



Special Eurobarometer 502

Report

Corruption

Fieldwork
December 2019
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June 2020

Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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Special Eurobarometer 502 – Wave EB92.4 – Kantar



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Survey and report by Kantar at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

Corruption can be defined as the abuse of power for private gain. As such, it is a serious challenge for all societies. Corruption takes many forms, such as bribery, trading in influence, abuse of functions, but can also hide behind nepotism, conflicts of interests, or revolving doors between the public and the private sectors. Corruption's effects are serious and widespread and constitute a threat to security, as an enabler for crime and terrorism. They act as a drag on economic growth, by creating business uncertainty, slowing processes, and imposing additional costs. Although the nature and scope of corruption may differ from one EU Member State to another, it harms the European Union (EU) as a whole by lowering investment levels, hampering the fair operation of the Internal Market and reducing public finances.

To tackle corruption, the European Commission has a political mandate to measure efforts in the fight against corruption and to develop a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy. In 2010, the European Council invited the Commission to develop indicators, on the basis of existing systems and common criteria, to measure efforts in the fight against corruption. In this context, opinion surveys of perceptions provide an important indication of the pervasiveness of the problem over time. Where businesses or the general public perceive corruption to be widespread, this can act as a barrier in its own right.

This Eurobarometer survey, first conducted in 2005¹, and repeated in 2007², 2009³, 2011⁴, 2013⁵ and 2017⁶, is designed to explore the level of corruption perceived and experienced by European citizens.

This survey covers a range of areas, including:

- General perceptions of corruption (acceptability, extent in each country and society, changes in recent years);
- Detailed attitudes to corruption in public institutions and business, and the effectiveness of government, the judicial system and institutions in tackling corruption;
- Personal experience of bribery, and incidence of corruption in contact with institutions;
- Corruption in the healthcare sector, through additional payments;
- Whether corruption was reported or not and, for which reasons, as well as the awareness of where to report corruption and the level of trust in various authorities to deal with it.

The survey findings have been analysed firstly at EU level (including all 28 EU Member States), secondly by country, and thirdly at the level of socio-demographic categories. The questionnaire used in the current survey is based on the survey first implemented in the 2013 Special Eurobarometer survey. Current results have been mostly compared with those from the 2017 survey.

This survey was carried out by the Kantar network in 28 EU Member States between 6 and 19 December 2019. At the time of fieldwork, the United Kingdom was still a member of the European Union, and therefore the UK results are included in the report. The total results for the EU, without the UK, are annexed to this report. A total of 27,498 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in the local language, on behalf of the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs.

¹<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/1490>

²<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/636>

³<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/814>

⁴<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/1010>

⁵<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/1076>

⁶<https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/SPECIAL/surveyKy/2176>

The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as developed by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)⁷. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the Kantar network is annexed to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals⁸.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	Lithuania	LT
Bulgaria	BG	Luxembourg	LU
Czechia	CZ	Hungary	HU
Denmark	DK	Malta	MT
Germany	DE	The Netherlands	NL
Estonia	EE	Austria	AT
Ireland	IE	Poland	PL
Greece	EL	Portugal	PT
Spain	ES	Romania	RO
France	FR	Slovenia	SI
Croatia	HR	Slovakia	SK
Italy	IT	Finland	FI
Republic of Cyprus	CY *	Sweden	SE
Latvia	LV	United Kingdom	UK

European Union – weighted average for the 28 Member States	EU28 ⁹
European Union without the UK – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI	EU15 **
BG, CZ, EE, HR, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK	NMS13 ***

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the ‘acquis communautaire’ has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the ‘CY’ category and in the EU28 average.

*** EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007.

**** The NMS13 are the 13 ‘new Member States’ which joined the European Union during the 2004, 2007 and 2013 enlargements.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion>

⁸ 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 was able to give several answers to the question.

MAIN FINDINGS

Close to seven in ten Europeans (69%) consider that corruption is unacceptable

- Overall, 69% of Europeans consider corruption unacceptable. In detail, less than a quarter think it is acceptable to do a favour or give a gift (both 23%) to get something from a public administration or a public service. Less than a fifth (16%) share that view about giving money;
- In 21 EU Member States, over half of respondents consider that corruption is unacceptable. Among those countries, the proportion varies from 88% in Portugal and 56% in Greece and Lithuania;
- At the other end of the scale, in seven countries less than half of respondents see corruption as unacceptable, with the lowest scores in Hungary (38%), Latvia (39%) and Czechia (41%).

Over seven in ten Europeans (71%) believe that corruption is widespread in their country, with strong variance between EU Member States

- 71% of Europeans think that corruption is widespread in their country. Around half consider corruption to be widespread among political parties (53%) and politicians at national, regional or local level (49%);
- In 24 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that corruption is widespread in their country. Over nine in ten respondents share this opinion in Croatia (97%), Greece and Cyprus (both 95%), Spain and Portugal (both 94%), and Lithuania (92%). On the other hand, a minority hold that view in Finland (22%), Denmark (35%), Sweden (40%) and the Netherlands (47%);
- More than three quarters of Europeans (76%) consider that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption, and over two-thirds believe that there is corruption in the national institutions (70%) and in the regional and local public institutions (68%) in their country.

Around a quarter of Europeans are personally affected by corruption in their daily life

- Just over a quarter of respondents (26%, +1 percentage point since October 2017) say that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life;
- This perception varies across EU Member States. In seven EU Member States, a majority of respondents are personally affected by corruption in their daily life: Romania (64%), Cyprus (60%), Portugal (59%), Spain (58%), Greece (57%), and Malta and Croatia (both 54%);
- On the other hand, less than one in ten respondents holds this view in the Netherlands (4%), Luxembourg (6%), Denmark (7%), Finland (8%) and Sweden and Germany (9% in both countries).

Less than one in ten Europeans say they have experienced corruption in the past 12 months

- Over one in ten Europeans (11%) personally knows someone who takes or has taken bribes, with proportions varying from 28% in Lithuania to 5% in the United Kingdom;
- Less than one in ten Europeans (8%) say that someone in their country has asked or expected them to give a gift, favour or extra money for his or her services in the past 12 months, with scores ranging from 27% in Hungary and Romania to 0% in Portugal;
- The healthcare system is the most frequently mentioned institution by respondents who have experienced corruption (stable since 2017), with 3% who have been asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money for service received;

- Only 5% of Europeans say they have personally experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months. In all EU Member States, these respondents are a minority, with proportions varying between 15% in Croatia and 2% in both Finland and Germany;
- Among those who experienced or witnessed corruption, over one in five respondents (21%) reported it, an increase of three percentage points since October 2017.

A minority of Europeans see the fight against corruption as effective in their country

- Over four in ten Europeans (42%) consider that the level of corruption in their country has increased in the past three years, while 37% believe that it has stayed the same;
- Since October 2017, the perception that the level of corruption in the country has increased in the past three years has gained ground in 18 EU Member States. Largest Increases can be observed in Malta (74%, +20 pp), Austria (40%, +14 pp), Croatia (69%, +11 pp), Ireland (48%, +9 pp) and Poland (24%, +9 pp);
- Over the four waves of this survey, consistent trends can be found in only three EU Member States: since 2011 the perception that corruption has increased in the past three years has continuously risen in Croatia (+ 29 pp since joining the EU) and Bulgaria (+ 13 pp), while it has continuously fallen in Latvia (- 4 pp);
- Less than four in ten respondents think that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives (38%), that there are enough successful prosecutions to deter people from corrupt practices (34%) and that their government's efforts to combat corruption are effective (32%) in their country;
- However, a slight improvement is observed since October 2017 and the agreement rate with these statements has increased (between 1 and 3 pp), and the perception that governmental efforts are effective is at its highest level since 2009 (32%).

Less than half of Europeans say they would know where to report a case of corruption

- A minority of Europeans (44%) would know where to report a case of corruption if they were to experience or witness it, a seven percentage point drop in comparison to 2013;
- There are differences between Member States about knowing where to report corruption. In eight EU Member States, a majority of respondents would know where to report a case of corruption: Greece (65%), Finland (56%), Portugal (55%), Spain (53%), Latvia (51%), Sweden (50%), Italy (49%) and Luxembourg (48%);
- On the other hand, less than a third of respondents would know where to report it in Hungary (27%) and in Romania and Austria (both 29%).

The difficulty of proving a case of corruption is considered the main reason for not reporting it

- Over four in ten Europeans (45%) consider the difficulty of proving corruption as the main possible reason for not reporting corruption cases, far ahead of the second reason, that those responsible will not be punished (30%) or the lack of protection for those who report corruption (29%);
- In 22 EU Member States, respondents ranked the difficulty of proving anything as the main possible reason for not reporting corruption, with the highest score recorded in Sweden (61%), Finland (58%) and Luxembourg (57%).

The police is by far the most trusted institution to deal with corruption

- Nearly six in ten Europeans (58%) would most trust the police to deal with a case of corruption, largely ahead of Justice (25%) or any other bodies and institutions;

The highest share of respondents mentioned the police as one of the institutions they would trust the most to deal with a case of corruption in all EU Member States except in Lithuania where they would mention the media (33%).

I. GENERAL PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION

The first chapter focuses on general perceptions of corruption among Europeans. It examines to what extent it is acceptable for Europeans to give money, a gift or do a favour to get something from a public administration or a public service. It then assesses how widespread respondents think the problem of corruption is in their country and, thirdly, in different areas of society. Thirdly, it seeks to find out whether Europeans feel personally affected by corruption in their daily lives. In the last part, it looks at whether respondents consider the level of corruption in their country to have evolved in the past three years.

1 Acceptability of corruption

Less than a quarter of Europeans think it is acceptable to give a gift, do a favour or give money in exchange for a public service

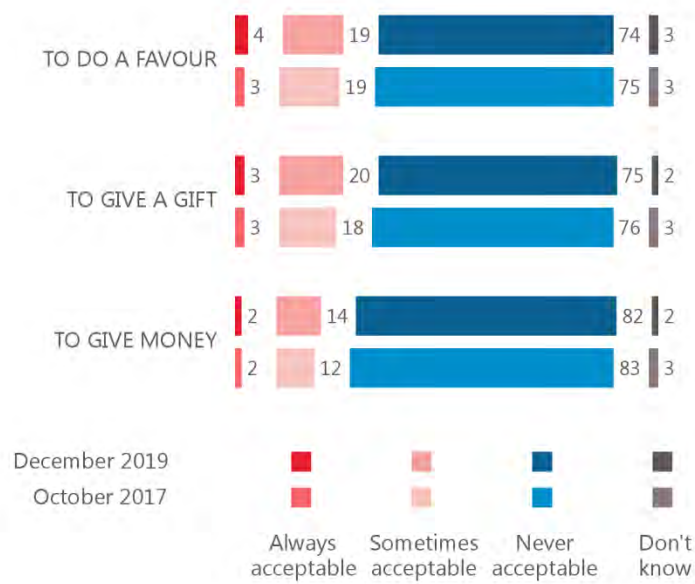
Respondents were asked to what extent they think it is acceptable to give money, a gift or do a favour when they want something from a public administration or a public service¹⁰:

- Less than a quarter of Europeans (23%, +1 pp since October 2017) answered that it is acceptable **“to do a favour”** to get something from a public administration or public service. This includes 4% (+1 pp) who consider it “always acceptable” and 19% (unchanged) “sometimes acceptable”. On the other hand, it is “never acceptable” for close to three quarters (74%, -1 pp);
- The same proportion of respondents (23%, +2 pp) thinks it is acceptable **“to give a gift”**, with just 3% (unchanged) answering “always acceptable” and 20% (+2 pp) “sometimes acceptable”. On the other hand, three quarters of respondents (75%, -1pp) consider that it is “never acceptable”;
- A smaller proportion of respondents (16%, +2pp) believe it is acceptable **“to give money”**, including only 2% (unchanged) who think that it is “always acceptable” and 14% (+2) “sometimes acceptable”. More than eight in ten respondents (82%, -1pp) believe that giving money is “never acceptable”.

Thus, a minority of Europeans think it is acceptable to do a favour, give a gift or money to get something from a public administration or a public service. However, these proportions have increased slightly since October 2017.

¹⁰ QB4. Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following? 1. To give money; 2. To give a gift; 3. To do a favour.

QB4 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?
(% - EU)



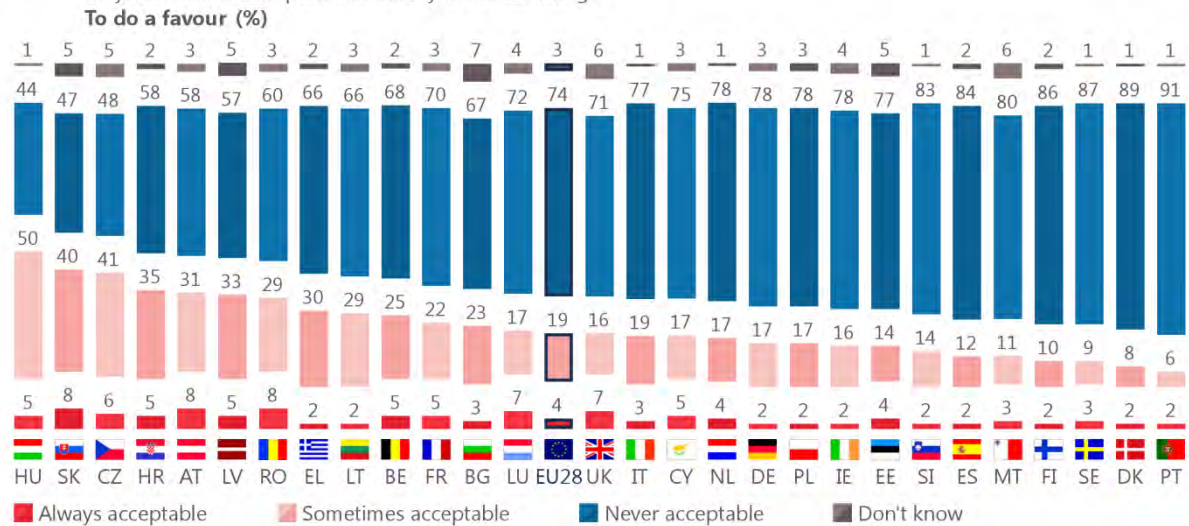
EU27 averages:
To do a favour - Always acceptable: 3%; Sometimes acceptable: 20%; Never acceptable: 74%; DK: 3%
To give a gift - Always acceptable: 3%; Sometimes acceptable: 20%; Never acceptable: 75%; DK: 2%
To give money - Always acceptable: 2%; Sometimes acceptable: 13%; Never acceptable: 83%; DK: 2%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Doing a favour

Country analysis shows that a majority of respondents consider it acceptable to do a favour to get something they want from a public administration or a public service in only two EU Member States: Hungary (55%) and Slovakia (48% vs. 47% “never acceptable”). A minority of respondents share this opinion in the 26 other countries, with the highest scores recorded in Czechia (47%) and Croatia (40%), and the lowest ones in Portugal (8%), Denmark (10%) and Finland and Sweden (12% in both countries).

QB4.3 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?



EU27 averages - Always acceptable: 3%; Sometimes acceptable: 20%; Never acceptable: 74%; DK: 3%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who consider it never acceptable to do a favour in order to get something from a public administration or a public service has increased in 11 EU Member States, most notably in Latvia (57% +8 pp), Slovakia (47%, +7 pp) as well as in Portugal (91%, +5pp) and Hungary (44%, +5 pp). On the other hand, it has decreased in 11 countries, most notably in Austria (58%, -13 pp), Romania (60%, -10 pp) as well as in France (70%, -9 pp) and Luxemburg (72%, -9 pp). The proportions remain unchanged in Estonia and Spain.

QB4.3 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

To do a favour (%)

	Always acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Sometimes acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Never acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Don't know	Total 'Acceptable'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28	4	▲ 1	19	▲ 1	74	▼ 1	3	23	▲ 1
EU27	3	=	20	▲ 1	74	▼ 1	3	23	▲ 1
LV	5	▼ 2	33	▼ 3	57	▲ 8	5	38	▼ 5
SK	8	▲ 1	40	▼ 6	47	▲ 7	5	48	▼ 5
HU	5	▼ 6	50	▲ 2	44	▲ 5	1	55	▼ 4
PT	2	▲ 1	6	▼ 6	91	▲ 5	1	8	▼ 5
DE	2	=	17	▼ 3	78	▲ 3	3	19	▼ 3
PL	2	▲ 1	17	▼ 4	78	▲ 3	3	19	▼ 3
BG	3	▼ 2	23	=	67	▲ 2	7	26	▼ 2
HR	5	▼ 2	35	▼ 1	58	▲ 2	2	40	▼ 3
SE	3	=	9	=	87	▲ 2	1	12	=
NL	4	▼ 1	17	=	78	▲ 1	1	21	▼ 1
FI	2	▼ 1	10	=	86	▲ 1	2	12	▼ 1
EE	4	▲ 2	14	▼ 3	77	=	5	18	▼ 1
ES	2	=	12	▲ 2	84	=	2	14	▲ 2
DK	2	=	8	▲ 1	89	▼ 1	1	10	▲ 1
LT	2	▼ 1	29	▲ 3	66	▼ 1	3	31	▲ 2
EL	2	▼ 3	30	▲ 4	66	▼ 2	2	32	▲ 1
IT	3	=	19	▲ 5	77	▼ 2	1	22	▲ 5
CY	5	▲ 3	17	▼ 3	75	▼ 2	3	22	=
SI	2	▼ 1	14	▲ 3	83	▼ 2	1	16	▲ 2
UK	7	▲ 3	16	▼ 1	71	▼ 3	6	23	▲ 2
BE	5	▼ 1	25	▲ 5	68	▼ 5	2	30	▲ 4
CZ	6	=	41	▲ 4	48	▼ 5	5	47	▲ 4
IE	2	=	16	▲ 6	78	▼ 6	4	18	▲ 6
MT	3	▲ 1	11	▲ 3	80	▼ 7	6	14	▲ 4
FR	5	▲ 2	22	▲ 6	70	▼ 9	3	27	▲ 8
LU	7	▲ 6	17	▲ 1	72	▼ 9	4	24	▲ 7
RO	8	▲ 3	29	▲ 8	60	▼ 10	3	37	▲ 11
AT	8	▲ 2	31	▲ 11	58	▼ 13	3	39	▲ 13

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

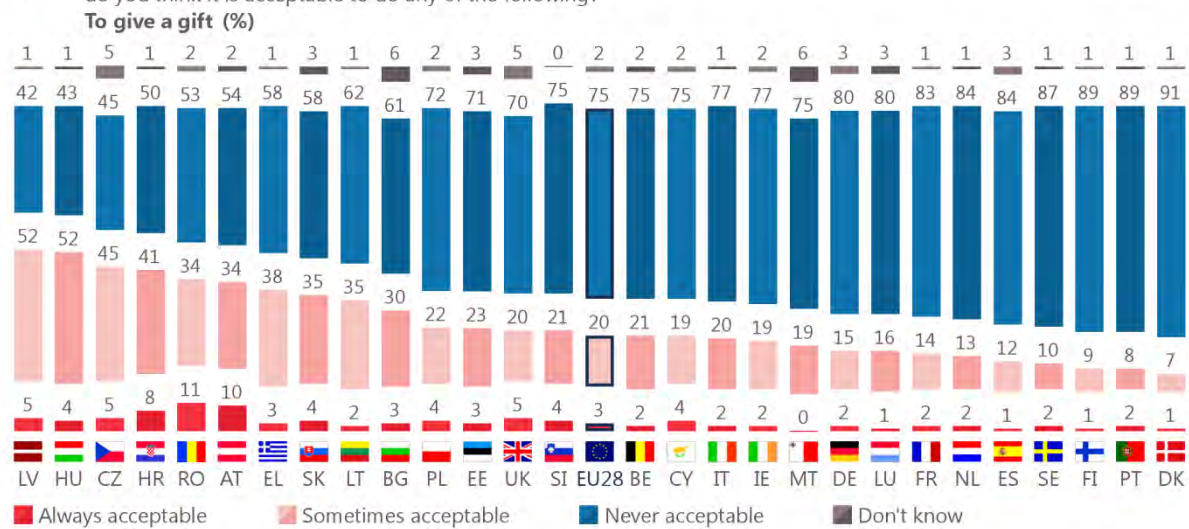
Regional analysis shows that in the 13 EU Member States that joined the European Union in or after 2004 (NMS13) respondents are more likely than those in the other 15 EU Member States (EU15) to think it is acceptable to do a favour to get something from a public administration or a public service (32% vs. 21%).

Giving a gift

In three EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that it is acceptable to give a gift to get something from a public administration or a public service: Latvia (57%), Hungary (56%) and Czechia (50% vs. 45% “never acceptable”). Only a minority of respondents hold this view in the other 25 EU Member States, with the highest levels in Croatia (49%), Romania (45%), Austria (44%) and Greece (41%), and the lowest in Denmark (8%) and Portugal and Finland (10% in both countries).

In two EU Member States, more than one in ten respondents consider that it is “always acceptable” to give a gift in order to get something from a public administration or a public service: Romania (11%) and Austria (10%).

QB4.2 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?



EU27 averages - Always acceptable: 3%; Sometimes acceptable: 20%; Never acceptable: 75%; DK: 2%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who believe it is never acceptable to give a gift in exchange for something from a public administration or a public service has increased in 11 EU Member States, mostly in Poland (72%, +6 pp), Slovakia (58%, +5 pp) and Latvia (42%, +5 pp). On the other hand, it has decreased in 16 countries, mostly notably in Austria (54%, -15 pp), and is unchanged in Finland.

QB4.2 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

To give a gift (%)

		Always acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Sometimes acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Never acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Don't know	Total 'Acceptable'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		3	=	20	▲ 2	75	▼ 1	2	23	▲ 2
EU27		3	=	20	▲ 1	75	▼ 1	2	23	▲ 1
PL		4	▼ 2	22	▼ 4	72	▲ 6	2	26	▼ 6
LV		5	▼ 3	52	=	42	▲ 5	1	57	▼ 3
SK		4	▲ 1	35	▼ 5	58	▲ 5	3	39	▼ 4
LT		2	▼ 1	35	▼ 2	62	▲ 4	1	37	▼ 3
HU		4	▼ 6	52	▲ 2	43	▲ 4	1	56	▼ 4
DE		2	=	15	▼ 3	80	▲ 3	3	17	▼ 3
SE		2	=	10	▼ 1	87	▲ 2	1	12	▼ 1
BG		3	▼ 2	30	=	61	▲ 1	6	33	▼ 2
ES		1	=	12	=	84	▲ 1	3	13	=
HR		8	=	41	▼ 1	50	▲ 1	1	49	▼ 1
PT		2	▲ 1	8	▼ 2	89	▲ 1	1	10	▼ 1
FI		1	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	89	=	1	10	=
EE		3	▲ 1	23	=	71	▼ 1	3	26	▲ 1
DK		1	=	7	▲ 2	91	▼ 2	1	8	▲ 2
IT		2	=	20	▲ 6	77	▼ 2	1	22	▲ 6
LU		1	=	16	▲ 1	80	▼ 2	3	17	▲ 1
NL		2	=	13	▲ 2	84	▼ 2	1	15	▲ 2
CY		4	▲ 2	19	=	75	▼ 3	2	23	▲ 2
IE		2	▼ 3	19	▲ 9	77	▼ 4	2	21	▲ 6
UK		5	▲ 2	20	▲ 1	70	▼ 4	5	25	▲ 3
BE		2	▼ 1	21	▲ 5	75	▼ 5	2	23	▲ 4
FR		2	▲ 1	14	▲ 4	83	▼ 5	1	16	▲ 5
CZ		5	=	45	▲ 4	45	▼ 6	5	50	▲ 4
EL		3	▼ 2	38	▲ 8	58	▼ 6	1	41	▲ 6
SI		4	▲ 1	21	▲ 6	75	▼ 6	0	25	▲ 7
RO		11	▲ 3	34	▲ 6	53	▼ 8	2	45	▲ 9
MT		0	▼ 2	19	▲ 7	75	▼ 9	6	19	▲ 5
AT		10	▲ 4	34	▲ 12	54	▼ 15	2	44	▲ 16

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

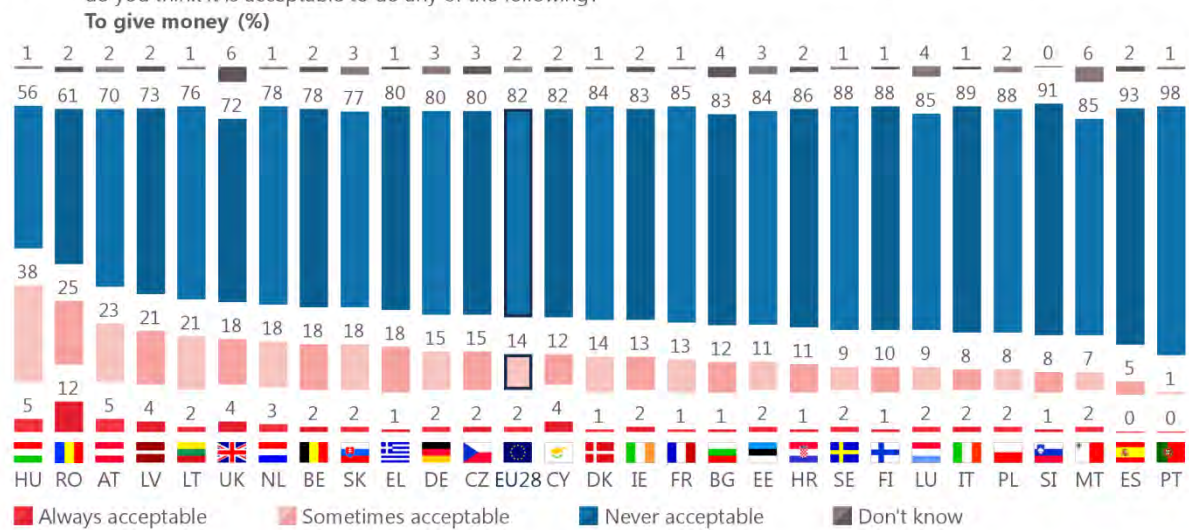
Regional analysis shows that respondents in NMS13 are more likely than those in EU15 countries to consider that it is acceptable to give a gift to get something from a public administration or a public service (37% vs. 20%). The same applies for respondents in non-euro area countries compared with those in euro area countries (30% vs. 19%).

Giving money

In all EU Member States, a minority of respondents say that it is acceptable to give money in order to get something from a public administration or a public service. However, more than a quarter of respondents think that way in Hungary (43%), Romania (37%) and Austria (28%). Less than one in ten respondents shares that opinion in Portugal (1%), Spain (5%) and Malta and Slovenia (9% in both countries).

Romania is the only EU Member State where over a tenth of respondents (12%) consider that it is “always acceptable” to give money to get something from a public administration or a public service.

QB4.1 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?



EU27 averages - Always acceptable: 2%; Sometimes acceptable: 13%; Never acceptable: 83%; DK: 2%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the opinion that it is acceptable to give money in exchange for something from a public administration or a public service has gained ground in 13 EU Member States, particularly in Romania (37%, +13 pp) and Austria (28%, +10 pp). On the other hand, it has slightly dropped in ten countries, including Latvia (25%, -4 pp) and Slovakia (20%, -4 pp). It remains unchanged in the other five countries.

QB4.1 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

To give money (%)

	Always acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Sometimes acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Never acceptable	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Don't know	Total 'Acceptable'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28	2	=	14	▲ 2	82	▼ 1	2	16	▲ 2
EU27	2	=	13	▲ 2	83	▼ 2	2	15	▲ 2
LV	4	▼ 1	21	▼ 3	73	▲ 6	2	25	▼ 4
PT	0	▼ 1	1	▼ 2	98	▲ 4	1	1	▼ 3
SK	2	=	18	▼ 4	77	▲ 4	3	20	▼ 4
LT	2	▼ 1	21	=	76	▲ 2	1	23	▼ 1
PL	2	▲ 1	8	▼ 4	88	▲ 2	2	10	▼ 3
SI	1	▼ 1	8	=	91	▲ 2	0	9	▼ 1
BG	1	=	12	=	83	▲ 1	4	13	=
CZ	2	▼ 1	15	▼ 1	80	▲ 1	3	17	▼ 2
DE	2	▼ 1	15	=	80	▲ 1	3	17	▼ 1
HU	5	▲ 2	38	▼ 2	56	▲ 1	1	43	=
DK	1	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	84	=	1	15	=
EE	2	=	11	=	84	=	3	13	=
ES	0	▼ 1	5	▲ 3	93	=	2	5	▲ 2
HR	1	▼ 1	11	=	86	=	2	12	▼ 1
SE	2	▼ 1	9	▲ 2	88	=	1	11	▲ 1
IT	2	▲ 1	8	▲ 3	89	▼ 1	1	10	▲ 4
UK	4	▲ 1	18	▼ 2	72	▼ 1	6	22	▼ 1
NL	3	=	18	▲ 2	78	▼ 2	1	21	▲ 2
FI	1	▼ 1	10	▲ 3	88	▼ 2	1	11	▲ 2
BE	2	▼ 2	18	▲ 4	78	▼ 4	2	20	▲ 2
MT	2	=	7	=	85	▼ 4	6	9	=
IE	2	=	13	▲ 6	83	▼ 5	2	15	▲ 6
FR	1	=	13	▲ 5	85	▼ 5	1	14	▲ 5
LU	2	▲ 1	9	▲ 2	85	▼ 5	4	11	▲ 3
EL	1	▼ 2	18	▲ 7	80	▼ 6	1	19	▲ 5
CY	4	▲ 2	12	▲ 5	82	▼ 7	2	16	▲ 7
AT	5	▲ 1	23	▲ 9	70	▼ 10	2	28	▲ 10
RO	12	▲ 7	25	▲ 6	61	▼ 12	2	37	▲ 13

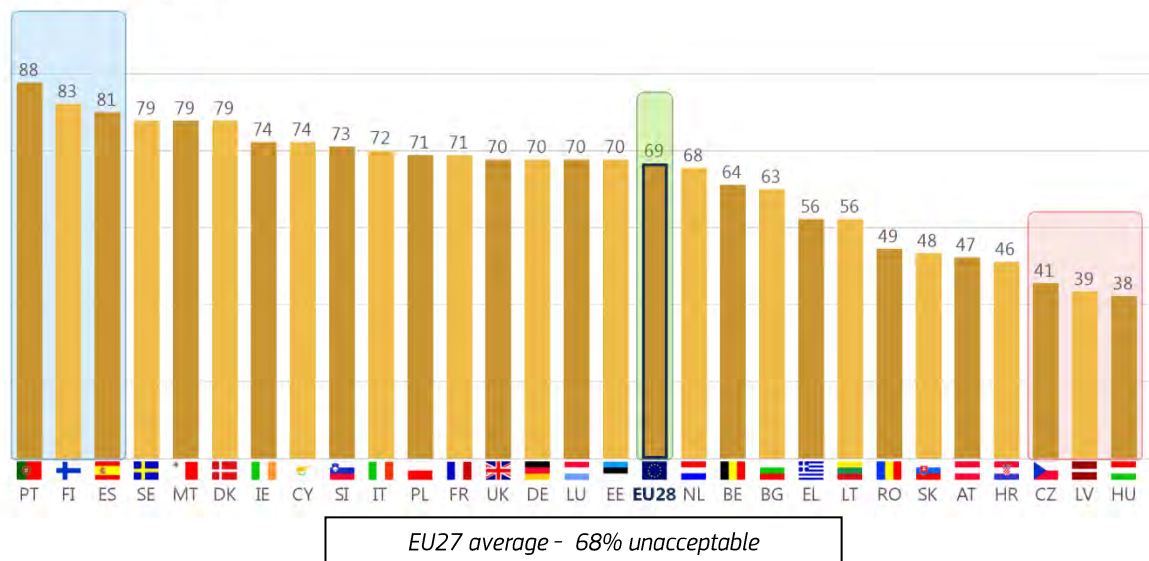
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Regional analysis reveals that respondents in NMS13 countries are slightly more likely than those in EU15 countries to think that giving money to get something from a public administration or a public service is acceptable (21% vs. 15%); the difference is similar between respondents in non-euro area countries and those in euro area countries (21% vs. 14%).

Based on the answers to each of the three questions, we have developed a “tolerance to corruption index”, which categorises respondents according to whether they primarily regard corruption as 'acceptable', 'tolerated', or 'unacceptable'¹¹.

At EU level, this index reveals that close to seven in ten Europeans (69%) consider that corruption is unacceptable¹². Over half of respondents share this opinion in 21 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Portugal (88%), Finland (83%) and Spain (81%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in two respondents see corruption as unacceptable in seven countries: Hungary (38% vs. 54% “tolerated”), Latvia (39% vs. 55%), Czechia (41% vs. 54%), Croatia (46% vs. 49%), Austria (47% vs. 44%), Slovakia (48% vs. 48%) and Romania (49% vs. 38%). Romania is the only EU Member State where more than one in ten respondents (13%) consider that corruption is acceptable.

QB4T Tolerance index to corruption
(% - Unacceptable)



A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that only a minority of respondents think it is acceptable to give money, a gift or do a favour when they want to get something from a public administration or a public service in all socio-demographic categories. However, this proportion is the highest among:

- Respondents aged 15-24, particularly when compared with those aged 55+ (favour: 31% vs. 21%; gift: 30% vs. 20%; money: 26% vs. 13%);
- Students, compared with retired people (favour: 26% vs. 21%; gift: 26% vs. 19%; money: 22% vs. 11%);
- Those who have experienced a case of corruption in the past 12 months, as opposed to those who have not experienced it (favour: 44% vs. 22%; gift: 46% vs. 22%; money: 33% vs. 15%);
- Respondents who know someone who takes or has taken bribes, compared with those who do not (favour: 31% vs. 22%; gift: 32% vs. 22%; money: 21% vs. 15%);

¹¹ The index is calculated based on the answers given to QB4.1, 2 and 3. Points are attributed depending on the answers to those three questions: “never acceptable” (0 points), “sometimes acceptable” (1 point) and “always acceptable” (2 points). Respondents who received 0 points in total (i.e. they answered never acceptable to all questions) are classified in the index as answering “unacceptable”, while those who scored 1 to 3 points are classified as “tolerated” and those who scored 4 to 6 points are classified as “acceptable”. Based on this scoring system, the index shows the percentage of respondents who find corruption “unacceptable” overall.

¹² This means respondents who answered “never acceptable” to the three questions.

QB4 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

Total 'Acceptable' (% - EU)

	To give money	To give a gift	To do a favour
EU28	16	23	23
Age			
15-24	26	30	31
25-39	19	26	25
40-54	15	21	21
55 +	13	20	21
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	15	23	21
Managers	18	21	21
Other white collars	16	26	25
Manual workers	17	25	25
House persons	18	26	26
Unemployed	16	24	26
Retired	11	19	21
Students	22	26	26
Experienced or witnessed corruption			
Yes, experienced	33	46	44
Yes, witnessed	27	39	38
No	15	22	22
You know someone who takes bribes			
Yes	21	32	31
No	15	22	22

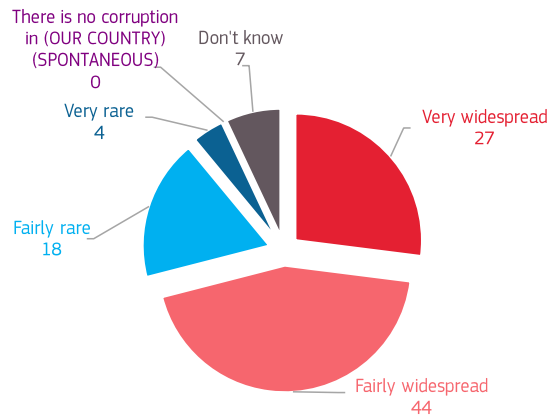
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

2 How widespread is corruption?

Over seven in ten Europeans think that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country

More than seven in ten respondents (71%, +3 pp since October 2017) believe that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country.¹³ This includes over a quarter (27%, +1 pp) who consider it “very widespread” and more than four in ten (44%, +2 pp) “fairly widespread”¹⁴. On the other hand, over one in five respondents (22%, -3 pp) think that corruption is rare in their country, with 18% (-2 pp) answering “fairly rare” and just 4% (-1 pp) “very rare”.

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)



(December 2019)

EU27 averages – Very widespread: 27%; Fairly widespread: 45%; Fairly rare: 4%; Very rare: 4%; DK: 6%; no corruption: 0

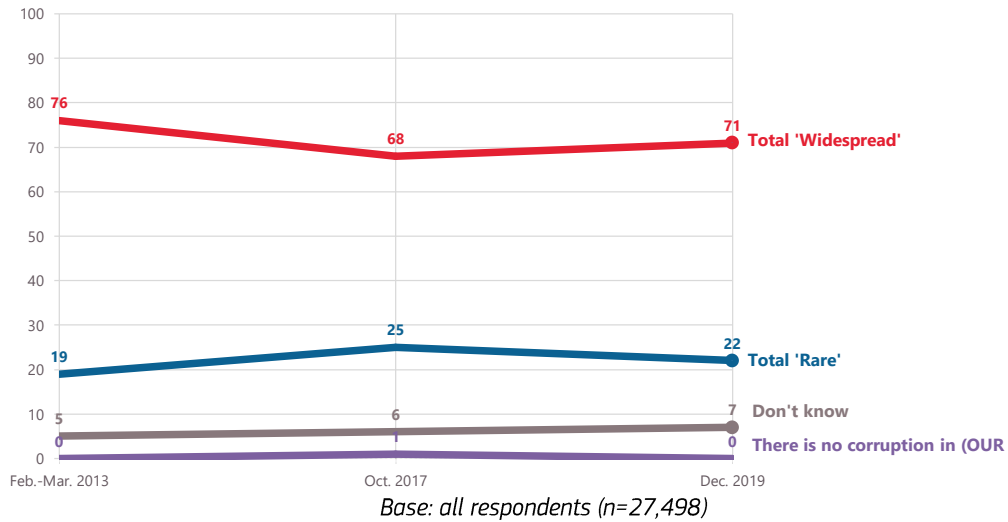
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

¹³ Before answering whether corruption is widespread in their country, respondents were given a detailed definition of corruption: “offering, giving, requesting and accepting bribes or kickbacks, valuable gifts and important favours, as well as any abuse of power for private gain”. They were also requested to base their answers on their own experience.

¹⁴ QB5. How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who think the problem of corruption is widespread in their country has increased by three percentage points, rising from 68% to 71%. However, this proportion has decreased by five percentage points since 2013, from 76% to 71%.

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

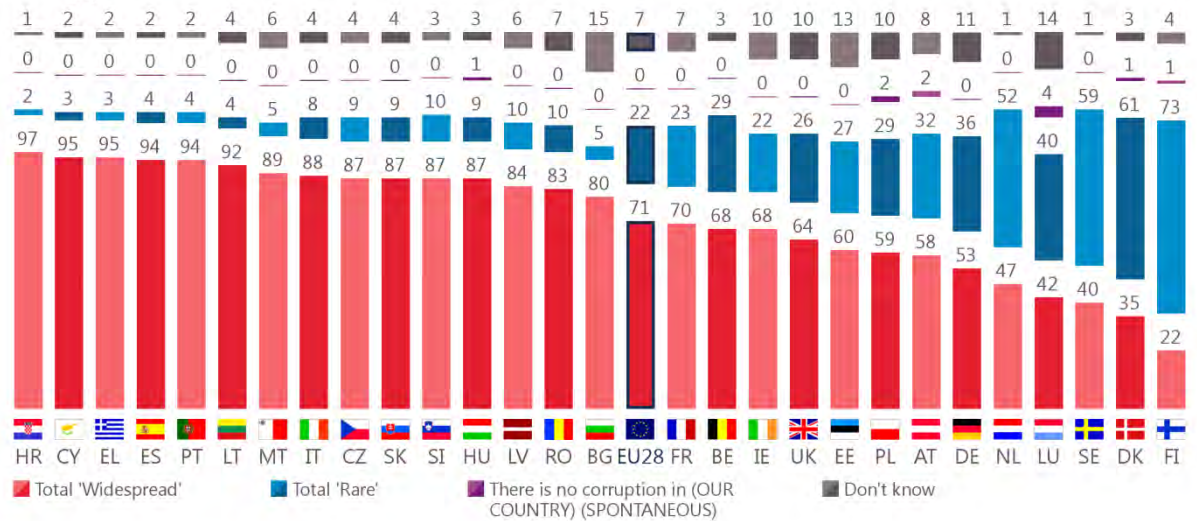


A **country analysis** reveals that in 24 EU Member States a majority of respondents consider corruption to be widespread. Among these, over nine in ten respondents share this opinion in Croatia (97%), Greece and Cyprus (95% in both countries), Spain and Portugal (94% in both countries), and Lithuania (92%) Fewer than six in ten respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (42% vs. 40% “rare”), Germany (53%), Austria (58%) and Poland (59%).

In the four remaining EU Member States, a minority of respondents think that corruption is widespread in their country: Finland (22% vs. 73%), Denmark (35% vs. 61%), Sweden (40% vs. 59%) and the Netherlands (47% vs. 52%).

In four countries, over half of respondents believe that corruption is “very widespread” in their country: Cyprus (58%), Spain (53%) and Portugal and Croatia (52% in both countries).

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)? (%)



EU27 averages – Total 'Widespread': 72%; Total 'Rare': 22%; DK: 6%; no corruption: 0

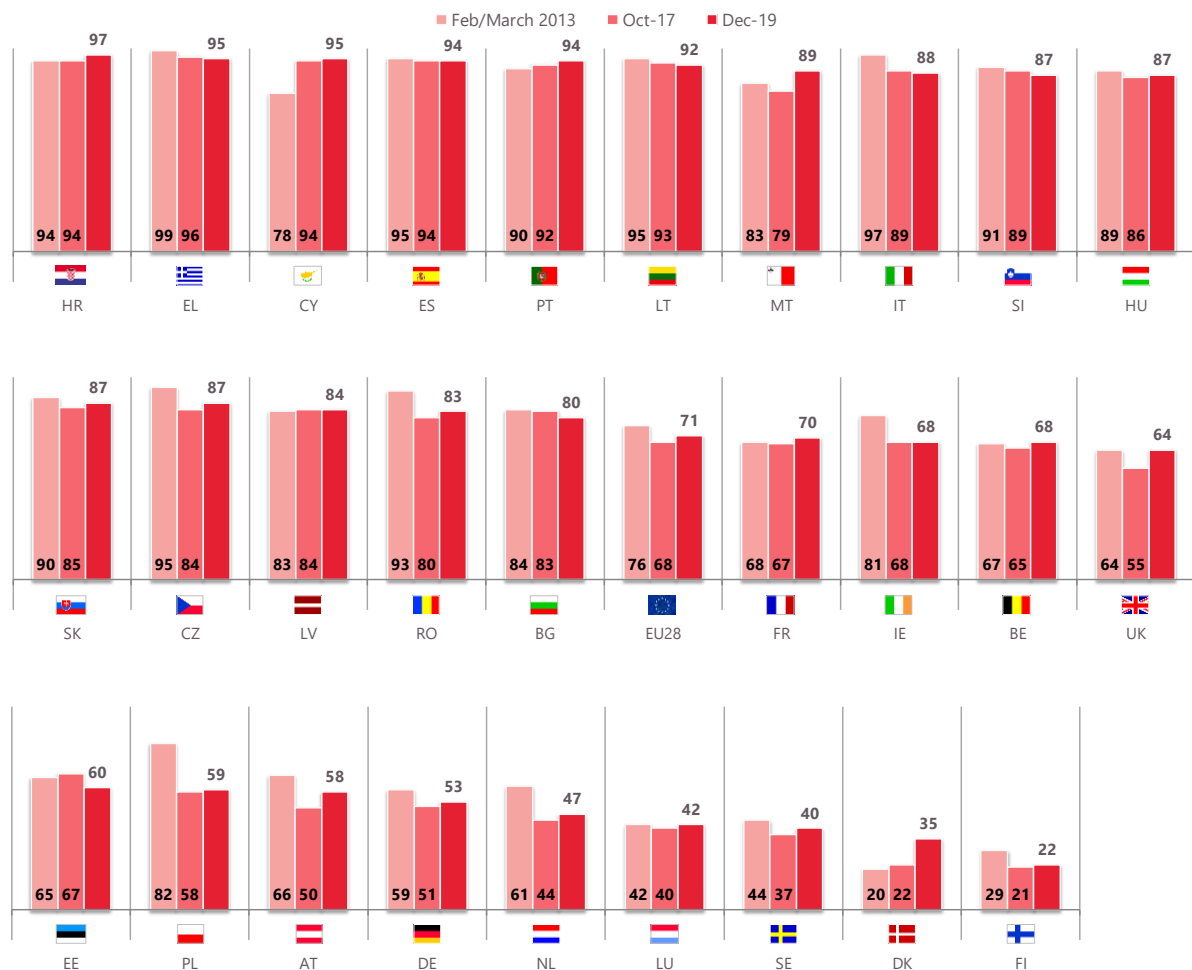
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who think corruption is widespread in their country has increased in 19 EU Member States, most strikingly in Denmark (35%, +13 pp) and Malta (89%, +10 pp), but also in the United Kingdom (64%, +9 pp) and Austria (58%, +8 pp). However, this proportion has fallen in six countries, particularly in Estonia (60%, -7 pp), while it remains unchanged in Spain, Latvia and Ireland.

Over the three waves of this survey, consistent trends can be found in eight EU Member States: the proportion of respondents who consider corruption to be widespread in their country has continuously increased since 2013 in Cyprus (up from 78% to 95%), Portugal (up from 90% to 94%) and Denmark (up from 20% to 35%). On the other hand, this proportion has continuously decreased in Greece (down from 99% to 95%), Lithuania (down from 95% to 92%), Italy (down from 97% to 88%), Slovenia (down from 91% to 87%) and Bulgaria (down from 84% to 80%).

Since 2013, the proportion of respondents who consider corruption to be widespread in their country has decreased in 18 EU Member States, but increased in eight and remains unchanged in the United Kingdom and Luxembourg.

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - TOTAL 'WIDESPREAD')



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Regional analysis highlights that respondents in NMS13 countries are more likely than those in EU15 countries to think that corruption is widespread in their country (76% vs. 69%). Respondents in euro area countries are slightly more likely than those in non-euro area countries to consider that corruption is widespread in their country (72% vs. 67%).

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a majority of respondents consider that corruption is widespread in their country in all socio-demographic categories, even if there are some differences:

- Respondents who left full-time education at the age of 15 or earlier (79%) are much more likely than those who finished their education aged 20 or later (64%) to consider that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country;
- Unemployed people (76%) are more likely than managers (64%) or students (62%) to see the problem of corruption as widespread in their country;
- Those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (83%) or from time to time (81%) are significantly more likely to share this opinion than those who never or almost never experience such difficulties (66%);
- Respondents who have experienced or witnessed corruption in the past 12 months (90% and 89%, respectively) are more likely to think that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country than those who have not (70%);
- Those who know someone who takes or has taken bribes (89%) are also more likely to hold this view than those who do not (68%).

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Widespread'	Total 'Rare'	There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	71	22	0	7
Education (End of)				
15-	79	12	1	8
16-19	75	18	0	7
20+	64	31	0	5
Still studying	62	29	0	9
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	73	23	0	4
Managers	64	32	0	4
Other white collars	73	21	0	6
Manual workers	72	22	1	5
House persons	72	18	1	9
Unemployed	76	18	1	5
Retired	70	20	1	9
Students	62	29	0	9
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	83	13	0	4
From time to time	81	14	1	4
Almost never/ Never	66	26	1	7
Experienced or witnessed corruption				
Yes, experienced	90	9	0	1
Yes, witnessed	89	11	0	0
No	70	23	0	7
You know someone who takes bribes				
Yes	89	10	0	1
No	68	24	1	7

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

3 How widespread is corruption in different areas of society?

About half of Europeans think that giving and taking bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among political parties and politicians

Respondents were asked whether or not they think that giving and taking bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among 15 public and private services and institutions, as well as among officials, politicians and political parties¹⁵.

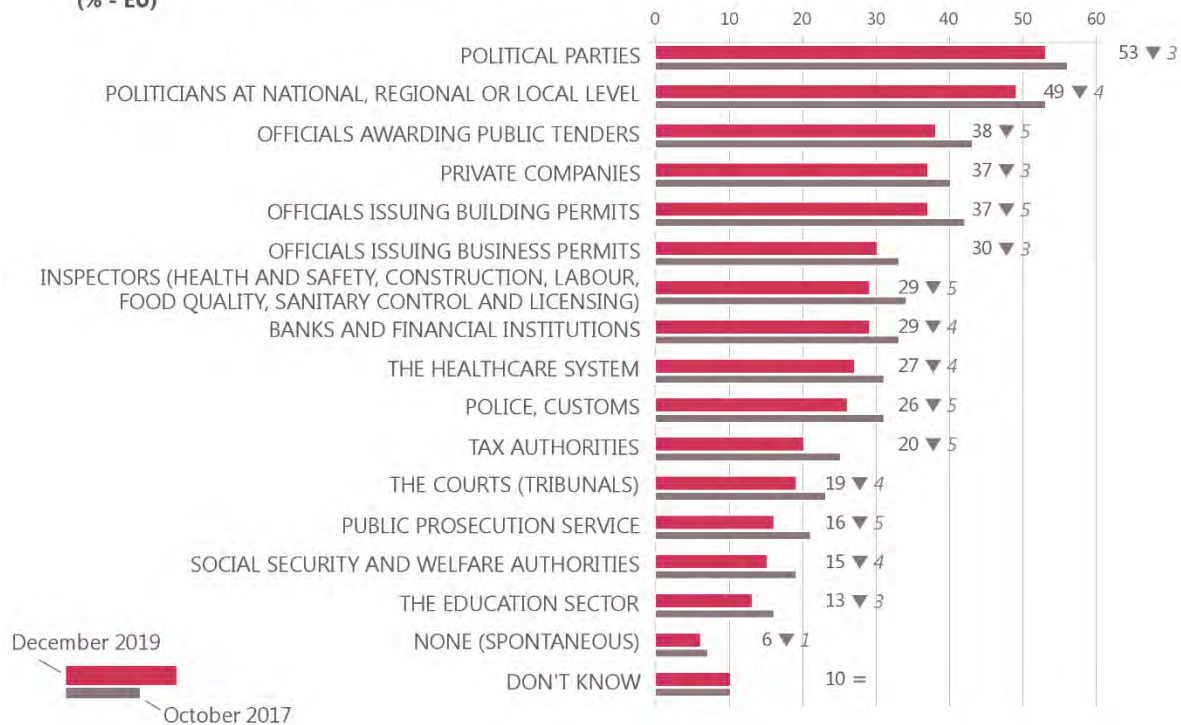
- Over half of Europeans (53%, -3 pp since October 2017) consider that giving and taking bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among **“political parties”**. Almost one in two (49%, -4 pp) share this opinion about **“politicians at national, regional or local level”**;
- At least three in ten respondents believe that corruption is widespread among **“officials awarding public tenders”** (38%, -5 pp), **“officials issuing building permits”** (37%, -5 pp), **“private companies”** (37%, -3 pp) and, to a lesser extent, **“officials issuing business permits”** (30%, -3 pp);
- More than a quarter of respondents think that way about **“inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)”** (29%, -5 pp), **“banks and financial institutions”** (29%, -4 pp), **“the healthcare system”** (27%, -4 pp) and **“police, customs”** (26%, -5 pp);
- One in five Europeans consider that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among **“tax authorities”** (20%, -5 pp);
- Less than a fifth hold this view about the four other institutions: **“the Courts (tribunals)”** (19%, -4 pp), **“public prosecution service”** (16%, -5 pp), **“social security and welfare authorities”** (15%, -4 pp) and **“the education sector”** (13%, -3 pp).

Finally, just 6% (-1 pp) of Europeans said *spontaneously* that corruption is not widespread in any of these 15 areas, while 10% (unchanged) answered “Don’t Know”.¹⁶

¹⁵ QB7. In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

¹⁶ *Spontaneously* means that the option was not presented as a possible answer by the interviewer, but respondents mentioned it when asked the question.

QB7 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **country analysis** highlights that, in 16 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that giving and taking bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread **amongst political parties**. More than six in ten respondents share this opinion in Spain (80%), Portugal (70%) and France (68%).

In five countries, **the healthcare system** tops the ranking order of areas where corruption is most widespread: Greece (81%), Lithuania (71%), Slovakia (54%), Romania (48%) and Poland (40%). Over half of respondents also mentioned the healthcare system in Cyprus (59%) and Slovenia and Bulgaria (53% in both countries).

In two EU Member States, **officials issuing building permits** was most frequently mentioned: the Netherlands (55%) and Latvia (47%). Over half of respondents also consider that corruption is widespread among officials issuing building permits in Greece (57%), Cyprus (53%) and Slovenia and Portugal (both 51%).

In two countries, respondents placed **private companies** in first position among the areas where corruption is widespread: Sweden (56%) and Denmark (50%). This proportion is also high in Portugal (48%), Spain (47%) and the Netherlands (45%).

In Luxembourg, **private companies and political parties** are ranked in joint first place (36% for both items).

Respondents in Finland are the most likely to mention **politicians at national, regional or local level** (41%). However, over half of respondents mentioned politicians in eight countries: Portugal (70%, the same proportion as for political parties), Spain (68%), Slovenia and France (both 59%), Greece and Croatia (both 58%), Italy (52%) and Czechia (51%).

The most frequently mentioned item in Czechia (56%) was **officials awarding public tenders**. It also obtained high scores in Slovenia and Greece (both 56%), Portugal (55%), Croatia (53%), Lithuania and Cyprus (both 52%), and Bulgaria (51%).

Respondents in Bulgaria are the most likely to mention **police, customs** (61%), which was also mentioned by over half of respondents in Cyprus (53%).

The other eight items were not mentioned as one of the three most frequently identified institutions in any of the 28 EU Member States. However:

- Over half of respondents mentioned **officials issuing business permits** in Greece (57%) and Cyprus (54%);
- **Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)** were mentioned by at least half of respondents in Greece (58%), Slovenia (52%) and Lithuania (50%);
- Higher proportions of respondents in Portugal (62%) and Spain (50%) mentioned **banks and financial institutions**;
- **Tax authorities** were mentioned the most frequently by respondents in Greece (63%) and Portugal (54%);
- **The Courts (tribunals)** were most frequently mentioned in Slovakia (53%) and Croatia (52%);
- More than a third of respondents mentioned the **public prosecution service** in Slovenia (41%), Lithuania (38%) and Portugal (36%);
- **Social security and welfare authorities** were particularly frequently mentioned in Portugal (51%) and Greece (43%);
- **The education sector** obtained its highest score in Portugal (41%).

QB7 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Political parties	Politicians at national, regional or local level	Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing building permits	Private companies	Officials issuing business permits	Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	Banks and financial institutions	The healthcare system	Police, customs	Tax authorities	The Courts (tribunals)	Public prosecution service	Social security and welfare authorities	The education sector
EU28		53	49	38	37	37	30	29	29	27	26	20	19	16	15	13
EU27		54	49	40	39	37	31	31	29	29	27	21	20	17	16	13
BE		55	49	39	34	40	29	32	27	14	30	21	19	16	13	8
BG		41	46	51	48	20	48	48	15	53	61	36	43	32	30	20
CZ		55	51	56	41	33	26	35	8	41	29	17	36	18	10	13
DK		41	35	26	31	50	15	24	44	11	10	21	5	9	15	8
DE		46	40	29	33	43	24	27	24	19	12	10	5	6	6	7
EE		50	44	33	36	25	25	22	18	20	14	9	13	11	15	10
IE		49	43	32	33	37	28	19	35	18	30	14	17	13	16	13
EL		59	58	56	57	29	57	58	27	81	45	63	36	26	43	18
ES		80	68	44	49	47	44	32	50	23	33	28	31	25	21	17
FR		68	59	37	31	40	19	21	33	16	29	16	15	14	8	4
HR		61	58	53	45	29	44	48	24	42	48	39	52	31	25	24
IT		54	52	49	48	32	41	40	28	37	26	25	24	21	24	20
CY		63	48	52	53	34	54	45	42	59	53	38	37	33	27	23
LV		46	38	45	47	25	36	38	13	39	42	20	24	19	12	12
LT		52	49	52	48	28	32	50	14	71	45	24	46	38	24	22
LU		36	32	24	24	36	18	22	26	13	17	12	11	9	10	11
HU		52	47	42	31	27	29	28	16	44	27	23	22	21	16	11
MT		60	48	43	49	30	39	29	22	21	34	21	31	22	22	14
NL		43	49	50	55	45	41	42	41	13	34	21	8	14	15	8
AT		51	48	31	31	33	27	23	25	22	16	14	11	12	13	14
PL		31	30	30	28	19	21	24	11	40	28	14	20	16	10	10
PT		70	70	55	51	48	44	49	62	45	47	54	41	36	51	41
RO		41	36	33	32	25	33	34	22	48	41	28	30	28	25	29
SI		63	59	56	51	42	45	52	41	53	36	38	48	41	26	27
SK		53	49	48	38	36	32	38	24	54	45	33	53	33	32	30
FI		38	41	29	20	24	12	12	8	4	7	3	4	3	3	1
SE		32	43	44	35	56	30	27	37	10	12	5	5	7	10	14
UK		50	45	24	25	39	21	16	30	12	17	14	10	7	10	9

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents mentioning **political parties** as an area where giving and taking bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread has fallen in 18 EU Member States, most strikingly in Romania (41%, -17 pp), Luxembourg (36%, -13 pp), Italy (54%, -12 pp), Lithuania (52%, -12 pp), Latvia (46%, -12 pp) and Bulgaria (41%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has risen slightly in eight countries, particularly in the United Kingdom (50%, +6 pp), and remains unchanged in Spain and Croatia.

In 19 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning **politicians at national, regional or local level** has decreased, most significantly in Romania (36%, -19 pp), Estonia (44%, -12 pp), Latvia (38%, -11 pp) and Lithuania and Belgium (49%, -10 pp in both countries). It has increased slightly in nine countries, most notably in Slovakia (49%, +4 pp).

The proportion of respondents mentioning **officials awarding public tenders** has decreased in 20 EU Member States, most dramatically in France (37%, -15 pp), Latvia (45%, -14 pp), Estonia (33%, -12 pp), Belgium (39%, -11 pp), Luxembourg (24%, -11 pp) and Romania (33%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has increased in five countries, particularly in Slovenia (56%, +6 pp). It is unchanged in Portugal, Cyprus and Slovakia.

The perception that corruption is widespread among **officials issuing building permits** has lost ground in 23 EU Member States, most strikingly in Luxembourg (24%, -16 pp), Estonia (36%, -15 pp), France (31%, -14 pp), Lithuania (48%, -13 pp), Latvia (47%, -12 pp), Austria (31%, -11 pp), Belgium (34%, -10 pp) and Romania (32%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has gained ground slightly in five countries, including Slovenia (51%, +5 pp).

The proportion of respondents mentioning **private companies** has fallen in 19 EU Member States, most dramatically in Belgium (40%, -11 pp) and Latvia (25%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has risen in six countries, most notably in Denmark (50%, +11 pp), while it is unchanged in Portugal, Cyprus and Austria.

In 18 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning **officials issuing business permits** has decreased, most markedly in Estonia (25%, -15 pp), Latvia (36%, -11 pp) and France (19%, -10 pp). It has increased slightly in seven countries, most notably in Denmark (15%, +6 pp), while it is stable in Cyprus, Spain and Sweden.

The proportion of respondents who mentioned **inspectors** (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing) has decreased in 24 EU Member States, most dramatically in Latvia (38%, -16 pp), Romania (34%, -10 pp), Estonia (22%, -10 pp) and France (21%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has increased in Slovenia (52%, +8 pp) and Denmark (24%, +3 pp). It is unchanged in the Netherlands and Slovakia.

The perception that corruption is widespread among **banks and financial institutions** has lost ground in 20 EU Member States, most strikingly in Ireland (35%, -16 pp), Italy (28%, -14 pp) and Belgium (27%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has gained ground in six countries, particularly in Denmark (44%, +19 pp), while it is stable in Greece and Poland.

The proportion of respondents who mentioned the **healthcare system** has fallen in 21 EU Member States, most dramatically in Cyprus (59%, -18 pp), Latvia (39%, -18 pp), Romania (48%, -10 pp) and the Netherlands (13%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has risen slightly in four countries, including Portugal (45%, +5 pp), while it is unchanged in Greece, Czechia and Luxembourg.

In 23 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning **police and customs** has decreased, most markedly in Latvia (42%, -21 pp), Belgium (30%, -13 pp), Bulgaria (61%, -10 pp), Romania (41%, -10 pp) and Malta (34%, -10 pp). It has increased by one percentage point in Slovenia, Austria and Denmark, and is stable in Slovakia and Sweden.

The proportion of respondents who mentioned **tax authorities** has decreased in 22 EU Member States, most dramatically in Latvia (20%, -15 pp). On the other hand, it has increased slightly in four countries, most notably in Denmark (21%, +6 pp). It is unchanged in the Netherlands and Austria.

The perception that corruption is widespread among **courts (tribunals)** has lost ground in 21 EU Member States, most strikingly in Latvia (24%, -22 pp) and Bulgaria (43%, -13 pp). It has gained at most two percentage points in four countries and is stable in Austria, Sweden and Denmark.

The proportion of respondents who mentioned the **public prosecution service** has fallen in 25 EU Member States, most dramatically in Latvia (19%, -19 pp), Bulgaria (32%, -12 pp) and the Netherlands (14%, -12 pp). On the other hand, it has risen by three or four percentage points in Cyprus, Slovenia and Denmark.

In 18 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning **social security and welfare authorities** has decreased since October 2017, most markedly in Latvia (12%, -10 pp). It has

increased in seven countries, most notably in Denmark (15%, +7 pp) and Portugal (51%, +6 pp). It is unchanged in Greece, Ireland and Estonia.

The proportion of respondents who mentioned the **education sector** has fallen in 17 EU Member States, most dramatically in Latvia (12%, -12 pp) and Italy (20%, -11 pp). On the other hand, it has increased in seven countries, most notably in Portugal (41%, +9 pp). It is unchanged in four countries.

A **socio-demographic** analysis shows that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 are slightly more likely than those aged 55+ to consider that corruption is widespread among tax authorities (23% of respondents aged 15-24 vs. 17% aged 55+). On the other hand, they are far less likely to hold this view about officials awarding public tenders (40% vs. 23%), officials issuing building permits (39% vs. 26%) and officials issuing business permits (30% vs. 23%);
- Unemployed respondents are generally among the most likely to consider that corruption is widespread in the 15 areas. This is particularly the case for political parties (63%), politicians at national, regional or local level (56%) and the Courts (tribunals) (26%). However, self-employed people are more likely to think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among officials issuing building permits (43%) and banks and financial institutions (36%);
- Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time are generally more likely to believe that corruption is widespread in any area, particularly among tax authorities (35% vs. 17% of those who have never or almost never difficulties paying bills), police, customs (39% vs. 23%) and social security and welfare authorities (28% vs. 12%);
- Overall, respondents who have experienced corruption are more likely to consider that corruption is widespread, most strikingly regarding the healthcare system (49% vs. 26% of those with no such experience), police, customs (48% vs. 25%), and officials issuing building permits (56% vs. 36%).

QB7 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Political parties	Politicians at national, regional or local level	Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing building permits	Private companies	Officials issuing business permits	Banks and financial institutions	Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and	The healthcare system	Police, customs	Tax authorities	The Courts (tribunals)	Public prosecution service	Social security and welfare authorities	The education sector
EU28	53	49	38	37	37	30	29	29	27	26	20	19	16	15	13
Age															
15-24	49	45	23	26	35	23	24	26	23	27	23	19	15	13	14
25-39	54	50	37	36	39	31	33	30	27	29	23	20	19	17	14
40-54	58	52	41	39	40	31	33	30	28	26	20	20	16	16	13
55 +	51	47	40	39	34	30	26	29	27	23	17	17	14	14	11
Socio-professional category															
Self-employed	54	51	43	43	43	35	36	33	28	28	23	21	20	18	14
Managers	55	48	38	38	41	28	31	27	22	22	16	13	12	11	12
Other white collars	53	50	39	37	36	30	29	31	29	28	23	20	18	17	14
Manual workers	56	50	38	35	39	30	30	30	28	29	22	20	18	17	12
House persons	52	51	39	38	33	33	31	28	27	25	20	18	14	16	14
Unemployed	63	56	37	38	40	33	33	33	33	31	27	26	20	21	15
Retired	51	46	40	38	34	29	25	27	26	22	16	17	13	14	11
Students	48	45	24	28	35	23	27	27	21	26	23	18	14	12	14
Difficulties paying bills															
Most of the time	62	55	44	42	38	38	38	41	38	39	35	29	25	28	20
From time to time	55	52	40	40	35	35	31	34	34	30	25	23	21	20	17
Almost never/ Never	52	47	36	35	38	27	28	26	23	23	17	16	13	12	10
Experienced or witnessed corruption															
Yes, experienced	65	60	54	56	44	46	34	44	49	48	36	36	32	28	23
Yes, witnessed	60	61	51	46	44	39	37	41	39	40	34	27	26	26	25
No	53	48	37	36	37	29	29	29	26	25	19	18	15	14	12

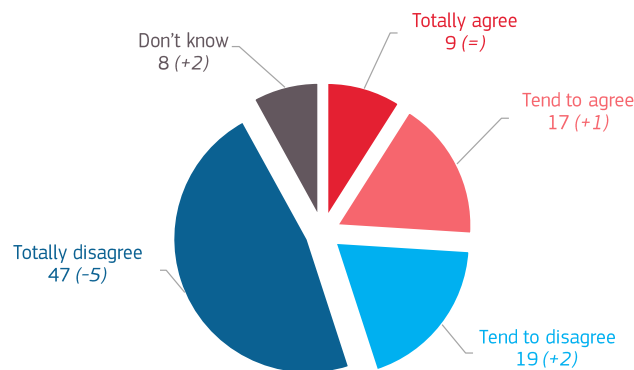
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

4 Level of corruption in daily life

Over a quarter of Europeans say that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life

When asked whether they agree or disagree with the statement “**you are personally affected by corruption in your daily life**”¹⁷, more than a quarter of respondents (26%, +1 pp since October 2017) agree with this statement, including close to a tenth (9%, unchanged) who “totally agree”. On the other hand, two-thirds of Europeans (66%, -3 pp) disagree with the statement, with nearly half of them (47%, -5 pp) who “totally disagree”.

QB15.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life (% - EU)



(December 2019 - October 2017)

EU27 averages – Totally agree: 10%; Tend to agree: 18%; Tend to disagree: 19%; Totally disagree: 47%; DK: 6%

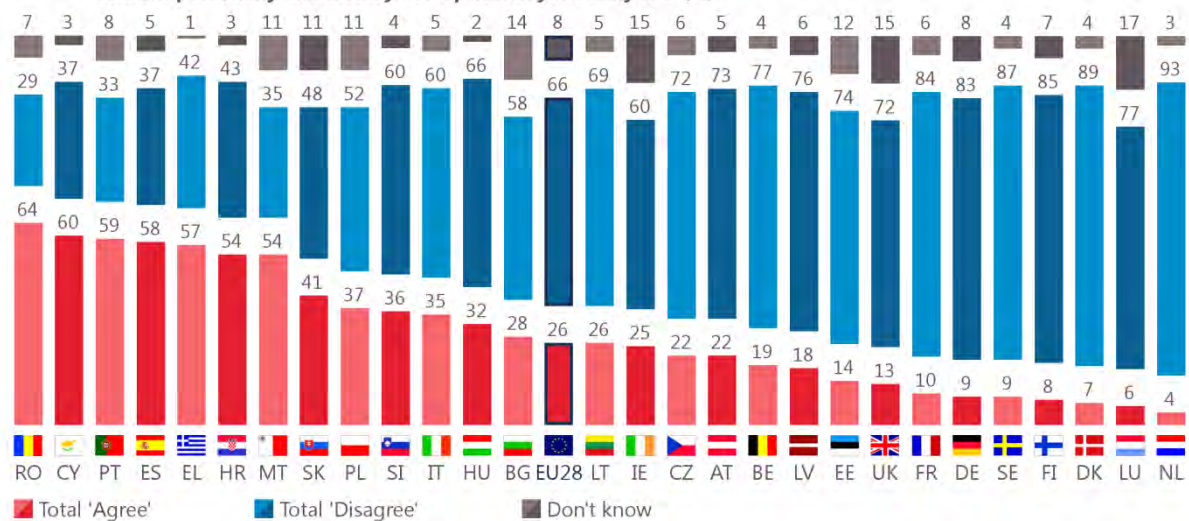
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

¹⁷ QB15.4. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following? You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life

Country analysis shows that a majority of respondents agree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life in seven EU Member States: Romania (64%), Cyprus (60%), Portugal (59%), Spain (58%), Greece (57%) and Malta and Croatia (54% in both countries).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents share this opinion in 21 EU Member States, with the highest proportions in Slovakia (41% vs. 48% disagree), Poland (37% vs. 52%) and Slovenia (36% vs. 60%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in ten respondents hold this view in the Netherlands (4% vs. 93%), Luxembourg (6% vs. 77%), Denmark (7% vs. 85%), Finland (8% vs. 85%), Sweden (9% vs. 87%) and Germany (9% vs. 83%).

QB15.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life (%)

































EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 28%; Total 'Disagree': 66%; DK: 6%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who agree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life has increased in 20 EU Member States, most dramatically in Malta (54%, +22 pp), Portugal (59%, +17 pp), Greece (57%, +11 pp) and Cyprus (60%, +10 pp). On the other hand, this proportion has decreased slightly in six countries, most notably in Italy (35%, -6 pp). It is unchanged in Spain and the Netherlands.

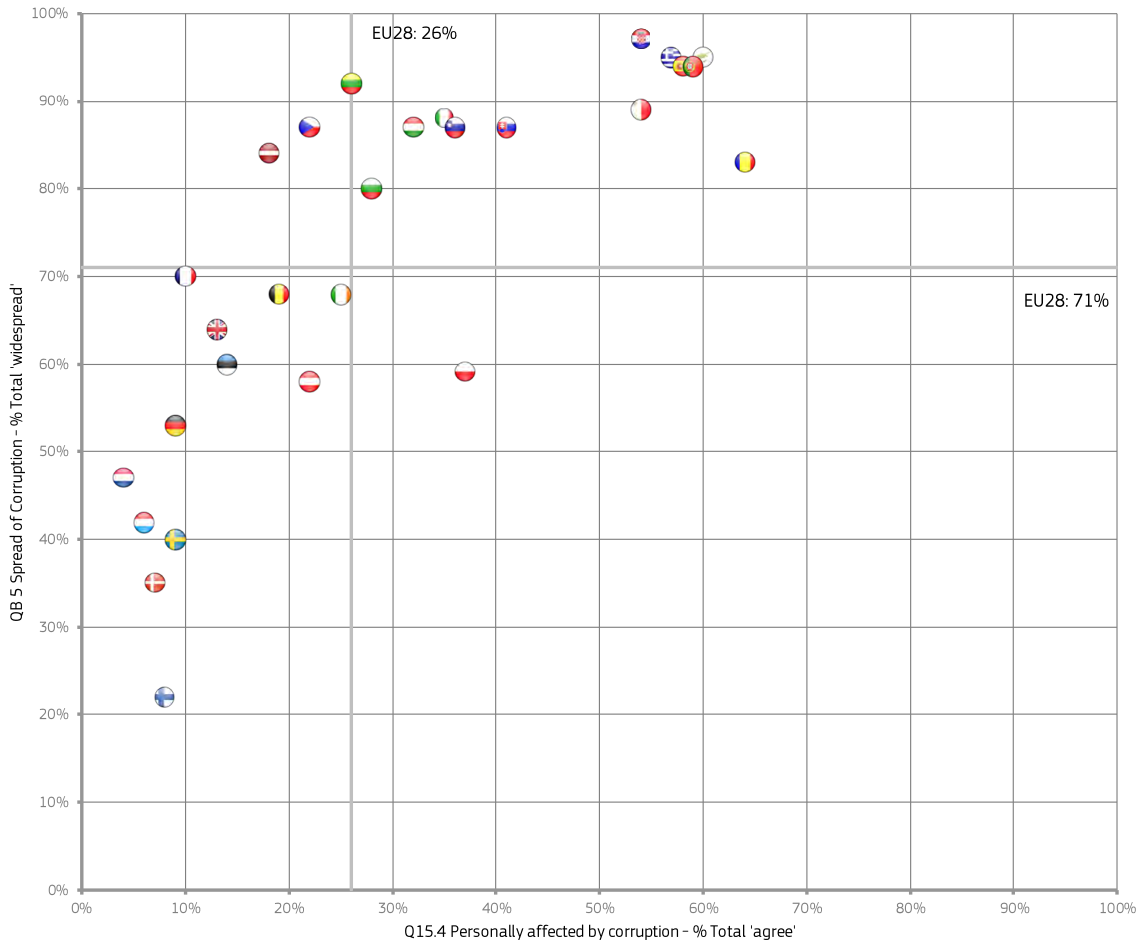
QB15.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		26	▲ 1	66	▼ 3
EU27		28	▲ 1	66	▼ 1
MT		54	▲ 22	35	▼ 21
PT		59	▲ 17	33	▼ 15
EL		57	▲ 11	42	▼ 11
CY		60	▲ 10	37	▼ 10
PL		37	▲ 7	52	▼ 6
HU		32	▲ 6	66	▼ 4
BE		19	▲ 4	77	▼ 6
EE		14	▲ 4	74	▼ 6
AT		22	▲ 4	73	▼ 7
CZ		22	▲ 3	72	▼ 3
DK		7	▲ 3	89	▼ 4
DE		9	▲ 3	83	▼ 7
FI		8	▲ 3	85	▼ 7
FR		10	▲ 2	84	▼ 3
LV		18	▲ 2	76	▼ 2
LT		26	▲ 2	69	▼ 2
BG		28	▲ 1	58	▼ 3
IE		25	▲ 1	60	▼ 6
LU		6	▲ 1	77	▼ 4
SI		36	▲ 1	60	▼ 1
ES		58	=	37	▼ 1
NL		4	=	93	▼ 2
SK		41	▼ 1	48	=
UK		13	▼ 1	72	▼ 7
SE		9	▼ 2	87	▲ 1
RO		64	▼ 4	29	▲ 3
HR		54	▼ 5	43	▲ 5
IT		35	▼ 6	60	▲ 9

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Additional national level analysis shows a strong link between the proportion of respondents who consider corruption to be widespread in their country and the proportion of respondents who feel personally affected by corruption in their daily life. Therefore, respondents who see corruption as a widespread phenomenon in their country also feel affected by it in their daily life. For instance, 95% of respondents in Cyprus consider that the problem of corruption is widespread and 60% consider that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life.







Base: all respondents (n=27498)

A **socio-demographic** analysis reveals that a minority of respondents agree that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily life in all socio-demographic categories:

- This perception is particularly widespread among Europeans who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (29%, compared with 23% of those who finished their education aged 20 or later);
- Self-employed people (32%) are more likely than retired people and students (both 21%) and managers (22%) to feel personally affected by corruption in their daily life;
- Those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (39%) are much more likely than those who never or almost never have such difficulties (21%) to share this opinion;
- Respondents who consider that they belong to the upper class (34%) are far more likely than those who see themselves as upper middle class (15%) to say that they are personally affected by corruption.

QB15.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28	26	66
 Education (End of)		
15-	29	62
16-19	28	64
20+	23	71
Still studying	21	72
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	32	61
Managers	22	72
Other white collars	29	64
Manual workers	30	63
House persons	28	64
Unemployed	30	64
Retired	21	69
Students	21	72
 Difficulties paying bills		
Most of the time	39	55
From time to time	38	56
Almost never/ Never	21	71
 Consider belonging to		
The working class	28	61
The lower middle class	27	67
The middle class	27	67
The upper middle class	15	81
The upper class	34	63

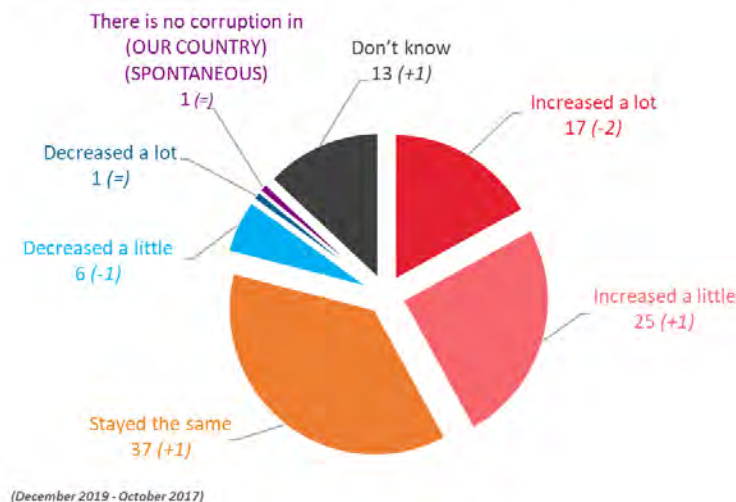
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

5 Level of corruption over the last three years

More than four in ten Europeans say that the level of corruption in their country has increased in the past three years

When asked whether they believe that the level of corruption in their country has increased, stayed the same or decreased in the past three years¹⁸, over four in ten respondents (42%, -1 pp since October 2017) answered that it has increased, with 17%, (-2 pp) saying that it has “increased a lot” and a quarter (25%, +1 pp) that it has “increased a little”. Nearly four in ten Europeans (37%, +1 pp) consider that the level of corruption in their country has “stayed the same”. Finally, less than one in ten (7%, -1 pp) believe that corruption has decreased, with 6% (-1 pp) saying that it has “decreased a little” and just 1% (unchanged) that it has “decreased a lot”.

QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...? (% - EU)



EU27 averages – Increased a lot: 16% (-3); Increased a little: 25% (+1); Stayed the same: 38% (+1); Decreased a little: 7% (=); Decreased a lot: 1% (=); No corruption: 1% (=); DK: 12% (+1)

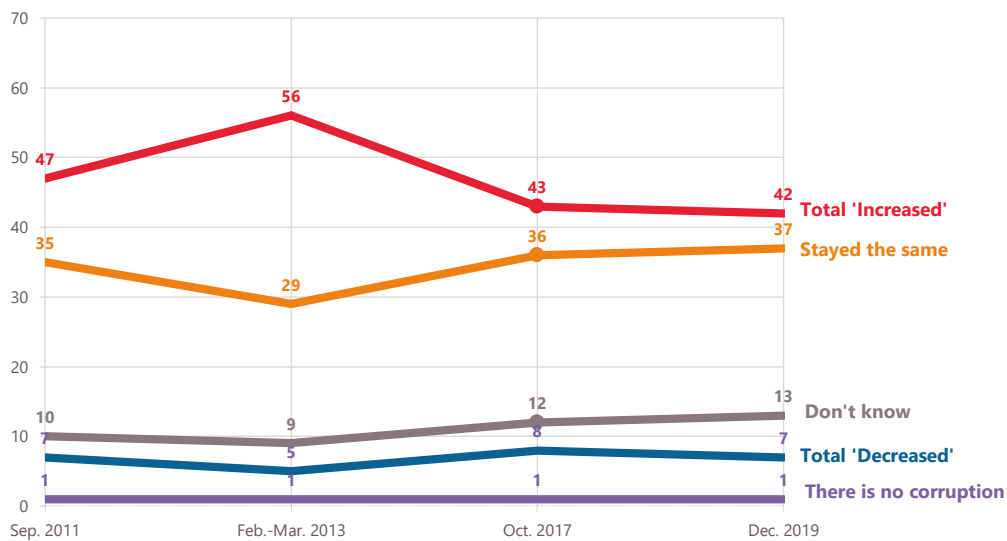
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

¹⁸ QB6. In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has... ?

The proportion of Europeans who consider that the level of corruption in their country has increased in the past three years has reached its lowest level since 2011. Between 2011 and 2013, this proportion trended upwards, up from 47% to 56%; but it has trended downwards since 2013, from 56% in 2013, 43% in 2017 to 42% in this survey.

Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents who believe that corruption has stayed the same has increased between 2013 and 2019, up from 29% to 37%, after having fallen from 35% in 2011 to 29% in 2013. The proportion of respondents who think that corruption has decreased is unchanged compared with 2011 (at 7%), with levels varying slightly between 5% in 2013 and 8% in 2017.

QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

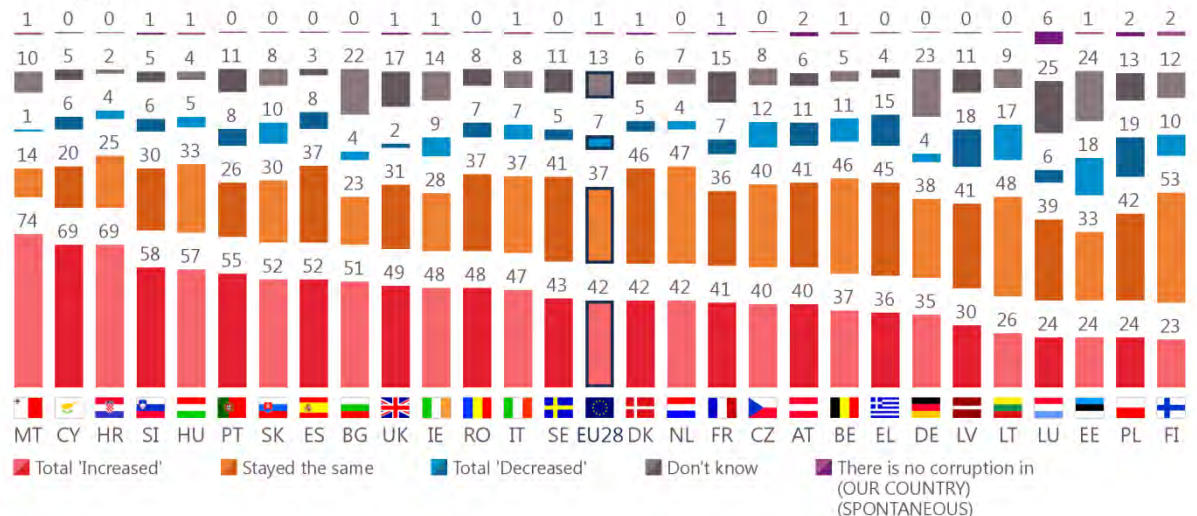
In 15 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that the level of corruption in their country has increased in the past three years. More than two-thirds of respondents hold this view in Malta (74%) and Cyprus and Croatia (69% in both countries).

In 12 EU Member States, a majority of respondents believe that corruption in their country has stayed the same in the past three years, with the highest scores recorded in Finland (53%), Lithuania (48%) and the Netherlands (47%).

In Czechia, respondents are divided: 40% consider that corruption has increased, while the same proportion believes that it has stayed the same.

The perception that the level of corruption in the country has decreased in the past three years is the minority view in 28 EU Member States, with the highest scores recorded in Poland (19%) and Latvia and Estonia (18% in both countries).

QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...? (%)



EU27 averages – Total 'Increased': 41%; Stayed the same: 38%; Total 'Decreased': 8%; DK: 12%; No corruption: 1%

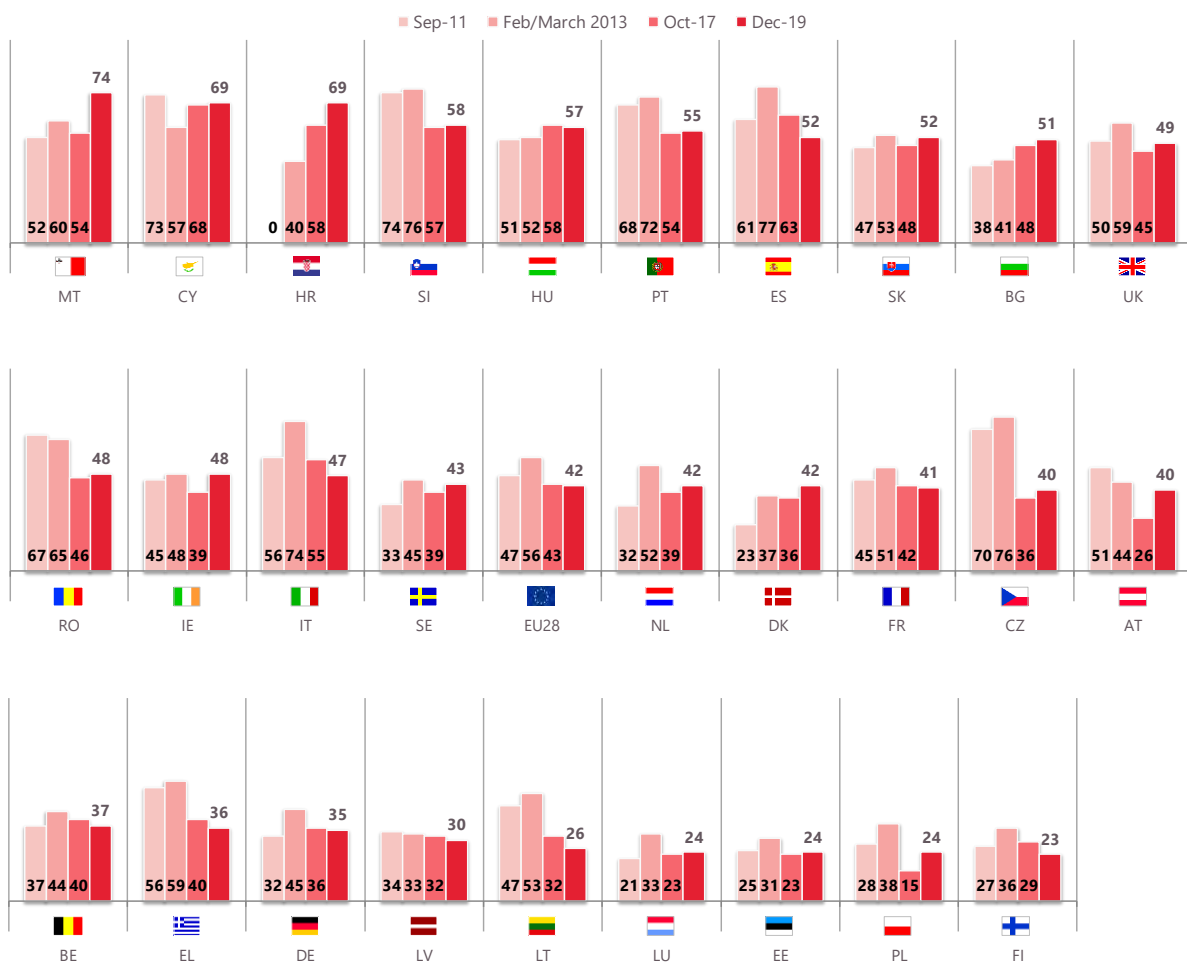
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the perception that the level of corruption in the country has increased in the past three years has gained ground in 18 EU Member States, most dramatically in Malta (74%, +20 pp), ahead of Austria (40%, +14 pp), Croatia (69%, +11 pp), Ireland (48%, +9 pp) and Poland (24%, +9 pp). On the other hand, it has lost ground in ten countries, most strikingly in Spain (52%, -11 pp), ahead of Italy (47%, -8 pp).

Over the four waves of this survey, consistent trends can be found in just three EU Member States: the proportion of respondents who consider that the level of corruption in their country has increased in the past three years has continuously risen since September 2011 in Croatia (up from 40% in February-March 2013¹⁹ to 69% in this survey) and Bulgaria (up from 38% in September 2011 to 51%). On the other hand, this proportion has continuously fallen in Latvia (down from 34% to 30%).

Overall, since September 2011, the proportion of respondents who consider that the level of corruption in their country has increased in the past three years has fallen in 16 EU Member States, risen in 11 countries and is unchanged in Belgium.

QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?
(% - TOTAL 'INCREASED')



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

¹⁹ The survey of September 2011 was not conducted in Croatia.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the perception the level of corruption in the country has increased in the past three years is particularly widespread among:

- Unemployed people (49%) and manual workers (47%), particularly when compared with students (37%) and managers (39%);
- Respondents who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (53%) and from time to time (48%), compared with those who have never or almost never have such difficulties (40%);
- Those who consider that they belong to the working and lower middle classes (both 47%), particularly when compared with Europeans who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (24%);
- Respondents who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the past 12 months (67% and 59%, respectively), compared with those who have not experienced or witnessed corruption (41%);
- Those who know someone who takes or has taken bribes (56%), compared with those who do not (41%).

QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Increased'	Total 'Decreased'	Stayed the same	Don't know
EU28	42	7	37	13
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	41	9	39	11
Managers	39	7	42	11
Other white collars	41	6	41	11
Manual workers	47	7	35	10
House persons	46	6	33	14
Unemployed	49	6	34	10
Retired	41	7	36	15
Students	37	8	38	17
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	53	9	30	8
From time to time	48	7	36	8
Almost never/ Never	40	7	38	14
Consider belonging to				
The working class	47	6	32	14
The lower middle class	47	7	33	12
The middle class	42	7	40	11
The upper middle class	34	8	47	10
The upper class	24	30	31	14
Experienced or witnessed corruption				
Yes, experienced	67	3	26	4
Yes, witnessed	59	7	30	4
No	41	7	38	13
You know someone who takes bribes				
Yes	56	5	32	7
No	41	7	38	13

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

II. ATTITUDES TO CORRUPTION IN DETAIL

The second chapter examines attitudes to corruption in detail. It firstly assesses the way in which Europeans perceive corruption in public institutions at local and regional or national level in their country. It also explores whether respondents believe there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties and, whether bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country. The chapter also focuses on corruption as part of the business culture, with a view to determine whether Europeans think that corruption is part of the business culture in their country; whether too close links between business and politics lead to corruption; whether the only way to succeed is to have political connections; and whether favouritism and corruption hamper business competition. In the last part, it assesses the attitudes of Europeans to the effectiveness of measures taken to combat corruption in their country.

More than three quarters of Europeans consider that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption, and over two-thirds believe that there is corruption in the national, regional and local public institutions in their country

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with 12 statements about corruption in their country²⁰. A majority of respondents agree with eight of these statements:

- Over three quarters of Europeans (76%, -3 pp since October 2017) agree with the statement that **“too close links between business and politics lead to corruption”**. On the other hand, more than a tenth (13%, +1 pp) disagree with it, whereas 11% (+2 pp) answered “Don’t Know”;
- Seven in ten (-3 pp) consider that **“there is corruption in the national public institutions”**. Less than a fifth (17%, +1 pp) disagree with this view, and 13% (+2 pp) answered “DK”;
- A similar proportion (68%, -4 pp) considers that **“there is corruption in the local or regional public institutions”**, whereas close to a fifth (19%, +2 pp) do not share this opinion, and 13% (+2 pp) are unsure;
- Two-thirds of respondents (66%, -3 pp) agree that **“high-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently”**. On the other hand, one in five (+1 pp) disagree with this idea, and 14% (+2pp) did not express an opinion;
- Nearly two-thirds (64%, -2 pp) believe that **“bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services”**. On the other hand, nearly a quarter (23%, unchanged) disagree with this statement, while 13% (+2 pp) answered “DK”;
- A similar proportion (63%, -4) agrees with the idea that **“, favouritism and corruption hamper business competition”**, whereas around a quarter (23%, +2 pp) disagree and 14% (+2 pp) did not express an opinion;
- Over six in ten Europeans (61%, -1 pp) think that **“corruption is part of the business culture”** in their country whereas nearly three in ten (28%, unchanged) disagree with this statement and 11% (+1 pp) answered “DK”;
- An absolute majority of respondents (51%, -1 pp) agree that **“in () the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections”**, whereas nearly four in ten (37%, -1 pp) disagree with this idea and 12% (+2 pp) did not express an opinion.

²⁰ QB15. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
(% - EU)



December 2019
October 2017

Total 'Agree'

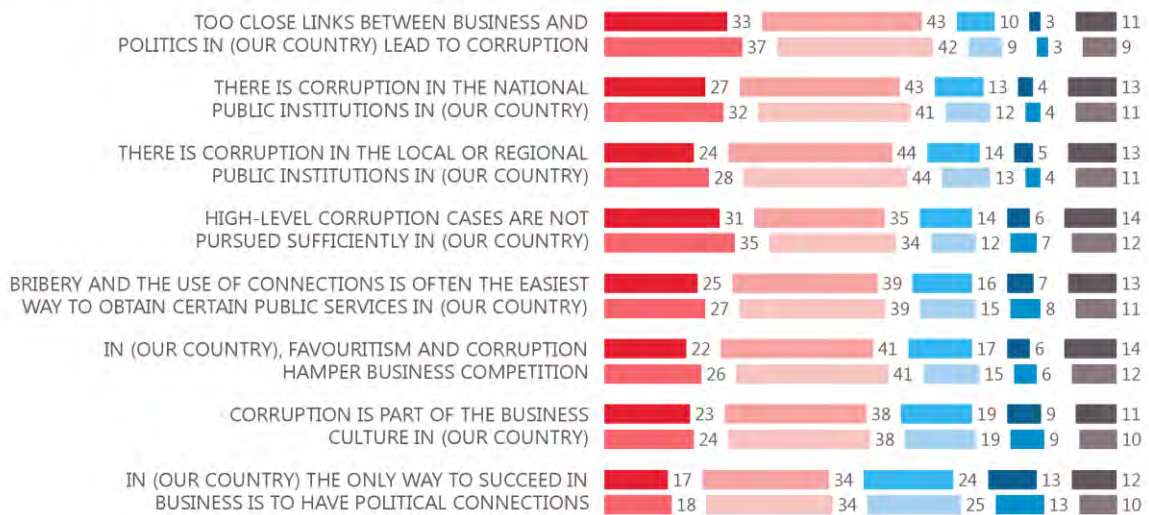
Total 'Disagree'

Don't know

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

For all eight statements, the proportion of respondents who “tend to agree” is higher than the proportion who “totally agree”. However, at least a quarter of respondents “totally agree” with four statements: 33% “totally agree” (vs. 43% “tend to agree”) that “too close links between business and politics lead to corruption”; 31% (vs. 35%) that “high-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently”; 27% (vs. 43%) that “there is corruption in the national public institutions”; and 25% (vs. 39%) that “bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services”.

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
(% - EU)



December 2019
October 2017

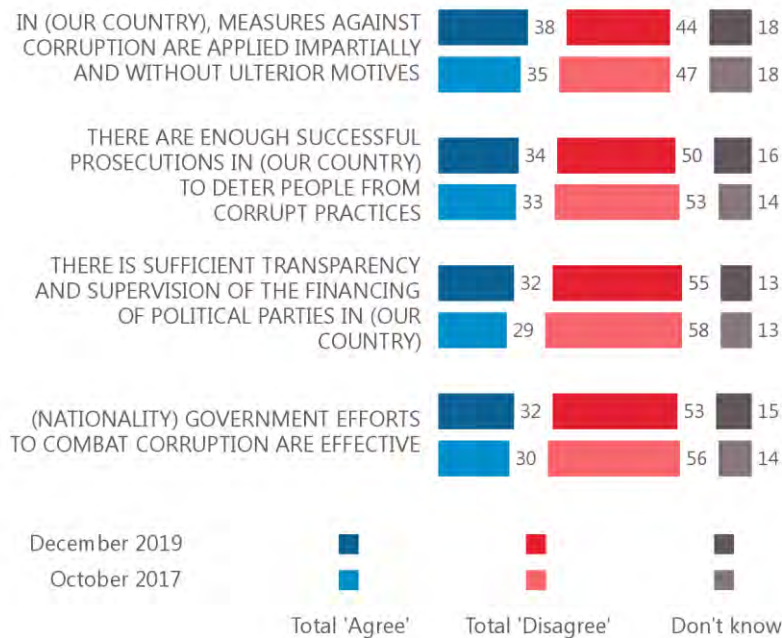


Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

On the other hand, a minority of Europeans agree with the other four statements, all related to the fight against corruption:

- Nearly four in ten respondents (38%, +3 pp since October 2017) believe that **“measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives”**. A minority of them (44%, -3 pp) disagree with this statement, while around a fifth (18%, unchanged) answered “DK”;
- Over a third (34%, +1 pp) consider that **“there are enough successful prosecutions to deter people from corrupt practices”**, but half of them (-3 pp) take the opposite view, and 16% (+2 pp) did not express an opinion;
- Close to a third of Europeans (32%, +2 pp) agree that **“Government efforts to combat corruption are effective”**, whereas more than half (53%, -3 pp) disagree with this opinion and 15% (+1 pp) answered “DK”;
- Finally, the same proportion (32%, +3 pp) thinks that **“there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties”**. On the other hand, a large majority of respondents (55%, -3 pp) do not share this view, while 13% (unchanged) did not express an opinion.

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
(% - EU)

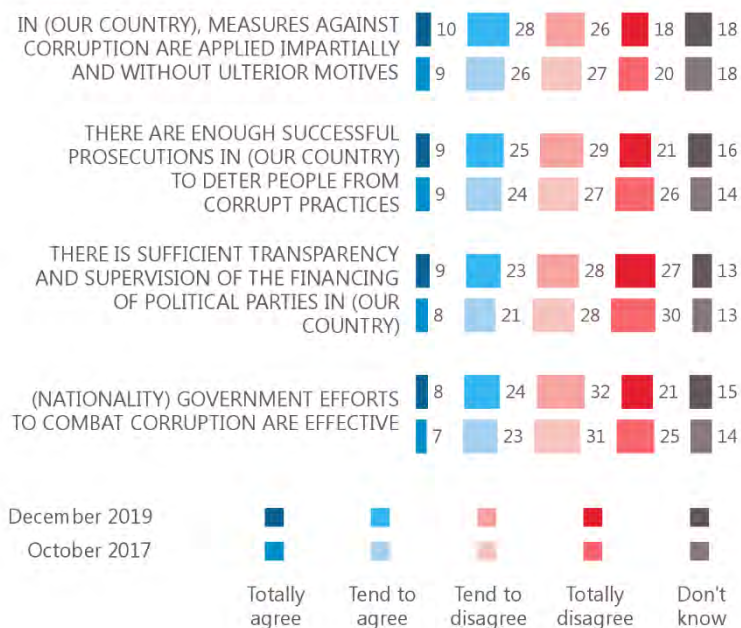


Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

As with the eight previous statements, the proportion of respondents who “tend to agree” with these four statements is higher than the proportion who “totally agree”. At most one in ten respondents say they “totally agree” with the four statements.

Moreover, the proportion of respondents who “totally disagree” with these four statements is lower than the proportion of those who “tend to disagree”. Over a fifth of respondents “totally disagree” with three statements: 27% “totally disagree” (vs. 28% “tend to disagree”) that “there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties”; 21% (vs. 29%) that “there are enough successful prosecutions to deter people from corrupt practices”; and 21% (vs. 32%) that “Government efforts to combat corruption are effective”.

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
(% - EU)



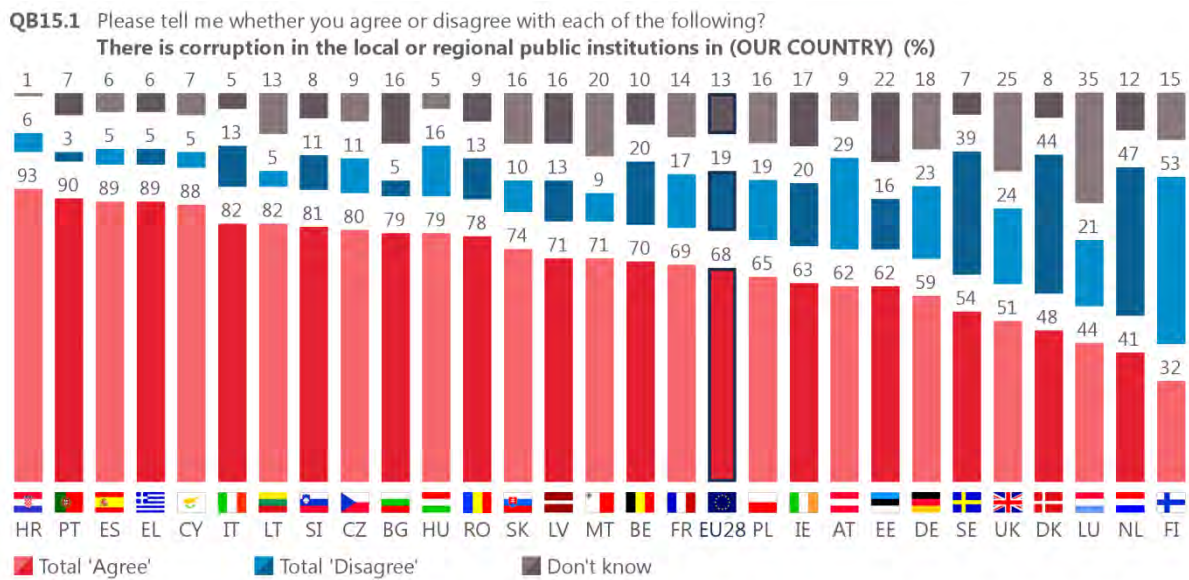
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

1 Corruption in public institutions

Local or Regional level public institutions

In 26 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that there is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in their country, with the highest scores recorded in Croatia (93%), Portugal (90%), Greece and Spain (both 89%), as well as Cyprus (88%).

This is the minority view in two countries: Finland (32% vs. 53% disagree) and the Netherlands (41% vs. 47%).

































EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 71%; Total 'Disagree': 18%; DK: 11%

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

Since October 2017, the proportion who agree that there is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in their country has decreased in 18 EU Member States, particularly in Bulgaria (79%, -7 pp), Romania (78%, -7 pp) and Estonia (62%, -7 pp). On the contrary, it has increased in eight countries, most strikingly in Malta (71%, +17 pp), and to a lesser extent in Denmark (48%, +8 pp). It is unchanged in Cyprus and Slovakia.

QB15.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

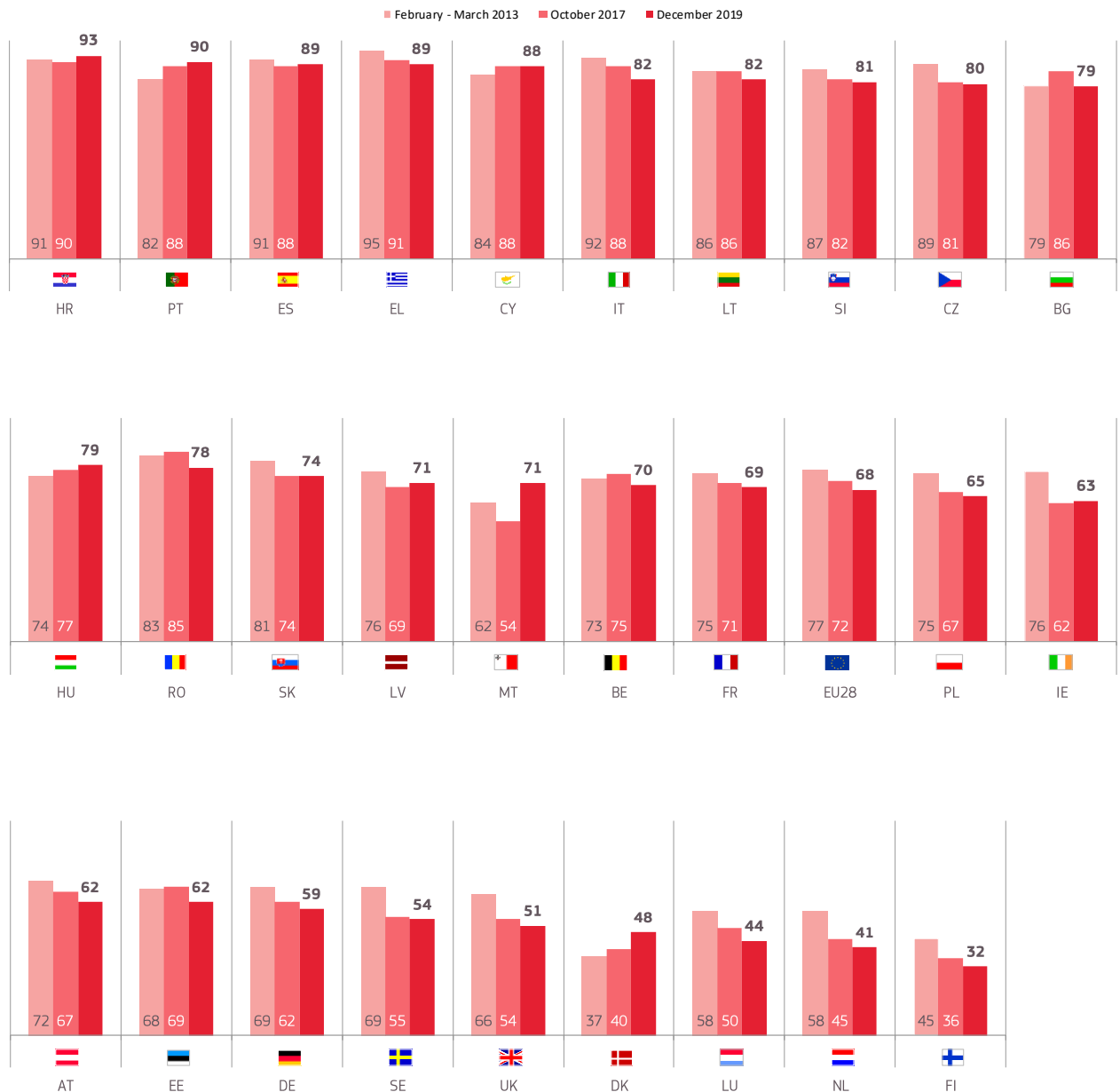
There is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
			Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		68	▼ 4	19	▲ 2
EU27		71	▼ 2	18	▲ 1
MT		71	▲ 17	9	▼ 15
DK		48	▲ 8	44	▼ 8
HR		93	▲ 3	6	=
LV		71	▲ 2	13	▼ 3
HU		79	▲ 2	16	▲ 1
PT		90	▲ 2	3	=
IE		63	▲ 1	20	▲ 1
ES		89	▲ 1	5	▲ 1
CY		88	=	5	▲ 1
SK		74	=	10	▼ 5
CZ		80	▼ 1	11	=
SI		81	▼ 1	11	▲ 1
SE		54	▼ 1	39	▲ 2
EL		89	▼ 2	5	▲ 2
FR		69	▼ 2	17	▲ 2
PL		65	▼ 2	19	▲ 3
DE		59	▼ 3	23	▼ 5
UK		51	▼ 3	24	=
LT		82	▼ 4	5	▼ 1
NL		41	▼ 4	47	▲ 2
FI		32	▼ 4	53	▼ 2
BE		70	▼ 5	20	▼ 1
AT		62	▼ 5	29	▲ 3
IT		82	▼ 6	13	▲ 8
LU		44	▼ 6	21	▼ 2
BG		79	▼ 7	5	▲ 2
EE		62	▼ 7	16	▲ 3
RO		78	▼ 7	13	▲ 4

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since March 2013, the perception that there is corruption in local or regional public institutions has lost ground in 13 EU Member States, in line with the overall trend at EU-level. However, it has gained ground in three countries: Portugal (up from 82% in 2013, to 88% in 2017 and 90% in 2019), in Hungary (up from 74% in 2013, to 77% in 2017 and 79% in 2019), and in Denmark (up from 37% in 2013, to 40% in 2017 and 48% in 2019).

QB15.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
There is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')

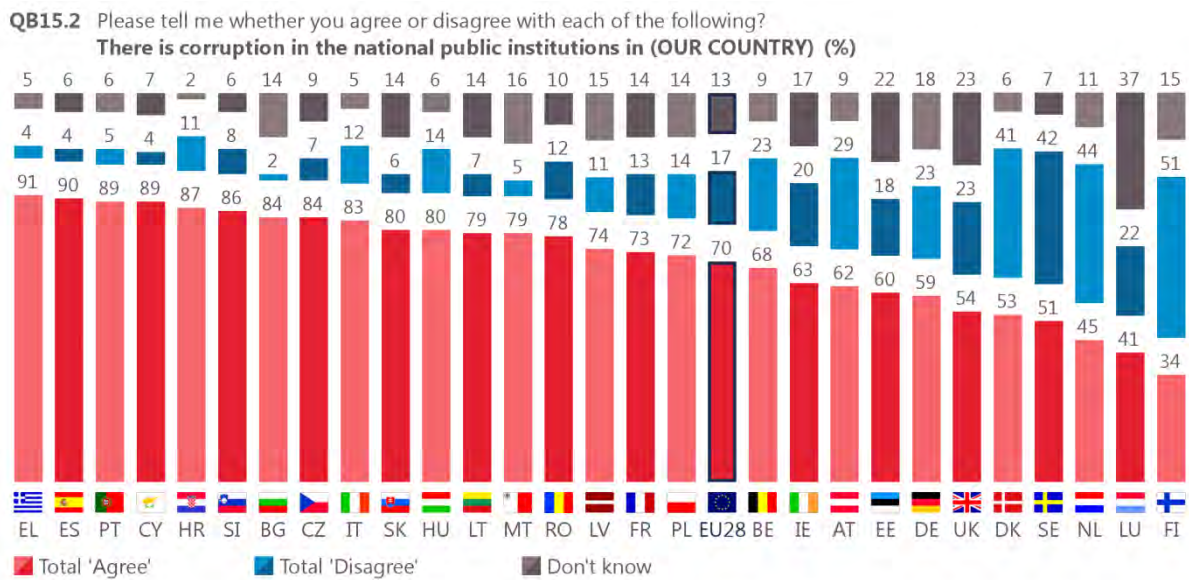


Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

National level public institutions

In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree there is corruption in the national public institutions in their country. At least eight in ten respondents share this opinion in 11 countries, with the highest levels in Greece (91%), Spain (90%) and Portugal and Cyprus (89% in both countries). A smaller majority holds this view in Luxembourg (41% vs. 22% disagree), the Netherlands (45% vs. 44%) and Sweden (51% vs. 42%).

Finland is the only EU Member State where only a minority of respondents agree that there is corruption in national public institutions (34% vs. 51%).







EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 73%; Total 'Disagree': 16%; DK: 11%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who think that there is corruption in national public institutions in their country has fallen in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (60%, -8 pp) and Germany (59%, -8 pp). On the other hand, it has risen in eight countries, most dramatically in Malta (79%, +16 pp) and Denmark (53%, +8 pp). It is stable in Portugal, Slovenia and Latvia.

QB15.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

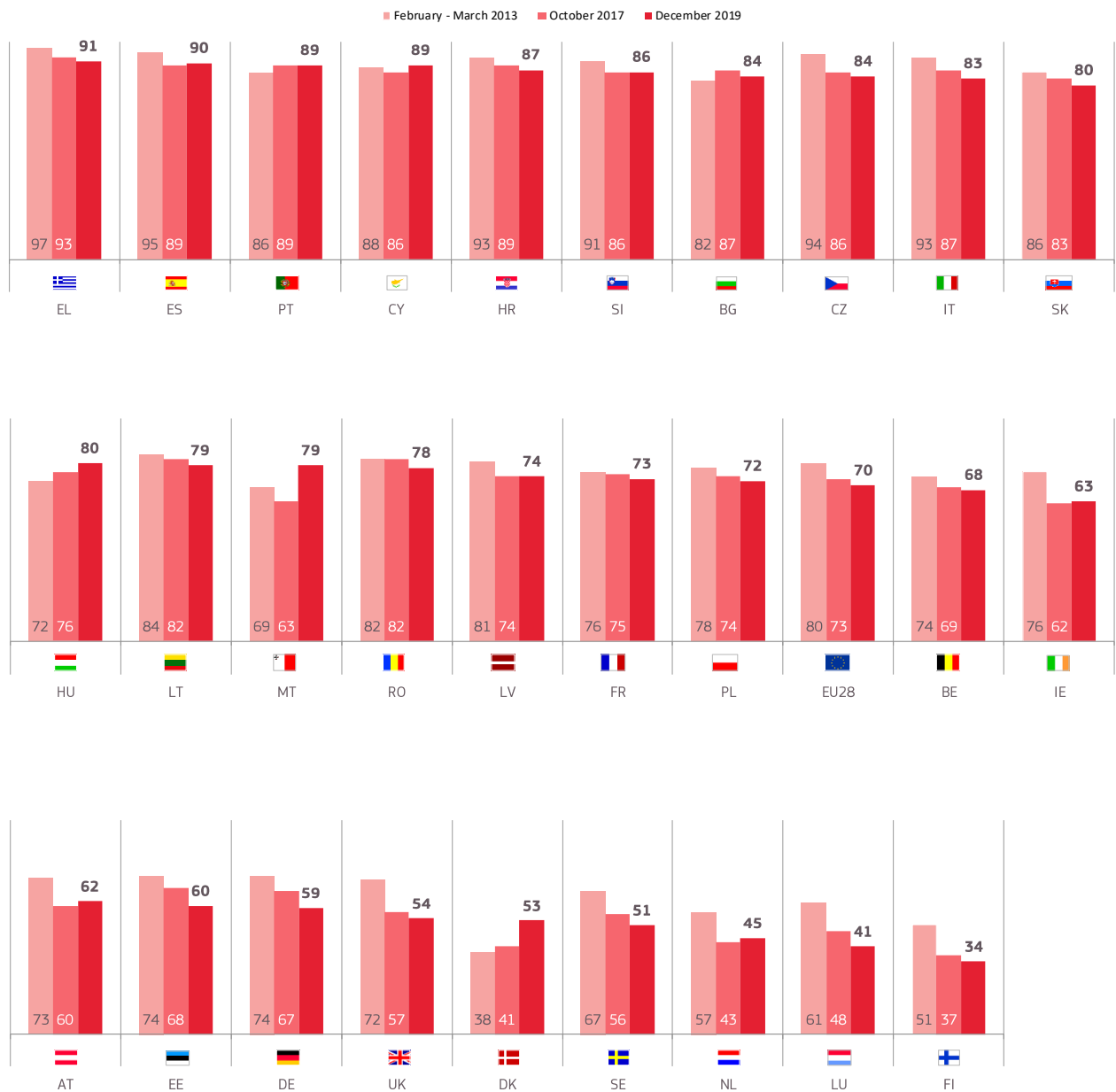
There is corruption in the national public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		70	▼ 3	17	▲ 1
EU27		73	▼ 2	16	▲ 1
MT		79	▲ 16	5	▼ 12
DK		53	▲ 12	41	▼ 10
HU		80	▲ 4	14	▼ 2
CY		89	▲ 3	4	▼ 1
NL		45	▲ 2	44	▼ 3
AT		62	▲ 2	29	▼ 4
IE		63	▲ 1	20	▲ 1
ES		90	▲ 1	4	▲ 1
LV		74	=	11	▼ 1
PT		89	=	5	▲ 1
SI		86	=	8	=
BE		68	▼ 1	23	▼ 3
CZ		84	▼ 2	7	=
EL		91	▼ 2	4	▲ 1
FR		73	▼ 2	13	=
HR		87	▼ 2	11	▲ 3
PL		72	▼ 2	14	▲ 3
BG		84	▼ 3	2	▼ 1
LT		79	▼ 3	7	=
SK		80	▼ 3	6	▼ 1
FI		34	▼ 3	51	▼ 4
UK		54	▼ 3	23	=
IT		83	▼ 4	12	▲ 5
RO		78	▼ 4	12	▼ 1
SE		51	▼ 5	42	▲ 6
LU		41	▼ 7	22	▼ 3
DE		59	▼ 8	23	▲ 1
EE		60	▼ 8	18	▲ 4

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since March 2013, the proportion of respondent who agree there is corruption in the national public institutions in their country has consistently decreased at EU-level (from 80% in 2013, to 73% in 2017 and 70% in this survey). This trend can also be observed in 15 EU Member States. However, the proportion of respondents who believe that there is corruption in national public institutions has consistently increased in three countries: Hungary (up from 72% in 2013, to 76% in 2017 and 80% in 2019) and Denmark (up from 38% in 2013, to 41% in 2017 and 53% in 2019).

QB15.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
There is corruption in the national public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



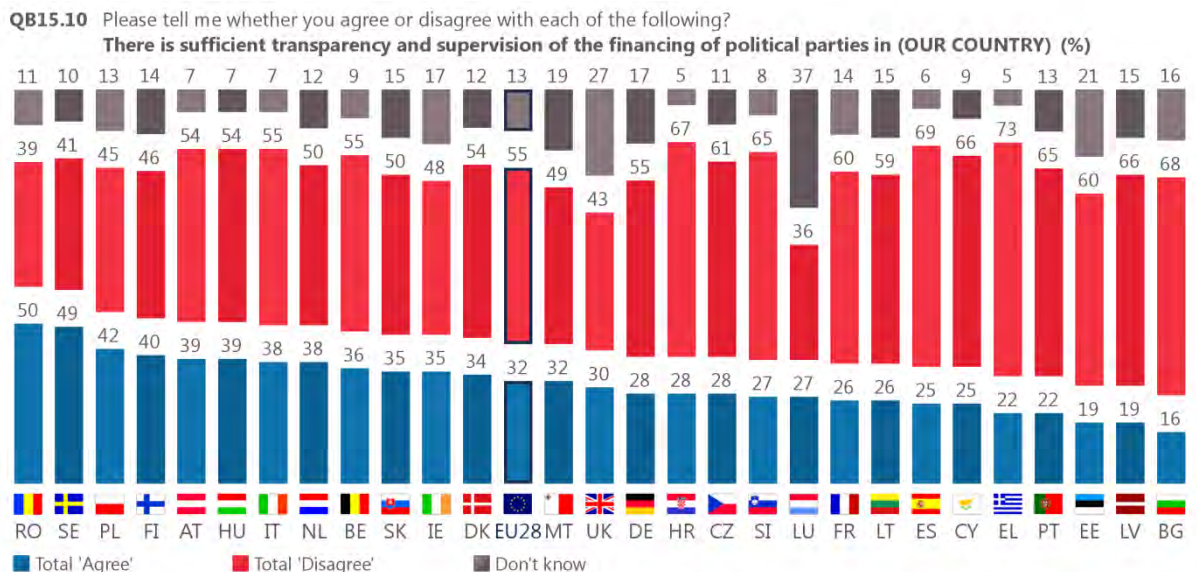
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Financing of political parties

In 26 EU Member States a minority of respondents agree that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country. Among these, the level of agreement is highest in Poland (42% vs. 45% disagree), Finland (40% vs. 46%) and Hungary and Austria (39% vs. 54% in both countries). Meanwhile less than one in five respondents share this opinion in Bulgaria (16% vs. 68%), Estonia (19% vs. 60%) and Latvia (19% vs. 66%).

A majority of respondents in only two countries consider that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country: Romania (50% vs. 39%) and Sweden (49% vs. 41%).

It is noteworthy that nearly four in ten respondents (37%) in Luxembourg felt unable to express an opinion on this question.



EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 33%; Total 'Disagree': 56%; DK: 11%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the opinion that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties has gained ground in 16 EU Member States, most dramatically in Romania (50%, +15 pp) and Malta (32%, +10 pp). It has lost ground slightly in nine countries, particularly in Cyprus (25%, -5 pp). It is unchanged in Ireland, Croatia and Latvia.

QB15.10 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

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

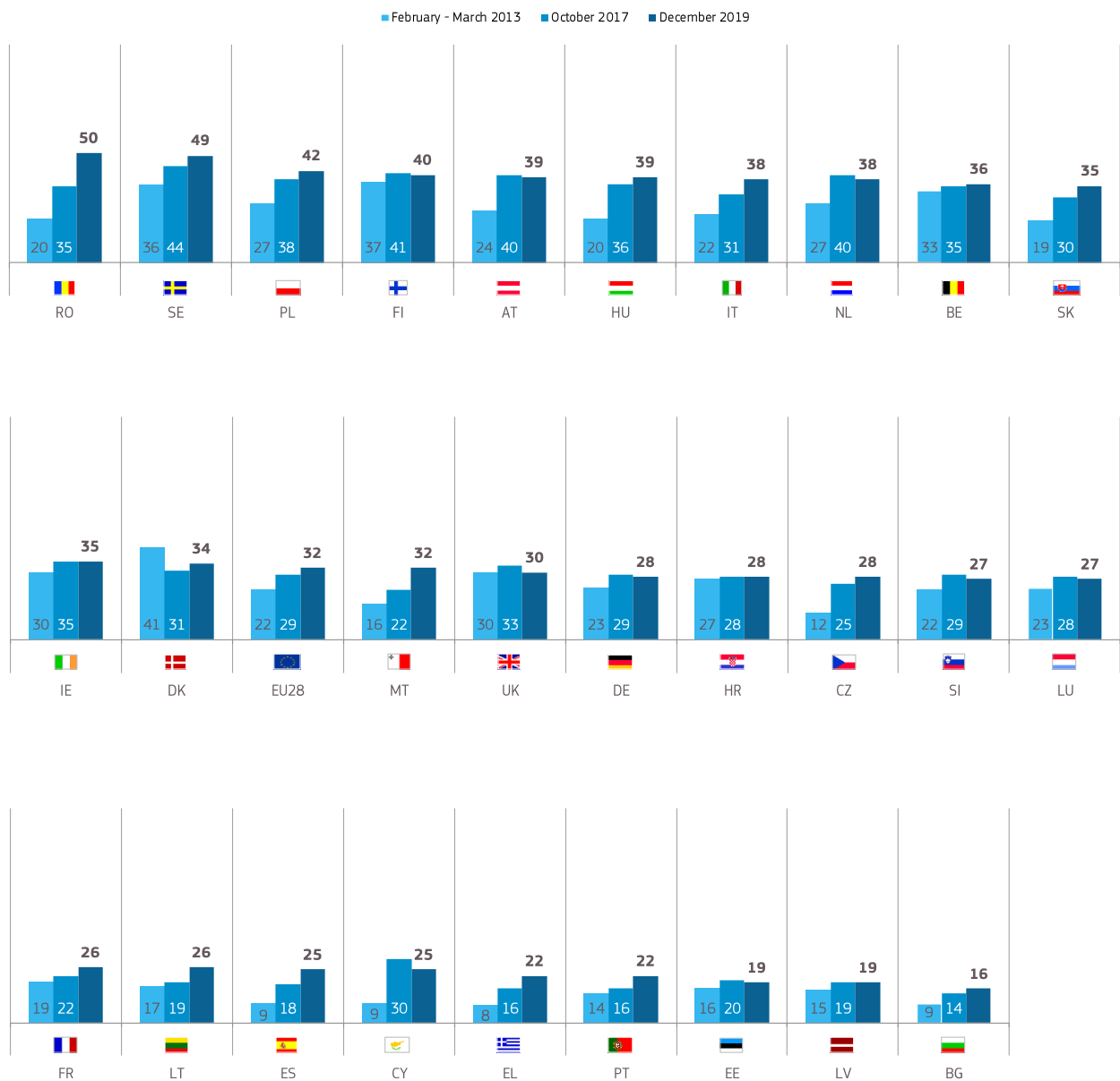
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
			Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		32	▲ 3	55	▼ 3
EU27		33	▲ 4	56	▼ 4
RO		50	▲ 15	39	▼ 13
MT		32	▲ 10	49	▼ 7
ES		25	▲ 7	69	▼ 4
IT		38	▲ 7	55	▼ 6
LT		26	▲ 7	59	▼ 10
EL		22	▲ 6	73	▼ 4
PT		22	▲ 6	65	▼ 6
SK		35	▲ 5	50	▼ 8
SE		49	▲ 5	41	▼ 5
FR		26	▲ 4	60	▼ 5
PL		42	▲ 4	45	=
CZ		28	▲ 3	61	▼ 4
DK		34	▲ 3	54	=
HU		39	▲ 3	54	▲ 1
BG		16	▲ 2	68	▼ 2
BE		36	▲ 1	55	▼ 3
IE		35	=	48	=
HR		28	=	67	▲ 1
LV		19	=	66	▲ 2
DE		28	▼ 1	55	▼ 3
EE		19	▼ 1	60	▼ 2
LU		27	▼ 1	36	=
AT		39	▼ 1	54	=
FI		40	▼ 1	46	▼ 5
NL		38	▼ 2	50	▲ 4
SI		27	▼ 2	65	▲ 5
UK		30	▼ 3	43	▼ 3
CY		25	▼ 5	66	▲ 6

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since March 2013, the proportion of respondent who agree there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country has consistently increased at EU-level over the past three waves of this survey (from 22% in 2013, to 29% in 2017 and 32% in 2019). This trend can also be observed in 15 EU Member States.

Overall, the proportion of respondents who agree there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country has increased in all EU Member States since 2013, except in Denmark where it decreased (down from 41% in 2013, to 31% in 2017 and to 34% in 2019) and in the UK where it stayed the same (30% in 2013, to 33% in 2017 and back to 30% in 2019).

QB15.10 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

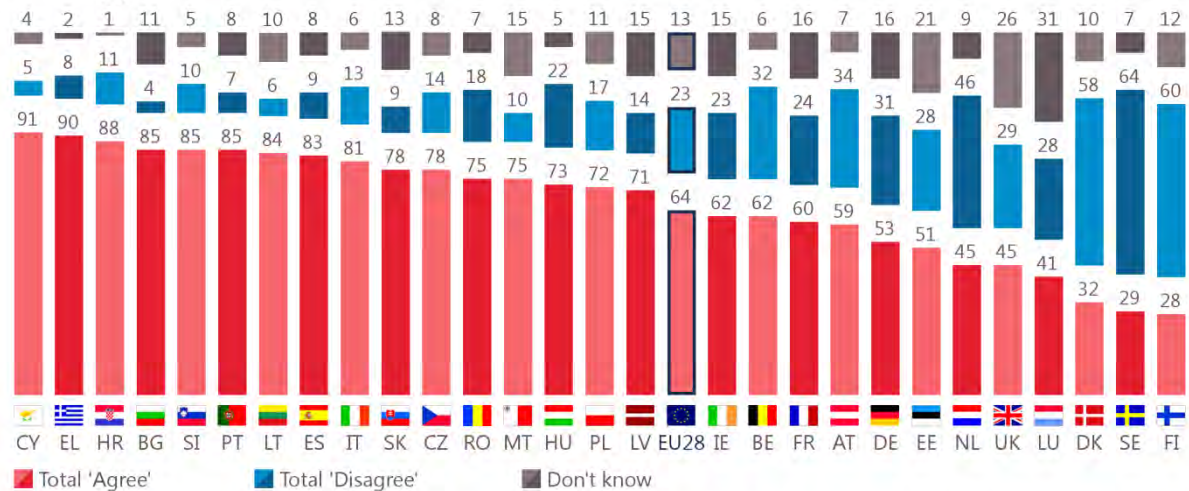
Bribery and the use of connections

In 24 EU Member States, a majority of respondents share the opinion that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country, most notably in Cyprus (91%), Greece (90%) and Croatia (88%). A smaller majority of respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (41% agree vs. 28% disagree), the United Kingdom (45% vs. 29%) and Estonia (51% vs. 28%).

Only a minority of respondents consider that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in four EU Member States: Finland (28% vs. 60%), Sweden (29% vs. 64%), Denmark (32% vs. 58%) and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands (45% vs. 46%).

More than three in ten respondents in Luxembourg (31%) did not express an opinion.

QB15.9 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)
 (%)



























EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 67%; Total 'Disagree': 23%; DK: 10%

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who believe that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country has fallen in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Estonia (51%, -10 pp), but also in Romania (75%, -7 pp) and Luxembourg (41%, -7 pp). On the other hand, it has increased considerably in Malta (75%, +11 pp) and slightly in six EU Member States.

QB15.9 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		64	▼ 2	23	=
EU27		67	▼ 2	23	▲ 1
MT		75	▲ 11	10	▼ 8
DK		32	▲ 3	58	▼ 2
HR		88	▲ 3	11	=
EL		90	▲ 2	8	▼ 2
ES		83	▲ 2	9	▼ 2
CY		91	▲ 1	5	=
PT		85	▲ 1	7	▼ 1
CZ		78	=	14	▼ 1
HU		73	=	22	▲ 2
NL		45	=	46	▼ 4
SI		85	=	10	=
UK		45	=	29	▼ 4
BG		85	▼ 1	4	=
FR		60	▼ 1	24	=
IT		81	▼ 1	13	▲ 3
BE		62	▼ 2	32	▲ 1
SE		29	▼ 2	64	▲ 1
IE		62	▼ 3	23	▲ 4
LT		84	▼ 3	6	▼ 1
AT		59	▼ 3	34	▲ 1
SK		78	▼ 3	9	▲ 1
PL		72	▼ 4	17	▲ 4
DE		53	▼ 5	31	=
FI		28	▼ 5	60	▲ 1
LV		71	▼ 6	14	▲ 4
LU		41	▼ 7	28	▼ 1
RO		75	▼ 7	18	▲ 4
EE		51	▼ 10	28	▲ 7

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since March 2013, the proportion of respondent who believe bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country has consistently decreased at EU-level over the past three waves of this survey (down from 73% in 2013, to 66% in 2017 and 64% in 2019).

This trend can also be observed in 14 EU Member States. Meanwhile, the proportion of respondents who believe bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country has stayed the same in Bulgaria since 2013 (85%), and has increased in Portugal (up from 77% in 2013, to 84% in 2017 and up to 85% in 2019) and in Malta (up from 61% in 2013, to 64% in 2017 and up to 75% in 2019).

QB15.9 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** focusing on the highest levels of agreement with each statement shows that:

- Self-employed and unemployed people (74% in both categories), and Europeans having difficulties paying their bills most of the time (79%) or from time to time (78%) are the most likely to consider that there is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in their country;
- The proportion of respondents who agree that there is corruption in the national public institutions is particularly high among unemployed respondents (76%), manual workers (75%) and respondents having difficulties paying their bills most of the time (83%) or from time to time (78%);
- The proportion of respondents who believe that there is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in their country is fairly homogeneous across socio-demographic categories, with the highest levels among managers (35%), Europeans having difficulties paying their bills from time to time (36%), and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper (57%), upper middle or middle class (36% in both cases);
- Europeans who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (68%), unemployed people (72%), other white collar workers (68%), respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (78%) or from time to time (73%) are most likely to agree that bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in their country;
- In addition, respondents who have personally experienced or witnessed corruption, and those who know someone who takes bribes are particularly likely to agree that public institutions at all levels are characterised by corruption, and that bribery and corruption is often the easiest way to obtain services in their country.

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	There is corruption in the national public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY) (% - EU)	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)	There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)
EU28	70	68	64	32
Education (End of)				
15-	74	72	68	28
16-19	73	71	67	33
20+	67	65	58	34
Still studying	64	61	61	28
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	74	74	65	32
Managers	67	66	60	35
Other white collars	72	71	68	33
Manual workers	75	71	67	34
House persons	67	66	63	32
Unemployed	76	74	72	29
Retired	68	66	61	31
Students	64	61	61	28
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	83	79	78	31
From time to time	78	78	73	36
Almost never/ Never	66	64	60	31
Consider belonging to				
The working class	72	70	67	27
The lower middle class	74	70	67	30
The middle class	71	69	64	36
The upper middle class	62	62	56	36
The upper class	57	56	55	57
Experienced or witnessed corruption				
Yes, experienced	88	89	86	36
Yes, witnessed	85	81	77	33
No	70	68	64	32
You know someone who takes bribes				
Yes	86	85	81	29
No	68	66	62	33

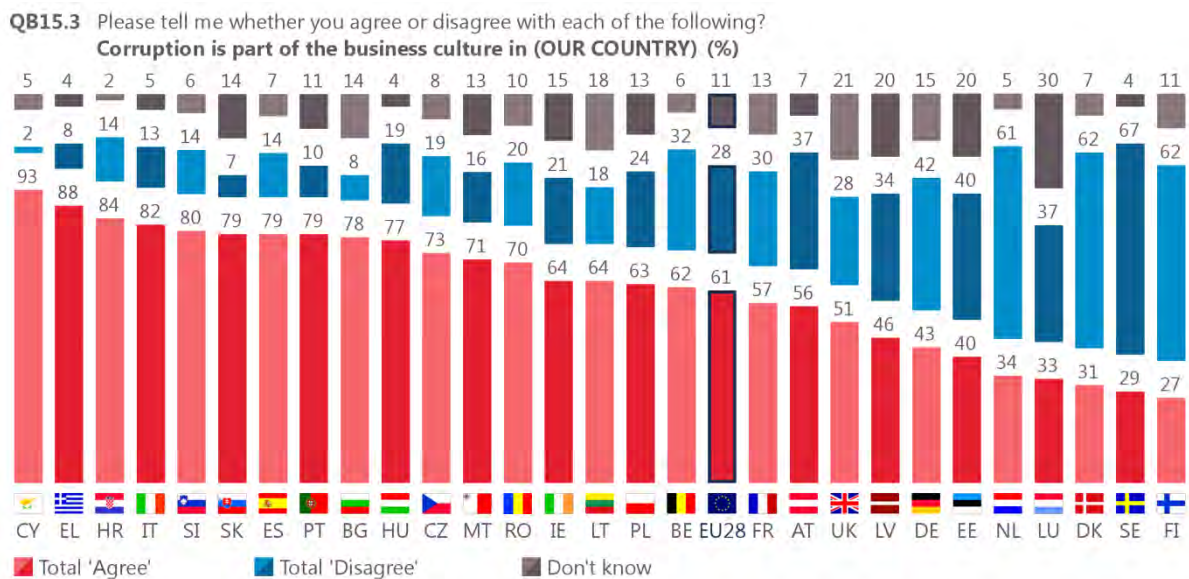
Base: all respondents (n=27498)

2 Corruption in business

A majority of respondents in 22 EU Member States agree that corruption is part of the business culture in their country. In these countries, at least eight in ten respondents share this opinion in Cyprus (93%), Greece (88%), Croatia (84%), Italy (82%) and Slovenia (80%), but less than one in two do so in Germany (43% vs. 42% disagree) and Latvia (46% vs. 34%).

In five countries, only a minority of respondents consider that corruption is part of the national business culture: Finland (27% vs. 62%), Sweden (29% vs. 67%), Denmark (31% vs. 62%), Luxembourg (33% vs. 37%) and the Netherlands (34% vs. 61%).

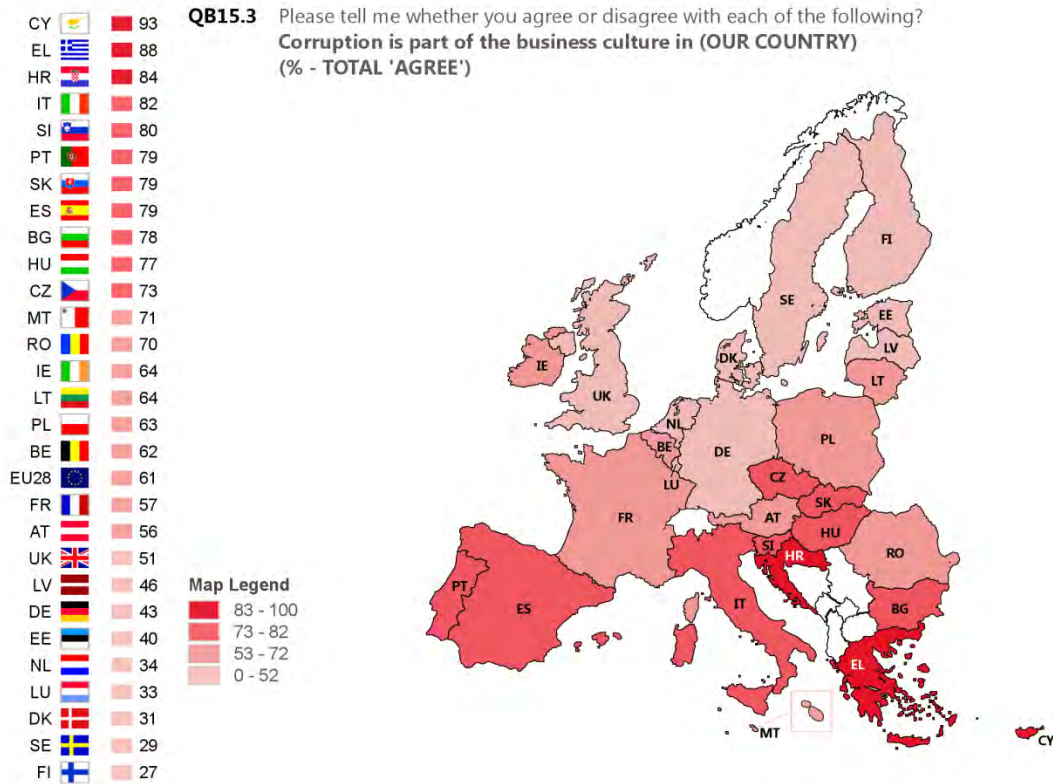
Respondents in Estonia are divided on this issue (40% vs. 40%).



EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 62%; Total 'Disagree': 28%; DK: 10%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

The following map reveals that respondents in Southern and South-Eastern Europe are the most likely to agree that corruption is part of the business culture in their country. On the other hand, respondents in Northern Europe are generally less likely to hold this view.








EU27 average – Total 'Agree': 62%;

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who believe that corruption is part of the business culture in their country has decreased in 15 EU Member States, mostly in Romania (70%, -10 pp) and Estonia (40%, -8 pp). However, it has increased in ten countries, most notably in Croatia (84%, +9 pp) and Denmark (31%, +8 pp). It is unchanged in Cyprus, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

QB15.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

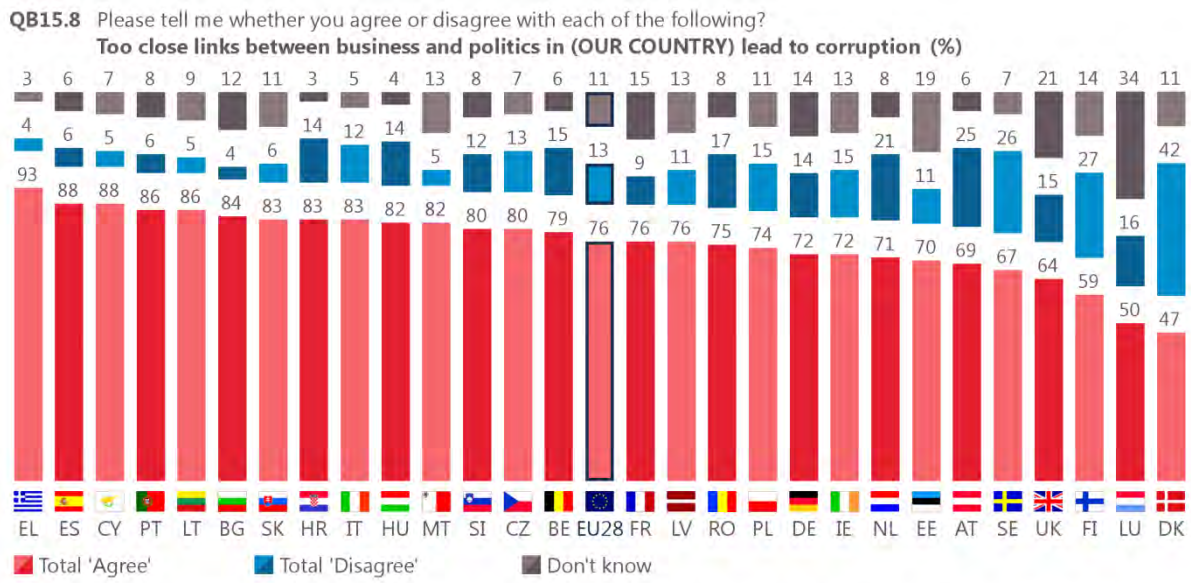
Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		61	▼ 1	28	=
EU27		62	▼ 2	28	▲ 1
HR		84	▲ 9	14	▼ 5
DK		31	▲ 8	62	▼ 9
AT		56	▲ 6	37	▼ 9
MT		71	▲ 5	16	▲ 1
EL		88	▲ 4	8	▼ 4
ES		79	▲ 4	14	=
SI		80	▲ 4	14	▼ 4
BG		78	▲ 2	8	▼ 2
HU		77	▲ 1	19	▲ 2
PL		63	▲ 1	24	▲ 1
CY		93	=	2	▼ 1
PT		79	=	10	=
UK		51	=	28	▼ 5
BE		62	▼ 1	32	▼ 1
IE		64	▼ 1	21	=
FR		57	▼ 1	30	=
NL		34	▼ 1	61	=
FI		27	▼ 1	62	▼ 4
SE		29	▼ 1	67	▲ 2
IT		82	▼ 2	13	▲ 4
LU		33	▼ 2	37	▼ 3
SK		79	▼ 2	7	▼ 2
LT		64	▼ 3	18	=
CZ		73	▼ 4	19	▲ 1
LV		46	▼ 6	34	▲ 4
DE		43	▼ 7	42	▲ 1
EE		40	▼ 8	40	▲ 5
RO		70	▼ 10	20	▲ 6

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

In all 28 EU Member States, a majority of respondents consider that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption, with the highest scores being recorded in Greece (93%) and Spain and Cyprus (88% in both countries), and the lowest scores in Denmark (47% vs. 42% disagree), Luxembourg (50% vs. 16%) and Finland (59% vs. 27%).

Over a third of respondents in Luxembourg (34%) did not express an opinion.













EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 77%; Total 'Disagree': 13%; DK: 10%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who consider that too close links between business and politics in their country lead to corruption has fallen in 15 EU Member States, most dramatically in Germany (72%, -10 pp) and the United Kingdom (64%, -9 pp). On the other hand, it has risen in nine countries, particularly in Malta (82%, +9 pp), while it remains unchanged in four countries.

QB15.8 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

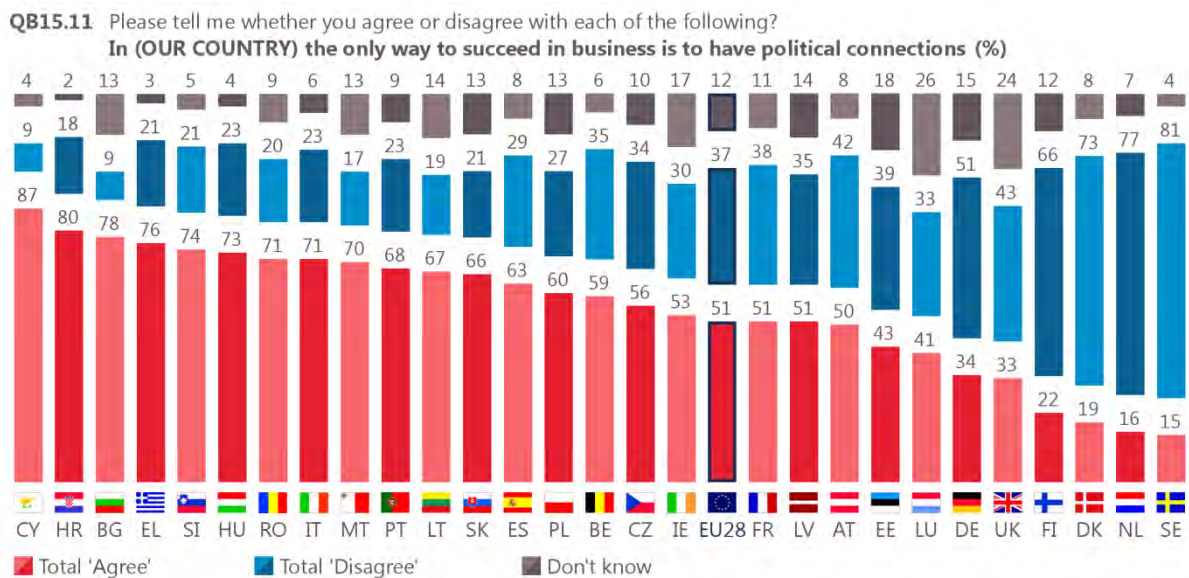
Too close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption (%)

		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
			Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		76	▼ 3	13	▲ 1
EU27		77	▼ 3	13	▲ 1
MT		82	▲ 9	5	▼ 5
ES		88	▲ 5	6	▼ 3
EL		93	▲ 3	4	▼ 2
CZ		80	▲ 2	13	▼ 2
BG		84	▲ 1	4	=
DK		47	▲ 1	42	▲ 1
HU		82	▲ 1	14	▲ 2
PT		86	▲ 1	6	=
SK		83	▲ 1	6	▼ 2
BE		79	=	15	▼ 2
HR		83	=	14	▲ 3
IT		83	=	12	▲ 3
SI		80	=	12	▼ 1
CY		88	▼ 1	5	=
LT		86	▼ 1	5	▼ 1
NL		71	▼ 1	21	▼ 1
AT		69	▼ 2	25	=
PL		74	▼ 2	15	▲ 2
IE		72	▼ 3	15	▲ 5
SE		67	▼ 3	26	▲ 2
LV		76	▼ 4	11	▲ 2
FI		59	▼ 4	27	▼ 1
EE		70	▼ 6	11	▲ 1
LU		50	▼ 6	16	▼ 3
RO		75	▼ 6	17	▲ 3
FR		76	▼ 7	9	▲ 1
UK		64	▼ 9	15	▲ 5
DE		72	▼ 10	14	▲ 4

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents in 22 EU Member States consider that the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections. Over three quarters of respondents share this opinion in Cyprus (87%), Croatia (80%), Bulgaria (78%) and Greece (76%). At the other end of the scale, at most half of respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (41% agree vs. 33% disagree), Estonia (43% vs. 39%) and Austria (50% vs. 42%).

In six EU Member States, a minority of respondents agree that the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections: Sweden (15% agree vs. 81% disagree), the Netherlands (16% vs. 77%), Denmark (19% vs. 73%), Finland (22% vs. 66%), the United Kingdom (33% vs. 43%) and Germany (34% vs. 51%).

































EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 54%; Total 'Disagree': 36%; DK: 10%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who think that the only way to succeed in business in their country is to have political connections has decreased in 17 EU Member States, particularly in Latvia (51%, -7 pp) and Estonia (43%, -7 pp). On the other hand, it has increased in ten countries, most strikingly in Malta (70%, +16 pp), but also in Greece (76%, +7 pp). It is stable in the United Kingdom.

QB15.11 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections (%)

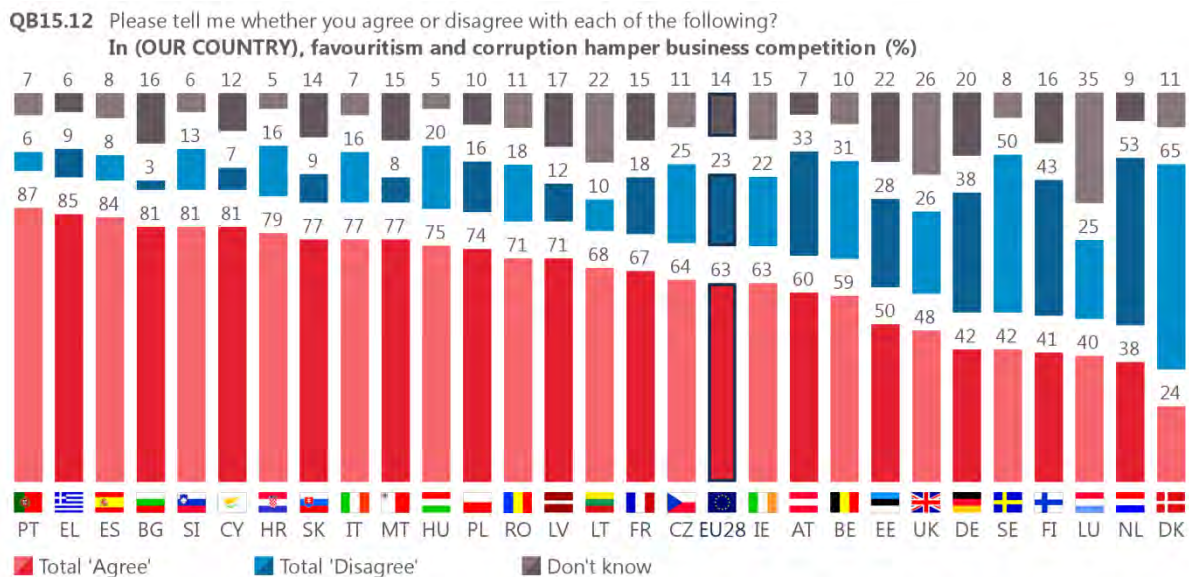
		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
			Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		51	▼ 1	37	▼ 1
EU27		54	▼ 1	36	=
MT		70	▲ 16	17	▼ 11
EL		76	▲ 7	21	▼ 7
DK		19	▲ 5	73	▼ 5
PL		60	▲ 5	27	▼ 3
CY		87	▲ 3	9	▼ 2
HU		73	▲ 2	23	▲ 1
SI		74	▲ 2	21	▼ 3
BE		59	▲ 1	35	▼ 3
BG		78	▲ 1	9	▼ 1
PT		68	▲ 1	23	▲ 1
UK		33	=	43	▼ 7
CZ		56	▼ 1	34	▼ 1
IE		53	▼ 1	30	▼ 1
FR		51	▼ 1	38	▲ 2
HR		80	▼ 1	18	▲ 2
FI		22	▼ 1	66	▼ 3
IT		71	▼ 2	23	▲ 2
AT		50	▼ 2	42	▼ 2
DE		34	▼ 3	51	▼ 3
NL		16	▼ 3	77	=
LU		41	▼ 4	33	▼ 2
RO		71	▼ 5	20	▲ 2
SE		15	▼ 5	81	▲ 5
ES		63	▼ 6	29	▲ 4
LT		67	▼ 6	19	▲ 1
SK		66	▼ 6	21	▲ 6
EE		43	▼ 7	39	▲ 3
LV		51	▼ 7	35	▲ 7

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

In 24 EU Member States, the opinion that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in the country is the majority view. It is particularly widespread among respondents in Portugal (87%), Greece (85%), Spain (84%) and Slovenia, Cyprus and Bulgaria (81% in the three countries). A narrower majority of respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (40% vs. 26% disagree), Germany (42% vs. 38%), the United Kingdom (48% vs. 26%) and Estonia (50% vs. 28%).

Only a minority of respondents consider that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country in four EU Member States: Denmark (24% vs. 65%), the Netherlands (38% vs. 53%), Finland (41% vs. 43%) and Sweden (42% vs. 50%).

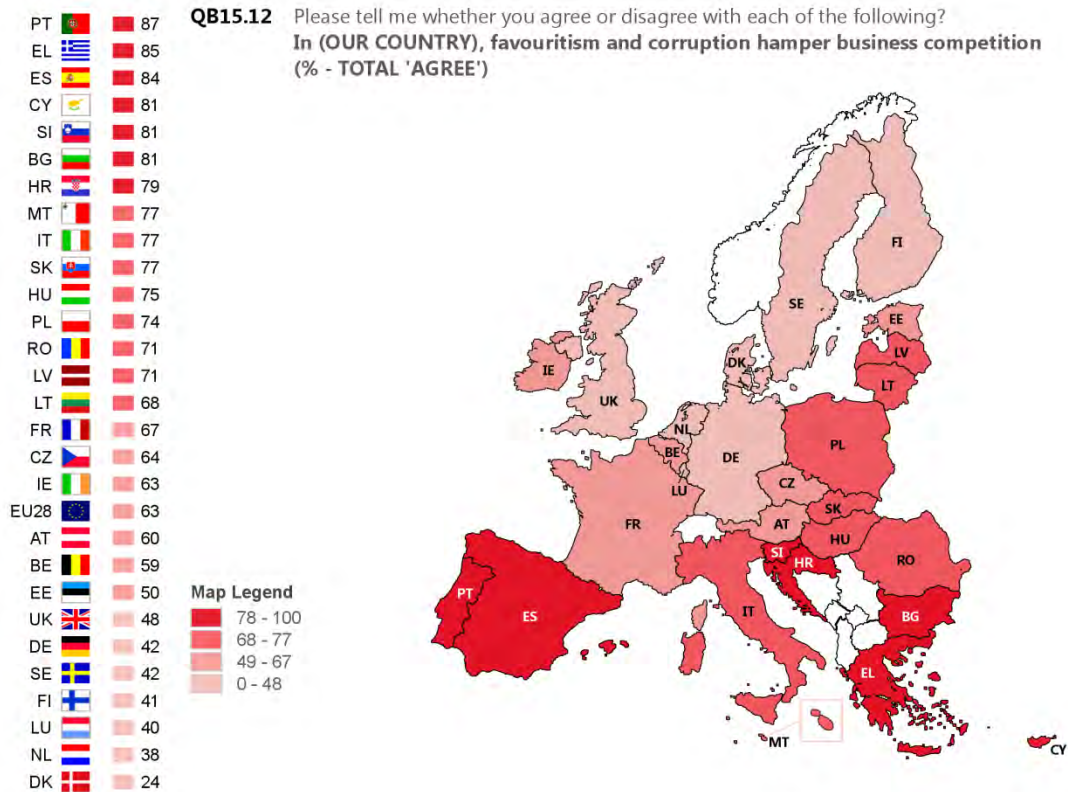
In Luxembourg, over a third of respondents (35%) answered “Don’t Know”.



EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 65%; Total 'Disagree': 23%; DK: 12%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

The following map shows that the opinion that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country is particularly widespread among respondents in Southern and South-Eastern Europe and, to a lesser extent, among respondents in Eastern Europe. This opinion is generally less widespread among respondents in Northern Europe.



EU27 average – Total 'Agree': 65%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the opinion that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in the country has decreased in 16 EU Member States, most perceptibly in Romania (71%, -11 pp), Germany (42%, -9 pp), Czechia (64%, -8 pp) and the United Kingdom (48%, -8 pp). On the other hand, this opinion has increased in ten countries, most dramatically in Malta (77%, +16 pp). It is unchanged in Slovakia and the Netherlands.

QB15.12 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

In (OUR COUNTRY), favouritism and corruption hamper business competition (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		63	▼ 4	23	▲ 2
EU27		65	▼ 3	23	▲ 2
MT		77	▲ 16	8	▼ 11
DK		24	▲ 6	65	▼ 5
EL		85	▲ 6	9	▼ 4
BG		81	▲ 4	3	▼ 3
HR		79	▲ 3	16	=
HU		75	▲ 3	20	▲ 2
PT		87	▲ 3	6	=
SI		81	▲ 3	13	▼ 1
FI		41	▲ 2	43	▼ 7
ES		84	▲ 1	8	▼ 1
NL		38	=	53	▼ 2
SK		77	=	9	=
CY		81	▼ 1	7	▼ 2
AT		60	▼ 2	33	=
BE		59	▼ 3	31	▲ 1
FR		67	▼ 3	18	▲ 2
IT		77	▼ 3	16	▲ 4
LV		71	▼ 3	12	▲ 1
PL		74	▼ 3	16	▲ 5
IE		63	▼ 4	22	▲ 5
SE		42	▼ 5	50	▲ 5
LU		40	▼ 6	25	▲ 2
EE		50	▼ 7	28	▲ 6
LT		68	▼ 7	10	=
CZ		64	▼ 8	25	▲ 5
UK		48	▼ 8	26	▲ 2
DE		42	▼ 9	38	▲ 1
RO		71	▼ 11	18	▲ 6

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Overall, since March 2013, the proportion of respondents who consider that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition in their country has steadily decreased in 10 EU Member States, in line with the overall trend in the EU. However, this proportion has steadily increased in Portugal (up from 75% in 2013 to 87% in this survey) and in Bulgaria (up from 73% in 2013 to 81% in this survey).

QB15.12 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
 In (OUR COUNTRY), favouritism and corruption hamper business competition
 (% - TOTAL 'AGREE')



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- The proportion of respondents who agree that corruption is part of the business culture in their country is higher among Europeans who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (66%), unemployed people (67%), and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (77%) or from time to time (72%);
- There are few socio-demographic differences as regards the statement that too close links between business and politics lead to corruption, but respondents who struggle to pay their bills most of the time (84%) and those who consider that they belong to the lower middle class (80%) are the most likely to agree with it;
- The perception that the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections is mostly widespread among Europeans who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (57%), unemployed respondents (57%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (72%) or from time to time (63%), and respondents who consider that they belong to the lower middle class (56%);
- Unemployed respondents (69%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (77%) or from time to time (72%), and Europeans who consider belonging to the lower middle class (68%) are more likely to agree with the statement that favouritism and corruption hamper business competition;
- Moreover, respondents having personally experienced or witnessed corruption, and those knowing someone who takes bribes are more likely to agree with these four statements.

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	Too close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	In (OUR COUNTRY), favouritism and corruption hamper business competition	Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY)	In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections
EU28	76	63	61	51
Education (End of)				
15-	76	66	66	57
16-19	77	66	64	55
20+	76	59	56	44
Still studying	70	59	55	43
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	79	65	65	51
Managers	77	58	54	44
Other white collars	77	66	64	54
Manual workers	77	67	64	55
House persons	75	63	63	52
Unemployed	78	69	67	57
Retired	74	59	58	51
Students	70	59	55	43
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	84	77	77	72
From time to time	78	72	72	63
Almost never/ Never	74	59	56	45
Consider belonging to				
The working class	73	66	64	55
The lower middle class	80	68	64	56
The middle class	77	63	60	52
The upper middle class	75	49	49	34
The upper class	79	55	49	45
Experienced or witnessed corruption				
Yes, experienced	89	85	84	74
Yes, witnessed	86	79	78	65
No	75	62	60	50
You know someone who takes bribes				
Yes	89	78	77	64
No	74	61	59	49

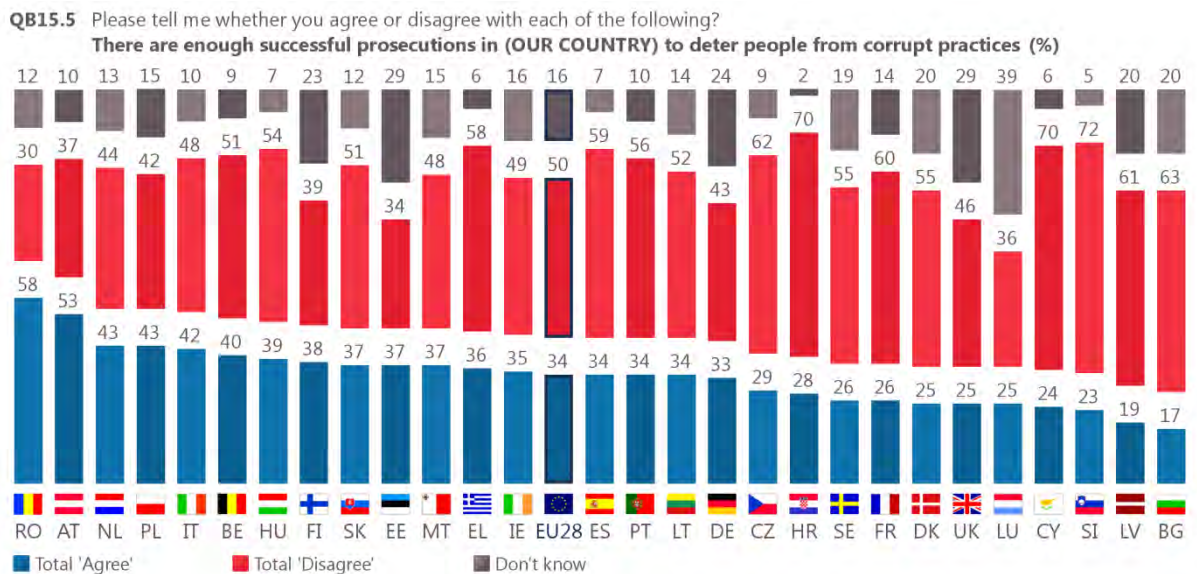
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

3 Dealing with corruption

The perception that there are enough successful prosecutions in the country to deter people from corrupt practices is the majority view in only four countries: Romania (58%), Austria (53%), Poland (43% vs. 42% disagree) and Estonia (37% vs. 34%).

In the other 24 EU Member States, only a minority of respondents agree with this statement, with the highest scores recorded in the Netherlands (43% agree vs. 44% disagree), Italy (42% vs. 48%) and Belgium (40% vs. 51%). At the other end of the scale, less than a quarter of respondents share this opinion in Bulgaria (17% agree vs. 63% disagree), Latvia (19% vs. 61%) and Slovenia (23% vs. 72%) and Cyprus (24% vs. 70%).

However, almost four in ten respondents in Luxembourg (39%) and close to three in ten in the United Kingdom and Estonia (both 29%) did not express an opinion on this issue.



EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 36%; Total 'Disagree': 50%; DK: 14%

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who consider that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from corrupt practices has increased in 17 EU Member States, most dramatically in Portugal (34%, +11 pp), ahead of Malta and Slovakia (37%, +9 pp in both countries). On the other hand, it has decreased in ten countries, most strikingly in Cyprus (24%, -12 pp) and Finland (38%, -10 pp). It remains unchanged in the United Kingdom.

QB15.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

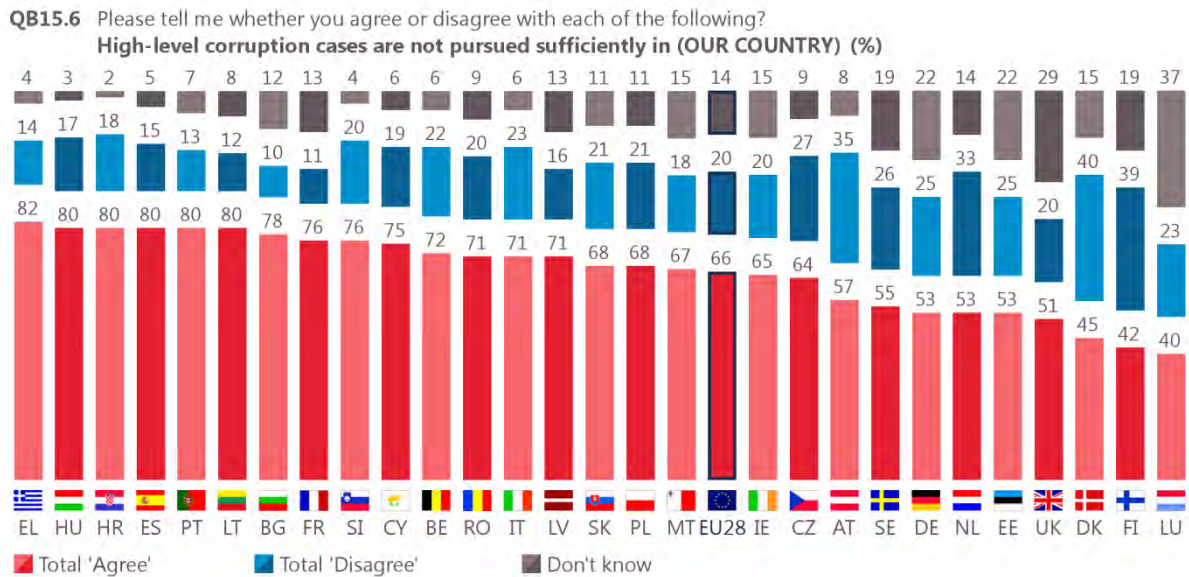
There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from corrupt practices (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		34	▲ 1	50	▼ 3
EU27		36	▲ 2	50	▼ 3
PT		34	▲ 11	56	▼ 10
MT		37	▲ 9	48	▼ 3
SK		37	▲ 9	51	▼ 12
EL		36	▲ 8	58	▼ 9
ES		34	▲ 6	59	▼ 4
FR		26	▲ 5	60	▼ 4
BG		17	▲ 4	63	▼ 3
CZ		29	▲ 4	62	▼ 5
IT		42	▲ 4	48	▼ 4
LT		34	▲ 4	52	▼ 10
HU		39	▲ 4	54	▼ 1
AT		53	▲ 3	37	▼ 5
RO		58	▲ 3	30	▼ 7
IE		35	▲ 2	49	=
PL		43	▲ 2	42	▲ 2
DK		25	▲ 1	55	▲ 2
LV		19	▲ 1	61	▼ 2
UK		25	=	46	▼ 6
EE		37	▼ 1	34	▼ 4
LU		25	▼ 1	36	▼ 4
SI		23	▼ 1	72	▲ 1
DE		33	▼ 2	43	▼ 4
NL		43	▼ 2	44	▲ 1
HR		28	▼ 3	70	▲ 5
SE		26	▼ 5	55	▼ 1
BE		40	▼ 6	51	▲ 3
FI		38	▼ 10	39	▲ 1
CY		24	▼ 12	70	▲ 12

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

In all 28 EU Member States, a majority of respondents agree that high-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in their country. At least eight in ten respondents share this opinion in Greece (82%), and in Croatia, Hungary, Spain, Portugal and Lithuania (80% in the five countries). At the other end of the scale, less than one in two respondents hold this view in Luxembourg (40% vs. 23%), Finland (42% vs. 39%) and Denmark (45% vs. 40%).

Over a fifth of respondents felt unable to express an opinion on this question in Luxembourg (37%), the United Kingdom (29%) and Germany and Estonia (both 22%).
































EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 68%; Total 'Disagree': 20%; DK: 12%

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

Since October 2017, the opinion that high-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in the country has lost ground in 19 EU Member States, particularly in Germany (53%, -12 pp), but also in Sweden (55%, -7 pp), the United Kingdom (51%, -7 pp) and Luxembourg (40%, -7 pp). On the other hand, it has gained ground in seven countries, most notably in Malta (67%, +9 pp). It is unchanged in Lithuania and Poland.

QB15.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

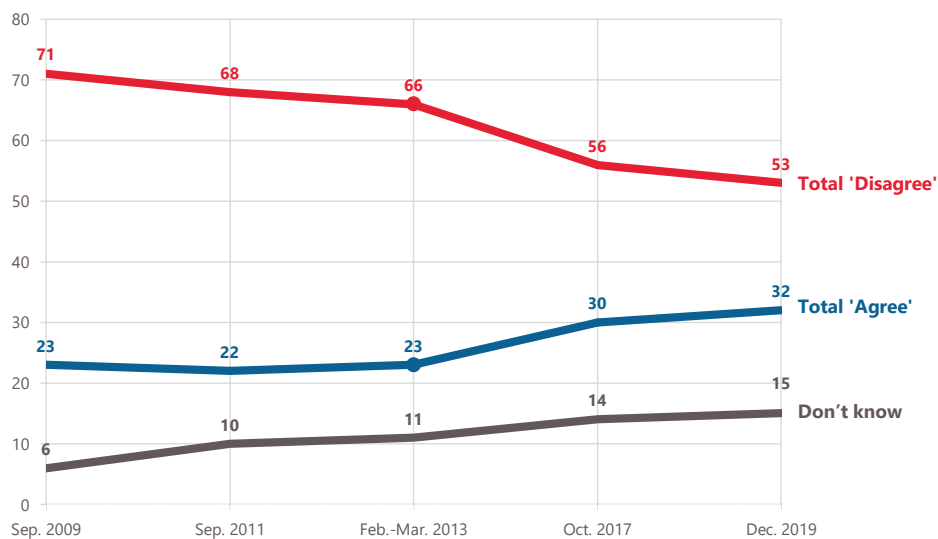
High-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)
(%)

		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		66	▼ 3	20	▲ 1
EU27		68	▼ 3	20	▲ 1
MT		67	▲ 9	18	▼ 3
DK		45	▲ 5	40	▼ 4
EE		53	▲ 4	25	▼ 6
IT		71	▲ 4	23	▼ 2
HU		80	▲ 1	17	▲ 2
PT		80	▲ 1	13	▼ 1
SI		76	▲ 1	20	=
LT		80	=	12	▼ 2
PL		68	=	21	▲ 3
ES		80	▼ 1	15	▲ 2
FR		76	▼ 1	11	=
HR		80	▼ 1	18	▲ 3
NL		53	▼ 1	33	▲ 2
CY		75	▼ 2	19	▲ 1
CZ		64	▼ 3	27	▼ 1
AT		57	▼ 3	35	▲ 2
EL		82	▼ 4	14	▲ 2
BE		72	▼ 5	22	▲ 2
BG		78	▼ 5	10	▲ 2
IE		65	▼ 5	20	▲ 5
LV		71	▼ 5	16	▲ 4
RO		71	▼ 6	20	▲ 2
SK		68	▼ 6	21	▲ 4
FI		42	▼ 6	39	▼ 3
LU		40	▼ 7	23	▲ 3
SE		55	▼ 7	26	▲ 1
UK		51	▼ 7	20	▲ 4
DE		53	▼ 12	25	▲ 4

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A majority of respondents disagree with the statement that their national governments are effective in combatting corruption. However, a **long-term analysis** at EU level reveals that the proportion of Europeans who disagree with the statement that their national government's efforts to combat corruption are effective has been on a downward trend since September 2009, down from 71% in September 2009 to 68% in September 2011, 66% in February-March 2013, 56% in October 2017 and 53% in December 2019. During the same period, the proportion of respondents agreeing with this statement has risen from 23% in September 2009 to 32% in this survey, its highest level.

QB15.7 (NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective

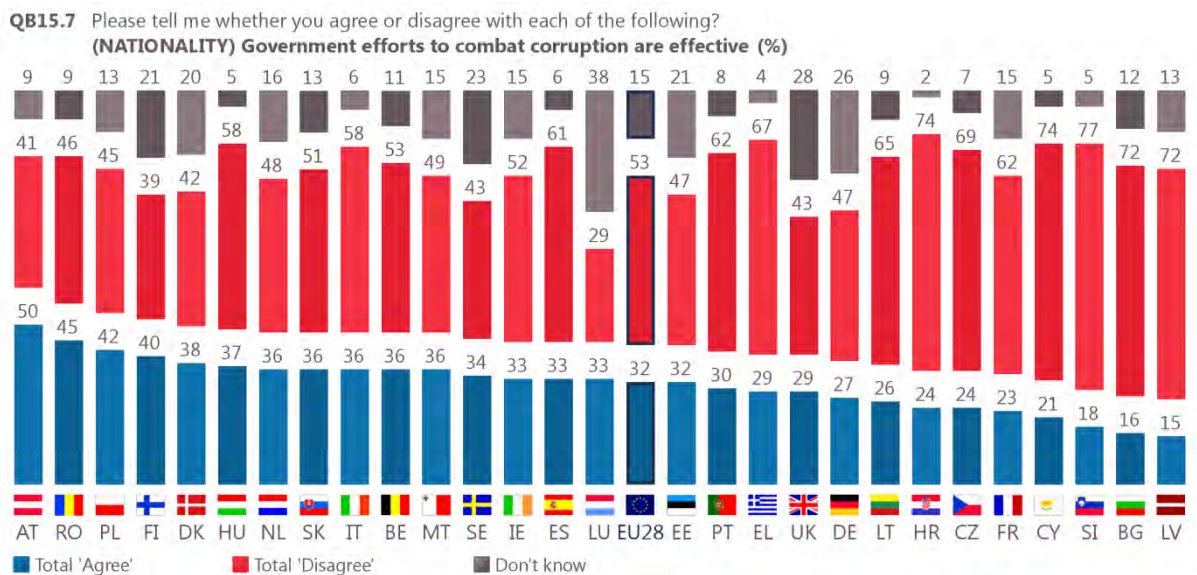


Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **national analysis** shows that a majority of respondents agree that “Government efforts to combat corruption are effective” in only three EU Member States: Austria (50% vs. 41% disagree), Finland (40% vs. 39%) and Luxembourg (33% vs. 29%).

In the 25 other EU Member States, only a minority of respondents agree with the statement that “Government efforts to combat corruption are effective”. Among these 25 countries, this proportion is the highest in Romania (45% vs. 46%), Poland (42% vs. 45%) and Denmark (38% vs. 42%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in five respondents hold this view in Latvia (15% vs. 72%), Bulgaria (16% vs. 72%) and Slovenia (18% vs. 77%).

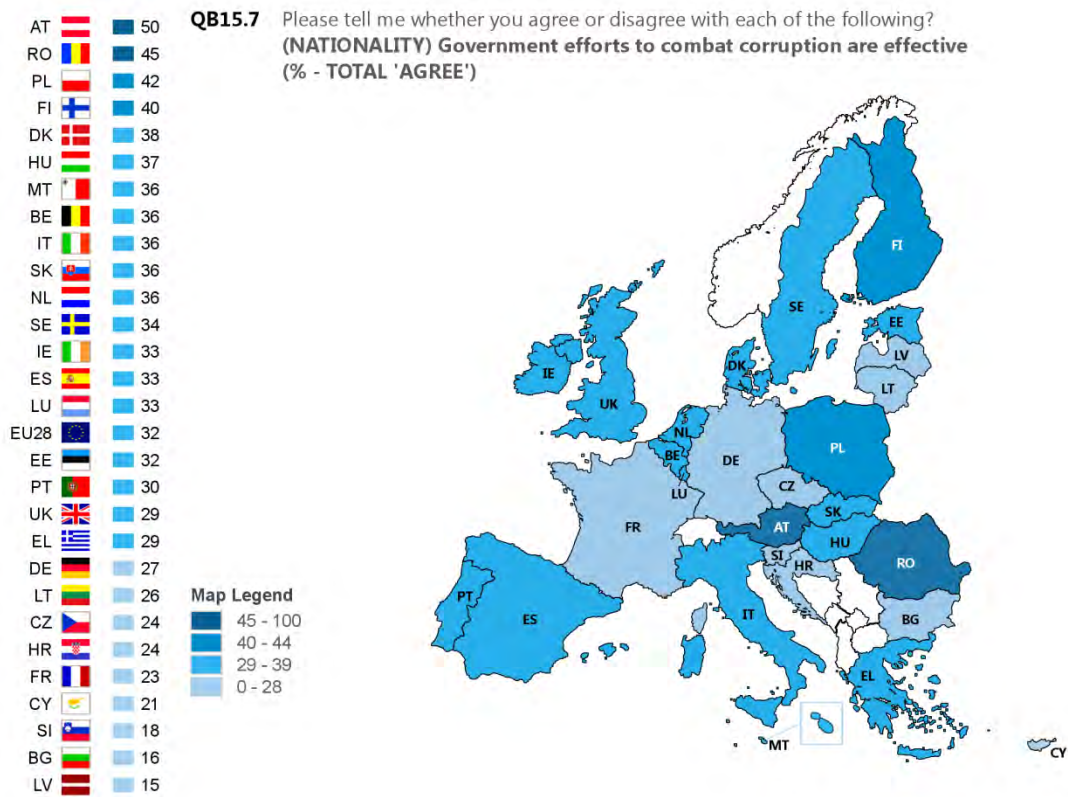
Over a quarter of respondents did not express an opinion on this question in Luxembourg (38%), the United Kingdom (28%) and Germany (26%).



EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 32%; Total 'Disagree': 55%; DK: 13%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

There is no clear geographical divide about whether national government efforts to combat corruption are effective.

































EU27 average – Total 'Agree': 32%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who agree that “Government efforts to combat corruption are effective” has risen in 15 EU Member States, most notably in Portugal (30%, +9 pp). On the other hand, it has fallen in 12 countries, most sharply in Cyprus (21%, -18 pp). There has been no change in Malta.

QB15.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

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

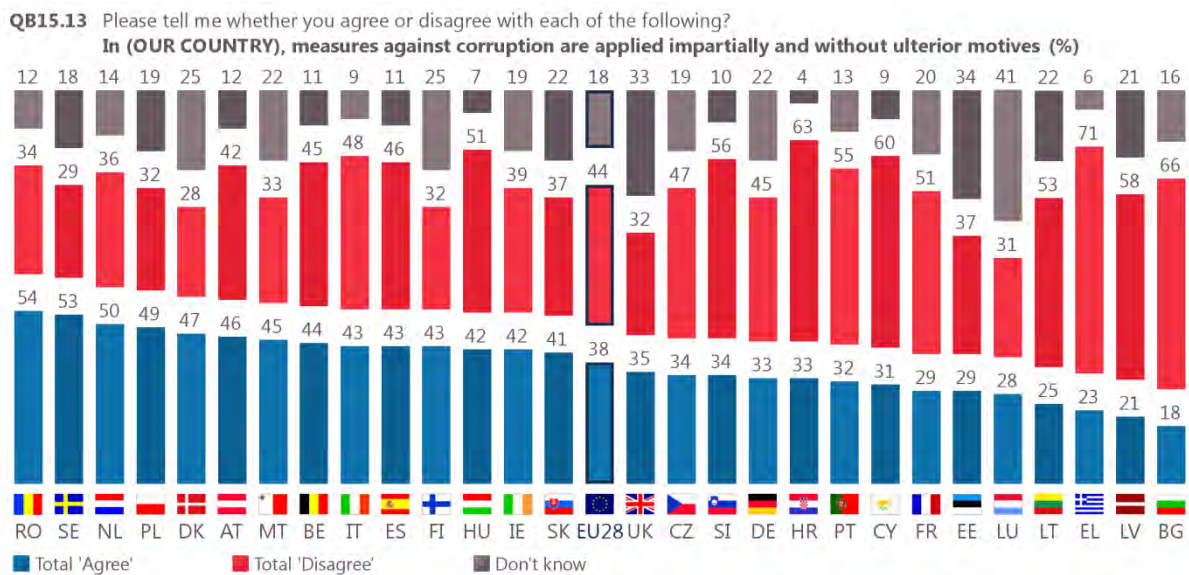
		Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		32	▲ 2	53	▼ 3
EU27		32	▲ 2	55	▼ 3
PT		30	▲ 9	62	▼ 9
EL		29	▲ 8	67	▼ 9
ES		33	▲ 8	61	▼ 8
LT		26	▲ 8	65	▼ 10
SK		36	▲ 8	51	▼ 11
HU		37	▲ 6	58	▼ 4
RO		45	▲ 6	46	▼ 8
LU		33	▲ 5	29	▼ 11
CZ		24	▲ 4	69	▼ 4
IT		36	▲ 4	58	▼ 3
LV		15	▲ 4	72	▼ 5
FR		23	▲ 3	62	▼ 3
AT		50	▲ 3	41	▼ 4
BG		16	▲ 1	72	▼ 3
IE		33	▲ 1	52	▼ 1
MT		36	=	49	▲ 2
DE		27	▼ 1	47	▼ 5
PL		42	▼ 1	45	▲ 3
UK		29	▼ 1	43	▼ 1
BE		36	▼ 2	53	▼ 3
DK		38	▼ 2	42	▲ 5
EE		32	▼ 3	47	▲ 1
HR		24	▼ 3	74	▲ 5
SI		18	▼ 3	77	▲ 3
FI		40	▼ 3	39	▼ 6
SE		34	▼ 3	43	=
NL		36	▼ 5	48	▲ 6
CY		21	▼ 18	74	▲ 17

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **country analysis** reveals significant differences between EU Member States. In 11 countries, a majority of respondents consider that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives, most notably in Romania (54% vs. 34%), Sweden (53% vs. 29%) and the Netherlands (50% vs. 36%).

On the other hand, a minority of respondents agree with this statement in the other 17 EU Member States, with less than a quarter of respondents holding this view in Bulgaria (18% vs. 66%), Latvia (21% vs. 58%) and Greece (23% vs. 71%).

At least a fifth of respondents answered “Don’t Know” in 11 EU Member States, with 41% in Luxembourg, 34% in Estonia and 33% in the United Kingdom.

































EU27 averages – Total 'Agree': 39%; Total 'Disagree': 45%; DK: 16%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the perception that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives has risen in 18 EU Member States, particularly in Spain (43%, +9 pp), Malta (45%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (41%, +8 pp). It has lost ground slightly in eight countries, most notably in Estonia (29%, -5 pp), while it has remained the same in Croatia and Luxembourg.

QB15.13 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

In (OUR COUNTRY), measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives (%)




	Total 'Agree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Total 'Disagree'	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28 	38	▲ 3	44	▼ 3
EU27 	39	▲ 34	45	▼ 4
ES 	43	▲ 9	46	▼ 7
MT 	45	▲ 8	33	▼ 4
SK 	41	▲ 8	37	▼ 15
CZ 	34	▲ 6	47	▼ 11
PT 	32	▲ 6	55	▼ 4
RO 	54	▲ 6	34	▼ 3
BE 	44	▲ 5	45	▼ 7
EL 	23	▲ 5	71	▼ 6
FR 	29	▲ 5	51	▼ 5
IT 	43	▲ 5	48	▼ 5
LV 	21	▲ 5	58	▼ 6
HU 	42	▲ 5	51	=
PL 	49	▲ 5	32	=
SI 	34	▲ 5	56	▼ 5
BG 	18	▲ 3	66	▼ 4
DK 	47	▲ 2	28	▼ 2
AT 	46	▲ 1	42	▼ 3
FI 	43	▲ 1	32	▼ 8
HR 	33	=	63	▲ 3
LU 	28	=	31	=
IE 	42	▼ 1	39	▲ 3
CY 	31	▼ 1	60	▲ 1
DE 	33	▼ 2	45	▼ 2
NL 	50	▼ 2	36	▲ 4
LT 	25	▼ 3	53	=
SE 	53	▼ 4	29	▲ 1
UK 	35	▼ 4	32	▲ 4
EE 	29	▼ 5	37	▲ 3

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** highlights the following:

- Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills from time to time (40%) and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper class (56%) are the most likely to agree that there are enough successful prosecutions in their country to deter people from corrupt practices;
- The opinion that high-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in the country is the most widespread among unemployed respondents (70%), and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (76%) or from time to time (72%);
- There are very few differences when it comes to the statement that “Government efforts to combat corruption are effective”, although Europeans who consider that they belong to the upper class are by far the most likely to agree with it (52%);
- Managers (44%), and respondents who consider that they belong to the upper middle (43%) and upper (68%) classes are the most likely to consider that measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives.

QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?
Total 'Agree' (% - EU)

	High-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)	In (OUR COUNTRY), measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives	There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from corrupt practices	(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective
EU28	66	38	34	32
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	68	41	35	32
Managers	63	44	38	36
Other white collars	67	42	35	32
Manual workers	68	40	35	34
House persons	62	36	33	33
Unemployed	70	34	32	26
Retired	65	35	32	29
Students	60	37	37	30
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	76	31	32	27
From time to time	72	42	40	36
Almost never/ Never	63	38	34	31
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	65	35	30	29
The lower middle class	68	35	31	29
The middle class	66	41	38	34
The upper middle class	61	43	38	33
The upper class	67	68	56	52

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

III. EXPERIENCE OF BRIBERY

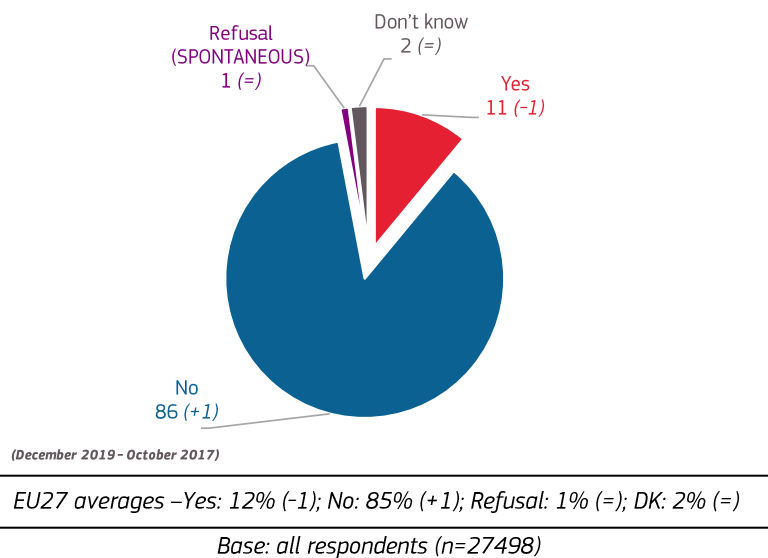
This third chapter examines experiences of bribery among Europeans. It assesses whether respondents personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes. Secondly, it focuses on their contact with various public and private institutions, in order to ascertain whether these contacts have involved the request or expectation of a bribe for services.

1 Personal experience of bribery

Over one in ten Europeans personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes

When asked whether they personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes, more than one in ten respondents (11%, -1 pp since October 2017) answered positively²¹. However, a large majority of Europeans (86%, +1 pp) say that they do not personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes.

QB8 Do you personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes?
(% - EU)



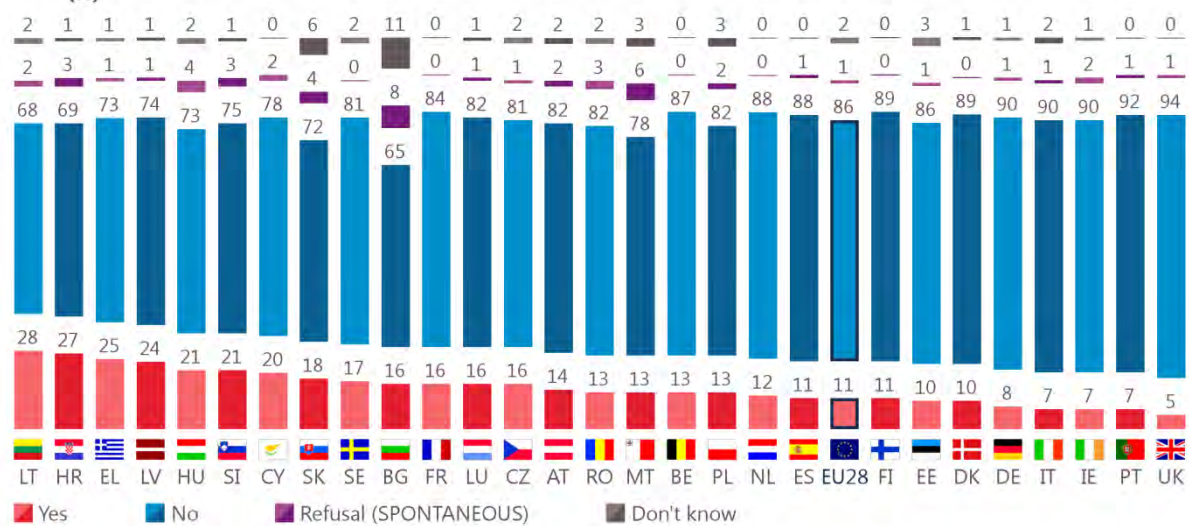
Regional analysis highlights that respondents in NMS13 countries are more likely than those in EU15 countries to personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes (16% vs. 10%).

²¹ QB8. Do you personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes?

In the 28 EU Member States, a minority of respondents agree that they personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes. However, at least one in five answered positively in seven countries: Lithuania (28%), Croatia (27%), Greece (25%), Latvia (24%), Hungary (21%), Slovenia (21%) and Cyprus (20%). At the other end of the scale, less than one in ten respondents personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes in the United Kingdom (5%), Ireland and Italy (7% in both countries), Portugal (7%) and Germany (8%).

Notably, respondents in Bulgaria are by far the most likely to *spontaneously* refuse to answer the question (8%) and not to express an opinion (11%).

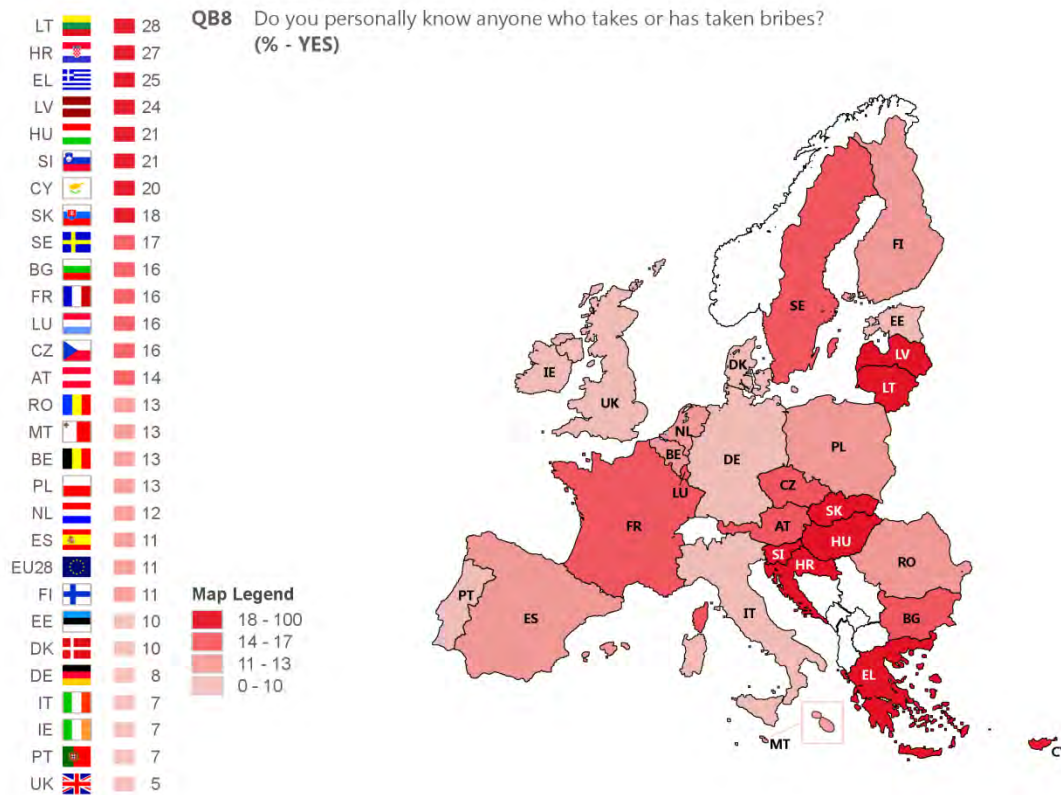
QB8 Do you personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes? (%)



EU27 averages – Yes: 12% (-1); No: 85% (+1); Refusal: 1% (=); DK: 2% (=)

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

The following map shows that there is not a clear regional divide on this question, although respondents in some countries in Central and Eastern Europe tend to be more likely to personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes.



EU27 average –Yes: 12%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)






Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who say that they personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes has decreased in 16 EU Member States, most notably in Greece (25%, -7 pp), Lithuania (28%, -6 pp) and Czechia (16%, -6 pp). It has increased in seven countries, particularly in Austria (14%, +6 pp), while it is unchanged in five countries.

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a minority of respondents personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes in every socio-demographic category. However, this proportion is the highest among:

- Men (13%), compared with women (10%);
- Respondents aged between 25 and 39 (13%), particularly when compared with those aged between 15 and 24 (9%);
- Those who finished their education aged 20 or later (14%), particularly when compared with those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (8%);
- Self-employed people (15%) or managers (14%), particularly when compared with house persons (7%) and students (8%);
- Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (16%), compared with those who have never or almost never such difficulties (10%);

- Moreover, respondents who have experienced (70%) or witnessed (57%) corruption in the past 12 months are far more likely than those who have not (8%) to personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes. The also applies to respondents who consider that corruption is widespread in their country (14%, for 5% among those who think that corruption is rare in their country).

QB8 Do you personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	11	86	1	2
 Gender				
Man	13	85	1	1
Woman	10	88	1	1
 Age				
15-24	9	89	1	1
25-39	13	85	1	1
40-54	12	86	1	1
55 +	11	87	1	1
 Education (End of)				
15-	8	89	1	2
16-19	12	86	1	1
20+	14	84	1	1
Still studying	8	91	0	1
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	15	82	2	1
Managers	14	84	1	1
Other white collars	12	85	1	2
Manual workers	11	87	1	1
House persons	7	90	1	2
Unemployed	13	85	1	1
Retired	11	87	1	1
Students	8	91	0	1
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	16	80	2	2
From time to time	14	84	1	1
Almost never/ Never	10	88	1	1
In (OUR COUNTRY) corruption is				
Widespread	14	83	2	1
Rare	5	94	0	1
Experienced or witnessed corruption				
Yes, experienced	70	28	1	1
Yes, witnessed	57	41	2	0
No	8	90	1	1

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

2 Contact with institutions and incidence of bribery

Over half of Europeans have had some contact with their national healthcare system over the last 12 months, considerably more than any other public or private institutions

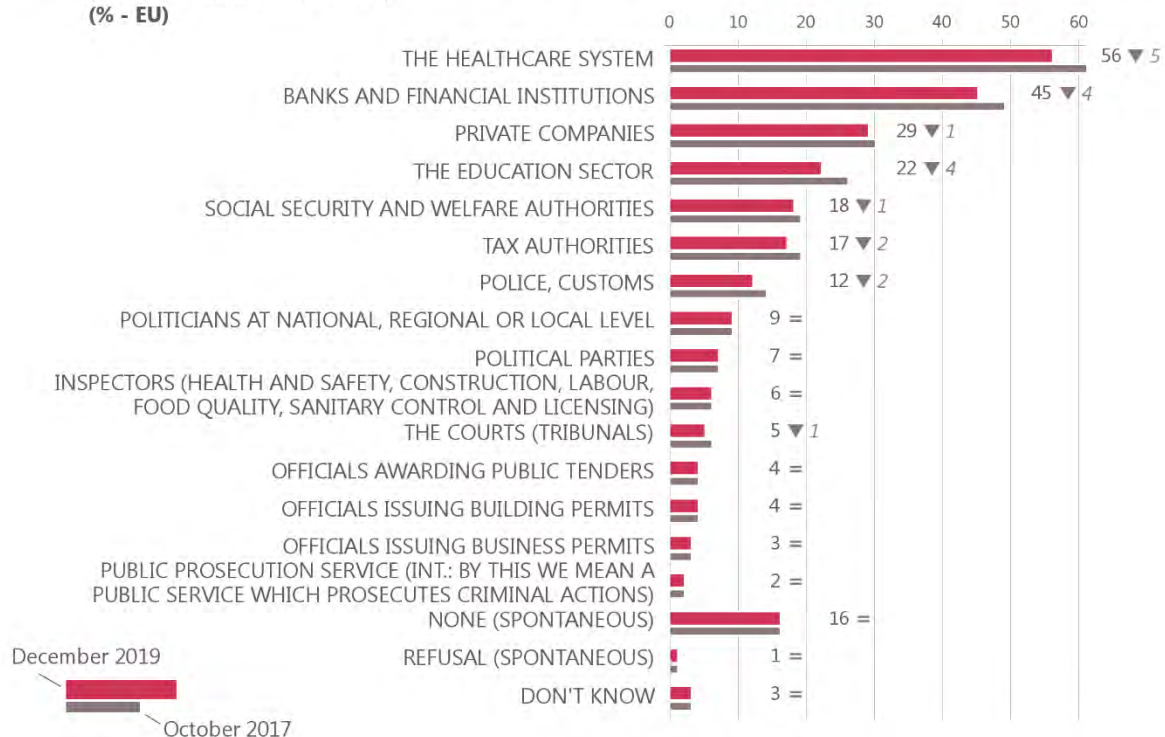
Respondents were asked whether or not they have had any contact with 15 public or private institutions in their country over the last 12 months.²²

- More than half of Europeans (56%, -5 pp since October 2017) say they have had contact with **“the healthcare system”**;
- Over four in ten respondents mentioned **“banks and financial institutions”** (45%, -4 pp);
- **“Private companies”** (29%, -1 pp) and **“the education sector”** (22%, -4 pp) were mentioned by more than one in five Europeans;
- Three public institutions were also mentioned by more than one in ten respondents: **“social security and welfare authorities”** (18%, -1 pp), **“tax authorities”** (17%, -2 pp) and **“police, customs”** (12%, -2 pp);
- Less than one in ten Europeans have had any contact with the other eight public institutions: **“politicians at national, regional or local level”** (9%, unchanged), **“political parties”** (7%, unchanged), **“inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)”** (6%, unchanged), **“the Courts (tribunals)”** (5%, -1 pp), **“officials awarding public tenders”** (4%, unchanged), **“officials issuing building permits”** (4%, unchanged), **“officials issuing business permits”** (3%, unchanged) and **“public prosecution service”** (2%, unchanged).

²² QB9a. Over the last 12 months, have you had any contact with any of the following in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Moreover, over a tenth of respondents (16%, unchanged) *spontaneously* answered that they have had no contact with any of these 15 public or private institutions in their country over the last 12 months.

QB9a Over the last 12 months, have you had any contact with any of the following in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **country analysis** reveals that **the healthcare system** is the most frequently mentioned institution in 26 EU Member States. Over half of respondents have had contact with the healthcare system in their country in 23 Member States, with the highest scores recorded in Sweden (80%), Denmark (77%), Latvia and Finland (72% in both countries), and the Netherlands (70%). On the other hand, less than one in two respondents have had any contact with the healthcare system in Italy (37%), Romania (38%), Malta (44%), Austria (48%) and Hungary (49%).

In Greece, respondents place **banks and financial institutions** first among the national institutions with which they have had contact over the last 12 months (55%), slightly ahead of the healthcare system (53%).

In Germany, the healthcare system and banks and financial institutions are ranked in joint first place (51% for both items).

The other 13 institutions are not ranked in first place in any of the 28 EU Member States in terms of contact over the last 12 months. However:

- Over half of respondents mentioned **private companies** in Sweden (66%) and the Netherlands (51%);
- The education sector** was mentioned by more than three in ten respondents in the Netherlands (39%) and Luxembourg (31%);
- More than three in ten respondents mentioned **social security and welfare authorities** in Spain and France (33% in both countries), and Portugal (31%);

- More than a third of respondents in the Netherlands (41%), Greece (39%), Sweden (38%), Finland (36%) and Portugal (34%) mentioned **tax authorities**;
- Higher proportions of respondents in Sweden mentioned **police, customs** (30%), but also **politicians at national, regional or local level** (26%), **political parties** (20%), **inspectors** (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing) (15%), **officials awarding public tenders** (14%) and **officials issuing building permits** (12%).

The other three institutions were mentioned by less than one in ten respondents in every EU Member State.

It is noteworthy that at least one in five respondents *spontaneously* answered that they have had no contact with any of the 15 public or private institutions over the last 12 months in six EU Member States: Italy (31%), Romania (30%), Hungary (26%), Malta (25%), Bulgaria (24%) and Lithuania (20%). Less than one in ten said the same in Sweden (3%), Denmark (6%), the Netherlands (7%) and Finland (8%).

QB9a Over the last 12 months, have you had any contact with any of the following in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The healthcare system	Banks and financial institutions	Private companies	The education sector	Social security and welfare authorities	Tax authorities	Police, customs	Politicians at national, regional or local level	Political parties	Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	The Courts (tribunals)	Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing building permits	Officials issuing business permits	Public prosecution service (NT: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions)
EU28		56	45	29	22	18	17	12	9	7	6	5	4	4	3	2
EU27		55	45	29	22	19	17	12	9	7	6	5	4	4	3	2
BE		53	47	23	23	17	15	20	15	12	7	9	5	5	4	4
BG		51	23	9	12	11	14	9	3	2	5	3	2	2	4	1
CZ		63	44	24	18	17	8	12	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	1
DK		77	69	47	27	17	29	16	15	11	9	6	5	6	2	3
DE		51	51	42	25	17	23	12	10	10	7	5	5	5	3	2
EE		61	42	27	20	12	14	18	7	6	5	4	5	4	2	1
IE		53	49	21	26	21	21	11	15	14	6	4	3	3	2	2
EL		53	55	36	16	25	39	12	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	0
ES		60	54	34	27	33	5	11	9	8	5	4	4	4	3	1
FR		66	51	27	26	33	14	14	11	5	5	7	3	3	3	2
HR		51	45	19	19	12	14	20	5	7	5	6	4	4	5	1
IT		37	30	18	14	6	8	8	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3
CY		66	61	32	24	19	13	18	6	5	4	8	2	3	4	3
LV		72	36	17	22	18	21	16	7	3	7	2	5	5	4	2
LT		64	27	18	16	7	13	12	3	3	4	3	2	3	3	2
LU		55	46	31	31	30	24	21	16	9	6	5	3	8	4	2
HU		49	30	13	10	8	11	8	5	5	4	3	3	5	4	3
MT		44	39	17	15	11	13	11	9	11	4	5	3	4	3	1
NL		70	53	51	39	19	41	16	19	13	10	5	6	6	4	3
AT		48	44	42	22	18	17	17	13	10	8	7	7	7	5	5
PL		56	35	19	16	13	12	13	3	3	6	6	4	4	5	2
PT		66	62	30	28	31	34	9	4	3	5	5	2	3	1	2
RO		38	7	8	13	5	7	9	4	5	5	3	3	3	3	3
SI		53	44	23	18	13	13	10	4	3	7	9	3	3	4	1
SK		53	36	22	16	13	11	14	8	6	3	7	5	5	4	2
FI		72	65	47	30	16	36	23	10	6	10	4	3	6	3	1
SE		80	69	66	30	21	38	30	26	20	15	6	14	12	6	5
UK		64	50	22	22	9	17	12	11	11	7	5	3	3	1	2

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- The highest proportions of respondents who have had contact with **the healthcare system** are found among women (60%), Europeans aged 55+ (61%), those who finished their

education aged 20 or later (62%), retired people (63%), and respondents who consider that they belong to the upper (61%) or upper middle (60%) classes;

- Europeans aged 40-54 (50%), those who finished their education aged 20 or later (57%), self-employed people (57%), managers (56%), other white collar workers (50%), and respondents who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (58%) are the most likely to mention **banks and financial institutions**;
- Europeans who have had contact with **private companies** over the last 12 months are more likely to be aged 25-54 (34%-35%), to have finished their education aged 20 or later (40%), to be managers (45%), self-employed people (42%), other white collar workers (37%), and Europeans who consider belonging to the upper middle class (47%, particularly when compared with those who see themselves as belonging to the working class, 19%);
- Respondents aged 15-24 (43% vs. 7% of those aged 55 and over), those who finished their education aged 20 or later (31% vs. 6% among those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier), students (55%), managers (41%), and Europeans who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle (38%) or upper (31%) class are the most likely to have had contact with **the education sector** in their country over the last 12 months.

QB9a Over the last 12 months, have you had any contact with any of the following in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(% - EU)

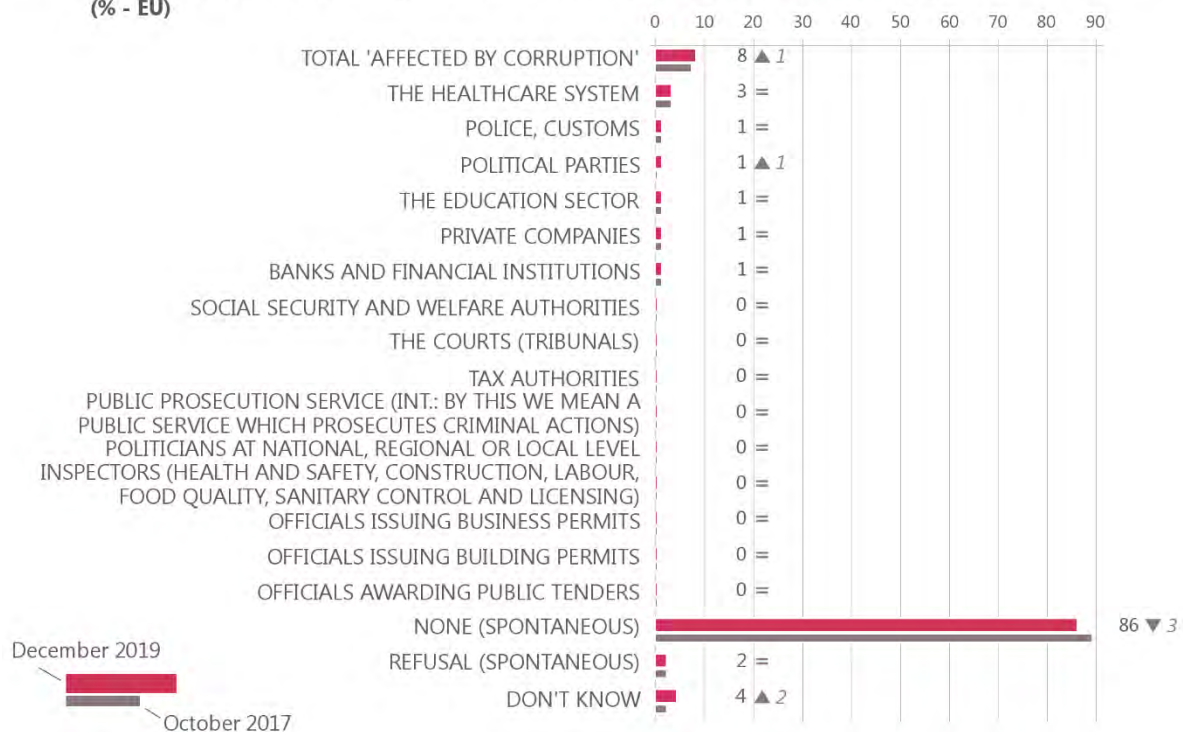
	The healthcare system	Banks and financial institutions	Private companies	The education sector
EU28	56	45	29	22
Gender				
Man	52	46	32	20
Woman	60	45	25	23
Age				
15-24	48	37	23	43
25-39	53	48	34	28
40-54	55	50	35	28
55 +	61	43	23	7
Education (End of)				
15-	59	38	18	6
16-19	52	41	25	14
20+	62	57	40	31
Still studying	48	35	24	55
Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	54	57	42	23
Managers	57	56	45	41
Other white collars	52	50	37	24
Manual workers	53	43	27	19
House persons	55	44	22	21
Unemployed	55	43	25	17
Retired	63	42	20	6
Students	48	35	24	55
Consider belonging to				
The working class	58	40	19	14
The lower middle class	58	44	29	21
The middle class	54	47	31	24
The upper middle class	60	58	47	38
The upper class	61	47	32	31

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Less than one in ten Europeans say that no one in their country has asked/expected them to give a gift, favour or extra money for his/her services in the past 12 months

Less than one in ten Europeans (8%, +1 pp since October 2017) answered that they have been asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money for services received.²³ On the other hand, over eight in ten respondents (86%, -3 pp) said that they have not been asked or expected to do such things, whereas 2% (unchanged) *spontaneously* refused to answer the question and 4% (+2 pp) did not express an opinion.

QB9b Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

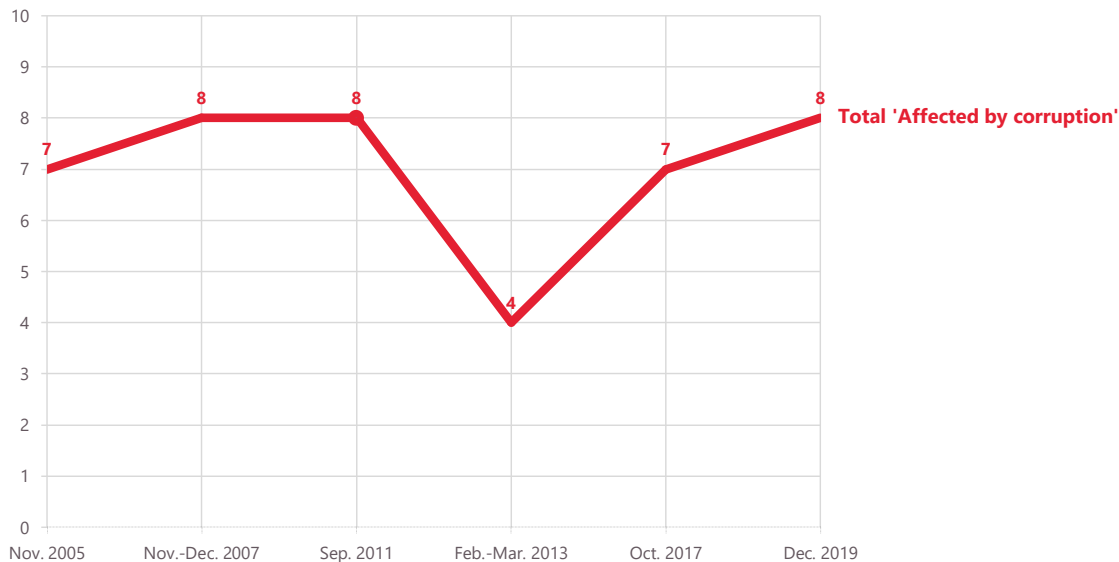


Base: respondents who had any contact with any of these institutions (n=21,937; 80% of the sample)

²³ QB9b. Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
This question was asked to respondents who had some contact with any of the institutions mentioned above in the past 12 months.

Analysis shows that the proportion of Europeans who say that they have been asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money for services received has remained stable from November 2005 to December at either 7% or 8% of respondents. However, just 4% were of this opinion in 2013.

QB9b Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)



Base: respondents who had any contact with any of these institutions (n=21,937; 80% of the sample)

Country analysis shows that a minority of respondents answered that no one in their country has asked them or expected them to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services in the past 12 months in 28 EU Member States. This proportion is highest among respondents in Hungary and Romania (27% in both countries), Belgium (24%), Austria (20%) and Lithuania (19%). At the other end of the scale, less than 3% of respondents have been direct victims of corruption in Portugal (0%), Denmark (1%) and Finland (2%).

In the five countries with the highest proportions of respondents who have been directly affected by corruption, most respondents said that they have been asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money for services received in the healthcare system. This is particularly the case in Hungary (13%), Romania and Lithuania (12% in both countries), and to a lesser extent in Belgium (6%) and Austria (3%). This level is also important in Greece (9%), Bulgaria and Latvia (8%), and Czechia (6%).

Notably, just under one in ten respondents *spontaneously* refused to answer this question in Hungary and Bulgaria (8%), ahead of Slovakia (7%) and Croatia (6%).

Overall, in 16 EU Member States **the healthcare system** is the most frequently mentioned institution where a bribe was expected. **Private companies** come first in Slovenia and Sweden. In Italy, Cyprus, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the healthcare system and **banks and financial institutions** are mentioned in joint first place. In Germany, private companies and banks and financial institutions are ranked joint first. In Spain, the healthcare system, private companies, **politicians** and **political parties** are the most frequently mentioned answers. In Malta, the same goes for six institutions: the healthcare system, political parties, the education sector, private companies, social security and welfare authorities and officials awarding public tenders. In Finland, the healthcare system and **officials awarding public tenders** are ranked in joint first place. Finally, in Denmark and Portugal, 0% of respondents mentioned any public or private institution.

QB9b Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

	The healthcare system	Police, customs	Political parties	The education sector	Private companies	Banks and financial institutions	Tax authorities	The Courts (tribunals)	Social security and welfare authorities	Public prosecution service (NT: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions)	Politicians at national, regional or local level	Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing building permits	Officials issuing business permits	Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)
EU28	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EU27	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BE	6	1	3	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	1
BG	8	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2
CZ	6	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
IE	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EL	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
ES	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
FR	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HR	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
IT	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
CY	2	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
LV	8	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LT	12	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
LU	2	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
HU	13	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
MT	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
NL	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AT	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
PL	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	12	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
SI	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
SK	4	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
FI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base: respondents who had any contact with any of these institutions (n 21,937; 80% of the sample)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who say that no one in their country has asked them or expected them to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services in the past 12 months has increased in 17 EU Member States, most notably in Romania (27%, +9 pp), but also in Austria (20%, +5 pp) and Luxembourg (9%, +5 pp). On the other hand, this proportion has decreased slightly in eight countries, particularly in Poland (9%, -5 pp), while it is unchanged in Latvia, Finland and Denmark.

QB9b Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE BY COLUMN) (%)

		Police, customs	Tax authorities	The Courts (tribunals)	Social security and welfare authorities	Public prosecution service (INT: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions)	Politicians at national, regional or local level	Political parties	Officials awarding public tenders	Officials issuing building permits	Officials issuing business permits	The health care system	The education sector	Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	Private companies	Banks and financial institutions	Total 'Affected by corruption'
		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	8	
EU27		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	9	
BE		1	1	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	6	1	1	3	3	24	
BG		2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	8	2	2	1	1	14	
CZ		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	1	2	1	14	
DK		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
DE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	6	
EE		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	7	
IE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	5	
EL		1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	12	
ES		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	
FR		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	
HR		2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	15	
IT		1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	14	
CY		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	6	
LV		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	1	1	13	
LT		2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	12	3	2	2	0	19	
LU		1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	9	
HU		1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	13	5	1	3	1	27	
MT		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	
NL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	
AT		2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	20	
PL		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	1	9	
PT		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RO		2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	12	3	2	1	2	27	
SI		1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	11	
SK		1	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	1	1	14	
FI		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
SE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
UK		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	

Base: respondents who had any contact with any of these institutions (n 21,937; 80% of the sample)

Respondents in NMS13 countries (15%) are far more likely than those in EU15 countries (6%) to answer that no one in their country has asked them or expected them to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services in the past 12 months.

A **socio-demographic analysis** reveals very few differences on this question, which can be partly explained by the low proportion of respondents who report being direct victims of corruption.

IV. BRIBERY AND HEALTHCARE

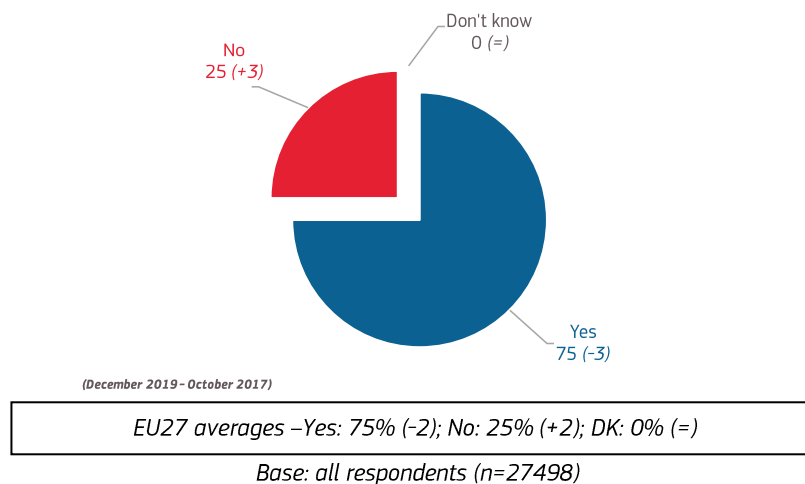
This fourth chapter focuses on corruption in the healthcare sector. Firstly, it assesses whether Europeans have been to a public healthcare practitioner or institution in the past 12 months. Secondly, it seeks to ascertain whether respondents had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees. The third and last part examines precisely what happens when respondents experience corruption within the healthcare sector.

1 Experience of healthcare

Three-quarters of Europeans have been to a public healthcare practitioner or a public healthcare institution in the past 12 months

When asked if they have been to a public healthcare practitioner, such as a GP (general practitioner), or a public healthcare institution, such as a public hospital, in the past 12 months, 75% of respondents (-3 pp since October 2017) answered positively.²⁴ On the other hand, 25% of Europeans (+3 pp) have not visited a public healthcare practitioner or a public healthcare institution in the past 12 months.

QB1 Have you been to a public healthcare practitioner such as a GP (general practitioner) or a public healthcare institution such as a public hospital in the past 12 months? (% - EU)



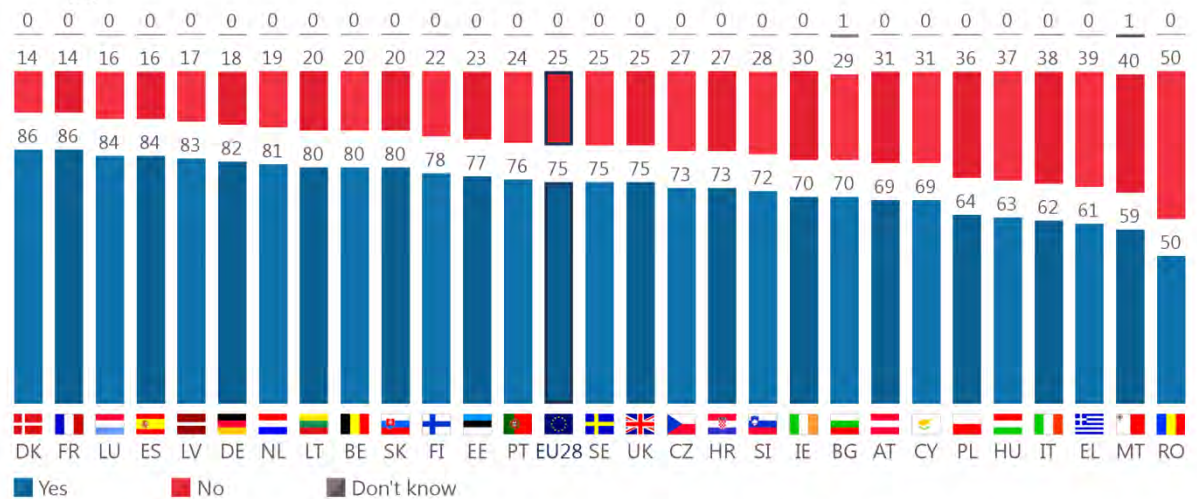
Regional analysis reveals that nearly eight in ten respondents in EU15 countries (78%) have visited a public healthcare practitioner or institution in the past 12 months, compared with less than seven in ten respondents in NMS13 countries (65%). A similar difference can be observed between respondents in euro area countries (78%) and those in non-euro area countries (69%).

²⁴ QB1. Have you been to a public healthcare practitioner such as a GP (general practitioner) or a public healthcare institution such as a public hospital in the past 12 months?

At least half of respondents have been to a public healthcare practitioner or a public healthcare institution in the past 12 months in the 28 EU Member States. In ten countries, at least eight in ten respondents have made such a visit, with the highest levels in Denmark and France (86% in both countries) and Spain and Luxembourg (84% in both countries).

At the other end of the scale, less than two-thirds of respondents have visited a public healthcare practitioner or institution in the past 12 months in six EU Member States: Romania (50% vs. 50% who have not made such a visit), Malta (59%), Greece (61%), Italy (62%), Hungary (63%) and Poland (64%).

QB1 Have you been to a public healthcare practitioner such as a GP (general practitioner) or a public healthcare institution such as a public hospital in the past 12 months? (%)







EU27 averages – Yes: 75%; No: 25%; DK: 0%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** highlights that at least two-thirds of respondents have been to a public healthcare practitioner or a public healthcare institution in the past 12 months in all socio-demographic categories. However, this proportion is the highest among women (80%, versus 70% of men), respondents aged 55+ (83%, versus 67% of those aged 15-24), those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (83%) and retired people (86%, versus 66% of students).

QB1 Have you been to a public healthcare practitioner such as a GP (general practitioner) or a public healthcare institution such as a public hospital in the past 12 months? (% - EU)

	Yes	No
EU28	75	25
 Gender		
Man	70	30
Woman	80	20
 Age		
15-24	67	33
25-39	70	30
40-54	71	29
55 +	83	17
 Education (End of)		
15-	83	17
16-19	73	27
20+	77	23
Still studying	66	34
 Socio-professional category		
Self-employed	71	29
Managers	73	27
Other white collars	68	32
Manual workers	70	30
House persons	78	22
Unemployed	74	26
Retired	86	14
Students	66	34

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

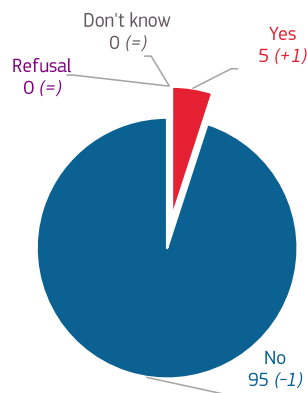
2 Additional payments

5% of Europeans who have visited a public health practitioner or institution in the past 12 months had to give an extra payment, gift or make a hospital donation

Respondents who have been to a public healthcare practitioner or a public healthcare institution in the past 12 months were then asked whether or not they had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees²⁵.

Only 5% of Europeans who have been to a public healthcare practitioner or a public healthcare institution in the past 12 months (5%, +1 pp since October 2017) answered that they had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees. On the other hand, over nine in ten respondents (95%, -1pp) answered negatively.

QB2 Apart from official fees did you have to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital? (% - EU)



(December 2019 - October 2017)

EU27 averages –Yes: 6% (+1); No: 94% (-1); Refusal: 0% (=); DK: 0% (=)

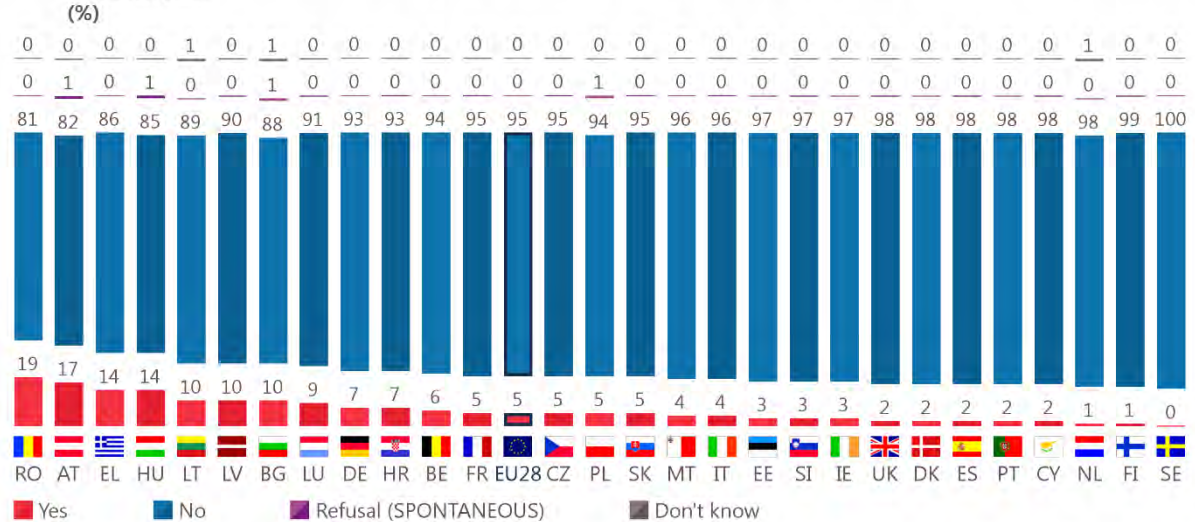
Base: respondents who say that they have been to a public healthcare practitioner in the last 12 months (n=20,607; 75% of the sample)

Regional analysis shows that the proportion of respondents who had contact with the public healthcare sector in the last 12 months and who say they had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital is far higher among respondents in NMS13 countries (9%) than among those in EU15 countries (4%).

²⁵ QB2. Apart from official fees did you have to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital?

In the 28 EU Member States, less than a fifth of respondents answered that they had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees. In seven countries, at least one in ten respondents gave this answer: Romania (19%), Austria (17%), Greece and Hungary (14% in both countries) and Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania (10% in the three countries). At the other end of the scale, less than 1% of respondents said that they had to make an extra payment on top of the standard fees in Sweden (0%) and the Netherlands and Finland (1% in both countries).

QB2 Apart from official fees did you have to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital? (%)



EU27 averages –Yes: 6%; No: 94%; Refusal: 0%; DK: 0%

Base: respondents who say that they have been to a public healthcare practitioner in the last 12 months (n=20,607; 75% of the sample)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees has increased in 14 EU Member States, particularly in Austria (17%, +8 pp), ahead of Luxembourg (9%, +4 pp) and Croatia (7%, +4 pp). On the other hand, it has decreased slightly in five countries, most notably in Hungary (14%, -3 pp). Finally, it is unchanged in nine EU Member States.

QB2 Apart from official fees did you have to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital?
(%)

		Yes	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	No	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Don't know
EU28		5	▲ 1	95	▼ 1	0		0
EU27		6	▲ 1	94	▼ 1	0		0
AT		17	▲ 8	82	▼ 8	1	▲ 1	0
HR		7	▲ 4	93	▼ 2	0	▼ 2	0
LU		9	▲ 4	91	▼ 4	0		0
DE		7	▲ 3	93	▼ 2	0		0
BG		10	▲ 2	88	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	1
ES		2	▲ 2	98	▼ 2	0		0
LV		10	▲ 2	90	▼ 2	0		0
BE		6	▲ 1	94	▼ 1	0		0
CZ		5	▲ 1	95	▼ 1	0		0
IE		3	▲ 1	97	▼ 1	0		0
EL		14	▲ 1	86	▼ 1	0		0
PT		2	▲ 1	98		0		0
SK		5	▲ 1	95		0	▼ 1	0
UK		2	▲ 1	98	▼ 1	0		0
DK		2		98		0		0
EE		3		97		0		0
FR		5		95		0		0
IT		4		96	▲ 1	0	▼ 1	0
MT		4		96		0		0
NL		1		98	▼ 1	0		1
RO		19		81	▲ 3	0	▼ 2	0
SI		3		97		0		0
FI		1		99		0		0
CY		2	▼ 1	98	▲ 1	0		0
SE		0	▼ 1	100	▲ 1	0		0
LT		10	▼ 2	89	▲ 2	0	▼ 1	1
PL		5	▼ 2	94	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	0
HU		14	▼ 3	85	▲ 3	1		0

Base: respondents who say that they have been to a public healthcare practitioner in the last 12 months (n=20,607; 75% of the sample)

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that less than one in ten respondents in every socio-demographic category answered that they had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees.

3 Details of bribery

Nearly a quarter of Europeans said they felt they had to give an extra payment or gift after their treatment

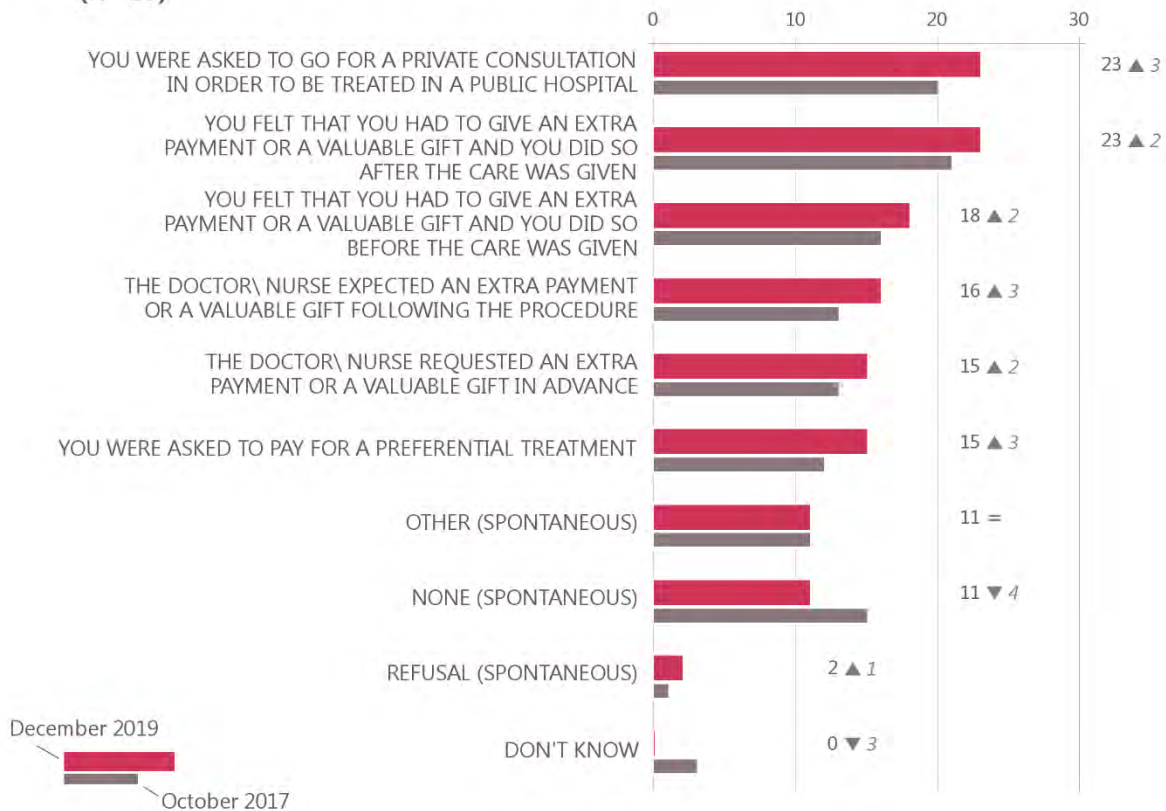
Respondents who previously answered they had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees were requested to describe what happened, by choosing as many answers as they wished from a list of six proposals²⁶:

- Nearly a quarter of Europeans answered **“you felt that you had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift and you did so after the care was given”** (23%, +2 pp since October 2017), in joint first position with **“you were asked to go for a private consultation in order to be treated in a public hospital”** (23%, +3 pp);
- Nearly one in five respondents mentioned **“you felt that you had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift and you did so before the care was given”** (18%, +2 pp);
- Between 15% and 16% of respondents mentioned the other three possible answers: **“the doctor/nurse expected an extra payment or a valuable gift following the procedure”** (16%, +3 pp), **“the doctor/nurse requested an extra payment or a valuable gift in advance”** (15%, +2 pp) and **“you were asked to pay for a preferential treatment”** (15%, +3 pp).

²⁶ QB3. Which of the following describe what happened? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Moreover, over one in ten respondents (11%, unchanged since October 2017) *spontaneously* mentioned a different reason from the six listed for having to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital apart from official fees. The same proportion (11%, -4 pp) answered that none of the six reasons listed was applicable.

QB3 Which of the following describe what happened? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



Base: respondents who say that they were asked to give an extra payment or valuable gift to a nurse or doctor, or to make a donation to the hospital (n=1,047; 4% of the sample)

V. REPORTING CORRUPTION

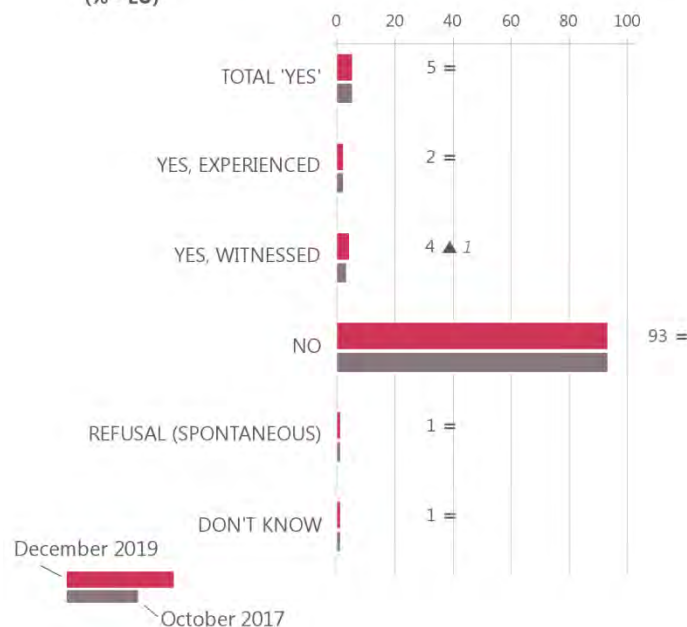
This chapter examines the attitudes of Europeans to reporting corruption., it assesses whether respondents have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months. It then focuses on whether or not respondents having experienced or witnessed such a case of corruption have reported it to someone. Thirdly, it examines whether Europeans know where to report a case of corruption. Fourthly, it analyses the possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Finally, in the fifth and last section, it focuses on how far respondents trust various bodies or institutions to deal with corruption.

1 Personal experience of corruption

Just one in twenty Europeans have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months

When asked whether they have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months²⁷, only 5% of Europeans (unchanged since October 2017) said that they had experienced or witnessed corruption, including 2% (unchanged) who have experienced it and 4% (+1 percentage point) who have witnessed it. On the other hand, more than nine in ten respondents (93%, unchanged) answered negatively, while only 1% (unchanged) *spontaneously* refused to answer the question and another 1% (unchanged) said they did not know.

QB12 In the last 12 months, have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



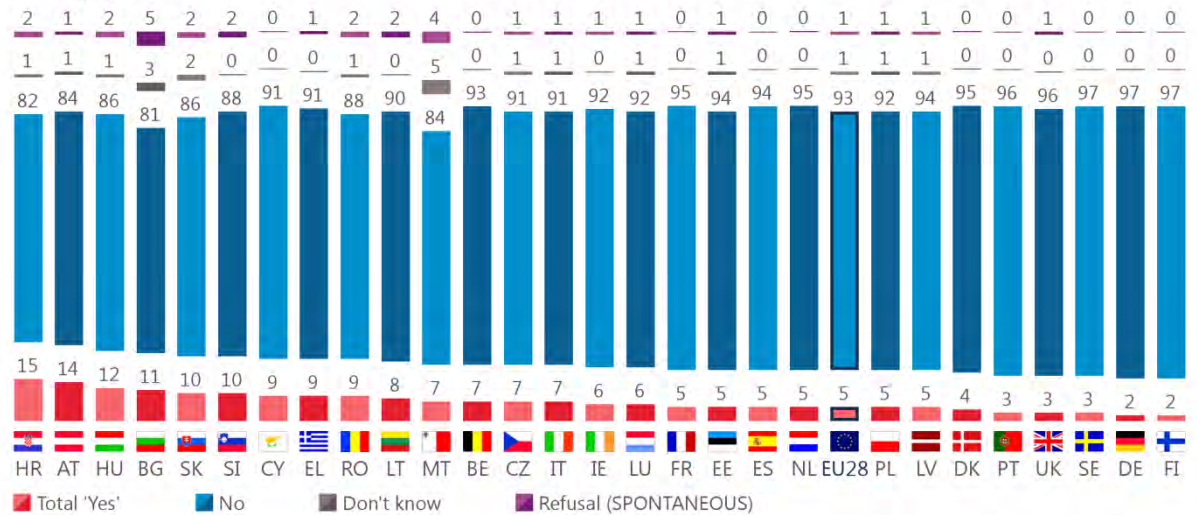
EU27 averages –Total 'Yes': 6% (+1); Yes, experienced: 2% (=); Yes, witnessed: 4% (+1); No: 93% (=); Refusal: 1% (=); DK: 1% (=)

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

²⁷ QB12. In the last 12 months, have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

National analysis reveals that a small minority of respondents have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months in the 28 EU Member States. In six countries, at least one in ten respondents have experienced or witnessed corruption: Croatia (15%), Austria (14%), Hungary (12%), Bulgaria (11%) and Slovenia and Slovakia (10% in both countries). At the other end of the scale, less than one in twenty respondents have experienced or witnessed corruption in Finland and Germany (2% in both countries), the United Kingdom, Sweden and Portugal (3% in the three countries), and Denmark (4%).






























QB12 In the last 12 months, have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



EU27 averages – Total 'Yes': 6%; No: 93%; Refusal: 1%; DK: 1%
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the proportion of respondents who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months has increased in 11 EU Member States, particularly in Austria (14%, +7 pp, including 8%, +5 pp among respondents who have experienced corruption), but also in Slovenia (10%, +3 pp), Romania (9%, +3 pp) and Italy (7%, +3 pp). On the other hand, it has decreased slightly in ten countries, most notably in Latvia (5%, -3 pp) and Sweden (3%, -3 pp). It is unchanged in seven EU Member States.

QB12 In the last 12 months, have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		No		Total 'Yes'	
			Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		93	=	5	=
EU27		93	=	6	▲ 1
AT		84	▼ 6	14	▲ 7
IT		91	▼ 2	7	▲ 3
RO		88	▼ 2	9	▲ 3
SI		88	▼ 4	10	▲ 3
CY		91	▼ 2	9	▲ 2
HU		86	▼ 1	12	▲ 2
DK		95	▼ 1	4	▲ 1
IE		92	▼ 2	6	▲ 1
ES		94	▼ 1	5	▲ 1
SK		86	▼ 1	10	▲ 1
FI		97	▼ 1	2	▲ 1
CZ		91	▲ 1	7	=
EE		94	=	5	=
EL		91	▲ 1	9	=
FR		95	=	5	=
LT		90	▼ 1	8	=
NL		95	▲ 1	5	=
PT		96	=	3	=
BE		93	▲ 1	7	▼ 1
BG		81	▲ 3	11	▼ 1
DE		97	▲ 2	2	▼ 1
HR		82	▲ 2	15	▼ 1
LU		92	=	6	▼ 1
MT		84	▼ 6	7	▼ 1
UK		96	=	3	▼ 1
PL		92	▲ 1	5	▼ 2
LV		94	▲ 3	5	▼ 3
SE		97	▲ 3	3	▼ 3

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that a minority of respondents have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months in all the socio-demographic categories. However, this proportion is higher among self-employed respondents (9%), and those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (13%) or from time to time (8%).

QB12 In the last 12 months, have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Yes, experienced	Yes, witnessed	No
EU28	2	4	93
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	4	6	89
Managers	3	5	92
Other white collars	2	5	92
Manual workers	2	4	93
House persons	1	2	97
Unemployed	2	4	93
Retired	1	2	95
Students	2	3	95
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	5	9	85
From time to time	3	5	91
Almost never/ Never	2	2	95

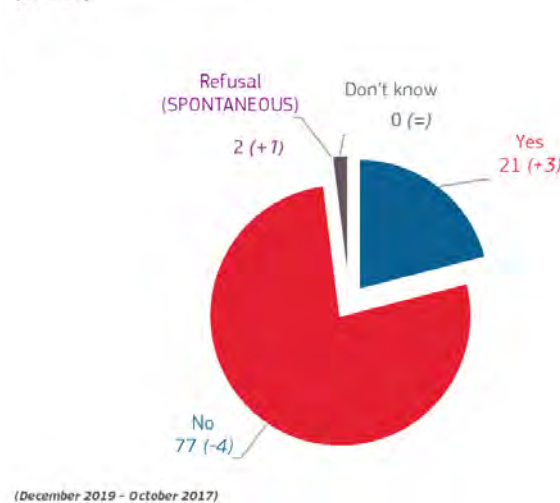
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

2 Reporting of corruption

More than one in five Europeans who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months have reported it to someone

Respondents who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months were then asked whether or not they have reported it to someone.²⁸ Over one in five respondents (21%, +3 pp since October 2017) answered that they have reported it to someone. However, more than three quarters of respondents (77%, -4 pp) did not report such a case of corruption, while 2% (+1 pp) *spontaneously* refused to answer the question.

QB13 Did you report it to anyone or not?
(% - EU)



EU27 averages – Yes: 19% (+4); No: 79% (-5); Refusal: 2% (+1); DK: 0% (=)

Base: respondents who say they have witnessed or experienced a case of corruption in the past 12 months (n=1453; 5% of the sample)




A **regional analysis** highlights that over a quarter of respondents in EU15 countries (26%) who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months have reported it to someone, compared with one in ten respondents in NMS13 countries.²⁹

²⁸ QB13. Did you report it to anyone or not?

²⁹ National analysis was not provided for this question since the base size in each country is too low (max. 156 respondents in Croatia).

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that less than a third of respondents who have experienced or witnessed any case of corruption in the last 12 months have reported it to someone in all the socio-demographic categories. However, a higher proportion of respondents reported such corruption among students (30%), unemployed people (30%), managers (26%), those who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (26%) and those who see themselves as belonging to the upper middle class (28%).

QB13 Did you report it to anyone or not?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU28	21	77	2	0
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	24	75	1	0
Managers	26	73	1	0
Other white collars	16	83	1	0
Manual workers	16	80	3	1
House persons	11	89	0	0
Unemployed	30	70	0	0
Retired	20	79	1	0
Students	30	69	1	0
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	26	73	1	0
From time to time	17	82	1	0
Almost never/ Never	22	76	2	0
 Consider belonging to				
The working class	21	77	2	0
The lower middle class	19	81	0	0
The middle class	20	78	2	0
The upper middle class	28	72	0	0
The upper class	15	85	0	0

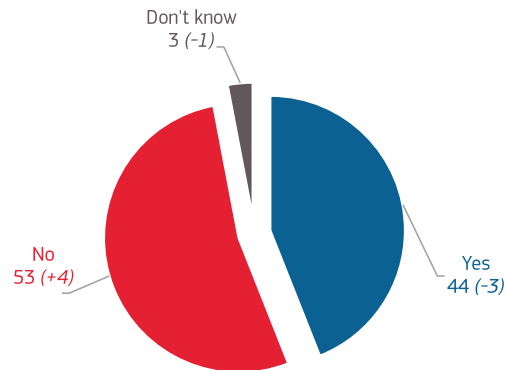
Base: respondents who say they have witnessed or experienced a case of corruption in the past 12 months (n=1453; 5% of the sample)

3 Awareness of where to report corruption

Less than half of Europeans would know where to report a case of corruption

Respondents were asked if they would know where to report a case of corruption if they were to experience or witness it.³⁰ Over four in ten Europeans (44%, -3 pp since October 2017) answered positively. On the other hand, a majority of respondents (53%, +4 pp) said that, if they were to experience or witness such a case of corruption, they would not know where to report it. Finally, just 3% (-1 pp) of respondents did not express an opinion on the question.

QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to? (% - EU)



(December 2019 - October 2017)

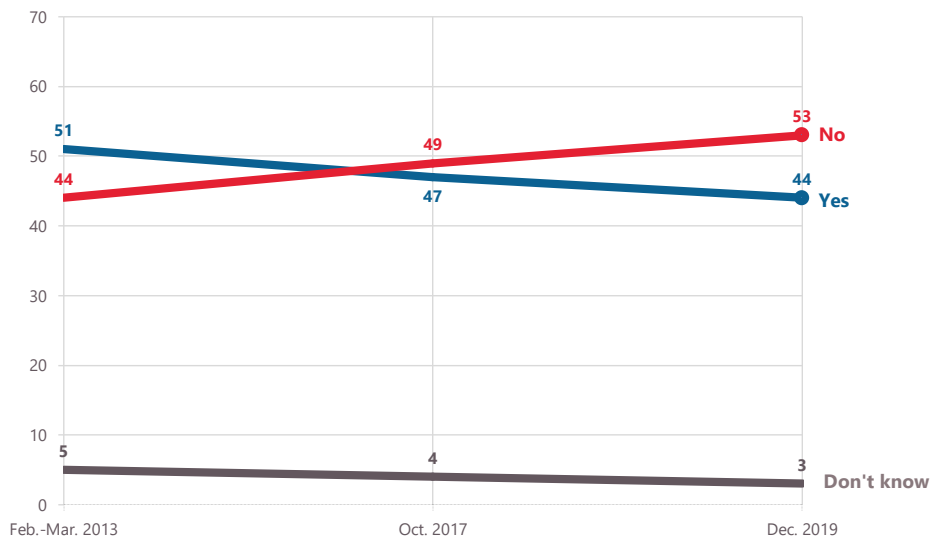
EU27 averages – Yes: 43% (-4); No: 54% (+5); DK: 3% (-1)

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

³⁰ QB10. If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to?

Since 2013, the proportion of respondents who would know where to report a case of corruption if they were to experience or witness it has decreased by seven percentage points, from 51% to 44%, reaching its lowest level. It was the majority view in February–March 2013 (51% who would know vs. 44% who would not know), but it has been the minority view since October 2017 (47% vs. 49%).

QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to?



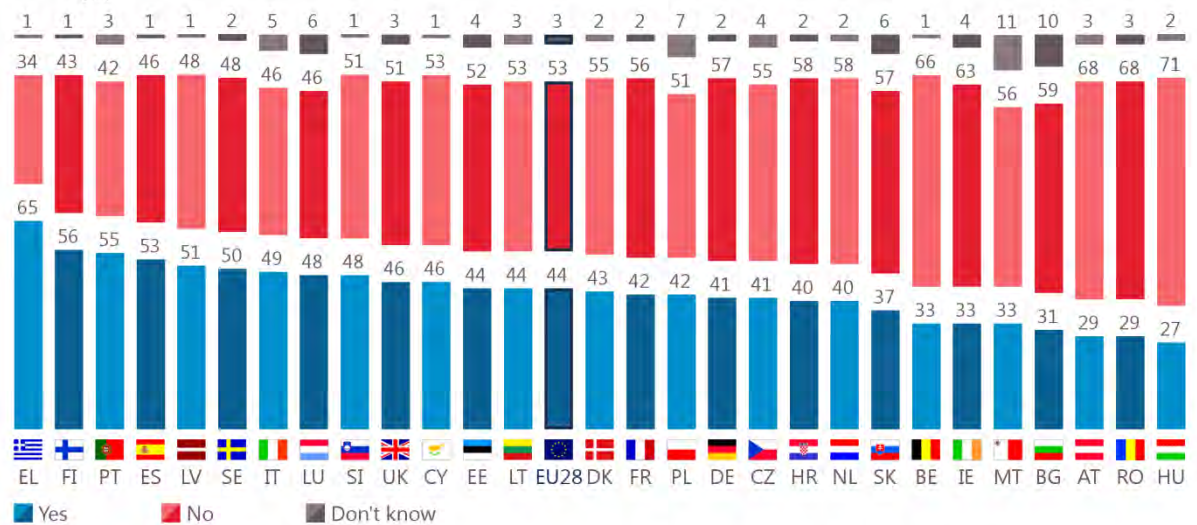
Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Regional analysis shows that respondents in EU15 countries (45%) are more likely than those in NMS13 countries (37%) to answer that they would know where to report a case of corruption if they were to experience or witness one.

A majority of respondents in eight EU Member States think that they would know where to report a case of corruption should they experience or witness it. That is the case in Greece (65%), largely ahead of Finland (56%), Portugal (55%), Spain (53%), Latvia (51%), Sweden (50% vs. 48% who would not know where to report it), Italy (49% vs. 46%) and Luxembourg (48% vs. 46%).

On the other hand, only a minority of respondents say that they would know where to report such a case of corruption in the other 20 EU Member States. In 12 out of these 20 countries, at least four in ten respondents share this view, with the highest proportions in Slovenia (48% vs. 51%), the United Kingdom (46% vs. 51%) and Cyprus (46% vs. 53%). At the other end of the scale, less than a third of respondents said that they would know where to report corruption in Hungary (27% vs. 71%) and Romania and Austria (29% vs. 68% in both countries).

QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to? (%)
































EU27 averages – Yes: 43%; No: 54%; DK: 3%

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, the impression of knowing where to report an experienced or witnessed case of corruption has lost ground in 18 EU Member States, most dramatically in Malta (33%, -18 pp), Romania (29%, -12 pp), Cyprus (46%, -10 pp) and the Netherlands (40%, -10 pp). On the other hand, it has gained ground in eight countries, particularly in Portugal (55%, +7 pp), while it is stable in Spain and Slovakia.

QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to?
(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
			Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	
EU28		44	▼ 3	53	▲ 4	3
EU27		43	▼ 4	54	▲ 5	3
PT		55	▲ 7	42	▼ 7	3
BG		31	▲ 3	59	▼ 1	10
HU		27	▲ 3	71	▼ 1	2
HR		40	▲ 2	58	▼ 2	2
SE		50	▲ 2	48	▼ 1	2
CZ		41	▲ 1	55	▼ 1	4
EL		65	▲ 1	34	▼ 2	1
PL		42	▲ 1	51	▼ 1	7
ES		53	=	46	=	1
SK		37	=	57	▼ 1	6
BE		33	▼ 2	66	▲ 2	1
IE		33	▼ 2	63	▲ 1	4
LV		51	▼ 2	48	▲ 2	1
FI		56	▼ 3	43	▲ 3	1
UK		46	▼ 3	51	▲ 6	3
DE		41	▼ 4	57	▲ 6	2
EE		44	▼ 4	52	▲ 6	4
AT		29	▼ 4	68	▲ 7	3
FR		42	▼ 5	56	▲ 4	2
DK		43	▼ 6	55	▲ 6	2
LU		48	▼ 6	46	▲ 4	6
IT		49	▼ 7	46	▲ 10	5
SI		48	▼ 7	51	▲ 8	1
LT		44	▼ 8	53	▲ 8	3
CY		46	▼ 10	53	▲ 10	1
NL		40	▼ 10	58	▲ 10	2
RO		29	▼ 12	68	▲ 12	3
MT		33	▼ 18	56	▲ 14	11

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that in almost all socio-demographic categories only a minority of respondents think they would know where to report a case of corruption if they were to experience or witness it:

- This proportion is particularly low among Europeans aged 15-24 (37% vs. 60%), those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier (40% vs. 56%), students (40% vs. 57%) and housepersons (40% vs. 57%);
- However, a majority of managers (53% vs. 45%) and respondents who consider belonging to the upper middle class (51% vs. 47%) report that they would know where to report a case of corruption. This awareness is also higher among Europeans aged 40-54 (48% vs. 49%), those who finished their education aged 20 or later (48% vs. 49%) and self-employed people (48% vs. 50%);
- Moreover, a majority of respondents who have experienced (61% vs. 38%) or witnessed (50% vs. 48%) corruption in the past 12 months share this opinion, compared with a minority of those who have not (43% vs. 54%);
- Similarly, a majority of respondents who know someone who takes or has taken bribes (55% vs. 43%) share this view, compared with a minority of those who do not know someone who takes or has taken bribes (42% vs. 55%).

QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to?
(% - EU)

	Yes	No	Don't know
EU28	44	53	3
Age			
15-24	37	60	3
25-39	43	54	3
40-54	48	49	3
55 +	43	54	3
Education (End of)			
15-	40	56	4
16-19	43	54	3
20+	48	49	3
Still studying	40	57	3
Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	48	50	2
Managers	53	45	2
Other white collars	46	51	3
Manual workers	42	55	3
House persons	40	57	3
Unemployed	46	50	4
Retired	41	55	4
Students	40	57	3
Consider belonging to			
The working class	41	56	3
The lower middle class	43	54	3
The middle class	45	52	3
The upper middle class	51	47	2
The upper class	45	55	0
Experienced or witnessed corruption			
Yes, experienced	61	38	1
Yes, witnessed	50	48	2
No	43	54	3
You know someone who takes bribes			
Yes	55	43	2
No	42	55	3

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

4 Reasons for not reporting corruption

Over four in ten Europeans see the difficulty of proving corruption as the main reason why people do not report it

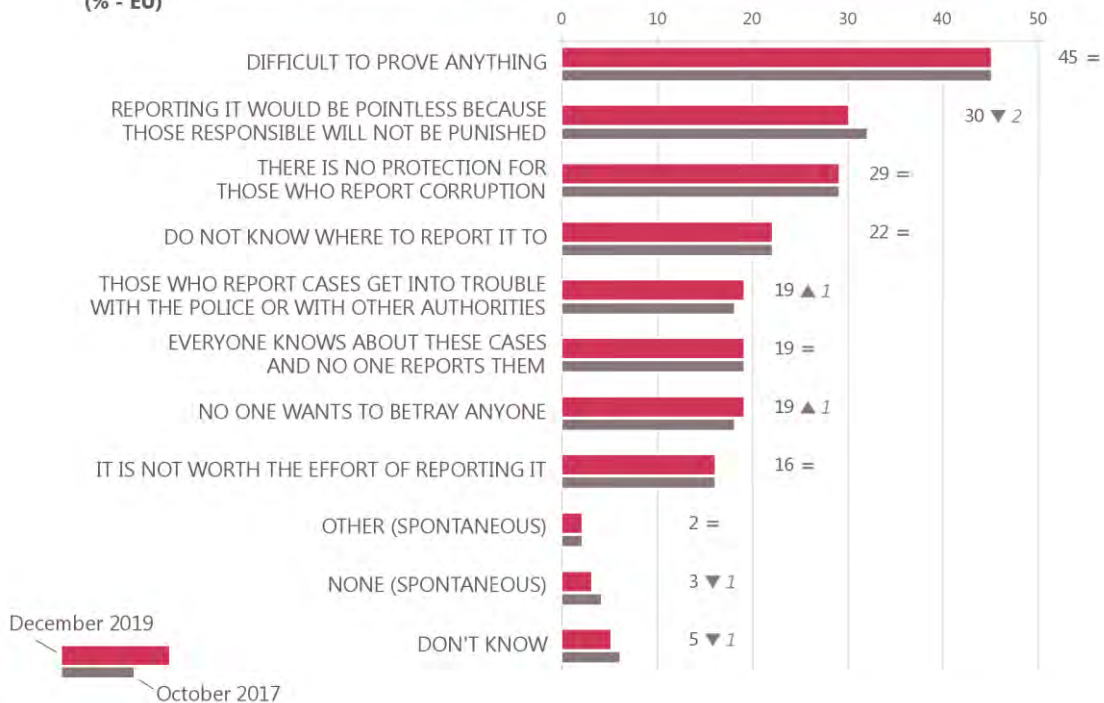
Respondents were given a list of eight possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. They were asked to choose up to three reasons which they think are the most important³¹:

- More than four in ten Europeans consider the fact that it is **“difficult to prove anything”** (45%, unchanged since October 2017) to be one of the most important reasons why people decide not to report a case of corruption;
- Around three in ten respondents mentioned **“reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished”** (30%, -2 pp, the largest change since October 2017), just ahead of **“there is no protection for those who report corruption”** (29%, unchanged);
- Around one in five Europeans mentioned they **“do not know where to report it to”** (22%, unchanged), slightly ahead of **“those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities”** (19%, +1 pp), **“everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them”** (19%, unchanged) and **“no one wants to betray anyone”** (19%, +1 pp);
- Finally, just under a fifth of respondents answered that **“it is not worth the effort of reporting it”** (16%, unchanged).

³¹ QB14. I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Very few respondents (2%, unchanged since October 2017) *spontaneously* mentioned another reason outside the eight listed ones, or *spontaneously* said that none of the eight items read out was a possible reason why people might decide not to report a case of corruption (3%, -1 percentage point). Just one in twenty Europeans (5%, -1 pp) did not express an opinion on this question.

QB14 I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)



Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Regional analysis reveals that respondents in EU15 countries are far more likely than those in NMS13 countries to mention it is “difficult to prove anything” (46% vs. 37%), they “do not know where to report it to” (24% vs. 16%) and, to a lesser extent, “there is no protection for those who report corruption” (29% vs. 25%) among the most important possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption.

On the other hand, respondents in NMS13 countries are slightly more likely to mention “everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them” (24% vs. 18%), “those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities” (23% vs. 17%) and, to a lesser extent, “no one wants to betray anyone” (22% vs. 19%).

A **country analysis** reveals that respondents rank **the difficulty to prove anything** first among the most important possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption in 22 EU Member States. Over half of respondents mentioned this reason in ten countries, with the highest scores recorded in Sweden (61%), Finland (58%) and Luxembourg (57%). At the other end of the scale, less than a third of respondents share this view in Malta (25%), Romania (27%) and Italy and Poland (32% in both countries).

Reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished was the most frequently mentioned reason in four EU Member States: Cyprus (53%), Croatia (40%), Bulgaria (39%) and Italy (37%). Over four in ten respondents also gave this answer in Latvia and Greece (43% in both countries), and Slovenia (41%).

In Malta, respondents placed first the fact that **there is no protection for those who report corruption** (35%), slightly ahead of not reporting corruption because those responsible will not be punished (33%).

In Bulgaria, two reasons are ranked in joint first place: reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished and there is no protection for those who report corruption (39% for both items), slightly ahead of the difficulty to prove anything (38%).

In Romania, a majority of respondents consider **everyone knowing about these cases and no one reporting them** as one of the most important possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption (28%), just ahead of the difficulty of proving anything and the pointlessness of reporting it (27% for both items).

None of the other four reasons listed ranked first in any of the 28 EU Member States, but:

- Over three in ten respondents mentioned the reason of **not knowing where to report it to** in Sweden (37%), France (33%), the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (32% in both countries), and Denmark (31%);
- The fact that **those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities** was mentioned by at least three in ten respondents in Cyprus (33%), Bulgaria (32%) and Greece (30%);
- At least three in ten respondents mentioned **no one wants to betray anyone** in Denmark (37%) and Poland (30%);
- **It is not worth the effort of reporting it** was mentioned by more than a quarter of respondents in Slovenia (29%) and Finland and Croatia (27% in both countries).

QB14 I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Difficult to prove anything	Reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished	There is no protection for those who report corruption	Do not know where to report it to	Those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities	Everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them	No one wants to betray anyone	It is not worth the effort of reporting it
EU28		45	30	29	22	19	19	19	16
EU27		43	30	28	21	20	20	20	16
BE		53	33	26	29	17	19	21	20
BG		38	39	39	18	32	25	6	18
CZ		56	35	25	14	28	24	17	20
DK		55	26	25	31	8	13	37	25
DE		48	23	21	14	20	15	22	15
EE		51	32	24	22	16	14	25	19
IE		43	34	32	24	17	19	21	21
EL		45	43	32	15	30	36	18	14
ES		42	31	30	23	21	15	14	18
FR		52	26	32	33	17	16	24	7
HR		35	40	39	12	21	34	18	27
IT		32	37	32	16	18	31	10	16
CY		38	53	43	12	33	30	14	22
LV		48	43	25	15	19	20	21	24
LT		49	37	31	17	25	24	26	17
LU		57	20	29	21	21	16	21	10
HU		45	39	24	22	20	24	20	21
MT		25	33	35	13	25	15	14	17
NL		52	39	49	32	25	11	25	17
AT		36	29	20	24	21	18	28	24
PL		32	21	20	13	22	20	30	17
PT		41	38	34	14	20	23	11	24
RO		27	27	25	19	19	28	17	17
SI		44	41	33	16	23	27	17	29
SK		44	28	31	20	27	25	22	20
FI		58	27	15	28	10	13	21	27
SE		61	29	31	37	8	15	24	19
UK		53	26	31	32	9	11	16	19

1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, only two reasons among the eight listed have recorded a change at national level of at least ten percentage points. The proportion of respondents mentioning the difficulty of proving anything has increased in 14 EU Member States, most distinctly in Latvia (48%, +10 pp). It has decreased in 12 countries, most notably in Romania (27%, -8 pp), and is unchanged in Spain and Croatia.

In 13 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning the fact that there is no protection for those who report corruption has decreased, particularly in Cyprus (43%, -8 pp). On the other hand, it has increased in ten countries, most markedly in Croatia (39%, +10 pp), and is unchanged in five others.

The changes in the scores recorded for the six other items are all below ten percentage points.

QB14 I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Difficult to prove anything	Reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished	There is no protection for those who report corruption	Do not know where to report it to	Those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities	Everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them	No one wants to betray anyone	It is not worth the effort of reporting it
		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		45	30	29	22	19	19	19	16
EU27		43	30	28	21	20	20	20	16
BE		53	33	26	29	17	19	21	20
BG		38	39	39	18	32	25	6	18
CZ		56	35	25	14	28	24	17	20
DK		55	26	25	31	8	13	37	25
DE		48	23	21	14	20	15	22	15
EE		51	32	24	22	16	14	25	19
IE		43	34	32	24	17	19	21	21
EL		45	43	32	15	30	36	18	14
ES		42	31	30	23	21	15	14	18
FR		52	26	32	33	17	16	24	7
HR		35	40	39	12	21	34	18	27
IT		32	37	32	16	18	31	10	16
CY		38	53	43	12	33	30	14	22
LV		48	43	25	15	19	20	21	24
LT		49	37	31	17	25	24	26	17
LU		57	20	29	21	21	16	21	10
HU		45	39	24	22	20	24	20	21
MT		25	33	35	13	25	15	14	17
NL		52	39	49	32	25	11	25	17
AT		36	29	20	24	21	18	28	24
PL		32	21	20	13	22	20	30	17
PT		41	38	34	14	20	23	11	24
RO		27	27	25	19	19	28	17	17
SI		44	41	33	16	23	27	17	29
SK		44	28	31	20	27	25	22	20
FI		58	27	15	28	10	13	21	27
SE		61	29	31	37	8	15	24	19
UK		53	26	31	32	9	11	16	19

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

A **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- Managers (50%), and respondents who see themselves as belonging to the upper (58%) or upper middle (51%) class are more likely to mention **the difficulty to prove anything**;
- **Reporting it (corruption) would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished** is a commonly held opinion among Europeans who have difficulties paying their bills most of the time (40%);
- **The lack of protection for those who report corruption** is a reason frequently given by respondents who consider that they belong to the upper class (36%);
- Europeans aged 15-24 (29%), students (30%) and respondents who consider that they belong to the upper class (29%) are more likely to mention **not knowing where to report it to**;
- Respondents who say they would know where to report a case of corruption are more likely to answer that it would be **difficult to prove anything** (48% vs. 42%) or that **there is no protection for those who report corruption** (33% vs. 26%) than those who do not know where to report it;
- Respondents who say that corruption is widespread in their country are more likely to hold pessimistic views about the outcome of actions taken about corruption than those who consider that corruption is rare. They are more likely to say that it **will be pointless because those responsible will not be punished** (33% vs. 22%) and that **everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them** (22% vs. 12%).

QB14 I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)

	Difficult to prove anything	Reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished	There is no protection for those who report corruption	Do not know where to report it to	Those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities	Everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them	No one wants to betray anyone	It is not worth the effort of reporting it
EU28	45	30	29	22	19	19	19	16
Age								
15-24	49	30	26	29	17	17	21	18
25-39	46	31	27	24	19	20	20	17
40-54	46	29	31	22	19	20	20	17
55 +	41	28	29	20	18	18	18	15
Socio-professional category								
Self-employed	45	33	29	20	20	20	19	16
Managers	50	30	29	25	18	18	20	17
Other white collars	44	34	31	22	17	21	19	18
Manual workers	45	29	29	21	21	19	21	16
House persons	41	29	29	22	18	21	19	16
Unemployed	47	31	28	23	24	19	20	17
Retired	41	27	29	20	17	18	18	15
Students	49	29	25	30	15	17	20	19
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	37	40	29	18	24	23	16	13
From time to time	41	31	31	20	21	24	19	17
Almost never/ Never	47	28	28	23	17	17	20	17
Consider belonging to								
The working class	44	28	29	22	18	19	20	17
The lower middle class	45	32	29	21	21	18	20	15
The middle class	44	29	28	23	18	19	19	17
The upper middle class	51	35	31	24	18	19	18	18
The upper class	58	30	36	29	28	24	18	16
Do you know to whom reporting corruption cases to?								
Yes	48	32	33	14	20	22	20	17
No	42	28	26	29	17	17	19	16
In (OUR COUNTRY) corruption is								
Widespread	45	33	31	21	20	22	18	16
Rare	47	22	25	26	16	12	23	18

Base: all respondents (n=27498)

5 Level of trust in authorities

The police is by far the most trusted institution to deal with a case of corruption

Respondents were asked who they would most trust to deal with a case of corruption they wanted to report³². They could choose as many bodies and institutions from a list of nine items:

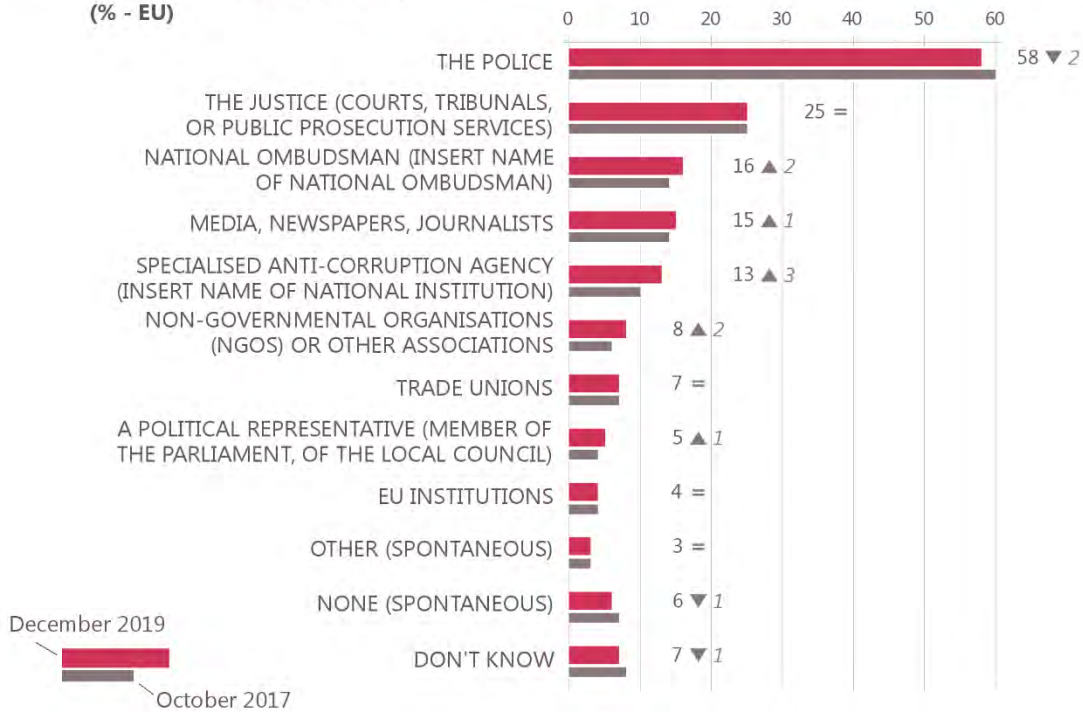
- Nearly six in ten Europeans (58%, -2 pp since October 2017) answered that they would most trust **“the police”** to deal with a case of corruption, largely ahead of other bodies and institutions;
- In second position, a quarter of respondents (unchanged) mentioned **“Justice” (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)**;
- Over one in ten Europeans also mentioned three other bodies and institutions: **“national Ombudsman”** (16%, +2 pp), **“media, newspapers, journalists”** (15%, +1 pp) and **“specialised anti-corruption agency³³”** (13%, +3 pp, the largest change since October 2017);
- The four other bodies and institutions are trusted by less than a tenth of Europeans to deal with a case of corruption: **“non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other associations”** (8%, +2 pp), **“trade unions”** (7%, unchanged), **“a political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local council)”** (5%, +1 pp) and **“EU Institutions”** (4%, unchanged).

³² QB11. And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

³³ It should be noted that respondents were given the option of choosing a specialist anti-corruption agency in 15 of the 28 EU Member States (BG, EL, ES, FR, HR, IT, LV, LT, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, UK), so the overall figure for this category does not reflect EU-wide tendencies.

Few respondents (3%, unchanged since October 2017) *spontaneously* mentioned another body or institution not among the nine specified on the list, or *spontaneously* answered that they would not trust any of the nine bodies or institutions to deal with a case of corruption (6%, -1 percentage point). Finally, less than one in ten Europeans (7%, -1 pp) answered “DK”.

QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (% - EU)

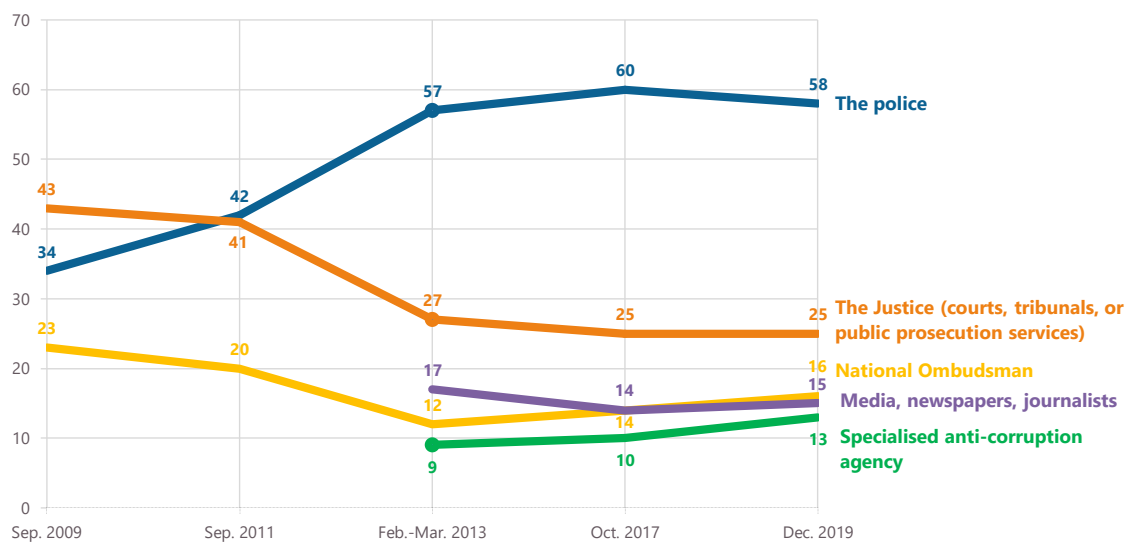


Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

In September 2009, a majority of respondents placed their trust in Justice (43%) to deal with a case of corruption, ahead of the police (34%). However, trust in the police has since seen an upward trend (from 34% to 58%), despite a two percentage point drop from 2017 to 2019. Meanwhile, trust in Justice is on a downward trend, down from 43% in 2009 to 25% in 2019.

Following two successive decreases trust in the national ombudsman was its lowest in 2013 (down from 23% in September 2009 to 12%) but is has since gained ground moving from 12% to 16% in this survey.

QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



Base: all respondents (n=27498)

Regional analysis shows that respondents in EU15 countries are far more likely than those in NMS13 countries to trust the police (61% vs. 47%), Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services) (28% vs. 13%) and, to a lesser extent, the national ombudsman (17% vs. 12%) and trade unions (8% vs. 4%).

Similarly, respondents in euro area countries are more likely than those in non-euro area countries to trust Justice (29% vs. 18%) and, to a lesser extent, the police (60% vs. 56%). On the other hand, they are slightly less likely to trust a specialised anti-corruption agency (12% vs. 16%).

In 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents mentioned **the police** as one of the institutions they would trust the most to deal with a case of corruption. Over half of respondents mentioned the police in 16 EU Member States, with the highest scores recorded in the Nordic countries: 76% in Denmark, 75% in Finland and 71% in Sweden. At the other end of the scale, less than four in ten respondents share this opinion in Croatia (38%), Latvia and Romania (37% in both countries), Bulgaria (32%) and Lithuania (31%).

In Lithuania, respondents placed **media, newspapers, journalists** first among the institutions and bodies they trust the most to deal with corruption (33%, just ahead of the police).































The other seven bodies and institutions were not the most frequently mentioned item in any of the 28 EU Member States. However:

- Over a third of respondents mentioned **Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)** in five EU Member States: Sweden (61%), largely ahead of the Netherlands (46%), Denmark (39%) and Spain and Luxembourg (35% in both countries);
- More than three in ten respondents mentioned **the national ombudsman** in the Netherlands (53%), far ahead of Sweden (35%) and Cyprus (31%);
- **A specialised anti-corruption agency**³⁴ was mentioned by at least three in ten respondents in Croatia (33%), Latvia (32%) and Romania (30%);
- Higher proportions of respondents in Austria (16%) and Hungary (15%) mentioned **non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other associations**;
- **Trade unions** obtained its highest scores among respondents in Denmark (19%), Sweden and the Netherlands (18% in both countries), and Belgium (17%);
- **A political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local council)** was mentioned by at least one in ten respondents in the Netherlands (13%), Denmark (11%) and Austria (10%);
- More than one in ten respondents mentioned **EU Institutions** in Hungary and Malta (14% in both countries), as well as in Latvia (11%).

³⁴ This option was only given in 15 of the 28 EU Member States (see previous footnote).

QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it?

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The police	The Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)	National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)	Media, newspapers, journalists	Specialised anti-corruption agency (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL INSTITUTION)	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other associations	Trade Unions	A political representative (Member of the Parliament of the local council)	EU Institutions
EU28		58	25	16	15	13	8	7	5	4
EU27		58	27	16	16	12	8	7	4	4
BE		56	26	20	18	0	11	17	5	6
BG		32	9	13	20	18	4	2	1	4
CZ		62	8	17	17	0	7	4	3	2
DK		76	39	28	28	0	7	19	11	6
DE		69	33	19	16	0	7	6	4	2
EE		62	25	12	12	0	4	4	3	5
IE		52	16	25	14	0	10	7	8	5
EL		69	30	27	10	17	4	2	1	4
ES		62	35	15	14	15	6	7	1	5
FR		48	31	14	16	26	12	10	2	2
HR		38	9	7	29	33	13	2	2	10
IT		62	18	3	13	13	6	6	4	4
CY		46	18	31	22	0	12	3	7	10
LV		37	8	15	25	32	7	5	2	11
LT		31	9	2	33	29	6	3	1	6
LU		51	35	21	16	0	8	14	6	4
HU		40	22	15	17	0	15	6	7	14
MT		43	12	18	11	13	8	3	2	14
NL		60	46	53	21	0	6	18	13	7
AT		44	26	22	19	25	16	11	10	5
PL		55	14	13	14	11	5	4	4	5
PT		56	23	10	13	10	3	2	2	3
RO		37	11	6	15	30	6	4	5	6
SI		42	7	19	19	27	9	5	1	8
SK		46	9	12	29	0	10	3	5	6
FI		75	28	16	11	0	6	12	4	4
SE		71	61	35	27	0	10	18	8	10
UK		64	16	19	8	23	10	7	8	3
		1st MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		2nd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								
		3rd MOST FREQUENTLY MENTIONED ITEM								

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

Since October 2017, only two of the nine listed bodies and institutions have registered a national change of ten percentage points or more. Indeed, the proportion of respondents who most trust the police to deal with a case of corruption has fallen in 16 EU Member States, most dramatically in Luxembourg (51%, -12 pp) and Malta (43%, -10 pp). On the contrary, it has risen slightly in ten countries, particularly in Bulgaria (32%, +7 pp), while it is unchanged in Germany and Estonia.

In 16 EU Member States, the proportion of respondents mentioning Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services) has decreased, most markedly in Austria (26%, -11 pp). It has increased slightly in eight countries, most notably in Hungary (22%, +4 pp) and Italy (18%, +4 pp). It is unchanged in four EU Member States.

The national changes recorded for the other seven bodies and institutions are all below ten percentage points.

QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The police		The Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)		National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)		Media, newspapers, journalists		Specialised anti-corruption agency (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL INSTITUTION)		Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other associations		Trade Unions		A political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local council)		EU Institutions		Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	
EU28		58	▼ 2	25	=	16	▲ 2	15	▲ 1	13	▲ 3	8	▲ 2	7	=	5	▲ 1	4	=	3	=
EU27		58	▼ 1	27	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	16	▲ 1	12	▼ 1	8	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	4	=	4	=	3	=
BE		56	▼ 1	26	▼ 5	20	▲ 1	18	▼ 2	0	=	11	▼ 2	17	▲ 2	5	▼ 3	6	▼ 2	4	▼ 1
BG		32	▲ 7	9	▲ 2	13	▼ 4	20	▼ 2	18	▼ 4	4	=	2	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	2	▼ 1
CZ		62	▲ 1	8	▼ 3	17	▼ 1	17	=	0	=	7	▲ 3	4	▼ 1	3	=	2	=	6	▲ 3
DK		76	▲ 3	39	▲ 1	28	▲ 8	28	▲ 2	0	=	7	▲ 2	19	▲ 5	11	▲ 3	6	▲ 1	9	▲ 4
DE		69	=	33	▲ 1	19	▲ 9	18	▲ 3	0	=	7	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	2	=	3	▲ 2
EE		62	=	25	=	12	▼ 2	12	▲ 1	0	=	4	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	3	=	5	▼ 1	5	▲ 1
IE		52	▲ 3	16	▲ 3	25	=	14	▼ 3	0	=	10	▲ 2	7	▲ 1	8	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	2	=
EL		69	▲ 5	30	▼ 4	27	▼ 1	10	▼ 5	17	▲ 17	4	=	2	=	1	=	4	▼ 3	3	▼ 1
ES		62	▼ 2	35	▲ 2	15	▲ 5	14	▲ 4	15	▲ 3	6	▲ 3	7	▲ 3	1	=	5	▲ 3	2	=
FR		48	▼ 8	31	▼ 1	14	▼ 1	16	▲ 3	26	▲ 4	12	▲ 2	10	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	3	▲ 1
HR		38	▲ 4	9	▼ 2	7	=	29	=	33	▲ 6	13	▲ 1	2	▼ 4	2	▲ 1	10	▲ 1	2	▼ 3
IT		62	▼ 4	18	▲ 4	3	=	13	▼ 2	13	▼ 2	6	▲ 2	6	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	4	▲ 2	2	▼ 1
CY		46	▼ 4	18	=	31	▲ 2	22	▼ 4	0	=	12	▲ 7	3	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	10	▲ 3	2	▼ 4
LV		37	▲ 2	8	▼ 2	15	▼ 4	25	▼ 1	32	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	5	▼ 1	2	=	11	▲ 1	3	▼ 1
LT		31	▼ 6	9	▼ 3	2	=	33	▲ 6	29	▼ 4	6	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	1	▼ 1	6	▲ 1	6	▼ 2
LU		51	▼ 12	35	▼ 3	21	▲ 4	16	▲ 1	0	=	8	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	6	▲ 2	4	▼ 1	5	▼ 1
HU		40	▲ 5	22	▲ 4	15	▼ 2	17	▲ 4	0	=	15	▲ 5	6	=	7	▲ 2	14	▲ 8	2	=
MT		43	▼ 10	12	▼ 2	18	▲ 3	11	▲ 2	13	▼ 2	8	▲ 3	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 3	14	▲ 4	3	▲ 1
NL		60	▼ 1	46	▼ 1	53	▲ 4	21	▲ 3	0	=	6	▲ 1	18	▲ 2	13	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	2	▼ 1
AT		44	▼ 9	26	▼ 11	22	▼ 1	19	▲ 3	25	▼ 3	16	▲ 5	11	▲ 1	10	▲ 3	5	▼ 1	2	▼ 1
PL		55	▲ 3	14	▼ 1	13	▲ 2	14	▼ 1	11	▼ 4	5	=	4	=	4	▲ 2	5	▲ 2	4	=
PT		56	▲ 6	23	=	10	▲ 3	13	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	3	▼ 1	2	▼ 1	2	▲ 1	3	=	4	▲ 3
RO		37	▼ 7	11	=	6	▼ 2	15	▼ 2	30	▼ 2	6	▼ 1	4	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	6	▼ 3	3	▲ 1
SI		42	▼ 7	7	▼ 4	19	▲ 2	19	▼ 2	27	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	5	▲ 1	1	=	8	▼ 3	3	▼ 2
SK		46	▼ 4	9	▼ 1	12	=	29	▲ 5	0	=	10	▲ 4	3	=	5	▲ 1	6	▲ 1	4	▼ 3
FI		75	▼ 7	28	▲ 1	16	▼ 2	11	▼ 1	0	=	6	▲ 3	12	▲ 2	4	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	2	=
SE		71	▼ 2	61	▼ 8	35	▲ 2	27	▲ 3	0	=	10	▲ 2	18	=	8	▼ 2	10	▼ 1	1	▼ 1
UK		64	▼ 1	16	▼ 4	19	=	8	=	23	▲ 23	10	▲ 4	7	▼ 3	8	▼ 1	3	=	2	=

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that:

- Europeans who finished their education aged 20 or later are more likely than those who finished their education aged 15 or earlier to trust Justice (32% vs. 18%), the national ombudsman (22% vs. 10%) and media, newspapers, journalists (19% vs. 9%) to deal with a case of corruption;
- Managers are more likely than unemployed and retired people to mention Justice (34% vs. 21% in both categories), the national ombudsman (24% vs. 13%-16%) and a specialised anti-corruption agency (20% vs. 13%-9%);
- Respondents who never or almost never have difficulties paying bills are more likely than those who have such difficulties most of the time to mention the police (61% vs. 48%);
- Europeans who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months are less likely than those who have not to mention the police (40% in both categories vs. 60%), but are more likely to mention media, newspapers, journalists (respectively 27% and 25% vs. 15%);
- Respondents who know someone who takes or has taken bribes are less likely than those who do not to trust the police to deal with a case of corruption (47% vs. 60%).

QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	The police	The Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)	National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)	Media, newspapers, journalists	Specialised anti-corruption agency (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL)	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other associations	Trade Unions	A political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local)	EU Institutions
EU28	58	25	16	15	13	8	7	5	4
Education (End of)									
15-	59	18	10	9	7	4	3	3	2
16-19	57	21	14	15	12	7	7	4	4
20+	59	32	22	19	16	10	10	6	6
Still studying	64	30	14	15	16	13	7	4	5
Socio-professional category									
Self-employed	55	27	17	17	14	9	7	6	8
Managers	60	34	24	18	20	11	10	6	6
Other white collars	56	27	19	17	15	9	9	4	5
Manual workers	58	23	14	15	13	7	9	4	4
House persons	63	24	13	13	12	6	6	3	3
Unemployed	57	21	13	15	13	6	7	3	4
Retired	58	21	16	14	9	6	5	5	3
Students	64	30	14	15	16	13	7	4	5
Difficulties paying bills									
Most of the time	48	20	11	18	11	7	8	4	3
From time to time	55	21	12	16	14	9	8	4	5
Almost never/ Never	61	27	18	15	13	8	7	5	4
Consider belonging to									
The working class	58	20	12	13	11	6	6	3	3
The lower middle class	59	21	16	17	12	8	7	4	5
The middle class	59	27	17	16	14	8	8	5	5
The upper middle class	58	42	28	20	15	12	8	6	5
The upper class	67	33	19	22	8	12	7	12	10
Experienced or witnessed corruption									
Yes, experienced	40	26	20	27	18	18	11	9	11
Yes, witnessed	40	30	20	25	21	15	16	11	12
No	60	25	16	15	13	8	7	4	4
You know someone who takes bribes									
Yes	47	29	20	22	17	13	10	6	7
No	60	25	16	14	13	7	7	4	4

Base: all respondents (n=27,498)

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Even if there are some important variations between EU Member States, this survey highlights that corruption is unacceptable for a large majority of Europeans (69%). Around four in ten respondents in Hungary, Latvia and Czechia think that corruption is unacceptable, whereas more than eight in ten hold that view in Portugal, Finland and Spain.

Beyond certain geographic differences, this report reveals that Europeans are more likely to consider corruption to be acceptable when they have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption, or when they know someone who takes or has taken bribes.

Europeans often see corruption as widespread, but only a minority of them feel affected in their daily lives. Just over a quarter of Europeans say that they are personally affected by corruption in their daily lives, but nearly three quarters think that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country. There are disparities between EU Member States: 97% of respondents who share this opinion in Croatia, 95% in Greece and Cyprus, 94% in Spain and Portugal, 92% in Lithuania. On the other hand, 22% hold that view in Finland, 35% in Denmark, 40% in Sweden and 47% in the Netherlands (47%).

The impact of corruption varies from country to country. Around six in ten respondents think that corruption has a direct impact on their daily life in Romania, Cyprus, Portugal, Spain and Greece, while less than one in ten share that opinion in the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden. This proportion has registered a double-digit increase in Malta, Portugal, Greece and Cyprus. Similarly, over nine in ten respondents believe that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country in Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Lithuania, but less than half share that view in Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. This proportion has recorded a double-digit increase in Denmark and Malta, while it has decreased particularly in Estonia.

Certain socio-demographic categories tend to be **more exposed** to corruption than others and perceive it as more widespread in their country. Europeans with lower levels of education, unemployed people, respondents who regularly have difficulties paying their bills and those who see themselves as working class are more likely to say they have recently been victims of corruption and also to see corruption as a more widespread phenomenon in their country.

Europeans mostly associate corruption with public institutions. around one in two Europeans believe that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among political parties and politicians at national, regional or local level. In comparison, less than four in ten Europeans consider that corruption is widespread among private companies.

Europeans have greater confidence in certain public institutions than others: less than one in five respondents think that corruption is widespread at the level of justice, social security and the welfare authorities as well as in the education sector. Yet, when asked about their personal experience, less than one in ten respondents across Europe report being affected by corruption.

Over a quarter of Europeans believe that corruption is widespread in the health sector, far behind political parties and politicians. Respondents who have had contact with the healthcare system over the last 12 months are the most likely to say that they were asked or expected to give a gift, favour or extra money in exchange for services, compared with respondents who have had contact with 14 other public or private institutions. When asked about their personal experience, however, only 5% of Europeans who visited a public healthcare practitioner in the past 12 months report that they had to give an extra payment, gift or donation. Over one in ten respondents say so in Romania, Austria, Greece and Hungary.

More than half of Europeans believe that their national government's efforts to combat corruption are not effective, but this proportion has reached its lowest level since 2009. Less than

a quarter of respondents who have experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months have reported it to someone. Indeed, over half of Europeans do not know where to report a case of corruption, with this problem being particularly acute in Hungary, Romania and Austria. More than four in ten Europeans consider that it is difficult to prove anything in cases of corruption. Among the reasons that could explain why people may decide not to report a case of corruption, around three in ten Europeans also mentioned the pointlessness of reporting such corruption, as those responsible will not be punished; and the lack of protection for those who report corruption.

It should be noted that nearly six in ten Europeans would **trust the police** to deal with a case of corruption reported by them, far ahead of any other body or institution. In particular, the Justice system, which ranked in second place, was mentioned by a quarter of respondents.

Finally, this survey has highlighted that **Europeans in general are concerned about corruption**, although a majority of them are not affected by corruption. They mainly associate it with public institutions, and do not believe that these can fight corruption effectively. However, there are strong national differences in the attitudes of respondents to corruption. In five Mediterranean EU Member States, more than nine in ten respondents think that the problem of corruption is widespread in their country, while four in ten at most hold that view in the three Nordic Member States.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th and the 19th of December 2019, Kantar carried out the wave 92.4 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs, co-ordinated by the Directorate-General of Communication, “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit.

The wave 92.4 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28	
BE	Belgium	Kantar Belgium	1.006	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	9.464.647	2,19%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1.046	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	6.045.658	1,40%
CZ	Czechia	Kantar CV	1.002	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	8.939.378	2,07%
DK	Denmark	Kantar Gallup	1.026	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	4.820.620	1,11%
DE	Germany	Kantar Deutschland	1.528	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	71.620.592	16,55%
EE	Estonia	AS Emor, Kantar Emor	1.001	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	1.103.907	0,26%
IE	Ireland	The Kantar Group UK	1.017	06/12/2019	17/12/2019	3.823.944	0,88%
EL	Greece	Taylor Nelson Sofres Market Research	1.021	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	9.194.498	2,13%
ES	Spain	TNS Investigación de Mercados y Opinión	1.039	09/12/2019	18/12/2019	39.679.883	9,17%
FR	France	Kantar France	1.031	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	54.806.403	12,67%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1.070	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	3.511.100	0,81%
IT	Italy	Kantar Italia	1.029	06/12/2019	14/12/2019	52.403.797	12,11%
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	505	06/12/2019	15/12/2019	723.947	0,17%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1.005	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	1.629.088	0,38%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.009	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	2.387.464	0,55%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	504.883	0,12%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1.037	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	8.356.455	1,93%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	500	06/12/2019	19/12/2019	409.472	0,09%
NL	The Netherlands	TNS NIPO (trading under Kantar)	1.030	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	14.418.460	3,33%
AT	Austria	Info Research Austria Institut für Markt- und Meinungsforschung	1.027	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	7.549.265	1,74%
PL	Poland	Kantar Polska	1.041	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	32.189.898	7,44%
PT	Portugal	Marktest – Marketing, Organização e Formação	1.040	07/11/2019	17/12/2019	8.867.131	2,05%
RO	Romania	Centrul Pentru Studiarea Opiniei si Pietei (CSOP)	1.091	06/12/2019	15/12/2019	16.478.152	3,81%
SI	Slovenia	Institute for market and media research, Mediana	1.008	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	1.756.203	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	Kantar Slovakia	1.074	06/12/2019	16/12/2019	4.593.419	1,06%
FI	Finland	Kantar TNS Oy	1.010	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	4.622.706	1,07%
SE	Sweden	Kantar Sifo	1.011	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	8.325.565	1,92%
UK*	United Kingdom	The Kantar Group UK	1.023	06/12/2019	18/12/2019	54.402.027	12,57%
TOTAL EU28			27.731	06/12/2019	19/12/2019	432.628.562	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

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 II¹ (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.

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 here.

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:

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

¹ Figures updated in August 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE

QB1 Have you been to a public healthcare practitioner such as a GP (general practitioner) or a public healthcare institution such as a public hospital in the past 12 months?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|-----|----|
| Yes | 1, |
| No | 2, |
| DK | 3 |

EB 88.2 QB1

ASK Q2 AND Q3 IF "HAS HAD CONTACT WITH PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SECTOR IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS", CODE 1 IN Q1 – OTHERS GO TO Q4

QB2 Apart from official fees did you have to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) | 3 |
| DK | 4 |

EB 88.2 QB2

ASK Q3 IF "EXTRA PAYMENT OR VALUABLE GIFT", CODE 1 IN Q2 – OTHERS GO TO Q4

QB3 Which of the following describe what happened?

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

- | | |
|---|----|
| You felt that you had to give an extra payment, or a valuable gift and you did so before the care was given | 1, |
| You felt that you had to give an extra payment, or a valuable gift and you did so after the care was given | 2, |
| The doctor/ nurse requested an extra payment or a valuable gift in advance | 3, |
| The doctor/ nurse expected an extra payment or a valuable gift following the procedure | 4, |
| You were asked to go for a private consultation in order to be treated in a public hospital | 5, |
| You were asked to pay for a preferential treatment (M) | 6, |
| Other (SPONTANEOUS) | 7, |
| None (SPONTANEOUS) | 8, |
| Refusal | 9, |
| Don't know | 10 |

EB 88.2 QB3 MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QB4 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Always acceptable	Sometimes acceptable	Never acceptable	DK
1	To give money	1	2	3	4
2	To give a gift	1	2	3	4
3	To do a favor	1	2	3	4

EB 88.2 QB4

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very widespread	1,
Fairly widespread	2,
Fairly rare	3,
Very rare	4,
There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6

EB 88.2 QB5

QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Increased a lot	1,
Increased a little	2,
Stayed the same	3,
Decreased a little	4,
Decreased a lot	5,
There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY)	6,
DK	7

EB 88.2 QB6

QB7 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following?

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

Police, customs	1,
Tax authorities	2,
The Courts (tribunals)	3,
Social security and welfare authorities	4,
Public prosecution service*	5,
Politicians at national, regional or local level	6,
Political parties	7,
Officials awarding public tenders	8,
Officials issuing building permits	9,
Officials issuing business permits	10,
The healthcare system	11,
The education sector	12,
Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13,
Private companies	14,
Banks and financial institutions	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB 88.2 QB7

**NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions*

QB8 Do you personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1,
No	2,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	3,
DK	4

EB 88.2 QB8

QB9a Over the last 12 months, have you had any contact with any of the following in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Police, customs	1,
Tax authorities	2,
The Courts (tribunals)	3,
Social security and welfare authorities	4,
Public prosecution service*	5,
Politicians at national, regional or local level	6,
Political parties	7,
Officials awarding public tenders	8,
Officials issuing building permits	9,
Officials issuing business permits	10,
The healthcare system	11,
The education sector	12,
Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labor, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13,
Private companies	14,
Banks and financial institutions	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB 88.2 QB9a

**NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions*

ASK Q9b FOR EACH MENTIONED IN Q9a – OTHERS GO TO Q10

QB9b Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services?

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

Police, customs	1,
Tax authorities	2,
The Courts (tribunals)	3,
Social security and welfare authorities	4,
Public prosecution service*	5,
Politicians at national, regional or local level	6,
Political parties	7,
Officials awarding public tenders	8,
Officials issuing building permits	9,
Officials issuing business permits	10,
The healthcare system	11,
The education sector	12,
Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labor, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)	13,
Private companies	14,
Banks and financial institutions	15,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB 88.2 QB9c

*NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions

QB9c How much was the gift, favour, or extra money asked for or expected by your contact in [ANSWER IN Q9b]?
 (ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)		Do not remember (SPONTANEOUS)	Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	Police, customs	[_____]	99999997	99999998	99999999
2	Tax authorities	€ (or local currency)		98	99
3	The Courts (tribunals)			98	99
4	Social security and welfare authorities			98	99
5	Public prosecution service*			98	99
6	Politicians at national, regional or local level			98	99
7	Political parties				
8	Officials awarding public tenders				
9	Officials issuing building permits				
10	Officials issuing business permits				
11	The healthcare system				
12	The education sector				
13	Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labor, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)				
14	Private companies				
15	Banks and financial institutions				

EB 88.2 QB9c

*NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions

ASK ALL

QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to?*(ONE ANSWER ONLY)*

Yes	1,
No	2,
DK	3

EB 88.2 QB10

QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it?*(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

The police	1,
The Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)	2,
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other associations	3,
Media, newspapers, journalists	4,
National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)	5,
A political representative (Member of Parliament, of the local council)	6,
Specialized anti-corruption agency (INSERT THE NAME OF THE INSTITUTION IF ANY)	7,
Trade unions	8,
EU institutions	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10
None (SPONTANEOUS)	11

EB 88.2 QB11

QB12 In the last 12 months have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption?*(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)*

Yes, experienced	1,
Yes, witnessed	2,
No	3,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	4,
DK	5

EB 88.2 QB12

ASK Q13 IF "HAS EXPERIENCED OR WITNESSED A CASE OF CORRUPTION", CODE 1 OR 2 IN Q12 – OTHERS GO TO Q14

QB13 Did you report it to anyone or not?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Yes	1,
No	3,
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	4,
DK	5

EB 88.2 QB13

QB14 I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important.

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Do not know where to report it to	1,
Difficult to prove anything	2,
Reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished	3,
Those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities	4,
Everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them	5,
It is not worth the effort of reporting it	6,
There is no protection for those who report corruption	7,
No one wants to betray anyone	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10
DK	11

EB 88.2 QB14































QB15 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?*(SHOW SCREEN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)*

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	There is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
2	There is corruption in the national public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Corruption is part of the business culture in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
4	You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life	1	2	3	4	5
5	There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from corrupt practices	1	2	3	4	5
6	High-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
7	(NATIONALITY) Government efforts to combat corruption are effective	1	2	3	4	5
8	Too-close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption	1	2	3	4	5
9	Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
10	There is sufficient transparency and supervision of the financing of political parties in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
11	In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections	1	2	3	4	5
12	In (OUR COUNTRY), favoritism and corruption hamper business competition	1	2	3	4	5
13	In (OUR COUNTRY) measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives	1	2	3	4	5































EB 88.2 QB15

TABLES OF RESULTS

QB1 Have you been to a public healthcare practitioner such as a GP (general practitioner) or a public healthcare institution such as a public hospital in the past 12 months? (%)
(IF 'HAS HAD CONTACT WITH THE PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SECTOR IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS'; CODE 1 IN QB1)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	
EU28		75	-3	25	3	0
EU27		75	-2	25	2	0
BE		80	-6	20	6	0
BG		70	-1	29	2	1
CZ		73	2	27	-2	0
DK		86	0	14	0	0
DE		82	1	18	-1	0
EE		77	-2	23	2	0
IE		70	-5	30	5	0
EL		61	-3	39	3	0
ES		84	-2	16	2	0
FR		86	-2	14	2	0
HR		73	8	27	-8	0
IT		62	-2	38	2	0
CY		69	5	31	-5	0
LV		83	-2	17	2	0
LT		80	-1	20	1	0
LU		84	-5	16	5	0
HU		63	-4	37	4	0
MT		59	-6	40	5	1
NL		81	-6	19	6	0
AT		69	-6	31	6	0
PL		64	-9	36	9	0
PT		76	-1	24	1	0
RO		50	-2	50	3	0
SI		72	-6	28	6	0
SK		80	9	20	-9	0
FI		78	-2	22	2	0
SE		75	-8	25	8	0
UK		75	-9	25	10	0

QB2 Apart from official fees did you have to give an extra payment or a valuable gift to a nurse or a doctor, or make a donation to the hospital?
(%)































		Yes		No		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	
EU28		5	1	95	-1	0	0	0
EU27		6	1	94	-1	0	0	0
BE		6	1	94	-1	0	0	0
BG		10	2	88	-1	1	-1	1
CZ		5	1	95	-1	0	0	0
DK		2	0	98	0	0	0	0
DE		7	3	93	-2	0	0	0
EE		3	0	97	0	0	0	0
IE		3	1	97	-1	0	0	0
EL		14	1	86	-1	0	0	0
ES		2	2	98	-2	0	0	0
FR		5	0	95	0	0	0	0
HR		7	4	93	-2	0	-2	0
IT		4	0	96	1	0	-1	0
CY		2	-1	98	1	0	0	0
LV		10	2	90	-2	0	0	0
LT		10	-2	89	2	0	-1	1
LU		9	4	91	-4	0	0	0
HU		14	-3	85	3	1	0	0
MT		4	0	96	0	0	0	0
NL		1	0	98	-1	0	0	1
AT		17	8	82	-8	1	1	0
PL		5	-2	94	1	1	1	0
PT		2	1	98	0	0	0	0
RO		19	0	81	3	0	-2	0
SI		3	0	97	0	0	0	0
SK		5	1	95	0	0	-1	0
FI		1	0	99	0	0	0	0
SE		0	-1	100	1	0	0	0
UK		2	1	98	-1	0	0	0

QB3 Which of the following describe what happened?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%) (IF 'EXTRA PAYMENT', CODE 1 IN QB2)

		You felt that you had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift and you did so before the care was given		You felt that you had to give an extra payment or a valuable gift and you did so after the care was given		The doctor\ nurse requested an extra payment or a valuable gift in advance		The doctor\ nurse expected an extra payment or a valuable gift following the procedure		You were asked to go for a private consultation in order to be treated in a public hospital		You were asked to pay for a preferential treatment		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	
EU28		18	2	23	2	15	2	16	3	23	3	15	3	11	0	11	-4	2	1	0
EU27		18	2	23	1	16	3	17	4	23	3	15	3	12	3	10	-5	2	1	0
BE		21	6	26	-5	18	-2	28	15	24	2	24	7	9	1	8	1	0	-2	0
BG		15	4	23	1	16	0	15	1	29	8	15	-9	0	-2	9	7	7	-2	3
CZ		14	4	23	-1	15	-9	19	16	12	-1	29	-15	3	-11	3	3	2	2	0
DK		0	-17	13	13	20	20	7	-12	0	-7	5	-12	49	27	26	-9	0	0	0
DE		7	7	14	13	11	1	8	6	6	-17	22	7	25	8	24	-13	3	3	0
EE		14	4	9	-18	17	7	0	-9	14	-9	7	-29	31	25	11	-14	12	12	0
IE		7	-27	28	18	13	6	16	11	23	0	7	-12	7	3	19	-6	0	-7	0
EL		22	0	26	-5	25	1	23	-3	23	9	5	-19	1	0	3	3	1	1	0
ES		7	7	0	0	14	14	9	9	35	9	14	14	0	-21	21	-32	0	0	0
FR		5	-7	14	7	24	3	6	-1	23	10	15	-1	22	8	2	-15	0	0	0
HR		16	0	42	16	13	4	3	3	33	13	20	20	0	-6	8	0	0	-11	3
IT		30	27	35	18	27	16	39	24	41	14	10	10	4	-9	0	-19	0	0	0
CY		23	23	67	56	17	17	26	11	0	-36	0	0	0	0	7	-31	0	0	0
LV		34	14	44	4	3	-9	14	1	3	-7	11	3	6	-3	8	1	0	0	2
LT		37	-1	29	-2	3	1	18	8	13	10	6	-1	23	10	4	-4	2	2	0
LU		12	2	10	-2	9	3	3	-5	5	2	10	-5	12	-12	42	6	5	5	6
HU		30	7	39	-14	10	6	39	17	18	12	5	4	2	2	3	0	1	-1	1
MT		0	-21	36	17	34	34	20	20	32	11	9	1	0	-8	0	-21	0	-10	0
NL		0	0	46	9	3	3	11	11	0	0	7	7	0	-18	26	-19	0	0	7
AT		41	11	45	21	21	-6	20	-5	29	-5	20	-14	3	-3	5	-1	0	0	0
PL		35	12	22	-1	4	-7	18	5	55	33	9	-2	2	-4	4	-10	0	0	0
PT		12	12	11	11	7	7	7	-9	22	22	11	11	17	7	34	-25	0	-15	14
RO		26	-11	29	-16	14	2	26	1	33	4	16	12	5	1	3	1	5	5	0
SI		29	26	29	19	23	12	10	10	24	24	31	21	10	-9	14	-30	0	-3	0
SK		16	-4	20	0	26	13	13	-6	14	-2	19	-7	12	7	0	-11	3	1	0
FI		20	20	0	-47	5	5	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	-13	50	17	0	0	0
SE		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100	0	0	0
UK		20	14	23	22	0	0	0	-2	10	-17	7	7	2	-48	24	12	14	12	0































QB4.1 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

To give money (%)

		Always acceptable		Sometimes acceptable		Never acceptable		Don't know		Total 'Acceptable'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
		EU28		2	0	14	2	82	-1	2	16
EU27		2	0	13	2	83	-2	2	15	2	
BE		2	-2	18	4	78	-4	2	20	2	
BG		1	0	12	0	83	1	4	13	0	
CZ		2	-1	15	-1	80	1	3	17	-2	
DK		1	-1	14	1	84	0	1	15	0	
DE		2	-1	15	0	80	1	3	17	-1	
EE		2	0	11	0	84	0	3	13	0	
IE		2	0	13	6	83	-5	2	15	6	
EL		1	-2	18	7	80	-6	1	19	5	
ES		0	-1	5	3	93	0	2	5	2	
FR		1	0	13	5	85	-5	1	14	5	
HR		1	-1	11	0	86	0	2	12	-1	
IT		2	1	8	3	89	-1	1	10	4	
CY		4	2	12	5	82	-7	2	16	7	
LV		4	-1	21	-3	73	6	2	25	-4	
LT		2	-1	21	0	76	2	1	23	-1	
LU		2	1	9	2	85	-5	4	11	3	
HU		5	2	38	-2	56	1	1	43	0	
MT		2	0	7	0	85	-4	6	9	0	
NL		3	0	18	2	78	-2	1	21	2	
AT		5	1	23	9	70	-10	2	28	10	
PL		2	1	8	-4	88	2	2	10	-3	
PT		0	-1	1	-2	98	4	1	1	-3	
RO		12	7	25	6	61	-12	2	37	13	
SI		1	-1	8	0	91	2	0	9	-1	
SK		2	0	18	-4	77	4	3	20	-4	
FI		1	-1	10	3	88	-2	1	11	2	
SE		2	-1	9	2	88	0	1	11	1	
UK		4	1	18	-2	72	-1	6	22	-1	































QB4.2 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

To give a gift (%)































		Always acceptable		Sometimes acceptable		Never acceptable		Don't know		Total 'Acceptable'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
		EU28		3	0	20	2	75	-1	2	23
EU27		3	0	20	1	75	-1	2	23	1	
BE		2	-1	21	5	75	-5	2	23	4	
BG		3	-2	30	0	61	1	6	33	-2	
CZ		5	0	45	4	45	-6	5	50	4	
DK		1	0	7	2	91	-2	1	8	2	
DE		2	0	15	-3	80	3	3	17	-3	
EE		3	1	23	0	71	-1	3	26	1	
IE		2	-3	19	9	77	-4	2	21	6	
EL		3	-2	38	8	58	-6	1	41	6	
ES		1	0	12	0	84	1	3	13	0	
FR		2	1	14	4	83	-5	1	16	5	
HR		8	0	41	-1	50	1	1	49	-1	
IT		2	0	20	6	77	-2	1	22	6	
CY		4	2	19	0	75	-3	2	23	2	
LV		5	-3	52	0	42	5	1	57	-3	
LT		2	-1	35	-2	62	4	1	37	-3	
LU		1	0	16	1	80	-2	3	17	1	
HU		4	-6	52	2	43	4	1	56	-4	
MT		0	-2	19	7	75	-9	6	19	5	
NL		2	0	13	2	84	-2	1	15	2	
AT		10	4	34	12	54	-15	2	44	16	
PL		4	-2	22	-4	72	6	2	26	-6	
PT		2	1	8	-2	89	1	1	10	-1	
RO		11	3	34	6	53	-8	2	45	9	
SI		4	1	21	6	75	-6	0	25	7	
SK		4	1	35	-5	58	5	3	39	-4	
FI		1	-1	9	1	89	0	1	10	0	
SE		2	0	10	-1	87	2	1	12	-1	
UK		5	2	20	1	70	-4	5	25	3	

QB4.3 Talking more generally, if you wanted to get something from the public administration or a public service, to what extent do you think it is acceptable to do any of the following?

To do a favour (%)

		Always acceptable		Sometimes acceptable		Never acceptable		Don't know		Total 'Acceptable'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
		EU28		4	1	19	0	74	-1	3	23
EU27		3	0	20	1	74	-1	3	23	1	
BE		5	-1	25	5	68	-5	2	30	4	
BG		3	-2	23	0	67	2	7	26	-2	
CZ		6	0	41	4	48	-5	5	47	4	
DK		2	0	8	1	89	-1	1	10	1	
DE		2	0	17	-3	78	3	3	19	-3	
EE		4	2	14	-3	77	0	5	18	-1	
IE		2	0	16	6	78	-6	4	18	6	
EL		2	-3	30	4	66	-2	2	32	1	
ES		2	0	12	2	84	0	2	14	2	
FR		5	2	22	6	70	-9	3	27	8	
HR		5	-2	35	-1	58	2	2	40	-3	
IT		3	0	19	5	77	-2	1	22	5	
CY		5	3	17	-3	75	-2	3	22	0	
LV		5	-2	33	-3	57	8	5	38	-5	
LT		2	-1	29	3	66	-1	3	31	2	
LU		7	6	17	1	72	-9	4	24	7	
HU		5	-6	50	2	44	5	1	55	-4	
MT		3	1	11	3	80	-7	6	14	4	
NL		4	-1	17	0	78	1	1	21	-1	
AT		8	2	31	11	58	-13	3	39	13	
PL		2	1	17	-4	78	3	3	19	-3	
PT		2	1	6	-6	91	5	1	8	-5	
RO		8	3	29	8	60	-10	3	37	11	
SI		2	-1	14	3	83	-2	1	16	2	
SK		8	1	40	-6	47	7	5	48	-5	
FI		2	-1	10	0	86	1	2	12	-1	
SE		3	0	9	0	87	2	1	12	0	
UK		7	3	16	-1	71	-3	6	23	2	

QB4T Tolerance index to corruption
(%)

		Acceptable	Tolerated	Unacceptable	Average
EU28		4	27	69	0,7
EU27		4	27	69	0,7
BE		3	33	64	0,8
BG		3	34	63	0,8
CZ		5	54	41	1,3
DK		1	20	79	0,4
DE		2	28	70	0,6
EE		3	27	70	0,6
IE		3	23	74	0,6
EL		2	42	56	1,0
ES		1	18	81	0,4
FR		3	26	71	0,6
HR		5	49	46	1,1
IT		3	25	72	0,6
CY		5	21	74	0,7
LV		6	55	39	1,3
LT		2	42	56	1,0
LU		3	27	70	0,6
HU		8	54	38	1,7
MT		4	17	79	0,5
NL		3	29	68	0,7
AT		9	44	47	1,3
PL		4	25	71	0,6
PT		1	11	88	0,2
RO		13	38	49	1,5
SI		2	25	73	0,6
SK		4	48	48	1,2
FI		2	15	83	0,4
SE		3	18	79	0,4
UK		7	23	70	0,9

QB5 How widespread do you think the problem of corruption is in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(%)

		Very widespread		Fairly widespread		Fairly rare		Very rare		There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Widespread'		Total 'Rare'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		27	1	44	2	18	-2	4	-1	0	-1	7	71	3	22	-3	
EU27		27	0	45	2	18	-1	4	-1	0	0	6	72	2	22	-2	
BE		20	1	48	2	23	-3	6	-1	0	-1	3	68	3	29	-4	
BG		43	-4	37	1	4	0	1	1	0	-1	15	80	-3	5	1	
CZ		32	2	55	1	8	-2	1	0	0	0	4	87	3	9	-2	
DK		8	4	27	9	40	0	21	-14	1	0	3	35	13	61	-14	
DE		11	1	42	1	30	-1	6	-3	0	-1	11	53	2	36	-4	
EE		11	-1	49	-6	22	6	5	2	0	-1	13	60	-7	27	8	
IE		24	0	44	0	18	1	4	-2	0	0	10	68	0	22	-1	
EL		48	-4	47	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	95	-1	3	1	
ES		53	0	41	0	4	2	0	-1	0	0	2	94	0	4	1	
FR		25	3	45	0	20	-5	3	0	0	0	7	70	3	23	-5	
HR		52	1	45	2	2	-2	0	-1	0	0	1	97	3	2	-3	
IT		32	-5	56	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	4	88	-1	8	3	
CY		58	1	37	0	3	0	0	-1	0	0	2	95	1	3	-1	
LV		38	1	46	-1	9	1	1	-2	0	0	6	84	0	10	-1	
LT		37	-4	55	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	92	-1	4	0	
LU		10	0	32	2	32	-8	8	-2	4	4	14	42	2	40	-10	
HU		37	1	50	0	8	0	1	0	1	0	3	87	1	9	0	
MT		46	6	43	4	4	-5	1	-1	0	-1	6	89	10	5	-6	
NL		12	4	35	-1	41	1	11	-3	0	0	1	47	3	52	-2	
AT		12	2	46	6	26	-2	6	-5	2	-1	8	58	8	32	-7	
PL		16	0	43	1	24	-2	5	1	2	1	10	59	1	29	-1	
PT		52	1	42	1	4	1	0	0	0	-1	2	94	2	4	1	
RO		37	-6	46	9	9	-1	1	-4	0	0	7	83	3	10	-5	
SI		41	-7	46	5	9	4	1	0	0	-1	3	87	-2	10	4	
SK		36	-4	51	6	8	-1	1	0	0	0	4	87	2	9	-1	
FI		3	1	19	0	57	3	16	-4	1	0	4	22	1	73	-1	
SE		7	0	33	3	49	-1	10	-2	0	0	1	40	3	59	-3	
UK		25	4	39	5	19	-7	7	1	0	-1	10	64	9	26	-6	































QB6 In the past three years, would you say that the level of corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) has...?
(%)

	Increased a lot		Increased a little		Stayed the same		Decreased a little		Decreased a lot		There is no corruption in (OUR COUNTRY) (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Increased'		Total 'Decreased'	
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
	EU28	17	-2	25	1	37	1	6	-1	1	0	1	0	13	42	-1	7	-1
EU27	16	-3	25	1	38	1	7	0	1	0	1	0	12	41	-2	8	0	
BE	14	-1	23	-2	46	3	8	-3	3	1	1	-1	5	37	-3	11	-2	
BG	30	-3	21	6	23	-4	3	-1	1	1	0	-1	22	51	3	4	0	
CZ	16	3	24	1	40	-9	11	3	1	0	0	0	8	40	4	12	3	
DK	9	5	33	1	46	-5	4	0	1	0	1	-2	6	42	6	5	0	
DE	8	0	27	-1	38	2	3	-2	1	0	0	-2	23	35	-1	4	-2	
EE	7	0	17	1	33	-2	15	3	3	1	1	-1	24	24	1	18	4	
IE	21	5	27	4	28	-6	7	-4	2	-1	1	0	14	48	9	9	-5	
EL	16	-6	20	2	45	3	13	1	2	1	0	0	4	36	-4	15	2	
ES	28	-12	24	1	37	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	3	52	-11	8	3	
FR	17	-1	24	0	36	-4	6	2	1	1	1	1	15	41	-1	7	3	
HR	38	6	31	5	25	-8	4	-1	0	-1	0	0	2	69	11	4	-2	
IT	17	-10	30	2	37	7	6	3	1	0	1	1	8	47	-8	7	3	
CY	47	0	22	1	20	3	6	-3	0	-1	0	0	5	69	1	6	-4	
LV	14	2	16	-4	41	-2	17	4	1	0	0	0	11	30	-2	18	4	
LT	7	-3	19	-3	48	6	17	-2	0	-1	0	0	9	26	-6	17	-3	
LU	7	1	17	0	39	-4	4	0	2	1	6	5	25	24	1	6	1	
HU	30	0	27	-1	33	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	4	57	-1	5	1	
MT	48	18	26	2	14	-9	1	-7	0	-3	1	0	10	74	20	1	-10	
NL	12	3	30	0	47	-1	4	-3	0	0	0	0	7	42	3	4	-3	
AT	12	6	28	8	41	0	8	-5	3	-6	2	-1	6	40	14	11	-11	
PL	7	3	17	6	42	3	16	-8	3	-2	2	1	13	24	9	19	-10	
PT	31	5	24	-4	26	-3	8	4	0	0	0	-1	11	55	1	8	4	
RO	30	-3	18	5	37	0	5	-1	2	-2	0	0	8	48	2	7	-3	
SI	29	-3	29	4	30	-2	5	0	1	1	1	0	5	58	1	6	1	
SK	25	2	27	2	30	-4	9	1	1	0	0	0	8	52	4	10	1	
FI	3	-1	20	-5	53	3	10	0	0	-1	2	1	12	23	-6	10	-1	
SE	9	1	34	3	41	-6	5	0	0	0	0	0	11	43	4	5	0	
UK	22	3	27	1	31	-4	2	0	0	0	1	-1	17	49	4	2	0	

QB7 In (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the giving and taking of bribes and the abuse of power for personal gain are widespread among any of the following?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Police, customs		Tax authorities		The Courts (tribunals)		Social security and welfare authorities		Public prosecution service		Politicians at national, regional or local level		Political parties		Officials awarding public tenders		Officials issuing building permits		Officials issuing business permits		The healthcare system		The education sector		Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)		Private companies		Banks and financial institutions		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		
EU28		26	-5	20	-5	19	-4	15	-4	16	-5	49	-4	53	-3	38	-5	37	-5	30	-3	27	-4	13	-3	29	-5	37	-3	29	-4	6	-1	10	
EU27		27	-5	21	-5	20	-4	16	-4	17	-6	49	-6	54	-4	40	-6	39	-5	31	-4	29	-4	13	-3	31	-5	37	-4	29	-4	6	1	10	
BE		30	-13	21	-9	19	-6	13	-9	16	-8	49	-10	55	-8	39	-11	34	-10	29	-9	14	-5	8	-4	32	-5	40	-11	27	-10	5	-1	5	
BG		61	-10	36	-9	43	-13	30	-1	32	-12	46	-7	41	-10	51	-4	48	-5	48	-7	53	-7	20	-7	48	-9	20	-4	15	-4	1	0	10	
CZ		29	-9	17	-5	36	1	10	-4	18	-8	51	-7	55	-4	56	-4	41	-2	26	-3	41	0	13	-3	35	-3	33	-8	8	-4	0	-2	6	
DK		10	1	21	6	5	0	15	7	9	3	35	1	41	1	26	5	31	4	15	6	11	2	8	3	24	3	50	11	44	19	21	-8	3	
DE		12	-1	10	-3	5	-3	6	5	6	-3	40	-4	46	3	29	-6	33	-5	24	-4	19	-3	7	0	27	-6	43	-6	24	-6	9	0	15	
EE		14	-7	9	-5	13	-2	15	0	11	-3	44	-12	50	-9	33	-12	36	-15	25	-15	20	-5	10	-2	22	-10	25	-5	18	7	6	1	16	
IE		30	-4	14	-3	17	-2	16	0	13	-5	43	-4	49	-4	32	-2	33	-1	28	1	18	-1	13	2	19	-4	37	3	35	-16	7	0	15	
EL		45	-7	63	-5	36	-6	43	0	26	-3	58	1	59	-9	56	-2	57	-3	57	2	81	0	18	1	58	-3	29	2	27	0	2	1	4	
ES		33	-6	28	-6	31	-1	21	-2	25	-7	68	-6	80	0	44	-1	49	-1	44	0	23	2	17	0	32	-4	47	-2	50	-2	1	-1	5	
FR		29	-8	16	-8	15	-8	8	-4	14	-9	59	-9	68	-8	37	-15	31	-14	19	-10	16	-9	4	-8	21	-10	40	-9	33	-5	4	2	9	
HR		48	-7	39	-4	52	-6	25	-4	31	-9	58	-1	61	0	53	3	45	1	44	1	42	-3	24	-4	48	-1	29	-2	24	-4	1	0	3	
IT		26	-5	25	-9	24	-5	24	-9	21	-4	52	-8	54	-12	49	-6	48	-7	41	-4	37	-8	20	-11	40	-1	32	-3	28	-14	4	2	7	
CY		53	-3	38	-4	37	2	27	1	33	4	48	2	63	-2	52	0	53	-3	54	0	59	-18	23	0	45	-2	34	0	42	-3	5	3	9	
LV		42	-21	20	-15	24	-22	12	-10	19	-19	38	-11	46	-12	45	-14	47	-12	36	-11	39	-18	12	-12	38	-16	25	-10	13	-4	3	0	12	
LT		45	-8	24	-6	46	-5	24	-7	38	-4	49	-10	52	-12	52	-8	48	-13	32	-8	71	-8	22	-5	50	-8	28	-6	14	-3	1	-1	6	
LU		17	-4	12	-8	11	-4	10	1	9	-4	32	-9	36	-13	24	-11	24	-16	18	-7	13	0	11	-1	22	-5	36	-9	26	-7	18	5	17	
HU		27	-5	23	-2	22	2	16	-1	21	-1	47	-9	52	-4	42	-6	31	-3	29	-1	44	-5	11	-2	28	-1	27	-3	16	-3	3	-1	4	
MT		34	-10	21	-6	31	-9	22	-1	22	-2	48	1	60	3	43	1	49	1	39	-3	21	-2	14	-3	29	-1	30	-3	22	4	7	1	13	
NL		34	-9	21	0	8	-3	15	-8	14	-12	49	-1	43	2	50	-7	55	-5	41	-3	13	-10	8	-2	42	0	45	-9	41	-5	8	0	3	
AT		16	1	14	0	11	0	13	-1	12	-2	48	2	51	2	31	-9	31	-11	27	-6	22	-1	14	0	23	-5	33	0	25	-3	5	-6	9	
PL		28	-1	14	-1	20	-7	10	-4	16	-7	30	-3	31	-3	30	-3	28	-1	21	1	40	-4	10	-2	24	-1	19	-1	11	0	6	2	17	
PT		47	-2	54	2	41	-2	51	6	36	-4	70	-2	70	-2	55	0	51	-4	44	-7	45	5	41	9	49	-2	48	0	62	-1	1	0	10	
RO		41	-10	28	-7	30	-8	25	-7	28	-4	36	-19	41	-17	33	-10	32	-10	33	-8	48	-10	29	-3	34	-10	25	-1	22	-4	5	3	13	
SI		36	1	38	3	48	-3	26	2	41	3	59	3	63	5	56	6	51	5	45	4	53	-5	27	5	52	8	42	3	41	-4	4	-2	7	
SK		45	0	33	3	53	1	32	1	33	-2	49	4	53	3	48	0	38	2	32	4	54	-1	30	1	38	0	36	2	24	4	2	-1	9	
FI		7	-5	3	-1	4	-1	3	-1	3	-3	41	-1	38	-1	29	-6	20	-8	12	-4	4	-1	1	-4	12	-1	24	-8	8	-2	26	0	8	
SE		12	0	5	-2	5	0	10	2	7	-1	43	1	32	-4	44	2	35	-7	30	0	10	3	14	2	27	-3	56	-3	37	7	19	-2	2	
UK		17	-4	14	-4	10	-3	10	-3	7	-5	45	3	50	6	24	-1	25	-1	21	-1	12	-1	9	-1	16	-3	39	4	30	1	12	-6	16	

QB8 Do you personally know anyone who takes or has taken bribes?
(%)

		Yes		No		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	
EU28		11	-1	86	1	1	0	2
EU27		12	-1	85	1	1	0	2
BE		13	-2	87	3	0	0	0
BG		16	-1	65	-4	8	3	11
CZ		16	-6	81	6	1	-1	2
DK		10	0	89	0	0	0	1
DE		8	-2	90	4	1	-1	1
EE		10	-2	86	1	1	0	3
IE		7	-1	90	0	2	2	1
EL		25	-7	73	6	1	0	1
ES		11	1	88	-1	1	0	0
FR		16	0	84	1	0	0	0
HR		27	-1	69	2	3	0	1
IT		7	0	90	0	1	0	2
CY		20	4	78	-5	2	2	0
LV		24	-4	74	5	1	-1	1
LT		28	-6	68	5	2	0	2
LU		16	-2	82	3	1	0	1
HU		21	3	73	-3	4	0	2
MT		13	3	78	-5	6	4	3
NL		12	-1	88	1	0	0	0
AT		14	6	82	-5	2	0	2
PL		13	-1	82	2	2	-1	3
PT		7	-4	92	5	1	0	0
RO		13	0	82	2	3	-1	2
SI		21	1	75	-3	3	2	1
SK		18	-5	72	3	4	0	6
FI		11	1	89	0	0	0	0
SE		17	0	81	-2	0	0	2
UK		5	-2	94	2	1	1	0































QB9a Over the last 12 months, have you had any contact with any of the following in (OUR COUNTRY)?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE BY COLUMN) (%)

		Police, customs		Tax authorities		The Courts (tribunals)		Social security and welfare authorities		Public prosecution service (NT: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions)		Politicians at national, regional or local level		Political parties		Officials awarding public tenders		Officials issuing building permits		Officials issuing business permits		The healthcare system		The education sector		Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)		Private companies		Banks and financial institutions		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		
EU28		12	-2	17	-2	5	-1	18	-1	2	0	9	0	7	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	56	-5	22	-4	6	0	29	-1	45	-4	16	0	1	0	3	
EU27		12	-2	17	-2	5	-1	19	-1	2	0	9	0	7	1	4	0	4	0	3	0	55	-5	22	-3	6	0	29	-1	45	-3	16	0	1	0	3	
BE		20	-2	15	-6	9	1	17	-4	4	-1	15	-1	12	1	5	0	5	-2	4	-1	53	-13	23	-8	7	-2	23	-11	47	-11	13	6	1	1	2	
BG		9	2	14	3	3	1	11	3	1	0	3	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	4	1	51	0	12	-3	5	2	9	-1	23	3	24	-2	2	-1	4	
CZ		12	-2	8	-3	4	1	17	1	1	-1	5	0	4	-1	3	0	3	-2	3	1	63	-4	18	-4	4	-1	24	-9	44	-2	10	0	1	1	3	
DK		16	-1	29	-2	6	0	17	-5	3	1	15	-2	11	-2	5	2	6	1	2	1	77	4	27	-7	9	0	47	-1	69	2	6	-2	0	0	0	
DE		12	0	23	-1	5	0	17	0	2	0	10	0	10	2	5	-1	5	1	3	0	51	-3	25	-2	7	-1	42	-1	51	-2	13	-3	1	0	5	
EE		18	-2	14	-1	4	0	12	-1	1	0	7	-3	6	-3	5	1	4	1	2	0	61	-3	20	-4	5	-2	27	2	42	-2	18	-2	1	1	2	
IE		11	-3	21	-4	4	1	21	3	2	0	15	4	14	5	3	0	3	0	2	-1	53	-3	26	-4	6	-2	21	-3	49	-9	16	0	1	0	4	
EL		12	-2	39	-7	4	-2	25	-6	0	-1	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	-1	53	-6	16	-4	4	0	36	6	55	-8	13	6	0	0	0	
ES		11	2	5	2	4	1	33	5	1	1	9	3	8	4	4	2	4	3	3	1	60	-9	27	0	5	2	34	8	54	-1	13	-1	1	0	1	
FR		14	-2	14	0	7	0	33	-2	2	-2	11	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	66	-7	26	-4	5	-1	27	-2	51	-5	13	3	1	1	1	
HR		20	-7	14	-2	6	-2	12	0	1	-2	5	-3	7	-4	4	0	4	-1	5	1	51	-4	19	-2	5	1	19	-3	45	-2	12	1	2	0	1	
IT		8	-1	8	-2	4	-1	6	-1	3	1	5	-1	5	0	4	2	4	0	4	2	37	-5	14	0	4	-1	18	-1	30	-6	31	0	3	2	4	
CY		18	4	13	-5	8	0	19	-1	3	1	6	-2	5	-2	2	0	3	-2	4	0	66	4	24	-7	4	0	32	11	61	-5	13	1	2	2	2	
LV		16	-1	21	-3	2	-2	18	0	2	1	7	2	3	-1	5	1	5	-1	4	1	72	-4	22	-4	7	-1	17	-2	36	1	10	-1	0	0	2	
LT		12	-1	13	1	3	-1	7	-2	2	1	3	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	3	1	64	-5	16	-1	4	0	18	4	27	-4	20	3	1	-1	5	
LU		21	-3	24	-1	5	-3	30	-10	2	-2	16	-8	9	-7	3	-2	8	-1	4	0	55	-16	31	-3	6	0	31	-7	46	-19	15	5	2	1	3	
HU		8	1	11	-2	3	-2	8	0	3	1	5	2	5	1	3	0	5	2	4	1	49	-8	10	-3	4	2	13	0	30	1	26	1	1	-1	2	
MT		11	0	13	2	5	-2	11	-2	1	0	9	-4	11	-1	3	0	4	-1	3	1	44	-16	15	-5	4	0	17	-3	39	-9	25	7	2	1	5	
NL		16	-9	41	-6	5	-2	19	-7	3	-1	19	0	13	-3	6	-2	6	-1	4	-2	70	-8	39	-1	10	-2	51	-6	53	-7	7	1	0	0	1	
AT		17	-3	17	-1	7	0	18	-2	5	0	13	-2	10	-2	7	-1	7	-1	5	0	48	-8	22	-4	8	0	42	2	44	-10	11	-8	1	0	2	
PL		13	-2	12	-5	6	-1	13	-2	2	0	3	-1	3	-1	4	0	4	0	5	0	56	-5	16	-9	6	0	19	-4	35	-2	15	3	1	0	6	
PT		9	-1	34	3	5	0	31	-2	2	-1	4	-3	3	-2	2	-1	3	0	1	-3	66	-3	28	0	5	0	30	2	62	-1	13	5	0	-1	1	
RO		9	-4	7	-12	3	-2	5	0	3	1	4	0	5	2	3	1	3	0	3	0	38	-10	13	-3	5	2	8	-5	7	-10	30	9	4	2	6	
SI		10	-2	13	0	9	1	13	0	1	-1	4	-1	3	0	3	-1	3	-1	4	0	53	-2	18	0	7	1	23	4	44	-1	17	-7	5	2	1	
SK		14	0	11	-3	7	2	13	-7	2	1	8	-2	6	2	5	2	4	1	5	0	53	0	16	-1	3	-1	22	0	36	-1	14	-4	2	-1	9	
FI		23	-5	36	0	4	1	16	3	1	-1	10	1	6	-1	3	-2	6	0	3	-1	72	-5	30	-1	10	3	47	0	65	-2	8	0	0	0	2	
SE		30	0	38	-12	6	-1	21	2	5	0	26	0	20	2	14	-2	12	1	6	-1	80	-3	30	-7	15	1	66	-5	69	-8	3	1	0	0	0	
UK		12	-3	17	-7	5	0	9	-3	2	-1	11	-3	11	-2	3	0	3	-1	1	-2	64	1	22	-9	7	0	22	-7	50	-3	15	-3	1	1	1	

QB9b Thinking about these contacts in the past 12 months has anyone in (OUR COUNTRY) asked you or expected you to give a gift, favour, or extra money for his or her services? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE BY COLUMN) (%)

	Police customs		Tax authorities		The Courts (tribunals)		Social security and welfare authorities		Public prosecution service (NT.: By this we mean a public service which prosecutes criminal actions)		Politicians at national, regional or local level		Political parties		Officials awarding public tenders		Officials issuing building permits		Officials issuing business permits		The healthcare system		The education sector		Inspectors (health and safety, construction, labour, food quality, sanitary control and licensing)		Private companies		Banks and financial institutions		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Affected by corruption'	
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	86	-3	2	0	4	8	7	1			
EU27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	85	-3	2	0	4	9	8	1			
BE	1	0	1	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	2	3	2	1	1	0	6	-1	1	0	3	-3	3	-1	67	-1	3	0	6	24	27	-3						
BG	2	-1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	8	-2	1	-1	2	0	71	3	8	-2	7	14	16	-2							
CZ	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	2	2	1	1	0	75	-7	3	0	8	14	13	1							
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	3	0	-1	0	1	1	0							
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	85	-7	2	0	7	6	4	2				
EE	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	-1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	89	-2	1	0	3	7	5	2				
IE	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	89	-2	2	0	3	5	4	1				
EL	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	-2	2	1	1	12	10	2				
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	-1	0	0	1	1	0	94	-1	1	-1	2	3	2	1				
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	93	0	0	0	2	4	5	-1				
HR	2	-2	1	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	-1	0	-1	1	0	1	-1	0	0	77	0	6	0	3	15	16	-1				
IT	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	-1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	80	-5	4	1	2	14	10	4				
CY	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	85	-6	5	1	3	6	5	1				
LV	1	-1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1	1	79	-3	4	2	3	13	13	0				
LT	2	1	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	12	-3	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	76	5	3	1	2	19	20	-1				
LU	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	83	-3	3	1	5	9	4	5				
HU	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	-5	-1	1	1	3	1	1	-1	63	-6	8	6	2	27	25	2				
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	89	-2	3	0	3	5	4	1				
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	94	-1	1	1	3	3	2	1				
AT	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	-1	1	0	2	0	1	-1	2	1	3	-1	1	-1	2	1	73	-6	2	0	5	20	15	5				
PL	1	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	3	-2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	81	1	3	1	6	9	14	-5				
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	4	0	-1	1	0	1	-1				
RO	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	-1	1	0	12	0	3	2	1	0	2	2	61	-12	5	-1	7	27	18	9				
SI	1	1	0	-1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	-1	1	3	-2	1	0	1	0	4	0	-1	79	1	5	2	5	11	14	-3				
SK	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	1	1	4	-2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	76	0	7	2	4	14	12	2				
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	96	0	1	0	1	2	2	0				
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	96	-1	0	0	0	4	2	2				
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	94	-3	1	1	2	3	2	1				































QB10 If you were to experience or witness a case of corruption, would you know where to report it to?
(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	
EU28		44	-3	53	4	3
EU27		43	-4	54	5	3
BE		33	-2	66	2	1
BG		31	3	59	-1	10
CZ		41	1	55	-1	4
DK		43	-6	55	6	2
DE		41	-4	57	6	2
EE		44	-4	52	6	4
IE		33	-2	63	1	4
EL		65	1	34	-2	1
ES		53	0	46	0	1
FR		42	-5	56	4	2
HR		40	2	58	-2	2
IT		49	-7	46	10	5
CY		46	-10	53	10	1
LV		51	-2	48	2	1
LT		44	-8	53	8	3
LU		48	-6	46	4	6
HU		27	3	71	-1	2
MT		33	-18	56	14	11
NL		40	-10	58	10	2
AT		29	-4	68	7	3
PL		42	1	51	-1	7
PT		55	7	42	-7	3
RO		29	-12	68	12	3
SI		48	-7	51	8	1
SK		37	0	57	-1	6
FI		56	-3	43	3	1
SE		50	2	48	-1	2
UK		46	-3	51	6	3































QB11 And if you wanted to complain about this case of corruption, who would you trust most to deal with it?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		The police		The Justice (courts, tribunals, or public prosecution services)		Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other associations		Media, newspapers, journalists		National Ombudsman (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN)		A political representative (Member of the Parliament, of the local council)		Specialised anti-corruption agency (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL INSTITUTION)		Trade Unions		EU institutions		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		58	-2	25	0	8	2	15	1	16	2	5	1	13	3	7	0	4	0	3	0	6	-1	7	
EU27		58	-1	27	1	8	2	16	1	16	3	4	0	12	1	7	1	4	0	3	0	6	-1	7	
BE		56	-1	26	-5	11	-2	18	-2	20	1	5	-3	0	0	17	2	6	-2	4	-1	4	2	2	
BG		32	7	9	2	4	0	20	-2	13	-4	1	-1	18	-4	2	1	4	-1	2	-1	12	-4	23	
CZ		62	1	8	-3	7	3	17	0	17	-1	3	0	0	0	4	-1	2	0	6	3	3	-4	9	
DK		76	3	39	1	7	2	28	2	28	8	11	3	0	0	19	5	6	1	9	4	2	-1	2	
DE		69	0	33	1	7	1	16	3	19	9	4	-1	0	0	6	1	2	0	3	2	3	-4	5	
EE		62	0	25	0	4	2	12	1	12	-2	3	0	0	0	4	1	5	-1	5	1	7	-1	10	
IE		52	3	16	3	10	2	14	-3	25	0	8	2	0	0	7	1	5	-1	2	0	3	-5	14	
EL		69	5	30	-4	4	0	10	-5	27	-1	1	0	17	17	2	0	4	-3	3	-1	7	-3	2	
ES		62	-2	35	2	6	3	14	4	15	5	1	0	15	3	7	3	5	3	2	0	4	-3	7	
FR		48	-8	31	-1	12	2	16	3	14	-1	2	-1	26	4	10	1	2	-1	3	1	9	4	6	
HR		38	4	9	-2	13	1	29	0	7	0	2	1	33	6	2	-4	10	1	2	-3	6	-2	6	
IT		62	-4	18	4	6	2	13	-2	3	0	4	1	13	-2	6	3	4	2	2	-1	4	-1	9	
CY		46	-4	18	0	12	7	22	-4	31	2	7	2	0	0	3	2	10	3	2	-4	13	2	7	
LV		37	2	8	-2	7	2	25	-1	15	-4	2	0	32	2	5	-1	11	1	3	-1	9	-3	5	
LT		31	-6	9	-3	6	3	33	6	2	0	1	-1	29	-4	3	1	6	1	6	-2	13	3	5	
LU		51	-12	35	-3	8	-3	16	1	21	4	6	2	0	0	14	2	4	-1	5	-1	10	5	4	
HU		40	5	22	4	15	5	17	4	15	-2	7	2	0	0	6	0	14	8	2	0	13	-2	7	
MT		43	-10	12	-2	8	3	11	2	18	3	2	-3	13	-2	3	-1	14	4	3	1	11	3	11	
NL		60	-1	46	-1	6	1	21	3	53	4	13	2	0	0	18	2	7	2	2	-1	1	0	1	
AT		44	-9	26	-11	16	5	19	3	22	-1	10	3	25	-3	11	1	5	-1	2	-1	7	0	5	
PL		55	3	14	-1	5	0	14	-1	13	2	4	2	11	-4	4	0	5	2	4	0	5	-1	10	
PT		56	6	23	0	3	-1	13	-1	10	3	2	1	10	2	2	-1	3	0	4	3	13	-3	10	
RO		37	-7	11	0	6	-1	15	-2	6	-2	5	1	30	-2	4	1	6	-3	3	1	12	2	10	
SI		42	-7	7	-4	9	1	19	-2	19	2	1	0	27	-1	5	1	8	-3	3	-2	17	5	4	
SK		46	-4	9	-1	10	4	29	5	12	0	5	1	0	0	3	0	6	1	4	-3	10	2	12	
FI		75	-7	28	1	6	3	11	-1	16	-2	4	1	0	0	12	2	4	1	2	0	2	0	7	
SE		71	-2	61	-8	10	2	27	3	35	2	8	-2	0	0	18	0	10	-1	1	-1	2	1	2	
UK		64	-1	16	-4	10	4	8	0	19	0	8	-1	23	23	7	-3	3	0	2	0	4	-2	7	

QB12 In the last 12 months, have you experienced or witnessed any case of corruption?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		Yes, experienced		Yes, witnessed		No		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Yes'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	December 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019
EU28		2	0	4	1	93	0	1	0	1	5	0	
EU27		2	0	4	1	93	0	1	0	1	6	1	
BE		2	-1	5	0	93	1	0	0	0	7	-1	
BG		6	0	6	-1	81	3	5	0	3	11	-1	
CZ		3	0	4	-1	91	1	1	-1	1	7	0	
DK		2	2	3	0	95	-1	0	0	0	4	1	
DE		1	0	2	-1	97	2	0	-1	0	2	-1	
EE		3	0	2	0	94	0	1	0	1	5	0	
IE		3	1	4	1	92	-2	1	1	0	6	1	
EL		6	-1	3	0	91	1	1	0	0	9	0	
ES		2	0	3	0	94	-1	0	-1	0	5	1	
FR		2	1	3	-1	95	0	0	0	0	5	0	
HR		7	-2	10	1	82	2	2	-1	1	15	-1	
IT		2	1	6	3	91	-2	1	0	1	7	3	
CY		6	2	3	0	91	-2	0	0	0	9	2	
LV		3	-2	2	-2	94	3	1	1	1	5	-3	
LT		4	-1	4	0	90	-1	2	1	0	8	0	
LU		2	0	4	-1	92	0	1	0	1	6	-1	
HU		8	2	4	0	86	-1	2	0	1	12	2	
MT		4	-1	4	1	84	-6	4	3	5	7	-1	
NL		2	-1	4	2	95	1	0	0	0	5	0	
AT		8	5	7	2	84	-6	1	-1	1	14	7	
PL		2	-1	3	-1	92	1	1	0	1	5	-2	
PT		1	0	3	1	96	0	0	0	0	3	0	
RO		4	1	5	2	88	-2	2	0	1	9	3	
SI		3	0	7	3	88	-4	2	1	0	10	3	
SK		5	0	6	1	86	-1	2	-1	2	10	1	
FI		0	0	2	1	97	-1	0	0	0	2	1	
SE		1	-1	2	-2	97	3	0	0	0	3	-3	
UK		1	-1	2	-1	96	0	1	1	0	3	-1	

QB13 Did you report it to anyone or not?
(%) (IF 'HAS EXPERIENCED OR WITNESSED A CASE OF CORRUPTION', CODE 1 OR 2 IN QB12)































		Yes		No		Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2019	
EU28		21	3	77	-4	2	1	0
EU27		19	4	79	-5	2	1	0
BE		28	-8	72	8	0	0	0
BG		11	0	82	-4	7	5	0
CZ		12	2	88	-1	0	-1	0
DK		44	39	56	-39	0	0	0
DE		23	3	77	-2	0	-1	0
EE		14	-1	81	-4	5	5	0
IE		11	-7	84	3	4	3	1
EL		5	1	95	-1	0	0	0
ES		11	-12	83	6	6	6	0
FR		38	24	62	-24	0	0	0
HR		3	-1	95	0	2	1	0
IT		20	9	80	-5	0	-2	0
CY		24	-1	73	-2	3	3	0
LV		3	-8	97	8	0	0	0
LT		6	-1	94	1	0	0	0
LU		32	2	63	-7	5	5	0
HU		6	3	91	-6	3	3	0
MT		19	-17	81	23	0	-6	0
NL		44	5	56	-5	0	0	0
AT		20	2	76	-3	2	2	2
PL		9	0	89	-2	0	0	2
PT		17	-2	83	6	0	0	0
RO		13	4	81	-10	6	6	0
SI		13	6	82	-11	5	5	0
SK		12	7	86	-5	2	-2	0
FI		27	14	73	-14	0	0	0
SE		34	-9	66	9	0	0	0
UK		48	2	52	0	0	-2	0

QB14 I am going to read out some possible reasons why people may decide not to report a case of corruption. Please tell me those which you think are the most important?
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Do not know where to report it to		Difficult to prove anything		Reporting it would be pointless because those responsible will not be punished		Those who report cases get into trouble with the police or with other authorities		Everyone knows about these cases and no one reports them		It is not worth the effort of reporting it		There is no protection for those who report corruption		No one wants to betray anyone		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		22	0	45	0	30	-2	19	1	19	0	16	0	29	0	19	1	2	0	3	-1	5	
EU27		21	1	43	-1	30	-2	20	1	20	-1	16	1	28	-1	20	1	3	0	3	-1	5	
BE		29	-3	53	-2	33	3	17	0	19	2	20	2	26	-1	21	-6	1	0	1	0	2	
BG		18	-2	38	3	39	-1	32	-2	25	2	18	0	39	1	6	2	1	0	0	-2	5	
CZ		14	1	56	1	35	-5	28	-2	24	3	20	0	25	-2	17	3	3	1	1	0	1	
DK		31	2	55	2	26	1	8	-1	13	3	25	7	25	4	37	4	4	-1	4	-1	4	
DE		14	-2	48	2	23	-4	20	3	15	3	15	2	21	-2	22	-1	5	3	5	-6	9	
EE		22	4	51	4	32	3	16	-4	14	0	19	-4	24	2	25	-1	3	-1	2	0	9	
IE		24	-1	43	4	34	2	17	-2	19	4	21	-3	32	-2	21	5	0	-1	2	-1	5	
EL		15	1	45	-1	43	-9	30	-1	36	-2	14	-2	32	-2	18	3	2	0	1	1	2	
ES		23	2	42	0	31	0	21	-2	15	-3	18	1	30	1	14	-1	3	0	2	0	3	
FR		33	7	52	-6	26	-1	17	1	16	0	7	0	32	0	24	1	1	-1	4	2	4	
HR		12	-2	35	0	40	2	21	0	34	6	27	-1	39	10	18	0	1	0	1	0	1	
IT		16	2	32	3	37	-1	18	0	31	-5	16	2	32	-5	10	2	1	0	3	0	6	
CY		12	-1	38	-3	53	5	33	-3	30	0	22	7	43	-8	14	3	1	-2	1	1	2	
LV		15	3	48	10	43	-5	19	-6	20	-3	24	-1	25	-4	21	3	2	0	1	0	2	
LT		17	3	49	4	37	-4	25	-3	24	-1	17	0	31	-4	26	6	2	-1	1	0	1	
LU		21	-1	57	1	20	-5	21	6	16	-1	10	2	29	1	21	3	2	-3	6	1	7	
HU		22	-3	45	-2	39	3	20	3	24	2	21	1	24	-3	20	4	1	0	3	1	2	
MT		13	2	25	-2	33	0	25	-4	15	-1	17	-2	35	-6	14	0	2	-3	6	5	10	
NL		32	-2	52	-3	39	6	25	1	11	-2	17	2	49	0	25	2	2	0	1	0	0	
AT		24	-1	36	-5	29	0	21	-1	18	-5	24	-2	20	0	28	1	5	0	3	-1	3	
PL		13	-1	32	-3	21	-5	22	5	20	0	17	0	20	-1	30	4	3	1	2	0	6	
PT		14	-4	41	-3	38	-4	20	1	23	0	24	-5	34	3	11	2	5	5	1	-1	4	
RO		19	-1	27	-8	27	-3	19	-5	28	0	17	2	25	-5	17	4	3	0	4	1	7	
SI		16	3	44	-1	41	2	23	5	27	-1	29	4	33	6	17	-2	3	-1	1	-1	0	
SK		20	1	44	4	28	-4	27	0	25	-2	20	1	31	0	22	2	1	-2	2	1	3	
FI		28	1	58	3	27	-1	10	-3	13	1	27	3	15	1	21	2	1	-2	4	-2	4	
SE		37	2	61	4	29	-2	8	-1	15	-2	19	0	31	0	24	-1	1	-1	3	-2	2	
UK		32	-2	53	5	26	-4	9	-1	11	1	19	1	31	3	16	3	2	1	4	0	6	































QB15.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

There is corruption in the local or regional public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'			
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		24	-4	44	0	14	1	5	1	13	68	-4	19	2		
EU27		26	-3	45	1	14	1	4	0	11	71	-2	18	1		
BE		18	-5	52	0	17	0	3	-1	10	70	-5	20	-1		
BG		42	-6	37	-1	4	2	1	0	16	79	-7	5	2		
CZ		33	2	47	-3	9	-1	2	1	9	80	-1	11	0		
DK		15	1	33	7	24	-1	20	-7	8	48	8	44	-8		
DE		13	-2	46	-1	19	-4	4	-1	18	59	-3	23	-5		
EE		12	-6	50	-1	13	3	3	0	22	62	-7	16	3		
IE		20	-3	43	4	16	3	4	-2	17	63	1	20	1		
EL		48	3	41	-5	5	2	0	0	6	89	-2	5	2		
ES		49	-2	40	3	4	1	1	0	6	89	1	5	1		
FR		20	-7	49	5	15	3	2	-1	14	69	-2	17	2		
HR		48	-1	45	4	5	1	1	-1	1	93	3	6	0		
IT		32	-10	50	4	9	4	4	4	5	82	-6	13	8		
CY		52	-5	36	5	4	1	1	0	7	88	0	5	1		
LV		31	7	40	-5	11	-2	2	-1	16	71	2	13	-3		
LT		26	-7	56	3	4	-1	1	0	13	82	-4	5	-1		
LU		9	-2	35	-4	15	0	6	-2	35	44	-6	21	-2		
HU		33	4	46	-2	12	2	4	-1	5	79	2	16	1		
MT		40	22	31	-5	7	-9	2	-6	20	71	17	9	-15		
NL		8	-1	33	-3	33	4	14	-2	12	41	-4	47	2		
AT		14	0	48	-5	20	1	9	2	9	62	-5	29	3		
PL		18	4	47	-6	16	3	3	0	16	65	-2	19	3		
PT		44	2	46	0	3	1	0	-1	7	90	2	3	0		
RO		40	-11	38	4	11	4	2	0	9	78	-7	13	4		
SI		37	0	44	-1	9	1	2	0	8	81	-1	11	1		
SK		30	-3	44	3	9	-5	1	0	16	74	0	10	-5		
FI		5	-2	27	-2	33	-1	20	-1	15	32	-4	53	-2		
SE		16	-2	38	1	26	5	13	-3	7	54	-1	39	2		
UK		13	-3	38	0	17	-1	7	1	25	51	-3	24	0		































QB15.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

There is corruption in the national public institutions in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'			
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		27	-5	43	2	13	1	4	0	13	70	-3	17	1		
EU27		29	-5	44	3	12	1	4	0	11	73	-2	16	1		
BE		19	-3	49	2	19	-2	4	-1	9	68	-1	23	-3		
BG		51	-5	33	2	2	0	0	-1	14	84	-3	2	-1		
CZ		38	-6	46	4	6	0	1	0	9	84	-2	7	0		
DK		15	1	38	11	24	-1	17	-9	6	53	12	41	-10		
DE		15	-4	44	-4	18	0	5	1	18	59	-8	23	1		
EE		11	-6	49	-2	15	4	3	0	22	60	-8	18	4		
IE		22	0	41	1	15	2	5	-1	17	63	1	20	1		
EL		52	2	39	-4	4	2	0	-1	5	91	-2	4	1		
ES		51	-5	39	6	3	1	1	0	6	90	1	4	1		
FR		22	-9	51	7	11	1	2	-1	14	73	-2	13	0		
HR		50	0	37	-2	10	4	1	-1	2	87	-2	11	3		
IT		37	-12	46	8	10	4	2	1	5	83	-4	12	5		
CY		55	2	34	1	3	-1	1	0	7	89	3	4	-1		
LV		31	3	43	-3	10	0	1	-1	15	74	0	11	-1		
LT		27	-5	52	2	6	0	1	0	14	79	-3	7	0		
LU		9	-2	32	-5	16	-2	6	-1	37	41	-7	22	-3		
HU		42	6	38	-2	10	-1	4	-1	6	80	4	14	-2		
MT		38	17	41	-1	4	-6	1	-6	16	79	16	5	-12		
NL		9	-1	36	3	30	0	14	-3	11	45	2	44	-3		
AT		24	5	38	-3	15	-6	14	2	9	62	2	29	-4		
PL		24	-2	48	0	11	2	3	1	14	72	-2	14	3		
PT		49	5	40	-5	4	1	1	0	6	89	0	5	1		
RO		40	-11	38	7	11	1	1	-2	10	78	-4	12	-1		
SI		42	-3	44	3	7	1	1	-1	6	86	0	8	0		
SK		40	-1	40	-2	5	-2	1	1	14	80	-3	6	-1		
FI		5	-2	29	-1	33	-2	18	-2	15	34	-3	51	-4		
SE		15	-1	36	-4	28	7	14	-1	7	51	-5	42	6		
UK		16	-3	38	0	16	-1	7	1	23	54	-3	23	0		































QB15.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
		EU28		23	-1	38	0	19	0	9	0	11	61	-1
EU27		24	-2	38	0	19	1	9	0	10	62	-2	28	1
BE		18	-3	44	2	24	1	8	-2	6	62	-1	32	-1
BG		46	0	32	2	6	-2	2	0	14	78	2	8	-2
CZ		31	0	42	-4	17	2	2	-1	8	73	-4	19	1
DK		10	3	21	5	22	-2	40	-7	7	31	8	62	-9
DE		11	-3	32	-4	28	-2	14	3	15	43	-7	42	1
EE		7	-4	33	-4	27	4	13	1	20	40	-8	40	5
IE		24	2	40	-3	15	2	6	-2	15	64	-1	21	0
EL		48	7	40	-3	7	-2	1	-2	4	88	4	8	-4
ES		39	3	40	1	10	1	4	-1	7	79	4	14	0
FR		18	-4	39	3	22	0	8	0	13	57	-1	30	0
HR		42	9	42	0	8	-7	6	2	2	84	9	14	-5
IT		35	-6	47	4	10	3	3	1	5	82	-2	13	4
CY		58	3	35	-3	2	0	0	-1	5	93	0	2	-1
LV		14	-6	32	0	25	6	9	-2	20	46	-6	34	4
LT		18	-5	46	2	14	1	4	-1	18	64	-3	18	0
LU		8	0	25	-2	21	-2	16	-1	30	33	-2	37	-3
HU		32	2	45	-1	15	3	4	-1	4	77	1	19	2
MT		28	4	43	1	14	4	2	-3	13	71	5	16	1
NL		7	0	27	-1	38	6	23	-6	5	34	-1	61	0
AT		19	4	37	2	24	-6	13	-3	7	56	6	37	-9
PL		20	4	43	-3	19	2	5	-1	13	63	1	24	1
PT		31	2	48	-2	9	0	1	0	11	79	0	10	0
RO		35	-10	35	0	17	7	3	-1	10	70	-10	20	6
SI		36	2	44	2	11	-2	3	-2	6	80	4	14	-4
SK		41	0	38	-2	6	-2	1	0	14	79	-2	7	-2
FI		4	0	23	-1	32	-2	30	-2	11	27	-1	62	-4
SE		7	-1	22	0	31	2	36	0	4	29	-1	67	2
UK		16	-1	35	1	20	-3	8	-2	21	51	0	28	-5































QB15.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

You are personally affected by corruption in your daily life (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'			
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		9	0	17	1	19	2	47	-5	8	26	1	66	-3		
EU27		10	0	18	1	19	2	47	-3	6	28	1	66	-1		
BE		4	0	15	4	21	0	56	-6	4	19	4	77	-6		
BG		10	0	18	1	26	6	32	-9	14	28	1	58	-3		
CZ		6	2	16	1	29	-7	43	4	6	22	3	72	-3		
DK		2	1	5	2	10	5	79	-9	4	7	3	89	-4		
DE		2	1	7	2	11	-3	72	-4	8	9	3	83	-7		
EE		3	1	11	3	23	6	51	-12	12	14	4	74	-6		
IE		7	0	18	1	28	11	32	-17	15	25	1	60	-6		
EL		21	7	36	4	27	-4	15	-7	1	57	11	42	-11		
ES		21	-3	37	3	19	5	18	-6	5	58	0	37	-1		
FR		3	1	7	1	13	4	71	-7	6	10	2	84	-3		
HR		27	4	27	-9	28	5	15	0	3	54	-5	43	5		
IT		12	-4	23	-2	20	1	40	8	5	35	-6	60	9		
CY		27	2	33	8	18	-1	19	-9	3	60	10	37	-10		
LV		4	-2	14	4	27	6	49	-8	6	18	2	76	-2		
LT		5	0	21	2	26	0	43	-2	5	26	2	69	-2		
LU		2	1	4	0	15	2	62	-6	17	6	1	77	-4		
HU		10	2	22	4	26	5	40	-9	2	32	6	66	-4		
MT		18	10	36	12	20	-4	15	-17	11	54	22	35	-21		
NL		1	0	3	0	13	2	80	-4	3	4	0	93	-2		
AT		6	-1	16	5	21	0	52	-7	5	22	4	73	-7		
PL		11	5	26	2	30	0	22	-6	11	37	7	52	-6		
PT		23	13	36	4	20	-6	13	-9	8	59	17	33	-15		
RO		31	-6	33	2	19	4	10	-1	7	64	-4	29	3		
SI		13	-1	23	2	29	8	31	-9	4	36	1	60	-1		
SK		19	0	22	-1	30	3	18	-3	11	41	-1	48	0		
FI		2	2	6	1	22	4	63	-11	7	8	3	85	-7		
SE		3	0	6	-2	14	3	73	-2	4	9	-2	87	1		
UK		3	0	10	-1	23	7	49	-14	15	13	-1	72	-7		































QB15.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

There are enough successful prosecutions in (OUR COUNTRY) to deter people from corrupt practices (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	
EU28		9	0	25	1	29	2	21	-5	16	34	1	50	-3	
EU27		10	0	26	2	29	2	21	-5	14	36	2	50	-3	
BE		9	-4	31	-2	31	1	20	2	9	40	-6	51	3	
BG		6	1	11	3	20	5	43	-8	20	17	4	63	-3	
CZ		8	3	21	1	37	-1	25	-4	9	29	4	62	-5	
DK		6	-1	19	2	33	13	22	-11	20	25	1	55	2	
DE		6	-2	27	0	29	-2	14	-2	24	33	-2	43	-4	
EE		4	-3	33	2	25	-1	9	-3	29	37	-1	34	-4	
IE		11	0	24	2	26	7	23	-7	16	35	2	49	0	
EL		11	5	25	3	34	-3	24	-6	6	36	8	58	-9	
ES		11	3	23	3	28	3	31	-7	7	34	6	59	-4	
FR		5	1	21	4	34	2	26	-6	14	26	5	60	-4	
HR		11	3	17	-6	27	-2	43	7	2	28	-3	70	5	
IT		15	0	27	4	25	6	23	-10	10	42	4	48	-4	
CY		9	-3	15	-9	32	4	38	8	6	24	-12	70	12	
LV		4	-1	15	2	28	1	33	-3	20	19	1	61	-2	
LT		5	0	29	4	32	-4	20	-6	14	34	4	52	-10	
LU		6	1	19	-2	23	0	13	-4	39	25	-1	36	-4	
HU		13	1	26	3	24	2	30	-3	7	39	4	54	-1	
MT		7	0	30	9	30	0	18	-3	15	37	9	48	-3	
NL		10	-1	33	-1	31	0	13	1	13	43	-2	44	1	
AT		13	-1	40	4	25	-5	12	0	10	53	3	37	-5	
PL		11	3	32	-1	27	-1	15	3	15	43	2	42	2	
PT		6	1	28	10	28	-2	28	-8	10	34	11	56	-10	
RO		24	-6	34	9	20	3	10	-10	12	58	3	30	-7	
SI		8	0	15	-1	29	3	43	-2	5	23	-1	72	1	
SK		18	6	19	3	27	-2	24	-10	12	37	9	51	-12	
FI		6	-4	32	-6	28	3	11	-2	23	38	-10	39	1	
SE		5	-1	21	-4	29	3	26	-4	19	26	-5	55	-1	
UK		5	1	20	-1	26	-3	20	-3	29	25	0	46	-6	































QB15.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

High-level corruption cases are not pursued sufficiently in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28 	31	-4	35	1	14	2	6	-1	14	66	-3	20	1	
EU27 	32	-5	36	2	14	4	6	-1	12	68	-3	20	1	
BE 	32	-6	40	1	17	1	5	1	6	72	-5	22	2	
BG 	54	-6	24	1	5	2	5	0	12	78	-5	10	2	
CZ 	30	-5	34	2	16	-1	11	0	9	64	-3	27	-1	
DK 	15	-5	30	10	20	3	20	-7	15	45	5	40	-4	
DE 	18	-11	35	-1	18	2	7	2	22	53	-12	25	4	
EE 	15	-3	38	7	20	-3	5	-3	22	53	4	25	-6	
IE 	32	-5	33	0	13	4	7	1	15	65	-5	20	5	
EL 	50	2	32	-6	11	4	3	-2	4	82	-4	14	2	
ES 	47	-2	33	1	9	3	6	-1	5	80	-1	15	2	
FR 	38	-5	38	4	8	0	3	0	13	76	-1	11	0	
HR 	48	0	32	-1	12	0	6	3	2	80	-1	18	3	
IT 	33	-2	38	6	15	3	8	-5	6	71	4	23	-2	
CY 	52	1	23	-3	12	0	7	1	6	75	-2	19	1	
LV 	45	-4	26	-1	9	1	7	3	13	71	-5	16	4	
LT 	37	-8	43	8	8	-1	4	-1	8	80	0	12	-2	
LU 	15	-1	25	-6	15	3	8	0	37	40	-7	23	3	
HU 	46	0	34	1	13	4	4	-2	3	80	1	17	2	
MT 	32	8	35	1	14	2	4	-5	15	67	9	18	-3	
NL 	22	1	31	-2	23	2	10	0	14	53	-1	33	2	
AT 	19	-5	38	2	23	-1	12	3	8	57	-3	35	2	
PL 	26	3	42	-3	16	2	5	1	11	68	0	21	3	
PT 	41	-9	39	10	11	1	2	-2	7	80	1	13	-1	
RO 	37	-12	34	6	14	3	6	-1	9	71	-6	20	2	
SI 	50	0	26	1	11	2	9	-2	4	76	1	20	0	
SK 	42	-4	26	-2	13	3	8	1	11	68	-6	21	4	
FI 	13	-4	29	-2	27	2	12	-5	19	42	-6	39	-3	
SE 	24	-4	31	-3	16	0	10	1	19	55	-7	26	1	
UK 	18	-4	33	-3	15	3	5	1	29	51	-7	20	4	































QB15.7 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

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

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28 	8	1	24	1	32	1	21	-4	15	32	2	53	-3	
EU27 	8	1	24	2	32	0	23	-3	13	32	2	55	-3	
BE 	8	0	28	-2	34	-4	19	1	11	36	-2	53	-3	
BG 	6	1	10	0	26	3	46	-6	12	16	1	72	-3	
CZ 	5	1	19	3	43	0	26	-4	7	24	4	69	-4	
DK 	10	-4	28	2	28	9	14	-4	20	38	-2	42	5	
DE 	3	-2	24	1	34	-5	13	0	26	27	-1	47	-5	
EE 	4	-2	28	-1	34	2	13	-1	21	32	-3	47	1	
IE 	8	0	25	1	29	5	23	-6	15	33	1	52	-1	
EL 	8	3	21	5	38	-3	29	-6	4	29	8	67	-9	
ES 	11	3	22	5	30	3	31	-11	6	33	8	61	-8	
FR 	3	0	20	3	37	2	25	-5	15	23	3	62	-3	
HR 	8	1	16	-4	30	1	44	4	2	24	-3	74	5	
IT 	13	1	23	3	30	4	28	-7	6	36	4	58	-3	
CY 	4	-6	17	-12	35	6	39	11	5	21	-18	74	17	
LV 	2	0	13	4	33	0	39	-5	13	15	4	72	-5	
LT 	5	2	21	6	42	0	23	-10	9	26	8	65	-10	
LU 	7	3	26	2	18	-8	11	-3	38	33	5	29	-11	
HU 	13	3	24	3	27	0	31	-4	5	37	6	58	-4	
MT 	9	0	27	0	21	-4	28	6	15	36	0	49	2	
NL 	4	-2	32	-3	36	4	12	2	16	36	-5	48	6	
AT 	16	4	34	-1	29	-3	12	-1	9	50	3	41	-4	
PL 	11	3	31	-4	28	-1	17	4	13	42	-1	45	3	
PT 	7	3	23	6	33	0	29	-9	8	30	9	62	-9	
RO 	17	-1	28	7	24	-1	22	-7	9	45	6	46	-8	
SI 	6	0	12	-3	34	5	43	-2	5	18	-3	77	3	
SK 	16	5	20	3	30	1	21	-12	13	36	8	51	-11	
FI 	7	-3	33	0	28	-3	11	-3	21	40	-3	39	-6	
SE 	5	-1	29	-2	26	-1	17	1	23	34	-3	43	0	
UK 	6	2	23	-3	29	0	14	-1	28	29	-1	43	-1	































QB15.8 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

Too close links between business and politics in (OUR COUNTRY) lead to corruption (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28 	33	-4	43	1	10	1	3	0	11	76	-3	13	1	
EU27 	34	-4	43	1	10	1	3	0	10	77	-3	13	1	
BE 	27	-3	52	3	12	-1	3	-1	6	79	0	15	-2	
BG 	50	-2	34	3	3	1	1	-1	12	84	1	4	0	
CZ 	37	2	43	0	11	-2	2	0	7	80	2	13	-2	
DK 	13	-3	34	4	26	7	16	-6	11	47	1	42	1	
DE 	31	-9	41	-1	10	2	4	2	14	72	-10	14	4	
EE 	20	-12	50	6	9	2	2	-1	19	70	-6	11	1	
IE 	30	-4	42	1	12	6	3	-1	13	72	-3	15	5	
EL 	51	10	42	-7	4	-1	0	-1	3	93	3	4	-2	
ES 	45	1	43	4	4	-2	2	-1	6	88	5	6	-3	
FR 	33	-6	43	-1	7	1	2	0	15	76	-7	9	1	
HR 	40	7	43	-7	13	4	1	-1	3	83	0	14	3	
IT 	37	-5	46	5	10	3	2	0	5	83	0	12	3	
CY 	55	2	33	-3	3	-1	2	1	7	88	-1	5	0	
LV 	37	-6	39	2	9	2	2	0	13	76	-4	11	2	
LT 	33	-12	53	11	4	0	1	-1	9	86	-1	5	-1	
LU 	17	-1	33	-5	12	-1	4	-2	34	50	-6	16	-3	
HU 	40	1	42	0	11	2	3	0	4	82	1	14	2	
MT 	36	9	46	0	4	-3	1	-2	13	82	9	5	-5	
NL 	24	-1	47	0	16	0	5	-1	8	71	-1	21	-1	
AT 	26	1	43	-3	15	-4	10	4	6	69	-2	25	0	
PL 	31	3	43	-5	11	-1	4	3	11	74	-2	15	2	
PT 	27	-2	59	3	5	0	1	0	8	86	1	6	0	
RO 	36	-12	39	6	13	4	4	-1	8	75	-6	17	3	
SI 	45	-1	35	1	9	0	3	-1	8	80	0	12	-1	
SK 	41	-3	42	4	5	-2	1	0	11	83	1	6	-2	
FI 	20	-4	39	0	19	-1	8	0	14	59	-4	27	-1	
SE 	19	-4	48	1	17	1	9	1	7	67	-3	26	2	
UK 	24	-5	40	-4	10	2	5	3	21	64	-9	15	5	































QB15.9 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

Bribery and the use of connections is often the easiest way to obtain certain public services in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28 	25	-2	39	0	16	1	7	-1	13	64	-2	23	0	
EU27 	26	-3	41	1	16	1	7	0	10	67	-2	23	1	
BE 	18	-3	44	1	24	0	8	1	6	62	-2	32	1	
BG 	51	-4	34	3	3	1	1	-1	11	85	-1	4	0	
CZ 	34	2	44	-2	12	-1	2	0	8	78	0	14	-1	
DK 	9	0	23	3	27	8	31	-10	10	32	3	58	-2	
DE 	16	-4	37	-1	22	0	9	0	16	53	-5	31	0	
EE 	11	-9	40	-1	20	6	8	1	21	51	-10	28	7	
IE 	21	-4	41	1	18	6	5	-2	15	62	-3	23	4	
EL 	46	9	44	-7	7	-1	1	-1	2	90	2	8	-2	
ES 	38	-3	45	5	7	1	2	-3	8	83	2	9	-2	
FR 	20	-2	40	1	19	0	5	0	16	60	-1	24	0	
HR 	49	6	39	-3	9	-1	2	1	1	88	3	11	0	
IT 	34	-3	47	2	10	2	3	1	6	81	-1	13	3	
CY 	59	-3	32	4	4	0	1	0	4	91	1	5	0	
LV 	32	-7	39	1	11	3	3	1	15	71	-6	14	4	
LT 	33	-9	51	6	4	-2	2	1	10	84	-3	6	-1	
LU 	13	-4	28	-3	16	0	12	-1	31	41	-7	28	-1	
HU 	29	-3	44	3	18	4	4	-2	5	73	0	22	2	
MT 	30	7	45	4	9	-3	1	-5	15	75	11	10	-8	
NL 	15	1	30	-1	26	-2	20	-2	9	45	0	46	-4	
AT 	20	-2	39	-1	22	1	12	0	7	59	-3	34	1	
PL 	25	0	47	-4	14	3	3	1	11	72	-4	17	4	
PT 	31	-7	54	8	6	0	1	-1	8	85	1	7	-1	
RO 	37	-14	38	7	14	5	4	-1	7	75	-7	18	4	
SI 	45	-3	40	3	7	0	3	0	5	85	0	10	0	
SK 	39	-4	39	1	8	1	1	0	13	78	-3	9	1	
FI 	6	-4	22	-1	28	0	32	1	12	28	-5	60	1	
SE 	6	-3	23	1	24	1	40	0	7	29	-2	64	1	
UK 	16	0	29	0	18	-3	11	-1	26	45	0	29	-4	































QB15.10 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

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

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
		EU28		9	1	23	2	28	0	27	-3	13	32	3
EU27		10	2	23	2	28	0	28	-4	11	33	4	56	-4
BE		6	-3	30	4	30	-5	25	2	9	36	1	55	-3
BG		6	0	10	2	21	5	47	-7	16	16	2	68	-2
CZ		9	4	19	-1	34	-1	27	-3	11	28	3	61	-4
DK		9	-1	25	4	29	3	25	-3	12	34	3	54	0
DE		6	0	22	-1	32	-3	23	0	17	28	-1	55	-3
EE		3	-2	16	1	37	4	23	-6	21	19	-1	60	-2
IE		9	-1	26	1	24	3	24	-3	17	35	0	48	0
EL		10	4	12	2	29	0	44	-4	5	22	6	73	-4
ES		9	3	16	4	22	0	47	-4	6	25	7	69	-4
FR		5	1	21	3	30	1	30	-6	14	26	4	60	-5
HR		10	2	18	-2	28	-6	39	7	5	28	0	67	1
IT		13	2	25	5	26	2	29	-8	7	38	7	55	-6
CY		11	-3	14	-2	24	3	42	3	9	25	-5	66	6
LV		5	0	14	0	31	2	35	0	15	19	0	66	2
LT		5	0	21	7	29	-1	30	-9	15	26	7	59	-10
LU		5	0	22	-1	24	3	12	-3	37	27	-1	36	0
HU		15	2	24	1	25	5	29	-4	7	39	3	54	1
MT		9	3	23	7	21	-10	28	3	19	32	10	49	-7
NL		9	0	29	-2	32	3	18	1	12	38	-2	50	4
AT		10	-1	29	0	27	-6	27	6	7	39	-1	54	0
PL		13	5	29	-1	27	-3	18	3	13	42	4	45	0
PT		6	3	16	3	34	6	31	-12	13	22	6	65	-6
RO		22	4	28	11	21	2	18	-15	11	50	15	39	-13
SI		8	-2	19	0	32	5	33	0	8	27	-2	65	5
SK		17	4	18	1	26	3	24	-11	15	35	5	50	-8
FI		8	0	32	-1	29	-8	17	3	14	40	-1	46	-5
SE		19	2	30	3	26	-1	15	-4	10	49	5	41	-5
UK		7	0	23	-3	25	-2	18	-1	27	30	-3	43	-3































QB15.11 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

In (OUR COUNTRY) the only way to succeed in business is to have political connections (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		17	-1	34	0	24	-1	13	0	12	51	-1	37	-1
EU27		19	-1	35	0	23	-1	13	1	10	54	-1	36	0
BE		15	-3	44	4	26	-4	9	1	6	59	1	35	-3
BG		41	-5	37	6	6	-1	3	0	13	78	1	9	-1
CZ		21	3	35	-4	23	-5	11	4	10	56	-1	34	-1
DK		3	0	16	5	24	2	49	-7	8	19	5	73	-5
DE		7	0	27	-3	31	-6	20	3	15	34	-3	51	-3
EE		12	-5	31	-2	27	4	12	-1	18	43	-7	39	3
IE		16	-3	37	2	23	3	7	-4	17	53	-1	30	-1
EL		34	8	42	-1	16	-7	5	0	3	76	7	21	-7
ES		26	-2	37	-4	21	7	8	-3	8	63	-6	29	4
FR		15	-3	36	2	27	1	11	1	11	51	-1	38	2
HR		43	4	37	-5	15	2	3	0	2	80	-1	18	2
IT		27	-4	44	2	18	2	5	0	6	71	-2	23	2
CY		49	0	38	3	7	-1	2	-1	4	87	3	9	-2
LV		19	-5	32	-2	27	6	8	1	14	51	-7	35	7
LT		23	-6	44	0	15	1	4	0	14	67	-6	19	1
LU		13	1	28	-5	21	-2	12	0	26	41	-4	33	-2
HU		29	-1	44	3	18	2	5	-1	4	73	2	23	1
MT		28	9	42	7	15	-3	2	-8	13	70	16	17	-11
NL		3	0	13	-3	36	2	41	-2	7	16	-3	77	0
AT		15	0	35	-2	26	-2	16	0	8	50	-2	42	-2
PL		20	4	40	1	21	-4	6	1	13	60	5	27	-3
PT		16	-1	52	2	20	3	3	-2	9	68	1	23	1
RO		33	-11	38	6	15	3	5	-1	9	71	-5	20	2
SI		35	-1	39	3	16	-1	5	-2	5	74	2	21	-3
SK		29	-3	37	-3	17	4	4	2	13	66	-6	21	6
FI		2	-2	20	1	35	-5	31	2	12	22	-1	66	-3
SE		3	-2	12	-3	23	2	58	3	4	15	-5	81	5
UK		7	0	26	0	27	-4	16	-3	24	33	0	43	-7

QB15.12 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

In (OUR COUNTRY), favouritism and corruption hamper business competition (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017		December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017
EU28		22	-4	41	0	17	2	6	0	14	63	-4	23	2
EU27		23	-4	42	1	17	2	6	0	12	65	-3	23	2
BE		13	-4	46	1	24	-1	7	2	10	59	-3	31	1
BG		45	-1	36	5	2	-2	1	-1	16	81	4	3	-3
CZ		24	-2	40	-6	21	4	4	1	11	64	-8	25	5
DK		4	-3	20	9	27	7	38	-12	11	24	6	65	-5
DE		9	-5	33	-4	28	1	10	0	20	42	-9	38	1
EE		12	-6	38	-1	22	7	6	-1	22	50	-7	28	6
IE		21	-3	42	-1	18	7	4	-2	15	63	-4	22	5
EL		38	6	47	0	8	-4	1	0	6	85	6	9	-4
ES		38	-5	46	6	6	0	2	-1	8	84	1	8	-1
FR		21	-3	46	0	14	1	4	1	15	67	-3	18	2
HR		38	7	41	-4	13	-1	3	1	5	79	3	16	0
IT		29	-9	48	6	14	5	2	-1	7	77	-3	16	4
CY		47	2	34	-3	5	-1	2	-1	12	81	-1	7	-2
LV		28	-6	43	3	10	1	2	0	17	71	-3	12	1
LT		20	-6	48	-1	8	0	2	0	22	68	-7	10	0
LU		10	-2	30	-4	16	2	9	0	35	40	-6	25	2
HU		34	1	41	2	16	3	4	-1	5	75	3	20	2
MT		29	7	48	9	6	-8	2	-3	15	77	16	8	-11
NL		10	3	28	-3	28	-2	25	0	9	38	0	53	-2
AT		21	-1	39	-1	22	-3	11	3	7	60	-2	33	0
PL		25	1	49	-4	12	3	4	2	10	74	-3	16	5
PT		35	4	52	-1	5	0	1	0	7	87	3	6	0
RO		32	-16	39	5	14	6	4	0	11	71	-11	18	6
SI		40	0	41	3	9	-2	4	1	6	81	3	13	-1
SK		34	-3	43	3	7	-1	2	1	14	77	0	9	0
FI		11	3	30	-1	26	-4	17	-3	16	41	2	43	-7
SE		12	-5	30	0	26	5	24	0	8	42	-5	50	5
UK		14	-1	34	-7	17	0	9	2	26	48	-8	26	2

QB15.13 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following?

In (OUR COUNTRY), measures against corruption are applied impartially and without ulterior motives (%)

	Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'		
	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017	December 2019	Diff. December 2019 - October 2017					
EU28	10	1	28	2	26	-1	18	-2	18	38	3	44	-3
EU27	11	2	28	2	27	-1	18	-3	16	39	4	45	-4
BE	7	-1	37	6	31	-6	14	-1	11	44	5	45	-7
BG	7	1	11	2	21	5	45	-9	16	18	3	66	-4
CZ	10	6	24	0	33	-5	14	-6	19	34	6	47	-11
DK	19	-3	28	5	18	3	10	-5	25	47	2	28	-2
DE	6	-1	27	-1	32	-4	13	2	22	33	-2	45	-2
EE	3	-3	26	-2	26	2	11	1	34	29	-5	37	3
IE	10	-4	32	3	26	7	13	-4	19	42	-1	39	3
EL	9	4	14	1	36	-3	35	-3	6	23	5	71	-6
ES	16	4	27	5	22	2	24	-9	11	43	9	46	-7
FR	5	0	24	5	29	-4	22	-1	20	29	5	51	-5
HR	12	4	21	-4	30	-5	33	8	4	33	0	63	3
IT	13	2	30	3	25	3	23	-8	9	43	5	48	-5
CY	13	0	18	-1	26	1	34	0	9	31	-1	60	1
LV	5	2	16	3	29	-5	29	-1	21	21	5	58	-6
LT	5	0	20	-3	32	0	21	0	22	25	-3	53	0
LU	7	2	21	-2	18	-2	13	2	41	28	0	31	0
HU	14	3	28	2	25	1	26	-1	7	42	5	51	0
MT	11	1	34	7	14	-6	19	2	22	45	8	33	-4
NL	15	0	35	-2	26	2	10	2	14	50	-2	36	4
AT	11	0	35	1	27	-7	15	4	12	46	1	42	-3
PL	13	7	36	-2	22	-1	10	1	19	49	5	32	0
PT	7	2	25	4	28	2	27	-6	13	32	6	55	-4
RO	24	0	30	6	23	5	11	-8	12	54	6	34	-3
SI	13	3	21	2	30	2	26	-7	10	34	5	56	-5
SK	17	5	24	3	23	-3	14	-12	22	41	8	37	-15
FI	11	0	32	1	23	-5	9	-3	25	43	1	32	-8
SE	23	-1	30	-3	21	3	8	-2	18	53	-4	29	1
UK	7	-1	28	-3	21	0	11	4	33	35	-4	32	4

