

# The attitudes of Europeans towards corruption

Fieldwork November-December 2007

Report Publication April 2008

## Report

This survey was requested by Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security and coordinated by Directorate General Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.



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## INTRODUCTION

One of the European Union's fundamental objectives, as stated in the constitutional treaty which was signed in October 2004 by the Heads of State and government of the European Union Member States, is to offer its citizens an area of freedom, security and justice without internal borders<sup>1</sup>.

There is an ongoing debate about security in general, the fight against terrorism and organised crime, the management of immigration and integration, and cooperation between Member States' police and judicial authorities.

In this context, the Directorate-General JLS commissioned a new study to analyse the opinion of European Union citizens about corruption<sup>2</sup>. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in the twenty-seven Member States of the European Union in respondents' homes, in their national language, between November 9 and December 14, 2007. In Denmark the interviews were completed on 16 January 2008. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls, managed by the Directorate-General Communication ("Research and Political Analysis" Unit). In the annex, a technical note details the interview techniques used by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network, as well as levels of statistical confidence.

This report addresses the following subjects successively:

- ◆ Does corruption represent a major national problem?
- ◆ In which national institutions does corruption exist?
- ◆ Which categories of people are likely to be corrupt?
- ◆ Have the respondents themselves been confronted with corruption?
- ◆ Is there corruption in the institutions of the European Union?
- ◆ Who is responsible in this area?

The report analyses the results for each of the above subjects on the basis of the European average. It then reviews the situation by country and comments briefly, where relevant<sup>3</sup>, on the results according to the socio-demographic variables of European Union citizens.

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<sup>1</sup> See the Commission's Freedom, Security and Justice website at: [http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/index_en.htm).

<sup>2</sup> An earlier poll (Special Eurobarometer 245) was carried out in November – December 2005 in the then 25 European Union Member States. See [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/archives/eb\\_special\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special_en.htm).

<sup>3</sup> All tables are annexed to this report. New rounding methods were used during this survey and the results may show a one-point difference with the sum of the individual units. It is also important to note that the total of the percentages shown in the tables included in this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

## 1. Corruption in the European Union Member States

### 1.1. Is corruption a major national problem?

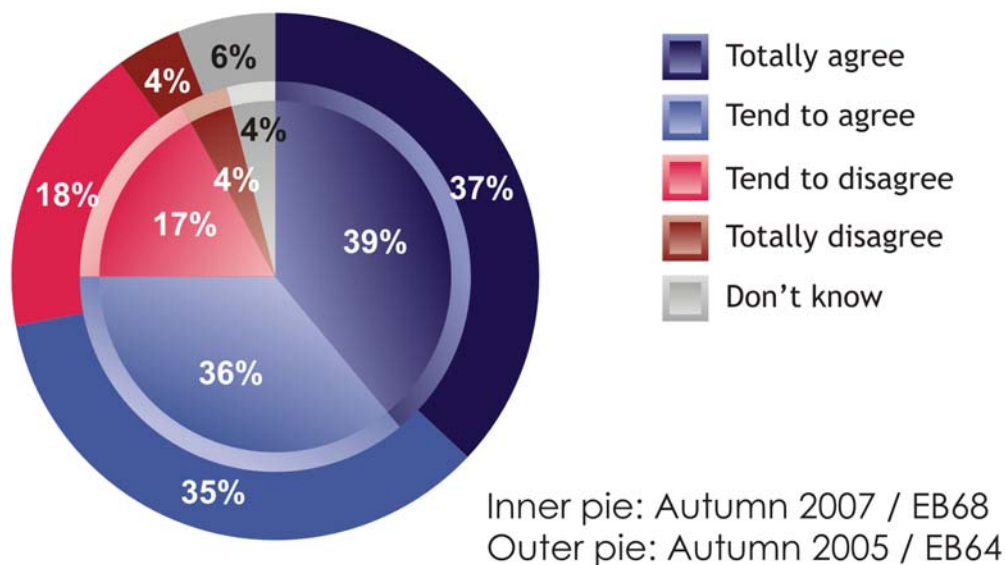
*- EU citizens regard corruption as a major national problem -*

Questionnaire source: QB1.1<sup>4</sup>

On average, three out of four European Union citizens agree that corruption is a major problem in their country (75%). This is slightly higher than in autumn 2005 when 72% felt this way.

Question: 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.

Option: Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)



<sup>4</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.

1. Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)

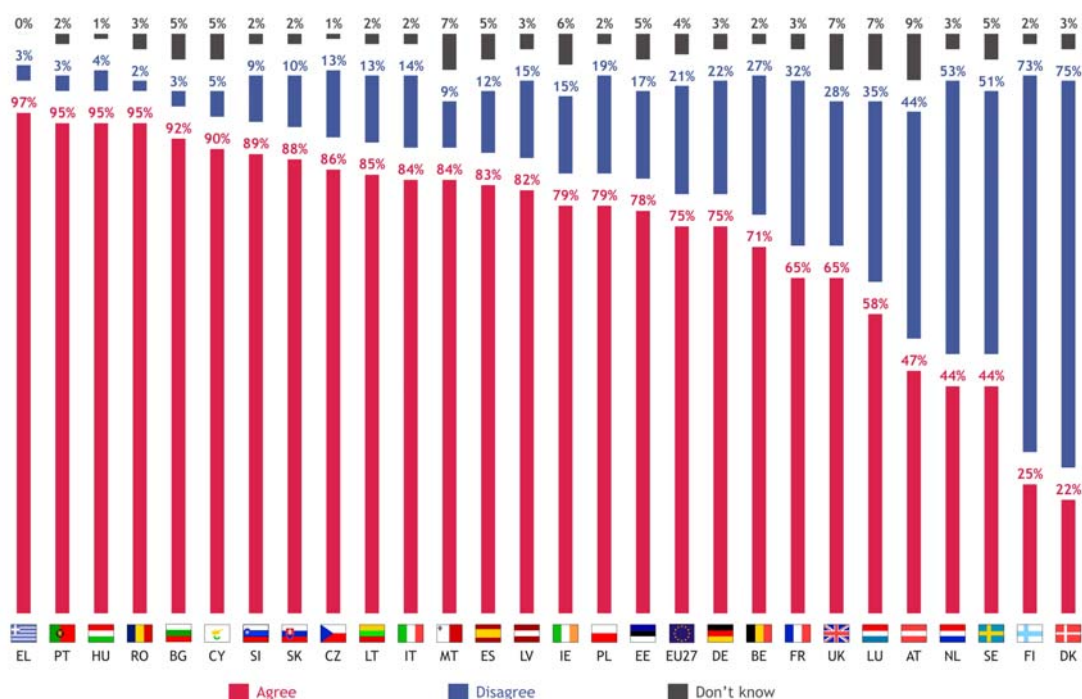
The view that corruption is a major national problem is most widely expressed in Greece where eight out of ten citizens totally agree with the statement and a further 17% tend to agree. The proportion of respondents who totally agree is also very high in Romania (75%), Hungary (73%) and Bulgaria (72%).

On the other hand, a broad majority of respondents in Denmark (75%) and Finland (73%) disagree that corruption is a major problem in their country. The only other countries where this view is shared by an outright majority are the Netherlands (53%) and Sweden (51%).

Overall there is a clear North-South divide in public opinion on this issue: the proportion of citizens who feel that corruption is a major problem in their country is above the European average in the Southern European nations and below the European average in the Northern European nations.

Question: 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.


Option: Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)



In nine Member States, people are now less inclined than was the case in autumn 2005 to perceive corruption as a major national problem. The most significant improvement in this regard is noted in Poland where agreement levels have decreased from 89% to 79% (-10 points). In the Netherlands and Sweden there have been drops of 8 and 6 points in the proportion of citizens agreeing, respectively, which have shifted the balance of public opinion.

Conversely there are six Member States where public opinion is now significantly less favourable. In Italy (84%) and Spain (83%), the view that corruption is a major problem in their country has increased by 10 percentage points. The other Member States where more people now feel that corruption is a major problem in their country are Luxembourg (+4 percentage points), Greece, Portugal and Latvia (all +3 percentage points).

Furthermore, a number of socio-demographic characteristics influence people's propensity to agree or disagree with the statement. These are education and occupation – which are often interrelated – and people's origin. In terms of education and occupation, the survey shows that people who left full-time education aged 15 or younger (83%) and the unemployed (82%) are most likely to agree that corruption is a major problem in their country. In terms of people's origin, we find that citizens who are born in the surveyed country and whose parents were born there (both 76%) are much more likely to agree than citizens whose place of birth or parents' place of birth is elsewhere.

<b>Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)</b>			
	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Don't Know</b>
 <b>EU27</b>	75%	21%	4%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	74%	23%	3%
Female	76%	20%	4%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	72%	22%	6%
25-39	73%	24%	3%
40-54	74%	23%	3%
55 +	77%	19%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	83%	12%	5%
16-19	77%	20%	3%
20+	64%	34%	2%
Still studying	69%	26%	5%
<b>Place of birth*</b>			
Surveyed country	76%	21%	3%
EU	57%	34%	9%
Europe outside EU	66%	26%	8%
Outside Europe	58%	31%	11%
<b>Parents' birth</b>			
2 born country	76%	21%	3%
1 country EU	68%	26%	6%
2 EU	61%	31%	8%
At least 1 outside EU	62%	30%	8%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	70%	27%	3%
(5-6) Centre	74%	23%	3%
(7-10) Right	75%	23%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	73%	25%	2%
Managers	61%	37%	2%
Other white collars	72%	25%	3%
Manual workers	77%	20%	3%
House persons	77%	17%	6%
Unemployed	82%	15%	3%
Retired	79%	17%	4%
Students	69%	26%	5%

\* Please note the small base size for the place of birth categories other than 'surveyed country' when analysing the data

## 1.2. In which institutions does corruption exist?

*- Corruption exists in institutions at every level -*

Questionnaire source: QB1<sup>5</sup>

**According to European citizens, corruption is found in all institutions, be they local, regional or national.** On average, 77% of European Union citizens agree that there is corruption at the national level, 75% hold this view about local institutions and for regional institutions the figure is 73%.

Analysis of the country results reveals a fairly stable public opinion that correlates closely to the degree to which people perceive corruption as a major national problem in their country.

For all three institutions, citizens in Greece most widely express the view that there is corruption, whereas citizens in Denmark are least inclined to hold this view. Overall, citizens from the twelve new Member States believe more widely than citizens from the EU15 that there is corruption in their countries' institutions.

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<sup>5</sup>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.

2. There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY).
3. There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY).
4. There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY).



### Perception of corruption in local, regional and national institutions

There is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY's) ...									
	local institutions			regional institutions			national institutions		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know	Agree	Disagree	Don't Know
<b>EU27</b>	75%	18%	7%	73%	17%	10%	77%	15%	8%
<b>EU15</b>	71%	21%	8%	70%	21%	9%	74%	18%	8%
<b>NMS12</b>	85%	9%	6%	82%	7%	11%	86%	6%	8%
BE	75%	22%	3%	77%	19%	4%	77%	19%	4%
BG	85%	4%	11%	82%	3%	15%	85%	3%	12%
CZ	87%	10%	3%	90%	5%	5%	93%	4%	3%
DK	23%	72%	5%	22%	72%	6%	26%	69%	5%
DE	73%	21%	6%	72%	20%	8%	77%	16%	7%
EE	71%	17%	12%	70%	15%	15%	75%	16%	9%
EL	95%	5%	-	93%	5%	2%	94%	5%	1%
ES	83%	9%	8%	79%	10%	11%	78%	11%	11%
FR	64%	26%	10%	65%	23%	12%	76%	16%	8%
IE	72%	16%	12%	71%	14%	15%	75%	12%	13%
IT	90%	7%	3%	88%	8%	4%	88%	8%	4%
CY	81%	10%	9%	79%	10%	11%	76%	11%	13%
LV	85%	10%	5%	80%	10%	10%	88%	5%	7%
LT	86%	5%	9%	84%	4%	12%	91%	3%	6%
LU	61%	27%	12%	55%	26%	19%	64%	24%	12%
HU	89%	7%	4%	89%	6%	5%	89%	5%	6%
MT	71%	13%	16%	57%	13%	30%	66%	15%	19%
NL	44%	48%	8%	38%	50%	12%	44%	46%	10%
AT	53%	32%	15%	53%	32%	15%	58%	30%	12%
PL	80%	13%	7%	77%	10%	13%	83%	8%	9%
PT	92%	4%	4%	90%	5%	5%	92%	3%	5%
RO	91%	2%	7%	86%	2%	12%	88%	2%	10%
SI	80%	15%	5%	79%	13%	8%	90%	6%	4%
SK	85%	11%	4%	83%	12%	5%	91%	6%	3%
FI	33%	63%	4%	30%	65%	5%	36%	59%	5%
SE	57%	33%	10%	55%	34%	11%	60%	29%	11%
UK	63%	25%	12%	62%	24%	14%	67%	20%	13%

Figures in green borders point out lowest degree of support for the statement; figures in red point out highest degree of support.

It is interesting to note that national shifts in public opinion since 2005 tend to apply to all three types of institutions. The table below highlights shifts of 3 percentage points or more. As can be seen, public opinion has improved most significantly in Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. Conversely, people in Spain, Italy and Hungary are now significantly more inclined to feel that there is corruption in all three types of national institutions than was the case in 2005.

**Comparison of differences in the perception of corruption in local, regional and national institutions between 2007 (EB68.2) and 2005 (EB 64.3)**

There is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY'S) ...									
	local institutions			regional institutions			national institutions		
	2007	2005	Diff.	2007	2005	Diff.	2007	2005	Diff.
BE	75%	76%	-1%	77%	79%	-2%	77%	80%	-3%
CZ	87%	87%	0%	90%	88%	2%	93%	93%	0%
DK	21%	25%	-4%	22%	25%	-3%	26%	30%	-4%
DE	73%	78%	-5%	72%	79%	-7%	77%	81%	-4%
EE	71%	75%	-4%	70%	71%	-1%	75%	81%	-6%
EL	95%	95%	0%	93%	95%	-2%	94%	94%	0%
ES	83%	74%	9%	79%	73%	6%	78%	74%	4%
FR	64%	71%	-7%	65%	73%	-8%	76%	81%	-5%
IE	72%	75%	-3%	71%	73%	-2%	75%	79%	-4%
IT	90%	81%	9%	88%	81%	7%	88%	84%	4%
CY	81%	85%	-4%	79%	83%	-4%	76%	83%	-7%
LV	85%	86%	-1%	80%	83%	-3%	88%	88%	0%
LT	86%	90%	-4%	84%	86%	-2%	91%	92%	-1%
LU	61%	62%	-1%	55%	59%	-4%	64%	66%	-2%
HU	89%	86%	3%	89%	86%	3%	89%	85%	4%
MT	71%	80%	-9%	57%	70%	-13%	66%	77%	-11%
NL	44%	52%	-8%	38%	52%	-14%	44%	56%	-12%
AT	53%	51%	2%	53%	51%	2%	58%	52%	6%
PL	80%	90%	-10%	77%	88%	-11%	83%	91%	-8%
PT	92%	89%	3%	90%	87%	3%	92%	91%	1%
SI	80%	82%	-2%	79%	83%	-4%	90%	89%	1%
SK	85%	87%	-2%	83%	87%	-4%	91%	92%	-1%
FI	33%	37%	-4%	30%	35%	-5%	36%	40%	-4%
SE	57%	64%	-7%	55%	63%	-8%	60%	66%	-6%
UK	63%	65%	-2%	62%	64%	-2%	67%	68%	-1%

Figures in green borders point out largest drops in agreement levels since 2005; figures in red point out largest increases in agreement levels.

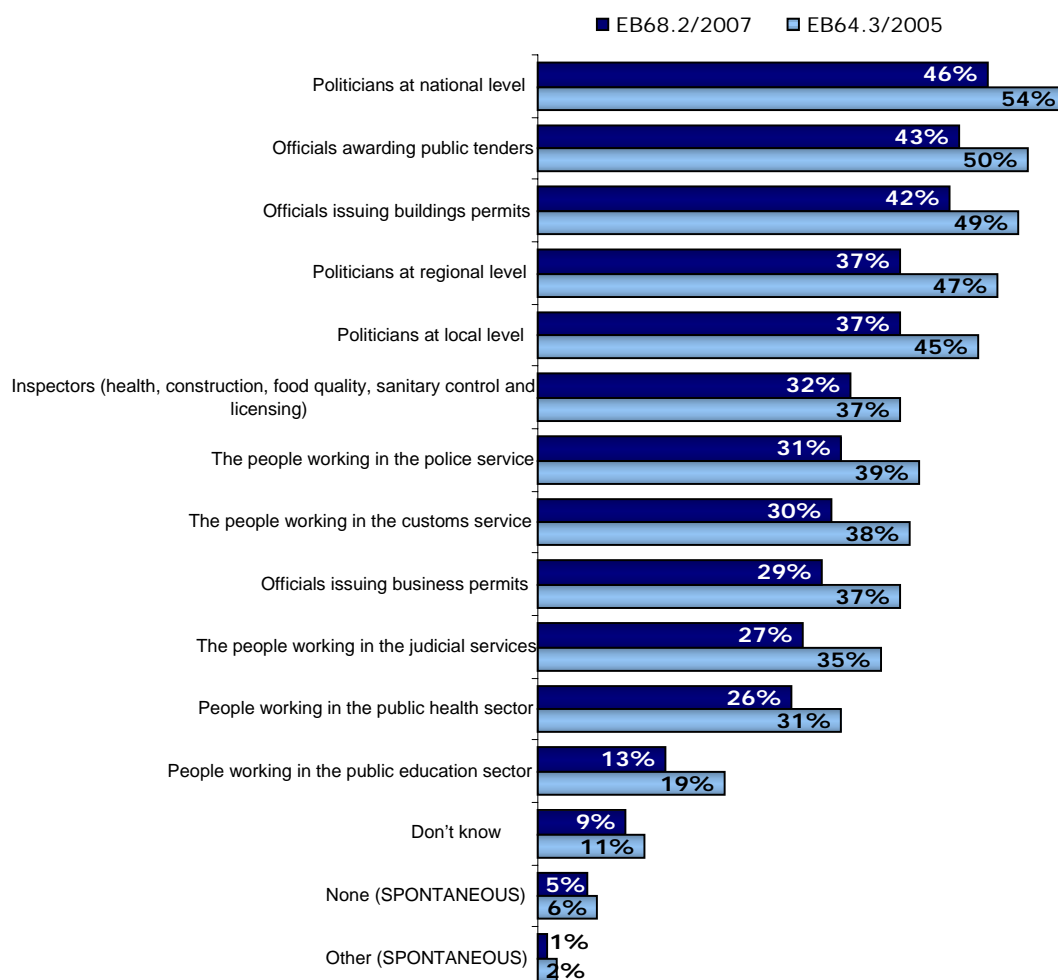
### 1.3. The categories of people likely to be corrupt

**- Corruption perceived to be most widespread among national politicians but less so than in 2005 -**

Questionnaire source: QB2<sup>6</sup>

On average, 46% of European Union citizens think that giving and taking bribes and abuse of positions of power for personal gain is widespread among national politicians. However, this represents a significant improvement since autumn 2005, when 54% of citizens held this view. Fewer citizens now also consider regional and local politicians (both 37%; -10 and -8 percentage points respectively) to be corrupt.

**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 )**



<sup>6</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 ))

This improvement compared to the autumn 2005 survey is not only noted with regards to politicians but covers all categories of people included in the survey. Slightly more than two-fifths of citizens now consider that corruption exists among officials awarding public tenders (43%; -7 points) and among officials issuing building permits (42%; -7 points). Just under a third of Europeans consider that bribes and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain are widespread among inspectors in various services (32%; -5 points), people working in the police service (31%; -8 points), customs service (30%; -8 points) and among officials issuing business permits (29%; -8 points).

People working in judicial services or the public health sector are subject to corruption according to around a quarter of EU citizens (27%; -8 points and 26%; -5 points respectively). People working in the public education sector continue to be considered the least corrupt (13%; -6 points).

Overall then, it is interesting to note that whilst the existence of corruption is now even slightly more widespread than it was in 2005, the public is now less inclined to feel that various types of people are corrupt.

Analysis of the country results reveals that the kind of occupations where corruption is considered to be widespread differs significantly across the Member States. Overall, people in the former EU15 most widely consider national politicians to be guilty of corruption (46%) whereas people in the twelve new Member States are most inclined to point the finger at people working in the police services (52%).

National politicians top the public perception list of most corrupt people in five former EU15 countries: Ireland (63%), France (60%), Italy (56%), Portugal (51%) and the United Kingdom (44%). In Greece, where the category of "people working in the public health sector" tops the list, six out of ten people are of the view that corruption among national politicians is widespread.

In seven of the twenty-seven Member States, officials issuing building permits are most widely perceived as being corrupt. Of these countries, the highest perception rate has been recorded in Malta (61%). It should be noted that in Greece just as many people believe that corruption among this group of officials is widespread.

In five Member States, people believe corruption is most (or as) widespread among officials issuing public tenders: the Czech Republic (66%), Germany (54%), Sweden (40%), Austria (39%) and Finland (29%). It is important to note the large variation in the intensity of replies.

The analyses further highlights that people in Greece are most inclined to consider corruption as widespread among six of the twelve categories whereas Finland scores the lowest in ten of the twelve categories.

For further country results, please see the table on the next page.

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?

	Politicians at national level	Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing buildings permits	Politicians at regional level	Politicians at local level	Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	The people working in the police service	The people working in the customs service	Officials issuing business permits	The people working in the judicial services	People working in the public health sector	People working in the public education sector
EU27	<b>46%</b>	43%	42%	37%	37%	32%	31%	30%	29%	27%	26%	13%
EU15	<b>46%</b>	42%	43%	37%	37%	30%	25%	25%	28%	22%	18%	11%
NMS12	49%	46%	40%	37%	39%	40%	<b>52%</b>	46%	31%	45%	54%	18%
BE	45%	49%	<b>51%</b>	41%	42%	41%	29%	34%	35%	27%	12%	11%
BG	52%	34%	40%	36%	37%	31%	61%	63%	39%	<b>64%</b>	48%	24%
CZ	60%	<b>66%</b>	45%	46%	45%	42%	61%	41%	25%	45%	28%	15%
DK	23%	24%	<b>28%</b>	21%	27%	27%	18%	14%	12%	12%	13%	10%
DE	43%	<b>54%</b>	53%	37%	35%	38%	16%	18%	37%	16%	14%	6%
EE	43%	40%	<b>47%</b>	33%	38%	21%	38%	36%	35%	24%	20%	11%
EL	60%	53%	<b>61%</b>	<b>49%</b>	48%	<b>60%</b>	<b>77%</b>	66%	45%	72%	<b>85%</b>	<b>36%</b>
ES	36%	20%	<b>44%</b>	33%	39%	25%	19%	20%	26%	17%	8%	8%
FR	<b>60%</b>	49%	42%	41%	35%	28%	35%	32%	20%	23%	17%	10%
IE	<b>63%</b>	31%	40%	47%	39%	19%	31%	17%	25%	15%	15%	8%
IT	<b>56%</b>	48%	42%	48%	49%	30%	22%	33%	29%	30%	26%	20%
CY	44%	60%	57%	40%	41%	47%	65%	<b>61%</b>	<b>46%</b>	46%	56%	27%
LV	55%	34%	42%	26%	30%	36%	56%	<b>57%</b>	31%	52%	49%	19%
LT	49%	40%	50%	37%	46%	45%	67%	52%	29%	<b>60%</b>	<b>60%</b>	18%
LU	42%	42%	<b>57%</b>	34%	37%	39%	47%	38%	34%	37%	22%	20%
HU	48%	48%	46%	40%	41%	<b>49%</b>	47%	33%	44%	34%	50%	15%
MT	41%	42%	<b>61%</b>	27%	34%	29%	43%	49%	40%	46%	24%	22%
NL	19%	47%	<b>54%</b>	19%	24%	32%	25%	26%	32%	17%	12%	7%
AT	30%	<b>39%</b>	36%	31%	30%	29%	32%	26%	30%	17%	14%	10%
PL	43%	40%	30%	27%	29%	35%	37%	34%	23%	31%	<b>58%</b>	10%
PT	<b>51%</b>	39%	43%	39%	40%	35%	43%	36%	31%	37%	26%	21%
RO	55%	51%	48%	47%	<b>52%</b>	47%	<b>68%</b>	<b>68%</b>	40%	61%	65%	33%
SI	53%	53%	50%	36%	42%	<b>54%</b>	50%	44%	39%	52%	52%	21%
SK	55%	42%	37%	41%	36%	39%	61%	40%	24%	<b>65%</b>	50%	21%
FI	27%	<b>29%</b>	28%	16%	23%	10%	7%	11%	12%	8%	4%	2%
SE	36%	<b>40%</b>	<b>40%</b>	31%	35%	36%	27%	25%	27%	18%	10%	8%
UK	<b>44%</b>	28%	27%	32%	30%	15%	21%	17%	22%	14%	13%	9%

The figures with blue shading highlight countries where an item is the most frequently cited; figures in bold highlight the highest percentage.

## 1.4. Personal experience of corruption

### - Personal reporting of corruption very low -

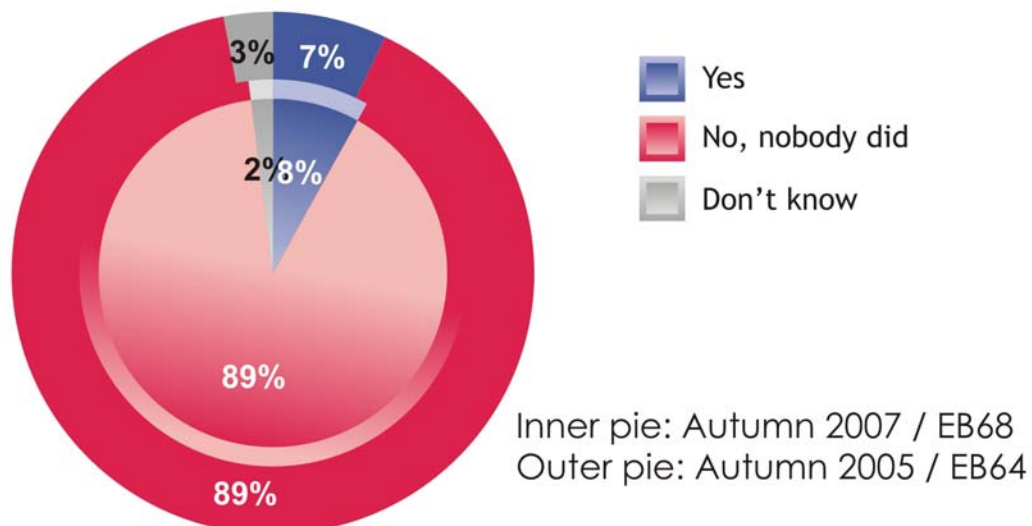
Questionnaire source: QB3<sup>7</sup>

As in autumn 2005, the survey also measures whether respondents themselves have come face to face with corruption. On average, only 8% of the people interviewed declared that they had been asked to pay a bribe over the last 12 months. In autumn 2005, when the Union consisted of 25 Member States, this applied to 7% of people interviewed.

As in autumn 2005, 89% of respondents indicate that in the past 12 months no one has asked or expected them to pay a bribe for services.

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Question: 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?



<sup>7</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? (ROTATE ITEMS 2 TO 13 – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The percentages recorded for the different categories of potential bribe takers are again too small to be used for further analysis. They are shown below purely for information purposes.

<b>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? Comparison 2007 vs. 2005</b>	<b>EB68.2 2007</b>	<b>EB64.3 2005</b>
No, nobody did	89%	89%
Yes, from people working in the public health sector	2%	2%
Yes, from people working in the police service	2%	1%
Yes, from people working in the customs service	1%	1%
Yes, from people working in the judicial services	1%	1%
Yes, from politicians at national level	1%	1%
Yes, from politicians at regional level	1%	1%
Yes, from politicians at local level	1%	1%
Yes, an official issuing building permits	1%	1%
Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	1%	1%
Yes, an official awarding public tenders	1%	0%
Yes, an official issuing business permits	1%	0%
Yes, from people working in the public education sector	1%	0%
Yes, from someone else	1%	2%
Don't know	2%	3%

## 1.5. Are there enough successful prosecutions to deter corruption?

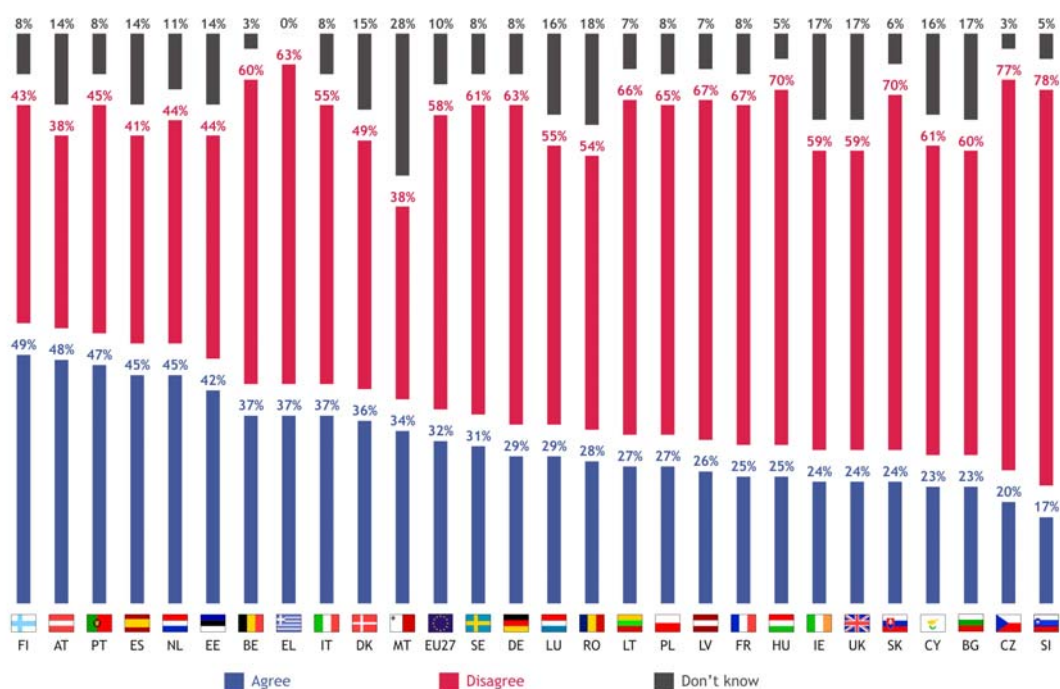
Questionnaire source: QB1.6<sup>8</sup>

As in autumn 2005, the majority of European Union citizens do not consider that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from giving or taking bribes (58%; -1 point). Only around a third of citizens agree with the statement (32%; +2 points).

Assessments of the success of prosecutions vary considerably at the country level and reveal a strong sense of cynicism about the judicial system in a number of Member States.

Question: 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.

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



Almost half of the citizens in the Czech Republic (47%) and Slovenia (46%) totally disagree with the statement that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from bribery. When the group of respondents who tend to disagree is added to this we find that 77% in the Czech Republic and 78% in Slovenia consider that the judicial system has not been effective enough in this area.

On the other hand, the majority view in Finland (49% vs. 43%), Austria (48% vs. 38%) and Spain (45% vs. 41%) is that there have been enough successful prosecutions to have a deterrent effect. Finally, public opinion is divided in Portugal (47% vs. 45%) and the Netherlands (45% vs. 44%).

<sup>8</sup>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.

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








It is important to note that in a number of countries citizens now have a more favourable judgement of the effectiveness of the judicial system in deterring corruption than they did in autumn 2005. The most noticeable improvement is found in the Czech Republic where 86% expressed cynicism in 2005 (-9 points) and only 12% gave a positive reply (+8 points). Poland and Sweden are the only two other countries where agreement with the statement has gone up by 3 points or more and disagreement has gone down by 3 points or more. In Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Austria, Portugal, France and the Netherlands improvements in one direction (more agreement or less disagreement) have been recorded.

Conversely, outright negative evolutions are noted in Ireland, Slovenia, Lithuania and Malta. In Finland, a small increase is found in the proportion of citizens who disagree (+3 points). Finally, public opinion in Spain appears to have crystallised more since autumn 2005 with an increase in both the level of agreement (+3 points) and the level of disagreement (+6 points).

These results show that people's opinions about the number of successful prosecutions in their country are not necessarily linked to their views about the extent of corruption in their country. While corruption is perceived to be far more widespread in Portugal (95%) than in Finland (25%), the proportion of citizens who feel that there are not enough successful prosecutions is more or less the same in both countries (43% in Finland vs. 45% in Portugal).

As the table below shows, people's level of education, their occupation, their age and their place of birth slightly influence how they feel about the effectiveness of the judicial system to deter people from giving or receiving bribes.

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

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
<b>EU27</b>	32%	58%	10%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	33%	59%	8%
Female	31%	57%	12%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	34%	55%	11%
25-39	32%	60%	8%
40-54	30%	61%	9%
55 +	31%	57%	12%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	32%	55%	13%
16-19	31%	60%	9%
20+	30%	63%	7%
Still studying	35%	54%	11%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
 (1-4) Left	33%	59%	8%
(5-6) Centre	30%	61%	9%
(7-10) Right	33%	60%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self-employed	32%	61%	7%
Managers	31%	61%	8%
Other white collars	30%	63%	7%
Manual workers	33%	59%	8%
House persons	37%	50%	13%
Unemployed	30%	60%	10%
Retired	29%	58%	13%
Students	35%	54%	11%

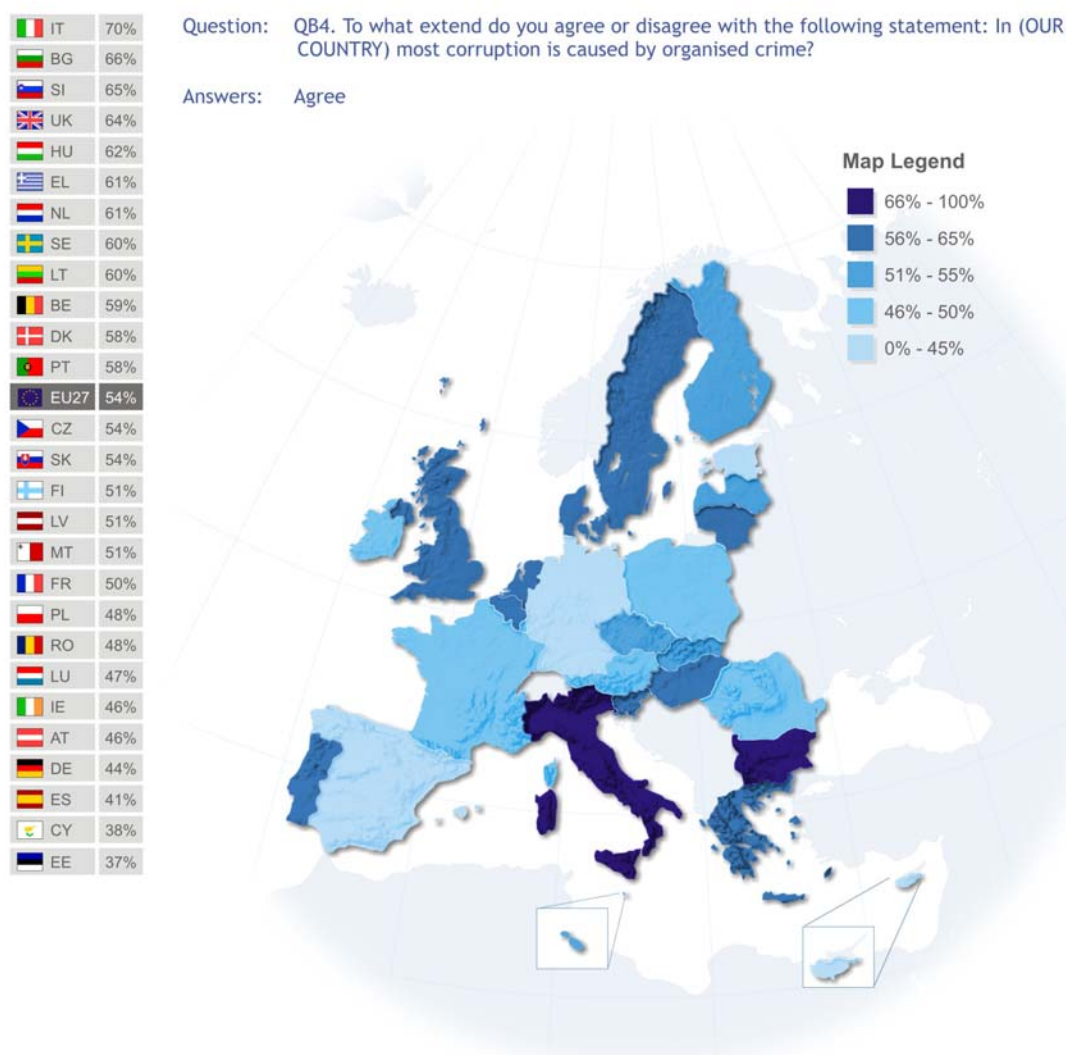
## 1.6. The link between corruption and organised crime

### - Majority of Europeans believe that corruption is caused by organised crime -

Questionnaire source: QB4<sup>9</sup>

On average, more than half of European Union citizens believe that most corruption in their country is caused by organised crime (54%), while 35% believe the opposite and 11% have no opinion. These overall figures are similar to those obtained in autumn 2005 when 54% agreed, 34% disagreed and 12% lacked an opinion.

The view that corruption is caused by organised crime is most widespread in Italy (70%), followed by Bulgaria (66%) and Slovenia (65%). Conversely, in only two countries we find more people who disagree than agree with this view: Estonia (48% vs. 37%) and Cyprus (48% vs. 38%). In Germany and Spain, public opinion is divided.



<sup>9</sup>QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In (OUR COUNTRY) most corruption is caused by organised crime?

A comparison with the autumn 2005 survey shows that citizens in Spain, Lithuania and France are now clearly less inclined to feel that corruption in their country is caused by organised crime. Furthermore, comparable evolutions (noted either by lower agreement levels or by higher disagreement levels to the statement) are found in Estonia, Ireland, Malta and Austria.

At the same time, there are also countries where the view that corruption is caused by organised crime is now more widespread. In fact, in Portugal and the Czech Republic public opinion in this regard has greatly intensified: in Portugal, the proportion of people who agree with the statement that most corruption in their country is caused by organised crime has increased by 20 points while in the Czech Republic an increase of 14 points has been recorded. In Finland, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Cyprus and Greece, the trend is also outright negative. In Luxembourg, agreement levels have increased (+3 points) but this is matched by a decrease in "don't know" responses rather than by a decrease in disagreement levels.

It is interesting to note that views about organised crime are influenced by the extent to which citizens feel that corruption is a major problem in their country. 57% of citizens who consider corruption a major problem in their country agree that it is mostly caused by organised crime, compared to 47% who do not consider corruption to be a major problem in their country.






**Relationship between perceived existence of corruption and cause of corruption**

	In (OUR COUNTRY) most corruption is caused by organised crime?		
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
<b>EU27</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Corruption is a major problem</b>			
<b>Agree</b>	57%	33%	10%
<b>Disagree</b>	47%	43%	10%

Finally, the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics reveal slight differences:

- ◆ The rate of "don't know" replies is higher among women (14%), people who left school at an early age (15%) and people looking after the home (16%).
- ◆ The higher the respondents' level of education, the less they seem to be convinced that most corruption in their country is caused by organised crime. Those who left school the latest are divided on this issue (47% agree vs. 45% who disagree).
- ◆ Unemployed people are far more negative in this regard than other occupational groups.
- ◆ Finally, the opinion that corruption results mainly from the activities of organised crime is slightly more widespread among the respondents that position themselves at the right of the political scale (56% vs. 52% for those at the left of the scale)

**QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement:  
In (OUR COUNTRY) most corruption is caused by organised crime?**

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
<b>EU27</b>	54%	35%	11%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	56%	36%	8%
Female	53%	33%	14%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	58%	30%	12%
25-39	53%	38%	9%
40-54	53%	38%	9%
55 +	55%	32%	13%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	58%	27%	15%
16-19	56%	34%	10%
20+	47%	45%	8%
Still studying	55%	33%	12%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
 (1-4) Left	52%	38%	10%
(5-6) Centre	54%	36%	10%
(7-10) Right	56%	36%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	53%	39%	8%
Managers	50%	41%	9%
Other white collars	52%	41%	7%
Manual workers	55%	35%	10%
House persons	52%	32%	16%
Unemployed	60%	30%	10%
Retired	55%	31%	14%
Students	55%	33%	12%

## 2. Corruption in the European Union

So far, the report has focussed on corruption in the Member States. We next look at the extent to which European Union citizens feel that there is corruption within the institutions of the European Union.

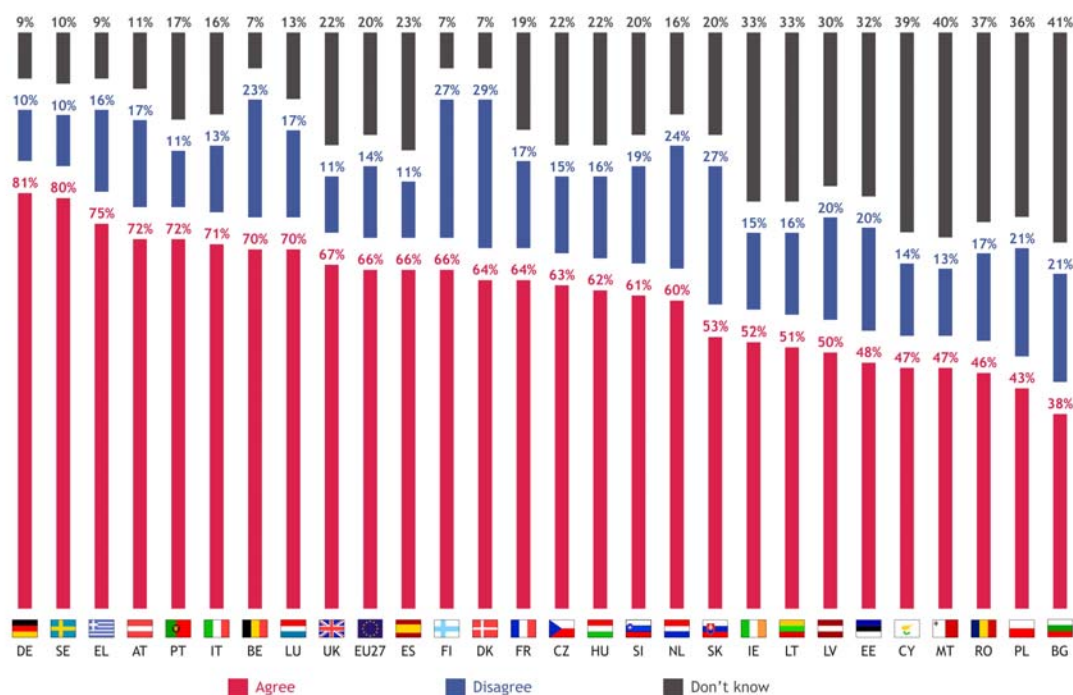
- **Perception that corruption exists within EU institutions now less widespread than in 2005, but continues to be the opinion held by a large majority -**

Questionnaire source: QB1.5<sup>10</sup>

On average, two out of three European Union citizens are of the view that there is corruption in the European institutions. In 2005, Europeans more often believed that corruption exists within the EU institutions (71%). However, there are still relatively few citizens who disagree with this view (14%; +1 point) whereas one citizen in five lacks an opinion (20%; +4 points).

Question: 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.

Option: There is corruption within the institutions of the European Union



Overall, Europeans tend to be nearly as critical about the existence of corruption in the EU institutions as they are about corruption in institutions at national, regional and local level. The slightly lower score for the institutions of the European Union is matched by more "don't know" replies rather than a more positive opinion. In fact, the survey reveals that citizens who believe that there is a corruption in national institutions are far more inclined to also see corruption in national institutions than citizens who disagree and vice-versa.

<sup>10</sup>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.  
5. There is corruption within the institutions of the European Union.

**Relationship between perceived degree of corruption in national institutions and EU institutions**

EU27 There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption within the institutions of the European Union		
	66%	14%	20%
	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Agree	75%	9%	16%
Disagree	37%	51%	12%

Nonetheless, the country pattern for views about corruption in the EU institutions is different from the pattern the survey has found for corruption at the national level. When it comes to corruption in EU institutions, Greece (75%) - where people most widely perceive the existence of corruption in national institutions - is preceded by Germany (81%) and Sweden (80%). At the same time, it would not be fair to say that the country pattern is dictated by the extent to which a country's population is pro-European. Three countries that have at times been labelled as "euro-sceptic" have the highest proportion of citizens who disagree with the statement that there is corruption within the institutions of the European Union: Denmark (29%), Finland and Slovakia (both 27%).

It should be noted that the proportion of respondents who were not able to answer this question differs significantly and ranges from 7% in Finland, Denmark and Belgium to 41% in Bulgaria. Logically, respondents in the two countries that joined the EU most recently have difficulties making a judgment about corruption in European institutions: The share of "don't know" is also significantly higher in Malta (40%) and Cyprus (39%).

In comparison with autumn 2005, public opinion is now significantly more positive in 18 Member States. In fact, Austria is the only country where an outright more critical stance is now noted: the proportion of citizens who agree that there is corruption within the EU institutions has gone up by 7 points and the proportion that disagrees has gone down by 5 points.






An analysis of the socio-demographic characteristics of the European Union citizens who answered this question reveals the following:

- ◆ The percentage of “don’t know” answers to the question concerning the possible existence of corruption within the institutions of the European Union is slightly higher among women than men (22% for women versus 17% for men);
- ◆ The younger the respondents, the more they tend to disagree with the statement that corruption exists within the European Union institutions (21% of the 15-24 age group versus 11% of the 55 and over age group); Students most often disagree with this statement (23%);
- ◆ Place of birth is a further factor that influences people’s opinions in this respect.

Nonetheless, the opinion that there is corruption within the European institutions is held by a large majority in all socio-demographic categories.



## There is corruption within the institutions of the European Union

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
<b>EU27</b>	66%	14%	20%
<b>Sex</b>			
 Male	66%	17%	17%
Female	65%	13%	22%
<b>Age</b>			
 15-24	59%	21%	20%
25-39	65%	17%	18%
40-54	67%	15%	18%
55 +	67%	11%	22%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
 15-	69%	10%	21%
16-19	68%	13%	19%
20+	62%	20%	18%
Still studying	57%	23%	20%
<b>Household composition</b>			
1	66%	13%	21%
2	67%	13%	20%
3	64%	16%	20%
4+	64%	17%	19%
<b>Place of birth*</b>			
Surveyed country	66%	14%	20%
EU	66%	19%	15%
Europe outside EU	68%	14%	18%
Outside Europe	50%	21%	29%
<b>Parents' birth</b>			
2 born country	66%	14%	20%
1 country EU	67%	16%	17%
2 EU	67%	17%	16%
At least 1 outside EU	60%	17%	23%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
 (1-4) Left	67%	17%	16%
(5-6) Centre	67%	14%	19%
(7-10) Right	66%	16%	18%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
 Self- employed	66%	15%	19%
Managers	64%	20%	16%
Other white collars	64%	18%	18%
Manual workers	69%	14%	17%
House persons	67%	11%	22%
Unemployed	68%	13%	19%
Retired	65%	11%	24%
Students	57%	23%	20%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	66%	13%	21%
Small/ mid size town	67%	14%	19%
Large town	63%	17%	20%

\* Please note the small base size for the place of birth categories other than 'surveyed country' when analysing the data

### 3. Responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption

In this final chapter we analyse where the responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption lies according to Europeans.

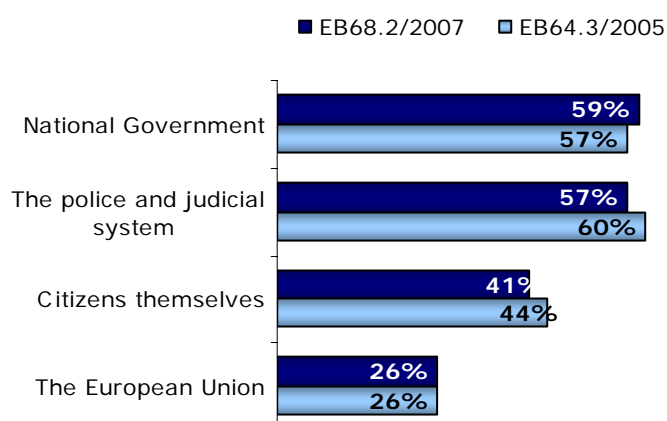
**- Fighting corruption is primarily seen as the responsibility of the national governments and the police and judicial system -**

Questionnaire source: QB5<sup>11</sup>

On average, Europeans are of the view that preventing and combating corruption is the responsibility of national governments (59%; +2 points) and the police and judicial system (57%; -3 points). However, a significant proportion of Europeans (also) feels that responsibility lies with citizens themselves (41%; -3 points). Finally, just over a quarter of respondents (26%) consider that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of the European Union.

While the national government is now the most frequently cited entity, in 2005 citizens most frequently mentioned the police and judicial system.

**QB5 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

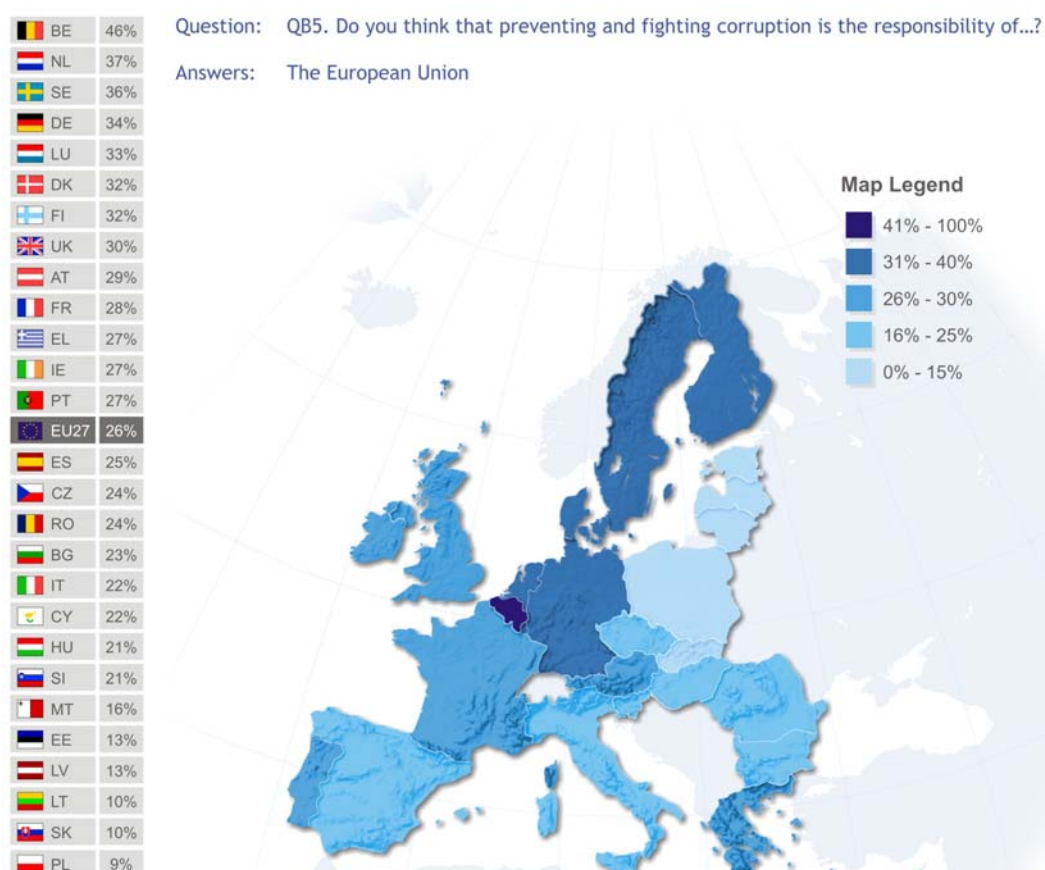


A more detailed analysis of the country results reveals the following:

- ◆ In 17 of the 27 Member States, the national government is the most frequently named entity for taking responsibility in this regard with a shared position noted in the Czech Republic and Romania. In autumn 2005, this was the case in 10 of the then 25 EU members. This view is most pronounced in Greece where almost eight out of ten citizens (78%; -1 point) think that responsibility in this area lies with the national government.

<sup>11</sup>QB5 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

- ◆ Public opinion shows large fluctuations when it comes to the role of the police and judicial system to prevent and fight corruption. The trend is that people are now less inclined to cite this as the responsible entity: in 11 countries this is the case, compared to six countries where it is now more frequently cited. The most extreme shifts are noted in Estonia where 54% now choose the police and judicial system, compared to 34% in 2005 (+20 points) and Malta where 42% now cite it vs. 58% in 2005 (-16). The police and judicial system are now most frequently cited in six Member States, compared to nine countries in 2005. The highest percentages are noted in Denmark (75%) and Finland (73%).
- ◆ Responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption lies mainly with citizens themselves according to respondents in Cyprus (69%) and Slovakia (62%). Here as well, large fluctuations in public opinion are noted.
- ◆ Finally, the European Union has the responsibility according to 36% of citizens in Sweden, 34% of citizens in Germany and 32% in Denmark. In autumn 2005, Belgians (42%), Estonians and Dutch respondents (both 38%) topped the list. Citizens in Poland (9%), Lithuania and Slovakia (both 10%) least frequently name the European Union.



**QB5 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...?  
(ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

	<b>National Government</b>	<b>The police and judicial system</b>	<b>The European Union</b>	<b>Citizens themselves</b>	<b>Don't know</b>
<b>EU27</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>3%</b>
BE	59%	62%	46%	43%	1%
BG	67%	64%	23%	39%	5%
CZ	63%	63%	24%	49%	1%
DK	62%	75%	32%	56%	1%
DE	49%	69%	34%	36%	1%
EE	63%	54%	13%	55%	3%
EL	78%	55%	27%	58%	0%
ES	62%	44%	25%	22%	6%
FR	64%	49%	28%	40%	3%
IE	64%	54%	27%	41%	5%
IT	61%	56%	22%	39%	2%
CY	65%	51%	22%	69%	1%
LV	70%	39%	13%	44%	2%
LT	70%	48%	10%	50%	2%
LU	54%	52%	33%	28%	3%
HU	67%	49%	21%	45%	1%
MT	54%	42%	16%	46%	2%
NL	60%	57%	37%	55%	1%
AT	53%	61%	29%	38%	4%
PL	50%	46%	9%	50%	1%
PT	65%	48%	27%	39%	2%
RO	64%	64%	24%	46%	5%
SI	56%	71%	21%	43%	2%
SK	57%	60%	10%	62%	2%
FI	47%	73%	32%	47%	1%
SE	63%	71%	36%	53%	1%
UK	64%	61%	30%	42%	3%

## CONCLUSION

This study has focussed on public perceptions about (the existence of) corruption in the Member States of the European Union and has also examined the extent to which citizens feel corruption exists within the institutions of the European Union. Finally, the study has analysed who Europeans believe are responsible for preventing and fighting corruption.

The analysis reveals that, overall, corruption in the European Union Member States is perceived to be widespread with three out of four citizens expressing the view that it is a major problem in their country. However, it is important to stress that large country variations lie behind the European average.

If corruption is now perhaps thought to be somewhat more widespread than it was in 2005, it is seen to be less extensive in the European Union institutions and the different actors of civil society and politics are less often thought to be corrupted.

Corruption is found at every political level: 77% of Europeans feel it is widespread in national institutions, 75% feel it is widespread in local institutions and 73% believe it exists in regional institutions.

Furthermore, citizens are most inclined to believe that national politicians are corrupt (46%), followed by officials awarding public tenders (43%) and officials issuing building permits (42%).

However, just as in 2005, organised crime is seen as the main culprit with over half of Europeans believing that it is the cause of corruption (54%). In fact, there is a clear link between views about organised crime and whether citizens feel that corruption is a major problem in their country. 57% of citizens who consider corruption to be a major problem agree that it is mostly caused by organised crime, compared to 47% who do not consider corruption to be a major problem in their country.

The study points to a sense of cynicism about the judicial system in a number of Member States. As in autumn 2005, only around a third of Europeans feel that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from giving or taking bribes (32%). This finding is in sharp contrast with the expectations of citizens as 57% consider that responsibility for preventing and combating corruption lies with the police and judicial systems; however, citizens are even more likely to place this responsibility with their national governments (59%). Furthermore, the study shows that many Europeans regard fighting crime as a responsibility of citizens themselves (41%).

As noted, the study reveals a more positive public opinion than in 2005 about the existence of corruption in the European Union. Nonetheless, two out of three Europeans believe that there is corruption in the institutions of the European Union, a proportion which is down from 71% in 2005. The study reveals a strong relationship between how people think about the existence of corruption in their own country and their views about its existence in the institutions of the European Union. Three quarters of citizens who believe there is corruption at the national level also believe it occurs at the EU level.

As in 2005, around a quarter of citizens are of the view that the European Union should have the responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption (26%).

Finally, the survey attempted to measure the extent to which respondents themselves took part in "corrupt" activities. As to be expected, the personal reporting of corruption on this type of official survey is very low: only 8% of people interviewed declared that they had been asked to pay a bribe over the last 12 months.



# **ANNEXES**





# **1. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**



## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 291**

### **“Corruption in the European Union”**

#### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 9<sup>th</sup> of November and the 14<sup>th</sup> of December 2007 (DK: 16 January 2008), TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 68.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°291 is part of wave 68.2 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	1.004	13/11/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	09/11/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.169	15/11/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.000	25/11/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.519	12/11/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	09/11/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	09/11/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/11/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.024	10/11/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/11/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.039	12/11/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/11/2007	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.009	14/11/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.018	12/11/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	13/11/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	19/11/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/11/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	09/11/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.012	09/11/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/11/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	16/11/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	10/11/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.016	11/11/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.055	14/11/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.038	16/11/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.015	18/11/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.305	09/11/2007	47.685.578
TOTAL			26.730	09/11/2007	392.942.290

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



## **2. QUESTIONNAIRE**





Now let's talk about another topic.

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

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.

QB1 Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, pourriez-vous s'il vous plaît me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(223)	1 Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(224)	2 There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(225)	3 There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(226)	4 There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(227)	5 There is corruption within the institutions of the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(228)	6 There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes	1	2	3	4	5

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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'Union européenne	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

EB64.3 QC4

EB64.3 QC4

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?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (229-243)	
1,	The people working in the police service
2,	The people working in the customs service
3,	The people working in the judicial services
4,	Politicians at national level
5,	Politicians at regional level
6,	Politicians at local level
7,	Officials awarding public tenders
8,	Officials issuing buildings permits
	Officials issuing business permits
9,	
10,	People working in the public health sector
11,	People working in the public education sector
	Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)
12,	None (SPONTANEOUS)
13,	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
14,	
15,	DK
EB64.3 QC5	

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 ?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES) (229-243)	
1,	Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services de police
2,	Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services douaniers
3,	Les personnes qui travaillent dans les services judiciaires
4,	Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau national
5,	Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau régional
6,	Les hommes et femmes politiques au niveau local
7,	Les fonctionnaires qui attribuent les marchés publics
8,	Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis de construire
	Les fonctionnaires qui délivrent des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle
9,	
10,	Les personnes dans le secteur public de la santé
11,	Les personnes dans le domaine de l'enseignement public
	Les contrôleurs\ inspecteurs (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)
12,	Aucun (SPONTANE)
13,	Autre (SPONTANE)
14,	
15,	NSP
EB64.3 QC5	

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)
(244-258)	(244-258)
1, No, nobody did	1, Non, personne ne l'a fait
2, Yes, from people working in the police service	2, Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services de police
3, Yes, from people working in the customs service	3, Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services douaniers
4, Yes, from people working in the judicial services	4, Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services judiciaires
5, Yes, from politicians at national level	5, Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau national
6, Yes, from politicians at regional level	6, Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau régional
7, Yes, from politicians at local level	7, Oui, un homme et une femme politique au niveau local
8, Yes, an official awarding public tenders	8, Oui, un fonctionnaire qui attribue les marchés publics
9, Yes, an official issuing building permits	9, Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis de construire
10, Yes, an official issuing business permits	10, Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle
11, Yes, a people working in the public health sector	11, Oui, une personne dans le secteur public de la santé
12, Yes, a people working in the public education sector	12, Oui, une personne dans le domaine de l'enseignement public
13, Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13, Oui, un contrôleur (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)
14, Yes, from someone else	14, Oui, quelqu'un d'autre
15, DK	15, NSP

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE ITEMS 2 TO 13 – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION ITEMS 2 A 13 – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)
(244-258)	(244-258)
1, No, nobody did	1, Non, personne ne l'a fait
2, Yes, from people working in the police service	2, Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services de police
3, Yes, from people working in the customs service	3, Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services douaniers
4, Yes, from people working in the judicial services	4, Oui, une personne qui travaille dans les services judiciaires
5, Yes, from politicians at national level	5, Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau national
6, Yes, from politicians at regional level	6, Oui, un homme ou une femme politique au niveau régional
7, Yes, from politicians at local level	7, Oui, un homme et une femme politique au niveau local
8, Yes, an official awarding public tenders	8, Oui, un fonctionnaire qui attribue les marchés publics
9, Yes, an official issuing building permits	9, Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis de construire
10, Yes, an official issuing business permits	10, Oui, un fonctionnaire qui délivre des permis d'exercer une activité professionnelle
11, Yes, a people working in the public health sector	11, Oui, une personne dans le secteur public de la santé
12, Yes, a people working in the public education sector	12, Oui, une personne dans le domaine de l'enseignement public
13, Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13, Oui, un contrôleur (santé, construction, qualité alimentaire, contrôle sanitaire et l'attribution de permis)
14, Yes, from someone else	14, Oui, quelqu'un d'autre
15, DK	15, NSP

EB64.3 QC6	EB64.3 QC6

EB64.3 QC6	EB64.3 QC6

QB4	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In (OUR COUNTRY) most corruption is caused by organised crime?

QB4	Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes : En (NOTRE PAYS), la plupart de la corruption provient de la criminalité organisée ?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)
(259)	(259)
1, Totally agree	1, Tout à fait d'accord
2, Tend to agree	2, Plutôt d'accord
3, Tend to disagree	3, Plutôt pas d'accord
4, Totally disagree	4, Pas du tout d'accord
5, DK	5, NSP

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)	(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)
(259)	(259)
1, Totally agree	1, Tout à fait d'accord
2, Tend to agree	2, Plutôt d'accord
3, Tend to disagree	3, Plutôt pas d'accord
4, Totally disagree	4, Pas du tout d'accord
5, DK	5, NSP

EB64.3 QC7	EB64.3 QC7

EB64.3 QC7	EB64.3 QC7

QB5 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...?

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

(260-266)

- 1, National Government
- 2, The police and judicial system
- 3, The European Union
- 4, Citizens themselves
- 5, None of these (SPONTANEOUS)
- 6, Other (SPONTANEOUS) (SPECIFY)
- 7, DK

EB64.3 QC8

ASK QB5o IF "OTHER" IN QB5 - OTHERS GO TO QC1

QB5o Which other(s)?

(WRITE DOWN - CODE AT THE OFFICE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(267,268-277)

5 | 2

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NEW

QB5 Pensez-vous que la prévention et la lutte contre la corruption est la responsabilité ... ?

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

(260-266)

- 1, Du Gouvernement national
- 2, Des services de police et de justice
- 3, De l'Union européenne
- 4, Des citoyens eux-mêmes
- 5, Aucun de ceux-ci (SPONTANÉ)
- 6, Autres (SPONTANÉ) (SPECIFIER)
- 7, NSP

EB64.3 QC8

POSER QB5o SI "AUTRE" EN QB5 - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QC1

QB5o Quoi d'autre ?

(NOTER ENC LAIR - CODER AU BUREAU - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

(267,268-277)

5 | 2

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NEW

## **3. TABLES**



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)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	39%	36%	17%	4%	4%	75%	21%
BE	1004	30%	41%	24%	3%	2%	71%	27%
BG	1000	72%	20%	2%	1%	5%	92%	3%
CZ	1169	52%	34%	10%	3%	1%	86%	13%
DK	1000	7%	15%	29%	46%	3%	22%	75%
D-W	1013	40%	33%	19%	4%	4%	73%	23%
DE	1519	42%	33%	18%	4%	3%	75%	22%
D-E	506	50%	32%	13%	2%	3%	82%	15%
EE	1002	36%	42%	15%	2%	5%	78%	17%
EL	1000	80%	17%	2%	1%	-	97%	3%
ES	1000	41%	42%	11%	1%	5%	83%	12%
FR	1024	23%	42%	27%	5%	3%	65%	32%
IE	1000	40%	39%	14%	1%	6%	79%	15%
IT	1039	38%	46%	11%	3%	2%	84%	14%
CY	505	66%	24%	4%	1%	5%	90%	5%
LV	1009	51%	31%	12%	3%	3%	82%	15%
LT	1018	51%	34%	11%	2%	2%	85%	13%
LU	500	25%	33%	24%	11%	7%	58%	35%
HU	1000	73%	22%	4%	-	1%	95%	4%
MT	500	44%	40%	8%	1%	7%	84%	9%
NL	1000	13%	31%	38%	15%	3%	44%	53%
AT	1012	10%	37%	36%	8%	9%	47%	44%
PL	1000	44%	35%	16%	3%	2%	79%	19%
PT	1000	53%	42%	3%	-	2%	95%	3%
RO	1000	75%	20%	2%	-	3%	95%	2%
SI	1016	53%	36%	8%	1%	2%	89%	9%
SK	1055	42%	46%	9%	1%	2%	88%	10%
FI	1038	5%	20%	45%	28%	2%	25%	73%
SE	1015	9%	35%	35%	16%	5%	44%	51%
UK	1305	32%	33%	24%	4%	7%	65%	28%

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)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	35%	40%	14%	4%	7%	75%	18%
BE	1004	27%	48%	20%	2%	3%	75%	22%
BG	1000	57%	28%	2%	1%	11%	85%	4%
CZ	1169	47%	40%	9%	1%	3%	87%	10%
DK	1000	4%	19%	26%	46%	5%	23%	72%
D-W	1013	33%	40%	17%	4%	6%	73%	21%
DE	1519	34%	39%	17%	4%	6%	73%	21%
D-E	506	39%	36%	16%	2%	7%	75%	18%
EE	1002	27%	44%	14%	3%	12%	71%	17%
EL	1000	69%	26%	4%	1%	-	95%	5%
ES	1000	42%	41%	8%	1%	8%	83%	9%
FR	1024	18%	46%	22%	4%	10%	64%	26%
IE	1000	34%	38%	14%	2%	12%	72%	16%
IT	1039	45%	45%	5%	2%	3%	90%	7%
CY	505	49%	32%	7%	3%	9%	81%	10%
LV	1009	47%	38%	9%	1%	5%	85%	10%
LT	1018	51%	35%	5%	1%	9%	86%	5%
LU	500	21%	40%	19%	8%	12%	61%	27%
HU	1000	59%	30%	5%	2%	4%	89%	7%
MT	500	30%	41%	11%	2%	16%	71%	13%
NL	1000	10%	34%	37%	11%	8%	44%	48%
AT	1012	13%	40%	28%	4%	15%	53%	32%
PL	1000	34%	46%	11%	2%	7%	80%	13%
PT	1000	44%	48%	4%	2%	4%	92%	4%
RO	1000	63%	28%	2%	-	7%	91%	2%
SI	1016	34%	46%	14%	1%	5%	80%	15%
SK	1055	36%	49%	10%	1%	4%	85%	11%
FI	1038	6%	27%	43%	20%	4%	33%	63%
SE	1015	14%	43%	24%	9%	10%	57%	33%
UK	1305	27%	36%	21%	4%	12%	63%	25%



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)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	32%	41%	14%	3%	10%	73%	17%
BE	1004	28%	49%	17%	2%	4%	77%	19%
BG	1000	53%	29%	2%	1%	15%	82%	3%
CZ	1169	46%	44%	5%	-	5%	90%	5%
DK	1000	4%	18%	28%	44%	6%	22%	72%
D-W	1013	28%	44%	17%	3%	8%	72%	20%
DE	1519	29%	43%	17%	3%	8%	72%	20%
D-E	506	33%	42%	15%	1%	9%	75%	16%
EE	1002	22%	48%	13%	2%	15%	70%	15%
EL	1000	63%	30%	5%	-	2%	93%	5%
ES	1000	37%	42%	9%	1%	11%	79%	10%
FR	1024	17%	48%	20%	3%	12%	65%	23%
IE	1000	32%	39%	13%	1%	15%	71%	14%
IT	1039	45%	43%	6%	2%	4%	88%	8%
CY	505	44%	35%	8%	2%	11%	79%	10%
LV	1009	36%	44%	9%	1%	10%	80%	10%
LT	1018	45%	39%	4%	-	12%	84%	4%
LU	500	18%	37%	19%	7%	19%	55%	26%
HU	1000	56%	33%	5%	1%	5%	89%	6%
MT	500	25%	32%	11%	2%	30%	57%	13%
NL	1000	7%	31%	40%	10%	12%	38%	50%
AT	1012	11%	42%	27%	5%	15%	53%	32%
PL	1000	30%	47%	8%	2%	13%	77%	10%
PT	1000	44%	46%	5%	-	5%	90%	5%
RO	1000	59%	27%	2%	-	12%	86%	2%
SI	1016	32%	47%	12%	1%	8%	79%	13%
SK	1055	32%	51%	11%	1%	5%	83%	12%
FI	1038	4%	26%	45%	20%	5%	30%	65%
SE	1015	11%	44%	25%	9%	11%	55%	34%
UK	1305	25%	37%	21%	3%	14%	62%	24%

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)

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	37%	40%	12%	3%	8%	77%	15%
BE	1004	29%	48%	17%	2%	4%	77%	19%
BG	1000	56%	29%	2%	1%	12%	85%	3%
CZ	1169	60%	33%	4%	-	3%	93%	4%
DK	1000	5%	21%	25%	44%	5%	26%	69%
D-W	1013	33%	42%	16%	2%	7%	75%	18%
DE	1519	35%	42%	14%	2%	7%	77%	16%
D-E	506	41%	40%	11%	-	8%	81%	11%
EE	1002	28%	47%	14%	2%	9%	75%	16%
EL	1000	66%	28%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
ES	1000	37%	41%	8%	3%	11%	78%	11%
FR	1024	26%	50%	14%	2%	8%	76%	16%
IE	1000	38%	37%	11%	1%	13%	75%	12%
IT	1039	47%	41%	6%	2%	4%	88%	8%
CY	505	47%	29%	7%	4%	13%	76%	11%
LV	1009	50%	38%	4%	1%	7%	88%	5%
LT	1018	52%	39%	3%	-	6%	91%	3%
LU	500	23%	41%	17%	7%	12%	64%	24%
HU	1000	58%	31%	4%	1%	6%	89%	5%
MT	500	27%	39%	13%	2%	19%	66%	15%
NL	1000	9%	35%	35%	11%	10%	44%	46%
AT	1012	15%	43%	24%	6%	12%	58%	30%
PL	1000	37%	46%	7%	1%	9%	83%	8%
PT	1000	47%	45%	3%	-	5%	92%	3%
RO	1000	62%	26%	2%	-	10%	88%	2%
SI	1016	48%	42%	6%	-	4%	90%	6%
SK	1055	43%	48%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
FI	1038	6%	30%	40%	19%	5%	36%	59%
SE	1015	17%	43%	21%	8%	11%	60%	29%
UK	1305	29%	38%	17%	3%	13%	67%	20%

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 European Union

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	29%	37%	12%	2%	20%	66%	14%
BE	1004	24%	46%	19%	4%	7%	70%	23%
BG	1000	22%	16%	16%	5%	41%	38%	21%
CZ	1169	25%	38%	13%	2%	22%	63%	15%
DK	1000	18%	46%	19%	10%	7%	64%	29%
D-W	1013	41%	40%	10%	1%	8%	81%	11%
DE	1519	41%	40%	9%	1%	9%	81%	10%
D-E	506	37%	40%	8%	1%	14%	77%	9%
EE	1002	14%	34%	18%	2%	32%	48%	20%
EL	1000	42%	33%	14%	2%	9%	75%	16%
ES	1000	30%	36%	8%	3%	23%	66%	11%
FR	1024	20%	44%	15%	2%	19%	64%	17%
IE	1000	21%	31%	13%	2%	33%	52%	15%
IT	1039	33%	38%	10%	3%	16%	71%	13%
CY	505	25%	22%	10%	4%	39%	47%	14%
LV	1009	18%	32%	17%	3%	30%	50%	20%
LT	1018	16%	35%	14%	2%	33%	51%	16%
LU	500	31%	39%	13%	4%	13%	70%	17%
HU	1000	30%	32%	13%	3%	22%	62%	16%
MT	500	19%	28%	10%	3%	40%	47%	13%
NL	1000	18%	42%	21%	3%	16%	60%	24%
AT	1012	29%	43%	15%	2%	11%	72%	17%
PL	1000	11%	32%	17%	4%	36%	43%	21%
PT	1000	32%	40%	10%	1%	17%	72%	11%
RO	1000	29%	17%	12%	5%	37%	46%	17%
SI	1016	23%	38%	17%	2%	20%	61%	19%
SK	1055	17%	36%	24%	3%	20%	53%	27%
FI	1038	22%	44%	24%	3%	7%	66%	27%
SE	1015	37%	43%	8%	2%	10%	80%	10%
UK	1305	33%	34%	10%	1%	22%	67%	11%

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

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	10%	22%	33%	25%	10%	32%	58%
BE	1004	9%	28%	37%	23%	3%	37%	60%
BG	1000	12%	11%	24%	36%	17%	23%	60%
CZ	1169	7%	13%	30%	47%	3%	20%	77%
DK	1000	12%	24%	29%	20%	15%	36%	49%
D-W	1013	13%	19%	37%	23%	8%	32%	60%
DE	1519	11%	18%	37%	26%	8%	29%	63%
D-E	506	5%	11%	41%	37%	6%	16%	78%
EE	1002	10%	32%	34%	10%	14%	42%	44%
EL	1000	18%	19%	24%	39%	-	37%	63%
ES	1000	18%	27%	24%	17%	14%	45%	41%
FR	1024	4%	21%	40%	27%	8%	25%	67%
IE	1000	9%	15%	24%	35%	17%	24%	59%
IT	1039	12%	25%	27%	28%	8%	37%	55%
CY	505	8%	15%	20%	41%	16%	23%	61%
LV	1009	7%	19%	37%	30%	7%	26%	67%
LT	1018	7%	20%	35%	31%	7%	27%	66%
LU	500	11%	18%	31%	24%	16%	29%	55%
HU	1000	12%	13%	31%	39%	5%	25%	70%
MT	500	9%	25%	23%	15%	28%	34%	38%
NL	1000	11%	34%	31%	13%	11%	45%	44%
AT	1012	15%	33%	26%	12%	14%	48%	38%
PL	1000	6%	21%	43%	22%	8%	27%	65%
PT	1000	21%	26%	24%	21%	8%	47%	45%
RO	1000	6%	22%	33%	21%	18%	28%	54%
SI	1016	3%	14%	32%	46%	5%	17%	78%
SK	1055	7%	17%	37%	33%	6%	24%	70%
FI	1038	7%	42%	33%	10%	8%	49%	43%
SE	1015	7%	24%	35%	26%	8%	31%	61%
UK	1305	7%	17%	32%	27%	17%	24%	59%

OB2 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)	None (SPONTA NEOUS)	Other (SPONTA NEOUS)	DK
EU27	TOTAL	31%	30%	27%	46%	37%	37%	43%	42%	29%	26%	13%	32%	5%	1%	9%
BE	1004	29%	34%	27%	45%	41%	42%	49%	51%	35%	12%	11%	41%	8%	1%	3%
BG	1000	61%	63%	64%	52%	36%	37%	34%	40%	39%	48%	24%	31%	-	0%	10%
CZ	1169	61%	41%	45%	60%	46%	45%	66%	45%	25%	28%	15%	42%	0%	0%	4%
DK	1000	18%	14%	12%	23%	21%	27%	24%	28%	12%	13%	10%	27%	46%	0%	3%
D-W	1013	15%	19%	16%	41%	36%	34%	52%	51%	36%	14%	7%	39%	4%	1%	8%
DE	1519	16%	18%	16%	43%	37%	35%	54%	53%	37%	14%	6%	38%	4%	1%	8%
D-E	506	20%	15%	15%	48%	43%	36%	60%	59%	38%	14%	4%	36%	3%	1%	7%
EE	1002	38%	36%	24%	43%	33%	38%	40%	47%	35%	20%	11%	21%	2%	0%	10%
EL	1000	77%	66%	72%	60%	49%	48%	53%	61%	45%	85%	36%	60%	1%	-	0%
ES	1000	19%	20%	17%	36%	33%	39%	20%	44%	26%	8%	10%	25%	2%	2%	10%
FR	1024	35%	32%	23%	60%	41%	35%	49%	42%	20%	17%	10%	28%	5%	0%	6%
IE	1000	31%	17%	15%	63%	47%	39%	31%	40%	25%	15%	8%	19%	6%	0%	14%
IT	1039	22%	33%	30%	56%	48%	49%	48%	42%	29%	26%	20%	30%	1%	1%	8%
CY	505	65%	61%	46%	44%	40%	41%	60%	57%	46%	56%	27%	47%	1%	1%	10%
LV	1009	56%	57%	52%	55%	26%	30%	34%	42%	31%	49%	19%	36%	1%	1%	4%
LT	1018	67%	52%	60%	49%	37%	46%	40%	50%	29%	60%	18%	45%	1%	1%	2%
LU	500	47%	38%	37%	42%	34%	37%	42%	57%	34%	22%	20%	39%	8%	0%	9%
HU	1000	47%	33%	34%	48%	40%	41%	48%	46%	44%	50%	15%	49%	2%	1%	5%
MT	500	43%	49%	46%	41%	27%	34%	42%	61%	40%	24%	22%	29%	1%	0%	18%
NL	1000	25%	26%	17%	19%	19%	24%	47%	54%	32%	12%	7%	32%	13%	1%	4%
AT	1012	32%	26%	17%	30%	31%	30%	39%	36%	30%	14%	10%	29%	9%	2%	13%
PL	1000	37%	34%	31%	43%	27%	29%	40%	30%	23%	58%	10%	35%	2%	1%	6%
PT	1000	43%	36%	37%	51%	39%	40%	39%	43%	31%	26%	21%	35%	1%	3%	10%
RO	1000	68%	68%	61%	55%	47%	52%	51%	48%	40%	65%	33%	47%	1%	2%	8%
SI	1016	50%	44%	52%	53%	36%	42%	53%	50%	39%	52%	21%	54%	1%	1%	5%
SK	1055	61%	40%	65%	55%	41%	36%	42%	37%	24%	50%	21%	39%	1%	0%	4%
FI	1038	7%	11%	8%	27%	16%	23%	29%	28%	12%	4%	2%	10%	22%	2%	6%
SE	1015	27%	25%	18%	36%	31%	35%	40%	40%	27%	10%	8%	36%	17%	0%	3%
UK	1305	21%	17%	14%	44%	32%	30%	28%	27%	22%	13%	9%	15%	11%	0%	20%



QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In (OUR COUNTRY) most corruption is caused by organised crime?

	TOTAL	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
EU27	26730	18%	36%	26%	9%	11%	54%	35%
BE	1004	20%	39%	29%	8%	4%	59%	37%
BG	1000	27%	39%	15%	5%	14%	66%	20%
CZ	1169	18%	36%	31%	7%	8%	54%	38%
DK	1000	22%	36%	17%	15%	10%	58%	32%
D-W	1013	13%	30%	33%	12%	12%	43%	45%
DE	1519	14%	30%	32%	11%	13%	44%	43%
D-E	506	16%	32%	31%	7%	14%	48%	38%
EE	1002	10%	27%	33%	15%	15%	37%	48%
EL	1000	22%	39%	23%	12%	4%	61%	35%
ES	1000	12%	29%	27%	13%	19%	41%	40%
FR	1024	15%	35%	30%	10%	10%	50%	40%
IE	1000	15%	31%	22%	12%	20%	46%	34%
IT	1039	23%	47%	18%	6%	6%	70%	24%
CY	505	10%	28%	20%	28%	14%	38%	48%
LV	1009	17%	34%	29%	9%	11%	51%	38%
LT	1018	23%	37%	24%	5%	11%	60%	29%
LU	500	18%	29%	19%	22%	12%	47%	41%
HU	1000	24%	38%	21%	8%	9%	62%	29%
MT	500	14%	37%	17%	14%	18%	51%	31%
NL	1000	23%	38%	25%	9%	5%	61%	34%
AT	1012	7%	39%	26%	10%	18%	46%	36%
PL	1000	11%	37%	31%	10%	11%	48%	41%
PT	1000	21%	37%	19%	6%	17%	58%	25%
RO	1000	20%	28%	24%	16%	12%	48%	40%
SI	1016	22%	43%	20%	6%	9%	65%	26%
SK	1055	12%	42%	30%	7%	9%	54%	37%
FI	1038	12%	39%	28%	16%	5%	51%	44%
SE	1015	19%	41%	20%	11%	9%	60%	31%
UK	1305	23%	41%	20%	4%	12%	64%	24%

QB5 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	National Government	The police and judicial system	The European Union	Citizens themselves	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS) (SPECIFY)	DK
EU27	26730	59%	57%	26%	41%	1%	0%	3%
BE	1004	59%	62%	46%	43%	1%	0%	1%
BG	1000	67%	64%	23%	39%	1%	0%	5%
CZ	1169	63%	63%	24%	49%	0%	-	1%
DK	1000	62%	75%	32%	56%	0%	1%	1%
D-W	1013	48%	69%	35%	38%	0%	0%	1%
DE	1519	49%	69%	34%	36%	1%	0%	1%
D-E	506	55%	71%	29%	29%	1%	-	1%
EE	1002	63%	54%	13%	55%	0%	0%	3%
EL	1000	78%	55%	27%	58%	0%	-	0%
ES	1000	62%	44%	25%	22%	1%	2%	6%
FR	1024	64%	49%	28%	40%	1%	0%	3%
IE	1000	64%	54%	27%	41%	0%	0%	5%
IT	1039	61%	56%	22%	39%	2%	0%	2%
CY	505	65%	51%	22%	69%	0%	0%	1%
LV	1009	70%	39%	13%	44%	1%	1%	2%
LT	1018	70%	48%	10%	50%	1%	-	2%
LU	500	54%	52%	33%	28%	2%	0%	3%
HU	1000	67%	49%	21%	45%	1%	1%	1%
MT	500	54%	42%	16%	46%	1%	0%	2%
NL	1000	60%	57%	37%	55%	0%	0%	1%
AT	1012	53%	61%	29%	38%	2%	0%	4%
PL	1000	50%	46%	9%	50%	1%	0%	1%
PT	1000	65%	48%	27%	39%	0%	0%	2%
RO	1000	64%	64%	24%	46%	1%	-	5%
SI	1016	56%	71%	21%	43%	0%	1%	2%
SK	1055	57%	60%	10%	62%	1%	0%	2%
FI	1038	47%	73%	32%	47%	0%	0%	1%
SE	1015	63%	71%	36%	53%	0%	0%	1%
UK	1305	64%	61%	30%	42%	1%	0%	3%