

# Attitudes of Europeans towards Corruption Summary report

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# **Eurobarometer 72.2**

## **Attitudes of Europeans towards Corruption**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
Directorate General for Justice, Freedom and  
Security

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General  
Communication

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the core aims of the European Union is to offer its citizens the benefits of freedom, security and justice without internal borders. To this end the European Union has developed a comprehensive policy on fighting corruption<sup>1</sup>, including a number of acts to support this work. Most recently, in October 2008 the EU established a European network of contact points amongst Member States with the aim of sharing best practices and experiences in preventing and fighting corruption<sup>2</sup>.

Previous Eurobarometer surveys in 2005 and 2007<sup>3</sup> highlighted that the majority of Europeans believed that corruption was a national problem, and many also felt that EU institutions had a problem with corruption. In the intervening two year period there have been high profile corruption cases in a number of Member States which received wide media attention. During the same period Europe has experienced a period of economic upheaval as a result of the global financial crisis. The impact of this crisis on the European economy is still being felt right across Europe, which is reflected in a generally more negative public opinion.

This summary report tracks how perceptions and opinions about corruption have changed in the intervening year and includes the results of several new questions. It presents the most important findings at EU level and highlights only the most significant national variations. A full report is also available which presents a more thorough analysis of the results.

The survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security and was coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network between 11 September and 5 October 2009. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit)<sup>4</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/fight\\_against\\_fraud/fight\\_against\\_corruption/l33301\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/fight_against_fraud/fight_against_corruption/l33301_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/fight\\_against\\_fraud/fight\\_against\\_corruption/lf0002\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/fight_against_fraud/fight_against_corruption/lf0002_en.htm)

<sup>3</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) and [ebs\\_291\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_291_en.pdf)

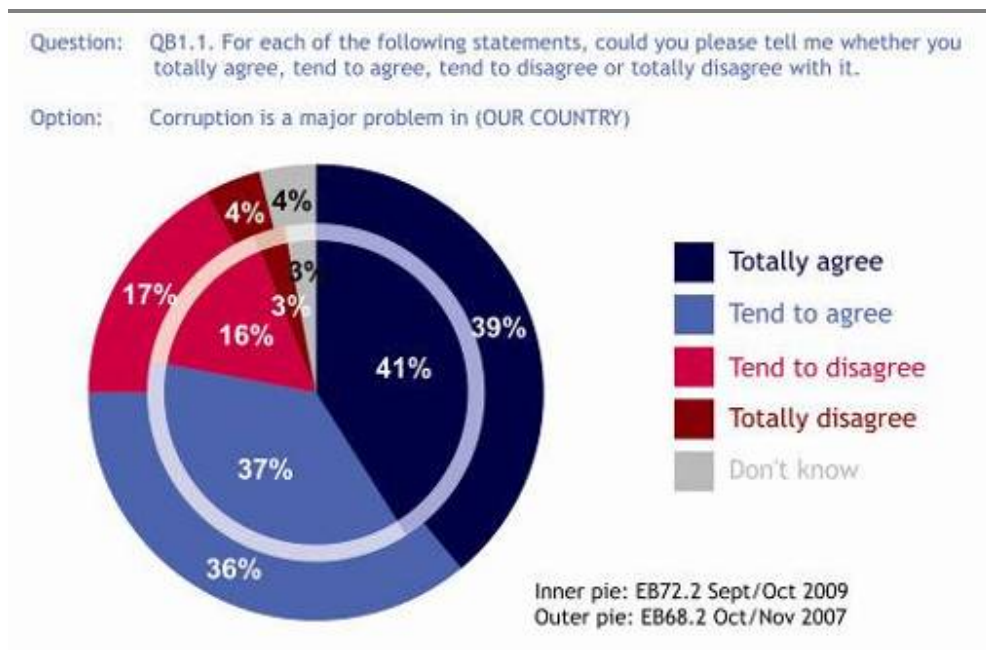
<sup>4</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>5</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

## 1. PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

### - Corruption is considered a major national problem -

More than three quarters of Europeans agree that corruption is a major problem for their country (78%) and less than a fifth disagrees (19%)<sup>6</sup>. These results are only slightly higher than in Autumn 2007, when 75% of Europeans felt that corruption was a major problem.



Interestingly, there is a clear divide in opinion between old and new Member States. Respondents in the fifteen countries that joined the EU prior to 2004 (EU15) are less likely to believe corruption is a major national problem (75%) compared to those respondents in the twelve countries that joined the Union after 2004 (88%). These newer Member States are hereafter referred to as 'NMS12'.

Although the overall European perception of corruption as a national problem has remained relatively stable since Autumn 2007, some countries have shown large changes during this period. The most significant shift has been in Finland, where the proportion believing corruption is a major national problem has increased from 25% to 51%. This is likely to be a result of prolonged Finnish media attention on the issue of

<sup>6</sup> QB1.1 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)

corruption in political parties and individual politicians. In fact, there has been so much concern about the funding of Finnish politicians and political parties that new laws are currently being drafted to regulate political donations.





























Perception of corruption as a major national problem has also increased by more than 10 percentage points in Austria (up from 47% to 61%) and Malta (up from 84% to 95%). In the case of Malta these results may have been influenced by several well publicised scandals in the past year involving the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, and the VAT department – the latter now under investigation by the courts. Austria too has recently had a well publicised corruption scandal involving a network of bribery and corruption amongst politicians, members of the judiciary and the police.

In the UK there has been a great deal of media attention on the issue of fraudulent MP expense claims. This led to public outcry, and several resignations from parliament. No doubt this has influenced the nine percentage point increase in those that consider corruption to be a national problem (from 65% to 74%). It has certainly had an impact on UK public opinion about the honesty of politicians, which is discussed in detail in the main report.

Only a handful of countries have seen a decrease in the perception of corruption as a national problem. The largest is in Luxembourg, where the proportion agreeing that corruption is a national problem has decreased from 58% to 45%. The two other countries showing real decreases are Sweden (-7 points) and Slovakia (-5 points).

**QB1.1 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. - % Agree**

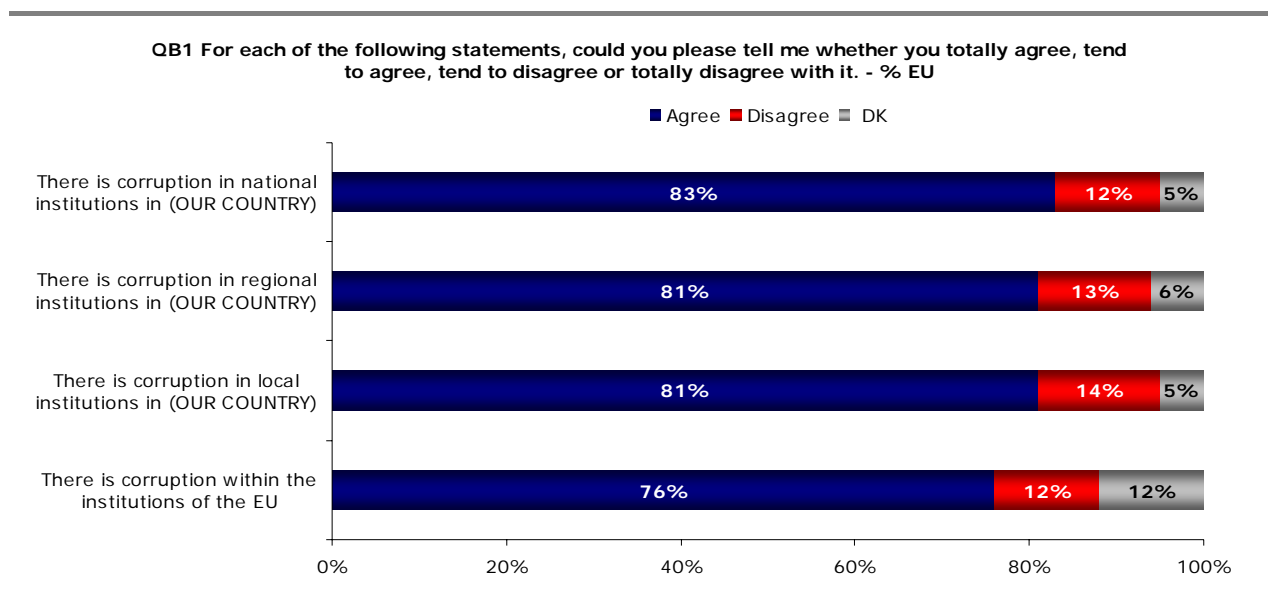
**Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)**

		EB72.4 Sept/Oct 2009	EB68.2 Oct/Nov 2007	Diff
	EU27	78%	75%	+3
	FI	51%	25%	+26
	AT	61%	47%	+14
	MT	95%	84%	+11
	UK	74%	65%	+9
	FR	73%	65%	+8
	BE	78%	71%	+7
	NL	51%	44%	+7
	IE	85%	79%	+6
	BG	97%	92%	+5
	ES	88%	83%	+5
	SI	94%	89%	+5
	CY	94%	90%	+4
	EE	82%	78%	+4
	CZ	88%	86%	+2
	LV	84%	82%	+2
	PL	81%	79%	+2
	EL	98%	97%	+1
	LT	86%	85%	+1
	HU	96%	95%	+1
	DK	22%	22%	=
	DE	75%	75%	=
	IT	83%	84%	-1
	PT	93%	95%	-2
	RO	93%	95%	-2
	SK	83%	88%	-5
	SE	37%	44%	-7
	LU	45%	58%	-13

## 2. INSTITUTIONAL CORRUPTION

### *- Corruption is perceived to exist in institutions at every level -*

The majority of Europeans agree that corruption is a problem in institutions at every level of government – from local institutions within their countries through to the institutions of the European Union<sup>7</sup>. Eight out of ten respondents agree that there is corruption in their local (81%), regional (81%) and national (83%) institutions. Respondents are slightly less outspoken about corruption in the institutions of the European Union – with levels of “don’t know” responses twice as high, and a slightly lower level of agreement (76%) than for country based institutions.



Europeans are now more likely to agree there is corruption in each of these institutions than they were in Autumn 2007. The opinion that there is corruption in local institutions has increased from 75% to 81%, in regional institutions from 73% to 81%, in national institutions from 77% to 83% and agreement that there is corruption within the institutions of the EU has increased from 66% to 76% in the same period.

Overall, respondents in the post 2004 Member States are more likely to agree that there is corruption in their local, regional and national institutions, when compared

<sup>7</sup> 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: QB1.2 There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY); QB1.3 There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY); QB1.4 There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY); QB1.5 There is corruption within the institutions of the EU































with respondents living in the older Member States. Conversely, they are less likely than respondents in the pre-accession countries to agree that corruption is a problem within EU institutions (64% vs. 79%). However, it is important to note that this difference is mainly due to the fact that 20% of NMS12 respondents say they “don’t know”, compared to only 10% for member States that joined the EU before 2004.

In a number of countries – and in particular Malta, Finland, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Ireland – respondents now far more often believe that corruption exists in their local, regional and national institutions than in Autumn 2007. The perception that there is corruption within national institutions has become much more widespread in Malta - with agreement up from 66% to 89%, and an even larger shift in the proportion who “totally agree” (up from 27% to 52%). This is likely to be in part a reaction to the corruption allegations surrounding the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, as well as the VAT department scandal mentioned earlier. Both of these cases have been high profile in the past year in particular. In Finland public opinion has also worsened significantly, in particular when it comes to the perception that corruption is a problem for national institutions which has almost doubled (up from 36% to 68%). This may well be a reaction to the election donation scandals in Finland of the past year.

In every country surveyed the proportion agreeing there is corruption in EU institutions has increased, but within some countries there has been a more dramatic worsening of opinion. Agreement levels have increased by 25 points in Bulgaria, nine Member States have seen increases in agreement of 15 to 25 points, and nine Member States show increases of 10 to 15 points. In fact, the opinion of EU institutions has only remained relatively stable (change of less than 5%) in 3 countries – Italy, Luxembourg and Germany.

QB1 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. - % Agree

		There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)			There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)			There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)			There is corruption within the institutions of the EU		
		EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff
	EU27	81%	75%	<b>+6</b>	81%	73%	<b>+8</b>	83%	77%	<b>+6</b>	76%	66%	<b>+10</b>
	FI	57%	33%	<b>+24</b>	57%	30%	<b>+27</b>	68%	36%	<b>+32</b>	77%	66%	<b>+11</b>
	MT	87%	71%	<b>+16</b>	87%	57%	<b>+30</b>	89%	66%	<b>+23</b>	71%	47%	<b>+24</b>
	FR	79%	64%	<b>+15</b>	79%	65%	<b>+14</b>	83%	76%	<b>+7</b>	79%	64%	<b>+15</b>
	NL	59%	44%	<b>+15</b>	59%	38%	<b>+21</b>	56%	44%	<b>+12</b>	70%	60%	<b>+10</b>
	CY	93%	81%	<b>+12</b>	93%	79%	<b>+14</b>	91%	76%	<b>+15</b>	65%	47%	<b>+18</b>
	UK	75%	63%	<b>+12</b>	75%	62%	<b>+13</b>	76%	67%	<b>+9</b>	79%	67%	<b>+12</b>
	IE	83%	72%	<b>+11</b>	83%	71%	<b>+12</b>	87%	75%	<b>+12</b>	72%	52%	<b>+20</b>
	AT	63%	53%	<b>+10</b>	63%	53%	<b>+10</b>	66%	58%	<b>+8</b>	78%	72%	<b>+6</b>
	SI	89%	80%	<b>+9</b>	89%	79%	<b>+10</b>	96%	90%	<b>+6</b>	85%	61%	<b>+24</b>
	BE	82%	75%	<b>+7</b>	82%	77%	<b>+5</b>	82%	77%	<b>+5</b>	79%	70%	<b>+9</b>
	DK	30%	23%	<b>+7</b>	30%	22%	<b>+8</b>	35%	26%	<b>+9</b>	72%	64%	<b>+8</b>
	EE	78%	71%	<b>+7</b>	78%	70%	<b>+8</b>	84%	75%	<b>+9</b>	63%	48%	<b>+15</b>
	LT	93%	86%	<b>+7</b>	93%	84%	<b>+9</b>	96%	91%	<b>+5</b>	69%	51%	<b>+18</b>
	BG	91%	85%	<b>+6</b>	91%	82%	<b>+9</b>	94%	85%	<b>+9</b>	63%	38%	<b>+25</b>
	DE	79%	73%	<b>+6</b>	79%	72%	<b>+7</b>	80%	77%	<b>+3</b>	84%	81%	<b>+3</b>
	ES	89%	83%	<b>+6</b>	89%	79%	<b>+10</b>	91%	78%	<b>+13</b>	78%	66%	<b>+12</b>
	LV	91%	85%	<b>+6</b>	91%	80%	<b>+11</b>	94%	88%	<b>+6</b>	66%	50%	<b>+16</b>
	PL	84%	80%	<b>+4</b>	84%	77%	<b>+7</b>	86%	83%	<b>+3</b>	58%	43%	<b>+15</b>
	HU	92%	89%	<b>+3</b>	92%	89%	<b>+3</b>	91%	89%	<b>+2</b>	78%	62%	<b>+16</b>
	EL	96%	95%	<b>+1</b>	96%	93%	<b>+3</b>	98%	94%	<b>+4</b>	85%	75%	<b>+10</b>
	SK	86%	85%	<b>+1</b>	86%	83%	<b>+3</b>	91%	91%	=	67%	53%	<b>+14</b>
	SE	58%	57%	<b>+1</b>	58%	55%	<b>+3</b>	60%	60%	=	85%	80%	<b>+5</b>
	CZ	86%	87%	<b>-1</b>	86%	90%	<b>-4</b>	96%	93%	<b>+3</b>	73%	63%	<b>+10</b>
	IT	89%	90%	<b>-1</b>	89%	88%	<b>+1</b>	89%	88%	<b>+1</b>	73%	71%	<b>+2</b>
	RO	89%	91%	<b>-2</b>	89%	86%	<b>+3</b>	87%	88%	<b>-1</b>	58%	46%	<b>+12</b>
	PT	89%	92%	<b>-3</b>	89%	90%	<b>-1</b>	91%	92%	<b>-1</b>	80%	72%	<b>+8</b>
	LU	57%	61%	<b>-4</b>	57%	55%	<b>+2</b>	55%	64%	<b>-9</b>	73%	70%	<b>+3</b>

### 3. PERCEIVED EXTENT OF CORRUPTION

*- The majority believe there is widespread corruption amongst national politicians -*

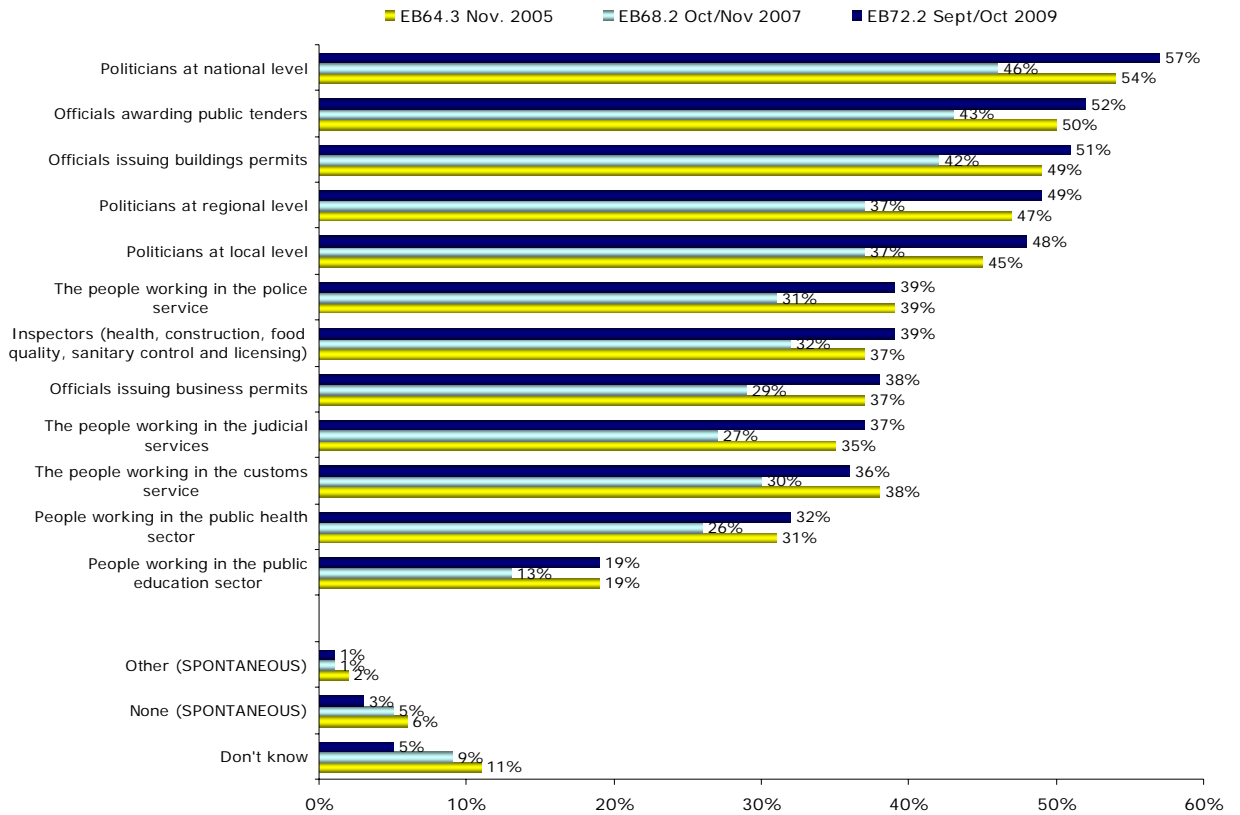
More than half of Europeans are of the opinion that bribery and corruption are widespread amongst national politicians (57%), and amongst officials awarding public tenders (52%) and building permits (51%)<sup>8</sup>. Politicians at regional (49%) and local (48%) level are the next most distrusted, whilst those in public health (32%) and public education (19%) are the least likely to be considered involved in widespread corruption.

Looking at the evolution of opinion since Autumn 2007, belief in widespread corruption amongst local, regional and national politicians has shown the largest increases (+11 points, +12 points and +11 points respectively). In fact, the results indicate an increasing level of mistrust across the entire range of sectors, with belief in corruption in each sector increasing by a minimum of six points. This is a clear reversal of the trend that was seen between the Autumn 2005 and Autumn 2007 surveys, where results showed a general improvement. In many cases the rebound in opinion has taken mentions to levels higher than in 2005. These trends are illustrated in the following chart.

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<sup>8</sup> QB2 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): The people working in the police service, The people working in the customs service, The people working in the judicial services, Politicians at national level, Politicians at regional level, Politicians at local level, Officials awarding public tenders, Officials issuing buildings 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).

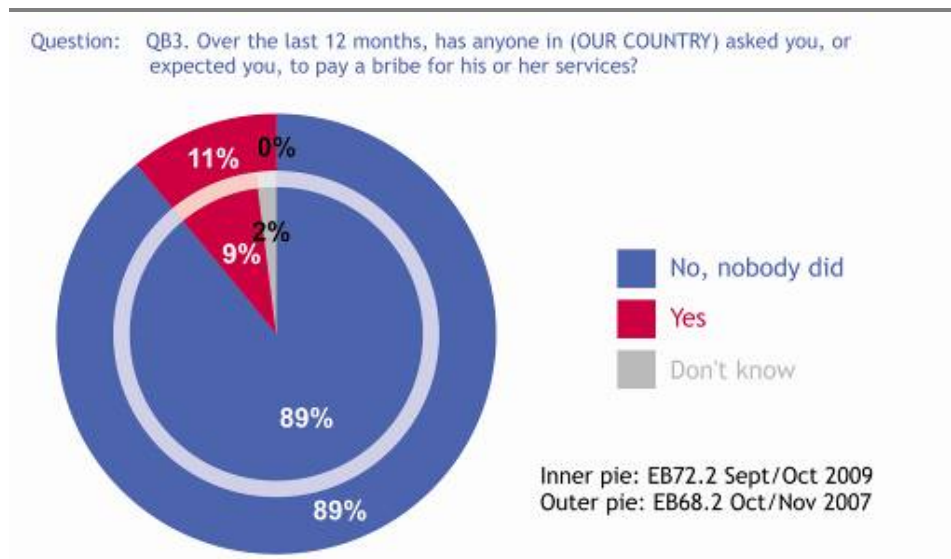
**QB2 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? - % EU**



#### 4. PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF CORRUPTION

*- Fewer than 10% of Europeans have personally experienced corruption in the past year -*

The majority of Europeans believe that corruption is a major problem in their country but it is not the case that many Europeans have been a victim of bribery or corruption. In fact, only nine percent of Europeans say they have been asked to or have been expected to pay a bribe for services in the last 12 months<sup>9</sup>. The level of victimisation is very similar to that reported in Autumn 2007.

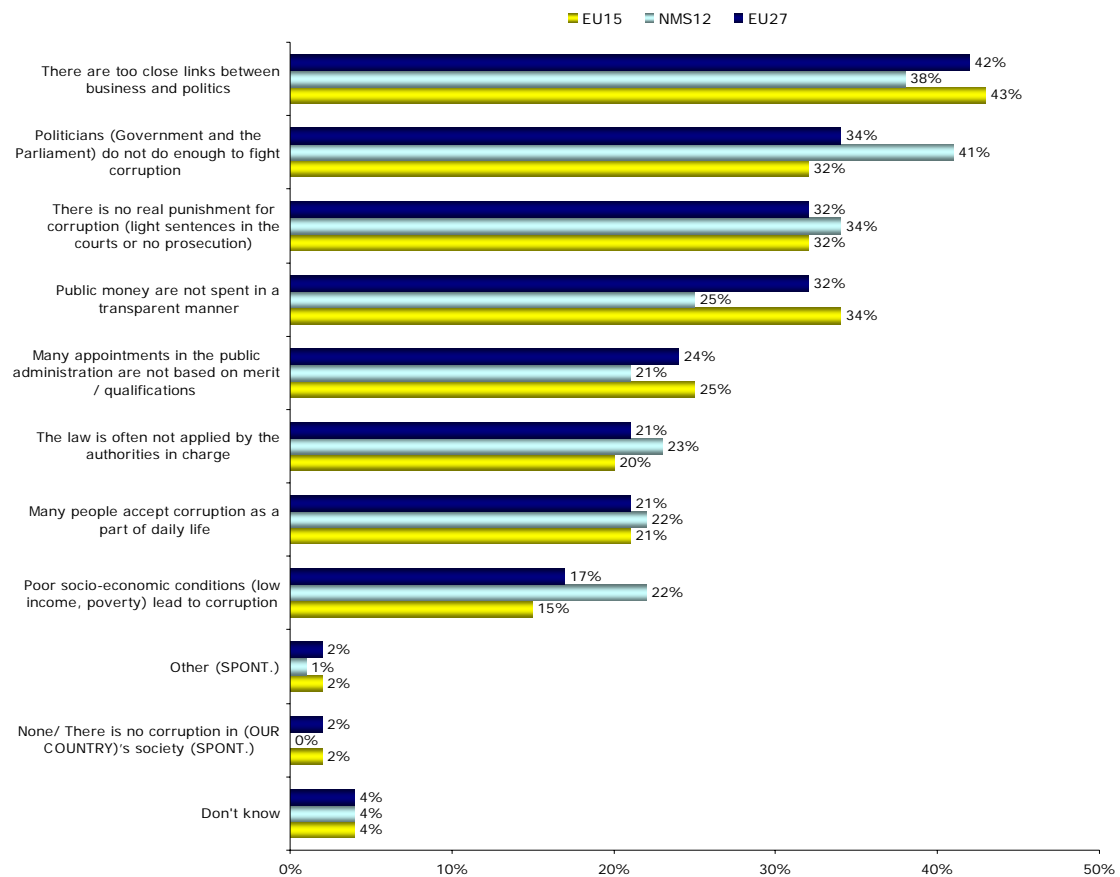


<sup>9</sup> QB3 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? No, nobody did, Yes, from people working in the police service, Yes, from people working in the customs service, Yes, from people working in the judicial services, Yes, from politicians at national level, Yes, from politicians at regional level, Yes, from politicians at local level, Yes, an official awarding public tenders, Yes, an official issuing building permits, Yes, an official issuing business permits, Yes, a people working in the public health sector, Yes, a people working in the public education sector, Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing), Yes, from someone else

### 5. SOURCES OF CORRUPTION WITHIN EU MEMBER STATES

In this survey, a new question has been included to gain more insight into why people think there is corruption in their country.<sup>10</sup> The close link between business and politics emerges as the most widely held cause of corruption (42%). Around one third of Europeans also believe that governments and politicians do not do enough to fight corruption, that the punishment for corruption is insufficient, and that there is a lack of transparency in the way public funds are spent. Poverty and low income are seen as the least likely cause of corruption.

QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)



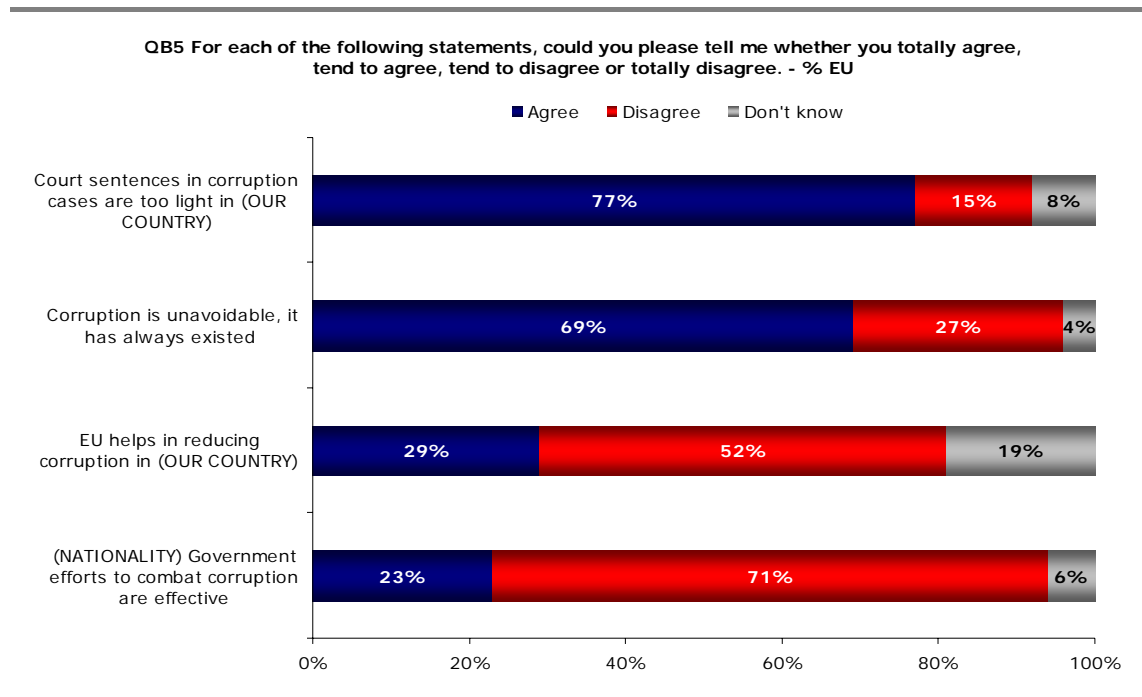
<sup>10</sup> QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption, There are too close links between business and politics, Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit / qualifications , Public money are 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)

## 6. FIGHTING CORRUPTION

### *- Europeans want tougher penalties and more successful prosecutions to prevent corruption -*

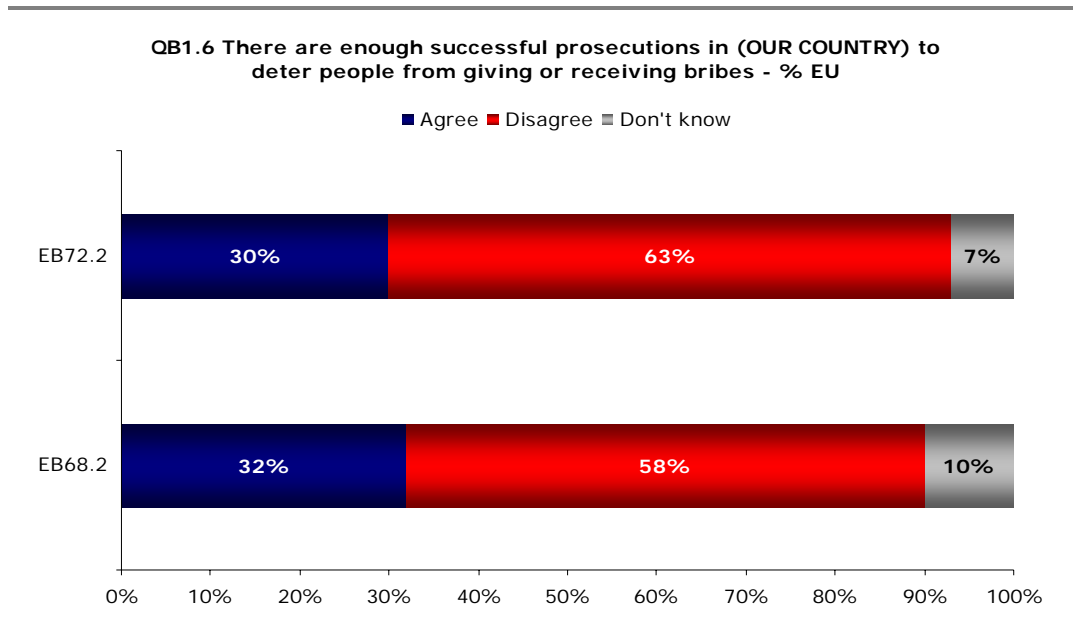
Another new question in this wave shows that just over two thirds of Europeans are of the opinion that corruption has always existed and that it is unavoidable.

In spite - or perhaps because of this pessimistic view - at least seven out of ten feel their government's efforts to combat corruption are ineffective, and that court sentences are too light. There is less certainty about the role the EU plays in reducing corruption in their country<sup>11</sup>.



<sup>11</sup> QB5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. QB5.1 (NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective; QB5.2 Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY); QB5.3 EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY); QB5.4 Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed

Furthermore, the survey shows that close to two-thirds - 63% - of Europeans find that there are not enough successful prosecutions to deter the giving and receiving of bribes<sup>12</sup>. This represents an increase of five percentage points since Autumn 2007.



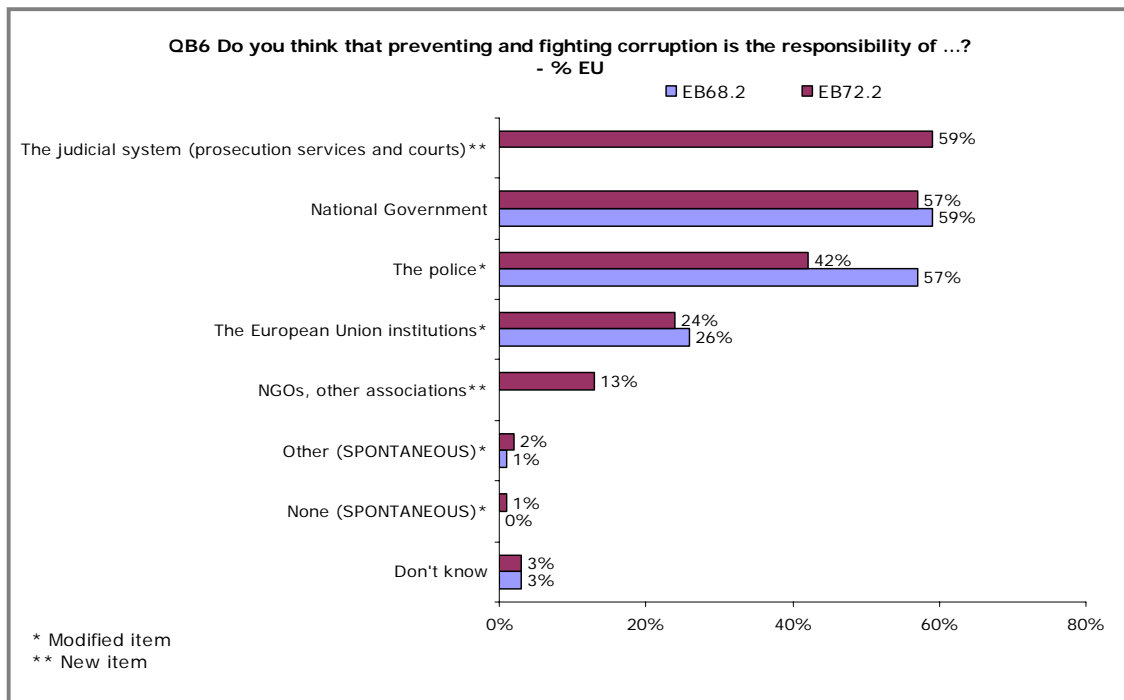
***- Fighting corruption is a job for the courts and the national government -***

The majority of Europeans believe that the courts (59%) and their national government (57%) should be responsible for preventing and fighting corruption<sup>13</sup>. Around four in ten believe that the police have responsibility, whilst close to a quarter feels that the EU should be responsible. Because the options for this question have changed slightly since the last survey direct comparisons are not possible for all the options, but the result for national government and for the EU are comparable to Autumn 2007.

<sup>12</sup> QB1.6 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: There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes

<sup>13</sup> QB6 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of ...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): National Government, The police, The judicial system (prosecution services and courts), The European Union institutions, NGOs, other associations, Other (SPONTANEOUS), None (SPONTANEOUS), Don't know.



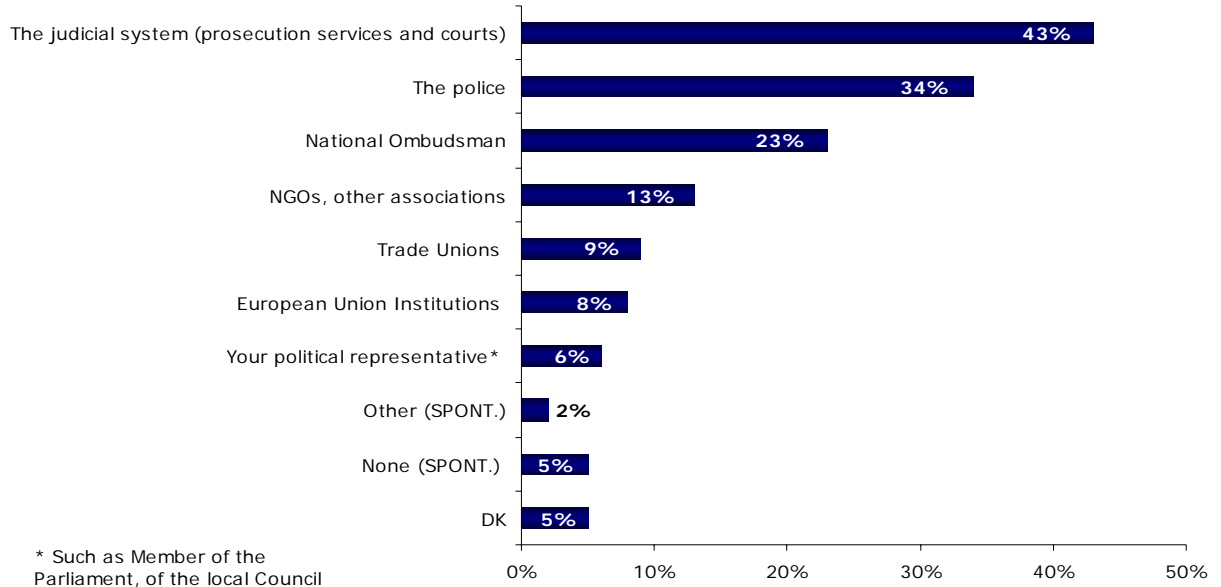


***- Judiciary, police and national ombudsmen most trusted to help in cases of corruption -***

Although there is no clear majority, Europeans are most likely to trust the judicial system (43%) to help them, followed by the police (34%) and their national ombudsman (23%)<sup>14</sup>. Europeans are least likely to turn to their political representatives (6%) to help them – perhaps a reflection of the beliefs we have seen in earlier sections that there is widespread corruption amongst politicians, and that they are not doing enough to combat corruption.

<sup>14</sup> QB7 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/ body would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS): The police, The judicial system (prosecution services and courts), NGOs, other associations, National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN) , Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council) , Trade Unions , European Union Institutions , Other (SPONTANEOUS), None (SPONTANEOUS) , Don't Know

QB7 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/ body would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - % EU



Respondents in old and new Member States are equally likely to mention the police as a trusted organisation if they had a personal issue with corruption, however, respondents in the EU15 are much more likely to put their trust in the judicial system (45% vs. 33%), and trade unions (10% vs. 4%), whilst respondents living in the NMS12 are almost twice as likely to mention EU institutions as a trusted body to resolve their corruption issues (13% vs. 7%).

## CONCLUSION

The picture that emerges from this latest survey is not an optimistic one. The majority of Europeans agree that corruption is a major problem for their country, and that it exists in institutions at every level of European society. Underlying these views is the widespread opinion that corruption has always existed, and that it is inevitable. In spite of this generally negative outlook, only 9% of Europeans have personally been a victim of corruption in the past 12 months.

Although corruption is seen as inevitable, most respondents still think that politicians, governments and the judiciary are not taking enough action to tackle corruption. There is also a general agreement that there are not enough successful prosecutions to deter corruption, and even when there are, the sentences handed out by the courts are considered too lenient.

Politicians, and those awarding tenders and permits are viewed across Europe as being the most likely to be involved in corruption. However, there has been a general increase in the perception that a range of public service professions – including the police, the judiciary and the customs service - are likely to have widespread corruption. Politicians are also least likely to be trusted to help individuals resolve personal cases of corruption, with Europeans more likely to trust the courts, the police or their national ombudsman.

Although the general mood is negative, the results do illustrate a wide variation between the newer Member States and the pre-accession countries. In countries such as Denmark, relatively small proportions of the population hold the view that corruption is a national problem. Conversely, in Greece, Bulgaria, and Cyprus there is almost universal agreement that corruption is a national problem.

The well publicised scandals in a number of Member States will be contributing to increased perceptions of corruption. Another factor that may be influencing opinion is the continuing economic impact of the global financial crisis. The increased belief in corruption shown in these results may well be a part of the overall more negative mood across Europe.

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 325

### “Attitudes of Europeans towards corruption”

### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11<sup>th</sup> of September and the 5<sup>th</sup> of October 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°325 is part of wave 72.2 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	1.015	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	11/09/2009	24/09/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.073	12/09/2009	25/09/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.007	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.537	11/09/2009	28/09/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.003	11/09/2009	28/09/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	976	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.004	13/09/2009	27/09/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.017	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.040	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia TNS Gallup	1.006	11/09/2009	29/09/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	Lithuania	1.026	12/09/2009	27/09/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	15/09/2009	05/10/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	11/09/2009	26/09/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.006	11/09/2009	29/09/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Gallup-Institut	1.001	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	12/09/2009	28/09/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.009	17/09/2009	27/09/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	11/09/2009	21/09/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.026	11/09/2009	30/09/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.029	12/09/2009	27/09/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.026	14/09/2009	01/10/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.005	13/09/2009	30/09/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.345	11/09/2009	27/09/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL			26.663	11/09/2009	05/10/2009	406.557.138

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

## **TABLES**



Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.1 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 dans (NOTRE PAYS)

QB1.1 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)

QB1.1 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)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Plutôt d'accord	41	+2	38	+8	78	+6	51	-1	6	-1	35	-5	39	-3	54	+4	46	+10	58	+18	80	0	49	+8
Plutôt pas d'accord	37	+1	40	-1	19	-1	37	+3	16	+1	37	+4	36	+3	33	+1	36	-6	27	-12	18	+1	39	-3
Pas du tout d'accord	16	-1	18	-6	1	-1	9	-1	40	+11	21	+2	19	+1	11	-2	12	-3	9	-5	2	0	10	-1
NSP	3	-1	3	0	0	-1	2	-1	36	-10	4	0	3	-1	1	-1	2	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1
D'accord	78	+3	78	+7	97	+5	88	+2	22	0	72	-1	75	0	87	+5	82	+4	85	+6	98	+1	88	+5
Pas d'accord	19	-2	21	-6	1	-2	11	-2	76	+1	25	+2	22	0	12	-3	14	-3	10	-5	2	-1	10	-2

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Tend to agree	33	+10	38	0	69	+3	54	+3	56	+5	18	-7	78	+5	66	+22	21	+8	19	+9	36	-8	56	+3
Tend to disagree	40	-2	45	-1	25	+1	30	-1	30	-4	27	-6	18	-4	29	-11	30	-1	42	+5	45	+10	37	-5
Totally disagree	20	-7	13	+2	3	-1	12	0	10	-1	39	+15	3	-1	3	-5	38	0	30	-6	14	-2	4	+1
DK	4	-1	2	-1	1	0	2	-1	2	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	10	-5	5	-3	2	-1	0	0
Agree	73	+8	83	-1	94	+4	84	+2	86	+1	45	-13	96	+1	95	+11	51	+7	61	+14	81	+2	93	-2
Disagree	24	-8	15	+1	4	-1	14	-1	12	-1	50	+15	3	-1	4	-5	48	-5	35	-9	16	-3	4	+1

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Stimme voll und ganz zu	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme eher zu	22	+2	30	-6	41	-5	34	+14	30	-5	37	+4
Stimme eher nicht zu	4	+2	4	-4	13	+4	38	-7	35	0	19	-5
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	+1	1	0	2	+1	10	-18	24	+8	3	-1
WN	2	-1	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	4	-1	4	-3
Stimme zu	93	-2	94	+5	83	-5	51	+26	37	-7	74	+9
Stimme nicht zu	5	+3	5	-4	15	+5	48	-25	59	+8	22	-6

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.2 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)

QB1.2 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)

QB1.2 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)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Plutôt d'accord	38	+3	33	+6	62	+5	42	-5	6	+2	31	-2	33	-1	41	+2	36	+9	49	+15	73	+4	46	+4
Plutôt pas d'accord	43	+3	49	+1	29	+1	44	+4	24	+5	47	+7	46	+7	40	+4	42	-2	34	-4	23	-3	43	+2
Pas du tout d'accord	12	-2	16	-4	2	0	11	+2	37	+11	14	-3	13	-4	11	-5	12	-2	8	-6	3	-1	7	-1
NSP	2	-2	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	29	-17	2	-2	2	-2	1	-1	3	0	1	-1	0	-1	1	0
D'accord	5	-2	1	-2	6	-5	2	-1	4	-1	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	-5	8	-4	1	+1	3	-5
Pas d'accord	81	+6	82	+7	91	+6	86	-1	30	+7	78	+5	79	+6	81	+6	78	+7	83	+11	96	+1	89	+6
	14	-4	17	-5	3	-1	12	+2	66	-6	16	-5	15	-6	12	-6	15	-2	9	-7	3	-2	8	-1

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Tend to agree	27	+9	43	-2	60	+11	55	+8	55	+4	18	-3	68	+9	54	+24	17	+7	16	+3	33	-1	51	+7
Tend to disagree	52	+6	46	+1	33	+1	36	-2	38	+3	39	-1	24	-6	33	-8	42	+8	47	+7	51	+5	38	-10
Totally disagree	12	-10	6	+1	4	-3	4	-5	2	-3	25	+6	5	0	6	-5	30	-7	28	0	9	-2	5	+1
DK	2	-2	2	0	0	-3	1	0	1	+1	7	-1	1	-1	1	-1	7	-4	4	0	1	-1	1	+1
Agree	7	-3	3	0	3	-6	4	-1	4	-5	11	-1	2	-2	6	-10	4	-4	5	-10	6	-1	5	+1
Disagree	79	+15	89	-1	93	+12	91	+6	93	+7	57	-4	92	+3	87	+16	59	+15	63	+10	84	+4	89	-3
	14	-12	8	+1	4	-6	5	-5	3	-2	32	+5	6	-1	7	-6	37	-11	32	0	10	-3	6	+2

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Stimme voll und ganz zu	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme eher zu	62	-1	51	+17	41	+5	16	+10	13	-1	33	+6
Stimme eher nicht zu	27	-1	38	-8	45	-4	41	+14	45	+2	42	+6
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	5	+3	8	-6	10	0	34	-9	24	0	16	-5
WN	1	+1	0	-1	1	0	7	-13	11	+2	2	-2
Stimme zu	5	-2	3	-2	3	-1	2	-2	7	-3	7	-5
Stimme nicht zu	89	-2	89	+9	86	+1	57	+24	58	+1	75	+12
	6	+4	8	-7	11	0	41	-22	35	+2	18	-7

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.3 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)

QB1.3 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)

QB1.3 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)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Tout à fait d'accord	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Plutôt d'accord	<b>37</b>	+5	<b>31</b>	+3	<b>61</b>	+8	<b>45</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>30</b>	+2	<b>33</b>	+4	<b>41</b>	+8	<b>32</b>	+10	<b>49</b>	+17	<b>72</b>	+9	<b>46</b>	+9
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>44</b>	+3	<b>50</b>	+1	<b>30</b>	+1	<b>46</b>	+2	<b>26</b>	+8	<b>50</b>	+6	<b>48</b>	+5	<b>42</b>	0	<b>46</b>	-2	<b>33</b>	-6	<b>25</b>	-5	<b>44</b>	+2
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	+2	<b>38</b>	+10	<b>11</b>	-6	<b>11</b>	-6	<b>10</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-3
NSP	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>28</b>	-16	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
D'accord	<b>6</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-8	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	-8
Pas d'accord	<b>81</b>	+8	<b>81</b>	+4	<b>91</b>	+9	<b>91</b>	+1	<b>31</b>	+9	<b>80</b>	+8	<b>81</b>	+9	<b>83</b>	+8	<b>78</b>	+8	<b>82</b>	+11	<b>97</b>	+4	<b>90</b>	+11
	<b>13</b>	-4	<b>17</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	+2	<b>66</b>	-6	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>11</b>	-5	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-3

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Totally agree	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Tend to agree	<b>27</b>	+10	<b>42</b>	-3	<b>59</b>	+15	<b>49</b>	+13	<b>54</b>	+9	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>67</b>	+11	<b>47</b>	+22	<b>16</b>	+9	<b>17</b>	+6	<b>30</b>	0	<b>49</b>	+5
Tend to disagree	<b>53</b>	+5	<b>44</b>	+1	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>39</b>	-5	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>38</b>	+1	<b>24</b>	-9	<b>36</b>	+4	<b>40</b>	+9	<b>48</b>	+6	<b>53</b>	+6	<b>39</b>	-7
Totally disagree	<b>10</b>	-10	<b>8</b>	+2	<b>3</b>	-5	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>26</b>	+7	<b>5</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-6	<b>31</b>	-9	<b>26</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	0
DK	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-2	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>7</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	+1
Agree	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>4</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-7	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-7	<b>12</b>	-7	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>11</b>	-19	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	-10	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>6</b>	+1
Disagree	<b>80</b>	+15	<b>86</b>	-2	<b>93</b>	+14	<b>88</b>	+8	<b>92</b>	+8	<b>55</b>	0	<b>91</b>	+2	<b>83</b>	+26	<b>56</b>	+18	<b>65</b>	+12	<b>83</b>	+6	<b>88</b>	-2
	<b>11</b>	-12	<b>10</b>	+2	<b>3</b>	-7	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>33</b>	+7	<b>6</b>	0	<b>6</b>	-7	<b>38</b>	-12	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	0	<b>6</b>	+1

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
Stimme voll und ganz zu	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme eher zu	<b>58</b>	-1	<b>51</b>	+19	<b>40</b>	+8	<b>15</b>	+11	<b>12</b>	+1	<b>29</b>	+4
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>29</b>	+2	<b>39</b>	-8	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>43</b>	+17	<b>45</b>	+1	<b>45</b>	+8
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>33</b>	-12	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-6
WN	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-14	<b>11</b>	+2	<b>3</b>	0
Stimme zu	<b>7</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	-5	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-6
Stimme nicht zu	<b>87</b>	+1	<b>90</b>	+11	<b>88</b>	+5	<b>58</b>	+28	<b>57</b>	+2	<b>74</b>	+12
	<b>6</b>	+4	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>39</b>	-26	<b>35</b>	+1	<b>18</b>	-6

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.4 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)

QB1.4 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)

QB1.4 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)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>40</b>	+3	<b>34</b>	+5	<b>69</b>	+13	<b>56</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	+1	<b>32</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	-1	<b>45</b>	+4	<b>41</b>	+13	<b>55</b>	+17	<b>76</b>	+10	<b>48</b>	+11
Plutôt d'accord	<b>43</b>	+3	<b>48</b>	0	<b>25</b>	-4	<b>40</b>	+7	<b>29</b>	+8	<b>48</b>	+6	<b>46</b>	+4	<b>37</b>	-3	<b>43</b>	-4	<b>32</b>	-5	<b>22</b>	-6	<b>43</b>	+2
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>34</b>	+9	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-3
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>28</b>	-16	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2
NSP	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-8
D'accord	<b>83</b>	+6	<b>82</b>	+5	<b>94</b>	+9	<b>96</b>	+3	<b>35</b>	+9	<b>80</b>	+5	<b>80</b>	+3	<b>82</b>	+1	<b>84</b>	+9	<b>87</b>	+12	<b>98</b>	+4	<b>91</b>	+13
Pas d'accord	<b>12</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>62</b>	-7	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-5

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Totally agree	<b>32</b>	+6	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>59</b>	+12	<b>60</b>	+10	<b>58</b>	+6	<b>16</b>	-7	<b>68</b>	+10	<b>52</b>	+25	<b>17</b>	+8	<b>17</b>	+2	<b>34</b>	-3	<b>51</b>	+4
Tend to agree	<b>51</b>	+1	<b>43</b>	+2	<b>32</b>	+3	<b>34</b>	-4	<b>38</b>	-1	<b>39</b>	-2	<b>23</b>	-8	<b>37</b>	-2	<b>39</b>	+4	<b>49</b>	+6	<b>52</b>	+6	<b>40</b>	-5
Tend to disagree	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	0	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>25</b>	+8	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>4</b>	-9	<b>32</b>	-3	<b>24</b>	0	<b>7</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0
Totally disagree	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>8</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	+1
DK	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-9	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-13	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>6</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	0
Agree	<b>83</b>	+7	<b>89</b>	+1	<b>91</b>	+15	<b>94</b>	+6	<b>96</b>	+5	<b>55</b>	-9	<b>91</b>	+2	<b>89</b>	+23	<b>66</b>	+12	<b>66</b>	+8	<b>86</b>	+3	<b>91</b>	-1
Disagree	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-6	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>33</b>	+9	<b>6</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	-10	<b>39</b>	-7	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>9</b>	+1	<b>4</b>	+1

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>61</b>	-1	<b>61</b>	+13	<b>46</b>	+3	<b>19</b>	+13	<b>15</b>	-2	<b>34</b>	+5
Stimme eher zu	<b>26</b>	0	<b>35</b>	-7	<b>45</b>	-3	<b>49</b>	+19	<b>45</b>	+2	<b>42</b>	+4
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>2</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	+1	<b>25</b>	-15	<b>22</b>	+1	<b>12</b>	-5
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-13	<b>11</b>	+3	<b>3</b>	0
WN	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-4	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	-4
Stimme zu	<b>87</b>	-1	<b>96</b>	+6	<b>91</b>	0	<b>68</b>	+32	<b>60</b>	0	<b>76</b>	+9
Stimme nicht zu	<b>6</b>	+4	<b>2</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	0	<b>31</b>	-28	<b>33</b>	+4	<b>15</b>	-5

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.5 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

QB1.5 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

QB1.5 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

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>34</b>	+5	<b>32</b>	+8	<b>37</b>	+15	<b>30</b>	+5	<b>25</b>	+7	<b>39</b>	-2	<b>41</b>	0	<b>49</b>	+12	<b>20</b>	+6	<b>42</b>	+21	<b>52</b>	+10	<b>37</b>	+7
Plutôt d'accord	<b>42</b>	+5	<b>47</b>	+1	<b>26</b>	+10	<b>43</b>	+5	<b>47</b>	+1	<b>45</b>	+5	<b>43</b>	+3	<b>34</b>	-6	<b>43</b>	+9	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>33</b>	0	<b>41</b>	+5
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>11</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>14</b>	+1	<b>19</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	-5	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>7</b>	-1
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2
NSP	<b>12</b>	-8	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>25</b>	-16	<b>12</b>	-10	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>21</b>	-11	<b>19</b>	-14	<b>5</b>	-4	<b>14</b>	-9
D'accord	<b>76</b>	+10	<b>79</b>	+9	<b>63</b>	+25	<b>73</b>	+10	<b>72</b>	+8	<b>84</b>	+3	<b>84</b>	+3	<b>83</b>	+6	<b>63</b>	+15	<b>72</b>	+20	<b>85</b>	+10	<b>78</b>	+12
Pas d'accord	<b>12</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	-6	<b>12</b>	-9	<b>15</b>	0	<b>24</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>7</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	-4	<b>9</b>	-6	<b>10</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	-3

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Totally agree	<b>29</b>	+9	<b>32</b>	-1	<b>33</b>	+8	<b>24</b>	+6	<b>25</b>	+9	<b>33</b>	+2	<b>45</b>	+15	<b>33</b>	+14	<b>24</b>	+6	<b>30</b>	+1	<b>17</b>	+6	<b>40</b>	+8
Tend to agree	<b>50</b>	+6	<b>41</b>	+3	<b>32</b>	+10	<b>42</b>	+10	<b>44</b>	+9	<b>40</b>	+1	<b>33</b>	+1	<b>38</b>	+10	<b>46</b>	+4	<b>48</b>	+5	<b>41</b>	+9	<b>40</b>	0
Tend to disagree	<b>9</b>	-6	<b>12</b>	+2	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>14</b>	+1	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	0	<b>15</b>	0	<b>16</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-4
Totally disagree	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0	<b>4</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	0	<b>2</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	0
DK	<b>11</b>	-8	<b>12</b>	-4	<b>25</b>	-14	<b>21</b>	-9	<b>18</b>	-15	<b>9</b>	-4	<b>11</b>	-11	<b>19</b>	-21	<b>7</b>	-9	<b>5</b>	-6	<b>24</b>	-12	<b>13</b>	-4
Agree	<b>79</b>	+15	<b>73</b>	+2	<b>66</b>	+16	<b>69</b>	+18	<b>73</b>	+3	<b>78</b>	+16	<b>71</b>	+24	<b>71</b>	+10	<b>70</b>	+10	<b>78</b>	+6	<b>58</b>	+15	<b>80</b>	+8
Disagree	<b>10</b>	-7	<b>15</b>	+2	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>18</b>	+1	<b>11</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	-3	<b>23</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	0	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-4

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>31</b>	+2	<b>49</b>	+26	<b>23</b>	+6	<b>27</b>	+5	<b>40</b>	+3	<b>38</b>	+5
Stimme eher zu	<b>27</b>	+10	<b>36</b>	-2	<b>44</b>	+8	<b>50</b>	+6	<b>45</b>	+2	<b>41</b>	+7
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>15</b>	+3	<b>7</b>	-10	<b>18</b>	-6	<b>17</b>	-7	<b>8</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-1
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>3</b>	0	<b>2</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0
WN	<b>24</b>	-13	<b>7</b>	-13	<b>13</b>	-7	<b>3</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-5	<b>11</b>	-11
Stimme zu	<b>58</b>	+12	<b>85</b>	+24	<b>67</b>	+14	<b>77</b>	+11	<b>85</b>	+5	<b>79</b>	+12
Stimme nicht zu	<b>18</b>	+1	<b>8</b>	-11	<b>20</b>	-7	<b>20</b>	-7	<b>10</b>	0	<b>10</b>	-1

## Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption

QB1.6 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.

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

QB1.6 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.

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

QB1.6 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.

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

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>9</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1	<b>15</b>	+3	<b>7</b>	0	<b>9</b>	-3	<b>8</b>	-5	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	+1	<b>18</b>	+9	<b>22</b>	+4	<b>7</b>	-11
Plutôt d'accord	<b>21</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	+1	<b>11</b>	0	<b>14</b>	+1	<b>26</b>	+2	<b>21</b>	+2	<b>19</b>	+1	<b>12</b>	+1	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>14</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-10	<b>23</b>	-4
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>34</b>	+1	<b>36</b>	-1	<b>22</b>	-2	<b>36</b>	+6	<b>32</b>	+3	<b>39</b>	+2	<b>39</b>	+2	<b>38</b>	-3	<b>35</b>	+1	<b>19</b>	-5	<b>24</b>	0	<b>33</b>	+9
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>29</b>	+4	<b>25</b>	+2	<b>43</b>	+7	<b>42</b>	-5	<b>25</b>	+5	<b>26</b>	+3	<b>29</b>	+3	<b>41</b>	+4	<b>15</b>	+5	<b>39</b>	+4	<b>44</b>	+5	<b>30</b>	+13
NSP	<b>7</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-8	<b>1</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-5	<b>10</b>	-7	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>7</b>	-7
D'accord	<b>30</b>	-2	<b>37</b>	0	<b>26</b>	+3	<b>21</b>	+1	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	-3	<b>26</b>	-3	<b>16</b>	0	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>32</b>	+8	<b>31</b>	-6	<b>30</b>	-15
Pas d'accord	<b>63</b>	+5	<b>61</b>	+1	<b>65</b>	+5	<b>78</b>	+1	<b>57</b>	+8	<b>65</b>	+5	<b>68</b>	+5	<b>79</b>	+1	<b>50</b>	+6	<b>58</b>	-1	<b>68</b>	+5	<b>63</b>	+22

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Totally agree	<b>5</b>	+1	<b>13</b>	+1	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>7</b>	0	<b>12</b>	+1	<b>8</b>	-4	<b>10</b>	+1	<b>10</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-6	<b>8</b>	+2	<b>23</b>	+2
Tend to agree	<b>17</b>	-4	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>13</b>	-2	<b>12</b>	-7	<b>18</b>	-2	<b>21</b>	+3	<b>14</b>	+1	<b>23</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	-4	<b>35</b>	+2	<b>24</b>	+3	<b>31</b>	+5
Tend to disagree	<b>38</b>	-2	<b>32</b>	+5	<b>32</b>	+12	<b>42</b>	+5	<b>37</b>	+2	<b>29</b>	-2	<b>30</b>	-1	<b>29</b>	+6	<b>38</b>	+7	<b>37</b>	+11	<b>42</b>	-1	<b>19</b>	-5
Totally disagree	<b>33</b>	+6	<b>27</b>	-1	<b>42</b>	+1	<b>35</b>	+5	<b>34</b>	+3	<b>21</b>	-3	<b>45</b>	+6	<b>28</b>	+13	<b>15</b>	+2	<b>13</b>	+1	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>19</b>	-2
DK	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-4	<b>8</b>	-8	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-3	<b>17</b>	+1	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	-18	<b>7</b>	-4	<b>6</b>	-8	<b>6</b>	-2	<b>8</b>	0
Agree	<b>22</b>	-3	<b>37</b>	0	<b>18</b>	-5	<b>17</b>	-9	<b>25</b>	-2	<b>33</b>	+4	<b>22</b>	-3	<b>33</b>	-1	<b>40</b>	-5	<b>44</b>	-4	<b>32</b>	+5	<b>54</b>	+7
Disagree	<b>71</b>	+4	<b>59</b>	+4	<b>74</b>	+13	<b>77</b>	+10	<b>71</b>	+5	<b>50</b>	-5	<b>75</b>	+5	<b>57</b>	+19	<b>53</b>	+9	<b>50</b>	+12	<b>62</b>	-3	<b>38</b>	-7

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>22</b>	+16	<b>16</b>	+13	<b>11</b>	+4	<b>8</b>	+1	<b>8</b>	+1	<b>6</b>	-1
Stimme eher zu	<b>19</b>	-3	<b>10</b>	-4	<b>20</b>	+3	<b>33</b>	-9	<b>26</b>	+2	<b>18</b>	+1
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>23</b>	-10	<b>22</b>	-10	<b>38</b>	+1	<b>36</b>	+3	<b>36</b>	+1	<b>34</b>	+2
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>25</b>	+4	<b>50</b>	+4	<b>29</b>	-4	<b>18</b>	+8	<b>21</b>	-5	<b>33</b>	+6
WN	<b>11</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	-4	<b>5</b>	-3	<b>9</b>	+1	<b>9</b>	-8
Stimme zu	<b>41</b>	+13	<b>26</b>	+9	<b>31</b>	+7	<b>41</b>	-8	<b>34</b>	+3	<b>24</b>	0
Stimme nicht zu	<b>48</b>	-6	<b>72</b>	-6	<b>67</b>	-3	<b>54</b>	+11	<b>57</b>	-4	<b>67</b>	+8

# Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB2 En (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que donner ou recevoir des pots-de-vin, et les abus de pouvoir pour le bénéfice personnel, soient étendus parmi les personnes suivantes ? (ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)  
 QB2 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)  
 QB2 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)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services de police	39	+8	47	+18	80	+19	65	+4	20	+2	21	+6	23	+7	30	+10	51	+13	38	+7	72	-5	46	+27
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services douaniers	36	+6	44	+10	87	+24	41	0	15	+1	23	+4	24	+6	28	+13	40	+4	26	+9	74	+8	42	+22
Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services judiciaires	37	+10	52	+25	82	+18	57	+12	12	0	21	+5	23	+7	30	+15	34	+10	29	+14	74	+2	47	+30
Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau national	57	+11	63	+18	76	+24	68	+8	25	+2	44	+3	46	+3	53	+5	56	+13	71	+8	74	+14	70	+34
Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau régional	49	+12	56	+15	60	+24	51	+5	21	0	41	+5	42	+5	48	+5	47	+14	58	+11	60	+11	66	+33
Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau local	48	+11	53	+11	58	+21	49	+4	27	0	40	+6	42	+7	50	+14	51	+13	53	+14	59	+11	67	+28
Les fonctionnaires qui attribuent les marchés publics	52	+9	57	+8	64	+30	74	+8	27	+3	58	+6	60	+6	69	+9	55	+15	49	+18	72	+19	45	+25
Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis de construire	51	+9	56	+5	66	+26	54	+9	35	+7	58	+7	61	+8	70	+11	57	+10	56	+16	72	+11	58	+14
Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle	38	+9	41	+6	61	+22	36	+11	14	+2	45	+9	47	+10	53	+15	49	+14	44	+19	61	+16	44	+18
Les personnes dans le secteur public de la santé	32	+6	20	+8	65	+17	32	+4	14	+1	28	+14	30	+16	37	+23	31	+11	19	+4	82	-3	17	+9
Les personnes dans le domaine de l'enseignement public	19	+6	15	+4	45	+21	19	+4	9	-1	14	+7	16	+10	23	+19	17	+6	14	+6	48	+12	15	+7
Les contrôleurs/ inspecteurs (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)	39	+7	48	+7	62	+31	54	+12	30	+3	44	+5	45	+7	48	+12	36	+15	23	+4	66	+6	35	+10
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	1	0	1	+1	1	+1	1	+1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	+1	2	+2	1	+1	4	+2
Aucun (SPONTANE)	3	-2	8	0	0	0	0	0	36	-10	4	0	4	0	1	-2	3	+1	3	-3	0	-1	0	-2
NSP	5	-4	1	-2	2	-8	3	-1	4	+1	7	-1	6	-2	4	-3	6	-4	10	-4	0	0	2	-8

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
The people working in the police service	45	+10	32	+10	89	+24	65	+9	67	0	43	-4	46	-1	56	+13	26	+1	31	-1	37	0	49	+6
The people working in the customs service	37	+5	41	+8	72	+11	63	+6	58	+6	35	-3	32	-1	60	+11	27	+1	28	+2	39	+5	49	+13
The people working in the judicial services	35	+12	39	+9	60	+14	55	+3	68	+8	33	-4	41	+7	58	+12	20	+3	25	+8	42	+11	47	+10
Politicians at national level	67	+7	62	+6	67	+23	67	+12	60	+11	40	-2	55	+7	59	+18	29	+10	40	+10	49	+6	64	+13
Politicians at regional level	52	+11	53	+5	60	+20	44	+18	45	+8	33	-1	46	+6	44	+17	32	+13	35	+4	38	+11	57	+18
Politicians at local level	45	+10	52	+3	60	+19	47	+17	50	+4	34	-3	47	+6	46	+12	34	+10	36	+6	40	+11	58	+18
Officials awarding public tenders	56	+7	56	+8	76	+16	55	+21	54	+14	31	-11	56	+8	61	+19	56	+9	47	+8	42	+2	49	+10
Officials issuing buildings permits	49	+7	54	+12	70	+13	57	+15	62	+12	52	-5	53	+7	73	+12	64	+10	46	+10	34	+4	50	+7
Officials issuing business permits	29	+9	37	+8	62	+16	45	+14	40	+11	24	-10	52	+8	57	+17	40	+8	43	+13	27	+4	41	+10
People working in the public health sector	22	+5	38	+12	66	+10	55	+6	61	+1	18	-4	53	+3	34	+10	16	+4	20	+6	56	-2	37	+11
People working in the public education sector	14	+4	26	+6	45	+18	29	+10	28	+10	17	-3	21	+6	30	+8	7	0	18	+8	13	+3	35	+14
Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	34	+6	40	+10	65	+18	54	+18	53	+8	28	-11	51	+2	39	+10	37	+5	37	+8	38	+3	43	+8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	1	0	1	+1	2	+1	1	+1	0	-1	2	0	1	0	1	-2
None (SPONTANEOUS)	1	-4	1	0	2	+1	0	-1	2	+1	8	0	2	0	1	0	8	-5	8	-1	1	-1	2	+1
DK	6	0	4	-4	0	-10	3	-1	1	-1	8	-1	4	-1	6	-12	4	0	7	-6	7	+1	9	-1

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
zweite Spalte: % Veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB68 Herbst 2007	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
Personen, die im Polizeidienst arbeiten	68	0	51	+1	50	-11	9	+2	27	0	32	+11
Personen, die im Zolldienst arbeiten	57	-11	45	+1	35	-5	11	0	26	+1	22	+5
Personen, die im Justizdienst arbeiten	60	-1	64	+12	61	-4	9	+1	19	+1	23	+9
Politiker auf nationaler Ebene	53	-2	69	+16	56	+1	63	+36	29	-7	62	+18
Politiker auf regionaler Ebene	40	-7	55	+19	42	+1	35	+19	33	+2	51	+19
Politiker auf lokaler Ebene	40	-12	58	+16	41	+5	41	+18	38	+3	51	+21
Beamte, die öffentliche Aufträge vergeben	46	-5	66	+13	46	+4	41	+12	45	+5	38	+10
Beamte, die Baugenehmigungen erteilen	39	-9	67	+17	37	0	38	+10	46	+6	38	+11
Beamte, die Gewerbe genehmigungen erteilen	37	-3	52	+13	27	+3	28	+16	32	+5	34	+12
Personen, die im öffentlichen Gesundheitswesen arbeiten	57	-8	60	+8	49	-1	7	+3	12	+2	19	+6
Personen, die im öffentlichen Bildungswesen arbeiten	30	-3	42	+21	26	+5	4	+2	10	+2	16	+7
Inspektoren (Gesundheit, Bau, Lebensmittelqualität, Sanitätskontrolle und Lizenzvergabe)	40	-7	68	+14	44	+5	14	+4	35	-1	25	+10
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	2	0	5	+4	1	+1	1	-1	1	+1	1	+1
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	7	-15	14	-3	6	-5
WN	7	-1	1	-4	2	-2	2	-4	3	0	10	-10





Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB3.2 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 ITEMS 2 A 13 – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QB3.2 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 ITEMS 2 TO 13 – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QB3.2 Hat Sie irgendetwas in (UNSER LAND) innerhalb der letzten 12 Monate gefragt oder von Ihnen erwartet, dass Sie für seine/ihre Dienstleistungen Schmiergeld bezahlen? (ITEM 2 BIS 13 ROTIEREN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à EB68 automne 2007

	EU27		BE		BG		CZ		DK		D-W		DE		D-E		EE		IE		EL		ES	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Non, personne ne l'a fait	<b>89</b>	0	<b>95</b>	0	<b>81</b>	+9	<b>84</b>	+8	<b>98</b>	0	<b>95</b>	0	<b>95</b>	0	<b>94</b>	+1	<b>92</b>	-1	<b>95</b>	0	<b>84</b>	-6	<b>89</b>	+7
Oui	<b>9</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>17</b>	-11	<b>15</b>	-9	<b>1</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	-1	<b>6</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	+6	<b>10</b>	-8
NSP	<b>2</b>	+2	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>2</b>	+2	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	+3	<b>2</b>	+2	<b>0</b>	0	<b>1</b>	+1

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

	FR		IT		CY		LV		LT		LU		HU		MT		NL		AT		PL		PT	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
No, nobody did	<b>96</b>	+1	<b>80</b>	-7	<b>93</b>	-2	<b>78</b>	-4	<b>68</b>	+1	<b>95</b>	-3	<b>80</b>	+4	<b>91</b>	-5	<b>96</b>	-1	<b>84</b>	0	<b>82</b>	-7	<b>89</b>	-4
Yes	<b>3</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	+4	<b>7</b>	+2	<b>18</b>	0	<b>27</b>	-6	<b>5</b>	+3	<b>17</b>	-7	<b>6</b>	+2	<b>3</b>	0	<b>13</b>	-3	<b>14</b>	+3	<b>8</b>	+1
DK	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>3</b>	+3	<b>0</b>	0	<b>4</b>	+4	<b>5</b>	+5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>3</b>	+3	<b>3</b>	+3	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>3</b>	+3	<b>4</b>	+4	<b>3</b>	+3

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Nein, niemand	<b>68</b>	+3	<b>94</b>	0	<b>76</b>	+9	<b>96</b>	-1	<b>97</b>	-1	<b>95</b>	-2
Ja	<b>27</b>	-8	<b>6</b>	0	<b>22</b>	-11	<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	+1	<b>3</b>	0
WN	<b>5</b>	+5	<b>0</b>	0	<b>2</b>	+2	<b>1</b>	+1	<b>0</b>	0	<b>2</b>	+2

## Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption

Q84 Selon vous, pourquoi y a-t-il de la corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)  
 Q84 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
 Q84 Aus welchen Gründen gibt es Ihrer Meinung nach in der Gesellschaft in (UNSER LAND) Korruption? (MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Les hommes et femmes politiques (Gouvernement et Parlement) n'en font pas assez pour combattre la corruption	34	35	54	48	14	29	31	35	26	46
Il y a trop de liens proches entre le monde des affaires et la politique	42	49	35	44	25	49	50	56	52	40
Dans le secteur public, beaucoup de promotions ne sont pas faites au mérite ou sur les compétences	24	35	10	26	15	29	29	31	18	26
L'argent public n'est pas dépensé de manière transparente	32	31	16	27	24	32	32	33	30	33
Souvent, la loi n'est pas appliquée par les autorités responsables	21	20	38	26	14	14	14	14	17	22
Il n'y a pas de sanction réelle pour la corruption (absence de poursuite judiciaire ou décisions de justice trop légères)	32	29	47	36	14	30	31	37	28	36
Beaucoup de personnes acceptent la corruption comme faisant partie de la vie quotidienne	21	20	19	26	20	25	24	21	19	20
Les mauvaises conditions socioéconomiques (salaires bas, pauvreté) entraînent de la corruption	17	19	32	13	17	16	17	21	27	7
Autre (SPONTANE)	2	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	2
Aucun/ Il n'y a pas de corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) (SPONTANE)	2	3	0	0	25	2	2	0	1	1
NSP	4	1	4	2	5	6	5	2	4	8

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption	52	35	23	36	44	34	40	20	46	45
There are too close links between business and politics	40	35	55	47	33	32	41	36	45	47
Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit / qualifications	32	22	19	31	54	18	18	22	19	19
Public money are not spent in a transparent manner	41	39	47	26	17	41	40	34	30	22
The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge	36	23	24	24	40	27	15	18	17	19
There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution)	37	41	33	30	43	30	29	23	39	33
Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life	19	19	18	20	30	24	27	25	17	25
Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption	9	10	24	9	7	30	24	21	29	12
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
None/ There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	0	1
DK	1	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	3

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Politiker (Bundestag und Bundesregierung) bekämpfen die Korruption nicht entschieden genug	20	26	30	37	50	46	44	22	19	40
Es gibt zu enge Verbindungen zwischen Wirtschaft und Politik	35	35	38	24	31	46	37	57	25	33
In der öffentlichen Verwaltung werden viele Posten nicht aufgrund von Verdiensten oder Qualifikationen vergeben.	26	33	18	16	27	20	24	28	33	17
Öffentliche Gelder werden nicht transparent genug verwaltet	35	36	23	21	25	21	25	38	19	31
Gesetze werden von den zuständigen Behörden oftmals nicht angewandt	11	27	20	26	28	18	20	15	14	17
Es gibt für Korruption keine wirkliche Bestrafung (Gerichte verhängen nur milde Strafen oder es gibt gar keine Strafverfolgung)	31	33	32	32	29	58	32	34	37	28
Viele Menschen akzeptieren Korruption als einen Teil des täglichen Lebens	20	28	23	22	19	24	37	21	29	23
Schlechte sozio-ökonomische Bedingungen (niedrige Löhne, Armut) führen zu Korruption	22	15	21	19	22	16	17	5	21	12
Andere (SPONTAN)	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3
Keiner davon/ Es gibt in der Gesellschaft (UNSER LAND) keine Korruption (SPONTAN)	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	3
WN	4	3	6	8	4	1	1	1	4	5

**Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption**



QB5.1 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

QB5.1 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

QB5.1 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

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	3	3	5	2	18	4	4	2	5	4
Plutôt d'accord	20	27	23	9	37	21	18	11	22	14
Plutôt pas d'accord	42	45	30	45	28	46	46	45	43	31
Pas du tout d'accord	29	24	33	43	9	20	24	39	24	42
NSP	6	1	9	1	8	9	8	3	6	9
D'accord	23	30	28	11	55	25	22	13	27	18
Pas d'accord	71	69	63	88	37	66	70	84	67	73

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	4	1	1	3	4	1	3	7	3	3
Tend to agree	6	20	18	19	21	6	9	31	9	25
Tend to disagree	27	43	44	44	36	37	38	33	36	34
Totally disagree	63	33	29	30	35	53	47	13	51	26
DK	0	3	8	4	4	3	3	16	1	12
Agree	10	21	19	22	25	7	12	38	12	28
Disagree	90	76	73	74	71	90	85	46	87	60

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	5	6	3	2	3	2	1	5	7	4
Stimme eher zu	31	31	27	18	15	8	16	32	35	21
Stimme eher nicht zu	42	41	47	41	39	40	51	43	32	39
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	15	15	19	34	40	48	28	18	12	28
WN	7	7	4	5	3	2	4	2	14	8
Stimme zu	36	37	30	20	18	10	17	37	42	25
Stimme nicht zu	57	56	66	75	79	88	79	61	44	67

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QB5.2 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.

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

QB5.2 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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

QB5.2 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

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>50</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
NSP	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
D'accord	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	<b>59</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>44</b>
Tend to agree	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Totally disagree	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
DK	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Agree	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>
Disagree	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>41</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
WN	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>
Stimme zu	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72</b>
Stimme nicht zu	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>

**Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption**



QB5.3 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.

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

QB5.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)

QB5.3 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

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	4	3	18	2	4	4	4	2	7	4
Plutôt d'accord	25	30	46	22	16	24	23	20	29	23
Plutôt pas d'accord	33	42	11	45	36	37	37	39	31	21
Pas du tout d'accord	19	17	6	20	30	18	19	23	14	20
NSP	19	8	19	11	14	17	17	16	19	32
D'accord	29	33	64	24	20	28	27	22	36	27
Pas d'accord	52	59	17	65	66	55	56	62	45	41

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	3	6	2	6	6	3	4	4	6	7
Tend to agree	22	29	22	25	35	20	26	20	29	32
Tend to disagree	43	26	31	37	21	33	30	31	31	22
Totally disagree	28	17	19	17	15	30	21	22	20	14
DK	4	22	26	15	23	14	19	23	14	25
Agree	25	35	24	31	41	23	30	24	35	39
Disagree	71	43	50	54	36	63	51	53	51	36

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	3	6	5	4	8	4	3	2	2	2
Stimme eher zu	20	26	37	38	34	20	35	21	11	15
Stimme eher nicht zu	35	37	29	31	23	40	40	48	37	31
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	21	22	7	8	13	25	12	22	35	30
WN	21	9	22	19	22	11	10	7	15	22
Stimme zu	23	32	42	42	42	24	38	23	13	17
Stimme nicht zu	56	59	36	39	36	65	52	70	72	61

## Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB5.4 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 est inévitable, elle a toujours existé

QB5.4 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed

QB5.4 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

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Tout à fait d'accord	<b>27</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>
Plutôt d'accord	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>
Plutôt pas d'accord	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>
Pas du tout d'accord	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>
NSP	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
D'accord	<b>69</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51</b>
Pas d'accord	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>37</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Totally agree	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>
Tend to agree	<b>44</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>
Tend to disagree	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
Totally disagree	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
DK	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
Agree	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
Disagree	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	<b>45</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>
Stimme eher zu	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>
Stimme eher nicht zu	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
WN	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Stimme zu	<b>82</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>
Stimme nicht zu	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>



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QB7 Imaginez que vous ayez 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 REPOSES )

QB7 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/ body would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB7 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

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	D-W	DE	D-E	EE	IE
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
La police	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>44</b>
Le système judiciaire (le parquet - services du procureur et les tribunaux)	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>
Les ONGs et autres associations	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Le médiateur national (INSERER NOM DU MEDIATEUR NATIONAL)	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>
Votre représentant politique (membre du Parlement, du conseil municipal)	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
Les syndicats	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
Les institutions de l'Union européenne	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>
Autre (SPONTANE)	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Aucun (SPONTANE)	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>
NSP	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
The police	<b>27</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>47</b>
The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	<b>35</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>
NGOs, other associations	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>
National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)	<b>39</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>
Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council)	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>
Trade Unions	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
European Union Institutions	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
None (SPONTANEOUS)	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
DK	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2
Von der Polizei	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>
Vom Justizsystem (Staatsanwaltschaft und Gerichte)	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>
Von NGOs und sonstigen Organisationen	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>
Bei speziellen Anti-Korruptionsstellen bzw. -beauftragten	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>
Von Ihrem politischen Vertreter (Abgeordnete des Bundestags, Landtags oder Gemeinderats)	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
Gewerkschaften	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Von den Institutionen der Europäischen Union	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Andere (SPONTAN)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
WN	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>



## QUESTIONNAIRE

Now let's talk about another topic.

ASK QB TO EU27

QB1 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. (M)

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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1	Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
5	There is corruption within the institutions of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
6	There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes	1	2	3	4	5

EB68.2 QB1

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

POSER QB EN UE27

QB1 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. (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	La corruption est un problème majeur dans (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
2	La corruption existe dans les institutions locales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
3	La corruption existe dans les institutions régionales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
4	La corruption existe au niveau des institutions nationales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
5	La corruption existe au sein des institutions de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
6	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

EB68.2 QB1

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QB2 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?

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

The people working in the police service	1,
The people working in the customs service	2,
The 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 buildings 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,
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	13,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	14,
DK	15,

EB68.2 QB2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

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QB2 En (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous que donner ou recevoir des pots-de-vin, et les abus de pouvoir pour le bénéfice personnel, soient étendus parmi les personnes suivantes ?

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

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 dans le secteur public de la santé	10,
Les personnes dans le domaine de l'enseignement public	11,
Les contrôleurs\ inspecteurs (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)	
	12,
Autre (SPONTANE) (M)	13,
Aucun (SPONTANE) (M)	14,
NSP	15,

EB68.2 QB2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

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QB3 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services?

QB3 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 ITEMS 2 TO 13 – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION ITEMS 2 A 13 – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

No, nobody did	1,
Yes, from people working in the police service	2,
Yes, from people working in the customs service	3,
Yes, from people working in the judicial services	4,
Yes, from politicians at national level	5,
Yes, from politicians at regional level	6,
Yes, from politicians 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 people working in the public health sector	11,
Yes, a people working in the public education sector	12,
Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13,
Yes, from someone else	14,
DK	15,

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 et 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 dans le secteur public de la santé	11,
Oui, une personne dans le domaine de l'enseignement public	12,
Oui, un contrôleur\ inspecteur (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)	13,
Oui, quelqu'un d'autre	14,
NSP	15,

EB68.2 QB3
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EB68.2 QB3
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QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society?

QB4 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 REPOSES)

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 / qualifications	3,
Public money are 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,

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,

NEW

NEW

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QB5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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1	(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective	1	2	3	4	5
2	Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QB6 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...?

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

National Government	1,
The police (M)	2,
The judicial system (prosecution services and courts) (N)	3,
The European Union institutions (M)	4,
NGOs, other associations (N)	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	6,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	7,
DK	8,

EB68.2 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

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QB5 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 REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	Les efforts du Gouvernement (NATIONALITE) pour combattre la corruption sont efficaces	1	2	3	4	5
2	Les décisions de justice dans les affaires de corruption sont trop légères en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
3	L'UE contribue à la réduction de la corruption en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
4	La corruption est inévitable, elle a toujours existé	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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QB6 Pensez-vous que la prévention et la lutte contre la corruption est la responsabilité ... ?

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

Du Gouvernement national	1,
De la police (M)	2,
Du système judiciaire (le parquet - services du procureur et les tribunaux) (N)	3,
Des institutions de l'Union européenne (M)	4,
Des ONGs, et d'autres associations (N)	5,
Autres (SPONTANE) (M)	6,
Aucun (SPONTANE) (M)	7,
NSP	8,

EB68.2 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

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QB7 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/ body would you trust most to provide a solution for your case?

QB7 Imaginez que vous ayez 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)

The police	1,
The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	2,
NGOs, other associations	3,
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,

La police	1,
Le système judiciaire (le parquet - services du procureur et les tribunaux)	2,
Les ONGs, et autres associations	3,
Le médiateur national (INSERER NOM DU MEDIEATEUR 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,

NEW

NEW