

SURVEY „MAP OF CORRUPTION IN LITHUANIA 2023 / 2024“

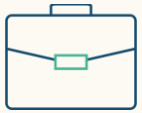
METHODOLOGY

SURVEY TARGET GROUPS



RESIDENTS

Representative survey of adult population.
Typical sample size – 1001 respondents.
Method: face to face interview.
Margin of error – 3 %



BUSINESS EXECUTIVES

Representative survey (quota sampling).
Sample size – 503 respondents.
Mixed method: telephone, internet, face to face.
Margin of error – 5 %.



PUBLIC SERVANTS

Representative survey (quota sampling).
Sample size – 1374 respondents.
Method: internet.
Margin of error – 5 %.

THEMATIC BLOCKS



Corruption perception:

- Sectors / institutions considered as the most corrupt
- Forms of corruption seen as the most acute
- Evaluation of the level of corruption



Experience of corruption:

- Experience of bribery
- Business experience in public procurements
- Witnessing of corruption in public sector



Anti-corruption potential:

- Attitudes towards corruption
- Willingness to report corruption
- Perceived responsibility of the level of corruption

Perception of corruption

Corruption perception

Perception of corruption prevalence

CORRUPTION – VERY ACCUTE PROBLEM IN LITHUANIA

Residents
37 %

5th place
among other issues

Businesses
24 %

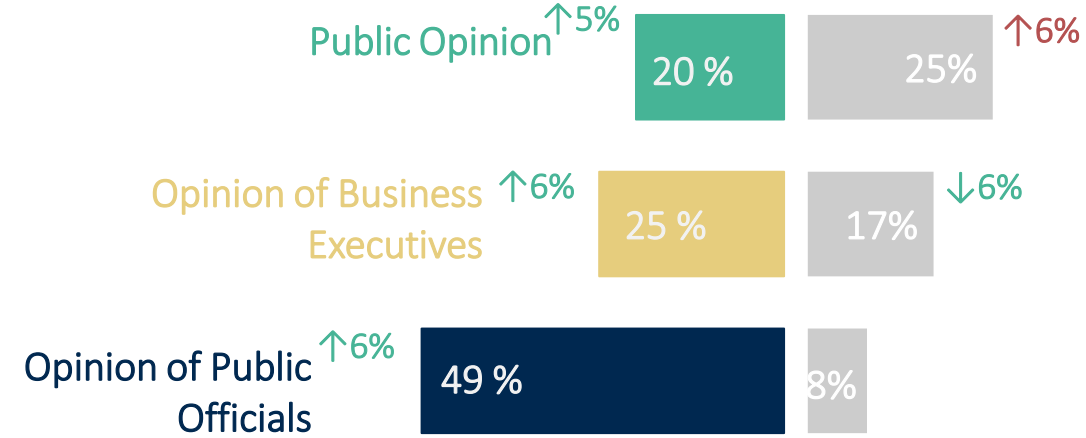
9th place ↓2
among other issues

Public officials
28 %

7th place ↓2
among other issues

Assessment of changes in the scale of corruption

IN THE PAST YEAR, THE SCALE OF CORRUPTION:

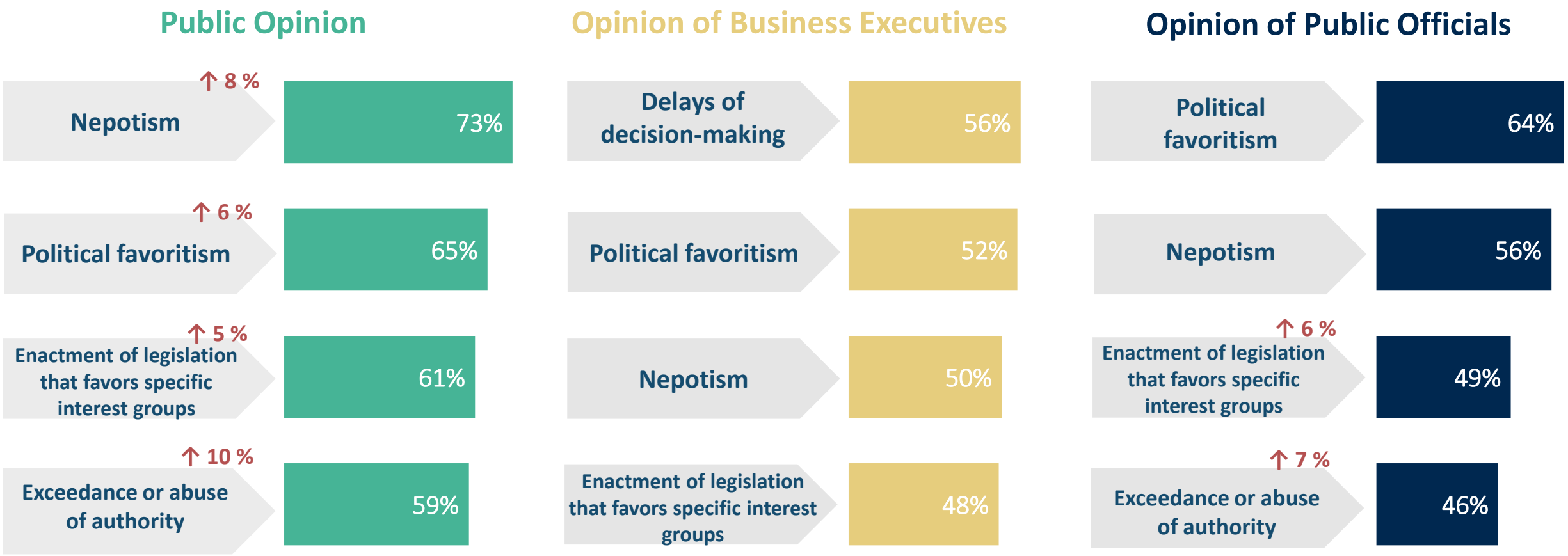


CORRUPTION IS A PROBLEM FOR DOING BUSINESS IN LITHUANIA

10 % Businesses responded that corruption is a very acute problem for them to conduct business in Lithuania

The arrows indicate changes that exceed the statistical margin of error compared to 2022

The most acute forms of corruption



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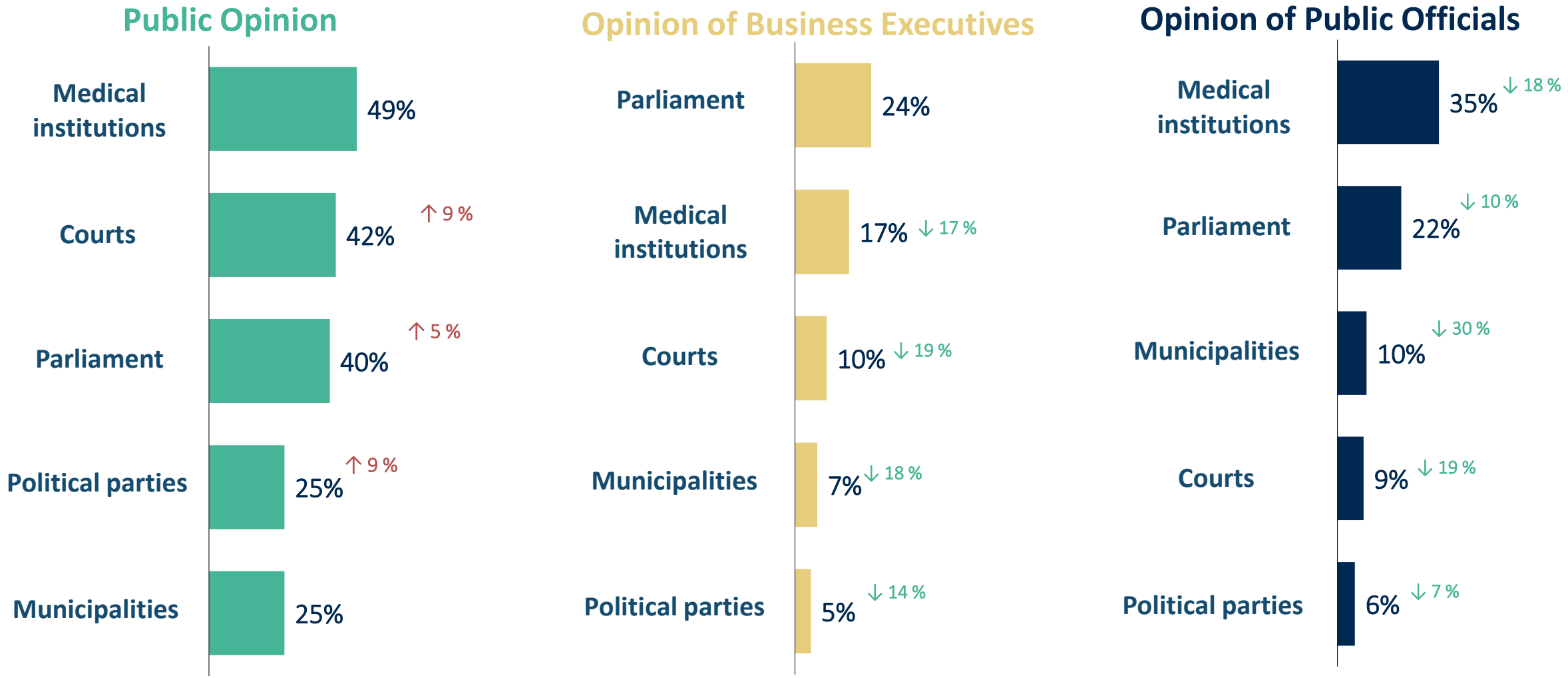
Evaluation of corruption prevalence in institutions

INSTITUTIONS / SECTORS PERCEIVED AS THE MOST CORRUPT IN LITHUANIA

Name 5 institutions that, in your opinion, are currently the most corrupt in Lithuania



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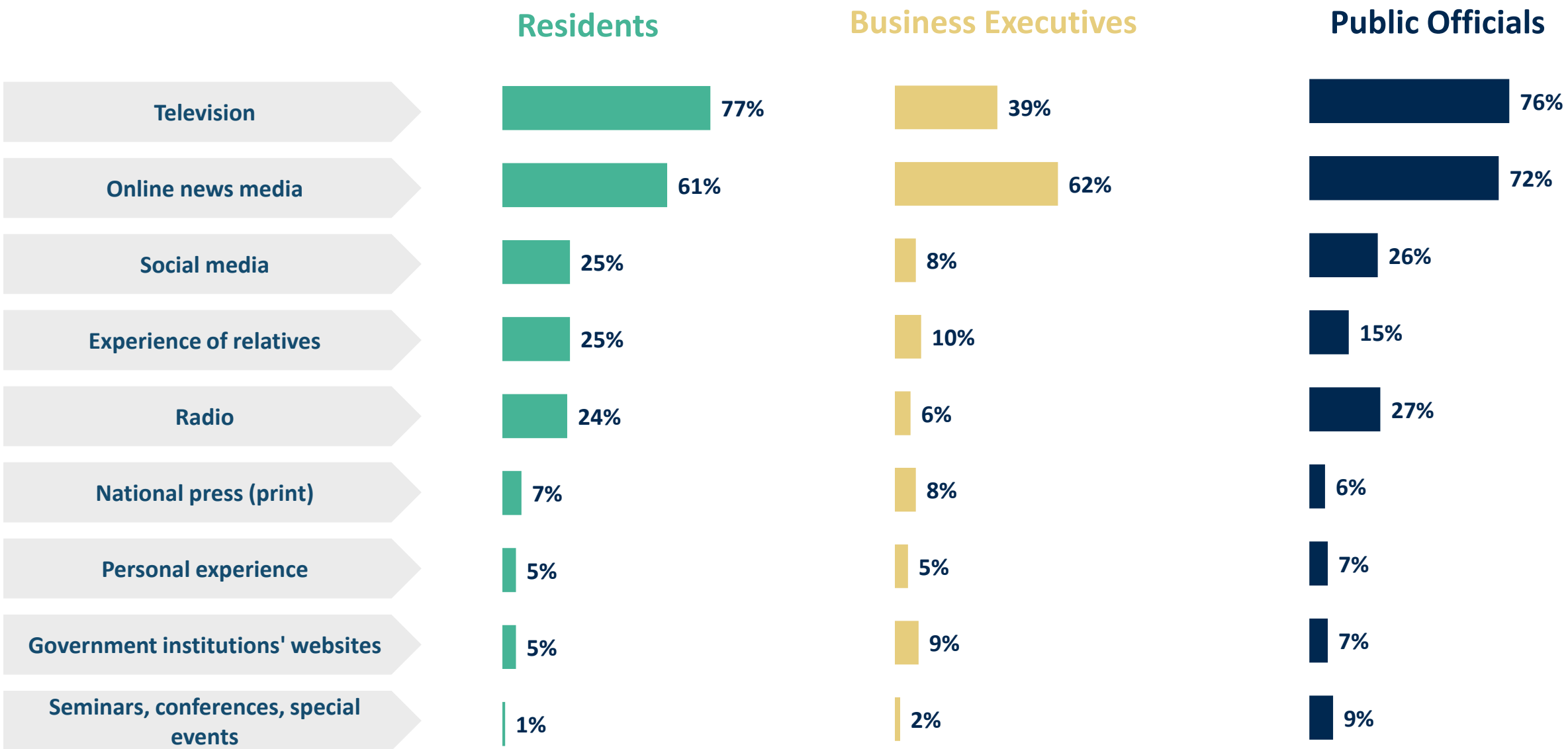
Main sources of information on corruption



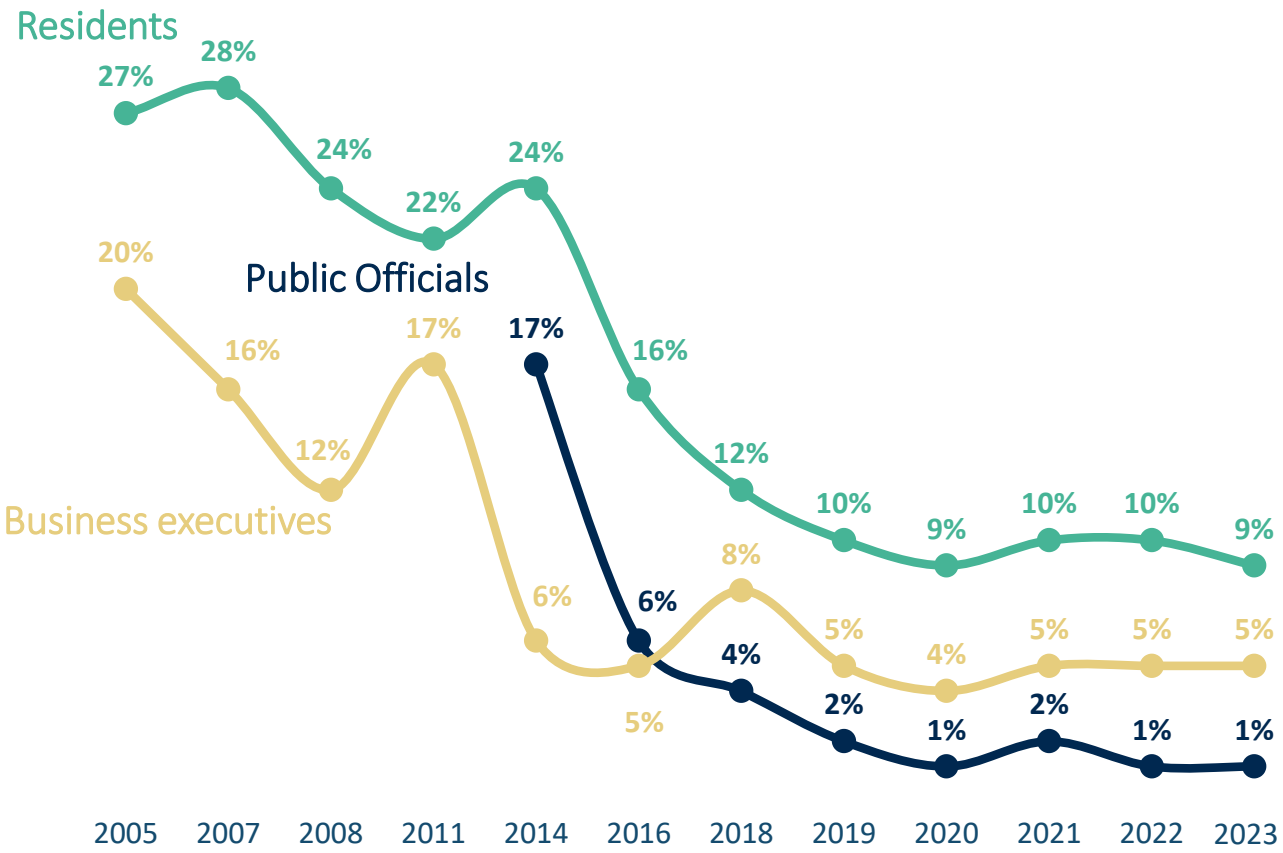
Respondents selected up to 3 main sources of information about corruption

Experience of corruption

Corruption experience: bribery

Experience of Bribery

Have given a bribe during the last 12 months



Bribery indexes: TOP 3

Bribery extortion experience among residents:

respondents who had encountered the institution within a 3-year period***

	2023 m.	2022 m.	2021 m.	2020 m.	2016 m.
STATE HOSPITALS*	12 %	22 %	23 %	16 %	40 %
LOCAL HOSPITALS*	9 %	18 %	22 %	15 %	36 %
VEHICLE INSPECTION CENTERS**	8%	9%	10%	8%	13%

Bribery extortion experience among business:

respondents who had encountered the institution within a 3-year period***

	2023 m.	2022 m.	2021 m.	2020 m.
DISTRICT COURTS**	3 %	4 %	4 %	7 %
MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIONS*	2 %	7 %	3 %	1 %
MUNICIPAL CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENTS**	2 %	6 %	4 %	8 %

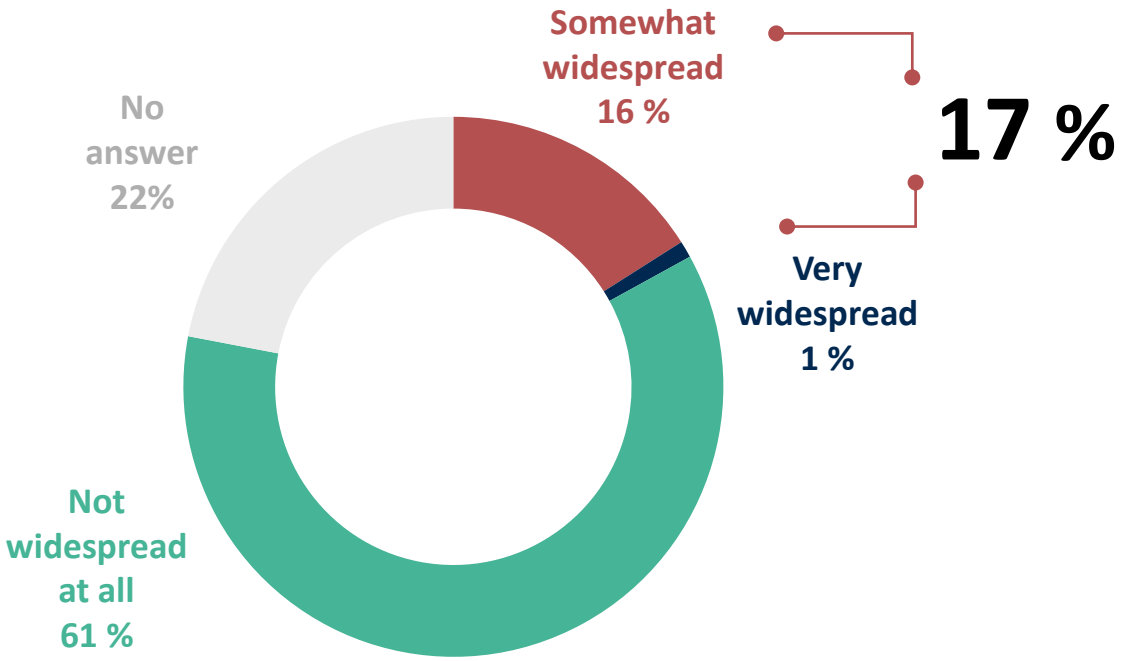
**In institutions where at least 100 respondents conducted affairs within the past 3 years*

***In institutions where 30-99 respondents conducted affairs within the past 3 years*

****In the 2023 survey, a 3-year period was evaluated, while in previous surveys – a 5-year period*

Encounters of corruption among public officials

Prevalence of corruption in the workplace:



Encountered situations when politicians:

Favored political party members in hiring	16% ↓ 13 %*
Exerted pressure aimed at private interests	10%
Exerted pressure aimed at political interests	8%

Target group: Public Officials
The arrows indicate changes that exceed the statistical margin of error compared to 2022
**In 2023-2024, the question referred to a 3-year period. In previous surveys, the period was not specified.*

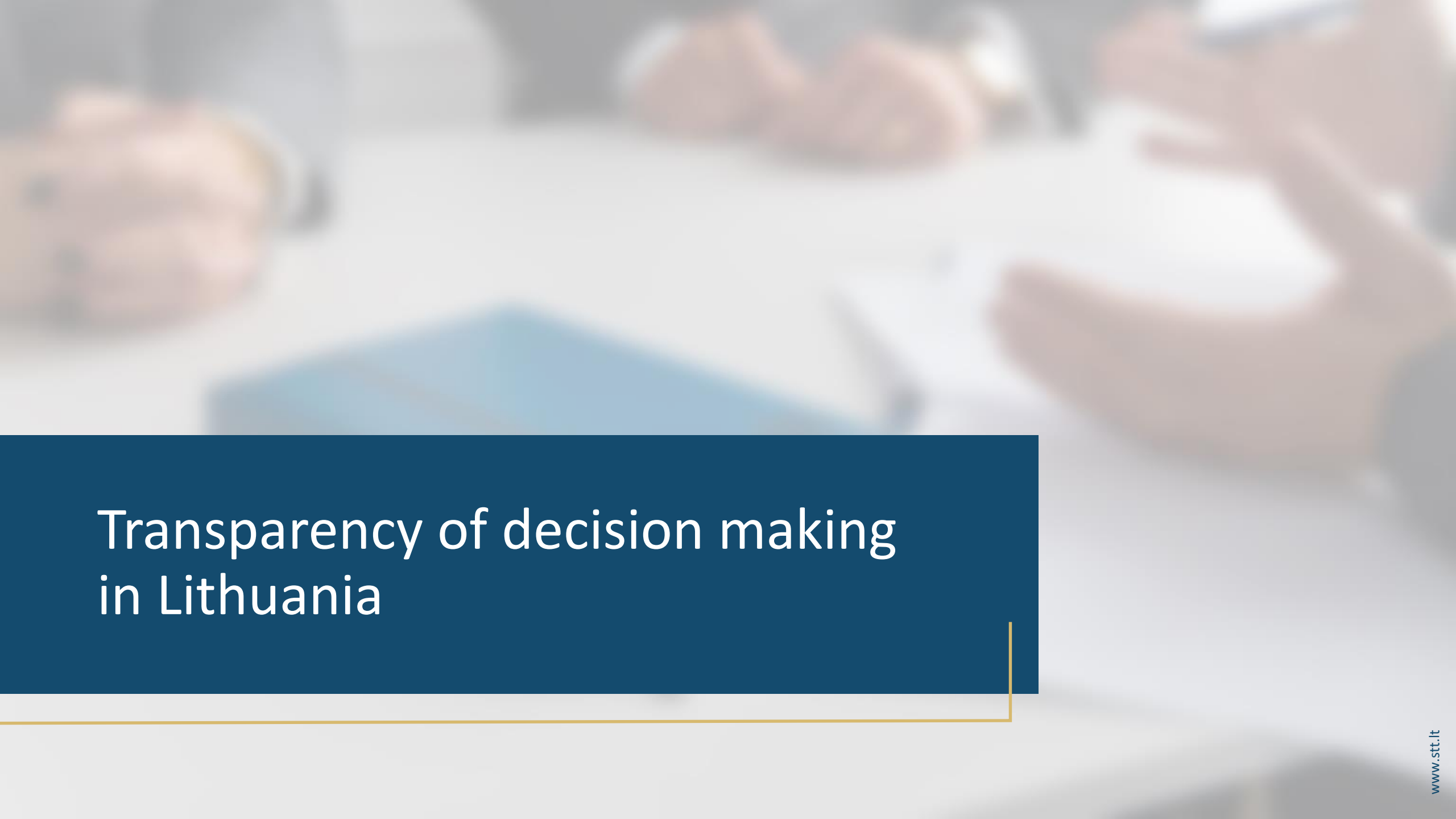
Public procurement

Practices encountered by businesses in public procurement



CONTRACT WINNER WAS KNOWN IN ADVANCE	36%	↑ 25 %
CONTRACT WAS AWARDED DUE TO PERSONAL CONNECTIONS	34%	↑ 24 %
TAILOR-MADE CRITERIA FOR A CERTAIN PARTICIPANT	28%	↑ 5 %
COLLUSIVE BIDDING	28%	
CONTRACT WAS AWARDED DUE TO POLITICAL PRESSURE	25%	↑ 17 %
PUBLIC CONTRACTS WERE USUALLY SIGNED WITH THE SAME PARTICIPANTS	22%	

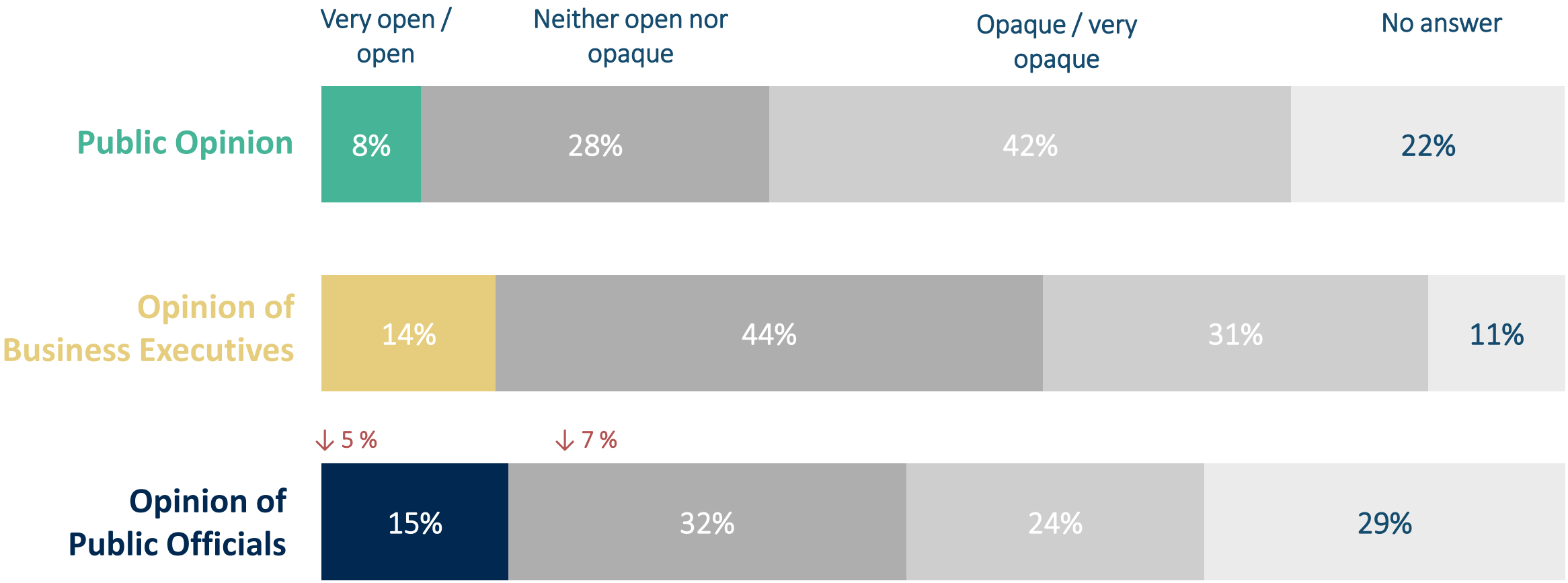
The arrows indicate changes that exceed the statistical margin of error compared to 2022
Sample size – 141



Transparency of decision making in Lithuania

How transparent is decision-making in Lithuania?

Can all stakeholder groups in Lithuania participate equally in decision-making?
Please evaluate the level of openness in decision-making in Lithuania



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Sectors and methods to influence

In which areas is there the most frequent effort to influence decision-making in Lithuania?

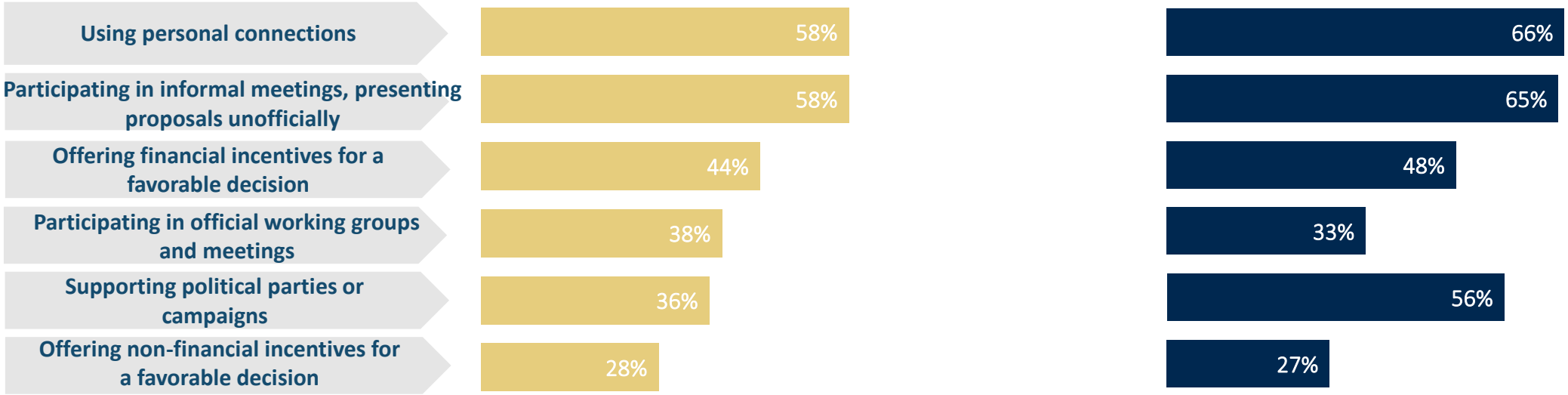
Opinion of Business Executives



Opinion of Public Officials



Methods most commonly used to influence decision-making in Lithuania



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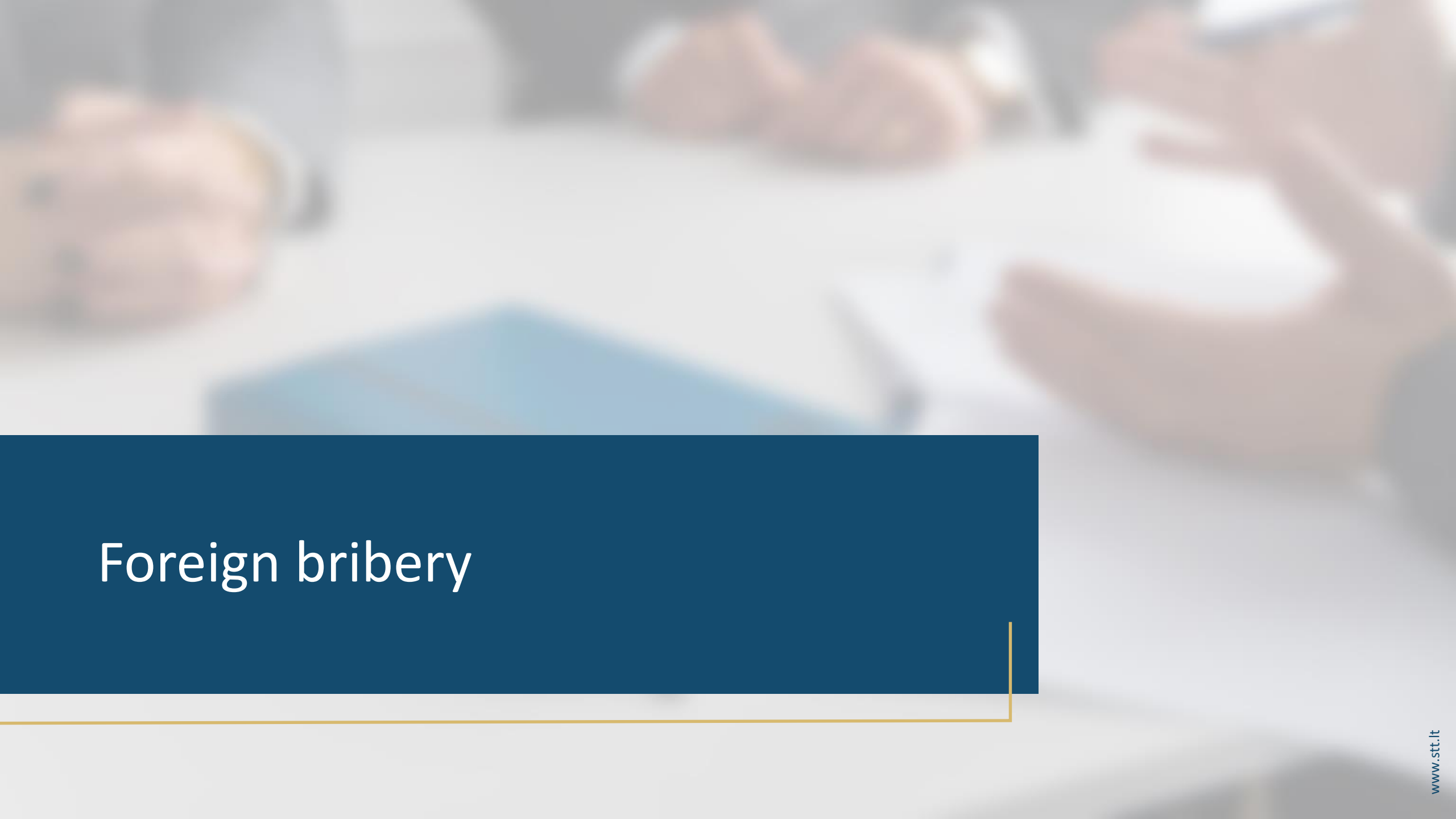


Foreign bribery

Awareness of foreign bribery

The risk of foreign bribery

Have you heard of the risks of foreign bribery in international business transactons?

Residents
26 %



Businesses
37 % ↑ 5 %

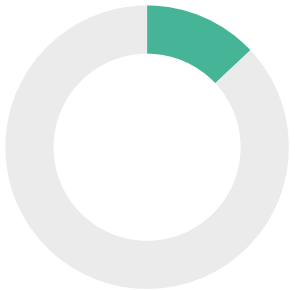
Public officials
22 % ↑ 10%



Foreign briery prevention measures

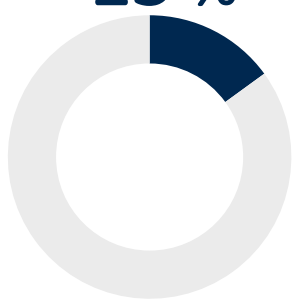
Have you heard about respective prevention measures implemented in the country?

Residents
13 %



Businesses
22 %

Public officials
15 %



INTERACTION WITH FOREIGN PUBLIC OFFICIALS

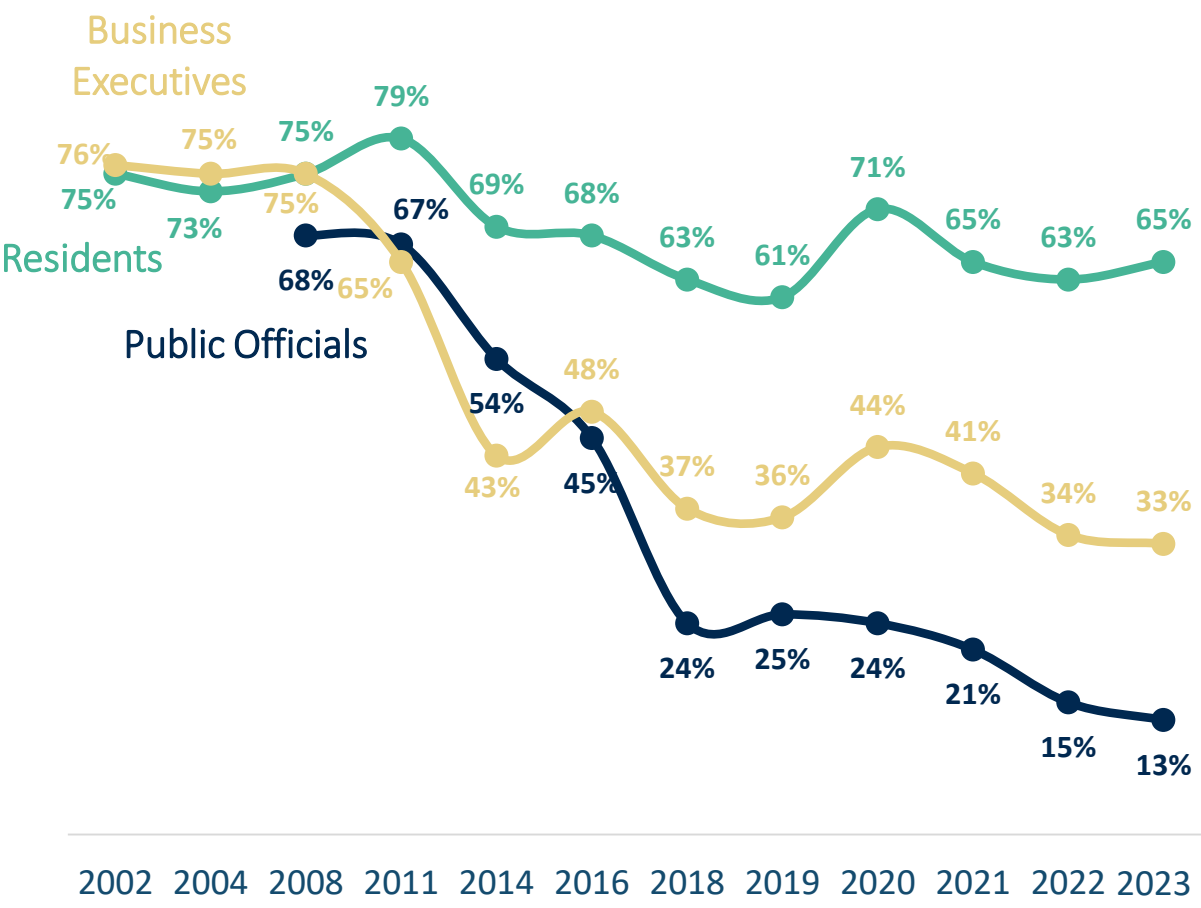
16 % Business CEOs responded that they encounter interacion with foreign public officials and officers conducting their business activities

Anti-corruption potential

ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORRUPTION

APPROACH TO BRIBERY IN SOLVING PROBLEMS

Bribe helps to solve problems



Tolerance of bribery



RESIDENTS

65 %
Bribe helps

51 %
↓ 6 %
Would bribe

32 %
Would take a bribe



BUSINESS EXECUTIVES

33 %
Bribe helps

28 %
Would bribe

19 %
Would take a bribe



PUBLIC OFFICIALS

13 %
Bribe helps

18 %
Would bribe

3 %
Would take a bribe

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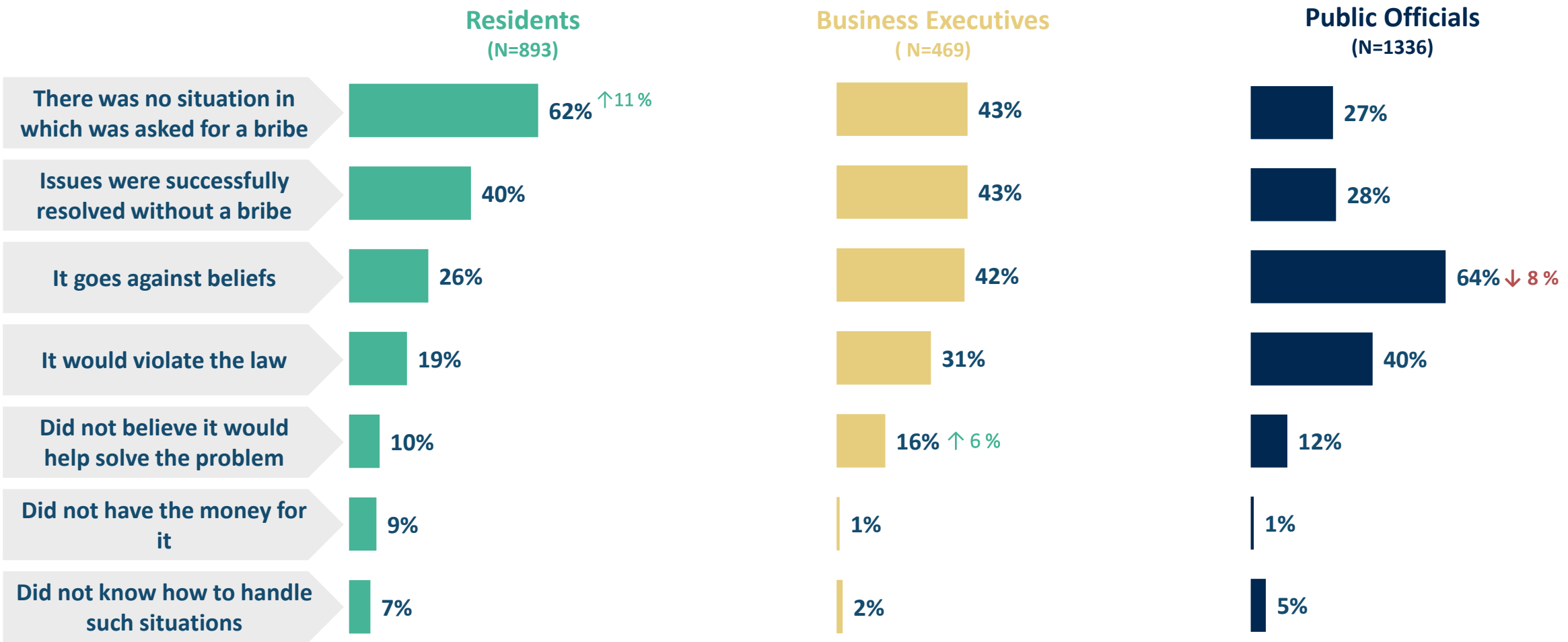
Reasons for giving a bribe

Residents who gave a bribe at least once in the past 12 months (N=91)



Reasons for not giving a bribe

Respondents who have not given a bribe in the past 12 months



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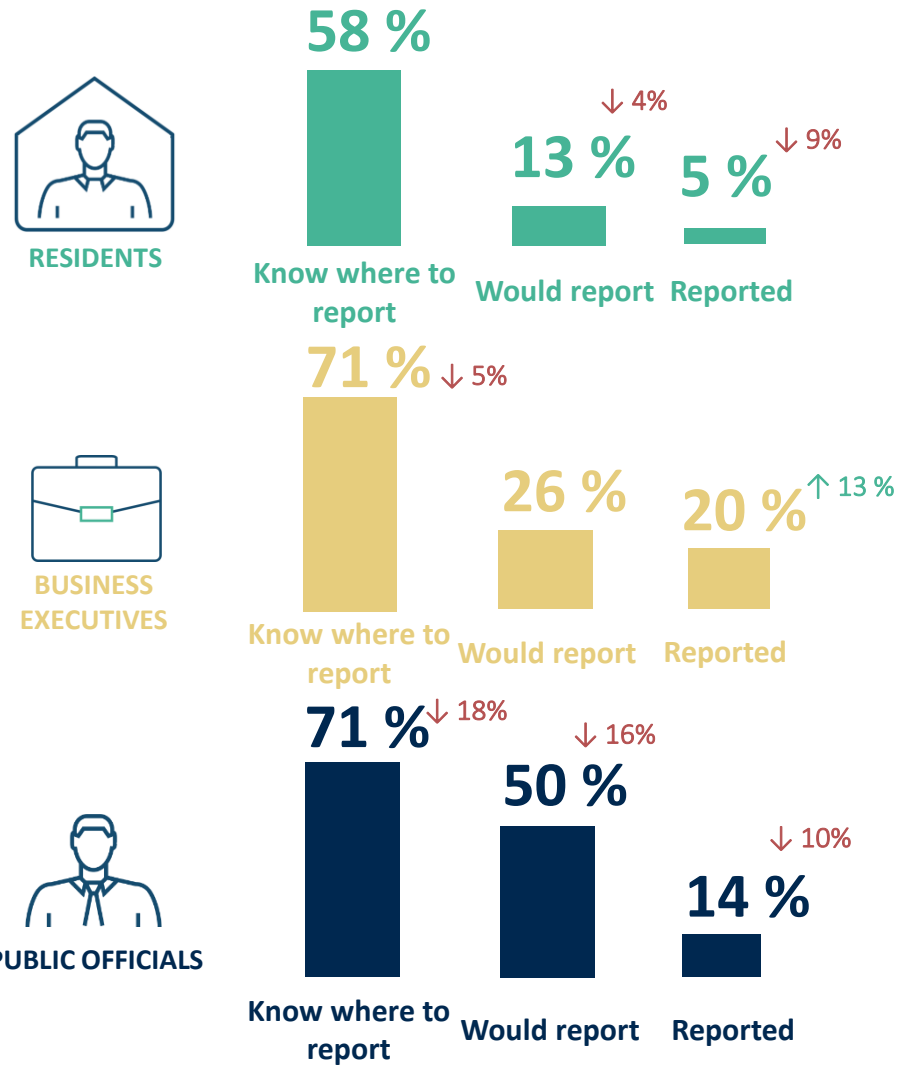
Willingness to report corruption

Reporting corruption



Reasons not to report corruption

Up to three reasons justifying not reporting corruption

Residents



Business Executives



Public Officials



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Thank you!