

Attitude towards corruption in Latvia

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

November 2015

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I. Methodological information

<p><u>SELECTION:</u></p>	<p>The survey followed stratified random sampling method and included 1009 permanent inhabitants of the Republic of Latvia from 15 to 74 years of age.</p> <p>Stratification features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) geographical, b) national. <p>The selection was designed in line with the latest data on inhabitants of the Republic of Latvia.</p>
<p><u>METHOD:</u></p>	<p>The survey was conducted by using direct (personal) interview method at the place of residence of respondents. The place of residence of respondents was selected through random routing method. The selection of respondents was done by using the Kish grid.</p>
<p><u>TIME PERIOD FOR INTERVIEWS:</u></p>	<p>6.11.2015 - 17.11.2015</p>

	Number of respondents in the selection (%)	Population statistics (%)
Sex		
Male	43.9%	47.0%
Female	56.1%	53.0%
Age		
15-24	15.3%	14.1%
25-34	19.9%	18.7%
35-44	19.7%	17.7%
45-54	17.1%	18.7%
55-64	16.8%	17.5%
65-74	11.2%	13.4%
Nationality		
Latvian	66.9%	61.6%
Other	33.1%	38.4%
Region		
Riga	30.6%	31.6%
Vidzeme	26.4%	26.2%
Kurzeme	12.8%	13.2%
Zemgale	14.3%	14.3%
Latgale	15.9%	14.8%

II. Main conclusions

- ❖ **2015 survey results indicate that there are positive trends in the field of corruption in Latvia:**
 - ❑ **Corrupt activities in population are less common – the surveyed Latvian citizens used their connections, presents or unofficial payments less often. With respect to several survey items, this year the level of corrupt activities was the lowest since 1999, e.g. when receiving health care services, in dealings with Traffic Police, registration of vehicles or roadworthiness test.**
 - ❑ **Public opinion towards corruption becomes negative - there are less Latvian citizens who think that they could personally give a bribe to a State official to achieve a beneficial solution in their own interests or those of their relatives.**
 - ❑ **Increased public trust in several State institutions.**

1. Integrity evaluation with respect to various institutions

- ❖ **The following institutions in general were evaluated as trustworthy (*very + somewhat*) by most of the surveyed Latvian citizens:**
 - **State Fire and Rescue Service,**
 - **President of the Republic of Latvia,**
 - **State Social Insurance Agency,**
 - **State and municipality education institutions,**
 - **Church.**

- ❖ The following institutions more often received a critical evaluation (*very + somewhat not trustworthy*), instead of a positive one (*trustworthy*):
 - Saeima of the Republic of Latvia (when talking about corruption, 37% described as *not trustworthy*, but 21.4% described as *trustworthy*),
 - Private enterprises (31.8% described as *not trustworthy*, but 19.7% described as *trustworthy*),
 - Traffic Police (32% described as *not trustworthy*, but 23.4% described as *trustworthy*),
 - Customs (30.5% described as *not trustworthy*, but 19.2% described as *trustworthy*),
 - Procurement Monitoring Bureau (PMB) (23.3% described as *not trustworthy*, but 18.5% described as *trustworthy*),
 - Latvian government (Cabinet of Ministers) (29.9% described as *not trustworthy*, but 24.5% described as *trustworthy*),
 - Courts (30% described as *not trustworthy*, but 27.3% described as *trustworthy*).
- ❖ It has to be stressed that in comparison to results from the previous survey (2014), this year almost all State and public institutions received more positive evaluation. The President of the Republic of Latvia received relatively the highest increase in trust. Furthermore, public trust in the government increases in each survey (since 2012).
- ❖ Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau was evaluated as trustworthy by one third of the Latvian citizens (33.8%). In comparison to results from the previous research, positive evaluations have slightly increased (+1,8%). 19.3% were critical, and that is less (-3,6%) than in 2014.

2. Perceptions and attitude towards corruption

- ❖ As in previous researches, most of the Latvian citizens agreed to the following statements:
 - ✓ *Prolonged court proceedings reduce confidence that guilty persons will receive punishment (in general, 74.8% agreed),*
 - ✓ *Deputies work in favor of rather small economic groups, and not for the benefit of population in general (71.3%),*
 - ✓ *Current national bureaucratic system makes people to give bribes (61.2%),*
 - ✓ *Public procurements are granted to entrepreneurs linked to politicians/officials (60%),*
 - ✓ *Corruption is means that allow one to outperform his or her competitors (53.7% agreed). Since 2007, the number of respondents who agree with this statement have increased.*
- ❖ Most of participants of the research did not agree to the following statements:
- ❖ *Financing of political parties is transparent and supervised properly (in general, 70% did not agree),*
 - ✓ *I do not care that the State is being cheated, because the State never gives anything to me (55.6% did not agree),*
 - ✓ *Lobbying is an honest way how public can influence the State administration (55.5% did not agree).*
- ❖ When evaluating the following statement, Latvian citizens were divided:
- ❖ *Without bribery it is not possible to achieve anything, because the national system is completely corrupt (in general, 46.9% agreed and 44.2% did not agree). Upon analyzing research findings according to respondent groups shaped by several social and demographic factors, it becomes clear that corrupt activities were slightly more often justified by those from 25 to 34; financially more stable participants of the research; men; as well as those living in cities.*

3. Perceptions regarding topicality changes of corruption-related issues in Latvia over the last 4 years

- ❖ As in previous researches, population still believes that corruption in our country is more topical issue on the highest level. One quarter (25.5%) of participants of the survey believes that issues related to corruption on the highest level have increased over the last 4 years. When talking about lower level corruption, such an opinion was reflected by 20.6%, and that is less than in all previous researches since 1999.
- ❖ Those who thought that corruption over the last four years has decreased, were less than 20%. When talking about higher level corruption, such an opinion was reflected by 14.8%, but when talking about lower level corruption – by 16%. In general, most of the respondents thought that corruption-related issues in Latvia over the last four years have remained unchanged.
- ❖ The results acquired in different social-demographic groups fail to reveal any significant differences in opinion.

4. Perceptions regarding necessity of various measures to reduce corruption

- ❖ According to public opinion, all measures proposed by the survey are important for fighting corruption. As in previous researches (2012-2014), more than 70% of the surveyed Latvian citizens admitted that the following measures for fighting corruption are very important or important:
 - *More rigorous control of public procurements.*
 - *Courts must impose more severe punishments upon those who give and accept bribes.*
 - *Enhanced control and limitation of those privately financing parties.*
 - *Public information about those who are lobbying laws (their own interests).*
 - *Implementation of ethical codes and binding anti-corruption programs.*
- ❖ 59.7% of participants of the survey admitted that it is very important or important to allocate additional financial resources to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau; that is more (+4.3%) than in 2014.

5. Use of several unofficial solutions for settling matters/issues/problems

- ❖ Over the last 2 years, 27.2% of the surveyed Latvian citizens have used unofficial payments, presents or connections/strings for settling matters/issues/problems. It is important to note that, in comparison to research findings from 2012 and 2014, these numbers have decreased (-5% in comparison to 2014).
- ❖ According to research findings, to settle various matters, mostly connections/strings, as well as symbolic presents are used. The said solutions are used by 10-20% of the surveyed Latvian citizens. Corrupt activities involving money or valuable presents are allowed by less than 6%. There is a positive trend that has to be acknowledged – in comparison to 2014, this year the number of citizens who have allowed corrupt activities of any kind has decreased:
 - ❑ 18.5% (-1.2% in comparison to 2014) of the surveyed Latvian citizens have used connections/strings (e.g. friends, acquaintances),
 - ❑ 11.5% (-3.5% in comparison to 2014) have used small (symbolic) presents, e.g. flowers, souvenirs, representative objects, sweets,
 - ❑ 5.5% (-0.8% in comparison to 2014) have made unofficial payments (EUR 7 and more),
 - ❑ 2.2% (-1.3% in comparison to 2014) of participants of the survey have used valuable presents, e.g. gift cards, products, goods, services,
 - ❑ 1.8% (-1.3% in comparison to 2014) have made unofficial payments (lower than EUR 7).

- ❖ In comparison to research findings from 2014, there are positive trends in almost all survey positions (except for settling of matters in courts), namely the surveyed Latvian citizens have used connections, presents or unofficial payments to settle these matters less often. Several survey positions show the lowest level of corrupt activities since 1999 – with respect to receipt of medical services, in dealings with Traffic Police, registration of vehicles or roadworthiness test, receipt/change of passport, residence permits, settling calls.
- ❖ Connections, unofficial payments or barter were used most often (more than 10% of cases among those respondents that had dealt with the respective matter) to settle the following matters:
 - *Recruitment at State or municipal institutions (unofficial solutions, mostly connections/strings, used in 30.2% of all cases),*
 - *Receipt of medical services (unofficial solutions used in 23.4% of all cases),*
 - *Settling of matters related to immovable properties (privatization, receipt, purchase/sale etc. of land, apartment or house) (unofficial solutions used in 20.5% of all cases),*
 - *Dealings with the Traffic Police (violation of traffic regulations, fine) (unofficial solutions used in 17.3% of all cases),*
 - *Education (kindergarten, school, higher school) (unofficial solutions used in 12.9% of all cases),*
 - *Settling of matters before courts (unofficial solutions used in 11.9% of all cases),*
 - *Settling of matters in municipalities (unofficial solutions used in 10.8% of all cases).*

6. Actions taken when facing corruption cases

- ❖ Dynamics of research findings show that public opinion towards bribery becomes negative. 22.2% of the surveyed Latvian citizens considered that they could give a bribe to a State official, and that is less than in all previous researches since 2007. For the first time more than two thirds (69%) did not consider that they could give a bribe.
- ❖ Research findings acquired in several social-demographic groups show that respondents from 25 to 34 years of age, those with higher income and education, as well as those living in Kurzeme and Zemgale slightly more (25-30%) consider that they could engage in corrupt activities.
- ❖ The following are the most significant reasons why people could decide to give a bribe to a State official:
 - ✓ *Belief that a bribe will contribute to a positive (desired) solution to an issue (said by 38.6%),*
 - ✓ *More kind and lenience attitude of employees (32.1%),*
 - ✓ *Gives more confidence that the issue at hand will be resolved at all (29.4%),*
 - ✓ *Faster dealing with an enquiry (issue) (25.5%).*
- ❖ Most significant obstacles that could discourage from giving a bribe:
 - ✓ *No financial resources to give a bribe (said by 36.6%),*
 - ✓ *Officials have good enough wages, thus they do not have to be paid additionally (33.2%),*
 - ✓ *That contributes to dishonest actions of clerks, officials (29%),*
 - ✓ *Ethically unacceptable, ashamed to give a bribe (26.5%).*

- ❖ **39.9% of the surveyed Latvian citizens are ready to make a statement, openly or anonymously, about corruption, and that is slightly less than in 2012 and 2014. It has to be said that the number of those who are ready to make an open statement about corruption has increased and now amounts to 11.9%.**
- ❖ **Actions taken by the surveyed Latvian citizens when personally facing corruption (somebody demands a bribe or official exceeds his or her rights):**
 - ***Telling about that to relatives, acquaintances (said by 34.5%),***
 - ***Making a statement to police and/or Prosecutor's Office (14.9%),***
 - ***Notifying the head of the respective institution about the said issue (13.7%),***
 - ***Notifying the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (CPCB) (11.8%),***
 - ***Ready to report this case, but do not know where to apply (10.1%),***
 - ***Making a statement to media (9.7%).***
- ❖ **15.1% of the surveyed Latvian citizens would not inform anybody about the corruption cases and would not make a statement to any authority, and this number has decreased (-5.5%) since 2014.**

III. Research findings

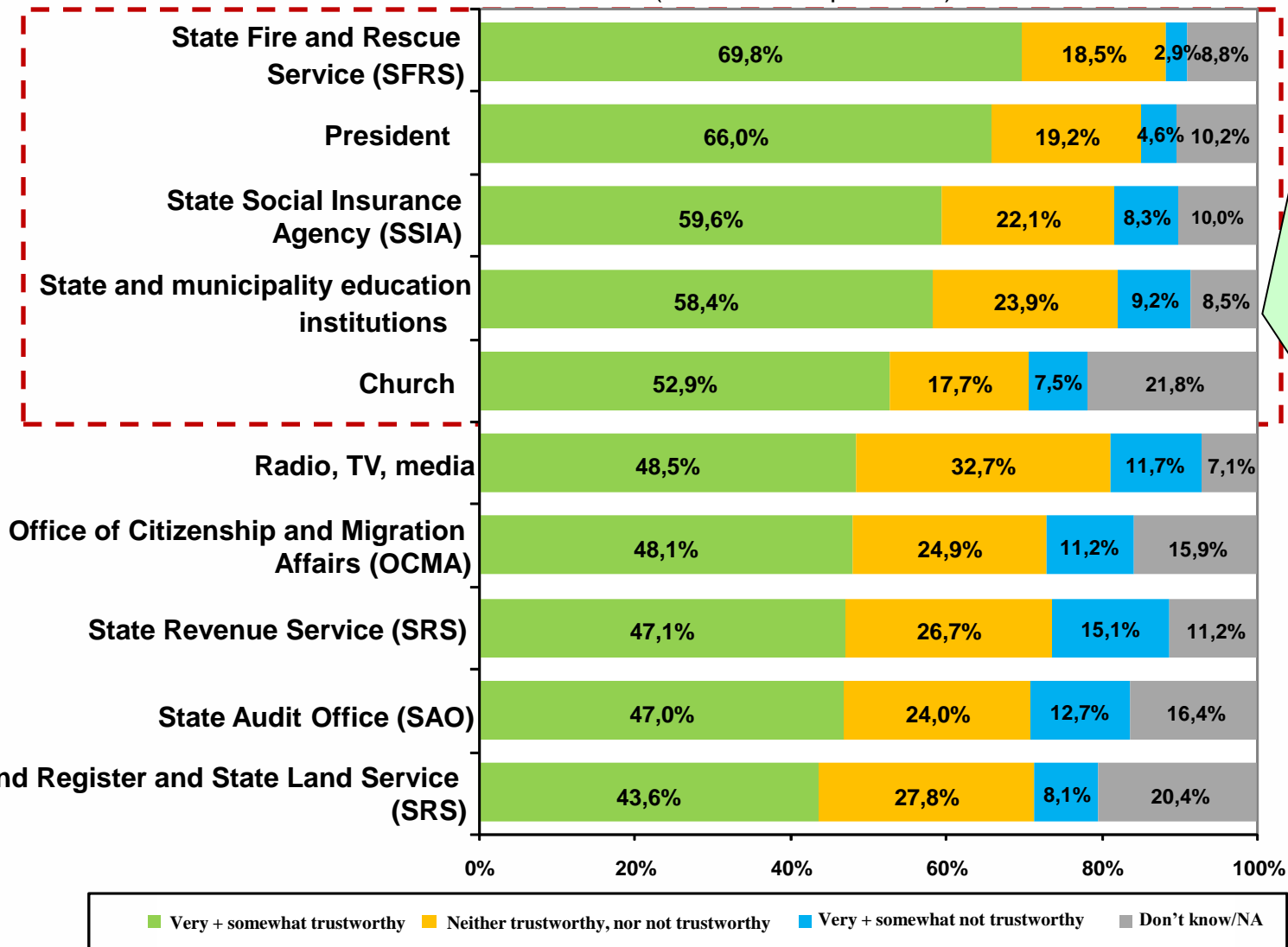
1. Integrity evaluation with respect to various institutions

How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Evaluation on a 5-point scale where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

INSTITUTIONS MOST OFTEN EVALUATED POSITIVELY (ranked from 1 to 10)

(Base = all respondents)



Most of the surveyed Latvian citizens admitted that the following institutions are trustworthy (*very + somewhat*):

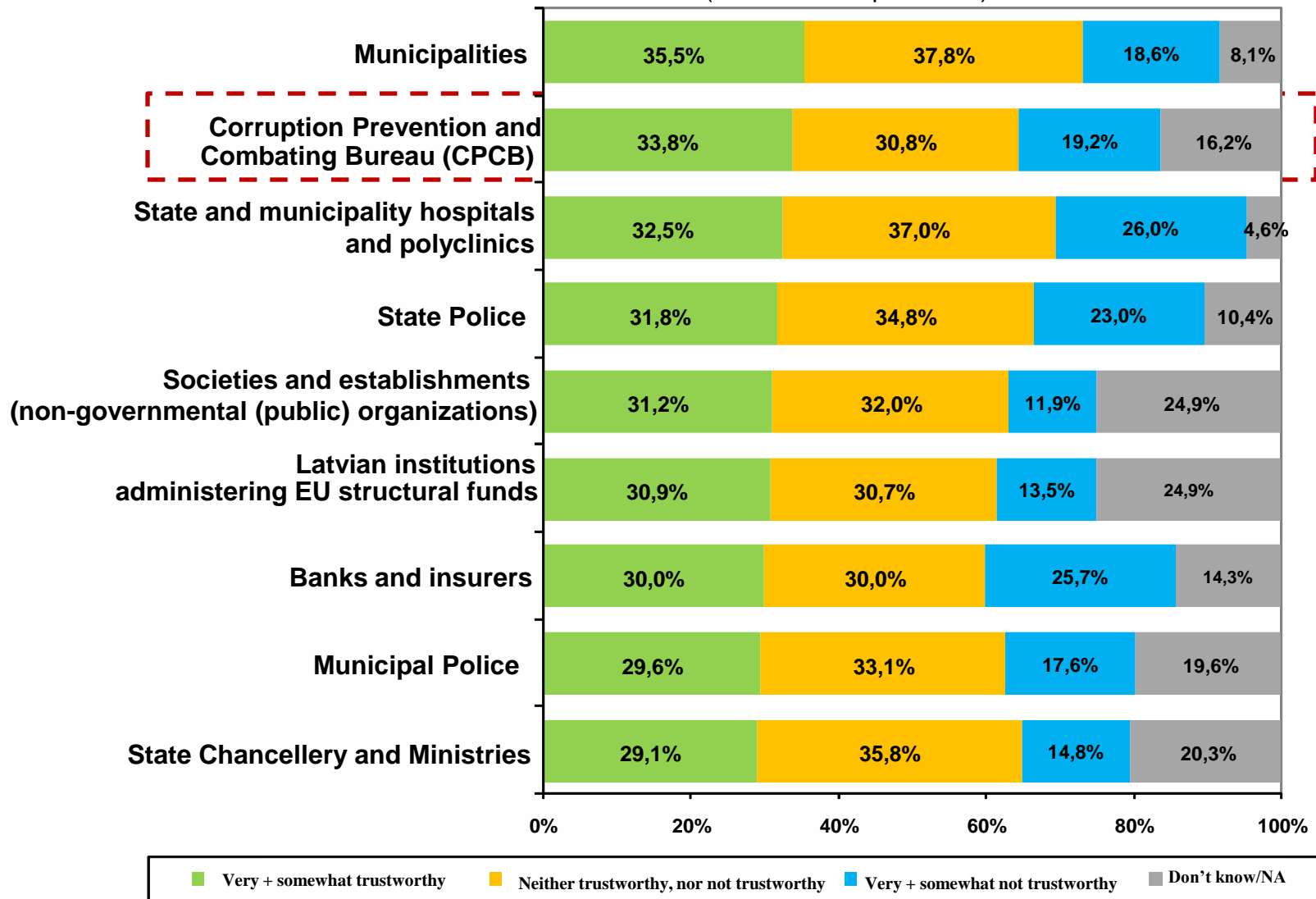
- State Fire and Rescue Service,
- President of the Republic of Latvia,
- State Social Insurance Agency,
- State and municipality education institutions,
- Church.

How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Evaluation on a 5-point scale where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

2. INSTITUTIONS MOST OFTEN EVALUATED POSITIVELY (ranked from 11 to 19)

(Base = all respondents)

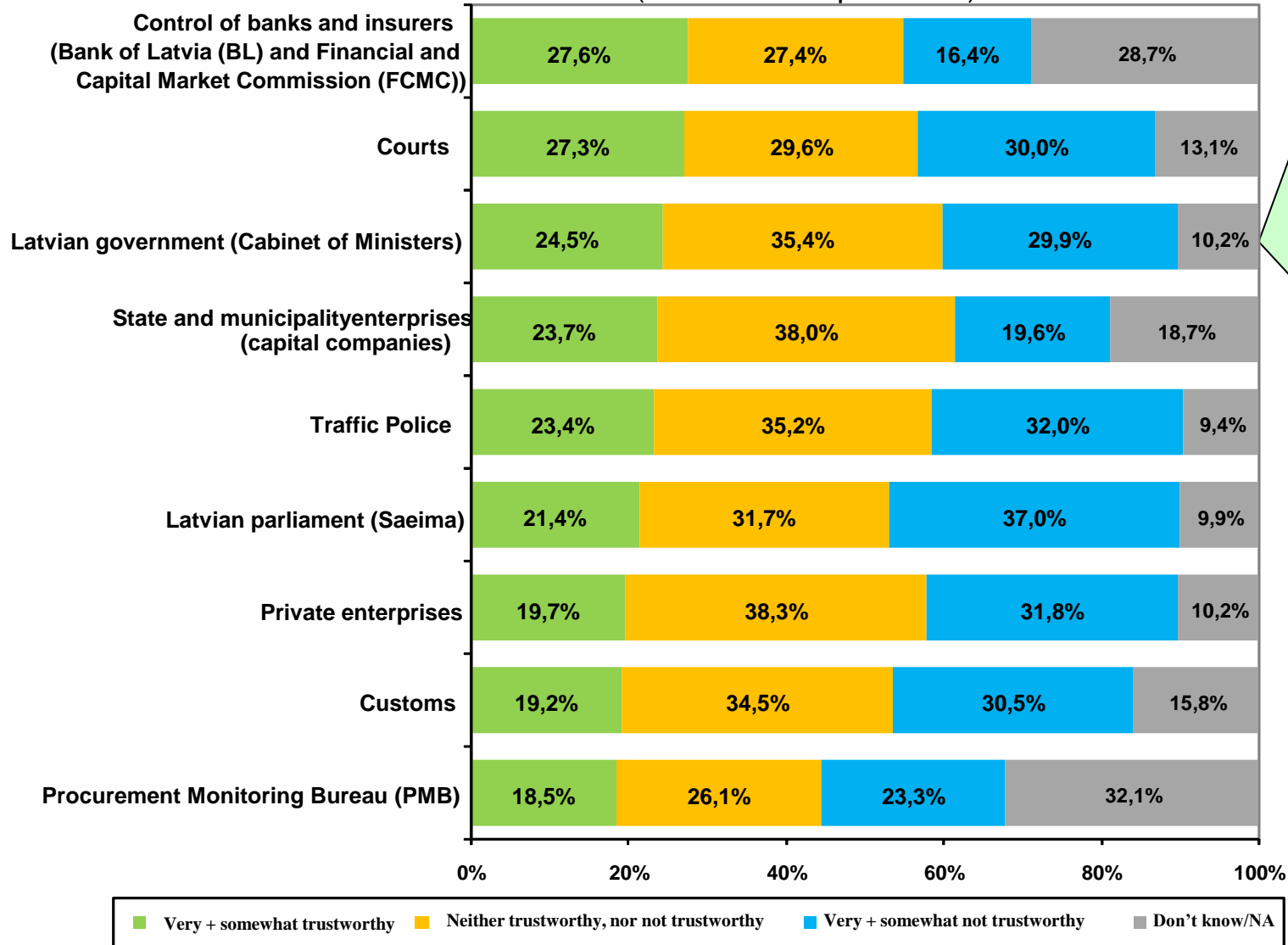


How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Evaluation on a 5-point scale where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS LESS OFTEN EVALUATED AS TRUSTWORTHY (ranked from 20 to 28)

(Base = all respondents)

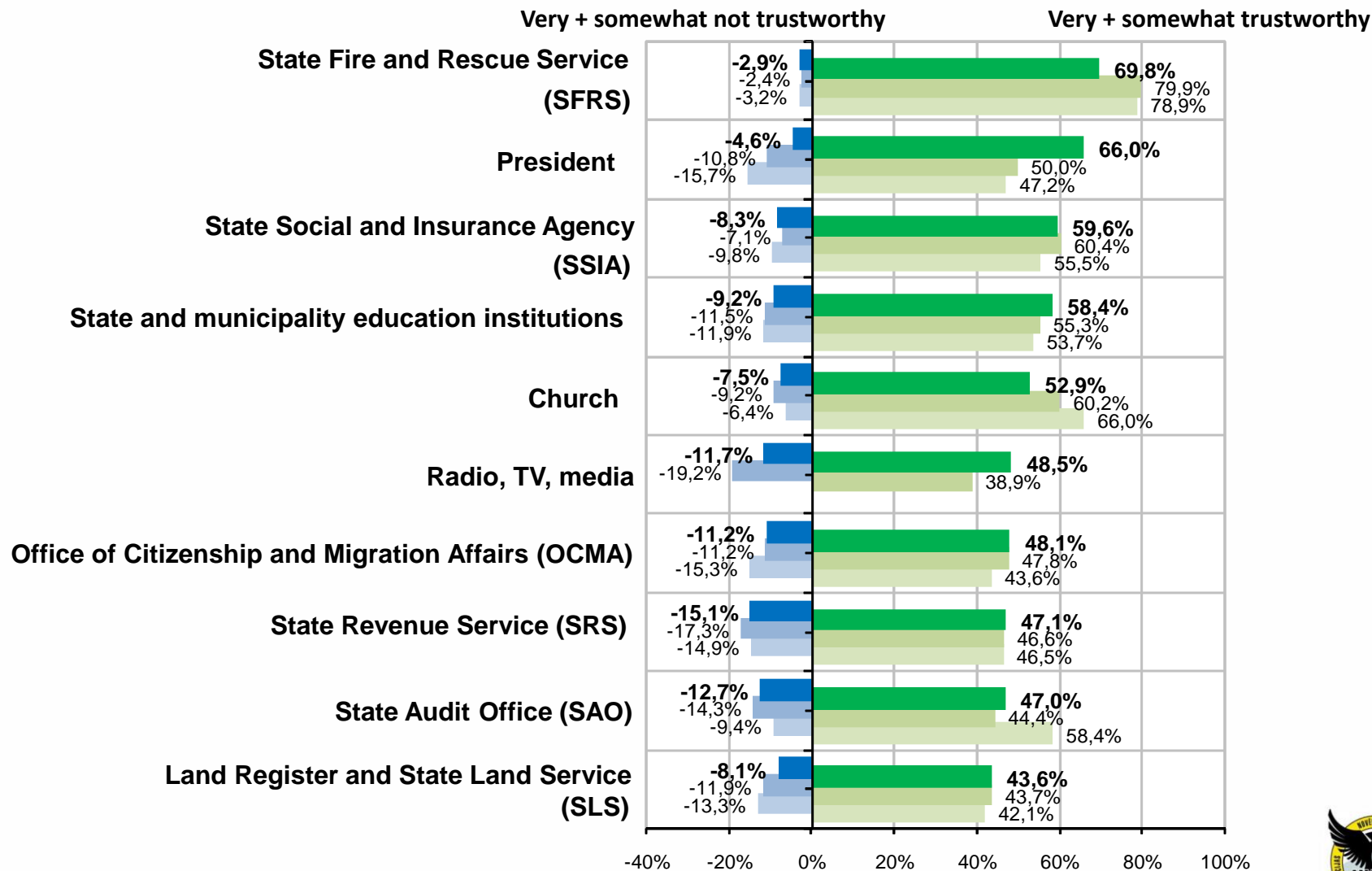


The following institutions were evaluated as not trustworthy (very + somewhat) in 30% and more cases:

- Latvian parliament (Saeima),
- Traffic Police,
- Private enterprises,
- Customs,
- Courts.

- 2015
 - 2014
 - 2012
- How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?**
 Evaluation on a 5-point scale where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».
- GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS MOST OFTEN EVALUATED POSITIVELY (ranked from 1 to 10)**

(Base = all respondents)



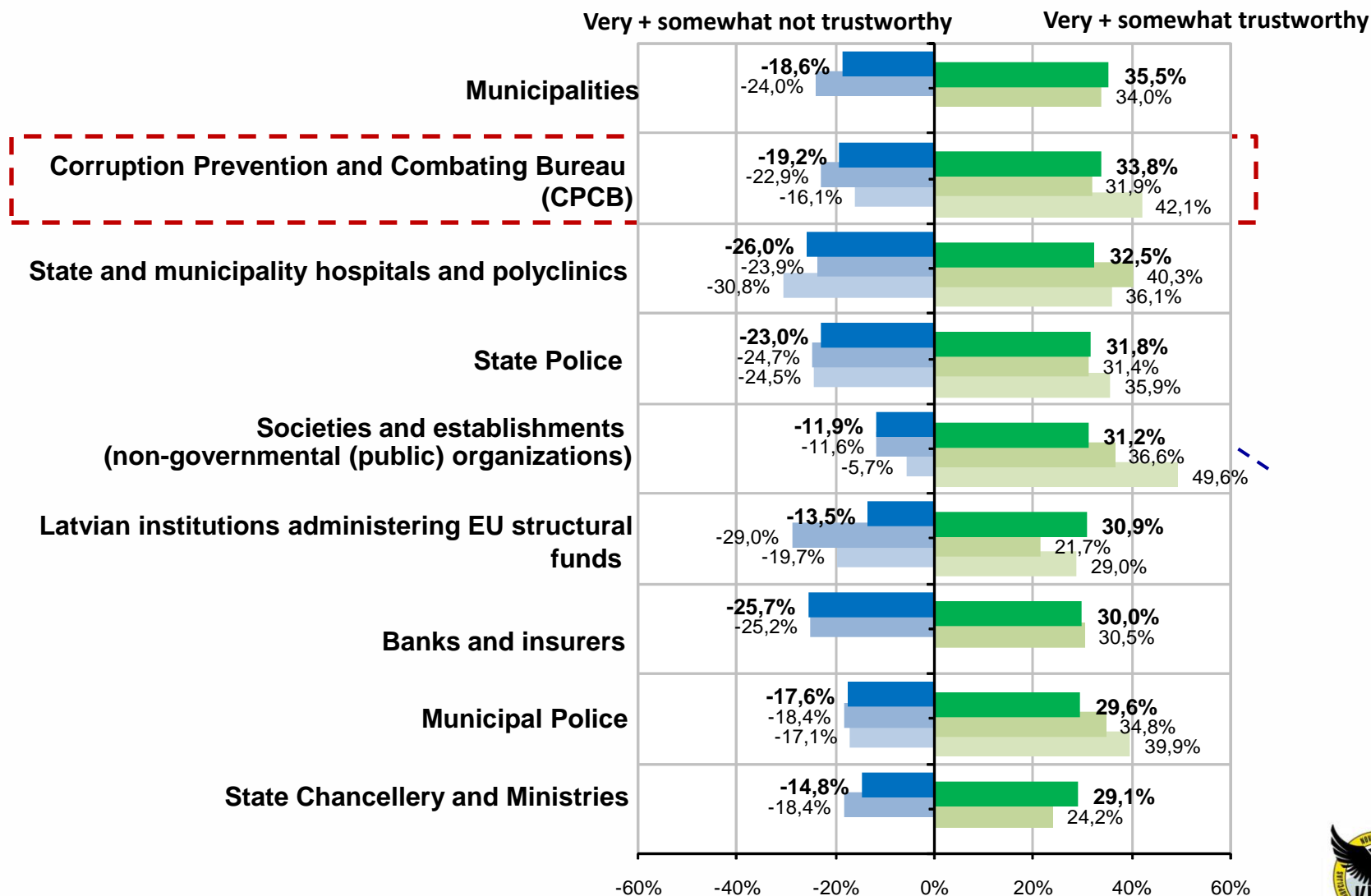
- 2015
- 2014
- 2012

How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Evaluation on a 5-point scale where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

2. GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS MOST OFTEN EVALUATED POSITIVELY (ranked from 11 to 19)

(Base = all respondents)



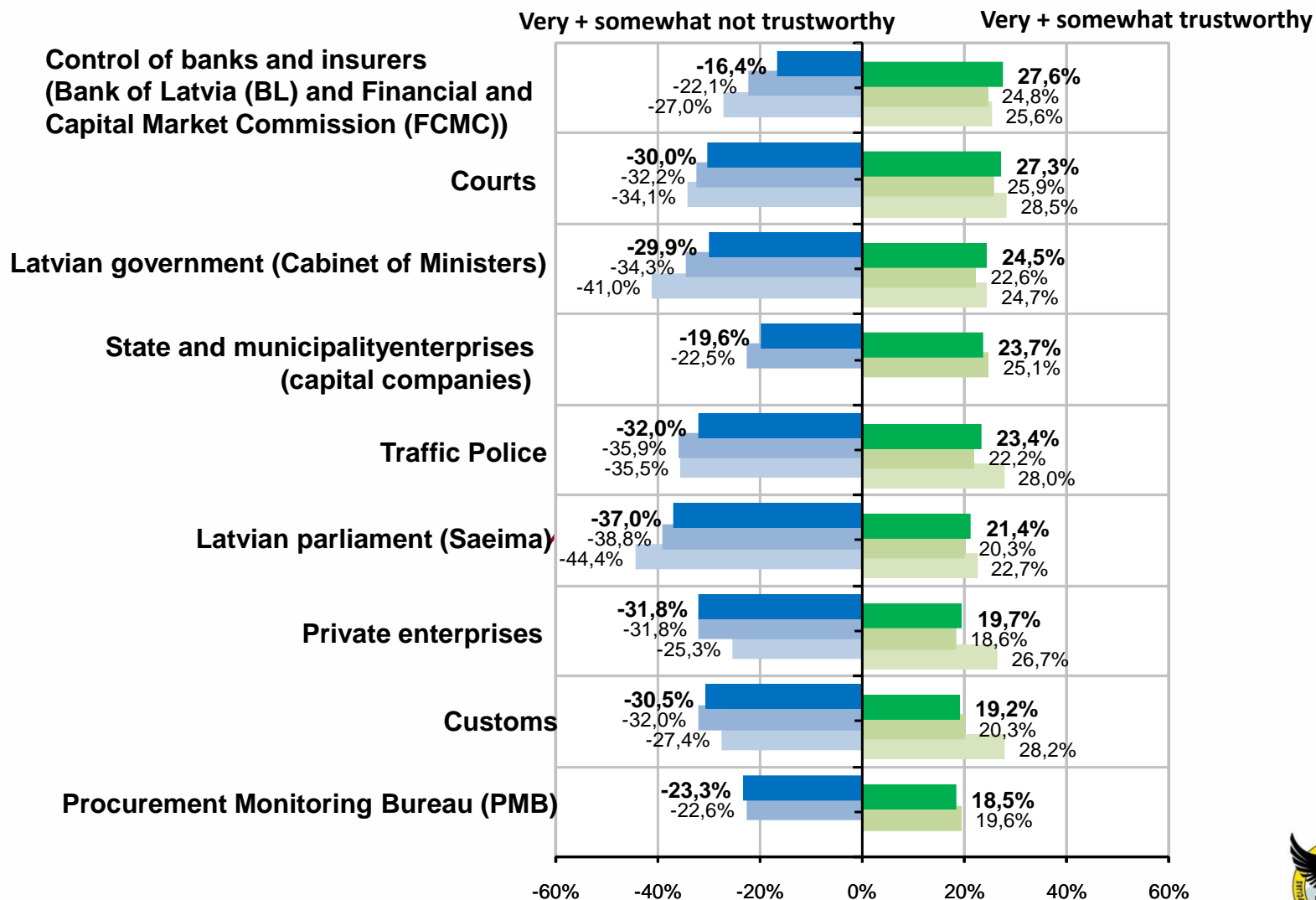
- 2015
- 2014
- 2012

How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Evaluation on a 5-point scale where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS LESS OFTEN EVALUATED AS TRUSTWORTHY (ranked from 20 to 28)

(Base = all respondents)

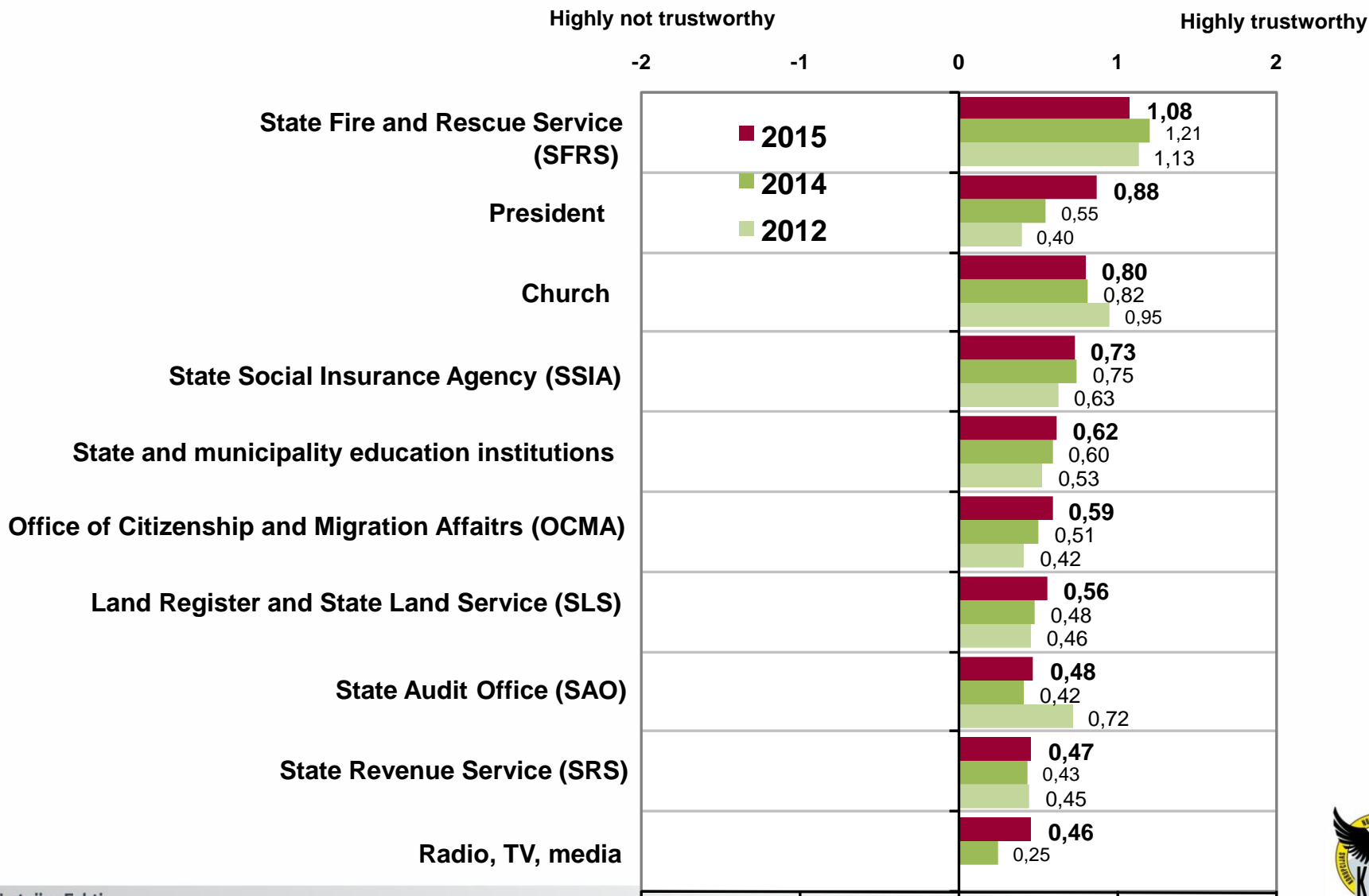


How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Average evaluation on 5-points scale

where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

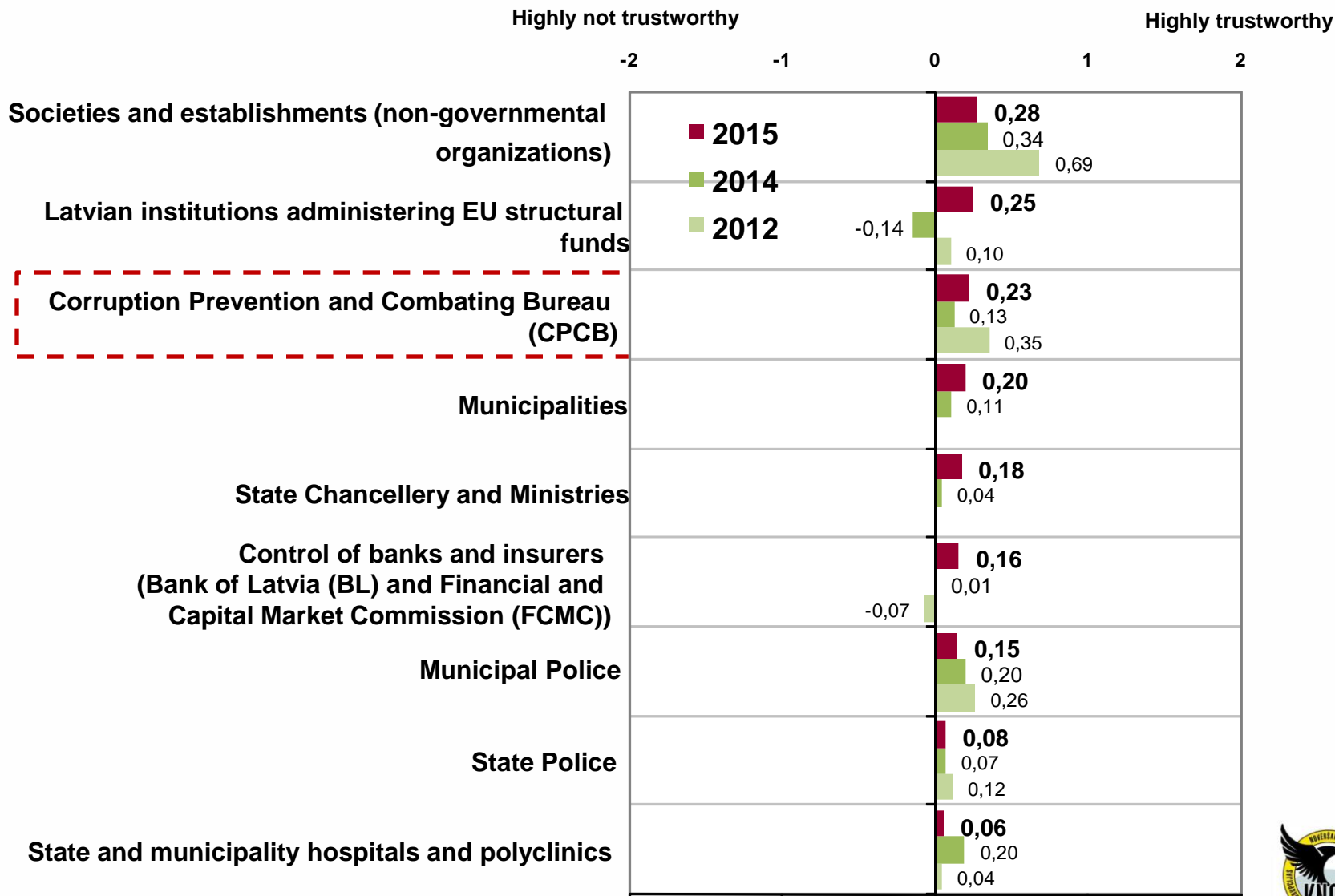
GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS MOST OFTEN EVALUATED POSITIVELY (ranked from 1 to 10)



How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?
Average evaluation on 5-points scale

where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

2. GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS MOST OFTEN EVALUATED POSITIVELY (ranked from 11 to 19)



How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institutions/State authorities/enterprises?

Average evaluation on 5-points scale

where -2 means «highly not trustworthy» and 2 means «highly trustworthy».

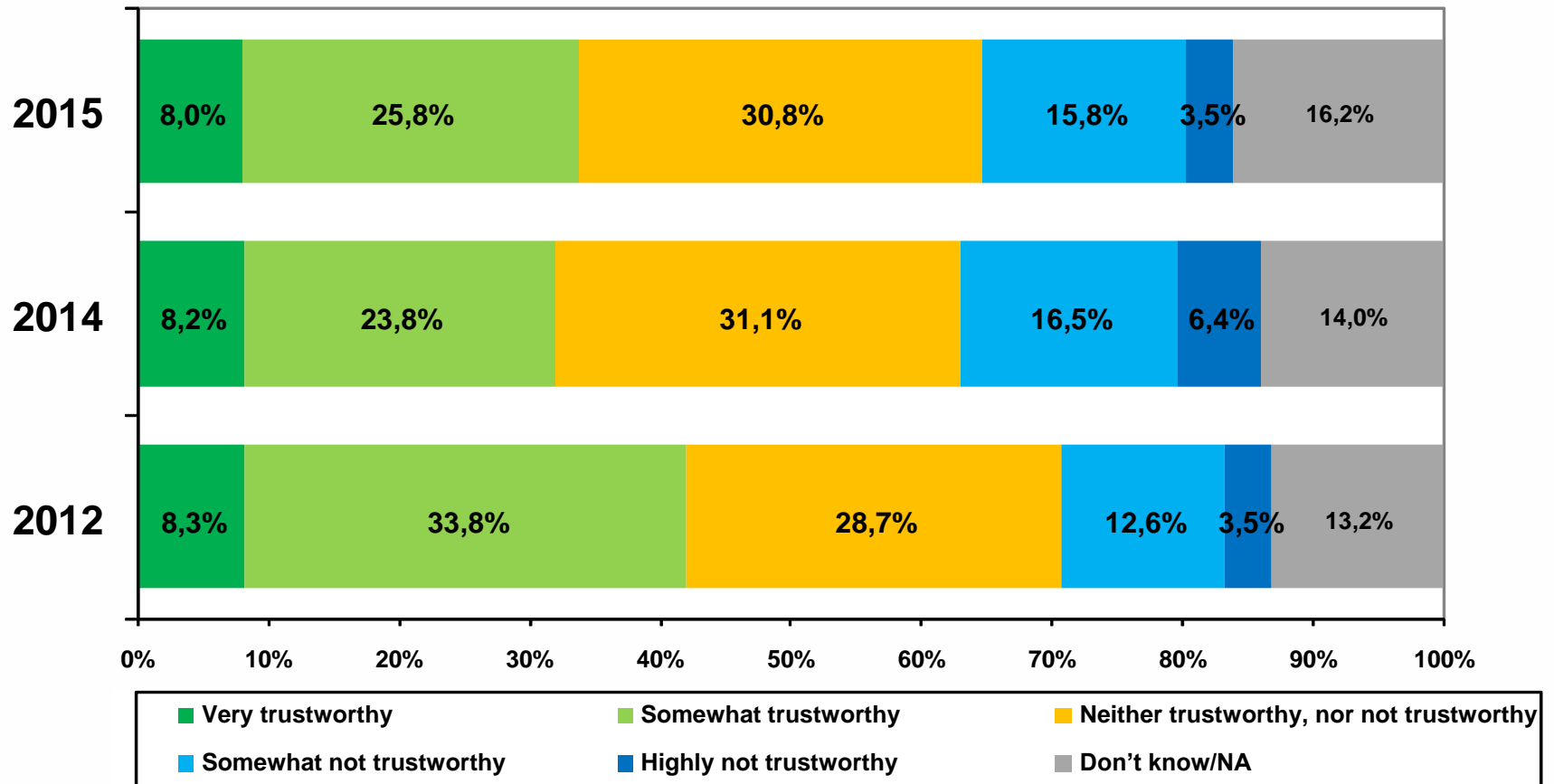
GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS LESS OFTEN EVALUATED AS TRUSTWORTHY (ranked from 20 to 28)



How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institution?

Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (CPCB)

(Base = all respondents)

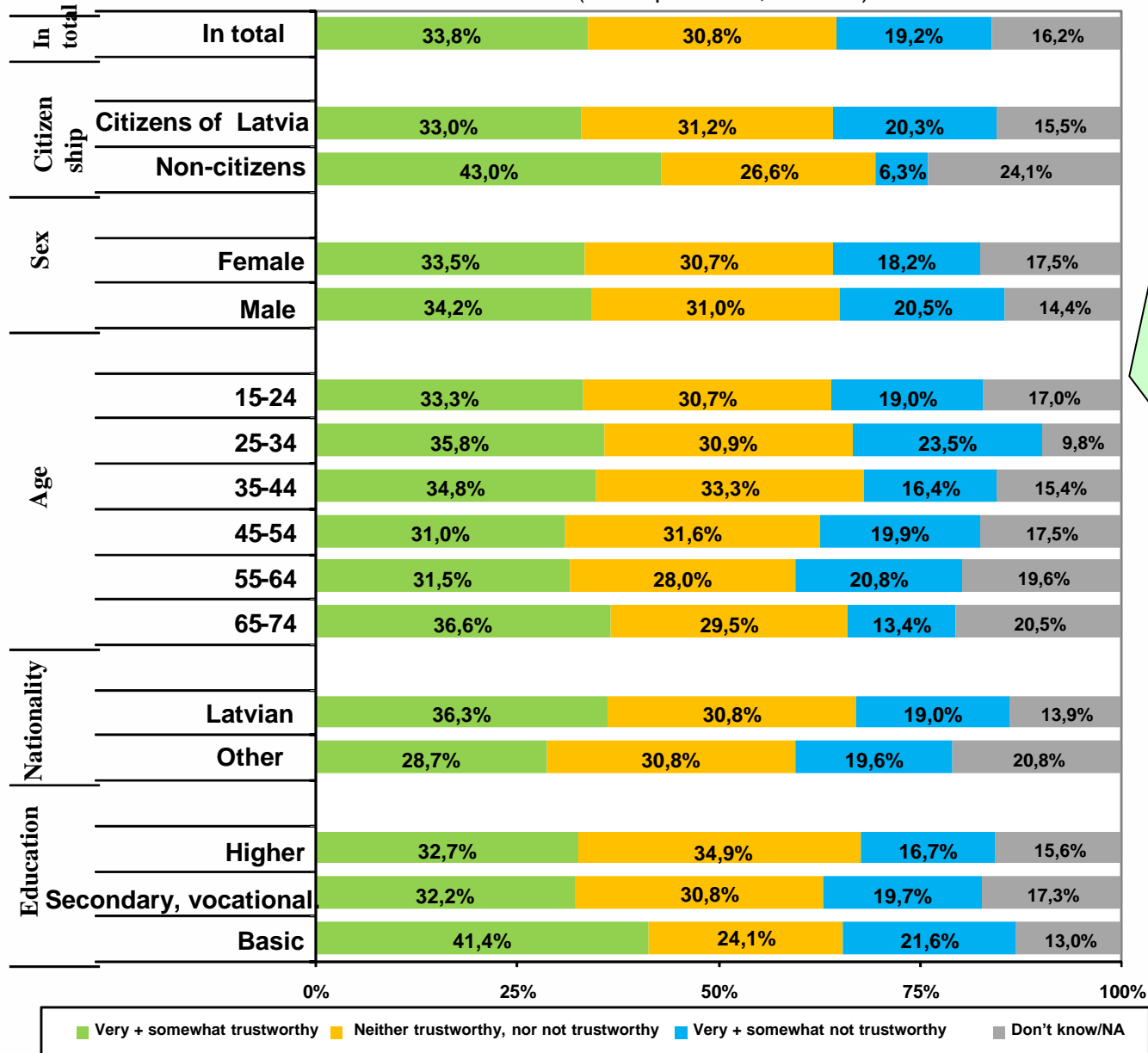


One third (33.8) of the Latvian citizens described the Corruption and Combating Bureau as trustworthy. In comparison to findings from the previous research, the amount of positive evaluations has slightly increased (+1.8%). 19.3% of the surveyed respondents were critical, and that is less than in 2014 (-3.6%).

How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institution?

Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (CPCB)

(All respondents; N=1009)

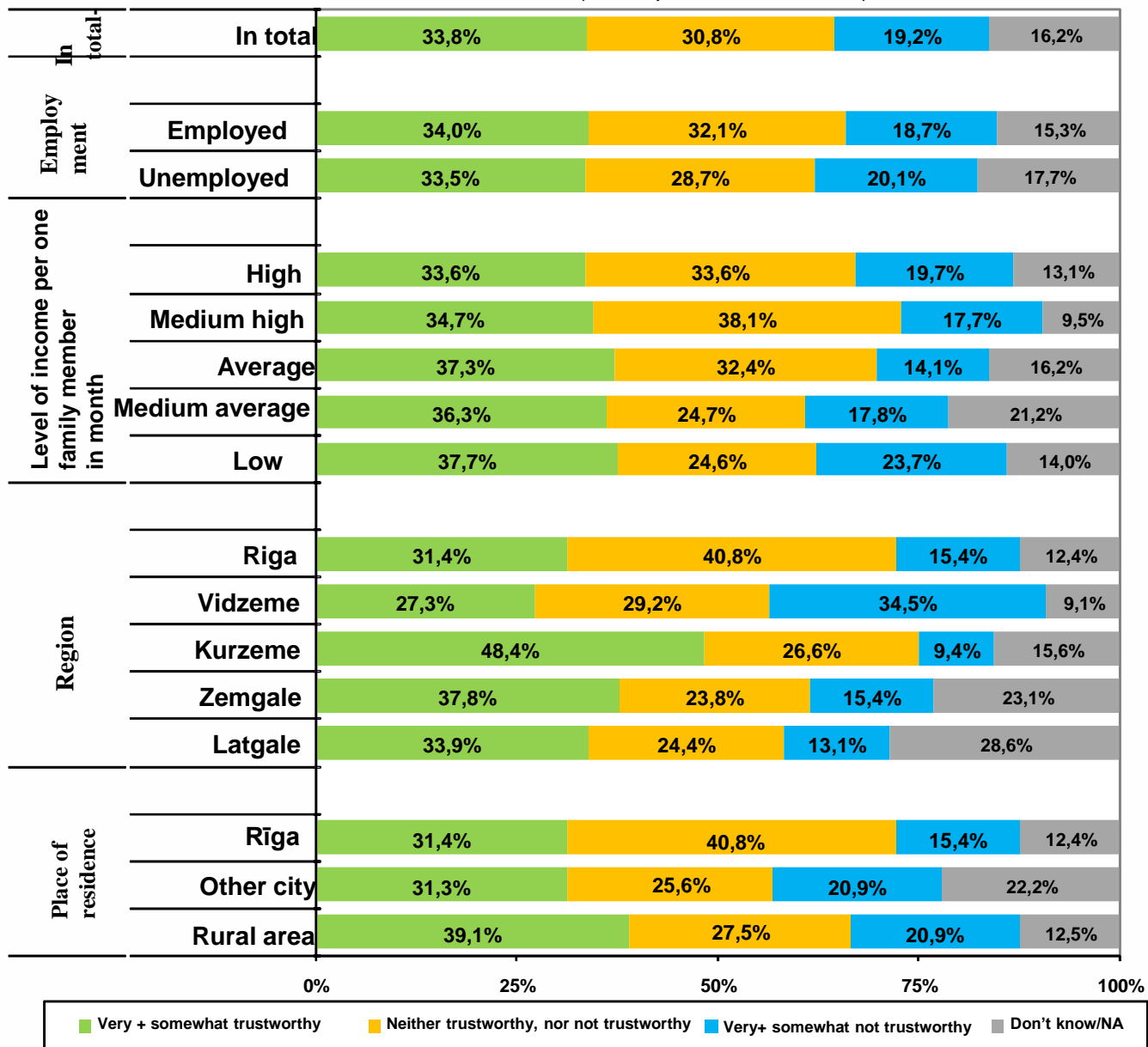


Analysis of the research findings according to respondent groups shaped in line with several social and demographic factors, fails to indicate any significant differences in opinions.

How would you evaluate integrity, in terms of corruption, of the following institution?

Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (CPCB)

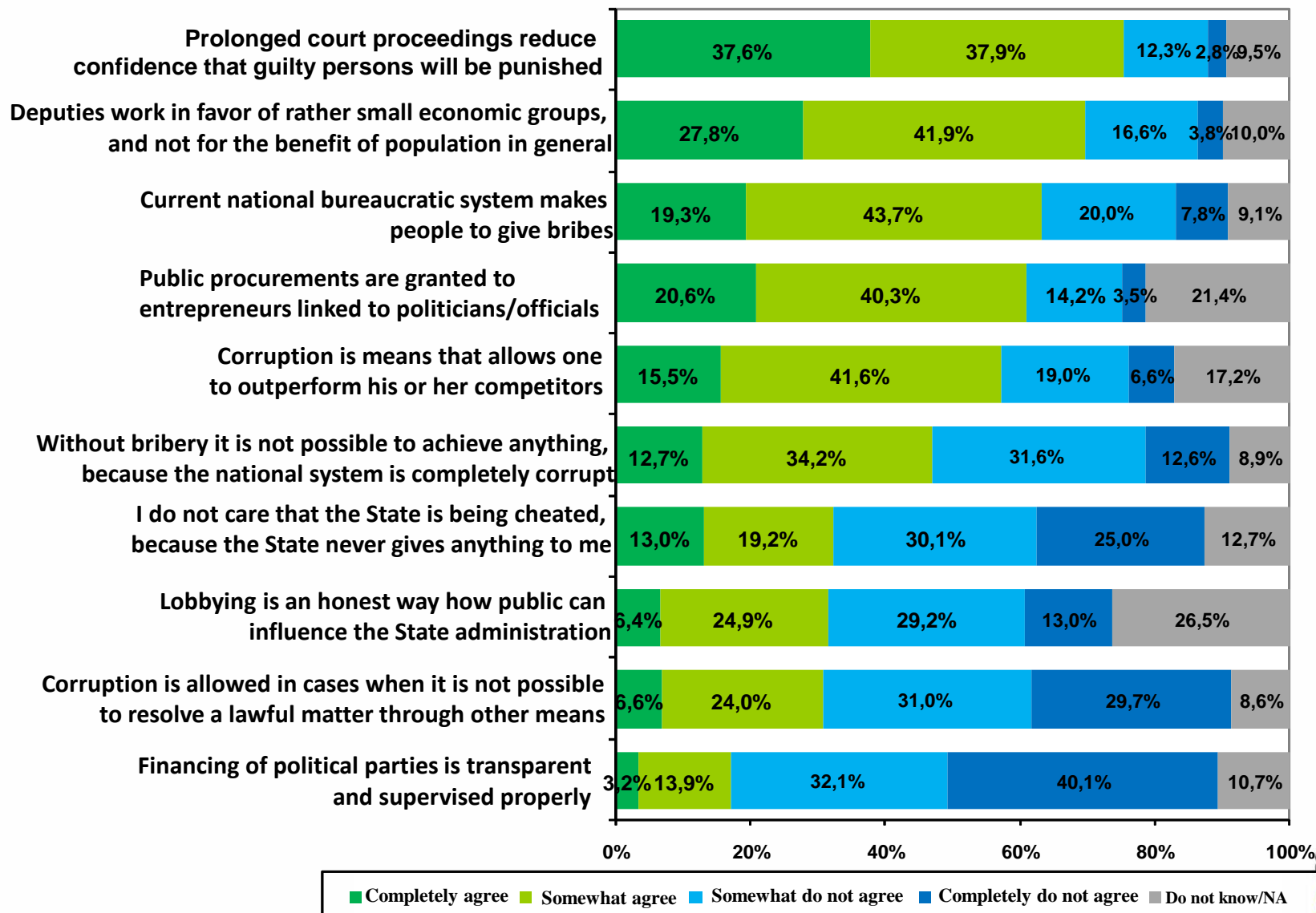
(All respondents; N=1009)



2. Perceptions and attitudes towards corruption

I am about to read you few statements about corruption. Please state whether you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat do not agree or completely do not agree.

(Base = all respondents)



- 2015
- 2014
- 2012
- 2007
- 2005

Completely + somewhat do not agree

Completely + somewhat agree

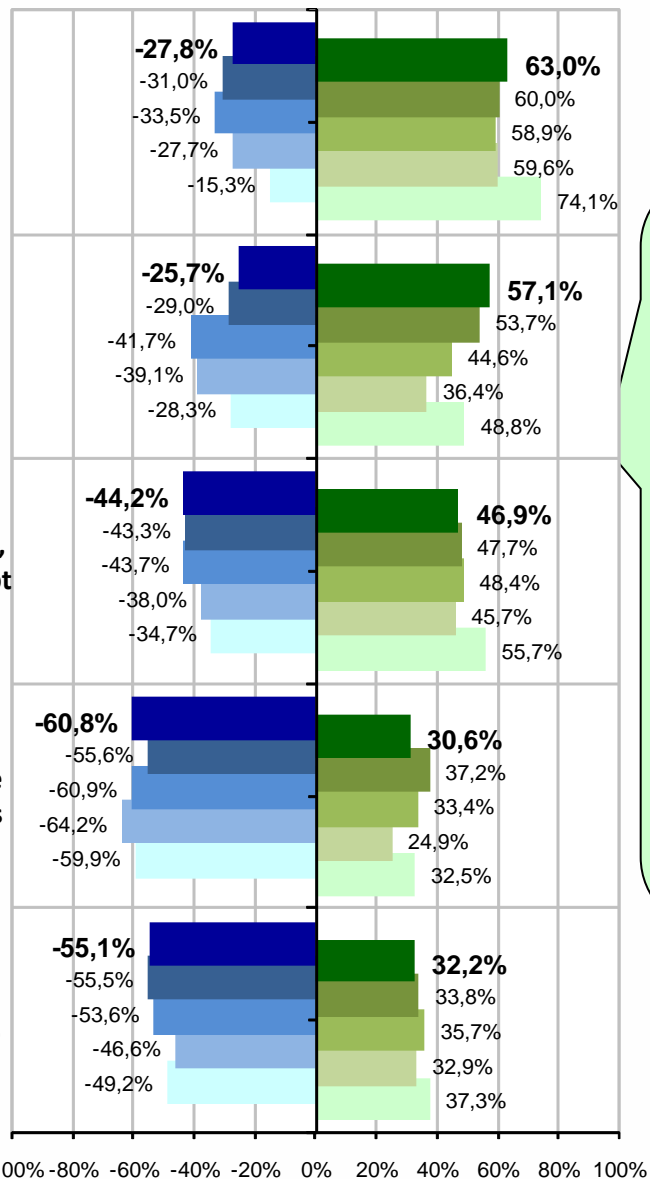
Current national bureaucratic system makes people to give bribes

Corruption is means that allow one to outperform his or her competitors

Without bribery it is not possible to achieve anything, because the national system is completely corrupt

Corruption is allowed in cases when it is not possible to resolve a lawful matter through other means

I do not care that the State is being cheated, because the State never gives anything to me



Results from 2015 overall are similar to those from previous researches.

The following trend must be noted: every year there are more and more respondents who agree with the following statement:

➤ *Corruption is means that allow one to outperform his or her competitors.*

I am about to read you few statements about corruption. Please state whether you agree, somewhat agree, somewhat do not agree or completely do not agree.

■ 2015
■ 2014

Completely + somewhat do not agree

Completely + somewhat agree

Prolonged court proceedings reduce confidence that guilty persons will be punished



Deputies work in favor of rather small economic groups, and not for the benefit of population in general



Public procurements are granted to entrepreneurs linked to politicians/officials



Lobbying is an honest way how public can influence the State administration

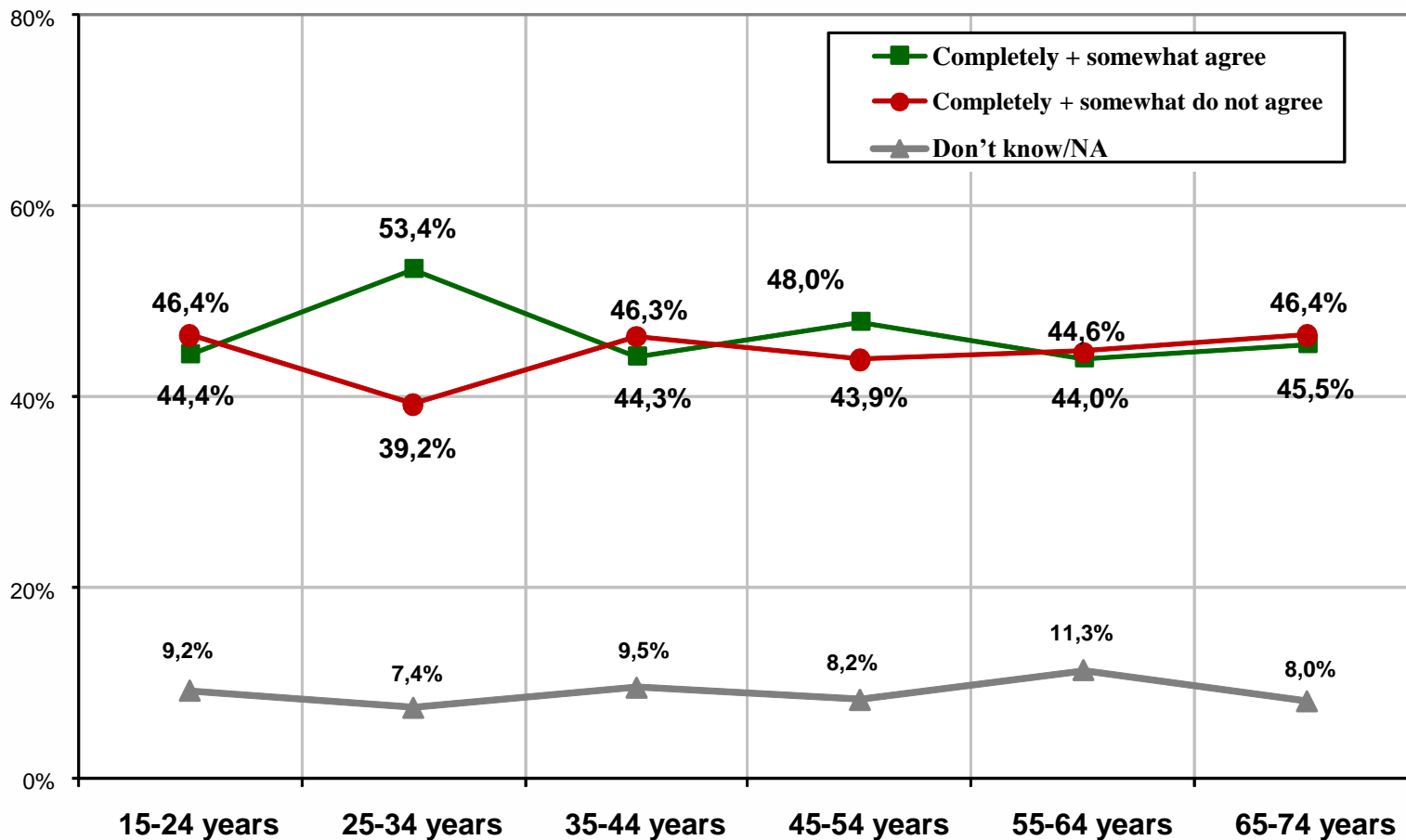


Financing of political parties is transparent and supervised properly



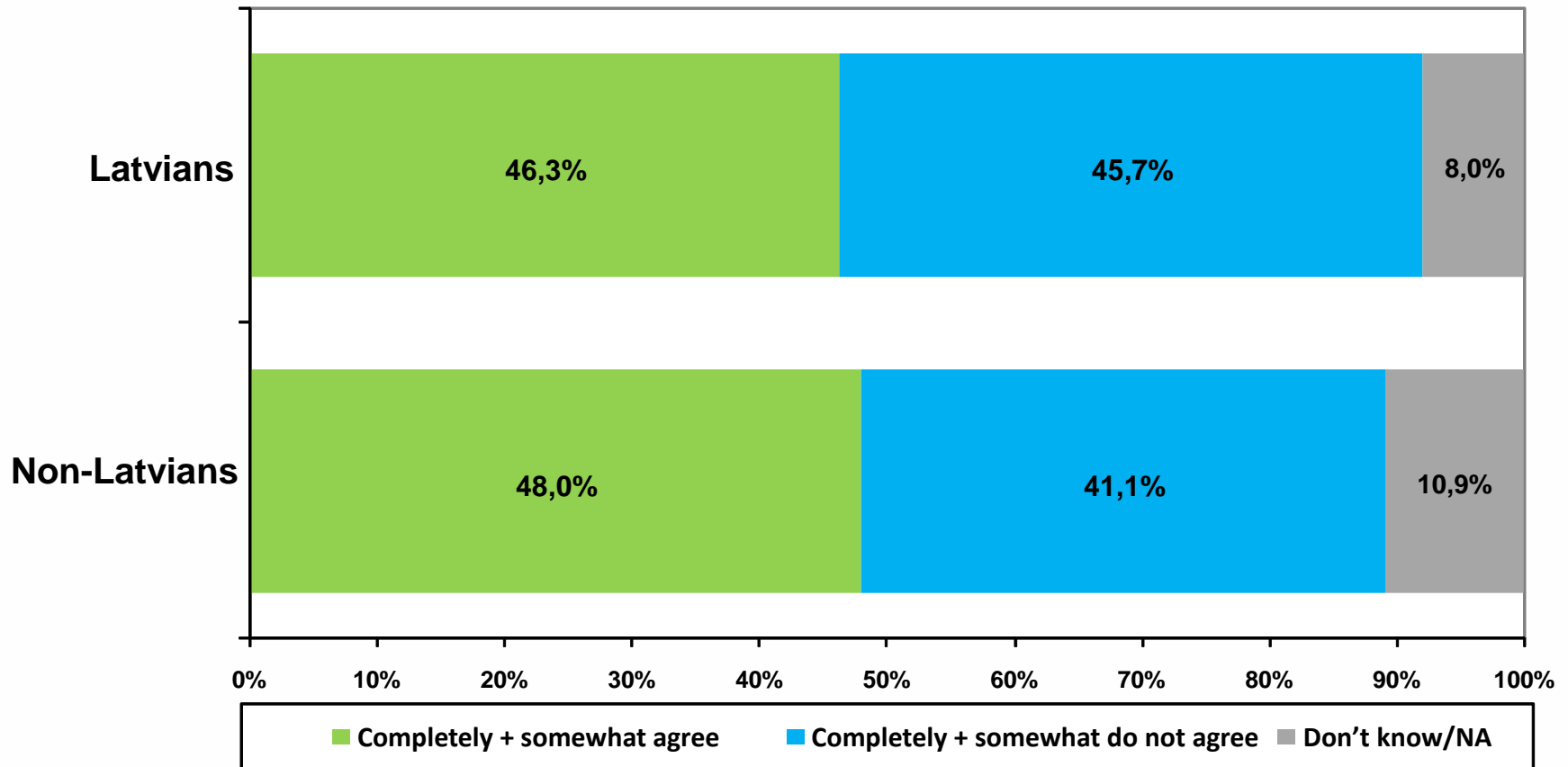
-100% -80% -60% -40% -20% 0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

To what extent you do or do not agree with the following statement:
**WITHOUT BRIBERY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING,
 BECAUSE THE NATIONAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY CORRUPT**
 (All participants of the survey)

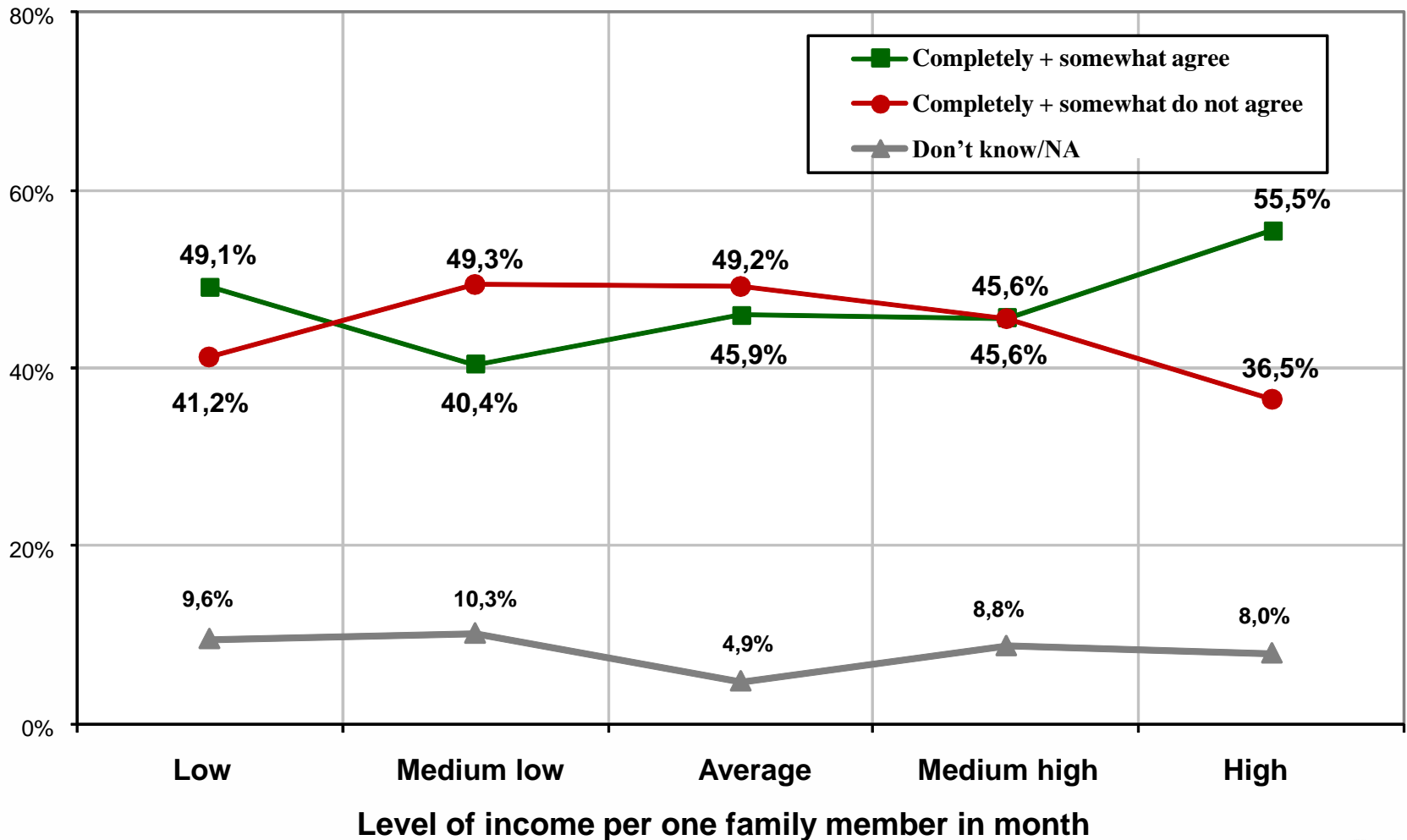


Analysis of the research results according to groups of respondents established according to various social and demographic features shows that corrupt activities are slightly more often justified by respondents from 25 to 34 years of age, financially more secure participants of the research, males and those living in cities.

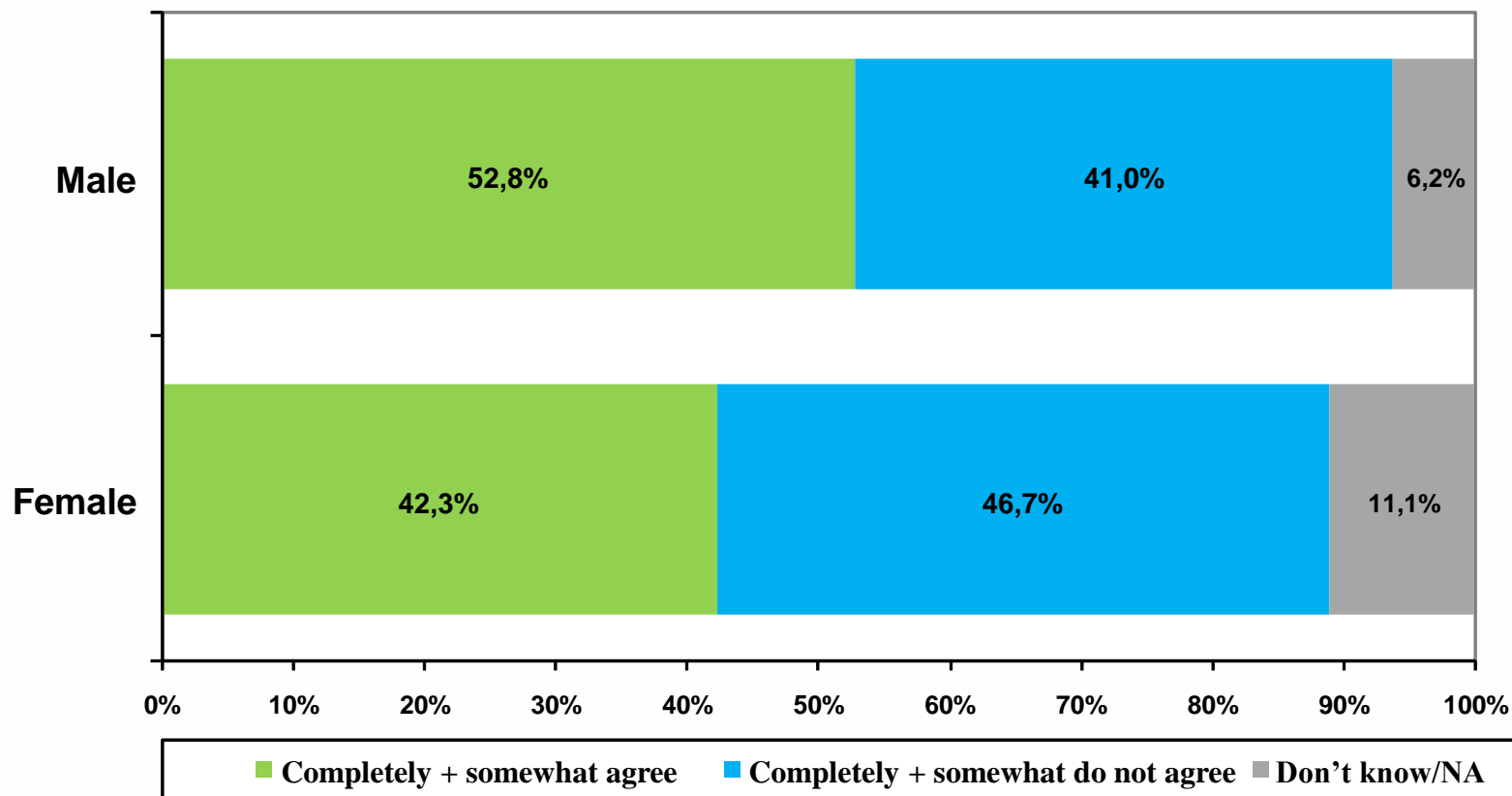
To what extent you do or do not agree with the following statement:
**WITHOUT BRIBERY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING,
BECAUSE THE NATIONAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY CORRUPT**
(All participants of the survey)



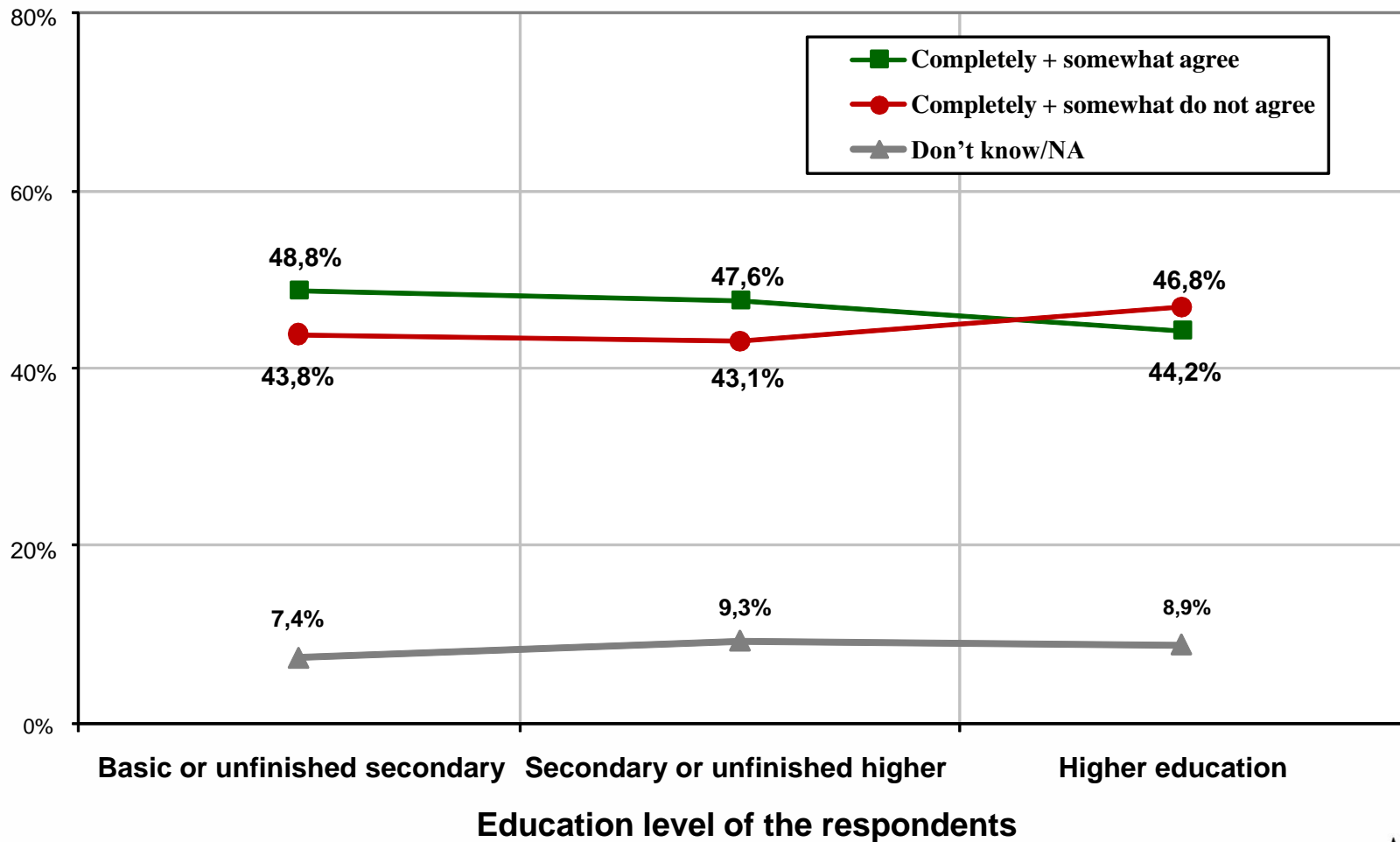
To what extent you do or do not agree with the following statement:
**WITHOUT BRIBERY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING,
 BECAUSE THE NATIONAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY CORRUPT**
 (All participants of the survey)



To what extent you do or do not agree with the following statement:
**WITHOUT BRIBERY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING,
BECAUSE THE NATIONAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY CORRUPT**
(All participants of the survey)

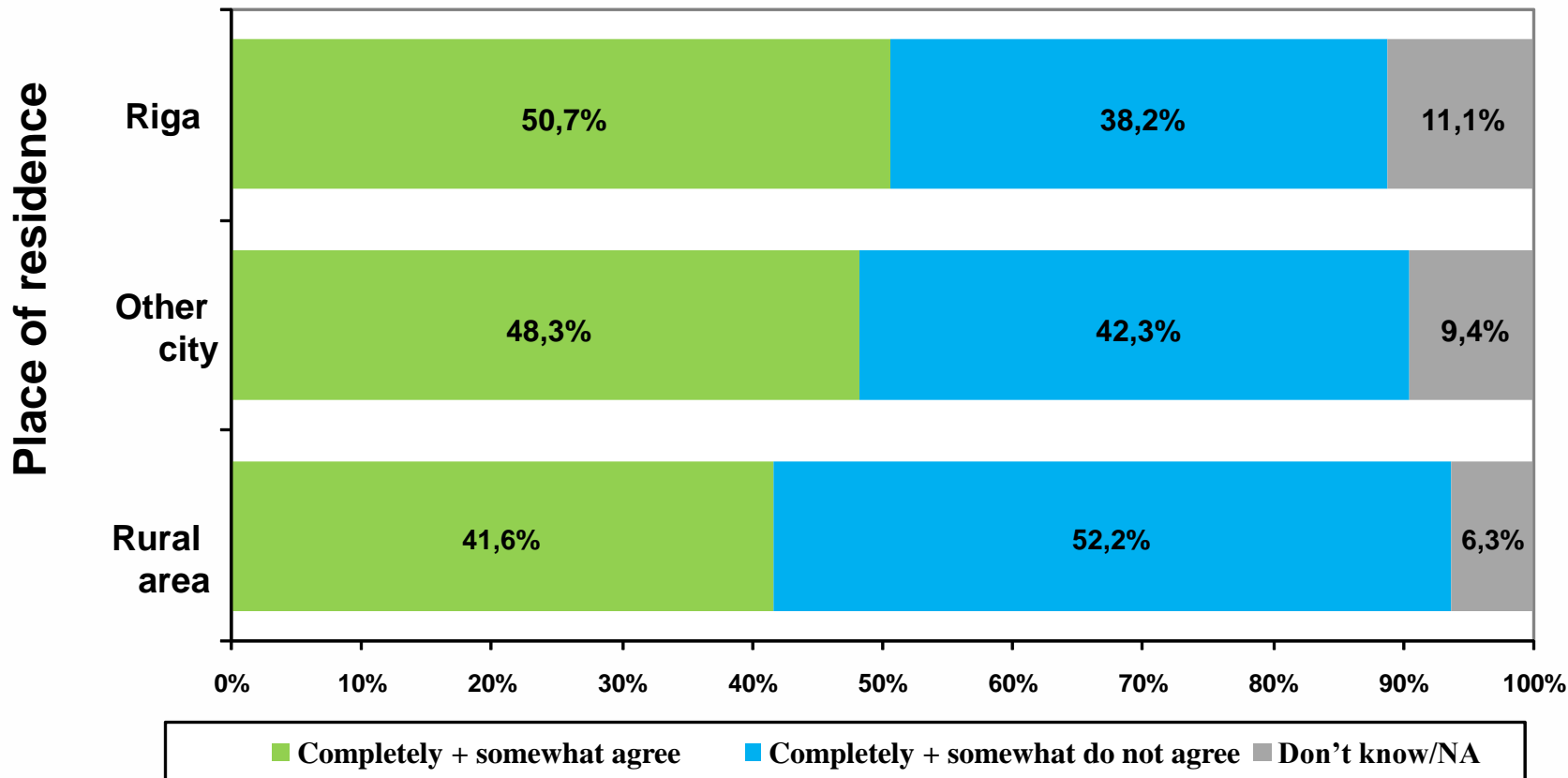


To what extent you do or do not agree with the following statement:
**WITHOUT BRIBERY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING,
BECAUSE THE NATIONAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY CORRUPT**
(All participants of the survey)



To what extent you do or do not agree with the following statement:

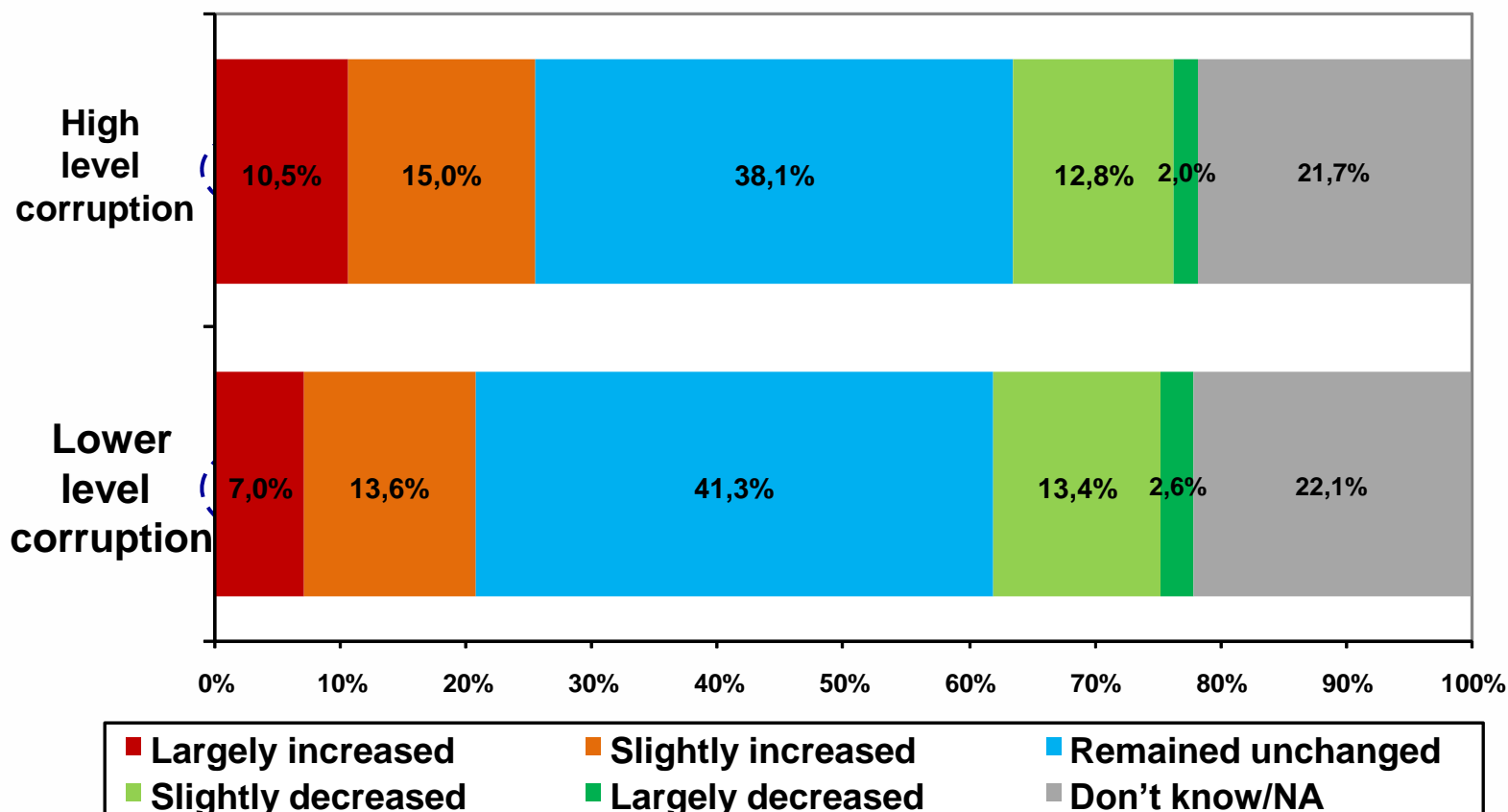
**WITHOUT BRIBERY IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING,
BECAUSE THE NATIONAL SYSTEM IS COMPLETELY CORRUPT**
(All participants of the survey)



*3. Perceptions regarding topicality
changes of corruption-related issues in
Latvia over the last 4 years*

How do you think, have problems related to... over the last four years:

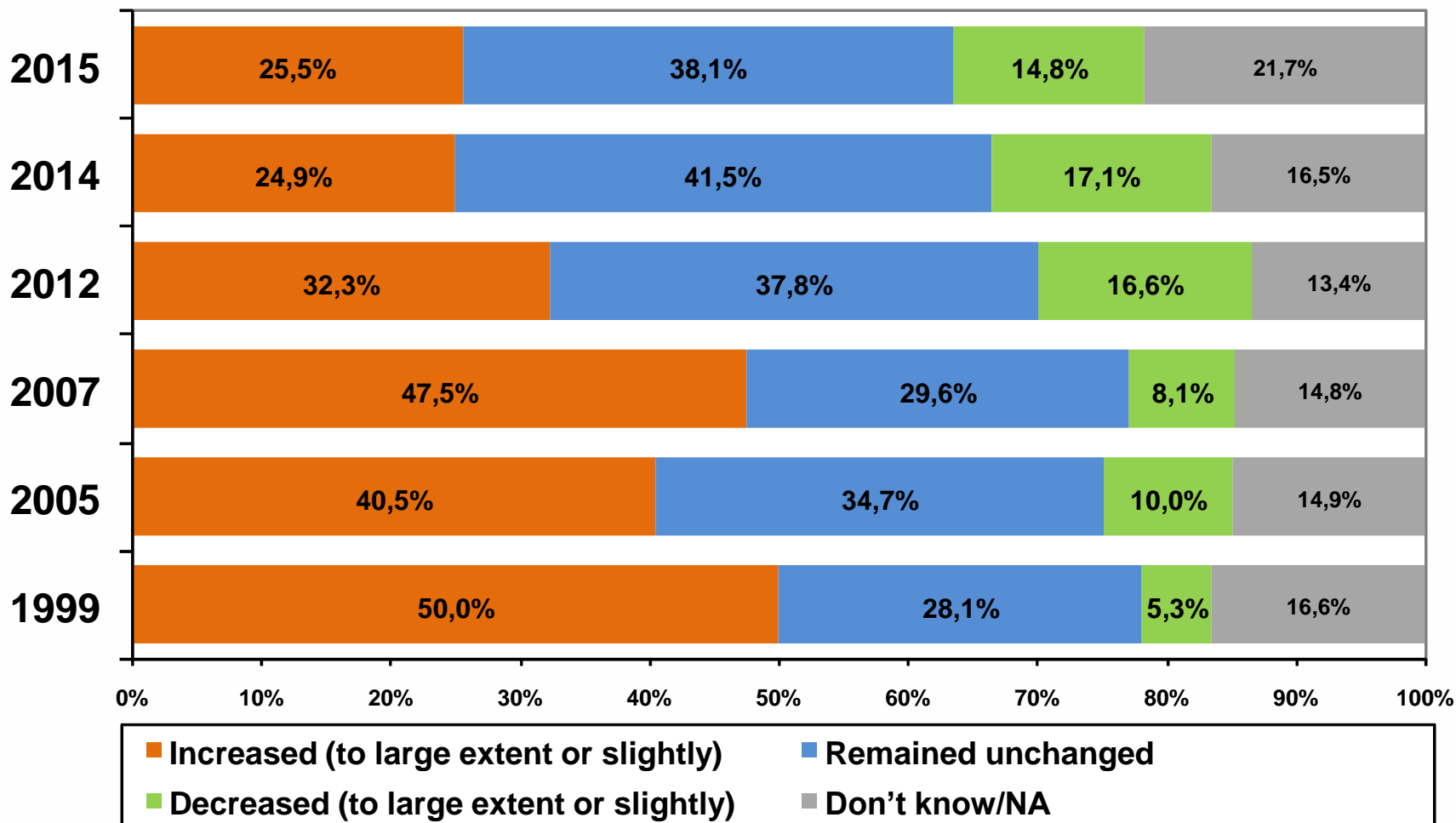
(Base = all respondents; N=1009)



As in previous researches, this year people also thought that high level corruption is slightly more topical in the country. One quarter (25.5%) of participants of the survey believes that issues related to high level corruption have increased over the last 4 years. With respect to lower level corruption, the same was said by 20.6% of the surveyed respondents.

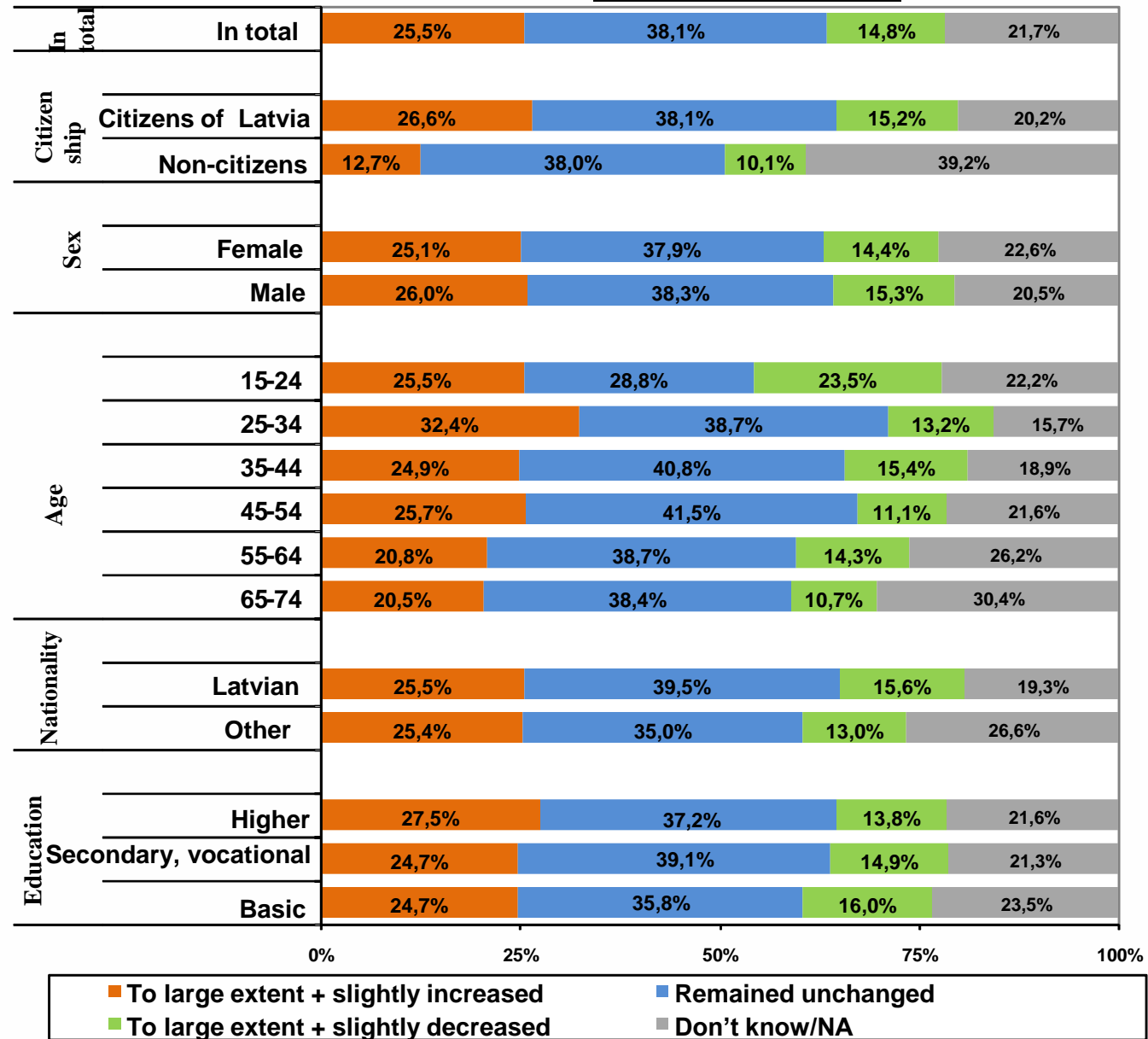
How do you think, have problems related to high level corruption over the last four years:

(Base = all respondents)



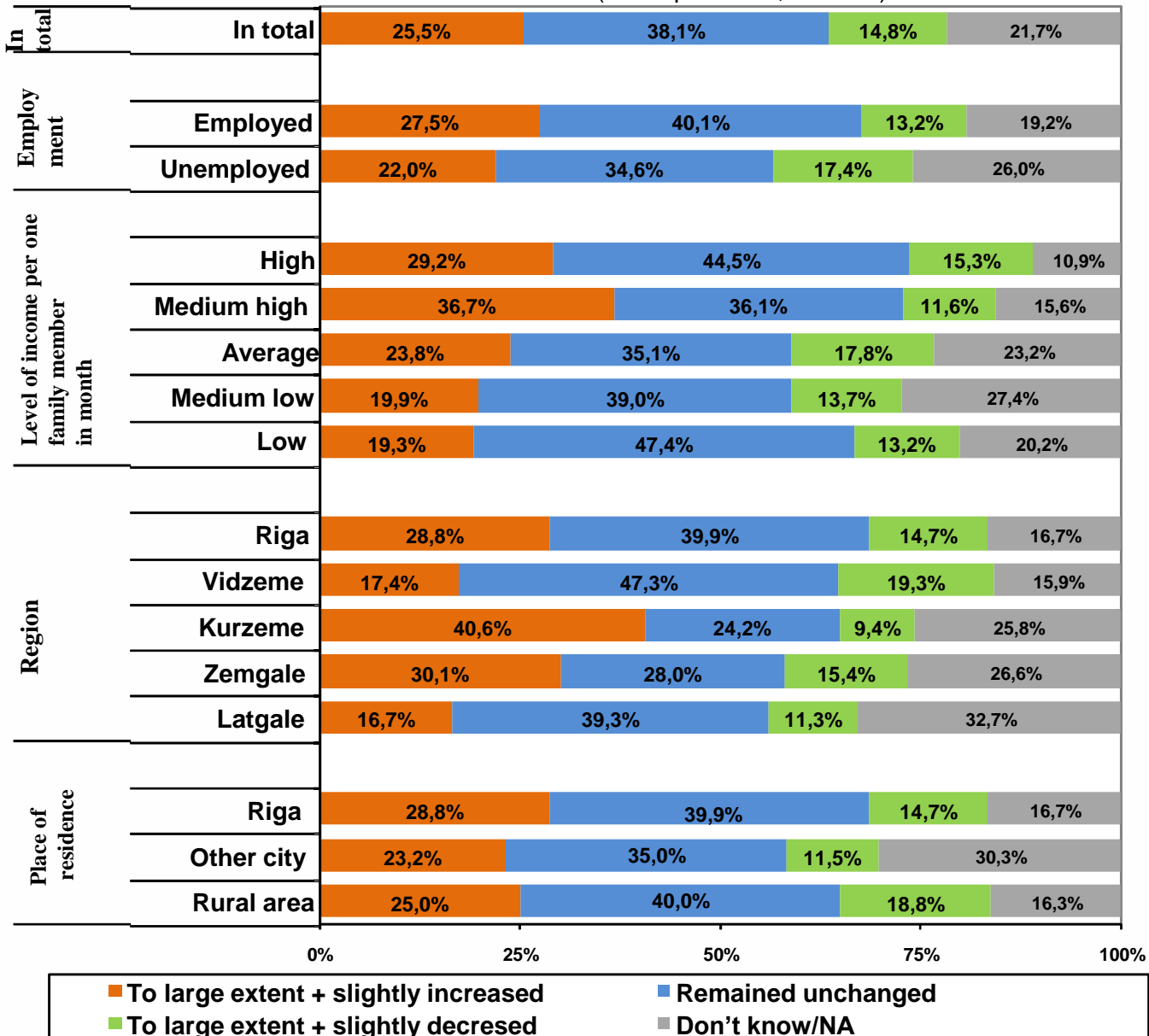
How do you think, have problems related to high level corruption over the last four years:

(All respondents; N=1009)



How do you think, have problems related to high level corruption over the last four years:

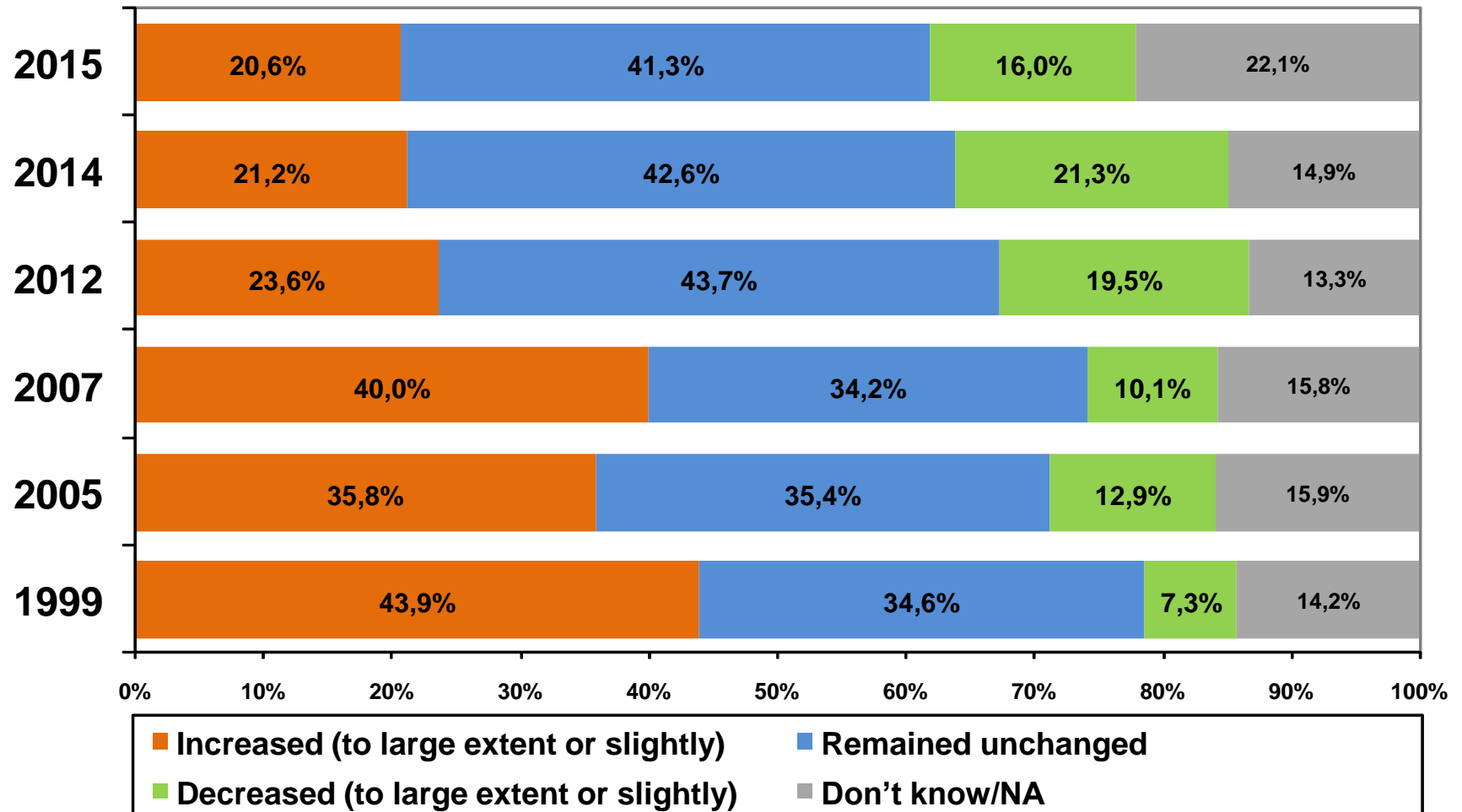
(All respondents: N=1009)



■ To large extent + slightly increased
 ■ Remained unchanged
■ To large extent + slightly decreased
 ■ Don't know/NA

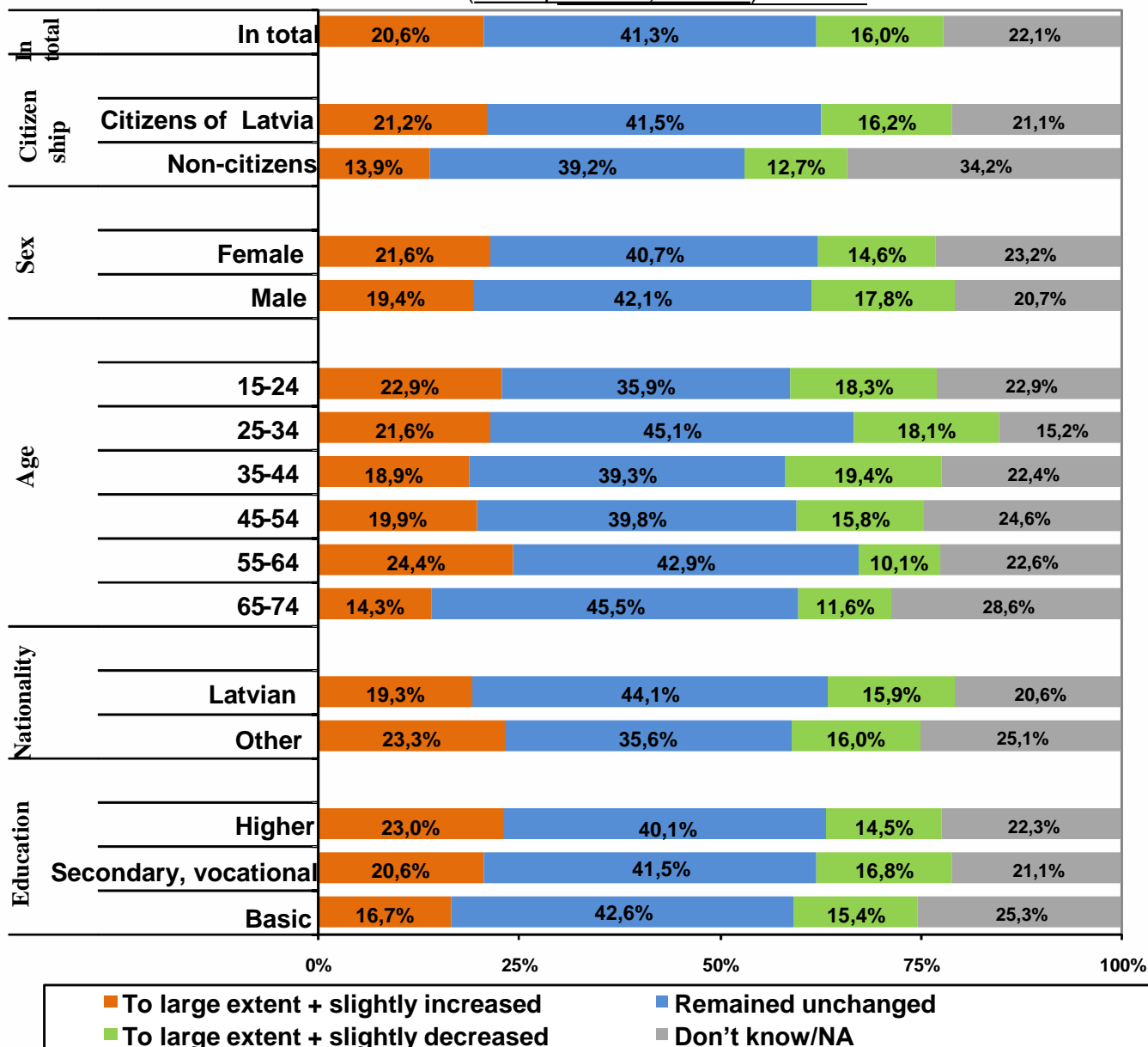
How do you think, have problems related to corruption (lower level) over the last four years:

(Base = all respondents; N=1009)



How do you think, have problems related to corruption (lower level) over the last four years:

(All respondents; N=1009)

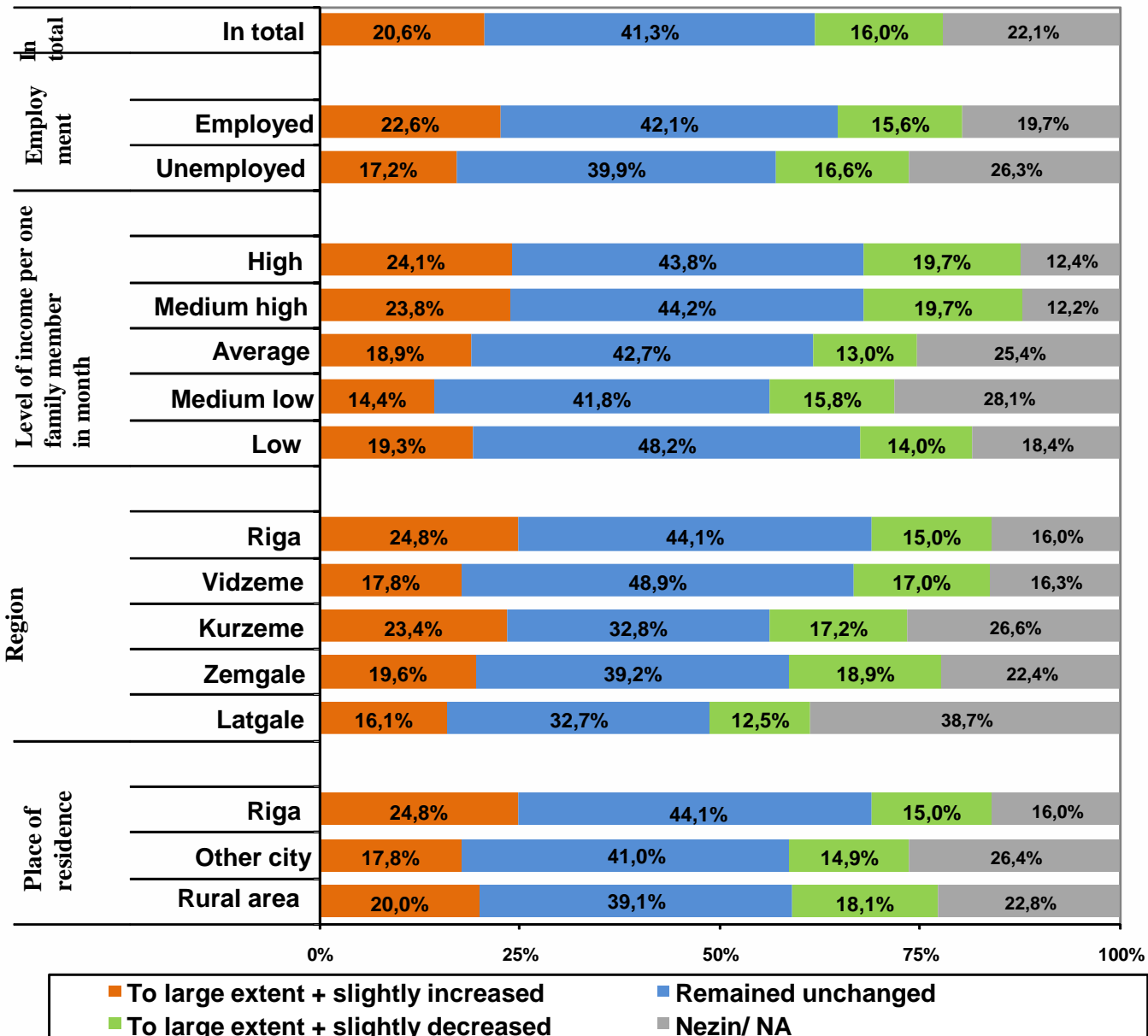


■ To large extent + slightly increased
 ■ To large extent + slightly decreased

■ Remained unchanged
 ■ Don't know/NA

How do you think, have problems related to corruption (lower level) over the last four years:

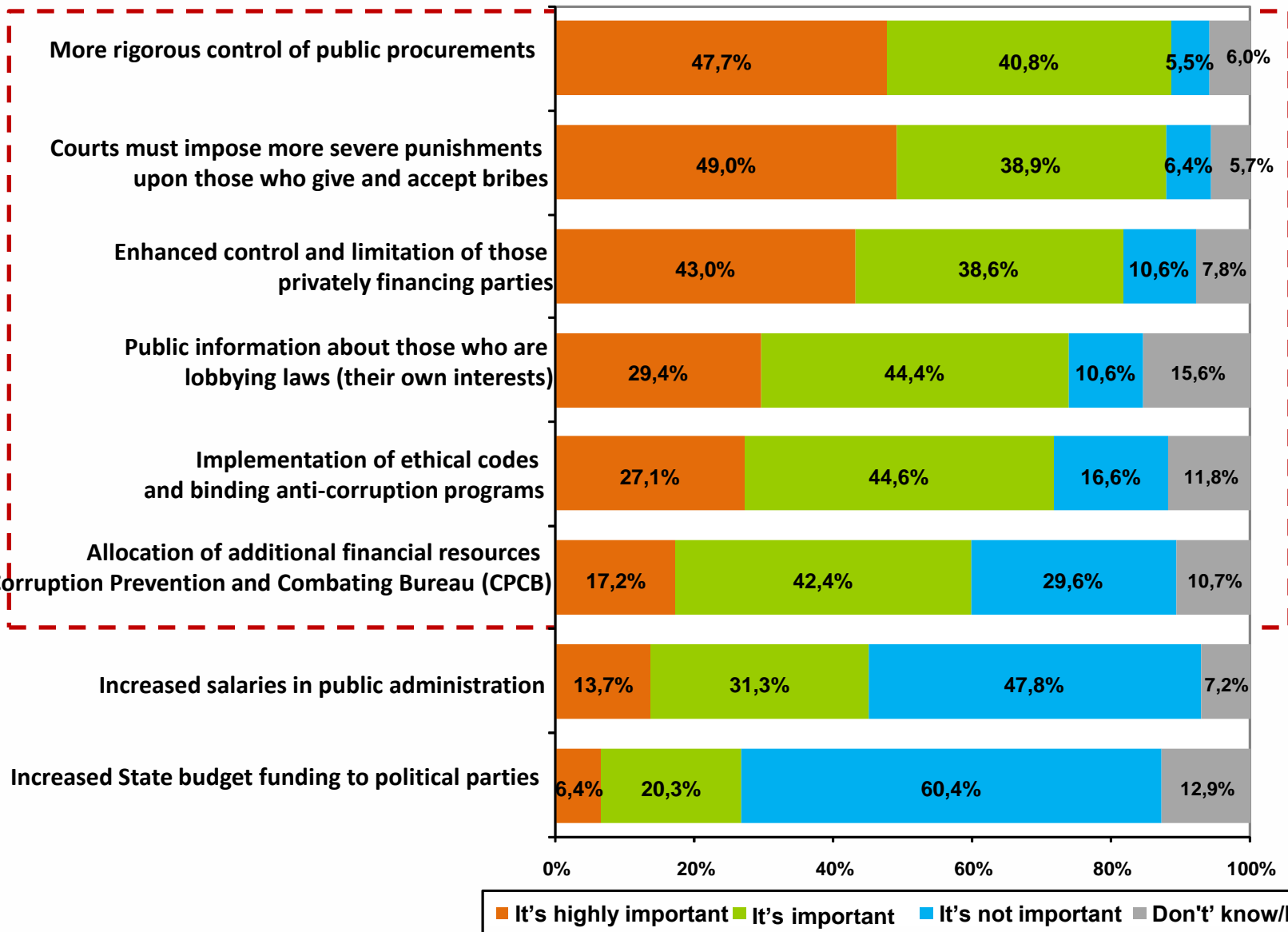
(All respondents; N=1009)



4. Perceptions regarding necessity of various measures to reduce corruption

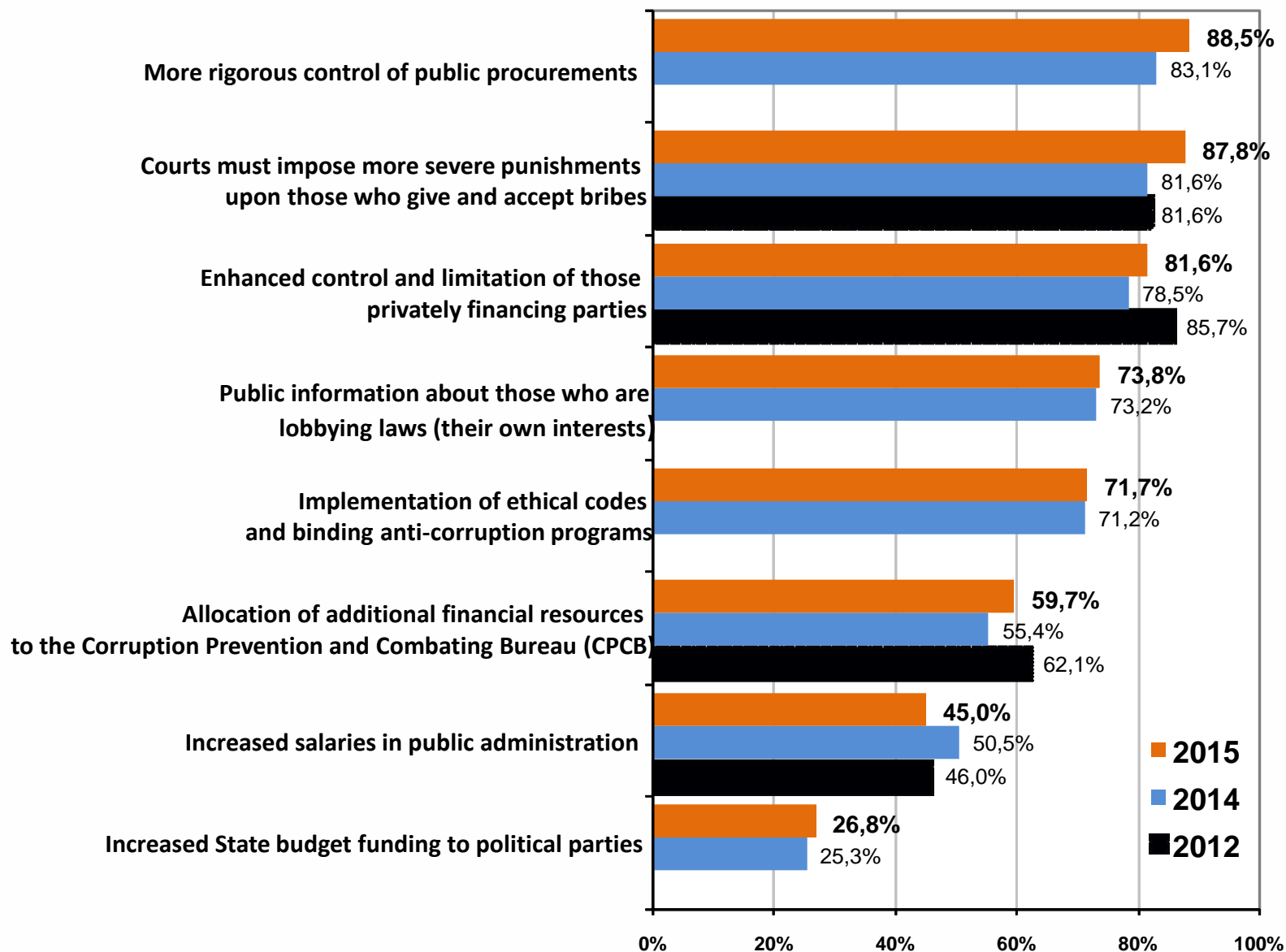
How do you think, how important are the following measures in reduction of corruption?

(Base = all respondents)



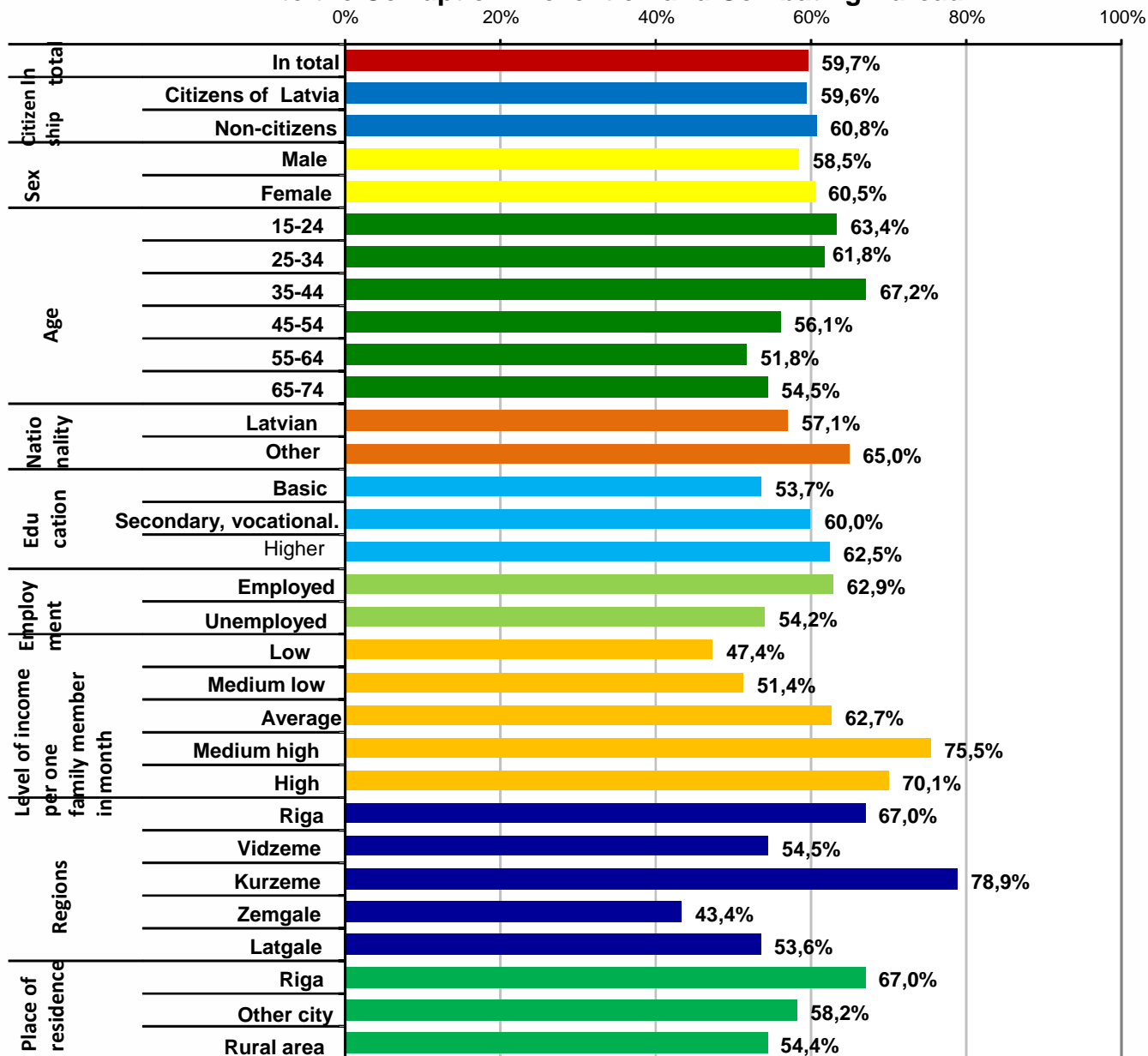
Stated that the following measures are highly important or important in reduction of corruption

(Base = all surveyed respondents)



The following measure was evaluated as highly important or important in reduction of corruption:

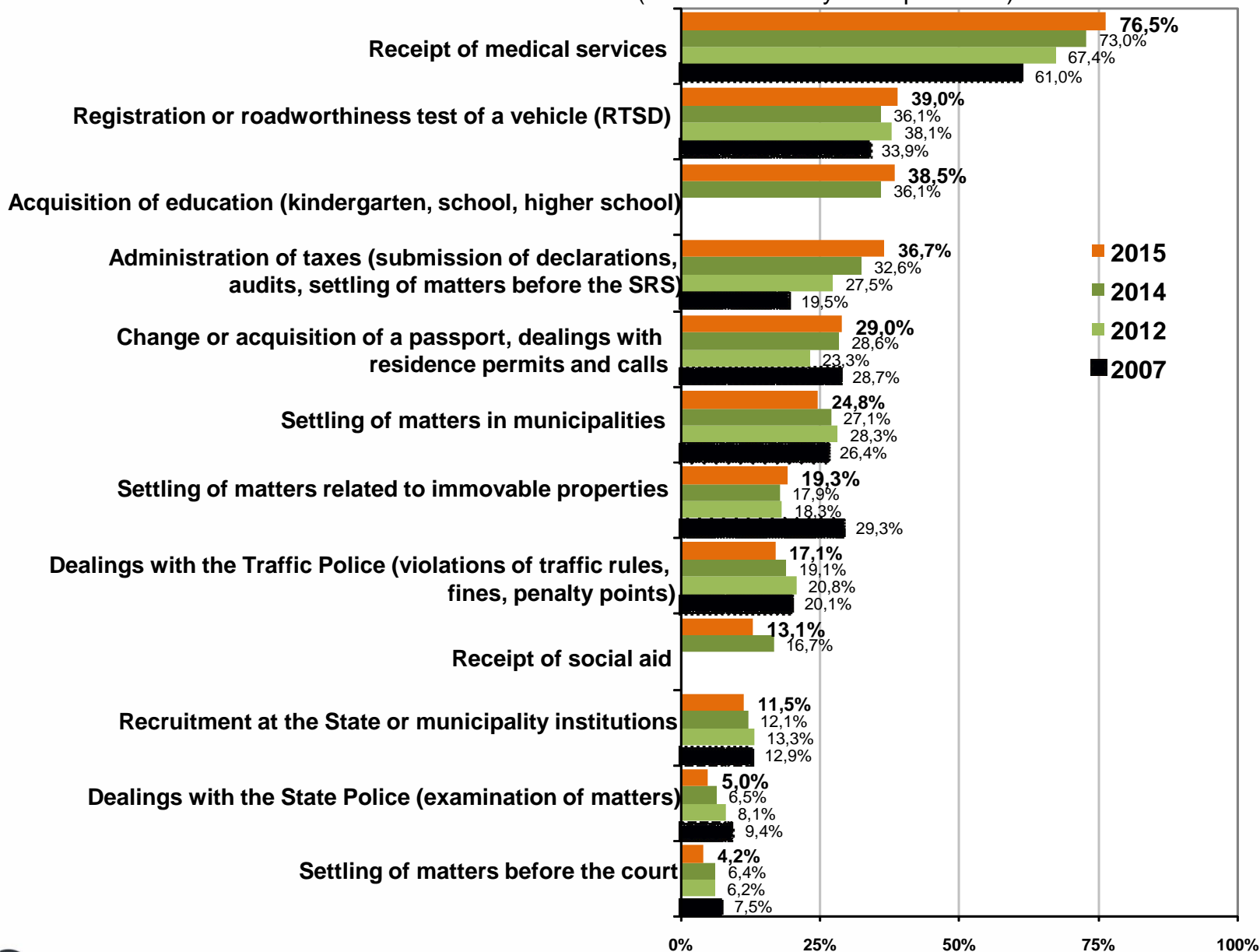
Allocation of additional financial resources to the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau



5. Use of several unofficial solutions for settling matters/issues/problems

The respondent or his or her family members over the last two years have faced the following issues or matters

(Base = all surveyed respondents)

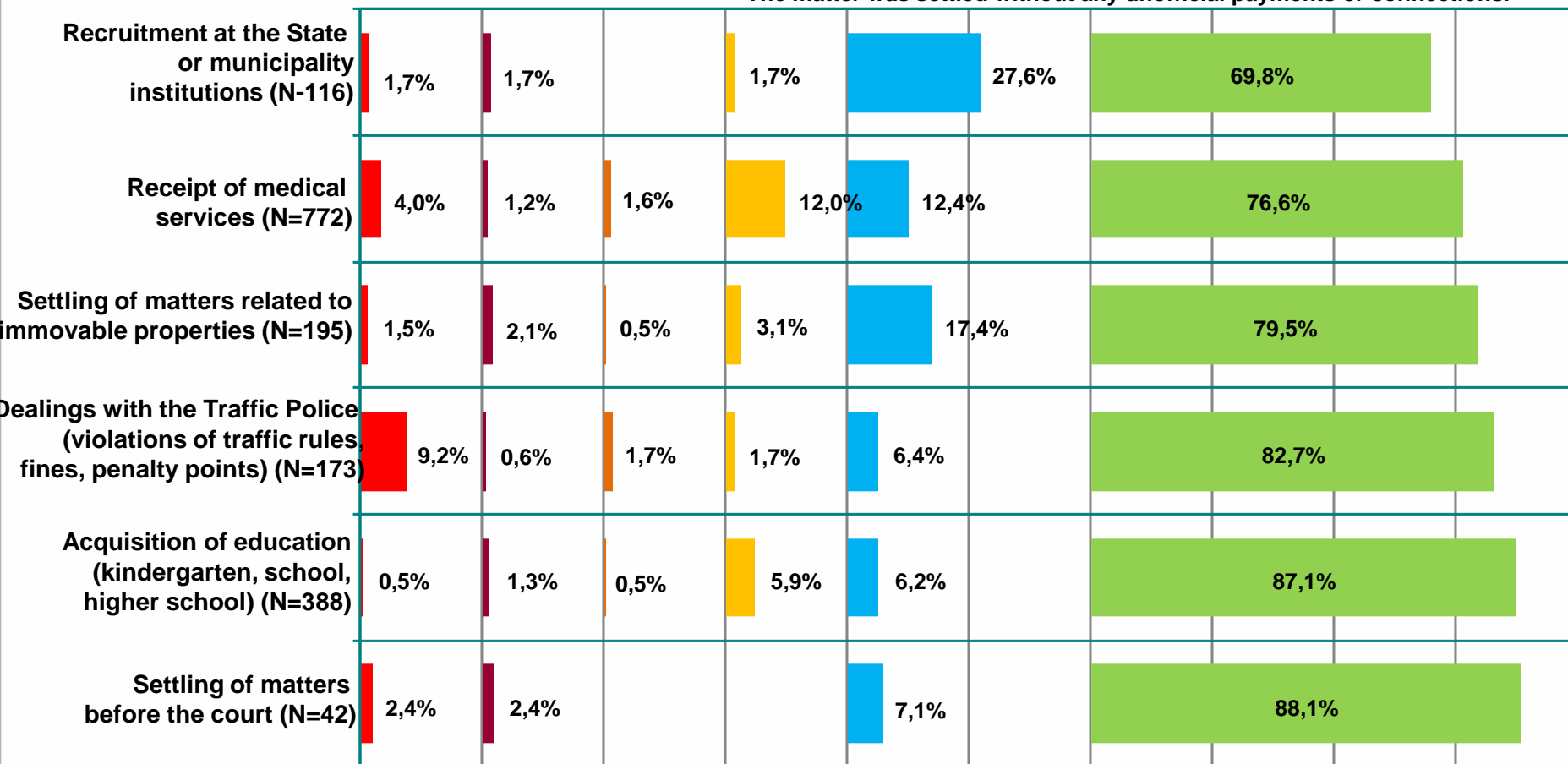


Did you have to use any of the listed means to settle this matter?

MATTERS THAT MORE OFTEN REQUIRE UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS

(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)

- Unofficial payments (EUR 7 or more) were required.
- Valuable presents, e.g. gift cards, products, services, were required.
- Unofficial payments were required (up to EUR 7).
- Small presents, e.g. flowers, souvenirs, sweets, were required.
- Connections were required (e.g. friends, acquaintances).
- The matter was settled without any unofficial payments or connections.

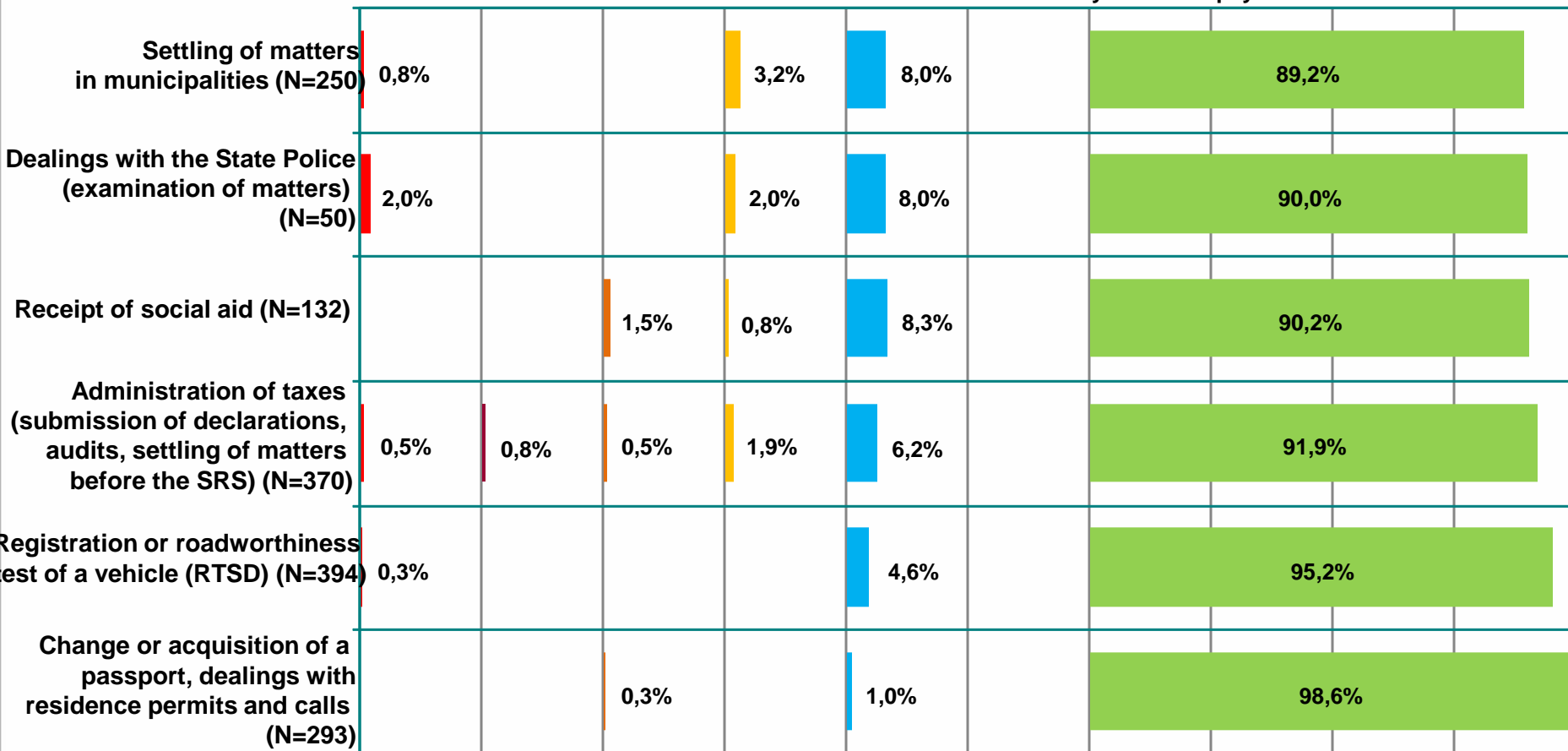


Did you have to use any of the listed means to settle this matter?

MATTERS THAT LESS OFTEN REQUIRE UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS

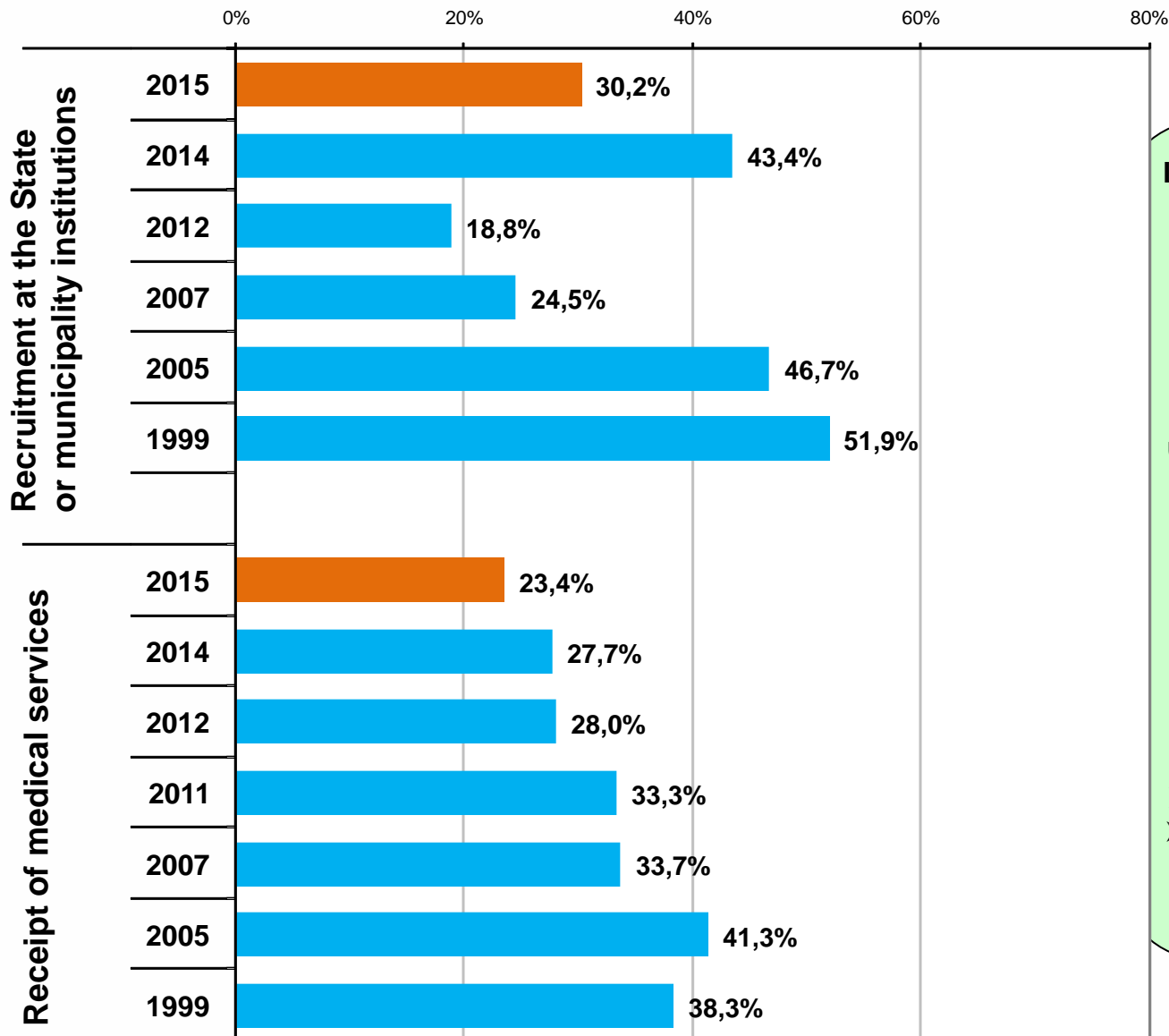
(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)

- Unofficial payments (EUR 7 or more) were required.
- Valuable presents, e.g. gift cards, products, services, were required.
- Unofficial payments were required (up to EUR 7).
- Small presents, e.g. flowers, souvenirs, sweets, were required.
- Connections were required (e.g. friends, acquaintances).
- The matter was settled without any unofficial payments or connections.



USED SOME UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS TO SETTLE THE MATTER (I)

(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)



Selection - respondents who have dealt with the respective matter

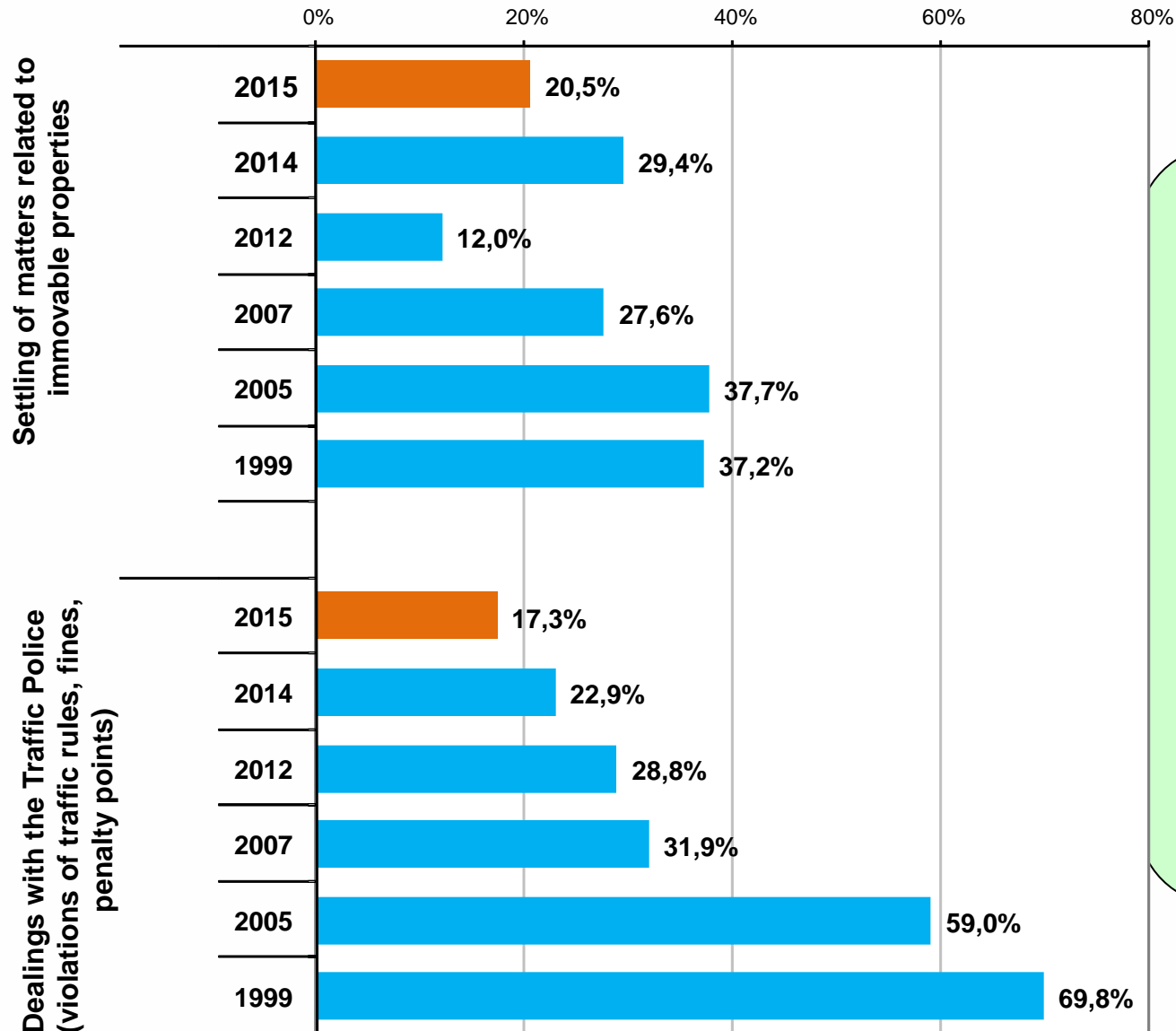
In comparison to findings from the research conducted in 2014, this year there were a positive trend in almost all survey positions (excluding settling of matters before the court), namely the surveyed Latvian citizens less often used connections, presents or unofficial payments to settle various matters.

Corrupt activities most often (more than 20% of all cases) were allowed in the following dealings:

- Recruitment at the State or municipality institutions,
- Receipt of medical services,
- Settling of matters related to immovable properties.

USED SOME UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS TO SETTLE THE MATTER (II)

(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)



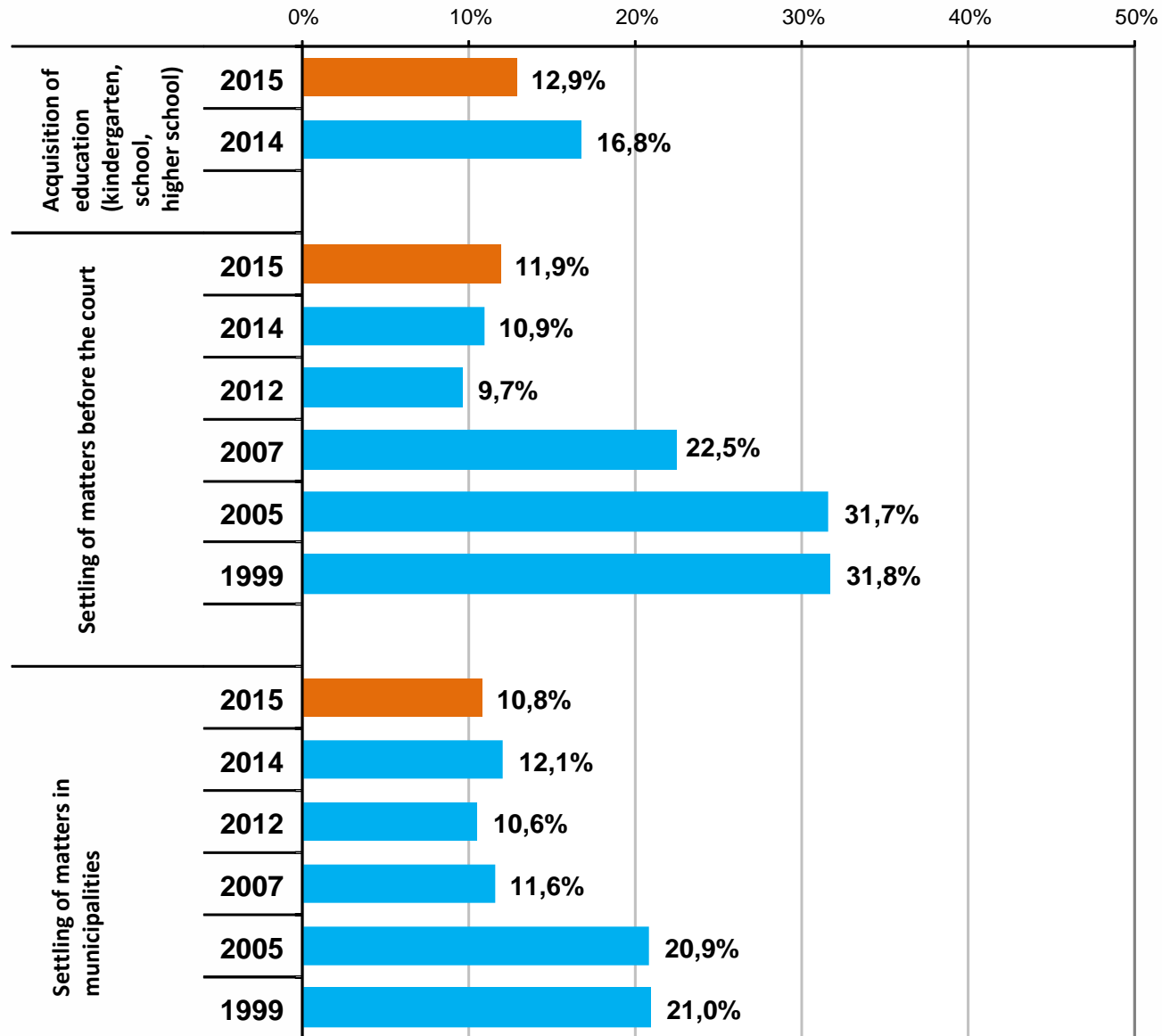
Selection - respondents who have dealt with the respective matter

According to dynamics of results from previously conducted researches (since 1999), the number of persons who have allowed corrupt activities in the following dealings is constantly decreasing (this year the level of corrupt activities in the following dealings was the lowest since 1999):

- Receipt of medical services
- Dealings with the Traffic Police,
 - Registration or roadworthiness test of a vehicle,
- Change or acquisition of passport; settling of residence permits and car

USED SOME UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS TO SETTLE THE MATTER (III)

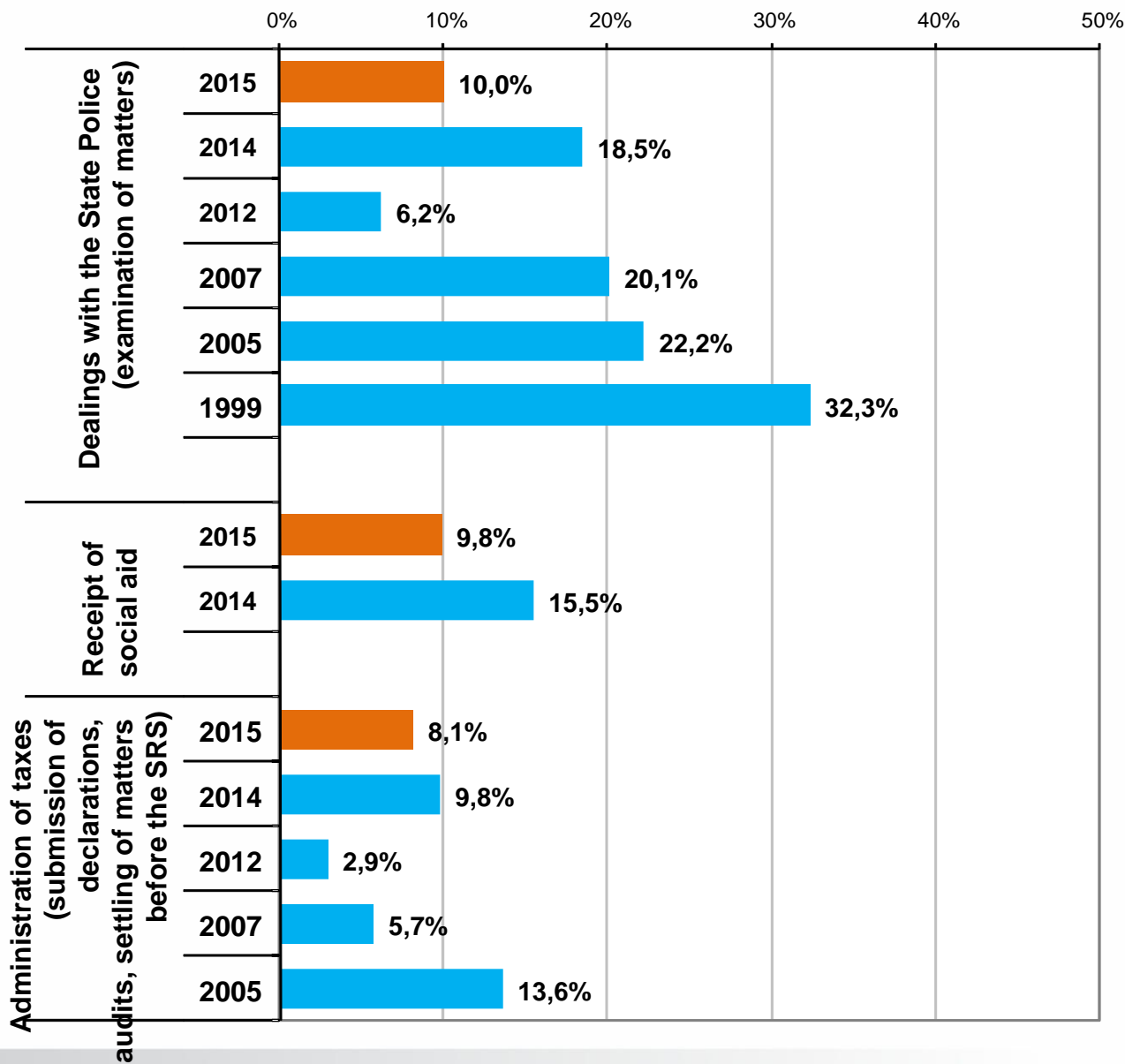
(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)



Selection - respondents who have dealt with the respective matter

USED SOME UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS TO SETTLE THE MATTER (IV)

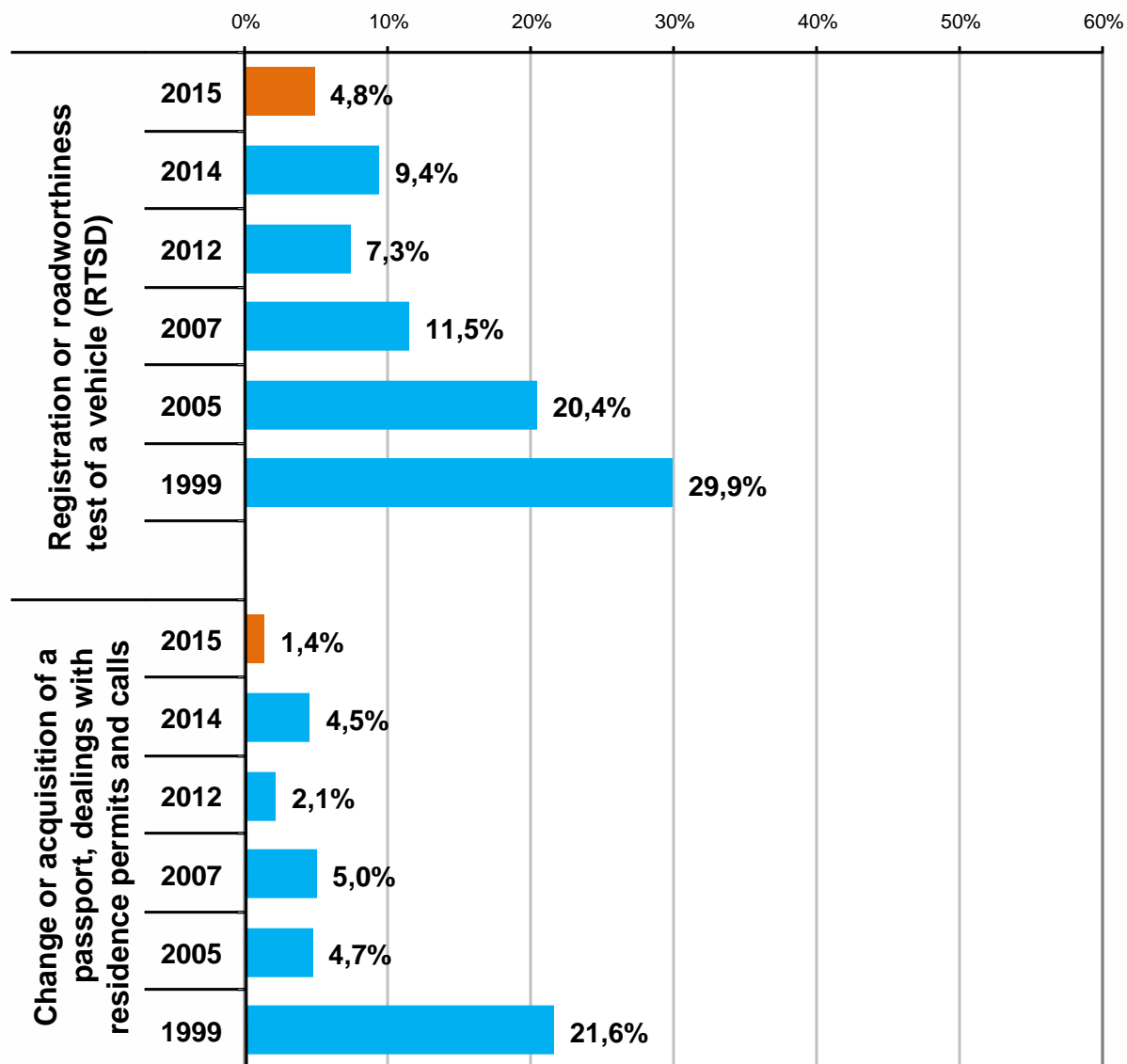
(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)



**Selection -
respondents
who have dealt
with the
respective
matter**

USED SOME UNOFFICIAL PAYMENTS, PRESENTS OR CONNECTIONS TO SETTLE THE MATTER (V)

(Base (N) = respondents who have dealt with the respective matter)

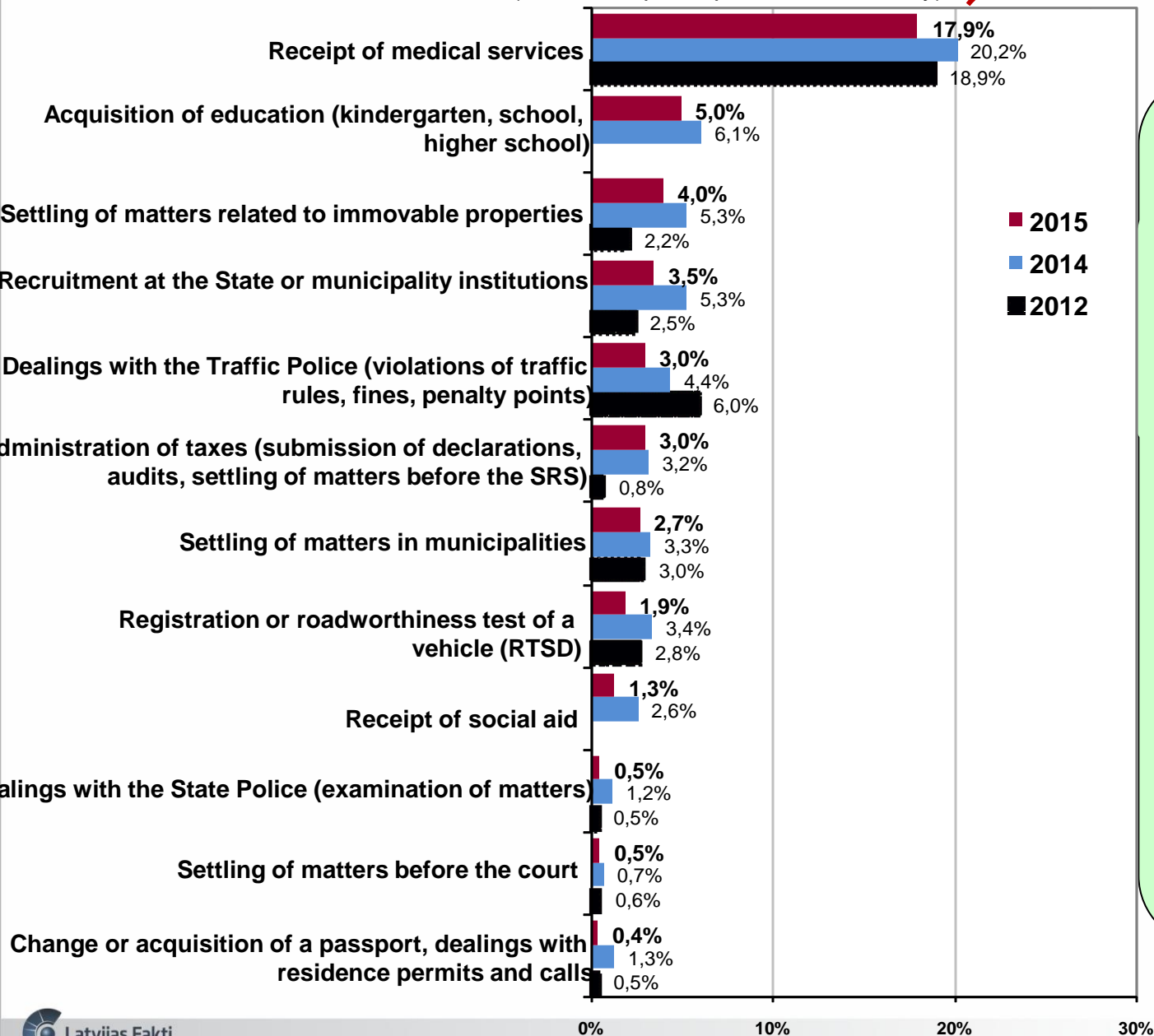


Selection - respondents who have dealt with the respective matter

Over the last two years used some unofficial payments, presents or connections to settle the following matters

(Base = all participants of the survey)

Selection – all participants of the survey



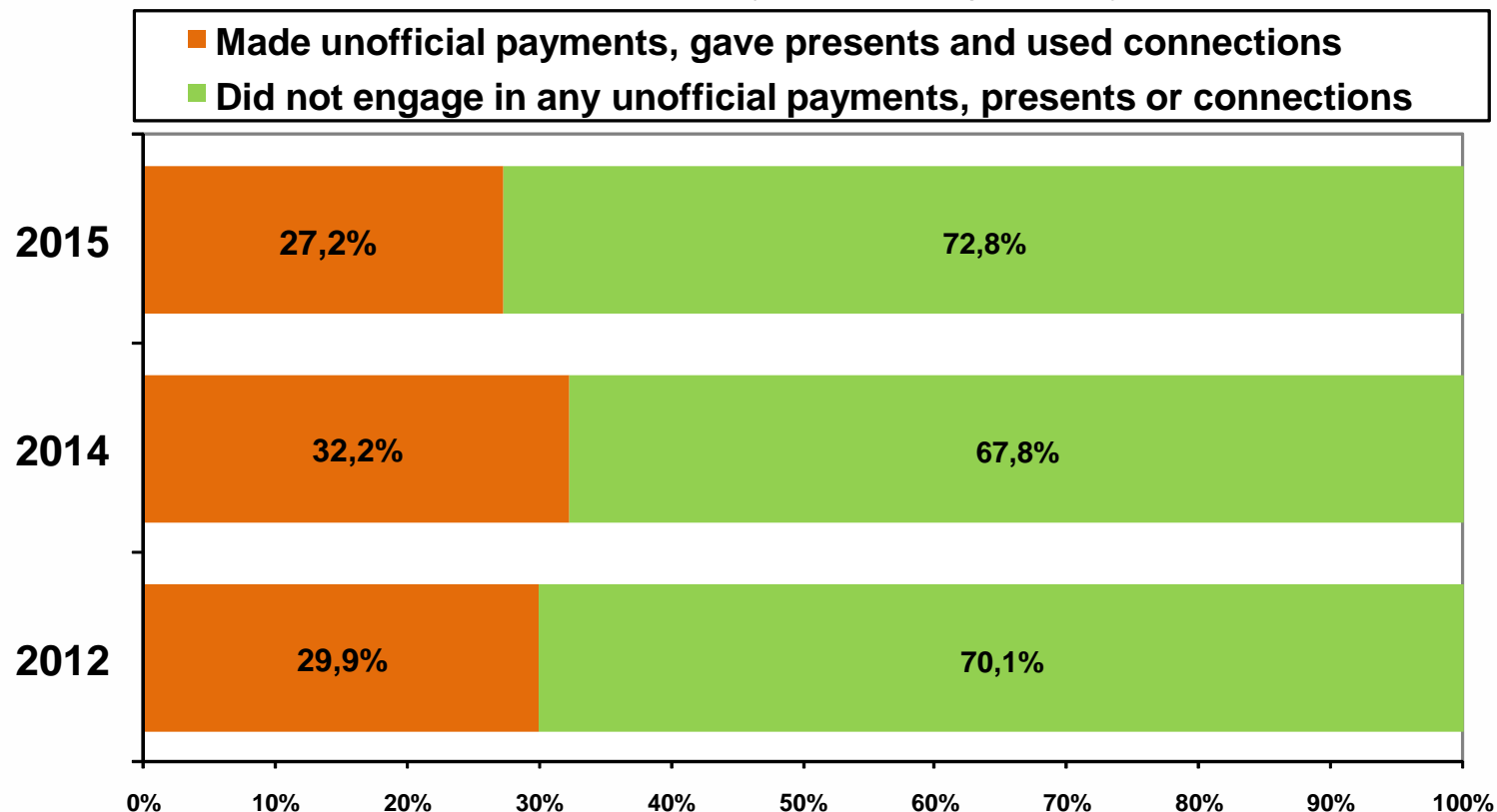
Upon analyzing survey results among all participants, it becomes clear, similar to the situation from 2012 to 2014, that this year Latvian citizens mostly (17.9%) used connections, unofficial payments or presents to receive medical services. 4-5% of the surveyed respondents used unofficial means also in the field of education or to settle matters related to immovable properties.

There also is a positive trend that has to be stressed: in comparison to 2014, this year the number of citizens that have allowed corrupt activities in all survey positions has decreased.

Selection –
all
participants
of the
survey

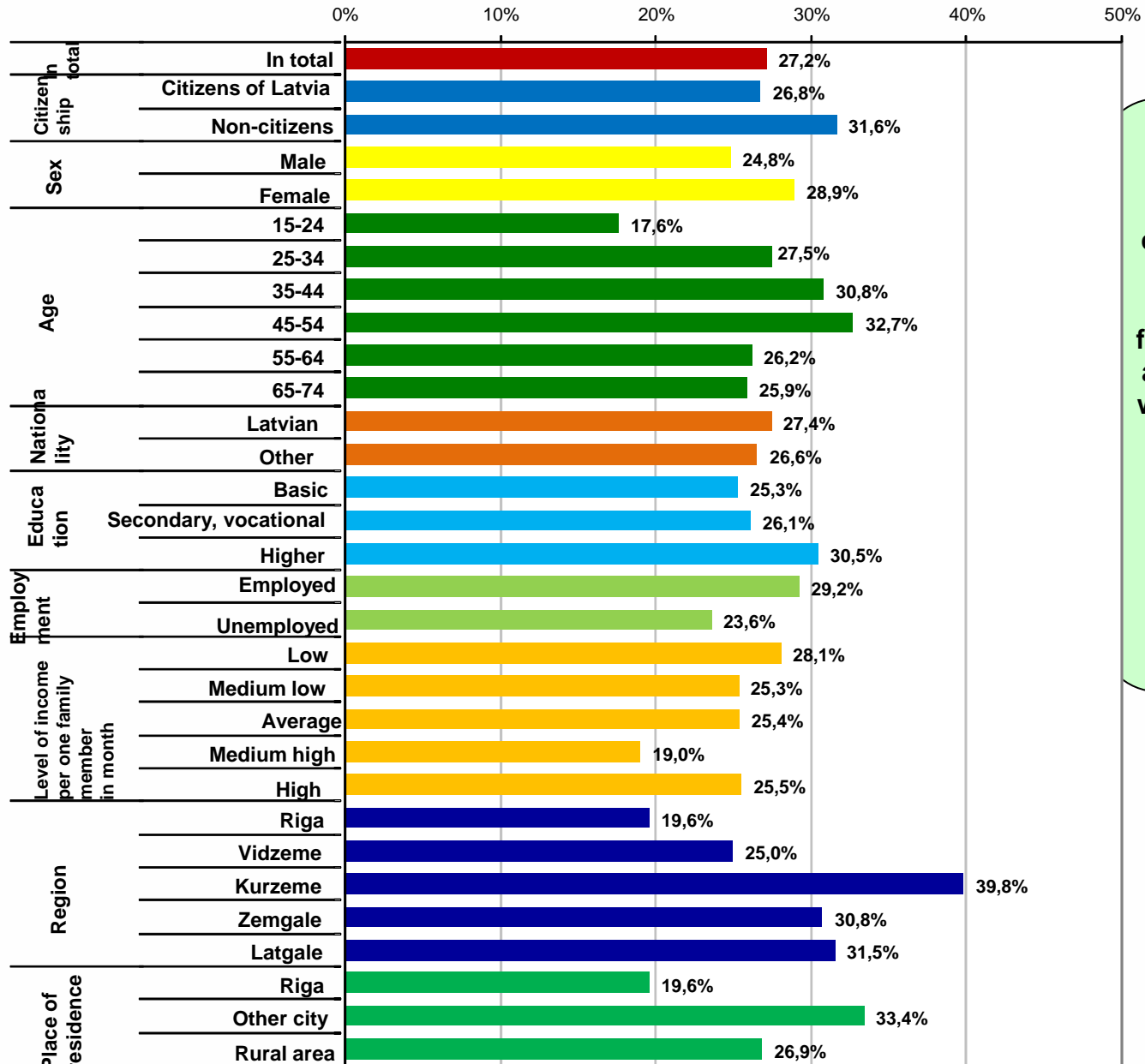
Over the last two years, to settle certain matters/issues/problems...

(Base = all respondents)



According to the graph displaying findings across all survey positions, a little more than quarter (27.2%) of Latvian citizens over the last two years have used unofficial payments, presents or connections to settle certain matters/issues/problems; and that is less than displayed by results from 2012-2014.

Over the last two years used unofficial payments, presents or connections to settle certain matters/issues/problems



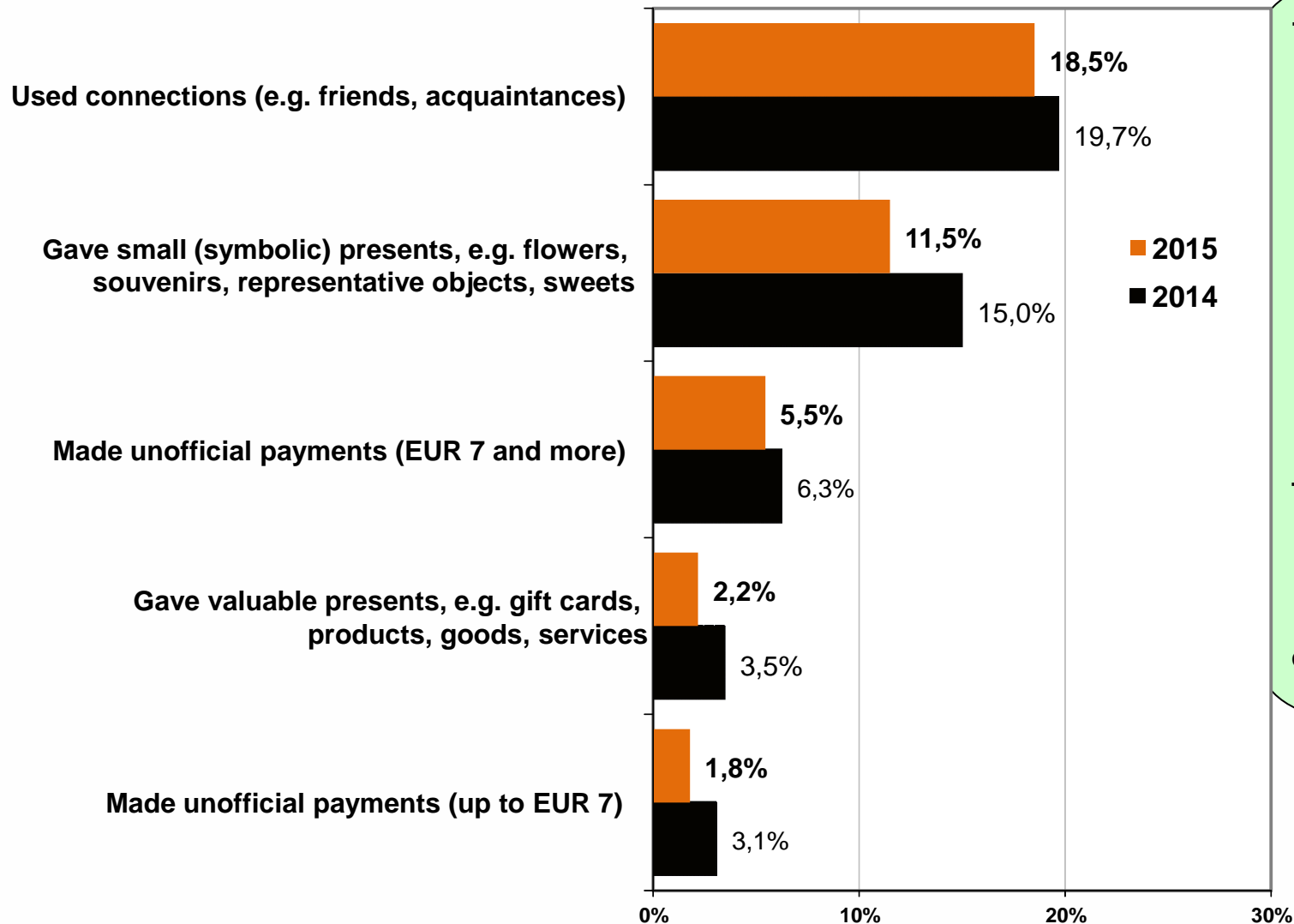
Selection – all participants of the survey

Analysis of survey results across different social and demographic groups of respondents reveals that persons from 35 to 54 years of age, as well as those who live outside Riga have used several unofficial means to settle their matters rather more often.

Selection – all participants of the survey

Over the last two years, the following measures were taken to settle certain matters/issues/problems:

(Bāze = visi aptaujas dalībnieki)



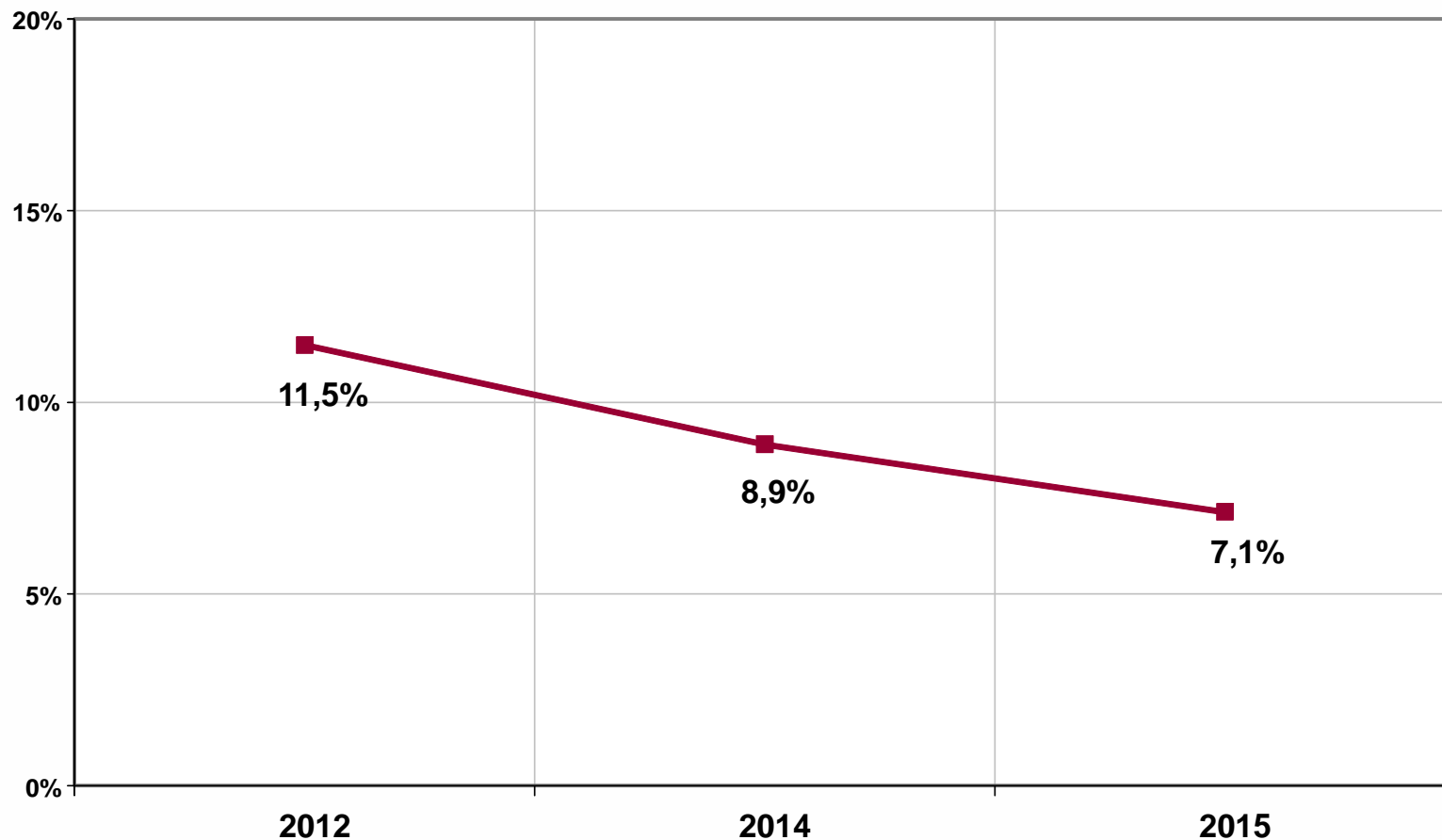
The survey findings indicate that mostly connections/strings, as well as symbolic presents, were used to settle several matters. The said measures were used by 10-20% of surveyed Latvian citizens. Corrupt activities with money or valuable presents were allowed by less than 6% of the surveyed respondents.

There is a positive trend that has to be stressed – in comparison to 2014, this year the overall number of persons who has allowed corrupt activities of any kind has decreased.

Selection – all participants of the survey

Over the last two years made unofficial payments (EUR 7 and more) or gave valuable presents to settle certain matters/issues/problems

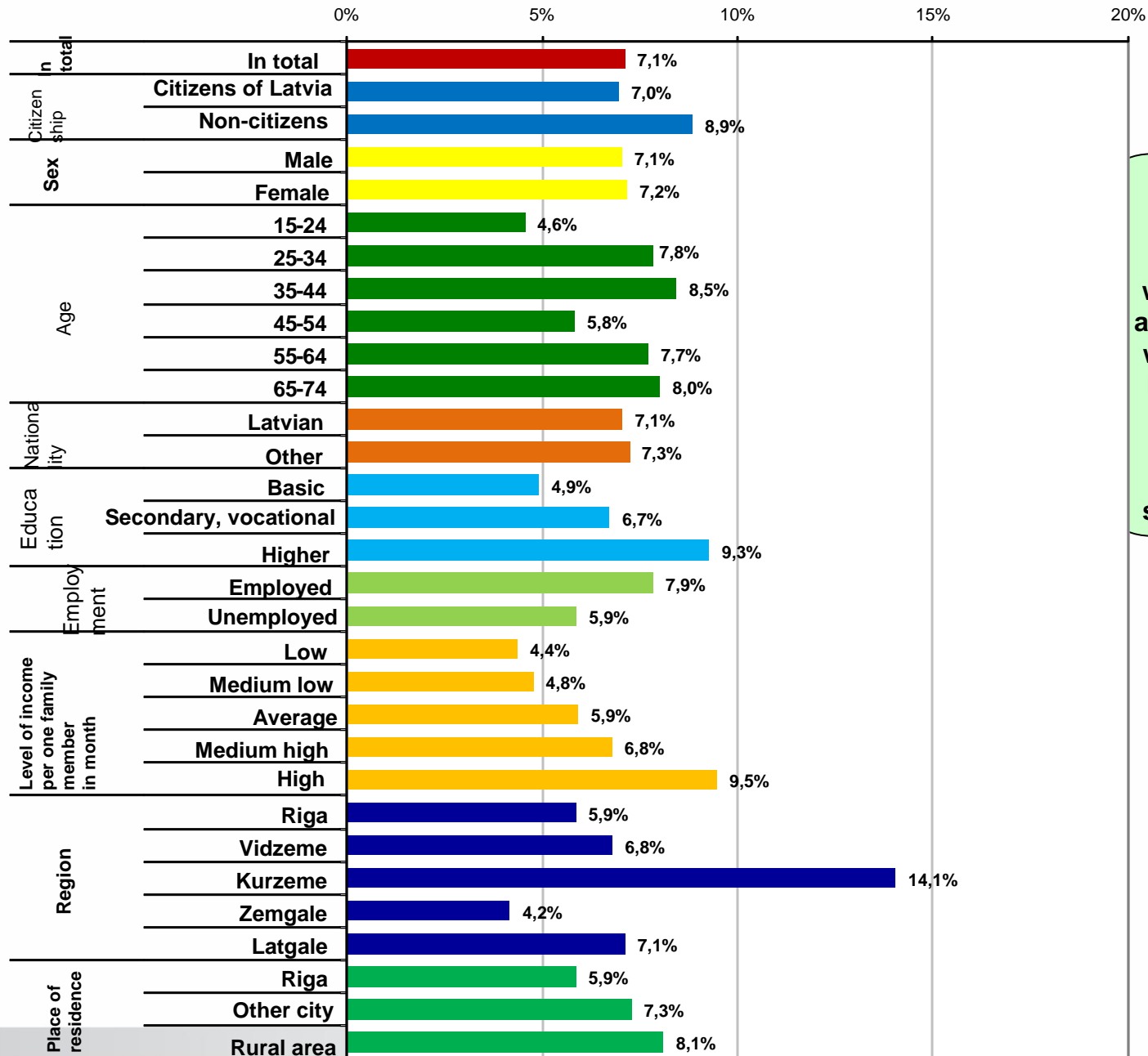
(All participants of the survey)



The dynamics of the conducted researches indicate that the number of citizens who have engaged in rather serious corrupt activities (bribes exceeding EUR 7 or valuable presents) still decreases.

Over the last two years, to settle certain matters/issues/problems:
Made unofficial payments (EUR 7 and more) or gave valuable presents

**Selection –
 all
 participants
 of the survey**



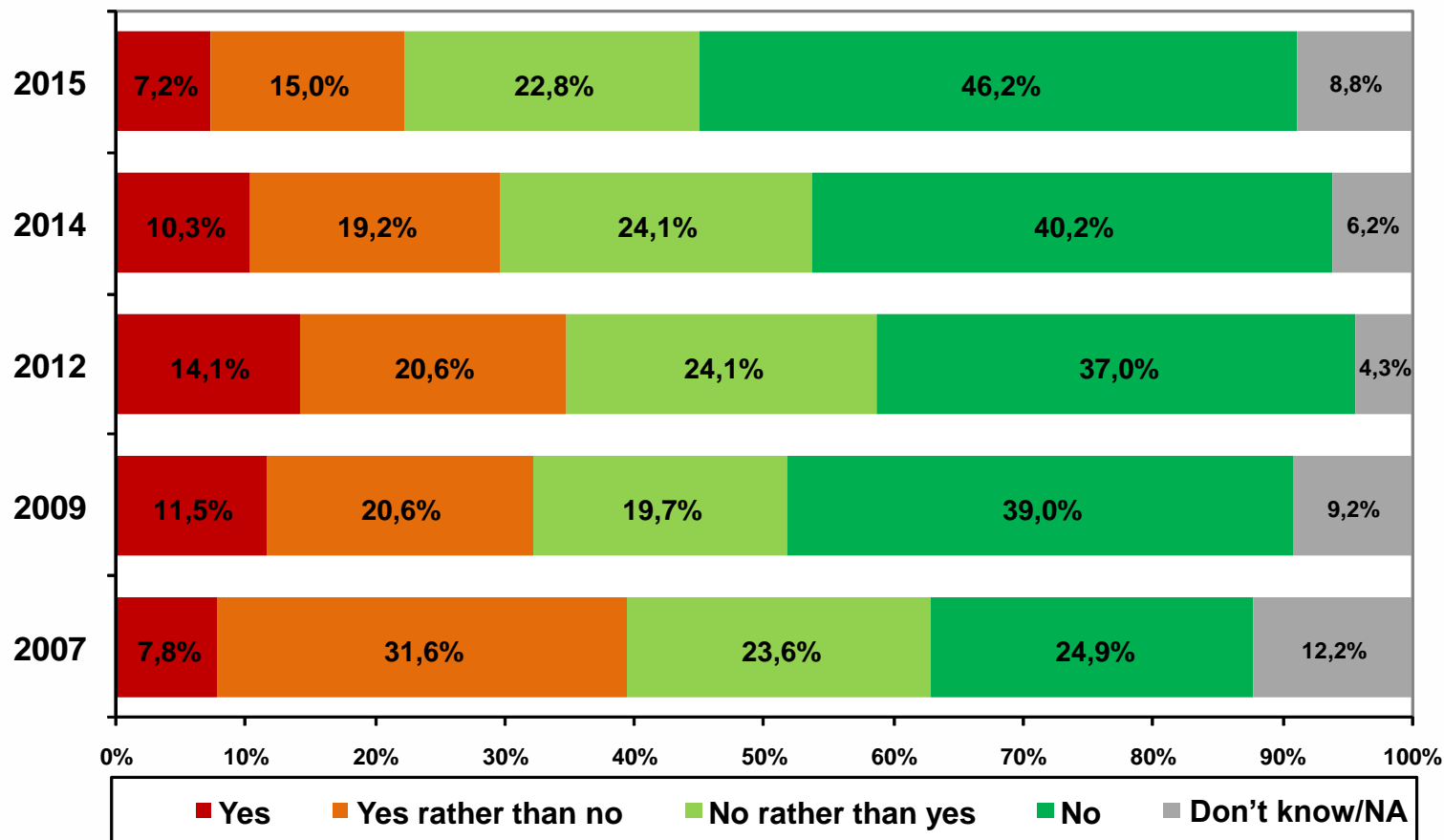
According to the analysis of survey results, respondents with higher education and level of income, as well as those living in Kurzeme rather more often give bribes exceeding EUR 7 to settle certain matters.

6. Attitude towards bribery

6.1. Readiness to give a bribe

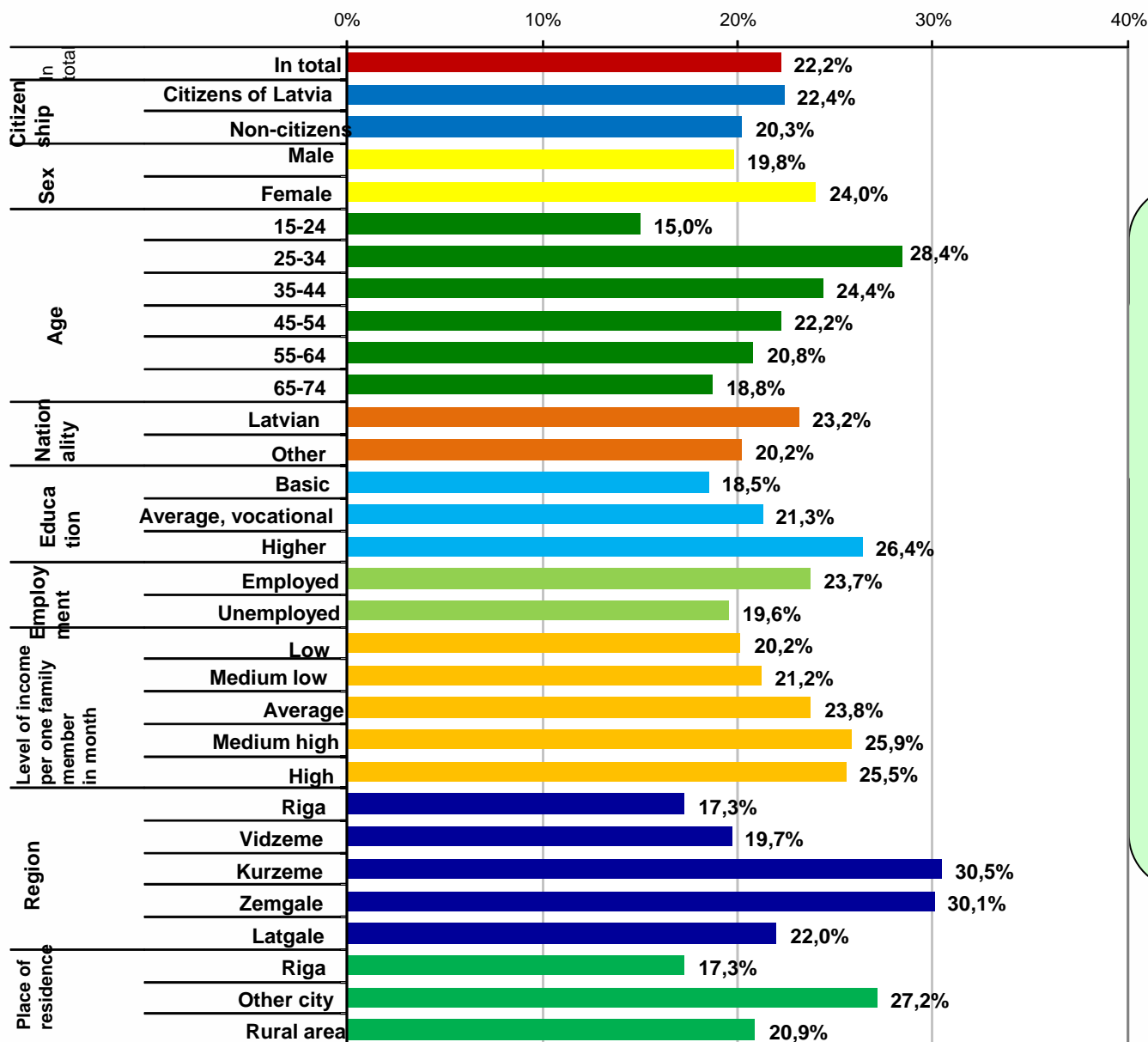
Would you be ready to give a bribe to a State official if such an action would benefit your interests or those of your relatives, or it would solve a problem?

(Base = all respondents)



22.2% of the surveyed Latvian citizens admitted that they could give a bribe to a State official, and that is less than in all previous researches since 2007.

Ready (yes + yes rather than no) to give a bribe to a State official if that would be important for the respondent or in interests of his or her relatives to solve a problem.

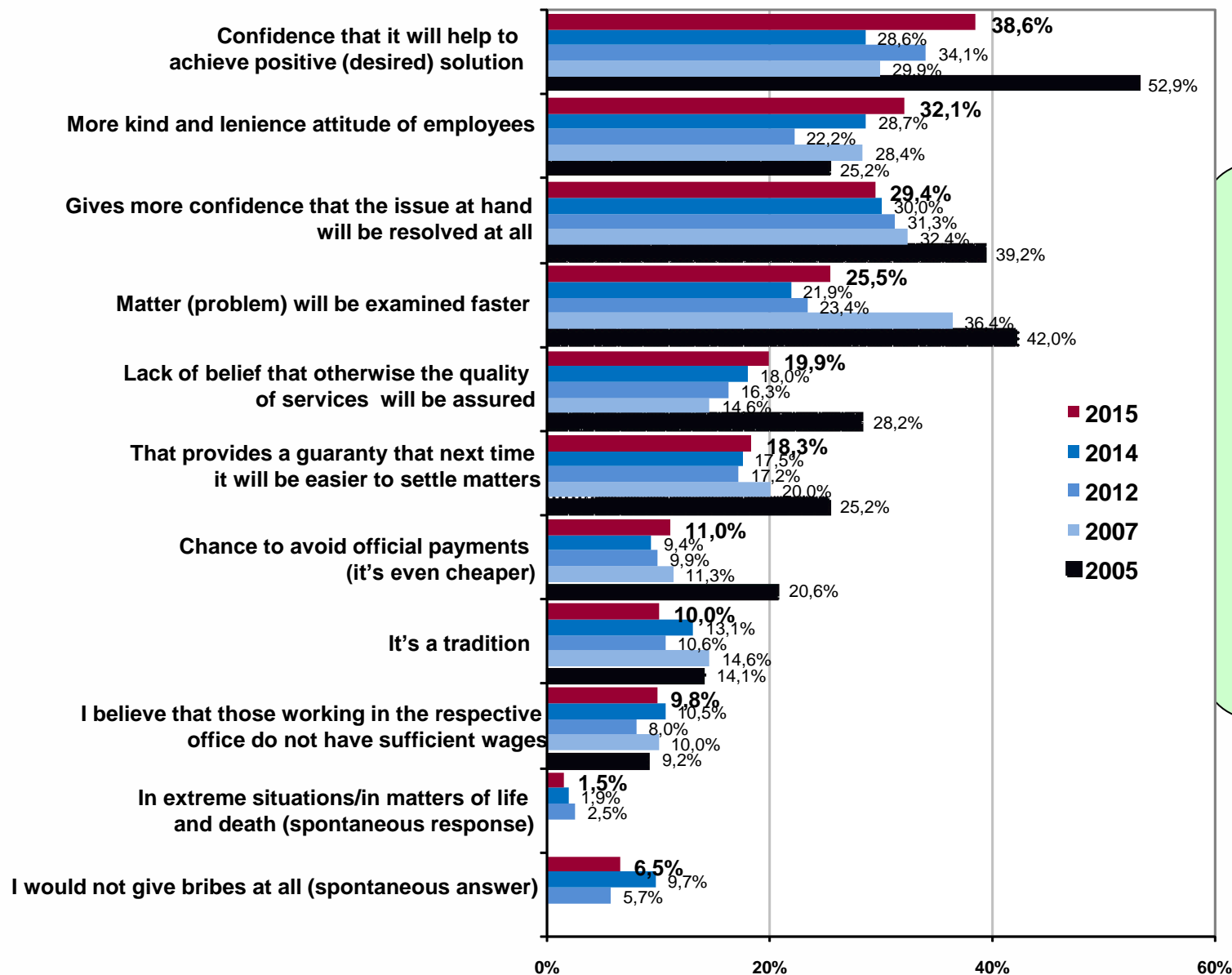


Results acquired across different social and demographic groups of respondents indicate that persons from 25 to 34 years of age, persons with higher income and level of education, as well as those living in Kurzeme and Zemgale slightly more often admitted that they would be ready to engage in corruption.

6.2. Reasons that would provide grounds to give a bribe

Please specify reasons which would encourage you to give a bribe to a State official

Base = all participants of the survey



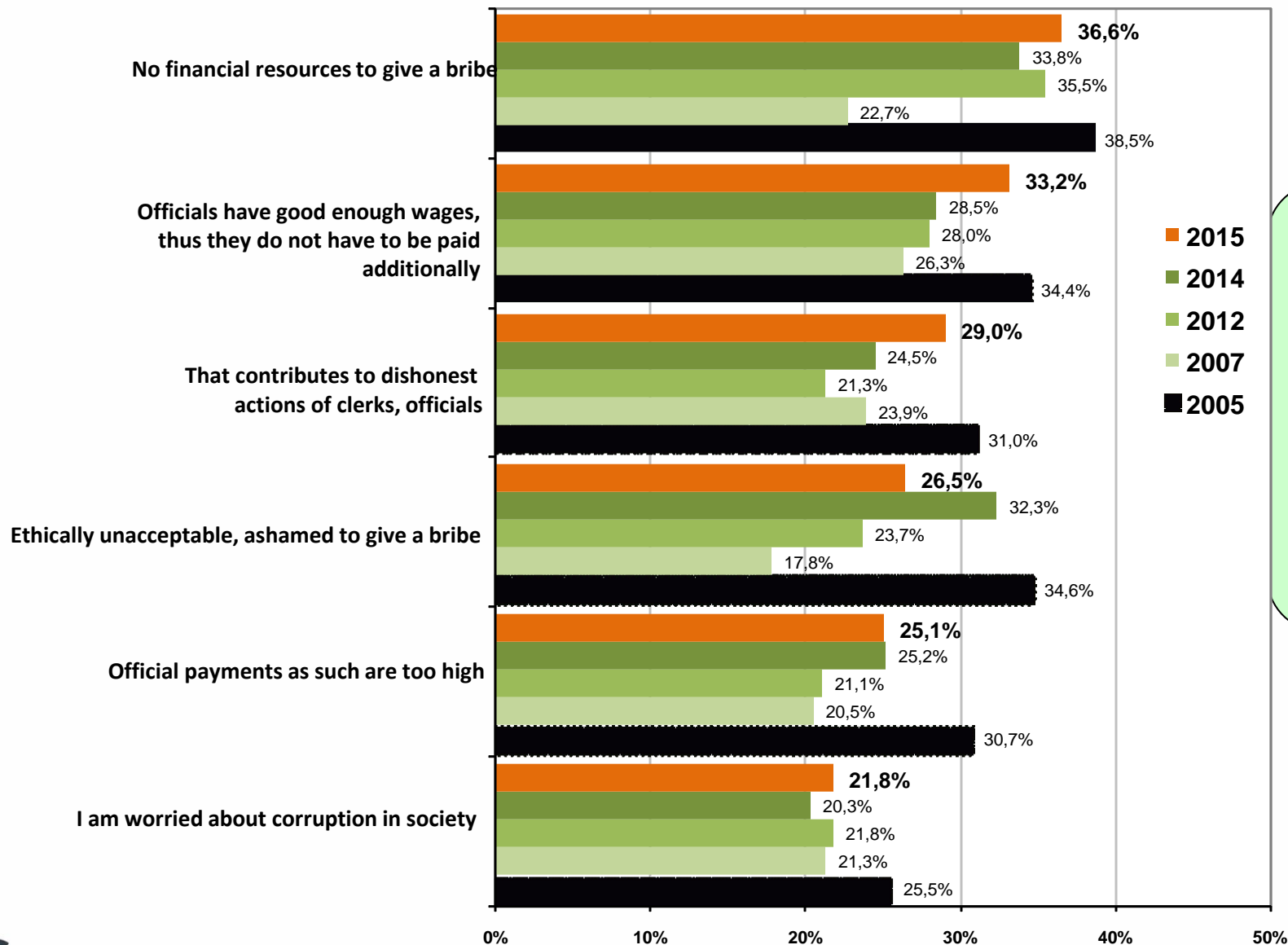
The following are the main reasons why people could take a decision to give a bribe to a State official: confidence that it will help to achieve positive solution, employees will be more kind, security that the matter will be settled at all or settled faster.

6.3. Obstacles that could discourage from giving a bribe

Please state what obstacles could discourage you from giving a bribe to an official working for the State or municipality institution

MOST COMMON FACTORS

(Base = all participants of the survey)

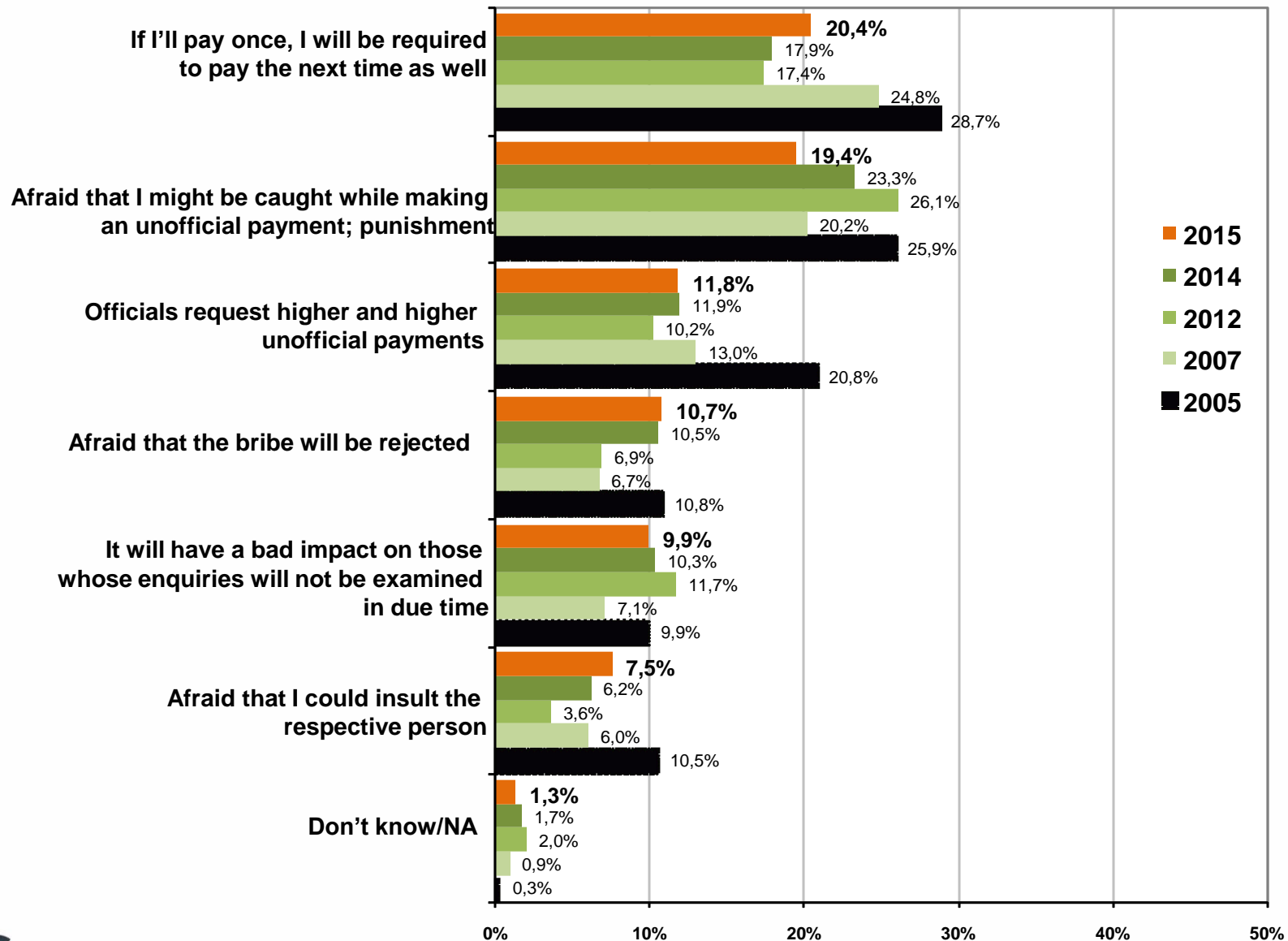


The following are the most significant obstacles that could discourage you from giving a bribe: the fact that officials already have good enough wages, that contributes to dishonest actions of officials, as well as ethical considerations.

Please state what obstacles could discourage you from giving a bribe to an official working for the State or municipality institution

LESS COMMON FACTORS

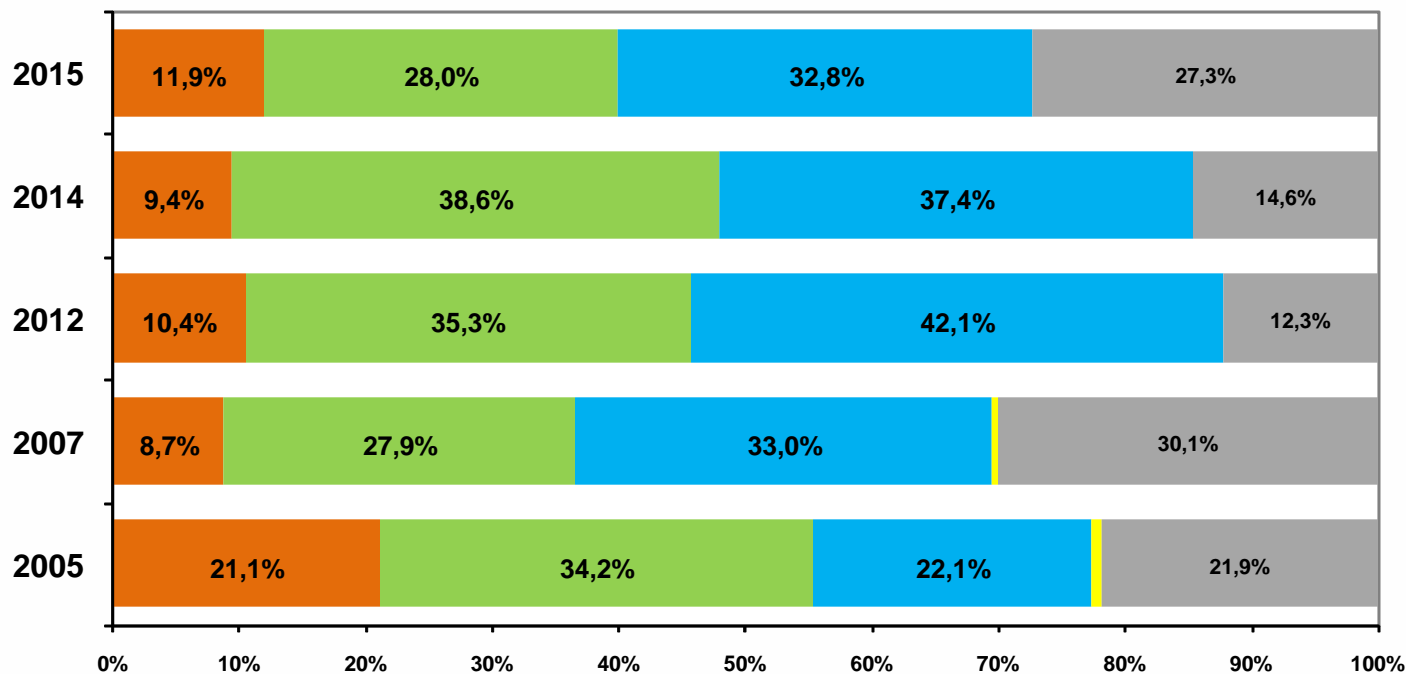
(Base = all participants of the survey)



6.4. Actions taken when facing corruption cases

Would you be ready to report corruption cases if you would face them?

(Base = all respondents)

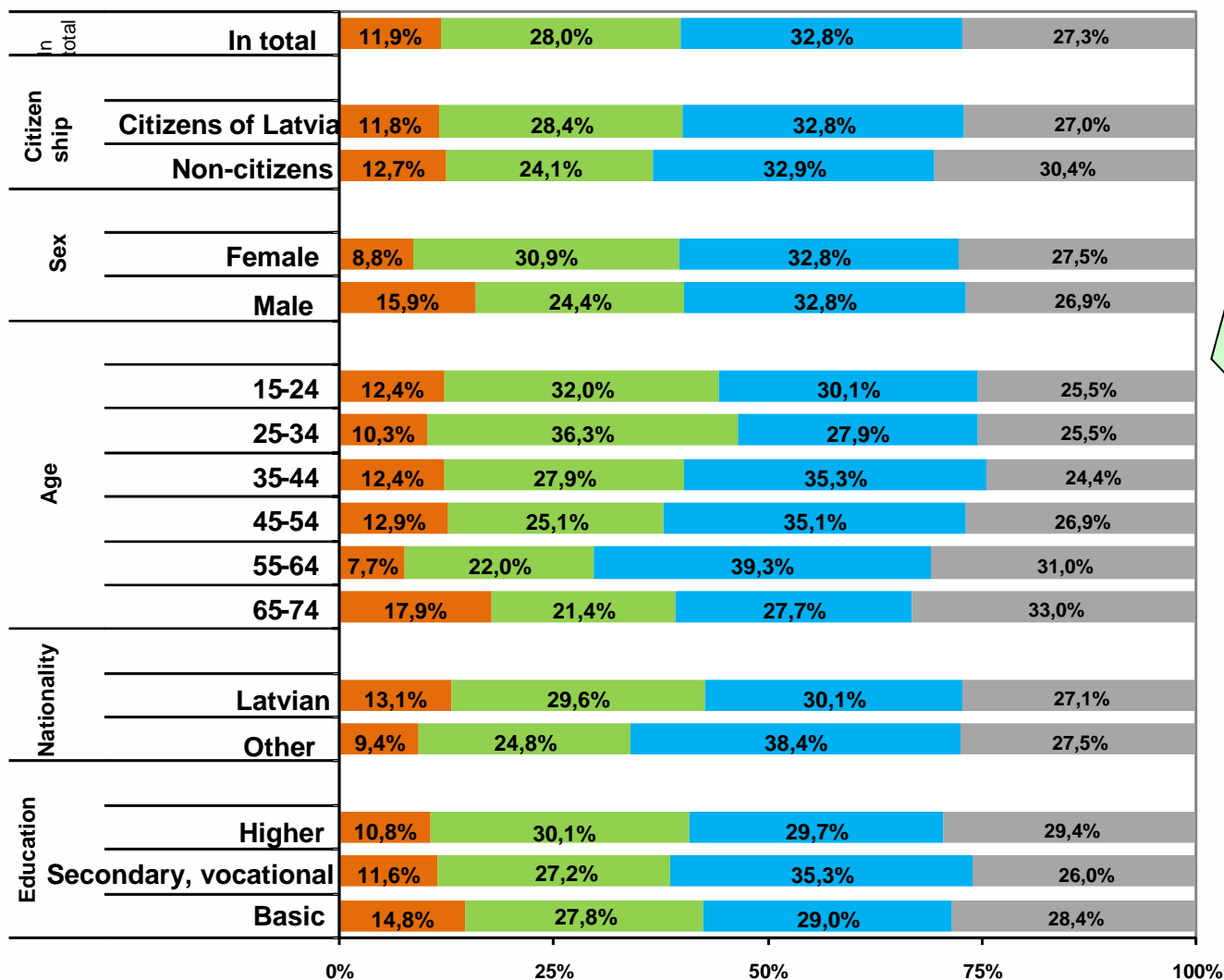


- I am ready to openly report corruption cases (by providing personal information (not anonymously))
- I am ready to report corruption cases, but only anonymously
- I am not ready to report corruption cases at all
- Other answer
- Hard to say/NA

39.9% of the surveyed Latvian citizens are ready to report corruption cases openly or anonymously, and that is slightly less than in 2012 and 2014. However, the number of respondents ready to report corruption cases openly has increased and amounts to 11.9%.

Would you be ready to report corruption cases if you would face them?

(All respondents; N=1009)

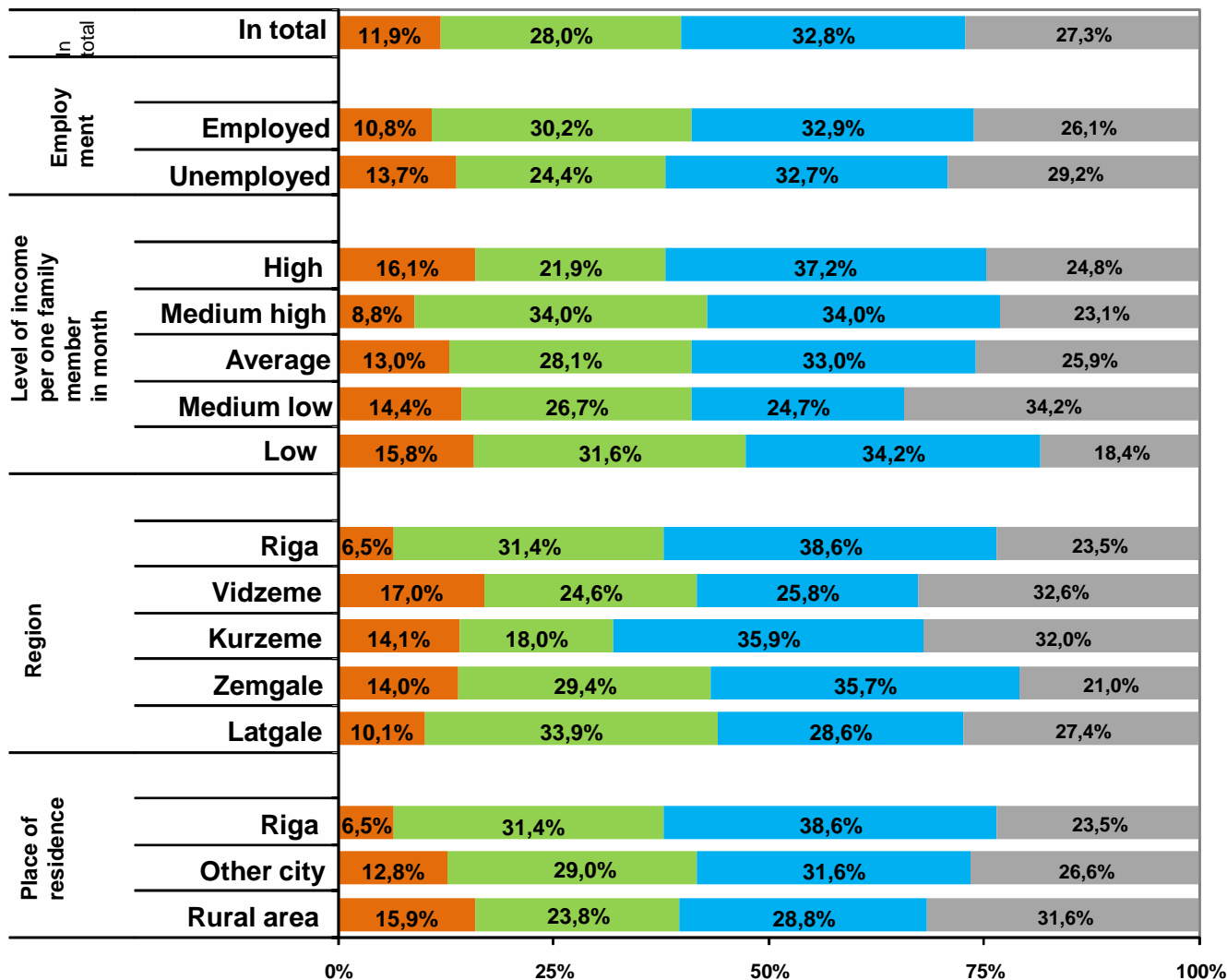


There are no significant differences in results obtained among various social and demographic groups of respondents.

- I am ready to openly report corruption cases (by providing personal information (not anonymously))
- I am ready to report corruption cases, but only anonymously
- I am not ready to report corruption cases at all
- Hard to say/NA

Would you be ready to report corruption cases if you would face them?

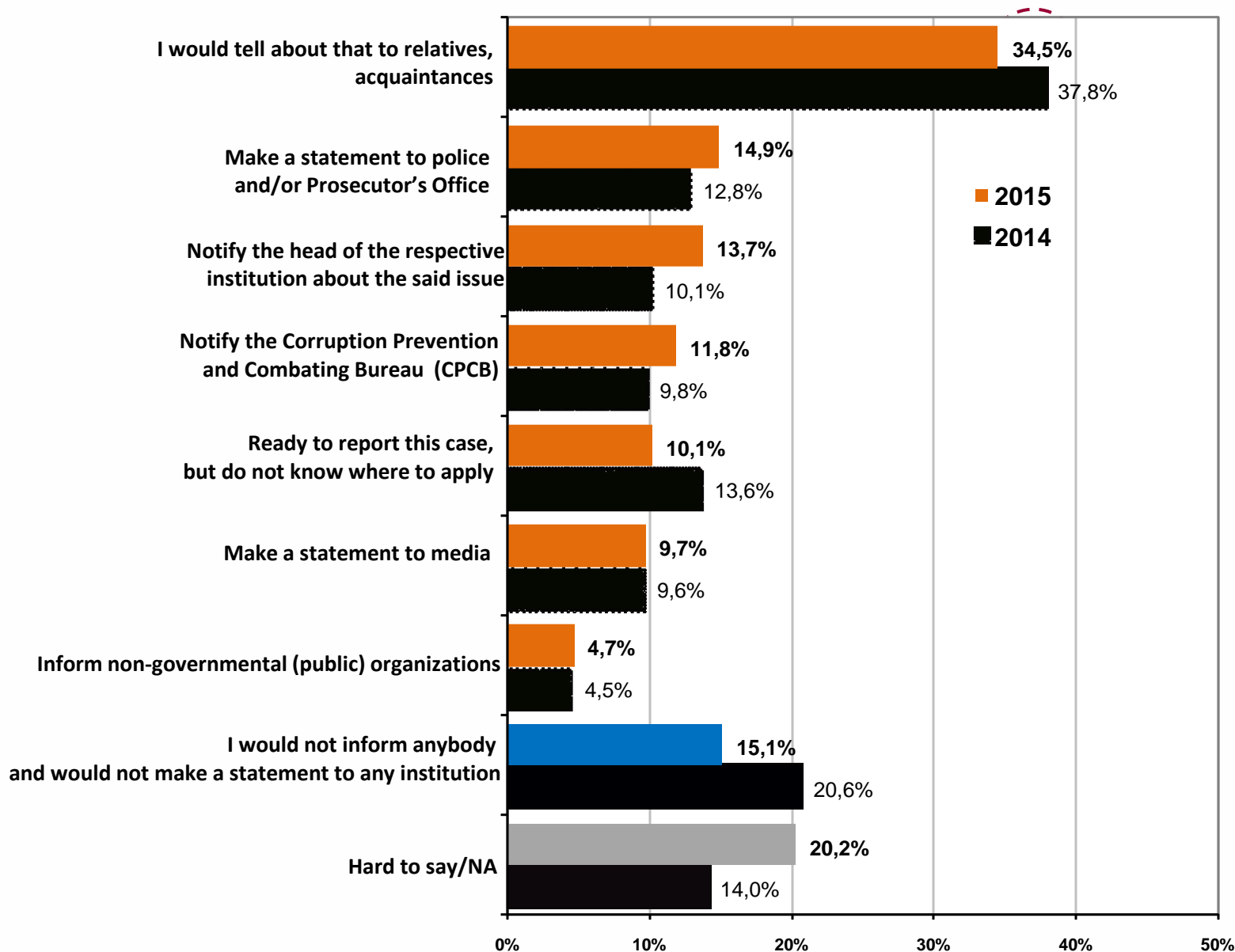
(All respondents: N=1009)



- I am ready to openly report corruption cases (by providing personal information (not anonymously))
- I am ready to report corruption cases, but only anonymously
- I am not ready to report corruption cases at all
- Hard to say/NA

What actions would you take when personally facing corruption (somebody demands a bribe or official exceeds his or her rights)?

(Base = all participants of the survey)



What actions would you take when personally facing corruption
(somebody demands a bribe or official exceeds his or her rights)?

Notify the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (CPCB)

