

# The attitudes of Europeans towards corruption

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## Summary

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.

## Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Corruption in the European Union Member States.....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1. Is corruption a major national problem? .....	3
1.2. In which institutions does corruption exist?.....	4
1.3. The categories of people likely to be corrupt .....	5
1.4. Personal experience of corruption.....	6
1.5. Are there enough successful prosecutions to deter corruption? .....	7
1.6. The link between corruption and organised crime .....	8
<b>2. Corruption in the European Union .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3. Responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>ANNEXES</b>	
<b>1. Technical specifications</b>	
<b>2. Tables</b>	

## 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<sup>3</sup>, between November 9 and December 14, 2007<sup>4</sup>.

The study 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?

This summary presents the main findings. These are analysed in terms of the European average and then reviewed on a country-by-country basis. Results are also compared to those observed in the previous Eurobarometer survey on corruption that was mentioned above.

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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> 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.

<sup>4</sup> In Denmark the interviews were completed on 16 January 2008.

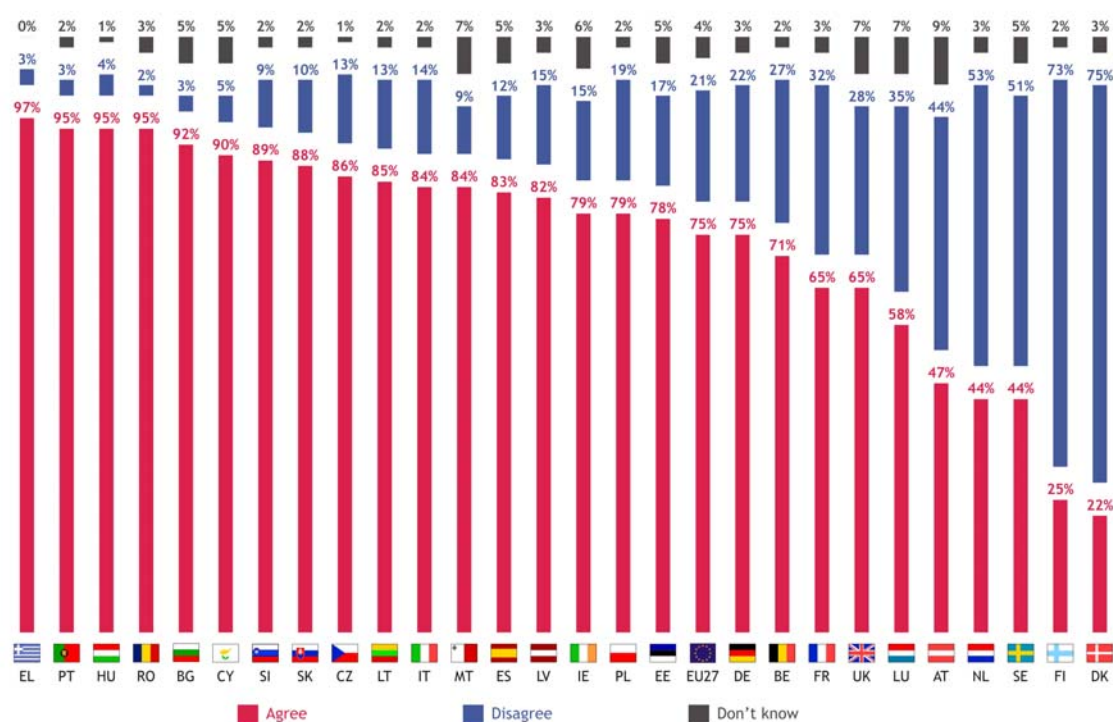
## 1. Corruption in the European Union Member States

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

On average, **three out of four European Union citizens agree that corruption is a major problem in their country** (75%)<sup>5</sup>. 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)



Overall there is a clear North-South divide in public opinion on this issue:

The view that corruption is a major national problem is most widely expressed in Greece where 97% of citizens agree with the statement. The proportion of respondents who agree is also high in Portugal, Hungary and Romania (95% each). 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%).

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 (-10 points). In the Netherlands and Sweden there have been drops of 8 and 6 points respectively. Conversely there are six Member States where public opinion is now significantly less favourable. In Italy and Spain, the view that corruption is a major problem has increased by 10 percentage points. The other Member States where more people now feel that corruption is a major problem are Luxembourg (+4 percentage points), Greece, Portugal and Latvia (all +3 percentage points).

<sup>5</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)

## 1.2. In which institutions does corruption exist?

According to European citizens, corruption is found in all institutions, be they local, regional or national<sup>6</sup>. 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%.

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.

### 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.

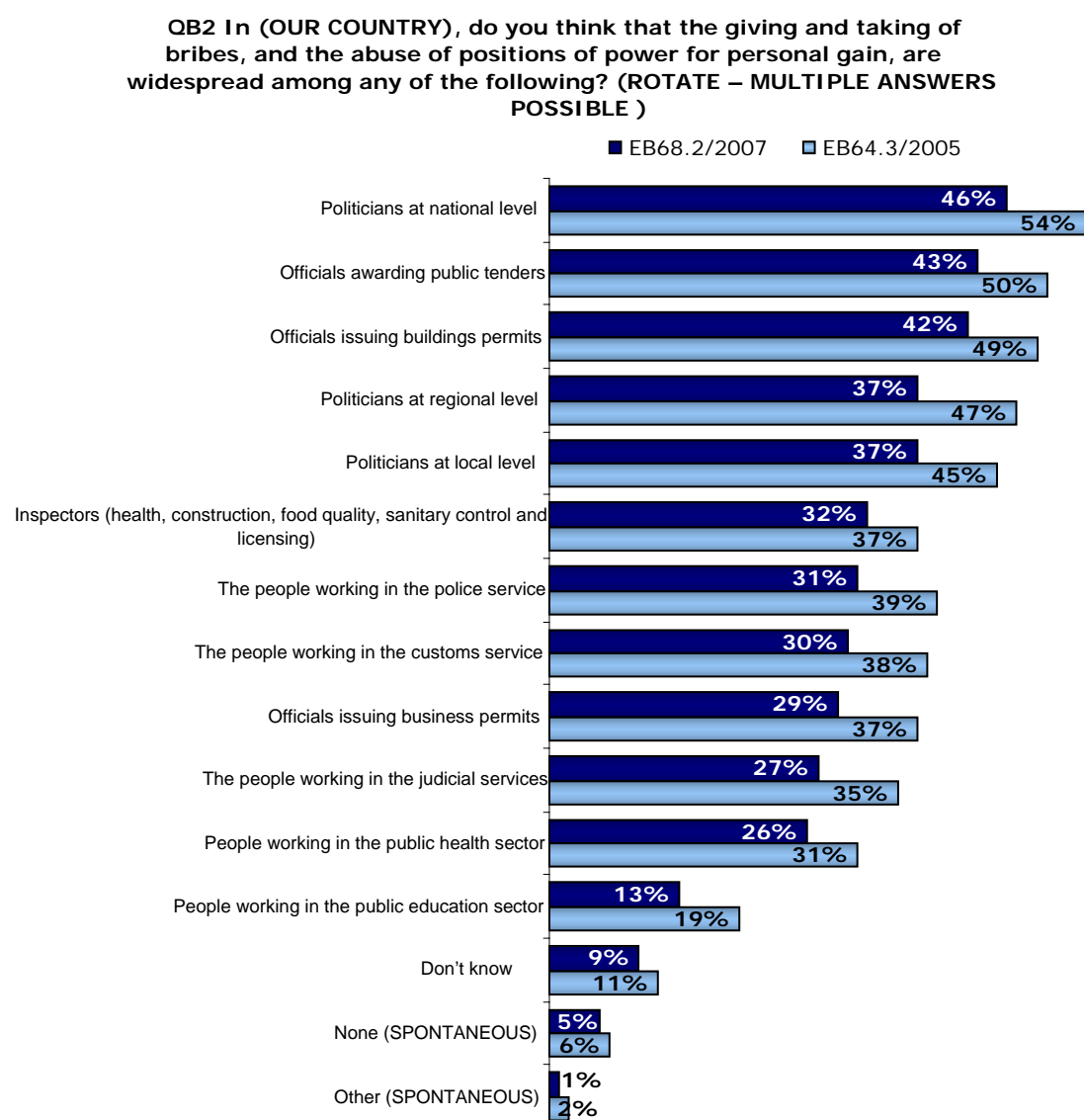
It is interesting to note that national shifts in public opinion since 2005 tend to apply to all three types of institutions. The table above highlights shifts of 3 percentage points or more. As can be seen, public opinion has improved most significantly in Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. 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.

<sup>6</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).

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

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<sup>7</sup>. However, this represents a significant improvement since autumn 2005, when 54% of citizens held this view. 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.



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.

<sup>7</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 )

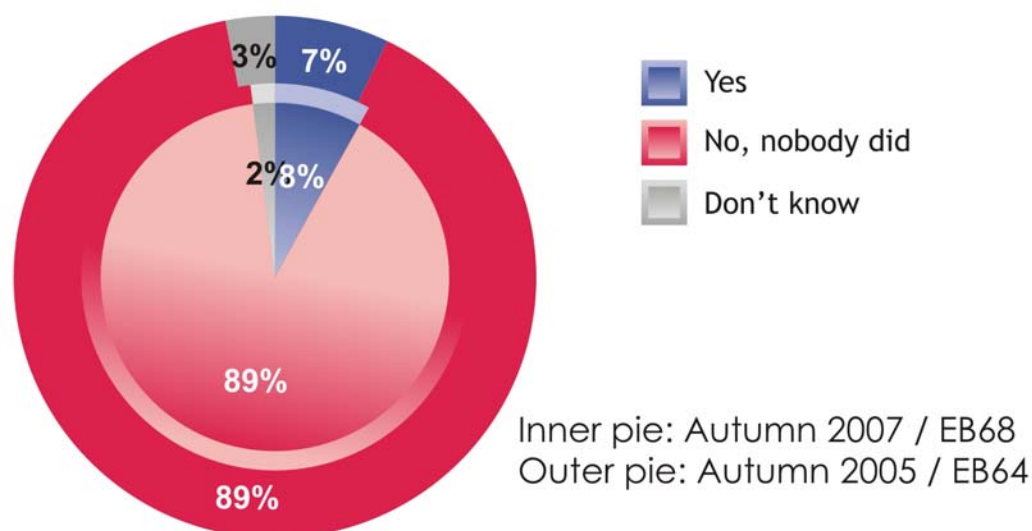
#### 1.4. Personal experience of corruption

As in autumn 2005, the survey also measures whether respondents themselves have come face to face with corruption<sup>8</sup>. 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?



The percentages recorded for the different categories of potential bribe takers are again too small to be used for further analysis.

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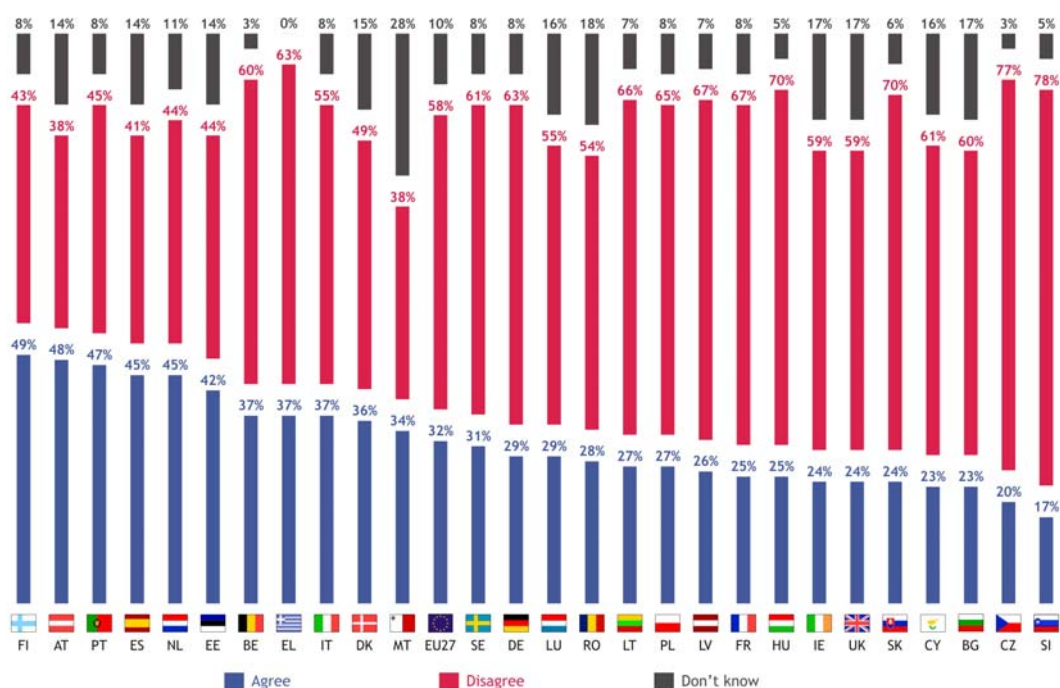
<sup>8</sup>QB3 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? (ROTATE ITEMS 2 TO 13 – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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

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)<sup>9</sup>.

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



Nearly 80% of the citizens in the Czech Republic and Slovenia disagree with the statement that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from bribery. 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.

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). Conversely, outright negative evolutions are noted in Ireland, Slovenia, Lithuania and Malta.

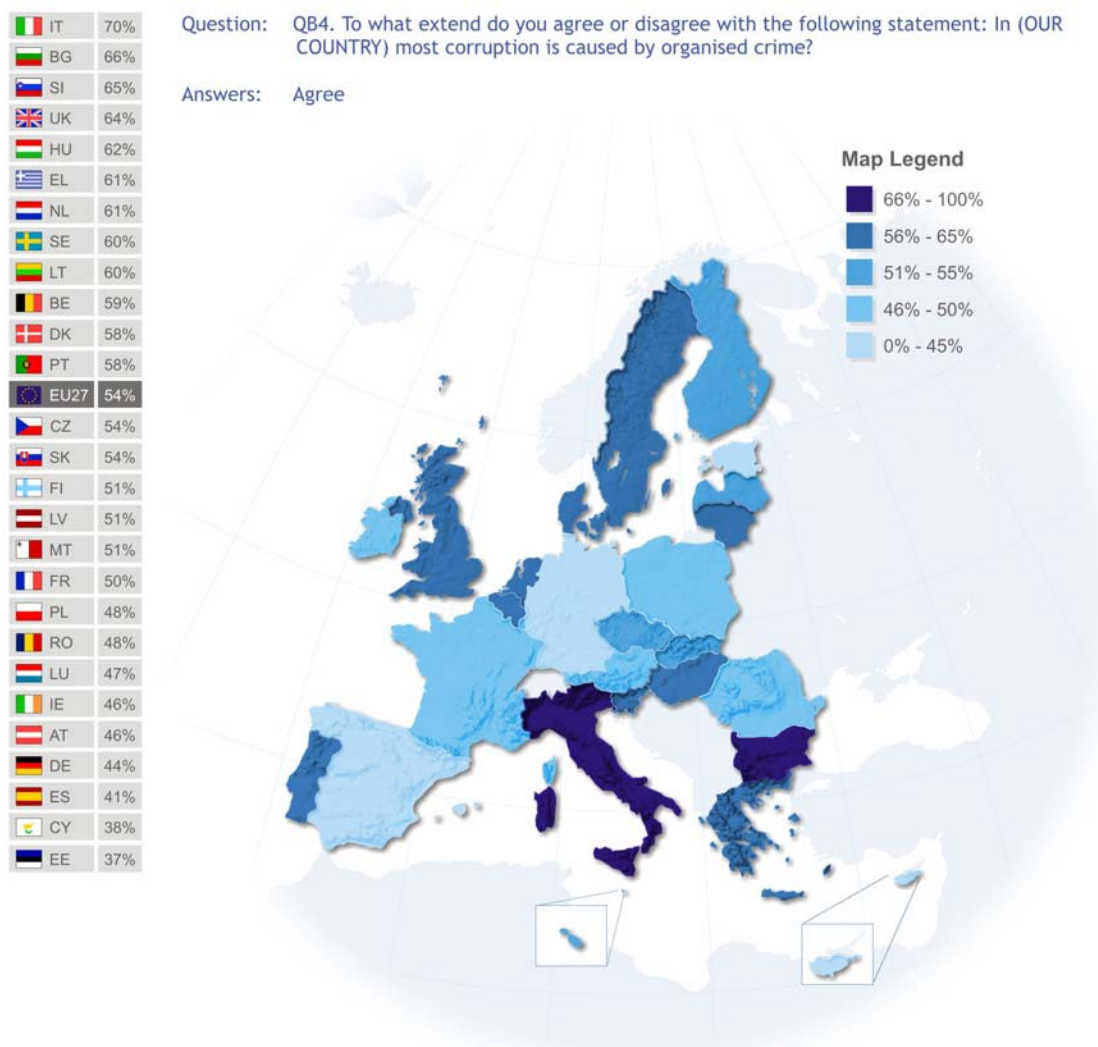
<sup>9</sup>QB1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

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



## 1.6. The link between corruption and organised crime

On average, **more than half of European Union citizens believe that most corruption in their country is caused by organised crime** (54%)<sup>10</sup>. This figure is similar to that obtained in autumn 2005 when 54% agreed with this statement. 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%).



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. At the same time, in Portugal (+20 points) and the Czech Republic (+14 points) the view that corruption is caused by organised crime is now more widespread has greatly intensified.

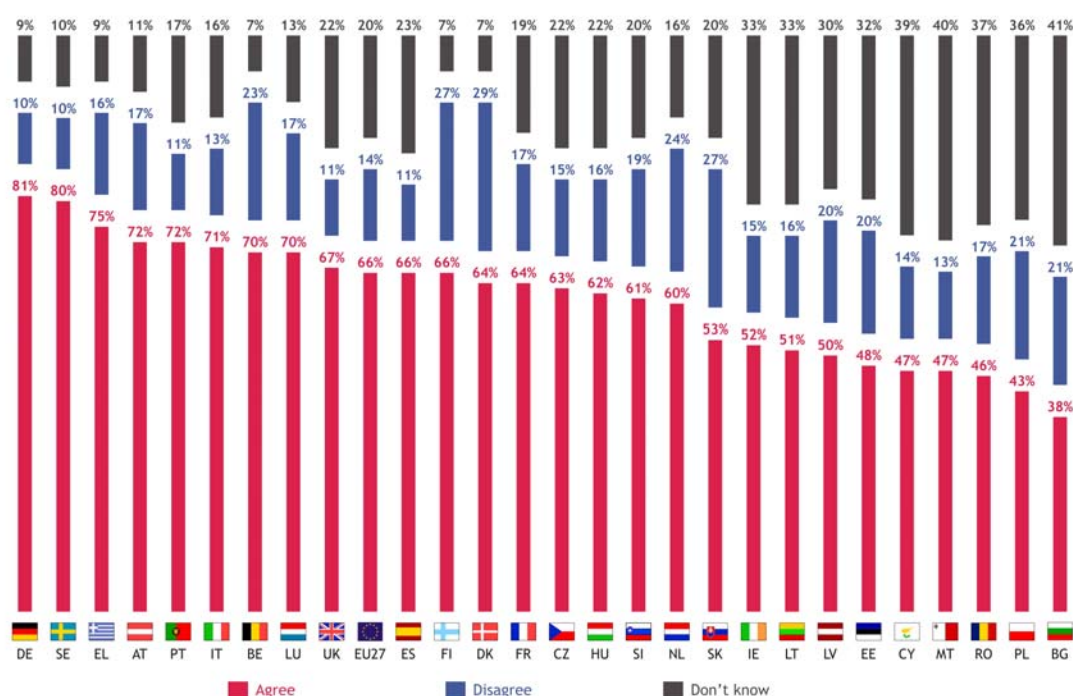
<sup>10</sup>QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: In (OUR COUNTRY) most corruption is caused by organised crime?

## 2. Corruption in the European Union

On average, **two out of three European Union citizens are of the view that there is corruption in the European institutions**<sup>11</sup>. 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



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%).

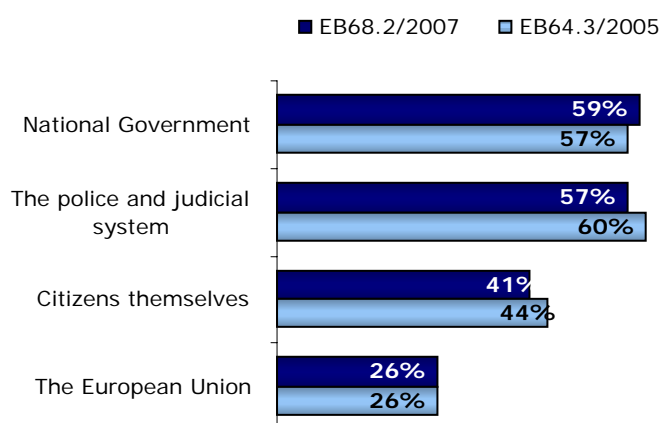
In comparison with autumn 2005, public opinion is now significantly more positive in 18 Member States. In fact, Austria is the only country where an outright more critical stance is now noted: the proportion of citizens who agree that there is corruption within the EU institutions has gone up by 7 points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

<sup>11</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.

### 3. Responsibility for preventing and fighting corruption

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)<sup>12</sup>. 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...?  
(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. 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.
- ◆ 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 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%).
- ◆ Finally, the European Union has the responsibility according to 36% of citizens in Sweden, 34% of citizens in Germany and 32% in Denmark.

<sup>12</sup>QB5 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

## 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%).

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. 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 12/12/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	09/11/2007 01/12/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.169	15/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.000	25/11/2007 16/01/2008	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.519	12/11/2007 13/12/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	09/11/2007 04/12/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	09/11/2007 03/12/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/11/2007 07/12/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.024	10/11/2007 10/12/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	09/11/2007 10/12/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.039	12/11/2007 30/11/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/11/2007 04/12/2007	596.752
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.009	14/11/2007 11/12/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.018	12/11/2007 05/12/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS IReS	500	13/11/2007 12/12/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	19/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/11/2007 05/12/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	09/11/2007 07/12/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.012	09/11/2007 05/12/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/11/2007 07/12/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	16/11/2007 07/12/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	10/11/2007 05/12/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.016	11/11/2007 10/12/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.055	14/11/2007 30/11/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.038	16/11/2007 12/12/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.015	18/11/2007 09/12/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.305	09/11/2007 04/12/2007	47.685.578
TOTAL			26.730	09/11/2007 14/12/2007	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. 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

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