

Citizens' perceptions of fraud and the fight against fraud in the EU27

Analytical report

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This survey was requested by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) – Directorate D / Unit D.1 "Spokesman, Communication, Public Relations" and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication.

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

Flash EB Series #236

Citizens' perceptions of fraud and the fight against fraud in the EU27

Survey conducted by The Gallup
Organization, Hungary upon the request of
the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) –
Directorate D / Unit D.1 "Spokesman,
Communication, Public Relations"



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THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Introduction

The mission of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is to protect the financial interests of the European Union, to fight fraud, corruption and any other irregular activity, including misconduct within the European Institutions. The European Commission has been studying fraud and corruption in EU Member States for several years. In 2003, a survey was conducted about “*Attitudes related to defrauding the EU and its budget*” in the EU15 and the candidate countries (Special Eurobarometer N° 200 – Wave 60.1 and Candidate Countries Eurobarometer N° 2003.04).

Although the current Flash Eurobarometer on “*Citizen’s perceptions of fraud and the fight against fraud in the EU27*” (N° 236), requested by OLAF, builds on these earlier surveys, there are differences: the questionnaire has been re-designed and telephone interviews have replaced face-to-face discussions.

This Flash Eurobarometer’s objective was to study EU citizens’ attitudes and perceptions about the issues of fraud and corruption in the EU, and includes items such as:

- ways of fighting EU budget fraud
- EU citizens’ familiarity with OLAF
- the trust in various organisations to fight fraudulent use of the EU budget
- actual reports of bribery in the EU
- the preferred sources of information concerning the fight against EU budget fraud.

The survey’s fieldwork was carried out between 26 and 30 June 2008. Over 25,000 randomly selected individuals were interviewed across the EU. The survey was carried out by telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer assisted telephone interviewing). To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on socio-demographic variables.

Main findings

- Seven out of 10 respondents thought that state budget fraud happened rather frequently in their own country and 63% of all EU respondents reasoned that corruption occurred in their national government. The corresponding percentages concerning the perceptions of EU budget fraud and corruption in the EU institutions were significantly lower, 54% and 44% respectively.
- Respondents in most of the new Member States (Czech Republic, Estonia, Malta, Cyprus, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Latvia), more often than those in most of the ‘old’ EU15 countries (Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the UK), thought that fraud and corruption were common in their own countries. These perceptions were reversed when interviewees commented on similar problems at a European level. The exceptions are Malta and Cyprus among the new member states, where the perceived level of corruption in their own countries is not higher than in most EU15 countries and Greece among the ‘old’ EU 15 countries, with the highest level of perceived corruption.
- Member States’ citizens gave their support to cooperation with other anti-fraud services and to EU-level anti-fraud investigations. Faced with several statements regarding the ways of combating EU budget fraud, the vast majority of respondents in all Member States agreed that:
 - their country should co-operate with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions,
 - cooperation is also needed with such services in the other Member States,
 - the EU should coordinate national investigations into EU budget fraud, and
 - the EU needed its own EU-level anti-fraud organisation.
- Awareness of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) was not high; the levels of recognition ranged from 8% in Finland, Sweden and Ireland to 29% in Bulgaria.
- When EU citizens were asked which national institutions they would trust in the fight against fraudulent use of the EU budget, the national police forces and the national customs services came top of the list (three out of 10 respondents said they *completely* trusted these institutions).
- Respondents felt less informed about the work of OLAF and other European bodies in fighting EU budget fraud: 59% of respondents who had not heard of OLAF, and 20% of those who had heard of it, were unable or unwilling to say to what extent they trusted the organisation.
- Focusing solely on respondents who formulated an opinion, it was noted that OLAF and other European-level bodies were trusted as often as national organisations.
- Only a small minority of EU citizens (4%) reported being asked to pay a bribe in return for services in the past 12 months. The prevalence of bribery was higher in the new Member States (NMS) than in the EU15 countries (12% vs. 2%).
- Three out of 10 respondents said it had been an inspector (for example, in the domains of health, construction or food quality) who asked them for a bribe. Half as many respondents were asked to pay a bribe by someone involved in private business (18%) or by a police officer (14%).

- Two-thirds (67%) of respondents selected “radio and TV” as the preferred means of receiving information about the fight against EU budget fraud. That was followed by newspapers, selected by half (51%) of the respondents. Just over a third opted to inform themselves by searching the Internet or by using other web-based tools (e.g. YouTube).

1. Citizens’ perceptions about fraud and corruption in the EU27

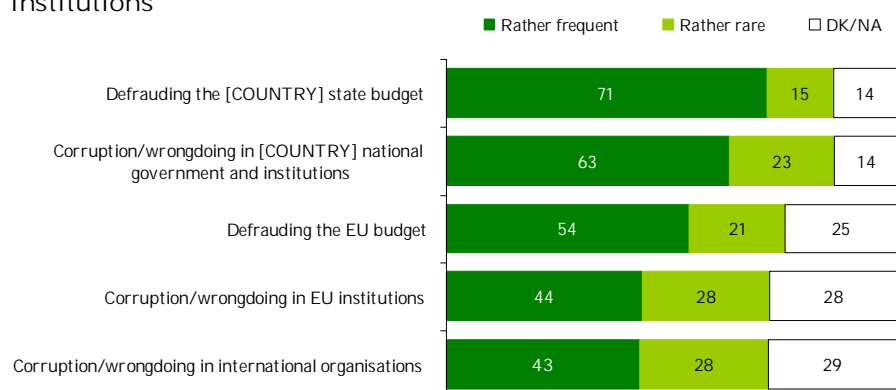
More EU citizens reasoned that there was fraud, corruption and other wrongdoing at national level than at the EU level or within the European institutions.

New Member States’ (NMS’) respondents, more often than those in the EU15, thought that fraud and corruption were common in their own countries; the perceptions were reversed however when the extent of such problems was examined at a European level.

More EU citizens reasoned that there was fraud, corruption and other wrongdoing at national level than at the EU level or within the European institutions. Seven out of 10 respondents (71%) thought that state budget fraud happened rather frequently in their country and 63% reasoned that corruption and other wrongdoing occurred in their national government and institutions. The corresponding percentages concerning the perceptions of EU budget fraud and corruption in the EU institutions were, respectively, 54% and 44%. An equally large proportion (43%) thought that corruption occurred rather frequently in international organisations (see Chart 1).

Furthermore, EU citizens found it more difficult to assess the scale of fraud and corruption at an international level than at a national level: while 14% of respondents could not estimate the extent of state budget fraud and national institutional corruption, more than a quarter could not answer the question relating to such problems at the EU and international levels.

Chart 1: Perceived extent of fraud and corruption in various areas and institutions



Q1. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare?
Base: all respondents, % by EU27

1.1 Member States’ perceptions of the extent of fraud and corruption at a national level

The country results showed a large variation in the perceptions about the extent of fraud and corruption at the national level. The numbers estimating that fraudulent use of the state budget was rather frequent in their country ranged from 37% in Estonia to 91% in Greece. Similarly,

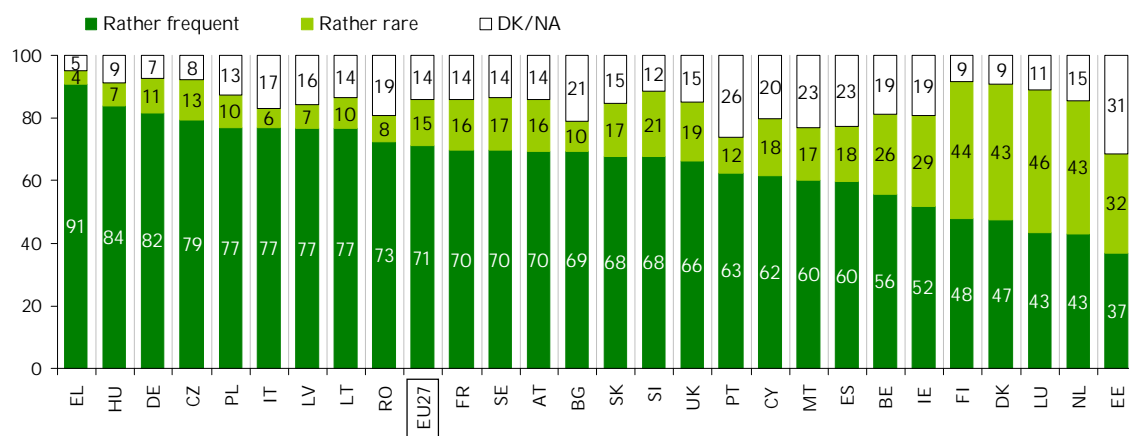
the proportion who thought that corruption occurred frequently in their national institutions ranged from a quarter of respondents (23%) in Denmark to 84% in Lithuania.

Looking at the two charts (Chart 2 and Chart 3), similarities can be seen with some countries appearing at the higher or lower ends of the distribution for the statements about state budget fraud and institutional corruption at a national level. For example, Greek respondents most often thought that state budget fraud happened rather frequently in their country (91%), but they were also among the most likely to say that institutional corruption was quite common (82%). The Netherlands, Luxembourg and the Nordic countries, Denmark and Finland, were each time at the lower end of the distribution – in these countries more than four out of 10 respondents thought that fraud was rather rare in their country and approximately six out of 10 had that view about institutional corruption.

The country rankings, however, also showed that a large majority of citizens in most of the new Member States in Central and Eastern Europe tended to think that fraud and corruption were common in their country, while those in most of the EU15 countries were much less likely to take that view. Estonia was a notable exception in the former, with the lowest number of respondents having a perception of state budget fraud (37%). Greece was the most significant exception among the EU15 countries, where 91% of respondents had the perception that state budget fraud was rather frequent.

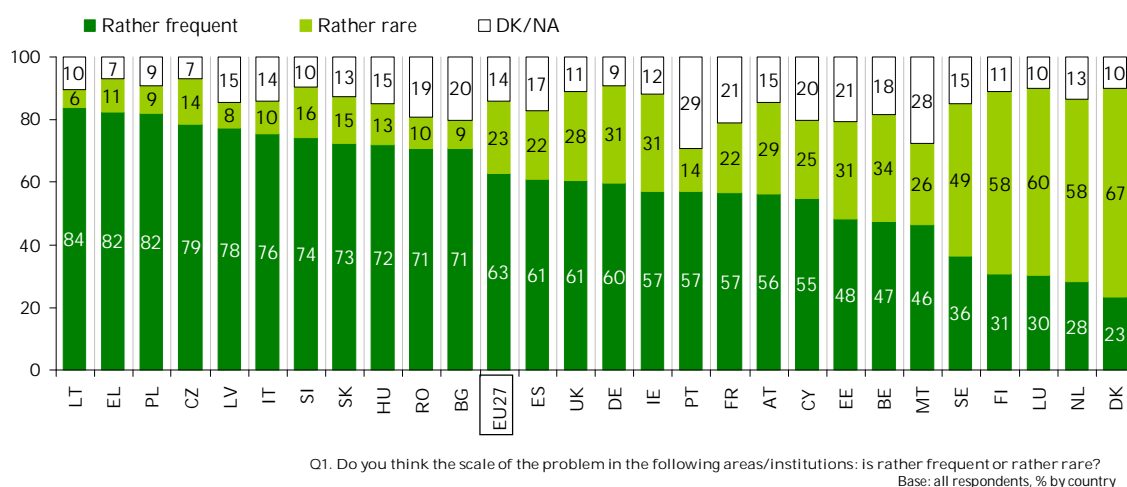
Respondents in Estonia and Portugal were the ones most likely not to be able to estimate the scale of fraud and corruption in their country – close to 30% of respondents gave a “don’t know” answer.

Chart 2: Perceived extent to which the state budget is being defrauded
(customs fraud, VAT fraud, fraud with subsidies etc.)



Q1. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Chart 3: Perceived extent of corruption or other wrongdoing in the national government and institutions



1.2 Member States' perceptions of the extent of fraud and corruption at European and international levels

When asked to comment on the extent of fraud and corruption at European level, the results from individual Member States showed wide variations:

- EU budget fraud: the proportion of *rather frequently* answers ranged from a quarter – 24% – in Estonia to three-quarters – 73% – in Germany
- Corruption in the EU institutions: the *rather frequently* answers ranged from 23% in Estonia to 61% in Austria.

NMS' respondents, more often than those in the EU15, thought that fraud and corruption were common in their own countries; the perceptions were reversed however when the extent of such problems was examined at a European level.

Looking at the two charts (Chart 4 and Chart 5), similarities can again be seen with some countries appearing at the higher or lower ends of the distribution for both statements. Estonians were the least likely to think that EU budget fraud was rather frequent (24%) and that corruption occurred in the EU institutions (23%). Other countries at the lower end of the distributions were Malta and Poland: a quarter of Maltese agreed that there was frequent EU budget fraud (27%) and that corruption occurred frequently in the EU institutions (26%); the corresponding percentages for Poland were slightly higher (36% and 29%, respectively). Similarly, only a quarter of Bulgarians and Latvians thought that corruption happened frequently in the EU institutions (26% and 25%, respectively). However, the proportion of respondents in these countries who said that EU budget fraud was rather common did not differ much from the EU27 average (51% vs. 54%).

Germany, Austria and the UK, on the other hand, were consistently seen at the higher end of the distributions – at least half or more of the respondents in these countries thought that corruption and fraud happened rather frequently at European level. For example, three-quarters (73%) of Germans answered that fraudulent use of the EU budget was rather frequent and 52% said that corruption occurred rather frequently in the EU institutions. Belgian citizens had the lowest scores of all of the EU15 citizens about the perceived extent of fraud and corruption at the EU level.

Chart 4: Perceived extent to which the EU budget is being defrauded (customs fraud, misappropriation of aids and grants etc.)

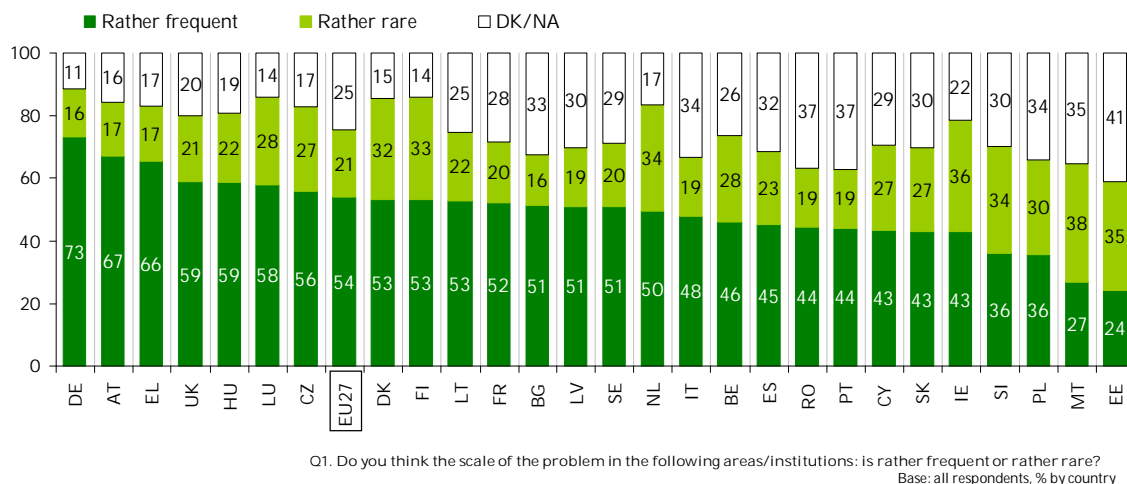


Chart 5: Perceived extent of corruption and other wrongdoing in the EU institutions

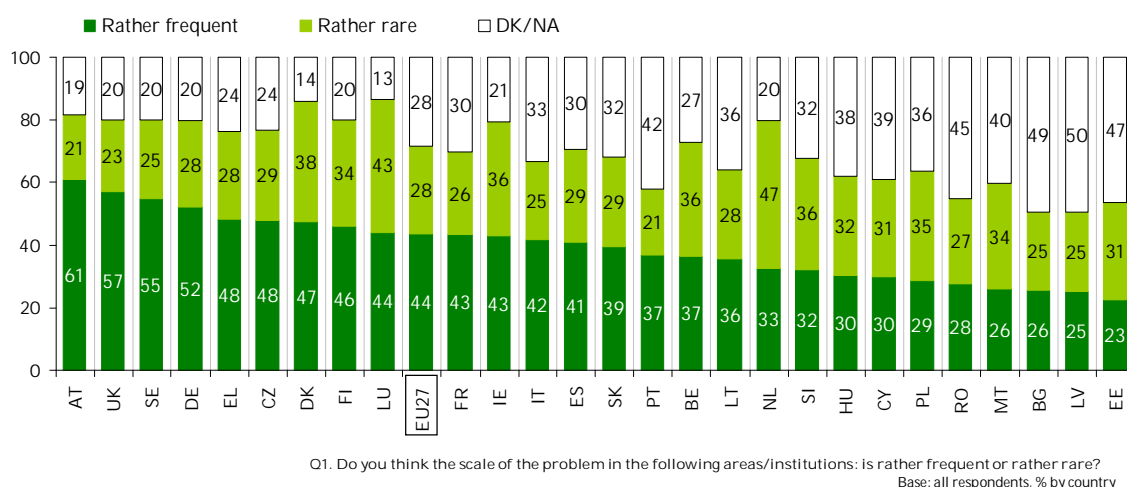
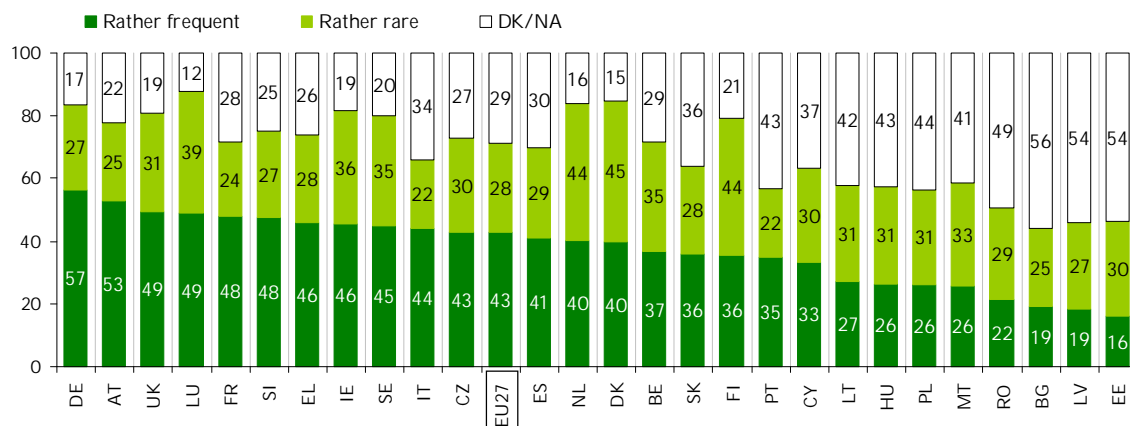


Chart 6 shows that the proportion of respondents who answered that corruption happened rather frequently in international organisations, such as the UN or the World Bank, ranged from 16% in Estonia to 57% in Germany.

Less than one-fifth of Estonians (16%), Latvians and Bulgarians (both 19%) agreed that corruption occurred frequently in such international institutions.

German and Austrian respondents, on the other hand, were again the most likely to think that corruption occurred at an international level – 57% of Germans and 53% of Austrians said that corruption occurred rather frequently in international organisations.

Chart 6: Perceived extent of corruption and other wrongdoing in international organisations (such the United Nations or World Bank)



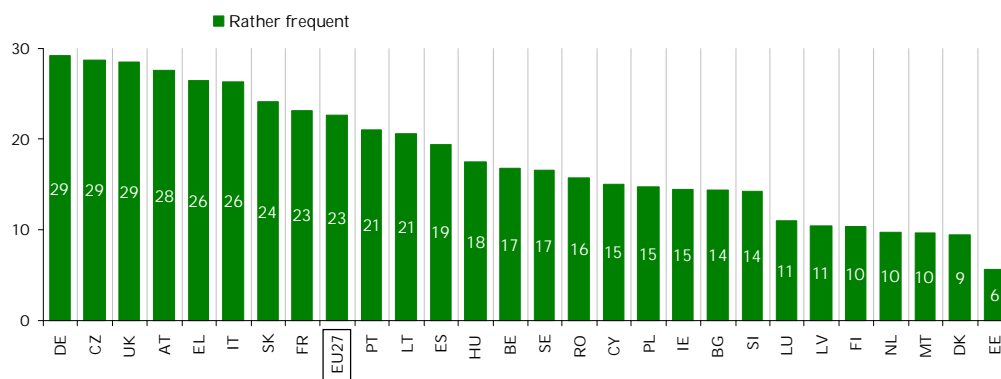
Q1. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Similar to the results obtained for the EU27 overall, respondents in almost all of the Member States found it more difficult to assess the scale of fraud and corruption at European and international levels than at a national level. Estonian, Bulgarian and Latvian respondents were the ones most often providing a “don’t know” answer. For example, 56% of Bulgarians and 54% of Latvians and Estonians could not say how frequently corruption occurred in the international institutions (see Chart 6).

1.3 General perception of the extent of fraud and corruption in the various areas and institutions

Approximately a quarter of Europeans (23%) suspected that fraud and corruption existed in both national and international institutions: the percentage of respondents who expected these offences to happen *rather frequently* in the various areas and institutions ranged from 29% in Germany, the Czech Republic and the UK to one in 10 respondents or less in Finland, the Netherlands and Malta (all 10%), Denmark (9%) and Estonia (6%).

Chart 7: Perceived extent of fraud and corruption in various areas and institutions
% of respondents who thought that fraud and corruption is rather frequent in all areas and institutions



Q1. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare?
Base: all respondents, % by country

1.4 Socio-demographic considerations

The youngest (under 25) and oldest respondents (over 54) were the ones being the least liable to say that fraud and corruption occurred rather frequently in their country or in the EU. However, while a substantial number of the 15-24 year-olds thought that fraud and corruption occurred rather rarely, the oldest respondents were more liable to say they had no opinion on the matter. For example, 43% of 15-24 year-olds said that EU budget fraud happened rather frequently, 36% said it was rather rare and 21% did not know how frequently it occurred. As for the oldest respondents, almost a third (31%) did not know how to judge the frequency of this type of fraud (31%), a small majority said it occurred rather frequently (54%) and just 15% thought it was rather rare.

The highly-educated respondents tended to feel that fraudulent abuse of both state and EU budgets was frequent, while those with lower levels of education were more liable to say that corruption in the national government was rather common in their country. For example, while 58% of the highly-educated respondents said that fraudulent use of the EU budget was frequent, only half (52%) of those with the lowest level of educational attainment agreed. The level of education had no impact on the numbers thinking that corruption happened rather frequently in the different international institutions. Finally, while respondents with higher levels of education thought that fraud and corruption were rather rare, those with lower levels of education found it harder to form an opinion.

The respondents' occupation had an impact on their opinions concerning fraud: employees, followed by the self-employed, reasoned that corruption and fraud were more frequently seen at national or international levels. On the other hand, manual workers and respondents without paid work were less likely to have an opinion on the subject. For example, approximately half (47%) of employees said that corruption occurred frequently in international organisations, and 22% did not give – or did not have – an opinion. In comparison, 41% of manual workers thought this type of corruption occurred frequently compared to 32% who gave a “don't know” answer. This pattern of differences, however, did not appear when looking at opinions about the extent of corruption in the national government and institutions: manual workers were of the opinion that corruption happened rather frequently (69% vs. 63% of the self-employed and employees).

The respondent's gender and place of residence had a limited impact on the opinions about the extent of fraud and corruption in different institutions. Nevertheless, some small differences were observed in the number of “don't know” answers; for example, women were slightly more likely not to answer these questions about the extent of corruption and fraud.

For more details, see Annex tables 1b through 5b.

2. Ways of fighting EU budget fraud

A majority of EU citizens supported each of the following ways of combating EU budget fraud:

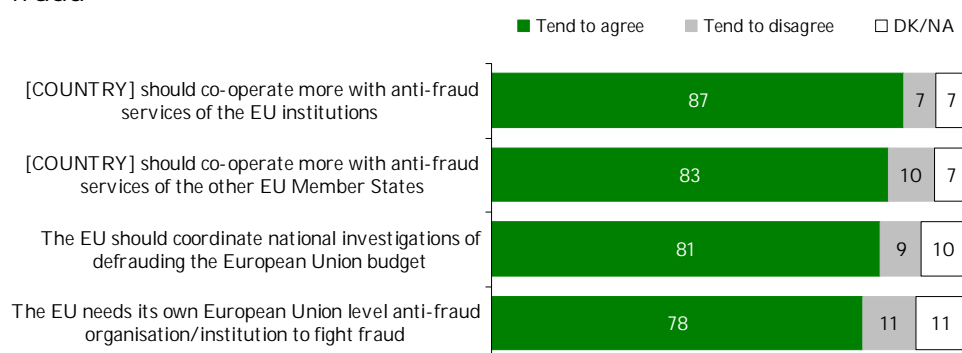
- *cooperation with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions,*
- *cooperation with such services in the other Member States,*
- *EU-level coordination of national investigations into EU budget fraud, and*
- *an EU-level anti-fraud organisation.*

Faced with several statements regarding the ways of combating EU budget fraud (see Chart 8), the vast majority of respondents agreed with each one:

- almost nine out of 10 respondents (87%) agreed that their country should co-operate with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions and 83% said the same about cooperating with such services in the other Member States,
- four out of five (81%) tended to agree that the EU should coordinate national investigations into EU budget fraud, and
- slightly less than eight out of 10 (78%) agreed that the EU needed its own EU-level anti-fraud organisation.

For each statement, approximately one-tenth of respondents tended to disagree and a similar proportion gave a “don’t know” answer.

Chart 8: A strong demand for more cooperation to combat EU budget fraud

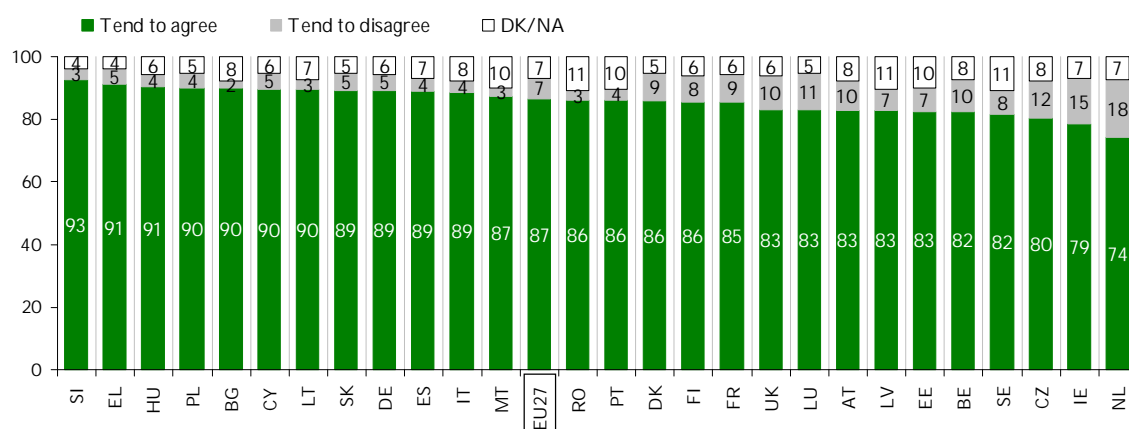


Q2. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Base: all respondents, % by EU27

2.1 Member States give support for cooperation with other anti-fraud services

A large majority of citizens in every Member State agreed that there should be **more cooperation with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions**. More than nine out of 10 respondents in Slovenia (93%), Hungary and Greece (91% each) agreed with this proposition. The Netherlands was found at the opposite side of the distribution; nonetheless, three-quarters of Dutch (74%) agreed, and only 18% disagreed, that there should be more collaboration (see Chart 9).

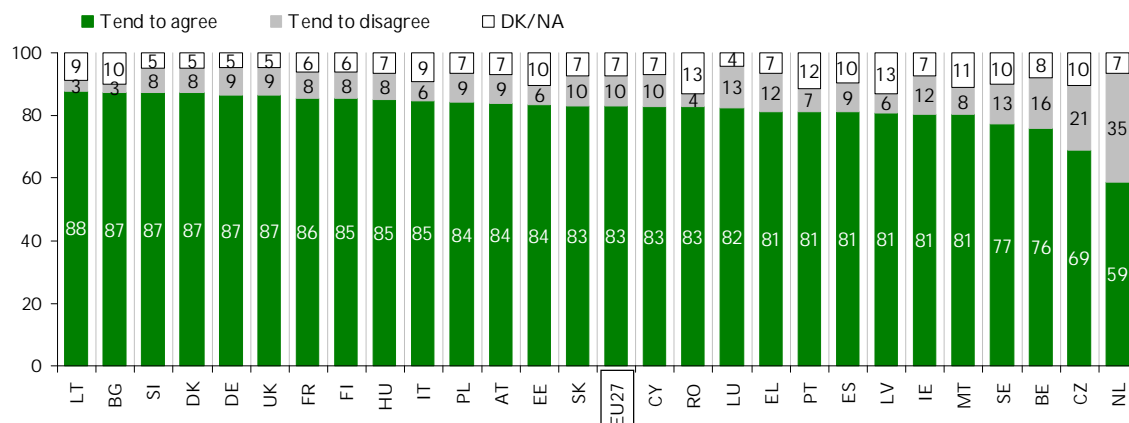
Chart 9: Level of agreement on the need for Member States to have more cooperation with the EU's anti-fraud services



Q2. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Base: all respondents, % by country

In almost all Member States, 80% or more respondents tended to agree that there should be **more cooperation between anti-fraud services in the different Member States**. The Netherlands was the only country where less than six out of 10 respondents (59%) agreed that there should be more collaboration between Member States. Other countries at the lower end of the distribution were the Czech Republic (69%), Belgium (76%) and Sweden (77%) (see Chart 10).

Chart 10: Level of agreement on the need for Member States to have more cooperation with each other's anti-fraud services



Q2. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Base: all respondents, % by country

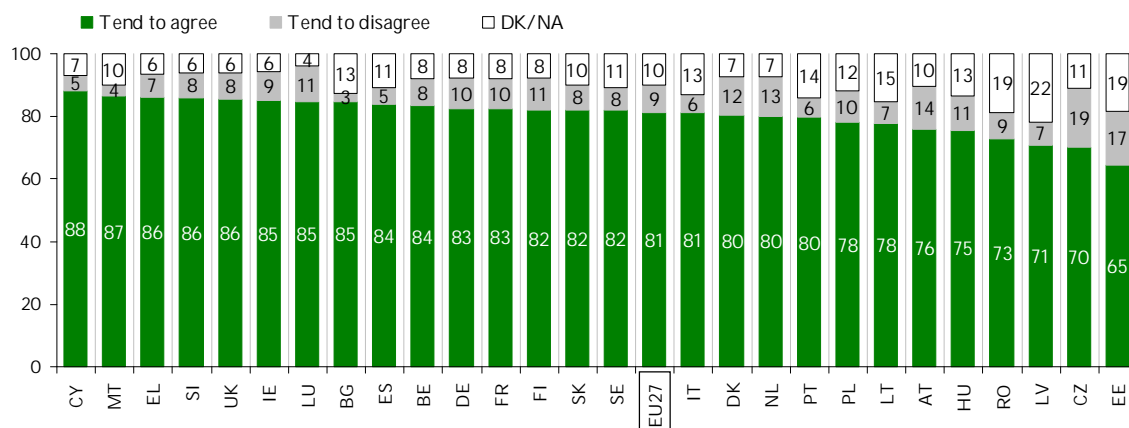
2.2 Member States call for greater levels of coordination to fight EU budget fraud

A large majority of respondents in all Member States also agreed that the **EU should coordinate national investigations of fraud linked to the EU budget**: the level of agreement ranged from two-thirds (65%) in Estonia to 88% in Cyprus (see Chart 11).

Estonia was the only country where less than seven out of 10 respondents agreed that the EU should coordinate national anti-fraud investigations. Furthermore, in almost all Member States, less than one-sixth of respondents disagreed with this proposition, and in a majority of them even less than one-tenth of respondents disagreed.

The opposition to coordination of national investigations by the EU was highest in the Czech Republic (19%), followed by Estonia (17%). Although Latvia was also characterised by one of the lowest levels of agreement (71%), only 7% of respondents disagreed. Latvian respondents, however, most frequently said they did not know how to answer this question (22%).

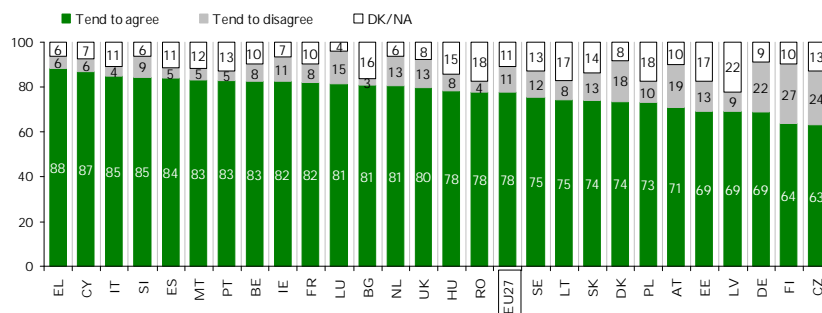
Chart 11: Level of agreement on the need for the EU to coordinate national investigations of fraud linked to the EU budget



Q2. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Base: all respondents, % by country

The level of agreement for the statement about the **need for an EU-level anti-fraud organisation** ranged from 63% in the Czech Republic to 88% in Greece (see Chart 12). In only two countries – the Czech Republic (63%) and Finland (64%) – less than two-thirds of respondents agreed with that the EU needed its own EU-level anti-fraud agency. Similar to the previous statement, in a majority of Member States, less than one in 10 respondents tended to disagree that such an organisation was needed. However, in Finland (27%), the Czech Republic (24%) and Germany (22%), more than one-fifth of respondents disagreed. Latvian respondents were again the most likely not to give – or have – an opinion (22%).

Chart 12: Level of agreement on the need for the EU to have its own anti-fraud organisation to fight fraud



Q2. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?
Base: all respondents, % by country

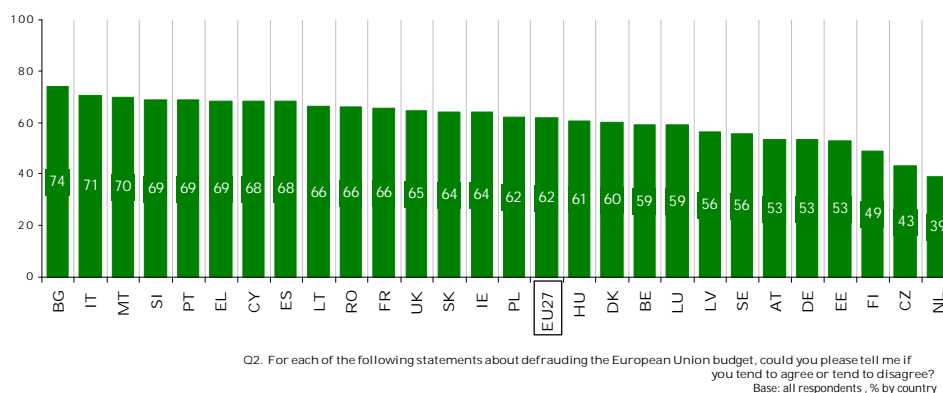
2.3 Member States give support for EU-level anti-fraud investigations

The following chart (Chart 13) shows the proportion of respondents in each country that supported each of the four ways of combating EU budget fraud:

- cooperation with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions,
- cooperation with such services in the other Member States,
- EU-level coordination of national investigations into EU budget fraud, and
- an EU-level anti-fraud organisation.

Respondents in Bulgaria (74%) were the most likely to agree with each of the proposed ways to combat fraudulent use of the EU budget, followed by the Italians (71%) and Maltese (70%). In only three countries, less than half of the respondents supported each of the proposed measures: 39% in the Netherlands, 43% in the Czech Republic and 49% in Finland.

Chart 13: Support for cooperation with other anti-fraud services and for EU-level anti-fraud investigations
% of respondents who agreed with each of the four statements



2.4 Socio-demographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis of citizen's opinions about how EU budget fraud should be tackled only revealed small differences by gender and place of residence. For example, slightly more women did not – or would not – give an opinion. It also appeared that the level of agreement with each of the statements was slightly higher among city dwellers than for respondents in rural areas.

Age and type of occupation also had little impact on the views about each of the statements concerning cooperation and collaboration between the various anti-fraud services. Older respondents, however, found it more difficult to form an opinion on such matters. For example, while 7% of the 15-24 year-olds said they did not know if the EU would need its own anti-fraud institution, double that number (15%) aged 55 and over were equally unable to answer.

Although the more highly-educated respondents appeared to agree more often with each of the proposed statements, the most important difference by educational attainment was again found in the number of “don't know” answers. For example, while 7% of highly-educated respondents did not know if the EU should coordinate national investigations into EU budget fraud, 17% of the least-educated respondents felt that way.

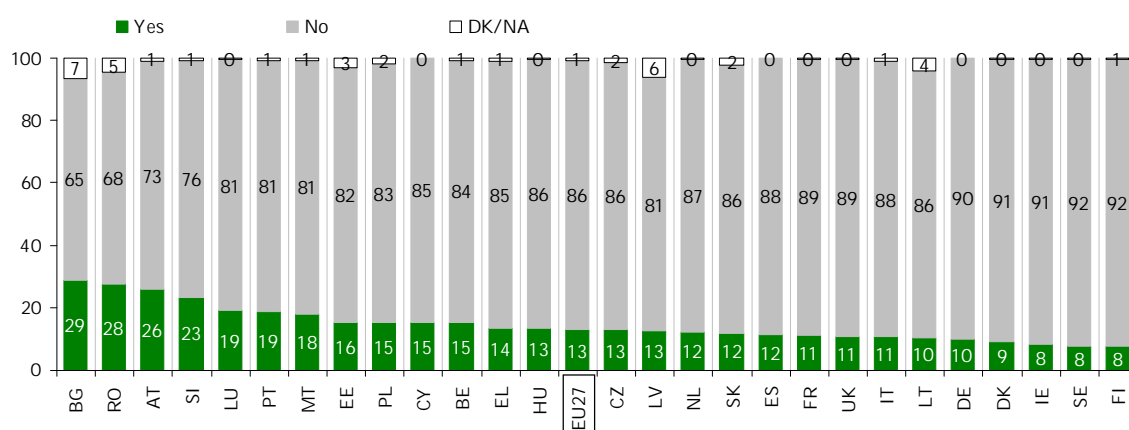
For more details, see Annex tables 6b through 9b.

3. Familiarity with the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)

Awareness of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) was not high; only slightly more than one-tenth of respondents had heard of this organisation.

Awareness of OLAF – whose mission is to fight fraud, corruption and other irregular activities, including misconduct within the European Institutions – was not high: only slightly more than one-tenth of respondents (13%) had heard of this organisation, while a large majority of respondents said they had no knowledge about the anti-fraud body (86%).

Chart 14: Have respondents heard of OLAF?



Q3. Have you ever heard of OLAF – European Anti-Fraud Office that fights fraud, corruption and any other irregular activity affecting financial interests of the European Union?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Chart 14 shows that awareness levels of OLAF ranged from 8% in Finland, Sweden and Ireland to 29% in Bulgaria. Recognition was highest among Bulgarian and Romanian respondents with almost three out of 10 having heard of the anti-fraud unit (29% and 28%, respectively). Austria and Slovenia followed with awareness levels of 26% and 23%, respectively. In the Nordic countries and Ireland, on the other hand, citizens had very little knowledge of OLAF – less than one in 10 respondents said they had heard about this institution.

Socio-demographic considerations

Men, older and the more highly-educated respondents were more likely to have heard of OLAF: while 15% of men and the same proportion of respondents aged 55 and over knew about the organisation, only 11% of women and 8% of the 15-24 year-olds did so. Similarly, while 18% of the more highly-educated respondent had heard of OLAF, only 10% of respondents with the lowest levels of education recognised the institution. The aspect of education was also apparent in the finding that the self-employed (15%) and employees (14%) were more aware about OLAF than manual workers (11%) or those without paid work (12%).

For more details, see Annex tables 10b.

4. Trust in organisations to fight EU budget fraud

When EU citizens were asked which national institutions and EU bodies they would most trust in the fight against EU budget fraud, European citizens trusted their various national public institutions most, followed by the different European public bodies. The “press and media” was the institution that was most often actively distrusted.

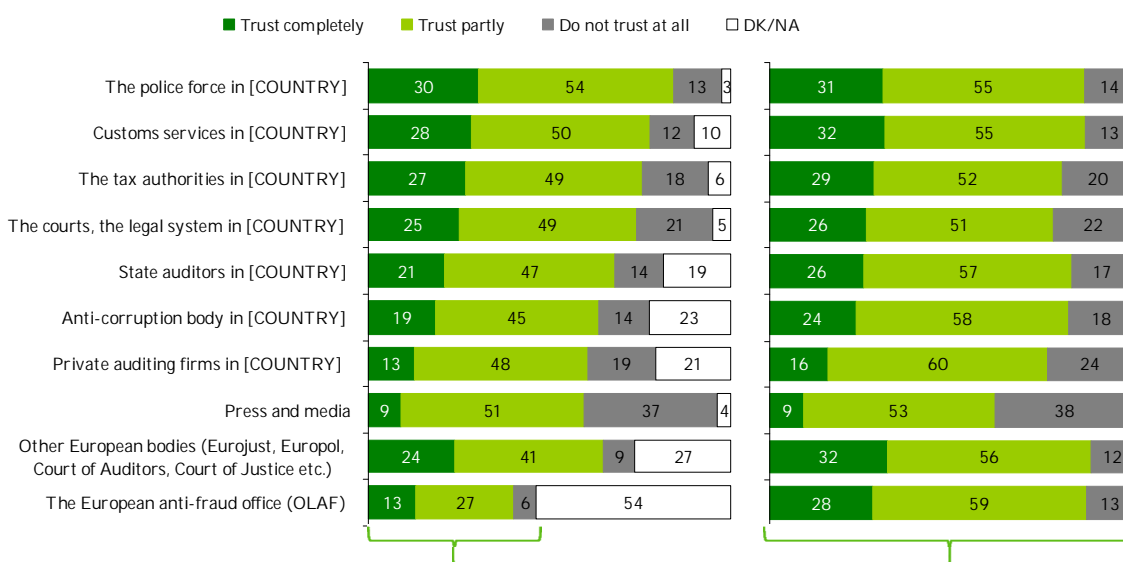
The **national police forces** and **customs services** were the most trustworthy institutions in the eyes of the participating European citizens. Approximately eight out of 10 respondents said they trusted these institutions (84% and 78%, respectively), and three out of 10 interviewees trusted them *completely* (30% and 28%, respectively). Only slightly more than one in 10 said they did not trust their national police force and customs service to fight EU budget fraud (13% and 12%, respectively) (see Chart 15).

In terms of trustworthiness, those two institutions were followed by the **national tax authorities** and the countries’ **courts and legal system**: supported by three-quarters of respondents (76% and 74%, respectively). One-fifth of respondents, however, said they did not trust these institutions in fighting EU budget fraud (18 and 21%, respectively).

State auditors and **national anti-corruption bodies** were trusted by two-thirds of respondents (68% and 64%, respectively); one in five respondents showed *complete trust* in those bodies. Nevertheless, results also indicated that respondents felt less informed about the work of national state auditors and national anti-corruption bodies in fighting EU budget fraud: 19% and 23%, respectively, did not answer the question.

EU citizens expressed less trust in **private auditing firms**: only half of interviewees (51%) said they trusted these firms and only slightly more than one in 10 respondents (13%) trusted them *completely*. One in five (19%) said they had no trust in private auditing firms. A similar proportion did not know how much they trusted such firms (21%).

Chart 15: Trust in organisations fighting fraudulent use of the EU budget
(with and without “don’t know” answers)



Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
Base: all respondents, % by EU27

Among the listed institutions, the **press and media** were the most actively distrusted in their fight against EU budget fraud: 37% of respondents had no trust at all in the press and media. Nevertheless, a majority still showed a level of trust in these organisations (60%).

EU citizens found it difficult to judge the work of **OLAF, and other European bodies** such as Eurojust, Europol, the Court of Auditors and the Court of Justice, in fighting EU budget fraud.

As described earlier, the awareness of OLAF was low: in Europe as a whole, only 13% of respondents had heard of the organisation. Among this group, 80% were willing to express an opinion. The majority of respondents who had not heard of OLAF were unable or unwilling to say to what extent they trusted OLAF: just 42% were willing to offer an opinion about OLAF’s ability to fight EU budget fraud.

Focusing solely on respondents who formulated an opinion about trust in organisations to fight fraud (see the right-hand side of chart 15), it was noted that they had as much faith in European-level bodies as they had in national organisations. A large majority of respondents who answered this question – nearly nine in 10 respondents - said they trusted these European institutions, and three out of 10 interviewees trusted them *completely*. Only slightly more than one in 10 said they did not trust OLAF or other European bodies to fight EU budget fraud.

Furthermore, a substantial difference was seen between the level of trust of those who were “guessing” or giving an uninformed opinion and those who claimed that they were aware of OLAF’s existence. The amount of trust in OLAF was almost three times greater among those familiar with the organisation. Focusing solely on respondents who formulated an opinion (as can be seen later in this chapter, chart 24), the difference in the level of trust was smaller: 37% of those familiar with OLAF *completely* trust it, and 53% still *partially* trust the European anti-fraud office. A quarter (26%) of those not familiar with OLAF, but still willing to give an opinion, expressed complete trust.

It can be safely concluded, therefore, that there is a favourable disposition towards OLAF.

As for **other European bodies** such as **Eurojust**, **Europol**, the **Court of Auditors** and the **Court of Justice**, two-thirds (65%) of respondents expressed a level of trust and a quarter even said they had *complete* trust in those organisations. Focussing solely on respondents who expressed their opinion, the European bodies reached as high levels of confidence (88%).as the national police force (86%) and the national custom services (87%).

Country-level results: trust in national institutions

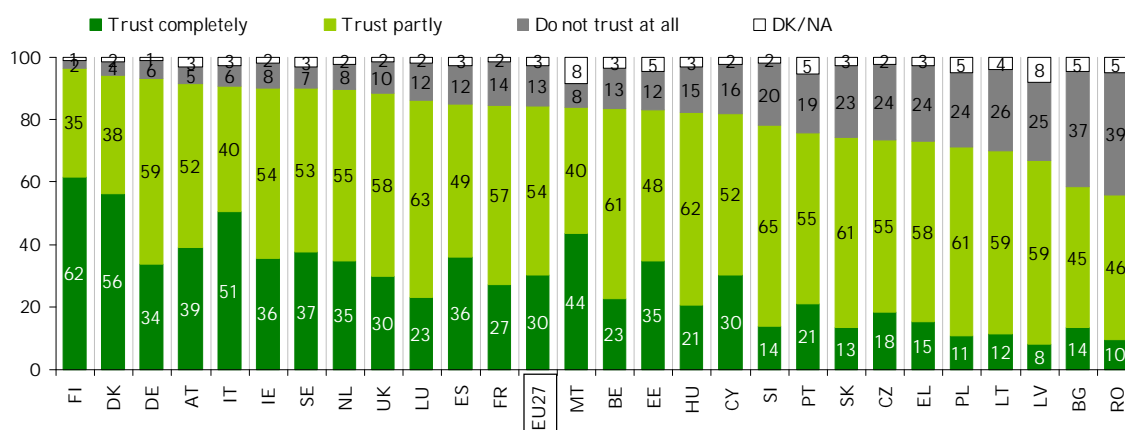
When looking at the individual country results in terms of the level of trust in the **national institutions** fighting fraudulent use of the EU budget, the following patterns were observed:

- respondents from the Nordic countries – Finland, Denmark and Sweden – were generally the most likely to trust national institutions, such as the police force or the legal system and courts
- the level of trust in national institutions shown by Luxembourgish and Dutch respondents was also frequently above the EU27 average
- respondents from the EU's newest Member States, Bulgaria and Romania, however, were generally the least likely to say that they trusted national institutions
- distrust was also more often expressed in the Baltic countries – Latvia and Lithuania – and in Greece.

Trust in the **national police force** to fight EU budget fraud was the highest in Finland (97%), followed by Denmark (94%), Germany (93%), Austria and Italy (both 91%). In Finland, Denmark and Italy, more than half of the respondents said they *completely* trusted the police force. In Malta, a higher than average number of respondents expressed *complete* trust in their police force (44%); 84% trusted the Maltese police force overall (see Chart 16).

In Romania and Bulgaria, a majority of respondents still said they trusted the police (56% and 59%, respectively), but almost four in 10 citizens expressed distrust in those countries (39% and 37%, respectively). The level of trust in the police was also low in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, where a quarter of respondents said they had no trust at all.

Chart 16: Trust in the national police force



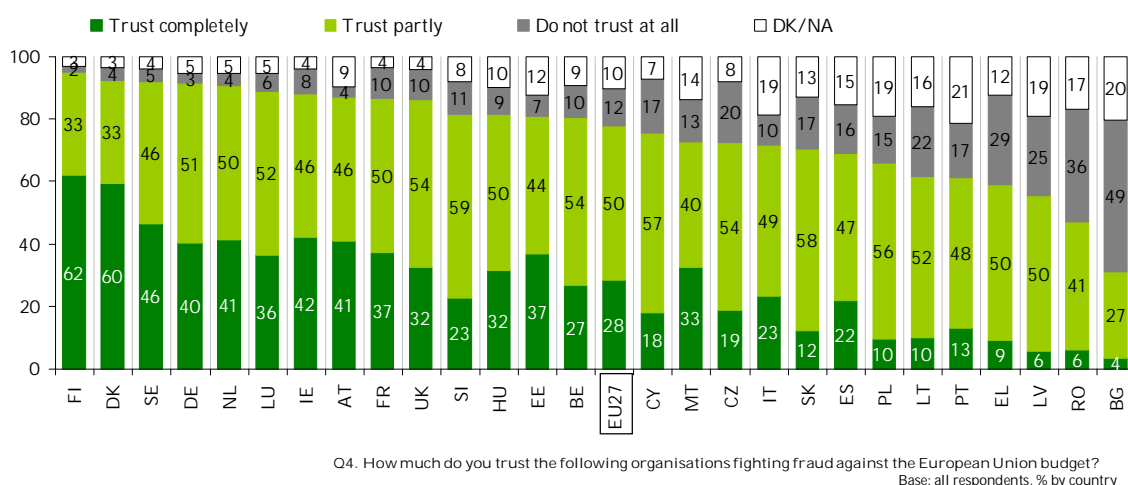
Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents from the Nordic countries – Finland, Denmark and Sweden – were also the ones most liable to trust their **national customs service**: they were the most likely to trust this institution (95%, 93% and 92%, respectively), but also to stress that they trusted it *completely* (62%, 60% and 46%, respectively) (see Chart 17).

The EU's newest Member States – Romania and Bulgaria – again showed the least levels of trust. The latter stood out, however, as half of its respondents did not trust their national customs service (49%) and only one-third expressed any trust in this institution. In Romania, 47% trusted and 36% did not trust the national customs service.

In several countries, a significant number of respondents did not know how to judge the work of their national customs service to fight EU budget fraud or gave no answer for other reasons. This was particularly true in Portugal, Bulgaria, Latvia, Poland and Italy, where approximately one-fifth of respondents gave no answer.

Chart 17: Trust in the national customs services

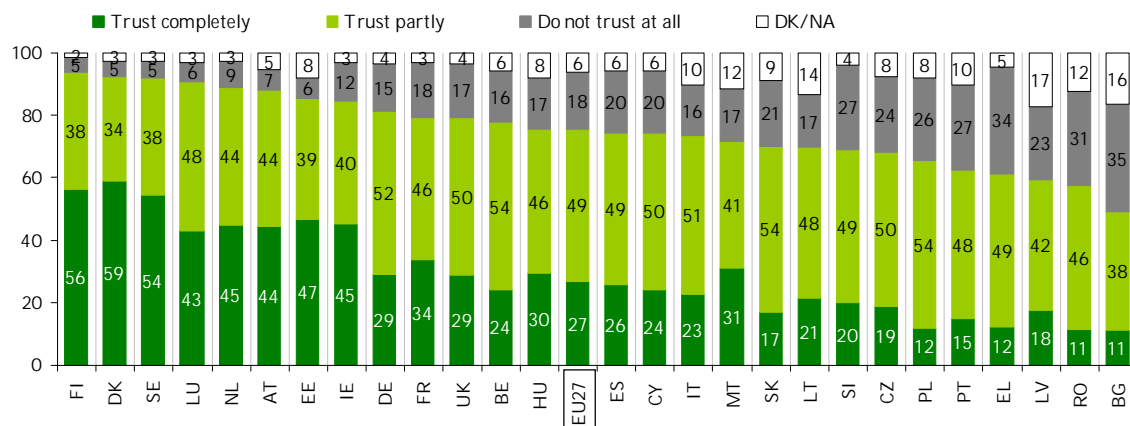


In most Member States, the level of distrust in the **national tax authorities** was higher than that associated with the national police and customs services: in the majority of countries, approximately one-fifth of respondents (or more) said they did not trust the tax authorities (see Chart 18).

The level of trust in the national tax authorities was again the highest in the three Nordic countries, where more than nine out of 10 respondents said they trusted such authorities and more than half expressed *complete* trust. Luxembourgish, Dutch, Austrian, Estonian and Irish respondents were also seen to have a high level of trust, with more than four out of 10 respondents *completely* trusting their national tax authority.

Bulgaria and Romania were found again at the lower end of the distribution, with only 49% and 57% of respondents trusting their national tax authority and only 11% having *complete* trust. Additionally, one-third of respondents in these countries did not trust this institution at all (35% and 31%, respectively). The level of distrust in Greece (34%), however, was at a similar level.

Chart 18: Trust in the national tax authorities

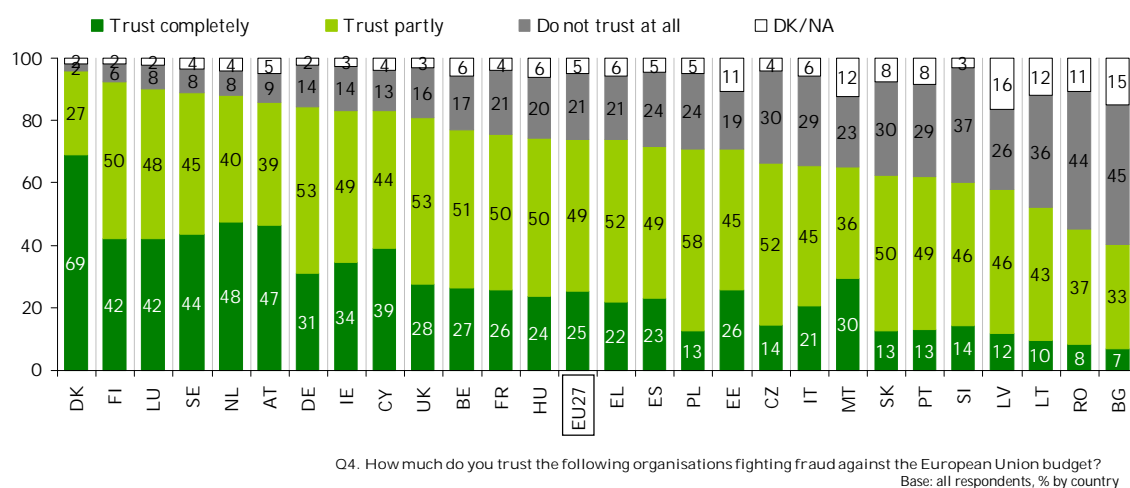


Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
 Base: all respondents, % by country

Danish respondents expressed the highest level of trust in their **national courts and the legal system**: not only did almost all Danes say they trusted these institutions, a large majority had *complete* trust (69%). The overall level of trust was almost as high in Finland, Luxembourg, Sweden, the Netherlands and Austria. However, the proportions of respondents who had *complete* trust in the national courts and legal system were smaller than in Denmark (ranging from 42% in Finland and Luxembourg to 48% in the Netherlands – see Chart 19).

Bulgarians and Romanians showed the lowest level of confidence in their courts and legal systems: more than four out of 10 Bulgarians (45%) and Romanians (44%) had no trust. Lithuania, Latvia and Slovenia joined these newest Member States at the lower end of the distribution: a quarter of Latvians (26%) and more than one in three Lithuanians and Slovenes (36% and 37%, respectively) did not trust their national courts and the legal system.

Chart 19: Trust in the national courts and the legal system

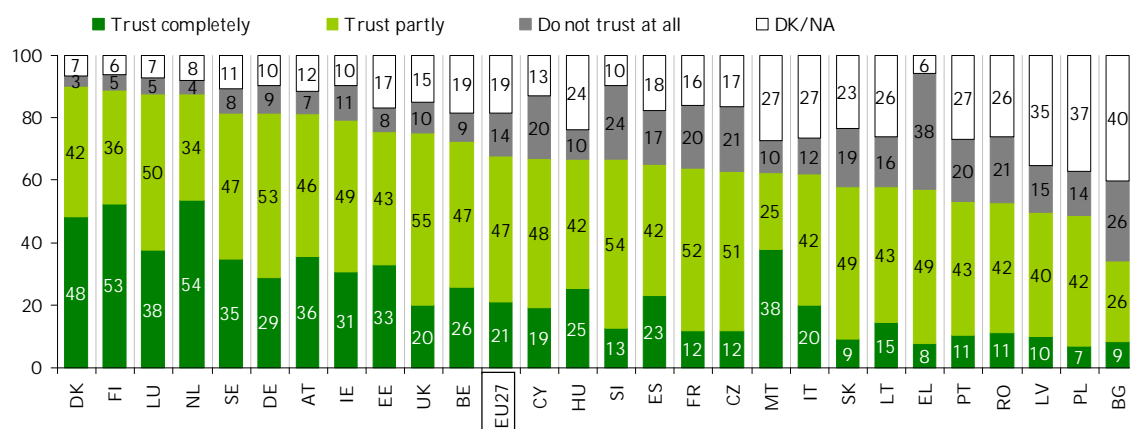


A significant number of respondents in most Member States could not judge how much they trusted their **countries' state auditors**. This was especially the case in Bulgaria, Poland and Latvia, where more than one-third of respondents gave a “don't know” answer (see Chart 20).

Among the countries with the highest level of trust were the Nordic countries (Denmark: 90%, Finland: 89% and Sweden: 82%), and two of the Benelux countries, Luxembourg and the Netherlands (both 88%). In the Netherlands and Finland, more than half of the respondents said they *completely* trusted the state auditors (54% and 53%, respectively). In Malta (38%), Austria (36%) and Estonia (33%), one-third or more had *complete* trust.

On the contrary, only half of Latvian and Polish respondents said they could trust national state auditors and in Bulgaria no more than 35% felt that way. However, it was the Greek respondents who most frequently exhibited distrust of state auditors (38%).

Chart 20: Trust in national state auditors



Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
Base: all respondents, % by country

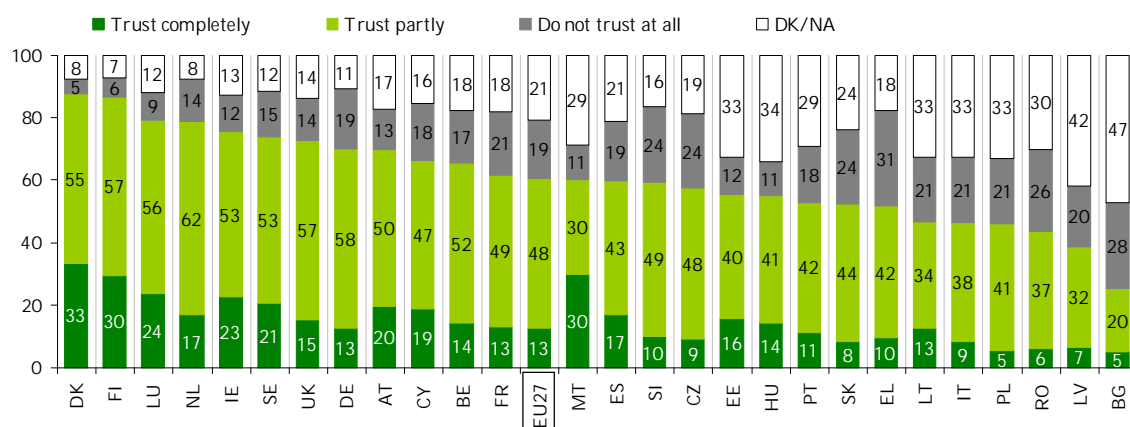
The level of trust in **national private auditing firms** followed the same pattern as for national state auditors: it was the highest in the Nordic countries and the lowest in Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania (see Chart 21).

In Denmark and Finland, nearly nine out of 10 respondents said they trusted private auditing firms (88% and 87%, respectively). Together with the Maltese (30%), the Danish (33%) and Finnish (30%) respondents were also the most liable to say that they *completely* trusted such companies.

Bulgarian respondents were again found at the bottom of the distribution with just a quarter of them saying they trusted private auditing firms. The Bulgarians were also among those most likely to admit not trusting these companies (28%), although Greek respondents were even more likely to do this (31%). The level of distrust was also high in Romania (26%), Slovakia, Slovenia and the Czech Republic (all 24%).

Finally, the proportion of “don’t know” answers ranged from 7% in Finland to 47% in Bulgaria.

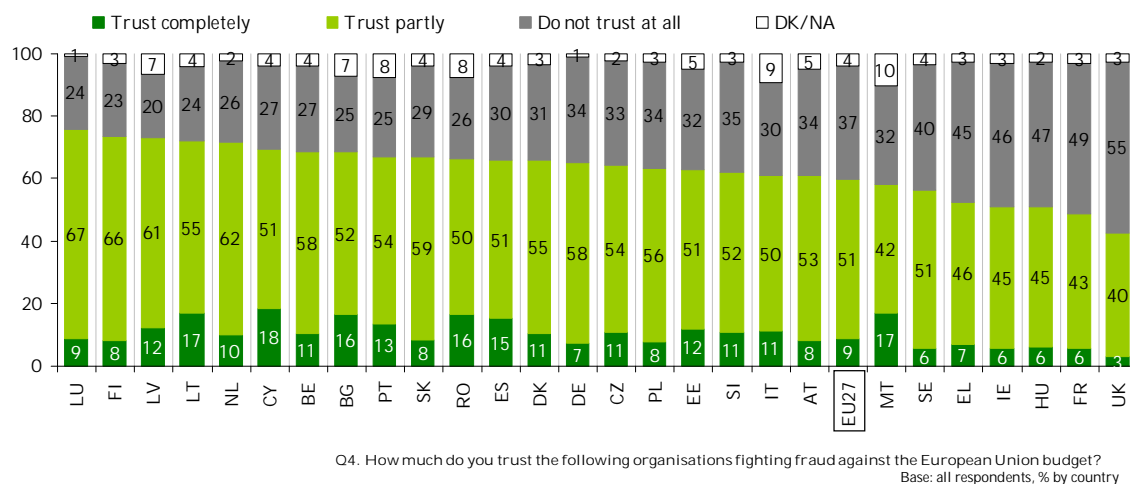
Chart 21: Trust in national private auditing firms



Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
Base: all respondents, % by country

In comparison with the other institutions, the level of trust in the **press and media** was relatively equal across the Member States, ranging from 43% in Bulgaria to 76% in Luxembourg. The level of distrust ranged from 20% in Latvia to 55% in Bulgaria. Cypriots (18%), Maltese and Lithuanians (both 17%) were the ones that most often put *complete* trust in the press and media in their country (see Chart 22).

Chart 22: Trust in the press and media



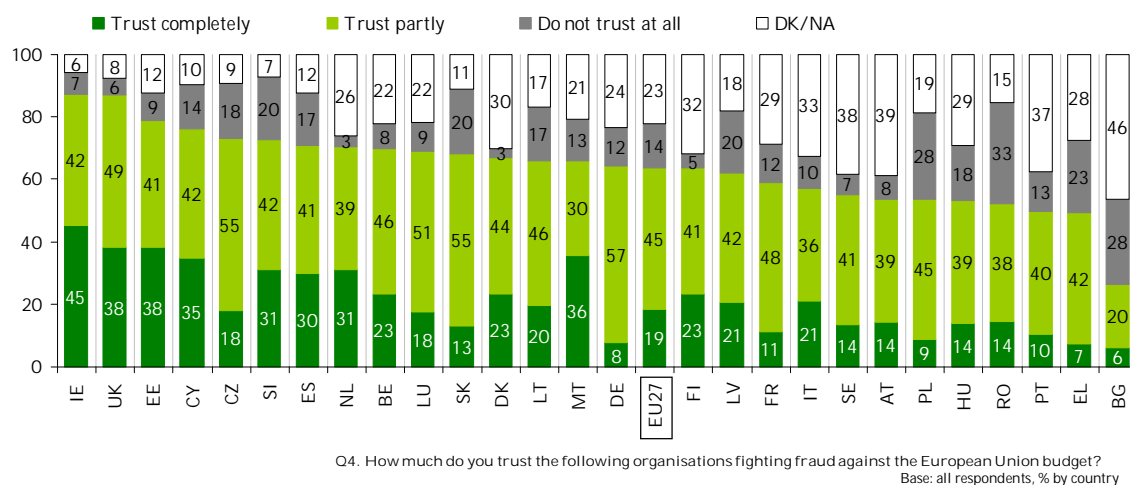
Respondents were also asked how much they trusted the **national anti-corruption body**. Here, the answering patterns differed significantly from the ones found for other *national* institutions.

While the Nordic countries showed an average level of trust, it was the Irish and British respondents who most often said that they trusted the national anti-corruption body (both 87%). Nearly half of the Irish (45%) said they *completely* trusted this institution (see Chart 23).

The level of trust was again very low in Bulgaria, where only a quarter of respondents said they trusted the national organisation responsible for fighting corruption in the country. Bulgarians were also the ones most frequently expressing distrust (28%). In this respect, Bulgaria was only overshadowed by Romania, where one in three respondents (33%) said they did not trust the national anti-corruption body.

The proportion of “don’t know” answers ranged from 6% in Ireland to 46% in Bulgaria.

Chart 23: Trust in the national anti-corruption body



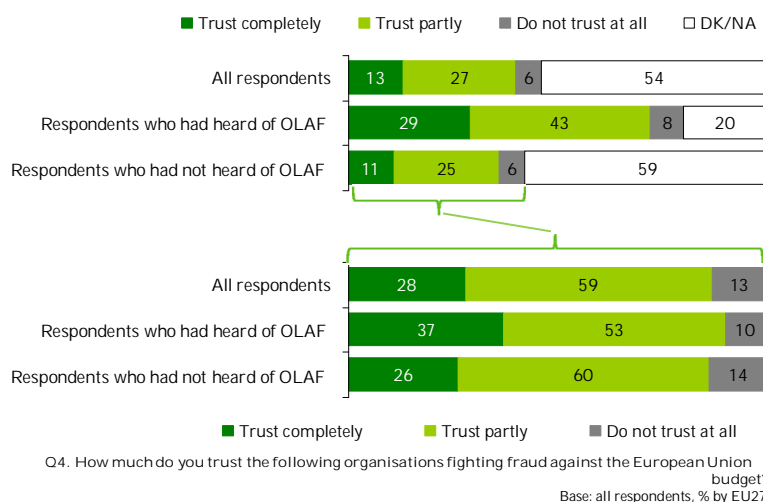
Country-level results: trust in OLAF and other European bodies

The following chart summarises the findings concerning the level of trust in OLAF, as described earlier in this chapter.

Firstly, we can see that a significant number of respondents found it hard to express an opinion about the European anti-fraud office: six out of 10 respondents *who had not heard of* OLAF were unable or unwilling to offer an opinion about its ability to fight EU budget fraud. Out of the 13% of respondents *who had heard of* the organisation, one-fifth (20%) were unable or unwilling to express an opinion.

Furthermore, the chart shows the aforementioned difference between the level of trust of those who were “guessing” or giving an uninformed opinion and those who claimed that they were aware of OLAF’s existence: the amount of trust in OLAF was almost three times greater among those familiar with the organisation (29% vs. 11%). The lower half of chart 24 shows that the difference in the level of trust was smaller between respondents who formulated an opinion: 37% of those familiar with OLAF completely trust it, and 53% partially trust the European anti-fraud office. A quarter (26%) of those not familiar with OLAF, but still willing to give an opinion, expressed complete trust – findings that reveal a favourable disposition towards OLAF.

Chart 24: Trust in the European Anti -Fraud Office
(with and without “don’t know” answers)



The *individual country results* showed that, a majority of respondents in most of the Member States could not say how much they trusted OLAF. In Latvia and Italy, three-quarters of respondents could not answer this question (77% and 74%, respectively); in comparison, only a third of British and Irish respondents gave a “don’t know” answer (32% and 35%, respectively).

The Maltese were the ones most frequently placing *complete* trust in OLAF (34%), followed by the Dutch (25%), and the Cypriot and Irish respondents (both 22%). Furthermore, although only a minority of Bulgarian and Estonian respondents could say how much they trusted OLAF, they were more likely to express greater or similar levels of *complete* trust than *partial* trust in the organisation.

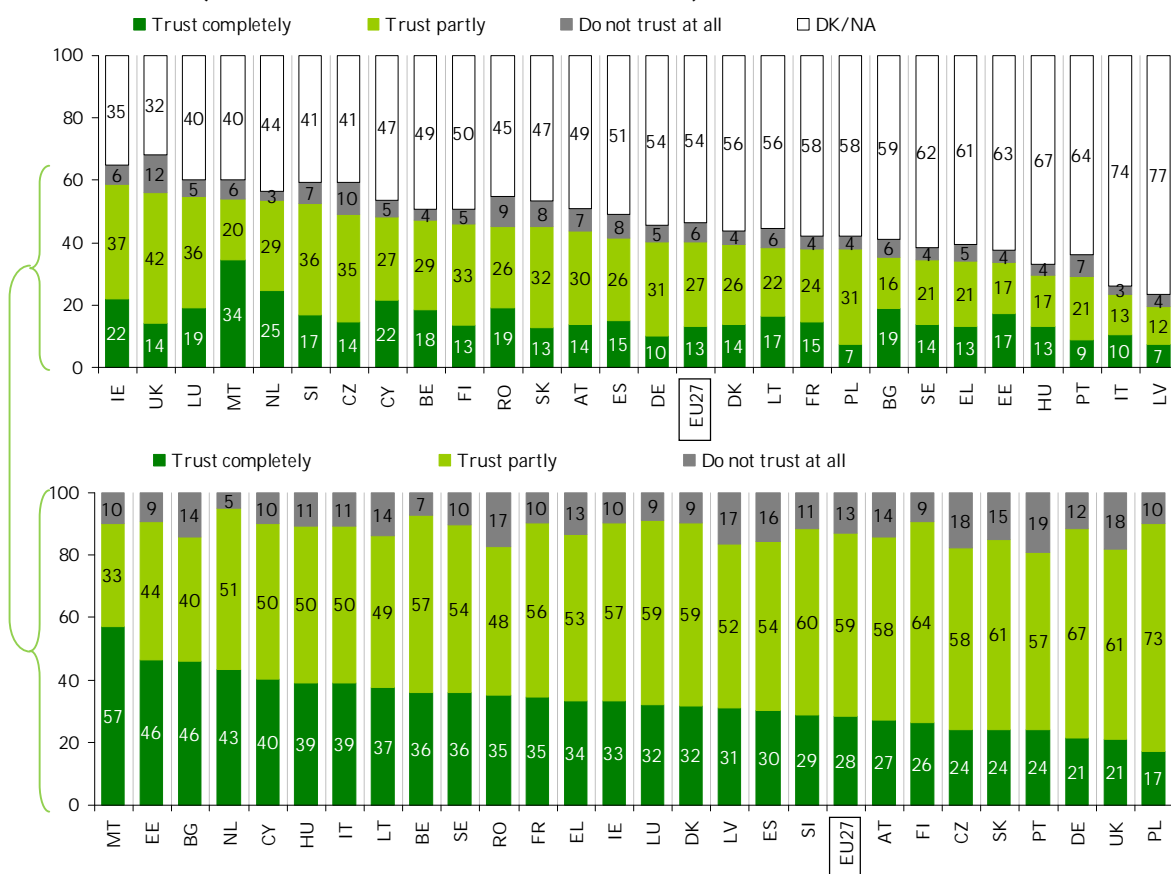
Only a small minority of respondents in each of the Member States distrusted OLAF. The most scepticism concerning OLAF was found in the UK (12%), followed by the Czech

Republic (10%); only a handful of Dutch and Italians (both 3%) shared these opinions about OLAF.

A similar pattern of differences in the level of trust was observed when focusing solely on respondents who formulated an opinion (as can be seen in the lower half of chart 25):

- the Maltese were the ones most frequently placing *complete* trust in OLAF (57%), followed by Estonian and Bulgarian respondents (46% each)
- Portuguese (19%), British and Czech (both 18%) respondents most often distrusted OLAF, while only a minority of Dutch (5%) and Belgian respondents (7%) shared these opinions about OLAF.

Chart 25: Trust in the European Anti-Fraud Office
(with and without “don’t know” answers)



Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
Base: all respondents, % by country

A significant number of respondents in most Member States also found it hard to evaluate the level of trust they had in other **European bodies**, e.g. Eurojust and Europol, in the fight against EU budget fraud. The proportion of respondents who did not know how to answer this question ranged from 7% in Luxembourg to a majority in Bulgaria (53%) and Latvia (60%). (see Chart 26).

Luxembourgish and Dutch respondents were also the ones who most often said they trusted other European bodies (89% and 82%, respectively), and were also the most likely to show *complete* trust (39% and 38%, respectively). Maltese, Cypriot (both 35%) and Greek respondents (33%) followed these two Member States. Finally, although only half of

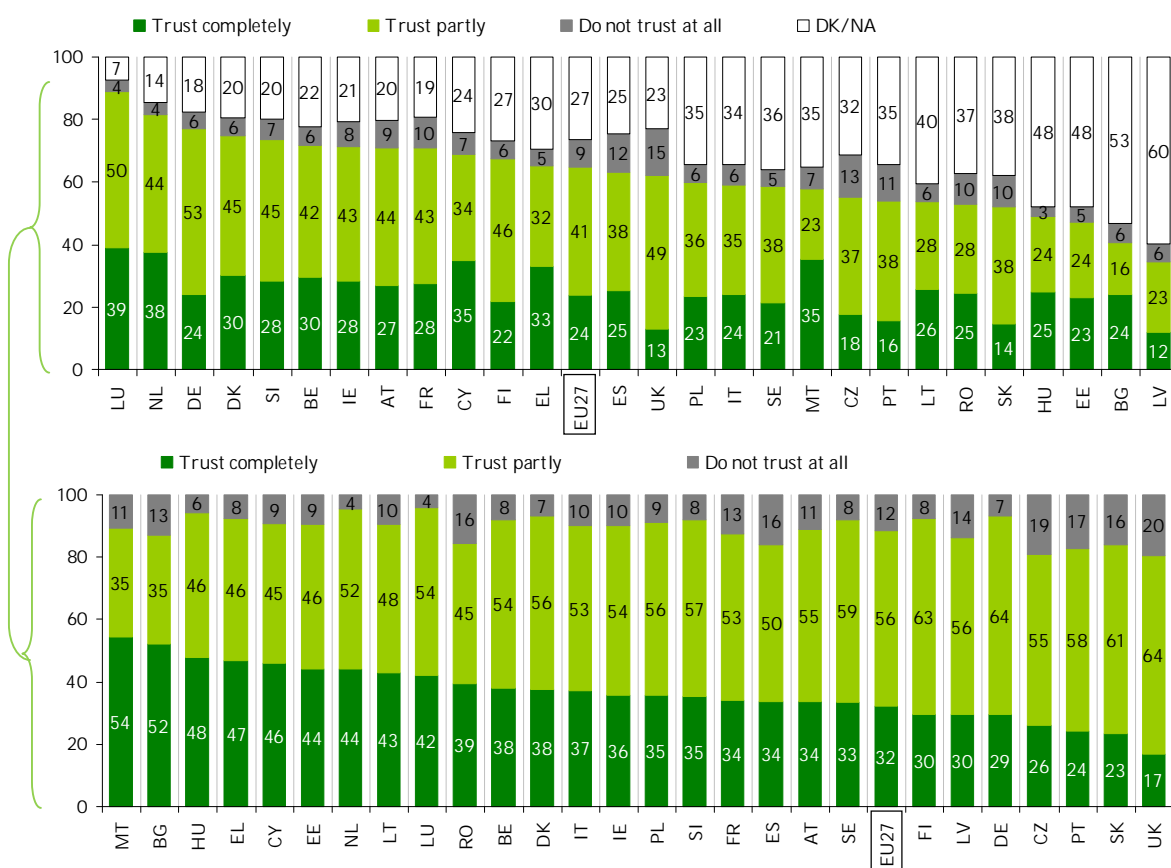
Bulgarians, Hungarians and Estonians answered the question about trust in other European bodies, those that did were among the countries showing the greatest amount of complete trust in other European bodies (54%, 48% and 44%, respectively – see the lower half of chart 26).

Once more, it was also noted that only a minority of respondents distrusted organisations such as Europol or Eurojust. The highest level of scepticism against such European institutions fighting fraudulent use of the EU budget was, however, again found in the UK (15%), followed by the Czech Republic (13%). By comparison, only a handful of Luxembourgish and Dutch respondents (4%) said that they distrusted such institutions.

Similar observations could be made again when focusing solely on respondents who formulated an opinion (as can be seen in the lower half of Chart 26):

- the level of *complete* trust in European institutions fighting fraudulent use of the EU budget shown by Maltese, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Greek, Cypriot, Estonian, Dutch, Lithuanian and Luxembourgish respondents was significantly above the EU27 average.
- The highest level of scepticism against such European institutions was again found in the UK (20%) and the Czech Republic (19%), while the lowest levels were observed in Luxembourg and the Netherlands (4% each).

Chart 26: Trust in other European bodies (Eurojust, Europol, Court of Auditors, etc.)
(with and without “don’t know” answers)



Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic considerations

Gender

When it came to the various institutions' ability to fight EU budget fraud, men most often showed *complete* trust, whereas women expressed a lower level of confidence, i.e. they tended to *partly* trust an institution. For example, 32% of men said they *completely* trusted the national customs services (vs. 25% of women); whereas 52% of women said they *partly* trusted them (vs. 47% of men).

Age

For some of the **national institutions** (the police, customs services and tax authorities), younger respondents were more likely to express their *distrust*, whereas older respondents were more likely to say they had *complete* trust. For example, 16% of the 15-24 year-olds said they did not trust the police at all, while only 11% of respondents aged 55 and over held that view. More than a third of the latter group (36%), on the other hand, *completely* trusted the police, compared to only a quarter (23%) of the 15-24 year-olds.

This picture was reversed for the **European bodies** fighting EU budget fraud: younger respondents had higher levels of trust. For example, almost half (46%) of the youngest respondents trusted OLAF (partly or completely), compared to only a third (35%) of the oldest respondents.

Generally speaking, respondents in the oldest age category were significantly less likely to say they *partly* trusted an institution. This was however not true for the level of trust in the press and media, where the 15-24 year-olds were the least likely to say that they *partly* trusted these bodies (48% vs. 52% of respondents aged 40 and over).

Educational level

The more highly-educated respondents expressed higher levels of trust than the less-educated ones. For example, two-thirds of the most-educated interviewees (66%) trusted their national anti-corruption body, while only 55% of respondents with the lowest level of educational attainment did so. Furthermore, 17% of the latter did not trust this institution at all, whereas only 12% of the former expressed such distrust.

The exceptions to this pattern related to trust in private auditing firms and trust in the press and media. While no difference was observed in the level of distrust in private auditing firms, the more highly-educated respondents were the ones that tended not to trust the press and the media (37% vs. 32% of respondents with the lowest levels of education).

Place of residence

The level of trust appeared to increase with a higher degree of urbanization of the respondents' place of residence. For example, 42% of respondents living in metropolitan areas and 41% of urban dwellers said they trusted OLAF; only 38% of respondents from rural areas did so.

Occupational status

Manual workers were more likely to express distrust in most of the investigated institutions, whereas the self-employed and the employees were generally more liable to answer that they *completely* trusted the respective institution. For example, 27% of manual workers did not trust the national courts and the legal system at all, whereas only 21% of the self-employed and 19% of employees held that view. The latter two groups were, in turn, more likely to trust these institutions *completely* (26% and 29%, respectively), compared to 20% of manual workers.

Here as well, the pattern was not valid for the press and the media: the self-employed (42%) and the employees (40%) were more likely than manual workers (38%) and those not working (33%) to say that they did not trust such organisations.

“Don’t know” answers

Women, the older and the less-educated respondents, manual workers and those without a paid job were the most likely not to give – or have – an opinion.

For more details, see Annex tables 11b through 20b.

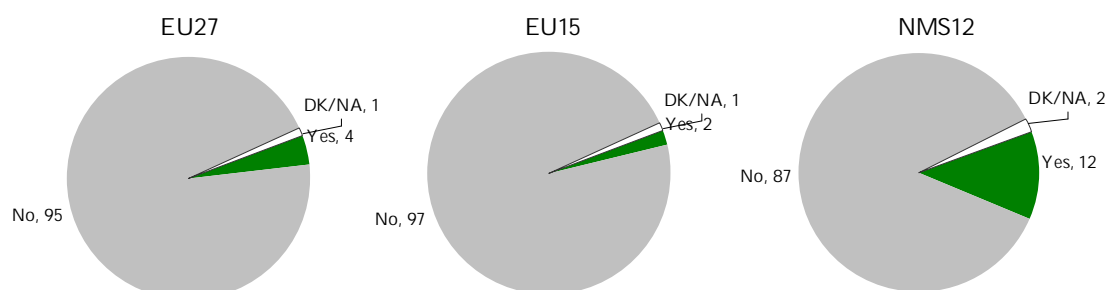
5. Actual reports of corruption in the EU27

Only a small minority of EU citizens (4%) reported being asked to pay a bribe in return for services in the past 12 months. The prevalence of bribery was higher in the NMS than in the EU15 countries.

Three out of 10 respondents said it had been an inspector (for example, in the domains of health, construction or food quality) who asked them for a bribe. Only half as many respondents were asked to pay a bribe by someone involved in private business or by a police officer.

Only a small minority of EU citizens (4%) said that they had been asked to pay a bribe in return for services in the past 12 months. The prevalence of bribery was higher in the NMS than in the EU15 countries (12% vs. 2%, see Chart 27). Nevertheless, in almost all of the EU Member States the proportion of interviewees who said they had been asked to pay a bribe was less than 10%. Attempts of bribery were, however, more common in Romania (23%), Lithuania (16%), Hungary (13%) and Greece (13%; see Annex table 21a for more details).

Chart 27: Have respondents been asked to pay a bribe? (in the last 12 months)



Q5. During the last 12 months did anyone ask you or expect you to pay a bribe for his services?
Base: all respondents, % by EU27

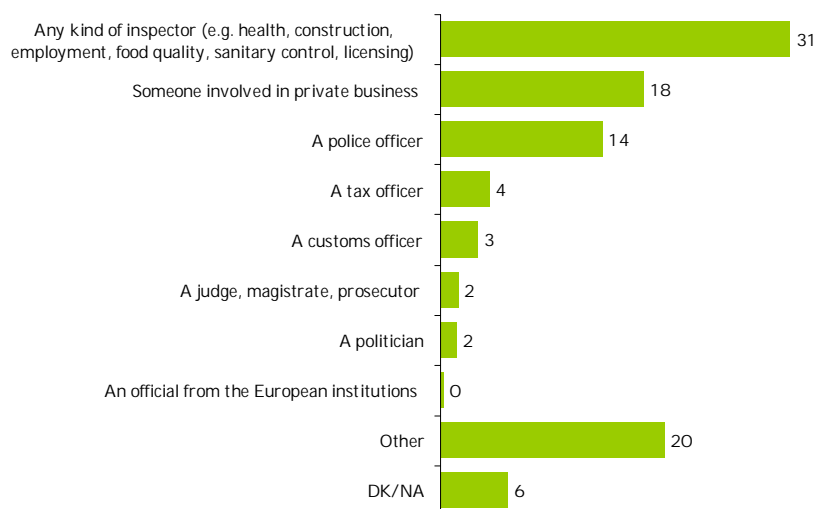
Respondents who said they were asked – or expected – to pay a bribe in the past 12 months were also asked, the last time this happened, who asked or expected them to pay this bribe. Three out of 10 respondents said it had been an inspector (e.g. in the domain of health, construction or food quality) who asked them to pay a bribe (31%).

Half as many respondents were asked for a bribe by someone involved in private business (18%) or by a police officer (14%). Only a minority said the bribery involved a tax officer (4%), a customs officer (3%), a judge, magistrate or prosecutor (2%) or a politician (2%).

Virtually none of the respondents said an official from the European institutions asked them to pay a bribe.

One-fifth of respondents answered that the attempt at bribery was initiated by another type of official or institution than the ones listed in the survey (see Chart 28).

Chart 28: Who asked/expected you to pay a bribe for his /her services?



Q5a. (The last time this happened) Who was involved? Was it a.....?
Base: who were asked or expected to pay a bribe, % by EU27

As this question was only asked to those respondents who had reported an attempt at bribery, the sample size for most Member States was too small to serve as a meaningful analysis at the individual country level; caution is therefore needed when interpreting the results at this level. It was noted, nevertheless, that the type of official / institution most often initiating an attempt at bribery varied between Member States. For example, in Poland, Romania and Latvia, respondents most often said it was an inspector who had asked them for a bribe, while Bulgarians and Czechs most frequently came in contact with a police officer who attempted bribery. In Belgium and Estonia, on the other hand, the largest group of respondents had been asked for a bribe by someone in a private business. (See Annex table 22a for more details.)

Socio-demographic considerations

Across socio-demographic groups, only a minority of respondents had been asked to pay a bribe in the past 12 months. The largest, although still relatively small, differences were observed when looking at the respondents' occupational status: only 3% of those without paid work and 4% of employees were asked to pay a bribe compared to 6% of manual workers and 8% of the self-employed.

The analysis of socio-demographic variables in terms of the type of person initiating the attempt at bribery, on the other hand, did show some large differences. It was noted, for example, that:

- men were more likely to say that a police officer asked for – or expected – a payment (19% vs. 9% of women), while women more frequently referred to “inspectors” (44% vs. 21% of men)
- younger respondents more often said that a police officer asked them to pay a bribe (e.g. 17% of 15-24 year-olds vs. 4% of those aged 55 and over) and they were less liable to answer that an inspector was involved (25% of 15-24 year-olds compared to 35% of 25-39 year-olds)
- similarly, the less-educated respondents more often came in contact with a corrupt inspector, while the more highly-educated ones tended to mention police officers (e.g.

17% of respondents who finished full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20 mentioned a police officer compared to 6% of respondents with the lowest level of education)

- manual workers more frequently came in contact with a corrupt police officer (27% compared to 9% of non-working respondents), but they were the least likely to have been asked for a bribe by someone in a private business (6% compared to 23% of the self-employed).

For more details, see Annex tables 21b and 22b.

6. The fight against EU budget fraud: sources of information

“Radio and TV” was selected as the most popular means of receiving information about the fight against EU budget fraud. This was by far the preferred option, chosen by two-thirds of EU citizens.

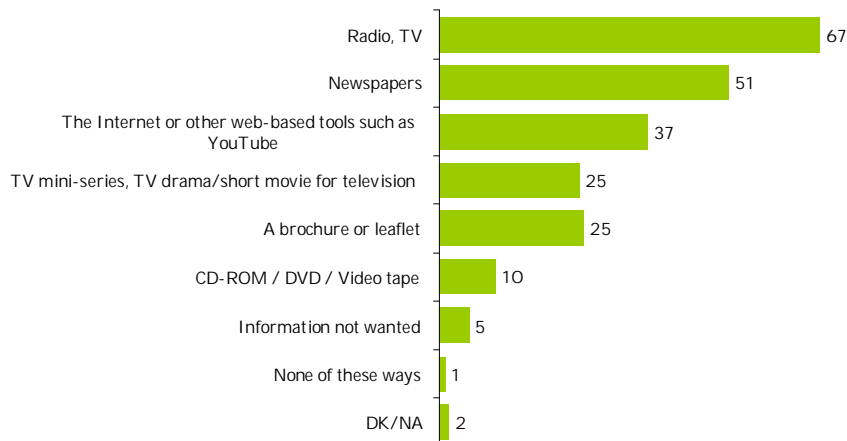
EU citizens were presented with a list of the potential sources of information by which they could learn about the fight against EU budget fraud and asked to select the channels that they would prefer to use (see Chart 29).

“Radio and TV” received the most support as a means of learning more about fighting EU budget fraud: two-thirds (67%) of respondents selected this option from the list. Furthermore, a quarter of respondents would like to watch a TV mini-series or short TV movie about the topic – *watching television* was by far the most preferred way for receiving information about the fight against fraud.

Newspapers followed, with 51% of respondents opting for this as a preferred channel. Slightly more than a third of respondents said they would prefer to inform themselves by searching the Internet or by using other web-based tools (e.g. YouTube), and a quarter of respondents would like to read a brochure or leaflet on this subject in order to learn more about the topic. For 10% of respondents a CD-ROM, DVD or video would be a preferred channel.

Finally, 5% of interviewees said they did not want to receive any information about this topic and 1% preferred to be informed through other channels.

Chart 29: Preferred channels for receiving information about the fight against fraud in the EU budget



Q6. How would you prefer to receive information about the fight against fraud detrimental to the EU budget? You can indicate several answers.
Base: all respondents, % by EU27

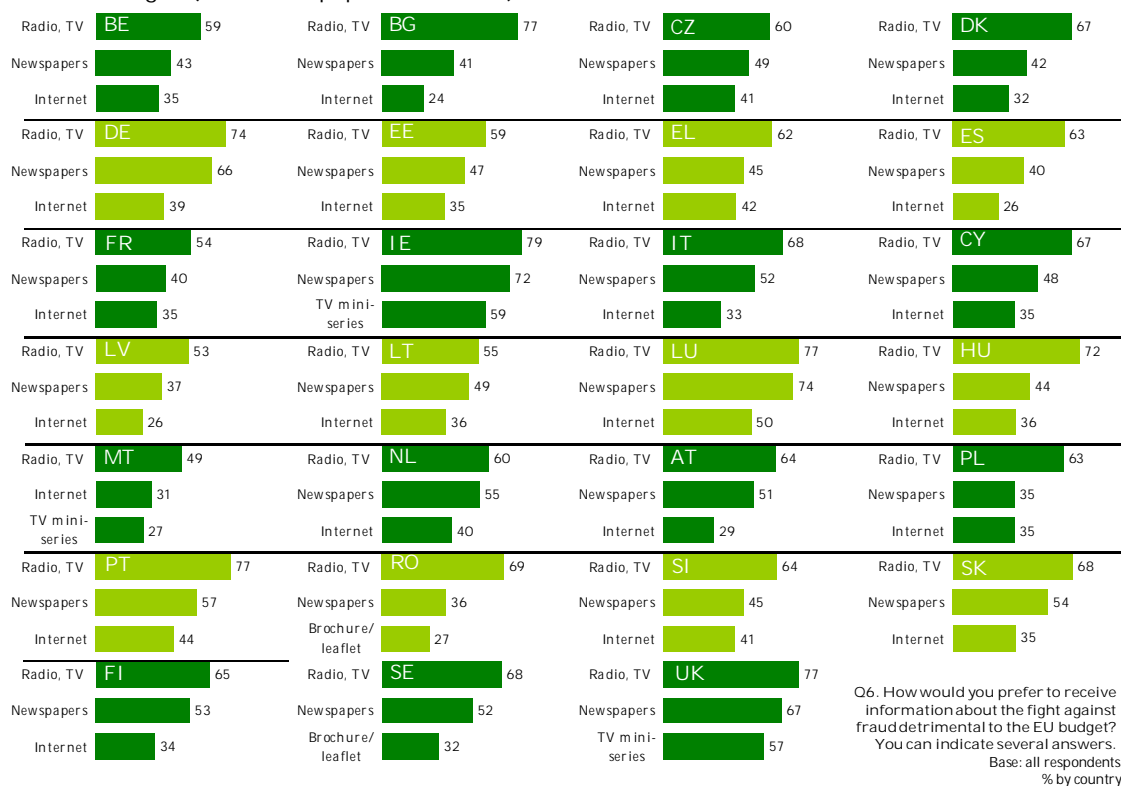
Chart 30 shows the three most popular information channels, by country, that citizens said they would use to find out more about the fight against EU budget fraud. A first glance shows that respondents in almost all of the Member States frequently selected the same information channels, i.e. “radio and TV” in first position, followed by newspapers (in second position) and the Internet (in third position).

Some differences could, nevertheless, be observed in the importance of each of these channels between Member States. In Bulgaria, for example, “radio and TV” clearly stood out as being by far the most popular channel, selected by 77% of respondents. The second and third most-mentioned channels, newspapers and the Internet, were selected by just 41% and 24%, respectively, of Bulgarian respondents. In other countries, the difference between the most frequently-selected information channel and the second one was smaller: for example, in Luxembourg, 77% of respondents opted for “TV and radio” (in first position) compared to 74% who preferred reading newspapers (in second position).

In Ireland, the UK and Malta, “radio and TV” was also the most popular choice, followed by newspapers (Ireland and the UK) or the Internet (Malta). However, in these countries, a TV mini-series or short TV film was placed in third position – a majority of Irish (59%) and British (57%) citizens and a quarter of Maltese (27%) chose a TV mini-series as a way of receiving information about the fight against EU budget fraud.

In Sweden and Romania, on the other hand, brochures and leaflets were the third most popular choice. Almost seven out of 10 of Swedish citizens (68%) selected “radio and TV” as a preferred channel to learn about this topic, half of them (52%) preferred reading newspapers and one-third (32%) would like to receive a brochure or leaflet. The corresponding percentages for Romania were 69% for “radio and TV”, 36% for newspapers and 27% for a brochure or leaflet.

Chart 30: Preferred channels for receiving information about the fight against fraud in the EU budget (three most popular channels)



Socio-demographic considerations

In regard to being informed about the fight against EU budget fraud, the analysis by socio-demographic groups showed that:

- Men were more likely to prefer the Internet or other web-based tools (40% vs. 33% of women) as a way of gaining information about the fight against EU budget fraud; women had a greater tendency to mention “radio and TV” (69% vs. 65%)
- Younger respondents were especially prone to selecting the Internet as a preferred information channel: while 57% of 15-24 year-olds selected the Web, this percentage decreased to 19% of respondents aged 55 and over
- Older respondents tended, in turn, to mention “TV and radio” (69% of those aged 55 and over vs. 62% of 15-24 year-olds), newspapers (53% vs. 48%), or to say they did not want such information (8% vs. 4%)
- Respondents with the highest levels of education were also significantly more likely to select the Internet or other web-based tools as a preferred channel: 46% of respondents who finished full-time education between the ages of 16 and 20 selected this channel compared to 14% of the less-educated respondents
- Respondents with the lowest levels of education, on the other hand, preferred receiving information by watching TV or by listening to the radio (71% selected this channel compared to two-thirds of the most-educated interviewees)
- Regarding place of residence, there were almost no differences regarding the numbers opting to receive information via different channels; however, respondents living in metropolitan areas were slightly more apt to select the Internet or newspapers. For example, 39% of city dwellers (metropolitan or urban) mentioned the Internet or other web-based tools compared to 49% of rural ones.
- The largest difference by occupational status also related to the use of the Internet and other web-based tools to find out about such information: 44% of the self-employed and 46% of employees selected this channel compared to 31% of manual workers and 30% of those without paid work.

For more details, see Annex table 23b.

Flash EB Series #236

Citizens' perceptions
of fraud and
the fight against fraud
in the EU27

Annex Tables and Survey Details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Table 1a. Perceived extent to which the state budget is being defrauded – by country

QUESTION: Q1_A. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Defrauding the [COUNTRY] State Budget (customs fraud, VAT fraud, fraud with subsidies etc.)





























	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
 EU27	25769	71.1	14.7	14.2
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	55.5	25.7	18.8
 Bulgaria	1031	69.2	9.7	21.1
 Czech Rep.	1000	79.4	12.8	7.8
 Denmark	1004	47.4	43.3	9.4
 Germany	1005	81.7	11.1	7.2
 Estonia	1051	36.6	32	31.4
 Greece	1001	90.8	4.1	5.1
 Spain	1003	59.6	17.7	22.8
 France	1001	69.9	16.1	14
 Ireland	1000	51.7	29.2	19.1
 Italy	1003	77	6.1	17
 Cyprus	506	61.8	18	20.2
 Latvia	1019	76.7	7.4	15.9
 Lithuania	1014	76.5	9.9	13.6
 Luxembourg	509	43.2	45.5	11.3
 Hungary	1024	83.9	7.4	8.7
 Malta	509	60	17.2	22.8
 Netherlands	1003	43	42.5	14.5
 Austria	1003	69.5	16.4	14.1
 Poland	1019	77.1	10.1	12.8
 Portugal	1001	62.5	11.5	26
 Romania	1012	72.4	8.2	19.3
 Slovenia	1002	67.7	20.7	11.6
 Slovakia	1046	68	16.8	15.2
 Finland	1002	48	43.5	8.5
 Sweden	1000	69.7	16.9	13.5
 United Kingdom	1001	66.3	18.8	14.9

Table 1b. Perceived extent to which the state budget is being defrauded – by segment

QUESTION: Q1_A. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Defrauding the [COUNTRY] State Budget (customs fraud, VAT fraud, fraud with subsidies etc.)






	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
EU27	25769	71.1	14.7	14.2
 SEX				
Male	12432	71.5	16.1	12.4
Female	13338	70.7	13.4	15.9
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	64	22.6	13.4
25 - 39	6100	74.4	14.6	11
40 - 54	7098	73.9	13	13.1
55 +	8161	70.1	12.2	17.7
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4156	68.1	10.4	21.5
16 - 20	11000	74.3	13.5	12.2
20 +	6762	72.2	16.7	11.2
Still in education	3102	64.9	20	15.1
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	71.3	15.5	13.2
Urban	10246	70.5	14.7	14.9
Rural	10570	71.8	14.3	13.9
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	71.4	16.5	12.1
Employee	8810	74.1	15.3	10.7
Manual worker	2127	71.4	12.8	15.8
Not working	12632	69	14.3	16.7

Table 2a. Perceived extent to which the EU budget is being defrauded – by country

QUESTION: Q1_B. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Defrauding the European Union budget (customs fraud, misappropriation of aids and grants, etc.)





























	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
 EU27	25769	53.9	21.4	24.7
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	46	27.7	26.3
 Bulgaria	1031	51.3	16.2	32.6
 Czech Rep.	1000	56	26.9	17
 Denmark	1004	53.3	32.1	14.6
 Germany	1005	73.1	15.5	11.4
 Estonia	1051	24.3	34.8	40.9
 Greece	1001	65.7	17.3	16.9
 Spain	1003	45.3	23.2	31.5
 France	1001	52.1	19.7	28.2
 Ireland	1000	42.9	35.5	21.6
 Italy	1003	47.9	18.7	33.5
 Cyprus	506	43.2	27.4	29.4
 Latvia	1019	51.1	18.5	30.3
 Lithuania	1014	52.7	22.2	25.1
 Luxembourg	509	57.7	28.2	14.2
 Hungary	1024	58.7	22.2	19.1
 Malta	509	27	37.8	35.1
 Netherlands	1003	49.6	33.8	16.5
 Austria	1003	67	17.4	15.6
 Poland	1019	35.7	30.3	34
 Portugal	1001	43.9	19	37.1
 Romania	1012	44.3	19	36.7
 Slovenia	1002	36.1	34.2	29.6
 Slovakia	1046	43.1	26.6	30.3
 Finland	1002	53.2	32.7	14.1
 Sweden	1000	51	20.3	28.7
 United Kingdom	1001	59	20.9	20.1

Table 2b. Perceived extent to which the EU budget is being defrauded – by segment

QUESTION: Q1_B. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Defrauding the European Union budget (customs fraud, misappropriation of aids and grants, etc.)






	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
EU27	25769	53.9	21.4	24.7
 SEX				
Male	12432	55.8	22.8	21.4
Female	13338	52.2	20	27.7
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	42.9	36.3	20.8
25 - 39	6100	57.5	22.3	20.2
40 - 54	7098	57.8	18.7	23.5
55 +	8161	53.6	15.4	31
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4156	51.5	15.3	33.1
16 - 20	11000	55.8	20.1	24.1
20 +	6762	58.4	20.8	20.8
Still in education	3102	43.6	35.6	20.8
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	56	22.2	21.8
Urban	10246	52.7	21.3	26
Rural	10570	54.2	21.1	24.6
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	57.5	17.8	24.7
Employee	8810	58.7	22	19.4
Manual worker	2127	55.1	19.6	25.2
Not working	12632	49.9	21.8	28.3

Table 3a. Perceived extent of corruption or other wrongdoing in the national government and institutions – by country

QUESTION: Q1_C. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Corruption/Wrongdoing in [COUNTRY] national government and institutions





























	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
 EU27	25769	62.9	23.1	13.9
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	47.4	34.2	18.4
 Bulgaria	1031	70.8	8.8	20.4
 Czech Rep.	1000	78.7	14.4	6.9
 Denmark	1004	23.3	66.8	9.9
 Germany	1005	59.9	30.9	9.2
 Estonia	1051	48.1	31.2	20.7
 Greece	1001	82.3	10.8	6.9
 Spain	1003	60.8	22.1	17.2
 France	1001	56.6	22.3	21.1
 Ireland	1000	57.1	30.9	12
 Italy	1003	75.6	10.1	14.3
 Cyprus	506	54.8	25	20.1
 Latvia	1019	77.5	7.8	14.7
 Lithuania	1014	83.9	5.9	10.2
 Luxembourg	509	30.1	60.1	9.8
 Hungary	1024	71.9	13	15.1
 Malta	509	46.2	26.1	27.7
 Netherlands	1003	28.4	58.3	13.3
 Austria	1003	56.3	29	14.6
 Poland	1019	81.9	8.9	9.2
 Portugal	1001	57.1	13.8	29.1
 Romania	1012	71	9.9	19.1
 Slovenia	1002	74.2	16.1	9.8
 Slovakia	1046	72.5	14.8	12.7
 Finland	1002	30.5	58.3	11.2
 Sweden	1000	36.3	48.9	14.8
 United Kingdom	1001	60.5	28.4	11.1

Table 3b. Perceived extent of corruption or other wrongdoing in the national government and institutions – by segment

QUESTION: Q1_C. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Corruption/Wrongdoing in [COUNTRY] national government and institutions






	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
EU27	25769	62.9	23.1	13.9
 SEX				
Male	12432	61.6	26.5	11.9
Female	13338	64.1	20	15.9
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	61.1	27.3	11.6
25 - 39	6100	65.2	23.7	11.1
40 - 54	7098	65	23.1	12
55 +	8161	60.5	20.6	18.8
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4156	65.1	13.2	21.6
16 - 20	11000	66.4	20.3	13.2
20 +	6762	57.8	31.3	10.9
Still in education	3102	60.4	28.7	10.9
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	62.3	26.5	11.2
Urban	10246	62.6	23	14.3
Rural	10570	63.6	21.7	14.7
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	63.1	25.1	11.8
Employee	8810	62.6	26.5	10.9
Manual worker	2127	69.4	15.4	15.2
Not working	12632	62	21.8	16.2

Table 4a. Perceived extent of corruption and other wrongdoing in the EU institutions – by country

QUESTION: Q1_D. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Corruption/Wrongdoing in European Union institutions





























	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
 EU27	25769	43.5	28.2	28.3
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	36.5	36.4	27.1
 Bulgaria	1031	25.8	24.9	49.3
 Czech Rep.	1000	47.8	28.7	23.5
 Denmark	1004	47.4	38.4	14.3
 Germany	1005	52	27.6	20.4
 Estonia	1051	22.6	30.9	46.5
 Greece	1001	48.1	28	23.9
 Spain	1003	41.1	29.4	29.5
 France	1001	43.2	26.4	30.4
 Ireland	1000	42.9	36.4	20.8
 Italy	1003	41.7	25	33.4
 Cyprus	506	30	30.9	39
 Latvia	1019	25.1	25.4	49.5
 Lithuania	1014	35.7	28.2	36
 Luxembourg	509	44.1	42.6	13.3
 Hungary	1024	30.1	32	37.8
 Malta	509	26.1	33.6	40.3
 Netherlands	1003	32.6	47.1	20.3
 Austria	1003	60.9	20.6	18.6
 Poland	1019	28.9	34.7	36.4
 Portugal	1001	36.8	21.1	42.2
 Romania	1012	27.8	27	45.2
 Slovenia	1002	32.3	35.7	31.9
 Slovakia	1046	39.3	29	31.7
 Finland	1002	46	34.2	19.9
 Sweden	1000	54.8	25.4	19.8
 United Kingdom	1001	57.1	22.9	20

Table 4b. Perceived extent of corruption and other wrongdoing in the EU institutions – by segment

QUESTION: Q1_D. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Corruption/Wrongdoing in European Union institutions






	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
EU27	25769	43.5	28.2	28.3
 SEX				
Male	12432	44.9	30.5	24.6
Female	13338	42.2	26	31.8
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	35	42.3	22.6
25 - 39	6100	45.1	31.7	23.3
40 - 54	7098	45.7	27.3	27
55 +	8161	44.6	19.6	35.9
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4156	45	17.1	37.9
16 - 20	11000	45.6	26.3	28.1
20 +	6762	44	31.8	24.2
Still in education	3102	33.6	43.5	23
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	44.4	29.2	26.4
Urban	10246	41.3	29.2	29.5
Rural	10570	45.3	26.8	27.9
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	46.5	27.1	26.4
Employee	8810	47.5	30.4	22.1
Manual worker	2127	45.1	23.3	31.6
Not working	12632	40	27.6	32.4

Table 5a. Perceived extent of corruption and other wrongdoing in international organizations – by country

QUESTION: Q1_E. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Corruption/Wrongdoing in international organisations (like United Nations, World Bank etc.)





























	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
 EU27	25769	43	28.4	28.6
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	36.8	34.7	28.5
 Bulgaria	1031	19.2	25	55.8
 Czech Rep.	1000	43	29.7	27.3
 Denmark	1004	40	44.8	15.2
 Germany	1005	56.5	26.9	16.6
 Estonia	1051	16	30.4	53.6
 Greece	1001	46	28	26
 Spain	1003	41	28.8	30.2
 France	1001	47.9	23.7	28.4
 Ireland	1000	45.7	35.8	18.6
 Italy	1003	43.9	22	34.1
 Cyprus	506	33.2	30.1	36.7
 Latvia	1019	18.5	27.4	54.1
 Lithuania	1014	27.3	30.7	42
 Luxembourg	509	49.1	38.7	12.2
 Hungary	1024	26.4	30.9	42.7
 Malta	509	25.7	33.1	41.2
 Netherlands	1003	40.1	43.7	16.3
 Austria	1003	52.9	24.9	22.1
 Poland	1019	25.9	30.5	43.6
 Portugal	1001	34.9	21.9	43.3
 Romania	1012	21.6	28.9	49.4
 Slovenia	1002	47.7	27.4	24.9
 Slovakia	1046	36.2	27.7	36
 Finland	1002	35.8	43.5	20.7
 Sweden	1000	44.7	35.3	20
 United Kingdom	1001	49.3	31.4	19.4

Table 5b. Perceived extent of corruption and other wrongdoing in international organizations – by segment

QUESTION: Q1_E. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare? - Corruption/Wrongdoing in international organisations (like United Nations, World Bank etc.)






	Total N	% Rather frequent	% Rather rare	% DK/NA
EU27	25769	43	28.4	28.6
 SEX				
Male	12432	44.5	30.2	25.4
Female	13338	41.6	26.7	31.7
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	37.6	41.5	20.8
25 - 39	6100	44	31.3	24.7
40 - 54	7098	43.9	28.5	27.6
55 +	8161	44	19.6	36.4
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4156	44.5	16.4	39.1
16 - 20	11000	43.5	27.3	29.2
20 +	6762	44.1	32	23.9
Still in education	3102	37.9	41.7	20.3
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	43.3	30.9	25.8
Urban	10246	41.7	29	29.3
Rural	10570	44.2	26.6	29.2
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	44.5	26.7	28.8
Employee	8810	47	30.6	22.4
Manual worker	2127	40.6	27.6	31.8
Not working	12632	40.3	27.2	32.5

Table 6a. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: [COUNTRY] should co-operate more with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions – by country

QUESTION: Q2_A. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? - [OUR COUNTRY] should co-operate more with anti-fraud services of the European Union institutions





























	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	86.6	6.6	6.8
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	82.2	10.4	7.5
 Bulgaria	1031	90.2	2.1	7.7
 Czech Rep.	1000	80.3	12	7.7
 Denmark	1004	85.7	9.1	5.2
 Germany	1005	89.2	4.9	5.9
 Estonia	1051	82.5	7.4	10.2
 Greece	1001	91.2	5	3.8
 Spain	1002	88.9	4.3	6.8
 France	1001	85.3	8.8	5.9
 Ireland	1000	78.5	14.7	6.8
 Italy	1003	88.5	3.8	7.7
 Cyprus	506	89.7	4.8	5.5
 Latvia	1019	82.6	6.9	10.5
 Lithuania	1014	89.5	3.2	7.3
 Luxembourg	509	83.3	11.4	5.3
 Hungary	1024	90.5	3.9	5.6
 Malta	509	87.2	2.9	9.9
 Netherlands	1003	74.3	18.3	7.4
 Austria	1003	82.6	9.9	7.5
 Poland	1019	90.2	4.4	5.3
 Portugal	1001	86.1	3.6	10.3
 Romania	1012	86.1	3.2	10.8
 Slovenia	1002	92.8	3.4	3.9
 Slovakia	1046	89.4	5.4	5.2
 Finland	1002	85.6	8.4	6
 Sweden	1000	81.5	7.8	10.8
 United Kingdom	1001	83.3	10.4	6.3

Table 6b. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: [COUNTRY] should co-operate more with the anti-fraud services of the EU institutions – by segment

QUESTION: Q2_A. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? - [OUR COUNTRY] should co-operate more with anti-fraud services of the European Union institutions






	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	86.6	6.6	6.8
 SEX				
Male	12432	87.4	7.1	5.6
Female	13336	85.9	6.3	7.8
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	88	8.5	3.5
25 - 39	6100	87	7.7	5.3
40 - 54	7098	88	6	6
55 +	8160	84.6	5.5	9.9
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4155	83.3	5.7	11
16 - 20	11000	87.3	6.9	5.8
20 +	6762	87.9	6.1	6
Still in education	3102	89.1	7.2	3.7
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	88.7	5.6	5.7
Urban	10246	87.3	6.4	6.4
Rural	10569	85.1	7.3	7.6
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	86.7	6.9	6.4
Employee	8810	87.6	6.8	5.6
Manual worker	2127	86.5	7.8	5.7
Not working	12631	86	6.2	7.8

Table 7a. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: [COUNTRY] should co-operate more with the anti-fraud services of other EU Member States – by country

QUESTION: Q2_B. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? -[OUR COUNTRY] should co-operate more with anti-fraud services of the other EU Member





























	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	83.3	9.5	7.2
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	75.8	16.1	8
 Bulgaria	1031	87.4	2.8	9.8
 Czech Rep.	1000	69	20.7	10.3
 Denmark	1004	87.2	7.9	4.9
 Germany	1005	86.7	8.8	4.5
 Estonia	1051	83.5	6.2	10.3
 Greece	1001	81.4	11.9	6.6
 Spain	1002	81.2	9.1	9.7
 France	1001	85.6	8.4	6
 Ireland	1000	80.6	12.3	7
 Italy	1003	84.7	6.2	9.1
 Cyprus	506	82.9	10.1	7
 Latvia	1019	80.7	6.2	13.1
 Lithuania	1014	87.7	3.3	8.9
 Luxembourg	509	82.2	13.4	4.4
 Hungary	1024	84.9	8.4	6.8
 Malta	509	80.6	8.1	11.3
 Netherlands	1003	58.6	34.7	6.7
 Austria	1003	84	9	7
 Poland	1019	84.2	9.3	6.5
 Portugal	1001	81.3	7.1	11.7
 Romania	1012	82.6	4.2	13.3
 Slovenia	1002	87.4	7.6	5.1
 Slovakia	1046	83.3	9.6	7
 Finland	1002	85.4	8.3	6.3
 Sweden	1000	77.3	12.9	9.7
 United Kingdom	1001	86.7	8.6	4.7

Table 7b. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: [COUNTRY] should co-operate more with the anti-fraud services of other EU Member States – by segment

QUESTION: Q2_B. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? -[OUR COUNTRY] should co-operate more with anti-fraud services of the other EU Member






	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	83.3	9.5	7.2
 SEX				
Male	12432	85	9.6	5.4
Female	13336	81.8	9.4	8.8
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	81	15.9	3.1
25 - 39	6100	83.9	10.7	5.4
40 - 54	7098	85.2	8	6.8
55 +	8160	82.9	6.6	10.6
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4155	78.8	8	13.1
16 - 20	11000	84	9.7	6.3
20 +	6762	87	7.7	5.3
Still in education	3102	82.3	14.4	3.3
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	85.9	8.7	5.4
Urban	10246	83.8	9.3	6.9
Rural	10569	81.8	10.1	8.1
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	84.7	8.4	6.8
Employee	8810	85.8	9.2	5
Manual worker	2127	83.8	9.3	6.9
Not working	12631	81.4	9.9	8.7

Table 8a. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: The EU should coordinate national investigations of fraud linked to the EU budget – by country

QUESTION: Q2_C. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? - The European Union should coordinate national investigations of defrauding the European Union budget





























	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	81.4	8.7	9.9
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	83.5	8.3	8.2
 Bulgaria	1031	84.6	2.9	12.5
 Czech Rep.	1000	70	18.7	11.2
 Denmark	1004	80.3	12.4	7.3
 Germany	1005	82.5	9.7	7.8
 Estonia	1051	64.5	17	18.5
 Greece	1001	86.3	7.3	6.4
 Spain	1002	83.8	5.4	10.8
 France	1001	82.5	9.6	7.9
 Ireland	1000	84.9	9.3	5.7
 Italy	1003	81.2	5.8	12.9
 Cyprus	506	88.1	5	6.9
 Latvia	1019	70.9	7.3	21.8
 Lithuania	1014	77.7	7	15.3
 Luxembourg	509	84.8	11.2	4
 Hungary	1024	75.4	11.3	13.3
 Malta	509	86.6	3.5	9.9
 Netherlands	1003	80	12.9	7.1
 Austria	1003	75.9	13.7	10.4
 Poland	1019	78.3	9.9	11.8
 Portugal	1001	79.6	6.1	14.3
 Romania	1012	72.9	8.4	18.7
 Slovenia	1002	86	8	6.1
 Slovakia	1046	81.9	8.3	9.8
 Finland	1002	82	10.5	7.5
 Sweden	1000	81.9	7.5	10.6
 United Kingdom	1001	85.6	8.2	6.3

Table 8b. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: The EU should coordinate national investigations of fraud linked to the EU budget – by segment

QUESTION: Q2_C. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? - The European Union should coordinate national investigations of defrauding the European Union budget






	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	81.4	8.7	9.9
 SEX				
Male	12432	82.4	9.8	7.8
Female	13336	80.5	7.6	11.9
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	79.3	13.7	6.9
25 - 39	6100	81.6	10.6	7.8
40 - 54	7098	83.8	7.5	8.7
55 +	8160	80.3	5.8	13.9
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4155	77.5	5.1	17.4
16 - 20	11000	83.6	7.8	8.7
20 +	6762	82.7	10.1	7.2
Still in education	3102	80.1	12.9	7
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	82	9.7	8.4
Urban	10246	81.9	8.5	9.6
Rural	10569	80.7	8.5	10.8
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	83	7.8	9.2
Employee	8810	83.8	9.2	7
Manual worker	2127	82.7	8.1	9.2
Not working	12631	79.4	8.5	12.1

Table 9a. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: The EU needs its own EU-level anti-fraud organisation/institution to fight fraud – by country

QUESTION: Q2_D. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? - The EU needs its own European Union level anti-fraud organisation/institution to fight fraud





























	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	77.8	11.2	10.9
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	82.5	7.9	9.6
 Bulgaria	1031	81.1	2.7	16.1
 Czech Rep.	1000	63	24.2	12.8
 Denmark	1004	73.5	18.2	8.3
 Germany	1005	68.7	22.2	9.1
 Estonia	1051	69.4	13.2	17.4
 Greece	1001	88.2	5.5	6.3
 Spain	1002	84	4.6	11.3
 France	1001	82.1	8.3	9.6
 Ireland	1000	82.4	10.8	6.7
 Italy	1003	84.8	4.2	10.9
 Cyprus	506	86.9	5.9	7.2
 Latvia	1019	69.2	8.7	22.1
 Lithuania	1014	74.5	8.4	17.1
 Luxembourg	509	81.2	14.9	4
 Hungary	1024	78.1	7.5	14.5
 Malta	509	83.1	5.2	11.8
 Netherlands	1003	80.7	13.1	6.2
 Austria	1003	70.7	19.2	10.2
 Poland	1019	73	9.6	17.5
 Portugal	1001	82.7	4.6	12.6
 Romania	1012	78	4.4	17.6
 Slovenia	1002	84.6	9.2	6.3
 Slovakia	1046	73.9	12.5	13.7
 Finland	1002	63.9	26.5	9.6
 Sweden	1000	75.3	12	12.7
 United Kingdom	1001	79.6	12.6	7.8

Table 9b. Reaction to statements about fraud and the EU budget: The EU needs its own EU-level anti-fraud organisation/institution to fight fraud – by segment

QUESTION: Q2_D. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree? - The EU needs its own European Union level anti-fraud organisation/institution to fight fraud






	Total N	% Tend to agree	% Tend to disagree	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	77.8	11.2	10.9
 SEX				
Male	12432	79	12.8	8.2
Female	13336	76.7	9.8	13.5
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	80.2	13.1	6.8
25 - 39	6100	79.3	12	8.7
40 - 54	7098	78.3	11.5	10.1
55 +	8160	75.2	9.5	15.3
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4155	74.7	6.8	18.5
16 - 20	11000	79.2	11.2	9.6
20 +	6762	78.3	13	8.7
Still in education	3102	79.1	14	6.8
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	77.8	12.9	9.4
Urban	10246	79.7	9.9	10.4
Rural	10569	76.2	11.8	12
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	77.5	12.3	10.2
Employee	8810	79.7	12.2	8.2
Manual worker	2127	75.6	11.9	12.5
Not working	12631	77.1	10.3	12.6

Table 10a. Have respondents heard of OLAF? – by country

QUESTION: Q3. Have you ever heard of OLAF - European Anti-Fraud Office that fights fraud, corruption and any other irregular activity affecting financial interests of the European Union?





























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	12.9	86.2	0.9
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	15.2	84	0.8
 Bulgaria	1031	28.8	64.6	6.5
 Czech Rep.	1000	12.9	85.6	1.5
 Denmark	1004	9.2	90.6	0.2
 Germany	1005	10	90	0
 Estonia	1051	15.5	81.6	2.9
 Greece	1001	13.6	85.4	1
 Spain	1002	11.5	88.4	0.1
 France	1001	11.1	88.6	0.4
 Ireland	1000	8.4	91.3	0.3
 Italy	1003	10.7	88.3	1
 Cyprus	506	15.4	84.5	0.1
 Latvia	1019	12.6	81.4	6
 Lithuania	1014	10.2	85.5	4.2
 Luxembourg	509	19	80.8	0.2
 Hungary	1024	13.3	86.3	0.4
 Malta	509	17.9	81.3	0.8
 Netherlands	1003	12.4	87.4	0.2
 Austria	1003	26.2	72.6	1.3
 Poland	1019	15.4	82.5	2.1
 Portugal	1001	18.7	80.7	0.6
 Romania	1012	27.6	67.8	4.6
 Slovenia	1002	23.4	76	0.5
 Slovakia	1046	11.9	85.9	2.2
 Finland	1002	7.6	91.9	0.5
 Sweden	1000	7.7	91.8	0.4
 United Kingdom	1001	10.9	88.8	0.3

Table 10b. Have respondents heard of OLAF? – by segment

QUESTION: Q3. Have you ever heard of OLAF - European Anti-Fraud Office that fights fraud, corruption and any other irregular activity affecting financial interests of the European Union?







	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	12.9	86.2	0.9
 SEX				
Male	12432	14.6	84.5	0.9
Female	13336	11.3	87.8	0.9
 AGE				
15 - 24	4189	7.5	91.5	1
25 - 39	6100	12.8	86.3	0.8
40 - 54	7098	14.3	84.8	0.9
55 +	8160	14.5	84.5	1
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4155	10.1	88.6	1.3
16 - 20	11000	12.1	87	0.9
20 +	6762	17.8	81.6	0.6
Still in education	3102	9	89.9	1.1
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	13.8	85.4	0.8
Urban	10246	13.6	85.5	0.8
Rural	10569	11.7	87.2	1.1
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	15.4	84	0.6
Employee	8810	14.1	85.4	0.5
Manual worker	2127	10.8	87.9	1.3
Not working	12631	11.9	86.9	1.2

Table 11a. Trust in the national police force – by country

QUESTION: Q4_A. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The police force in [COUNTRY]





























	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	13.3	54	30.2	2.6
COUNTRY					
 Belgium	1000	13	60.9	22.7	3.4
 Bulgaria	1031	36.7	45.1	13.5	4.7
 Czech Rep.	1000	24.4	55.2	18.2	2.2
 Denmark	1004	4.3	37.9	56.2	1.6
 Germany	1005	5.7	59.3	33.7	1.3
 Estonia	1051	12	48.3	35	4.8
 Greece	1001	24.3	57.7	15.3	2.7
 Spain	1002	12.2	49.2	36	2.6
 France	1001	13.8	57.3	27.3	1.6
 Ireland	1000	8	54.2	35.7	2
 Italy	1003	6.4	40.4	50.5	2.7
 Cyprus	506	15.7	51.6	30.4	2.3
 Latvia	1019	24.8	59	8.2	7.9
 Lithuania	1014	26.1	58.5	11.5	3.9
 Luxembourg	509	11.9	63.4	22.9	1.8
 Hungary	1024	14.9	61.7	20.5	2.8
 Malta	509	7.9	40.3	43.5	8.3
 Netherlands	1003	8	54.9	34.8	2.4
 Austria	1003	5.4	52.4	39.1	3.1
 Poland	1019	23.9	60.5	10.6	5
 Portugal	1001	18.7	55	21	5.3
 Romania	1012	39.2	46.2	9.7	4.8
 Slovenia	1002	19.7	64.6	13.7	2.1
 Slovakia	1046	22.8	61.1	13.4	2.7
 Finland	1002	2.2	35.2	61.5	1.1
 Sweden	1000	7	52.5	37.4	3.1
 United Kingdom	1001	9.9	58.4	30	1.6

Table 11b. Trust in the national police force – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_A. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The police force in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	13.3	54	30.2	2.6
 SEX					
Male	12432	14.1	51.8	31.9	2.2
Female	13336	12.5	56	28.6	2.9
 AGE					
15 - 24	4189	16.4	59.3	23.1	1.2
25 - 39	6100	15.3	57.5	25.6	1.6
40 - 54	7098	12.2	54.1	31.1	2.7
55 +	8160	11.2	48.6	36.4	3.8
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	14.6	47.4	33.6	4.4
16 - 20	11000	14	55	28.8	2.2
20 +	6762	11.1	55	32	2
Still in education	3102	13.2	59.3	26.3	1.3
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	12.8	55.3	29.8	2
Urban	10246	13.3	54.9	29.4	2.4
Rural	10569	13.4	52.7	31.1	2.8
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	14	54.9	28.9	2.2
Employee	8810	11.1	57.2	29.6	2.1
Manual worker	2127	21.3	52.1	24.1	2.5
Not working	12631	13.3	51.8	31.9	3

Table 12a. Trust in the national customs services – by country

QUESTION: Q4_B. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Customs services in [COUNTRY]





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	11.8	49.6	28.3	10.3
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	10.2	53.6	27	9.2
	Bulgaria	1031	48.9	27.4	3.5	20.2
	Czech Rep.	1000	19.7	53.7	18.7	8
	Denmark	1004	4.2	33	59.5	3.4
	Germany	1005	3.2	51.4	40.2	5.2
	Estonia	1046	6.8	44	36.9	12.4
	Greece	1001	28.9	49.8	9.2	12.1
	Spain	1002	15.8	47	21.8	15.3
	France	1001	9.9	49.6	37	3.6
	Ireland	1000	8.2	45.9	42.1	3.8
	Italy	1003	9.5	48.5	23.3	18.7
	Cyprus	506	17.3	57.3	18.1	7.4
	Latvia	1019	25.4	49.8	5.6	19.2
	Lithuania	1014	22.3	51.8	9.9	16.1
	Luxembourg	509	6.1	52.3	36.4	5.3
	Hungary	1024	8.5	50	31.5	10
	Malta	509	13.4	40.3	32.5	13.8
	Netherlands	1003	4	49.5	41.3	5.2
	Austria	1003	3.8	45.7	41.1	9.4
	Poland	1019	15.2	56.2	9.6	19.1
	Portugal	1001	17.4	48	13.2	21.3
	Romania	1012	36.1	40.8	6.3	16.8
	Slovenia	1002	10.5	58.8	22.7	8
	Slovakia	1046	16.5	58.3	12.1	13.1
	Finland	1002	2.1	32.9	62	2.9
	Sweden	1000	4.5	45.6	46.2	3.7
	United Kingdom	1001	9.7	53.7	32.4	4.2

Table 12b. Trust in the national customs services – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_B. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Customs services in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	11.8	49.6	28.3	10.3
 SEX					
Male	12431	12.7	47.3	31.9	8.1
Female	13336	11.1	51.7	25	12.3
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	13.7	55	24.5	6.7
25 - 39	6100	13.1	53.6	26.7	6.6
40 - 54	7098	11.3	50.7	29.3	8.7
55 +	8160	10.4	43.1	30.5	16
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	13.1	42	24.1	20.8
16 - 20	11000	12.1	51.7	27.3	9
20 +	6762	10.4	49.5	33.5	6.5
Still in education	3101	12.1	54	26.4	7.5
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	12.7	49.7	29.8	7.8
Urban	10246	12.6	50	28	9.4
Rural	10569	10.7	49.2	27.9	12.2
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	12.1	53.2	27.7	7
Employee	8810	10.8	51.7	31.2	6.2
Manual worker	2127	17.1	51.8	22.2	8.9
Not working	12631	11.6	47.1	27.4	13.9

Table 13a. Trust in the national tax authorities – by country

QUESTION: Q4_C. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? -The tax authorities in [COUNTRY]





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	18.4	48.7	26.8	6.1
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	16.3	53.9	24	5.8
	Bulgaria	1031	34.8	37.6	11.3	16.2
	Czech Rep.	1000	24.2	49.7	18.6	7.5
	Denmark	1004	4.9	33.5	59	2.6
	Germany	1005	15.1	52	29.3	3.6
	Estonia	1046	6.3	38.8	46.7	8.1
	Greece	1001	34	49.2	12.2	4.6
	Spain	1002	19.8	48.7	25.6	5.9
	France	1001	17.6	45.6	33.7	3.1
	Ireland	1000	12.3	39.7	45.1	2.9
	Italy	1003	16.1	51.1	22.6	10.3
	Cyprus	506	20.2	50.1	24.1	5.6
	Latvia	1019	23.4	41.5	17.7	17.4
	Lithuania	1014	17	48.3	21.3	13.5
	Luxembourg	509	6.3	47.9	42.9	2.9
	Hungary	1024	16.5	46	29.6	7.9
	Malta	509	16.6	40.6	31.2	11.6
	Netherlands	1003	8.5	44	44.7	2.7
	Austria	1003	6.8	43.6	44.4	5.1
	Poland	1019	26.4	53.5	11.9	8.3
	Portugal	1001	27	47.6	15	10.4
	Romania	1012	30.5	46	11.4	12.2
	Slovenia	1002	27.2	49.2	19.9	3.7
	Slovakia	1046	20.9	53.5	16.7	8.9
	Finland	1002	4.5	37.8	56.2	1.6
	Sweden	1000	5.4	37.7	54.3	2.6
	United Kingdom	1001	17.3	50.4	28.9	3.5

Table 13b. Trust in the national tax authorities – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_C. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The tax authorities in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	18.4	48.7	26.8	6.1
 SEX					
Male	12431	18.8	47.3	29.4	4.5
Female	13336	18	50.1	24.4	7.5
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	22.3	50.7	20.9	6.1
25 - 39	6100	19.2	50.2	27.8	2.8
40 - 54	7098	17.1	51.1	27.1	4.7
55 +	8160	16.7	44.8	28.9	9.5
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	21.6	45.4	21.5	11.5
16 - 20	11000	19.4	49.5	26.2	4.9
20 +	6762	14.2	49	33.5	3.3
Still in education	3101	19.1	51.8	22.4	6.8
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	17.4	49.2	28.2	5.2
Urban	10246	18.3	49.4	26.8	5.5
Rural	10569	18.8	47.9	26.4	7
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	19.3	50.5	27.1	3
Employee	8810	16	50.9	30.3	2.8
Manual worker	2127	24.8	47.7	22.1	5.4
Not working	12631	18.8	47.2	25.2	8.9

Table 14a. Trust in the national courts and the legal system – by country

QUESTION: Q4_D. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The courts, the legal system in [COUNTRY]





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	21.1	49	25.1	4.8
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	17.2	50.5	26.6	5.7
	Bulgaria	1031	45.1	33.3	6.8	14.8
	Czech Rep.	1000	29.5	51.7	14.4	4.4
	Denmark	1004	2.3	26.8	69	2
	Germany	1005	13.6	53	31.1	2.3
	Estonia	1046	18.6	45.1	25.6	10.7
	Greece	1001	20.5	52.1	21.8	5.7
	Spain	1002	23.9	48.7	22.9	4.5
	France	1001	20.7	49.6	25.8	3.9
	Ireland	1000	14.2	48.8	34.4	2.6
	Italy	1003	28.8	44.7	20.8	5.7
	Cyprus	506	13	44.1	39	3.9
	Latvia	1019	25.8	46.1	11.7	16.4
	Lithuania	1014	36.1	42.5	9.5	12
	Luxembourg	509	7.8	47.8	42.1	2.4
	Hungary	1024	19.5	50.3	23.9	6.3
	Malta	509	22.5	35.7	29.6	12.2
	Netherlands	1003	7.7	40.3	47.7	4.3
	Austria	1003	9.1	39.4	46.5	5.1
	Poland	1019	24	58.4	12.6	5
	Portugal	1001	29.4	49	13.2	8.4
	Romania	1012	43.8	36.9	8.4	10.9
	Slovenia	1002	36.8	46	14.2	3.1
	Slovakia	1046	29.9	49.8	12.6	7.6
	Finland	1002	5.6	50.3	42.1	2
	Sweden	1000	7.7	45.1	43.6	3.7
	United Kingdom	1001	16.2	53	27.7	3.1

Table 14b. Trust in the national courts and the legal system – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_D. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The courts, the legal system in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	21.1	49	25.1	4.8
 SEX					
Male	12431	22.4	46.4	27.5	3.7
Female	13336	19.9	51.4	22.9	5.8
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	18.3	52.7	26.3	2.7
25 - 39	6100	20.2	49.7	27.3	2.8
40 - 54	7098	21.4	50.7	24.3	3.6
55 +	8160	23.1	45.1	23.7	8.2
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	28.3	43.4	18.2	10.1
16 - 20	11000	21.2	51.9	22.9	4
20 +	6762	18.1	47.2	31.9	2.7
Still in education	3101	17.9	51.8	27.7	2.7
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	20.2	48.6	27.7	3.5
Urban	10246	21.3	49.4	24.9	4.4
Rural	10569	21.4	48.9	24.1	5.6
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	21.4	50.2	26.3	2
Employee	8810	18.5	49.9	28.7	2.9
Manual worker	2127	26.6	48.8	19.7	5
Not working	12631	22.1	48.1	23.3	6.5

Table 15a. Trust in the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) – by country

QUESTION: Q4_E. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The European anti-fraud office (OLAF)





























	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	6	27.1	13.1	53.8
COUNTRY					
 Belgium	1000	3.7	28.7	18.3	49.3
 Bulgaria	1031	5.8	16.4	18.8	59.1
 Czech Rep.	1000	10.4	34.6	14.4	40.6
 Denmark	1004	4.1	25.6	13.9	56.3
 Germany	1005	5.3	30.5	9.8	54.4
 Estonia	1046	3.5	16.6	17.3	62.6
 Greece	1001	5.3	20.9	13.2	60.6
 Spain	1002	7.8	26.4	14.9	50.9
 France	1001	4.1	23.5	14.6	57.8
 Ireland	1000	6.3	36.8	21.7	35.2
 Italy	1003	2.8	13.1	10.2	74
 Cyprus	506	5.4	26.6	21.5	46.5
 Latvia	1019	3.9	12.2	7.3	76.5
 Lithuania	1014	6.1	21.6	16.6	55.7
 Luxembourg	509	5.2	35.5	19.3	40
 Hungary	1024	3.5	16.6	12.9	67
 Malta	509	6	19.9	34.3	39.9
 Netherlands	1003	2.9	29	24.5	43.6
 Austria	1003	7.3	29.7	13.9	49.1
 Poland	1019	4.2	30.6	7.3	57.9
 Portugal	1001	7	20.5	8.7	63.8
 Romania	1012	9.4	26.1	19.3	45.3
 Slovenia	1002	6.8	35.6	17	40.5
 Slovakia	1046	8	32.3	12.8	46.9
 Finland	1002	4.6	32.5	13.3	49.7
 Sweden	1000	4	20.6	13.8	61.5
 United Kingdom	1001	12.2	41.7	14.3	31.8

Table 15b. Trust in the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_E. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - The European anti-fraud office (OLAF)






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	6	27.1	13.1	53.8
 SEX					
Male	12431	6.9	26.5	14.2	52.4
Female	13336	5.2	27.5	12.2	55.1
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	5.1	30.7	15.3	48.8
25 - 39	6100	5.4	29	14.2	51.4
40 - 54	7098	5.5	27.6	12.3	54.6
55 +	8160	7.2	23.3	12	57.5
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	8.5	23.5	9.5	58.4
16 - 20	11000	5.8	27.9	12.4	53.9
20 +	6762	5	27.8	14.6	52.6
Still in education	3101	4.3	28.6	16.8	50.2
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	5.4	28.3	13.9	52.4
Urban	10246	5.7	27.7	13.5	53.1
Rural	10569	6.6	26	12.3	55.1
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	7.1	28.1	14.6	50.3
Employee	8810	5.4	29.8	13.9	50.9
Manual worker	2127	7	27.5	11.3	54.3
Not working	12631	6.1	25	12.7	56.3

Table 16a. Trust in other European bodies – by country

QUESTION: Q4_F. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Other European bodies (Eurojust, Europol, Court of Auditors, Court of Justice etc.)





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	8.5	41.2	23.7	26.6
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	6.4	42	29.5	22.1
	Bulgaria	1031	6	16.4	24.2	53.4
	Czech Rep.	1000	13.2	37.4	17.8	31.6
	Denmark	1004	5.6	44.7	30.2	19.5
	Germany	1005	5.6	52.7	24.2	17.5
	Estonia	1046	4.9	24.2	23	47.8
	Greece	1001	5.3	32.1	33	29.5
	Spain	1002	12	38	25.3	24.7
	France	1001	10.3	43.2	27.5	19
	Ireland	1000	7.8	43.1	28.3	20.8
	Italy	1003	6.4	34.8	24.3	34.4
	Cyprus	506	7	34	34.8	24.2
	Latvia	1019	5.6	22.7	11.9	59.7
	Lithuania	1014	5.7	28.3	25.5	40.4
	Luxembourg	509	4	49.9	39	7.1
	Hungary	1024	3	24.2	24.9	47.9
	Malta	509	6.9	22.6	35.1	35.4
	Netherlands	1003	3.8	44.1	37.6	14.4
	Austria	1003	8.9	44.1	26.8	20.2
	Poland	1019	5.8	36.4	23.2	34.6
	Portugal	1001	11.4	38.2	15.9	34.5
	Romania	1012	9.8	28.3	24.7	37.1
	Slovenia	1002	6.6	45.4	28.2	19.8
	Slovakia	1046	9.9	37.7	14.4	38
	Finland	1002	5.7	45.8	21.7	26.7
	Sweden	1000	5.2	37.5	21.3	36
	United Kingdom	1001	15.1	49.1	13	22.8

Table 16b. Trust in other European bodies – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_F. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Other European bodies (Eurojust, Europol, Court of Auditors, Court of Justice etc.)






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	8.5	41.2	23.7	26.6
 SEX					
Male	12431	9.2	40.5	26.5	23.8
Female	13336	7.8	41.8	21.1	29.2
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	7.9	45.1	27.5	19.4
25 - 39	6100	7.9	45	25.6	21.5
40 - 54	7098	8.2	42.7	24.1	25
55 +	8160	9.2	35.3	20.2	35.2
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	11.4	33.9	15.9	38.8
16 - 20	11000	9.1	41.8	22.5	26.6
20 +	6762	6.4	43.2	29.1	21.4
Still in education	3101	5.7	46.9	27.9	19.4
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	8	40.9	25.7	25.4
Urban	10246	8.3	40.8	24.6	26.3
Rural	10569	8.8	41.8	21.9	27.4
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	9.2	42.6	24.6	23.6
Employee	8810	7.7	45	26.4	20.9
Manual worker	2127	12.2	39	19.5	29.2
Not working	12631	8.3	38.6	22.5	30.6

Table 17a. Trust in the press and media – by country

QUESTION: Q4_G. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Press and media





























	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	36.6	50.8	8.8	3.8
COUNTRY					
 Belgium	1000	27.4	58.1	10.5	4
 Bulgaria	1031	24.5	52	16.4	7
 Czech Rep.	1000	33.4	53.7	10.6	2.3
 Denmark	1004	30.7	55.4	10.5	3.4
 Germany	1005	33.5	57.9	7.3	1.2
 Estonia	1046	31.9	51.3	11.7	5.1
 Greece	1001	45.1	45.6	6.8	2.6
 Spain	1002	30.3	50.8	15.2	3.6
 France	1001	48.5	42.8	5.7	2.9
 Ireland	1000	46	45.3	5.6	3
 Italy	1003	29.6	49.8	11.3	9.3
 Cyprus	506	26.8	51	18.2	4
 Latvia	1019	20.3	60.7	12.4	6.6
 Lithuania	1014	23.6	55	17	4.4
 Luxembourg	509	23.5	67.2	8.7	0.7
 Hungary	1024	46.7	44.8	6	2.4
 Malta	509	31.6	41.5	16.7	10.2
 Netherlands	1003	26	61.5	10.1	2.4
 Austria	1003	34.1	52.9	8	5
 Poland	1019	34.3	55.7	7.5	2.5
 Portugal	1001	25.3	53.8	13.4	7.5
 Romania	1012	26.1	50	16.4	7.5
 Slovenia	1002	35.3	51.6	10.6	2.5
 Slovakia	1046	29.2	58.5	8.4	4
 Finland	1002	23.4	65.7	8	3
 Sweden	1000	39.9	50.8	5.7	3.6
 United Kingdom	1001	54.7	39.7	3	2.7

Table 17b. Trust in the press and media – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_G. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Press and media






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	36.6	50.8	8.8	3.8
 SEX					
Male	12431	37.3	49.5	10.2	3.1
Female	13336	35.9	52	7.6	4.6
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	38.2	48	11.3	2.5
25 - 39	6100	39.4	50.1	7.7	2.8
40 - 54	7098	37.2	52	7.5	3.3
55 +	8160	33	51.8	9.5	5.8
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	32.4	50.4	10.2	7
16 - 20	11000	38.4	50.7	7.7	3.3
20 +	6762	37.2	52.1	7.8	2.9
Still in education	3101	35.7	50.1	11.9	2.4
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	35	51.4	9.4	4.2
Urban	10246	34.9	53.2	8.5	3.3
Rural	10569	38.8	48.3	8.8	4.1
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	41.8	47.5	7.6	3
Employee	8810	39.7	50.8	6.9	2.7
Manual worker	2127	38.4	47.5	9.7	4.4
Not working	12631	33.3	51.8	10.2	4.7

Table 18a. Trust in national state auditors – by country

QUESTION: Q4_H. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - State auditors in [COUNTRY]





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	13.7	46.9	21	18.5
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	8.9	47.1	25.5	18.5
	Bulgaria	1031	25.6	25.7	8.5	40.1
	Czech Rep.	1000	20.7	51	11.7	16.5
	Denmark	1004	3.3	42	48.1	6.6
	Germany	1005	8.9	52.7	28.9	9.5
	Estonia	1046	7.6	42.5	33.1	16.8
	Greece	1001	37.5	49.4	7.5	5.7
	Spain	1002	16.9	42.3	23	17.8
	France	1001	19.7	52.1	12	16.2
	Ireland	1000	10.8	49	30.5	9.7
	Italy	1003	11.5	41.9	20	26.6
	Cyprus	506	19.9	48.1	19	13
	Latvia	1019	15	40	9.9	35
	Lithuania	1014	16.2	43.2	14.5	26
	Luxembourg	509	4.9	50.2	37.7	7.2
	Hungary	1024	9.6	41.6	25.2	23.7
	Malta	509	10.4	24.6	37.9	27.1
	Netherlands	1003	4.1	34.2	53.5	8.3
	Austria	1003	7.1	45.7	35.6	11.5
	Poland	1019	14	41.7	7	37.3
	Portugal	1001	19.8	42.9	10.5	26.7
	Romania	1012	21	42	11	26
	Slovenia	1002	23.8	53.9	12.8	9.5
	Slovakia	1046	18.7	48.7	9.3	23.3
	Finland	1002	5.1	36.3	52.6	6
	Sweden	1000	7.7	46.9	34.7	10.7
	United Kingdom	1001	10.1	55.3	19.8	14.8

Table 18b. Trust in national state auditors – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_H. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - State auditors in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	13.7	46.9	21	18.5
 SEX					
Male	12431	14.5	45.7	24.4	15.4
Female	13336	12.9	48	17.8	21.3
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	12	53.5	16	18.5
25 - 39	6100	14.8	52	19.8	13.3
40 - 54	7098	13.7	47.5	22.3	16.5
55 +	8160	13.6	39.5	23.1	23.8
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	16.9	38	16.8	28.3
16 - 20	11000	14.2	48.7	19.3	17.7
20 +	6762	11.9	47.5	28	12.6
Still in education	3101	10.8	53.7	17.1	18.4
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	13.3	45.4	24	17.3
Urban	10246	13.7	47.4	21.5	17.4
Rural	10569	13.8	47.2	19.1	19.9
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	16.7	48.3	22.1	12.8
Employee	8810	12.7	51.5	24.1	11.7
Manual worker	2127	18	45.8	13.9	22.3
Not working	12631	13.1	43.6	19.9	23.5

Table 19a. Trust in national private auditing firms – by country

QUESTION: Q4_I. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Private auditing firms in [COUNTRY]





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	18.9	47.9	12.6	20.6
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	16.8	51.5	14.1	17.6
	Bulgaria	1031	27.6	20.1	5.1	47.2
	Czech Rep.	1000	23.6	48.4	9.1	18.9
	Denmark	1004	4.6	54.5	33.3	7.5
	Germany	1005	18.9	57.6	12.7	10.9
	Estonia	1046	12	39.7	15.7	32.6
	Greece	1001	30.7	42.1	9.7	17.5
	Spain	1002	19.2	43.2	16.7	20.9
	France	1001	20.6	48.5	13	18
	Ireland	1000	11.9	52.9	22.7	12.5
	Italy	1003	21.1	37.9	8.5	32.5
	Cyprus	506	18.4	47.4	18.7	15.6
	Latvia	1019	19.5	31.9	6.7	41.9
	Lithuania	1014	20.8	34	12.8	32.5
	Luxembourg	509	8.6	55.6	23.9	12
	Hungary	1024	11	41	14	33.9
	Malta	509	11	30.2	30	28.7
	Netherlands	1003	13.5	61.8	17	7.7
	Austria	1003	12.9	50.2	19.7	17.2
	Poland	1019	21	40.7	5.2	33.1
	Portugal	1001	18	41.7	11.2	29.1
	Romania	1012	26.4	37.3	6.2	30.1
	Slovenia	1002	24.4	49.3	10	16.3
	Slovakia	1046	23.8	44.2	8.4	23.5
	Finland	1002	6.3	57	29.5	7.2
	Sweden	1000	14.6	53.2	20.6	11.6
	United Kingdom	1001	13.6	57.3	15.4	13.8

Table 19b. Trust in national private auditing firms – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_I. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - Private auditing firms in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	18.9	47.9	12.6	20.6
 SEX					
Male	12431	20.9	47.3	13.9	17.9
Female	13336	17	48.4	11.4	23.2
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	18.6	50.6	12.2	18.6
25 - 39	6100	19	53.3	13.7	13.9
40 - 54	7098	19.7	48.6	12.7	19
55 +	8160	18.3	42.1	11.9	27.7
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	19.1	39.4	10.6	30.8
16 - 20	11000	19.3	49	11.3	20.5
20 +	6762	18.7	50.6	16.2	14.5
Still in education	3101	17.3	52.3	11.9	18.4
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	19	47.5	14.7	18.8
Urban	10246	19	48.7	12.2	20.2
Rural	10569	18.7	47.5	12.1	21.7
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	19.1	51.7	14.1	15.1
Employee	8810	18.4	53.2	14.4	14
Manual worker	2127	23.9	43	10.8	22.3
Not working	12631	18.4	44.3	11.4	25.9

Table 20a. Trust in the national anti-corruption body – by country

QUESTION: Q4_J. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - [IF APPLICABLE] NAME OF Anti-corruption body in [COUNTRY]





























		Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
	EU27	25768	13.9	45.2	18.5	22.5
	COUNTRY					
	Belgium	1000	8.3	46.4	23.2	22.1
	Bulgaria	1031	27.5	20.3	6	46.2
	Czech Rep.	1000	17.6	55.1	18.1	9.3
	Denmark	1004	2.9	43.6	23.4	30.1
	Germany	1005	12.4	56.7	7.5	23.5
	Estonia	1046	8.9	40.5	38.3	12.3
	Greece	1001	22.9	42.1	7.3	27.7
	Spain	1002	17	40.7	30	12.4
	France	1001	12.2	48	11	28.8
	Ireland	1000	6.9	42.1	45.1	5.9
	Italy	1003	10.3	36	21.2	32.5
	Cyprus	506	14.3	41.5	34.7	9.5
	Latvia	1019	20	41.5	20.5	18.1
	Lithuania	1014	17.3	46.4	19.5	16.8
	Luxembourg	509	9.3	51.1	17.8	21.8
	Hungary	1024	17.5	39.3	13.9	29.3
	Malta	509	13.4	30.3	35.6	20.7
	Netherlands	1003	3.4	39.4	31.2	26
	Austria	1003	7.7	39.4	14.3	38.5
	Poland	1019	27.8	44.6	8.9	18.7
	Portugal	1001	12.7	39.6	10.3	37.4
	Romania	1012	32.5	37.7	14.4	15.3
	Slovenia	1002	20	41.5	31.2	7.3
	Slovakia	1046	20.4	55.3	13	11.3
	Finland	1002	4.5	40.5	23.2	31.9
	Sweden	1000	6.5	41.4	13.6	38.4
	United Kingdom	1001	5.5	48.5	38.3	7.7

Table 20b. Trust in the national anti-corruption body – by segment

QUESTION: Q4_J. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget? - [IF APPLICABLE] NAME OF Anti-corruption body in [COUNTRY]






	Total N	% Do not trust at all	% Trust partly	% Trust completely	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	13.9	45.2	18.5	22.5
 SEX					
Male	12431	14.6	44.5	20.2	20.7
Female	13336	13.2	45.9	16.8	24.2
 AGE					
15 - 24	4188	13.1	50.7	18.7	17.4
25 - 39	6100	14.5	48.4	18.6	18.6
40 - 54	7098	13.3	45.8	19.3	21.7
55 +	8160	14.4	39.5	17.5	28.6
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	4155	16.7	39.1	15.4	28.8
16 - 20	11000	14.2	46.8	18.2	20.9
20 +	6762	12.1	45.8	20.3	21.7
Still in education	3101	12.5	48.9	20.7	17.8
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	4895	14.6	44.4	20.5	20.6
Urban	10246	13.5	46.2	18.9	21.4
Rural	10569	13.9	44.8	17.1	24.2
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	2101	14.7	45.7	19.8	19.8
Employee	8810	11.6	47.8	20.2	20.4
Manual worker	2127	20.7	46.6	14.6	18.1
Not working	12631	14.2	43	17.8	25

Table 21a. Have respondents been asked to pay a bribe? – by country

QUESTION: Q5. During the last 12 months did anyone ask you or expect you to pay a bribe for his services?




























	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 EU27	25768	4	95.1	1
COUNTRY				
 Belgium	1000	3.8	95.5	0.7
 Bulgaria	1031	8.7	87.8	3.4
 Czech Rep.	1000	6.6	92.2	1.2
 Denmark	1004	1.5	98.3	0.2
 Germany	1005	1.4	98.2	0.4
 Estonia	1046	4.2	95.6	0.1
 Greece	1001	13	84.9	2.1
 Spain	1002	0.6	99	0.5
 France	1001	2.3	97.2	0.5
 Ireland	1000	1.8	98.1	0.1
 Italy	1003	1.3	97.1	1.7
 Cyprus	506	3.1	96.1	0.8
 Latvia	1019	6.4	91.2	2.4
 Lithuania	1014	16.2	80.5	3.2
 Luxembourg	509	2.6	97.4	0
 Hungary	1024	13.3	85.9	0.7
 Malta	509	5	94.1	0.9
 Netherlands	1003	1	98.5	0.5
 Austria	1003	0.5	98.6	0.9
 Poland	1019	8.8	90.4	0.8
 Portugal	1001	2.7	96.7	0.6
 Romania	1012	23.2	74.1	2.7
 Slovenia	1002	2.5	97.5	0
 Slovakia	1046	7.3	90	2.7
 Finland	1002	2.2	97.6	0.2
 Sweden	1000	1.4	98.4	0.2
 United Kingdom	1001	1.2	97.7	1.1

Table 21b. Have respondents been asked to pay a bribe? – by segment

QUESTION: Q5. During the last 12 months did anyone ask you or expect you to pay a bribe for his services?






	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
EU27	25768	4	95.1	1
 SEX				
Male	12431	4.6	94.2	1.2
Female	13336	3.4	95.9	0.8
 AGE				
15 - 24	4188	4.7	94.1	1.3
25 - 39	6100	5.4	93.2	1.4
40 - 54	7098	4.6	94.8	0.6
55 +	8160	2	97.3	0.7
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	4155	2.4	96.5	1.2
16 - 20	11000	4.4	94.9	0.7
20 +	6762	4.5	94.8	0.8
Still in education	3101	3.4	95.1	1.5
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	4895	4.1	94.8	1.2
Urban	10246	4.5	94.8	0.7
Rural	10569	3.4	95.6	1
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	2101	7.8	91.1	1.1
Employee	8810	3.9	95.3	0.7
Manual worker	2127	6.2	92.6	1.1
Not working	12631	2.9	96	1

Table 22a. Who asked/expected you to pay a bribe for his/her services? – by country

QUESTION: Q5a. (The last time this happened) Who was involved? Was it a...?*Base: who were asked or expected to pay a bribe**% of "Mentioned" shown*





























	Total N	Police officer	Customs officer	Tax officer	Judge, magistrate, prosecutor	Any kind of inspector (e.g. health, construction, employment, food quality, sanitary control, licensing etc.)	Politician	European institutions' official	Private business	Other	DK/NA
 EU27	1021	14.3	3.3	4.3	1.6	30.9	1.5	0.3	18	19.8	6
COUNTRY											
 Belgium	38	12.4	0	0	0	4.4	16.4	0	48.2	18.6	0
 Bulgaria	90	31.3	1.6	2.8	1.9	25.3	0	0	6.3	26.7	4
 Czech Rep.	66	34.5	4.5	2.5	0	5.9	0.5	1.8	20.2	23.2	6.9
 Denmark	15	30.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.6	28.1	0
 Germany	14	7.5	18.9	0	0	0	0	0	50.8	18.5	4.3
 Estonia	44	16.9	0.7	0	4.3	21.3	11.3	0	29.8	12.8	2.9
 Greece	130	3	3.1	20.4	1.5	14.5	2.4	0	7.3	44.6	3.2
 Spain	6	48.6	0	0	0	16.3	0	0	12.4	11.6	11.2
 France	23	22.4	0	0	3.7	8.2	0	0	30.1	23.1	12.5
 Ireland	18	6.1	10.2	0	10.1	14.8	9	0	49.8	0	0
 Italy	13	0	2.6	15.2	0	3.2	13.5	0	63	2.6	0
 Cyprus	16	6.1	0	8.8	5.2	22.5	0	0	17.2	40.3	0
 Latvia	65	12.6	0.3	1.4	9.2	43.3	0	0	9.2	18.2	5.7
 Lithuania	165	28	5.2	0	2.2	47	0.7	0	7	9.4	0.5
 Luxembourg	13	11	7	0	0	0	14.2	4.4	63.3	0	0
 Hungary	137	6.5	0.9	2.9	0.5	37.9	0	0	22	26	3.3
 Malta	25	12.1	0	0	2.3	0	25.5	0	10.2	37.7	12.1
 Netherlands	10	0	23.6	22.6	0	12	0	4.7	37.1	0	0
 Austria	5	23.6	0	0	0	10.7	10.7	0	55.1	0	0
 Poland	90	13	0	0.6	1	52	0	0.5	3.3	16	13.6
 Portugal	27	8.8	0	11.2	0	0	0	4.4	25.1	46	4.4
 Romania	234	18.1	2.8	4.8	2.6	48.2	1	0	5.7	12.6	4.2
 Slovenia	25	11.2	5.8	0	7	2.4	5.7	0	32.5	23.6	11.8
 Slovakia	76	3.9	3.4	1.1	4	37.8	0	0.9	16.9	26.9	5.1
 Finland	22	0	11.7	7.1	0	11.1	3.9	0	27.3	31	7.8
 Sweden	14	11.6	5.2	0	0	25.6	5.8	0	34.6	11.5	5.7
 United Kingdom	12	0	6.4	0	0	14.1	0	0	47	32.5	0

Table 22b. Who asked/expected you to pay a bribe for his/her services? – by segment

QUESTION: Q5a. (The last time this happened) Who was involved? Was it a...?*Base: who were asked or expected to pay a bribe**% of "Mentioned" shown*






	Total N	Police officer	Customs officer	Tax officer	Judge, magistrate, prosecutor	Any kind of inspector (e.g. health, construction, employment, food quality, sanitary control, licensing etc.)	Politician	European institutions' official	Private business	Other	DK/NA
EU27	1021	14.3	3.3	4.3	1.6	30.9	1.5	0.3	18	19.8	6
 SEX											
Male	573	18.9	4.9	6.1	1.7	21	2.2	0.1	18.8	19.6	6.8
Female	448	8.6	1.3	2	1.5	43.5	0.7	0.5	17.1	20	4.9
 AGE											
15 - 24	195	16.7	0.5	5.4	0.2	24.7	0.8	0.3	23	26.1	2.4
25 - 39	328	20.2	2.3	4.1	2.2	34.7	2.6	0.3	11	16.4	6.2
40 - 54	329	12.3	6.4	4	1.5	29.9	0.8	0.1	23.3	15.7	6
55 +	164	4.2	2.6	4	2.2	31.4	1.9	0.4	15.9	27.6	9.9
 EDUCATION (end of)											
Until 15 years of age	98	5.6	0.9	2.6	4.2	39.7	1.9	0	15.6	22.8	6.7
16 - 20	482	16.9	2.3	4.1	1.7	33.7	0.7	0.3	18.8	16.1	5.4
20 +	301	12.2	4.8	4	1.4	29.6	1.2	0.5	19.5	20	6.9
Still in education	105	16.8	0.4	8	0	19.6	1.6	0	17.5	31.6	4.6
 URBANISATION											
Metropolitan	199	15.2	3.7	1.4	0.7	25.4	0.2	0	18.3	22.7	12.3
Urban	464	15.2	3.2	5	0.6	37	1.1	0.2	13.5	20.5	3.6
Rural	356	12.6	3.2	5	3.4	26.1	2.8	0.6	23.9	16.9	5.5
 OCCUPATION											
Self-employed	164	15.6	1.9	4	2.1	24.4	1.1	0.5	23.1	19.1	8.2
Employee	348	14	4.6	2.5	1.5	32.3	1.2	0.3	21.2	15.7	6.7
Manual worker	132	27.1	9.1	9.1	3.8	28.2	0.4	0	6.2	11.9	4.1
Not working	369	9.1	0.5	4.5	0.8	33.7	2.5	0.3	17.3	26.5	5

Table 23a. Preferred channels for receiving information about the fight against fraud in the EU budget – by country

QUESTION: Q6. How would you prefer to receive information about the fight against fraud detrimental to the EU budget? You can indicate several answers.

% of “Mentioned” shown


































		Total N	Radio, TV	Newspapers	TV mini-series, TV drama/short movie for television	Internet or other web based tools such as YouTube	CD-ROM / DVD / Video tape	A brochure or leaflet	I do not want such information	None of these ways	DK/NA
	EU27	25769	67	51	24.7	36.6	10	25.4	5.3	1.1	1.8
	COUNTRY										
	Belgium	1000	59.1	42.9	17	35.4	5.7	24.3	4.8	0.7	1.8
	Bulgaria	1031	77.3	40.5	14.3	23.5	6.4	17.5	4.6	1.9	4.3
	Czech Rep.	1000	60.4	49	15.1	40.6	8.5	22.2	7.7	3.1	4.5
	Denmark	1004	66.8	41.5	18.5	31.9	4.1	17.1	2.2	0.4	2.4
	Germany	1005	73.8	65.7	36.6	38.6	11	25.2	3.9	0.1	1
	Estonia	1051	58.5	46.5	14.6	35.2	4	18	11.3	1	2.4
	Greece	1001	61.7	45.1	18.7	41.5	11.5	32.1	1.7	2.9	3.9
	Spain	1003	63.1	40	7.2	25.6	4.4	13.9	10.1	1.7	1.5
	France	1001	53.8	39.8	19	35	6.6	25.4	5	0.6	0.9
	Ireland	1000	79	72.1	58.7	53.1	35.7	56.9	3.8	1.5	1.2
	Italy	1003	67.5	52.2	14.5	33	5.7	14.9	3.1	0.9	2.6
	Cyprus	506	67.2	48.1	17.8	34.8	8.7	33.3	1	0.1	1.9
	Latvia	1019	52.9	37.3	9.7	26.2	2.5	4.8	16.9	1.6	6.8
	Lithuania	1014	54.8	49.3	35.3	35.9	8.4	17.5	8.5	1.7	2.8
	Luxembourg	509	77.3	73.5	47.1	50.1	20.9	44.7	1.4	0.6	0.6
	Hungary	1024	71.8	43.5	12.7	35.5	4.5	18.2	9.1	0.8	2.2
	Malta	509	48.6	23.7	26.8	31.3	6	21.2	5.7	1	2.3
	Netherlands	1003	60.2	55.2	21.5	39.5	7.2	33.5	6.1	0.5	1
	Austria	1003	63.5	51.1	15.3	28.9	3	15.8	7.5	1.4	3.1
	Poland	1019	62.5	34.7	10.2	35.1	4	13.5	7.8	1.9	1.7
	Portugal	1001	76.5	57.3	17.7	44.2	10.3	19.2	3.1	0.5	2.6
	Romania	1012	69.2	36.2	23.1	24.7	12.1	26.9	7.2	2.6	2
	Slovenia	1002	64.4	45.3	12	40.6	7	19.5	4.5	0.9	2.4
	Slovakia	1046	67.9	53.7	23.1	35.2	7.9	26.8	8.3	1.5	2.6
	Finland	1002	64.5	53.3	13.3	33.5	2	14.9	2.4	0.8	1.4
	Sweden	1000	67.9	51.5	22.9	32.2	7.2	32.3	2.6	1.2	2.7
	United Kingdom	1001	77.3	67	57.2	52.2	28.3	54	3.9	1	1.4

Table 23b. Preferred channels for receiving information about the fight against fraud in the EU budget – by segment

QUESTION: Q6. How would you prefer to receive information about the fight against fraud detrimental to the EU budget? You can indicate several answers.

% of “Mentioned” shown

	Total N	Radio, TV	Newspapers	TV mini-series, TV drama/short movie for television	The Internet or other web based tools such as YouTube	CD-ROM / DVD / Video tape	A brochure or leaflet	I do not want such information	None of these ways	DK/NA
EU27	25769	67	51	24.7	36.6	10	25.4	5.3	1.1	1.8
 SEX										
Male	12432	64.9	50	23.9	40.4	10.4	23.6	5.3	1.2	1.3
Female	13338	68.9	52	25.4	33	9.7	27.2	5.4	1	2.2
 AGE										
15 - 24	4189	61.7	48.2	29.6	56.6	12.9	27.7	3.9	0.5	0.9
25 - 39	6100	65.6	49.8	23.3	46.9	10.1	26.6	3.9	1	1.2
40 - 54	7098	69.1	51.3	24.9	36.6	11	26.6	4.5	1.3	1.8
55 +	8161	69	52.9	22.8	18.8	7.5	22.2	7.7	1.2	2.7
 EDUCATION (end of)										
Until 15 years of age	4156	71	46.8	23	14.2	9.2	21.4	9.3	1.1	3.5
16 - 20	11000	67.8	51.6	25.7	34.2	10.7	27.1	5.1	0.9	1.4
20 +	6762	65.8	55.7	23.4	45.9	9.2	25.9	3.4	1.3	1.2
Still in education	3102	62.7	47.5	26.7	58.1	11.6	26.5	3.7	0.8	0.8
 URBANISATION										
Metropolitan	4895	65.8	54.3	25.1	39.2	9.9	23.9	4.3	1.5	1.8
Urban	10246	67	51.8	23.8	39.1	10.9	27.3	5.3	1	1.6
Rural	10570	67.5	48.7	25.2	32.8	9.1	24.2	5.9	1	2
 OCCUPATION										
Self-employed	2101	65.3	51.8	23	43.7	10	23.1	5.6	1	1.1
Employee	8810	66.7	55.3	26.6	45.8	11.6	29	3.7	0.9	1.3
Manual worker	2127	66.6	41.3	21.9	31.1	10.5	22	5.3	1.7	1.7
Not working	12632	67.7	49.5	24.1	30.1	8.9	23.9	6.4	1	2.2

II. Survey details

This survey on the General population on “Citizens’ perception of fraud and the fight against fraud in the EU27” was conducted for the European Commission, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) – Directorate D / Unit D.1 “Spokesman, Communication, Public Relations”

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country with the exception of the Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary Poland, Romania and Slovakia where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (70% webCATI and 30% F2F interviews).

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 6/26/2008 and the 6/30/2008 by these Institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Denmark	DK	Hermelin	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Greece	EL	Metroanalysis	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
France	FR	Effience3	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Netherlands	NL	Telder	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Slovenia	SI	Cati d.o.o	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Finland	FI	Hermelin	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Sweden	SE	Hermelin	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
United Kingdom	UK	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 06/26/2008 - 06/30/2008)

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.

Sizes of the sample

In most EU countries the target sample size was 1000 respondents.

The below table shows the achieved sample size by country

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the countries:

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each country

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	EU27 Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
Total	25770	100	25770	100
BE	1000	3.9	547	2.1
BG	1031	4.0	425	1.7
CZ	1000	3.9	553	2.1
DK	1004	3.9	277	1.1
DE	1005	3.9	4518	17.5
EE	1051	4.1	72	0.3
EL	1001	3.9	591	2.3
ES	1003	3.9	2221	8.6
FR	1001	3.9	3057	11.9
IE	1000	3.9	203	0.8
IT	1003	3.9	3161	12.3
CY	506	2.0	39	0.1
LV	1019	4.0	125	0.5
LT	1014	3.9	181	0.7
LU	509	2.0	23	0.1
HU	1024	4.0	532	2.1
MT	509	2.0	21	0.1
NL	1003	3.9	844	3.3
AT	1003	3.9	425	1.6
PL	1019	4.0	2022	7.8
PT	1001	3.9	553	2.1
RO	1013	3.9	1136	4.4
SI	1002	3.9	109	0.4
SK	1046	4.1	284	1.1
FI	1002	3.9	275	1.1
SE	1000	3.9	472	1.8
UK	1001	3.9	3104	12.0

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables' results volumes.

Tables of results

VOLUME A: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

VOLUME B: RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B:

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sampling error

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a statistical margin caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (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%
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3

III. Questionnaire

D1. Gender [DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1] Male
[2] Female

D2. How old are you?

- [][] years old
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [][] years old
[00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

- à i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman..... 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
- manager of a company..... 14
- other 15

- Employee

- à i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)..... 21
- general management, director or top management 22
- middle management 23
- Civil servant 24
- office clerk 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)..... 26
- other 27

- Manual worker

- à i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...) 31
- Manual worker 32
- unskilled manual worker..... 33
- other 34

- Without a professional activity

- à i.e. : - looking after the home 41
- student (full time) 42
- retired 43
- seeking a job 44
- other 45
- [Refusal] 99

D6. Would you say you live in a ...?

- metropolitan zone 1
- other town/urban centre..... 2
- rural zone 3
- [Refusal]..... 9

Q1. Do you think the scale of the problem in the following areas/institutions: is rather frequent or rather rare?

- Rather frequent 1
- Rather rare 2
- [DK/NA] 9
- a) Defrauding the [COUNTRY] State Budget (customs fraud, VAT fraud, fraud with subsidies etc.) 1 2 9
 - b) Defrauding the European Union budget (customs fraud, misappropriation of aids and grants, etc.)..... 1 2 9
 - c) Corruption/Wrongdoing in [COUNTRY] national government and institutions..... 1 2 9
 - d) Corruption/Wrongdoing in European Union institutions 1 2 9
 - e) Corruption/Wrongdoing in international organisations (like United Nations, World Bank etc.) 1 2 9

Q2. For each of the following statements about defrauding the European Union budget, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

- Tend to agree 1
- Tend to disagree..... 2
- [DK/NA] 9
- a) [OUR COUNTRY] should co-operate more with anti-fraud services of the European Union institutions 1 2 9
 - b) [OUR COUNTRY] should co-operate more with anti-fraud services of the other EU Member States..... 1 2 9
 - c) The European Union should coordinate national investigations of defrauding the European Union budget..... 1 2 9
 - d) The EU needs its own European Union level anti-fraud organisation/institution to fight fraud..... 1 2 9

Q3. Have you ever heard of OLAF - European Anti-Fraud Office that fights fraud, corruption and any other irregular activity affecting financial interests of the European Union?

- Yes 1
- No 2
- [DK/NA] 9

Q4. How much do you trust the following organisations fighting fraud against the European Union budget?

Trust completely	3
Trust partly	2
Do not trust at all	1
[DK/NA]	9
a) The police force in [COUNTRY].....	1 2 3 9
b) Customs services in [COUNTRY]	1 2 3 9
c) The tax authorities in [COUNTRY]	1 2 3 9
d) The courts, the legal system in [COUNTRY]	1 2 3 9
e) The European anti-fraud office (OLAF).....	1 2 3 9
f) Other European bodies (Eurojust, Europol, Court of Auditors, Court of Justice etc.).....	1 2 3 9
g) Press and media.....	1 2 3 9
h) State auditors in [COUNTRY].....	1 2 3 9
i) Private auditing firms in [COUNTRY]	1 2 3 9
j) [IF APPLICABLE] NAME OF Anti-corruption body in [COUNTRY].....	1 2 3 9

Q5. During the last 12 months did anyone ask you or expect you to pay a bribe for his services?

Yes	1
No	2
[DK/NA]	9

IF Q5=1

Q5a. (The last time this happened) Who was involved? Was it a...?

Police officer01
Customs officer02
Tax officer03
Judge, magistrate, prosecutor.....	.04
Any kind of inspector (e.g. health, construction, employment, food quality, sanitary control, licensing etc.)05
Politician.....	.06
European institutions' official07
Private business.....	.08
[Other]09
[DK/NA].....	.99

ASK ALL

Q6. How would you prefer to receive information about the fight against fraud detrimental to the EU budget? You can indicate several answers.

Radio, TV	1
Newspaper	2
TV mini-series, TV drama/short movie for television	3
Internet or other web based tools like You Tube, etc.	4
CD-ROM / DVD / Video tape	5
A brochure or leaflet	6
[I do not want such information].....	7
[None of these ways].....	8
[DK/NA].....	9