

THE CITIZENS' OPINION OF THE POLICE FORCE

**The Results of a Public Opinion Survey
Conducted in Montenegro**

September, 2016



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ABOUT THE SURVEY

The second round of the public opinion survey "The Citizens' Opinion of the Police Force" was conducted in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia and Serbia. The questionnaire based on which the public opinion survey was conducted was devised by the regional network POINTPULSE to provide answers concerning the citizens' opinion of the police. The questionnaire included six groups of questions:

1. The level of citizens' trust and confidence in institutions;
2. The perception of the police as an institution, but also of policemen and policewomen as individuals;
3. The perception of corruption in the society and the police force;
4. Opinions of citizens regarding the fight against corruption;
5. Opinions of citizens on the work of civil society organisations;
6. Demographics.

The field research in Montenegro was conducted in April 2016 by IPSOS Strategic Marketing, on a representative sample of 1,000 adult persons, citizens of Montenegro. A questionnaire was used as a research instrument and interviews were conducted using the "face to face" technique, which involves direct contact with respondents.

The report was published as part of the project titled "Western Balkans Pulse for Police Integrity and Trust", which aims to contribute to increasing the trust and confidence in the police by promoting its accountability and strengthening its integrity. For this reason, the following seven civil society organisations from the region came together to form the POINTPULSE network: Analytica from Skopje, Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (BIRN) from Belgrade, Centre for Security Studies (CSS) from Sarajevo, Institute Alternativa (IA) from Podgorica, Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM) from Tirana, and the Kosovo Centre for Security Studies (KCSS) from Pristina.

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SUMMARY

Six out of ten citizens of Montenegro trust the police. This suggests that police, despite numerous challenges, has citizens on its side as significant impetus to its work. In a nutshell, these opinions include, apart from the high level of public trust, largely positive associations about typical policemen and policewomen.

This trust score in police is in contradiction with other survey results, drawing a somewhat complex picture of people's opinion of the police. Citizens think that corruption in this institution is relatively widespread; that the police predominantly serve particular interests, and that recruitment is not merit-based.

Serbs tend to trust the police less and perceive it as particularly alienated. Less than half of the respondents (42%) who declared themselves as ethnic Serbs said that they trust the police highly or completely. This lack of trust is supported by other answers as well: only 21% of the respondents who declared themselves as Serbs stated that the police serve the citizens, while all of 80% said that politicians influence police work completely or to a large extent. By contrast, Albanians, Croats and Bosniaks/Muslims tend to have an above-average positive perception of specific aspects of the police.

Although citizens believe that corruption within the police is widespread, they are not eager to report it. The striking majority of over 73% of the respondents said that they would not report corruption within the police even if they were not asked to disclose their personal data.

The key trends remain steady in comparison with the survey conducted in 2015. This suggests that relatively turbulent developments and opposition protests in the capital city of Podgorica from October 2015, which resulted in excessive use of force by a number of police officers, have not significantly affected the general perception of the police.

Also – like in 2015 – trust in the police and perception of corruption are not positively correlated, indicating the need for further research of key determinants of public trust in institutions. Possible explanations can be associated with the predominant political culture, which is not highly participatory and civic-oriented but is, instead, still parochial and submissive to a significant extent, meaning that a significant portion of population is not eager to question the authorities regardless of their performance.

The major novelty of this year's survey was its focus on women in the police force. Although policewomen were largely assigned positive attributes, some general stereotypes about women appear in this survey as well. Beauty, looks and charm are among the most frequent first associations when it comes to policewomen, while, when asked to describe a typical policeman, only 1% of the respondents listed beauty, looks and charm as their first answer. Also, not a single respondent claimed that a typical male police officer is not suited for the job, while more than 5% of the respondents gave precisely this answer as their first description of women in the police force.

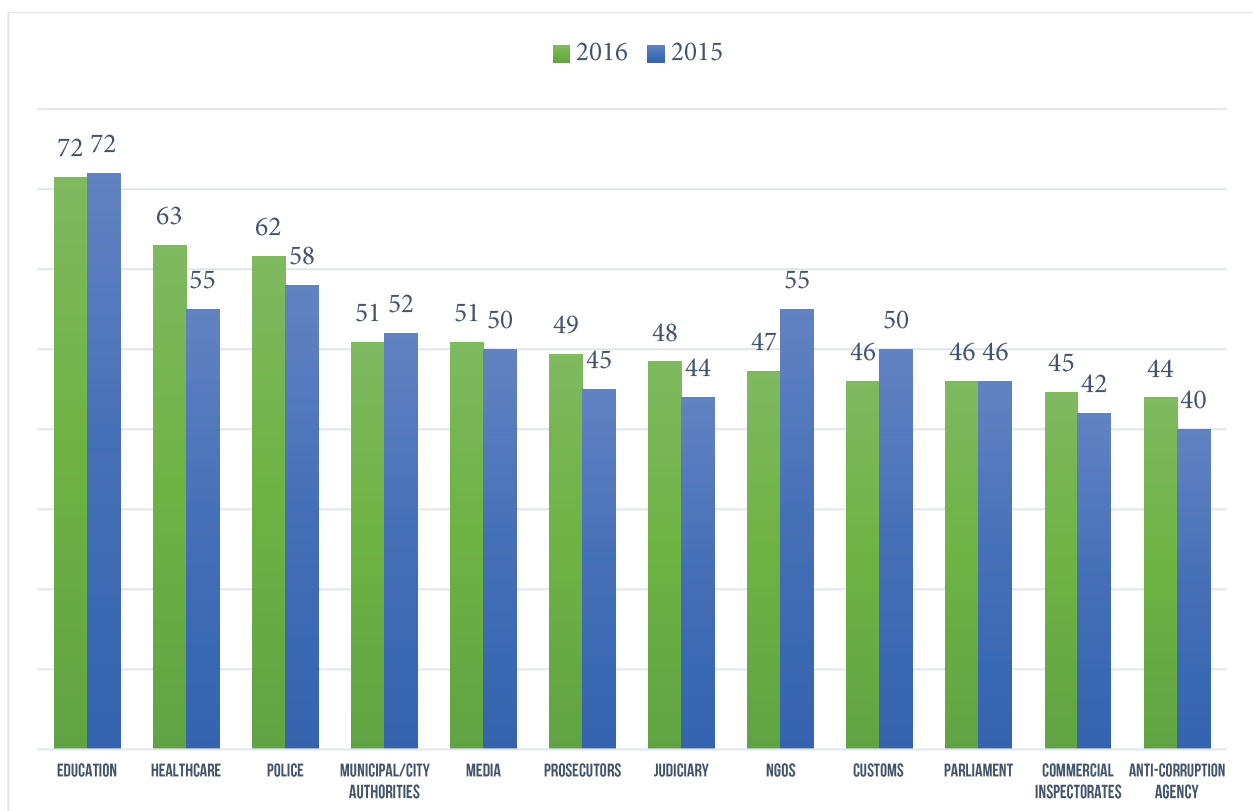
TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

The Anti-Corruption Agency is the least trusted institution

The first set of questions addressed general trust in key institutions in Montenegro. The findings suggest that Montenegrin police is doing relatively well when it comes to public trust, having positioned itself just behind health care and education, and well ahead of the new Anti-Corruption Agency. According to the survey, this newly established agency, which started operating in January 2016, gained the least amount of public trust. The key tasks of the new agency are highly relevant for strengthening the integrity of the police, especially in terms of monitoring the implementation of integrity plans, but also in regard to conflict of interest, lobbying, party and elections financing, and the protection of whistle-blowers. This institution received the lowest public trust score, continuing the low level of public trust demonstrated in the last year's survey towards its "predecessor" – Administration for Anti-Corruption Initiative.

CHART 1: PUBLIC TRUST IN MONTENEGRIN INSTITUTIONS: 2015 AND 2016 COMPARED

Q: How much do you trust the following institutions in Montenegro? Please answer using the scale from 1 to 4, where: 1 means that you do not trust the particular institution at all, 2 that you mainly do not trust it, 3 that you mainly trust it and 4 that you completely trust that institution.



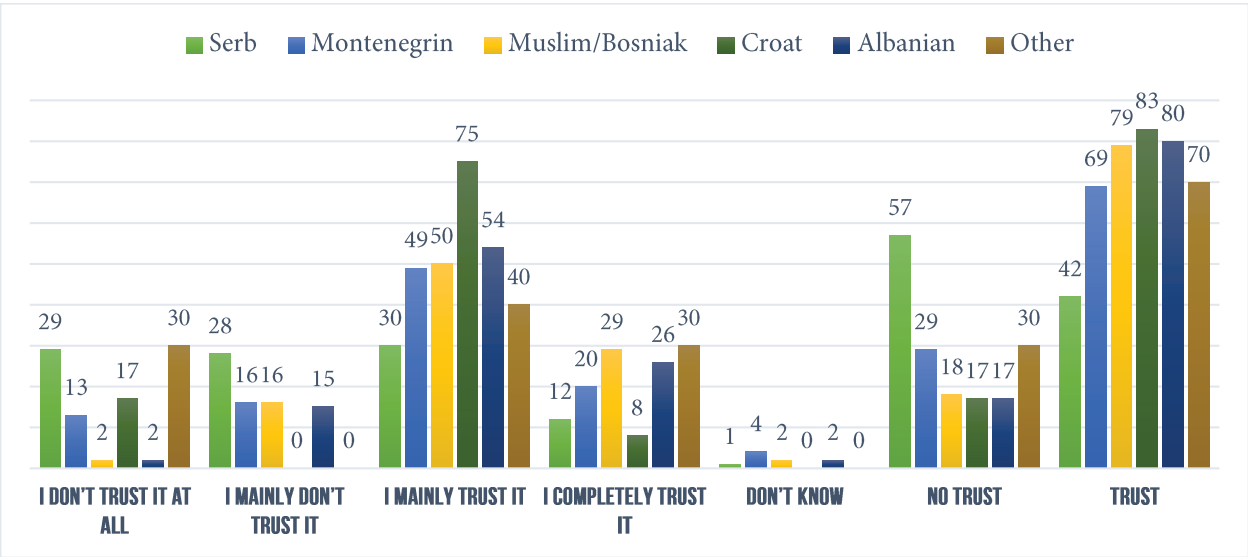
In comparison to the previous year, trust in the police has increased slightly – by 3%. In 2015 the police placed second on the list of institutions people had a tendency to trust, immediately after the education system. This year, however, the second place was taken by the health care sector.

Serbs in Montenegro do not trust the police

This year’s survey confirmed the results obtained in 2015, showing that Montenegrin Serbs distrust police. They are the only nationality which has not demonstrated majority trust in the police, with only 42% of the respondents stating that they trust it mainly or completely. By contrast, a large majority of Croats (83%), Albanians (80%) and Bosniaks/Muslims (79%) expressed this level of trust. Montenegrins are close to average regarding this issue, with 68% of respondents demonstrating trust in the police force.

CHART 2: TRUST IN THE POLICE BASED ON NATIONALITY

Q: How much do you trust the following institutions in Montenegro? Please answer using the scale from 1 to 4, where: 1 means that you do not trust the particular institution at all, 2 that you mainly do not trust it, 3 that you mainly trust it and 4 that you completely trust that institution.



PERCEPTION OF THE POLICE

This second set of questions encompassed several key areas along which the general conclusions on perception of Montenegrin police can be drawn: associations on typical police officer and female officers, means of selecting the police officers, capacity in which police operates the most, and political influence over police.

Typical policemen and policewomen are perceived largely in a positive light, although these perceptions follow the stereotypes assigned to men and women: looks are more frequently associated with female than male police officers. However, despite the positive image, respondents believe that police operates more as a means to protect particular interests of Government, public officials and political parties, and that it is over-exposed to political interference.

A typical police officer in Montenegro is largely perceived in a positive light

When asked to describe a typical police officer, the one who is in direct contact with the citizens, as their first answer citizens listed politeness, decency and culture (6%), protection of citizens (6%) and professionalism (5%). Nonetheless, in comparison to other countries, there was an above average number of people who, as their first answer, said that typical police officer is unjust – 3%. On the other hand, all of 10% of the respondents do not seem to have a clear perception of a typical police officer.

When all answers are grouped together, the attributes such as professionalism, expertise and training (13%), politeness, decency and culture (13%), responsibility and conscientiousness (10%) also stand out. Yet, although it is not among the first associations, perception of a typical police officer as corrupt is also present: 10% of the people surveyed had this statement among their answers. This is in the scope of the regional average.

Largely positive associations regarding a typical police officer and the majority's trust in the police reveal that public perception of the police has not been hampered by the recent opposition protests, which reflected negatively on the police actions in emergency cases. Although the excessive use of force by the police during the opposition rally in October 2015 received wide media coverage, and public authorities were urged to prosecute officers in charge, the low impact of these developments on general public opinion of the police may be explained by the fact that these incidents are not associated with the regular functioning of the police and the scope of work of police officers who deal directly with the population.

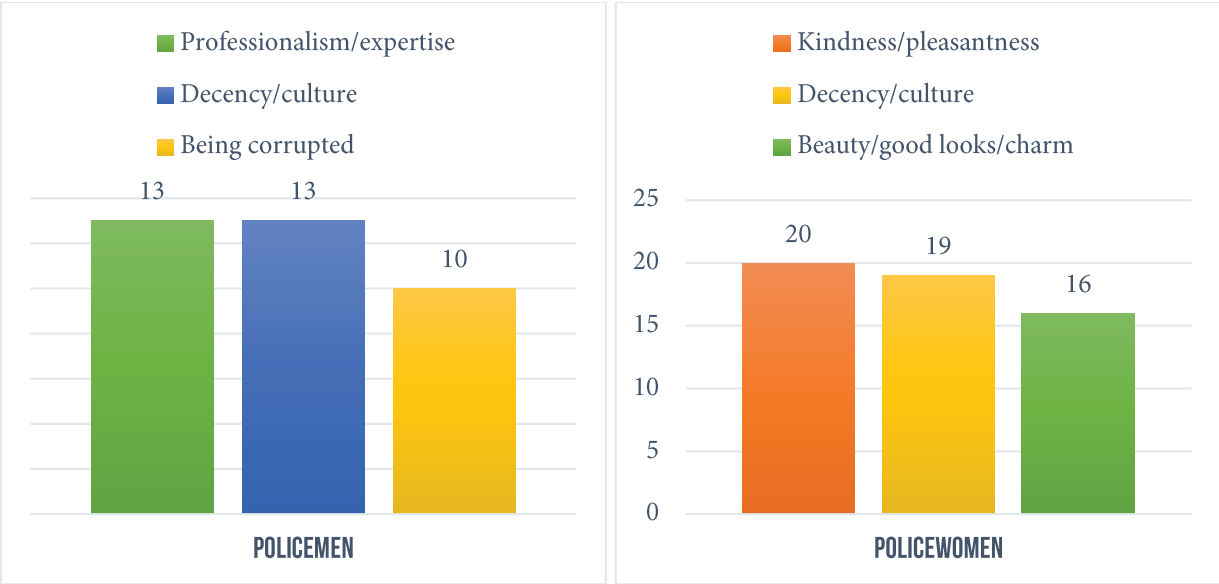
Policewomen are perceived as kind, cordial and pleasant

One question concerned the perception of female police officers, with the aim of determining the actual negative and positive associations, which can serve as incentive or impediment to the gender mainstreaming in the police force.

The first associations about women wearing police uniforms in Montenegro are largely positive, the most frequent being kindness, cordiality and pleasantness (10%), beauty, good looks and charm (8%) and politeness, decency and culture (8%). Still, Montenegro is ahead of other countries in the region when it comes to assigning negative attributes to female police officers, with 5% of the respondents stating - as their first answer - that they are not suitable for the job, that they have chosen the wrong profession, and providing negative opinions in general. It is interesting that the first answer of 3% of the respondents, which is also more than in the other countries, was that they rarely see female police officers, and that, when asked about them, all of 10% of the respondents replied first with a vague “I don’t know”.

CHART 3: TOP THREE ATTRIBUTES OF POLICEMEN AND POLICEWOMEN IN MONTENEGRO (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

Q1: When you think of a female police officer, the one in direct contact with the citizens, how would you describe her? Please, state several characteristics (adjectives) that, in your opinion, best describe an average female police officer in Montenegro? Q2: And when you think about a typical police officer in Montenegro, police officer who is in direct contact with the citizens, how would you describe him? Please specify several attributes (adjectives, words) which, in your opinion, best describe the typical police officer in Montenegro.



Another interesting finding concerns the stereotypical perceptions of female versus typical police officers. Beauty, looks and charm are among the most frequent first associations about female police officers, while, when asked to describe a typical policeman, only 1% listed beauty, looks and charm first. Also, not a single respondent claimed that a typical male police officer is not suited for the job.

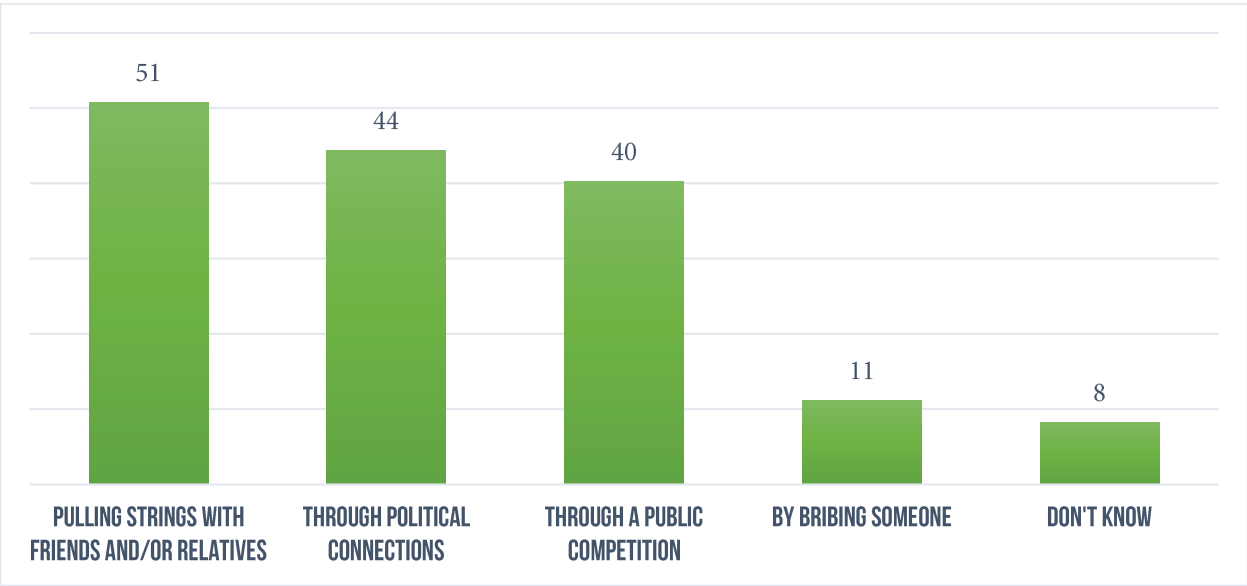
When all the answers concerning female police officers are grouped together, Montenegro stands out in perceiving them as kind, cordial or pleasant (20%), cultured (19%), professional (15%), educated (11%), responsible (9%), authoritative (6%), determined (6%) and tolerant (4%). Yet, Montenegrins are below the regional average in their perception of policewomen’s accessibility, courtesy and interest, with only 7% of the respondents mentioning these traits of female police officers among the answers used to describe them.

Influential friends and relatives as a shortcut to police employment

Along with Serbia, Montenegro tops the list of countries from the region whose majority population - 51% and 52% respectively - is of the opinion that influential friends and relatives can serve as a shortcut to employment in the police force. A significant number of Montenegrin respondents (44%) also listed political connections as a method of recruiting police personnel in their multiple answers to the question on the method of selection and employment of police officers.

CHART 4: RECRUITMENT IN THE POLICE

Q: In your opinion how are the candidates for police force selected and employed?



Less than half of the respondents (40%) believe that police officers are employed through a public competition which, despite the overall majority trust in the police, suggests that citizens lack trust in the fairness and openness of the recruitment process. If we add 11% of the respondents who think that bribery is a way to a job in the police, the result is a disturbing majority of people who believe that employment is not merit-based. This is also in line with the results of other public opinion surveys regarding overall recruitment practices in the country.¹

1 See: Miloš Bešić. 2015. Stavovi građana o diskriminaciji u Crnoj Gori [Citizens’ Opinions on Discrimination in Montenegro]. Podgorica: Centre for Democracy and Human Rights. <<http://goo.gl/WCzrxr>>

One-third of the citizens believe that the police are working in their interest

Slightly more than one-third of the respondents (39%) believe that the police serve the citizens. The rest of them feel that it is in the service of particular interests, those of either the Government (30%), the political parties (14%) or top police officials (16%). In regional terms, Montenegrins are above average in their belief that the police operate to further the interests of the Government and top police officials. These results also contradict the existing high level of trust and confidence in the police. They possibly indicate people’s insufficient awareness of the fact that serving the Government is not the purpose of public institutions – it is to serve the citizens and work in the public interest.

The same question, posed the other way around, also provided unfavourable answers which revealed that people think that the police operate the least in the capacity they should operate the most – and that is to serve the people.

However, if we compare these results to those from 2015, the percentage of the population which believes that the police serve the citizens the least has decreased from 62% to 44%, at the expense of the population holding on to the opinion that the police operate the least to protect the interests of the Government (from 11% to 18%), the political parties (from 18% to 25%) and high ranking police officials (from 7% to 13%).

CHART 5: IN WHOSE INTEREST THE POLICE OPERATE THE MOST

Q: In which of the following capacities does the police force in Montenegro operate the most and in which capacities does it operate the least – as service of the citizens, as a means for protection of Government’s interests or as a means for protection of interests of political parties?

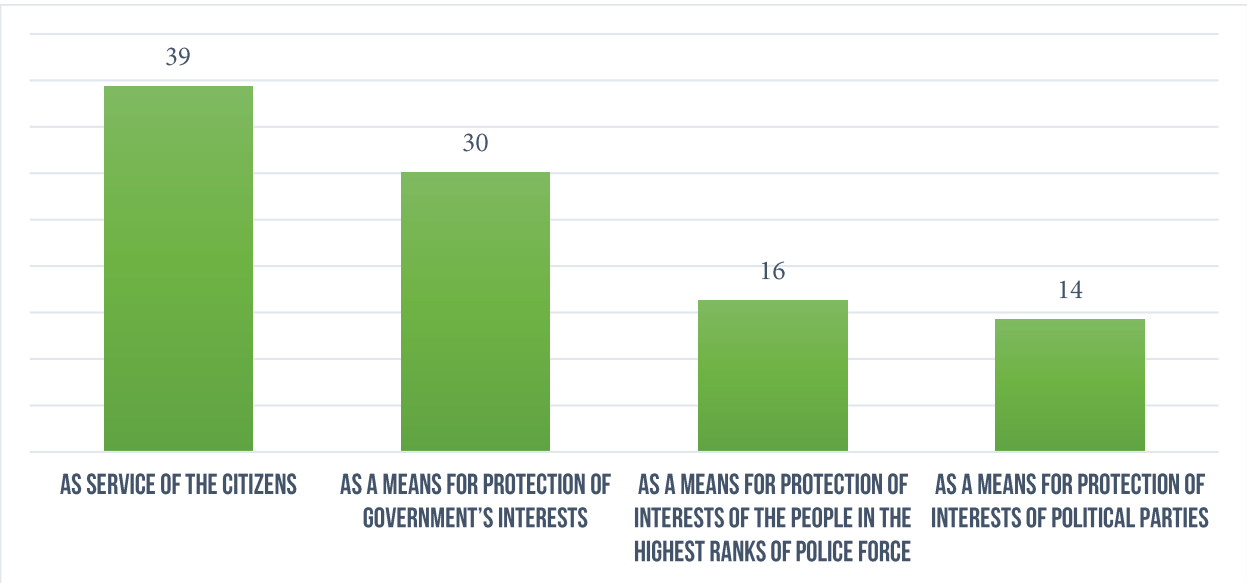


CHART 6: IN WHOSE INTEREST THE POLICE OPERATE THE LEAST

Q: In which of the following capacities does the police force in Montenegro operate the most and in which capacities does it operate the least – as service of the citizens, as a means for protection of Government’s interests or as a means for protection of interests of political parties?

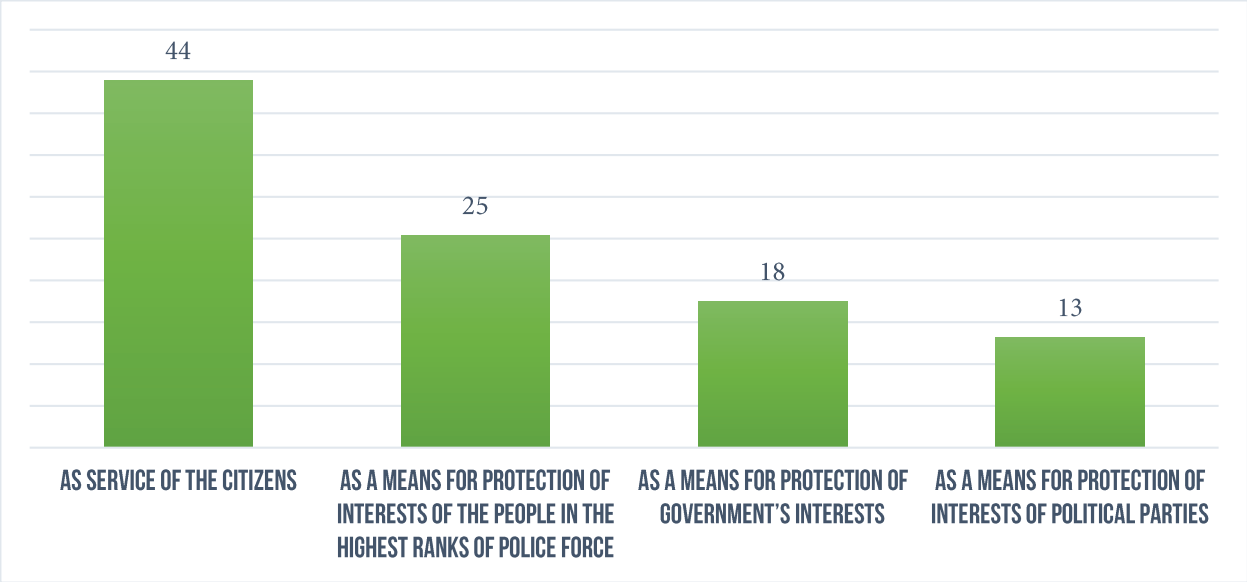
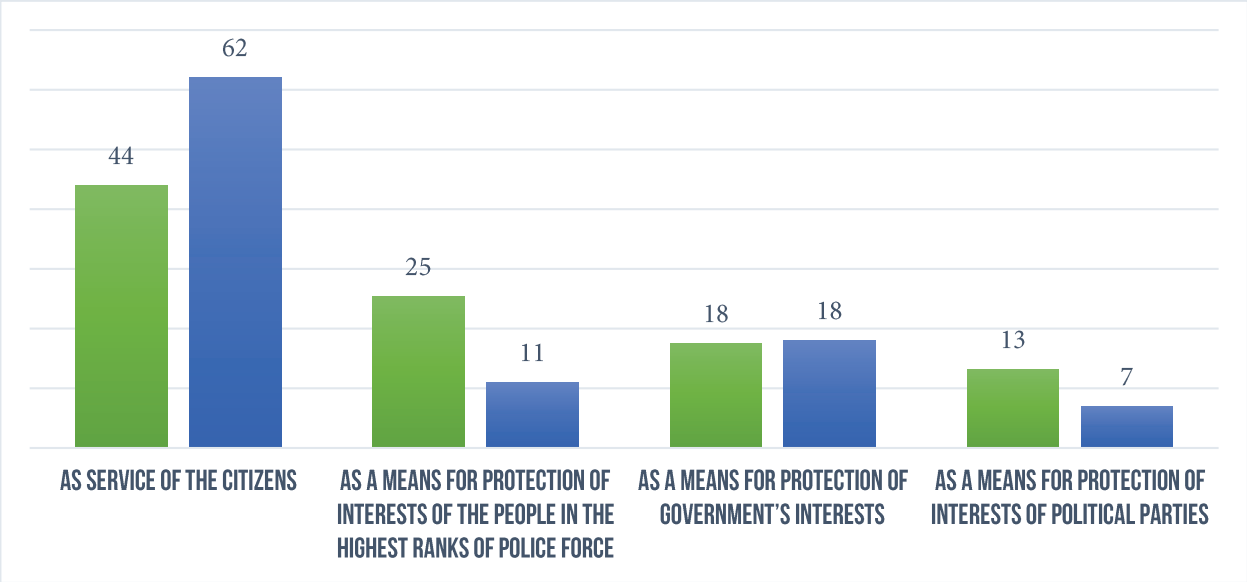


CHART 7: IN WHOSE INTEREST THE POLICE OPERATE THE LEAST: 2015 AND 2016 COMPARED

Q: In which of the following capacities does the police force in Montenegro operate the most and in which capacities does it operate the least – as service of the citizens, as a means for protection of Government’s interests or as a means for protection of interests of political parties?

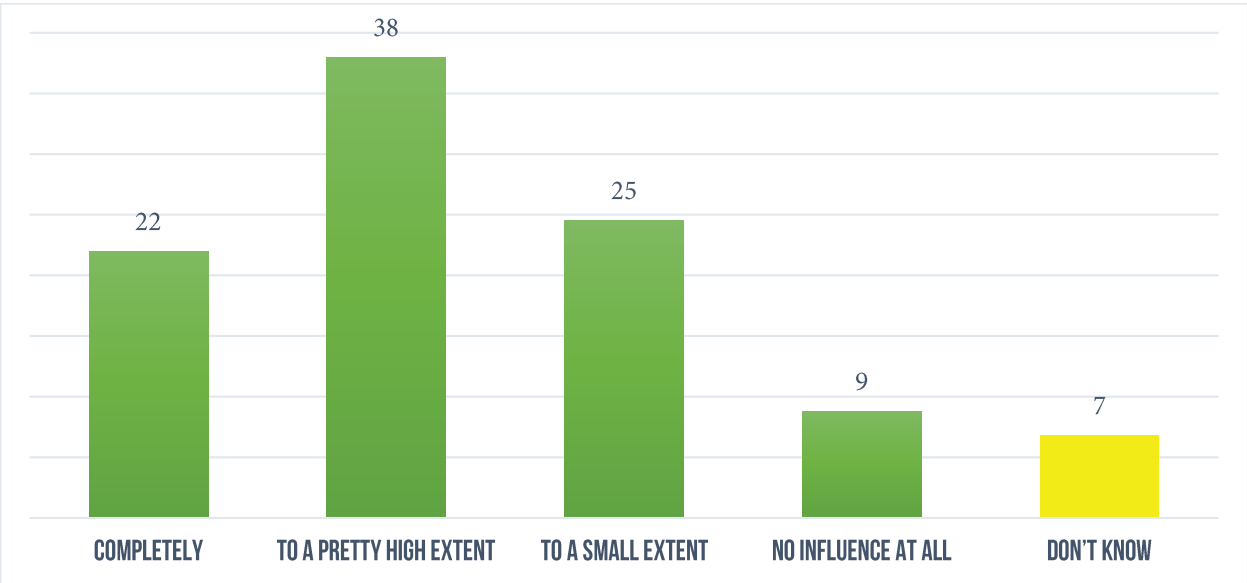


Most citizens believe that politicians influence the work of the police

Almost 60% of the respondents are of the opinion that politics, completely or to a pretty large extent, influence police work. The rest either do not have an opinion (6%) or think that political influence does not exist at all or that it is present to a small extent (34%). This percentage, although worrying, is still smaller than in other countries, especially Serbia and Albania, where 76% and 79% respectively share the opinion that the police is significantly influenced by politics.

CHART 8: INFLUENCE OF POLITICS ON THE OPERATIVE WORK OF THE POLICE

Q: In your opinion, to what extent do politicians have influence on operating work of police force?



In the case of Montenegro, ethnic Serbs stand out regarding this question as well, claiming that politicians influence the police work completely or to a high extent (80%). The majority of Croats and Montenegrins (67% and 54% respectively) also share this opinion, while less than half of the Albanians and Bosniaks/Muslims claim that political influence on police operations is complete or high.

These results suggest that police is perceived through a national, but also through a political lens. In Montenegro, parties representing Bosniaks, Albanian and Croat minorities participate in the Government, while opposition, whose significant part consists of pro-Serb parties, gathers mostly ethnic Serbs and, to a certain extent, Montenegrins.

PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION

Police is on the list of institutions with most widespread corruption

Although the police force is among the institutions enjoying above-average public trust, more than half of the respondents (55%) believe that corruption is widespread, somewhat or to the highest extent. This appears as the average opinion on this issue in all the countries covered by the survey. Only 13% of the respondents claim that corruption is not widespread at all, while the rest (28%) share a moderate view - that corruption within this institution is present to a small extent.

TABLE 1: PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION IN THE INSTITUTIONS IN MONTENEGRO

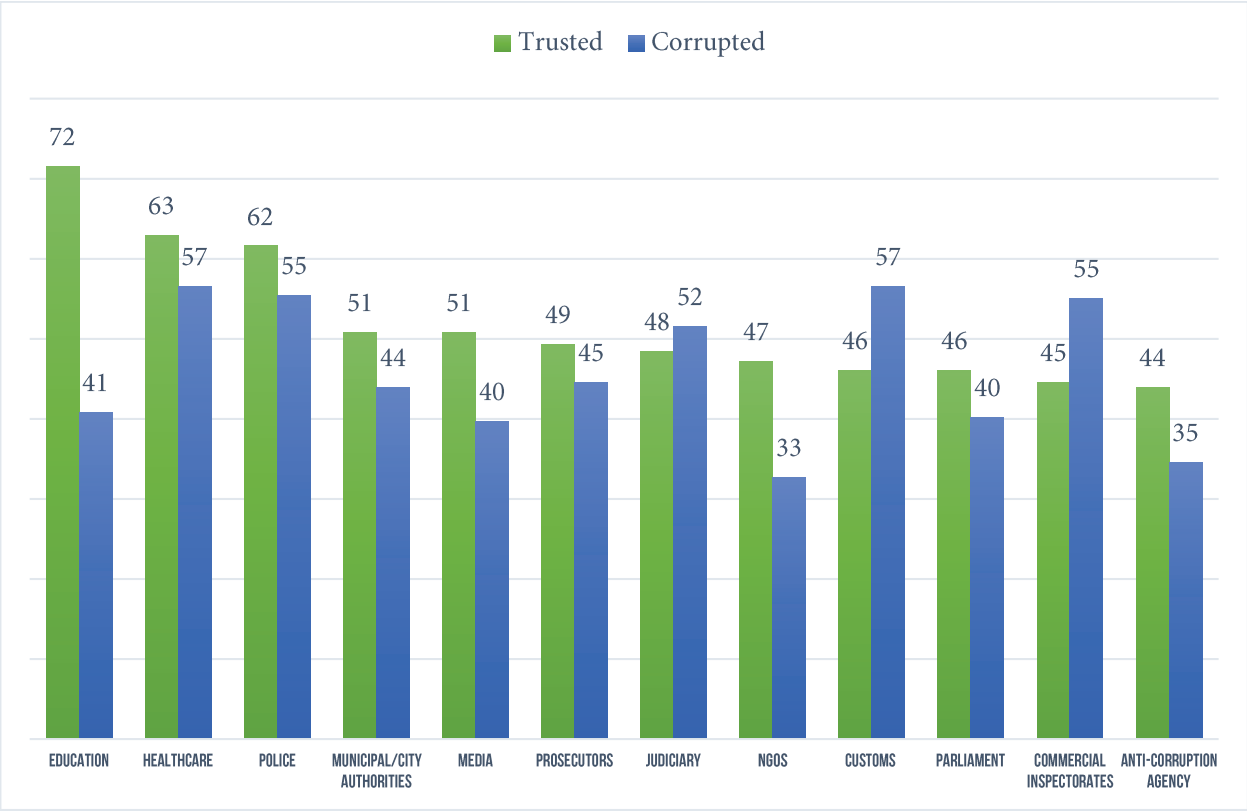
Q: How widespread is the corruption in the following institutions? Please answer using the scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means that it is not widespread at all, 2 means that widespread to a little extent, 3 means that it is somewhat widespread, and 4 means that it is widespread to the highest extent.

	NOT WIDESPREAD AT ALL	WIDESPREAD TO A SMALL EXTENT	SOMEWHAT WIDESPREAD	COMPLETELY WIDESPREAD	DON'T KNOW	SUM - (1+2)	SUM + (3+4)
CUSTOMS	11	27	33	24	5	38	57
EDUCATION	19	36	31	10	5	55	41
HEALTH CARE	11	30	32	25	3	40	57
JUDICIARY	14	30	33	19	5	44	52
MARKET INSPECTORATES	13	27	34	21	5	40	55
POLICE	13	28	36	19	4	41	55
MUNICIPAL/CITY AUTHORITIES	17	33	28	16	6	50	44
PARLIAMENT	19	33	28	13	8	52	40
MEDIA	17	37	32	8	7	54	40
NGOS	21	39	27	6	8	60	33
ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY	24	33	23	12	8	58	35
PROSECUTORS OFFICE	17	33	29	16	5	51	45

The above results demonstrate that public trust and perception of corruption in certain institutions do not go hand in hand. Health care and police are among the institutions with the highest public trust, which appears simultaneously with a high perception of corruption. On the other hand, although NGOs and the Anti-Corruption Agency do not have majority public trust on their side, they received lower corruption perception scores, with only 5.6% of the population claiming that corruption among NGOs is widespread to the highest extent.

CHART 9: PUBLIC TRUST AND PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION, COMPARED ACROSS INSTITUTIONS

Q1: Q: How much do you trust the following institutions in Montenegro? Please answer using the scale from 1 to 4, where: 1 means that you do not trust the particular institution at all, 2 that you mainly do not trust it, 3 that you mainly trust it and 4 that you completely trust that institution; Q2: How widespread is the corruption in the following institutions? Please answer using the scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means that it is not widespread at all, 2 means that widespread to a little extent, 3 means that it is somewhat widespread, and 4 means that it is widespread to the highest extent.

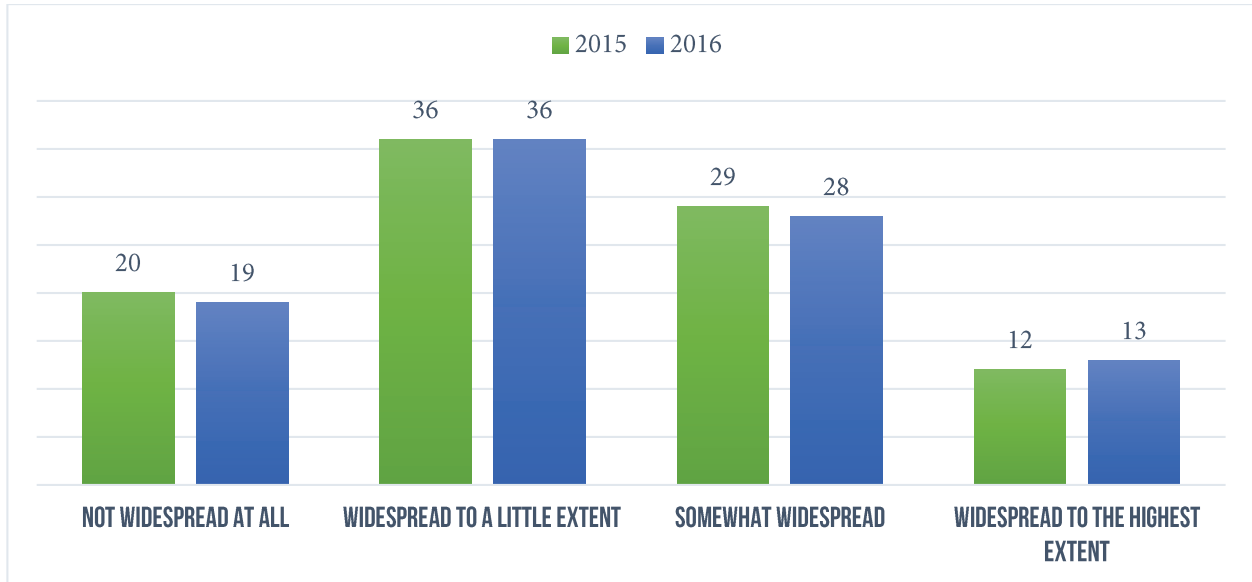


Perception of police corruption is unchanged

It is interesting to note that perception of corruption within the Montenegrin police has been one of the steadiest results in two years, as the comparison of the results shows only minor differences, as illustrated in the figure below.

CHART 10: PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION IN MONTENEGRIN POLICE, 2015 AND 2016 COMPARED

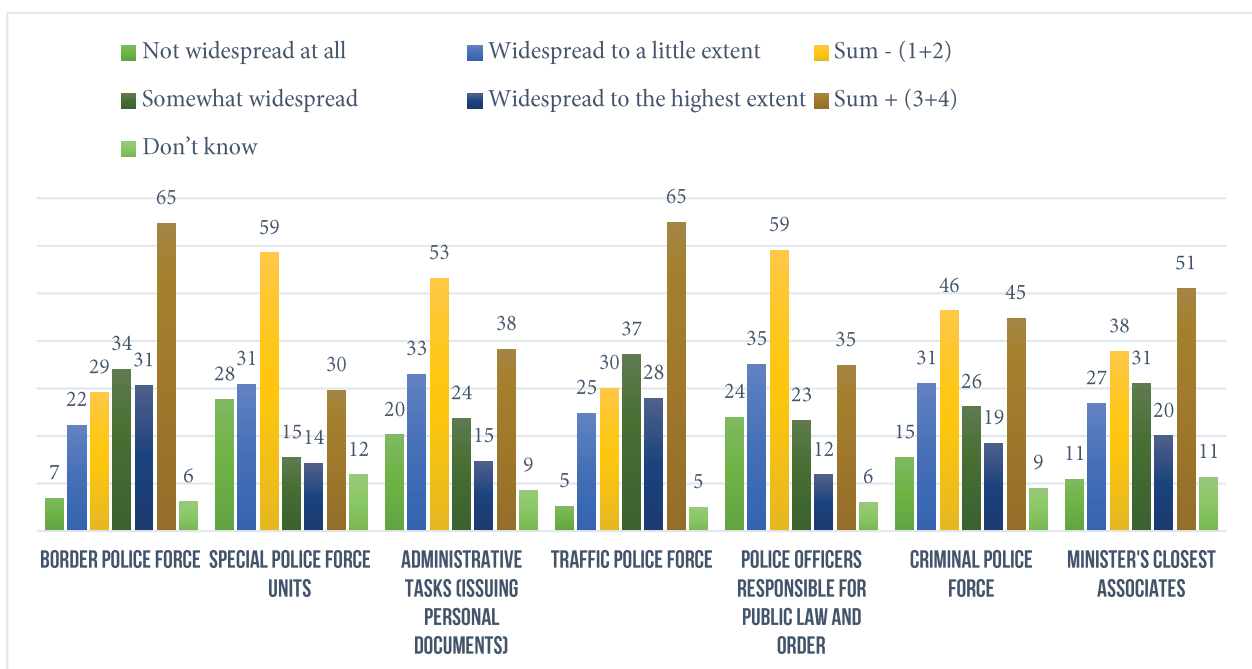
Q: How widespread is the corruption in the following institutions? Please answer using the scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means that it is not widespread at all, 2 means that widespread to a little extent, 3 means that it is somewhat widespread, and 4 means that it is widespread to the highest extent.



When we take a closer look at perception of corruption among the police force's different organisational units, we see that respondents believe that corruption is most widespread within the border and traffic police, but also among the Minister's closest associates. Special police forces and police officers in charge of preserving public law and order are perceived as least corrupt.

CHART 11: PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION WITHIN THE UNITS OF THE POLICE FORCE

Q: How widespread is corruption in the following police force units? Please use the scale from 1 to 4, where 1 stands for not widespread at all, 2 slightly widespread, 3 somewhat widespread, and 4 widespread to the highest level



The above results are in line with the regional average, and largely coincide with the general perception of police units that are especially prone to corruption.² This is due to the fact that traffic police, although usually associated with petty corruption, most frequently comes into direct contact with the citizens.

On the other hand, special police forces - or in the case of Montenegro, the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit - do not frequently interact with regular citizens, and do so only in case of incidents. These results also indicate that people mostly associate corruption with bribery and not with other forms of corrupt behaviour, as in the period preceding the survey the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit had been negatively portrayed in some influential media outlets due to the controversy over its role in the opposition protests that turned violent in October 2015.³

2 According to the Integrity Plan of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the associated risks of corruption, border police is one of the organisational units that are most prone to corruption.

3 In June 2016, the head of SAI was suspended due to criminal proceedings that have been initiated against him for allegedly covering up for his colleagues, who extensively used force during the protest held by the opposition formation Democratic Front on 24 October 2016.

FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

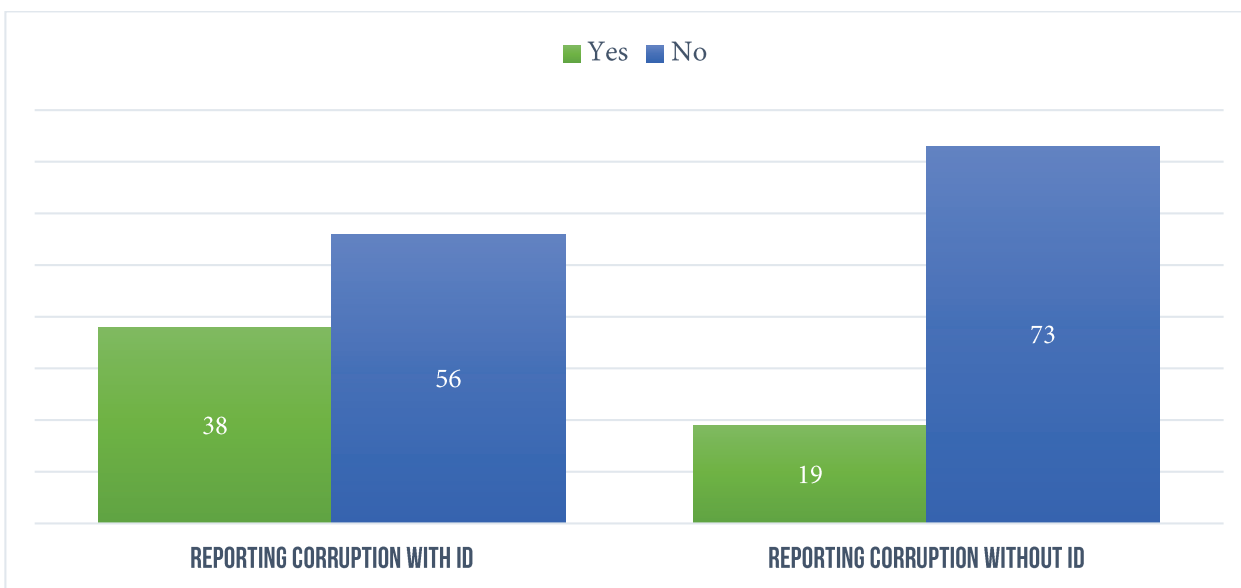
The third set of questions encompassed several key areas: people’s readiness to report corruption in the police, institutions to which they would report it, their opinion on corruption prevention mechanisms, and the assessment of importance of specific institutions in the fight against corruption. The key findings demonstrate a worrying fact that the majority of people are not eager to report corruption, which shows the need for further promotion and protection of whistle-blowers in this country.

Citizens are not ready to report corruption

The majority of respondents would not report corruption in the police even if they were allowed to remain anonymous: 56% of the respondents stated that they would not report corruption if they were asked to disclose personal details, while an even larger majority (73%) stated that they would not report corruption even if they were not asked to disclose such information. Understanding these puzzling results requires a more thorough research. The way things stand now, they suggest that improved personal data protection is not the only measure that must be taken to encourage people to report corruption.

CHART 12: REPORTING POLICE CORRUPTION

Q: Would you report a case of corruption in the police force (being asked for bribe), if you were required to reveal your personal data (personal identification number, address etc.)? Would you report a case of corruption in the police force if you were not required to reveal your personal data?



It is also interesting that the percentage of people who would report corruption has decreased in comparison with the previous year, when less than half of the respondents (48%) said that they would not report police corruption if they were required to reveal personal data, while 63% said that they would not do it even if personal data disclosure was not required. This deteriorating result shows the need to promote whistle-blowing within public institutions and the protection of whistle-blower as mechanisms of protection of public interest.

Indeed, lack of promotion of whistle-blowing as an anti-corruption mechanism can have a significant downside, resulting in perception of whistle-blowers as spies. This can partially explain the seemingly confusing result of people being even less eager to report police corruption anonymously.

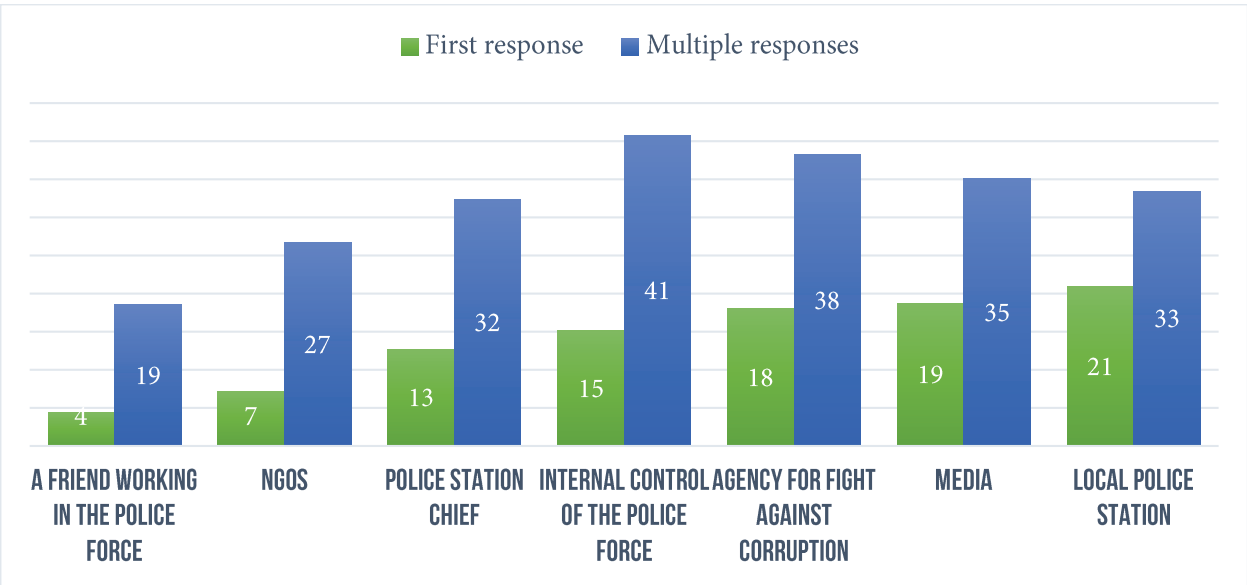
The local police station is the first choice for reporting corruption

Among those who said that they would report corruption in the police, the largest number of people (21%) said that the first place they would go to would be the local police station. The police station chief is the second instance they would address. The media occupy the third place, while the Anti-Corruption Agency places fourth, with 18%, which is in slight contradiction to the demonstrated low level of public trust in this newly-established institution.

Nevertheless, when all answers about the instances for reporting police corruption are grouped together - not only the first choice but other potential instances as well - internal police control emerges in the first place and Anti-Corruption Agency in the second.

CHART 13: FIRST CHOICE FOR REPORTING POLICE CORRUPTION

Q: Who would be the first in the list that you would report a case of corruption in the police force to? Who else?



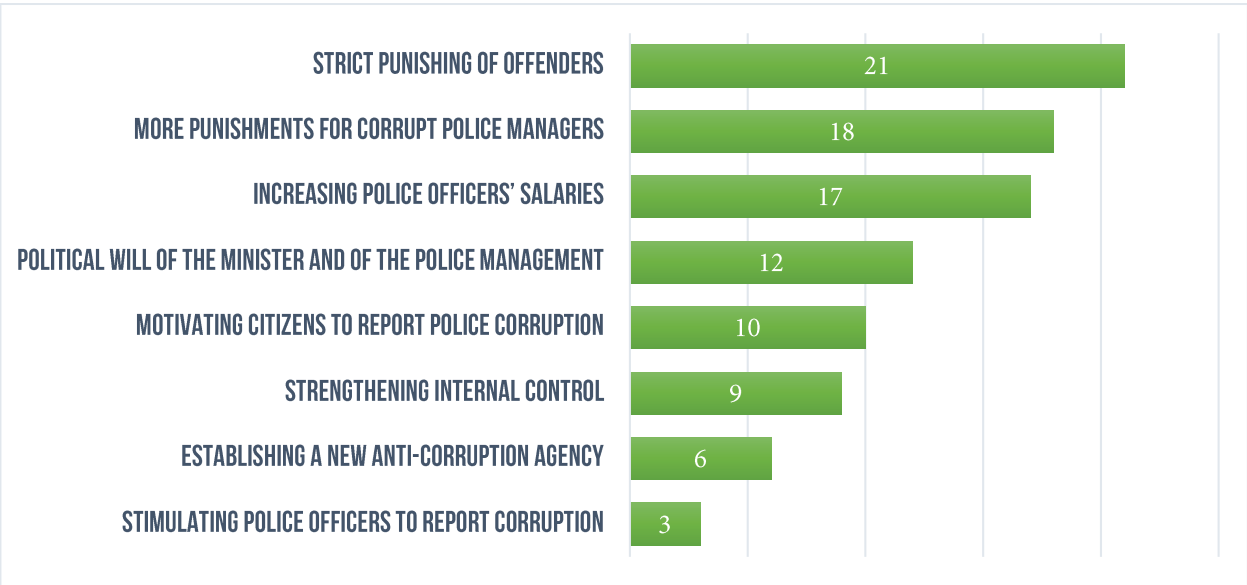
Repression is a measure for fighting police corruption

Regarding actions necessary to prevent corruption in the police, citizens leaned towards repressive policies – or, in other words, harsher sanctioning - while the internal issues of human resources and overall management in the police were also rated as important tools. Strict punishing of offenders and more frequent sanctioning of corrupt police force officials were chosen as the two most important corruption prevention mechanisms (by 21% and 18% of respondents respectively). Increasing the salaries of police officers (17%) and the political will of the Minister and top officials (10%) were also viewed as important for corruption prevention.

It is rather expected for the average respondent to incline towards a more repressive approach, because of his/her lack of knowledge of more sophisticated anti-corruption mechanisms. Nonetheless, the results also speak about a certain degree of solidarity with the low salaries in the police, which, at the level of state administration, amount to EUR 500 (after taxes and contributions).⁴

CHART 14: MEASURES FOR COMBATING POLICE CORRUPTION

Q: What do you consider most necessary for preventing corruption in the police force?



Minister of Interior Affairs is the first instance for fighting police corruption

According to the respondents, police corruption should be mainly fought from within. The majority of the respondents (24%) think that Minister of Interior Affairs should be the first institution to fight corruption in the police, while 21% believe that it is the Government. Internal police control is next on the list (15%), followed by the Anti-Corruption Agency (11%) and Director of Police Administration (9%).

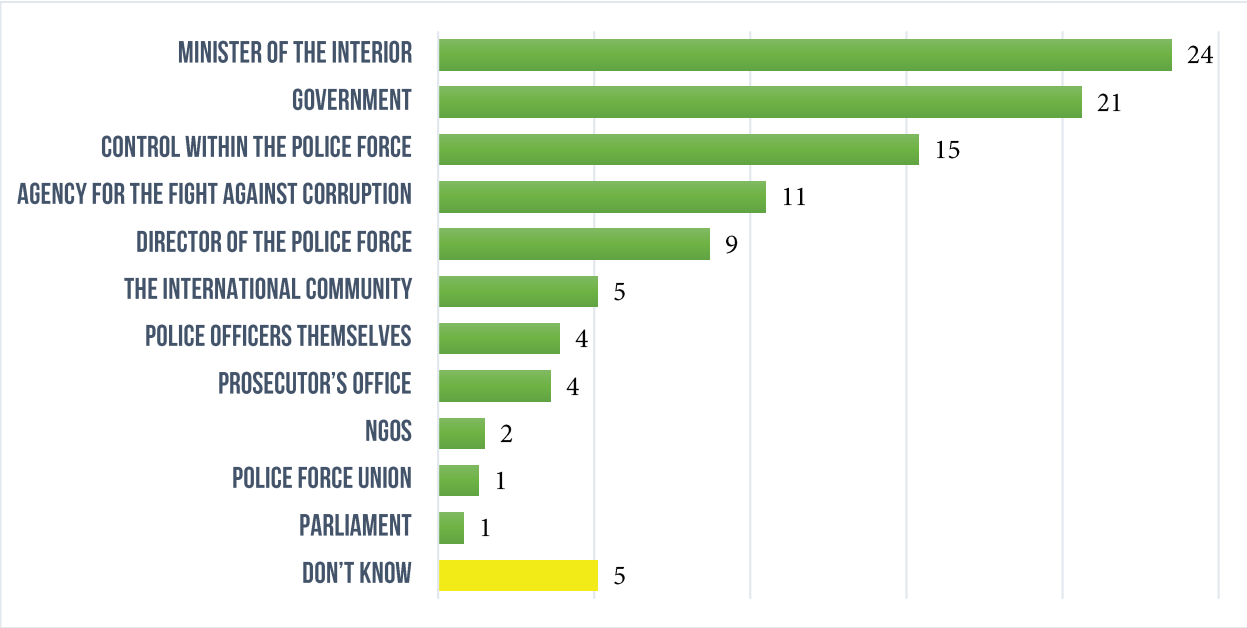
4 The 2015 Statistical Yearbook, Montenegro's Statistical Office, available at: <<http://goo.gl/WkZ9EM>>

Compared to the rest of the region, Montenegro is well above average in assigning the Minister of Interior Affairs the most important role in the fight against police corruption. The reasoning behind this might lie in the organisational structure of Montenegrin public administration. Police Administration operates within the Ministry of Interior and is thus, to a high degree, subordinated to decisions taken at the ministerial level. On the other hand, predominant organisational culture in the country has been such that decision making is overly centralised in Ministers as politically accountable personalities.

The lines of accountability below the ministerial level are, to a large extent, blurred and difficult to determine, which negatively affects the accountability of managing officials. This concept is increasingly promoted not only as a safeguard against misconduct and under-performance of officials, who are not necessarily political figures, but also to protect institutions from undue political interference.⁵ Yet, the fact that Montenegro, in comparison with other countries of the region, also stands out in its perception that Police Director is important for the fight against police corruption, represents a positive result.

CHART 15: INSTITUTIONS THAT SHOULD FIGHT POLICE CORRUPTION

Q: Please look at the following list of institutions and tell me which institution should be the first to fight corruption in the police force.



5 SIGMA. 2013. Analysis of Managerial Accountability: Strengthening Good Managerial Behavior – Identifying Opportunities for Supporting Further Reform Efforts in Montenegro’s Public Administration.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

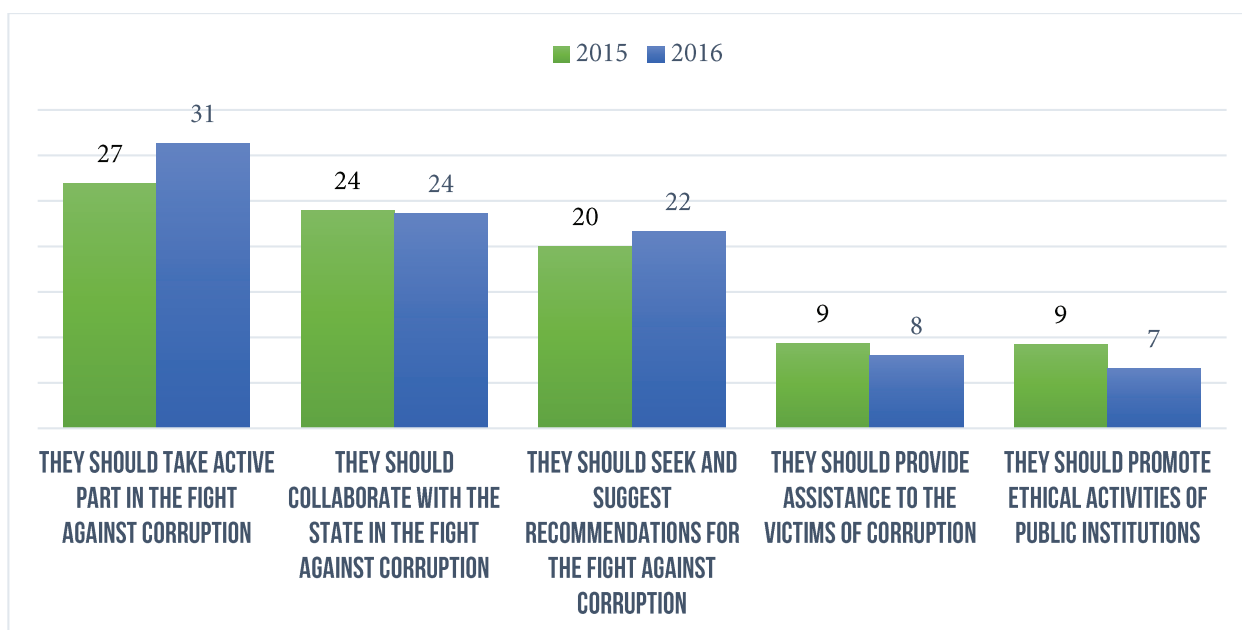
Non-governmental organisation are active actors in fighting corruption

Almost a third of the respondents think that NGOs should play an active role in the fight against corruption, while many (24%) also believe that NGOs should collaborate with state on this matter. Finally, approximately a fifth of the respondents are of the opinion that NGOs should research and suggest recommendations for the fight against corruption.

These results largely coincide with those of the 2015 survey, suggesting the unchanged perception of the role of NGOs in the fight against police corruption.

CHART 16: THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN FIGHTING POLICE CORRUPTION: 2015 AND 2016 COMPARED

Q: People have different opinions on the role of NGOs in the fight against corruption. Bearing this in mind, what role do you think NGOs should have in the fight against corruption?



METHODOLOGY FRAMEWORK

LOCATION	Montenegro
DATA COLLECTION METHOD	Face-to-face, in the respondents' homes
SAMPLING FRAME	Male and female citizens of Montenegro 18 years of age and over, who permanently resided in the territory of Montenegro at the time of the survey
SIZE OF SAMPLE	1,000
TYPE OF SAMPLE	Three-stage random representative stratified sample
STRATIFICATION	Performed by region, type of settlement, gender, age and level of education
SAMPLING ERROR	$\pm 3.31\%$

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