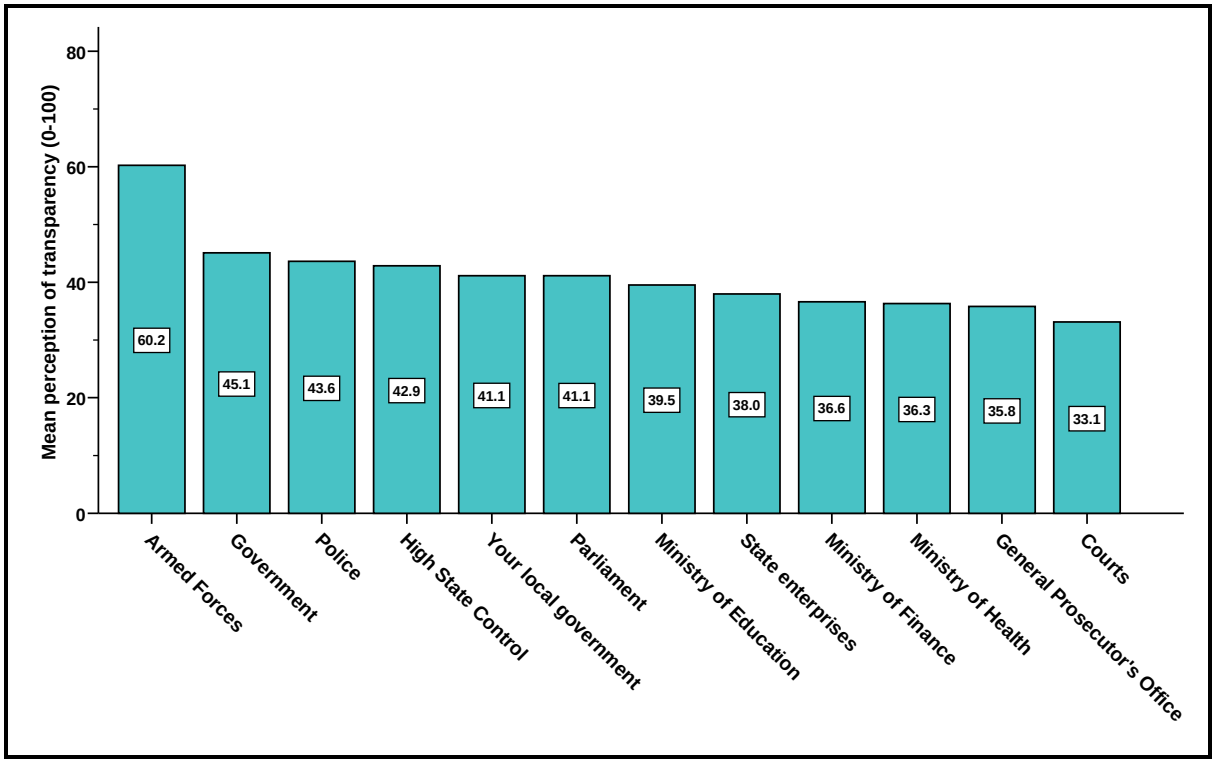
The response metric for this set of questions was a 1-3 scale, where 1 meant "Very transparent" and 3 meant "Not transparent." The response metric was converted to a 0-100 scale, where 0 meant "Not transparent" and 100 meant "Very transparent."

**Figure III-7 Transparency of Selected Institutions, Judges Sample**




The courts are by far the most transparent of the 12 institutions in the eyes of judges (80 points), followed by the Armed Forces and the Government. By far the least transparent are state enterprises (39.8 points), followed by local governments and the Ministry of Finance. It is noteworthy that the General Prosecutor's Office, also a part of the judiciary, is not among the five most transparent institutions.

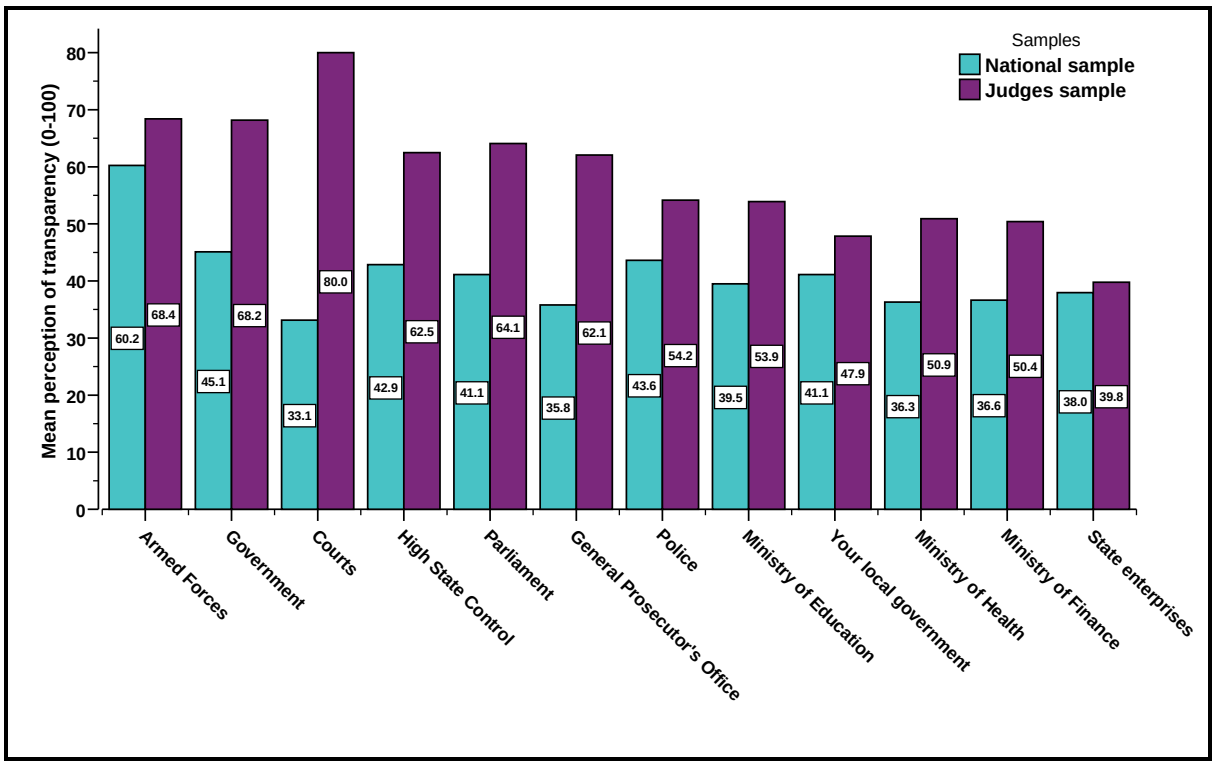
**Figure III-8 Transparency of Selected Institutions, National Sample**




Similar to the perceptions of judges, the Armed Forces and the Government are among the most transparent institutions in the eyes of the nation. However, while the courts were perceived to be the most transparent by judges, they are considered the least transparent nationwide. The courts are followed closely by the General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Health. Overall, national perceptions are once again more negative than those of judges. This may perhaps be due to the elite-mass divide: these institutions may be more accessible to judges by virtue of their higher status.

It is also striking that two institutions generally thought to be less permeable to democratic control and transparency in many parts of the world – the military and the police – are thought to be more transparent by the Albanian public than a number of civilian institutions with presumably more accessible structures.

**Figure III-9 Transparency of Selected Institutions, Comparisons between Judges and National Samples**




The differences in the mean perceptions of transparency of the institutions shown above between the judges and national samples are all significant except with respect to state enterprises, where the difference is less than 2 points. The largest difference (of 47 points) is with respect to the courts: judges perceive them to be highly transparent (80 points), while nationwide they are seen as much more opaque (33 points). The smallest difference (of less than 7 points) is with respect to local government.

## Summary: Perceptions of Transparency

Overall, across all the 12 categories, national perceptions of institutional transparency are more negative than those of judges. While both judges and the mass public find the Armed Forces and the newly-elected Government to be among the most transparent institutions and the ministries of Health and Finance among the least transparent, more interesting is the striking difference between them with respect to the actors in the judicial sector. While judges find the courts to be the most transparent of the 12 institutions, nationwide they are thought to be the least transparent (a difference of 47 points). There is also a large, though not as striking, difference (26 points) between the two samples with respect to perceptions of the General Prosecutor's Office, which occupies the second least transparent position in the public's perceptions.

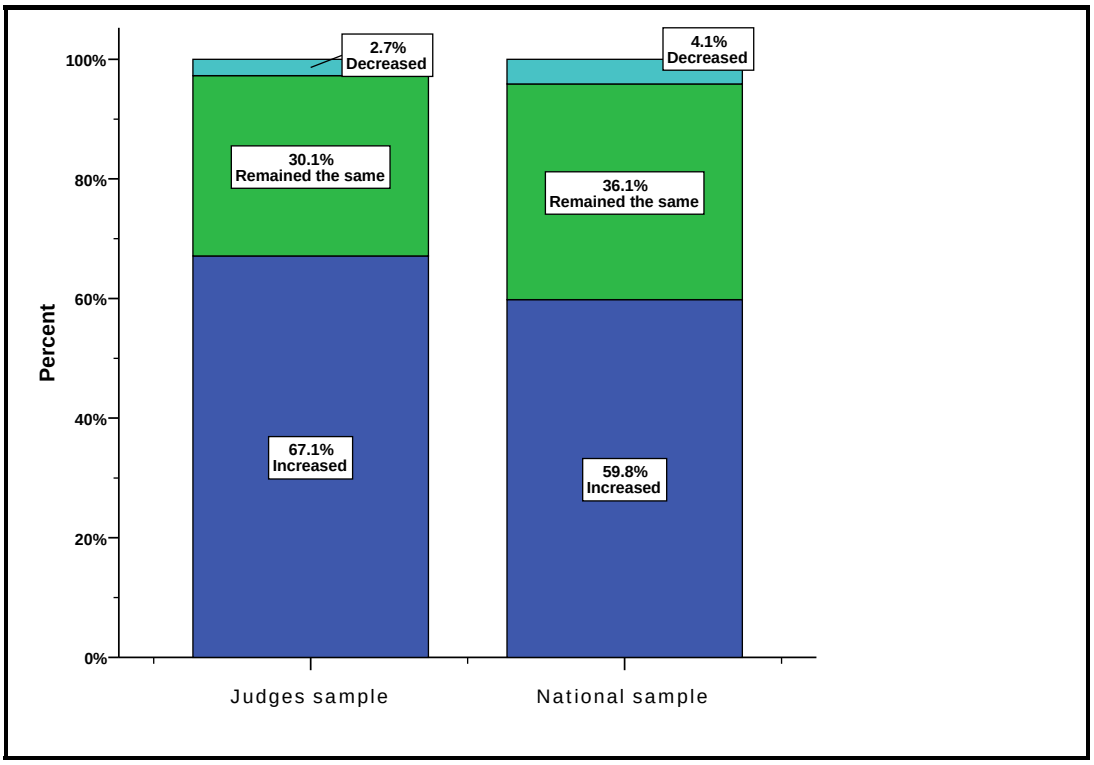
## Awareness of the Corruption Problem and of Efforts to Fight It

Another common set of questions in the surveys focused on two aspects of holding corrupt public officials accountable: the dissemination of corruption cases by the media and awareness of government and civil society efforts to tackle the problem.

**OPC3**. The coverage or the attention of the media to the problem of corruption during the last year has:[Read alternatives]

(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response

**Figure III-10 Media Coverage of Problem of Corruption during the Past Year, by Sample**

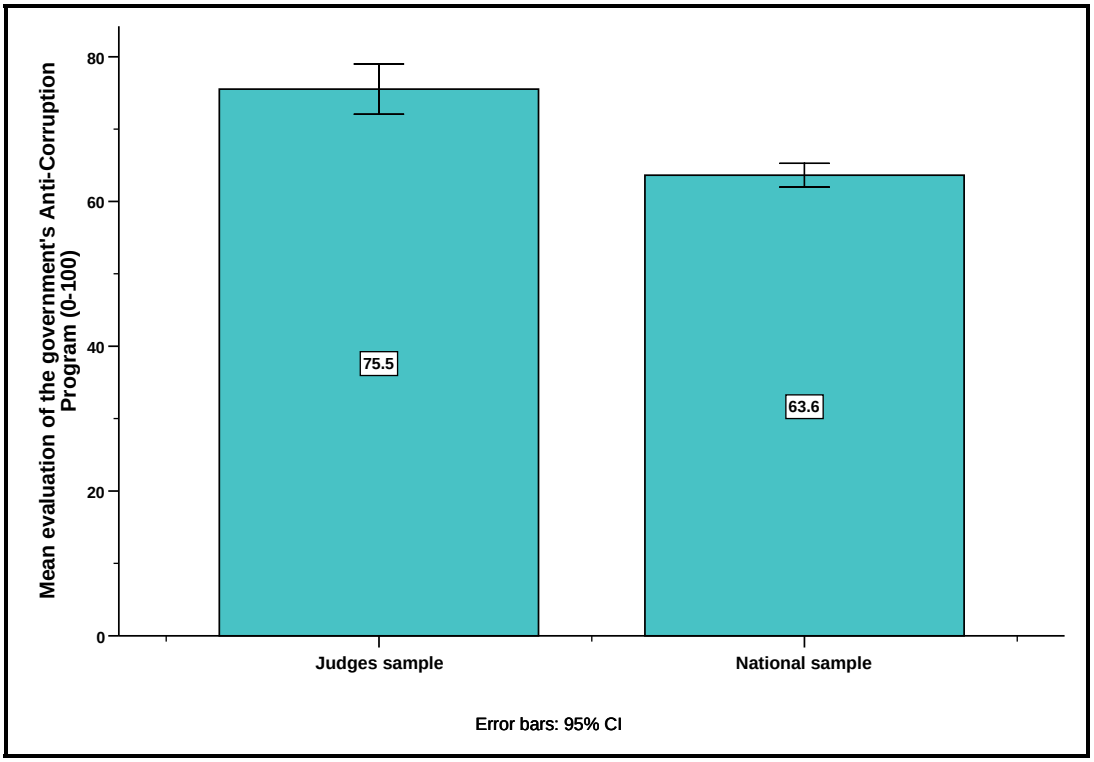



A greater percentage of judges (67%) felt that media coverage of corruption had increased during the previous year compared to the nation as a whole (60%). And a slightly smaller percentage of judges felt that such coverage had decreased compared to the nation (a difference of about 1 percentage point).

**OPC9**. How would you evaluate the Albanian government Anti-Corruption Program?

(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response

**Figure III-11 Evaluation of Albanian Government's Anti-Corruption Program, by Sample**




Overall, the judges' verdict on the Albanian government's Anti-Corruption Program was positive (76 points, equivalent to a "good" assessment) and considerably better than that of the nation, which was 12 points lower.

The figure below depicts responses to the following questions regarding the Albanian Coalition against Corruption (ACAC) and the Citizens' Advocacy Office (CAO).

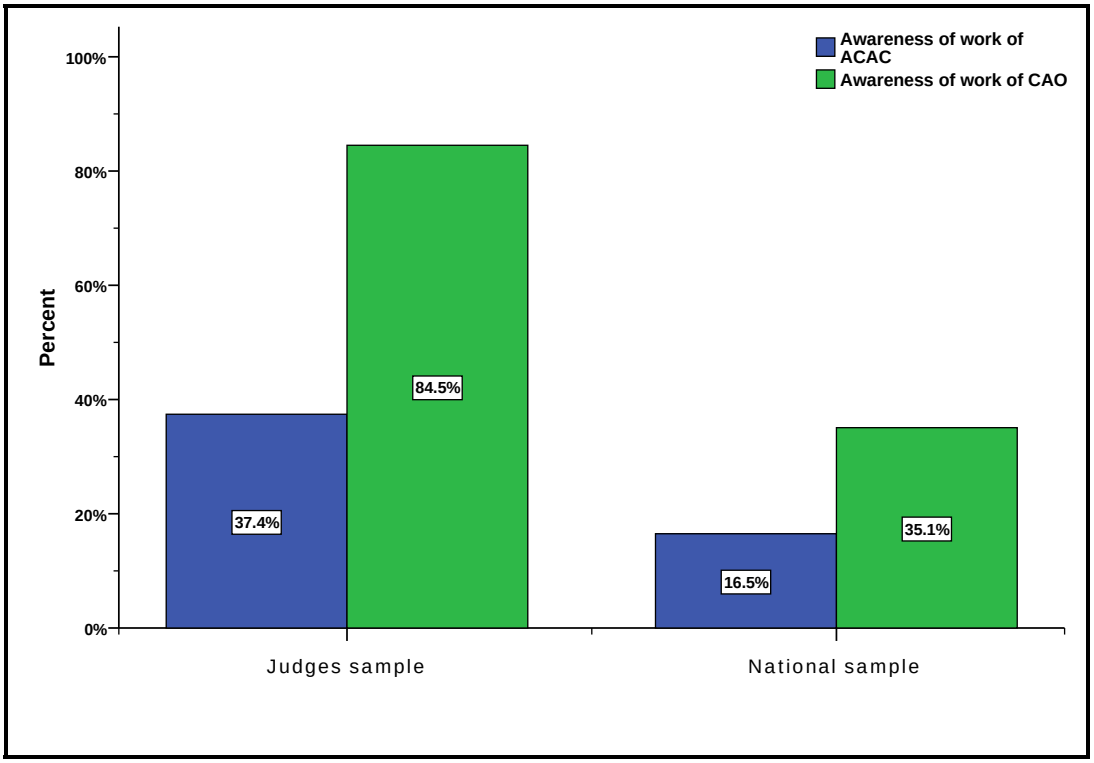
**OPC11**. Are you aware of the work of the Albanian Coalition against Corruption (ACAC)?

(1) Yes **[Continue to next question]** (2) No **[Skip to OPC14a]**

**OPC15.** Are you aware of the Work of CAO?

(1) Yes **[Continue to next question]** (2) No **[Skip to C19]**

**Figure III-12 Awareness of the Work of the ACAC and the CAO, by Sample**




The figure above shows that while a higher percentage of judges are aware of the work of the ACAC (37% compared to 17% among the mass public), overall the level of awareness is low in both groups.

Awareness of the work of the CAO is far higher in both groups, but here again a much higher percentages of judges (85%) are familiar with the organization than are respondents across the nation (35%).

The differences between the two samples with respect to awareness of the two organizations are statistically significant.

## Summary: Awareness of the Corruption Problem and Anti-Corruption Efforts

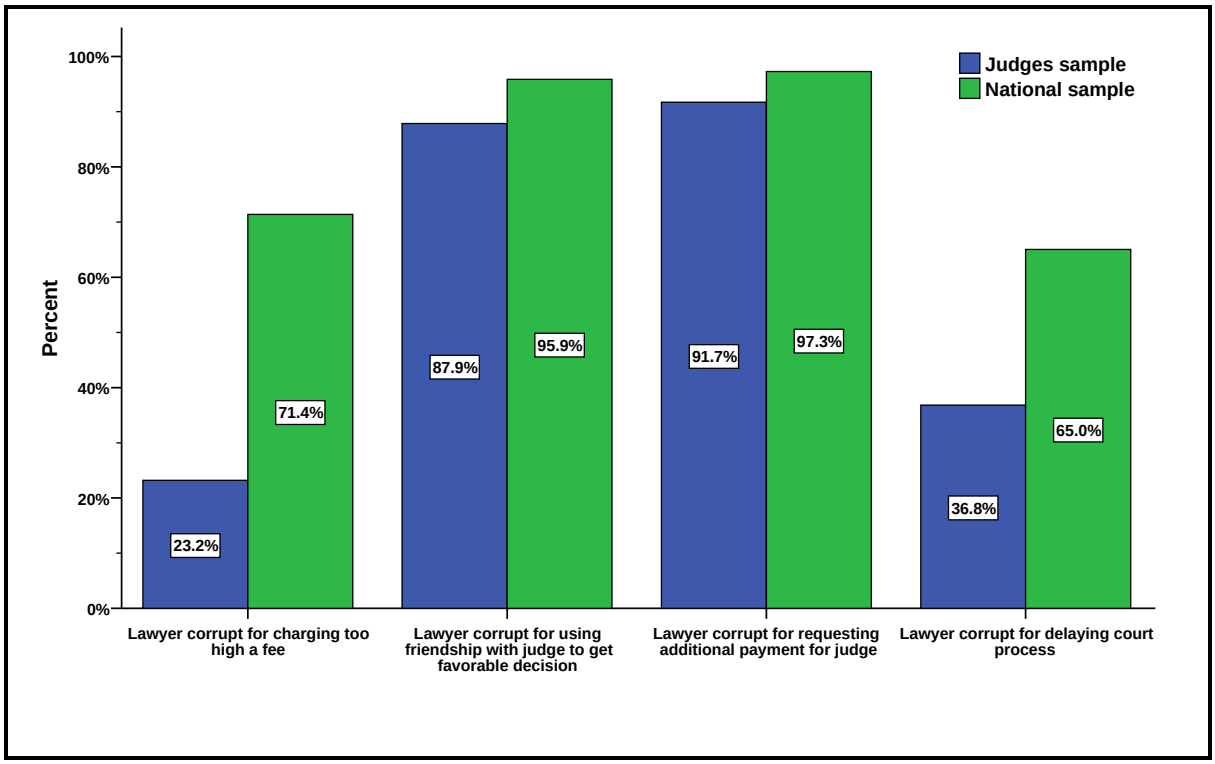
Judges are more positive about changes in the extent of media coverage of corruption and about the government's anti-corruption efforts than the nation as a whole. They are also more aware of the activities of the ACAC and the CAO than respondents across the nation. In both samples, there is greater familiarity with the CAO than with the ACAC.

## Indicators of Corrupt Behavior among Lawyers and Judges

The figure below compares the responses from judges and from across the nation to the following questions:

| |
|---|
| **OPC20f1.** Do you think that a lawyer is corrupt when: He/She charges too high a fee?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know |
| **OPC20F2.** The lawyer uses the friendship with the judge to get a favorable decision?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know |
| **OPC20F3.** The lawyer asks for additional payment to give it to the judge?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know |
| **OPC20F4**. He delays the court process?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know |

**Figure III-13 Perceptions of What Constitutes Corrupt Behavior among Lawyers, by Sample**




In all four questions, the percentage of respondents who deem the lawyer's behavior to be corrupt is higher across the nation than it is among judges.

Two of the situations outlined in the questions (charging too high a fee and delaying the court process) are clearly more debatable. Charging too high a fee would not be considered corrupt in a free market economy in which, on the one hand, presumably, a person could always seek the services of a cheaper lawyer. On the other hand, there could

also be some degree of price regulation that imposes an upper ceiling on lawyers' services.

Regarding the second scenario, there is no clear case for labeling a lawyer's delaying tactics as corrupt; at first glance it is a matter for the judge to rule on. Nevertheless, majorities nationwide – and significant numbers of judges – felt that both these cases constituted corrupt behavior. The differences between the two samples in all the scenarios are statistically significant. It is noteworthy that in all four scenarios a higher percentage of the mass public considers the behavior corrupt compared to judges. This is particularly surprising with respect to the two scenarios which offer clearer examples of corrupt behavior, a lawyer's using friendship to influence a judge's decision or requesting an additional payment for the judge.

Another question asked for assessments of lawyers' qualifications for their job:

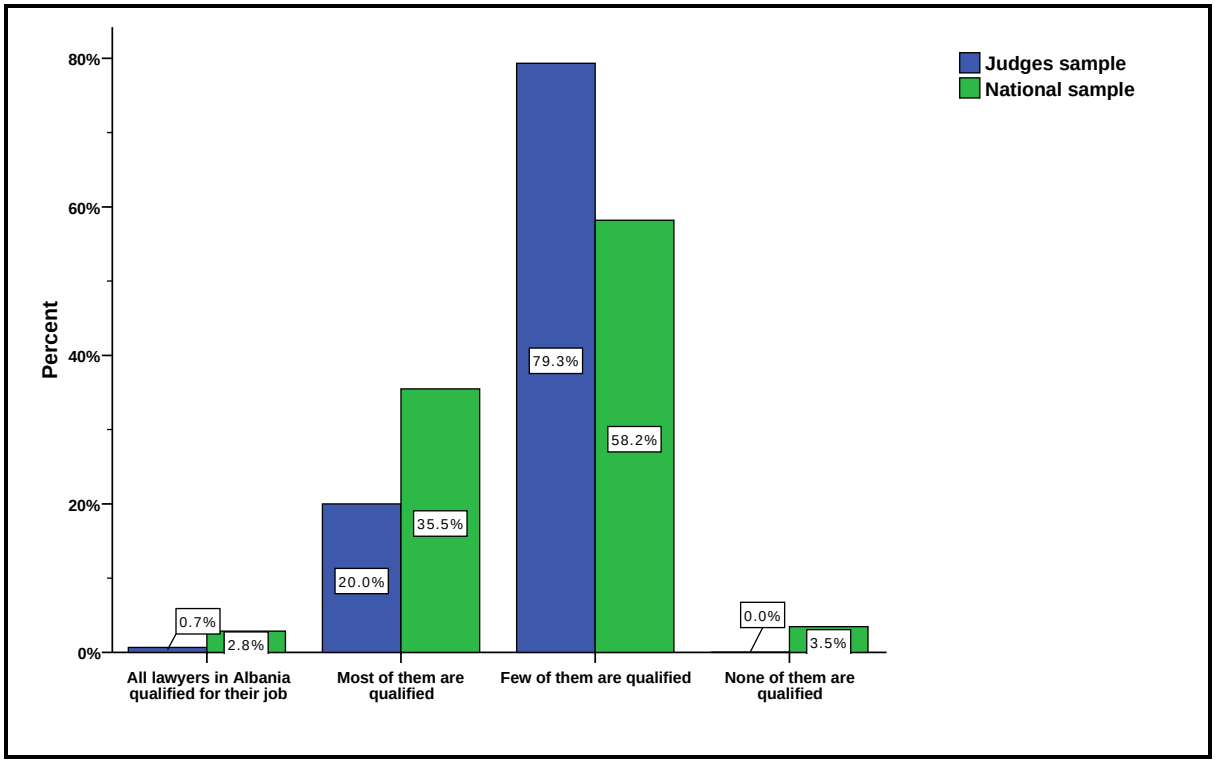
**OPC20G.**Which of the following statements do you agree with: [Read all]

1) All lawyers in Albania are qualified for their job
2) Most of them are qualified
3) Few of them are qualified
4) None of them are qualified

8) Don't know/No response

The figure below shows that judges are clearly more negative in their perceptions of lawyers' professional qualifications than is the nation as a whole. Only 21% of judges felt that all or most lawyers were qualified to do their job, compared to 38% across the nation. Majorities in both samples (79% of the judges and 58% of the respondents nationwide) thought that few lawyers were qualified for their job.

**Figure III-14 Perceptions of How Qualified Lawyers Are for Their Job, by Sample**




The figure below depicts the responses to the following question:

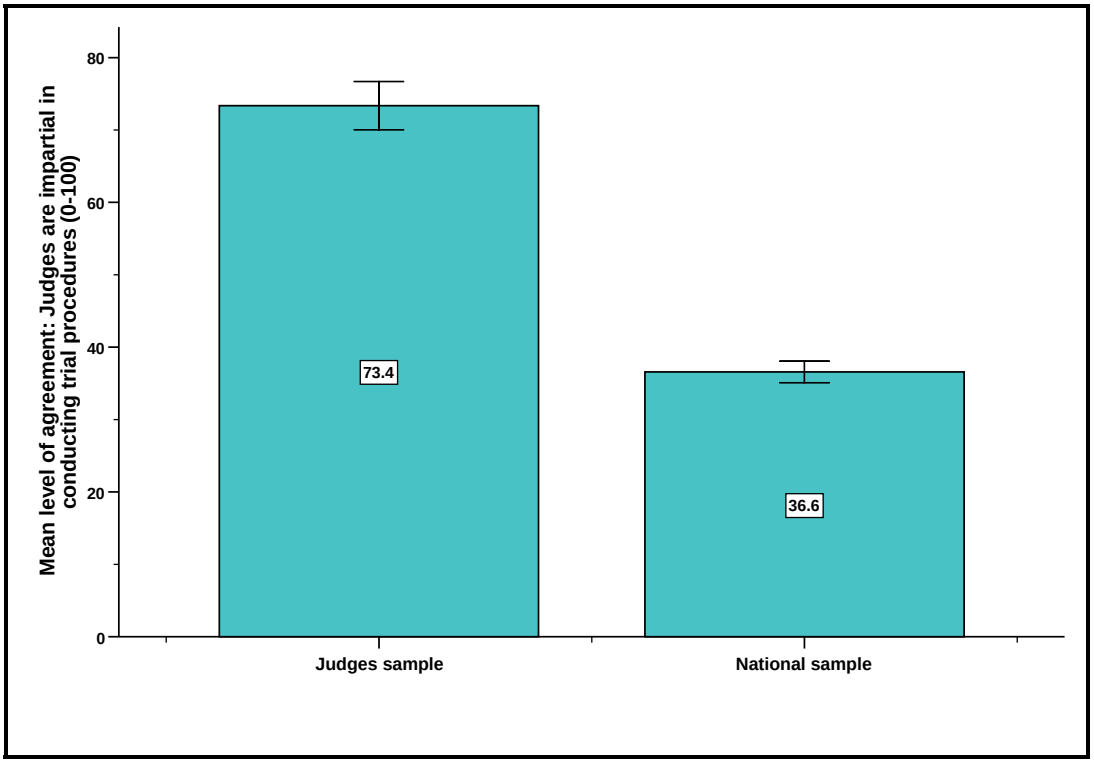
**OPC2OL.**Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement:

In my opinion judges are impartial in conducting trial procedures [Read alternatives]

1) Strongly Agree 2) Agree 3) Neutral 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree 8) Don't know/No response

As has been done throughout this report, the 1-5 response scale was converted to a 0-100 scale on which 0 meant "Strongly disagree" and 100 meant "Strongly agree."

**Figure III-15 Perceptions of Judges' Impartiality in Conducting Trial Procedures, by Sample**




The figure shows that nationwide there is very little faith in judges' impartiality in conducting trials, the average score of 37 points indicating a lack of agreement with the statement. However, this perception is clearly not shared by judges themselves, as reflected in the difference of almost 37 points in the mean scores for the two samples.

## Summary: Indicators of Corrupt Behavior

Judges seem to apply a narrower definition, on the whole, of what constitutes corrupt behavior among lawyers: higher percentages nationwide found the behavior in all the four scenarios to be corrupt compared to judges. They also have a bleaker view of lawyers' qualifications to do their job. In contrast, they have a far more positive view of their own impartiality in conducting trials than do respondents nationwide.

# IV. Political Support

For the past four decades, work on the attitudinal foundations of democratic stability has been centered on the concept of political support. Building on the pioneering work of David Easton[4], Norris and her colleagues have proposed a framework that recognizes at the outset that political support is a multi-dimensional concept, comprising five objects or levels of support: "political community," "regime principles," "regime performance," "regime institutions" and "political actors."[5]

## Political Community and Regime Institutions

It is argued that, at the most general level, citizens must believe in the existence of, and have support for, the "political community." A "political community" is a group of persons bound together by a political division of labor, usually within the boundaries of a nation-state, but also in smaller communities, which may be defined by geography or by political cleavages based on ethnic, class, or religious identities (Easton 1965: 77; Norris 1999: 10-11). "Regime institutions" refers to the way in which democratic and authoritarian regimes work in practice and focuses on the benefits they provide. Support for "regime institutions," also called "system support," refers to generalized support for the key institutions or constitutional arrangements of the regime.

A series of questions probing the sense of political community (e.g., item SYS25), and the institutional dimensions of political support (e.g., SYS8, SYS9, SYS10, SYS15) was also included in the surveys, together with similarly worded questions measuring confidence in other important institutions and groups such as the media, religious leaders and private enterprises (e.g., SYS22, SYS23, SYS24). The 1-7 scale on which the responses to the questions were originally measured was converted into a 0-100 scale on which 0 meant "Not at all" and 100 meant "A lot."

Five of the questions in the series (SYS1-SYS5), developed by the Latin American Public Opinion Project, have been used to measure "system support," or a generalized sense of the legitimacy of the political system. The system support scale constructed from these five items is treated separately from the other items in the battery.

[4] Easton, David. 1965. *A Framework for Political Analysis*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall; 1975. "A Reassessment of the Concept of Political Support." *British Journal of Political Science* 5: 435-57.
[5] Norris, Pippa. 1999b. "Introduction: The Growth of Critical Citizens?" In *Critical Citizens: Global Support for Democratic Government*, ed. Pippa Norris. New York: Oxford University Press.

**[Hand respondent Card A]** Now we will use this card. This card contains a scale of 7 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1, which means **NOT AT ALL,** to 7, which means **A LOT**. For example, if I asked "up to what point do you like watching TV" if you do not like watching TV at all, then you would choose point 1 but on the contrary, if you really like watching TV a lot then you would choose number 7. If your opinion is somewhere between nothing and a lot then you would choose a number in the middle. Then, up to what point do you like watching TV? Please, read me the number ***[Make sure that the interviewee understands correctly]***.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NOT AT ALL** | | | | | | **A LOT** | **Do not know** |

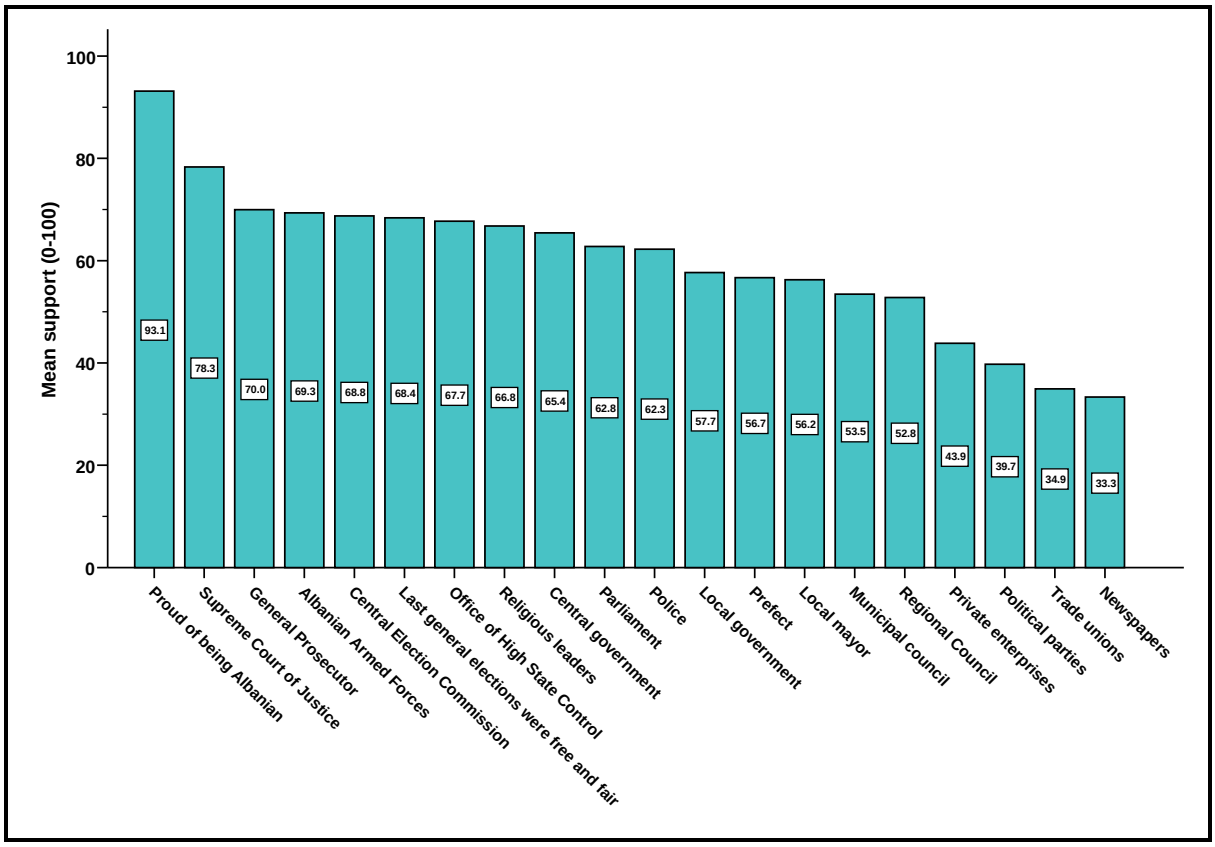
Now using card "A" please answer these questions

| | |
|---|---|
| **SYS1**. In general, to what extent do you think that Albanian Courts guarantee citizen's a fair trial?<br>***(Explain:** If you think that the courts do not guarantee justice at all, choose # 1, if you think they guarantee a lot, choose # 7, or choose a number in between.* | |
| **SYS2**. In general, to what extent do you respect the state institutions of Albania? | |
| **SYS3**. To what extent do you think citizen's basic rights are protected by the Albanian political system? | |
| **SYS4**. To what extent do you feel proud living under the Albanian political system? | |
| **SYS5**. To what extent should the Albanian political system be supported? | |
| **SYS6**. To what extent do you trust the Central Election Commission? | |
| **SYS7**. To what extent do you trust the Albanian Armed Forces? | |
| **SYS8**. To what extent do you trust the Parliament? | |
| **SYS9**. To what extent do you trust the Central Government? | |
| **SYS10**. To what extent do you trust your Local Government? | |
| **SYS11**. To what extent do you trust the General Prosecutor's Office? | |
| **SYS12** To what extent do you trust the Police? | |
| **SYS13**. To what extent do you trust the Office of the High State Control? | |
| **SYS14**. To what extent do you trust religious leaders? | |
| **SYS15**. To what extent do you trust political parties? | |
| **SYS16**. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court of Justice? | |
| **SYS17**. To what extent do you trust your local Mayor? | |
| **SYS18**. To what extent do you trust your municipal council? | |
| **SYS19**. To what extent do you trust the Prefect? | |
| **SYS20**. To what extent do you trust the Regional Council? | |
| **SYS21**. To what extent do you think that the last general elections were free and fair? | |
| **SYS22**. To what extent do you trust the newspapers? | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **SYS23**. To what extent do you trust trade unions? | |
| **SYS24**. To what extent do you trust private enterprises? | |
| **SYS25**. How proud are you of being an Albanian? | |

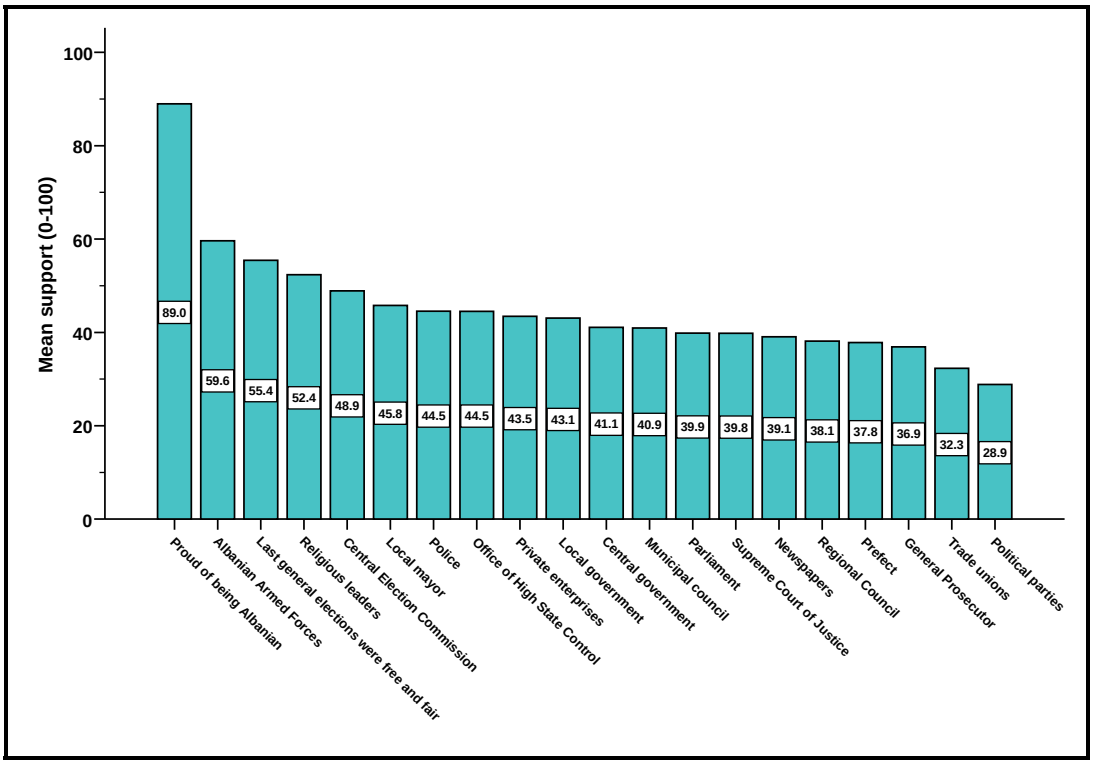
The figures that follow allow us to compare mean scores on all these indicators in each sample, and then draw comparisons between the samples.

**Figure IV-1 Support for Political Community, Regime Institutions and Other Groups in the 2005 Judges Sample**




The figure above shows the mean scores from the judges sample of the battery of items listed above, with the exception of the five system support components (SYS1-SYS5), which merit a separate analysis. It shows that the mean score for pride in being Albanian was 93 points on the 0-100 scale, and received the highest levels of support from judges. The score is very close to "A lot," and suggests that the judges' sense of political community and their allegiance to the Albanian nation-state is very strong. It is also worth noting that two key institutions of the Albanian legal system, the Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor, are among those that receive the highest levels of support. At the other end of the spectrum, at least 40 points lower, newspapers, trade unions and political parties receive the lowest support.

**Figure IV-2 Support for Political Community, Regime Institutions and Other Groups in the 2005 National Sample**




Nationwide, pride in being Albanian also takes the top spot, followed by the Albanian Armed Forces, the last major electoral process and religious leaders. But there is a steep fall from pride in being Albanian (89 points) to the next (the Armed Forces), which score 60 points. At the bottom end of the support scale, at least 18 points below, lie political parties, trade union and the General Prosecutor. Public support for the Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office is clearly at odds with that of the judges, with both institutions receiving mean scores at least 30 points below those they received from judges.

It is important to highlight that, apart from the four categories occupying the top four spots (pride in being Albanian, support for the Albanian Armed Forces, the last major electoral process and for religious leaders), average support for all the other institutions or groups falls below the midpoint of the scale. This reflects the general low support for these institutions and groups in Albania. Among judges, attitudes are far more positive. This is reflected in the fact that, with the exception of the four categories at the bottom end of the scale, newspapers, trade unions, political parties and private enterprises, all others score above the midpoint of the scale.

## Summary: Political Support

In general, judges' evaluations are far more positive across the board compared to those of voting age adults across the nation. Judges also tend to place far greater trust – not surprisingly – in the Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office. There are two elements common to the evaluation of social and political institutions across the samples: the Armed Forces are among those receiving the highest support while political parties and trade unions have the lowest.

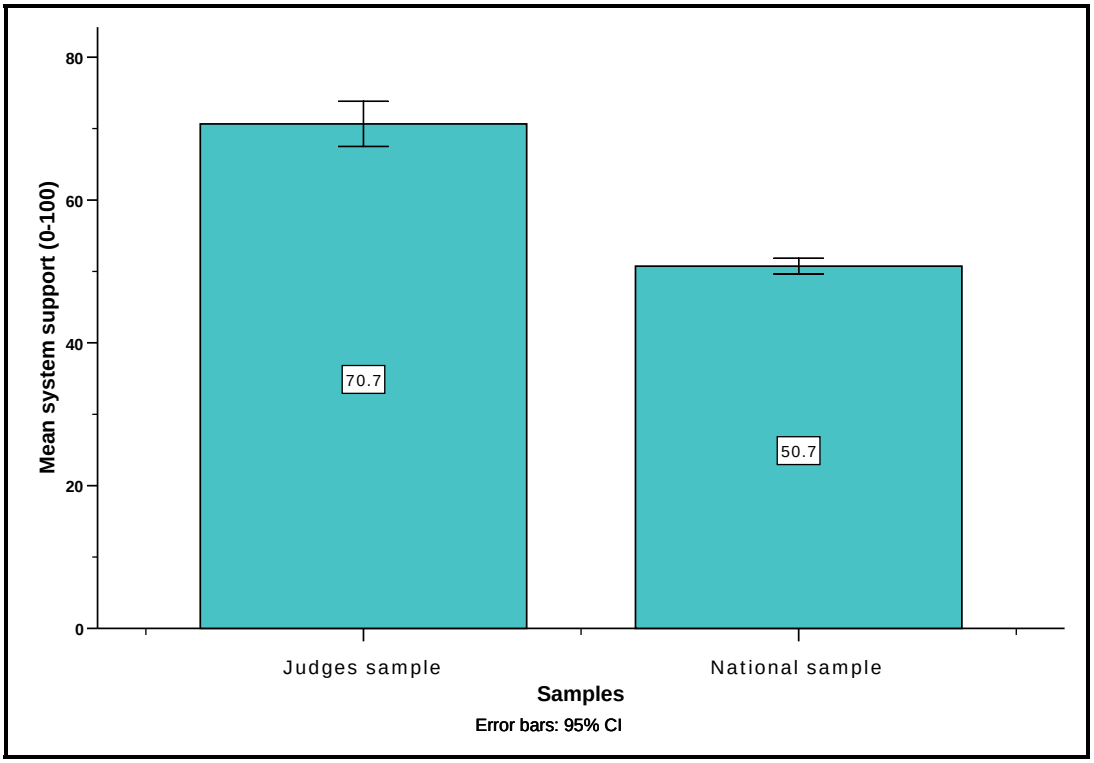
## System Support

As mentioned earlier, five of the questions in the preceding series (SYS1-SYS5), developed by the Latin American Public Opinion Project at Vanderbilt University, are used to measure "system support," or a generalized sense of the legitimacy of the political system. In other words, system support is a composite indicator of the extent to which citizens think they should be governed by the existing political system. The responses to the five items making up the scale, which are reproduced below, were recorded on a 1-7 scale where 1 meant "Not at all" and 7 meant "A lot."[6]

| | |
|---|---|
| **SYS1**. In general, to what extent do you think that Albanian Courts guarantee citizen's a fair trial? | |
| **SYS2**. In general, to what extent do you respect the state institutions of Albania? | |
| **SYS3**. To what extent do you think citizen's basic rights are protected by the Albanian political system? | |
| **SYS4**. To what extent do you feel proud living under the Albanian political system? | |
| **SYS5**. To what extent should the Albanian political system be supported? | |

[6] The system support scale was created by first converting the response metric for its 5 constituent items into a 0-100 scale where 0 meant "Not at all" and 100 meant "A lot" and then combining these items using a means formula. This means that the item scores of respondents who had answered at least 3 of the 5 questions were averaged; those who had answered fewer than 3 of the 5 questions were excluded from the procedure. A means formula was favored over one which would include respondents only if they had answered all 5 questions because the latter option would have meant the loss of 22% of the respondents in the judges sample while the former resulted in the loss of 5%. The reliability of the scale, or the degree to which its 5 component parts "fit" together, as indicated by the value of Cronbach's alpha is above the conventionally accepted level of 0.7.

**Figure IV-3 System Support by Sample**




System support is much higher among judges (71 points) than it is nationwide, the mean score barely crossing the midpoint of the scale in the latter case.

# V. Questions Asked Only in the Survey of Judges

A question in the 2005 public officials' survey tapped judges' assessment of the resources available to them for doing their work:

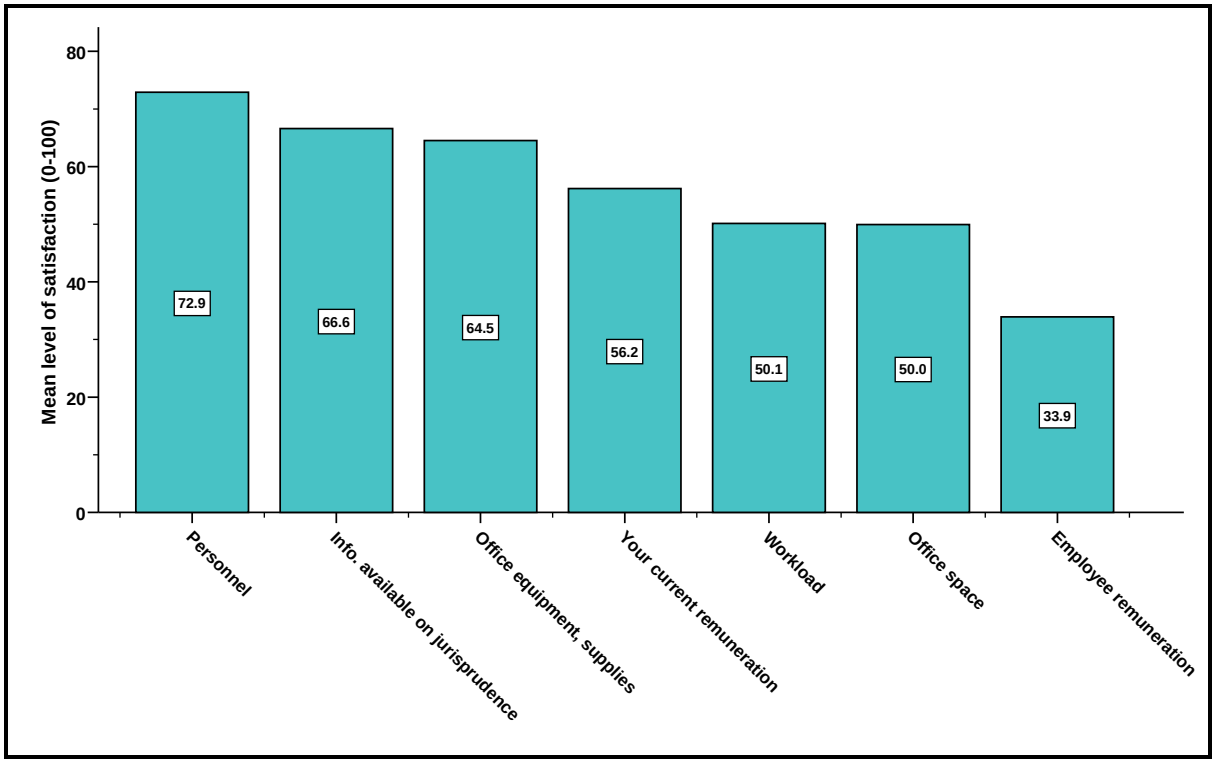
*(Interviewer: Show Card)*
Give card # 1. Let us now consider the resources that you need to do your daily work. I am going to list a series of resources that can be important for carrying out your work. On a scale from one to ten, in which one means "not at all satisfied" and ten means "extremely satisfied," how satisfied do you feel about the quality of and access to. . . ?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Don't know=88 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all satisfied | | | | | | | | | Extremely satisfied | |

| |
|---|
| **REC01**. The physical space in the offices you occupy |
| **REC02**. The personnel that collaborate with you |
| **REC03**. Office equipment and supplies (computers, type-writers, stationery) |
| **REC05**. The information available on jurisprudence and legal topics |
| **REC06**. Your current remuneration |
| **REC07**. The remuneration of your employees |
| **REC08**. The workload |

The original 1-10 response scale was converted into a 0-100 scale where 0 meant "Not at all satisfied" and 100 meant "Extremely satisfied."

**Figure V-1 Satisfaction with Quality of and Access to Basic Resources**




The judges were most satisfied with the quality of their human resources – personnel they worked with on a daily basis (73 points). They were least satisfied with the pay of their employees (40 points). Most of the items, with the important exception of employee remuneration, get mean scores at or above the midpoint of the scale, suggesting that, on the whole, judges are not unhappy with the resources at their disposal.

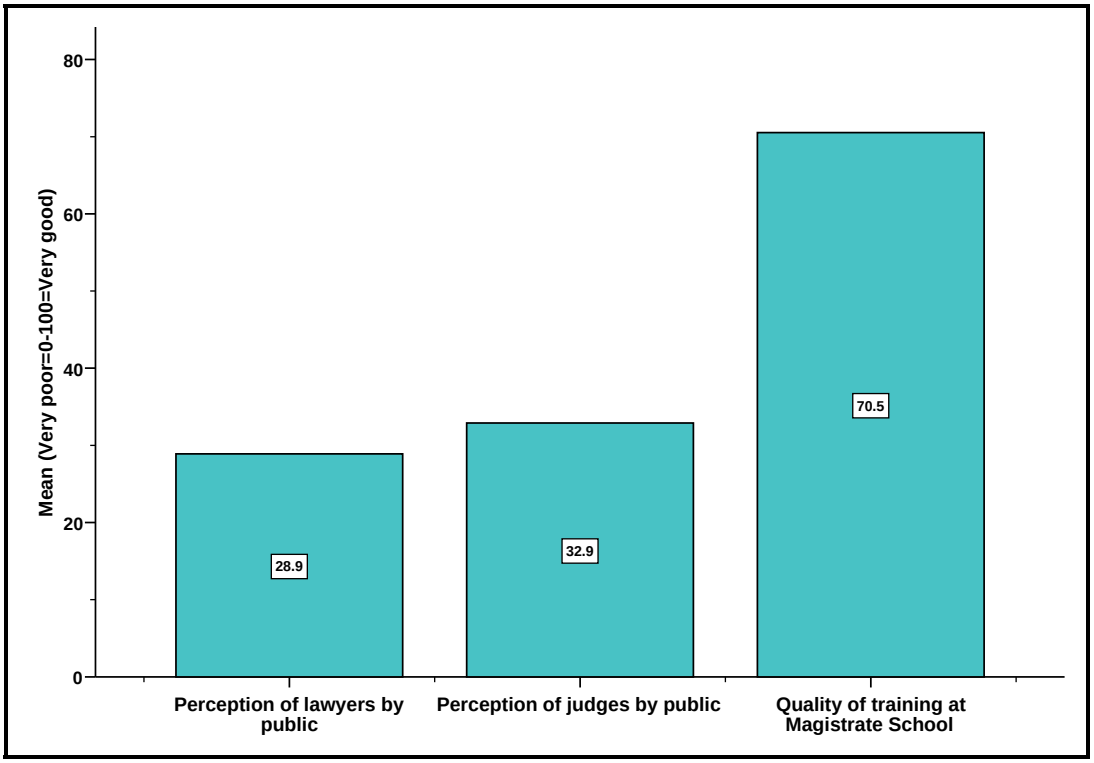
Another set of questions asked the judges to assess the public's opinion of judges and lawyers and the quality of training offered at the Magistrates School. The original 1-10 response scale was converted into a 0-100 scale where 0 meant "Very poorly" and 100 meant "Very well."

Now we will use a new card (Card 5) . This card contains a scale of 10 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1 which means Very poorly to 10 which means Very well. NO NEED TO REPEAT INSTRUCTIONS SINCE R ALREADY KNOWS HOW TO DO THIS

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | **IDO1** (Do not know=88) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Very poorly | | | | | | | | | Very well | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **PCJ1**. How well do you think judges are perceived by the public? | **PCJ1** |
| **PCJ2**. How well do you think lawyers are perceived by the public? | **PCJ2** |
| **PCJ3**. How well would you rate the quality of training offered at the Magistrate School? | **PCJ3** |

**Figure V-2 Assessments of Public Perceptions of Lawyers and of Judges and Training at the Magistrate School**




The figure above shows that judges acknowledge that neither they nor lawyers are viewed in a flattering light by the public; both categories receive mean scores well below the midpoint of the scale. In contrast, judges approve the quality of training at the Magistrates School, which receives a mean score well above the midpoint of the scale (71 points).

Another battery of items tapped the vulnerability of different sectors of the judiciary to corruption. The response scale for the items was converted to a 0-100 scale, where 100 meant "Very common."

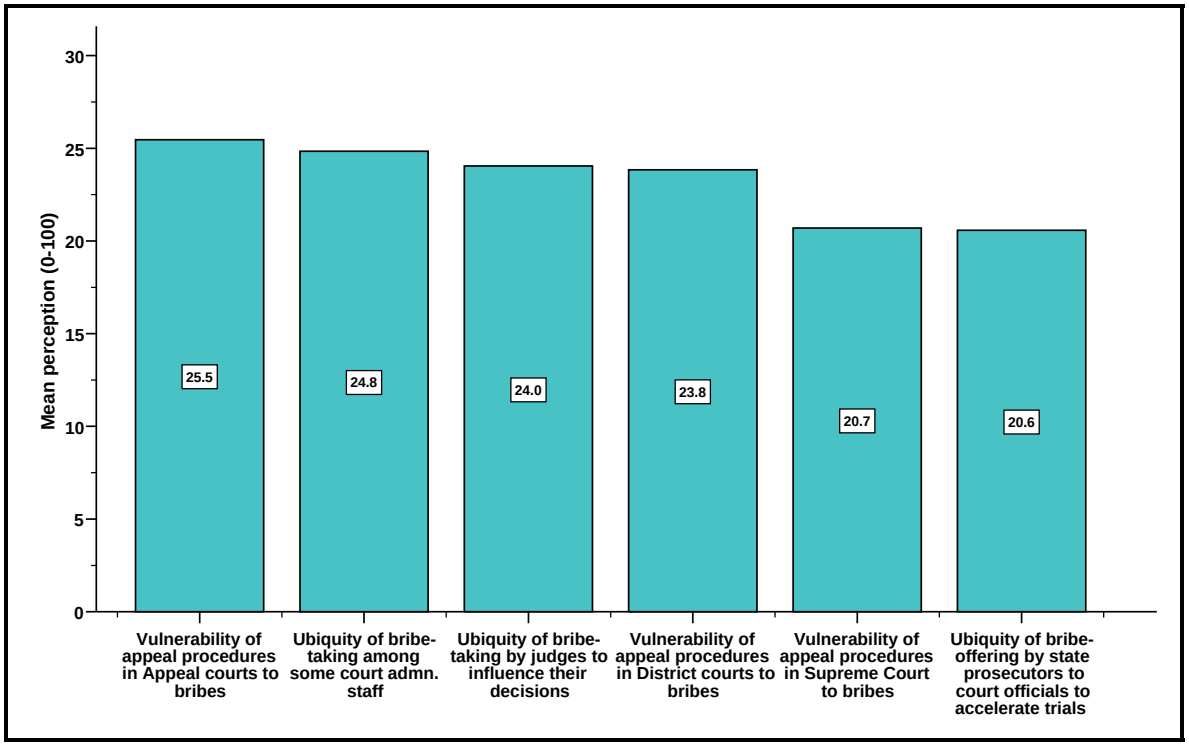
Hand card 6. Now we will use a new card (Card 6) . This card contains a scale of 10 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1 which means NOT AT ALL to 10 which means A LOT. NO NEED TO REPEAT INSTRUCTIONS SINCE R ALREADY KNOWS HOW TO DO THIS

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | **IDO1** (Do not know=88) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Not at all common — Very common

| |
|---|
| **PCJ4**. How common is it for some Albanian court administration staff to be willing to accept or request bribes? |
| **PCJ5**. How common is it for some Albanian state prosecutors to be willing to offer bribes to court officials to accelerate trials? |
| **PCJ6**. How common is it for some Albanian judges to be willing to accept or request bribes to influence their decisions? |
| **PCJ7**. How common is it for appeal procedures in District courts to be vulnerable to bribes? |
| **PCJ8**. How common is it for appeal procedures in Appeal courts to be vulnerable to bribes? |
| **PCJ9**. How common it is for appeal procedures in the Supreme Court to be vulnerable to bribes? |

**Figure V-3 Perceptions of Bribery in Selected Institutions and among Selected Employees in the Judicial Sector**



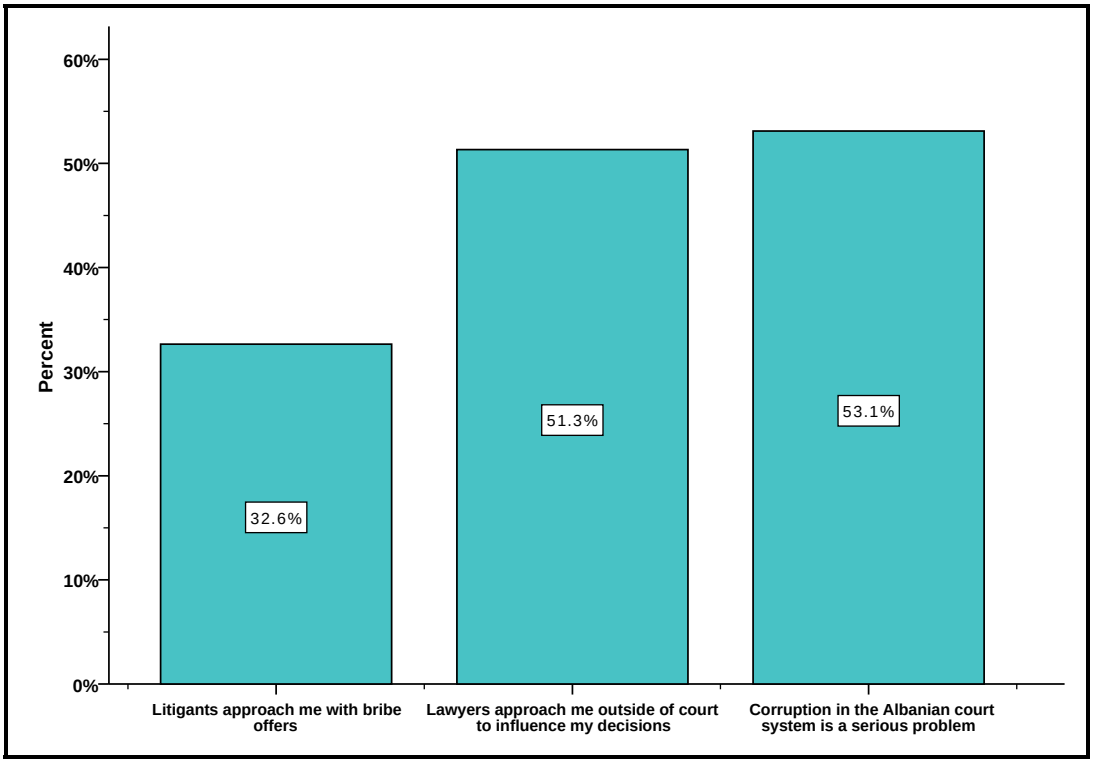

The figure shows, overall, that judges do not think that corruption is common in any of the six instances. Nor is there much variation across the sectors. The highest mean score,

obtained by Appeals courts procedures, is 26 points, which is much closer to the "Not at all common" response. The lowest score is 21 points, corresponding to bribes offered by state prosecutors to accelerate trials.

Another set of questions dealt with the judges' own vulnerability to bribes and the magnitude of corruption in the Albanian court system.

| |
|---|
| **BRO1.** Do litigants approach you with bribe offers?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |
| **BRO2.** Do lawyers approach you outside of court to influence your decisions?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |
| **BRO4.** Do you think corruption in the Albanian court system is a serious problem?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |

**Figure V-4 Assessments of the Vulnerability of Judges and Courts to Corruption**



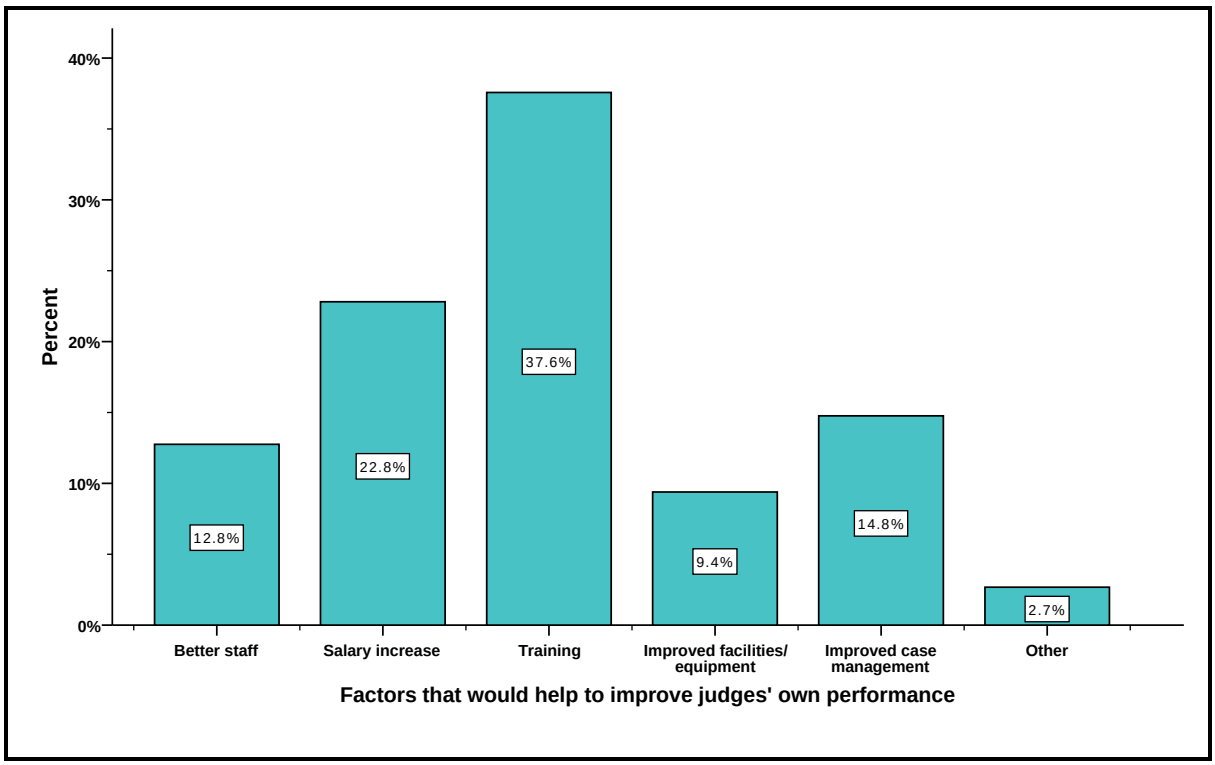

A third of the judges acknowledged that litigants offered bribes to them. It is interesting to note, first, that although none of the six instances of corruption discussed in the preceding section was thought to be common (none of the items scored above 26 on the 0-100 scale), slightly more than half the judges surveyed agreed that corruption in the Albanian court system was a serious problem and that lawyers approached them outside of court to influence their decisions. One explanation for this apparent paradox could simply be that corruption is common in areas of the judicial system not covered by the six instances. Another could be that while the six instances of corruption are not common,

the fact that they exist at all is sufficient reason for the judges to consider them to be a serious problem. A third reason, applicable to the case of lawyers seeking to curry favor with judges, is that though judges agree that lawyers attempt to influence them, they do not think they are so susceptible to bribe-taking.

The figure below shows the responses to an open-ended question regarding ways to improve the judges' own performance.

**PER1.** What would help you improve your performance? [Do not read list.]
(1) better staff (2) salary increase (3) training (4) improved facilities/equipment (5) improved case management (7) Other (specify) _____ (88) DK

**Figure V-5 Factors That Would Help to Improve Judges' Own Performance**

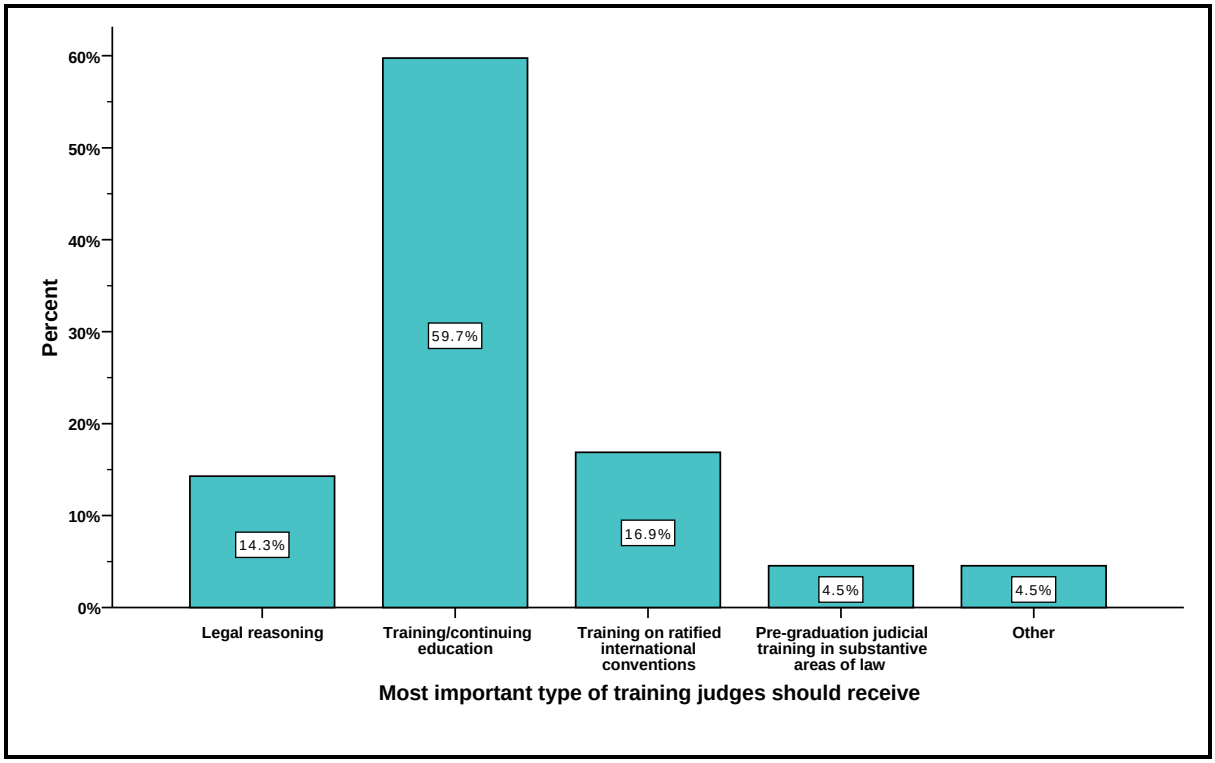



A large plurality of judges (38%) cited training as the factor that would help them to improve their performance. This was followed by salary increase (23%) and improved case management (15%).

The figure below shows the responses to the following question:

**PER2.** Could you please indicate the most important type of training judges should receive? [Do not read list.]
(1) Legal reasoning (2) continuing / legal education as new laws are passed (3) Training on ratified international conventions (4) Better judicial training before graduation in substantive areas of the law, such as bankruptcy and arbitration. (7) Other (specify) _____ (8) DK

**Figure V-6 Most Important Type of Training Judges Should Receive**

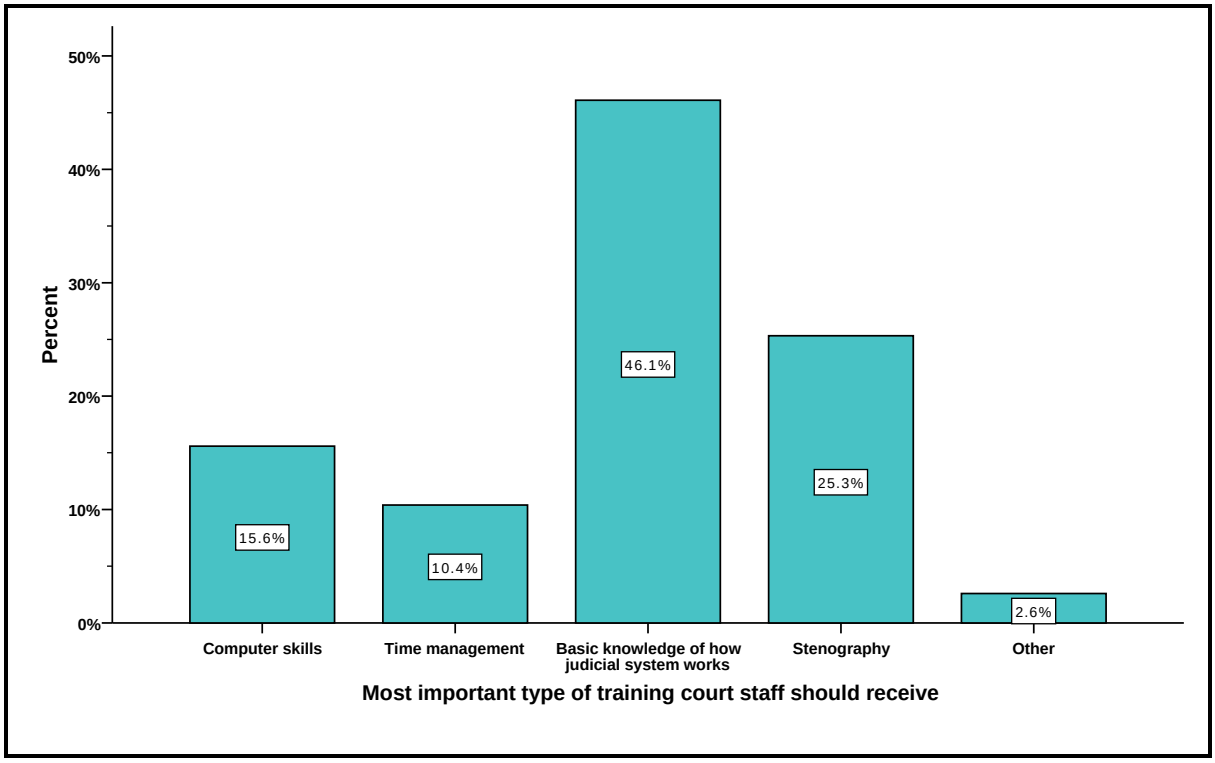



A majority of judges (60%) felt that the most important type of training judges should receive was continuing legal education to keep them up-to-date on new laws that are passed. This was followed by training on ratified international conventions (17%) and legal reasoning (14%).

The figure below depicts the responses the following question regarding training for court staff:

**PER3.** Could you please indicate the most important type of training court staff should receive? [Do not read list.]
(1) Computer skills (2) time management (3) basic knowledge of how judicial systems work (4) Stenography
(7) Other (specify) _____ (8) DK

**Figure V-7 Most Important Type of Training Court Staff Should Receive**

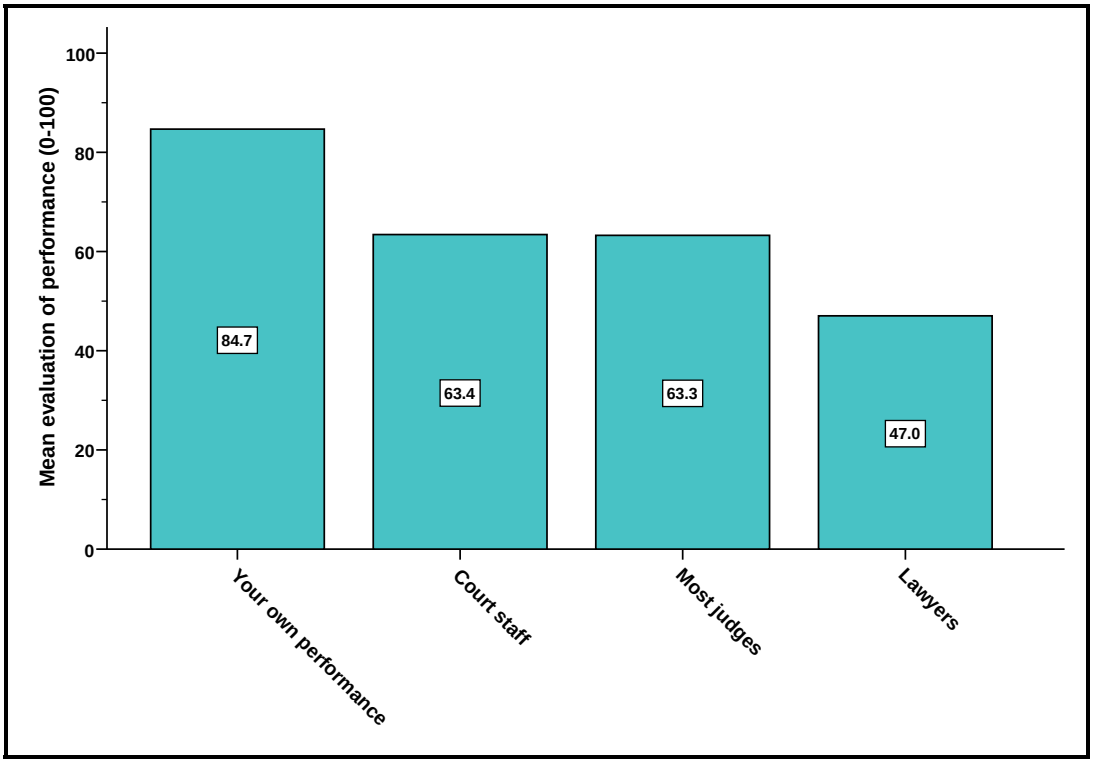



A large plurality of judges (46%) felt that court staff would benefit most from training in basic knowledge of the working of the judicial system. A significant proportion (25%) identified stenography courses as the most important training for court staff. Smaller percentages cited training in computers and in time management.

A battery of questions also asked the judges to assess their own performance and that of most judges, lawyers and court staff in Albania. The 1-5 response scale was converted into a 0-100 scale where 0 meant "Very bad" and 100 meant "Very good."

| |
|---|
| **PER8.** How would you rate the performance of most judges in Albania?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very poor (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate |
| **PER9. In general,** how would you rate the performance of lawyers in Albania?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response |
| **PER10. In general,** how would you rate the performance of court staff in Albania?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response |
| **PER11.** How would you rate your own performance?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response |

**Figure V-8 Evaluations of Own Performance and that of Court Staff, Judges and Lawyers**

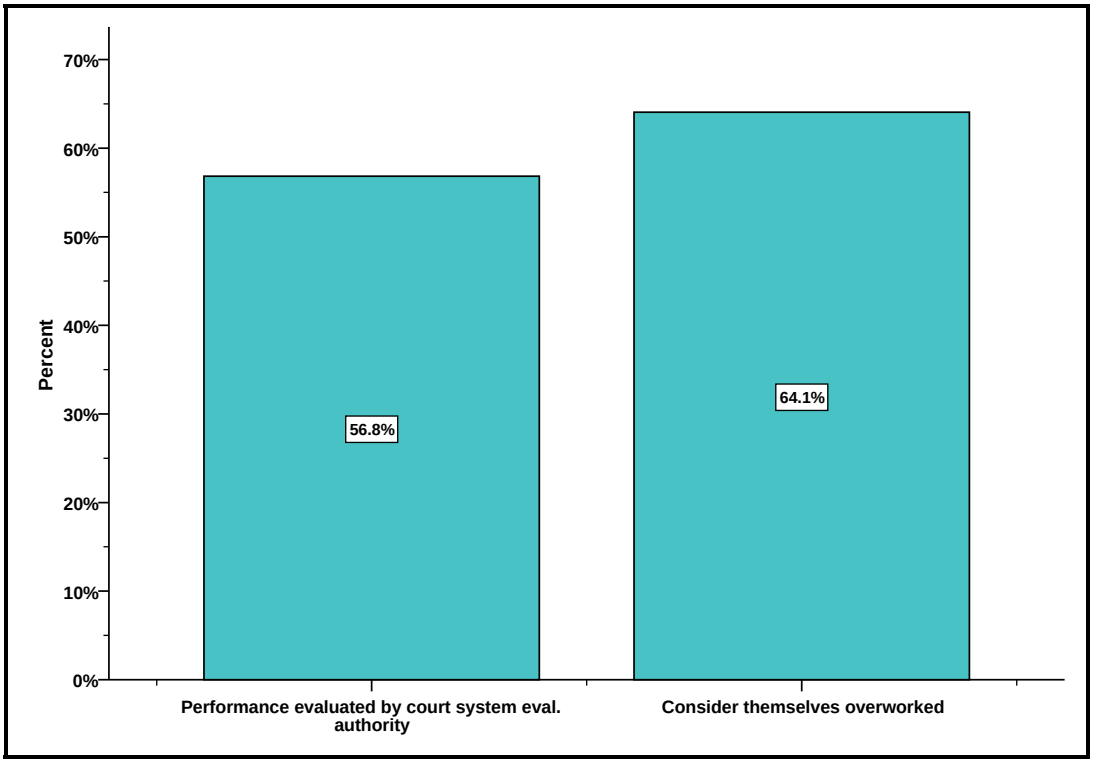



Judges gave the highest score on average to their own performances (85 points). The next best rated, 21 points below, were court staff and most judges (63 points). Lawyers received the worst rating, below the midpoint of the scale (47 points).

The figure below summarizes the responses to the following questions:

| |
|---|
| **PER12.** Do you consider yourself overworked?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |
| **PER13.** Has your performance ever been evaluated by the court system evaluation authority?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |

**Figure V-9 Judges Whose Performance Has Been Evaluated by the Court System Evaluation Authority, and Those Who Consider Themselves Overworked**




The performance of little more than half (57%) of the judges had been evaluated by the court system evaluation authority. Sixty-four percent of the judges thought they were overworked.

The figure below shows the responses to the following question regarding training for lawyers:

**TRA2.** Of the following, which do you think would be more important to improve the training of lawyers?

1) Better judicial training before graduation in substantive areas of the law, such as bankruptcy and arbitration.

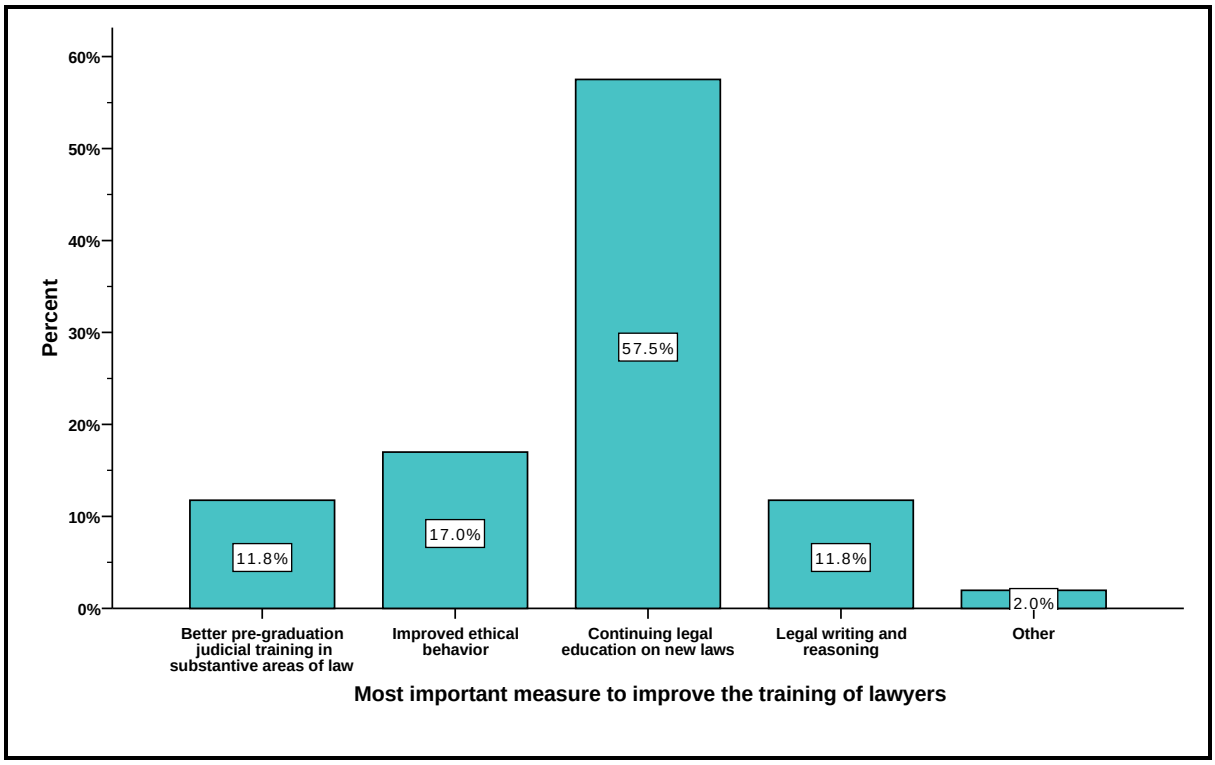
(2) Improved ethical behaviour

(3) Continuing legal education as new laws are passed

(4) Legal writing and reasoning

(7) Other (specify)_____ (8) DK

**Figure V-10 Most Important Measure to Improve the Training of Lawyers**

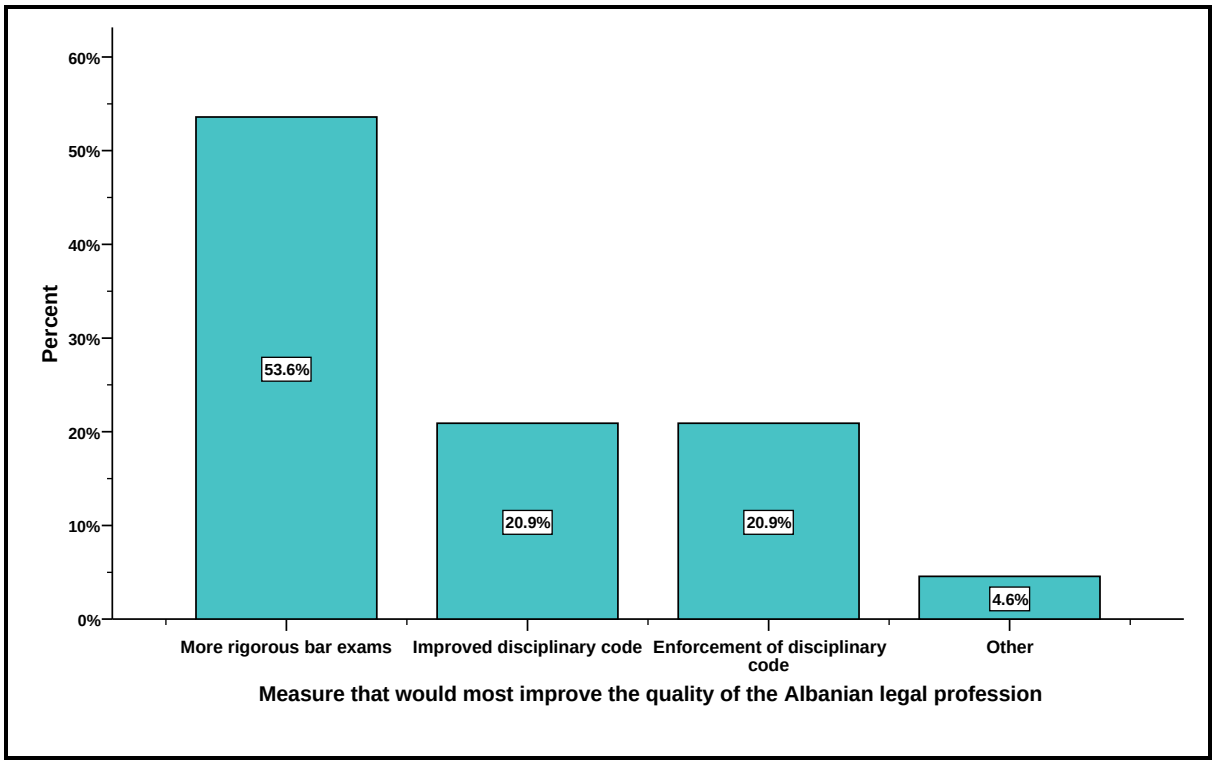



A large majority of judges (58%) identified continuing legal education on new laws as the most important way of improving lawyers' training. The next most cited measure focused on more ethical behavior (17%).

Another question asked judges to choose one of 3 measures that would most improve the legal profession.

**TRA5.** What would most improve the quality of the Albanian legal profession? Read alternatives
1) More rigorous bar exams (2) Improved disciplinary code (3) Enforcement of disciplinary code
(7) Other (specify)_____ (8) DK

**Figure V-11 Measure that Would Most Improve the Quality of the Albanian Legal Profession**

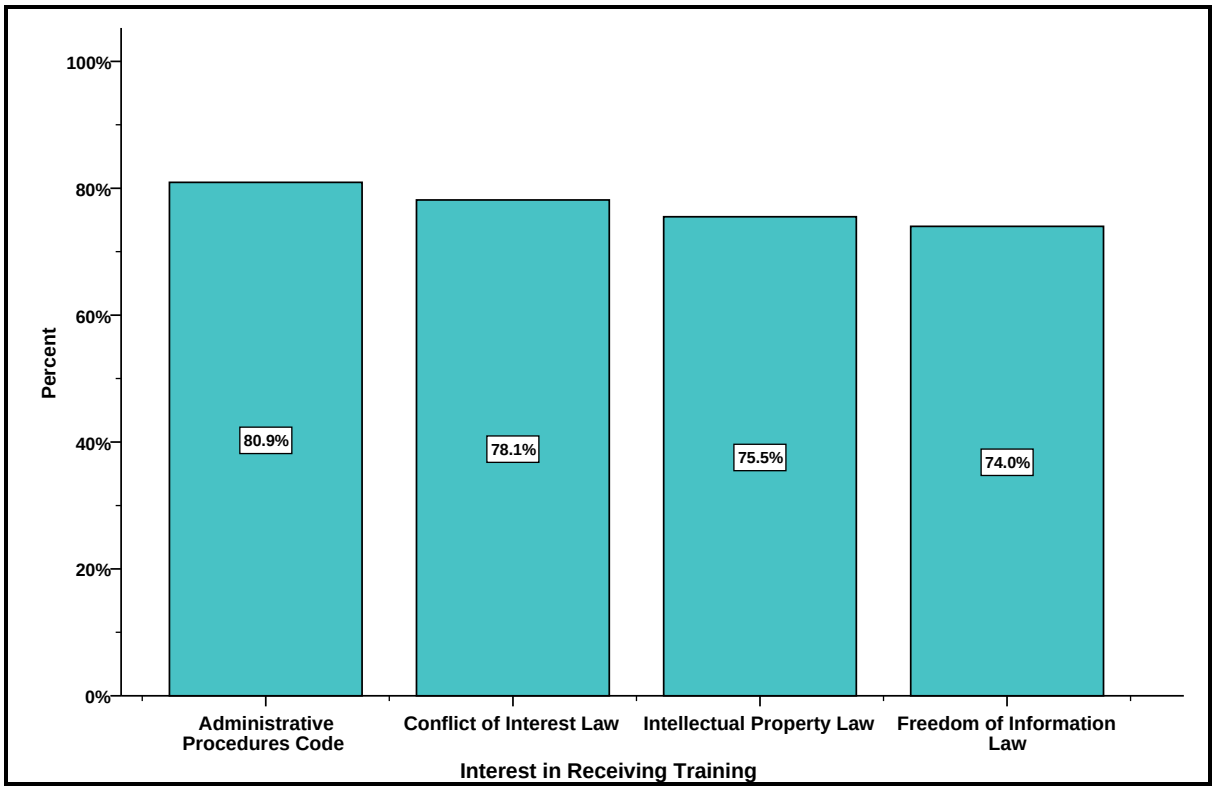



The above figure shows that a majority of judges (54%) felt that tougher bar exams would have the most beneficial impact on the legal profession. Significant numbers (21% each) also cited improvements in the disciplinary code and in its enforcement.

The figure below illustrates the responses to the following series of questions probing judges' preferences regarding subjects for their own training.

| |
|---|
| **TRA7.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the new Intellectual Property Law?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |
| **TRA9.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the new Administrative Procedures Code?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |
| **TRA11.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the new Conflict of Interest Law?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |
| **TRA13.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the Freedom of Information Law?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response |

**Figure V-12 Levels of Interest in Receiving Training in Selected Legal Subjects**




Training in the new Administrative Procedures Code proved to be the most popular area of training, with 81% of the judges saying that they would like to receive training in that subject. The least interest was shown in training in Freedom of Information Law (74%). But overall all four areas of training provoked interest among the judges.

The survey also included four questions on political tolerance, defined as the willingness to respect civil liberties of all citizens, even those with whom you disagree. The importance of political tolerance stems from the theory that in order for a political system to be both stable and democratic, its citizens ought not only to believe in the legitimacy of the regime, but also be tolerant of the political rights of others, especially those with whom they disagree. The four questions were developed by the Latin American Public Opinion Project. The original 1-10 response scale for the questions was converted into a 0-100 scale where 0 meant "Firmly disapprove" and 100 meant "Firmly approve."

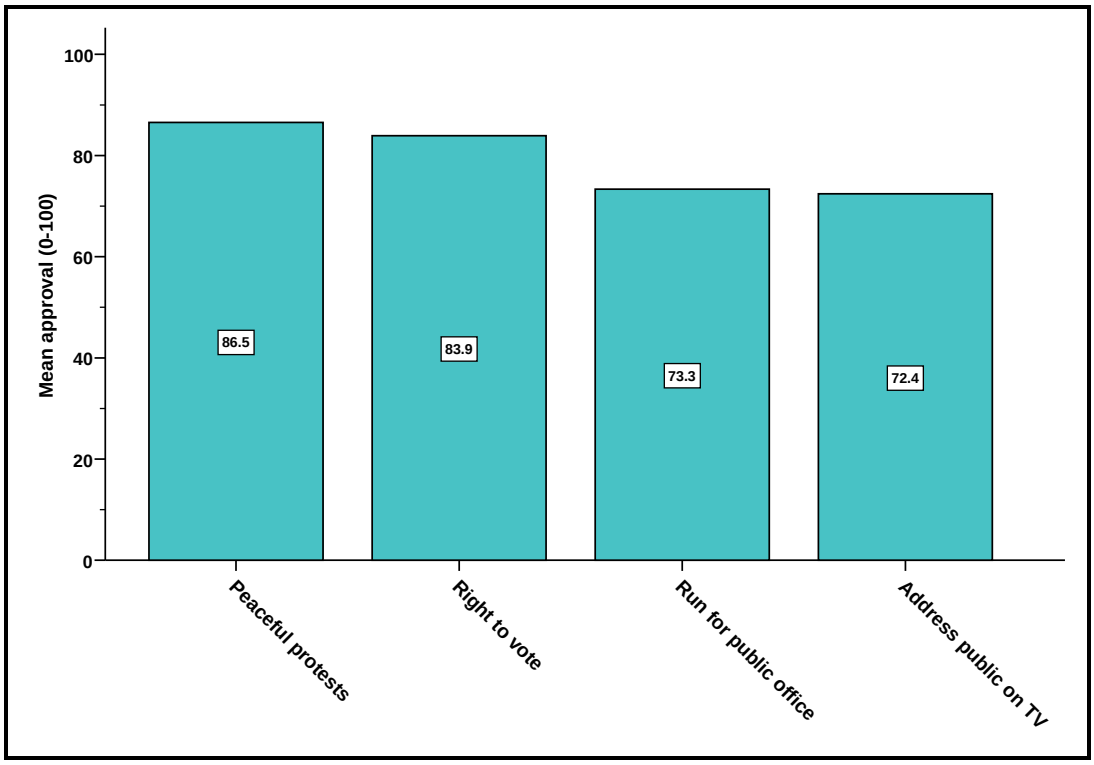
Hand respondent card # 3 Now lets change to another card (give to respondent card 3). This new card has on it a scale of 10 points, which goes from 1 to 10, with 1 indicating you firmly disapprove and 10 indicating you firmly approve. The following questions are designed to know your opinion about different ideas that people living in Albania have.

| (01) | (02) | (03) | (04) | (05) | (06) | (07) | (08) | (09) | (10) | (88) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Firmly disapprove** | | | | | | | | **Firmly approve** | | Don't know |

| | |
|---|---|
| **D1**. There are people who never agree with what the government does, not only the incumbent government, but also Albanian governments over the years, how firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people should have the right to vote? Please read the number to me. | **D1** |
| **D2**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people can peacefully protest in order to express their point of view? Please read the number to me. | **D2** |
| **D3**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people could run for public office? | **D3** |
| **D4**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people could appear on TV to address the public? | **D4** |

The figure on the following page shows the mean responses to these questions. It shows that mean approval is highest for the right to stage peaceful protests (87 points), followed by the right to vote (83 points). The lowest mean approval is for the right to address the public on TV (72 points).

**Figure V-13 Extent of Approval of the Right of Those Who Disagree with the Albanian System of Government to Take Certain Actions**




Prior studies carried out by LAPOP have examined the relationship between system support and tolerance, in order to develop a predictive model of democratic stability.[7] The model predicts that political systems would be most likely to be stable when their citizens have system support and high political tolerance. The other three combinations of system support and political tolerance – high support-low tolerance, low support-high tolerance and low support-low tolerance – should all lead to outcomes other than stable democracy, i.e., authoritarian stability, unstable democracy and democratic breakdown, respectively.

How might one apply this framework to judges? One would expect higher percentages to fall into the high system support-high tolerance cell, if only because elites tend to be better educated and education has been found to be strongly correlated to political tolerance.

What do we see in the case of Albanian judges? In order to apply the framework, first a scale of political tolerance was constructed using the four questions discussed above.[8]

[7] This model was presented in Mitchell A. Seligson, "Toward a Model of Democratic Stability: Political Culture in Central America," *Estudios Interdisciplinarios de América Latina y el Caribe* 11, no. 2, July-December (2000): 5-29.

[8] This was done using a means formula which included all respondents who had answered at least 3 of the 4 questions. It resulted in 3 missing values.

Next, the system support scale (discussed earlier in this report) and the political tolerance scale were split into high-low categories by splitting them at the natural midpoint, 50, such that the cases from 0 to 50 would fall into the "low" category and those from 51 to 100 would fall into the "high" category.[9] They were then crosstabulated to obtain four combinations using high/low system support and high/low tolerance.

The results of the analysis are displayed in the table below. It shows that 70% of the judges sample fell in the "stable democracy" cell (high system support-high political tolerance). This is an extremely high percentage compared to the LAPOP mass public data, which in the best of cases (Costa Rica) reaches only about 50%. In most Latin American countries it reaches only about 20-30%. While we have no other sample of national elites with which to compare the Albanian judges, it would be reasonable to conclude, on the basis of comparisons with mass samples, that such a high proportion of judges having both high support for the political system and high political tolerance contributes to the stability of Albania's democracy.

**Table V.1 Relationship between Political Tolerance and System Support in the Judges Sample**

| | | | Political tolerance | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | High | Low |
| **System support** | High | Count | **104** | 16 |
| | | % of total | **69.8%** | 10.7% |
| | | | **Stable democracy** | **Authoritarian Stability** |
| | Low | Count | 23 | 6 |
| | | % of total | 15.4% | 4.0% |
| | | | **Unstable Democracy** | **Democratic Breakdown** |

[9] The arithmetic midpoint of a 0-100 scale is 50.5, but we have used 50 since it is more intuitive and makes very little difference to the results in practical terms.

## Summary: Questions from the Judges Survey

Of seven resources important for their daily work, the judges were most satisfied with the quality of personnel they worked with and least satisfied with the pay of their employees. They also approved the quality of training at the Magistrates School. Bribery was not thought to be a common feature in any of six areas of the judicial system: court administration staff, state prosecutors, judges, and appeals procedures in District courts, Appeal courts and the Supreme Court. Slightly more than half the judges surveyed agreed that corruption in the Albanian court system was a serious problem and that lawyers approached them outside of court to influence their decisions. A large plurality of judges cited training as the factor that would help them to improve their performance. The next most cited factor was a salary increase. A majority of judges felt that the most important type of training judges should receive was continuing legal education to keep them up-to-date on new laws that are passed. A large plurality of judges felt that court staff would benefit most from training in basic knowledge of the working of the judicial system. Judges gave the highest score to their own performances compared to the performances of court staff, most judges and lawyers. Lawyers received the worst performance rating, below the midpoint of the scale. The performance of little more than half (57%) of the judges had been evaluated by the court system evaluation authority. Sixty-four percent of the judges thought they were overworked. A large majority of judges (58%) identified continuing legal education on new laws as the most important way of improving lawyers' training. More rigorous bar exams was the measure identified by most judges for improving the legal profession in Albania. Training in the new Administrative Procedures Law proved to be the most popular of four areas of training for judges. Political tolerance is highest with respect to staging peaceful protests and lowest with respect to addressing the public on TV. When political tolerance is combined with system support in a model of democratic stability, it is found that an astounding 70% of judges fall in the stable democracy cell.

# VI. Appendices

# Albania: Mass Public Questionnaire, November, 2005

Version # 7R, 11/9/2005 8:54 AM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **IDNUM. [assigned in office]_____** | **IDNUM** | |
| **District**: _____ | **DISTRICT** | |
| **CITY** _____ | **CITY** | |
| **COMMUNE**_____ | **COMMUNE** | |
| **CITYCODE. Ten-city code (= 2004 "DISTRIC")** | **CITYCODE** | |
| **VCID. Voting Center ID \|_____\|____\|____\|____\|** | **VCID** | |

**Starting Time : _____**

Mr/Ms: a) I am an interviwer from IDRA, an Albanian research firm. We are conducting a public opinion survey about different aspects of the situation in the country. You have been randomly selected to be interviewed and we would kindly ask you to collaborate with us. Your answers are confidential. We are interested in your opinion as you are part of the general public.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Q1.** Mark: Sex: (1) Male (2) Female | **Q1** | |

**A1.** To begin with, in your opinion what is the **most difficult** problem the country is facing at the moment? **[Do not read the options]** — **A1**

(01) Economical Problems (02) Inflation, high prices
(03) Unemployment (04) Poverty
(05) Delinquency, crime, violence (06) Popular unrest (strikes, road blocks, revolts ,etc.)
(07) Family Feuds (08) Changes to political stability
(09) Environmental Problems (10) Drug Trafficking
(11) Corruption (12) Traffic of Human Beings
(13) Bad Governance (14) Migration
(15) Fight against Terrorism (16) Emigration
(18) Public Services

(88) Don't know

Make a note if there is no code_____

Now, changing the subject,…

| *How often do you?* … | **Everyday** | **Once or Twice per week** | **Rarely** | **Never** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A2.** Listen to the news on the radio | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | **A2** | |
| **A3.** Watch the news on television | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | **A3** | |
| **A4.** Read news in the newspapers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | **A4** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **NEWS1.** Which of the following newspapers do you read most frequently? [Accept most frequent if more than one.]<br>(1) Shekulli (2) Panorama (3) Gazeta Shqiptare (4) Koha Jone (5) Tema (6) Korieri (7) Zeri Popullit 10) Metropol (11) Rilindja Demokratike (88) Don't know (99) Do not read newspapers<br>Other_____ | **NEWS1** | |
| **NEWS2.** Which of the following T.V. stations do you watch most frequently for news? [Accept most frequent if more than one.]<br>(1) TVA (2) KLAN (3) TVSH (4) Top Channel (5) News 24 (6) TV Norba (7) Vision Plus (8) AlSat (9) Shijak TV (10) KOHA<br>Other _____ (88) Don't know (99) Do not follow the news on TV | **NEWS2** | |
| **NEWS6.** Which one of the following radio stations do you listen to most frequently?<br>(1) Radio Tirana (2) Top Albania Radio Other: _____ (88) Do Not know/Do not answer | **NEWS6** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SOCT1**. Now, changing the subject, In general how would you rate the economic situation in the country? Do you think it is very good, good, Fair, bad or very bad?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) Do not know | SOCT1 | |
| **SOCT2**. Do you consider the current economic situation of the country to be better, same or worse than a year ago?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT2** | |
| **SOCT3**. Do you think that in the coming year the economic situation of the country will be better, same or worse than what it is now? (1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT3** | |
| **SOCT4**. In general how would you rate **your** economic situation? Would you say it is very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?<br>(1) Very good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) Do not know | **SOCT4** | |
| **SOCT5**. Do you consider **your** current economic situation to be better, the same or worse than a year ago?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT5** | |
| **SOCT6**. Do you think that **your** economic situation in the coming year will be better, same or worse than what it is now?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT6** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **SATIS1**. On another subject, in general, to what extent do you feel satisfied with your life? Would you say that you are? [Read alternatives] (1) Very satisfied (2) Little satisfied (3) Little **Un**satisfied (4) Very **Un**satisfied<br>(8) Do not know (8) NS | **SATIS1** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TRUST1**. Now, about the people here, Would you say that people from your neighborhood in general are: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Very trustworthy (2) Somewhat trustworthy (3) Little trustworthy (4) not at all trustworthy (8) Do not know | **TRUST1** | |
| **TRUST2** Do you think that most of the time people worry only about themselves or do they try to help others?<br>(1) They worry about themselves (2) try to help the others (8) Do not know | **TRUST2** | |
| **TRUST3**. Do you think that most people, if given the opportunity, will try to take advantage of you or do you think that they would not?<br>(1)Yes , they would take advantage (2) No, they would not take advantage (8) Do not know | **TRUST3** | |

**[Hand respondent card A]**

**IDIO1**. (Scale from left –to right) Now; just to change the subject. On this page there is a scale from 1 to 10 that goes from left to right. Nowadays when people talk about political tendencies, they talk about left and right in other words, about people that sympathize more with the left or people that sympathize more with the right. According to the meaning that the terms "left" and "right" have for you when expressing your political view, where would you place yourself on this scale?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | **IDO1** (Do not know=88) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Far Left** | | | | | **Far Right** | | | | | | |

**Now, changing the subject…**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **VIC1**. Have you ever been a victim of a physical assault or any other type of criminal act in the last year?<br>(1) Yes ***[continue]*** (2) No ***[Continue with AOJ1]*** (8) Do not know | **VIC1** | |
| **VIC2.** What type of assault or criminal act did you suffer? ***[Read the options] [If there is more than one, note here the most recent one]***<br>(1) Robbery without physical aggression or threat (2) Robbery with physical aggression or threat<br>(3) Physical aggression without robbery (4) Rape or sexual assault (5) Kidnapping (6) Damage to property<br>Other (specify) _____ (99) Not applicable (no victim) | **VIC2** | |
| **VIC3**. ***[If you have been a victim]*** Did you report the act to any institution?<br>(1) Yes [***skip to AOJ1]*** (2) Did not denounce ***[continue with question VIC5 ]***<br>(8) Do not know/Do not answer (9) Inappropriate | **VIC3** | |
| **VIC5**. Why didn't you report the case? **[do not read the options]**<br>(1) It was not worth it (2) It was dangerous and I was afraid of revenge (3) Had no evidence (4) Was not serious<br>(5) Did not know where to denounce Other: _____ (88) Do not know (99) Not a victim | **VIC5** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **AOJ1**. How have you been treated by the police when you have dealt with them? [Read options]<br>(1)Very well (2) Well (3) Poorly (4) Very poorly (9) Never dealt with them<br>(8) Do not know/do not answer | **AOJ1** | |
| **AOJ2**. When you have to solve an issue at the Courts, in general, how are you treated? [Read options]<br>(1)Very well (2) Well (3) Poorly (4) Very poorly (9) Never dealt with them<br>(8) Do not know/do not answer | **AOJ2** | |
| **AOJ3**. When you have had to solve an issue at the Prosecutor's Office, in general, how are you treated? [Read options]<br>(1) Very well (2) Well (3) Poorly (4) Very poorly (9) Never dealt with them (8) Do not know/do not answer | **AOJ3** | |
| **AOJ4**. When you have had to solve an issue at the Municipality, in general, how are you treated? [Read options]<br>(1) Very well (2) Well (3) Poorly (4) Very poorly (9) Never dealt with them (8) Do not know/do not answer | **AOJ4** | |
| **AOJ5**. To capture criminals, do you think that the authorities should always respect the law or in certain cases they should act outside of the law?<br>(1)Should always respect the law (2) on occasion they may act outside of the law (8) Do not know | **AOJ5** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **AOJ7**. Talking about the place or neighborhood where you live and also thinking about the possibility of you being victim of an assault or theft, Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?<br>(1) Very safe (2) Somewhat safe (3) Somewhat unsafe (4) Very unsafe (8) Do not know | **AOJ7** | |
| **AOJ8**. If you were victim of an assault, how much would you trust the Judicial System to punish the criminal? [Read options]<br>(1) A lot (2) Some (3) A little (4) Nothing (8) Do not know/do not answer | **AOJ8** | |

***[Give Card "B" to the interviewee]***

Now we will use a new card. This card contains a scale of 7 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1 that means **NOT AT ALL** to 7 that means **A LOT**. For example, if I asked "up to what point do you like watching TV" if you do not like watching TV at all, then you would choose point 1 but on the contrary, if you really like watching TV a lot then you would choose number 7. If your opinion is somewhere between nothing and a lot then you would choose a number in the middle. Then, up to what point do you like watching TV? Please, read me the number ***[Make sure that the interviewee understands correctly]***.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NOT AT ALL** | | | **A LOT** | | | | **Do not know** |

Now using card "B" please answer these questions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SYS1**. In general, to what extent do you think that Albanian Courts guarantee citizen's a fair trial?<br>***(Explain:** If you think that the courts do not guarantee justice at all, choose # 1, if you think they guarantee a lot, choose # 7, or choose a number in between.* | | **SYS1** | |
| **SYS2**. In general, to what extent do you respect the state institutions of Albania? | | **SYS2** | |
| **SYS3**. To what extent do you think citizen's basic rights are protected by the Albanian political system? | | **SYS3** | |
| **SYS4**. To what extent do you feel proud living under the Albanian political system? | | **SYS4** | |
| **SYS5**. To what extent should the Albanian political system be supported? | | **SYS5** | |
| **SYS6**. To what extent do you trust the Central Election Commission? | | **SYS6** | |
| **SYS7**. To what extent do you trust the Albanian Armed Forces? | | **SYS7** | |
| **SYS8**. To what extent do you trust the Parliament? | | **SYS8** | |
| **SYS9**. To what extent do you trust the Central Government? | | **SYS9** | |
| **SYS10**. To what extent do you trust your Local Government? | | **SYS10** | |
| **SYS11**. To what extent do you trust the General Prosecutor's Office? | | **SYS11** | |
| **SYS12** To what extent do you trust the Police? | | **SYS12** | |
| **SYS13**. To what extent do you trust the Office of the High State Control? | | **SYS13** | |
| **SYS14**. To what extent do you trust religious leaders? | | **SYS14** | |
| **SYS15**. To what extent do you trust political parties? | | **SYS15** | |
| **SYS16**. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court of Justice? | | **SYS16** | |
| **SYS17**. To what extent do you trust your local Mayor? | | **SYS17** | |
| **SYS18**. To what extent do you trust your municipal council? | | **SYS18** | |
| **SYS19**. To what extent do you trust the Prefect? | | **SYS19** | |
| **SYS20**. To what extent do you trust the Regional Council? | | **SYS20** | |
| **SYS21**. To what extent do you think that the last general elections were free and fair? | | **SYS21** | |
| **SYS22**. To what extent do you trust the newspapers? | | **SYS22** | |
| **SYS23**. To what extent do you trust trade unions? | | **SYS23** | |
| **SYS24**. To what extent do you trust private enterprises? | | **SYS24** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SYS25**. How proud are you of being an Albanian? | | **SYS25** | |

**Using the same scale of 7 points [CARD B], please answer the following questions. To what extent do you think the following organizations or individuals help to fight corruption?**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COR1**. To what extent do you think the Government of Albania helps to fight corruption? | | **COR1** | |
| **COR2**. To what extent do you think the Prosecutor's Office helps to fight corruption? | | **COR2** | |
| **COR3**. The High State Control? | | **COR3** | |
| Have you heard of the Anti-Corruption Unit of the Prime Minister's office? **If "no" mark 9 and continue with COR5.**<br>**COR4**. The Anti-Corruption Monitoring Unit of the Prime Minister? | | **COR4** | |
| **COR5**. Civil Society organizations? | | **COR5** | |
| **COR6**. Religious leaders? | | **COR6** | |
| **COR7**. The media? | | **COR7** | |
| **COR8**. The courts | | **COR8** | |
| **COR9**. High Inspectorate for Audit of Assets | | **COR9** | |

***[Collect card "B"] [Hand respondent card "C"]***

Now lets change to another card (give to respondent table 3). This new card has on it a scale of 10 points, which goes from 1 to 10, with 1 indicating you firmly disapprove and 10 indicating you firmly approve. The following questions are designed to know your opinion about different ideas that people living in Albania have.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Firmly disapprove** | | | | | | | | | **Firmly approve** | Don't know |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **D1**. There are people who never agree with what the government does, not only the incumbent government, but Albanian governments over the years, how firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people should have the right to vote? Please read the number to me. | **D1** | |
| **D2**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people can peacefully protes**t** in order to express their point of view? Please read the number to me. | **D2** | |
| **D3**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people could run for public office? | **D3** | |
| **D4**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people could appear on TV to address the public? | **D4** | |

[Take back card C]

**Now we will talk about transparency in various governmental institutions. By transparency we mean permitting citizens and the mass media access to information that would enable them to hold public institutions accountable. Do you think that the following institutions are very transparent, somewhat transparent, or not transparent?**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TRAN2**. How transparent is your local government? [CHANGED FROM 2004]<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | TRAN2 | |
| **TRAN3**. How transparent is the Parliament?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | TRAN3 | |
| **TRAN4**. How transparent is the High State Control? (Auditor General's office)<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN4** | |
| **TRAN5**. The Government? (in Albanian = office of Prime Minister and cabinet)<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN5** | |
| **TRAN6**. The State enterprises?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN6** | |
| **TRAN7**. The Police?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN7** | |
| **TRAN8**. The Armed Forces?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN8** | |
| **TRAN9**. The Office of the General Prosecutor?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN9** | |
| **TRAN10**. The Courts?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN10** | |
| **TRAN11.** Ministry of health<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | TRAN11 | |
| **TRAN12.** Ministry of Education<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN12** | |
| **TRAN13.** Ministry of Finance<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN13** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DEM1**. With which of the following phrases do you most agree?<br>(1) Democracy is preferable over any other type of government<br>(2) To people like me, a democratic regime is no different than a non-democratic one<br>(3) Under certain circumstances an authoritarian government is preferable to a democratic one.<br>(8) Do not know/do not answer | **DEM1** | |
| **DEM2**. Do you think that Albania needs a type of Government that uses a strong hand? Or can the problems be resolved by the participation of all?<br>(1) Strong Hand (2) Popular participation<br>(8) Don't know/no response | **DEM2** | |
| **DEM5**. What type of government do you think we have in Albania? Democratic or authoritarian ***[Mark only one answer ]***<br>(1) Democratic (2) Authoritarian [transalated as "totalitarian"] (3) In between [do not read]<br>(8) Don't know /don't respond | **DEM5** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **GOVT1**. Would you say the performance of the current government is : [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Poor (5) Very poor (8) Don't know /don't respond | **GOVT1** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In daily life, many things occur. I will mention some of them. Please indicate how you consider the behavior of the following people: | | |
| **AOC1**. For example: A minister accepts a bribe of ten thousand dollars paid by a business enterprise. Do you consider that the minister is: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) Not Corrupt (8) Don't know | **AOC1** | |
| **AOC2**. And what do you think of the business enterprise that paid the bribe to the minister. In your opinion this behavior is: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) Not Corrupt (8) Don't know | **AOC2** | |
| **AOC3**. A mother of several children needs to obtain a birth certificate for one of her children. Not to waste time waiting, she pays the public official 5,000 old leks. Do you think what the mother did was: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) Not Corrupt NS=8 | **AOC3** | |
| **AOC4**. And the public official who accepted the bribe was: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Corrupt and should be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) not Corrupt NS=8 | **AOC4** | |
| **AOC5**. An elementary school student, hoping to get a better grade, gives a shirt as a gift to a teacher. In your opinion the student is: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified.<br>(3) Not Corrupt Don't know=8 | **AOC5** | |
| **AOC6**. The teacher who accepts the gift, in your opinion is:<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) Not Corrupt Don't know=8 | **AOC6** | |
| **AOC7**. A public official uses a vehicle of the government that is only for official use, to take | **AOC7** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| his/her family on vacation to a beach resort. In your opinion this official is :<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) Not Corrupt Don't know=8 | | |
| **AOC8**. Someone sees the government vehicle at the beach resort. The person does not report it. Do you think that this person is:<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) Not Corrupt Don't Know=8 | **ACO8** | |
| **AOC9**. During the holidays a flower store owner raises the price of flowers. Do you think that the owner of the store is:<br>(1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) not Corrupt Don't know=8 | **ACO9** | |
| **AOC10**. An unemployed person is the brother-in-law of an important politician, and he uses his influence to get him a job in the public sector. Do you think the politician is: (1) Corrupt and must be punished<br>(2) Corrupt but justified<br>(3) not Corrupt Don't Know=8 | **ACO10** | |

| Now we want to talk about your *personal* experience with things that happen in life. | **No** | **Yes** | **I don't know** | **INAP** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXC1**. During the last year, have you been accused by a policeman of a crime that you did not commit? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC1** | |
| **EXC2**. Did any police official ask you to pay a bribe during the last year? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC2** | |
| **EXC3**. During the last year, did you see anyone paying a bribe to a policeman? [In your personal experience] | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC3** | |
| **EXC4**. During the last year, did you see anyone paying a bribe to a public official in exchange for any kind of favor? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC4** | |
| **EXC5**. During the last year, did any public official ask *you* for a bribe? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC5** | |
| **EXC6**. During the last year, to process any kind of document (like a business license), did you have to pay any money higher than prescribed by the law? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC6** | |
| **EXC7**. Are you currently employed? **[If No, mark 9 and go to EXC9]**<br>At your workplace, did someone ask you for an inappropriate payment during the last year? | (0) | (1) | (8) | (9) | **EXC7** | |
| **EXC8**. In order to obtain your current job, did you have to pay a bribe? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC8** | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXC9**. During the last year, did you deal with the courts? **[If "no" mark 9 and go to EXC10]** Did you have to pay any bribe at the courts during the last year? | (0) | (1) | (8) | (9) | **EXC9** | |
| **EXC10**. Did you use the public Health Services during the last year? **[If "no" mark 9, Go to EXC12]** To be served at the State Health Service during the last year, did you have to pay any money aside of what was indicated in the receipt? | (0) | (1) | (8) | (9) | **EXC10** | |
| **EXC11**. Did you have to pay the doctor or nurse any additional monies beyond those specified in the bill or receipt? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC11** | |
| **EXC12**. Did any of your children go to school during the last year? **[If you say "no" mark 9, GO TO EXC13]** At the school, did they ask for any payment besides the established fees? | (0) | (1) | (8) | (9) | **EXC12** | |
| **EXC13**. Did someone ask you for a bribe to avoid or reduce the payment of electricity, telephone, or water? | (0) | (1) | (8) | | **EXC13** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **EXC15**. Taking into account your experience or what you may have heard, corruption among public officials is: [Read alternatives]<br>1) Wide-spread (2) Somewhat wide-spread (3) A little wide-spread (4) Not wide-spread (8) Don't know /No response | **EXC15** | |
| **OPC1**. Corruption among public officials during the last year has: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response? | **OPC1** | |
| **OPC2**. The coverage or the attention of the media to the management of public funds during the last year has: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC2** | |
| **OPC3**. The coverage or the attention of the media to the problem of corruption during the last year has:[Read alternatives]<br>(1) increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC3** | |
| **OPC4**. Are you aware of any anti-corruption initiatives in the country?<br>(1) yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC4** | |
| **OPC5**. Have you ever report any cases of corruption?<br>(1) Yes **[continue]** (2) No **[go to OPC7]** (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC5** | |
| **OPC6**. Where did you first report it? **[do not read the options; Accept only first answer]**<br>(1) Courts (2) Police (3) High State Control (4) Media (5) Municipality (6) Prosecutor's Office (7) CAO<br>(8) Ombudsman (9) Anti Corruption Monitoring Unit (ACMU) (88) Don't Know (99) Did Not Report | **OPC6** | |
| **OPC7**. Why didn't you report the act of corruption? **[don't read options]**<br>(1) It is not worth doing it (2) It is dangerous and I was afraid of revenge (3) Had no evidence (4) It was not serious (5) Because a friend was involved (6) Don't know where to report it (7) Not enough time (8) Don't know / No response<br>(9) Did not see any act of corruption | **OPC7** | |
| **OPC9**. How would you evaluate the Albanian government Anti-Corruption Program? | **OPC9** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Very Good (2) Good (3)Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response | | |
| **OPC10**. Are you aware of any civil society anticorruption initiatives?<br>(1) YES (2) NO (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC10** | |
| **OPC11**. Are you aware of the work of the Albanian Coalition against Corruption (ACAC)?<br>(1) Yes **[Continue to next question]** (2) No **[Skip to OPC15a]** | **OPC11** | |
| **OPC12**. How do you evaluate the work of the ACAC? [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad<br>(8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **OPC12** | |
| **OPC13**. Have you ever attended or participated in any ACAC activity? [Read alternatives]<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **OPC13** | |
| **OPC14**. Have you heard any debate related to corruption promoted by ACAC?<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **OPC14** | |
| **OPC15.** Are you aware of the Work of CAO?<br>1) Yes [Continue to next question**]** (2) No **[Skip to C19]** | | |
| **OPC15A**. Have you benefited from the assistance of the CAO?<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC15** | |
| **OPC16**. Have you heard of other people getting assistance from the CAO?<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC16** | |
| **OPC17**. Have you heard of cases resolved through the assistance of CAO?<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC17** | |
| **OPC18**. Have you ever attended or participated in any CAO activity?<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC18** | |
| **OPC19**. Do you think Civil Society should cooperate with the government to fight corruption?<br>(1) yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC19** | |
| **OPC20a**. Have you ever heard of HIDA (High Inspectorate for Declaration of Assets)<br>(1) Yes [Continue to next question] (2) No[Skip to OPC20d] (8) Don't know / No response [Skip to OPC20d] | **OPC20a** | |
| **OPC20b**. Do you think their performance in fulfilling their job has been:<br>1) very good<br>2) good<br>3) Fair<br>4) Bad<br>5) Very bad<br>8) Don't know/no response | **OPC20b** | |
| **OPC20c**. Do you think their functioning has helped the fight against corruption in public administration?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC20c** | |
| **OPC20d**. Have you ever heard of National Chamber of Advocates? | **OPC20D** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | | |
| **OPC20e.** Have you ever heard of any lawyers that have been sanctioned for bad performance?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC20E** | |
| **OPC20f1.** Do you think that a lawyer is corrupt when:<br>1) He charges too high a fee? 1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OFPC20F** | |
| **OPC20f2.** The lawyer uses the friendship with the judge to get a favorable decision?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OPC20F2** | |
| **OPC20F3.** The lawyer asks for additional payment to give it to the judge?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OPC20F3** | |
| **OPC20F4**. He delays the court process?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OPC20F4** | |
| **OPC20G.** Which of the following statements do you agree with: [Read all]<br>5) All lawyers in Albania are qualified for their job<br>6) Most of them are qualified<br>7) Few of them are qualified<br>8) None of them are qualified<br>8) Don't know/No response | **OPC20G** | |
| **OPC20H.** Have you ever been part of a court process?<br>1) Yes 2) No (8) Don't know | **OPC20H** | |
| **OPC20I.** Do you personally know somebody who has been asked to pay a bribe by a court employee (Judge, other court employee)?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) No response | **OPC20I** | |
| **OPC20J.** Do you know of any judge who has been sanctioned for not fulfilling his job correctly?<br>1) Yes [Continue with the next question] 2) No [Skip to OPC20L] 8) Don't know/No response | **OPC20J** | |
| **OPC20K.** How did you learn about this? [Accept first response]<br>(1) through TV (2) through radio (3) through newspapers (4) through friends or neighbors<br>(5) Civil Society Organizations (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC20K** | |
| **OPC2OL.** Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement:<br>In my opinion judges are impartial in conducting trial procedures [Read alternatives]<br>1) Strongly Agree 2) Agree 3) Neutral 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree 8) Don't know/No response | **OPC20L** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FI1.** Are you aware of the Freedom of Information Law in Albania<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response [Skip to OPC26] | **FI1** | |
| **FI2.** Have you ever exercised the right under this law to ask information from public structures?<br>1) Yes [continue with the next question] 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **FI2** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **OPC26**. Where do you mainly receive information about corruption cases? [Accept first]<br>(1) Friends or neighbors (2) Radio (3) Television (4) Newspapers (6) Civil Society organizations (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC26** | |
| **OPC27**. The information you have received on corruption from the media during the last year has? [Read options]<br>(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC27** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **OPC28**. Do you think that the participation of the community in the denouncing of corruption cases during the last year has? [Read options]<br>(1) Increased (2) Has been the same (3) Decreased<br><br>(8) Do not Don't know / No response | **OPC28** | |

***[Use card "D"] Now, I will name various public and private institutions. I am interested to know how Corrupt or honest do you think the representatives of these institutions are. Please, rate each one of them from 1 to 10, 1 being very Honest and 10 very Corrupt.***.

| ***INSTITUTIONS*** | **Levels of Corruption** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Very Honest** | | | | | | | | | **Very Corrupt** | **DN** | | |
| **PC1**. The Parliamentarians | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC1** | |
| **PC2**. The Mayors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC2** | |
| **PC3**. The ministers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC3** | |
| **PC4**. The Prefects | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC4** | |
| **PC5**. The policemen | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC5** | |
| **PC6**. The university professors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC6** | |
| **PC7**. The religious leaders | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC7** | |
| **PC8**. The judges | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC8** | |
| **PC9**. The military | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC9** | |
| **PC10**. The leaders of the political parties | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC10** | |
| **PC11**. The leaders of the NGOs | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC11** | |
| **PC12**. The prosecutors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC12** | |
| **PC13**. Doctors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC13** | |
| **PC14**. The Media | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC14** | |
| **PC15**. The President of the Republic | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC15** | |
| **PC16**. The Customs Officials | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC16** | |
| **PC17**. The Tax Officials | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC17** | |
| **PC18**. Business people | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC18** | |
| **PC19**. Public school teachers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC19** | |

**[Collect Card D]**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **HUTRA2.** Human trafficking is the illegal, forced or voluntary transportation of individuals from one country to another. Does human trafficking exist in your community?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know/no response | **HUTR A2** | |
| **HUTRA3.** Do you personally know of someone who has been a victim of human trafficking?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know/no respons**e** | **HUTR A3** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **HEALTH1.** Have you used medical services (excluding dental) in the last year? | **HEALTH1** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Yes **[Continue to HEALTH2]** (2) No **[Skip to IP1]**<br><br>(8) Don't Know/No response **[Skip to ED]** | | |
| **HEALTH2**. What type of facility or health activity were you attending? [**More than one answer allowed]**<br><br>(1) Public hospital (2) Private hospital (3) public clinic (4) private clinic<br><br>(8) Don't know/no response | **HEALTH2** | |
| **HEALTH3**. Did you pay a bribe for any of the services you received?<br>1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't Know/No response | **HEALTH3** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **IP1**. In the last year, have you bought a non-original copy of a music CD?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **IP1** | |
| **IP2.** In the last year, have you rented a non-original copy of a video or DVD?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **IP2** | |
| **IP3.** In the last year, have you bought non-original software?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **IP3** | |
| **IP4.** Have you ever heard of Albania's intellectual property law?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **IP4** | |
| **CI.** Have you ever heard of Albania's conflict of interest law?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **CI** | |

**ED**. Now to finish, I will ask you some questions for statistical purposes. Which is the last year of school that you studied? _____ Year of (elementary , high school, university) = _____ total years **[Use the table below for the code]**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | (00) | | | | | | | | **ED** | |
| Elementary | (01) | (02) | (03) | (04) | (05) | (06) | (07) | (08) | | |
| High School | (09) | (10) | (11) | (12) | | | | | | |
| University | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | | | | |
| I don't know/No response | (88) | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Q2**. What is your age? _____ | **Q2** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Q10**. In which position does your monthly family income fall in new Leks? [***Including money from abroad]***<br>***[Show income scale Card E ]***<br>(0) No income<br>(1) Less than 10, 000<br>(2) Between 10,001-15,000<br>(3) 15,001-20,000<br>(4) 20,001-50,000<br>(5) 50,001-80,000<br>(6) 80,001-100,000<br>(7) 100,001-150,000<br>(8) 150,001-200,000<br>(9) 200,001-300,000<br>(10) more than 300,000<br>(88) NS/NR | **Q10** | |

To end, can you tell me if your house has: ***[read all]***

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R1**. Color Television | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R1** | |
| **R2**. Black and White Television | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R2** | |
| **R3**. Refrigerator | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R3** | |
| **R4**. Telephone | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R4** | |
| **R5**. Car | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R5** | |
| **R6**. Radio | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R6** | |
| **R7**. Electricity | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R7** | |
| **R8**. Indoor plumbing | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R8** | |
| **R9**. How many rooms do you have in your house? | _____ | | | | **R9** | |

## OCUP1. What is your job? *(Check code in the list below categories).*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Full time employed | 1 | Student | 7 | | | | |
| Part - time employed | 2 | Farmer | 8 | | | | |
| Self employed | 3 | Business owner | 9 | | | | |
| Unemployed | 4 | Other specify_____ | 10 | | | | |
| Housewife | 5 | | | | | | |
| Retiree | 6 | | | | | **OCUP1** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time interview ended _____ : _____TI. Duration of the interview *[minutes see page # 1)* _____ | **TI** | |

*Address :*_____

_____

*These are all the questions. Thank you very much for your assistance*

.

*CODE OF INTERVIEWER.* _____

*I swear that the interview was conducted with the indicated person.*

.

*Signature of the interviewer* _____ *Date* ____ /_____ /_____ *Signature of the field supervisor*

_____

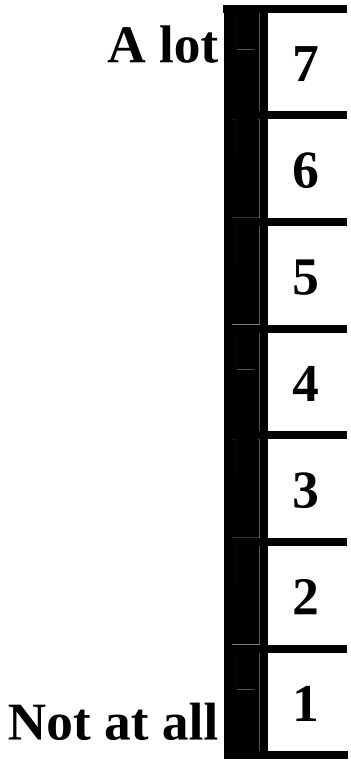
*Remarks::*

_____.

*Signature of the data-input operator*_____

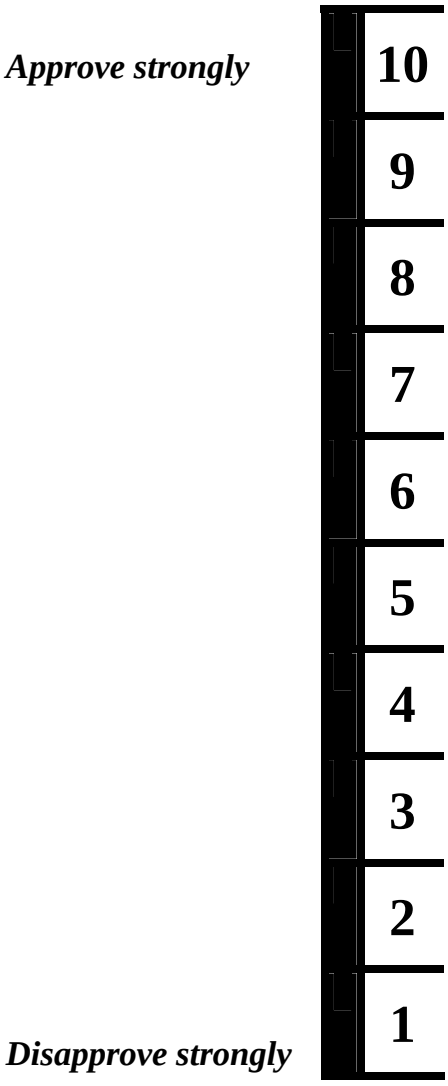
*Signature of the persons who verified the data*_____

Card “B”

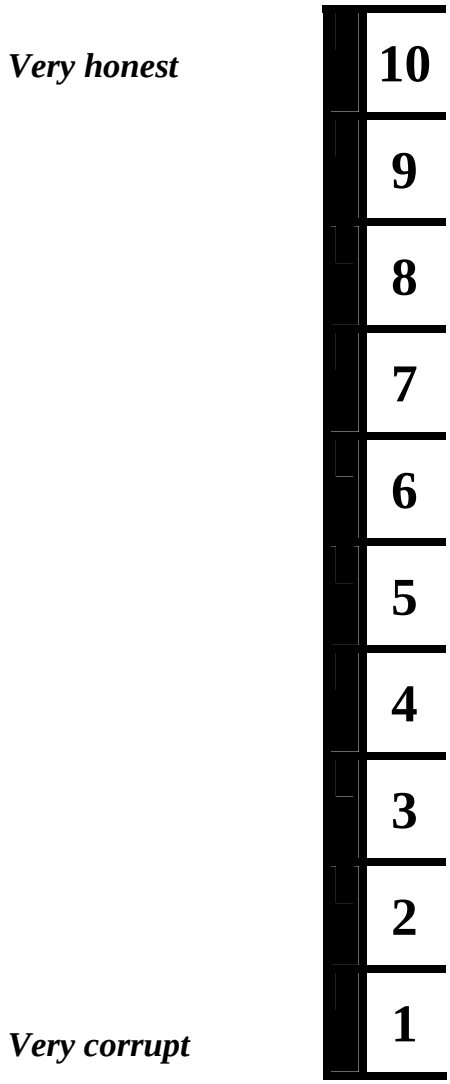



ca

Card “C”



Card “D”



# Card E

(00) Nothing
(01) Less than 10,000
(02) Between 10,001-15,000
(03) 15,001-20,000
(04) 20,001-50,000
(05) 50,001-80,000
(06) 80,001-100,000
(07) 100,001-150,000
(08) 150,001-200,000
(09) 200,001-300,000
(10) more than 300,000

# Albania: Judges Questionnaire, December 2005

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **IDNUM. [assigned in office]**_____ | **IDNUM** | |
| **District**: _____ | **DISTRICT** | |
| **CITY** _____ | **CITY** | |
| **COURTLEVELTO WHICH COURT DO YOU BELONG?** _____<br>(1) District Court (2) Appeal Court (3) High Supreme Court (4) (Other (specify) | **COURTID** | |

**Starting Time :** _____

Mr/Ms: a) I am an interviewer from IDRA, an Albanian research firm. We are interviewing all judges in Albania about different aspects of the situation in the country, as well as about different issues surrounding the judiciary.
We would kindly ask you to collaborate with us. Your answers are confidential and will be aggregated not identifying your responses nor those of any other judge.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Q1.** Mark: Sex: (1) Male (2) Female [Do not ask] | **Q1** | |

## Section A

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **CAR1**. I would like to ask you about your professional career. In which year were you appointed judge for the first time? \|___\|____\|____\|_____\| | **CAR1** | |
| **CAR2.** And for how many years have you held the current post? _____ | **CAR2** | |
| **CAR3.** In which year did you graduate as a lawyer? \|___\|___\|___\|___\| | **CAR3** | |
| **CAR4.** In which university?<br>1. University of Tirana<br>2. University of Shkodra<br>3. University of Elbasan<br>44. Abroad, (specify)_____<br>77. Other, (Specify)_____ | **CAR4** | |

**A1.** To begin with, in your opinion what is the **most serious** problem the country is facing at the moment? **A1**
**[Do not read the options. If more than one, code the most important]**

(01) Economical Problems (02) Inflation, high prices
(03) Unemployment (04) Poverty
(05) Delinquency, crime, violence (06) Popular unrest (strikes, road blocks, revolts ,etc.)
(07) Family Feuds (08) Changes to political stability
(09) Environmental Problems (10) Drug Trafficking
(11) Corruption (12) Traffic of Human Beings
(13) Bad Governance (14) Migration
(15) Fight against Terrorism (16) Emigration
(18) Public Services

(77) Other _____

(88) Don't know

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOCT1. Now, changing the subject, In general how would you rate the economic situation in the country? Do you think it is very good, good, Fair, bad or very bad?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) Do not know | SOCT1 | |
| **SOCT2**. Do you consider the current economic situation of the country to be better, same or worse than a year ago?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT2** | |
| **SOCT3**. Do you think that in the coming year the economic situation of the country will be better, same or worse than what it is now?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT3** | |
| **SOCT4**. In general how would you rate **your** economic situation? Would you say it is very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?<br>(1) Very good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very bad (8) Do not know | **SOCT4** | |
| **SOCT5**. Do you consider **your** current economic situation to be better, the same or worse than a year ago?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT5** | |
| **SOCT6**. Do you think that your economic situation in the coming year will be better, same or worse than what it is now?<br>(1) Better (2) Same (3) Worse (8) Do not know | **SOCT6** | |

**Section B**

## Resources

*(Interviewer: Show Card)*
Give card # 1. Let us now consider the resources that you need to do your daily work. I am going to list a series of resources that can be important for carrying out your work. On a scale from one to ten, in which one means "not at all satisfied" and ten means "extremely satisfied," how satisfied do you feel about the quality of and access to. . . ?

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | (Do not know=88) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all satisfied | | | | | | | | | Extremely satisfied | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REC01. The physical space in the offices you occupy | RECO1 | |
| **REC02**. The personnel that collaborate with you | **RECO2** | |
| **REC03**. Office equipment and supplies (computers, type-writers, stationery) | **RECO3** | |
| **REC05**. The information available on jurisprudence and legal topics | **RECO5** | |
| **REC06**. Your current remuneration | **RECO6** | |
| **REC07**. The remuneration of your employees | **RECO7** | |
| **REC08**. The workload | **RECO8** | |

Take back card # 1

**Section C**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **REG1**. Do you know how many government/Independent agencies regulate the judicial inspection process?<br>(1) One (2) Two (8) Don't know / No response | **REG1** | |
| **REG2.** Can you name them? [*Score 1 for naming 1 correctly, 2, for naming two, l, 0 for naming neither*.]<br>Ministry of Justice High Council of Justice | **REG2** | |
| **REG3.** Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied or not at all satisfied with the current evaluation system for judges?<br>(1) Very satisfied (2) Somewhat satisfied (3) Not at all satisfied<br>(8) Don't know / No response | **REG3** | |
| **REG4.** Are you aware of how judges' performance is assessed?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **REG4** | |
| **REG5.** Should there be other alternatives outside State inspections to evaluate judicial performance?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **REG5** | |
| **REG6.** If yes, what alternatives would be most appropriate for Albania? [Do not read list.]<br>(1) self-regulation (2) Civil Society (7) Other (specify) _____ (8) DK | **REG6** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PER1.** What would help you improve your performance? [Do not read list.]<br>(1) better staff (2) salary increase (3) training (4) improved facilities/equipment (5) improved case management (7) Other (specify) _____ (88) DK | **PER1** | |
| **PER2.** Could you please indicate the most important type of training judges should receive? [Do not read list.]<br>(1) Legal reasoning (2) continuing / legal education as new laws are passed (3)Training on ratified international conventions (4)Better judicial training before graduation in substantive areas of the law, such as bankruptcy and arbitration. (7) Other (specify) _____ (8) DK | **PER2** | |
| **PER3.** Could you please indicate the most important type of training court staff should receive? [Do not read list.]<br>(1) Computer skills (2) time management (3) basic knowledge of how judicial systems work (4) Stenography (7)Other (specify) _____ (8) DK | **PER3** | |
| **PER6**. Are you familiar with Alternative Dispute Resolution techniques?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (skip to PER 8) (8) Don't know / No response | **PER6** | |
| **PER7**. If yes, would Alternative Dispute Resolutions be a viable alternative to reduce case loads in the courts of this country?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **PER7** | |
| **PER8.** How would you rate the performance of most judges in Albania?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very poor (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **PER8** | |
| **PER9. In general,** how would you rate the performance of lawyers in Albania?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response | **PER9** | |
| **PER10. In general,** how would you rate the performance of court staff in Albania?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response | **PER10** | |
| **PER11.** How would you rate your own performance?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No | **PER11** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| response | | |
| **PER12.** Do you consider yourself overworked?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **PER12** | |
| **PER13.** Has your performance ever been evaluated by the court system evaluation authority?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **PER13** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TRA2.** Of the following, which do you think would be more important to improve the training of lawyers?<br>1) Better judicial training before graduation in substantive areas of the law, such as bankruptcy and arbitration.<br>(2) Improved ethical behaviour<br>(3) Continuing legal education as new laws are passed<br>(4) Legal writing and reasoning<br>(7) Other (specify)_____ (8) DK | **TRA2** | |
| **TRA3.** Are the lawyers that appear before you adequately trained?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **TRA3** | |
| **TRA5.** What would most improve the quality of the Albanian legal profession? Read alternatives<br>1) More rigorous bar exams (2) Improved disciplinary code (3) Enforcement of disciplinary code<br>(7) Other (specify)_____ (8) DK | **TRA5** | |
| **TRA7.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the new Intellectual Property Law?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **TRA7** | |
| **TRA9.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the new Administrative Procedures Code?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **TRA9** | |
| **TRA11.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the new Conflict of Interest Law?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **TRA11** | |
| **TRA13.** Are you interested in receiving training regarding the Freedom of Information Law?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **TRA13** | |

Hand respondent Card # 2Now we will use a new card (hand respondent card # 2). This card contains a scale of 7 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1 that means **NOT AT ALL** to 7 that means **A LOT**. For example, if I asked "up to what point do you like watching TV" if you do not like watching TV at all, then you would choose point 1 but on the contrary, if you really like watching TV a lot then you would choose number 7. If your opinion were somewhere between nothing and a lot then you would choose a number in the middle. Then, up to what point do you like watching TV? Please, read me the number ***[Make sure that the interviewee understands correctly]***.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **NOT AT ALL** | | | | | | **A LOT** | **Do not know** |

Now using card "A" please answer these questions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BB1**. In general, to what extent do you think that Albanian Courts guarantee citizens a fair trial?<br>***(Explain:** If you think that the courts do not guarantee justice at all, choose # 1, if you think they guarantee a lot, choose # 7, or choose a number in between.* | **B1** | |
| **B2**. In general, to what extent do you respect the state institutions of Albania? | **B2** | |
| **B3**. To what extent do you think citizen's basic rights are protected by the Albanian political system? | **B3** | |
| **B4**. To what extent do you feel proud living under the Albanian political system? | **B4** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **B5**. To what extent should the Albanian political system be supported? | **B5** | |
| **B6**. To what extent do you trust the Central Election Commission? | **B6** | |
| **B7**. To what extent do you trust the Albanian Armed Forces? | **B7** | |
| **B8**. To what extent do you trust the Parliament? | **B8** | |
| **B9**. To what extent do you trust the Central Government? | **B9** | |
| **B10**. To what extent do you trust your Local Government? | **B10** | |
| **B11**. To what extent do you trust the General Prosecutor's Office? | **B11** | |
| **B12** To what extent do you trust the Police? | **B12** | |
| **B13**. To what extent do you trust the Office of the High State Control? | **B13** | |
| **B14**. To what extent do you trust religious leaders? | **B14** | |
| **B15**. To what extent do you trust political parties? | **B15** | |
| **B16**. To what extent do you trust the Supreme Court of Justice? | **B16** | |
| **B17**. To what extent do you trust your local Mayor? | **B17** | |
| **B18**. To what extent do you trust your municipal council? | **B18** | |
| **B19**. To what extent do you trust the Prefect? | **B19** | |
| **B20**. To what extent do you trust the Regional Council? | **B20** | |
| **B21**. To what extent do you think that the last general elections were free and fair? | **B21** | |
| **B22**. To what extent do you trust the newspapers? | **B22** | |
| **B23**. To what extent do you trust trade unions? | **B23** | |
| **B24**. To what extent do you trust private enterprises? | **B24** | |
| **B25**. How proud are you of being an Albanian? | **B25** | |

***[Collect card "2"]***

Hand respondent card # 3 Now lets change to another card (give to respondent card 3). This new card has on it a scale of 10 points, which goes from 1 to 10, with 1 indicating you firmly disapprove and 10 indicating you firmly approve. The following questions are designed to know your opinion about different ideas that people living in Albania have.

| (01) | (02) | (03) | (04) | (05) | (06) | (07) | (08) | (09) | (10) | (88) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Firmly disapprove** | | | | | | | | **Firmly approve** | | Don't know |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **D1**. There are people who never agree with what the government does, not only the incumbent government, but also Albanian governments over the years, how firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people should have the right to vote? Please read the number to me. | **D1** | |
| **D2**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people can peacefully protest in order to express their point of view? Please read the number to me. | **D2** | |
| **D3**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people could run for public office? | **D3** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **D4**. How firmly do you approve or disapprove that these people could appear on TV to address the public? | **D4** | |

**Take back card # 3**
**Now we will talk about transparency in various governmental institutions. By transparency we mean permitting citizens and the mass media access to information that would enable them to hold public institutions accountable. Do you think that the following institutions are very transparent, somewhat transparent, or not transparent?**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **TRAN2**. How transparent is your local government?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN2** | |
| **TRAN3**. How transparent is the Parliament?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN3** | |
| 9)<br>**TRAN4**. How transparent is the High State Control? (Auditor General's office)<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN4** | |
| **TRAN5**. The Government? (in Albanian = office of Prime Minister and Cabinet)<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN5** | |
| **TRAN6**. The State enterprises?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN6** | |
| **TRAN7**. The Police?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN7** | |
| **TRAN8**. The Armed Forces?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN8** | |
| **TRAN9**. The Office of the General Prosecutor?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN9** | |
| **TRAN10**. The Courts?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN10** | |
| **TRAN11.** Ministry of health?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | TRAN11 | |
| **TRAN 12.** Ministry of Education?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN 12** | |
| **TRAN 13.** Ministry of Finance?<br>1. Very Transparent 2. Somewhat transparent 3. Not transparent (8) Do not know/do not answer | **TRAN 13** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **DEM1**. With which of the following phrases do you most agree?<br>(4) Democracy is preferable over any other type of government<br>(5) To people like me, a democratic regime is no different than a non-democratic one<br>(6) Under certain circumstances an authoritarian government is preferable to a democratic one.<br>(8) Do not know/do not answer | **DEM1** | |
| **DEM2**. Do you think that Albania needs a type of Government that uses a strong hand? Or can the problems be resolved by the participation of all?<br>(1) Strong Hand (2) Popular participation (8) No response | **DEM2** | |
| **DEM5**. What type of government do you think we have in Albania? Democratic or authoritarian ***[Mark only one answer]***<br>(1) Democratic (2) Authoritarian [translated as "totalitarian"] (3) In between [do not read]<br>(8) Don't know /don't respond | **DEM5** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **M1**. Would you say the work that the current government is doing is: [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Poor (5) Very poor (8) Don't know /don't respond | **M1** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **EXC15**. Taking into account your experience or what you may have heard, corruption among public officials is: | **EXC15** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1) Wide-spread (2) Somewhat wide-spread (3) A little wide-spread (4) Not wide-spread (8) Don't know /No response | | |
| **OPC1**. Corruption among public officials during the last year has:<br>(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response? | **OPC1** | |
| **OPC2**. The coverage or the attention of the media to the management of public funds during the last year has:<br>(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC2** | |
| **OPC3**. The coverage or the attention of the media to the problem of corruption during the last year has:[Read alternatives]<br>(1) Increased (2) Remained the same (3) Decreased (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC3** | |
| **OPC4**. Are you aware of any anti-corruption initiatives in the country?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC4** | |
| **OPC9**. How would you evaluate the Albanian government Anti-Corruption Program?<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC9** | |
| **OPC10**. Are you aware of any civil society anticorruption initiatives?<br>(1) YES (2) NO (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC10** | |
| **OPC11**. Are you aware of the work of the Albanian Coalition against Corruption (ACAC)?<br>(1) Yes **[Continue to next question]** (2) No **[Skip to OPC14a]** | **OPC11** | |
| **OPC12**. How do you evaluate the work of the ACAC? [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Very Good (2) Good (3) Fair (4) Bad (5) Very Bad<br>(8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **OPC12** | |
| **OPC13**. Have you ever attended or participated in any ACAC activity? [Read alternatives]<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **OPC13** | |
| **OPC14**. Have you heard any debate related to corruption promoted by ACAC?<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | **OPC14** | |
| **OPC15.** Are you aware of the Work of CAO?<br>(1) Yes **[Continue to next question]** (2) No **[Skip to C19]** | **OPC15** | |
| **OPC15a**. Have you benefited from the assistance of the CAO?<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC15a** | |
| **OPC16**. Have you heard of other people getting assistance from the CAO?<br>10)<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC16** | |
| **OPC17**. Have you heard of cases resolved through the assistance of CAO?<br>11)<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC17** | |
| **OPC18**. Have you ever attended or participated in any CAO activity?<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC18** | |
| **OPC19**. Do you think civil society should cooperate with the government to fight corruption?<br>(1) Yes (2) no (8) Don't know / No response | **OPC19** | |
| **OPC20b**. Do you think HIDA performance in fulfilling their job has been:<br>1) very good 2) good 3) Fair 4) Bad 5) Very bad (7) (Never heard of HIDA) (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inap | **OPC20B** | |
| **OPC20c**. Do you think their functioning has helped the fight against corruption in public administration? | **OPC20C** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response (9) Inappropriate | | |
| **OPC20e.** Have you ever heard of any lawyers that have been sanctioned for bad performance?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) DK | **OPC20E** | |
| **OPC20f1.** Do you think that a lawyer is corrupt when: He/She charges too high a fee? 1) Yes 2) NO 8) Don't know | **OFPC20F1** | |
| **OPC20F2.** The lawyer uses the friendship with the judge to get a favorable decision?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OPC20F2** | |
| **OPC20F3.** The lawyer asks for additional payment to give it to the judge?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OPC20F3** | |
| **OPC20F4**. He delays the court process?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know | **OPC20F4** | |
| **OPC20G.**Which of the following statements do you agree with: [Read all]<br>12) All lawyers in Albania are qualified for their job<br>13) Most of them are qualified<br>14) Few of them are qualified<br>15) None of them are qualified<br>8) Don't know/No response | **OPC20G** | |
| **OPC20J.** Do you know of any judge who has been sanctioned for not fulfilling his job correctly?<br>1) Yes 2) No 8) Don't know/No response | **OPC20J** | |
| **OPC2OL.**Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statement:<br>In my opinion judges are impartial in conducting trial procedures [Read alternatives]<br>1) Strongly Agree 2) Agree 3) Neutral 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree 8) Don't know/No response | **OPC20L** | |

***[Use card "4"] Now, I will name various public and private institutions. I am interested to know how corrupt or honest you think the representatives of these institutions are. Please, rate each one of them from 1 to 10, 1 being very Honest and 10 very Corrupt.***

| ***INSTITUTIONS*** | **Levels of Corruption** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Very Honest** | | | | | | | | | **Very Corrupt** | **DN** | | |
| **PC1**. The Parliamentarians | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC1** | |
| **PC2**. The Mayors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC2** | |
| **PC3**. The ministers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC3** | |
| **PC4**. The Prefects | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC4** | |
| **PC5**. The policemen | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC5** | |
| **PC6**. The university professors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC6** | |
| **PC7**. The religious leaders | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC7** | |
| **PC8**. The judges | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC8** | |
| **PC9**. The military | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC9** | |
| **PC10**. The leaders of the political parties | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC10** | |
| **PC11**. The leaders of the NGOs | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC11** | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PC12**. The prosecutors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC12** | |
| **PC13**. Doctors | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC13** | |
| **PC14**. The Media | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC14** | |
| **PC15**. The President of the Republic | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC15** | |
| **PC16**. The Customs Officials | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC16** | |
| **PC17**. The Tax Officials | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC17** | |
| **PC18**. Business people | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC18** | |
| **PC19**. Public school teachers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC19** | |
| **PC20**. Private school teachers | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (88) | **PC20** | |

Take back card 4

Now we will use a new card (Card 5) . This card contains a scale of 10 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1 which means **Very poorly** to 10 which means **Very well**. NO NEED TO REPEAT INSTRUCTIONS SINCE R ALREADY KNOWS HOW TO DO THIS

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | **IDO1** (Do not know=88) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Very poorly** | | | | | | | | | **Very well** | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PCJ1**. How well do you think judges are perceived by the public? | **PCJ1** | |
| **PCJ2**. How well do you think lawyers are perceived by the public? | **PCJ2** | |
| **PCJ3**. How well would you rate the quality of training offered at the Magistrate School? | **PCJ3** | |

Take back card 5

Hand card 6. Now we will use a new card (Card 6) . This card contains a scale of 10 points; each one indicates a point that goes from 1 which means **NOT AT ALL** to 10 which means **A LOT**. NO NEED TO REPEAT INSTRUCTIONS SINCE R ALREADY KNOWS HOW TO DO THIS

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | **IDO1** (Do not know=88) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Not at all common | | | | | | | | | Very common | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PCJ4**. How common is it for some Albanian court administration staff to be willing to accept or request bribes? | **PCJ4** | |
| **PCJ5**. How common is it for some Albanian state prosecutors to be willing to offer bribes to court officials to accelerate trials? | **PCJ5** | |
| **PCJ6**. How common is it for some Albanian judges to be willing to accept or request bribes to influence their decisions? | **PCJ6** | |
| **PCJ7**. How common is it for appeal procedures in District courts to be vulnerable to bribes? | **PCJ7** | |
| **PCJ8**. How common is it for appeal procedures in Appeal courts to be vulnerable to bribes? | **PCJ8** | |
| **PCJ9**. How common it is for appeal procedures in the Supreme Court to be vulnerable to bribes? | **PCJ9** | |

Take back card 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BRO1.** Do litigants approach you with bribe offers?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **BRO1** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BRO2.** Do lawyers approach you outside of court to influence your decisions?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **BRO2** | |
| **BRO3.** In your view, is corruption more of a problem in our country now than a year ago?<br>(1) More (2) Same (3) Less (8) Don't know / No response | **BRO3** | |
| **BRO4.** Do you think corruption in the Albanian court system is a serious problem?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **BRO4** | |
| **BRO5.** How do you think the State should deal with corrupt judges in Albania? [Do not read list.]<br>(1) Removal (2) Criminal prosecution (3) Disciplinary action (4) Fines<br>(7)Other (specify) _____ (88) DK | **BRO5** | |
| **BRO6.** How would you handle a trial where you may be facing a personal conflict of interest? [Do not read list.]<br>(1) Refusal (2) Announcement to both parties (3) Report to supervisors (4) Do nothing<br>(7)Other (specify) _____ (88) DK | **BRO6** | |
| **TRA14.** Has your family integrity or that of a family member ever been threatened when rendering legal decisions?<br>(1) Yes (2) No (8) Don't know / No response | **TRA14** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Q2**. What is your age? _____ | **Q2** | |
| **Q10**. In which position does your monthly family income fall in new Leks? [***Including money from abroad]***<br>***[Show income scale Card 7 ]***<br>(11)No income<br>(12)Less than 10, 000<br>(13)Between 10,001-15,000<br>(14)15,001-20,000<br>(15)20,001-50,000<br>(16)50,001-80,000<br>(17)80,001-100,000<br>(18)100,001-150,000<br>(19)150,001-200,000<br>(20)200,001-300,000<br>(21) More than 300,000<br>(88) NS/NR | **Q10** | |

Take back card 7

To end, can you tell me if your house has: ***[read all]***

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **R1**. Color Television | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R1** | |
| **R2**. Black and White Television | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R2** | |
| **R3**. Refrigerator | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R3** | |
| **R4**. Telephone | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R4** | |
| **R5**. Car | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R5** | |
| **R6**. Radio | (0) No | (1) One | (2) Two | (3) Three or more | **R6** | |
| **R7**. Electricity | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R7** | |
| **R8**. Indoor plumbing | (0) No | | | (1) yes | **R8** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **R9**. How many rooms do you have in your house? | _____ | **R9** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Time interview ended _____ : _____TI. Duration of the interview *[minutes see page # 1)* _____ | **TI** | |

*Address :*_____
_____

*These are all the questions. Thank you very much for your assistance*
*.*

*CODE OF INTERVIEWER.* _____*Name of Interviewer*
*I swear that the interview was conducted with the indicated person.*
*.*
*Signature of the interviewer* _____ *Date* ____ /_____ /_____ *Signature of the field supervisor* _____

*Remarks::* _____
_____.

*Signature of the data-input operator*_____

*Signature of the persons who verified the data*_____

# Appendix: Public Administration Sample

We have divided the public administration in four major groups, each of which will be represented by 150 interviews.

1. **Central Administration – 150 interviews**
2. **Local Administration - 150 interviews**
3. **Education System - 150 interviews**
4. **Medical System - 150 interviews**

## 1. Central Administration

This groups represents all central institutions and we have divided it in the following subgroups:

| | Subgroups | Nr. of Employees |
|---|---|---|
| **Central Administration** | Central Administration (Level 1) | 2564 |
| | Central Second (Level 2) | 14377 |
| | Fiscal System | 2560 |
| | Independent Institutions | 3039 |

***Source: INSTAT, Dep. of Public Administration***

1. Central Administration (level 1) – All line ministries administration and council of Ministers employees
2. Central Administration (Level 2) – All central government institutions except the Level 1. Such as District branches of central administration, Property Register, State reserves Department, Forestry Directory, General Directory of Standards, Statistical Institute, Property Restitution Directory etc.
3. Fiscal System – Includes employees of General Directory of Customs and General Tax Directory.
4. Independent Institutions – all institutions that are budgetary institutions but independent, such as Presidents Office, High State Control, Prosecutor office, Central Election commission etc.

**Sub-sample 1**

| | subgroups | Nr. of Employees | % | Nr. of Interviews |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Administration | Central Administration (Level 1) | 2564 | 11% | **17** |
| | Central Second (Level 2) | 14377 | 64% | **96** |
| | Fiscal System | 2560 | 11% | **17** |
| | Independent Institutions | 3039 | 13% | **20** |

## 2. Local Government

This groups is divided in three categories:

1) Communes
2) Municipalities
3) Prefectures

**Sub-sample 2**

| | Entity | Nr. of Employees | % | Nr. of Interviews |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Administration | Communes | 4538 | 47% | 71 |
| | Municipalities | 3608 | 38% | 56 |
| | Prefectures | 1467 | 15% | 23 |
| **Total** | | **9613** | **100%** | **150** |

***Source: INSTAT, Min. of Local Gov. and Decentralization***

Based on broad categories of the employed in the local government the following is the detailed sub-sample of Local government.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Communes | Heads of Communes | 5 |
| | Directors | 14 |
| | Specialists | 52 |
| | **Total** | **71** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Municipalities | Mayors | 1 |
| | Directors of Departments | 4 |
| | Heads of Sectors | 11 |
| | Specialists | 39 |
| | **Total** | **56** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prefectures | Prefects | 0 |
| | Director of Departments | 3 |
| | Specialist | 20 |
| | **Total** | **23** |

**Geographical distribution of Sample**

| | **Communes** | | **Municipality** | | **Prefectures** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nr. | Interviews | Nr. | Interviews | Nr. | Interviews |
| **North** | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 |
| **Middle** | 6 | 28 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 10 |
| **South** | 5 | 22 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| **South east** | 3 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 4 |
| **Total** | 16 | 71 | 8 | 56 | 5 | 23 |

### 3. Medical System

The medical system included all public employed people in the medical system with the exception of the Ministry of Health administration.

**Geographical Distribution**

| | District | Nr. of Employees | % | Nr. of Interviews |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Berat | 1333 | 0.06 | 9 |
| 2 | Diber | 1367 | 0.06 | 10 |
| 3 | Durres | 814 | 0.04 | 6 |
| 4 | Elbasan | 2236 | 0.10 | 16 |
| 5 | Fier | 1108 | 0.05 | 8 |
| 6 | Korca | 1955 | 0.09 | 14 |
| 7 | Kukes | 1034 | 0.05 | 6 |
| 8 | Lezhe | 1079 | 0.05 | 8 |
| 9 | Gjirokaster | 1751 | 0.08 | 12 |
| 10 | Shkoder | 1970 | 0.09 | 14 |
| 11 | Tirane | 5048 | 0.24 | 35 |
| 12 | Vlore | 1644 | 0.08 | 12 |
| | **Total** | **21339** | **1** | **150** |

***Source: Ministry of Health***

**Categories**

| Categories | Nr. of employees | | Interviews |
|---|---|---|---|
| Doctors | 3699 | 0.17 | 26 |
| Nurses | 12840 | 0.60 | 90 |
| Dentists | 1350 | 0.06 | 9 |
| Pharmacists | 1110 | 0.05 | 8 |
| Administrative | 439 | 0.02 | 3 |
| Hygiene & other | 1901 | 0.09 | 14 |
| Total | 21339 | | 150 |

***Source: Min. of Health***

**Sub-sample. Categories and Geographical Distribution**

| | Doctors | Nurses | Dentists | Pharmacists | Administrative | Hygiene & other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Berat** | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **9** |
| **Diber** | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **10** |
| **Durres** | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **6** |
| **Elbasan** | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **16** |
| **Fier** | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **8** |
| **Korca** | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **14** |
| **Kukes** | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **6** |
| **Lezhe** | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **8** |
| **Gjirokaster** | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **12** |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Shkoder** | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **14** |
| **Tirane** | 6 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | **35** |
| **Vlore** | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **12** |
| **Total** | **25** | **90** | **11** | **7** | **3** | **14** | **150** |

**4. Education System**

Education System includes all the levels of public education:

1) Pre-primary (Kindergartens)
2) Compulsory (Elementary Schools – 9 years)
3) Secondary Schools
4) Universities

excluding the Ministry of Education administration.

The geographical distribution of the education system is the following:

| District | Nr. of employees | % | Interviews |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berat | 2497 | 0.06 | 9 |
| Durres | 2856 | 0.07 | 10 |
| Diber | 2486 | 0.06 | 9 |
| Elbasan | 5002 | 0.12 | 17 |
| Fier | 4516 | 0.11 | 16 |
| Gjirokaster | 1749 | 0.04 | 6 |
| Korce | 3624 | 0.08 | 13 |
| Kukes | 1694 | 0.04 | 6 |
| Lezhe | 2127 | 0.05 | 7 |
| Shkoder | 3717 | 0.09 | 13 |
| Tirane | 9818 | 0.23 | 34 |
| Vlore | 2856 | 0.07 | 10 |
| **Total** | **42942** | | 150 |

***Source: Ministry of Education***

The sample according to the structure is :

| Level | % of Employees | Nr. of Interviews |
|---|---|---|
| Pre-primary Education | 10% | 15 |
| Compulsory | 65% | 98 |
| Secondary | 17% | 25 |
| University | 8% | 12 |

***Source: IDRA with Min. of Education data***

**Sub-sample: Categories and Geographical distribution**

| | Pre-primary Education | Compulsory | Secondary | University | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Berat** | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | **9** |
| **Durres** | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | **10** |
| **Diber** | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | **9** |
| **Elbasan** | 1 | 11 | 3 | 2 | **17** |
| **Fier** | 2 | 10 | 4 | 0 | **16** |
| **Gjirokaster** | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | **6** |
| **Korce** | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | **13** |
| **Kukes** | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | **6** |
| **Lezhe** | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | **7** |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Shkoder** | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | **13** |
| **Tirane** | 3 | 22 | 5 | 4 | **34** |
| **Vlore** | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | **10** |
| **Total** | **15** | **98** | **25** | **12** | **150** |

# Appendix: Field Work Report on Judiciary System Anti-Corruption Survey

January 23 –February 4 th, 2006

Prepared by *Institute for Development Research and Alternatives* - ***IDRA***

## Contents

- **Sample used for the survey**
- **Conducted interviews**
- **Methodology used**
- **Methodology implementation & problems faced**

## • Sample used for the Survey

The sample used for the Judicary System survey included all universe of the judges in Albania. The sample is made up of 363 judges.

The table below shows the court levels and the number of judges in each court per city.

| **Court Level** | **Number of Judges** |
|---|---|
| | |
| District Court | 280 |
| Appeal Court | 50 |
| First Instance of Severe Crimes Court | 16 |
| Appeal Court of Severe Crimes | 11 |
| Military Appeal Court | 6 |
| | |
| **TOTAL** | **363** |

*Source: Ministry of Justice*

| **Appeal Court** | **Number of Judges** |
|---|---|
| | |
| Appeal Court, Tirana | 17 |
| Appeal Court, Shkoder | 7 |
| Appeal Court, Durres | 7 |
| Appeal Court, Korce | 6 |
| Appeal Court, Gjirokaster | 6 |
| Appeal Court, Vlore | 7 |
| | |
| Military Appeal Court, Tirana | 6 |
| | |
| Appeal Court of Severe Crimes | 11 |
| | |
| **TOTAL** | **67** |

*Source: Ministry of Justice*

| Districts Court | Number of Judges |
|---|---|
| | |
| Berat | 11 |
| Bulqize | 4 |
| Diber | 5 |
| Durres | 17 |
| Elbasan | 17 |
| Fier | 19 |
| Gramsh | 4 |
| Gjirokaster | 8 |
| Kavaje | 7 |
| Kolonje | 4 |
| Korce | 19 |
| Kruje | 7 |
| Kukes | 6 |
| Kurbin | 5 |
| Lezhe | 6 |
| Librazhd | 4 |
| Lushnje | 6 |
| Mat | 5 |
| Mirdite | 5 |
| Permet | 4 |
| Pogradec | 6 |
| Puke | 4 |
| Sarande | 8 |
| Skrapar | 4 |
| Shkoder | 20 |
| Tepelene | 4 |
| Tirane | 50 |
| Tropoje | 5 |
| Vlore | 16 |
| | |
| First Instance of Severe Crimes Court (TIRANA) | 16 |
| | |
| **TOTAL** | **296** |

*Source: Ministry of Justice*

- **Conducted interviews**

| Court Level | Number of Judges | Judges Interviewed |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| District Court | 280 | 131 |
| Appeal Court | 50 | 23 |
| First Instance of Severe Crimes Court | 16 | 0 |
| Appeal Court of Severe Crimes | 11 | 0 |
| Military Appeal Court | 6 | 1 |
| | | |
| **TOTAL** | **363** | **155** |

| Appeal Courts | Number of Judges | Judges Interviewed |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Apeal Court, Tirana | 17 | 0 |
| Apeal Court, Shkoder | 7 | 0 |
| Apeal Court, Durres | 7 | 6 |
| Apeal Court, Korce | 6 | 6 |
| Apeal Court, Gjirokaster | 6 | 5 |
| Apeal Court, Vlore | 7 | 6 |
| | | |
| Military Apeal Court, Tirana | 6 | 1 |
| | | |
| Apeal Court of Severe Crimes | 11 | 0 |
| | | |
| **TOTAL** | **67** | **24** |

| Districts Court | Number of Judges | Judges Interviewed |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Berat | 11 | 1 |
| Bulqize | 4 | 0 |
| Diber | 5 | 0 |
| Durres | 17 | 13 |
| Elbasan | 17 | 6 |
| Fier | 19 | 10 |
| Gramsh | 4 | 0 |
| Gjirokaster | 8 | 5 |
| Kavaje | 7 | 0 |
| Kolonje (Erseka) | 4 | 3 |
| Korce | 19 | 18 |
| Kruje | 7 | 0 |
| Kukes | 6 | 5 |
| Kurbin (Lac) | 5 | 1 |
| Lezhe | 6 | 0 |
| Librazhd | 4 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lushnje | 6 | 7 |
| Mat | 5 | 0 |
| Mirdite | 5 | 0 |
| Permet | 4 | 0 |
| Pogradec | 6 | 0 |
| Puke | 4 | 0 |
| Sarande | 8 | 4 |
| Skrapar | 4 | 0 |
| Shkoder | 20 | 14 |
| Tepelene | 4 | 3 |
| Tirane | 50 | 25 |
| Tropoje | 5 | 0 |
| Vlore | 16 | 16 |
| | | |
| First Instance of Severe Crimes Court (Tirana) | 16 | 0 |
| | | |
| **TOTAL** | **296** | **131** |

- **Methodology used**

The methodology used for this survey was face to face interviews with all the judges that are appointed in Albania.

DRA also provided interviewers with a formal letter, signed from IDRA Executive Director, Mr. Auron Pashaj, which explained the purpose of the survey and who was doing it.

- **Methodology implementation & problems faced**

On 23-d of January, 2006, IDRA did the training of the interviewers that were chosen for the survey.

On 25th of January the field work started (since the training was done during the weekend) and lasted till 27th of February.

Different form the previous surveys of the mass public and public administration this survey resulted as the most difficult. Although the sample used was not a big one, the position of the judges and the lack of time they have because of the workload, contacting with them and fixing meetings was very difficult This problem influenced very much in the time of conducting the survey.

We had a lot of refusals from the judges. Most of the judges were very skeptical about the survey and they had many concerns about the information that they were about to give.

The recent political changes in Albania have amplified the fear of the judges about their job and for this reason they refused to fill the questionnaires.

Some of the most frequent problems and reasons of refusals from the judges were:

1. After contacting the judges, they wanted to know first what the questionnaire was about. After looking it because of the nature of the questions they refused because they saw it as too much personal information was given and they were afraid in answering them.
2. Some of judges said that this questionnaire contains information about personal political beliefs and for this reason they refused to answer to the questions.
3. The workload of the judges was also a big problem. Because of this it was unable to contact with them and impossible to fix meetings.
4. In most of cases many of the judges refused to give their personal phone numbers, because they were afraid that they can be easily identified.
5. The average length of the interview was about 35 minutes and because of the lack of the time judges had this was a problem.

**Question problems**

Although generally the questionnaire was easily perceivable by the respondents there also some questions which resulted problematic.

Questions **D1-D4**

Many of the judges interviewed had a concern about this set of questions. The right to vote is guaranteed from the constitution and asking a judge about this is quite offending they replied.

Question **PER11**

Some of the judges resisted in giving opinions about their performance.