



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:
 - Have seen more favouritism towards family members, friends, companies or the respondent themselves than men (51.9% against 31%)
 - Have seen more acceptance of gifts than men (48,3% against 31.8%)
 - Have witnessed more irregular conduct in the workplace than men (37.6% against 26.2% of men)
- In the **local administration**, men:
 - Have seen more favouritism towards family members, friends, companies or the respondent themselves (40.2% against 22.1% of women).
 - Have seen more acceptance of gifts than women (47.7% against 21.7%).
- In the **police**:
 - 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.
 - 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**:
 - 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)
 - For an official to use a public good for private purposes (8.5% against 3.3% overall)
 - For a person who works in the public health system to help a family member jump the waiting list (16.9% against 11% overall)
 - For a senior manager to accept a case of wine as a gift from a company (26.4% against 17.7% overall)
 - 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%.
 - To jump the ticket barrier of the underground (18% against 7.7% overall)
 - To copy in an examination (19.9% against 8.8% overall)
 - To hire a relative or friend to occupy a post in a public body (13.2% against 7.4% overall)
 - 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**:



- When an elected representative or public official accepts gifts from a supply company (30.2% versus 20.8% overall)
 - When an official works on election activities during working hours (44.3% against 26.6% overall)
 - When a doctor in the public healthcare system makes a trip paid for by a pharmaceutical laboratory (44.3% against 30.2% overall); in this point, 25- to 34-year-olds make up 41.3%
 - When a manager of a private company accepts gifts from a supplier (63.8% versus 43.4% overall); 30- to 44-year-olds make up 50.7%, while the over 65s think that this is indeed corrupt (66.7% believe it is corrupt conduct, versus 53.6% overall)
- People from 18 to 29 years of age **have witnessed a worker in a public institution abuse their public position for private gain**; precisely, 47.2% have seen this, against 22.5% overall. In contrast, the over 65s say they have not observed corruption, making up 10.2% of the total.
- Young people from 18 to 29:
- **Have seen a gift being accepted** (19.8% against 12.2% overall)
 - **Have seen inappropriate criteria being followed in the application of rules** (32.1% against 22.9% overall)
 - **Have witnessed irregular conduct in the workplace** (39.6% against 30% overall); a notable result here is those who have witnessed this in the education system (31% against 17.6%). Respondents from 30 to 44 years of age make up 36.6%, while amongst the over 65s only 16.7% have seen such conduct
- **Young people** from 18 to 29 believe that:
- **Corruption has fallen** (17% against 26.5% overall)
 - The **Catalans are not very honest** (32.1% versus the 15.5% average)
 - **Laws** are not **well complied with** (22.6% against 14.1%)
- With respect to what is **most effective in combatting corruption**, broken down by age groups:
- The young from 18 to 29 think it would be public dissemination of the problem, in the social networks for example (18.9% versus the 12% average)
 - Voting for clean candidates or parties that promise to fight corruption efficiently is the preferred option for 37.5% of the over 65s (the overall average is 30.6%)
- As regards **electoral punishment**, those who most punish parties affected by corruption cases are the 30- to 44-year-olds (some 49.3% would vote for another party, against the 43.2% overall figure), while the over 65s are those who least use this form of punishment, as 30.1% would continue voting for the party, versus the 23.5% overall.



- **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 themselves 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%)



- 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:
- Have seen more following of inappropriate criteria in the application of rules among local administration officials (50.6% against 41.2% overall)
 - Have witnessed irregular conduct in the workplace in the local administration (50.6% against 51.9% overall)
 - Tend to disagree that politicians offer sufficient explanations about their management (51.5% against 45.3% overall)
 - Believe there is little corruption in the public healthcare system (53.2% against 46.9% overall)
 - Believe corruption is not widespread in the media (53.2% against 46.9% overall)
 - Believe there is a lot of corruption in private companies (47.2% against 40.8% overall)
 - 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:
- 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)
 - Have witnessed less irregular conduct in the workplace in the local administration (30% against 41.2% overall)
 - Have heard less of the Anti-Fraud Office (57.8% against 67.5% overall)
 - 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:
- 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)
 - Have seen more favouritism shown to family members, friends, companies or the respondent themselves in the public healthcare system (55.8% against 42.2% overall) and in the Catalan Government Administration (Generalitat) (39.5% against 20.9% overall)
 - In terms of institutions, have witnessed most acceptance of gifts in the public healthcare system (61.1% against 41.3% overall)
 - 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:
 - 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)
 - To claim for personal invoices by passing them off as work expenses (90% against the overall average of 79.2%)
 - To jump the ticket barrier in the underground (71% versus 60.6% overall)
 - To copy in an examination (69.7% versus 54% overall)
 - To contract a service without invoice to avoid paying VAT (60.2% versus the overall average of 49.2%)
 - To pad the CV (76.5% versus 63.1%)
 - 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.

