



*Special Eurobarometer 374*



# Corruption

## REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the Directorate-General Home Affairs and coordinated by Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM “Research and Speechwriting” Unit).

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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# **Special Eurobarometer 374**

## **CORRUPTION**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
Directorate-General Home Affairs

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General  
Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

Corruption continues to be one of the biggest challenges facing Europe. Whilst the nature and scope of corruption varies from one EU State to another, it harms the EU as a whole in terms of reducing levels of investment, obstructing the fair operation of the Internal Market and having a negative impact on public finances. The economic costs incurred by corruption in the EU are estimated to amount to around EUR 120 billion per year.

Corruption can also undermine trust in democratic institutions and weaken the accountability of political leadership. Moreover, it enables organised crime groups use corruption to commit other serious crimes, such as trafficking in drugs and human beings.

The EU is strongly committed to fighting corruption. With the adoption of the Stockholm Programme, the Commission has been given a political mandate to measure efforts in the fight against corruption and to develop a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy.

In June 2011, the Commission set up a mechanism for the periodic assessment of EU States' efforts in the fight against corruption ('EU Anti-Corruption Report'), which could help create the necessary momentum for firmer political commitment by all decision-makers in the EU. The first biannual report will be published in 2013. The Commission Communication on 'Fighting Corruption in the EU' adopted in summer 2011 presented the overall EU anti-corruption policy for the next years. The report calls for stronger focus on corruption in a wide range of fields and points to a number of actions. These include closer judicial and police cooperation, modernised EU rules on confiscation of criminal assets, and a revised public procurement legislation.

Previous Eurobarometer surveys (in 2005, 2007 and 2009) highlighted that the majority of Europeans believed that corruption was a major problem for their country and that it exists in institutions at every level. The majority also felt that EU institutions had a problem with corruption. The financial crisis that first hit the global economy in 2007 has worsened considerably, with sovereign debt reaching a crisis level in countries like Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Italy and Spain. All EU Members face economic uncertainty with the economy in its deepest recession since the 1930's. With this backdrop and the high relevance of corruption related matters in this context, along with the need to assess opinion in view of the EU Anti-Corruption Report which will monitor the EU trend on a regular basis, this latest wave of the survey was commissioned to see if and how Europeans' opinions about corruption have changed.

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Home Affairs and was co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network with fieldwork conducted between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> September 2011. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended to this report. It indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

This survey covers the general population's perceptions of:

- Extent of corruption in EU Member States
- Levels of Government (national, regional, local and EU institutions) facing the biggest problem with corruption
- Corruption as part of business culture
- How corruption has changed in the past 3 years
- Awareness of corruption related problems at national and EU level
- Services / sectors of society perceived as facing the biggest corruption problems
- Direct experiences with corruption
- Causes of corruption
- Strengths and weaknesses in the fight against corruption at national level
- Links between corruption and organised crime
- Who should fight corruption

The findings of this survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. Results have also been compared with the previous surveys conducted in 2009 and 2007. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables – such as respondents' gender, age, terminal education age, occupation and ability to pay household bills – have been used to provide further analysis. Other key variables that have been used to provide additional insight include:

- Respondents' views about corruption in their country
- Respondents' views about corruption within institutions at local, regional, national and EU levels
- Respondents' personal experience of corruption

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK**
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

\* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

\*\* The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements. These are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key findings from this survey are:

- ◆ The majority (74%) of Europeans believe that corruption is a major problem in their country. Public opinion is slightly more positive than in 2009 (78%). There are, however, considerable national variations: respondents in Greece (98%) are the most likely, and respondents in Denmark (19%) are the least likely to think corruption is a major problem.
- ◆ Almost half of all Europeans (47%) think that the level of corruption in their country has increased over the past three years. Countries where respondents hold particularly strong perceptions that levels have increased are Slovenia (74%), Cyprus (73%), the Czech Republic (70%), Portugal (68%) and Romania (67%). Just over a third (35%) of all Europeans think that the level of corruption remains the same. Less than one in ten Europeans (7%) think that the level has decreased. Respondents in Estonia (24%), Ireland (20%) and Poland (18%), are most likely to hold this view.
- ◆ Most Europeans think corruption exists within local (76%), regional (75%) and national (79%) institutions. Again public opinion is slightly more positive than in 2009 (81%, 81% and 83% respectively). There is widespread regional variation. Across all three levels, respondents in Greece are the most likely in the EU to think that corruption exists (at least 95% for each level); respondents in Denmark are the least likely to do so (25% or less).
- ◆ The majority of Europeans (73%) also believe that there is corruption within EU institutions – a slight improvement since 2009 (76%). In every EU Member State this is the majority view – strongest in Austria (87%) and weakest in Poland (52%).
- ◆ Europeans believe that bribery and the abuse of positions of power takes place in all areas of public service. Politicians, particularly national politicians (57%), and officials awarding public tenders (47%) are the most likely to be considered involved in such activities. Those working in the public education sector are the least likely to be seen as involved in such activities (17%). Public opinion on national politicians remains unchanged since 2009 (57%). For all other sectors there has been a slight improvement in Europeans' perceptions, and a clear reversal of the trend that was seen between 2007 and 2009. Some countries have seen quite large shifts in citizens' perceptions since 2009.



For the most part, these are towards more positive perceptions. The two most striking improvements are in Finland and their attitude towards national politicians (38% compared to 63% in 2009) and in Greece and their view of people working in the police service (50% compared to 72% in 2009). The most notable worsening of opinion is in Austria and their perceptions of politicians at all levels (+24 points for national politicians, +16 points for regional politicians and +10 points for politicians at local level).

- ◆ The most widely held belief amongst Europeans is that a too close relationship between business and politics contributes to corruption (40%). Around a third think that lack of action by politicians (36%) and a lack of transparency in the way in which public money is spent (33%) are contributing factors.
- ◆ The majority of Europeans (68%) do not think that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties. Opinion across the EU is less diverse than on some other measures. It is the majority view in all but one country, Luxembourg, where 48% of respondents disagree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of political party financing. Luxembourg is one of only five Member States where the majority of those surveyed disagree that corruption is a major problem in their country. In the remaining four – Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden – despite a majority disagreeing that corruption is a major national problem, the majority still believe that there is not sufficient transparency and supervision of the funding for political parties.
- ◆ Two in three Europeans (67%) believe that corruption is part of their country's business culture. This view is strongest in Greece, Cyprus, Italy and the Czech Republic (all 88%+). Respondents in Denmark are the least likely to have this perception (21%).
- ◆ Just under six in ten Europeans (57%) think that corruption in their country is often linked to organised crime. This belief is strongest in the Czech Republic (82%) and in Italy (79%). Only in Luxembourg (49%), France (44%), Finland (49%) and Spain (40%) the balance of opinion is towards disagreeing that corruption is often linked to organised crime.
- ◆ The institutions that Europeans are most likely to think have a responsibility for fighting and preventing corruption are their national Government (63%) and judicial system (59%). They are much less likely to think EU institutions have a responsibility (23%). There is widespread variation in opinion across the individual EU Member States.

- ◆ One in five (22%) Europeans believe that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter people from giving or receiving bribes. Opinion has worsened since 2009, when 30% of Europeans considered that there were enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery. Most Europeans (77%) think that court sentences in corruption cases are too light.
- ◆ Europeans, if they needed help in resolving a complaint in a corruption case, are most likely to trust the police (42%) and the judicial system (41%) and least likely to trust political representatives (6%) and EU Institutions (5%) to help them. These results present a slightly different picture to that of 2009 when the judicial system was the body most likely to be trusted (43%), ahead of the police (34%). The increase in the proportion of respondents mentioning the police (+8 points) now takes the police slightly ahead of the judicial system in terms of being the body most likely to be trusted to help resolve a complaint in a corruption case.
- ◆ One in five Europeans (22%) think that the EU helps in reducing corruption in their country. This proportion has dropped since 2009 (29%). Respondents in Bulgaria have the most positive perceptions of the role the EU takes to fight corruption (46%). One in five Europeans (22%) think that Government efforts to reduce corruption are effective, broadly similar to the results of 2009 (23%). Respondents in Denmark hold the most positive views of their Government's efforts to effectively combat corruption (49% agreeing); those in Slovenia are the least likely to think that their Government efforts are effective (7%).
- ◆ Only a minority of Europeans consider themselves to be informed about the level of corruption in their country (33%). There are, however, four EU Member States where a majority do consider themselves informed – Cyprus, Greece, Romania and Italy (69%, 57%, 53% and 52%). An even smaller minority (17%) consider themselves to be informed about the level of corruption in the EU, with proportions ranging from 28% in Cyprus to 7% in Latvia.
- ◆ Despite widespread belief that corruption is a major national problem, the majority of Europeans (67%) disagree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives. Only a minority of Europeans (29%) say they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives. An even smaller proportion (8%), similar to that of 2009, have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the past year.

- ◆ Half of all Europeans (49%) do **not** think corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU Member States. Opinion is very diverse across the EU with respondents in Greece (80%) and Romania (78%) the most likely, and those in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands (all 2%) the least likely to think corruption is more widespread in their countries.
- ◆ The majority of Europeans (70%) think that corruption is unavoidable and that it has always existed. The results are very similar to those seen in 2009 (69%). The only country where a majority **disagrees** that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed is the Czech Republic.
- ◆ There are clear differences between respondents in NMS12 and EU15. Those in the NMS12 have a greater tendency to think that corruption: is a major national problem (83% compared to 71%); the level has increased a lot in the past 3 years (27% and 20%); it exists at local (83% and 74%), national (84% and 79%) and regional institutional levels (80% and 73%); it is part of their business culture (77% and 65%); it is linked with organised crime (70% and 54%). They are also more likely to hold more negative views of bribery and abuse of positions of power being widespread in the public sector, particularly within the health sector (52% and 24%) and amongst politicians, but also within the judicial system (47% and 28%), the police (47% and 30%), customs (42% and 28%) and Inspectors<sup>1</sup> (42% and 33%). They are much less likely to associate such corrupt activities with private companies (21% and 34%). They are more likely to be a victim of bribery (20% and 5%) and to consider themselves affected by corruption in their daily lives (45% and 25%). The socio-demographic groups that have a tendency to hold more negative perceptions on corruption are those who leave education at an early age (15), those who struggle to pay household bills and those who are unemployed. In contrast, the socio-demographic groups that have a greater likelihood of holding more positive perceptions on corruption are young 15-24 year olds, those who leave education aged 20+, those who, in terms of occupational status, are managers; and those who 'almost never' struggle to pay household bills.

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<sup>1</sup> Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing) and henceforth described in the report as Inspectors

## 1. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION WITHIN THE MEMBER STATES

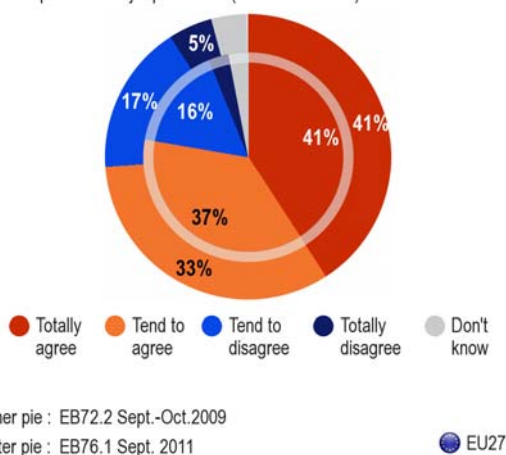
### 1.1 Is corruption a major problem in Europe?

**The majority of Europeans believe that corruption is a major problem in their country.**

Three quarters of Europeans agree that corruption is a major problem in their country (74%)<sup>2</sup>. Two in five respondents "totally agree" (41%) and only one in five (22%) disagree that corruption is a major problem in their country. A very small minority (5%) "totally disagree" that it is a major national problem.

QC1.1. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)



These results present a broadly similar picture to those from the previous poll conducted in the Autumn of 2009<sup>3</sup>. There has been a slight drop in the proportion of respondents believing that corruption is a major problem (78% in 2009), with a small decrease in the proportion tending to agree and a corresponding increase in the proportion who disagree, so overall public opinion is slightly more positive than in 2009.

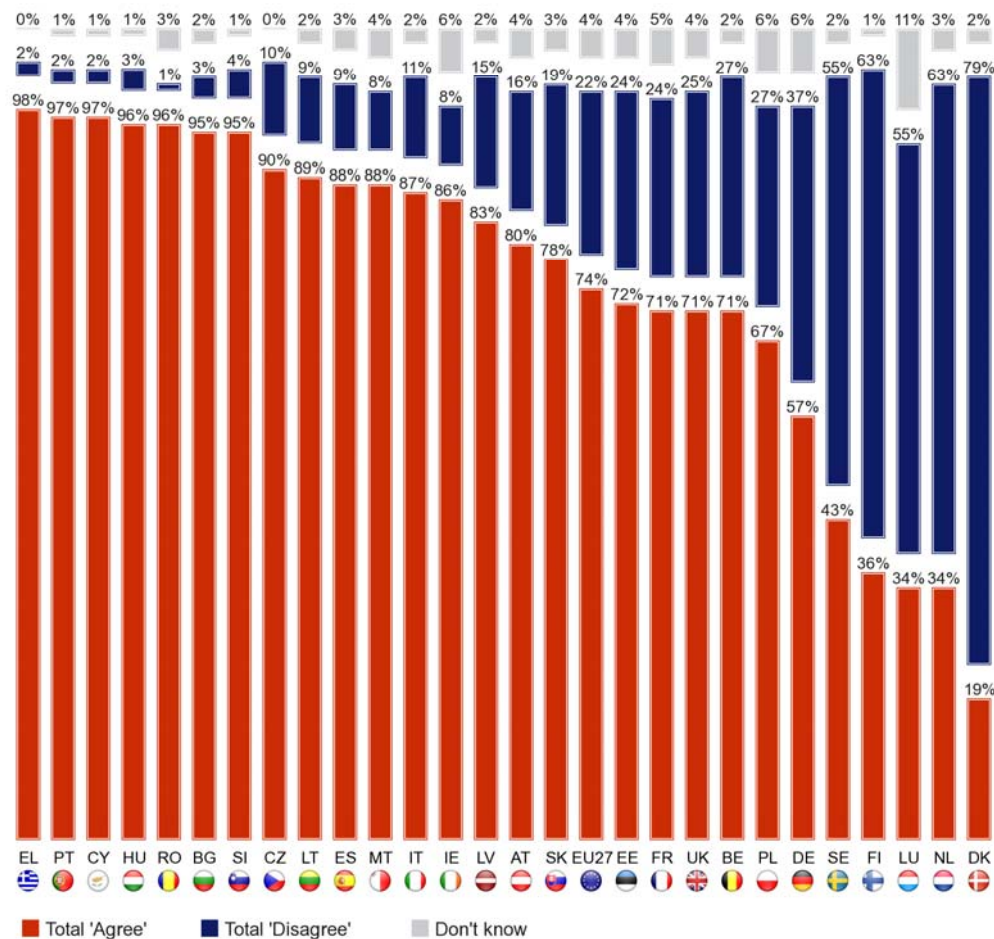
<sup>2</sup> QC1.1 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)?"

<sup>3</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_325\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_325_en.pdf)

There is enormous regional variation in the belief that corruption is a major national problem. There is a divide in opinion between the fifteen Member States that were EU Members prior to 2004 (EU15) and the twelve Member States who joined subsequently (NMS12), with EU15 less likely to think that corruption is a major problem in their country (71% vs. NMS12:83%). This is a similar pattern to that seen in 2009 (75% and 88% respectively).

QC1.1. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)



Almost all respondents (at least nine out of ten) in Greece, Portugal, Cyprus, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia and the Czech Republic agree that corruption is a major problem in their country. Indeed in Greece and Slovenia almost eight out of ten respondents (78%) "totally agree" that it is a major national problem.





























A further seven Member States have at least eight out of ten respondents agreeing that corruption is a major problem in their country – Lithuania, Spain, Malta, Italy, Ireland, Latvia and Austria.

There are only five out of the total 27 Member States where the majority of those surveyed **disagree** that corruption is a major problem in their country - Sweden, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Although there has only been a slight drop in the overall proportion of Europeans agreeing that corruption is a major problem in their country (from 78% in 2009 to the current level of 74%) some countries have seen much greater drops in this measure over the period. These countries include Germany (-18 percentage points to 57%), the Netherlands (-17 points to 34%), Finland (-15 to 36%), Poland (-14 to 67%), Luxembourg (-11 to 34%), Estonia (-10 to 72%), Malta and Belgium (-7 to 88% and 71% respectively). Some of these countries, perhaps most notably Finland and Malta, have had high profile corruption cases in the past from which these results suggest they are recovering.

The most significant **increase** in the proportion believing that corruption is a major problem is seen in Austria. Here eight in ten respondents (80%) agree, an increase from 61% in 2009. Austria has had a number of scandals in recent years with high-profile figures implicated in a range of fraudulent activities.

QC1.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.  
Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Don't know	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)
 EU27	74%	-4	22%	+3	4%	+1
 AT	80%	+19	16%	-19	4%	=
 SE	43%	+6	55%	-4	2%	-2
 IT	87%	+4	11%	-4	2%	=
 PT	97%	+4	2%	-2	1%	-2
 CY	97%	+3	2%	-2	1%	-1
 LT	89%	+3	9%	-3	2%	=
 RO	96%	+3	1%	-4	3%	+1
 CZ	90%	+2	10%	-1	0%	-1
 IE	86%	+1	8%	-2	6%	+1
 SI	95%	+1	4%	-1	1%	=
 EL	98%	=	2%	=	0%	=
 ES	88%	=	9%	-1	3%	+1
 HU	96%	=	3%	=	1%	=
 LV	83%	-1	15%	+1	2%	=
 BG	95%	-2	3%	+2	2%	=
 FR	71%	-2	24%	=	5%	+2
 DK	19%	-3	79%	+3	2%	=
 UK	71%	-3	25%	+3	4%	=
 SK	78%	-5	19%	+4	3%	+1
 BE	71%	-7	27%	+6	2%	+1
 MT	88%	-7	8%	+4	4%	+3
 EE	72%	-10	24%	+10	4%	=
 LU	34%	-11	55%	+5	11%	+6
 PL	67%	-14	27%	+11	6%	+3
 FI	36%	-15	63%	+15	1%	=
 NL	34%	-17	63%	+15	3%	+2
 DE	57%	-18	37%	+15	6%	+3

The groups most likely to agree that corruption is a major problem in their country are:

- those who struggle to pay their bills ('most of the time' 86%, 'from time to time' 81%)
- those who left full time education at the age of 15 (81%)
- the unemployed, house persons and those in retirement (81%, 79% and 79% respectively)

In contrast those **less** likely to agree that corruption is a major problem are:

- the young 15-24 year olds (68%)
- those who completed their studies aged 20 or older (64%) and those still studying (65%)
- managers (58%) and students (65%) and
- those who 'almost never' struggle to pay bills (68%)

Not surprisingly those who agree that they are affected by corruption in their daily lives<sup>4</sup> and those who have personal experience of being asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last year<sup>5</sup> are more likely to agree that corruption is a major problem in their country (92% and 86% respectively). So, too, are those who consider themselves to be informed about the level of corruption in their country<sup>6</sup> (81%) and those who think that the level of national corruption has increased in the last 3 years<sup>7</sup> (89%).

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<sup>4</sup> New to the 2011 Survey QC1.8 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life?"

<sup>5</sup> QC5 "Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services?" MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

<sup>6</sup> New to the 2011 Survey QC3.1 "Personally do you think you are well informed or not about.....The level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)?"

<sup>7</sup> New to the 2011 Survey QC2 "In the past 3 years would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has... Increased a lot/a little/stayed the same/decreased a little?" "There is no corruption"(SPONTANEOUS)



QC1.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)

	Total 'Agree'
EU27	74%
<b>Age</b>	
15-24	68%
25-39	72%
40-54	74%
55 +	77%
<b>Education (End of)</b>	
15-	81%
16-19	77%
20+	64%
Still studying	65%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>	
Self-employed	71%
Managers	58%
Other white collars	71%
Manual workers	76%
House persons	79%
Unemployed	81%
Retired	79%
Students	65%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>	
Most of the time	86%
From time to time	81%
Almost never	68%
<b>Level of corruption</b>	
Total 'Increased'	89%
Stayed the same	66%
Total 'Decreased'	56%
<b>Corruption in the country</b>	
Total 'Informed'	81%
Total 'Not informed'	70%
<b>Personally affected by corruption in daily life</b>	
Total 'Agree'	92%
Total 'Disagree'	66%
<b>Victim of corruption in the last 12 month</b>	
Total 'Agree'	86%
Total 'Disagree'	73%

## 1.2 Institutional corruption

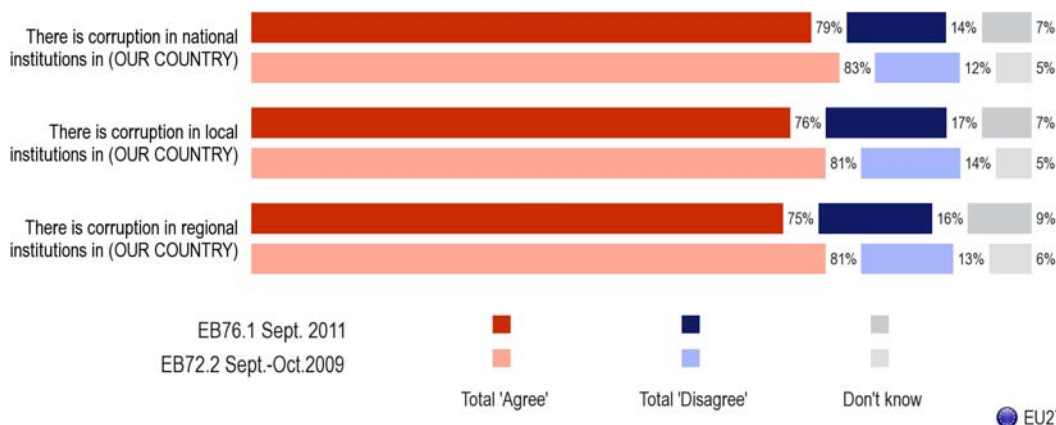
### 1.2.1 Corruption within own country

This section focuses on the national picture in more detail, looking at respondents’ perceptions of corruption within national, regional and local institutions and whether they think corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU Member States.

#### The majority of Europeans think that corruption exists within national, regional and local institutions.

Around three quarters of respondents agree that there is corruption in their national, regional and local institutions<sup>8</sup>. Europeans are a little less likely to agree that there is corruption than they were in Autumn 2009 – for national institutions the figure has decreased from 83% to 79%, in regional institutions from 81% to 75% and in local institutions from 81% to 76%. So again overall public opinion is slightly more positive than in 2009.

QC1. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.



<sup>8</sup> QC1.2, QC1.3, QC1.4 “For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it...There is corruption in local/national/regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)?”

NMS12 are more likely than EU15 to perceive corruption to be a problem at all three institutional levels – 83% vs. 74% respectively at local, 80% vs. 73% at regional, and 84% vs. 79% at national levels.

In terms of the individual Member States, respondents in Greece are the most likely to agree that corruption is a problem at all three institutional levels with almost everybody (95% or more) having this view, while respondents in Denmark are the least likely to agree (one in four or less).

QC1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.  
- % Total 'Agree'





























	There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU27	79%	76%	75%
EU15	79%	74%	73%
NMS12	84%	83%	80%
BE	75%	72%	73%
BG	89%	88%	86%
CZ	95%	87%	92%
DK	25%	22%	22%
DE	70%	66%	66%
EE	76%	70%	69%
IE	84%	80%	79%
EL	99%	95%	95%
ES	93%	91%	91%
FR	80%	71%	72%
IT	95%	92%	92%
CY	91%	88%	87%
LV	90%	88%	84%
LT	94%	92%	87%
LU	47%	48%	45%
HU	86%	86%	87%
MT	80%	80%	55%
NL	39%	40%	36%
AT	85%	73%	75%
PL	73%	76%	71%
PT	91%	86%	90%
RO	89%	88%	85%
SI	97%	91%	92%
SK	92%	83%	85%
FI	50%	43%	43%
SE	64%	66%	62%
UK	73%	68%	66%

**Highest percentage per country**      *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item
-----------------------------	----------------------------

Some countries have seen quite large shifts in public opinion since Autumn 2009. These are, for the most part, shifts towards more positive perceptions. In the Netherlands, Finland and Germany the proportions agreeing that there is corruption at a local, regional and national institutional level have dropped significantly (at least -10 points). Poland, Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg also show declines in agreement on all three measures. Malta shows a similar downward shift but with the biggest individual decline - a drop of 28% points on agreement that there is corruption in regional institutions. Here it is not the case that the shift is to a more positive perception - the proportion of "don't knows" has increased three-fold and now stands at 32%. Public opinion has worsened most significantly in Austria and the proportion of respondents agreeing that corruption exists at local, regional and national institutional levels has increased by 10, 10 and 19 percentage points respectively. As noted earlier Austria has the most significant **increase** in the proportion believing that corruption is a major problem and referenced recent scandals within the country that could be influencing perceptions on all these measures.

QC1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.  
- % Total 'Agree'

	There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)		There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)		There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	
	EB 76.1	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	EB 76.1	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	EB 76.1	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)
 EU27	79%	<b>-4</b>	76%	<b>-5</b>	75%	<b>-6</b>
 AT	85%	<b>+19</b>	73%	<b>+10</b>	75%	<b>+10</b>
 IT	95%	<b>+6</b>	92%	<b>+3</b>	92%	<b>+6</b>
 SE	64%	<b>+4</b>	66%	<b>+8</b>	62%	<b>+5</b>
 ES	93%	<b>+2</b>	91%	<b>+2</b>	91%	<b>+1</b>
 RO	89%	<b>+2</b>	88%	<b>-1</b>	85%	<b>-2</b>
 EL	99%	<b>+1</b>	95%	<b>-1</b>	95%	<b>-2</b>
 SI	97%	<b>+1</b>	91%	<b>+2</b>	92%	<b>+2</b>
 SK	92%	<b>+1</b>	83%	<b>-3</b>	85%	<b>-3</b>
 CY	91%	=	88%	<b>-5</b>	87%	<b>-6</b>
 PT	91%	=	86%	<b>-3</b>	90%	<b>+2</b>
 CZ	95%	<b>-1</b>	87%	<b>+1</b>	92%	<b>+1</b>
 LT	94%	<b>-2</b>	92%	<b>-1</b>	87%	<b>-5</b>
 IE	84%	<b>-3</b>	80%	<b>-3</b>	79%	<b>-3</b>
 FR	80%	<b>-3</b>	71%	<b>-8</b>	72%	<b>-8</b>
 UK	73%	<b>-3</b>	68%	<b>-7</b>	66%	<b>-8</b>
 LV	90%	<b>-4</b>	88%	<b>-3</b>	84%	<b>-4</b>
 BG	89%	<b>-5</b>	88%	<b>-3</b>	86%	<b>-5</b>
 HU	86%	<b>-5</b>	86%	<b>-6</b>	87%	<b>-4</b>
 BE	75%	<b>-7</b>	72%	<b>-10</b>	73%	<b>-8</b>
 EE	76%	<b>-8</b>	70%	<b>-8</b>	69%	<b>-9</b>
 LU	47%	<b>-8</b>	48%	<b>-9</b>	45%	<b>-10</b>
 MT	80%	<b>-9</b>	80%	<b>-7</b>	55%	<b>-28</b>
 DK	25%	<b>-10</b>	22%	<b>-8</b>	22%	<b>-9</b>
 DE	70%	<b>-10</b>	66%	<b>-13</b>	66%	<b>-15</b>
 PL	73%	<b>-13</b>	76%	<b>-8</b>	71%	<b>-12</b>
 NL	39%	<b>-17</b>	40%	<b>-19</b>	36%	<b>-20</b>
 FI	50%	<b>-18</b>	43%	<b>-14</b>	43%	<b>-15</b>

The socio-demographic and attitudinal groups showing a greater tendency to agree that corruption exists show a consistent pattern for opinions on local, regional and national institutional levels. The groups showing greater likelihood to agree (across all three institutional levels) are people who:

- are unemployed, particularly when compared with managers:
  - Local institutions: 82% vs. 67%
  - Regional institutions: 80% vs. 65%
  - National institutions: 82% vs. 69%
- struggle to pay their bills most of the time, particularly when compared with those who 'almost never' struggle:
  - Local institutions: 85% vs. 71%
  - Regional institutions: 84% vs. 71%
  - National institutions: 89% vs. 75%
- left education at the age of 15, particularly when compared with those who completed their studies aged 20+:
  - Local institutions: 79% vs. 72%
  - Regional institutions: 80% vs. 71%
  - National institutions: 85% vs. 74%
- are aged 40-54, particularly when compared with 15-24 year olds:
  - Local institutions: 78% vs. 72%
  - Regional institutions: 77% vs. 69%
  - National institutions: 80% vs. 75%
- have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last 12 months:
  - Local institutions: 88% vs. 75%
  - Regional institutions: 85% vs. 74%
  - National institutions: 89% vs. 79%

- agree that corruption is a major problem in their country, compared to those who do not:
  - Local institutions: 89% vs. 39%
  - Regional institutions: 90% vs. 37%
  - National institutions: 93% vs. 44%
- think that corruption is more widespread in their country than in other EU Member States, compared with those who do not:
  - Local institutions: 93%, vs. 66%
  - Regional institutions: 92% vs. 65%
  - National institutions: 95% vs. 70%
- believe that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives:
  - Local institutions: 94%, vs. 68%
  - Regional institutions: 93% vs. 68%
  - National institutions: 96% vs. 73%
- think that the level of corruption has increased, particularly when compared with those who think it has decreased:
  - Local institutions: 88% vs. 66%
  - Regional institutions: 87% vs. 64%
  - National institutions: 92% vs. 65%
- consider themselves informed about corruption in their country, compared to those who think they are uninformed:
  - Local institutions 82% vs. 73%
  - Regional institutions: 81% vs. 73%
  - National institutions: 85% vs. 78%
- agree that corruption exists in national institutions, versus those who do not:
  - Local institutions 89% vs. 21%
  - Regional institutions: 91% vs. 16%

- think it exists within EU institutions, versus those who do not:
  - Local institutions: 85% vs. 43%
  - Regional institutions: 85% vs. 40%
  - National institutions: 90% vs. 40%
- **disagree** that national Government efforts are effective at reducing corruption, versus those who agree that they are:
  - Local institutions: 84% vs. 63%
  - Regional institutions: 84% vs. 62%
  - National institutions: 89% vs. 65%



### 1.2.2 Corruption compared to other EU Member States

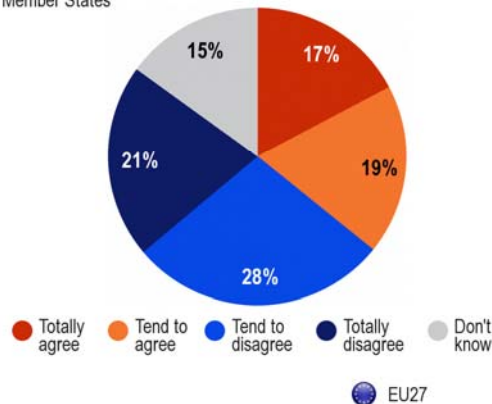
New to the 2011 survey, Europeans were asked about their opinion on the level of corruption in their country versus other EU Member States<sup>9</sup>.

#### Half of Europeans disagree that corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU countries.

As might be expected, Europeans are less likely to be able to express an opinion on this measure, with 15% of respondents saying that they "don't know". Around half of all Europeans (49%) disagree that corruption in their country is more widespread than in others. Just over a third (36%) agree that it is more widespread in their country.

QC1.7. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is more widespread in (OUR COUNTRY) than in other EU Member States



Again NMS12 (58%) are more likely than EU15 (30%) to agree that national corruption is more widespread.

Respondents in Greece (80%), followed by those in Romania (78%) and Bulgaria (75%) are most likely to believe corruption within their country is more widespread than in other EU countries.

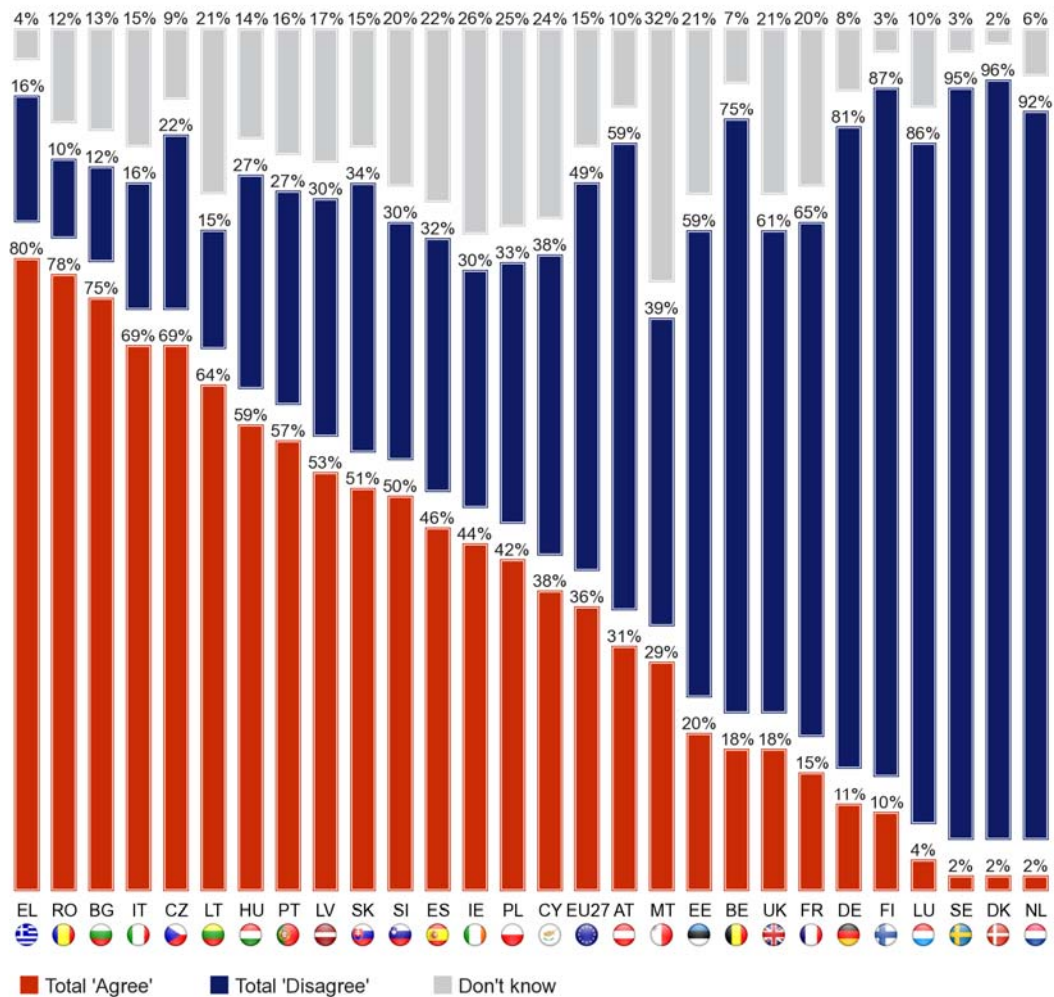
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<sup>9</sup> New to the 2011 Survey Q1C.7 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it .....Corruption is more widespread in (OUR COUNTRY) than in other EU Member States?"

On this measure opinions are very diverse with agreement figures ranging from the high of 80% (Greece) to only 2% in Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands. Malta is the country where respondents are least likely to be able to express an opinion on this measure (32%). Ireland, Poland and the Cyprus also have relatively high levels of difficulty with around one in four not knowing.

QC1.7. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is more widespread in (OUR COUNTRY) than in other EU Member States



There are no surprising socio-demographic or attitudinal variations. The young (15-24 year olds), unemployed, those who left education at 15, those who struggle to pay their bills and those who agree they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives are generally more likely to agree. So, too, are Europeans who agree corruption is a major national problem, that it is more widespread in their country than in other EU Member states and that the national level has increased in the past 3 years.

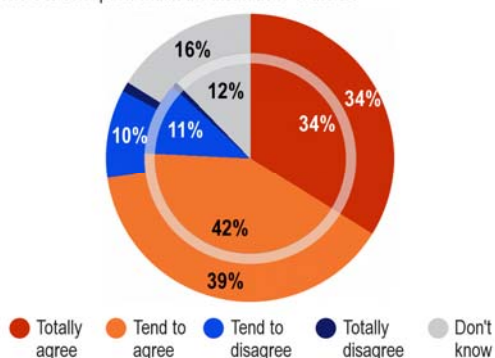
1.2.3 Corruption in EU institutions

**The majority of Europeans believe that corruption exists within the institutions of the EU.**

Just under three quarters (73%) of respondents agree that there is corruption within EU institutions<sup>10</sup>. This is similar to the proportion of respondents who believe that corruption is a major problem within their country. However, here, a smaller proportion of respondents “totally agree” (34%) that there is corruption within EU institutions (compared with 41% who “totally agree” that corruption is a major problem in their country); and a smaller proportion disagree (11%) that there is corruption within EU institutions (compared with 22% disagreeing that corruption is a major problem in their country). A much larger proportion of respondents say that they “don’t know” (16%) if there is corruption within the institutions of the EU (compared with 4% not knowing if corruption within their country is a major problem). This high proportion exceeds the level of 15% “don’t knows” on the measure of corruption in own country versus other EU Member States already noted. Again, respondents may be less able to give an opinion because they do not feel they have as much knowledge on this ‘international’ picture.

QC1.5. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption within the institutions of the EU



Inner pie : EB72.2 Sept.-Oct.2009

Outer pie : EB76.1 Sept. 2011

EU27

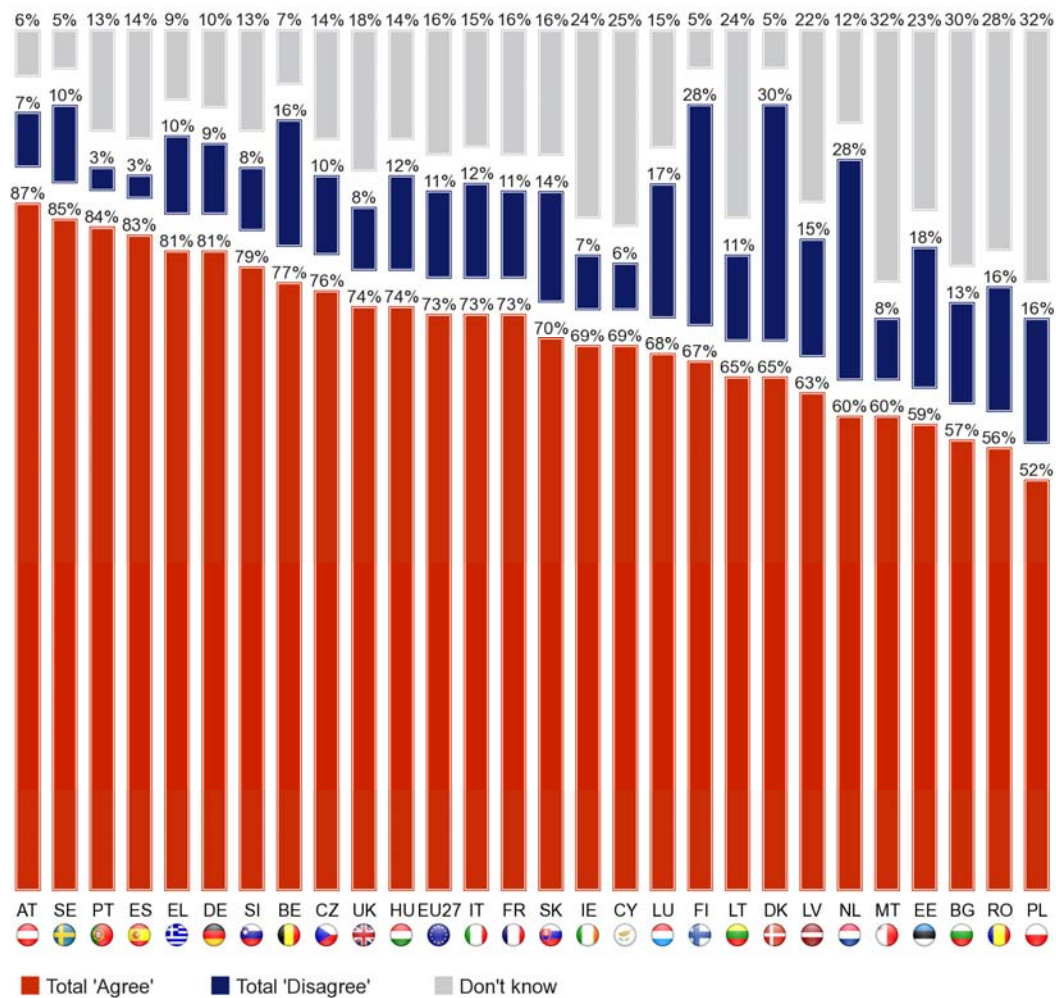
<sup>10</sup> QC1.5 “For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it....There is corruption within the institutions of the EU?”

The 2011 results are broadly similar to those in 2009 with only a small drop (-3 points) in the proportion agreeing and a similar increase (+4 points) in the proportion of respondents unable to give an answer to the question.

As with measures already discussed, there is wide regional variation in perceptions of corruption at the EU institutional level:

QC1.5. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption within the institutions of the EU



Across all countries the majority agrees that corruption exists in EU institutions. Respondents in Austria (87%), Sweden (85%), Portugal (84%), Spain (83%), Germany (81%), Greece (81%) and Slovenia (79%) are most likely to agree. Those in Poland (52%), Romania (56%) and Bulgaria (57%) are least likely to agree.





























There is a clear difference in attitude between NMS12 and EU15. In contrast to perceptions of major corruption at a national level, at an EU institutional level NMS12 are less likely to "totally agree" (NMS12:23% vs. EU15:37%) and more likely not to know (NMS12:26% vs. EU15:13%).

The trend 2009/2007<sup>11</sup> showed increases in the proportion of respondents agreeing that there is corruption in EU institutions within every country – with dramatic rises of 20 percentage points or more in four countries (Belgium, Malta, Slovenia and Ireland) and 10 percentage points or more in a further fifteen. The 2011 results show a very different picture with most countries remaining relatively stable on this measure.

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<sup>11</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs\\_245\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_245_en.pdf)

QC1.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.  
There is corruption within the institutions of the EU

	Total 'Agree'	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Don't know	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)
 EU27	73%	-3	11%	-1	16%	+4
 AT	87%	+9	7%	-10	6%	+1
 ES	83%	+5	3%	-5	14%	=
 CY	69%	+4	6%	-4	25%	=
 PT	84%	+4	3%	-4	13%	=
 CZ	76%	+3	10%	-5	14%	+2
 SK	70%	+3	14%	-6	16%	+3
 IT	73%	=	12%	-3	15%	+3
 SE	85%	=	10%	=	5%	=
 BE	77%	-2	16%	-1	7%	+3
 RO	56%	-2	16%	-2	28%	+4
 DE	81%	-3	9%	=	10%	+3
 IE	69%	-3	7%	-2	24%	+5
 LV	63%	-3	15%	+2	22%	+1
 EE	59%	-4	18%	+2	23%	+2
 EL	81%	-4	10%	=	9%	+4
 LT	65%	-4	11%	-2	24%	+6
 HU	74%	-4	12%	+1	14%	+3
 LU	68%	-5	17%	-1	15%	+6
 UK	74%	-5	8%	-2	18%	+7
 BG	57%	-6	13%	+1	30%	+5
 FR	73%	-6	11%	+1	16%	+5
 PL	52%	-6	16%	-2	32%	+8
 SI	79%	-6	8%	=	13%	+6
 DK	65%	-7	30%	+6	5%	+1
 NL	60%	-10	28%	+5	12%	+5
 FI	67%	-10	28%	+8	5%	+2
 MT	60%	-11	8%	-2	32%	+13

Austria has the largest worsening of opinion, with the proportion thinking corruption exists at the EU institutional level up 9 points. Furthermore, 50% of respondents in Austria "totally agree" (vs. 30% in 2009) that there is corruption within EU institutions. This worsening of opinion reflects Austria's performance on all corruption perception measures discussed thus far.

In contrast Malta, Finland and the Netherlands show a large drop in the proportion agreeing that there is corruption at the EU institutional level (circa -10 points each).

In Malta the proportion of respondents unable to agree or disagree with the statement "There is corruption within the institutions of the EU" has increased dramatically (from 19% to 32%). Other countries, where respondents are particularly unable to express an opinion on this measure, with again around three in ten not knowing, are the most recent EU entrants Bulgaria and Romania (30% and 28% respectively) and Poland (32%).

There is little socio-demographic variation in the profile of respondents. Young 15-24 year olds (66%) and those still studying (64%) are less likely to agree that there is corruption at the EU institutional level, (compared with the EU average of 73%) and more likely to disagree (16% and 19% respectively vs. EU average of 11%) that there is corruption at the EU institutional level.

Much more striking are the differences in some other attitudinal sub-groups. Those much more likely to agree that there is corruption within the institutions of the EU are respondents who:

- consider themselves informed about the level of corruption within the EU (84% with 46% saying they "totally agree")
- think they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (82% and 43% respectively)
- disagree that the EU helps to reduce corruption in their country (81% and 41% respectively)
- agree that the level of corruption in their own country has increased in the last 3 years (82% and 46% respectively)

### 1.2.4 Corruption as part of business culture

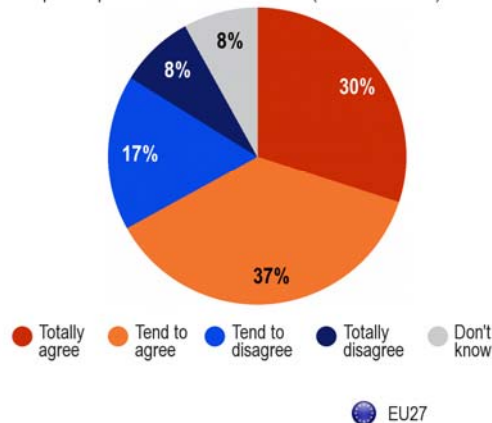
New to the Survey in 2011, respondents are asked to what extent they agree or disagree that corruption is part of the business culture in their country.<sup>12</sup>

#### The majority of Europeans think that corruption is part of the business culture in their country.

Two thirds of those polled (67%) agree that corruption is part of the business culture in their country, with 30% saying that they "totally" agree. A quarter of respondents disagree with the statement, although only 8% totally disagree. The remaining 8% are unable to express an opinion on this measure.

QC1.6. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY)

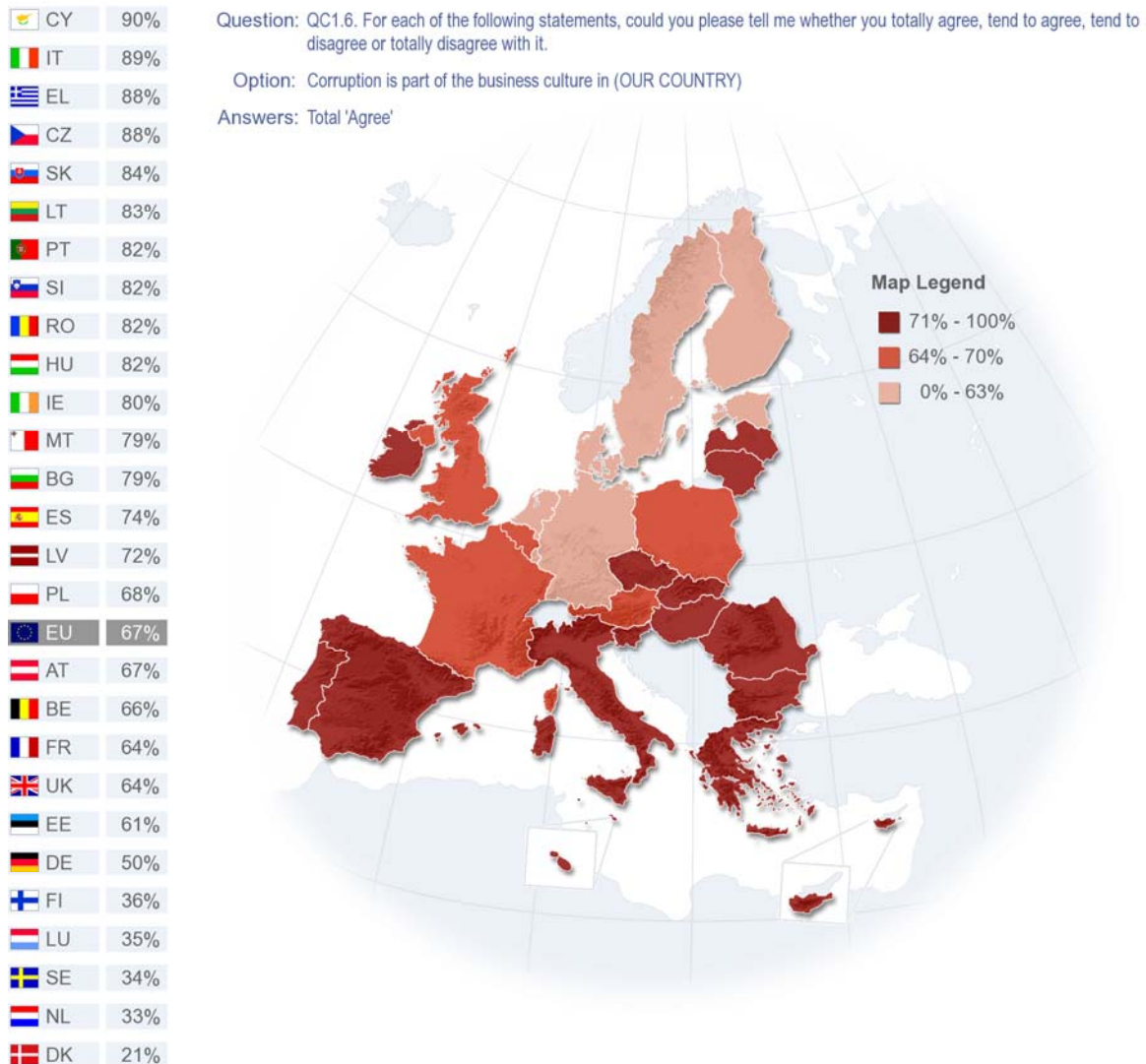


Once again there are differences between NMS12 and EU15 Member States. In NMS12 respondents (77%) are more likely than those living in EU15 (65%) to agree that corruption is part of their business culture and, similar to their perceptions of major corruption at a national level, respondents in NMS12 (36%) are more likely than those in EU15 (28%) to say they "totally agree" it is part of their business culture.

<sup>12</sup> New to the 2011 Survey QC1.6 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.....Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY)?"



Greece, Cyprus, Italy and the Czech Republic record the highest levels of agreement with around nine in every ten respondents thinking corruption is part of their business culture. In Denmark again respondents have the most positive perception with the lowest level of agreement (21%). It is worth noting that scores for Austria on this measure are in line with the overall European averages.



Socio-demographically there are few strong patterns emerging. Young 15-24 year olds (62%), managers (57%) and those who don't struggle to pay their bills (61%) are slightly less likely to agree that corruption is part of their national business culture (vs. EU average of 67%). There are much more marked variations amongst some attitudinal groups, as already seen on other measures.

Those who agree that corruption is more widespread in their country than in other EU States and that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life are particularly likely to agree that corruption is part of the business culture in their country (90% and 89% respectively). Other groups include those who agree that corruption is a major problem in their country and that the level of corruption has increased (81% each), those who agree there is corruption in their national institutions (79%) and those who consider themselves informed about the level of corruption within their country (76%). Lastly respondents who say someone has asked or expected them to pay a bribe in the last 12 months are also much more likely to agree corruption is part of their national business culture (83%).

### 1.3 How well informed are citizens about corruption?

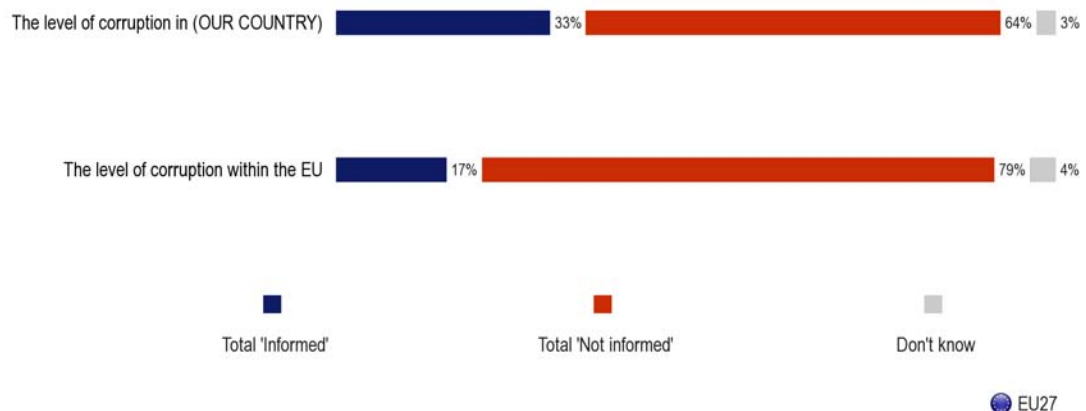
Again new to this wave of research, respondents were asked to indicate how informed they consider themselves to be about the level of corruption both in their own country and within the EU.<sup>13</sup>

#### Only a minority of Europeans know about corruption in their own country. Even less are informed about corruption in the EU

Only a third (33%) of Europeans think that they are at least reasonably knowledgeable about corruption levels in their country with most saying that they are "fairly" (29%) rather than "very well" (4%) informed. One in five claim they are "not at all informed".

Less than a fifth (17%) of those polled agree that they have a reasonable knowledge about the level of corruption within the EU. Again most consider themselves "fairly" (15%) rather than "very well" (2%) informed.

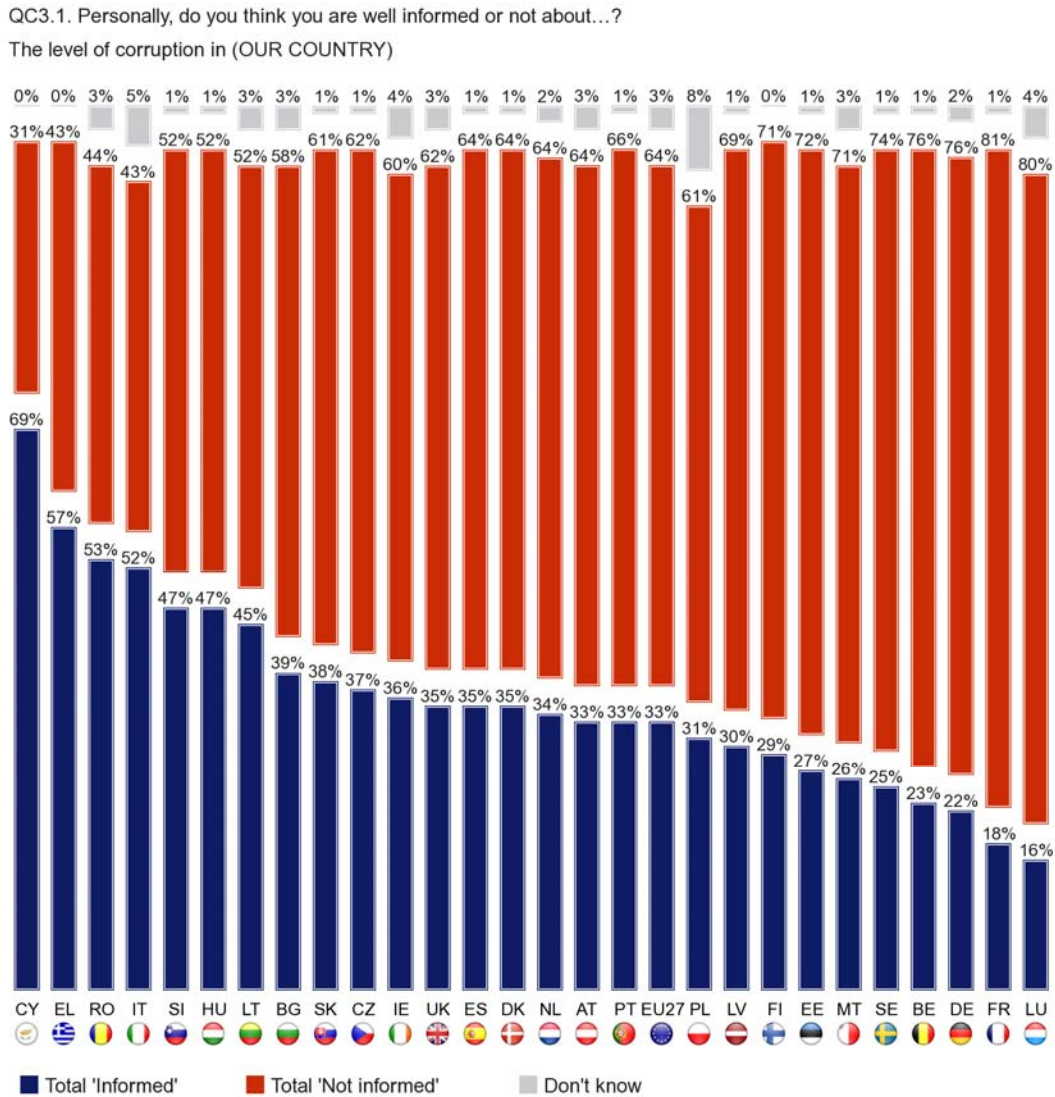
QC3. Personally, do you think you are well informed or not about...?



In 23 of the 27 Member States a minority of respondents think that they are informed about the level of national corruption, with proportions ranging from 47% in Hungary and Slovenia to only 16% in Luxembourg. The four exceptions, where a majority of respondents consider themselves to be informed about the level of corruption are Cyprus (69%), Greece (57%), Romania (53%) and Italy (52%).

<sup>13</sup> New to the survey Q3 "Personally, do you think you are well informed or not about...The level of corruption.....in (OUR COUNTRY)/within the EU?" (Very well /Fairly well/Not very well/Not at all informed)

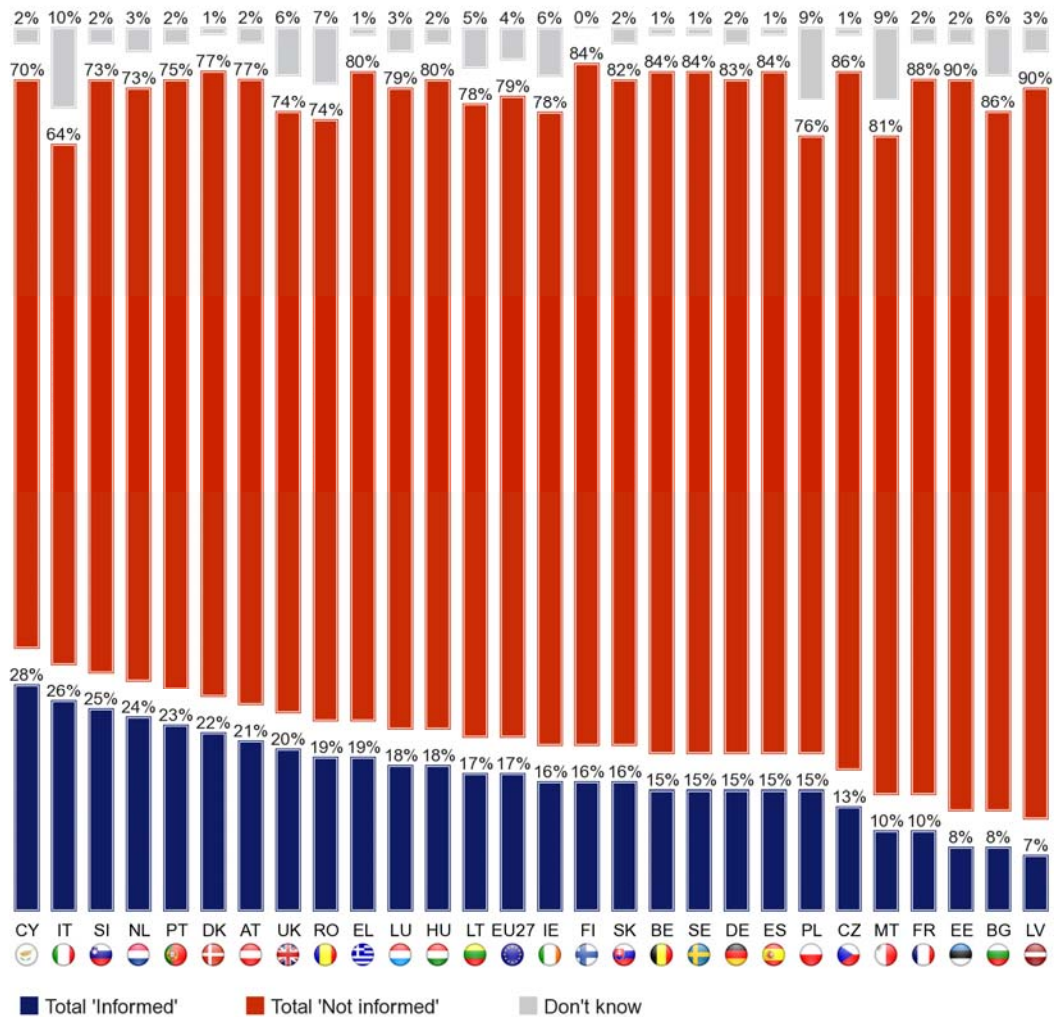
Respondents in NMS12 (40%) are more likely than those from EU15 (32%) to consider that they are informed. Those countries where respondents are least likely to think they are informed are Luxembourg and France, where 38% and 35% respectively say they are “not at all” informed.



Only a minority of respondents, across all 27 Member States, consider themselves to be informed about the level of corruption within the EU. Respondents in Cyprus (28%) Italy (26%) and Slovenia (25%) are most likely to think that they are informed. A further five countries have at least one in five respondents with this perception – the Netherlands (24%), Portugal (23%), Denmark (22%), Austria (21%) and the UK (20%). Those living in Estonia (8%), Bulgaria (8%) and Latvia (7%) are the least likely to consider themselves informed.

QC3.2. Personally, do you think you are well informed or not about...?

The level of corruption within the EU



Socio-demographic and attitudinal groups more likely to consider themselves to be informed about corruption levels in their country include:

- respondents who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last year (58% vs. EU average of 33%)
- those personally affected by corruption in daily life (49%)
- those who think corruption is more widespread in their country (48%)
- men (38%)
- those with a high level of education (39%)
- managers (40%), white collar workers (39%) and the self-employed (40%)
- those who think that national corruption levels have increased (43%) or decreased (38%)

These groups are also more likely to think that they are informed about corruption levels at the **EU level** (with the exception of white collar workers and those who think that levels of corruption have decreased, where likelihood in both cases is close to the EU average).

- those who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last year (33% vs. EU average of 17%)
- those personally affected by corruption in their daily life (25%)
- those who think corruption is more widespread in their country (24%)
- men (20%)
- those with a high level of education (21%)
- managers (22%) and the self-employed (21%)
- those who think that national corruption levels have increased (22%)

Finally, almost all respondents who say that they feel informed about the level of corruption in their country make up the vast majority of those who agree that they are informed about the level of corruption within the EU (86%).

## 1.4 Has the level of corruption changed in past 3 years?

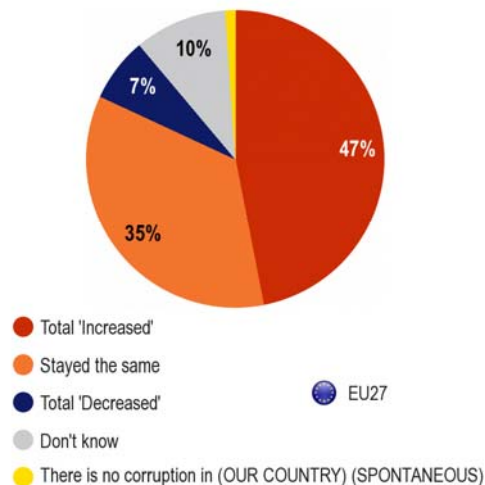
### Almost half of Europeans think that corruption in their country has increased

Again new to the 2011 Survey, respondents were asked if they felt that the level of corruption in their country has increased, decreased or stayed the same<sup>14</sup>.

Earlier it was noted that there has been a slight drop in the proportions of respondents believing that corruption is a major national problem (-4 points) and that it exists in their national, regional and local institutions (-4, -6 and -5 points respectively) with public opinion slightly more positive than in 2009.

Despite this, almost half (47%) of Europeans think that the level of corruption in their country has increased over the past three years with broadly similar proportions thinking the scale of this increase is "a lot" (22%) versus "a little" (25%).

QC2. In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?

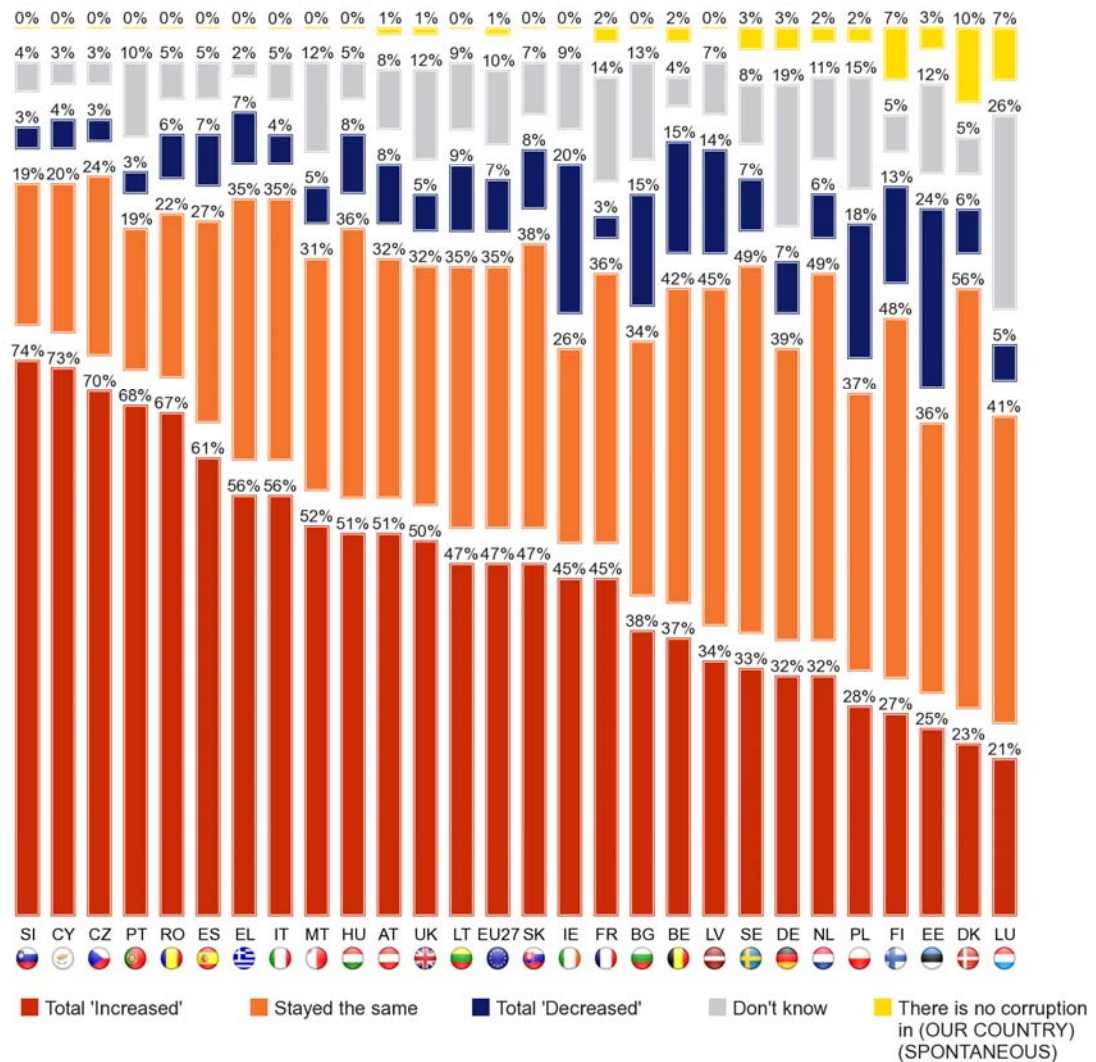


There is wide regional variation. Although the overall proportions thinking corruption has increased are similar in EU15 and NMS12 Member States, respondents in NMS12 (27%) are more likely than those in EU15 (20%) to think the level has increased a lot.

<sup>14</sup> New to the survey Q2 "In the past 3 years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...Increased a lot/a little, Stayed the same, Decreased a little/ a lot, There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)?"

Countries with particularly strong perceptions that levels of corruption have increased are Romania (67%), with 58% of its respondents saying that they think it has increased “a lot”; Slovenia (74% and 54% respectively); Cyprus (73% and 44% respectively); the Czech Republic (70% and 38% respectively) and Portugal (68% and 33% respectively). Those countries where respondents are most likely to think that the level of corruption has **decreased** (compared with the EU average of 7%), are Estonia (24%), Ireland (20%) and Poland (18%), followed by Belgium and Bulgaria (both 15%), and Latvia (14%).

QC2. In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?





There are no marked differences in attitude for gender and age. Groups most likely to think corruption has increased are those who:

- are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (65% compared with the EU average of 47%)
- have been a victim of corruption in the last year (57%)
- struggle to pay their bills ('most of the time' 58%, 'from time to time' 52%)
- are unemployed (54%)
- left full time education at the age of 15 (53%)

and attitudinally, as would be expected, those who think:

- corruption is more widespread in their country than other EU States (63%)
- corruption is a major problem in their country (56%)
- that they are informed about levels of corruption in their country (57%) and within the EU (58%)

### 1.5 How widespread is corruption?

Respondents were asked to indicate in which areas of public service they felt bribery and the abuse of power for personal gain were widespread<sup>15</sup>.

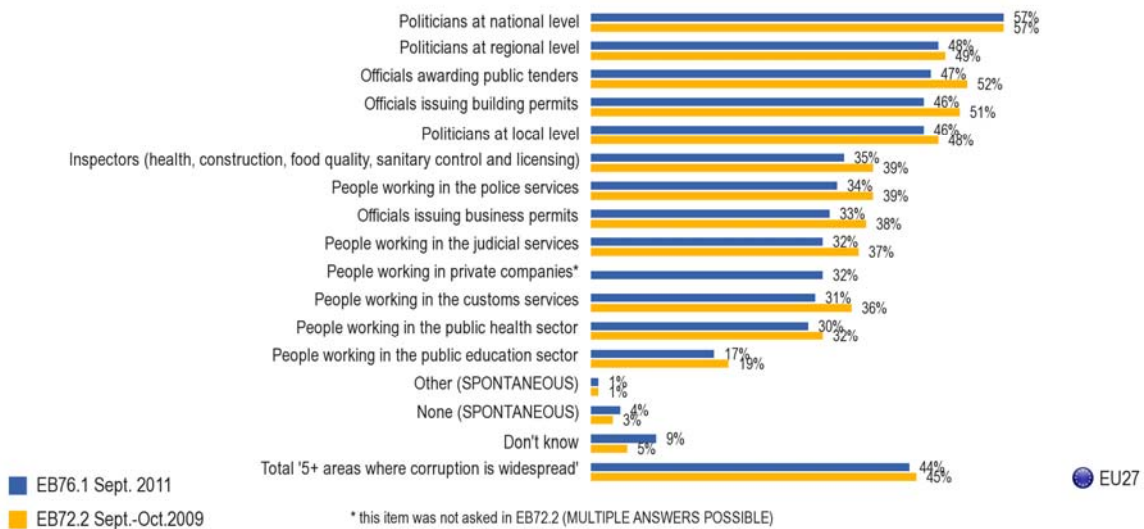
**Europeans believe that bribery and the abuse of positions of power takes place in all public service. Corruption among politicians is perceived to be the worst.**

The majority (57%) of Europeans believe that bribery and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain are most widespread amongst national politicians, followed by regional and local politicians (48% and 46% respectively) and officials awarding public tenders (47%) and building permits (46%). Around a third think corruption is widespread amongst Inspectors (35%), their police (34%), officials issuing business permits (33%), those working in judicial services (32%), in private companies (32%), in customs (31%) and those in the public health sector (30%). People working in the public education sector (17%) are the least likely to be considered involved in widespread corruption. Only a small minority (4%) believe that bribery and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain does not exist in any of these areas of public service, and more than two fifths (44%) think such corrupt activity takes place in at least five of the areas of public service asked about.

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<sup>15</sup> Q4 "In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following.....?" " People working in the police services, People working in the customs services, People working in the judicial services, Politicians at national level, Politicians at regional level, Politicians at local level, Officials awarding public tenders, Officials issuing building permits, Officials issuing business permits, People working in the public health sector, People working in the public education sector, Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing), People working in private companies, Other (SPONTANEOUS), None (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know" (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC4. In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?



There are differences in perceptions between EU15 and NMS12. Respondents in NMS12 rate people working in the public health sector as poorly as national politicians (ranked equally worst with 52% mentions). They are also much more likely than those in EU15 to think there is widespread corruption within judicial services (47% vs. 28%), the police (47% vs. 30%), customs (42% vs. 28%) and inspectors (42% vs. 33%). Those in EU15 are more likely to believe there is widespread corruption amongst people working in private companies (34% vs. 21%), regional politicians (50% vs. 40%), local politicians (48% vs. 41%) and officials issuing building permits (47% vs. 40%).

Compared with the results from Autumn 2009, there are no increases in the proportion of respondents mentioning any of the industries/professions. The proportions have remained broadly the same for politicians, those in public health and those in education. Across all other sectors the proportions have decreased (-5 points in nearly all cases). This is a clear reversal of the trend that was seen between Autumn of 2007 and Autumn of 2009 when the proportions associating bribery and the abuse of positions of power with professions increased across every single sector (ranging from a minimum +6 points to +12 points).

### 1.5.1 Corruption in law enforcement and judicial services

Around a third of Europeans think corruption is widespread in their police (34%), customs (31%) and judicial services (32%).

These results present a broadly similar picture to those from Autumn of 2009. There has been a slight drop in the proportion of respondents believing that corruption is widespread in all three sectors (-5 points), so overall (and as seen earlier on the 'corruption is a major national problem' measure) public opinion is slightly more positive than in 2009.

QC4. In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?



MULTIPLE ANSWERS QUESTION: NOT ALL RESPONSE MODALITIES SUBMITTED TO RESPONDENTS ARE SHOWN

As indicated in the previous section, respondents in NMS12 are much more likely than those in EU15 to have more negative perceptions and agree that corruption is widespread in their police, customs and judicial services.

Respondents in Bulgaria are most likely to believe there is corruption across all three sectors – especially the customs and judicial services where Bulgarians have the highest mentions of any Member State (77% and 76% respectively).

Respondents in Cyprus are the most likely within the EU to believe there is widespread corruption in their police service (75%).

Respondents in Finland (7%) have the most positive perceptions, recording the lowest scores.





























Across most countries there has been an improvement in the perception of corruption within the police service. Where there have been increases (only five countries) these are small. The most striking improvement is in Greece (-22 points) and a further eight countries show a drop of 10 points or more. This group includes Cyprus, recording the second best improvement in perception (-14 points). Despite this shift Cypriots still have the worst impression of their police of all Europeans. The other countries in the group are Portugal, Malta, Luxembourg, Estonia, Belgium, Lithuania and Bulgaria.

Opinion about corruption within customs services has, like views of the police, improved in most countries. The only notable exception is Romania, where impressions have worsened dramatically (+ 14 points). There are eight countries showing a drop of ten points or more. Five of these – Portugal, Malta, Belgium, Luxembourg and Bulgaria – are also among those where perceptions of corruption in the police have improved markedly. The remaining three countries with a drop of 10 points or more are Greece, Poland and the Czech Republic. Portugal shows the greatest improvement (-16 points).

The trend in relation to judiciary services reflects that seen for police and customs services, with perceptions improving in most countries. The biggest improvements are in Belgium (-20 points), Greece (-16), Luxembourg (-14) and Poland (-10). In Estonia, where perceptions of the police and customs services have improved since 2009, attitudes towards judicial services have worsened more than in all of the other Member States (+6 points).

In Greece, Belgium and Luxembourg, perceptions improved by at least ten points on all three of the measures.

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	People working in the police services	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	People working in the customs services	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	People working in the judicial services	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)
 EU27	34%	-5	31%	-5	32%	-5
 SI	55%	+4	48%	+3	65%	+1
 SE	30%	+3	22%	-4	19%	=
 IT	34%	+2	41%	=	38%	-1
 LV	66%	+1	62%	-1	49%	-6
 UK	33%	+1	17%	-5	21%	-2
 SK	49%	-1	32%	-3	60%	-1
 FI	7%	-2	6%	-5	6%	-3
 DK	16%	-4	12%	-3	9%	-3
 RO	64%	-4	71%	+14	55%	-5
 NL	21%	-5	19%	-8	16%	-4
 CZ	59%	-6	31%	-10	60%	+3
 DE	17%	-6	16%	-8	19%	-4
 HU	40%	-6	23%	-9	34%	-7
 AT	25%	-6	28%	=	27%	+2
 IE	31%	-7	19%	-7	21%	-8
 FR	37%	-8	33%	-4	29%	-6
 PL	29%	-8	26%	-13	32%	-10
 ES	37%	-9	38%	-4	41%	-6
 BG	70%	-10	77%	-10	76%	-6
 LT	56%	-11	58%	=	64%	-4
 BE	35%	-12	33%	-11	32%	-20
 EE	39%	-12	31%	-9	40%	+6
 LU	31%	-12	24%	-11	19%	-14
 MT	44%	-12	46%	-14	49%	-9
 PT	36%	-13	33%	-16	40%	-7
 CY	75%	-14	64%	-8	53%	-7
 EL	50%	-22	63%	-11	58%	-16

- There are no marked differences in attitudes on these measures between men and women or between different age groups. There are some differences by people's occupational and economic circumstances, with managers and those who do not struggle to pay their bills, tending to have more positive views than average and the unemployed and those who do struggle to pay their bills most of the time tending towards more negative attitudes:
- Mentions of police, compared with EU average of 34%:
  - Managers (29%); those who 'almost never' struggle to pay bills (29%)
  - Unemployed (39%); those who struggle to pay bills most of the time (44%)/from time to time (39%)
- Mentions of customs service, compared with EU average of 31%
  - Managers (25%); those who 'almost never' struggle to pay bills (26%)
  - Unemployed (35%); those who struggle to pay bills most of the time (41%)/from time to time (37%)
- Mentions of judicial system, compared with EU average of 32%
  - Managers (24%); those who 'almost never' struggle to pay bills (27%)
  - Unemployed (40%); those who struggle to pay bills most of the time (42%)/from time to time (39%)

In line with the findings on other measures, those who generally perceive corruption to be a problem in their country, those who are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives and those who have been a victim of corruption in the last year are particularly likely to express negative views on each of the three measures. Similarly, those who consider themselves to be well informed about levels of corruption in their country have somewhat more negative views than those who think they are less well informed:

- Mentions of police, compared with EU average of 34%:
  - Agree corruption is a major problem (40%)
  - Affected by corruption in their daily life (48%)
  - Victim of corruption (47%)
  - Consider themselves to be well informed (39%) vs. uninformed (31%)
- Mentions of customs service, compared with EU average of 31%
  - Agree corruption is a major problem (36%)
  - Affected by corruption in their daily life (46%)
  - Victim of corruption (46%)
  - Consider themselves to be well informed (36%) vs. uninformed (29%)

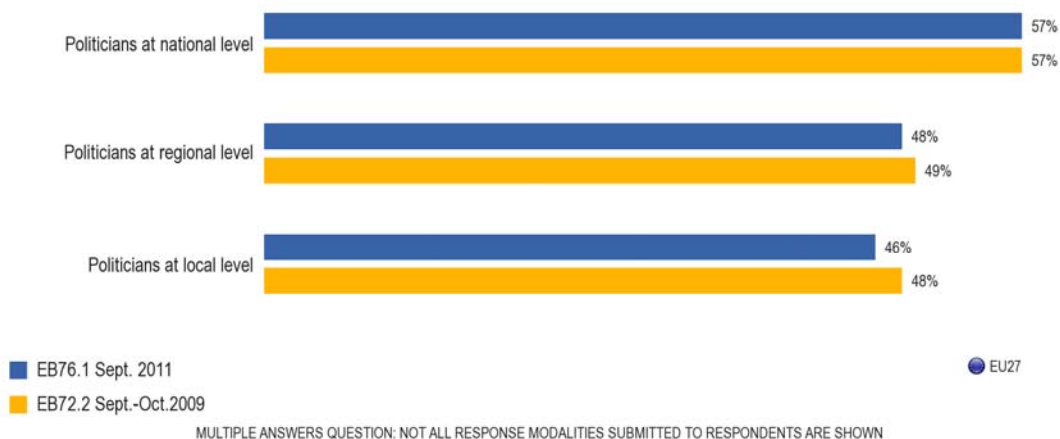
- Mentions of judicial system, compared with EU average of 32%
  - Agree corruption is a major problem (38%)
  - Affected by corruption in their daily life (48%)
  - Victim of corruption (48%)
  - Consider themselves to be well informed (38%) vs. uninformed (29%)



### 1.5.2 Corruption in politics

As mentioned in the introduction to this section Europeans have particularly negative perceptions of politicians. National politicians are the only profession among those covered in this question whom a majority of Europeans (57%) associate with widespread corruption. Regional and local politicians (48% and 46% respectively) are also among the five most negatively perceived professions on this measure. Perceptions of the three groups have not changed since 2009. This trend is very different to that seen between Autumn 2007 and Autumn 2009 where results showed this profession to have the biggest worsening of opinion (+11 points, +12 points and +11 points for national, regional and local politicians respectively).

QC4. In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?































Respondents in Slovenia, Spain and Greece are most likely to believe there is widespread corruption across all three levels – especially national politicians who have the highest mentions (83%, 78%, 78% respectively).

Respondents in Denmark have the most consistently positive perceptions across the three levels (28%, 21% and 29% respectively). Luxembourg, Poland, Netherlands, Finland and Sweden also have relatively positive perceptions of politicians at all three levels.

Whilst at the European level opinions have remained stable since 2009, there have been some changes in perceptions in individual Member States. Opinions have become considerably more negative in Slovenia, and most notably in Austria, where perceptions of national politicians in particular have worsened since 2009 (+24 points). In contrast, opinions of politicians in Finland, Bulgaria, Poland and Belgium have improved markedly since 2009, the largest single improvement being in attitudes towards national politicians in Finland (-25 points).

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Politicians at national level	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Politicians at regional level	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Politicians at local level	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)
 EU27	57%	=	48%	-1	46%	-2
 AT	64%	<b>+24</b>	51%	<b>+16</b>	46%	<b>+10</b>
 SI	83%	<b>+14</b>	68%	<b>+13</b>	69%	<b>+11</b>
 ES	78%	<b>+8</b>	68%	<b>+2</b>	67%	=
 IT	67%	<b>+5</b>	57%	<b>+4</b>	53%	<b>+1</b>
 RO	58%	<b>+5</b>	48%	<b>+8</b>	51%	<b>+11</b>
 SK	61%	<b>+5</b>	40%	<b>-2</b>	36%	<b>-5</b>
 EL	78%	<b>+4</b>	66%	<b>+6</b>	68%	<b>+9</b>
 DK	28%	<b>+3</b>	21%	=	29%	<b>+2</b>
 FR	70%	<b>+3</b>	53%	<b>+1</b>	45%	=
 CZ	70%	<b>+2</b>	55%	<b>+4</b>	51%	<b>+2</b>
 CY	69%	<b>+2</b>	58%	<b>-2</b>	56%	<b>-4</b>
 SE	30%	<b>+1</b>	32%	<b>-1</b>	40%	<b>+2</b>
 PT	63%	<b>-1</b>	52%	<b>-5</b>	51%	<b>-7</b>
 DE	44%	<b>-2</b>	41%	<b>-1</b>	38%	<b>-4</b>
 NL	27%	<b>-2</b>	29%	<b>-3</b>	36%	<b>+2</b>
 LV	64%	<b>-3</b>	41%	<b>-3</b>	43%	<b>-4</b>
 LT	56%	<b>-4</b>	42%	<b>-3</b>	51%	<b>+1</b>
 UK	58%	<b>-4</b>	46%	<b>-5</b>	43%	<b>-8</b>
 EE	50%	<b>-6</b>	42%	<b>-5</b>	46%	<b>-5</b>
 IE	65%	<b>-6</b>	54%	<b>-4</b>	49%	<b>-4</b>
 HU	49%	<b>-6</b>	44%	<b>-2</b>	43%	<b>-4</b>
 MT	52%	<b>-7</b>	29%	<b>-15</b>	42%	<b>-4</b>
 LU	32%	<b>-8</b>	25%	<b>-8</b>	31%	<b>-3</b>
 BE	51%	<b>-12</b>	45%	<b>-11</b>	44%	<b>-9</b>
 PL	37%	<b>-12</b>	27%	<b>-11</b>	29%	<b>-11</b>
 BG	60%	<b>-16</b>	50%	<b>-10</b>	50%	<b>-8</b>
 FI	38%	<b>-25</b>	28%	<b>-7</b>	35%	<b>-6</b>

The socio-demographic analysis shows similar patterns to those found in 2009, with young people aged 15-24 less likely than other age groups to think that giving or taking bribes is widespread among politicians in their country, particularly at a regional (40%) and local (39%) level. Those who have most difficulty paying their bills tend towards more negative perceptions of local (54%), regional (55%) and national politicians (65%). In line with earlier findings, those who consider that they are informed about corruption in their own country tend to have more negative views towards local (51%), regional (51%) and national politicians (61%). So, too, are those who are personally affected by corruption in their daily life, particularly towards regional (59%), local (57%) politicians and national politicians (66%). And, finally, those who have been a victim of bribery in the previous 12 months have a tendency towards more **positive** perceptions of national politicians (53%), compared with the EU average (57%).

### 1.5.3 Corruption in public service

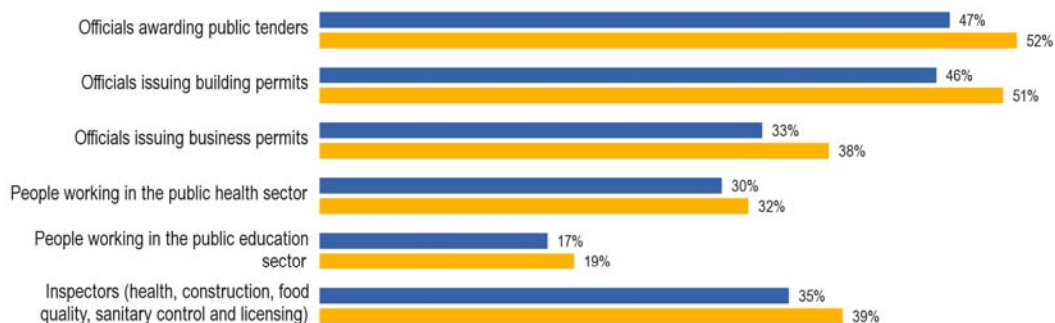
The extent to which Europeans perceive widespread corruption among public officials and public sector workers varies according to the specific area of public service that is under consideration.

Officials awarding public tenders and those issuing building permits are among the 13 groups covered in this question that are most likely to be perceived to be involved in bribery and abuse of power, with 46% and 47% of respondents respectively perceiving widespread corruption among these officials. As noted earlier, these levels are similar to those recorded for regional and local politicians, and lower only than those for national politicians.

Around one in three respondents associate widespread corruption with inspectors (35%), officials issuing business permits (33%) and people working in the public health sector (30%). Those working in the public education sector are the least likely of the groups to be considered to be associated with widespread corruption, by 17% of respondents.

Opinions of public officials and public sector workers have improved since 2009: the proportion of respondents perceiving widespread corruption is slightly lower in 2011 than in 2009 for each of the six groups, largely reversing the negative trend seen for each group between 2007 and 2009.

QC4. In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?



■ EB76.1 Sept. 2011

■ EB72.2 Sept.-Oct.2009

EU27





























MULTIPLE ANSWERS QUESTION: NOT ALL RESPONSE MODALITIES SUBMITTED TO RESPONDENTS ARE SHOWN

Respondents in Slovenia, Greece and Cyprus tend to hold the least positive perceptions of public officials and public sector workers. Respondents in Slovenia are more likely than those in any other EU Member States to think that corruption is widespread among officials issuing building permits (74%), those issuing business permits (57%) and inspectors (66%); those in Cyprus are the most likely to perceive corruption among officials awarding public tenders (71%) and people working in public education (42%); and respondents in Greece are the most likely to believe that there is widespread corruption among people working in public health (75%).

Respondents in Finland and Denmark hold the most positive opinions of public officials and public sector workers. Those in Finland are less likely than those in any other EU Member State to think that corruption is widespread among people working in public education (3%) and public health (6%), and among inspectors (11%); and those in Denmark are the least likely to perceive corruption among officials issuing business permits (11%), building permits (27%) and public tenders (25%).

Opinions of public officials and public sector workers have improved in a number of EU countries since 2009, with the most notable improvements in Germany, Portugal and Greece, where the proportion of respondents perceiving corruption has decreased markedly for all of the six groups. There are no countries where opinions have worsened dramatically for any of the six groups.

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Officials awarding public tenders	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Officials issuing building permits	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Officials issuing business permits	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	People working in the public health sector	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	People working in the public education sector	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)	Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	Diff. EB76.1 (2011) - EB72.2 (2009)
 EU27	47%	-5	46%	-5	33%	-5	30%	-2	17%	-2	35%	-4
 AT	54%	+7	52%	+6	43%	=	24%	+4	19%	+1	37%	=
 SE	51%	+6	50%	+4	31%	-1	14%	+2	10%	=	34%	-1
 SK	50%	+4	30%	-7	22%	-5	53%	+4	22%	-4	41%	-3
 IT	59%	+3	55%	+1	39%	+2	40%	+2	28%	+2	40%	=
 ES	47%	+2	58%	=	46%	+2	23%	+6	16%	+1	39%	+4
 LV	57%	+2	53%	-4	40%	-5	57%	+2	22%	-7	52%	-2
 SI	68%	+2	74%	+7	57%	+5	59%	-1	36%	-6	66%	-2
 LU	32%	+1	38%	-14	21%	-3	13%	-5	12%	-5	29%	+1
 DK	25%	-2	27%	-8	11%	-3	14%	=	9%	=	29%	-1
 IE	47%	-2	50%	-6	39%	-5	15%	-4	12%	-2	25%	+2
 LT	52%	-2	49%	-13	34%	-6	64%	+3	29%	+1	54%	+1
 EE	52%	-3	53%	-4	41%	-8	30%	-1	18%	+1	31%	-5
 RO	43%	-3	39%	=	36%	-1	61%	+4	34%	+4	44%	+4
 BE	52%	-5	51%	-5	34%	-7	14%	-6	12%	-3	40%	-8
 CY	71%	-5	55%	-15	55%	-7	60%	-6	42%	-3	56%	-9
 UK	33%	-5	32%	-6	26%	-8	18%	-1	15%	-1	20%	-5
 FR	50%	-6	45%	-4	24%	-5	20%	-2	9%	-5	31%	-3
 PL	36%	-6	30%	-4	22%	-5	48%	-8	11%	-2	33%	-5
 FI	35%	-6	35%	-3	21%	-7	6%	-1	3%	-1	11%	-3
 BG	57%	-7	56%	-10	54%	-7	63%	-2	34%	-11	52%	-10
 HU	49%	-7	47%	-6	50%	-2	50%	-3	12%	-9	47%	-4
 CZ	66%	-8	47%	-7	31%	-5	33%	+1	21%	+2	46%	-8
 MT	53%	-8	60%	-13	48%	-9	29%	-5	25%	-5	32%	-7
 EL	62%	-10	64%	-8	47%	-14	75%	-7	33%	-15	63%	-3
 NL	46%	-10	50%	-14	30%	-10	17%	+1	8%	+1	30%	-7
 PT	39%	-10	39%	-11	34%	-7	28%	-9	23%	-12	35%	-8
 DE	47%	-13	48%	-13	33%	-14	19%	-11	11%	-5	35%	-10

Socio-demographic analysis does not show any notable consistent differences between population sub-groups in their opinions of the different types of public sector worker. One noteworthy finding is that respondents who say that they have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months are particularly likely to believe that bribery and misuse of power are widespread among people working in public health (49%, compared with 28% of those who have not been a victim of bribery). This is interesting in the context of the finding reported in section 1.6.2 that public health sector workers are the profession most often cited as being responsible for the bribery that respondents say they have experienced.





























#### ***1.5.4 Corruption in private companies***

A new measure assessing perceptions of corrupt activities amongst those working in private companies has been introduced to the 2009 survey.

A third (32%) of Europeans associate people working in private companies with widespread giving and taking of bribes and abuse of positions of power for personal gain. On this measure respondents in NMS12 are much less likely than EU15 to hold this view (21% vs. 34%).

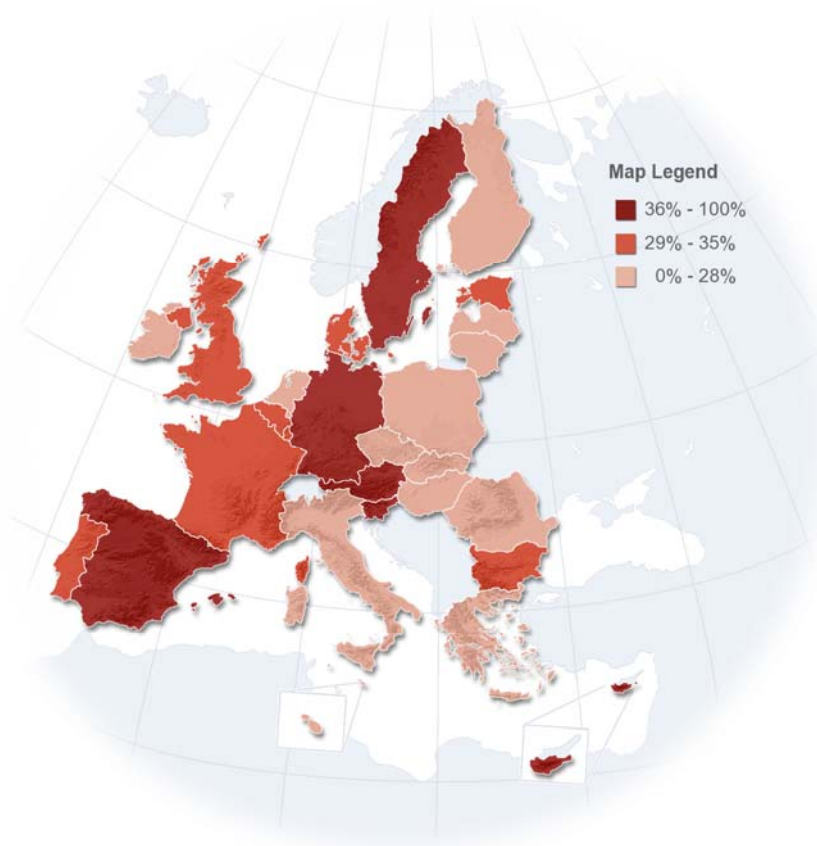
The country with the strongest perception of corruption amongst individuals in private companies is Sweden (47%). Other countries in which at least two in five respondents think this to be so include Slovenia (42%), Cyprus (41%), Austria (41%), Germany (40%) and Spain (40%). Respondents least likely to think bribery and abuse of power is widespread in private companies are in Poland and Romania (17% each).



 SE	47%
 SI	42%
 CY	41%
 AT	41%
 DE	40%
 ES	40%
 UK	35%
 DK	35%
 BE	35%
 LU	33%
 FR	33%
 EU	32%
 PT	31%
 BG	29%
 EE	29%
 NL	28%
 SK	27%
 HU	27%
 IT	27%
 EL	26%
 IE	25%
 LT	25%
 LV	23%
 MT	23%
 CZ	23%
 FI	20%
 PL	17%
 RO	17%

Question: QC4. In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?

Answers: People working in private companies



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

There are no noteworthy socio-demographic or attitudinal variations on this measure.

## 1.6 Personal effect and experience of corruption

### Few Europeans say that they have been a victim of bribery in the past year

A new measure has been incorporated into the 2011 survey assessing people's opinion on whether they think they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life<sup>16</sup> and whether anyone has asked or expected them to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months<sup>17</sup>.

Despite widespread belief that corruption is a major national problem, the majority of Europeans (67%) disagree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives. A sizeable proportion within this group (22%) "tend to" rather than "totally" disagree.

Less than a third of Europeans agree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (29%). Amongst those who agree that they are, they are almost twice as likely to say that they "tend to" rather than "totally" agree they are affected (19% vs. 10%).

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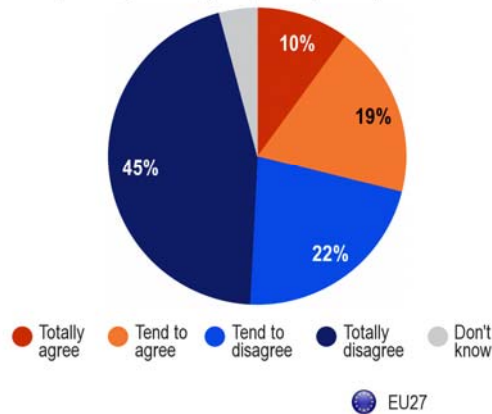
<sup>16</sup>QC1.8 New to the survey Q2 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.... You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life?"

<sup>17</sup> QC5 "Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? " "No, nobody did, Yes, from a person working in the police, services, Yes, from a person working in the customs services, Yes, from a person working in the judicial services, Yes, from a politician at national level, Yes, from a politician at regional level, Yes, from a politician at local level, Yes, an official awarding public tenders, Yes, an official issuing building permits, Yes, an official issuing business permits, Yes, a person working in the public health sector, Yes, a person working in the public education sector, Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing), Yes, from a person working in private companies, Yes, from someone else, Don't know" (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

### 1.6.1 Personal effect of corruption

QC1.8. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.





























You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life



Respondents in NMS12 are much more likely than those in EU15 to agree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (45% vs. 25% respectively). They are also twice as likely to strongly believe this to be the case (17% vs. 8% in EU15 "totally agree").

Countries in which respondents' perceptions on this measure are particularly positive include the only five out of the total 27 Member States where the majority of those surveyed **disagree** that corruption is a major problem in their country - Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Luxembourg and Sweden - along with Germany, Belgium and France. In all these countries at least eight out of ten respondents disagree that corruption personally affects their daily lives (Denmark top with 94%).

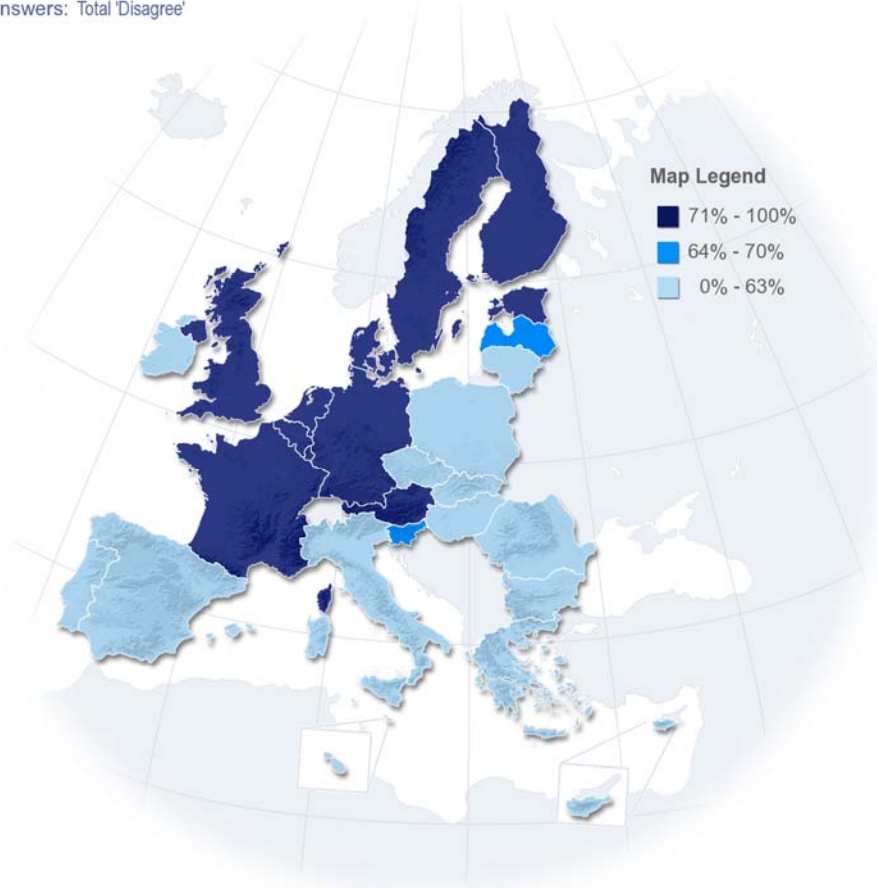
The country with the worst perceptions (i.e. the lowest levels of respondent disagreement on being personally affected by corruption in their daily life) is Romania (18%), followed by Greece (27%) and Cyprus with (36%).

 DK	94%
 LU	90%
 NL	89%
 FI	87%
 SE	86%
 DE	86%
 BE	86%
 FR	85%
 UK	77%
 AT	76%
 EE	75%
 EU	67%
 SI	64%
 LV	64%
 HU	63%
 CZ	61%
 PL	58%
 IE	53%
 ES	53%
 MT	52%
 BG	48%
 PT	48%
 IT	47%
 LT	47%
 SK	43%
 CY	36%
 EL	27%
 RO	18%

Question: QC1.8. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Option: You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life

Answers: Total 'Disagree'



Those socio-demographic groups most likely to agree that they are affected by corruption in their daily lives are those:

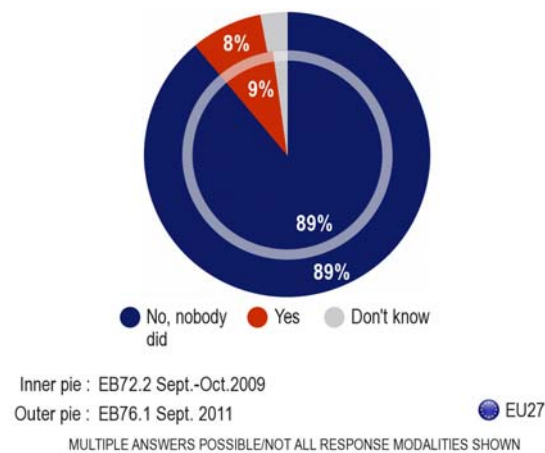
- who fall into the middle age spectrum (34% of 25-39 year olds and 32% of 40-54 year olds compared with the EU average of 29%)
- whose working status is self-employed (35%) or unemployed (38%)
- who struggle to pay their bills most (48%) or at least some of the time (39%) and those
- who have been a victim of corruption in the last year (68%)

In terms of attitudinal variations, as already indicated, those who agree that corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU States, that national corruption levels have increased and that corruption is a major problem in their country are also more likely to agree that they are personally affected by it in their daily lives (54%, 41% and 37% respectively). So, too, are those who feel informed about levels of corruption in their own country (43%) or within the EU (44%).

### 1.6.2 Personal experience of corruption

Whilst just under three in ten Europeans (29%) agree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives, a much smaller proportion (8%) say that they have been a victim of bribery in the last 12 months. This is similar to the proportion claiming experience of bribery in 2009 (9%), and slightly lower than in 2007 (11%).

QC5. Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services?































Respondents living in NMS12 are more likely than those in EU15 to say that they have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last 12 months (20% vs. 5%).

At the individual Member State level, the proportion of respondents saying that they have been a victim of bribery in the previous 12 months is lower than the EU average in 16 countries. The seven countries with the highest proportion of respondents reporting experience of bribery are all NMS12 countries. At least a quarter of respondents say that they have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in four of these countries: Romania (31%), Lithuania (27%), Slovakia (27%) and Bulgaria (25%). There are only three EU15 countries in which more than one in ten respondents report being a victim of bribery: Greece (15%), Italy (12%) and Austria (11%).

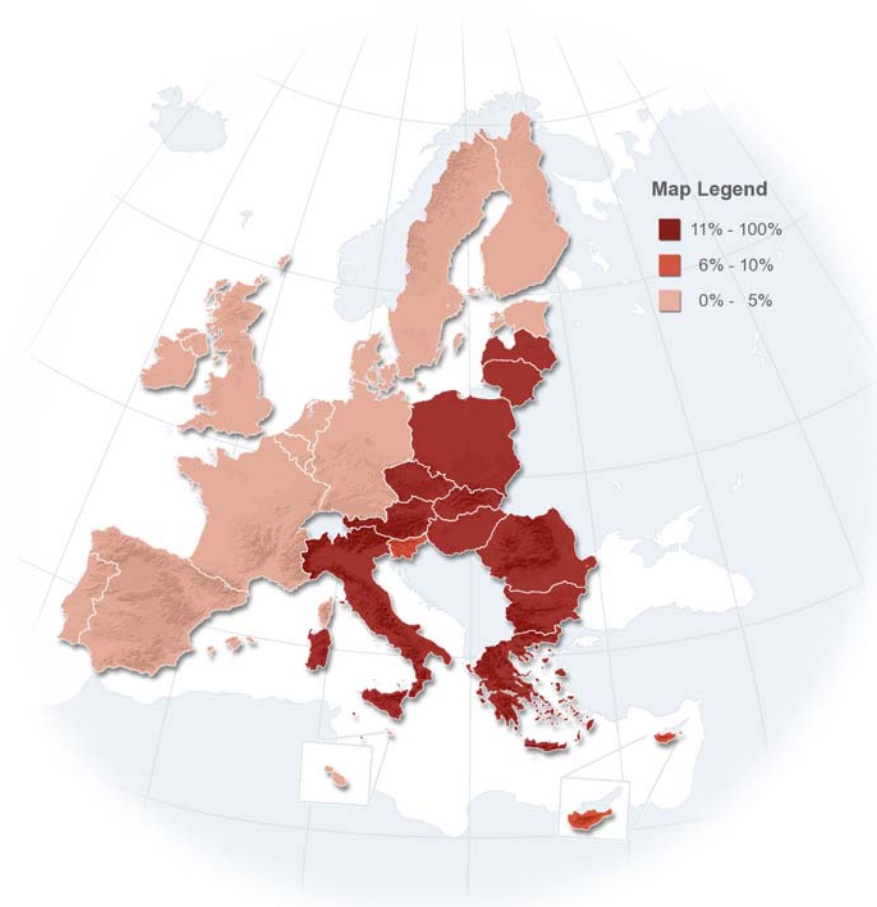
Most countries show little change when compared with the results in 2009. Bulgaria shows the greatest increase in the proportion reporting experience of bribery (+8 points), followed by Romania and Slovakia (both +5 points). Spain and Italy show the biggest decreases in the proportion claiming to have been a victim (-7 and -5 points respectively).

Respondents were asked to indicate in which areas of public service they had been asked by someone or expected to pay a bribe in the last 12 months. The proportion mentioning any of the 13 public service sectors that were asked about is very low. Only 2% of respondents say they have been asked or expected to pay a bribe by somebody in the public health sector – and this is the most cited of all 13 sectors. Only 1% of respondents claim experience of bribery from those working in the police, customs or the judicial services or from national politicians, local politicians, officials issuing building permits, workers in the public education sector, inspectors and those working in private companies. Nobody interviewed said they had been asked or expected to pay a bribe for services from regional politicians, officials awarding public tenders or those issuing business permits.

 RO	31%
 SK	27%
 LT	27%
 BG	25%
 HU	20%
 CZ	18%
 LV	16%
 EL	15%
 PL	14%
 IT	12%
 AT	11%
 EU	8%
 SI	7%
 CY	6%
 EE	5%
 PT	5%
 DE	5%
 FI	4%
 MT	4%
 ES	3%
 FR	3%
 LU	3%
 BE	3%
 DK	2%
 UK	2%
 SE	2%
 IE	2%
 NL	1%

Question: QC5 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services?

Answers: Total 'Asked or expected to pay a bribe at least once'



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Those socio-demographic groups most likely to say they have been a victim of bribery are broadly similar to those groups most likely to agree that they are affected by corruption in their daily lives:

- 25-39 year olds (11% vs. EU average of 8%)
- the self-employed (14%)
- those who struggle to pay their bills most (13%) or at least some of the time (11%)

and those who:

- agree that corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU States (15%)
- consider themselves informed about levels of corruption in their own country (14%) or within the EU (15%)
- agree that they are personally affected by it in their daily lives (19%)



QC5 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<b>Total 'Asked or expected to pay a bribe at least once'</b>	
EU27	8%
<b>Age</b>	
15-24	7%
25-39	11%
40-54	9%
55 +	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>	
Self-employed	14%
Managers	10%
Other white collars	11%
Manual workers	8%
House persons	6%
Unemployed	10%
Retired	6%
Students	5%
<b>Difficulties paying bills</b>	
Most of the time	13%
From time to time	11%
Almost never	6%
<b>Corruption in the country</b>	
Total 'Informed'	14%
Total 'Not informed'	6%
<b>Corruption within the EU</b>	
Total 'Informed'	15%
Total 'Not informed'	7%
<b>Corruption more widespread in country than other MS</b>	
Total 'Agree'	15%
Total 'Disagree'	5%
<b>Personally affected by corruption in daily life</b>	
Total 'Agree'	19%
Total 'Disagree'	4%

## 2. PERCEIVED REASONS FOR CORRUPTION WITHIN EU MEMBER STATES

Having explored Europeans' perceptions and experience of corruption in their own country, this chapter goes on to examine why Europeans think corruption occurs in their country. Respondents were shown a number of potential causes of corruption and asked which they felt contributed to corruption in their country, up to a maximum of three<sup>18</sup>.

The most widely held belief is that links between business and politics are too close. Two in five Europeans (40%) think that this relationship contributes to corruption in their own society. Just over a third (36%) think that politicians are not doing enough to fight corruption and a third (33%) that there is a lack of transparency in the way in which public money is spent. Around three in ten (29%) cite the leniency of punishments for corrupt behaviour as a contributing factor. Each of the remaining reasons was mentioned by less than a quarter of respondents.

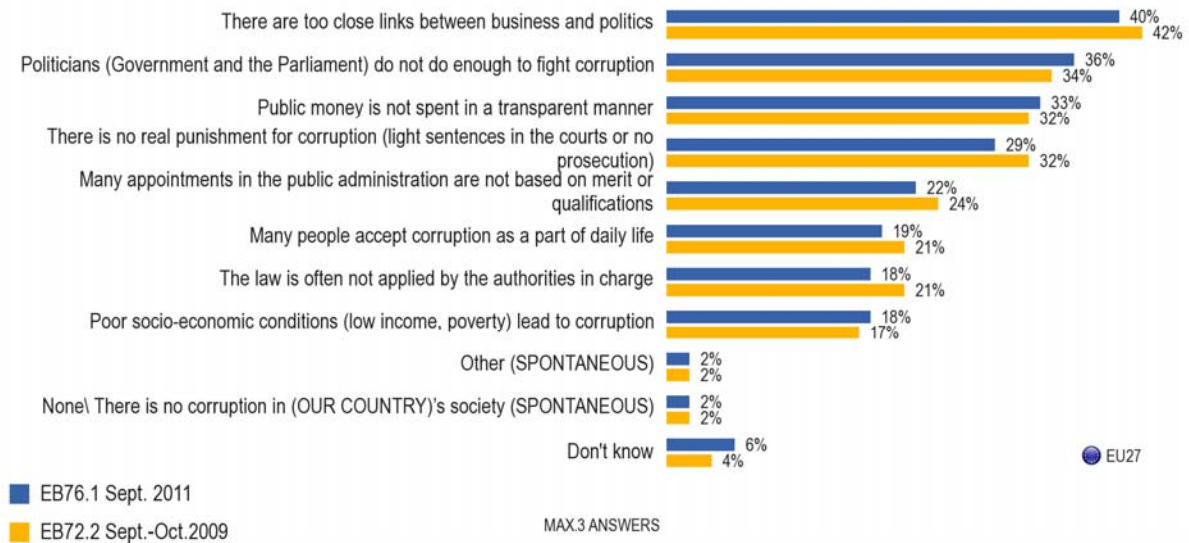
There are some differences in opinion between respondents living in EU15 and those living in NMS12. EU15 (41%) are more likely than NMS12 (34%) to attribute corruption to the close links between business and politics. Those living in EU15 (35%) are also more likely than those living in NMS12 (24%) to cite the lack of transparency in public money spending. In contrast, respondents in NMS12 (42%) are more likely than those in EU15 (35%) to be critical of their politicians. Those living in NMS12 (24%) are also more likely than those in EU15 (17%) to blame corruption on poor socio-economic conditions.

These results are broadly similar to the picture presented in 2009 with only small increases (no greater than +2 points) or decreases on all measures (no greater than -3 points).

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<sup>18</sup> QC6 "In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society...? Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption, There are too close links between business and politics, Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit or qualifications, Public money is not spent in a transparent manner, The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge, There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution), Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life, Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption, Other (SPONTANEOUS), None\ There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know" (MAX 3 ANSWERS)

QC6. In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society?



Within Europe opinions vary. The close link between business and politics is the most widely cited reason for corruption in 12 Member States, with the proportion of respondents giving this answer ranging from 55% in France to 31% in Poland. Among the 15 remaining Member States Greece has the lowest proportion of respondents mentioning close links between business and politics as a reason for corruption (19%).

Politicians not doing enough to fight corruption is the most widely given reason in eight Member States, with the proportion of respondents giving this answer ranging from 61% in Romania to 38% in the UK. Denmark is the least likely of any EU country to hold this opinion, with only 14% mentions.

The belief that a lack of transparency in public spending contributes to corruption is most widespread in France, with 45% of respondents mentioning this reason. It is the most commonly mentioned reason in Spain (43%), the Netherlands (37%) and Denmark (27%).





























Those countries where the most commonly held view is that corruption arises from a lack of real punishment are Slovenia (51%), Bulgaria (47%) and Sweden (35%). Respondents in Slovenia are almost equally likely to hold the view that corruption exists because links between business and politics are too close (50%).

Respondents in Cyprus are most likely to cite appointments in public administration not being based on merit as a reason for corruption (56%), and are much more likely than any other EU respondents to mention this reason.

The remaining three reasons are not the most commonly cited in any EU countries. However the countries with the highest proportion of respondents mentioning these reasons are:

- Greece, for "The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge" (with 37% of respondents giving this reason, compared with 18% in the EU as a whole)
- Slovakia, for "Many people accept corruption as part of daily life" (35%, compared with 19% in the EU) and
- Bulgaria, for "Poor socio economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption" (37%, compared with 18% in the EU).

QC6 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX.3 ANSWERS)

	There are too close links between business and politics	Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption	Public money is not spent in a transparent manner	There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution)	Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit or qualifications	Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life	The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge	Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption	Other (SPONT.)	None! There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONT.)	Don't know				
 EU27	40%	36%	33%	29%	22%	19%	18%	18%	2%	2%	6%				
EU15	41%	35%	35%	29%	23%	19%	18%	17%	2%	3%	5%				
NMS12	34%	42%	24%	30%	20%	22%	20%	24%	1%	1%	6%				
 BE	44%	32%	30%	33%	32%	24%	20%	23%	1%	3%	1%				
 BG	35%	39%	16%	47%	14%	24%	35%	37%	0%	0%	3%				
 CZ	42%	53%	33%	42%	22%	21%	21%	16%	0%	0%	3%				
 DK	22%	14%	27%	17%	17%	18%	13%	22%	2%	25%	4%				
 DE	47%	27%	36%	25%	28%	17%	12%	19%	3%	3%	7%				
 EE	47%	24%	31%	23%	15%	19%	17%	31%	3%	2%	7%				
 IE	44%	48%	33%	32%	26%	20%	22%	11%	3%	1%	6%				
 EL	19%	57%	43%	43%	30%	21%	37%	11%	1%	0%	0%				
 ES	28%	40%	43%	33%	16%	20%	25%	14%	2%	0%	5%				
 FR	55%	28%	45%	32%	19%	16%	19%	23%	2%	2%	5%				
 IT	50%	48%	28%	23%	29%	18%	19%	11%	1%	1%	3%				
 CY	23%	54%	25%	37%	56%	29%	35%	12%	0%	0%	1%				
 LV	32%	31%	30%	28%	18%	25%	24%	30%	1%	1%	3%				
 LT	37%	44%	35%	31%	14%	26%	15%	23%	2%	1%	4%				
 LU	37%	17%	27%	19%	21%	27%	11%	16%	3%	7%	12%				
 HU	40%	36%	34%	33%	22%	20%	14%	35%	2%	1%	3%				
 MT	50%	40%	21%	24%	21%	22%	14%	9%	1%	0%	12%				
 NL	29%	17%	37%	29%	23%	22%	13%	23%	6%	6%	6%				
 AT	45%	37%	40%	36%	34%	21%	23%	11%	2%	3%	4%				
 PL	31%	30%	20%	25%	18%	24%	15%	21%	0%	2%	10%				
 PT	22%	40%	27%	27%	19%	15%	27%	12%	1%	1%	9%				
 RO	30%	61%	22%	25%	24%	17%	25%	28%	1%	0%	6%				
 SI	50%	47%	25%	51%	14%	21%	18%	16%	2%	2%	1%				
 SK	38%	46%	28%	29%	24%	35%	15%	24%	1%	0%	2%				
 FI	50%	21%	29%	28%	25%	17%	15%	9%	3%	11%	2%				
 SE	29%	25%	27%	35%	30%	32%	13%	21%	3%	4%	4%				
 UK	33%	38%	30%	28%	14%	19%	14%	15%	5%	4%	9%				
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>Highest percentage per country</b></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>Lowest percentage per country</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Highest percentage per item</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Lowest percentage per item</td> </tr> </table>												<b>Highest percentage per country</b>	<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>	Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item
<b>Highest percentage per country</b>	<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>														
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item														

From a socio-demographic perspective the most noteworthy differences are that:

- Young 15-24 year olds are much less likely (31%) than any other age group to mention too close links between business and politics as a reason for corruption, and compared with the average EU respondent (40%). In addition, they are less likely to cite a lack of transparency in public money spending (25%), compared with the average EU respondent (33%). They are also slightly less likely than the other age groups to mention no real punishment (26%) and many public administration appointments not based on merit (19%) as reasons for corruption. They are slightly **more** likely than other age groups to cite politicians not doing enough (38%) and poor socio economic conditions (22%) as reasons for corruption.
- Self-employed people and managers (both 45%) are the most likely of all occupational groups to mention the close links between business and politics, particularly when compared to housepersons (36%) and the unemployed (34%). Self-employed people (26%) and managers (25%) are also the most likely occupations to mention unmerited public administration appointments as a reason for corruption.
- Managers are the most likely of all occupation groups to mention lack of transparency in public money spending (36%) and the least likely of all to mention politicians not doing enough to tackle corruption (31%) and the law often not being applied by the authorities in charge (14%) as reasons for corruption existing in their society.
- Those who struggle to pay their bills (45%) are much more likely than those who hardly ever (39%) or never struggle (33%) to mention politicians not doing enough to fight corruption as a reason it.

Looking at the biggest differences within attitudinal groups:

- Those who agree that corruption is a major problem in their country (43%) are much more likely than those who disagree (19%), to cite politicians not doing enough as a reason. So, too, are those who agree that corruption is more widespread in their country (49% vs. 29% amongst those who disagree); that it exists in national institutions (41% vs. 17%); that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (47% vs. 32%); and that the level of corruption has increased in the last three years (45%) compared with those thinking the level has decreased (27%).

- Those who agree that corruption exists at an EU institutional level (36%) are much more likely than those who disagree (25%) to mention lack of transparency in the way public money is spent as a reason for corruption.

### 3. FIGHTING CORRUPTION

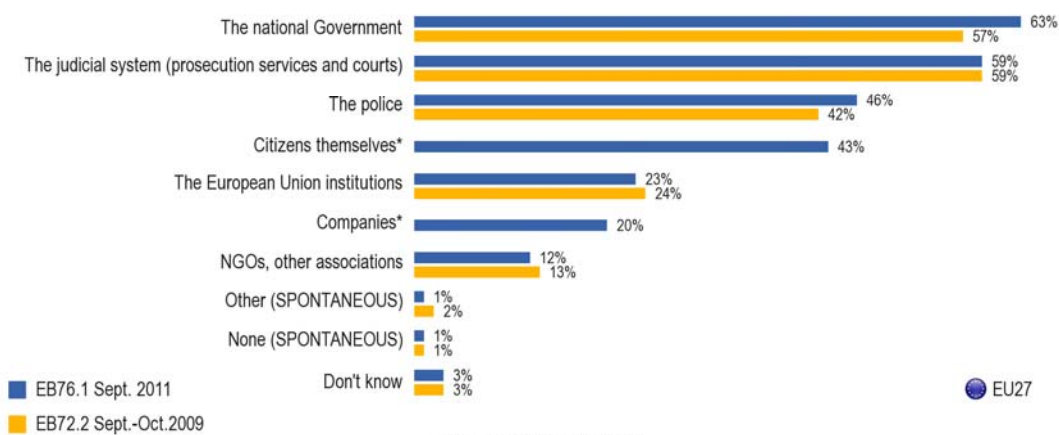
#### 3.1 Who should prevent and fight corruption?

##### Europeans put national Government and the judicial system ahead of other institutions

When asked who has responsibility for fighting and preventing corruption, EU respondents are most likely to mention the national Government (63%) and the judicial system (59%)<sup>19</sup>.

Just under half of all Europeans think it is a responsibility of the police (46%) and a slightly smaller proportion that responsibility lies with citizens themselves (43%). Europeans are much less likely to think that preventing and fighting corruption is a responsibility of the EU Institutions (23%) and companies (20%) and least likely to cite NGO's and other associations (12%) as having a responsibility<sup>20</sup>.

QC8. Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...?



MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE

<sup>19</sup> QC8 "Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of....? National Government, The police, The judicial system (prosecution services and courts), The European Union Institutions, NGO's/other associations, Citizens themselves, Companies, Other (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know" (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

<sup>20</sup> This question has changed since the 2009 Survey with two new categories "Citizens themselves" and "Companies" added to the list presented to respondents, from which they choose their answers. Caution is advised when comparing the results across the two years because of this change. That said, the picture is broadly similar although the proportions mentioning the national government and the police have increased (+6 points and +4 points respectively).



There is a divide in opinion between NMS12 and EU15 with respondents in the former much less likely to think that a responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption lies with companies (10% vs. 23%) or EU institutions (13% vs. 26%) and slightly less likely to believe a responsibility lies with NGO's and other associations (9% vs. 13%) or the judicial system (55% vs. 60%).































Opinions also vary across countries. In 20 of the 27 Member States respondents are most likely to mention that the national Government has a responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption, with the proportion giving this answer among the 20 Member States ranging from 81% in both Greece and Cyprus to 44% in Poland.

In six out of the remaining seven Member States, respondents are most likely to mention it is a responsibility of the judicial system, with the proportion of respondents giving this answer ranging from 72% in Germany to 43% in Estonia.

Respondents in Denmark and Sweden are most likely to mention that preventing and fighting corruption is a responsibility of citizens themselves (70%). Though in the case of Sweden the national government gets more mentions (78%). Sweden also has the most mentions of any EU country for EU institutions (40%), companies (48%) and NGO's or other associations (27%).

Respondents in Poland are the least likely of all EU respondents to mention not only the national Government (44%), but also the EU institutions (7%) and companies (4%) as having a responsibility for preventing corruption. Respondents in Latvia are the least likely to mention the police having a responsibility (29%). Respondents in Portugal are the least likely to mention that citizens themselves have a responsibility (30%) and those in Lithuania that it is a responsibility of NGO's or other associations (5%).

QC8 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	The national Government	The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	The police	Citizens themselves	The European Union institutions	Companies	NGOs, other associations	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU27	63%	59%	46%	43%	23%	20%	12%	1%	1%	3%
 EU15	63%	60%	46%	43%	26%	23%	13%	1%	1%	3%
 NMS12	62%	55%	47%	43%	13%	10%	9%	1%	1%	4%
 BE	60%	66%	40%	44%	36%	24%	12%	1%	1%	1%
 BG	78%	66%	54%	53%	27%	18%	15%	1%	1%	2%
 CZ	76%	53%	56%	45%	14%	18%	10%	1%	1%	2%
 DK	69%	64%	54%	70%	29%	43%	13%	0%	0%	0%
 DE	45%	72%	41%	38%	23%	24%	9%	0%	1%	4%
 EE	62%	43%	43%	56%	14%	15%	16%	0%	1%	4%
 IE	77%	54%	68%	40%	27%	19%	16%	3%	0%	3%
 EL	81%	58%	44%	61%	31%	16%	13%	2%	0%	0%
 ES	69%	57%	41%	34%	25%	17%	10%	1%	1%	3%
 FR	68%	52%	47%	41%	24%	18%	8%	0%	1%	4%
 IT	61%	59%	42%	43%	20%	14%	12%	1%	1%	2%
 CY	81%	54%	65%	54%	34%	22%	20%	1%	0%	1%
 LV	65%	45%	29%	49%	9%	8%	6%	0%	1%	2%
 LT	66%	55%	31%	56%	12%	7%	5%	2%	1%	2%
 LU	65%	57%	33%	43%	28%	21%	10%	2%	1%	6%
 HU	71%	55%	41%	37%	15%	14%	8%	1%	1%	2%
 MT	74%	46%	55%	43%	19%	14%	14%	1%	1%	3%
 NL	69%	71%	42%	63%	37%	41%	20%	0%	0%	1%
 AT	60%	71%	43%	37%	37%	27%	19%	2%	1%	3%
 PL	44%	54%	43%	42%	7%	4%	8%	0%	2%	6%
 PT	55%	46%	35%	30%	16%	13%	6%	0%	1%	6%
 RO	74%	55%	54%	39%	17%	9%	8%	1%	0%	4%
 SI	75%	69%	44%	33%	18%	14%	9%	2%	1%	1%
 SK	65%	62%	46%	58%	12%	15%	10%	1%	1%	2%
 FI	49%	60%	42%	36%	27%	23%	16%	1%	1%	0%
 SE	78%	62%	60%	70%	40%	48%	27%	0%	0%	1%
 UK	71%	54%	58%	49%	31%	30%	23%	1%	1%	3%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

In socio-demographic terms those groups showing most marked differences in responses are:

- 15-24 year olds who are **less** likely to think it is a responsibility of the judicial system to fight corruption (54%) - particularly when compared with 40-54 year olds (63%)
- those who leave education at the age of 15, particularly when compared with those who study up to age 20 or more, who are **less** likely to think:
  - citizens themselves have a responsibility (37% vs. 50%)
  - the judicial system has a responsibility (55% vs. 64%)
  - EU institutions have a responsibility (19% vs. 27%)
- Managers who are **more** likely to think:
  - citizens themselves have a responsibility (51%) – particularly when compared with housepersons (39%)
  - Companies have a responsibility (27%) – particularly when compared with housepersons (17%) and students (16%)
- The self-employed who are **more** likely to think the judicial system has a responsibility (64%) - particularly when compared with housepersons (55%)

The attitudinal groups showing the largest differences in opinion regarding who has a responsibility for fighting and preventing corruption are those who:

- think that the level of corruption has increased in their country versus those who think the level has decreased. The former group are more likely to say that fighting corruption is a responsibility of national Government (68% vs. 58%) and less likely to think it a responsibility of citizens themselves (42% vs. 49%)
- agree that corruption is a major problem in their country compared with those who disagree. The former are more likely to say that Government has a responsibility (66% vs. 56%)
- agree that there is corruption in national institutions in their country versus those who do not. The former are more likely to mention it is a responsibility of national Government (66% vs. 55%)
- agree that corruption is much more widespread in their country are **less** likely than those who do not think it is more widespread to think that the prevention of corruption is a responsibility of the judicial system (56% vs. 64%) or a responsibility of companies (15% vs. 24%)

### 3.2 Is corruption unavoidable?

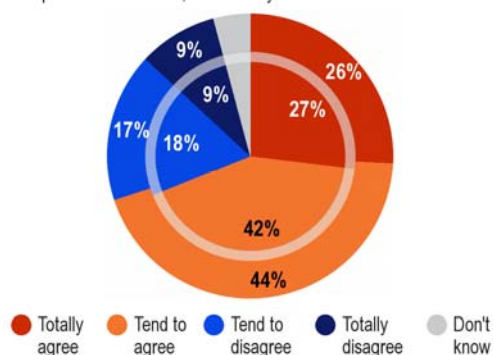
**The majority of Europeans agree that corruption is unavoidable and that it has always existed**

Only a quarter (26%) disagree, with almost twice as many respondents saying that they "tend to" rather than "totally" disagree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed<sup>21</sup>.

The results are very similar to those seen in 2009. There has been a very small increase in the proportion of respondents who tend to agree (+2 points) and very small decreases in the proportions who say that they "totally agree" or "tend to disagree" that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed (both -1 point).

QC7.6. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed



Inner pie : EB72.2 Sept.-Oct.2009

Outer pie : EB76.1 Sept. 2011

EU27

Levels of agreement on this measure are very similar in both NMS12 and EU15. The same proportion agree (70%) but respondents in NMS12 (24%) are less likely than those in EU15 (27%) to totally agree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed. Similar proportions of NMS12 (24%) and EU15 respondents (26%) disagree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed.

<sup>21</sup> QC7.6 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed?"

NMS12 respondents are slightly less likely to disagree strongly (-2 points) and slightly more likely not to be able to answer the question (+2 points).

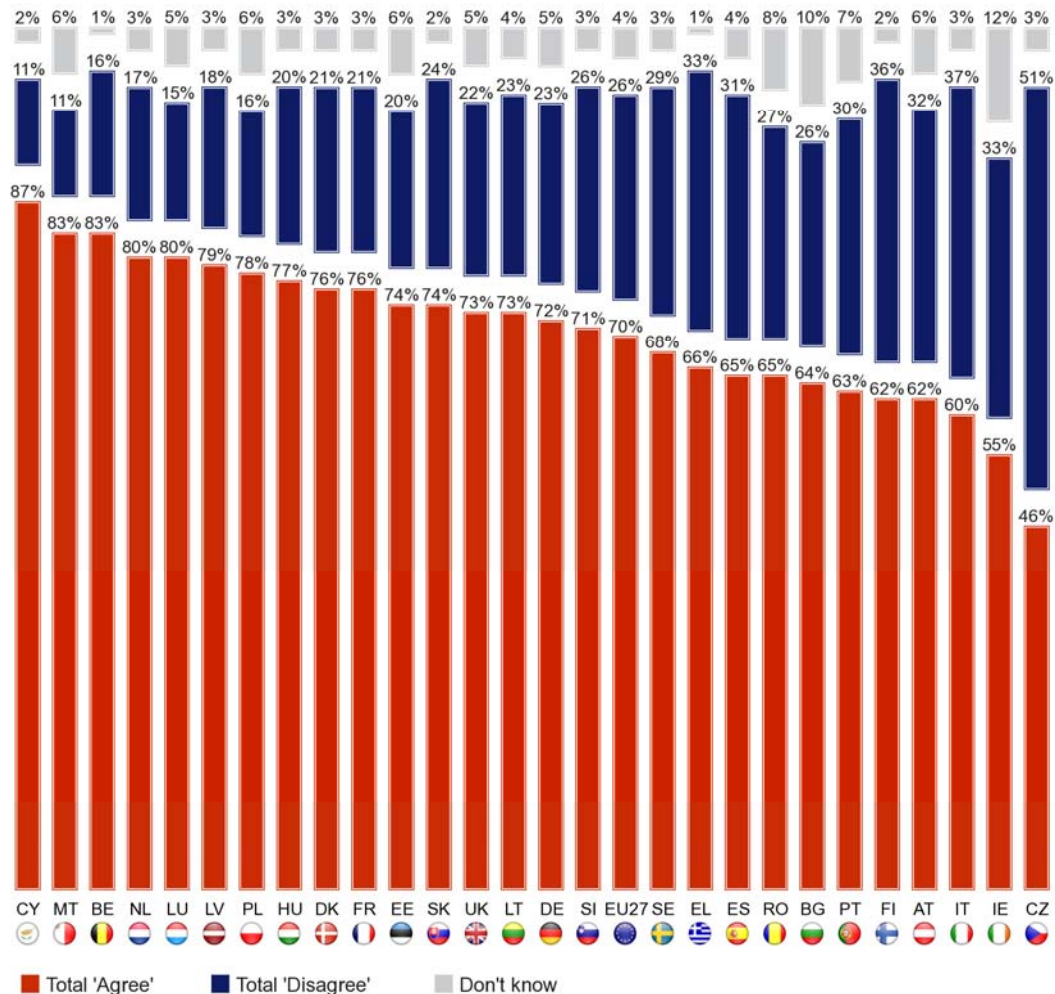
All but one EU country – Czech Republic - have a majority of respondents agreeing that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed. At least eight out of ten respondents in Cyprus, Malta, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg agree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed. Indeed in Luxembourg almost half of all respondents (47%) totally agree with the statement. A further eleven Member States have at least seven out of ten respondents agreeing that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed – Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Denmark, France, Estonia, Slovakia, the UK, Lithuania, Germany and Slovenia. The smallest majority is in Ireland where 55% of respondents agree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed.

The Czech Republic is the only country where a majority (51%) **disagree** that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed.

Since the 2009 Survey, those countries with the biggest changes in terms of the proportions of respondents mentioning that they agree or disagree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed are Malta (+6 points on agreement, -9 points on disagreement), Cyprus (+7 and -3 points on agree/disagreement respectively), Bulgaria (+6 and -4 points), Finland (-6 and +8 points) and Poland (+4 and -6 points).

QC7.6. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed



Those socio-demographic and attitudinal groups showing the most notable differences in their level of agreement on this measure are:

- the unemployed and manual workers (both 73%) who are the most likely of all occupational groups to **agree** that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed
- Managers (32%) who are most likely occupational group to **disagree** that corruption is unavoidable
- those who disagree that there is corruption in EU institutions (34%) are more likely than those who agree that there is corruption in EU institutions to disagree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed (25%)

And, perhaps surprisingly, but already noted in 2009:

- those who are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (67%) or have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last 12 months (66%) are **less** likely to agree that corruption is unavoidable and has always existed

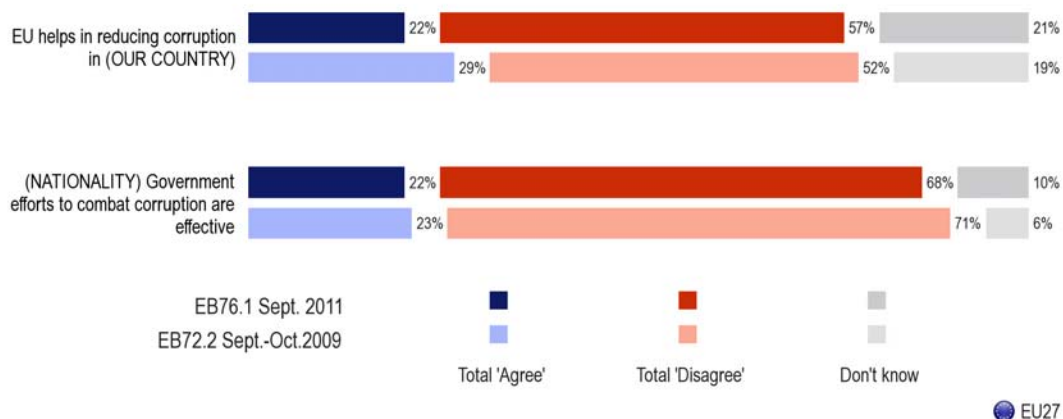
### 3.3 Are national and EU actions effective?

#### Every fifth European thinks that the EU and Government efforts to combat corruption are effective

Almost seven in ten EU respondents (68%) think that government efforts to combat corruption are ineffective and almost six in ten (57%) think that the EU does not help to reduce it<sup>22</sup>. A relatively high proportion of Europeans (21%) are unable to express an opinion, particularly on whether they think the EU helps in reducing corruption.

Compared with the results from the 2009 Survey, there is a decrease (-7 points) in the proportion of Europeans thinking that the EU helps in reducing corruption with corresponding increases in the proportions who disagree (+5 points) and who are unable to answer (+2 points). Opinion on the effectiveness of Government efforts in combating corruption is broadly similar to that seen in 2009, with the biggest difference being an increase (+4 points) in the proportion unable to express a view.

QC7. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.



There is very little difference between NMS12 and EU15 in terms of respondents' views on Government effectiveness at combating corruption. Respondents in NMS12 (70%) are slightly more likely to disagree that Government efforts are effective compared with those in EU15 (67%), with a higher level of strong disagreement within NMS12 (32% vs. 28%).

<sup>22</sup> QC7.1/QC7.5 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree."(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective.....EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)?"



However, there is a marked difference in opinion relating to the EU's role in helping to reduce corruption. On this measure, respondents in NMS12 (30%) are more likely to agree that the EU is effective compared with those in EU15 (20%). Respondents in EU15 (26%) are much more likely to totally disagree that the EU is effective compared with those in NMS12 (16%).

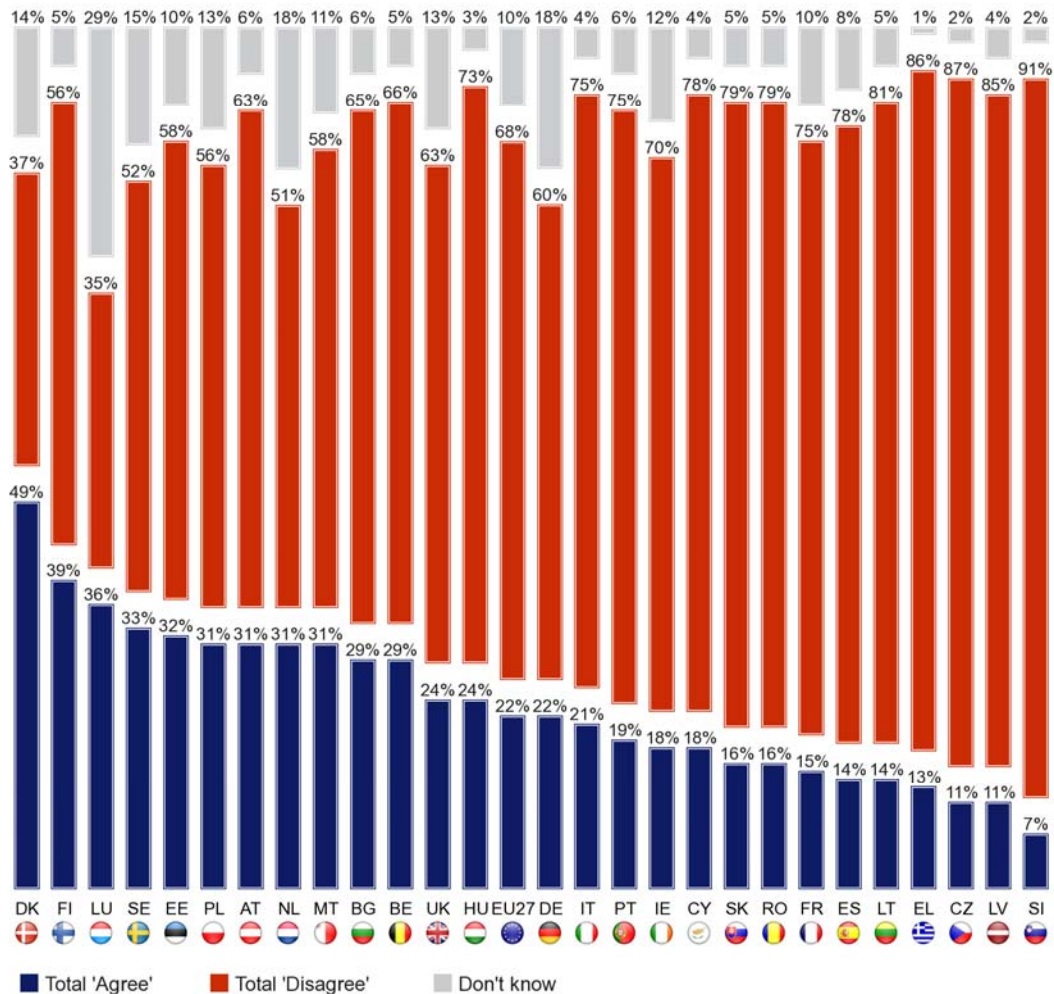
In all but two of the 27 Member States the majority disagree that their national Government is effective at fighting corruption. The two exceptions, where a minority disagrees, are Denmark (37%) and Luxembourg (35%). The belief that national Government efforts are not effective is strongest in Lithuania (81%), Greece (86%), the Czech Republic (87%), Latvia (85%) and Slovenia (91%) where, in each country, at least eight in ten respondents disagree that their Governments' efforts in combating corruption are effective. Indeed in two of these countries, a majority totally disagree that their Government is effective at fighting corruption - Slovenia (60%) and the Czech Republic (52%). A further nine Member States have at least seven out of ten respondents disagreeing that their national Government is effective at fighting corruption - Hungary (73%), Italy (75%), Portugal (75%), Ireland (70%), Cyprus (78%), Slovakia (79%), Romania (79%), France (75%) and Spain (78%).

Respondents in Denmark have the most positive perception of the efforts of its Government, with almost one in two (49%) thinking it is effective at combating corruption.

Respondents in Luxembourg are the most likely of all in the EU to feel unable to express an opinion, with around three in ten (29%) saying that they do not know if their Government's efforts to fight corruption are effective.

QC7.1. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective



Those countries with the biggest shifts in perception on this measure between 2011 and 2009 are Hungary, Luxembourg, Poland, Estonia and Sweden. In Luxembourg and Poland there are large decreases in the proportion of respondents who do not think that Government efforts to combat corruption are effective (-11 and -10 points respectively) and large increases in the proportion of those who are unable to express an opinion on this measure (+13 and +9 points respectively). In Estonia there is a large drop in the proportion of respondents who do not think that Government efforts are effective (-9 points), with increases in the proportion of those who agree Government is effective (+5 points) as well as those unable to express a view (+4 points). In Hungary the shift in perception is away from disagreement (-14 points) and towards agreement (+12 points) that efforts by their Governments are effective at combating corruption. In Sweden the pattern is reversed, with a drop in the proportion of respondents agreeing (-9 points) and an increase in the proportion of those disagreeing (+8) that the Government is effective.

There is little socio-demographic variation in the profile of respondents. Perhaps surprising, those who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe for services in the last 12 months (29%) are more likely to agree that Government efforts in combating corruption are effective than those who have not been a victim of bribery (21%).

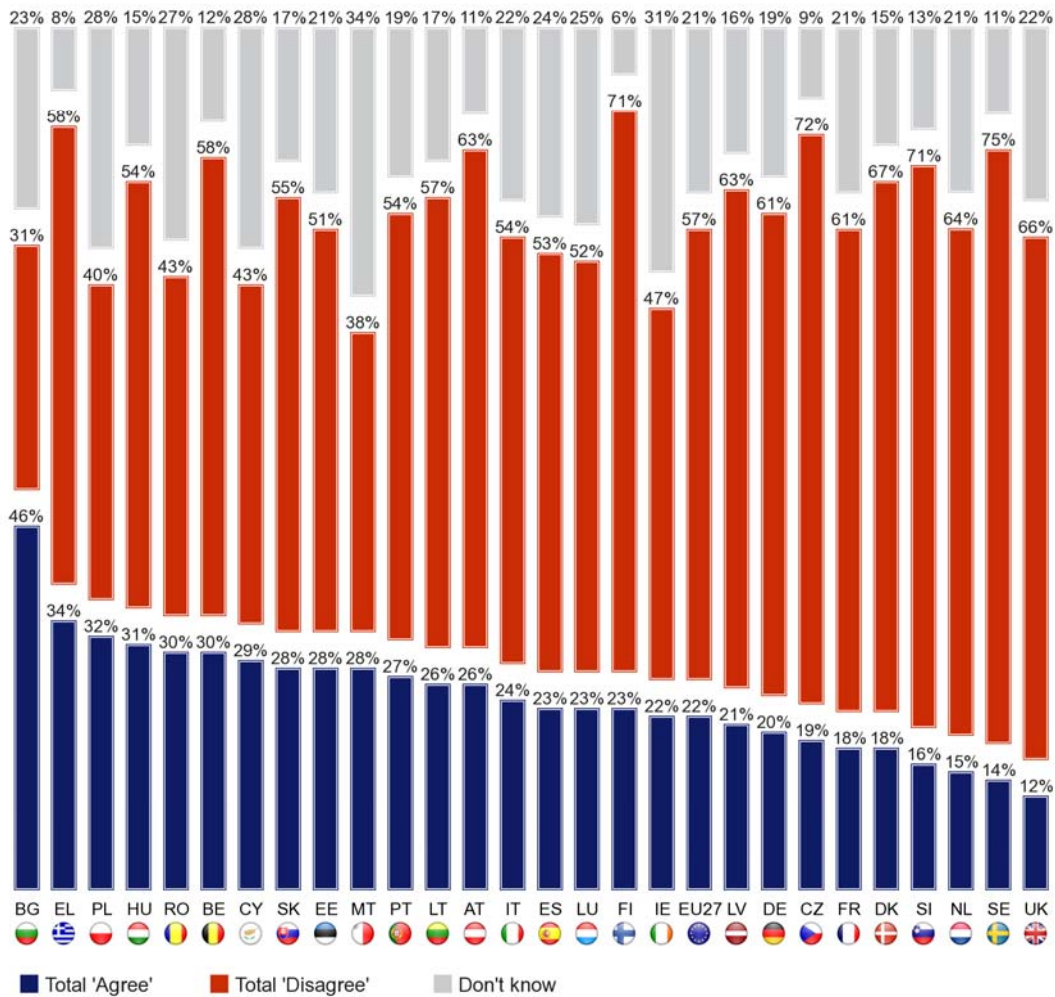
Much more striking are the differences in some attitudinal groups. Those much more likely to agree that Government efforts to combat corruption are effective people who:

- think that the level of corruption in their country has decreased (42%) or that it has remained the same (24%), compared with those who think that the level has increased (17%)
- consider they are informed about the level of corruption in the EU (34%), compared with those who do not (20%). There is a less marked difference between those who consider they are informed about the level of corruption in their own country (26%) and those who do not (20%)
- agree that the EU helps in reducing corruption in their country (45%), compared with those who do not think it does (15%)
- disagree that corruption is a major problem in their country (36%), compared with those who agree it is a major problem (18%)
- disagree that there is corruption in national institutions in their country (46%), compared with those who agree there is corruption (18%)
- disagree that there is corruption within the EU institutions (37%), compared with those who agree there is (21%)

The opinion of respondents within the 27 Member States on whether they think that the EU helps in reducing corruption is illustrated below:

QC7.5. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)



In 21 of the 27 Member States the majority of respondents disagree that the EU helps in reducing corruption within their country. The six exceptions, where a minority disagree, are Bulgaria (31%), Poland (40%), Romania (43%), Cyprus (43%), Malta (38%) and Ireland (47%).

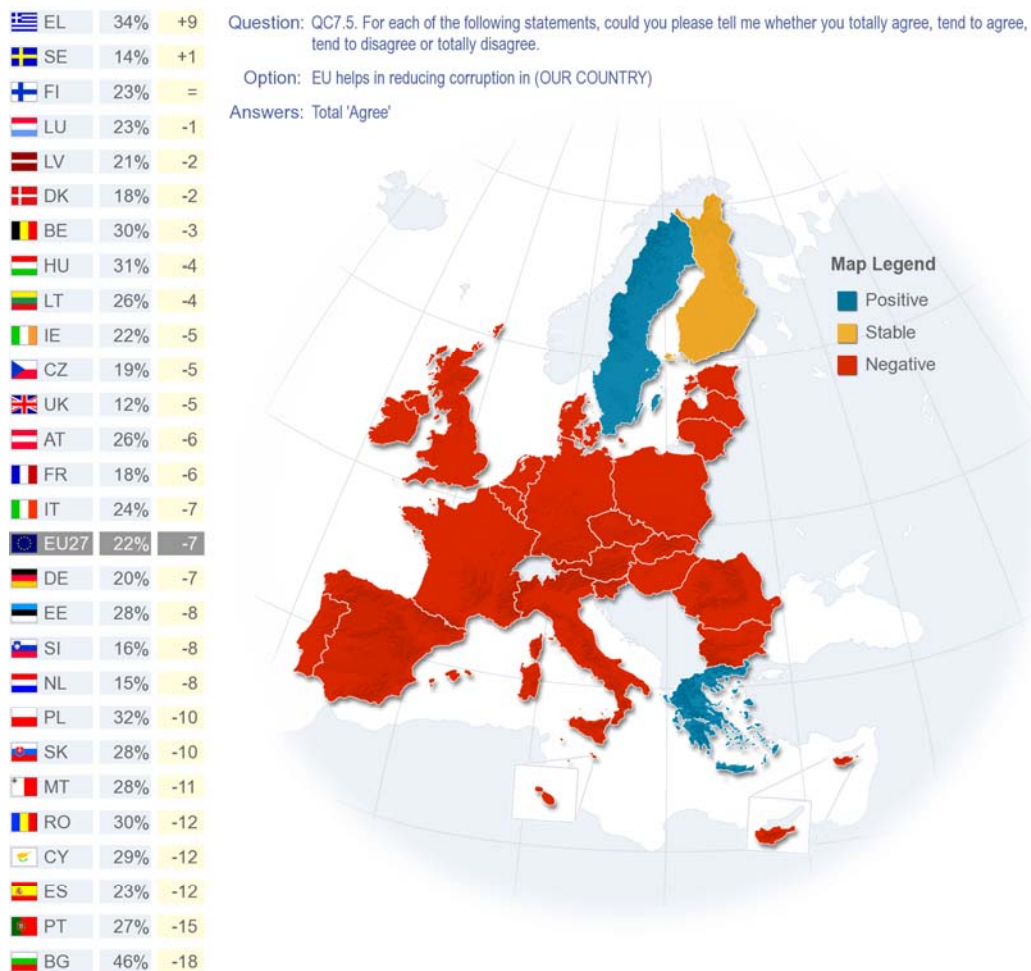
The belief that the EU does not help in reducing national corruption is strongest in Sweden (75%), the Czech Republic (72%), Finland (71%), and Slovenia (71%) where, in all these countries, at least seven out of ten respondents disagree that the EU helps. Indeed in Sweden almost half (45%) of respondents totally disagree that the EU helps reduce corruption in their country.

A further seven Member States have at least six out of ten respondents thinking that the EU does not help reduce national corruption – Denmark (67%), the UK (66%), the Netherlands (64%), Austria (63%), Latvia (63%), Germany (61%), and France (61%).

Respondents in Bulgaria have the most positive perception of the role the EU takes in helping to reduce corruption in their country with just under half (46%) agreeing that it does help.

It has already been noted that a relatively high proportion of all Europeans (21%) are unable to express an opinion. Those countries in which respondents have most difficulty are Malta (34%), Ireland (31%), Poland (28%), Cyprus (28%) and Romania (27%).

At an overall EU level, there has been a decrease (-7 points) since 2009 in the proportion of Europeans thinking that the EU helps in reducing corruption. The map below illustrates changes at a regional level:



Evolution EB76.1(2011)- EB72.2 (2009)

The only country with a significant improvement in the perception that the EU helps in reducing national corruption is Greece (+9 points). This improvement is largely driven by an increase in the proportion of respondents who tend to agree (+7 points) and a decrease in the proportion who totally disagree (-9 points) that the EU helps in reducing corruption in Greece.

The two countries with the most significant 'worsening' of citizen opinion on this measure are Bulgaria (-18 points) and Portugal (-15). Despite this, respondents in Bulgaria are the most likely of all Europeans to think that the EU does help in reducing corruption in their country, with just under half (46%) agreeing. The largest drivers of this fall in overall level of agreement since 2009 are a drop in the proportion of respondents totally agreeing (-10%) and an increase in the proportion of those tending to disagree (+9%) that the EU helps reduce corruption in Bulgaria. In Portugal the picture is different, with the largest drivers of the fall in overall agreement (-15% points) being a drop in the proportion of respondents who tend to agree (-16%) and an increase in the proportion of those who totally disagree (+11%) that the EU helps to reduce corruption in their country.

There is more notable socio-demographic variation in the profile of respondents who agree that the EU helps combat corruption compared with the profile of respondents who agree that Government efforts on combating corruption are effective. Those groups more likely to agree that the EU helps to tackle corruption are:

- the young 15-25 year olds (28%), particularly when compared with those aged 55+ (20%) and 40-54 year olds (20%)
- those still studying (29%)
- those who have been a victim of bribery in the last 12 months (36%), compared with those who have not (21%)

Attitudinal differences are stronger. Those who are more likely to agree that the EU helps combat corruption are people who:

- agree that National Government efforts to combat corruption are effective (46%), compared with those who disagree (16%)
- think that the level of corruption in their country has decreased (34%), compared with those who think it has increased (22%) and stayed the same (23%)

- consider they are informed about the level of corruption in the EU (33%), compared with those who do not (20%). As with opinion on Government efforts there is a less marked difference between those who consider they are informed about the level of corruption in their own country (27%) and those who do not (20%)
- disagree that there is corruption in EU institutions (32%), compared with those who think there is (22%)
- think corruption is more widespread in their country than others in the EU (31%), compared with those who do not (20%)
- those who feel personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (29%), compared with those who do not (20%)

### 3.4 Transparency and supervision of political parties' finances

A new measure has been incorporated into the 2011 survey assessing people's opinion on whether they think that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties within their country.<sup>23</sup>

#### **The majority of Europeans do not think that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties**

Just over a third (36%) of Europeans totally disagree, and a third (32%) tend to disagree that transparency and supervision of political party financing in their country is sufficient. Only one in five Europeans (22%) thinks that the financing of political parties is sufficiently transparent and supervised, with most tending to agree (17%) and only a minority (5%) totally agreeing.

There is little difference between the views of respondents in NMS12 and those in EU15. Respondents in NMS12 (19%) are slightly less likely to agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision in the financing of political parties compared with EU15 (22%). Respondents in NMS12 (14%) are also slightly more likely to be unable to express an opinion on this measure compared with those in EU15 (9%).

In 26 of the 27 Member States the majority of respondents disagree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision in the financing of political parties in their countries. The belief that transparency and supervision is insufficient is most strong in Latvia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Bulgaria and Greece where at least eight in ten respondents disagree that the financing of political parties is sufficiently transparent and supervised. Indeed, in Greece at least three in five respondents (62%) strongly disagree, and in Slovenia (56%), Spain (54%) and the Czech Republic (51%) at least one in two strongly disagree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision in the financing of political parties in their countries.

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<sup>23</sup> QC7.4 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in...(OUR COUNTRY)?"

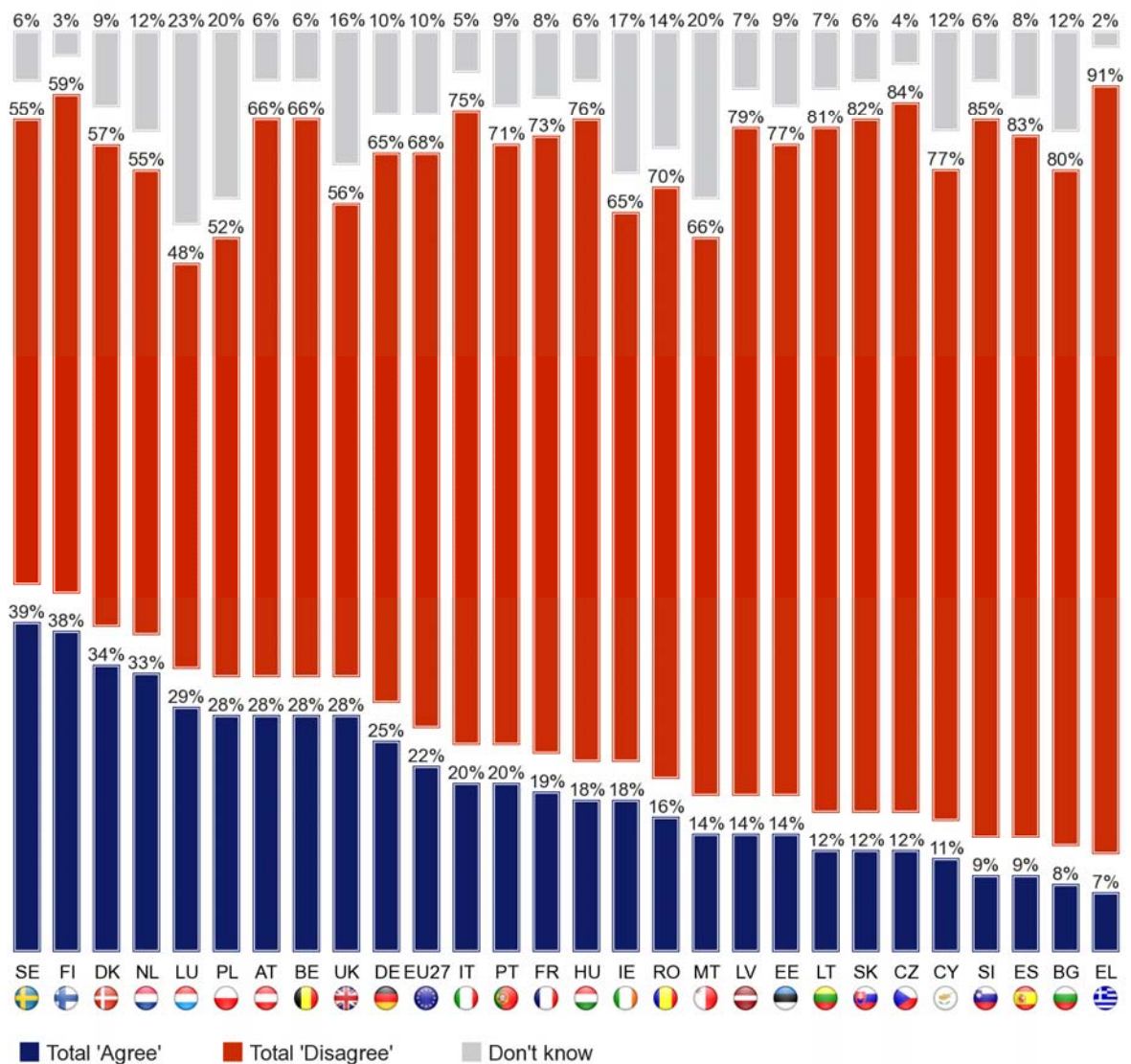


Luxembourg is the only country with less than half of respondents (48%) disagreeing that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of political party financing. It is also the country with the highest proportion of respondents (23%) unable to express an opinion.

The countries in which respondents have the most positive perceptions of party political financing and where at least a third of them agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision are Sweden (39%), Finland (38%), Denmark (34%) and the Netherlands (33%).

QC7.4. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)



The only noteworthy socio-demographic variation in the profile of respondents who agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties is the increased likelihood of those who have been asked or expected to take a bribe to hold this view (30%). Attitudinal differences are stronger. Those with a greater tendency to agree that the financing of political parties is sufficiently supervised and transparent are people who:

- agree that National Government efforts to combat corruption are effective (50%), compared with those who disagree (13%)
- think that the EU helps in reducing corruption in their country (42%), compared with those who do not (17%)
- consider they are informed about the level of corruption in the EU (35%), compared with those who do not (19%). As with the opinions on Government and EU efforts on combating corruption, there is a less marked difference between those who say they are informed about the level of corruption in their own country (26%) and those who do not (20%)
- disagree that corruption exists in their national institutions (42%), compared with those who think it does (19%)
- disagree that there is corruption in EU institutions (33%), compared with those who agree that there is (21%)
- disagree that corruption is a major problem in their country (33%), compared with those who think there is (19%)
- think that the level of corruption in their country has decreased (29%), compared with those who think it has increased (21%) and stayed the same (22%)

### 3.5 Links to organised crime

Another new measure, incorporated into the 2011 Survey, asks people if they think that corruption in their country is often linked to organised crime.<sup>24</sup>

**The majority of Europeans think that corruption in their country  
is often linked to organised crime.**

Just under three in five Europeans (57%) agree that corruption is often linked to organised crime, with one in five (19%) saying that they "totally agree" that this is the case. By contrast, around three in ten (29%) disagree that corruption is often linked to organised crime, although only a small minority (8%) say that they "totally disagree".

There is regional variation, with a large difference in opinion between respondents in NMS12 and EU15. Those in NMS12 (70%) are much more likely than those in EU15 (54%) to agree that there are often links between corruption and organised crime.

In all but four of the 27 Member States, the balance of opinion is towards agreeing that corruption often has links with organised crime. The exceptions are:

- Luxembourg, where 25% of respondents agree and 49% disagree that corruption is often linked to organised crime
- France, where 39% agree and 44% disagree
- Finland, where 46% agree and 49% disagree and
- Spain, where 38% agree and 40% disagree

Those Member States in which the balance of opinion towards agreement with the statement that corruption often has links with organised crime is strongest are:

- Bulgaria, where 76% of respondents agree and 8% disagree
- the Czech Republic, where 82% agree and 15% disagree
- Lithuania, where 78% agree and 13% disagree
- Italy, where 79% agree and 15% disagree
- Poland, where 76% agree and 12% disagree

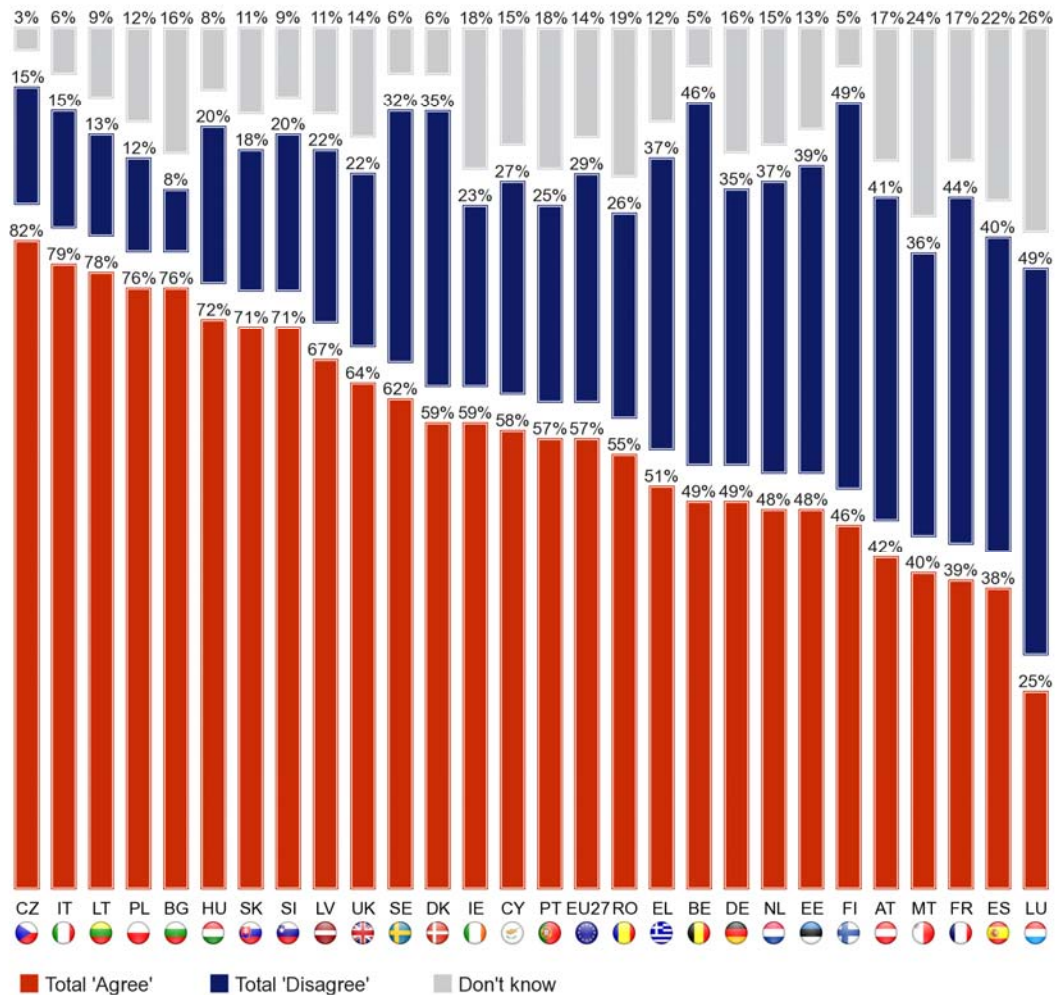
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<sup>24</sup>New to the 2011 Survey QC7.7 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. In (OUR COUNTRY) corruption is often linked to organised crime?"

Respondents in Malta (24%) and Luxembourg (26%) are the least likely to be able to express an opinion on whether corruption is often linked to organised crime in their countries. This is consistent with their inability to express opinion on other measures already discussed in this report. A broadly similar proportion of respondents of Luxembourg say that they “don’t know” if Government efforts to combat corruption are effective (29%), if the EU helps in fighting corruption (25%) and if there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties (23%). They are also the most likely in all the EU to be unable to say if corruption is a major problem in their country (11%). In Malta, an even greater proportion of respondents are unable to express an opinion on whether the EU helps combat corruption (34%), and if corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU Member States (32%). One in five (20%) respondents from Malta “don’t know” if there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country.

QC7.7. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

In (OUR COUNTRY) corruption is often linked to organised crime



The most notable variation is the higher likelihood of those who have been a victim of bribery (66%) agreeing that corruption is often linked to organised crime, compared with those who have not been a victim (57%). There are more marked differences in attitudinal groups, with those more likely to agree that there is a link between corruption and organised crime being people who:

- agree that corruption is a major problem in their country (63%), compared with those who disagree (46%)
- think corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU States (69%), compared with those who do not (51%)
- agree that there is corruption in EU institutions (60%), compared with those who do disagree (55%)
- consider themselves informed about the level of corruption in their country (65%), compared with those who do not (54%).
- consider themselves informed about the level of corruption within the EU (65%), compared with those who do not (57%)
- think that the EU helps in reducing corruption in their country (67%), compared with those who disagree (58%)

### 3.6 Prosecutions and sentences

#### **Europeans, for the most part, do not believe that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery**

Two thirds (67%) of Europeans do not think that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from giving or receiving bribes, with just under a third (31%) saying they "strongly disagree" that there are enough successful prosecutions<sup>25</sup>. Only one in five (22%) agree with the statement, with only a minority (5%) saying that they "totally agree" that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery. One in ten (11%) feel unable to express an opinion on this measure.

There is very little difference in opinion between NMS12 and EU15. Respondents in NMS12 (23%) are slightly more likely to agree that there is adequate prosecution compared with those in EU15 (20%).

There is much more marked variation across the EU in general.

In 23 of the 27 Member States the majority of respondents disagree that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter people from giving or receiving bribes. The four exceptions, where a minority of respondents disagree are Finland (48%), Estonia (44%), Denmark (49%) and Luxembourg (45%). Still the balance of opinion in these countries is towards disagreement that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery. It is most strong in Luxembourg (25% agree, 45% disagree) and least strong in Estonia (43% agree, 44% disagree).

In the remaining 23 Member States the belief that there are not enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery is most strong in Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Greece and Slovenia where, in these countries, at least eight in ten respondents agree that there are an insufficient number of successful prosecutions to prevent people from giving or receiving bribes.

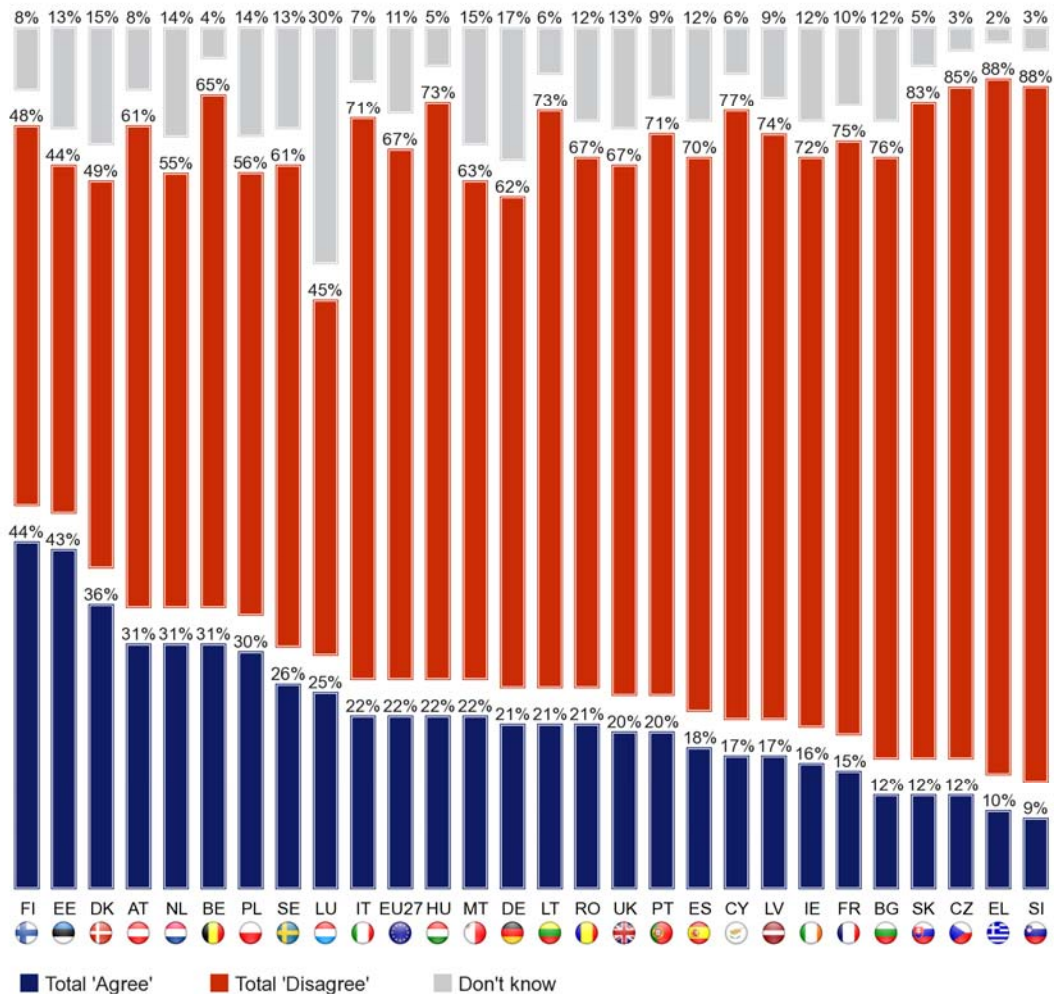
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<sup>25</sup> QC7.2 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes?"

Luxembourg, once again, has the highest proportion of respondents (30%) unable to express an opinion on this measure, significantly greater than the proportion who say they “don’t know” in any other EU country.



QC7.2. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes



The proportion of all EU respondents agreeing that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery has dropped since 2009 (-8 points) to the current level of 22%, so opinion amongst Europeans on this measure is less positive now. At a regional level, the proportion agreeing has dropped in all but five of the 27 Member States. The five exceptions show either no or very small increases in the proportion agreeing with the statement – Finland (+3 points), Estonia (+2 points), Denmark (+1 point), Hungary and Latvia (both 0 point).

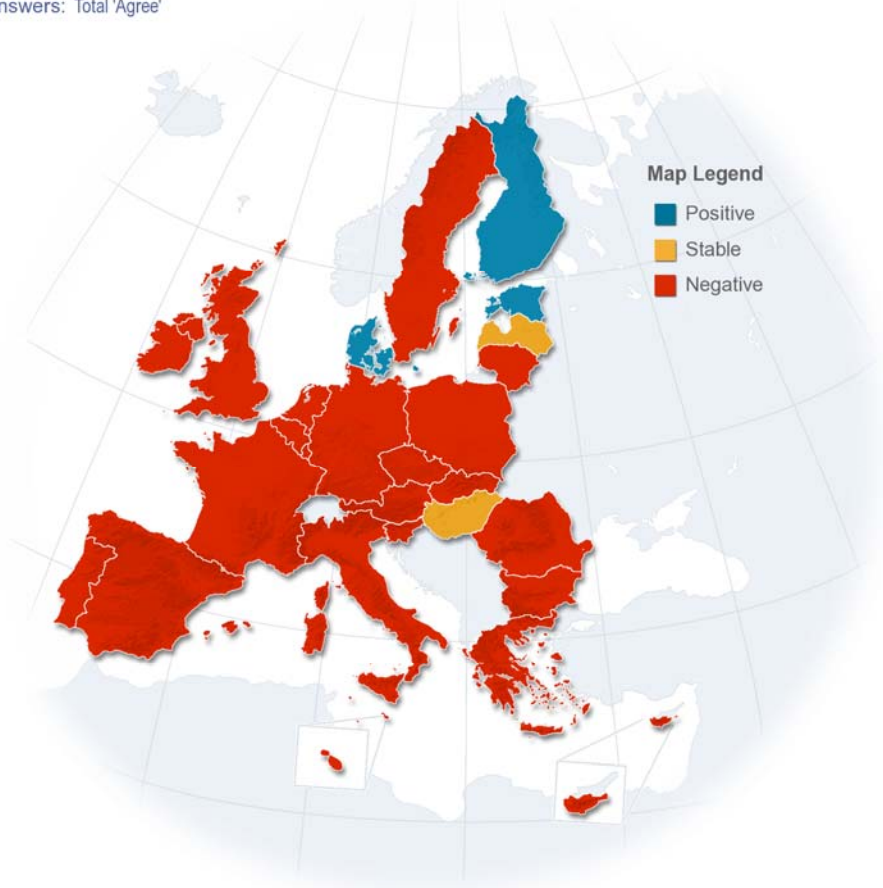
Amongst the remaining 22 Member States Portugal shows the biggest drop (-34 points) in the proportion of respondents agreeing that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery, followed by Greece (-21 points), Romania (-20 points) and Slovakia (-19 points).

	FI	44%	+3
	EE	43%	+2
	DK	36%	+1
	HU	22%	=
	LV	17%	=
	CY	17%	-1
	PL	30%	-2
	LT	21%	-4
	UK	20%	-4
	DE	21%	-5
	BE	31%	-6
	FR	15%	-7
	SE	26%	-8
	LU	25%	-8
	EU27	22%	-8
	NL	31%	-9
	CZ	12%	-9
	MT	22%	-11
	ES	18%	-12
	AT	31%	-13
	BG	12%	-14
	IT	22%	-15
	IE	16%	-16
	SI	9%	-17
	SK	12%	-19
	RO	21%	-20
	EL	10%	-21
	PT	20%	-34

Question: QC7.2. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Option: There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes

Answers: Total 'Agree'



Evolution EB76.1(2011) - EB72.2(2009)



Again it is amongst some of the attitudinal sub-groups where the widest variations are seen. Respondents more likely to think that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery are those:

- who agree that the National Government is effective at combating corruption (52%) compared with those who disagree (12%)
- who agree that the EU helps in reducing corruption (41%), compared with those who do not (16%)
- disagree that corruption exists within national institutions (38%), compared with those who agree that it does (18%).
- disagree that corruption exists within EU institutions (34%), compared with those who agree it does (21%)
- think that the level of corruption in their country has decreased (34%), compared with those who think the level has increased (19%) and stayed the same (22%)
- feel informed about the level of corruption within the EU (33%), compared with those who do not (18%)
- disagree that corruption is a major problem in their country (31%), compared with those who agree (19%)
- who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last 12 months (30%), compared with those who have not (20%)

This section has so far examined Europeans' perceptions of prosecutions, with results showing that, for the most part, Europeans do not think that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery. The remainder of this section looks at Europeans' perceptions of the sentencing given for corrupt activity.

Again, most Europeans feel that more could be done legally in corruption cases. Indeed, a greater majority (77%) of respondents agree that court sentences given in corruption cases are too light<sup>26</sup> than the majority (67%) who disagree that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery.

Just over two fifths (41%) of Europeans say they "totally agree", and just over a third (36%) tend to agree that court sentences given in corruption cases are too light. Only one in ten (11%) of Europeans disagree with the statement with most tending to disagree (8%) and only a minority totally disagreeing (3%). Around one in ten (12%) are unable to express an opinion.

The results present a broadly similar picture to those of 2009. The proportion of respondents agreeing that court sentences are too light (77%) remains unchanged; there is a slight drop in the proportion disagreeing (-4 points) and a corresponding increase in the proportion of respondents who say they "don't know" if court sentences are too light (+4 points).

Respondents' opinions in NMS12 and EU15 are broadly similar. Respondents in NMS12 (80%) are slightly more likely to agree that court sentences are too light compared with those from EU15 (76%). Respondents in EU15 (13%) are slightly more likely than those in NMS12 (10%) to say that they "don't know" if court sentences are too light.

In all but two of the 27 Member States the majority of respondents agree that court sentences in corruption cases are too light. The two exceptions, where a minority of respondents agree are Luxembourg (43%) and Denmark (49%). These two countries show "don't know" levels of response to the question that are higher than those in any other EU country. In Luxembourg just under two fifths (38%) and in Denmark one quarter (26%) of respondents are unable to express an opinion.

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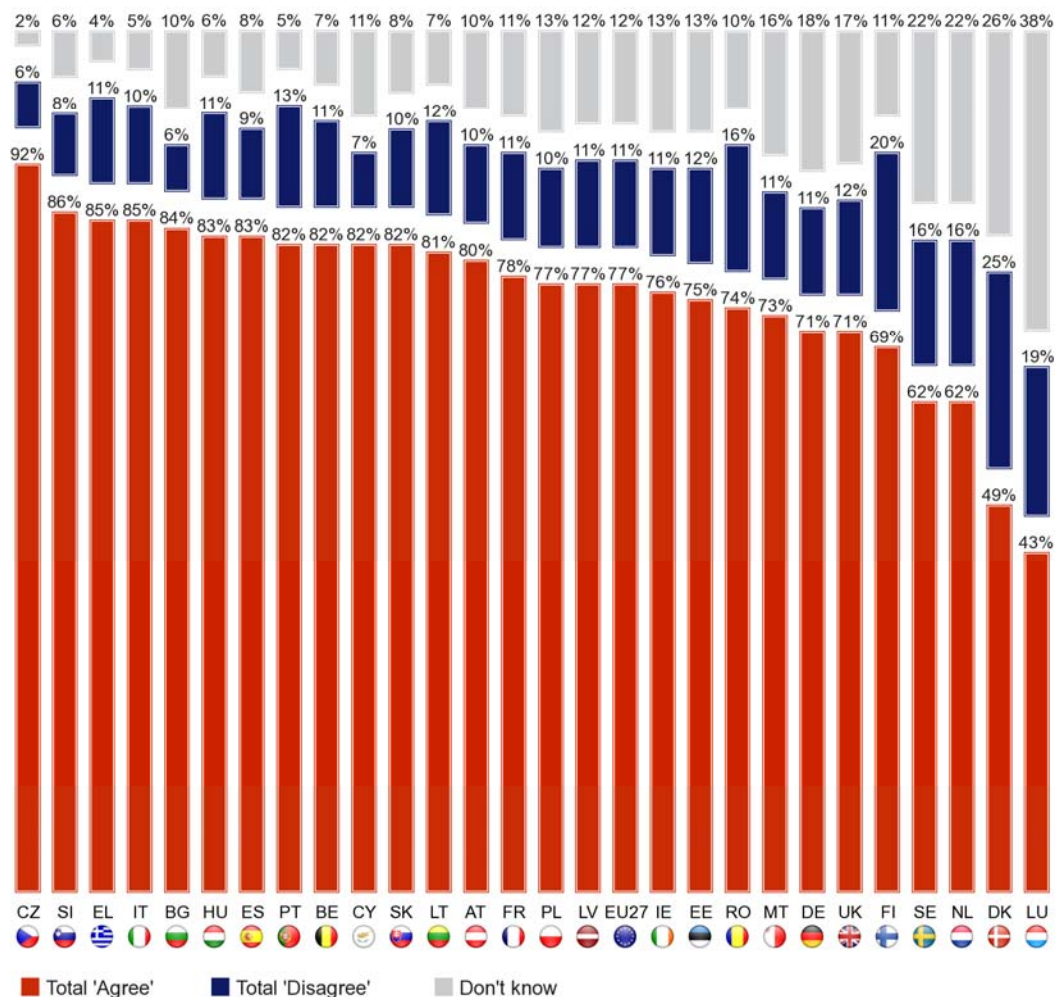
<sup>26</sup> QC7.3 "For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY)?"

Thus, even though a minority in both countries agree that court sentences are too light, the balance of opinion in both is towards agreement that court sentences in corruption cases are too light.

In the remaining 25 Member States the belief that sentences for corruption are too light is strongest amongst respondents in the Czech Republic, where more than nine in ten agree (92%). There are a further twelve Member States in which at least eight in ten respondents agree that sentences for corruption are too light – Slovenia, Greece, Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Cyprus, Slovakia, Lithuania and Austria.

QC7.3. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY)



Whilst at the overall EU level these results are broadly similar to those from 2009, at an individual country level there are some notable changes. The most marked differences in opinion are amongst respondents in Portugal, with the proportion agreeing (+12 points) and disagreeing (-8 points); those in Luxembourg, with the proportion agreeing (-11 points) and those who say they "don't know" (+14 points); and those in Austria with the proportion agreeing (+11 points) and disagreeing (-11 points).

As we have seen on some of the measures already discussed, those who agree that court sentences are too light show no marked socio-demographic variations. It is amongst some of the attitudinal subgroups where the widest variation is seen. Those with a greater tendency to think court sentences for corruption cases are too light are people who:

- agree that corruption is a major problem in their country (84%), compared with those who disagree (60%)
- think that the level of corruption in their country has increased (85%), compared with those thinking it has decreased (72%) and remained the same (76%)
- feel informed about the level of corruption in their country (82%), compared with those who do not (76%)
- agree that there is corruption in national institutions (83%), compared with those who disagree (56%)
- agree that corruption exists in EU institutions (81%), compared with those who disagree (64%)
- agree that the level of corruption in their country is more widespread than in other EU Member States (85%), compared with those who disagree (73%)
- agree they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives (84%), compared with those who disagree (74%)
- disagree that national Government efforts to combat corruption are effective (85%), compared with those who agree (69%)

Finally, those who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe in the last 12 months are more likely to disagree that court sentences for corruption cases are too light (18%), compared with those who have not been victims (11%).

### 3.7 Trust in institutions and other bodies

This final section examines which institutions Europeans would most trust to help them in the event that they were a victim of corruption. Respondents were asked to imagine that they were a victim in a corruption case and wanted to complain about it, and to say which of a number of institutions or bodies they would most trust to provide a solution for their case, naming up to two bodies from a list shown to them.<sup>27</sup>

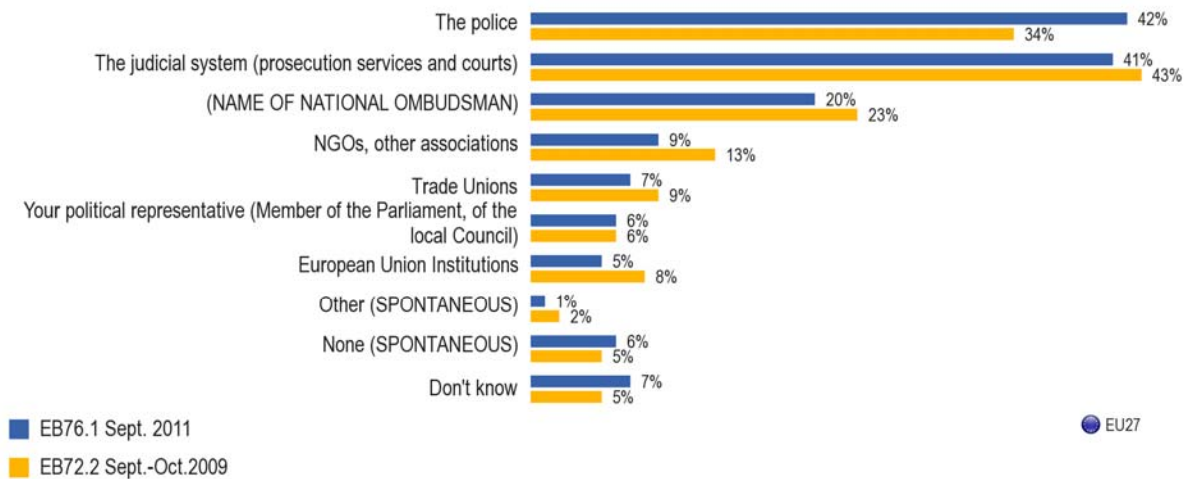
Europeans are most likely to trust the police (42%) and the judicial system (41%) and least likely to trust political representatives (6%) and EU Institutions (5%), notwithstanding their role and competences in fighting corruption, in helping them to resolve a complaint in a corruption case.

These results present a slightly different picture to that of 2009 when the judicial system was the body most likely to be trusted (43%), ahead of the police (34%). The increase in the proportion of respondents mentioning the police (+8 points) now takes the police slightly ahead of the judicial system in terms of being the body most likely to be trusted to help resolve a complaint in a corruption case. There has been a slight drop in the proportions of respondents mentioning NGO's/other associations (-4 points), their national ombudsman (-3 points), EU Institutions (-3 points) and trade unions (-2 points) as bodies they would most trust to solve a case.

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<sup>27</sup> Q9 "Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/bodies would you trust the most to provide a solution for your case? The police, The judicial system (prosecution services and courts), NGO's/other associations, National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN), Your political representative (Member of Parliament, of the local Council), Trade Unions, European Union Institutions, Other (SPONTANEOUS), None (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know?"

QC9. Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions\ bodies would you trust most to provide a solution for your case?



There are some quite marked differences between the views of respondents in NMS12 and those of EU15. Respondents in NMS12 (32%) are much less likely than those living in EU15 (44%) to cite the judicial system as a body they would most trust to resolve a corruption case complaint. They are also much less likely than EU15 respondents to mention a political representative (3% vs. 6%) or a trade union (3% vs. 9%) and slightly less likely than EU15 respondents to mention the police (40% vs. 43%). They are much **more** likely than EU15 respondents to mention EU Institutions (9% vs. 4%) and, with no prompting, to say that they would not trust any of the bodies/institutions on the list presented to them (10% vs. 5%) or that they "don't know" which they would trust the most (10% vs. 6%).

Across the 27 Member States respondents' opinions on the bodies that they would most trust to solve a complaint in a corruption case vary.































The police is the most trusted of all bodies/institutions in 14 countries, with the highest mentions in Denmark (65%) and the lowest respondent mentions in Slovenia (27%). There is only one other country, in addition to Denmark, where a majority of respondents mention the police - Ireland (61%).

The proportion of respondents mentioning the judicial system as a body they would most trust to resolve a complaint ranges from 62% in Denmark to 20% in the Czech Republic. There are seven countries, in addition to Denmark, where a majority of respondents mention the judicial system – Germany (59%), Austria (57%), Sweden (53%), Luxembourg (53%), the Netherlands (53%), France (52%), and Finland (51%). It is the most trusted of all bodies in 13 countries, with the highest proportion of respondent mentions in Germany (59%) and the lowest in Latvia and Lithuania (34% each).

The proportion of respondents who say they would most trust the ombudsman to solve a complaint in a corruption case ranges from 47% in the Netherlands to only 5% in Lithuania. It is perceived to be the most trusted body in Slovenia, where 30% of respondents mention it.

NGO's, as a body trusted most for resolving corruption case complaints, receives the most mentions in the UK (20%), and the least mentions in the Netherlands and Denmark (1% each). Trade unions are most likely to be trusted by respondents in Belgium (19%) and least likely to be trusted by those in Bulgaria and Romania (1% each). EU institutions are most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Latvia (16%) and least likely to be named by those in the UK (2%). Those most likely to put their trust in political representatives are respondents in the UK (13%) with those in Bulgaria, Greece, Poland, Romania and Slovenia (all 2%) least likely to turn to this body if they had a complaint about a corruption case.

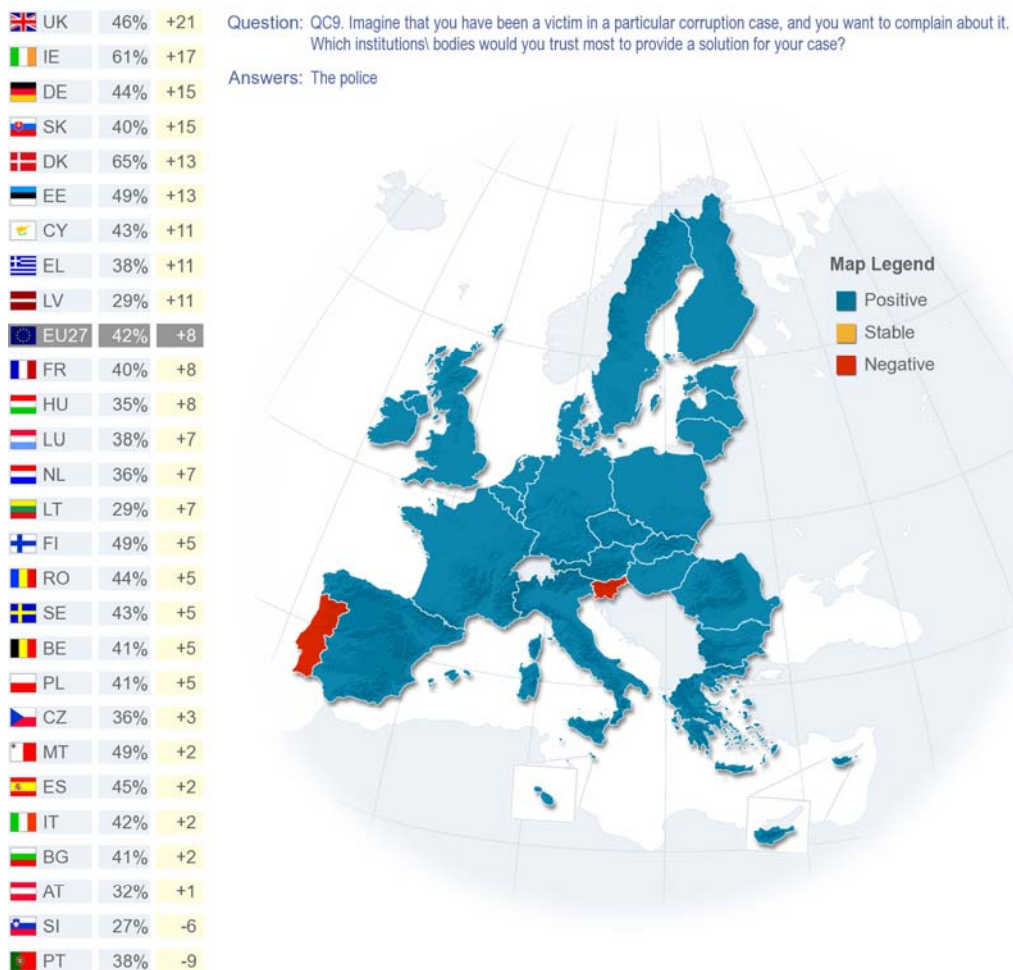
QC9 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/ bodies would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (MAX.2 ANSWERS)

	The police	The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	(NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)	NGOs, other associations	Trade Unions	Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council)	European Union Institutions	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
 EU27	42%	41%	20%	9%	7%	6%	5%	1%	6%	7%
 EU15	43%	44%	20%	9%	9%	6%	4%	1%	5%	6%
 NMS12	40%	32%	19%	8%	3%	3%	9%	1%	10%	10%
 BE	41%	49%	21%	4%	19%	7%	5%	2%	4%	1%
 BG	41%	26%	13%	9%	1%	2%	13%	2%	15%	13%
 CZ	36%	20%	20%	19%	8%	3%	10%	2%	9%	8%
 DK	65%	62%	22%	1%	17%	5%	3%	1%	1%	2%
 DE	44%	59%	23%	3%	5%	6%	3%	1%	3%	4%
 EE	49%	36%	16%	4%	7%	5%	7%	2%	9%	7%
 IE	61%	27%	31%	6%	4%	8%	4%	1%	3%	7%
 EL	38%	39%	32%	8%	3%	2%	7%	1%	12%	3%
 ES	45%	36%	12%	3%	6%	4%	4%	2%	8%	8%
 FR	40%	52%	21%	10%	16%	3%	6%	1%	4%	4%
 IT	42%	37%	7%	12%	4%	6%	6%	1%	9%	10%
 CY	43%	29%	36%	2%	4%	8%	10%	2%	9%	5%
 LV	29%	34%	13%	5%	6%	3%	16%	3%	15%	5%
 LT	29%	34%	5%	3%	5%	6%	12%	5%	17%	8%
 LU	38%	53%	24%	7%	13%	4%	6%	1%	5%	5%
 HU	35%	40%	25%	9%	3%	5%	9%	1%	10%	6%
 MT	49%	22%	22%	6%	5%	8%	6%	0%	7%	11%
 NL	36%	53%	47%	1%	15%	7%	3%	1%	1%	2%
 AT	32%	57%	27%	8%	10%	11%	7%	2%	5%	6%
 PL	41%	34%	19%	7%	2%	2%	5%	0%	6%	12%
 PT	38%	38%	12%	7%	4%	5%	5%	1%	5%	16%
 RO	44%	35%	19%	2%	1%	2%	10%	0%	13%	9%
 SI	27%	21%	30%	8%	4%	2%	13%	4%	18%	6%
 SK	40%	26%	17%	12%	3%	4%	12%	3%	12%	6%
 FI	49%	51%	21%	8%	12%	5%	6%	2%	2%	2%
 SE	43%	53%	44%	12%	12%	5%	4%	1%	2%	3%
 UK	46%	23%	24%	20%	10%	13%	2%	1%	3%	8%

<b>Highest percentage per country</b>	<b>Lowest percentage per country</b>
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item



Earlier in this section it was noted that the proportion of respondents mentioning the police has increased (+8 points) since 2009, taking it just ahead of the judicial system in terms of being the body most likely to be trusted to help resolve a complaint in a corruption case. The map below illustrates the change at an individual country level. In all but two countries the proportion of respondents mentioning the police as a body that they would most trust to help resolve a complaint has increased. The biggest increases are in the UK (+21 points), Ireland (+17 points), Germany and Slovakia (both +15 points). Those countries showing the smallest increases are Austria (+1 point), Bulgaria, Italy, Spain, and Malta (all +2 points), and the Czech Republic (+3 points). The two countries showing a decrease since 2009 in the proportion of respondents saying they would most trust the police are Portugal (-9 points) and Slovenia (-6 points).



Evolution EB76.1(2011) - EB72.2(2009)

The differences in opinion between socio-demographic groups tend to be minor. The largest differences are that:

- respondents aged 40+ have a greater tendency to mention their national ombudsman (22%), particularly when compared with the young 15-24 year olds (14%)
- those with a high level of education show a tendency towards choosing the judicial system (48%), particularly when compared with those who leave education at 15 (37%)
- Managers are the most likely occupational group to mention the judicial system (48%); the unemployed (37%) and housepersons are the least likely (36%)
- those who do not struggle to pay their bills have a tendency to mention the judicial system (44%) and the national ombudsman (23%), particularly when compared with those who do struggle almost all of the time (32% and 16% respectively)
- those who have been a victim of bribery are **less** likely to mention the police (32%) and the judicial system (36%) and **more** likely to mention NGO's (14%) and EU institutions (11%)

There are more marked differences in opinion between attitudinal groups. Those with a greater or lesser tendency to name a particular body are people who:

- think corruption is a major problem in their country (39%) are **less** likely to name the judicial system as a trustworthy body, compared with those who do not (50%)
- agree that there is corruption in national institutions are less likely to mention the police (41%), the judicial system (40%), compared with those who disagree (both 49%)
- agree that there is corruption in EU institutions are less likely to mention the police (41%), compared with those who disagree (48%)
- think the level of corruption has stayed the same are more likely to mention the judicial system (46%), particularly compared with those who think it has increased (38%)
- consider that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life are less likely to mention the judicial system (35%) and the police (38%)

## CONCLUSION

The majority of Europeans continue to believe that corruption is a major problem in their country. This proportion has dropped only slightly since 2009. Europeans are also more likely to think that levels of corruption have increased in the last three years, and only a small minority perceive the amount of corruption in their country to have decreased.

The fact that many Europeans hold quite negative views about corruption in their own country does not necessarily mean that they see their country as being any worse in this respect than their EU partners – only around a third think this to be the case. Indeed, there remains a general sense of inevitability and acceptance in relation to corruption, with most Europeans thinking it is unavoidable, and that it has always been present, and two in three believing that corruption is part of their country's business culture.

Most Europeans think that corruption exists in institutions at local, regional, national and EU level. The extent to which Europeans perceive corruption to exist within EU institutions remains unchanged since 2009, but at all other levels public opinion is, again, slightly more positive than in 2009. Among public servants, it is politicians, particularly national politicians, and officials awarding public tenders who are most likely to be seen to be involved in bribery and the abuse of power for personal gain. Indeed, if help were needed to resolve a complaint in a corruption case, Europeans say they are least likely to trust politicians to provide a solution.

Among the key reasons underlying these views are perceptions that links between politicians and business are too close and that there is a lack of transparency in the way in which public money is spent and political parties are funded.

Europeans expect their national Governments and the judicial system, over and above other institutions, to take responsibility for fighting and preventing corruption. However, only one in five thinks that their Government's efforts to combat corruption are effective, many perceive their politicians to be failing to take the necessary action to address corruption, and many regard their politicians as being involved in corrupt activity themselves.

The judicial system is not seen to be performing much better. Only one in five Europeans believes that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter bribery – a significantly lower proportion than in 2009 – and three in four think that court sentences in corruption cases are too light.

That said, the judicial system is one of the two most trusted bodies, together with the police, that Europeans say they would use if they needed help in resolving a complaint in a corruption case.

Europeans are just as likely now as they were in 2009 to think that corruption exists within EU institutions. Whilst nearly three quarters of Europeans agree that this is the case, this proportion has stabilised following a marked increase between 2007 and 2009. Given this widespread belief, it is not surprising that most Europeans are as unlikely to trust EU institutions as they are politicians to help them resolve a complaint in a corruption case should the need arise, although one in five Europeans does think that the EU plays a role in reducing corruption in their country.

It should be noted that perceptions of corruption differ hugely between different EU Member States. Respondents in NMS12, who are more likely to be victims of bribery, have a greater tendency to think more negatively than those in EU15. They are more likely to believe that corruption is a major problem, has got worse in the last three years, is present at all institutional levels, is part of their business culture and is widespread in the public sector, particularly within the health area and amongst politicians. They are also more likely to think that they are affected by corruption in their daily lives.

Analysis by geographical location within Europe of individual Member States identifies contrasts in opinion too. Those in Southern and Eastern Europe generally have a stronger tendency to perceive corruption to be a major problem; in contrast, people living in Northern and Western Europe, are generally more likely to have more positive impressions with a lesser tendency to think that corruption is a major problem.

Within individual EU Member States, the respondents in Greece have some of the worst impressions of corruption. Here there is a very widely-held belief that corruption is a major problem and that it exists at all institutional levels. They are also the most likely of all Europeans to think that corruption is more widespread in their country than elsewhere in the EU, and more likely than most to think that the level has increased and that corruption is part of their business culture. However, they do think more positively than they did in 2009 about almost all public sector bodies in terms of their involvement in corrupt activities, most notably the police and judicial system. But, despite this, the majority view is that corruption is widespread in all but two public services – those being the public education sector and officials issuing business permits.

In contrast, the respondents in Denmark hold some of the most positive opinions within the EU. Danes are the least likely of all to think that corruption is a major problem; no more likely than any other Member State to think it more widespread in their country (with Sweden and the Netherlands comparable to Denmark on this measure); the least likely of all to think that it operates at every institutional level, and similarly that it is part of their business culture. They also hold the most positive views of their Government's efforts to effectively combat corruption.

There have been, in some Member States, quite large changes in perceptions of corruption since 2009. For the most part, the shifts are towards more positive opinions. The most notable worsening of opinion is amongst the respondents in Austria, where significantly more people now think that corruption is a major problem, existing at every institutional level, and where opinions on all politicians, and in particular national politicians, have become considerably more negative, possibly in response to the high profile corruption scandals that it has seen.

The most consistent socio-demographic trends that discriminate opinion are that those who leave education at an early age, struggle to pay household bills or who are unemployed have a tendency to hold more negative views on corruption, whilst young 15-24 year olds, those who leave education at a much later age, those who are managers by profession and those who don't struggle to pay their bills are more inclined to be more positive. Much more discriminating, but not surprising, are the differences between the attitudinal groups. The results illustrate that if people are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives, or believe that corruption exists at one level of society, they have a much greater tendency to think that it exists at other levels and in other institutions. Those who have been victims of corruption also have a tendency to have more negative perceptions.

Whilst the research shows Europeans to have quite negative perceptions of corruption, both within their own country and at the wider EU level, only a minority of respondents consider themselves to be informed about the level of corruption in their country and even less so to be informed about the level of corruption within the EU. Most Europeans are not personally affected by corruption in their daily lives and only a small minority has experience of being asked or expected to pay a bribe in the past year. Thus respondents' perceptions of corruption are most likely based on what they see or hear in the media, and possibly on a relatively small number of high profile cases. These individual instances may have a strong influence on the way in which people view corruption, and this should be taken into account when interpreting these findings.

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 374**

### **"Corruption"**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September and the 18<sup>th</sup> of September 2011, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 76.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 374 "Corruption" is part of wave 76.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.



ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1028	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1006	03/09/2011	12/09/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1069	03/09/2011	14/09/2011	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1002	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1582	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	Emor	1000	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	945.733
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	1015	03/09/2011	16/09/2011	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1000	03/09/2011	16/09/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1004	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1046	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1043	03/09/2011	17/09/2011	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1014	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1031	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	03/09/2011	17/09/2011	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1015	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1002	03/09/2011	17/09/2011	13.371.980
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1018	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1000	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1035	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1050	03/09/2011	12/09/2011	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1024	03/09/2011	17/09/2011	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1013	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1003	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1020	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1328	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.856</b>	03/09/2011	18/09/2011	<b>408.787.006</b>

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

## **QUESTIONNAIRE**

C. CORRUPTION

QC1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(469)	1 Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(470)	2 There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(471)	3 There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(472)	4 There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(473)	5 There is corruption within the institutions of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
(474)	6 Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY) (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(475)	7 Corruption is more widespread in (OUR COUNTRY) than in other EU Member States (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(476)	8 You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.2 QB1 TREND MODIFIED

C. CORRUPTION

QC1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
(469)	1 La corruption est un problème majeur en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(470)	2 La corruption existe dans les institutions locales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(471)	3 La corruption existe dans les institutions régionales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(472)	4 La corruption existe au niveau des institutions nationales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(473)	5 La corruption existe au sein des institutions de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
(474)	6 La corruption fait partie de la culture des affaires en (NOTRE PAYS) (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(475)	7 La corruption est plus répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) que dans les autres Etats membres de l'UE (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(476)	8 Vous êtes personnellement touché(e) par la corruption dans votre vie quotidienne (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.2 QB1 TREND MODIFIED

QC2 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?

QC2 Au cours des trois dernières années, diriez-vous que le niveau de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

	<b>(477)</b>
Increased a lot	1
Increased a little	2
Stayed the same	3
Decreased a little	4
Decreased a lot	5
There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

	<b>(477)</b>
A beaucoup augmenté	1
A un peu augmenté	2
Est resté le même	3
A un peu diminué	4
A beaucoup diminué	5
Il n'y a pas de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) (SPONTANE)	6
NSP	7

NEW

NEW

QC3 Personally, do you think you are well informed or not about...?

QC3 Personnellement, pensez-vous être bien informé(e) ou non à propos du ... ?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE)	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION)	Très bien informé(e)	Assez bien informé(e)	Pas très bien informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP
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<b>(478)</b>	1	The level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(479)</b>	2	The level of corruption within the EU	1	2	3	4	5

<b>(478)</b>	1	Niveau de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
<b>(479)</b>	2	Niveau de corruption au sein de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

NEW

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following?

QC4 En (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que donner ou recevoir des pots-de-vin, et les abus de pouvoir pour le bénéfice personnel, sont étendus parmi les personnes suivantes ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	<b>(480-495)</b>
People working in the police services	1,
People working in the customs services	2,
People working in the judicial services	3,
Politicians at national level	4,
Politicians at regional level	5,
Politicians at local level	6,
Officials awarding public tenders	7,
Officials issuing building permits	8,
Officials issuing business permits	9,
People working in the public health sector	10,
People working in the public education sector	11,
Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	12,
People working in private companies (N)	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

	<b>(480-495)</b>
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services de police	1,
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services douaniers	2,
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services judiciaires	3,
Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau national	4,
Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau régional	5,
Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau local	6,
Les fonctionnaires qui attribuent les marchés publics	7,
Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis de construire	8,
Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle	9,
Les personnes qui travaillent dans le secteur public de la santé (M)	10,
Les personnes qui travaillent dans le domaine de l'enseignement public (M)	11,
Les contrôleurs\ inspecteurs (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)	12,
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les entreprises privées (N)	13,
Autre (SPONTANE)	14,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	15,
DK	16,

EB72.2 QB2 TREND MODIFIED

EB72.2 QB2 TREND MODIFIED

QC5 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services?

QC5 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, en (NOTRE PAYS), quelqu'un vous a-t-il demandé, ou a-t-il attendu de vous, de payer un pot-de-vin pour ses services ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	<b>(496-511)</b>
No, nobody did	1,
Yes, from a person working in the police services	2,
Yes, from a person working in the customs services	3,
Yes, from a person working in the judicial services	4,
Yes, from a politician at national level	5,
Yes, from a politician at regional level	6,
Yes, from a politician at local level	7,
Yes, an official awarding public tenders	8,
Yes, an official issuing building permits	9,
Yes, an official issuing business permits	10,
Yes, a person working in the public health sector	11,
Yes, a person working in the public education sector	12,
Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13,
Yes, from a person working in private companies (N)	14,
Yes, from someone else	15,
DK	16,

	<b>(496-511)</b>
Non, personne ne l'a fait	1,
Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services de police	2,
Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services douaniers	3,
Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services judiciaires	4,
Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau national	5,
Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau régional	6,
Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau local	7,
Oui, un fonctionnaire qui attribue les marchés publics	8,
Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis de construire	9,
Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle	10,
Oui, une personne qui travaille dans le secteur public de la santé (M)	11,
Oui, une personne qui travaille dans le domaine de l'enseignement public (M)	12,
Oui, un contrôleur\ inspecteur (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)	13,
Oui, une personne qui travaille dans une entreprise privée (N)	14,
Oui, quelqu'un d'autre	15,
NSP	16,

EB72.2 QB3 TREND MODIFIED

EB72.2 QB3 TREND MODIFIED

QC6 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society?

QC6 Selon vous, pourquoi y a-t-il de la corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REponses)

	<b>(512-522)</b>
Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption	1,
There are too close links between business and politics	2,
Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit or qualifications	3,
Public money is not spent in a transparent manner	4,
The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge	5,
There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution)	6,
Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life	7,
Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None\ There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

	<b>(512-522)</b>
Les hommes et femmes politiques (Gouvernement et Parlement) n'en font pas assez pour combattre la corruption	1,
Il y a trop de liens proches entre le monde des affaires et la politique	2,
Dans le secteur public, beaucoup de promotions ne sont pas faites au mérite ou sur les compétences	3,
L'argent public n'est pas dépensé de manière transparente	4,
Souvent, la loi n'est pas appliquée par les autorités responsables	5,
Il n'y a pas de sanction réelle pour la corruption (absence de poursuite judiciaire ou décisions de justice trop légères)	6,
Beaucoup de personnes acceptent la corruption comme faisant partie de la vie quotidienne	7,
Les mauvaises conditions socioéconomiques (salaires bas, pauvreté) entraînent de la corruption	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
Aucun\ Il n'y a pas de corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

EB72.2 QB4

EB72.2 QB4



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QC7 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

QC7 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT – ROTATE) (M)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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	(LIRE – ROTATION) (M)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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(523)	1	(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective	1	2	3	4	5
(524)	2	There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes	1	2	3	4	5
(525)	3	Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(526)	4	There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY) (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(527)	5	EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(528)	6	Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed	1	2	3	4	5
(529)	7	In (OUR COUNTRY) corruption is often linked to organised crime (N)	1	2	3	4	5

(523)	1	Les efforts du Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) pour combattre la corruption sont efficaces	1	2	3	4	5
(524)	2	Il existe suffisamment de poursuites judiciaires couronnées de succès en (NOTRE PAYS) pour dissuader les gens de donner ou de recevoir des pots-de-vin	1	2	3	4	5
(525)	3	Les décisions de justice dans les affaires de corruption sont trop légères en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(526)	4	Il y a suffisamment de transparence et de supervision des financements des partis politiques en (NOTRE PAYS) (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(527)	5	L'UE contribue à la réduction de la corruption en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
(528)	6	La corruption est inévitable, elle a toujours existé	1	2	3	4	5
(529)	7	En (NOTRE PAYS) la corruption est souvent liée au crime organisé (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB72.2 QB5 (ITEMS 1, 3, 5, 6) AND EB72.2 QB1 (ITEM 2) TREND MODIFIED

EB72.2 QB5 (ITEMS 1, 3, 5, 6) AND EB72.2 QB1 (ITEM 2) TREND MODIFIED

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QC8 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...?

QC8 Pensez-vous que la prévention et la lutte contre la corruption est la responsabilité ... ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

	(530-539)
The national Government	1,
The police	2,
The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	3,
The European Union institutions	4,
NGOs, other associations	5,
Citizens themselves (N)	6,
Companies (N)	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

	(530-539)
Du Gouvernement national	1,
De la police	2,
Du système judiciaire (le parquet - services du procureur et les tribunaux) (N)	3,
Des institutions de l'Union européenne	4,
Des ONGs, et d'autres associations	5,
Des citoyens eux-mêmes (N)	6,
Des entreprises (N)	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB72.2 QB6 TREND MODIFIED

EB72.2 QB6 TREND MODIFIED

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QC9 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions\ bodies would you trust most to provide a solution for your case?

QC9 Imaginez que vous avez été victime d'une affaire de corruption bien spécifique, et que vous désirez porter plainte à ce sujet. A quelles institutions feriez-vous le plus confiance pour trouver une solution à votre affaire ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

	(540-549)
The police	1,
The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	2,
NGOs, other associations	3,
The national Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)	4,
Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council)	5,
Trade Unions	6,
European Union Institutions	7,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

	(540-549)
La police	1,
Le système judiciaire (le parquet, les services du procureur et les tribunaux)	2,
Les ONGs, et autres associations	3,
Le médiateur national (INSERER NOM DU MEDiateur NATIONAL)	4,
Votre représentant politique (membre du Parlement, du conseil municipal)	5,
Les syndicats	6,
Les institutions de l'Union européenne	7,
Autre (SPONTANE)	8,
Aucun (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

EB72.2 QB7

EB72.2 QB7

## **TABLES**

QC1.1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption est un problème majeur en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC1.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC1.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Korruption ist ein großes Problem in (UNSER LAND)

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		41	0	33	-4	17	1	5	2	4	1	74	-4	22	3
 BE		31	-7	40	0	23	5	4	1	2	1	71	-7	27	6
 BG		63	-15	32	13	3	2	0	0	2	0	95	-2	3	2
 CZ		53	2	37	0	7	-2	3	1	0	-1	90	2	10	-1
 DK		6	0	13	-3	28	-12	51	15	2	0	19	-3	79	3
 DE		26	-13	31	-5	29	10	8	5	6	3	57	-18	37	15
 EE		32	-14	40	4	20	8	4	2	4	0	72	-10	24	10
 IE		53	-5	33	6	7	-2	1	0	6	1	86	1	8	-2
 EL		78	-2	20	2	1	-1	1	1	0	0	98	0	2	0
 ES		63	14	25	-14	7	-3	2	2	3	1	88	0	9	-1
 FR		38	5	33	-7	19	-1	5	1	5	2	71	-2	24	0
 IT		46	8	41	-4	10	-3	1	-1	2	0	87	4	11	-4
 CY		70	1	27	2	2	-1	0	-1	1	-1	97	3	2	-2
 LV		42	-12	41	11	12	0	3	1	2	0	83	-1	15	1
 LT		56	0	33	3	8	-2	1	-1	2	0	89	3	9	-3
 LU		12	-6	22	-5	38	-1	17	6	11	6	34	-11	55	5
 HU		71	-7	25	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	96	0	3	0
 MT		46	-20	42	13	7	4	1	0	4	3	88	-7	8	4
 NL		11	-10	23	-7	41	3	22	12	3	2	34	-17	63	15
 AT		37	18	43	1	14	-16	2	-3	4	0	80	19	16	-19
 PL		26	-10	41	-4	23	9	4	2	6	3	67	-14	27	11
 PT		58	2	39	2	2	-2	0	0	1	-2	97	4	2	-2
 RO		71	0	25	3	1	-3	0	-1	3	1	96	3	1	-4
 SI		78	14	17	-13	4	0	0	-1	1	0	95	1	4	-1
 SK		40	-2	38	-3	17	4	2	0	3	1	78	-5	19	4
 FI		7	-10	29	-5	42	4	21	11	1	0	36	-15	63	15
 SE		9	2	34	4	33	-2	22	-2	2	-2	43	6	55	-4
 UK		37	0	34	-3	21	2	4	1	4	0	71	-3	25	3

QC1.2 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption existe dans les institutions locales en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC1.2 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC1.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in lokalen Institutionen in (UNSER LAND)

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		36	-2	40	-3	14	2	3	1	7	2	76	-5	17	3
 BE		27	-6	45	-4	22	6	3	2	3	2	72	-10	25	8
 BG		50	-12	38	9	5	3	1	0	6	0	88	-3	6	3
 CZ		45	3	42	-2	9	-2	1	0	3	1	87	1	10	-2
 DK		4	-2	18	-6	28	-9	46	17	4	0	22	-8	74	8
 DE		22	-11	44	-2	20	7	4	2	10	4	66	-13	24	9
 EE		26	-10	44	2	18	6	4	1	8	1	70	-8	22	7
 IE		41	-8	39	5	9	1	2	1	9	1	80	-3	11	2
 EL		64	-9	31	8	3	0	1	1	1	0	95	-1	4	1
 ES		59	13	32	-11	3	-4	1	0	5	2	91	2	4	-4
 FR		27	0	44	-8	16	4	3	1	10	3	71	-8	19	5
 IT		47	4	45	-1	5	-1	1	-1	2	-1	92	3	6	-2
 CY		56	-4	32	-1	5	1	1	1	6	3	88	-5	6	2
 LV		42	-13	46	10	6	2	1	0	5	1	88	-3	7	2
 LT		58	3	34	-4	3	1	0	-1	5	1	92	-1	3	0
 LU		12	-6	36	-3	24	-1	10	3	18	7	48	-9	34	2
 HU		52	-16	34	10	9	4	1	0	4	2	86	-6	10	4
 MT		36	-18	44	11	8	2	0	-1	12	6	80	-7	8	1
 NL		10	-7	30	-12	35	5	17	10	8	4	40	-19	52	15
 AT		33	17	40	-7	16	-12	2	-2	9	4	73	10	18	-14
 PL		25	-8	51	0	12	3	1	0	11	5	76	-8	13	3
 PT		48	-3	38	0	7	2	1	0	6	1	86	-3	8	2
 RO		61	-1	27	0	4	-1	1	0	7	2	88	-1	5	-1
 SI		60	9	31	-7	5	-3	1	1	3	0	91	2	6	-2
 SK		37	-4	46	1	11	1	1	0	5	2	83	-3	12	1
 FI		8	-8	35	-6	39	5	16	9	2	0	43	-14	55	14
 SE		21	8	45	0	18	-6	10	-1	6	-1	66	8	28	-7
 UK		28	-5	40	-2	19	3	4	2	9	2	68	-7	23	5

QC1.3 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption existe dans les institutions régionales en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC1.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC1.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in regionalen Institutionen in (UNSER LAND)

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		35	-2	40	-4	13	2	3	1	9	3	75	-6	16	3
 BE		25	-6	48	-2	22	7	2	0	3	1	73	-8	24	7
 BG		49	-12	37	7	4	3	1	0	9	2	86	-5	5	3
 CZ		50	5	42	-4	4	-3	1	1	3	1	92	1	5	-2
 DK		3	-2	19	-7	28	-10	45	17	5	2	22	-9	73	7
 DE		21	-12	45	-3	21	10	3	1	10	4	66	-15	24	11
 EE		21	-11	48	2	17	6	3	2	11	1	69	-9	20	8
 IE		41	-8	38	5	7	0	1	0	13	3	79	-3	8	0
 EL		63	-9	32	7	2	0	0	0	3	2	95	-2	2	0
 ES		59	13	32	-12	3	-3	1	0	5	2	91	1	4	-3
 FR		26	-1	46	-7	14	4	3	2	11	2	72	-8	17	6
 IT		49	7	43	-1	5	-3	1	-1	2	-2	92	6	6	-4
 CY		53	-6	34	0	5	2	1	1	7	3	87	-6	6	3
 LV		34	-15	50	11	8	3	1	1	7	0	84	-4	9	4
 LT		52	-2	35	-3	4	2	0	-1	9	4	87	-5	4	1
 LU		8	-9	37	-1	24	-2	9	2	22	10	45	-10	33	0
 HU		51	-16	36	12	6	1	1	0	6	3	87	-4	7	1
 MT		23	-24	32	-4	7	2	1	0	37	26	55	-28	8	2
 NL		9	-7	27	-13	37	6	16	9	11	5	36	-20	53	15
 AT		33	16	42	-6	14	-12	2	-2	9	4	75	10	16	-14
 PL		22	-8	49	-4	12	3	1	0	16	9	71	-12	13	3
 PT		47	-2	43	4	4	-1	0	-1	6	0	90	2	4	-2
 RO		58	0	27	-2	5	0	0	-1	10	3	85	-2	5	-1
 SI		59	8	33	-6	3	-3	1	0	4	1	92	2	4	-3
 SK		36	-4	49	1	8	0	1	1	6	2	85	-3	9	1
 FI		7	-8	36	-7	41	8	14	8	2	-1	43	-15	55	16
 SE		16	4	46	1	21	-3	10	-1	7	-1	62	5	31	-4
 UK		27	-2	39	-6	19	4	3	0	12	4	66	-8	22	4

QC1.4 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption existe au niveau des institutions nationales en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC1.4 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC1.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in nationalen Institutionen in (UNSER LAND)

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		40	0	39	-4	11	1	3	1	7	2	79	-4	14	2
 BE		27	-7	48	0	19	5	2	0	4	2	75	-7	21	5
 BG		54	-15	35	10	3	2	1	1	7	2	89	-5	4	3
 CZ		65	9	30	-10	2	-1	1	1	2	1	95	-1	3	0
 DK		5	-1	20	-9	27	-7	44	16	4	1	25	-10	71	9
 DE		24	-10	46	0	17	5	3	1	10	4	70	-10	20	6
 EE		29	-12	47	4	14	4	3	2	7	2	76	-8	17	6
 IE		46	-9	38	6	4	-1	2	1	10	3	84	-3	6	0
 EL		71	-5	28	6	1	0	0	0	0	-1	99	1	1	0
 ES		63	15	30	-13	1	-4	1	0	5	2	93	2	2	-4
 FR		34	2	46	-5	11	2	2	1	7	0	80	-3	13	3
 IT		57	11	38	-5	2	-4	1	-1	2	-1	95	6	3	-5
 CY		61	2	30	-2	2	-2	1	0	6	2	91	0	3	-2
 LV		45	-15	45	11	5	3	1	1	4	0	90	-4	6	4
 LT		59	1	35	-3	2	1	0	0	4	1	94	-2	2	1
 LU		10	-6	37	-2	25	0	9	1	19	7	47	-8	34	1
 HU		52	-16	34	11	7	2	1	0	6	3	86	-5	8	2
 MT		32	-20	48	11	6	2	1	0	13	7	80	-9	7	2
 NL		11	-6	28	-11	36	4	18	11	7	2	39	-17	54	15
 AT		44	27	41	-8	7	-17	2	-2	6	0	85	19	9	-19
 PL		25	-9	48	-4	12	5	1	-1	14	9	73	-13	13	4
 PT		51	0	40	0	6	3	0	-1	3	-2	91	0	6	2
 RO		63	2	26	0	5	0	0	-1	6	-1	89	2	5	-1
 SI		73	12	24	-11	1	-1	0	0	2	0	97	1	1	-1
 SK		50	4	42	-3	3	-3	0	0	5	2	92	1	3	-3
 FI		9	-10	41	-8	35	10	13	7	2	1	50	-18	48	17
 SE		18	3	46	1	20	-2	10	-1	6	-1	64	4	30	-3
 UK		32	-2	41	-1	16	4	2	-1	9	0	73	-3	18	3

QC1.5 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption existe au sein des institutions de l'UE

QC1.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption within the institutions of the EU

QC1.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in den Institutionen der EU

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		34	0	39	-3	10	-1	1	0	16	4	73	-3	11	-1
 BE		27	-5	50	3	14	-1	2	0	7	3	77	-2	16	-1
 BG		26	-11	31	5	11	1	2	0	30	5	57	-6	13	1
 CZ		34	4	42	-1	9	-5	1	0	14	2	76	3	10	-5
 DK		18	-7	47	0	21	2	9	4	5	1	65	-7	30	6
 DE		37	-4	44	1	8	0	1	0	10	3	81	-3	9	0
 EE		17	-3	42	-1	15	1	3	1	23	2	59	-4	18	2
 IE		34	-8	35	5	6	-2	1	0	24	5	69	-3	7	-2
 EL		41	-11	40	7	9	0	1	0	9	4	81	-4	10	0
 ES		48	11	35	-6	2	-5	1	0	14	0	83	5	3	-5
 FR		33	4	40	-10	10	1	1	0	16	5	73	-6	11	1
 IT		35	3	38	-3	10	-2	2	-1	15	3	73	0	12	-3
 CY		36	3	33	1	5	-4	1	0	25	0	69	4	6	-4
 LV		15	-9	48	6	14	2	1	0	22	1	63	-3	15	2
 LT		22	-3	43	-1	10	-1	1	-1	24	6	65	-4	11	-2
 LU		27	-6	41	1	14	0	3	-1	15	6	68	-5	17	-1
 HU		34	-11	40	7	11	1	1	0	14	3	74	-4	12	1
 MT		22	-11	38	0	7	-1	1	-1	32	13	60	-11	8	-2
 NL		18	-6	42	-4	23	2	5	3	12	5	60	-10	28	5
 AT		50	20	37	-11	6	-9	1	-1	6	1	87	9	7	-10
 PL		14	-3	38	-3	15	-1	1	-1	32	8	52	-6	16	-2
 PT		40	0	44	4	3	-3	0	-1	13	0	84	4	3	-4
 RO		27	-4	29	2	14	-1	2	-1	28	4	56	-2	16	-2
 SI		46	-3	33	-3	7	0	1	0	13	6	79	-6	8	0
 SK		25	2	45	1	13	-5	1	-1	16	3	70	3	14	-6
 FI		19	-8	48	-2	24	7	4	1	5	2	67	-10	28	8
 SE		45	5	40	-5	8	0	2	0	5	0	85	0	10	0
 UK		38	0	36	-5	7	-2	1	0	18	7	74	-5	8	-2



QC1.6 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption fait partie de la culture des affaires en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC1.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC1.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Korruption ist Teil der Geschäftskultur in (UNSER LAND)

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
	EU 27	30	37	17	8	8	67	25
	BE	22	44	26	5	3	66	31
	BG	40	39	6	2	13	79	8
	CZ	45	43	9	1	2	88	10
	DK	4	17	24	51	4	21	75
	DE	19	31	26	17	7	50	43
	EE	21	40	22	8	9	61	30
	IE	41	39	8	3	9	80	11
	EL	47	41	8	2	2	88	10
	ES	38	36	10	5	11	74	15
	FR	27	37	22	6	8	64	28
	IT	44	45	7	1	3	89	8
	CY	57	33	5	1	4	90	6
	LV	23	49	16	4	8	72	20
	LT	42	41	6	1	10	83	7
	LU	9	26	31	18	16	35	49
	HU	42	40	10	2	6	82	12
	MT	34	45	7	4	10	79	11
	NL	8	25	34	29	4	33	63
	AT	26	41	20	7	6	67	27
	PL	24	44	16	2	14	68	18
	PT	38	44	7	1	10	82	8
	RO	48	34	5	1	12	82	6
	SI	48	34	9	3	6	82	12
	SK	38	46	10	1	5	84	11
	FI	7	29	38	24	2	36	62
	SE	6	28	29	33	4	34	62
	UK	26	38	21	6	9	64	27

QC1.7 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption est plus répandue en (NOTRE PAYS) que dans les autres Etats membres de l'UE

QC1.7 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is more widespread in (OUR COUNTRY) than in other EU Member States

QC1.7 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Korruption ist in (UNSER LAND) weiter verbreitet als in anderen EU-Mitgliedstaaten

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
 EU 27	17	19	28	21	15	36	49
 BE	5	13	49	26	7	18	75
 BG	44	31	8	4	13	75	12
 CZ	32	37	19	3	9	69	22
 DK	0	2	14	82	2	2	96
 DE	4	7	35	46	8	11	81
 EE	5	15	40	19	21	20	59
 IE	20	24	20	10	26	44	30
 EL	47	33	12	4	4	80	16
 ES	22	24	23	9	22	46	32
 FR	5	10	44	21	20	15	65
 IT	33	36	13	3	15	69	16
 CY	21	17	21	17	24	38	38
 LV	19	34	27	3	17	53	30
 LT	31	33	13	2	21	64	15
 LU	1	3	34	52	10	4	86
 HU	31	28	20	7	14	59	27
 MT	9	20	29	10	32	29	39
 NL	1	1	28	64	6	2	92
 AT	10	21	37	22	10	31	59
 PL	13	29	28	5	25	42	33
 PT	21	36	21	6	16	57	27
 RO	52	26	9	1	12	78	10
 SI	28	22	23	7	20	50	30
 SK	23	28	30	4	15	51	34
 FI	1	9	27	60	3	10	87
 SE	1	1	21	74	3	2	95
 UK	6	12	39	22	21	18	61

QC1.8 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























Vous êtes personnellement touché(e) par la corruption dans votre vie quotidienne

QC1.8 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life

QC1.8 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.





























Sie sind in Ihrem Alltagsleben persönlich von Korruption betroffen

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
 EU 27	10	19	22	45	4	29	67
 BE	4	9	24	62	1	13	86
 BG	14	31	28	20	7	45	48
 CZ	10	26	40	21	3	36	61
 DK	1	4	8	86	1	5	94
 DE	3	9	13	73	2	12	86
 EE	6	15	27	48	4	21	75
 IE	13	23	23	30	11	36	53
 EL	30	43	22	5	0	73	27
 ES	14	29	25	28	4	43	53
 FR	4	8	20	65	3	12	85
 IT	17	29	19	28	7	46	47
 CY	31	30	24	12	3	61	36
 LV	9	25	36	28	2	34	64
 LT	19	30	25	22	4	49	47
 LU	2	7	16	74	1	9	90
 HU	10	24	26	37	3	34	63
 MT	9	30	26	26	9	39	52
 NL	3	7	12	77	1	10	89
 AT	7	12	25	51	5	19	76
 PL	9	25	34	24	8	34	58
 PT	15	31	25	23	6	46	48
 RO	41	35	15	3	6	76	18
 SI	16	17	25	39	3	33	64
 SK	17	37	33	10	3	54	43
 FI	2	11	18	69	0	13	87
 SE	1	9	12	74	4	10	86
 UK	5	14	27	50	4	19	77

QC2 Au cours des trois dernières années, diriez-vous que le niveau de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) ... ?

QC2 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?





























QC2 Würden Sie sagen, das Ausmaß an Korruption in (UNSER LAND) ist in den vergangenen drei Jahren ... ?

		A beaucoup augmenté	A un peu augmenté	Est resté le même	A un peu diminué	A beaucoup diminué	Il n'y a pas de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS) (SPONT.)	NSP	Total 'Diminué'
		Increased a lot	Increased a little	Stayed the same	Decreased a little	Decreased a lot	There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONT.)	DK	Total 'Decreased'
		stark angestiegen	etwas angestiegen	gleich geblieben	etwas zurück gegangen	stark zurück gegangen	Es gibt keine Korruption in (UNSER LAND) (SPONT.)	WN	Gesamt 'Zurückgegangen'
%		EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
	EU 27	22	25	35	6	1	1	10	7
	BE	8	29	42	10	5	2	4	15
	BG	19	19	34	13	2	0	13	15
	CZ	38	32	24	3	0	0	3	3
	DK	3	20	56	5	1	10	5	6
	DE	8	24	39	4	3	3	19	7
	EE	6	19	36	20	4	3	12	24
	IE	29	16	26	16	4	0	9	20
	EL	36	20	35	7	0	0	2	7
	ES	36	25	27	7	0	0	5	7
	FR	19	26	36	3	0	2	14	3
	IT	30	26	35	4	0	0	5	4
	CY	44	29	20	3	1	0	3	4
	LV	11	23	45	13	1	0	7	14
	LT	18	29	35	9	0	0	9	9
	LU	4	17	41	4	1	7	26	5
	HU	26	25	36	7	1	0	5	8
	MT	27	25	31	4	1	0	12	5
	NL	4	28	49	6	0	2	11	6
	AT	18	33	32	7	1	1	8	8
	PL	9	19	37	16	2	2	15	18
	PT	33	35	19	3	0	0	10	3
	RO	58	9	22	5	1	0	5	6
	SI	54	20	19	3	0	0	4	3
	SK	19	28	38	8	0	0	7	8
	FI	4	23	48	12	1	7	5	13
	SE	6	27	49	6	1	3	8	7
	UK	23	27	32	4	1	1	12	5

QC3.1 Personnellement, pensez-vous être bien informé(e) ou non à propos du ... ?  
Niveau de corruption en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC3.1 Personally, do you think you are well informed or not about...?  
The level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC3.1 Fühlen Sie sich persönlich gut oder nicht gut informiert über ...?  
das Ausmaß an Korruption in (UNSER LAND)

		Très bien informé(e)	Plutôt bien informé(e)	Pas très bien informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP	Total 'Informé'	Total 'Pas informé'
		Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'
		Sehr gut informiert	Ziemlich gut informiert	Nicht sehr gut informiert	Überhaupt nicht informiert	WN	Gesamt 'Informiert'	Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'
%		EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
 EU 27		4	29	44	20	3	33	64
 BE		2	21	47	29	1	23	76
 BG		5	34	46	12	3	39	58
 CZ		4	33	52	10	1	37	62
 DK		9	26	47	17	1	35	64
 DE		2	20	48	28	2	22	76
 EE		1	26	59	13	1	27	72
 IE		6	30	36	24	4	36	60
 EL		12	45	36	7	0	57	43
 ES		5	30	44	20	1	35	64
 FR		2	16	46	35	1	18	81
 IT		7	45	31	12	5	52	43
 CY		18	51	28	3	0	69	31
 LV		3	27	56	13	1	30	69
 LT		5	40	41	11	3	45	52
 LU		1	15	42	38	4	16	80
 HU		5	42	41	11	1	47	52
 MT		3	23	42	29	3	26	71
 NL		6	28	43	21	2	34	64
 AT		5	28	48	16	3	33	64
 PL		3	28	46	15	8	31	61
 PT		3	30	49	17	1	33	66
 RO		10	43	35	9	3	53	44
 SI		7	40	43	9	1	47	52
 SK		4	34	51	10	1	38	61
 FI		2	27	55	16	0	29	71
 SE		2	23	56	18	1	25	74
 UK		5	30	43	19	3	35	62

QC3.2 Personnellement, pensez-vous être bien informé(e) ou non à propos du ... ?





























Niveau de corruption au sein de l'UE

QC3.2 Personally, do you think you are well informed or not about...?

The level of corruption within the EU

QC3.2 Fühlen Sie sich persönlich gut oder nicht gut informiert über ...?





























das Ausmaß an Korruption innerhalb der EU

		Très bien informé(e)	Plutôt bien informé(e)	Pas très bien informé(e)	Pas du tout informé(e)	NSP	Total 'Informé'	Total 'Pas informé'
		Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not very well informed	Not at all informed	DK	Total 'Informed'	Total 'Not informed'
		Sehr gut informiert	Ziemlich gut informiert	Nicht sehr gut informiert	Überhaupt nicht informiert	WN	Gesamt 'Informiert'	Gesamt 'Nicht informiert'
%		EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
	EU 27	2	15	47	32	4	17	79
	BE	1	14	46	38	1	15	84
	BG	1	7	50	36	6	8	86
	CZ	1	12	53	33	1	13	86
	DK	3	19	60	17	1	22	77
	DE	1	14	50	33	2	15	83
	EE	0	8	54	36	2	8	90
	IE	2	14	37	41	6	16	78
	EL	4	15	52	28	1	19	80
	ES	1	14	47	37	1	15	84
	FR	1	9	42	46	2	10	88
	IT	4	22	39	25	10	26	64
	CY	5	23	44	26	2	28	70
	LV	0	7	54	36	3	7	90
	LT	2	15	49	29	5	17	78
	LU	2	16	43	36	3	18	79
	HU	2	16	51	29	2	18	80
	MT	0	10	45	36	9	10	81
	NL	2	22	47	26	3	24	73
	AT	4	17	49	28	2	21	77
	PL	1	14	44	32	9	15	76
	PT	2	21	50	25	2	23	75
	RO	4	15	51	23	7	19	74
	SI	3	22	52	21	2	25	73
	SK	1	15	55	27	2	16	82
	FI	1	15	61	23	0	16	84
	SE	1	14	60	24	1	15	84
	UK	3	17	46	28	6	20	74

QC4 En (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que donner ou recevoir des pots-de-vin, et les abus de pouvoir pour le bénéfice personnel, sont étendus parmi les personnes suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC4 Glauben Sie, dass das Anbieten und Annehmen von Schmiergeldern sowie der Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Berufsgruppen in (UNSER LAND) weit verbreitet ist? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services de police		Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services douaniers		Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services judiciaires		Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau national		Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau régional		Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau local	
		People working in the police services		People working in the customs services		People working in the judicial services		Politicians at national level		Politicians at regional level		Politicians at local level	
		Personen, die im Polizeidienst arbeiten		Personen, die im Zolldienst arbeiten		Personen, die im Justizdienst arbeiten		Politiker auf nationaler Ebene		Politiker auf regionaler Ebene		Politiker auf lokaler Ebene	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	34	-5	31	-5	32	-5	57	0	48	-1	46	-2
	BE	35	-12	33	-11	32	-20	51	-12	45	-11	44	-9
	BG	70	-10	77	-10	76	-6	60	-16	50	-10	50	-8
	CZ	59	-6	31	-10	60	3	70	2	55	4	51	2
	DK	16	-4	12	-3	9	-3	28	3	21	0	29	2
	DE	17	-6	16	-8	19	-4	44	-2	41	-1	38	-4
	EE	39	-12	31	-9	40	6	50	-6	42	-5	46	-5
	IE	31	-7	19	-7	21	-8	65	-6	54	-4	49	-4
	EL	50	-22	63	-11	58	-16	78	4	66	6	68	9
	ES	37	-9	38	-4	41	-6	78	8	68	2	67	0
	FR	37	-8	33	-4	29	-6	70	3	53	1	45	0
	IT	34	2	41	0	38	-1	67	5	57	4	53	1
	CY	75	-14	64	-8	53	-7	69	2	58	-2	56	-4
	LV	66	1	62	-1	49	-6	64	-3	41	-3	43	-4
	LT	56	-11	58	0	64	-4	56	-4	42	-3	51	1
	LU	31	-12	24	-11	19	-14	32	-8	25	-8	31	-3
	HU	40	-6	23	-9	34	-7	49	-6	44	-2	43	-4
	MT	44	-12	46	-14	49	-9	52	-7	29	-15	42	-4
	NL	21	-5	19	-8	16	-4	27	-2	29	-3	36	2
	AT	25	-6	28	0	27	2	64	24	51	16	46	10
	PL	29	-8	26	-13	32	-10	37	-12	27	-11	29	-11
	PT	36	-13	33	-16	40	-7	63	-1	52	-5	51	-7
	RO	64	-4	71	14	55	-5	58	5	48	8	51	11
	SI	55	4	48	3	65	1	83	14	68	13	69	11
	SK	49	-1	32	-3	60	-1	61	5	40	-2	36	-5
	FI	7	-2	6	-5	6	-3	38	-25	28	-7	35	-6
	SE	30	3	22	-4	19	0	30	1	32	-1	40	2
	UK	33	1	17	-5	21	-2	58	-4	46	-5	43	-8

QC4 En (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que donner ou recevoir des pots-de-vin, et les abus de pouvoir pour le bénéfice personnel, sont étendus parmi les personnes suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QC4 Glauben Sie, dass das Anbieten und Annehmen von Schmiergeldern sowie der Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Berufsgruppen in (UNSER LAND) weit verbreitet ist? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)





























	%	Les fonctionnaires qui attribuent les marchés publics		Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis de construire		Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle		Les personnes qui travaillent dans le secteur public de la santé		Les personnes qui travaillent dans le domaine de l'enseignement public	
		Officials awarding public tenders		Officials issuing building permits		Officials issuing business permits		People working in the public health sector		People working in the public education sector	
		Beamte, die öffentliche Aufträge vergeben		Beamte, die Baugenehmigungen erteilen		Beamte, die Gewerbe genehmigen erteilen		Personen, die im öffentlichen Gesundheitswesen arbeiten		Personen, die im öffentlichen Bildungswesen arbeiten	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		47	-5	46	-5	33	-5	30	-2	17	-2
 BE		52	-5	51	-5	34	-7	14	-6	12	-3
 BG		57	-7	56	-10	54	-7	63	-2	34	-11
 CZ		66	-8	47	-7	31	-5	33	1	21	2
 DK		25	-2	27	-8	11	-3	14	0	9	0
 DE		47	-13	48	-13	33	-14	19	-11	11	-5
 EE		52	-3	53	-4	41	-8	30	-1	18	1
 IE		47	-2	50	-6	39	-5	15	-4	12	-2
 EL		62	-10	64	-8	47	-14	75	-7	33	-15
 ES		47	2	58	0	46	2	23	6	16	1
 FR		50	-6	45	-4	24	-5	20	-2	9	-5
 IT		59	3	55	1	39	2	40	2	28	2
 CY		71	-5	55	-15	55	-7	60	-6	42	-3
 LV		57	2	53	-4	40	-5	57	2	22	-7
 LT		52	-2	49	-13	34	-6	64	3	29	1
 LU		32	1	38	-14	21	-3	13	-5	12	-5
 HU		49	-7	47	-6	50	-2	50	-3	12	-9
 MT		53	-8	60	-13	48	-9	29	-5	25	-5
 NL		46	-10	50	-14	30	-10	17	1	8	1
 AT		54	7	52	6	43	0	24	4	19	1
 PL		36	-6	30	-4	22	-5	48	-8	11	-2
 PT		39	-10	39	-11	34	-7	28	-9	23	-12
 RO		43	-3	39	0	36	-1	61	4	34	4
 SI		68	2	74	7	57	5	59	-1	36	-6
 SK		50	4	30	-7	22	-5	53	4	22	-4
 FI		35	-6	35	-3	21	-7	6	-1	3	-1
 SE		51	6	50	4	31	-1	14	2	10	0
 UK		33	-5	32	-6	26	-8	18	-1	15	-1



QC4 En (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que donner ou recevoir des pots-de-vin, et les abus de pouvoir pour le bénéficiaire personnel, sont étendus parmi les personnes suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC4 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC4 Glauben Sie, dass das Anbieten und Annehmen von Schmiergeldern sowie der Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Berufsgruppen in (UNSER LAND) weit verbreitet ist? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Les contrôleurs\ inspecteurs (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)		Les personnes qui travaillent dans les entreprises privées		Autre (SPONT.)		Aucun (SPONT.)		NSP		Total '5+ domaines où la corruption est étendue'	
		Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)		People working in private companies		Other (SPONT.)		None (SPONT.)		DK		Total '5+ areas where corruption is widespread'	
		Inspektoren (Gesundheit, Bau, Lebensmittelqualität, Sanitätskontrolle und Lizenzvergabe)		Personen, die in privat-wirtschaftlichen Unternehmen arbeiten		Sonstiges (SPONT.)		Nichts davon (SPONT.)		WN		Gesamt 'Mehr als Fünf Bereiche in denen Korruption verbreitet ist'	
%		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2
	EU 27	35	-4	32	32	1	0	4	1	9	4	44	-1
	BE	40	-8	35	35	1	0	5	-3	3	2	42	-10
	BG	52	-10	29	29	2	1	0	0	4	2	68	-9
	CZ	46	-8	23	23	0	-1	1	1	3	0	58	-3
	DK	29	-1	35	35	1	0	34	-2	4	0	22	3
	DE	35	-10	40	40	1	0	6	2	10	4	37	-5
	EE	31	-5	29	29	1	0	5	2	10	4	46	-4
	IE	25	2	25	25	2	0	4	1	10	0	43	-7
	EL	63	-3	26	26	4	3	0	0	1	1	74	-3
	ES	39	4	40	40	1	-3	1	1	5	3	55	5
	FR	31	-3	33	33	1	0	2	1	9	3	46	2
	IT	40	0	27	27	2	0	1	0	5	1	54	7
	CY	56	-9	41	41	0	-2	2	0	7	7	65	-9
	LV	52	-2	23	23	1	0	1	1	4	1	63	3
	LT	54	1	25	25	1	0	1	-1	3	2	58	1
	LU	29	1	33	33	2	1	8	0	17	9	26	-6
	HU	47	-4	27	27	2	0	3	1	6	2	48	-5
	MT	32	-7	23	23	1	0	2	1	17	11	51	-6
	NL	30	-7	28	28	3	3	14	6	8	4	30	-2
	AT	37	0	41	41	2	0	3	-5	9	2	51	17
	PL	33	-5	17	17	0	-1	2	1	14	7	30	-10
	PT	35	-8	31	31	1	0	1	-1	13	4	41	-10
	RO	44	4	17	17	2	0	1	1	9	2	57	4
	SI	66	-2	42	42	3	-2	0	-1	3	2	74	9
	SK	41	-3	27	27	2	1	0	0	6	4	49	2
	FI	11	-3	20	20	3	2	17	10	3	1	15	-4
	SE	34	-1	47	47	0	-1	12	-2	4	1	36	8
	UK	20	-5	35	35	0	-1	7	1	15	5	35	1

QC5 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, en (NOTRE PAYS), quelqu'un vous a-t-il demandé, ou a-t-il attendu de vous, de payer un pot-de-vin pour ses services ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC5 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC5 Hat Sie irgendjemand in (UNSER LAND) innerhalb der letzten 12 Monate gefragt oder von Ihnen erwartet, dass Sie für seine/ihre Dienstleistungen Schmiergeld bezahlen? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Non, personne ne l'a fait		Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services de police		Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services douaniers		Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services judiciaires		Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau national		Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau régional	
		No, nobody did		Yes, from a person working in the police services		Yes, from a person working in the customs services		Yes, from a person working in the judicial services		Yes, from a politician at national level		Yes, from a politician at regional level	
		Nein, niemand		Ja, Personen, die im Polizeidienst arbeiten		Ja, Personen, die im Zolldienst arbeiten		Ja, Personen, die im Justizdienst arbeiten		Ja, von Politikern auf nationaler Ebene		Ja, von Politikern auf regionaler Ebene	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	89	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	0	0	-1
	BE	97	2	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1
	BG	72	-9	7	0	1	-1	2	0	0	-1	0	-1
	CZ	80	-4	2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DK	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DE	93	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	EE	91	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IE	97	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
	EL	84	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	ES	93	4	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2	0	-3	0	-3
	FR	94	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IT	85	5	3	-2	2	-4	1	-3	1	-3	1	-1
	CY	94	1	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	1
	LV	80	2	6	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	LT	71	3	6	-2	1	-1	2	0	0	-1	0	-1
	LU	95	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-2
	HU	78	-2	1	-2	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	0	-1
	MT	94	3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0
	NL	98	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AT	84	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	-1	2	1
	PL	81	-1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	-2	1	0
	PT	92	3	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	1	-1	2	-1
	RO	63	-5	4	-2	2	-1	2	-1	1	-1	1	-1
	SI	92	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	SK	68	-8	2	-1	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0
	FI	95	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SE	98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UK	96	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0

QC5 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, en (NOTRE PAYS), quelqu'un vous a-t-il demandé, ou a-t-il attendu de vous, de payer un pot-de-vin pour ses services ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC5 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC5 Hat Sie irgendjemand in (UNSER LAND) innerhalb der letzten 12 Monate gefragt oder von Ihnen erwartet, dass Sie für seine/ihre Dienstleistungen Schmiergeld bezahlen? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau local		Oui, un fonctionnaire qui attribue les marchés publics		Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis de construire		Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle		Oui, une personne qui travaille dans le secteur public de la santé		Oui, une personne qui travaille dans le domaine de l'enseignement public	
		Yes, from a politician at local level		Yes, an official awarding public tenders		Yes, an official issuing building permits		Yes, an official issuing business permits		Yes, a person working in the public health sector		Yes, a person working in the public education sector	
		Ja, Politiker auf lokaler Ebene		Ja, ein Beamter, der öffentliche Aufträge vergibt		Ja, ein Beamter, der Baugenehmigungen erteilt		Ja, ein Beamte, der Gewerbe-genehmigungen erteilt		Ja, eine Person, die im öffentlichen Gesundheitswesen arbeitet		Ja, eine Person, die im öffentlichen Bildungswesen arbeitet	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	2	0	1	1
	BE	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	-1
	BG	0	-1	1	0	1	0	1	-1	12	7	2	1
	CZ	0	-1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
	DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DE	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1
	EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0
	IE	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EL	1	0	0	-1	1	-1	0	-1	8	-4	0	0
	ES	0	-2	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	FR	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	IT	1	0	0	-2	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	0	-1
	CY	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	2	1	0	0
	LV	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	6	-2	1	0
	LT	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	15	2	1	-1
	LU	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1
	HU	1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	13	3	0	0
	MT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AT	1	-1	1	-1	2	0	2	1	2	-1	2	0
	PL	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	5	0	1	0
	PT	2	0	1	-2	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0
	RO	1	-1	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	17	4	3	1
	SI	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	0
	SK	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	13	4	2	0
	FI	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UK	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0

QC5 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, en (NOTRE PAYS), quelqu'un vous a-t-il demandé, ou a-t-il attendu de vous, de payer un pot-de-vin pour ses services ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC5 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC5 Hat Sie irgendjemand in (UNSER LAND) innerhalb der letzten 12 Monate gefragt oder von Ihnen erwartet, dass Sie für seine/ihre Dienstleistungen Schmiergeld bezahlen? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Oui, un contrôleur\ inspecteur (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)		Oui, une personne qui travaille dans une entreprise privée		Oui, quelqu'un d'autre		NSP		Total 'Demandé/attendu de vous de payer un pot-de-vin au moins une fois'	
		Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)		Yes, from a person working in private companies		Yes, from someone else		DK		Total 'Ask/expected to pay a bribe at least once'	
		Ja, ein Inspektor (Gesundheit, Bau, Lebensmittelqualität, Sanitätskontrolle und Lizenzvergabe)		Ja, eine Person, die in einem privatwirtschaftlichen Unternehmen arbeitet		Ja, jemand anderes		WN		Gesamt 'Mindestens ein Bereich in dem eine Bestechung aufgetreten ist'	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	8	-1
	BE	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	-1
	BG	1	0	2	2	3	0	4	2	25	8
	CZ	2	1	2	2	6	0	2	1	18	3
	DK	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	-1	2	1
	DE	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	1
	EE	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	1	5	0
	IE	0	0	1	1	0	-1	1	-1	2	-1
	EL	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	15	-1
	ES	0	0	0	0	1	-1	5	4	3	-7
	FR	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	2	3	0
	IT	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	12	-5
	CY	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	0	6	-1
	LV	1	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	16	-1
	LT	3	0	1	1	3	0	2	-3	27	0
	LU	0	-1	1	1	1	0	2	2	3	-1
	HU	2	-1	2	2	2	1	3	0	20	3
	MT	0	0	1	1	1	-2	2	-1	4	-2
	NL	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	1	-2
	AT	2	0	2	2	2	0	4	1	11	-2
	PL	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	5	1	14	0
	PT	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	5	-3
	RO	3	1	1	1	4	2	6	1	31	5
	SI	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	7	1
	SK	2	0	3	3	9	3	4	3	27	5
	FI	0	-1	1	1	2	1	1	0	4	1
	SE	0	0	1	1	0	-2	1	1	2	-1
	UK	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	-1

QC6 Selon vous, pourquoi y a-t-il de la corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC6 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)





























QC6 Aus welchen Gründen gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in der Gesellschaft in (UNSER LAND) Korruption? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

		Les hommes et femmes politiques (Gouvernement et Parlement) n'en font pas assez pour combattre la corruption		Il y a trop de liens proches entre le monde des affaires et la politique		Dans le secteur public, beaucoup de promotions ne sont pas faites au mérite ou sur les compétences		L'argent public n'est pas dépensé de manière transparente		Souvent, la loi n'est pas appliquée par les autorités responsables	
		Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption		There are too close links between business and politics		Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit or qualifications		Public money is not spent in a transparent manner		The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge	
		Politiker (Bundestag und Bundesregierung) bekämpfen die Korruption nicht entschieden genug		Es gibt zu enge Verbindungen zwischen Wirtschaft und Politik		In der öffentlichen Verwaltung werden viele Posten nicht aufgrund von Verdiensten oder Qualifikationen vergeben		Öffentliche Gelder werden nicht transparent genug verwaltet		Gesetze werden von den zuständigen Behörden oftmals nicht angewandt	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	36	2	40	-2	22	-2	33	1	18	-3
	BE	32	-3	44	-5	32	-3	30	-1	20	0
	BG	39	-15	35	0	14	4	16	0	35	-3
	CZ	53	5	42	-2	22	-4	33	6	21	-5
	DK	14	0	22	-3	17	2	27	3	13	-1
	DE	27	-4	47	-3	28	-1	36	4	12	-2
	EE	24	-2	47	-5	15	-3	31	1	17	0
	IE	48	2	44	4	26	0	33	0	22	0
	EL	57	5	19	-21	30	-2	43	2	37	1
	ES	40	5	28	-7	16	-6	43	4	25	2
	FR	28	5	55	0	19	0	45	-2	19	-5
	IT	48	12	50	3	29	-2	28	2	19	-5
	CY	54	10	23	-10	56	2	25	8	35	-5
	LV	31	-3	32	0	18	0	30	-11	24	-3
	LT	44	4	37	-4	14	-4	35	-5	15	0
	LU	17	-3	37	1	21	-1	27	-7	11	-7
	HU	36	-10	40	-5	22	3	34	4	14	-3
	MT	40	-5	50	3	21	2	21	-1	14	-5
	NL	17	-3	29	-6	23	-3	37	2	13	2
	AT	37	11	45	10	34	1	40	4	23	-4
	PL	30	0	31	-7	18	0	20	-3	15	-5
	PT	40	3	22	-2	19	3	27	6	27	1
	RO	61	11	30	-1	24	-3	22	-3	25	-3
	SI	47	1	50	4	14	-6	25	4	18	0
	SK	46	2	38	1	24	0	28	3	15	-5
	FI	21	-1	50	-7	25	-3	29	-9	15	0
	SE	25	6	29	4	30	-3	27	8	13	-1
	UK	38	-2	33	0	14	-3	30	-1	14	-3

QC6 Selon vous, pourquoi y a-t-il de la corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QC6 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QC6 Aus welchen Gründen gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in der Gesellschaft in (UNSER LAND) Korruption? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	%	Il n'y a pas de sanction réelle pour la corruption (absence de poursuite judiciaire ou décisions de justice trop légères)		Beaucoup de personnes acceptent la corruption comme faisant partie de la vie quotidienne		Les mauvaises conditions socioéconomiques (salaires bas, pauvreté) entraînent de la corruption		Autre (SPONT.)		Aucun\ Il n'y a pas de corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) (SPONT.)		NSP	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
		There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution)		Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life		Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption		Other (SPONT.)		None\ There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONT.)		DK	
		Es gibt für Korruption keine wirkliche Bestrafung (Gerichte verhängen nur milde Strafen oder es gibt gar keine Strafverfolgung)		Viele Menschen akzeptieren Korruption als einen Teil des täglichen Lebens		Schlechte sozio-ökonomische Bedingungen (niedrige Löhne, Armut) führen zu Korruption		Andere (SPONT.)		Keiner davon/ Es gibt in der Gesellschaft (UNSER LAND) keine Korruption (SPONT.)		WN	
	EU 27	29	-3	19	-2	18	1	2	0	2	0	6	2
	BE	33	4	24	4	23	4	1	-1	3	0	1	0
	BG	47	0	24	5	37	5	0	0	0	0	3	-1
	CZ	42	6	21	-5	16	3	0	-1	0	0	3	1
	DK	17	3	18	-2	22	5	2	-1	25	0	4	-1
	DE	25	-6	17	-7	19	2	3	2	3	1	7	2
	EE	23	-5	19	0	31	4	3	1	2	1	7	3
	IE	32	-4	20	0	11	4	3	1	1	0	6	-2
	EL	43	6	21	2	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	-1
	ES	33	-8	20	1	14	4	2	0	0	0	5	4
	FR	32	-1	16	-2	23	-1	2	1	2	1	5	2
	IT	23	-7	18	-2	11	2	1	0	1	0	3	0
	CY	37	-6	29	-1	12	5	0	-1	0	-1	1	-1
	LV	28	-2	25	1	30	0	1	0	1	1	3	2
	LT	31	2	26	-1	23	-1	2	1	1	0	4	2
	LU	19	-4	27	2	16	-5	3	0	7	0	12	9
	HU	33	-6	20	3	35	6	2	0	1	1	3	2
	MT	24	-9	22	-3	9	-3	1	-1	0	-1	12	9
	NL	29	-2	22	2	23	1	6	4	6	2	6	2
	AT	36	3	21	-7	11	-4	2	0	3	-2	4	1
	PL	25	-7	24	1	21	0	0	-2	2	1	10	4
	PT	27	-5	15	-7	12	-7	1	-2	1	1	9	1
	RO	25	-4	17	-2	28	6	1	0	0	0	6	2
	SI	51	-7	21	-3	16	0	2	0	2	2	1	0
	SK	29	-3	35	-2	24	7	1	0	0	0	2	1
	FI	28	-6	17	-4	9	4	3	0	11	8	2	1
	SE	35	-2	32	3	21	0	3	0	4	-1	4	0
	UK	28	0	19	-4	15	3	5	2	4	1	9	4

QC7.1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























Les efforts du Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) pour combattre la corruption sont efficaces

QC7.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective

QC7.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die Anstrengungen der (NATIONALITÄT) Regierung bei der Bekämpfung der Korruption sind erfolgreich

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		4	1	18	-2	39	-3	29	0	10	4	22	-1	68	-3
 BE		3	0	26	-1	47	2	19	-5	5	4	29	-1	66	-3
 BG		4	-1	25	2	41	11	24	-9	6	-3	29	1	65	2
 CZ		1	-1	10	1	35	-10	52	9	2	1	11	0	87	-1
 DK		14	-4	35	-2	28	0	9	0	14	6	49	-6	37	0
 DE		3	-1	19	1	42	-4	18	-6	18	10	22	0	60	-10
 EE		4	-1	28	6	42	-1	16	-8	10	4	32	5	58	-9
 IE		3	-1	15	1	32	1	38	-4	12	3	18	0	70	-3
 EL		2	-2	11	5	38	11	48	-15	1	1	13	3	86	-4
 ES		3	2	11	-9	35	-8	43	10	8	5	14	-7	78	2
 FR		2	1	13	-5	43	-1	32	3	10	2	15	-4	75	2
 IT		7	4	14	-5	35	-9	40	10	4	0	21	-1	75	1
 CY		3	-1	15	-6	34	-2	44	9	4	0	18	-7	78	7
 LV		1	0	10	4	48	11	37	-16	4	1	11	4	85	-5
 LT		3	0	11	2	38	0	43	-4	5	2	14	2	81	-4
 LU		4	-3	32	1	25	-8	10	-3	29	13	36	-2	35	-11
 HU		7	4	17	8	35	-1	38	-13	3	2	24	12	73	-14
 MT		5	2	26	1	36	2	22	-4	11	-1	31	3	58	-2
 NL		3	-2	28	-3	39	-3	12	-3	18	11	31	-5	51	-6
 AT		7	1	24	-7	37	-4	26	11	6	-1	31	-6	63	7
 PL		4	1	27	0	40	-7	16	-3	13	9	31	1	56	-10
 PT		3	1	16	-2	32	-9	43	9	6	1	19	-1	75	0
 RO		2	-1	14	-1	35	-4	44	4	5	2	16	-2	79	0
 SI		1	-1	6	-2	31	-9	60	12	2	0	7	-3	91	3
 SK		1	0	15	-1	47	-4	32	4	5	1	16	-1	79	0
 FI		5	0	34	2	43	0	13	-5	5	3	39	2	56	-5
 SE		4	-3	29	-6	36	4	16	4	15	1	33	-9	52	8
 UK		3	-1	21	0	40	1	23	-5	13	5	24	-1	63	-4





























QC7.2 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.  
 Il existe suffisamment de poursuites judiciaires couronnées de succès en (NOTRE PAYS) pour dissuader les gens de donner ou de recevoir des pots-de-vin

QC7.2 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes

QC7.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt genügend erfolgreiche Verurteilungen in (UNSER LAND), um Menschen vom Anbieten oder Annehmen von Schmiergeldern abzuhalten

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB	EB	Diff. EB
		76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2	76.1	72.2
 EU 27		5	-4	17	-4	36	2	31	2	11	4	22	-8	67	4
 BE		7	-1	24	-5	44	8	21	-4	4	2	31	-6	65	4
 BG		3	-12	9	-2	36	14	40	-3	12	3	12	-14	76	11
 CZ		3	-4	9	-5	34	-2	51	9	3	2	12	-9	85	7
 DK		9	0	27	1	33	1	16	-9	15	7	36	1	49	-8
 DE		4	-3	17	-2	39	0	23	-6	17	11	21	-5	62	-6
 EE		7	-4	36	6	34	-1	10	-5	13	4	43	2	44	-6
 IE		5	-13	11	-3	26	7	46	7	12	2	16	-16	72	14
 EL		1	-21	9	0	42	18	46	2	2	1	10	-21	88	20
 ES		4	-3	14	-9	30	-3	40	10	12	5	18	-12	70	7
 FR		3	-2	12	-5	41	3	34	1	10	3	15	-7	75	4
 IT		6	-7	16	-8	33	1	38	11	7	3	22	-15	71	12
 CY		2	-3	15	2	34	2	43	1	6	-2	17	-1	77	3
 LV		2	-3	15	3	46	4	28	-7	9	3	17	0	74	-3
 LT		4	-3	17	-1	35	-2	38	4	6	2	21	-4	73	2
 LU		4	-8	21	0	30	1	15	-6	30	13	25	-8	45	-5
 HU		6	-2	16	2	32	2	41	-4	5	2	22	0	73	-2
 MT		2	-8	20	-3	39	10	24	-4	15	5	22	-11	63	6
 NL		6	-4	25	-5	42	4	13	-2	14	7	31	-9	55	2
 AT		9	0	22	-13	34	-3	27	14	8	2	31	-13	61	11
 PL		6	-2	24	0	37	-5	19	-1	14	8	30	-2	56	-6
 PT		3	-20	17	-14	36	17	35	16	9	1	20	-34	71	33
 RO		5	-17	16	-3	32	9	35	10	12	1	21	-20	67	19
 SI		3	-13	6	-4	25	3	63	13	3	1	9	-17	88	16
 SK		2	-9	10	-10	45	7	38	9	5	3	12	-19	83	16
 FI		7	-1	37	4	37	1	11	-7	8	3	44	3	48	-6
 SE		5	-3	21	-5	35	-1	26	5	13	4	26	-8	61	4
 UK		5	-1	15	-3	37	3	30	-3	13	4	20	-4	67	0



QC7.3 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























Les décisions de justice dans les affaires de corruption sont trop légères en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC7.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC7.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Gerichtsurteile in Korruptionsverfahren fallen in (UNSER LAND) zu milde aus

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		41	1	36	-1	8	-4	3	0	12	4	77	0	11	-4
 BE		40	2	42	-1	10	-4	1	-2	7	5	82	1	11	-6
 BG		48	-8	36	10	3	-1	3	-3	10	2	84	2	6	-4
 CZ		60	8	32	-5	4	-2	2	-1	2	0	92	3	6	-3
 DK		19	-5	30	0	19	-4	6	0	26	9	49	-5	25	-4
 DE		37	-7	34	0	9	-3	2	0	18	10	71	-7	11	-3
 EE		35	-6	40	4	10	-2	2	0	13	4	75	-2	12	-2
 IE		47	-3	29	6	6	-2	5	-1	13	0	76	3	11	-3
 EL		48	-11	37	7	8	2	3	-1	4	3	85	-4	11	1
 ES		52	9	31	-8	5	-7	4	2	8	4	83	1	9	-5
 FR		35	3	43	-1	8	-4	3	0	11	2	78	2	11	-4
 IT		48	5	37	-2	7	-4	3	-1	5	2	85	3	10	-5
 CY		55	5	27	0	4	-4	3	-1	11	0	82	5	7	-5
 LV		35	-9	42	9	9	-1	2	-4	12	5	77	0	11	-5
 LT		47	0	34	0	8	0	4	0	7	0	81	0	12	0
 LU		15	-6	28	-5	15	-2	4	-1	38	14	43	-11	19	-3
 HU		51	-4	32	4	8	-1	3	-2	6	3	83	0	11	-3
 MT		35	-9	38	0	8	-1	3	1	16	9	73	-9	11	0
 NL		26	-12	36	4	13	0	3	0	22	8	62	-8	16	0
 AT		42	17	38	-6	7	-12	3	1	10	0	80	11	10	-11
 PL		33	0	44	0	9	-4	1	-1	13	5	77	0	10	-5
 PT		45	8	37	4	9	-7	4	-1	5	-4	82	12	13	-8
 RO		40	2	34	0	11	-1	5	-3	10	2	74	2	16	-4
 SI		63	-6	23	3	4	-1	4	2	6	2	86	-3	8	1
 SK		42	5	40	-5	8	-4	2	-1	8	5	82	0	10	-5
 FI		25	-2	44	-3	18	2	2	-1	11	4	69	-5	20	1
 SE		27	-1	35	-1	11	-2	5	0	22	4	62	-2	16	-2
 UK		39	-2	32	1	9	-2	3	-1	17	4	71	-1	12	-3

QC7.4 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























Il y a suffisamment de transparence et de supervision des financements des partis politiques en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC7.4 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC7.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die Finanzierung politischer Parteien in (UNSER LAND) ist ausreichend transparent und wird ausreichend überwacht

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%		EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
	EU 27	5	17	32	36	10	22	68
	BE	5	23	42	24	6	28	66
	BG	2	6	36	44	12	8	80
	CZ	4	8	33	51	4	12	84
	DK	8	26	37	20	9	34	57
	DE	5	20	36	29	10	25	65
	EE	3	11	38	39	9	14	77
	IE	5	13	26	39	17	18	65
	EL	2	5	29	62	2	7	91
	ES	2	7	29	54	8	9	83
	FR	5	14	33	40	8	19	73
	IT	6	14	28	47	5	20	75
	CY	2	9	26	51	12	11	77
	LV	1	13	39	40	7	14	79
	LT	3	9	30	51	7	12	81
	LU	5	24	29	19	23	29	48
	HU	5	13	29	47	6	18	76
	MT	3	11	36	30	20	14	66
	NL	8	25	38	17	12	33	55
	AT	7	21	32	34	6	28	66
	PL	7	21	33	19	20	28	52
	PT	4	16	33	38	9	20	71
	RO	5	11	29	41	14	16	70
	SI	2	7	29	56	6	9	85
	SK	2	10	39	43	6	12	82
	FI	6	32	41	18	3	38	59
	SE	11	28	34	21	6	39	55
	UK	5	23	33	23	16	28	56

QC7.5 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























L'UE contribue à la réduction de la corruption en (NOTRE PAYS)

QC7.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)

QC7.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Die EU hilft, die Korruption in (UNSER LAND) zu bekämpfen

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		4	0	18	-7	33	0	24	5	21	2	22	-7	57	5
 BE		4	1	26	-4	41	-1	17	0	12	4	30	-3	58	-1
 BG		8	-10	38	-8	20	9	11	5	23	4	46	-18	31	14
 CZ		2	0	17	-5	43	-2	29	9	9	-2	19	-5	72	7
 DK		2	-2	16	0	34	-2	33	3	15	1	18	-2	67	1
 DE		4	0	16	-7	35	-2	26	7	19	2	20	-7	61	5
 EE		4	-3	24	-5	37	6	14	0	21	2	28	-8	51	6
 IE		2	-2	20	-3	23	2	24	4	31	-1	22	-5	47	6
 EL		5	2	29	7	39	-4	19	-9	8	4	34	9	58	-13
 ES		4	-2	19	-10	26	0	27	10	24	2	23	-12	53	10
 FR		3	1	15	-7	34	3	27	8	21	-5	18	-6	61	11
 IT		5	-1	19	-6	33	-4	21	4	22	7	24	-7	54	0
 CY		3	-3	26	-9	25	4	18	3	28	5	29	-12	43	7
 LV		2	-1	19	-1	44	11	19	-11	16	2	21	-2	63	0
 LT		4	0	22	-4	33	3	24	3	17	-2	26	-4	57	6
 LU		3	-1	20	0	29	-2	23	1	25	2	23	-1	52	-1
 HU		5	-1	26	-3	30	-1	24	4	15	1	31	-4	54	3
 MT		3	-4	25	-7	21	-1	17	3	34	9	28	-11	38	2
 NL		2	-1	13	-7	38	3	26	5	21	0	15	-8	64	8
 AT		5	-1	21	-5	33	-4	30	8	11	2	26	-6	63	4
 PL		6	1	26	-11	29	0	11	4	28	6	32	-10	40	4
 PT		5	1	22	-16	35	4	19	11	19	0	27	-15	54	15
 RO		5	-3	25	-9	29	6	14	1	27	5	30	-12	43	7
 SI		2	-2	14	-6	39	-1	32	7	13	2	16	-8	71	6
 SK		2	-1	26	-9	39	-1	16	4	17	7	28	-10	55	3
 FI		1	-1	22	1	44	-4	27	5	6	-1	23	0	71	1
 SE		2	0	12	1	30	-7	45	10	11	-4	14	1	75	3
 UK		2	0	10	-5	34	3	32	2	22	0	12	-5	66	5

QC7.6 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























La corruption est inévitable, elle a toujours existé

QC7.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed

QC7.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Korruption ist nicht zu vermeiden, es gab sie schon immer

	%	Tout à fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		DK		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		WN		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		26	-1	44	2	17	-1	9	0	4	0	70	1	26	-1
 BE		40	0	43	2	13	-1	3	-1	1	0	83	2	16	-2
 BG		17	1	47	5	18	-2	8	-2	10	-2	64	6	26	-4
 CZ		10	-1	36	-4	31	-1	20	5	3	1	46	-5	51	4
 DK		38	0	38	-4	11	0	10	3	3	1	76	-4	21	3
 DE		35	4	37	-5	16	-1	7	0	5	2	72	-1	23	-1
 EE		30	-5	44	1	15	1	5	0	6	3	74	-4	20	1
 IE		15	1	40	3	19	-2	14	-2	12	0	55	4	33	-4
 EL		19	-1	47	3	27	8	6	-10	1	0	66	2	33	-2
 ES		24	0	41	2	18	-6	13	3	4	1	65	2	31	-3
 FR		28	-5	48	7	13	0	8	-1	3	-1	76	2	21	-1
 IT		19	1	41	3	24	-2	13	-2	3	0	60	4	37	-4
 CY		43	-4	44	11	8	-3	3	0	2	-4	87	7	11	-3
 LV		32	-4	47	8	15	-1	3	-3	3	0	79	4	18	-4
 LT		28	-3	45	3	17	1	6	0	4	-1	73	0	23	1
 LU		47	-2	33	7	10	-2	5	-2	5	-1	80	5	15	-4
 HU		31	1	46	-1	16	1	4	-2	3	1	77	0	20	-1
 MT		33	-6	50	12	7	-5	4	-4	6	3	83	6	11	-9
 NL		37	-8	43	6	11	-1	6	1	3	2	80	-2	17	0
 AT		19	2	43	0	21	-6	11	2	6	2	62	2	32	-4
 PL		26	4	52	0	13	-5	3	-1	6	2	78	4	16	-6
 PT		17	3	46	-5	23	-1	7	3	7	0	63	-2	30	2
 RO		24	-1	41	3	18	0	9	-1	8	-1	65	2	27	-1
 SI		23	-9	48	4	21	6	5	-1	3	0	71	-5	26	5
 SK		24	3	50	0	18	-3	6	1	2	-1	74	3	24	-2
 FI		17	-5	45	-1	26	5	10	3	2	-2	62	-6	36	8
 SE		31	-6	37	1	16	3	13	2	3	0	68	-5	29	5
 UK		25	-6	48	2	15	3	7	1	5	0	73	-4	22	4

QC7.7 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.





























En (NOTRE PAYS) la corruption est souvent liée au crime organisé

QC7.7 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

In (OUR COUNTRY) corruption is often linked to organised crime

QC7.7 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.





























In (UNSER LAND) steht Korruption häufig in Zusammenhang mit organisierter Kriminalität

	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	Total 'D'accord'	Total 'Pas d'accord'
	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
	Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	WN	Gesamt 'Stimme zu'	Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'
%	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1	EB 76.1
 EU 27	19	38	21	8	14	57	29
 BE	14	35	38	8	5	49	46
 BG	33	43	6	2	16	76	8
 CZ	32	50	13	2	3	82	15
 DK	20	39	23	12	6	59	35
 DE	18	31	24	11	16	49	35
 EE	12	36	29	10	13	48	39
 IE	26	33	16	7	18	59	23
 EL	12	39	27	10	12	51	37
 ES	11	27	22	18	22	38	40
 FR	9	30	32	12	17	39	44
 IT	34	45	12	3	6	79	15
 CY	25	33	21	6	15	58	27
 LV	23	44	19	3	11	67	22
 LT	35	43	10	3	9	78	13
 LU	7	18	27	22	26	25	49
 HU	26	46	16	4	8	72	20
 MT	10	30	23	13	24	40	36
 NL	12	36	31	6	15	48	37
 AT	10	32	30	11	17	42	41
 PL	27	49	11	1	12	76	12
 PT	12	45	21	4	18	57	25
 RO	17	38	18	8	19	55	26
 SI	29	42	16	4	9	71	20
 SK	21	50	16	2	11	71	18
 FI	9	37	33	16	5	46	49
 SE	17	45	21	11	6	62	32
 UK	20	44	18	4	14	64	22

QC8 Pensez-vous que la prévention et la lutte contre la corruption est la responsabilité ... ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC8 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC8 Welche Institutionen sind Ihrer Meinung nach für die Verhinderung und die Bekämpfung von Korruption verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	Du Gouvernement national		De la police		Du système judiciaire (le parquet - services du procureur et les tribunaux)		Des institutions de l'Union européenne		Des ONGs, et d'autres associations	
		The national Government		The police		The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)		The European Union institutions		NGOs, other associations	
		Die nationale Regierung		Die Polizei		Das Justizsystem (Staats-anwaltschaft und Gerichte)		Die Institutionen der Europäische Union		NGOs und andere Organisationen	
		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
 EU 27		63	6	46	4	59	0	23	-1	12	-1
 BE		60	-2	40	0	66	-5	36	-7	12	-7
 BG		78	-6	54	-5	66	-9	27	-9	15	-7
 CZ		76	6	56	0	53	-5	14	-3	10	-3
 DK		69	-4	54	10	64	-7	29	-1	13	2
 DE		45	1	41	8	72	1	23	0	9	-4
 EE		62	1	43	7	43	0	14	-2	16	1
 IE		77	11	68	20	54	1	27	-1	16	1
 EL		81	-5	44	13	58	6	31	0	13	-1
 ES		69	0	41	2	57	-3	25	3	10	1
 FR		68	12	47	2	52	-5	24	0	8	-4
 IT		61	11	42	2	59	-1	20	-3	12	-3
 CY		81	5	65	7	54	3	34	6	20	7
 LV		65	-8	29	7	45	4	9	-5	6	-1
 LT		66	-1	31	9	55	2	12	-3	5	-1
 LU		65	3	33	-6	57	-2	28	-4	10	-3
 HU		71	0	41	10	55	2	15	0	8	-1
 MT		74	-7	55	7	46	3	19	-1	14	2
 NL		69	9	42	12	71	0	37	2	20	9
 AT		60	10	43	6	71	7	37	7	19	5
 PL		44	-3	43	-1	54	-7	7	-4	8	-3
 PT		55	-1	35	-6	46	-3	16	-6	6	-2
 RO		74	13	54	-1	55	-3	17	-5	8	0
 SI		75	11	44	7	69	7	18	-4	9	-8
 SK		65	5	46	7	62	0	12	-6	10	-1
 FI		49	0	42	7	60	-10	27	-5	16	-1
 SE		78	5	60	11	62	0	40	2	27	6
 UK		71	10	58	6	54	12	31	6	23	7

QC8 Pensez-vous que la prévention et la lutte contre la corruption est la responsabilité ... ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QC8 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





























QC8 Welche Institutionen sind Ihrer Meinung nach für die Verhinderung und die Bekämpfung von Korruption verantwortlich? (ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		Des citoyens eux-mêmes		Des entreprises		Autre (SPONT.)		Aucun (SPONT.)		NSP	
		Citizens themselves		Companies		Other (SPONT.)		None (SPONT.)		DK	
		Die Bürger selbst		Unternehmen		Sonstiges (SPONT.)		Nichts davon (SPONT.)		WN	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	43	43	20	20	1	-1	1	0	3	0
	BE	44	44	24	24	1	-1	1	-1	1	0
	BG	53	53	18	18	1	0	1	1	2	-1
	CZ	45	45	18	18	1	-1	1	1	2	0
	DK	70	70	43	43	0	-2	0	-1	0	-1
	DE	38	38	24	24	0	-1	1	0	4	0
	EE	56	56	15	15	0	-4	1	-2	4	-1
	IE	40	40	19	19	3	0	0	-1	3	-3
	EL	61	61	16	16	2	-1	0	-1	0	0
	ES	34	34	17	17	1	-4	1	0	3	1
	FR	41	41	18	18	0	-1	1	0	4	0
	IT	43	43	14	14	1	-1	1	0	2	-1
	CY	54	54	22	22	1	-3	0	-2	1	1
	LV	49	49	8	8	0	-3	1	-1	2	-1
	LT	56	56	7	7	2	-1	1	-1	2	-1
	LU	43	43	21	21	2	0	1	-1	6	3
	HU	37	37	14	14	1	-1	1	0	2	0
	MT	43	43	14	14	1	-1	1	0	3	1
	NL	63	63	41	41	0	-4	0	0	1	-1
	AT	37	37	27	27	2	0	1	-1	3	0
	PL	42	42	4	4	0	-2	2	0	6	1
	PT	30	30	13	13	0	-1	1	0	6	1
	RO	39	39	9	9	1	-1	0	-2	4	-2
	SI	33	33	14	14	2	-3	1	-2	1	-1
	SK	58	58	15	15	1	0	1	0	2	0
	FI	36	36	23	23	1	-1	1	0	0	-2
	SE	70	70	48	48	0	-3	0	-1	1	-1
	UK	49	49	30	30	1	-2	1	0	3	-1

QC9 Imaginez que vous avez été victime d'une affaire de corruption bien spécifique, et que vous désirez porter plainte à ce sujet. A quelles institutions feriez-vous le plus confiance pour trouver une solution à votre affaire ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QC9 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions\ bodies would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QC9 Stellen Sie sich vor, Sie wären das Opfer eines Korruptionsskandals und Sie möchten sich darüber beschweren. Von welcher Institution/ Körperschaft würden Sie am ehesten eine Lösung Ihres Falles erwarten? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)





























		La police		Le système judiciaire (le parquet, les services du procureur et les tribunaux)		Les ONGs, et autres associations		Le médiateur national (INSERER NOM DU MEDIEATEUR NATIONAL)		Votre représentant politique (membre du Parlement, du conseil municipal)	
		The police		The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)		NGOs, other associations		The national Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)		Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council)	
		Von der Polizei		Vom Justizsystem (Staats-anwaltschaft und Gerichte)		Von NGOs und sonstigen Organisationen		Der nationale Bürgerbeauftragter (NAME DER NATIONALEN BÜRGER-BEAUFTRAGTEN EINZUFÜGEN)		Von Ihrem politischen Vertreter (Abgeordnete des Bundestags, Landtags oder Gemeinderats)	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	42	8	41	-2	9	-4	20	-3	6	0
	BE	41	5	49	6	4	-6	21	-4	7	-1
	BG	41	2	26	-3	9	-2	13	5	2	-3
	CZ	36	3	20	-4	19	1	20	-11	3	-2
	DK	65	13	62	9	1	-4	22	-4	5	-4
	DE	44	15	59	-3	3	-5	23	-2	6	-2
	EE	49	13	36	1	4	-2	16	-3	5	1
	IE	61	17	27	2	6	-2	31	-8	8	1
	EL	38	11	39	4	8	-3	32	-7	2	-2
	ES	45	2	36	-14	3	-5	12	-1	4	-1
	FR	40	8	52	7	10	-11	21	-1	3	-3
	IT	42	2	37	-1	12	-5	7	-6	6	1
	CY	43	11	29	0	2	-6	36	-8	8	0
	LV	29	11	34	8	5	-1	13	-2	3	-2
	LT	29	7	34	3	3	-3	5	-5	6	1
	LU	38	7	53	10	7	1	24	-15	4	-1
	HU	35	8	40	0	9	-6	25	-1	5	0
	MT	49	2	22	2	6	-3	22	-4	8	-4
	NL	36	7	53	8	1	-7	47	-5	7	2
	AT	32	1	57	3	8	0	27	-4	11	-1
	PL	41	5	34	-4	7	-2	19	-3	2	-1
	PT	38	-9	38	-3	7	2	12	-1	5	1
	RO	44	5	35	4	2	-3	19	3	2	-2
	SI	27	-6	21	-6	8	-7	30	-1	2	-1
	SK	40	15	26	-5	12	0	17	-6	4	-3
	FI	49	5	51	-2	8	2	21	-7	5	1
	SE	43	5	53	2	12	-1	44	0	5	0
	UK	46	21	23	-5	20	-1	24	1	13	4



QC9 Imaginez que vous avez été victime d'une affaire de corruption bien spécifique, et que vous désirez porter plainte à ce sujet. A quelles institutions feriez-vous le plus confiance pour trouver une solution à votre affaire ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QC9 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions\ bodies would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QC9 Stellen Sie sich vor, Sie wären das Opfer eines Korruptionsskandals und Sie möchten sich darüber beschweren. Von welcher Institution/ Körperschaft würden Sie am ehesten eine Lösung Ihres Falles erwarten? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

		Les syndicats		Les institutions de l'Union européenne		Autre (SPONT.)		Aucun (SPONT.)		NSP	
		Trade Unions		European Union Institutions		Other (SPONT.)		None (SPONT.)		DK	
		Gewerkschaften		Von den Institutionen der Europäischen Union		Andere (SPONT.)		Nichts davon (SPONT.)		WN	
%		EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2	EB 76.1	Diff. EB 72.2
	EU 27	7	-2	5	-3	1	-1	6	1	7	2
	BE	19	-1	5	-6	2	0	4	0	1	0
	BG	1	-1	13	-4	2	1	15	3	13	-3
	CZ	8	-1	10	-3	2	-1	9	6	8	5
	DK	17	-2	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	1
	DE	5	0	3	-1	1	0	3	1	4	0
	EE	7	1	7	-5	2	0	9	1	7	-2
	IE	4	-5	4	-3	1	-1	3	0	7	-2
	EL	3	-6	7	-4	1	0	12	0	3	3
	ES	6	-2	4	-1	2	-1	8	2	8	4
	FR	16	-3	6	-3	1	0	4	0	4	1
	IT	4	-3	6	-2	1	-1	9	4	10	5
	CY	4	-2	10	-5	2	-1	9	0	5	2
	LV	6	-1	16	-11	3	1	15	1	5	-3
	LT	5	-4	12	-13	5	2	17	2	8	1
	LU	13	-3	6	1	1	0	5	1	5	3
	HU	3	0	9	-2	1	0	10	2	6	0
	MT	5	-6	6	-7	0	-2	7	3	11	7
	NL	15	-4	3	-1	1	0	1	0	2	0
	AT	10	-2	7	-2	2	1	5	2	6	3
	PL	2	-1	5	-5	0	-1	6	0	12	4
	PT	4	0	5	-3	1	-1	5	0	16	7
	RO	1	-1	10	-3	0	-1	13	1	9	-3
	SI	4	-1	13	-1	4	0	18	7	6	3
	SK	3	-2	12	-10	3	-2	12	8	6	2
	FI	12	1	6	-1	2	1	2	0	2	0
	SE	12	2	4	-1	1	0	2	1	3	0
	UK	10	0	2	-5	1	-1	3	-4	8	1