

Attitudes of Europeans towards Corruption Full report

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Eurobarometer 72.2

Attitudes of Europeans towards Corruption

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

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate General
Communication

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INTRODUCTION

One of the core aims of the European Union is to offer its citizens the benefits of freedom, security and justice without internal borders. To this end the European Union has developed a comprehensive policy on fighting corruption¹, including a number of acts to support this work. Most recently, in October 2008 the EU established a European network of contact points amongst Member States with the aim of sharing best practices and experiences in preventing and fighting corruption².

Previous Eurobarometer surveys in 2005³ and 2007⁴ highlighted that the majority of Europeans believed that corruption was a national problem, and many also felt that EU institutions had a problem with corruption. In the intervening two year period there have been high profile corruption cases in a number of Member States, including Malta, Spain, Austria, the UK and Finland. Many of these cases have involved politicians and public servants, and have received wide media attention, both within the country in question, and across Europe.

During the same period Europe has experienced a period of economic upheaval as a result of the global financial crisis. The impact of this crisis on the European economy is still being felt right across Europe, and has put additional pressure on Europeans and their governments as they work to restore national economies.

With this backdrop the survey was commissioned again to see how Europeans' opinions about corruption have changed.

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security and was coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network between 11 September and 5 October. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate General for Communication ("Research and Political

¹ http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/fight_against_fraud/fight_against_corruption/l33301_en.htm

² http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/fight_against_fraud/fight_against_corruption/lf0002_en.htm

³ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_245_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_291_en.pdf

Analysis" Unit)⁵. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals⁶.

This survey covers:

- ◆ Respondents' perceptions of corruption in their country
- ◆ Which levels of government have the biggest problem with corruption
- ◆ Whether respondents believe there is corruption within EU institutions
- ◆ Whether the punishments given are a sufficient deterrent to corruption
- ◆ Which services / sectors of society are perceived to have the most widespread problem with corruption
- ◆ The causes of corruption
- ◆ Whether respondents have personally been victims of corruption
- ◆ Who respondents feel should be responsible for fighting corruption
- ◆ Who respondents trust to resolve corruption issues

The findings of this survey have been analysed firstly at EU level and secondly by country. Results have also been compared to the previous surveys conducted in 2007 and 2005. Where appropriate, a variety of socio-demographic variables - such as respondents' gender, age, education and occupation - have been used to provide additional analysis. The following key variables have also been used in the analysis to gain deeper insight into Europeans' views on corruption:

- ◆ Respondents' views about corruption in their country
- ◆ Respondents' views about corruption within local, national and EU institutions
- ◆ Respondents' personal experience of corruption in the past year

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

⁶ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent can give several answers to the same question.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
CY (tcc)	Area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "*acquis communautaire*" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY" and included in the EU27 average. The interviews conducted in the part of the country not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY(tcc)" [tcc: *Turkish Cypriot Community*].

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key findings from this survey are:

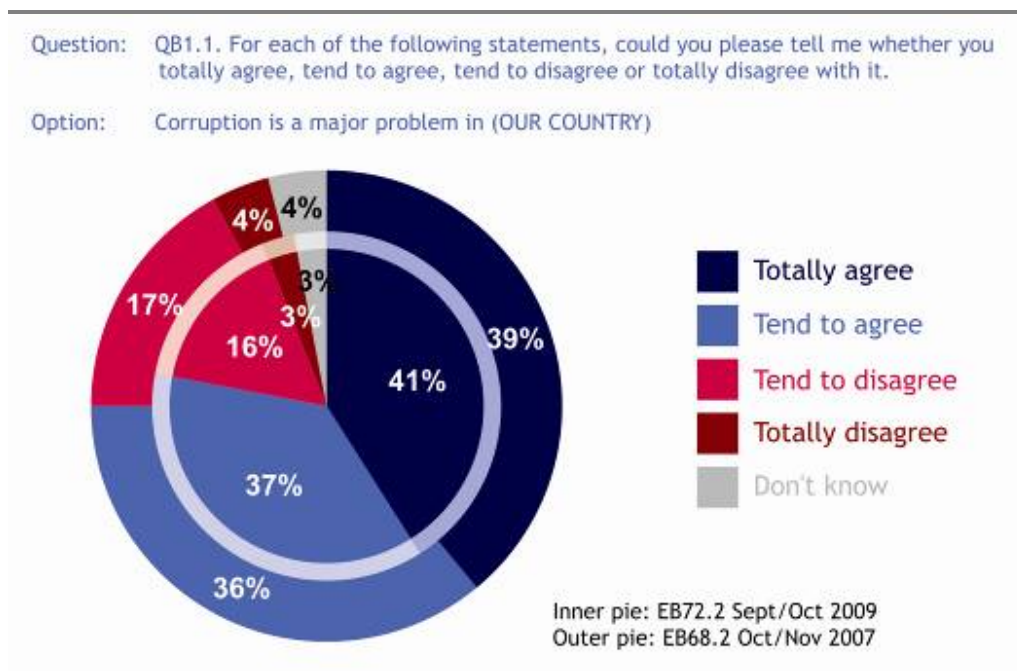
- ◆ The majority of Europeans - 78% - agree that corruption is a major problem for their country. There is a large variation across Member States ranging from a high of 95% of respondents in Greece, to 22% of respondents in Denmark.
- ◆ There is widespread agreement across Europe that corruption exists in local, regional, national and EU institutions.
- ◆ More than half of all respondents hold the opinion that there is widespread corruption amongst national politicians and amongst officials responsible for awarding public tenders and building permits.
- ◆ In general, public opinion has become more negative since the last survey in Autumn 2007, with higher levels of agreement that corruption is a problem for all levels of government, and across a range of professions including the police and customs services
- ◆ Most Europeans agree that corruption has always existed and is inevitable, but only nine percent of Europeans have personally experienced corruption in the past 12 months. If they were to experience corruption personally, Europeans are most likely to trust the police, the courts or their national ombudsman to help them.
- ◆ Younger Europeans (15-24 year olds) are the most optimistic, with generally lower levels of agreement that corruption is a problem, and higher agreement that enough is being done to combat corruption.
- ◆ The close links between business and politics is the most common cause Europeans give for corruption, followed by insufficient action by governments to prevent corruption. In fact, most Europeans agree that tougher penalties and more successful prosecutions are needed to combat corruption.
- ◆ Almost one third of Europeans agree that the EU helps to reduce corruption in their country.

1. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION WITHIN THE MEMBER STATES

1.1 Is corruption a problem in Europe?

- The majority of Europeans think that corruption is a major problem in their country -

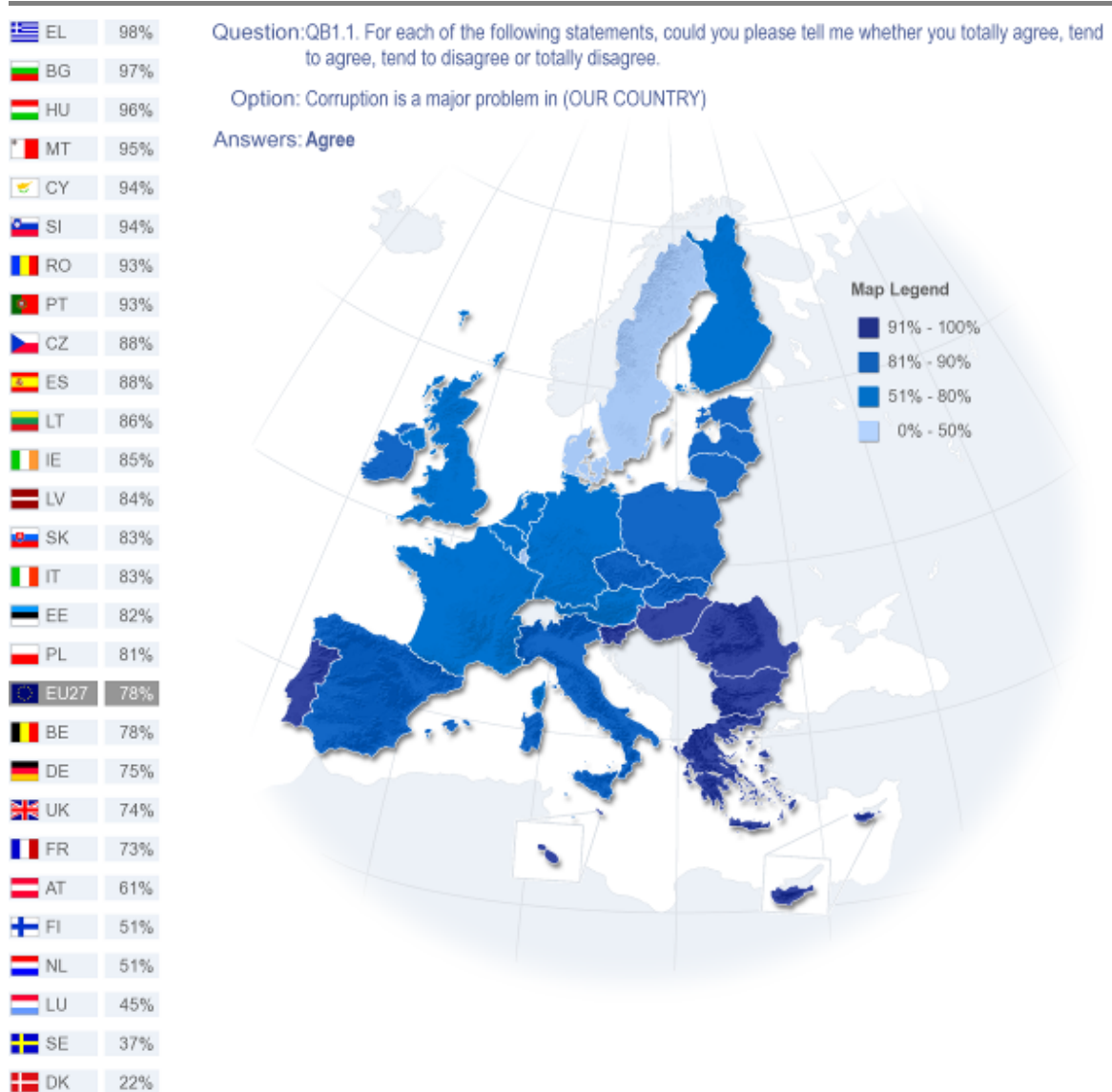
More than three quarters of Europeans agree that corruption is a major problem for their country (78%)⁷. In fact, four out of ten "totally agree", and only 19% of respondents disagree. These results are only slightly higher than in Autumn 2007, when 75% of Europeans felt that corruption was a major problem.



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

⁷ 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)

This result for the newer European nations is 10 percentage points higher than the overall European average of 78%.

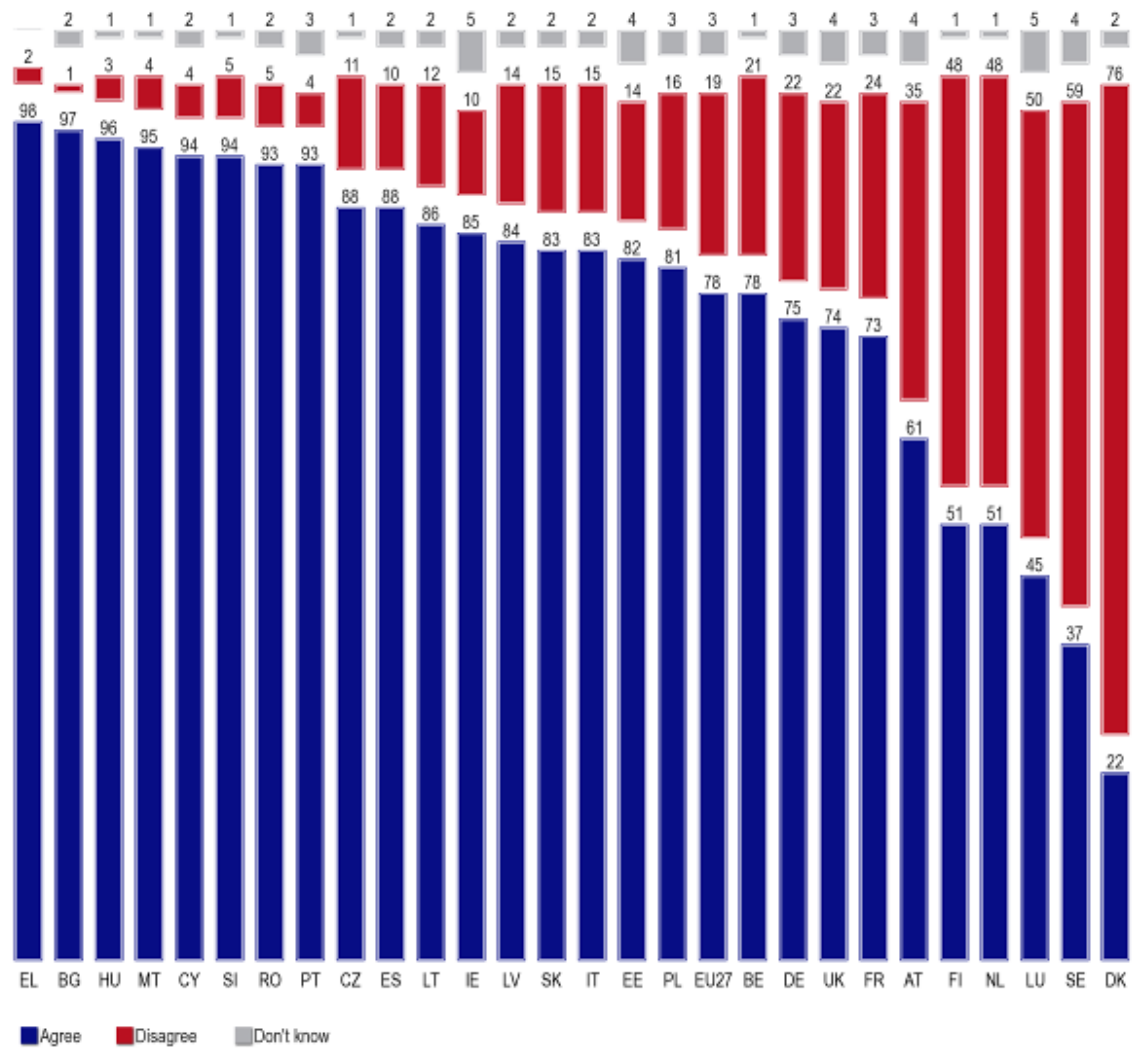


At least nine out of ten respondents in Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Malta, Cyprus, Slovenia, Portugal and Romania agree that corruption is a major national problem. Furthermore, about eight out of ten Greek, Bulgarian and Hungarian respondents "totally agree" that corruption is a major problem in their country. This is much higher than the overall EU average of 41%.

In only three countries – Sweden, Denmark and Luxembourg – do the majority of respondents disagree that corruption is a major problem. Full country results are illustrated in the following chart.

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.

Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)



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

51%. This is likely to be a result of prolonged Finnish media attention on the issue of corruption in political parties and individual politicians. In fact, there has been so much concern about the funding of Finnish politicians and political parties that new laws are currently being drafted to regulate political donations.





























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

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

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

QB1.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. - % Agree





Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)

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

From a socio-demographic perspective, there are several factors that influence people's perception of corruption as a national problem. Managers and respondents who completed their studies age 20 or older are least likely to agree that corruption is a national problem. Young respondents are less likely to agree corruption is a problem than older respondents. The same division exists between those who struggle to pay

their bills most of the time and those who rarely experience difficulties in paying their bills.

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. - % EU

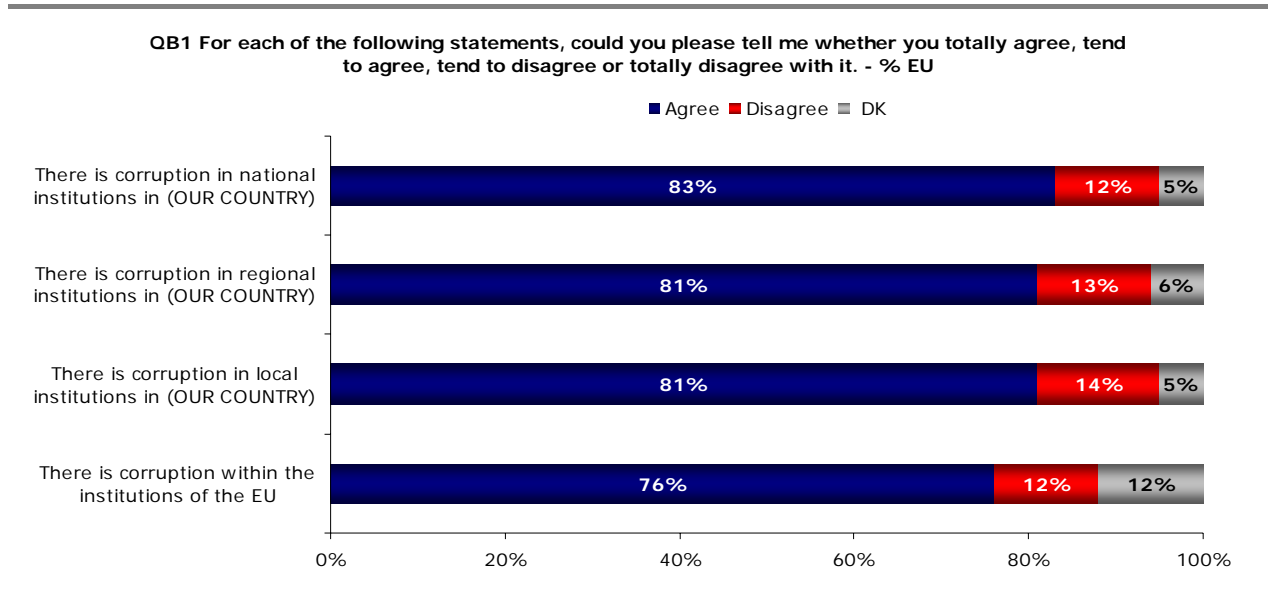
Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)			
	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	78%	19%	3%
Sex			
 Male	77%	21%	2%
Female	79%	18%	3%
Age			
 15-24	74%	21%	5%
25-39	79%	19%	2%
40-54	78%	20%	2%
55 +	80%	17%	3%
Education (End of)			
 15-	84%	13%	3%
16-19	83%	15%	2%
20+	68%	30%	2%
Still studying	70%	25%	5%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	79%	19%	2%
Managers	66%	33%	1%
Other white collars	77%	22%	1%
Manual workers	81%	17%	2%
House persons	82%	14%	4%
Unemployed	83%	14%	3%
Retired	81%	16%	3%
Students	70%	25%	5%
Difficulties to pay bills			
Most of the time	87%	10%	3%
From time to time	84%	14%	2%
Almost never	74%	23%	3%

1.2 Institutional corruption

- Corruption exists in institutions at every level of European society -

The majority of Europeans agree that corruption is a problem in institutions at every level of government – from local institutions within their countries through to the

institutions of the European Union⁸. Eight out of ten respondents agree that there is corruption in their local (81%), regional (81%) and national (83%) institutions. Respondents are slightly less outspoken about corruption in the institutions of the European Union – with levels of "don't know" responses twice as high, and a slightly lower level of agreement (76%) than for country based institutions.



1.2.1 Corruption in institutions within own country































As noted above, more than 80% of respondents believe there is corruption within local, regional and national institutions in their country. Europeans are now more likely to agree there is corruption in each of these institutions than they were in Autumn 2007. The opinion that there is corruption in local institutions has increased from 75% to 81%, in regional institutions from 73% to 81%, and agreement that there is corruption in national institutions has increased from 77% to 83% in the same period.

For all three levels of institutions the Greeks are the most likely to agree that corruption is a problem, and the Danes are the least likely to agree. Overall, respondents in the post 2004 Member States are more likely to agree that there is

⁸ For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it: QB1.2 There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY);

corruption in their local, regional and national institutions, when compared with respondents living in the older Member States.

QB1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. - % Agree





























		There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption within the institutions of the EU
	EU27	83%	81%	81%	76%
	EU15	81%	79%	79%	79%
	NMS12	89%	87%	87%	64%
	BE	82%	82%	81%	79%
	BG	94%	91%	91%	63%
	CZ	96%	86%	91%	73%
	DK	35%	30%	31%	72%
	DE	80%	79%	81%	84%
	EE	84%	78%	78%	63%
	IE	87%	83%	82%	72%
	EL	98%	96%	97%	85%
	ES	91%	89%	90%	78%
	FR	83%	79%	80%	79%
	IT	89%	89%	86%	73%
	CY	91%	93%	93%	65%
	LV	94%	91%	88%	66%
	LT	96%	93%	92%	69%
	LU	55%	57%	55%	73%
	HU	91%	92%	91%	78%
	MT	89%	87%	83%	71%
	NL	56%	59%	56%	70%
	AT	66%	63%	65%	78%
	PL	86%	84%	83%	58%
	PT	91%	89%	88%	80%
	RO	87%	89%	87%	58%
	SI	96%	89%	90%	85%
	SK	91%	86%	88%	67%
	FI	68%	57%	58%	77%
	SE	60%	58%	57%	85%
	UK	76%	75%	74%	79%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

QB1.3 There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY); QB1.4 There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY); QB1.5 There is corruption within the institutions of the EU

The opinion that there is corruption in local, regional, and national institutions is in general now more widely held, but some countries – and in particular Malta, Finland, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Ireland - have seen very large shifts in public opinion since Autumn 2007. The perception that there is corruption within national institutions has become much more widespread in Malta - with agreement up from 66% to 89%, and an even larger shift in the proportion who "totally agree" (up from 27% to 52%). This is likely to be in part a reaction to the corruption allegations surrounding the Malta Environment and Planning Authority, as well as the VAT department scandal mentioned earlier. Both of these cases have been high profile in the past year in particular. This may also explain the large increase in agreement that there is corruption in regional and local institutions during the same time period.

In Finland public opinion has also worsened significantly, in particular when it comes to the perception that corruption is a problem for national institutions which has almost doubled (up from 36% to 68%). This may well be a reaction to the election donation scandals in Finland of the past year.

		QB1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it. - % Agree								
		There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)			There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)			There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)		
		EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff
	EU27	81%	75%	+6	81%	73%	+8	83%	77%	+6
	FI	57%	33%	+24	57%	30%	+27	68%	36%	+32
	MT	87%	71%	+16	87%	57%	+30	89%	66%	+23
	FR	79%	64%	+15	79%	65%	+14	83%	76%	+7
	NL	59%	44%	+15	59%	38%	+21	56%	44%	+12
	CY	93%	81%	+12	93%	79%	+14	91%	76%	+15
	UK	75%	63%	+12	75%	62%	+13	76%	67%	+9
	IE	83%	72%	+11	83%	71%	+12	87%	75%	+12
	AT	63%	53%	+10	63%	53%	+10	66%	58%	+8
	SI	89%	80%	+9	89%	79%	+10	96%	90%	+6
	BE	82%	75%	+7	82%	77%	+5	82%	77%	+5
	DK	30%	23%	+7	30%	22%	+8	35%	26%	+9
	EE	78%	71%	+7	78%	70%	+8	84%	75%	+9
	LT	93%	86%	+7	93%	84%	+9	96%	91%	+5
	BG	91%	85%	+6	91%	82%	+9	94%	85%	+9
	DE	79%	73%	+6	79%	72%	+7	80%	77%	+3
	ES	89%	83%	+6	89%	79%	+10	91%	78%	+13
	LV	91%	85%	+6	91%	80%	+11	94%	88%	+6
	PL	84%	80%	+4	84%	77%	+7	86%	83%	+3
	HU	92%	89%	+3	92%	89%	+3	91%	89%	+2
	EL	96%	95%	+1	96%	93%	+3	98%	94%	+4
	SK	86%	85%	+1	86%	83%	+3	91%	91%	=
	SE	58%	57%	+1	58%	55%	+3	60%	60%	=
	CZ	86%	87%	-1	86%	90%	-4	96%	93%	+3
	IT	89%	90%	-1	89%	88%	+1	89%	88%	+1
	RO	89%	91%	-2	89%	86%	+3	87%	88%	-1
	PT	89%	92%	-3	89%	90%	-1	91%	92%	-1
	LU	57%	61%	-4	57%	55%	+2	55%	64%	-9

Socio-demographic analysis shows a similar pattern to the previous section. The lowest agreement levels are found amongst managers, those that stayed in education until at least 20 years of age and those that rarely have problems paying their bills. Agreement levels are also lower among the youngest Europeans (aged 15-24) and students who also appear to more often lack an opinion about the issue of corruption.

The analysis further illustrates that those who believe that corruption is a major problem for their country are about twice as likely to also agree that there is corruption within their local (92% vs. 45%), regional (92% vs. 44%) and national (93% vs. 49%) institutions.

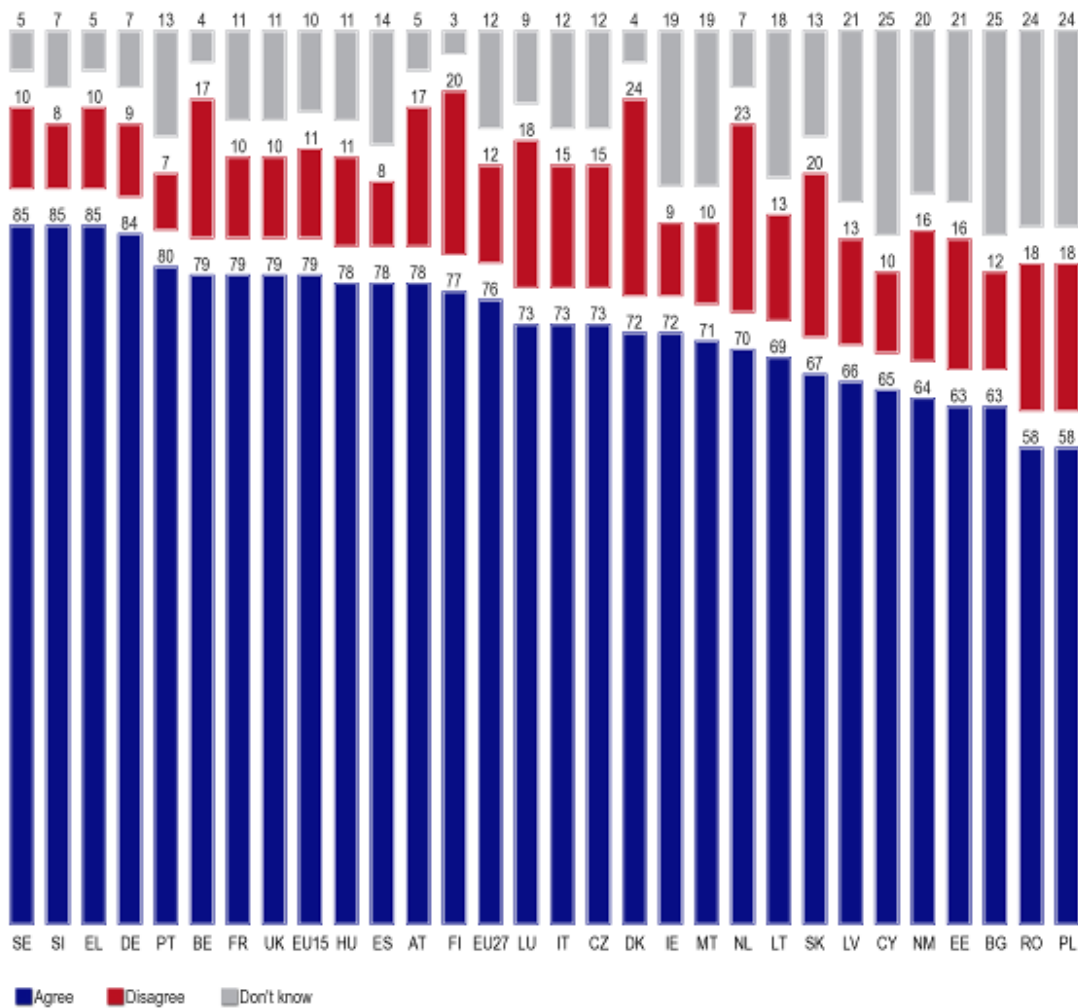
1.2.2 Corruption in EU institutions

Respondents in Greece, Slovenia, Sweden (all 85%) and Germany (84%) most often agree that there is corruption within EU institutions. In fact, across all countries surveyed the majority of respondents agree that there is corruption in EU institutions, with the lowest agreement levels recorded in Poland and Romania (58%).

Looking at the differences between the old and new Member States an interesting pattern of opinion appears when comparing these results and respondents' perceptions of national corruption. Although respondents in the newer Member States are more likely to believe that corruption is a major problem for their country, they are less likely than respondents in the pre-accession countries to agree that corruption is a problem within EU institutions (64% vs. 79%). However, it is important to note that this difference is mainly due to the fact that 20% of respondents in the NMS12 say they "don't know", compared to only 10% for the pre 2004 states.

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.

There is corruption within the institutions of the European Union































Europeans are now more likely to hold an opinion about corruption in EU institutions than they were in Autumn 2007, with the proportion of “don’t know” responses decreasing from 20% to 12%. During the same period there has been an increase of 10 percentage points in the proportion who agree that there is corruption (up from 66% to 76%).

In every country surveyed the proportion agreeing there is corruption in EU institutions has increased, but within some countries there has been a more dramatic worsening of opinion. Agreement levels have increased by 25 points in Bulgaria, nine Member States

have seen increases in agreement of 15 to 25 points, and nine Member States show increases of 10 to 15 points. In fact, the opinion of EU institutions has only remained relatively stable (change of less than 5%) in 3 countries – Italy, Luxembourg and Germany.

QB1.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you agree or disagree with it.

There is corruption within the institutions of the EU - % Agree

		EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff.
	EU27	76%	66%	+10
	BG	63%	38%	+25
	MT	71%	47%	+24
	SI	85%	61%	+24
	IE	72%	52%	+20
	CY	65%	47%	+18
	LT	69%	51%	+18
	LV	66%	50%	+16
	HU	78%	62%	+16
	EE	63%	48%	+15
	FR	79%	64%	+15
	PL	58%	43%	+15
	SK	67%	53%	+14
	ES	78%	66%	+12
	RO	58%	46%	+12
	UK	79%	67%	+12
	FI	77%	66%	+11
	CZ	73%	63%	+10
	EL	85%	75%	+10
	NL	70%	60%	+10
	BE	79%	70%	+9
	DK	72%	64%	+8
	PT	80%	72%	+8
	AT	78%	72%	+6
	SE	85%	80%	+5
	DE	84%	81%	+3
	LU	73%	70%	+3
	IT	73%	71%	+2

The socio-demographic analysis shows more uniformity than previous questions, with only the difference between the 15 – 24 year olds (less likely to agree) and the older age groups (more likely to agree) being noteworthy.

The most striking difference comes from the key variable analysis. This highlights the fact that those who perceive corruption to be a problem in their national institutions are more than twice as likely to agree that there is corruption in EU institutions (84% vs. 41%).

1.3 How widespread is corruption?

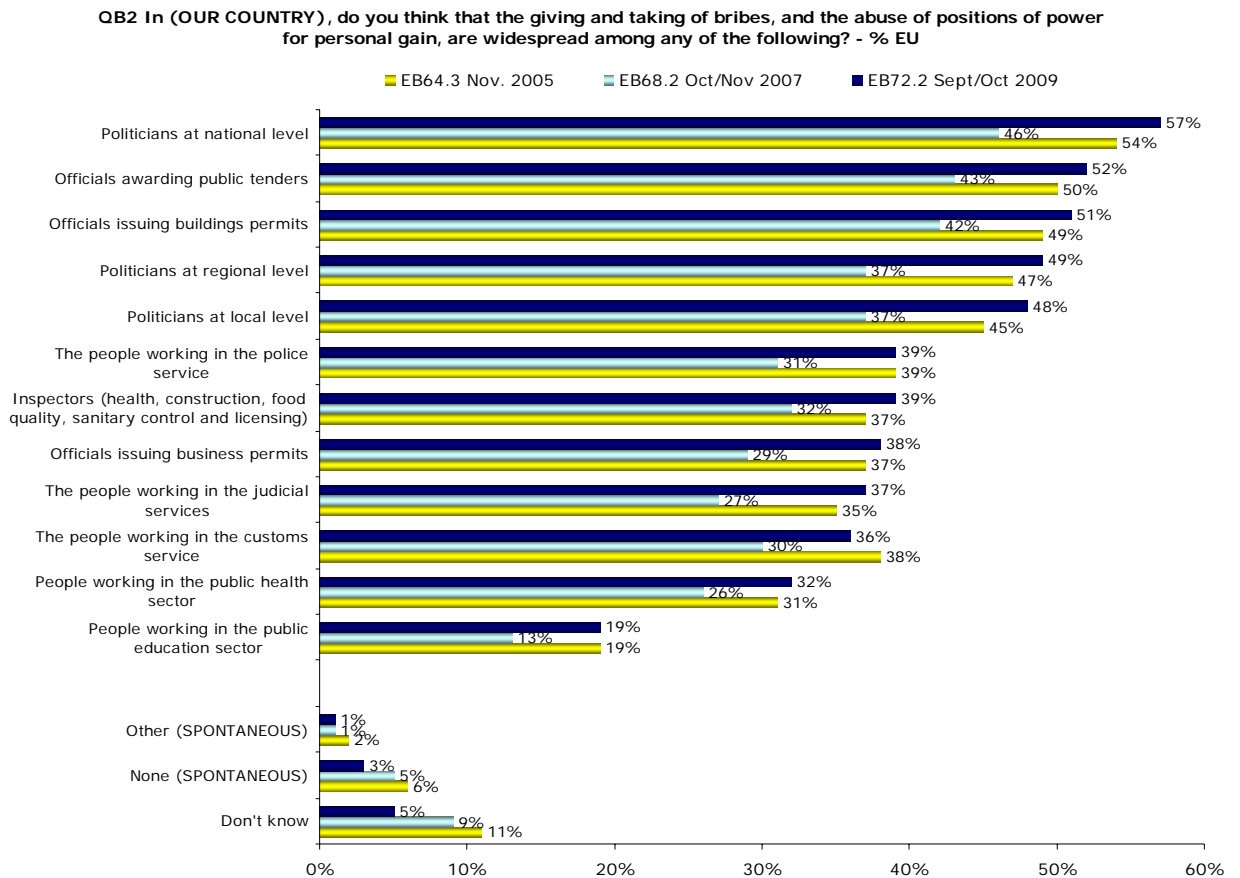
- The majority believe there is widespread corruption amongst national politicians -

Respondents were asked to indicate in which areas of public service they felt bribery and abuses of power for personal gain were widespread⁹. More than half of Europeans are of the opinion that bribery and corruption are widespread amongst national politicians (57%), and amongst officials awarding public tenders (52%) and building permits (51%). Politicians at regional and local level are the next most distrusted, whilst those in public health (32%) and public education (19%) are the least likely to be considered involved in widespread corruption.

In both pre and post 2004 Member States national politicians are the most likely to be regarded as being involved in bribery and corruption (58% and 56%). However, respondents in the NMS12 are much more likely than those in the EU15 to believe there is widespread corruption in their public health sector (54% vs. 26%), judiciary (53% vs. 33%), and police service (53% vs. 35%). Those in the EU15 are more likely to believe there is widespread corruption amongst officials issuing building permits (52% vs. 44%), regional politicians (50% vs. 43%), and local politicians (49% vs. 44%).

⁹ QB2 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): The people working in the police service, The people working in the customs service, The people working in the judicial services, Politicians at national level, Politicians at regional level, Politicians at local level, Officials awarding public tenders, Officials issuing buildings permits, Officials issuing business permits, People working in the public health sector, People working in the public education sector, Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing).

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



Before moving on to review the results of each sector, it is worth noting that Denmark recorded high levels of the response “none of these” – with 36% making this comment, which was not prompted for during the interview. This level is much higher than any other country – in fact the next closest country is Sweden, where only 14%

made this response. In the other countries no more than 8% of respondents shared this opinion.





























1.3.1 Corruption in legal and judicial services

As illustrated in the previous section, more than one third of Europeans believe corruption is widespread in their police, customs service and judiciary. Respondents in Bulgaria and Greece are most likely to say there is bribery and corruption across these three sectors – especially the judiciary and the customs service. In fact, in Bulgaria the customs service is the most mentioned of all the sectors (87%). Bulgarians also have the highest mentions of any Member State for people working in judicial services (82%).

Cypriots are the most likely within the EU to nominate the police, with 89% holding the opinion that there is widespread bribery and abuse of power in their police force. This also makes the police service the highest ranked of any sector in Cyprus. Eight out of ten Bulgarians and almost three quarters of Greeks also believe there is widespread police corruption - well above the EU average of 39%.

Respondents in Finland, conversely, have very good opinions about their police, judiciary and customs service, recording the lowest scores in Europe for each of these sectors. Danish respondents are similarly confident in their customs and judicial services, although they do record a slightly higher result for their police service (20%) - however this is still well below the EU average of 39%.

QB2 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		The people working in the police service			The people working in the judicial services			The people working in the customs service		
		EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff	EB72.2	EB68.2	Diff
	EU27	39%	31%	+8	37%	27%	+10	36%	30%	+6
	ES	46%	19%	+27	47%	17%	+30	42%	20%	+22
	CY	89%	65%	+24	60%	46%	+14	72%	61%	+11
	BG	80%	61%	+19	82%	64%	+18	87%	63%	+24
	BE	47%	29%	+18	52%	27%	+25	44%	34%	+10
	EE	51%	38%	+13	34%	24%	+10	40%	36%	+4
	MT	56%	43%	+13	58%	46%	+12	60%	49%	+11
	UK	32%	21%	+11	23%	14%	+9	22%	17%	+5
	FR	45%	35%	+10	35%	23%	+12	37%	32%	+5
	IT	32%	22%	+10	39%	30%	+9	41%	33%	+8
	LV	65%	56%	+9	55%	52%	+3	63%	57%	+6
	DE	23%	16%	+7	23%	16%	+7	24%	18%	+6
	IE	38%	31%	+7	29%	15%	+14	26%	17%	+9
	PT	49%	43%	+6	47%	37%	+10	49%	36%	+13
	CZ	65%	61%	+4	57%	45%	+12	41%	41%	=
	DK	20%	18%	+2	12%	12%	=	15%	14%	+1
	FI	9%	7%	+2	9%	8%	+1	11%	11%	=
	NL	26%	25%	+1	20%	17%	+3	27%	26%	+1
	SI	51%	50%	+1	64%	52%	+12	45%	44%	+1
	LT	67%	67%	=	68%	60%	+8	58%	52%	+6
	PL	37%	37%	=	42%	31%	+11	39%	34%	+5
	RO	68%	68%	=	60%	61%	-1	57%	68%	-11
	SE	27%	27%	=	19%	18%	+1	26%	25%	+1
	AT	31%	32%	-1	25%	17%	+8	28%	26%	+2
	HU	46%	47%	-1	41%	34%	+7	32%	33%	-1
	LU	43%	47%	-4	33%	37%	-4	35%	38%	-3
	EL	72%	77%	-5	74%	72%	+2	74%	66%	+8
	SK	50%	61%	-11	61%	65%	-4	35%	40%	-5

Opinion about those working in the judicial service has worsened significantly in 13 Member States since Autumn 2007, particularly in Spain (up from 17% to 47%), Belgium (up from 27% to 52%), and Bulgaria (up from 64% to 82%). Luxembourg and Slovakia are the only Member States where fewer respondents now mention the judicial services (each -4), and mentions of the judiciary in Sweden, Finland, Romania, Greece and Denmark remained stable (change of less than 3 points since Autumn 2007)

The belief in police corruption has become more widespread in most countries since Autumn 2007, but in particular in Spain (+27 points) Cyprus (+24 points), Bulgaria (+19 points) and Belgium (+18 points). There are only three countries where opinions





of the police service improved by at least three percentage points: Slovakia (-11 points), Greece (-5 points) and Luxembourg (-4 points).

A similar picture emerges for the customs service, with only 2 countries showing a real improvement in opinion – Slovakia (down from 40% to 35%) and Romania (down from 68% to 57%). The opinion that there is corruption in the customs service is now much more widespread in Bulgaria (+24 points) and Spain (+22 points), with most other countries showing increases of between five and ten percentage points.

Highlights from the socio-demographic analysis are:

- ◆ Those aged 55+ are the least likely age group to agree that there is corruption in the police, customs or judicial services in their country.
- ◆ Those who completed their education prior to age 20 are more likely to believe there is corruption in the police, customs or judicial services.
- ◆ The unemployed are the most likely to believe in widespread police corruption, managers are the least likely. Managers are the least likely occupational category to agree there is widespread corruption in the customs and judicial services.
- ◆ The more often people have difficulty paying their bills, the more likely they are to believe in widespread corruption in each of these sectors.

The key variable analysis illustrates that those who believe that corruption is a major problem for their country are more than twice as likely to believe corruption is widespread in the police, judicial and customs services.

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? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % Agree, EU			
	The people working in the police service	The people working in the judicial services	The people working in the customs service
EU27	39%	37%	36%
Sex			
 Male	39%	36%	36%
Female	39%	38%	36%
Age			
 15-24	42%	36%	35%
25-39	44%	41%	41%
40-54	38%	37%	37%
55 +	35%	35%	33%
Education (End of)			
 15-	40%	39%	37%
16-19	40%	38%	37%
20+	36%	34%	34%
Still studying	41%	36%	35%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self-employed	37%	37%	40%
Managers	32%	29%	30%
Other white collars	38%	38%	38%
Manual workers	43%	40%	38%
House persons	40%	38%	39%
Unemployed	47%	43%	41%
Retired	35%	35%	32%
Students	41%	36%	35%
Difficulties to pay bills			
Most of the time	54%	50%	48%
From time to time	44%	44%	42%
Almost never	35%	33%	32%
Corruption major problem in the country			
Agree	44%	43%	41%
Disagree	20%	18%	20%

1.3.2 Corruption in politics

As mentioned in the introduction to this section, national, regional and local politicians have seen the largest increase in mentions for corruption since Autumn 2007, and are in the top five most mentioned sectors in Spring 2009. In fact, respondents in the following ten countries rank their national politicians as the most corrupt sector: Ireland, Spain, Slovenia, France, Latvia, Portugal, Finland, Belgium, Italy and the UK.

Several of these countries have seen major political scandals in the past 12 months that are likely to have influenced public opinion:

- ◆ Finland: As mentioned in previous sections, political parties and their finances have been widely discussed in Finland during the past year, and there have been many accusations of corruption and revelations about suspicious election donations.
- ◆ The UK: The issue of false and misleading expense claims by members of parliament was given wide media coverage and led to several resignations.
- ◆ Spain: The "Gürtel" corruption case, concerning allegations that a prominent businessman paid substantial amounts of money and gave expensive gifts to senior Partido Popular (PP) politicians in the regional Valencia Government and in the national PP party, has received widespread media coverage. This case has involved both regional and national politicians in the party.

Given the prolonged exposure the "Gürtel case" has received, it is not surprising that Spanish respondents are the most likely to consider their regional (66%) and local (67%) politicians are involved in widespread corruption. These results represent significant increases since Autumn 2007 (up 33 and 28 points, respectively). There has been an equally large (+34 points) increase in those agreeing that there is widespread corruption amongst national politicians.

In light of the media attention on national politicians and political donations it is not surprising that there has been an increase of 36 points in the proportion of Finns believing there is widespread corruption amongst their national politicians - this was the largest increase for any country and any level of politician (up from 27% to 63%).

The MPs' expenses scandal in the UK national parliament also appears to have made a significant impact on public opinion there, with agreement that there is corruption amongst national politicians increasing from 44% in Autumn 2007 to 62% in this wave of the survey.





























Bulgarians are the most likely in Europe to agree that corruption is widespread amongst their national politicians, with 76% holding this opinion. Since 2007 Bulgarian's faith in their politicians at all levels has decreased dramatically, with increases of 20-24 points in the proportion believing there is widespread corruption.

This may well be a result of increasing media focus on corruption within Bulgaria in recent months, leading to widespread discussion of the issue. In fact, the new national government, elected in June 2009, has made fighting corruption one of its main goals, and has disclosed a series of cases where government decisions in the past few years have been linked to cases of corruption.

Danish respondents, on the other hand, have the most faith in their politicians with only 25% believing there is corruption amongst national politicians, 21% amongst regional politicians and 27% amongst local politicians. These opinions have remained almost unchanged since Autumn 2007.

Few countries have recorded an improvement in this period, and any improvements have been modest – Swedish national politicians are now less widely held to be corrupt (down 7 points), and local and regional politicians in Romania have also improved their image (down 12 points and 7 points respectively).

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)

		Politicians at national level	Politicians at regional level	Politicians at local level
	EU27	57%	49%	48%
	BE	63%	56%	53%
	BG	76%	60%	58%
	CZ	68%	51%	49%
	DK	25%	21%	27%
	DE	46%	42%	42%
	EE	56%	47%	51%
	IE	71%	58%	53%
	EL	74%	60%	59%
	ES	70%	66%	67%
	FR	67%	52%	45%
	IT	62%	53%	52%
	CY	67%	60%	60%
	LV	67%	44%	47%
	LT	60%	45%	50%
	LU	40%	33%	34%
	HU	55%	46%	47%
	MT	59%	44%	46%
	NL	29%	32%	34%
	AT	40%	35%	36%
	PL	49%	38%	40%
	PT	64%	57%	58%
	RO	53%	40%	40%
	SI	69%	55%	58%
	SK	56%	42%	41%
	FI	63%	35%	41%
	SE	29%	33%	38%
	UK	62%	51%	51%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

The socio-demographic analysis shows that those aged 15-24 least frequently feel that giving or taking bribes is widespread among politicians at every level. Once again we also see that the more difficulty people experience in paying their bills, the more likely they are to believe in widespread political corruption. The analyses also highlights that those who believe corruption is a major problem for their country are about twice as

likely to believe corruption is widespread among national (64% vs. 35%), regional (55% vs. 27%) and local politicians (54% vs. 29%).

1.3.3 Corruption in the public service

There is a division of opinion about public sector workers – generally there is a low belief in corruption for public education and public health workers, and inspectors (e.g. health, construction) – but there is a high belief in widespread corruption amongst officials dealing with public tenders and building permits. In fact, these officials come second and third after national politicians in the overall results for Europe.





























Respondents in the Czech Republic, Hungary and Austria rate officials awarding public tenders the most likely to be involved in widespread bribery and corruption. Officials issuing building permits are the subject of cynicism from six Member States, with Germany, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Sweden all mentioning them more than any of the other sectors.

Across almost all countries there has been a general increase in the belief in corruption within each of these areas of public service. These increases are particularly striking in Bulgaria, where believe in corruption amongst officials awarding public tenders has increased by 30 points, for those issuing building permits by 26 points, and for those issuing business permits by 22 points. Given the political scandal in Spain it is not surprising that believe in corruption amongst those awarding public tenders has increased by 25 points, whilst Latvia (+21 points), Greece, Malta (both +19 points) and Ireland (+18 points) also saw large increases.

The only countries where perception of the honesty of all of these officials and sectors has improved are Luxembourg (with decreases of 3-11 points) and Romania (with decreases of 3-9 points).

When it comes to inspectors and the health and education sectors once again it is the Bulgarians whose faith in these officials has decreased most – in fact belief in widespread corruption amongst inspectors in Bulgaria has increased by 31 points since Autumn 2007. Those working in health (+17 points) and education (+21 points) are also believed by more to be involved in corruption.

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? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing buildings permits	Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	Officials issuing business permits	People working in the public health sector	People working in the public education sector
	EU27	52%	51%	39%	38%	32%	19%
	BE	57%	56%	48%	41%	20%	15%
	BG	64%	66%	62%	61%	65%	45%
	CZ	74%	54%	54%	36%	32%	19%
	DK	27%	35%	30%	14%	14%	9%
	DE	60%	61%	45%	47%	30%	16%
	EE	55%	57%	36%	49%	31%	17%
	IE	49%	56%	23%	44%	19%	14%
	EL	72%	72%	66%	61%	82%	48%
	ES	45%	58%	35%	44%	17%	15%
	FR	56%	49%	34%	29%	22%	14%
	IT	56%	54%	40%	37%	38%	26%
	CY	76%	70%	65%	62%	66%	45%
	LV	55%	57%	54%	45%	55%	29%
	LT	54%	62%	53%	40%	61%	28%
	LU	31%	52%	28%	24%	18%	17%
	HU	56%	53%	51%	52%	53%	21%
	MT	61%	73%	39%	57%	34%	30%
	NL	56%	64%	37%	40%	16%	7%
	AT	47%	46%	37%	43%	20%	18%
	PL	42%	34%	38%	27%	56%	13%
	PT	49%	50%	43%	41%	37%	35%
	RO	46%	39%	40%	37%	57%	30%
	SI	66%	67%	68%	52%	60%	42%
	SK	46%	37%	44%	27%	49%	26%
	FI	41%	38%	14%	28%	7%	4%
	SE	45%	46%	35%	32%	12%	10%
	UK	38%	38%	25%	34%	19%	16%

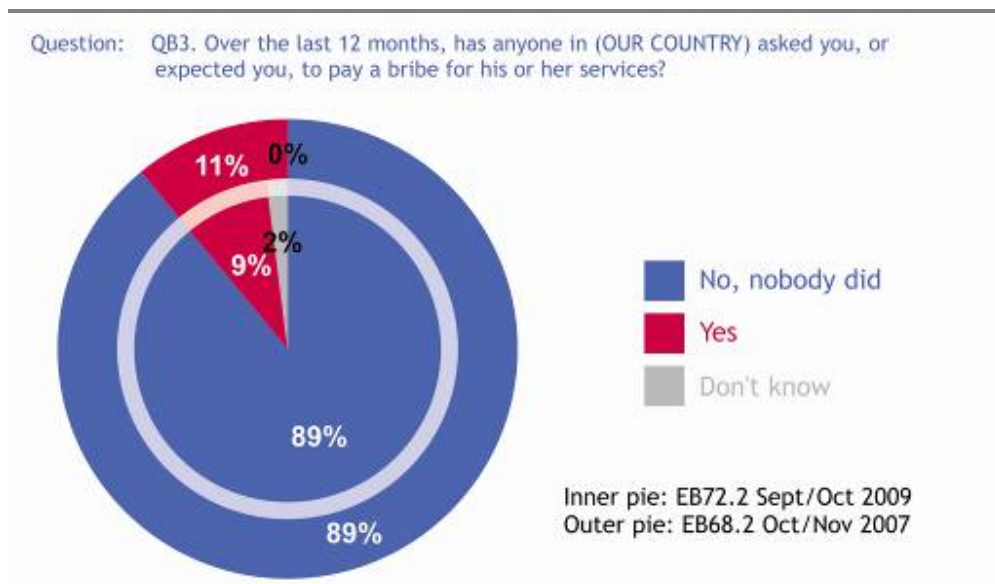
* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

The socio-demographic analysis shows that young people least frequently feel that giving or taking bribes is widespread amongst these professions. The only other interesting difference from the socio-demographic and key variable analysis is that Europeans who consider corruption a major national problem far more often think that there is widespread corruption amongst officials and public servants than is the case for the much smaller group of Europeans that does not consider corruption a major national problem.

1.4 Personal experiences of corruption

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





























The majority of Europeans believe that corruption is a major problem in their country but it is not the case that many Europeans have been a victim of bribery or corruption. In fact, only nine percent of Europeans say they have been asked to or have been expected to pay a bribe for services in the last 12 months¹⁰. The level of victimisation is very similar to that reported in Autumn 2007.



Due to the low overall number of people asked to pay a bribe in the past 12 months it is not possible to conduct a more detailed analysis for this question. The table below, with the more detailed results at a European level, is provided for information only.

¹⁰ QB3.1 Over the last 12 months, has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services? No, nobody did, Yes, from people working in the police service, Yes, from people working in the customs service, Yes, from people working in the judicial services, Yes, from politicians at national level, Yes, from politicians at regional level, Yes, from politicians at local level, Yes, an official awarding public tenders, Yes, an official issuing building permits, Yes, an official issuing business permits, Yes, a people working in the public health sector, Yes, a people working in the public education sector, Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing), Yes, from someone else

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

		No, nobody did	Yes	DK
	EU27	89%	9%	2%
	BE	95%	4%	1%
	BG	81%	17%	2%
	CZ	84%	15%	1%
	DK	98%	1%	1%
	DE	95%	4%	1%
	EE	92%	5%	3%
	IE	95%	3%	2%
	EL	84%	16%	0%
	ES	89%	10%	1%
	FR	96%	3%	1%
	IT	80%	17%	3%
	CY	93%	7%	0%
	LV	78%	18%	4%
	LT	68%	27%	5%
	LU	95%	5%	0%
	HU	80%	17%	3%
	MT	91%	6%	3%
	NL	96%	3%	1%
	AT	84%	13%	3%
	PL	82%	14%	4%
	PT	89%	8%	3%
	RO	68%	27%	5%
	SI	94%	6%	0%
	SK	76%	22%	2%
	FI	96%	3%	1%
	SE	97%	3%	0%
	UK	95%	3%	2%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

2. SOURCES OF CORRUPTION WITHIN EU MEMBER STATES

- Corruption is most seen to be caused by the close links between business and politics -

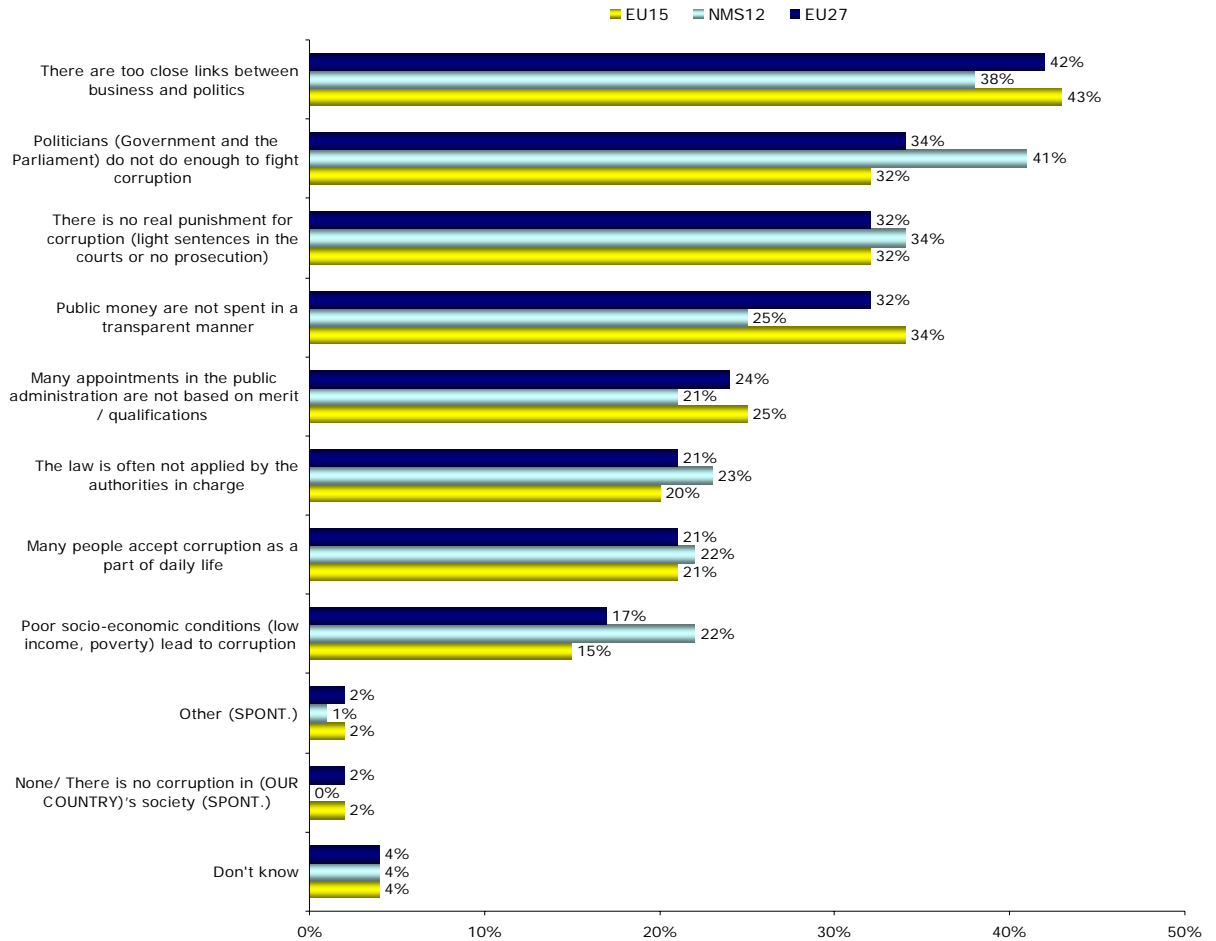
In this survey, a new question has been included to gain more insight into why people think there is corruption in their country – is it related to poverty, the business-politics link, or lax laws?¹¹

The close link between business and politics emerges as the most widely held cause of corruption (42%). Around one third of Europeans also believe that governments and politicians do not do enough to fight corruption, that the punishment for corruption is insufficient, and that there is a lack of transparency in the way public funds are spent. Poverty and low income are seen as the least likely cause of corruption.

Respondents living in the NMS12 are more critical of their politicians and governments than those in the EU15, and they are also more likely to blame poor socio-economic conditions. On the other hand, a lack of transparency when it comes to spending public money, and the close links between business and politics are more likely to be mentioned by respondents living in the EU15.

¹¹ QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption, There are too close links between business and politics, Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit / qualifications , Public money are not spent in a transparent manner, The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge, There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution), Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life, Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption, Other (SPONTANEOUS), None/ There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONTANEOUS)

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



There is a wide variation in opinion across Member States about the importance of each of these factors in fostering corruption within their countries. In 12 Member States, the most mentioned reason for corruption is the close links between business and politics, and for a further nine countries the lack of action by politicians and governments to address corruption is the most mentioned reason for corruption.





























Respondents in Slovakia (58%), Spain (41%) and Sweden (37%) most often express the view that a lack of real punishment for corruption is the main reason it exists, although this opinion is only held by an outright majority only Slovakia.

A lack of transparency in public spending receives the highest mention in France (47%) and is the most mentioned issue by respondents in Latvia (41%), Austria (36%)

and the Netherlands (35%). Dutch respondents also give the same proportion of mentions (35%) to the close links between business and politics.

Respondents from Cyprus are the most likely in Europe to mention the fact that public administration appointments are not made on merit as a reason for corruption. A majority of Cypriots (54%) hold this opinion, making it also the most mentioned reason for corruption of all the options given.

Denmark presents an unusual picture with two options tied for top score – the close links between business and politics, and the belief that there is no corruption in Denmark – both at 25%.











QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)											
		There are too close links between business and politics	Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption	Public money are not spent in a transparent manner	There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution)	Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit / qualifications	The law is often not applied by the authorities in charge	Many people accept corruption as a part of daily life	Poor socio-economic conditions (low income, poverty) lead to corruption	None/ There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	42%	34%	32%	32%	24%	21%	21%	17%	2%	4%
	BE	49%	35%	31%	29%	35%	20%	20%	19%	3%	1%
	BG	35%	54%	16%	47%	10%	38%	19%	32%	0%	4%
	CZ	44%	48%	27%	36%	26%	26%	26%	13%	0%	2%
	DK	25%	14%	24%	14%	15%	14%	20%	17%	25%	5%
	DE	50%	31%	32%	31%	29%	14%	24%	17%	2%	5%
	EE	52%	26%	30%	28%	18%	17%	19%	27%	1%	4%
	IE	40%	46%	33%	36%	26%	22%	20%	7%	1%	8%
	EL	40%	52%	41%	37%	32%	36%	19%	9%	0%	1%
	ES	35%	35%	39%	41%	22%	23%	19%	10%	0%	1%
	FR	55%	23%	47%	33%	19%	24%	18%	24%	1%	3%
	IT	47%	36%	26%	30%	31%	24%	20%	9%	1%	3%
	CY	33%	44%	17%	43%	54%	40%	30%	7%	1%	2%
	LV	32%	34%	41%	30%	18%	27%	24%	30%	0%	1%
	LT	41%	40%	40%	29%	18%	15%	27%	24%	1%	2%
	LU	36%	20%	34%	23%	22%	18%	25%	21%	7%	3%
	HU	45%	46%	30%	39%	19%	17%	17%	29%	0%	1%
	MT	47%	45%	22%	33%	19%	19%	25%	12%	1%	3%
	NL	35%	20%	35%	31%	26%	11%	20%	22%	4%	4%
	AT	35%	26%	36%	33%	33%	27%	28%	15%	5%	3%
	PL	38%	30%	23%	32%	18%	20%	23%	21%	1%	6%
	PT	24%	37%	21%	32%	16%	26%	22%	19%	0%	8%
	RO	31%	50%	25%	29%	27%	28%	19%	22%	0%	4%
	SI	46%	46%	21%	58%	20%	18%	24%	16%	0%	1%
	SK	37%	44%	25%	32%	24%	20%	37%	17%	0%	1%
	FI	57%	22%	38%	34%	28%	15%	21%	5%	3%	1%
	SE	25%	19%	19%	37%	33%	14%	29%	21%	5%	4%
	UK	33%	40%	31%	28%	17%	17%	23%	12%	3%	5%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- ◆ Men more often than women mention the close links between business and politics (45% vs. 39%)
- ◆ Those aged 15 to 24 are less likely to mention the fact that public appointments are not made on merit, and the close links between business and politics when compared to other age groups. They are also slightly less likely to mention a lack of real punishment for corruption
- ◆ Those who stayed in education until at least the age of 20 more often mention the close links between business and politics than those completed their education prior to the age of 16 (47% vs. 39%)
- ◆ Managers (49%) are the most likely to mention the close links between business and politics, particularly when compared to housepersons (37%), and students (39%)

Furthermore, analyses illustrate that those who perceive corruption as a problem for their country are more likely to mention that politicians don't do enough to fight it (29% vs 17%), as are those who think that there is corruption in their national (38% vs 15%) and EU institutions (36% vs 24%). A similar pattern holds for those who say that there is no real punishment for corruption – respondents who agree that corruption is a major problem for their country are more likely to mention this (35% vs 24%), as are those who agree there is corruption in their national institutions (25% vs 22%) and in institutions of the EU (34% vs 26%).

QB4 In your opinion, what are the reasons why there is corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)'s society? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU					
	There are too close links between business and politics	Politicians (Government and the Parliament) do not do enough to fight corruption	Public money are not spent in a transparent manner	There is no real punishment for corruption (light sentences in the courts or no prosecution)	
EU27	42%	34%	32%	32%	
Sex					
 Male	45%	34%	33%	31%	
 Female	39%	34%	31%	33%	
Age					
 15-24	36%	35%	27%	28%	
25-39	43%	36%	32%	32%	
40-54	45%	32%	33%	34%	
55 +	41%	34%	34%	33%	
Education (End of)					
 15-	39%	36%	33%	34%	
16-19	41%	36%	33%	34%	
20+	47%	29%	33%	32%	
Still studying	39%	33%	27%	25%	
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self- employed	47%	35%	30%	31%	
Managers	49%	32%	34%	31%	
Other white collars	44%	32%	31%	34%	
Manual workers	40%	35%	32%	34%	
House persons	37%	37%	32%	34%	
Unemployed	40%	36%	29%	35%	
Retired	41%	34%	34%	33%	
Students	39%	33%	27%	25%	
Corruption major problem in the country					
Agree	43%	39%	33%	35%	
Disagree	40%	17%	30%	24%	
Many appointments in the public administration are not based on merit / qualifications					
EU27	24%	21%	21%	17%	
Sex					
 Male	25%	21%	22%	15%	
 Female	24%	20%	21%	18%	
Age					
 15-24	19%	22%	22%	19%	
25-39	25%	21%	22%	18%	
40-54	27%	20%	23%	17%	
55 +	24%	21%	20%	14%	
Education (End of)					
 15-	22%	24%	19%	13%	
16-19	25%	20%	22%	18%	
20+	27%	20%	23%	17%	
Still studying	21%	21%	22%	18%	
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self- employed	27%	21%	21%	15%	
Managers	26%	17%	24%	17%	
Other white collars	27%	23%	23%	16%	
Manual workers	25%	21%	22%	19%	
House persons	20%	22%	18%	15%	
Unemployed	21%	19%	22%	17%	
Retired	24%	21%	20%	15%	
Students	21%	21%	22%	18%	
Corruption major problem in the country					
Agree	25%	22%	22%	17%	
Disagree	24%	15%	21%	17%	

3. FIGHTING CORRUPTION

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

Another new question in this wave shows that just over two thirds of Europeans are of the opinion that corruption has always existed and that it is unavoidable. In spite - or perhaps because of this pessimistic view - at least seven out of ten feel their government's efforts to combat corruption are ineffective, and that court sentences are too light. There is less certainty about the role the EU plays in reducing corruption in their country. The following sections of the report will look at each of these beliefs in more detail¹².

3.1 Is corruption unavoidable?

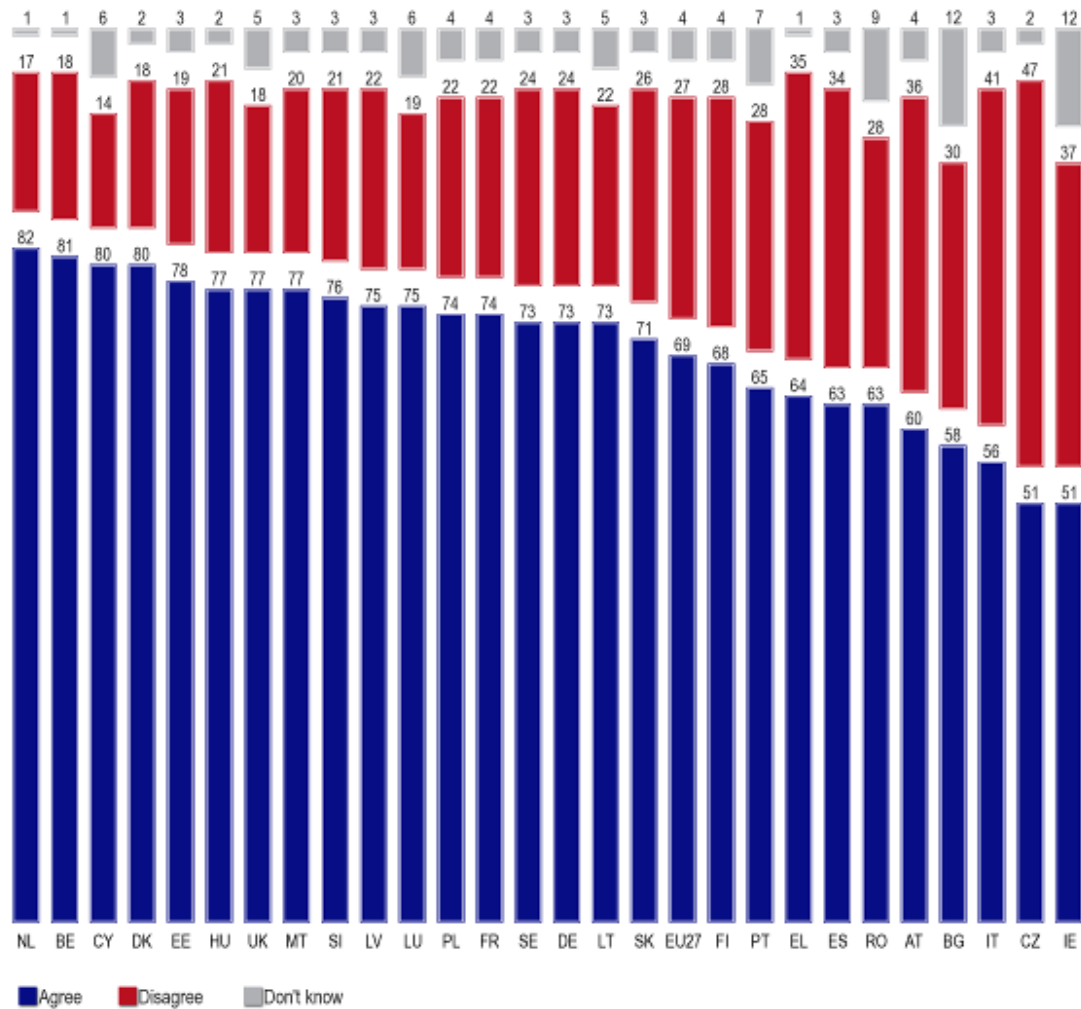
Europeans are generally pessimistic about corruption, with 69% agreeing that it has always existed and unavoidable. In fact, a majority of respondents in every country surveyed believe that corruption is unavoidable, with the smallest majority being in Ireland and the Czech Republic (both 51%).

The Dutch, Belgians, Danes and Cypriots are the most pessimistic, with at least eight out of ten respondents in each of these countries agreeing that corruption is unavoidable. Although overall only 75% of respondents in Luxembourg agree that corruption is unavoidable, Luxembourg respondents are the most likely in Europe to "totally agree" that it is unavoidable (49%).

¹² QB5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. QB5.1 (NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective; QB5.2 Court sentences in corruption cases are too light in (OUR COUNTRY); QB5.3 EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY); QB5.4 Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed

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

Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed



The socio-demographic analysis shows that the unemployed (74%) are more likely than other occupations to agree that corruption has always existed, particularly when compared to white collar workers (65%) and managers (67%). Opinions do not vary according to respondents’ beliefs about corruption in their country. What is surprising, however, is the fact that respondents who have personally experienced corruption in the past year are actually less likely to agree that corruption is inevitable than those who have not experienced corruption (62% vs 71%).

3.2 Prosecuting corrupt activities

Results so far have illustrated that most Europeans believe that corruption is a problem within their country – but are there enough successful prosecutions to deter the giving and receiving of bribes? Not surprisingly, close to two-thirds - 63% - say no¹³. This represents an increase of five percentage points since Autumn 2007.

Respondents in the Czech Republic, Latvia and Hungary are the most likely to disagree, with at least three quarters considering there are not enough prosecutions to stop bribery. At the other end of the spectrum, only 48% of Romanians and 38% of Portuguese disagree. These are the only two countries where fewer than half of the respondents disagree. In fact, Portugal is the only country where more than half (54%) agree that there are sufficient successful prosecutions to prevent corruption.

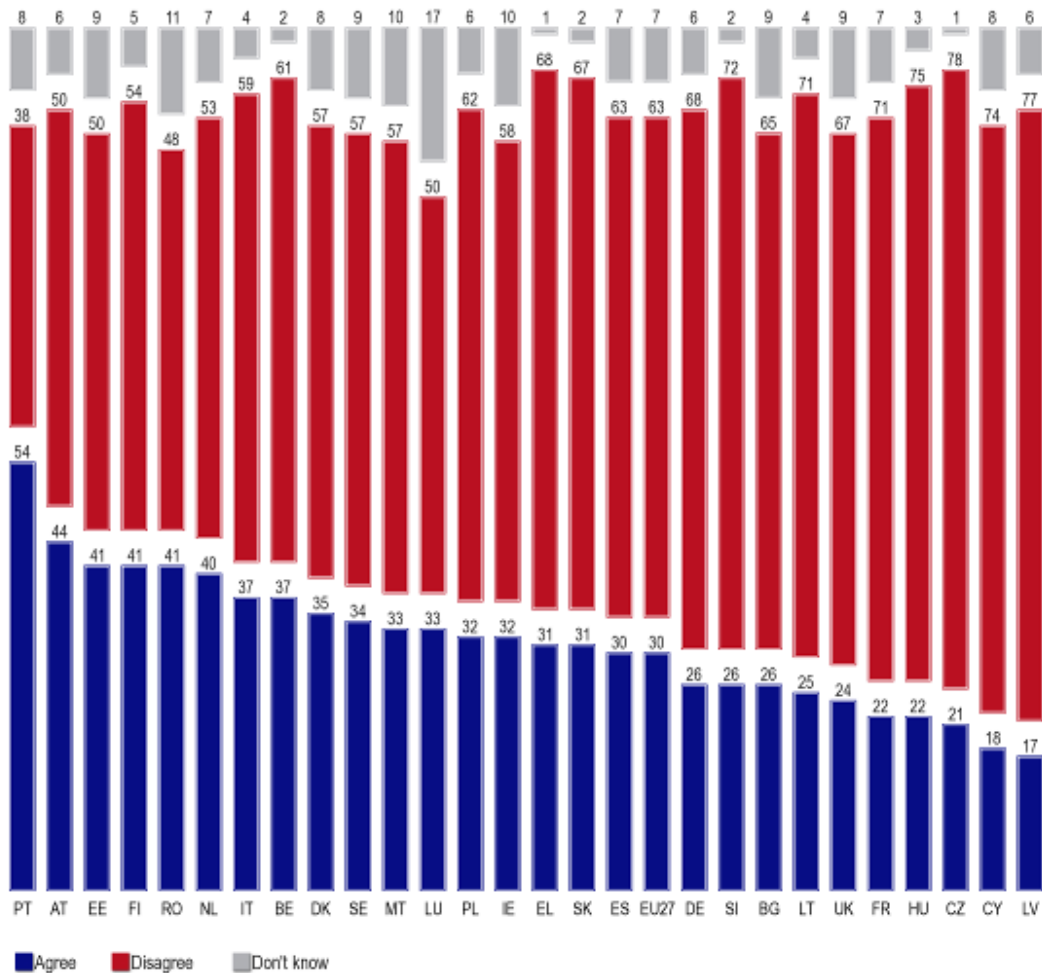
In most countries the level of "don't know" responding is 10% or less, however a notable exception is Luxembourg where 17% of respondents felt unable to give an opinion.

These results indicate a general lack of belief in the judicial system of many countries to successfully prosecute bribery and corruption cases. This is particularly true for Slovenia, where half of all respondents "totally disagree" that there are enough successful prosecutions.

¹³ QB1.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it: There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from giving or receiving bribes

QB1.6. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

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



Since Autumn 2007 opinion in several countries has worsened significantly. Spanish respondents much more often disagree that there are enough prosecutions to prevent bribery (up from 41% to 63%), as are respondents in Malta (up from 38% to 57%), Cyprus (up from 61% to 74%), Austria (up from 38% to 50%), Finland (up from 43% to 54%) and Latvia (up from 67% to 77%).

However, in seven countries public opinion is much more positive now with the most significant increases in the proportion who feel that there are enough prosecutions to prevent bribery noted in Romania (+13 points), Slovenia (+9 points) and Ireland (+8 points).

In the Autumn 2007 survey it was noted that there is not necessarily a relationship between the perception of corruption as a major problem, and levels of disagreement that there are enough prosecutions to prevent bribery. A similar pattern is seen in this wave of the survey. For instance, although only 22% of Danes believe corruption is a major problem in Denmark, yet more than half (57%) believe there aren't enough successful prosecutions to prevent it. Another interesting example is Portugal, where 54% agree that there are enough prosecutions to prevent bribery – in spite of the fact that there is almost universal agreement (93%) that corruption is a major problem for the country.

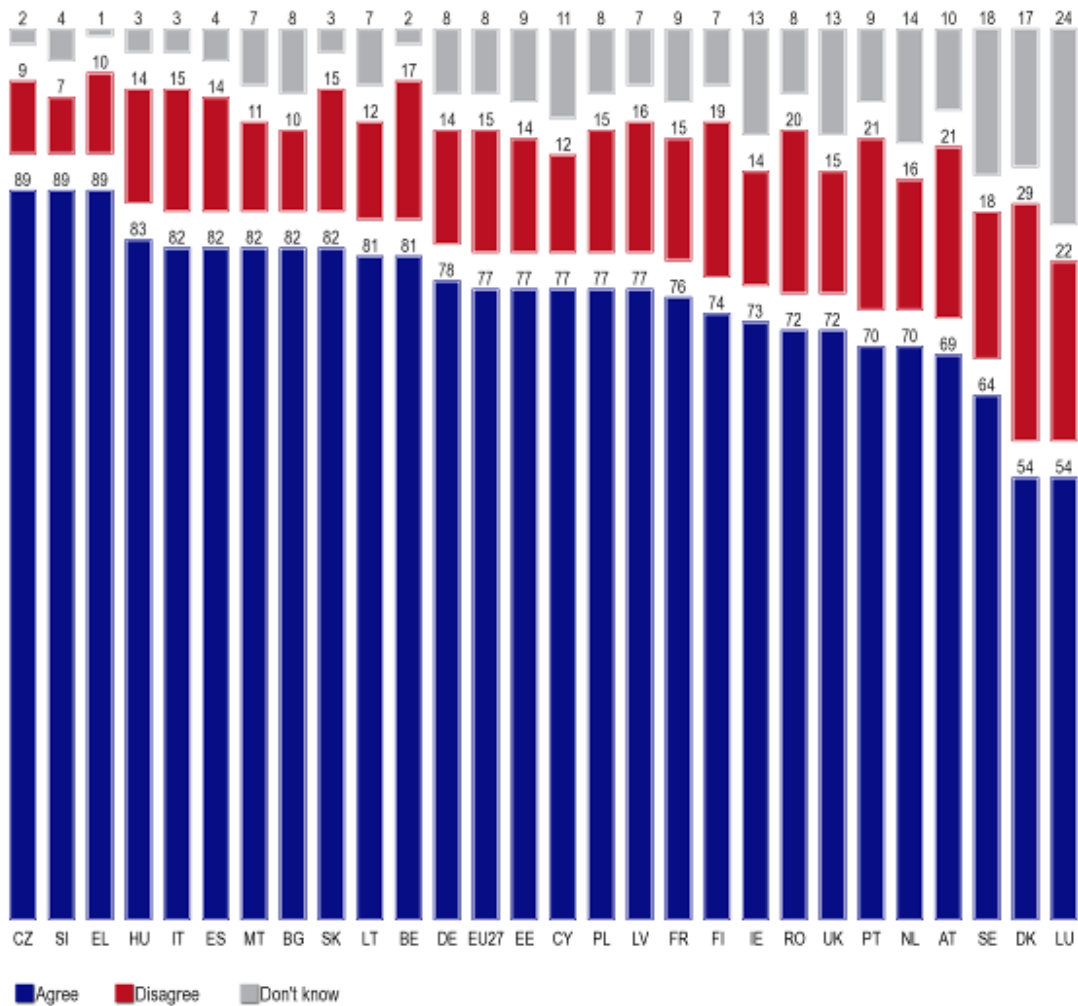
Turning to the socio-demographic analysis, once again we see a familiar pattern. It is the youngest age group and students that express the least pessimistic views – and there is likely to be a large overlap between these groups. Not surprisingly, those who view corruption as a major national problem and those who believe that it is widespread in their national institutions far more often believe there aren't enough successful prosecutions to prevent corrupt behaviour than is the case for Europeans whose general attitudes towards corruption are less negative.

3.3 Need for tougher penalties

More than three quarters of respondents in all countries agree that sentences for corruption are too light. This view is held most strongly in the Czech Republic, Greece and Slovenia, where 89% agree. Respondents in Luxembourg and Denmark are the most supportive of their judicial systems, but even so 54% of respondents in both countries agree that court sentences are too light. Luxembourg also has the highest proportion of respondents unable to give an opinion with 24% saying they do not know if corruption sentences are too lenient, whilst 17% of Danes and 18% of Swedes are similarly unsure.

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

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



Once again the socio-demographic analysis highlights a uniformity of opinion amongst most groups. Only amongst those still studying do agreement levels vary – with 69% agreeing sentences are too light, particularly when compared to those that completed education aged 16-19 (80%), or prior to age 16 (79%).

There is a marked difference in agreement levels for those that feel corruption is a major problem in their country when compared to those who don't think corruption is a problem: among the first 83% feels that court sentences are too light, compared to 59% among the latter. The difference is even more marked between those who agree

and those who disagree that corruption is widespread in national institutions (82% vs 54%).

3.4 Are national and EU actions effective?

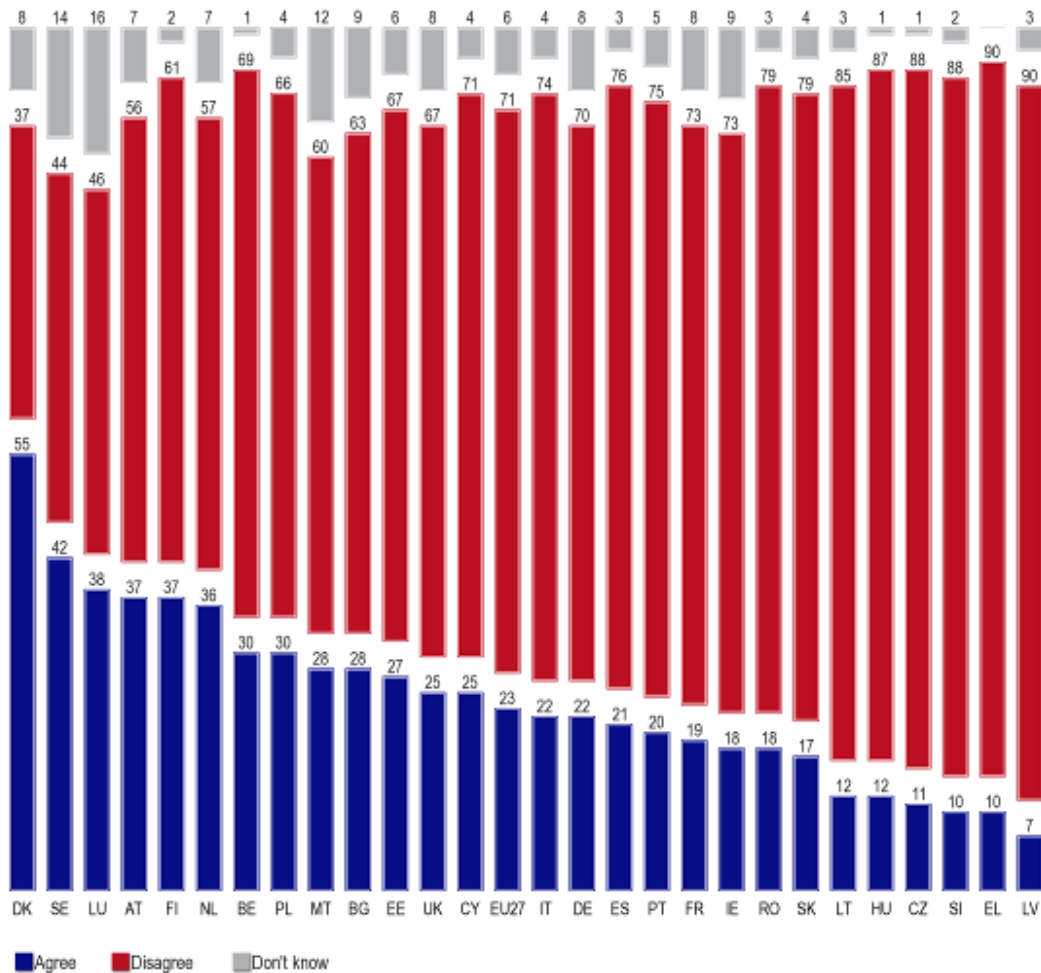
- Europeans do not consider national and EU actions to combat corruption effective -

In 24 of the 27 Member States surveyed, an outright majority of respondents disagrees that their national governments' efforts to combat corruption are effective. The three exceptions are Luxembourg, Sweden and Denmark. In fact Denmark is the only country where the majority agree that their government's anti-corruption efforts are effective (55%). This fits with earlier results for Denmark where public opinion indicates a low perception of corruption as a national problem when compared to the rest of Europe.

At the other end of the spectrum, 90% of Greek and Latvian respondents feel that their national government efforts to combat corruption are ineffective – considerably higher than the average EU level of 71%.

QB5.1. For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(NATIONALITY) Government's efforts to combat corruption are effective



The results above illustrate that the majority do not feel their national government is effective at fighting corruption. Opinion about the role the European Union plays is more divided. Overall a slight majority, 52%, disagree that the EU helps reduce national corruption, and 29% agree that the EU helps reduce corruption in their country. However, there is a high level of “don’t know” responses, with around one in five unable to give an opinion.

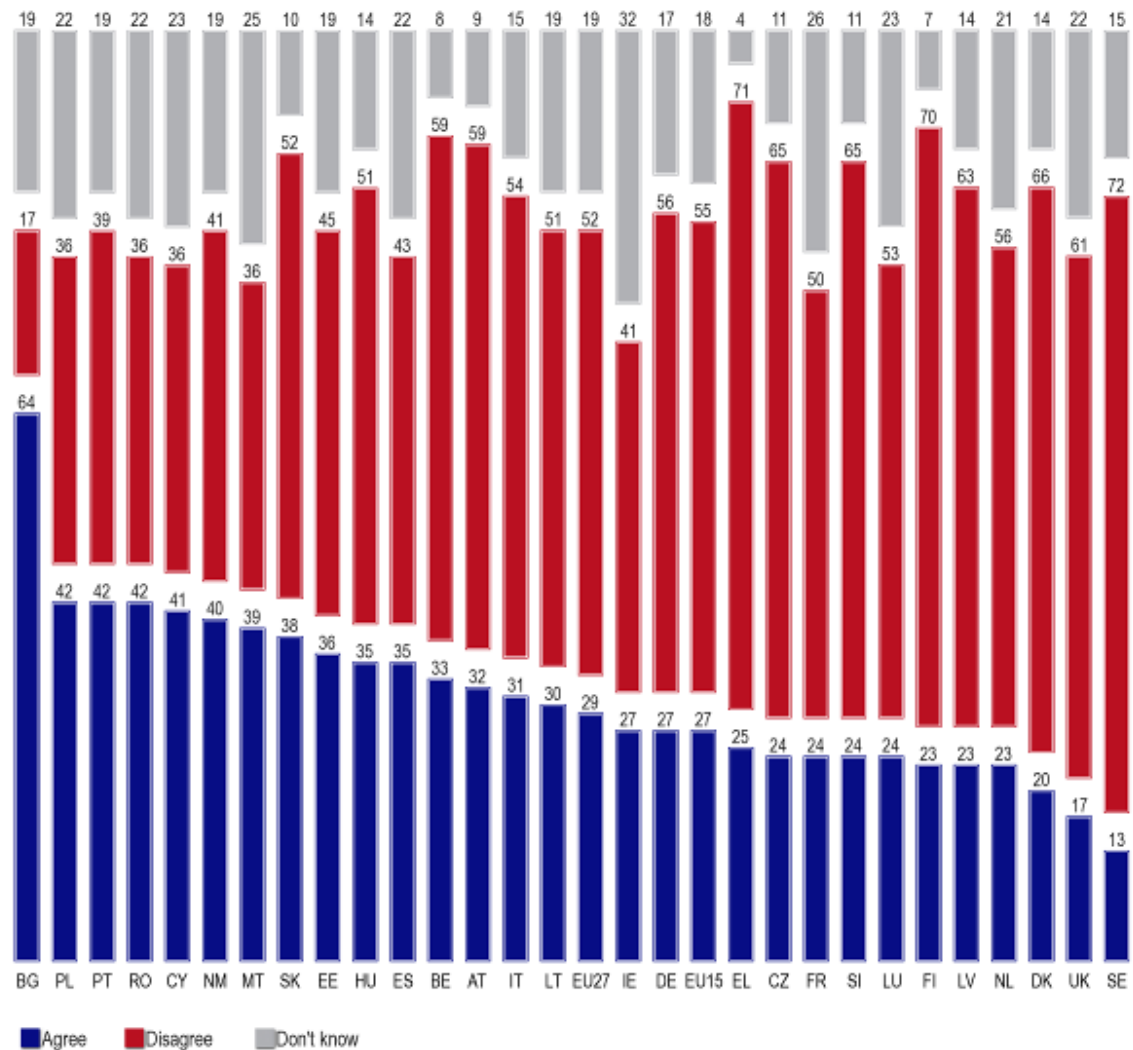
Newer Member States (post 2004) are more positive about the EU, with 40% agreeing that it helps reduce corruption in their own country – compared to 27% of respondents in the pre 2004 Member States. This opinion is most widely held in Bulgaria, where

64% agree that the EU helps to reduce local corruption – this is the only Member State where a majority agree.

The issue remains unclear for about one quarter of respondents in France, Malta, Cyprus, and almost a third in Ireland, who are unable to give an opinion. Although levels of “don’t know” responding in the UK are also high (22%), there is also a very low level of agreement that the EU helps to reduce local corruption – at 17% this is the second lowest level after Sweden, where only 13% agree.

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

The EU helps to reduce corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)







In socio-demographic terms, those who completed education prior to age 20 are less likely to disagree that their national government is effective at fighting corruption, and so too are students.

As we have seen in previous sections, however, it is respondent's attitudes that provide a clearer division of opinion: those who believe corruption is a major national problem are much more likely to disagree that their government actions are effective (78% vs 48%), and a similar pattern appears for those who believe there is corruption in national institutions (77% vs 41%). There is also a strong link between how people view actions taken at the EU level: those who disagree that the EU helps reduce corruption in their country are also much more likely to disagree that their government is effective in fighting corruption than those who feel the EU does a good job in this regard (84% vs 52%).

QB5.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree?






(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective - % EU

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	23%	71%	6%
Sex			
 Male	24%	71%	5%
Female	22%	72%	6%
Age			
 15-24	26%	66%	8%
25-39	24%	71%	5%
40-54	22%	73%	5%
55 +	23%	71%	6%
Education (End of)			
 15-	19%	75%	6%
16-19	22%	73%	5%
20+	25%	69%	6%
Still studying	28%	63%	9%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	24%	71%	5%
Managers	27%	68%	5%
Other white collars	24%	71%	5%
Manual workers	22%	73%	5%
House persons	20%	74%	6%
Unemployed	23%	72%	5%
Retired	22%	72%	6%
Students	28%	63%	9%
Corruption major problem in the country			
Agree	18%	78%	4%
Disagree	43%	48%	9%
Corruption in national institutions			
Agree	19%	77%	4%
Disagree	52%	41%	7%
EU helps in reducing corruption in the country			
Agree	45%	52%	3%
Disagree	14%	84%	2%

When it comes to the role of the EU in reducing local corruption, once again those still studying are more likely than those who have completed their education to agree that the EU is a positive influence. The results also show that as age increases, belief in the EU's positive impact decreases. Key variable analysis illustrates that those who disagree that there is corruption in EU institutions are more likely to agree that the EU helps fight local corruption (45% vs 28%).

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

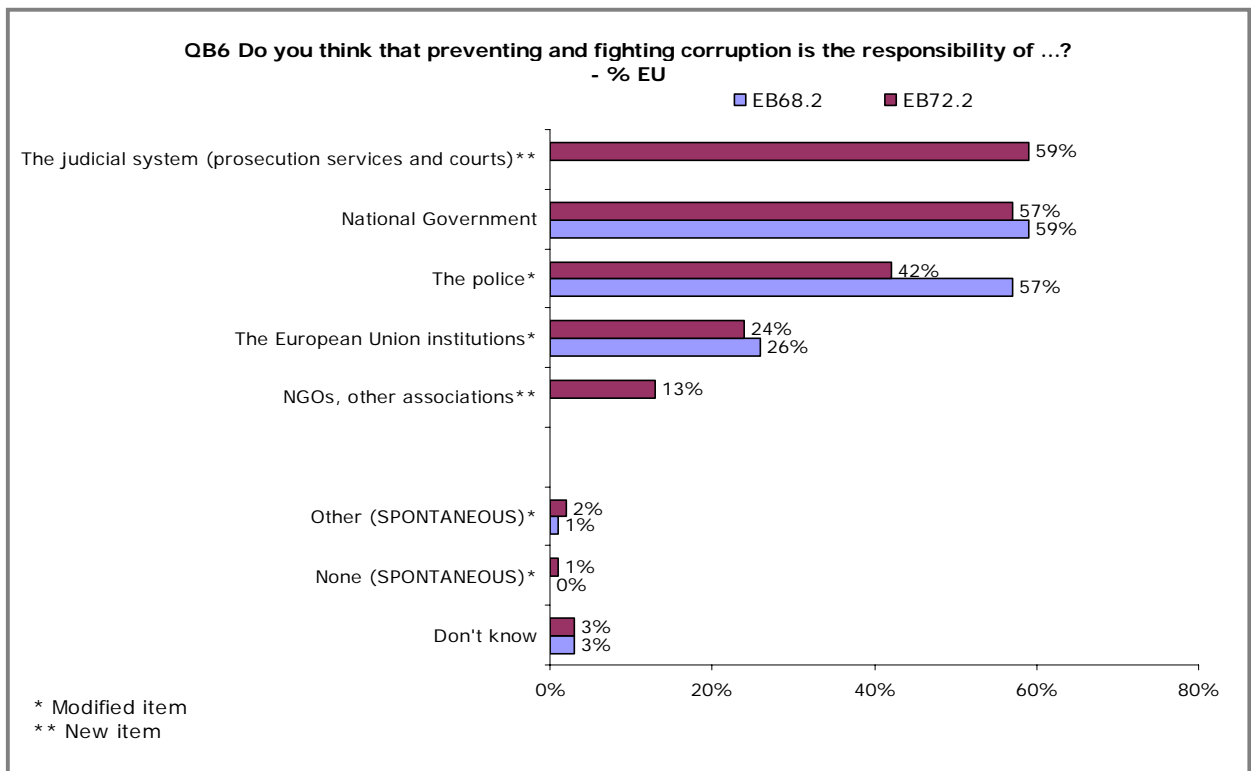
EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) - % EU

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU27	29%	52%	19%
Sex			
 Male	31%	53%	16%
 Female	28%	51%	21%
Age			
 15-24	36%	46%	18%
25-39	31%	53%	16%
40-54	28%	55%	17%
55 +	26%	52%	22%
Education (End of)			
 15-	26%	52%	22%
16-19	29%	53%	18%
20+	29%	54%	17%
Still studying	36%	46%	18%
Respondent occupation scale			
 Self- employed	28%	53%	19%
Managers	30%	56%	14%
Other white collars	30%	54%	16%
Manual workers	31%	52%	17%
House persons	26%	52%	22%
Unemployed	33%	49%	18%
Retired	26%	52%	22%
Students	36%	46%	18%
Corruption in EU institutions			
Agree	28%	57%	15%
Disagree	45%	42%	13%

3.5 Who should be responsible for preventing and combating corruption?

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

The majority of Europeans believe that the courts (59%) and their national government (57%) should be responsible for preventing and fighting corruption¹⁴. Around four in ten believe that the police have responsibility, whilst close to a quarter feels that the EU should be responsible. Because the options for this question have changed slightly since the last survey direct comparisons are not possible for all the options, but the result for national government and for the EU are comparable to Autumn 2007 (see chart below).































The country results clearly illustrate a diversity of opinion across Europe. Eighteen Member States have the highest mentions for the national government, whilst nine are most likely to mention the judicial system. The judicial system is most likely to be

¹⁴ QB6 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of ...? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE): National Government, The police, The judicial system (prosecution services and

mentioned by respondents in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands, whilst the national government is most likely to be mentioned by Greek, Bulgarian and Maltese respondents. In fact mentions of the national government have increased in Bulgaria from 67% in Autumn 2007 to 84% in 2009.

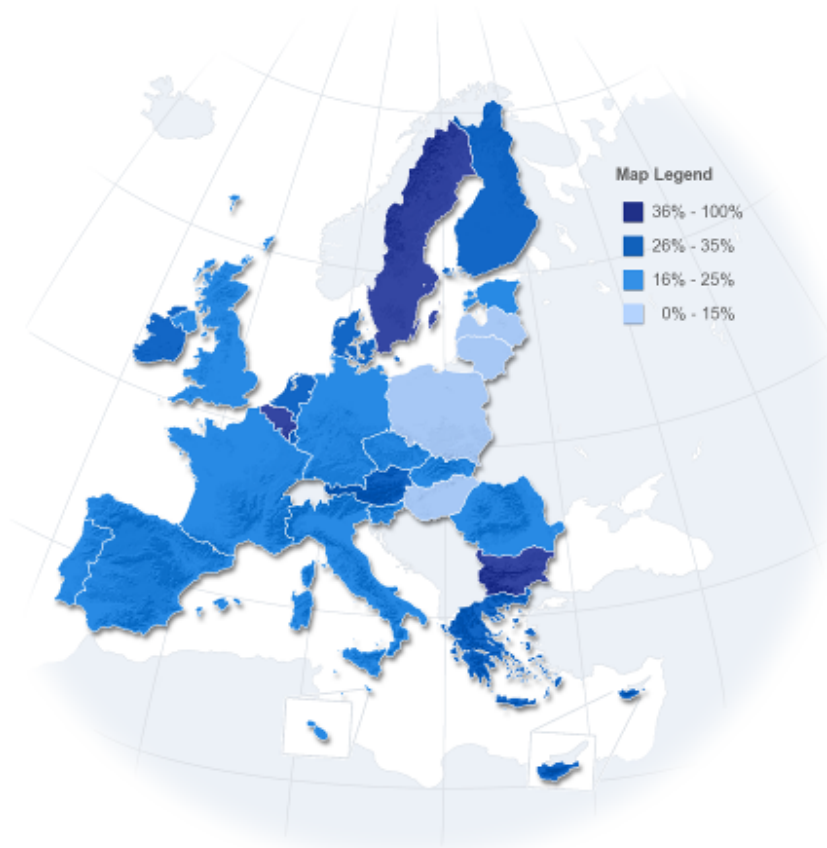
In Malta too there has been a striking increase in respondents' mentions for the national government (up from 54% to 81%). This may be a reflection of public opinion about recent corruption scandals in the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA), and the VAT department, mentioned in earlier sections. Other countries where mentions for "national government" increased by at least 10 percentage points Denmark (up from 62% to 73%), Cyprus (up from 65% to 76%) and Sweden (up from 63% to 73%) are all more likely to mention their national government. On the other hand, Italy is the only country where mentions went down by at least 10 percentage points (down from 61% to 50%).

When it comes to the question of EU responsibility, respondents in NMS12 countries are less likely to mention the EU (17%) compared to those in EU15 countries (25%). Belgians are the most likely to mention the EU, followed by the Swedes. In addition, Bulgarian is the only country where mentions of the EU increased by at least 10 percentage points since Autumn 2007 (up from 23% to 36%), whilst Germany is the only country where mentions of the EU went down by at least 10 percentage points (down from 34% to 23%).

 BE	43%
 SE	38%
 BG	36%
 NL	35%
 LU	32%
 FI	32%
 EL	31%
 AT	30%
 DK	30%
 CY	28%
 IE	28%
 UK	25%
 EU27	24%
 FR	24%
 IT	23%
 DE	23%
 SI	22%
 ES	22%
 RO	22%
 PT	22%
 MT	20%
 SK	18%
 CZ	17%
 EE	16%
 HU	15%
 LT	15%
 LV	14%
 PL	11%





























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

Answers: **The European Union**



Across Europe 42% believe preventing and fighting corruption is a job for the police, and this view is held by a majority of respondents in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Romania and the UK. In contrast, less than one quarter of Latvian and Lithuanian respondents believe that fighting and preventing corruption is a job for the police.






Bulgarians, Swedes and Belgians are the most likely to mention non-government organisations, but the proportion is low, at about one in five.

QB6 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of ...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)									
		The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	National Government	The police	The European Union institutions	NGOs, other associations	Other (SPONT.)	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	59%	57%	42%	24%	13%	2%	1%	3%
	BE	71%	62%	40%	43%	19%	2%	2%	1%
	BG	75%	84%	59%	36%	22%	1%	0%	3%
	CZ	58%	70%	56%	17%	13%	2%	0%	2%
	DK	71%	73%	44%	30%	11%	2%	1%	1%
	DE	71%	44%	33%	23%	13%	1%	1%	4%
	EE	43%	61%	36%	16%	15%	4%	3%	5%
	IE	53%	66%	48%	28%	15%	3%	1%	6%
	EL	52%	86%	31%	31%	14%	3%	1%	0%
	ES	60%	69%	39%	22%	9%	5%	1%	2%
	FR	57%	56%	45%	24%	12%	1%	1%	4%
	IT	60%	50%	40%	23%	15%	2%	1%	3%
	CY	51%	76%	58%	28%	13%	4%	2%	0%
	LV	41%	73%	22%	14%	7%	3%	2%	3%
	LT	53%	67%	22%	15%	6%	3%	2%	3%
	LU	59%	62%	39%	32%	13%	2%	2%	3%
	HU	53%	71%	31%	15%	9%	2%	1%	2%
	MT	43%	81%	48%	20%	12%	2%	1%	2%
	NL	71%	60%	30%	35%	11%	4%	0%	2%
	AT	64%	50%	37%	30%	14%	2%	2%	3%
	PL	61%	47%	44%	11%	11%	2%	2%	5%
	PT	49%	56%	41%	22%	8%	1%	1%	5%
	RO	58%	61%	55%	22%	8%	2%	2%	6%
	SI	62%	64%	37%	22%	17%	5%	3%	2%
	SK	62%	60%	39%	18%	11%	1%	1%	2%
	FI	70%	49%	35%	32%	17%	2%	1%	2%
	SE	62%	73%	49%	38%	21%	3%	1%	2%
	UK	42%	61%	52%	25%	16%	3%	1%	4%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that:

- ◆ Those aged 15 – 24 are least likely to mention the judicial system
- ◆ As years in education increases, so do mentions of the national government, the police, the judicial system and the EU
- ◆ Managers are more likely to mention the EU and the judicial system
- ◆ Those who have trouble paying their bills most of the time are less likely to mention the judicial system than those who almost never have trouble paying their bills

QB6 Do you think that preventing and fighting corruption is the responsibility of ...? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - % EU						
	The judicial system*	National Government	The police	The European Union institutions	NGOs, other associations	DK
EU27	59%	57%	42%	24%	13%	3%
Sex						
 Male	59%	58%	42%	24%	14%	3%
 Female	60%	57%	42%	23%	12%	4%
Age						
 15-24	53%	56%	41%	23%	11%	4%
25-39	61%	58%	43%	26%	13%	3%
40-54	63%	59%	43%	25%	14%	3%
55 +	59%	56%	40%	21%	12%	4%
Education (End of)						
 15-	53%	56%	39%	19%	11%	5%
16-19	60%	57%	42%	24%	13%	3%
20+	66%	61%	44%	28%	14%	2%
Still studying	57%	55%	43%	24%	13%	4%
Respondent occupation scale						
 Self-employed	63%	56%	43%	22%	13%	2%
Managers	67%	59%	45%	30%	14%	2%
Other white collars	64%	56%	45%	26%	14%	3%
Manual workers	59%	60%	41%	25%	13%	3%
House persons	57%	59%	39%	21%	10%	5%
Unemployed	54%	61%	42%	24%	12%	4%
Retired	58%	56%	40%	21%	12%	4%
Students	57%	55%	43%	24%	13%	4%
Difficulties to pay bills						
Most of the time	51%	60%	41%	24%	16%	5%
From time to time	59%	59%	44%	24%	12%	3%
Almost never	61%	57%	41%	24%	13%	3%

* Prosecution services and courts

3.6 Who do Europeans trust to help victims of corruption?

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

In this wave of the survey we are interested to find out who Europeans would trust to resolve any issues of bribery or corruption they might personally experience¹⁵. Although there is no clear majority, Europeans are most likely to trust the judicial system (43%) to help them, followed by the police (34%) and their national ombudsman (23%). Europeans are least likely to turn to their political representatives

¹⁵ QB7 Imagine that you have been a victim in a particular corruption case, and you want to complain about it. Which institutions/ body would you trust most to provide a solution for your case? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS): The police, The judicial system (prosecution services and courts), NGOs, other associations, National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN) , Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council) , Trade Unions , European Union Institutions , Other (SPONTANEOUS), None (SPONTANEOUS) , Don't Know

(6%) to help them – perhaps a reflection of the beliefs we have seen in earlier sections that there is widespread corruption amongst politicians, and that they are not doing enough to combat corruption.

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































Turning to the individual country results it is clear that some countries hold much stronger views than others. For example, Germans are most likely to mention the judicial system, with 62% of trusting the courts to resolve any personal corruption issue they experience. Respondents in the UK are also most likely to mention the judicial system, however with only 28% of respondents mentioning the courts it is clear trust in the judiciary is not as widespread as in Germany.

Only seven Member States show a clear majority for any one sector when it comes to solving personal corruption issues. As well as German respondents, a majority of those in Denmark, Spain, Austria, Finland and Sweden also trust the courts to resolve their corruption issues. The picture is slightly different in the Netherlands, where the majority trusts the national ombudsman to deal with their corruption complaints. Respondents in Greece and Cyprus are also most likely to trust their national ombudsman, although there isn't a clear majority holding this view in either country.

Latvia is the only country where respondents rank EU institutions as the most likely to help them in a corruption case, but the percentage is relatively low - 27% - and it only scores one percent higher than the judicial system. Around one quarter of Slovaks and Lithuanians also trust the EU to resolve corruption issues they might experience.

Trade Unions are most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Belgium, Denmark and France, whilst NGOs are most likely to be mentioned by the French and respondents in the UK.

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

		The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	The police	National Ombudsman	NGOs, other associations	Trade Unions	European Union Institutions	Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local Council)	None (SPONT.)	DK
	EU27	43%	34%	23%	13%	9%	8%	6%	5%	5%
	EU15	45%	34%	23%	13%	10%	7%	7%	4%	4%
	NMS12	33%	34%	21%	10%	4%	13%	4%	8%	9%
	BE	43%	36%	25%	10%	20%	11%	8%	4%	1%
	BG	29%	39%	8%	11%	2%	17%	5%	12%	16%
	CZ	24%	33%	31%	18%	9%	13%	5%	3%	3%
	DK	53%	52%	26%	5%	19%	3%	9%	1%	1%
	DE	62%	29%	25%	8%	5%	4%	8%	2%	4%
	EE	35%	36%	19%	6%	6%	12%	4%	8%	9%
	IE	25%	44%	39%	8%	9%	7%	7%	3%	9%
	EL	35%	27%	39%	11%	9%	11%	4%	12%	0%
	ES	50%	43%	13%	8%	8%	5%	5%	6%	4%
	FR	45%	32%	22%	21%	19%	9%	6%	4%	3%
	IT	38%	40%	13%	17%	7%	8%	5%	5%	5%
	CY	29%	32%	44%	8%	6%	15%	8%	9%	3%
	LV	26%	18%	15%	6%	7%	27%	5%	14%	8%
	LT	31%	22%	10%	6%	9%	25%	5%	15%	7%
	LU	43%	31%	39%	6%	16%	5%	5%	4%	2%
	HU	40%	27%	26%	15%	3%	11%	5%	8%	6%
	MT	20%	47%	26%	9%	11%	13%	12%	4%	4%
	NL	45%	29%	52%	8%	19%	4%	5%	1%	2%
	AT	54%	31%	31%	8%	12%	9%	12%	3%	3%
	PL	38%	36%	22%	9%	3%	10%	3%	6%	8%
	PT	41%	47%	13%	5%	4%	8%	4%	5%	9%
	RO	31%	39%	16%	5%	2%	13%	4%	12%	12%
	SI	27%	33%	31%	15%	5%	14%	3%	11%	3%
	SK	31%	25%	23%	12%	5%	22%	7%	4%	4%
	FI	53%	44%	28%	6%	11%	7%	4%	2%	2%
	SE	51%	38%	44%	13%	10%	5%	5%	1%	3%
	UK	28%	25%	23%	21%	10%	7%	9%	7%	7%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.





The socio-demographic analysis highlights some interesting differences. Although opinions are not strongly divided along age and gender lines, there is a tendency for older respondents to mention their national ombudsman more often. This tendency is even more pronounced when looking at years spent in education, with those that finished education prior to the age of 16 being the least likely to put their trust in a national ombudsman. This group is also more likely to trust the police, but less likely to trust the courts than those who stayed in education until at least 20 years.

Managers (50%) are more likely to trust the courts than other occupation groups – particularly house persons (39%) and the unemployed (37%).

Those who rarely have trouble paying their bills are much more likely to mention the judicial system than those who regularly struggle to pay their bills (46% vs. 32%).

Earlier results revealed that nine percent of respondents said they had personally been a victim of corruption in the past 12 months. This experience seems to have had an impact on their opinions, as this group is less likely to trust the judicial system (34% vs. 44%) and the police (23% vs 35%) than those who have not been victims of corruption. Those who have personally experienced corruption are also nearly twice as likely to mention the EU, although overall mentions are low (13% vs. 7%).

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

	The judicial system (prosecution services and courts)	The police	National Ombudsman	NGOs, other associations	Trade Unions	European Union Institutions	Your political representative (Member of the Parliament, or the local Council)	DK
EU27	43%	34%	23%	13%	9%	8%	6%	5%
Sex								
 Male	43%	34%	22%	13%	10%	9%	6%	5%
Female	42%	34%	23%	13%	8%	7%	6%	6%
Age								
 15-24	41%	36%	18%	14%	10%	10%	7%	6%
25-39	41%	35%	22%	14%	10%	10%	5%	4%
40-54	45%	32%	25%	14%	9%	7%	6%	5%
55 +	43%	34%	23%	10%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Education (End of)								
 15-	39%	38%	18%	10%	7%	6%	7%	7%
16-19	41%	33%	23%	13%	9%	8%	6%	5%
20+	47%	32%	28%	14%	10%	9%	6%	4%
Still studying	45%	35%	18%	15%	11%	10%	8%	5%
Respondent occupation scale								
 Self- employed	42%	34%	22%	12%	7%	8%	6%	5%
Managers	50%	33%	28%	12%	9%	9%	7%	2%
Other white collars	42%	32%	24%	17%	9%	10%	6%	5%
Manual workers	43%	35%	22%	13%	12%	9%	5%	5%
House persons	39%	37%	23%	13%	7%	5%	6%	6%
Unemployed	37%	36%	19%	13%	9%	8%	6%	6%
Retired	42%	33%	23%	10%	7%	6%	7%	6%
Students	45%	35%	18%	15%	11%	10%	8%	5%
Difficulties to pay bills								
Most of the time	32%	31%	19%	14%	12%	9%	5%	7%
From time to time	39%	36%	21%	14%	9%	9%	6%	5%
Almost never	46%	33%	24%	12%	9%	7%	6%	4%
Victim of corruption the last year								
Yes	34%	23%	23%	19%	9%	13%	8%	4%
No	44%	35%	23%	12%	9%	7%	6%	5%

CONCLUSION

The picture that emerges from this latest survey is not an optimistic one. The majority of Europeans agree that corruption is a major problem for their country, and that it exists in institutions at every level. The majority also think there is corruption within European Union institutions. Underlying these views is the opinion, held by seven out of ten Europeans, that corruption has always existed, and that it is inevitable. In spite of this generally negative outlook, fewer than 10% of respondents have personally been a victim of corruption in the past 12 months.

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

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

Although the general mood is negative, the results do illustrate a wide variation amongst Member States. In countries, such as Denmark, a relatively small proportion of the population holds the view that corruption is a national problem. However, in eight Member States, including Greece, Bulgaria, and Cyprus, there is almost universal agreement that corruption is a national problem. In countries, such as Spain and Malta, where there have been notable corruption cases involving politicians or government bodies, opinions about these institutions tend to be more negative.

In general opinions about corruption are not split along key demographic lines. The most consistent trend is that in general the youngest group of respondents is less likely to agree corruption is a problem, and more likely to agree that action is being

taken and enough is being done. This may well be because they have less exposure to, or interest in matters of corruption at this stage of their lives.

The degree of difficulty people experience in paying their bills does, however, emerge as a key indicator of opinion. The results clearly highlight that those who struggle to pay their bills are more likely to believe in widespread corruption, and are less trusting of people in authority. This is not necessarily a question of poverty per se, as people on higher incomes can struggle to pay their bills if they are over-extended financially. Indeed, the majority of Europeans do not believe poverty is a cause of corruption. People who regularly struggle to pay their bills may have a more negative view of the world as a result of their financial struggles and the associated stress, and it may be this greater negativity that is being reflected in this relationship between this variable and views on corruption.

The results also clearly illustrate that if people believe there is corruption in one level of society, they are more likely to believe it exists at other levels and in other institutions.

What could be causing the overall increase in the perceptions about corruption that we have seen? Certainly, the well publicised scandals in a number of Member States will be contributing to increased perceptions of corruption. Another factor that may be influencing opinion is the continuing economic impact of the global financial crisis. There has certainly been a general increase in negativity across a range of recent opinion surveys, and the increased belief in corruption shown in these results may well be a part of the overall more negative mood across Europe.

Even if this is the case, the overall message from these results is that for the majority of Europeans, corruption continues to be seen as a major problem, and they believe more action needs to be taken to fight and prevent it.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 325

“Attitudes of Europeans towards corruption”

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°325 is part of wave 72.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLES

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

La corruption est un problème majeur dans (NOTRE PAYS)

QB1.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

Corruption is a major problem in (OUR COUNTRY)

QB1.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Korruption ist ein großes Problem in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

	RO		SI		SK		FI		SE		UK	
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2	72.2	68.2
Stimme voll und ganz zu	71	-4	64	+11	42	0	17	+12	7	-2	37	+5
Stimme eher zu	22	+2	30	-6	41	-5	34	+14	30	-5	37	+4
Stimme eher nicht zu	4	+2	4	-4	13	+4	38	-7	35	0	19	-5
Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	1	+1	1	0	2	+1	10	-18	24	+8	3	-1
WN	2	-1	1	-1	2	0	1	-1	4	-1	4	-3
Stimme zu	93	-2	94	+5	83	-5	51	+26	37	-7	74	+9
Stimme nicht zu	5	+3	5	-4	15	+5	48	-25	59	+8	22	-6

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.2 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

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

QB1.2 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption in local institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QB1.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in lokalen Institutionen in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.3 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

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

QB1.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption in regional institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QB1.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in regionalen Institutionen in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.4 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

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

QB1.4 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption in national institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)

QB1.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in nationalen Institutionen in (UNSER LAND)

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB1.5 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

La corruption existe au sein des institutions de l'UE

QB1.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

There is corruption within the institutions of the EU

QB1.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Es gibt Korruption in den Institutionen der EU

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption

QB1.6 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

Il existe suffisamment de poursuites judiciaires couronnées de succès en (NOTRE PAYS) pour dissuader les gens de donner ou de recevoir des pots-de-vin

QB1.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it.

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

QB1.6 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll und ganz zustimmen, eher zustimmen, eher nicht zustimmen oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

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

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

2ième colonne: % changement par rapport à

EB68 automne 2007

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu

EB68 Herbst 2007

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption

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

QB2 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes, and the abuse of positions of power for personal gain, are widespread among any of the following? (ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QB2 Glauben Sie, dass das Anbieten und Annehmen von Schmiergeldern sowie der Machtmissbrauch zur persönlichen Bereicherung unter den folgenden Berufsgruppen in (UNSER LAND) weit verbreitet ist? (ROTIEREN – MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

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

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

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB3.2 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, en (NOTRE PAYS), quelqu'un vous a-t-il demandé, ou a-t-il attendu de vous, de payer un pot-de-vin pour ses services ? (ROTATION ITEMS 2 A 13 – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

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

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

1re colonne: EB72 automne 2009

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

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

1st column: EB72 autumn 2009

2nd column: % change from EB68 autumn 2007

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

erste Spalte: EB72 Herbst 2009

zweite Spalte: % veränderungen im Vergleich zu EB68 Herbst 2007

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption

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

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

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

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB5.1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

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

QB5.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective

QB5.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

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

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

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

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB5.2 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

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

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

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

QB5.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

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

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

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

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

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QB5.3 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

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

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

EU helps in reducing corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)

QB5.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

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

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

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

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

Special Eurobarometer 325 – Attitudes of Europeans toward corruption



QB5.4 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

La corruption est inévitable, elle a toujours existé

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

Corruption is unavoidable, it has always existed

QB5.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen, ob Sie ihr voll, eher, eher nicht oder überhaupt nicht zustimmen.

Korruption ist nicht zu vermeiden, es gab sie schon immer

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

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

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

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QB7 Imaginez que vous ayez été victime d'une affaire de corruption bien spécifique, et que vous désirez porter plainte à ce sujet. A quelles institutions feriez-vous le plus confiance pour trouver une solution à votre affaire ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPOSES)

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

QB7 Stellen Sie sich vor, Sie wären das Opfer eines Korruptionsskandals und Sie möchten sich darüber beschweren. Von welcher Institution/ Körperschaft würden Sie am ehesten eine

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

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now let's talk about another topic.

ASK QB TO EU27

QB1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree with it. (M)

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

EB68.2 QB1

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

POSER QB EN UE27

QB1 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes. (M)

(MONTRER CARTE – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	La corruption est un problème majeur dans (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
2	La corruption existe dans les institutions locales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
3	La corruption existe dans les institutions régionales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
4	La corruption existe au niveau des institutions nationales en (NOTRE PAYS)	1	2	3	4	5
5	La corruption existe au sein des institutions de l'UE	1	2	3	4	5
6	Il existe suffisamment de poursuites judiciaires couronnées de succès en (NOTRE PAYS) pour dissuader les gens de donner ou de recevoir des pots-de-vin	1	2	3	4	5

EB68.2 QB1

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?

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 ?

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

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

The people working in the police service	1,
The people working in the customs service	2,
The people working in the judicial services	3,
Politicians at national level	4,
Politicians at regional level	5,
Politicians at local level	6,
Officials awarding public tenders	7,
Officials issuing buildings permits	8,
Officials issuing business permits	9,
People working in the public health sector	10,
People working in the public education sector	11,
Inspectors (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	13,
None (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	14,
DK	15,

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

EB68.2 QB2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

EB68.2 QB2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

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

QB3 Au cours des 12 derniers mois, en (NOTRE PAYS), quelqu'un vous a-t-il demandé, ou a-t-il attendu de vous, de payer un pot-de-vin pour ses services ?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE ITEMS 2 TO 13 – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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

No, nobody did	1,
Yes, from people working in the police service	2,
Yes, from people working in the customs service	3,
Yes, from people working in the judicial services	4,
Yes, from politicians at national level	5,
Yes, from politicians at regional level	6,
Yes, from politicians at local level	7,
Yes, an official awarding public tenders	8,
Yes, an official issuing building permits	9,
Yes, an official issuing business permits	10,
Yes, a people working in the public health sector	11,
Yes, a people working in the public education sector	12,
Yes, an inspector (health, construction, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13,
Yes, from someone else	14,
DK	15,

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

EB68.2 QB3

EB68.2 QB3

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

QB4 Selon vous, pourquoi y a-t-il de la corruption dans la société en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

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

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

NEW

NEW

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

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

NEW

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

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

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

EB68.2 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

QB5 Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord avec chacune des affirmations suivantes.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE – UNE REPOSE PAR LIGNE)

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

NEW

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

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

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

EB68.2 QB5 TREND MODIFIED

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

QB7 Imaginez que vous ayez été victime d'une affaire de corruption bien spécifique, et que vous désirez porter plainte à ce sujet. A quelles institutions feriez-vous le plus confiance pour trouver une solution à votre affaire ?

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

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

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

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

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