



INTEGRITY
ACADEMY

KORR-KÉP

**CORRUPTION, INTEGRITY AND THE USE
OF EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS,
ACCORDING TO YOUNG HUNGARIANS**

*Comprehensive results of a questionnaire-based,
large-sample data collection*

RATIONALE FOR THE RESEARCH

- The **future is shaped** by the opinions, attitudes and actions of young people.
- They are the **economic experts, public officials and politicians of tomorrow**.
 - **Up-to-date research results are missing.**
- For these reasons, the **continued monitoring of their knowledge and opinions is essential** in relation to corruption, integrity, the fight against corruption, and the use of European Union funds.

What is the role of the Integrity Authority and the Integrity Academy?

- To build, within the Academy's structure, a **proactive operational framework** that prioritises prevention.
- To conduct research to substantiate training programmes **and** examine their effectiveness.
- To organise educational and training programmes **that facilitate the shaping of** social attitudes.



RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

Correlation between corruption and other areas under examination: quality of life and well-being, trust in institutions and forms of social participation.

To explore the views and experiences of young Hungarians aged 15 to 29 regarding:
corruption, integrity, and the use of European Union funds.

To explore how they see **their role and duties in fighting corruption.**

1.

Pre-survey focus group interviews

- 7 focus group interviews
- Young people aged 15 to 29 living in different settlements of the country
- 6–9 young persons / focus groups involved

KORR-KÉP PARTS OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Mixed methodology
with sequentially
linked qualitative
and quantitative
data collection
stages

2.

Large-sample questionnaire-based data collection

Sampling:

- Stratified multistage sampling (random sampling),
- Respondents were selected using the random walk method
- Representative (age group, gender, type of settlement, educational attainment)
- 104 settlements in the sample

**Sample size:
1,012 participants**

3.

Post-survey focus group interviews

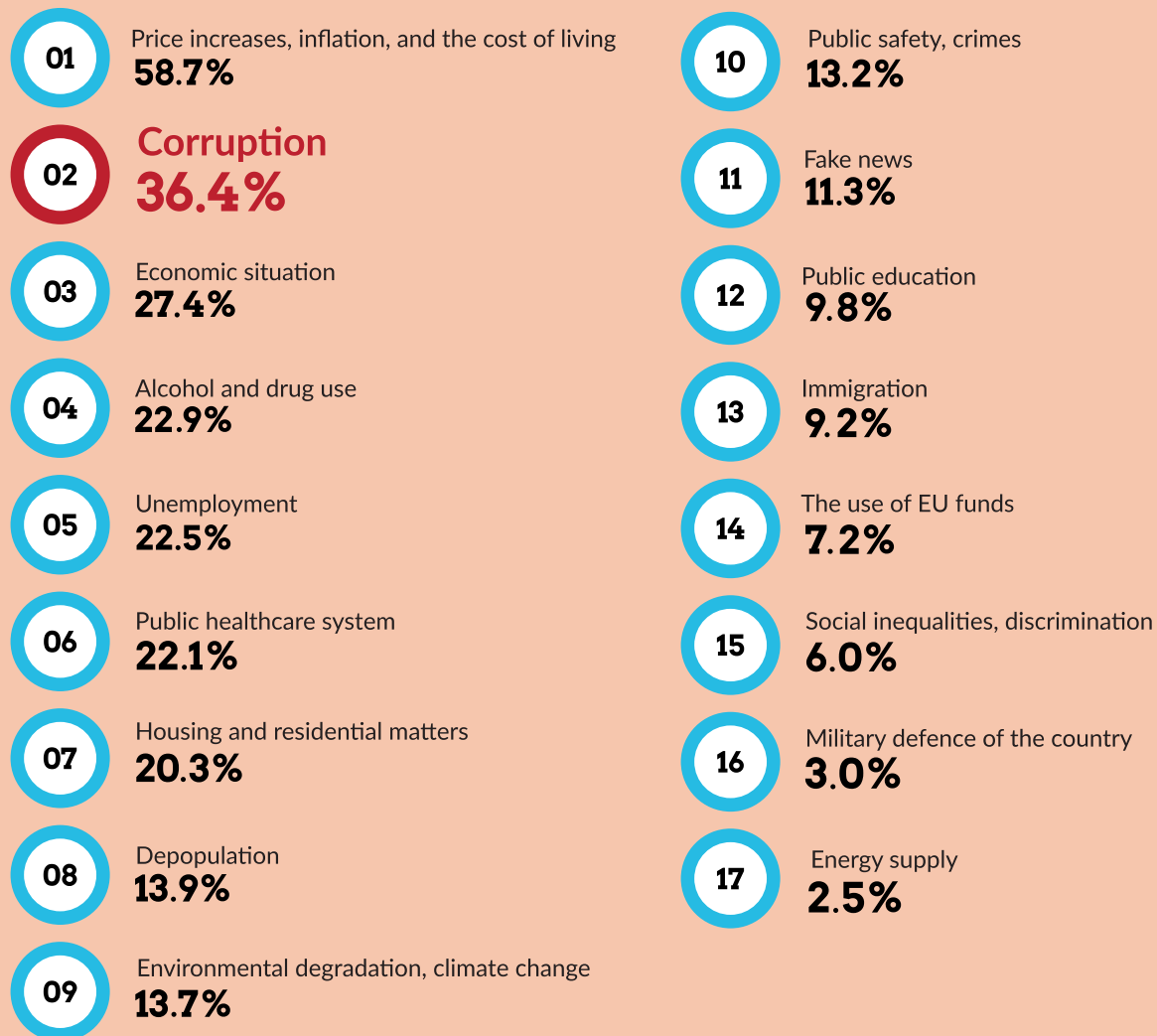
- 10-13 focus group interviews
- Young people aged 15 to 29 living in different settlements of the country
- 6–9 young persons / focus groups involved

THE MOST PRESSING ISSUES IN HUNGARY



The most significant issues, as perceived by young people

(n=1,012, total number of responses =3,036)



WHAT IS CORRUPTION?

As part of the research, it was necessary to define exactly what is meant by certain basic concepts under study.

CORRUPTION:

“Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain – whether by an **individual, group, or institution** – typically **at the expense of the public interest, and involving violations of laws, regulations and/or integrity standards**. Corruption also occurs when someone **offers** or provides a **private gain** to an individual, group or institution entrusted with power for the purpose of gaining an advantage. All such cases are considered corruption, **even if they are carried out under the pretext of some perceived or actual public interest.**”



Is it corruption if...

Before defining corruption, young people were asked to give their opinion on whether 11 case studies constituted corruption or not.

Beyond the definition in the Criminal Code – broader conceptual framework:
bribery (public/private sector),

bribery by means of gifts,

influence peddling,

embezzlement,

trading in influence,

misappropriation of funds,

nepotism,

revolving door phenomenon,

lobbying.



Lowest rate of corruption reported:

A nurse accepts an expensive smartwatch from a patient or their relative in exchange for more attentive care.

Highest rate of corruption reported:

The leader of a foundation aiding disadvantaged children uses part of the incoming monetary donations to finance their own holiday.



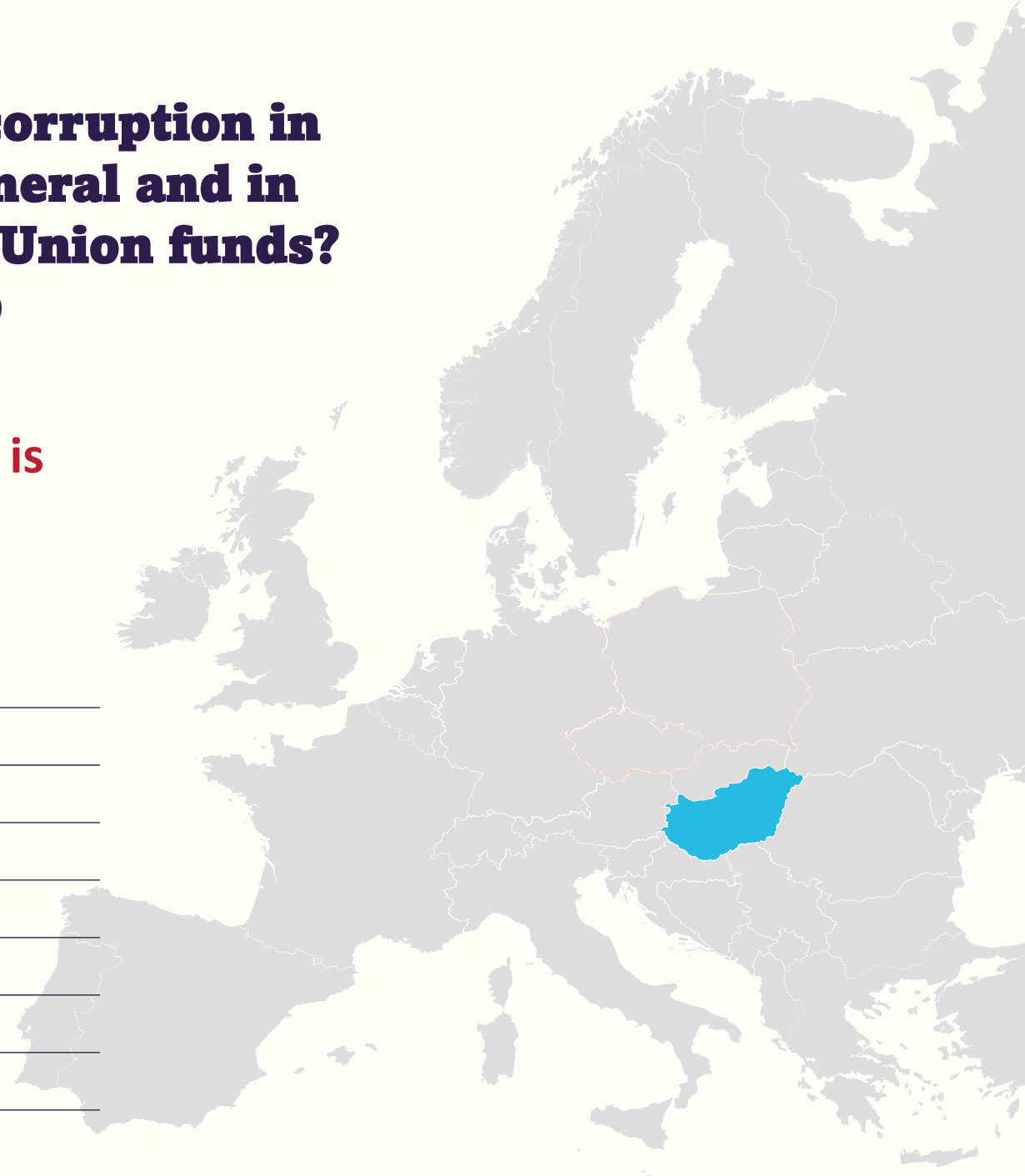


How widespread is corruption in Hungary both in general and in relation to European Union funds?


($n_{hu}=1,012$, $n_{eu}=1,000$)

70% of young people believe that corruption is significantly widespread in Hungary.

	Generally in Hungary	In relation to EU funds
Extremely	32.0%	25.6%
Significantly	38.0%	36.3%
Moderately	20.0%	22.4%
Scarcely	5.4%	7.0%
No corruption	1.3%	2.0%
Don't know	2.9%	6.0%
No response	0.4%	0.7%




Reasons for corruption according to young people



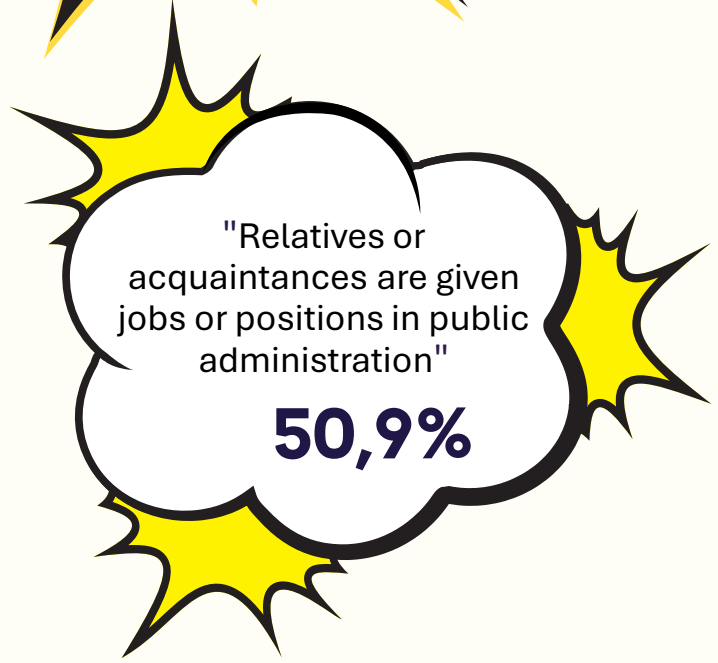
"Politicians do little to counter corruption"

50,0%



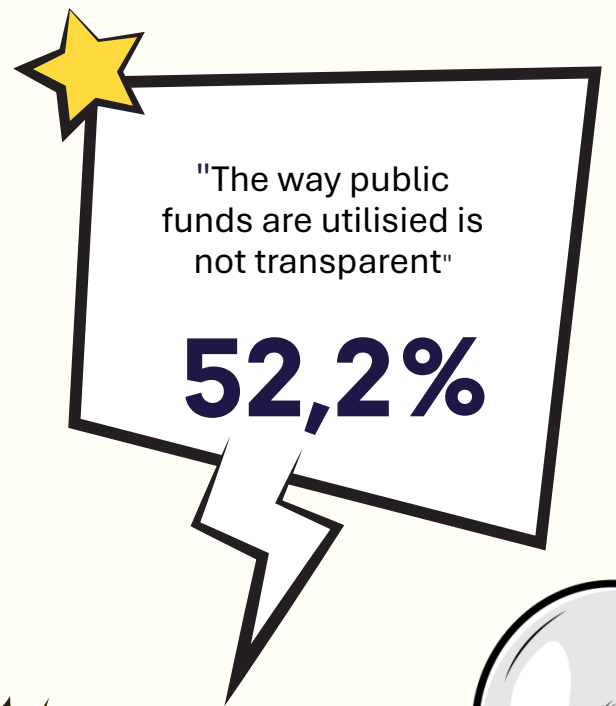
"There are laws that do not apply equally to everyone"

50,4%



"Relatives or acquaintances are given jobs or positions in public administration"

50,9%



"The way public funds are utilised is not transparent"

52,2%



INTOLERANCE OF CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN HUNGARY AND ACROSS EUROPE



To what extent are these acts of corruption in public institutions and offices considered acceptable for facilitating certain outcomes or gaining advantages? (%)



Giving money

(n=997)

41.0% 31.8% 16.1% 11.1%



Giving gifts

(n=999)

19.3% 33.1% 32.9% 14.7%



Doing favours

(n=999)

16.7% 25.1% 42.2% 16.0%

■ Not acceptable at all ■ Rather acceptable
■ Rather unacceptable ■ Completely acceptable



Intolerance of corruption among young people in Hungary and across the European Union

To what extent is it acceptable to do favours, give gifts or money in order to handle or expedite certain matters?



KORR-KÉP
(n = 983)



Eurobarometer
(n = 3,453)

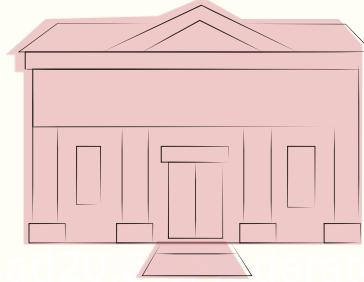
Completely acceptable	15.0%	7.9%
Rather acceptable	27.2%	6.9%
Rather unacceptable	31.3%	24.3%
Not acceptable at all	26.5%	61.0%



HOW WIDESPREAD IS BRIBERY ACROSS DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS?

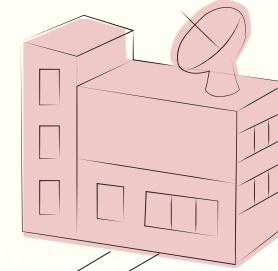
Government institutions and ministries

Widespread 47.5%
Moderately widespread 28.5%
Not widespread 20.3%
No response 3.7%



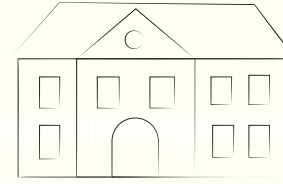
Media

Widespread 43.5%
Moderately widespread 28.8%
Not widespread 23.5%
No response 4.1%



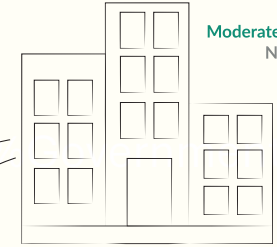
Courts

Widespread 31.8%
Moderately widespread 29.6%
Not widespread 34.4%
No response 4.2%



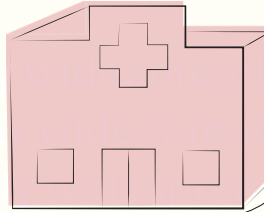
Police

Widespread 34.0%
Moderately widespread 30.1%
Not widespread 32.3%
No response 3.6%



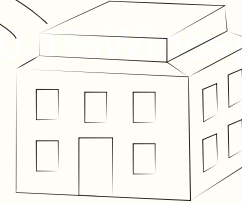
Public health institutions

Widespread 42.9%
Moderately widespread 29.9%
Not widespread 24.5%
No response 2.8%



Municipalities

Widespread 33.3%
Moderately widespread 33.6%
Not widespread 29.9%
No response 3.3%



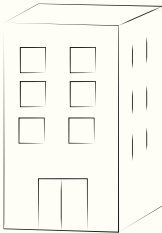
Government windows, registrar's offices, government offices

Widespread 27.3%
Moderately widespread 23.6%
Not widespread 44.8%
No response 4.2%



Businesses, private firms

Widespread 31.2%
Moderately widespread 32.6%
Not widespread 32.7%
No response 3.5%



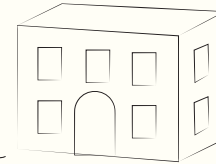
Educational institutions

Widespread 25.7%
Moderately widespread 27.4%
Not widespread 44.0%
No response 2.9%



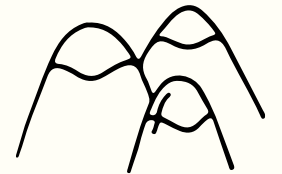
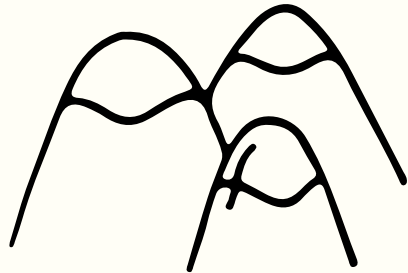
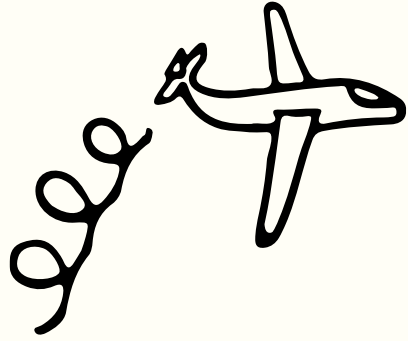
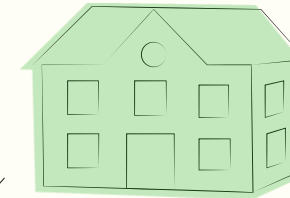
Banks, financial institutions

Widespread 28.2%
Moderately widespread 25.6%
Not widespread 42.2%
No response 4.0%



Civil society organisations

Widespread 25.5%
Moderately widespread 26.8%
Not widespread 42.4%
No response 5.4%



DIRECT OR INDIRECT EXPERIENCES WITH CORRUPTION

17.3% know someone that has accepted illicit favours, gifts or bribes.

11.5% indicated that **over the past year, such a request had been made** to them, a relative, or a close acquaintance.

50% indicated that this bribery had occurred in **public health institutions.**



Grey zone using personal connections



Cases handled through personal connections

72.2%



18.6%



9.2%



Expected to perform illicit favours or offer bribes

84.7%



6.5%



8.8%



■ No ■ Yes ■ Prefer not to answer

ACTIVE ACTION OR PASSIVE RESIGNATION

Young Hungarians exhibit a **strong** sense of **passivity** when asked about anti-corruption efforts.

41.5% indicated that they would not do anything if they encountered a suspected case of corruption, and only **27.7%** would take action.

Only **13%** of young people **can name** an organisation or institution to turn to in situations involving suspected corruption.

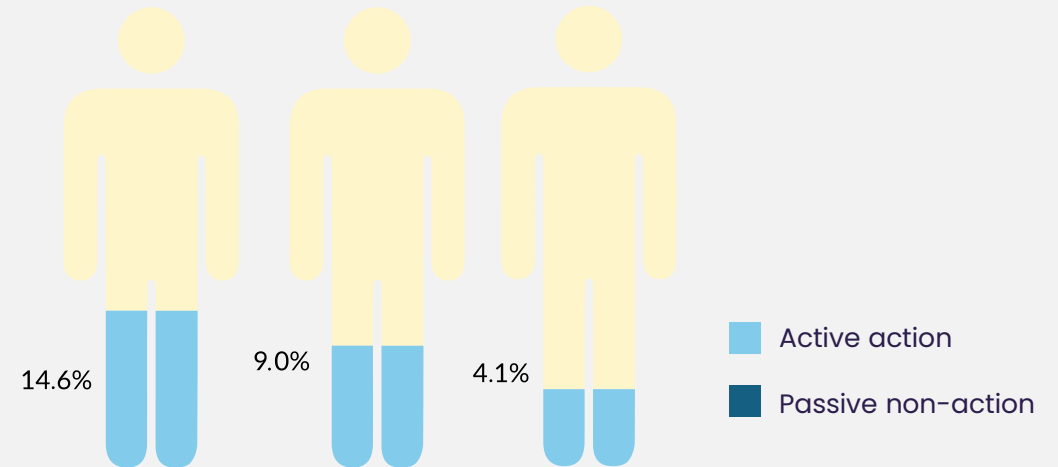
Distribution of young people's reactions toward corruption

(n=1,012; total number of responses=1,063)

"I would notify an institution, organisation, or their representatives"

"I would notify the press and the public"

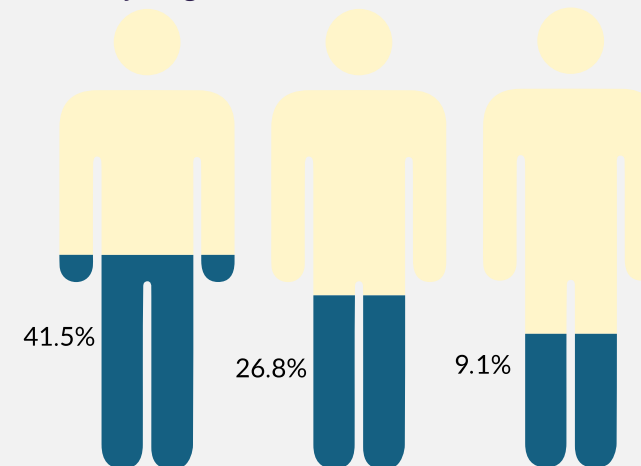
"I would do something else"



"I wouldn't do anything"

"Don't know"

"No response"



WHOSE DUTY IS IT TO FIGHT CORRUPTION?



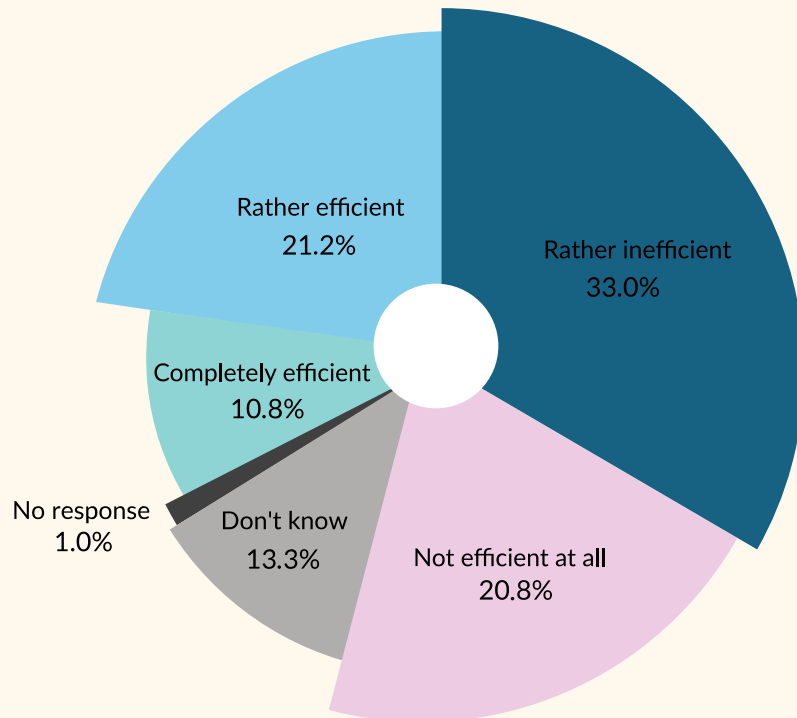
	Those who did not select all options (n=176)	Total number of respondents (n=1,012)
Courts and prosecutor's offices	60.5%	88.1%
Police	59.9%	86.7%
National government	42.8%	87.0%
Municipalities and municipal representatives	35.9%	84.6%
Political parties	32.8%	83.7%
National Protective Service	32.2%	80.7%
Media, newspapers, journalists	27.4%	80.0%
European Union institutions	24.9%	81.6%
The Integrity Authority	21.0%	77.3%
Trade unions	18.9%	74.5%
Civil society organisations	18.3%	68.5%
Citizens under the age of 30	17.8%	71.5%
Citizens over the age of 30	13.9%	72.2%

USE OF EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS

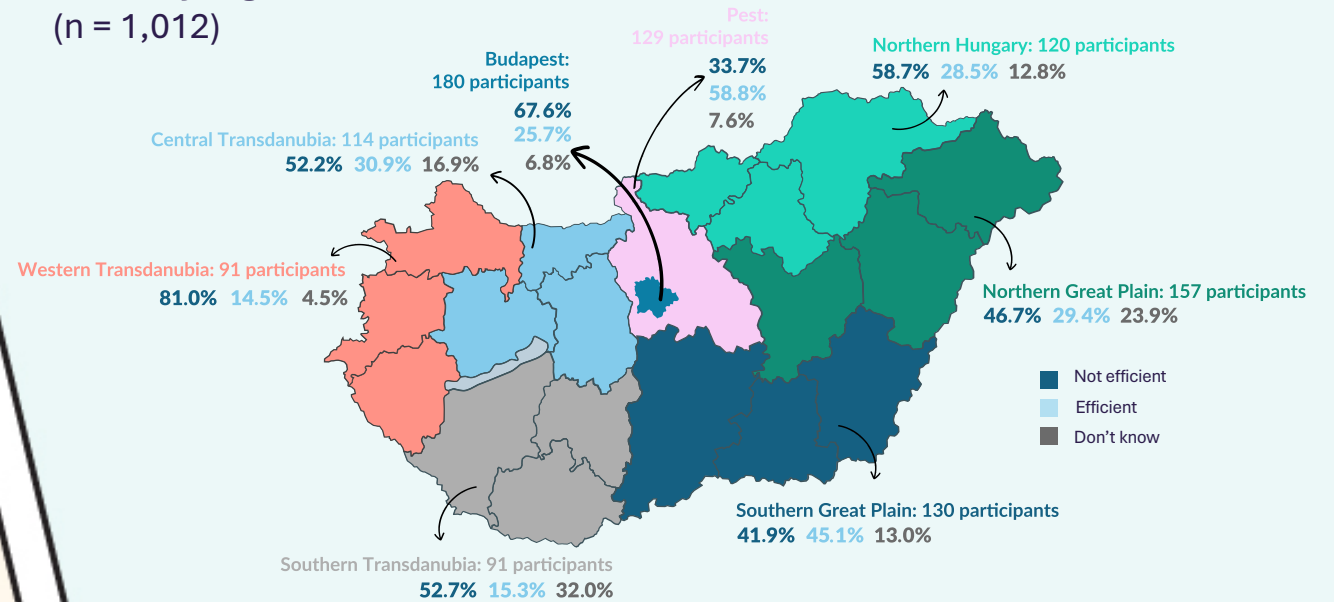
53.8% of young people believe that the utilisation of these funds is either “not efficient at all” or “rather inefficient”



How efficient is the use of EU funds in Hungary, according to young people? (n = 1,012)

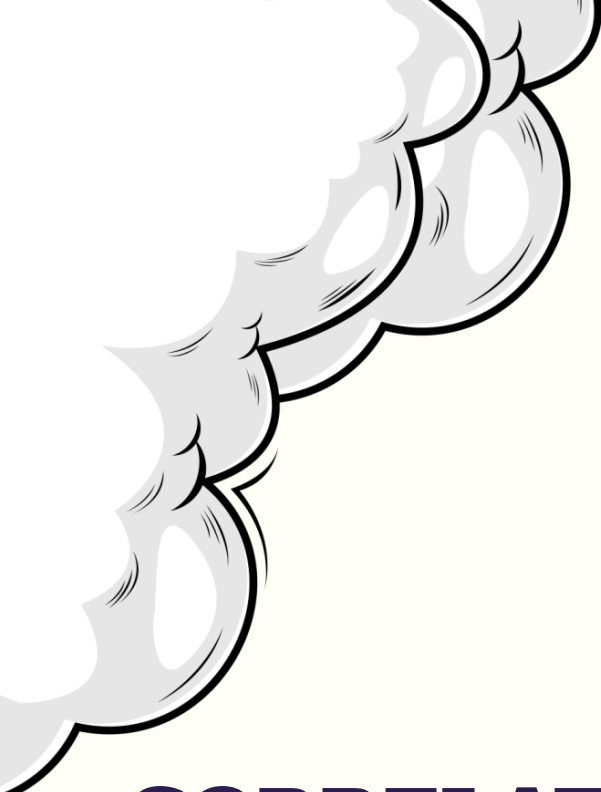


Young people’s opinion on efficiency in the use of EU funds by region (n = 1,012)



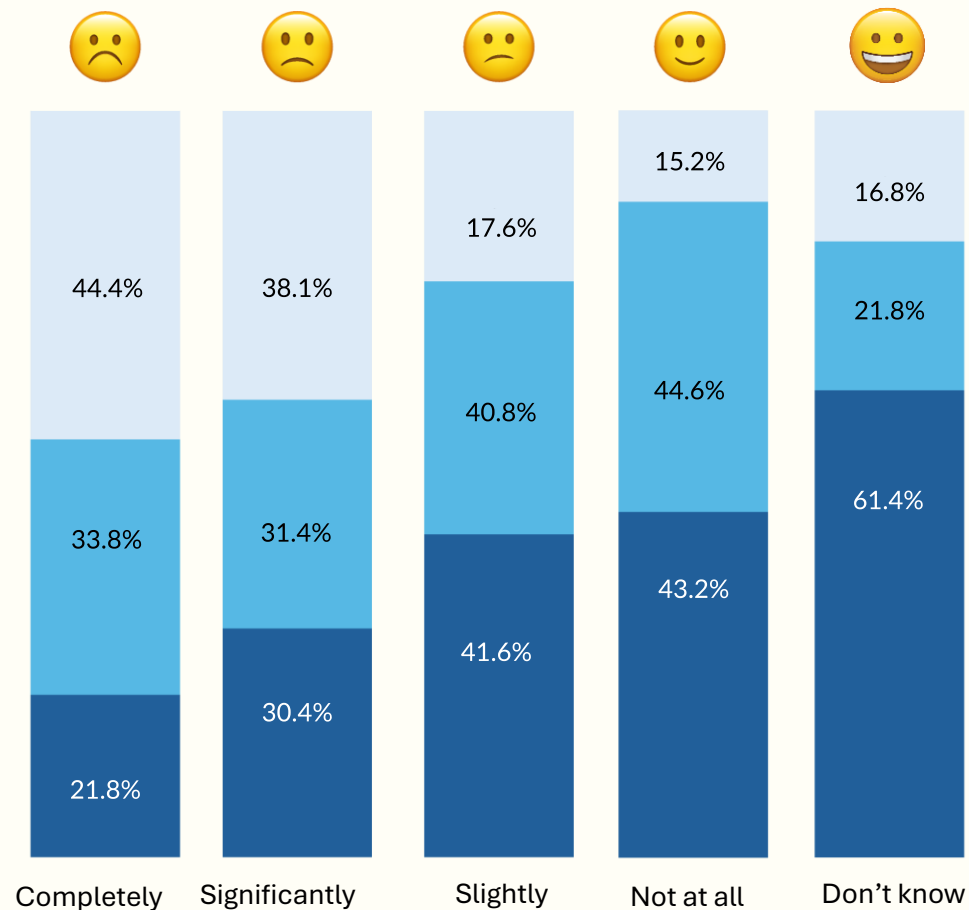
Respondents only in the Pest and Southern Great Plain regions indicated that these funds had been spent rather efficiently.

Based on their opinions as well as concrete experiences, they most often observed the use of these resources in the areas of transportation, infrastructure, and healthcare, while 29% reported that they had not observed this in any sector over the past 10 years.



CORRELATION BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND WELL-BEING

Correlation between corruption's impact on everyday life and subjective well-being (n=1,012)



To what extent does corruption affect everyday life?

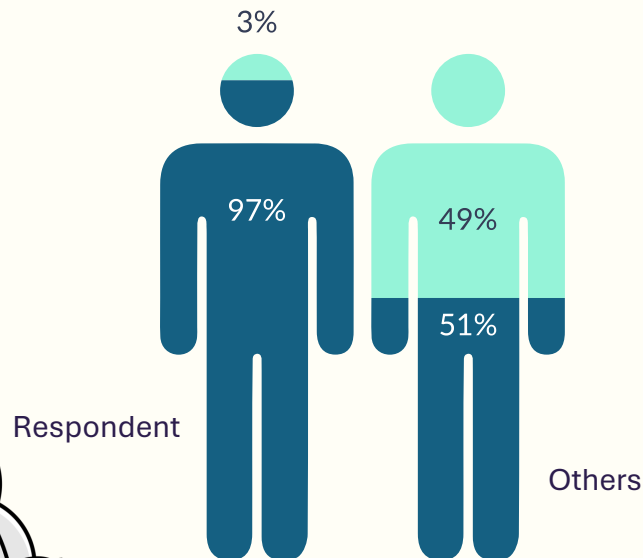
- High well-being (8-10)
- Medium well-being (6-7)
- Low well-being (0-5)



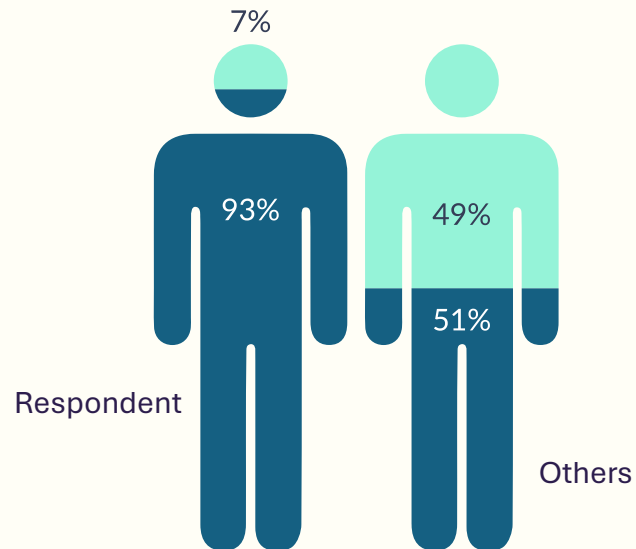
INTEGRITY FROM A PERSONAL APPROACH

The “Moral self-enhancement” phenomenon was also substantiated by data gathered during the research

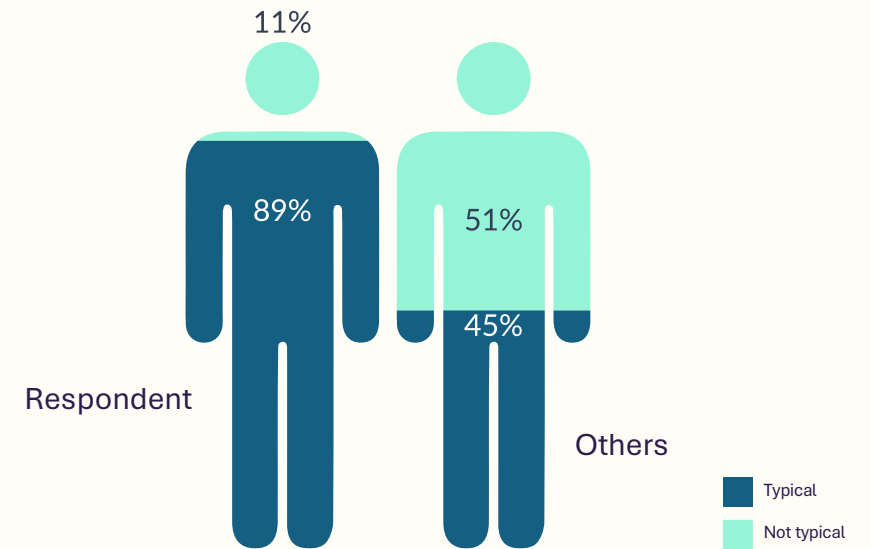
If you found a wallet containing official documents and HUF 20,000, would you return it to its rightful owner, with the money still inside? (n=981)



If you were selling used items, would you inform the buyer about any defects? (n=994)



Would you report if you received more products than what you had actually paid for? (n=998)



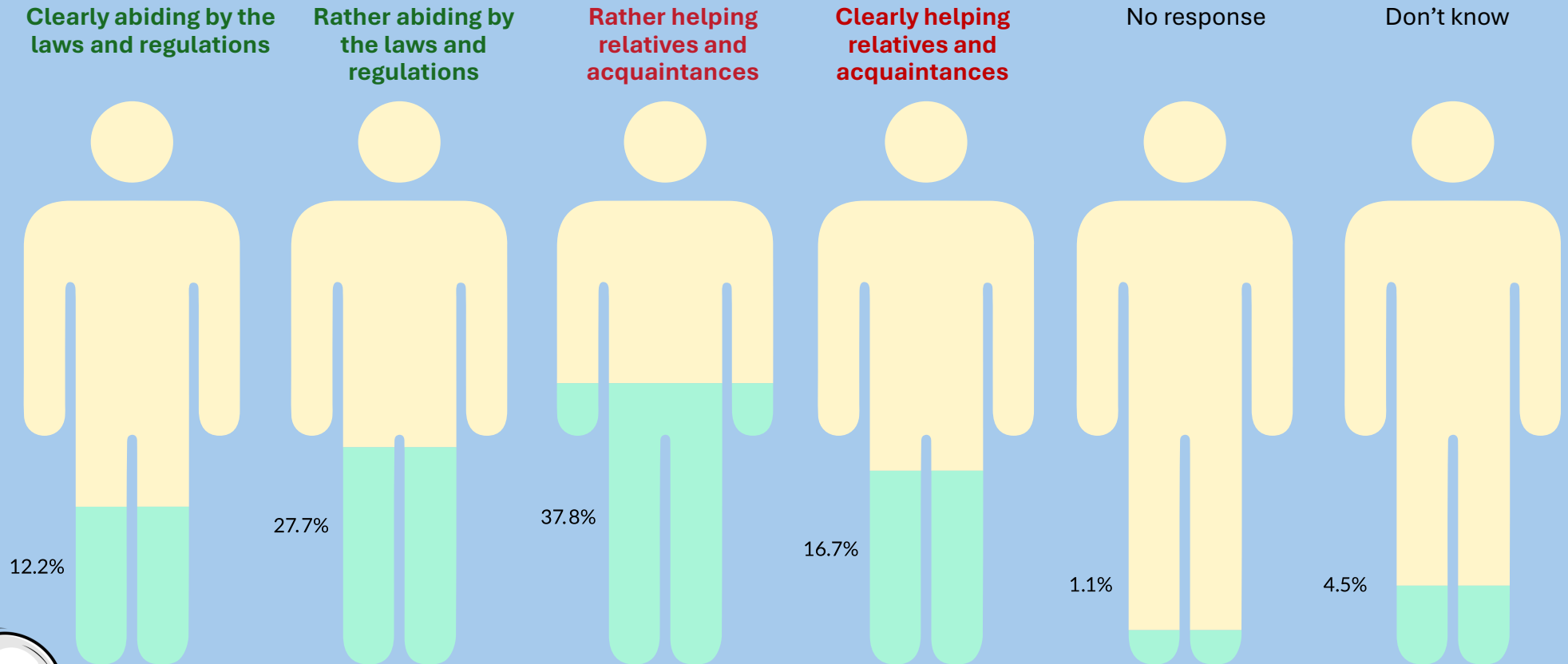
Typical
Not typical

It's a different situation when they have to make a decision:

54.5% would help relatives and close acquaintances as opposed to abiding by the laws and other regulations.

Is helping relatives and acquaintances more important than abiding by the laws?

If you had to choose, which one would you consider more important: helping relatives and acquaintances or abiding by the laws and other regulations? (n=1,012)



How to proceed?

The majority of young people believe that corruption is extremely or significantly widespread in our country.

The responses painted a contradictory picture, as they consider themselves to be very honest compared to others, but when faced with a decision, most of them would help their relatives and friends rather than obey the law.

Corruption perceived in their daily lives negatively affects their well-being.

In situations where corruption is suspected, they tend to be passive, which may be partly due to a lack of knowledge, but there is also a high proportion of those who fear that reporting it could put them in a difficult position. They see the role of fighting corruption primarily as falling to traditional public institutions and the country's government. They see little role for themselves in the fight against corruption.

- **Providing training and education that supports proactive prevention**
- **Conducting fresh, well-founded research**
- **Promoting a change in social attitudes**





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**Thank you very
much for your
attention!**



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