Analysis of results by subgroup
Gender, age, size of municipality and educational level

Gender

— More women than men have the perception that there is more corruption (76% of women believe there is a lot or quite a lot of corruption, as opposed to only 67.5% of men). Moreover, women believe that corruption has increased more than men (37.4% against 23.2% of men).

— In the health system, women:
  o Have seen more favouritism towards family members, friends, companies or the respondent themself than men (51.9% against 31%)
  o Have seen more acceptance of gifts than men (48.3% against 31.8%)
  o Have witnessed more irregular conduct in the workplace than men (37.6% against 26.2% of men)

— In the local administration, men:
  o Have seen more favouritism towards family members, friends, companies or the respondent themself (40.2% against 22.1% of women).
  o Have seen more acceptance of gifts than women (47.7% against 21.7%).

— In the police:
  o 39.6% of men have seen the police follow inappropriate criteria in the application of regulations, while only 10.1% of women have seen this.
  o Men have witnessed irregular behaviour by the police in the workplace more than women (27.7% against 15.2%)

— Men electorally punish parties affected by corruption cases more than women do, as 48.4% of men would vote for another party
against the 38.3% of women who would, when the party has been affected in a case of corruption, even if it has improved unemployment figures and the economic situation.

— Men believe that political parties receiving private funding influences their decisions once in government more than women. Thus, 42.7% of men think this influences parties a lot, versus 32.7% of women.

— As regards the issuing of fines and penalties, 51.2% of women think that there is a lot or quite a lot of corruption, against 39.6% of men.

— Men believe that administration staff are honest more than women (74.5% of men think they are very or fairly honest, against 64% of women).

— Finally, with respect to awareness of the Anti-Fraud Office, more men know of its existence than women, as 73.8% of men know about the Office versus 61.7% of women.

**Age**

— The young from 18 to 29 consider the following situations very or fairly acceptable:

  o For a politician to lend support to a project which benefits an economic group, in consideration for the support that group has given to his or her party (9.4% against 3.7% overall)
  o For an official to use a public good for private purposes (8.5% against 3.3% overall)
  o For a person who works in the public health system to help a family member jump the waiting list (16.9% against 11% overall)
  o For a senior manager to accept a case of wine as a gift from a company (26.4% against 17.7% overall)
  o To register a child as living at their grandparents’ address, in order to enter the catchment area of the desired school (46.2% against the overall average of 28.2%). In this point, 25- to 34-year-olds make up 40.4%.
  o To jump the ticket barrier of the underground (18% against 7.7% overall)
  o To copy in an examination (19.9% against 8.8% overall)
  o To hire a relative or friend to occupy a post in a public body (13.2% against 7.4% overall)
  o To pad your CV (16% against 7.7% overall)

— With respect to the consideration of corrupt conduct, young people believe the following are not corrupt:
o Cuando un representante electo o funcionario público acepta regalos de una empresa de suministros (30.2% versus 20.8% total)
   o Cuando un oficial trabaja en actividades electionales durante horas laborales (44.3% contra 26.6% total)
   o Cuando un médico del sistema sanitario público hace un viaje pagado por una laboratorio farmacéutico (44.3% contra 30.2% total); en este punto, los 25-34 años representan el 41.3%
   o Cuando un gerente de una empresa privada acepta regalos de un proveedor (63.8% contra 43.4% total); los 30-44 años representan el 50.7%, mientras que los 65 y más creen que esto es corrupto (66.7% creen que es un comportamiento corrupto, contra 53.6% total)

— Personas de 18 a 29 años de edad han visto que un trabajador en una organización pública abusa de su posición pública para beneficio personal; precisamente, 47.2% han visto esto, contra 22.5% total. En contraste, los 65 y más dicen que no han observado corrupción, representando el 10.2% del total.

Young people from 18 to 29:
   o Han visto un regalo ser aceptado (19.8% contra 12.2% total)
   o Han visto criterios inapropiados ser seguidos en la aplicación de las reglas (32.1% contra 22.9% total)
   o Han presenciado un comportamiento irregular en el trabajo (39.6% contra 30% total); un resultado notable aquí es que quienes han presenciado esto en el sistema educativo (31% contra 17.6%).

   Respondientes de 30 a 44 años representan el 36.6%, mientras que entre los 65 y más solo el 16.7% han presenciado conducta de este tipo

— Young people de 18 a 29 años creen que:
   o La corrupción ha disminuido (17% contra 26.5% total)
   o Los catalanes no son muy honestos (32.1% contra el 15.5% promedio)
   o Las leyes no se cumplen bien (22.6% contra el 14.1%)

— Con respecto a qué es lo más efectivo en combatir la corrupción, desglosado por grupos de edad:
   o Los jóvenes de 18 a 29 años creen que sería la difusión pública del problema, por ejemplo en las redes sociales (18.9% contra el 12% promedio)
   o Votar por candidatos o partidos que prometan combatir la corrupción eficientemente es la preferencia de 37.5% de los 65 y más (el promedio total es 30.6%)

   Como se refiere al castigo electoral, aquellos que más castigan a los partidos afectados por los casos de corrupción son los 30-44 años (algunos 49.3% votarían por otro partido, contra el 43.2% promedio), mientras que los 65 y más son los que menos utilizan esta forma de castigo, como 30.1% seguirían votando por el partido, contra el 23.5% total.
Corruption is very or fairly widespread, according to young people from 18 to 29 years of age, in the following institutions:

- The police forces (67% versus 44.1% overall)
- Social services (46.2% versus the overall average of 34.7%)
- Healthcare (53.7% versus 40% overall)
- Education (37.4% versus the overall average of 25.9%)
- Political parties (92.4% versus 82.7% overall)
- Financial institutions (89.6% versus 82% overall)
- Trade unions (67.9% versus the overall average of 61.8%)
- Parliament of Catalonia (64.1% versus 47.9% overall)
- Catalan Government Administration (Generalitat) (65.1% versus the overall average of 51.6%)
- Universities (42.5% versus 30.3% overall)
- Private companies (80.1% versus 59.2% overall)

Regarding awareness of the Anti-Fraud Office, older persons know of its existence more than the young, as 75.2% of those from 45 to 64 answer that they know about the Office. In contrast, awareness amongst the young is much less, with only 45.3% of 18- to 29-year-olds saying they have heard of it.

Size of municipality

In municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, respondents:

- Have seen more favouritism shown to family members, friends, companies or the respondent themself in the local administration (43.2% against 30.4% overall)
- Have seen more acceptance of gifts in the local administration (56.3% against 32.7% overall).
- Have seen more following of inappropriate criteria in the application of rules among the police (44.2% against 26.2% overall)
- Believe corruption is not a very serious problem (21.7% against the overall average of 14.9%)
- Believe the Catalans are very honest (24.1% against 17.5% overall)
- Are less inclined to believe political parties are illegally funded (only 44.6% believe they are illegally funded versus 51.9% overall)
- Believe corruption is widespread in the justice system (38% against 28.9% overall)
- Believe there is a lot of corruption in officially protected housing (44% against the overall average of 35.4%)
- Believe there is less corruption in the Catalan Government Administration (Generalitat) (12.7% think there is a lot of corruption, when the overall average is 18%)
o Believe there is a lot of corruption in staff recruitment and in control and inspection (50.6% and 47% versus 43.2% and 39.2% respectively)

— In municipalities with from 10,001 to 50,000 inhabitants, respondents:
  o Have seen more following of inappropriate criteria in the application of rules among local administration officials (50.6% against 41.2% overall)
  o Have witnessed irregular conduct in the workplace in the local administration (50.6% against 51.9% overall)
  o Tend to disagree that politicians offer sufficient explanations about their management (51.5% against 45.3% overall)
  o Believe there is little corruption in the public healthcare system (53.2% against 46.9% overall)
  o Believe corruption is not widespread in the media (53.2% against 46.9% overall)
  o Believe there is a lot of corruption in private companies (47.2% against 40.8% overall)
  o Believe the information offered by the media on corruption cases is fairly or very objective (39% against 31.9% overall)

— In municipalities with from 50,001 to 1 million inhabitants, respondents:
  o Have seen in person and in the last two years, the following of inappropriate criteria in the application of rules (18.5% against 22.9% overall)
  o Have witnessed less irregular conduct in the workplace in the local administration (30% against 41.2% overall)
  o Have heard less of the Anti-Fraud Office (57.8% against 67.5% overall)
  o Finally, respondents believe less in the difficulty of gathering evidence as the reason that would lead them not to report a case of corruption (42.2% against 48.2% overall)

— In municipalities with more than 1 million inhabitants, respondents:
  o Have seen in person and in the last two years more acceptance of gifts and bribes (19.7% and 7.1% versus 12.2% and 4.2% respectively)
  o Have seen more favouritism shown to family members, friends, companies or the respondent themself in the public healthcare system (55.8% against 42.2% overall) and in the Catalan Government Administration (Generalitat) (39.5% against 20.9% overall)
  o In terms of institutions, have witnessed most acceptance of gifts in the public healthcare system (61.1% against 41.3% overall)
  o Have seen more irregular conduct in the workplace in the Catalan Government Administration (Generalitat) than the other subgroups (27.8% against 16.1%)
Believe there is less corruption in the justice system (21.9% against 28.9% overall)
Believe corruption is fairly widespread in the media (43.7% against 37.4% overall)
Believe there is little corruption in foundations and associations (34.4% against the overall average of 41.9%)
Believe there is little corruption in control and inspection (39.9% against 33.4% overall) and in fines and penalties (50.3% against 42.7 overall)
Finally, more respondents have heard of the Anti-Fraud Office (76% versus 67.5 overall)

Educational level

— People with primary education are stricter with regard to the justification of conducts; thus, this subgroup considers it completely unjustifiable:
  o Following a traffic offence, to have a family member say that they were driving to avoid driving license penalties (82.8% versus 68.5% overall)
  o To claim for personal invoices by passing them off as work expenses (90% against the overall average of 79.2%)
  o To jump the ticket barrier in the underground (71% versus 60.6% overall)
  o To copy in an examination (69.7% versus 54% overall)
  o To contract a service without invoice to avoid paying VAT (60.2% versus the overall average of 49.2%)
  o To pad the CV (76.5% versus 63.1%)
  o To phone a doctor to jump the waiting list (48% versus the overall average of 37.6%)

— As regards the consideration of corrupt conducts, 63.8% of those who have primary educational level believe that a private company manager accepting a case of wine is corrupt conduct, as opposed to 53.6% of the overall sample.

— The overall average of those who have witnessed an employee abuse a public position for private gain is 22.5%, while for respondents with primary level education this figure falls to 11.8%. Consequently, those with the lowest educational levels are less likely to have seen family members, friends, companies or themselves benefit from favouritism.

— In the case of those who have seen the following of inappropriate criteria in the application of rules the overall average is 22.9%, while among respondents with lower educational levels this figure falls to 14.9%. Thus, once again this subgroup has witnessed less corruption. The same occurs with irregular conduct in the workplace, where the
overall average is 30%, as opposed to respondents from the aforementioned subgroup, of whom only 15.4% have seen such conduct.

— On the subject of the **perception of corruption**, those with primary level education believe that there is a lot of corruption (33% versus 24.4% overall).

— With regard to the evolution of corruption, the subgroup that believes it to have increased most significantly is that of the primary educational level (42.1% versus 30.6%). This same subgroup agrees least with the statement that politicians do whatever it takes to fight against corruption (48.4% against the 42.1% who totally disagree with the statement).

— Those with university level education believe that corruption is not very widespread:
  - In the **social services** (60.5% with respect to the overall average of 49.5%)
  - In the Parliament of Catalonia (48.3% against 38.8% overall)
  - In the **Catalan Government Administration** (48.3% versus the overall average of 37.9%)
  - In **foundations and associations** (49% versus 41.9% overall)
  - In the **universities** (65.3% versus 53.2% overall)

— In terms of **awareness of the Anti-Fraud Office** by subgroups, those who have higher levels of education (university) are most aware of its existence (79.9% awareness versus the 52.5% of those with primary level).

— Regarding the **honesty of staff working for the administration**, 70.1% of those with university studies believe them to be fairly honest, while among those with primary educational level the figure falls to 50.5%.

— Finally, with reference to the **transparency of the public administrations**, 49.7% of those possessing university level studies believe the administrations to be fairly transparent versus the overall figure of 40%. Consequently, the higher the educational level, the greater the belief that there is transparency in the public administrations.