



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

2021/ACT/SYM/006

Agenda Item: D1 2.2

Gender and Corruption in Failed Democracies: Case Study Bosnia and Herzegovina

Submitted by: Transparency International



**Symposium on Gender Mainstreaming and
Mentoring for Anti-Corruption Agencies
21-23 April 2021**

GENDER AND CORRUPTION IN FAILED DEMOCRACIES

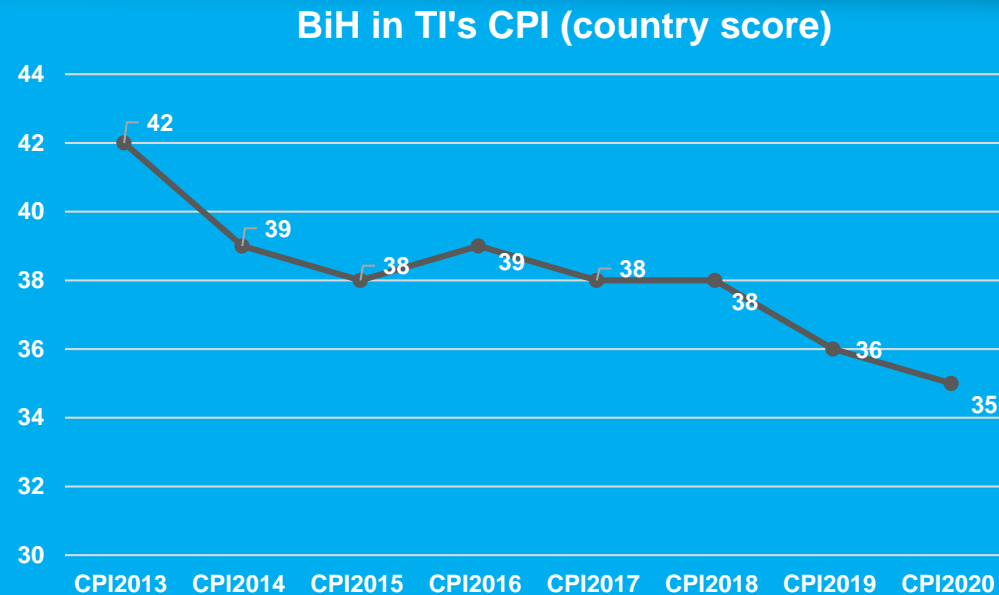


**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL**
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Case study Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)

**Gender Mainstreaming and Mentoring for Anti-Corruption
Agencies, APEC Virtual Symposium, 21 April 2021**

BiH struggles with corruption...

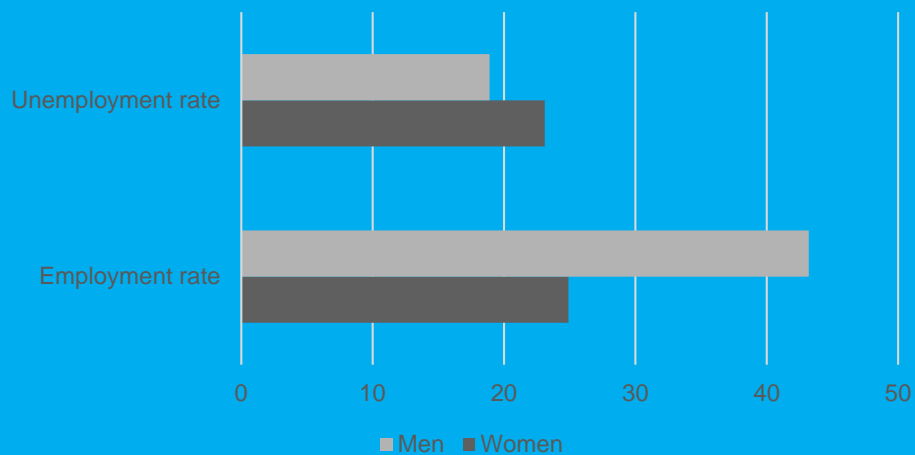


- According to the TI's last available 2020 Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Bosnia and Herzegovina has been rated 36 (on the scale 0-100), which represents the worst rating since 2012, placing BiH among the most declining globally.
- BiH continued to drop, in 2020 by 10 places compared to its 2019 position, and it now shares 111st position, out of 180 countries in total.

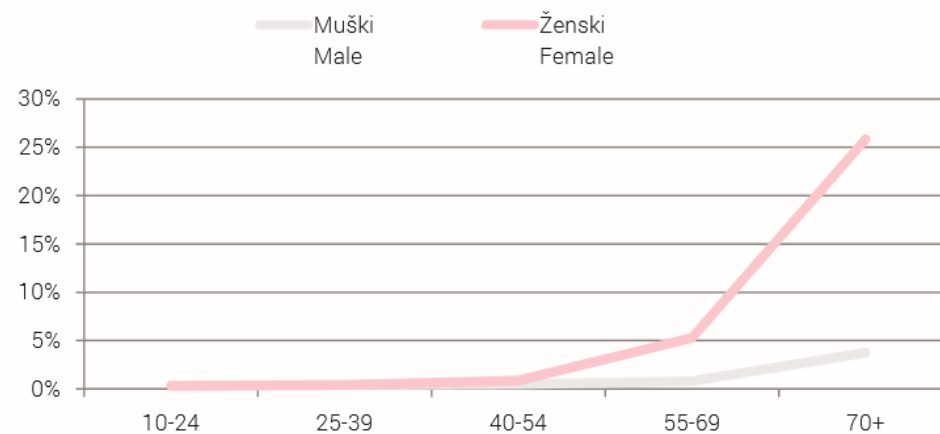
... and gender equality

Education level (%age)	Women	Men	Total
No education	8.0	1.7	4.9
Incomplete primary education	12.4	5.7	9.2
Elementary school	23.9	18.9	21.4
High school (secondary)	43	59.5	51.1
Post-secondary school specialization	0.2	1.2	0.7
High school, school of higher education/ faculty/academy/university	12.4	13.0	12.7

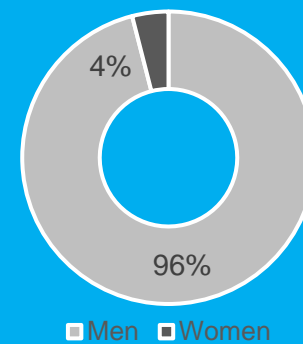
In 2017 it was easier for men to find employment



Rate of illiterate population aged 10 and over by age groups and sex in BiH, in 2013



Last local elections (2016) of all mayors:



Traditional/oppressed vs. emancipated women

- Very little difference between gender on where they perceive corruption and how they act upon it.
- Both sexes are perfectly capable of determining what is corruption, where it occurs and what negative effects it has on society.
- There is no gender difference, given an opportunity, to react to corruption.
- When they fall victims to corruption, both men and women are equally prepared to engage to fight it.
- Difference: younger and more educated women.
- Newer generations less stigmatised by the 'traditional values' – more present and involved in fighting corruption across the sectors.
- Gender gap narrows significantly

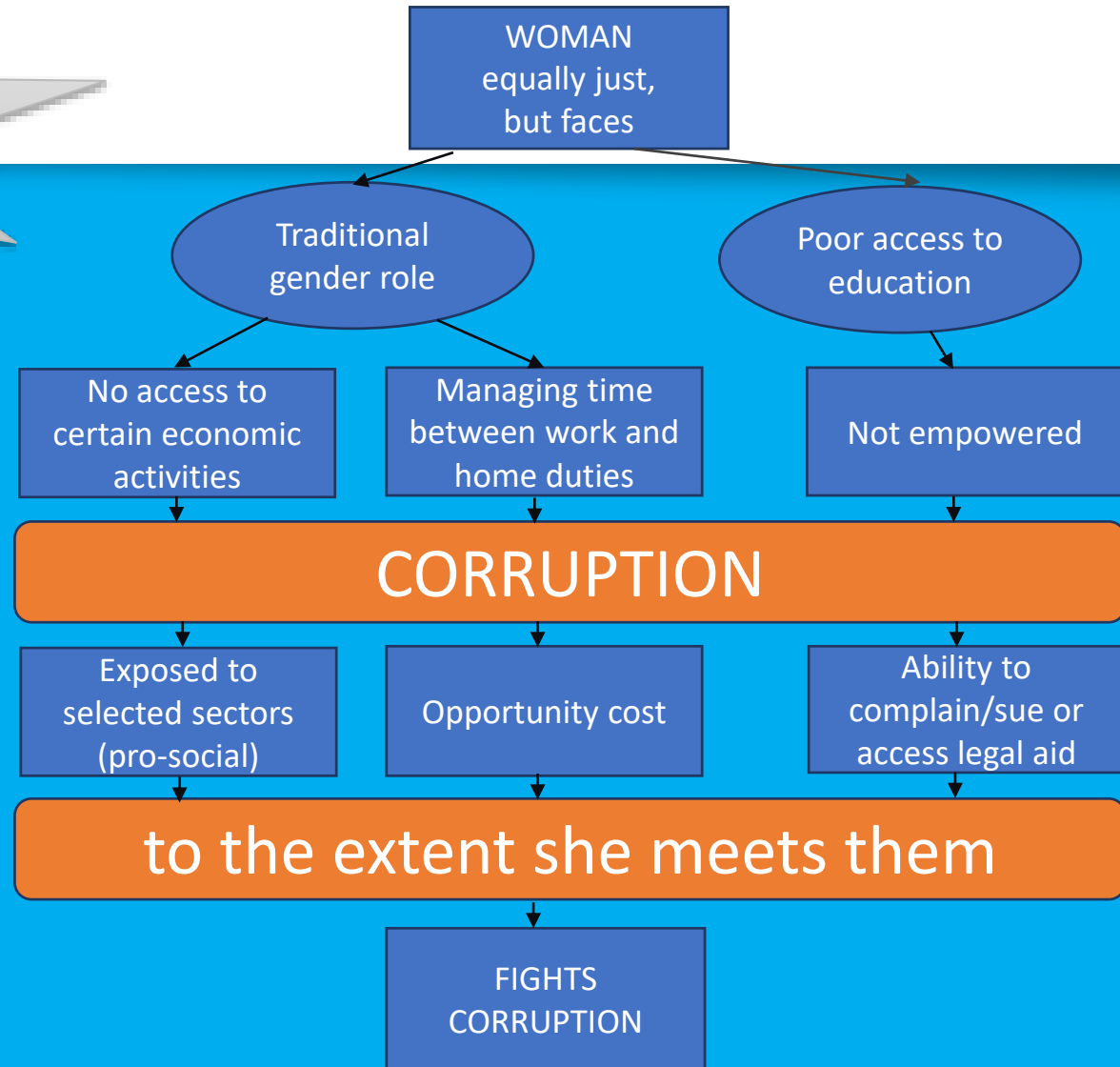
'Traditional' women are less educated and less exposed to a variety of services and sectors, therefore also less exposed to corruption in those. In such traditional environments, men are more likely to handle these.

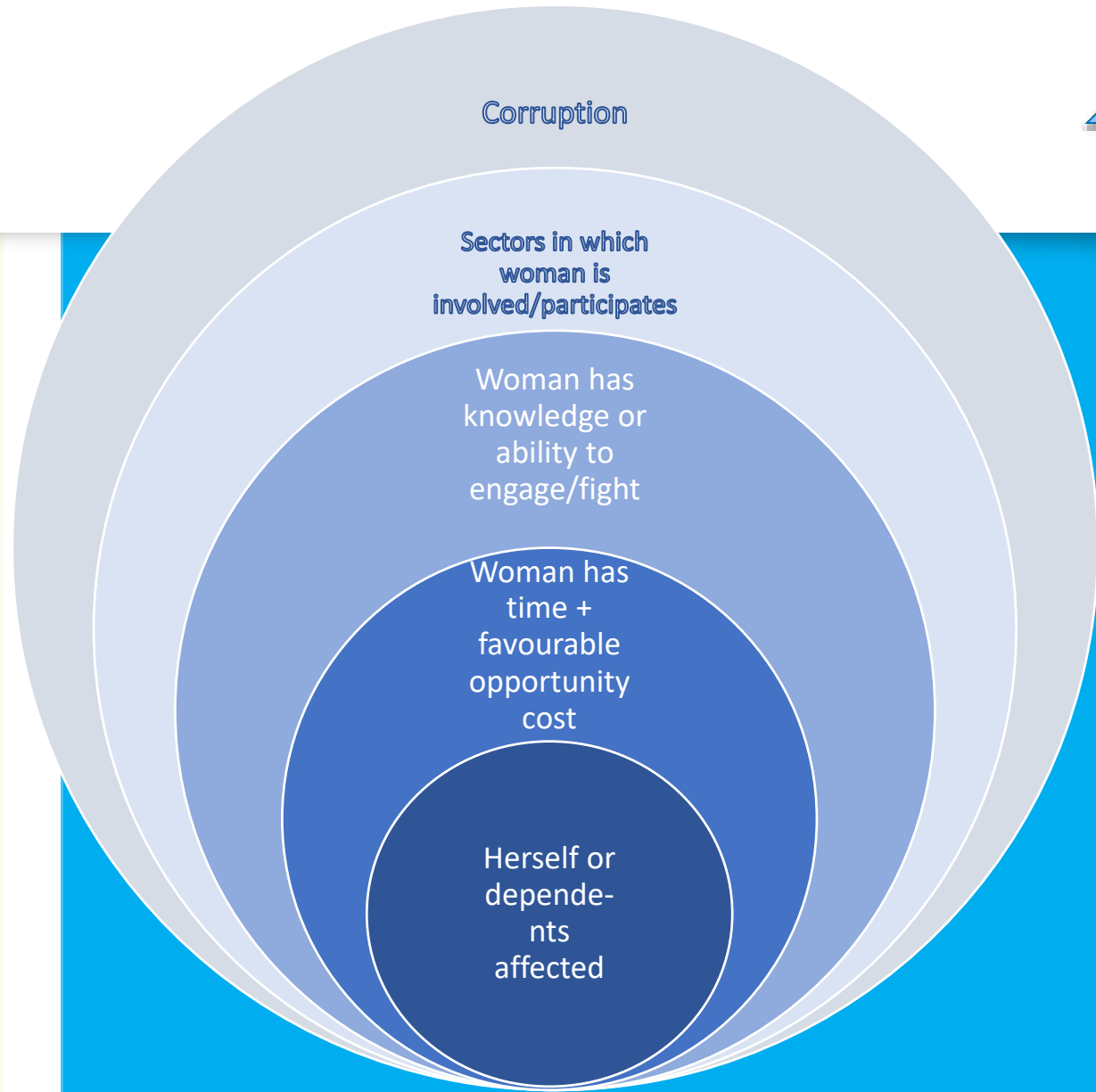
Where women are on equal foot with men, they have exactly the same exposure to the sectors, deal with the same issues and encounter the same corruption. Educated women even more than educated men stand up for their rights and defend justice.

Opportunity cost of fighting corruption

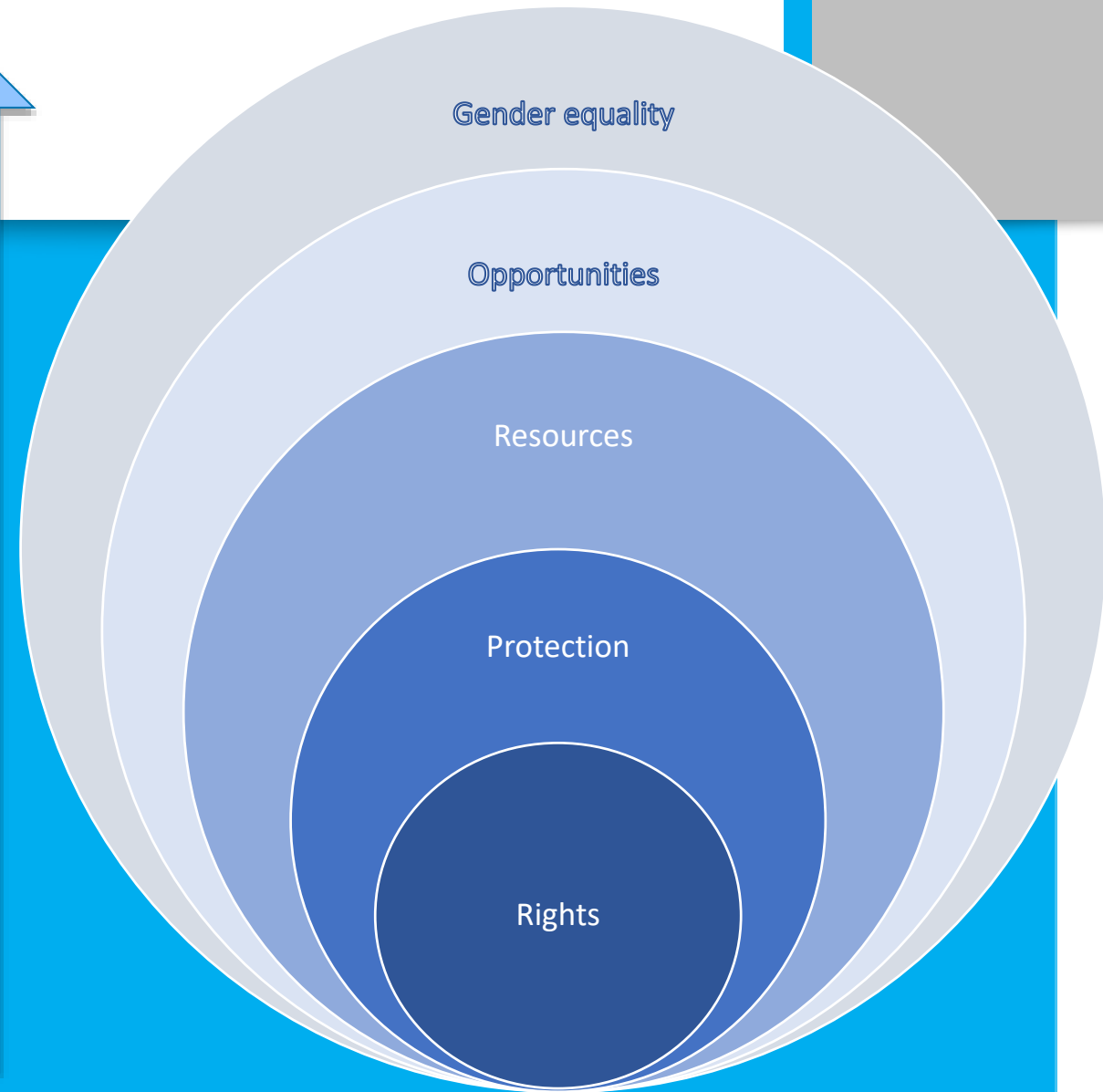
- Men engage more in bribery and other corrupt practices, by gender of perpetrators and in perception terms – men were given greater opportunities to be in the positions of power, where such acts can take place – not an inherent behaviour of either sex.
- Men marginally more often react as whistleblowers or report as witnesses to corruption.
- Women discriminated against: access to education (particularly in the rural areas), employment etc.
 - need to economise resources, including own time, often stretched between many activities at home and work.
- In relative terms corruption hits women harder, but they also calculate the opportunity cost of reporting it – can they afford litigation?
 - cases take years and have very unpredictable outcomes in a captured society.
 - reporting corrupt ethics of doctors, teachers, particularly in the smaller environments – costs high in comparison to the potential benefits (bribery more acceptable, survey shows).
 - In pro-social sectors, by the very nature of these services, one is more likely to be a victim than a witness of corruption.

Failed democracies





Empowering women

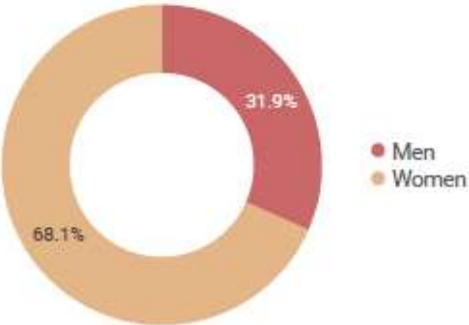


ANNEX SLIDES

DETAILED FINDINGS FROM THE PUBLICATION: [HTTPS://TI-BIH.ORG/ENGLISH-GENDER-AND-CORRUPTION-IN-FAILED-DEMOCRACIES/?LANG=EN](https://ti-bih.org/english-gender-and-corruption-in-failed-democracies/?lang=en)

Data from the survey and legal database

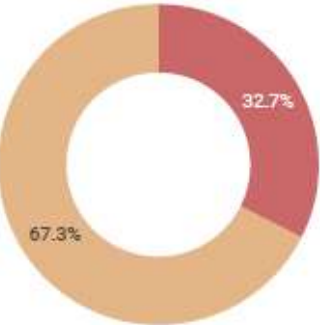
Are pro-social sectors of greater interest to women?



Education-related cases reported to ALAC by gender of beneficiary (weighted)

Men
Women

Health-related cases reported to ALAC by gender of beneficiary (weighted)



Men
Women



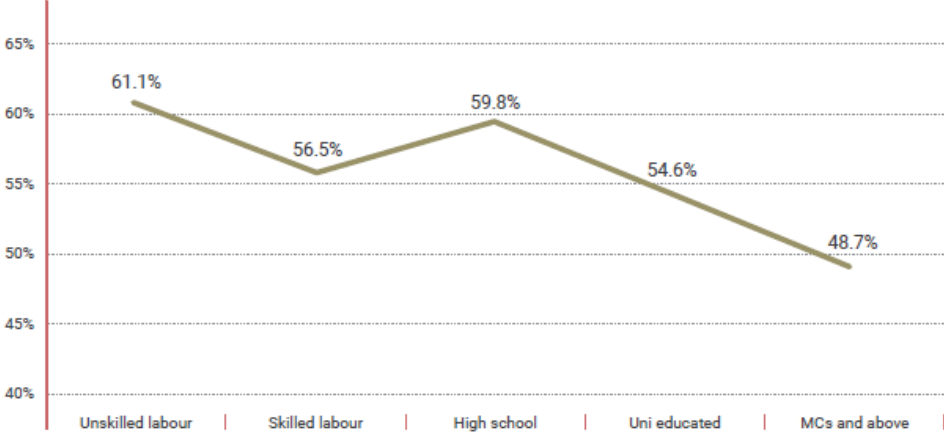
59.7%



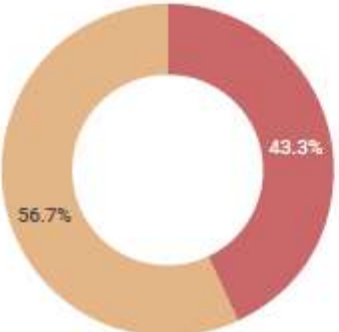
63.2%

In your view, where is corruption most prevalent (multiple answers possible, by chosen sector) - HEALTH

I would pay a bribe for medical purposes for me or my child

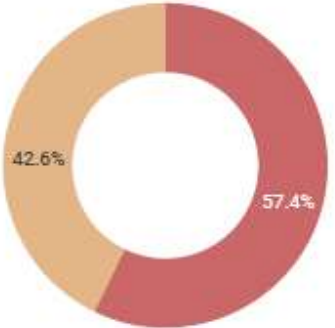


There is gender balance in other sectors too



● Men
● Women

Private sector-related cases reported to ALAC by gender of beneficiary (weighted)

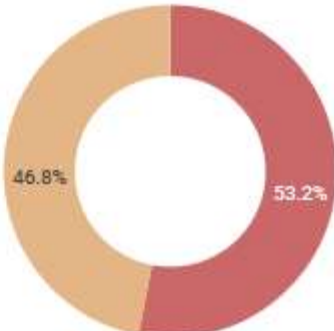


● Men
● Women

Judiciary-related cases reported to ALAC by gender of beneficiary (weighted)

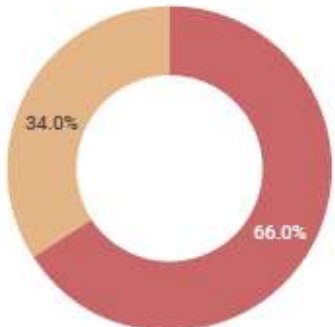
Local government-related cases reported to ALAC by gender of beneficiary (weighted)

● Men
● Women



Police-related cases reported to ALAC by gender of beneficiary (weighted)

● Men
● Women



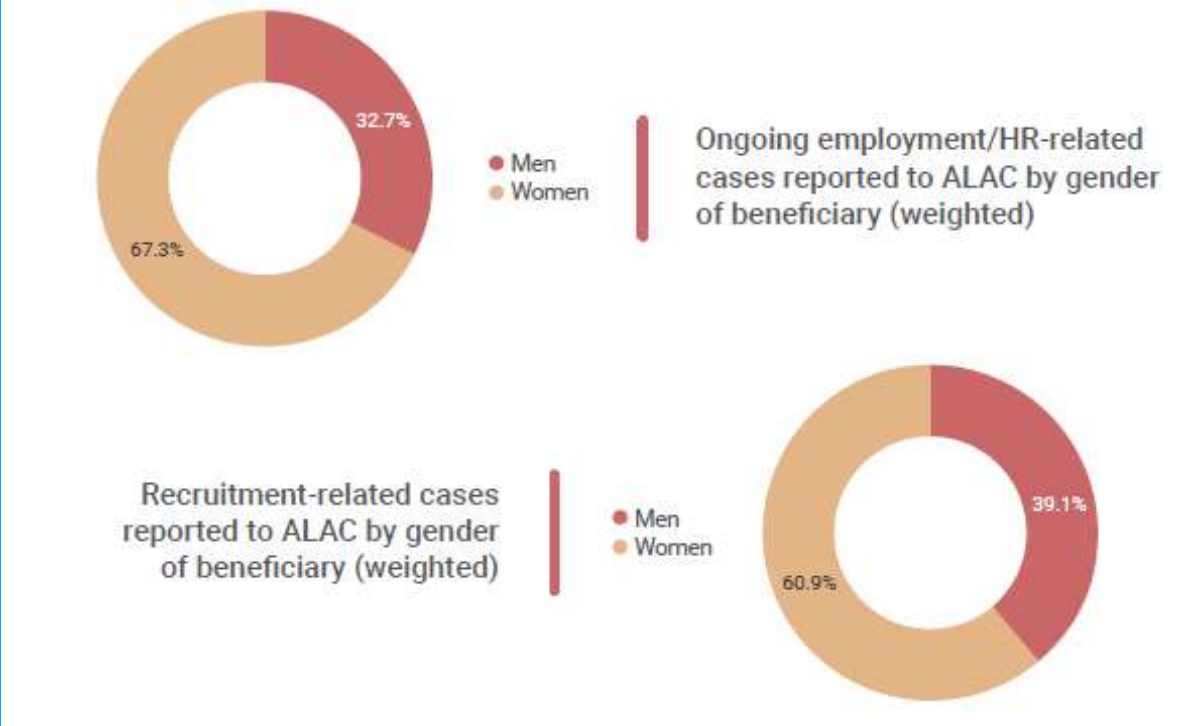
31.6%



28.4%

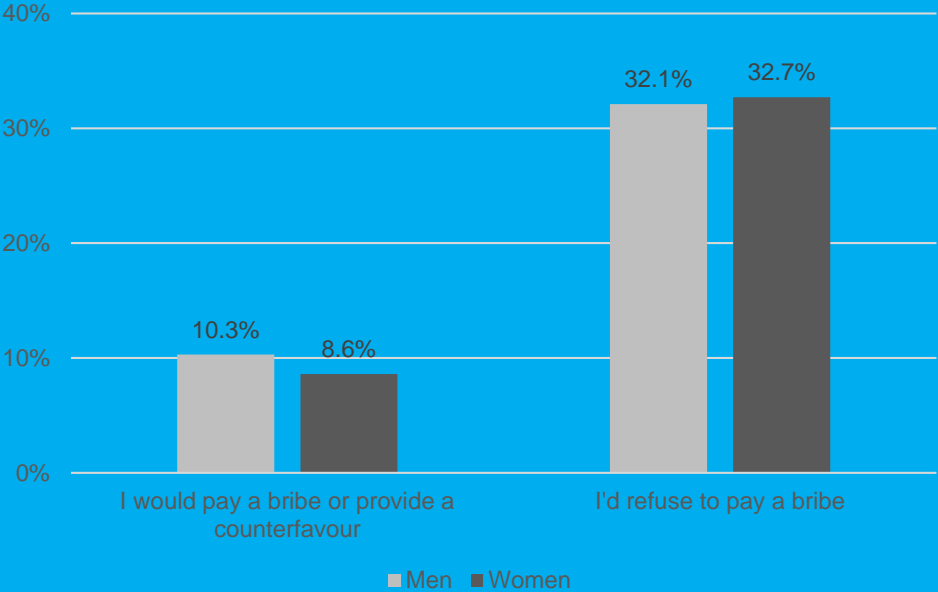
In your view, where is corruption most prevalent (multiple answers possible, by chosen sector) - MUNICIPALITIES

What's reported across sectors?



Same propensity to bribe, but why refuse?

What would you do if asked to pay a bribe/trade favour (one answer only, selected options)



16.1%



24.1%

Reasons for refusal to pay a bribe (multiple answers possible) - I DON'T WANT TO PAY FOR WHAT THE SERVICE PEOPLE HAD ALREADY PAID



12.8%



18.0%

Reasons for refusal to pay a bribe (multiple answers possible) - I KNOW THIS IS ILLEGAL



10.0%



15.0%

Reasons for refusal to pay a bribe (multiple answers possible) - I DON'T WANT TO BE IMPLICATED IN A CORRUPT ACT