



Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés

PERCEPTION OF CORRUPTION AND THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN ANTI-CORRUPTION SYSTEMS

An exclusive survey carried out by
CSA and Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés
as part of its partnership with the
Women's Forum for the Economy and Society
in France, Germany, Italy and the United States

October 2007



WOMEN'S FORUM
FOR THE ECONOMY & SOCIETY

Building the future with women's vision



What is the reason behind this research?

“When I had to manage the fall-out from the Enron affair for the international accounting profession, I had the impression that there was a serious crisis of confidence, a moral failure, and a sort of schizophrenic attitude which involved honest people at home being dishonest at their workplace. When studying the consequences of this crisis I could see that whenever a woman held a significant position inside the company, exactly as in the Enron affair, the company was better protected or less at risk. I wanted to confirm what I perceived empirically in an international survey.”

**René Ricol - President of Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés,
Previous President of the International Federation of
Chartered Accountants (IFAC)**

*“I should be satisfied with the findings of this survey for two reasons: my fellow citizens do not find their country to be so corrupt compared with others and because corruption appears to be mostly a male issue. **But I am realistic**, and above all I think that the figures actually reflect the fact that there are still not enough women in positions of responsibility. There are fewer women than men in a position to be corrupt or to corrupt... **Nevertheless I would like to add a more optimistic note:** yes, in one way I think that women are ‘naturally’ less open to corruption. It therefore appears correct to assert that if we had more women in positions of responsibility, there would perhaps be a few more corrupt women, but there would certainly be less corruption overall.”*

**Christine Lagarde – Minister of the Economy,
Finance and Employment**

What is the reason behind this research?

“Building confidence in our societies”... The theme of the 2007 edition of the Women’s Forum for the Economy and Society looks very much like a multi-faceted ideal. As it does every year, this chance for analysis and debate that brings a learned assembly of hand-picked women together in Deauville, wanted to focus on one of the major challenges in our society: how can women help promoting and strengthen confidence in our institutions, companies, the media, science, technology or even globalization? Beyond the preconceived ideas and stereotyped images on the differences between men and women, **Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés**, the leader in independent financial expertise in France, chose to look at the question from a more serious angle: corruption : how can we build confidence without solid and healthy foundations? Do women have a specific role to play in the fight against corruption?

Corruption has become a major theme in political and economic debate, and it is now obvious that society must take measures to combat this phenomenon. However, according to an estimation by the World Bank over a thousand billion dollars have been embezzled, laundered or have just disappeared in 2001-2002: this is around 3% of the total exchanges in the world over this same period. But beyond the quantities involved, corruption is difficult to define. Where is the boundary between corruption and helpfulness? From what point can we say that there is a corrupting and a corrupted person? What systems should we set up to effectively fight against corruption?

In order to underpin this analysis, Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés took the initiative to **carry out a survey on how corruption is perceived and the place of women in anti-corruption systems**. It was carried out by CSA between the 22nd August and the 9th September 2007 in four developed western countries, in Europe (France, Germany and Italy), and on the American continent (in the United States) each with a representative sample of one thousand people.

In addition, to get a better understanding of the issues involved, French and foreign celebrities, male and female politicians, experts in anti-corruption issues, and psychoanalysts, whom we thank for their contributions, have also given their reactions to the survey findings:

- **Christine Lagarde**: Minister of the Economy, Finance and Employment – France
- **Melanne Vermeer**: Co-Founder and President of Vital Voices Global Partnership
- **Marianne Camerer**: Co-founder and International Director of Global Integrity
- **Irène Hors** : OCED
- **Xavier Raufer**: Criminologist and Director of Studies at the “Analysis of Contemporary Criminal Threat” Department– University of Paris II/Assas
- **Danièle Brun**: Psychoanalyst, Professor at the University of Paris VII – Denis Diderot

What the survey tells us

- Generally speaking **the level of corruption is perceived as high in all countries**, but the intensity still varies from one country to another: more than 9 out of 10 Italians consider corruption to be widespread in their country whereas only two thirds of French people make the same assertion about France.
- The motivation for corruption seems more linked to **the search for power** than money.
- In all countries corruption seems to be **represented differently between men and women** since men and women are not perceived as equal toward corruption:
 - firstly women have greater sensitivity to the very existence of corruption since in whatever country, there are more women than men who have the impression that corruption is widespread;
 - in addition, money and power are perceived as basically masculine concerns (although in Latin countries – in France and above all in Italy – these motivations seems better balanced between men and women than in the United States and in Germany where they appear to be very significantly masculine);
 - lastly and above all, in all countries women are perceived both as being less likely to be at the origin of corruption and more likely to resist it than men (however we can note that in Europe there are more men who consider themselves to be more corrupting and more easily corruptible than women, whereas in the United States women appear to be more indulgent than men concerning themselves in terms of their relationship to corruption).
- Therefore, **women are logically perceived as being well placed to fight against corruption**: in all countries, respondents widely assert that there would be less corruption if there were more women in positions of responsibility. This position is asserted by the majority of women and men, with even more men than women having this opinion in France and Italy (whereas German and American women are even more categorical on the subject than their fellow citizens of the opposite sex).

Expert insight

- **Corrupting men?**

For **Xavier Rauffer**, criminologist and Director of studies at the “*analysis of contemporary criminal threats*” Department, University of Paris II-Assas

*“Corruption is **not a meteorological phenomenon** it is a multi-faced social phenomenon... whether you are a man or a women, it is a function that you corrupt not an individual...the criminal universe is not a reverse reflection of society and criminals are generally men: **“the criminal society is 95% masculine”** he underlines. Therefore there is nothing surprising in the perception of corruption being basically masculine.”*

- **Incorruptible women?**

This image brings a smile to the face of **Danièle Brun**, psychoanalyst and professor at the University of Paris VII-Denis Diderot who reminds us that *“**Eve was the first to be corrupted, not Adam.** A woman may fear letting herself being corrupted or corrupting due to her seductive powers which come through her personality and her body; and this is to the detriment of what she thinks or her intelligence... man does not have this attitude and conversely is better, or finds it easier, than woman to maintain a difference between his professional and personal life. **A corrupting man therefore naturally has no trouble in overcoming the guilt and feelings** that he may have at different stages in the corruption process relative to his family, the people around him, and even to his own image”.*

- **The place of women in an anti-corruption system?**

For **Marianne Camerer**, Co-founder and international director of “Global Integrity” *“When it comes down to resisting both corruption and the desire to corrupt, **women, in their professional life, may potentially have an important role to play to develop ethical standards** and create high performance information systems. It is by sharing information that we can promote transparency and responsibility and therefore effectively fight against corruption”.*

- **For Melanne Vermeer** : Co-Founder and President of Vital Voices Global Partnership. *“In the United States where (women) appear to be in a position of strength, surveys show that there is a drop in corruption. **The more women there are in public life, the less corruption there will be.** Corruption is always an obstacle for the development of a country. It is a major challenge for women when they want to be part in the political, economic and social progress of their country”*

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Detailed findings by country (Germany, Italy, France, USA) can be consulted at:

www.ricol-lasteyrie.fr

www.csa.eu

www.womens-forum.org

**I – The general perception of corruption:
Definition, perceived levels and affected sectors**

Xavier Raufer, criminologist and director of studies at the “analysis of contemporary criminal threats” department

“Corruption is not a meteorological phenomenon, it is a multi-faced social phenomenon”

“The main difference between policemen, magistrates and criminologists is that we see the animals in freedom” states Xavier Raufer, criminologist and director of studies at the “analysis of contemporary criminal threats” department, a third cycle in the University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas. Therefore, for this very knowledgeable person on the environment and players in corruption, we should be under no illusion: “corruption is not a meteorological phenomenon, it is a multi-faced social phenomenon – above all we must not forget that there are corrupters that start everything”. Who are they? Of the average thousand billion dollars of dirty money that is circulating every year, the vast majority comes from organized crime and the rest is above all fiscal fraud. This is easily sufficient to feed the networks of corruption. Therefore “it doesn’t really matter whether you’re a man or a woman” you corrupt a function not an individual”. Anything goes in order to achieve this “intimidation or corruption, the corrupter buys the person he needs at a time T”. However, for Xavier Raufer the criminal environment is not a reverse reflection of society and criminals are generally men: “The criminal society is 95% masculine”, he underlines. Therefore there is nothing surprising that our perception of corruption appears to be basically masculine, as shown in the quantitative survey.

A- Corruption: a motivation that tends more to be linked to the search for power rather than for money

At the origin of all corruption there is a corrupter: what is their deepest motivation, what are their choices? To get nearer to a definition of corruption, respondents were invited to give the main reason that could push someone to want to corrupt another.

For the French, the Americans and the Germans, corruption is above all a question of power (respectively 42%, 46% and 37% of opinions) before being a question of money (37%, 28% and 25%). As opposed to this, Italians mostly answer that both temptations (money and power) are equally the basis for corruption (38%), ahead of power alone which is given by 32% whereas money only gets 23% of the responses.

In all respondent’s countries, young people tend to associate corruption with power more than money to a greater extent than their elders.

B- A level of corruption that is perceived as high in all countries, but varying from one country to another

In the four respondents’ countries, **the level of corruption is perceived as high, although the level varies from one country to another.**

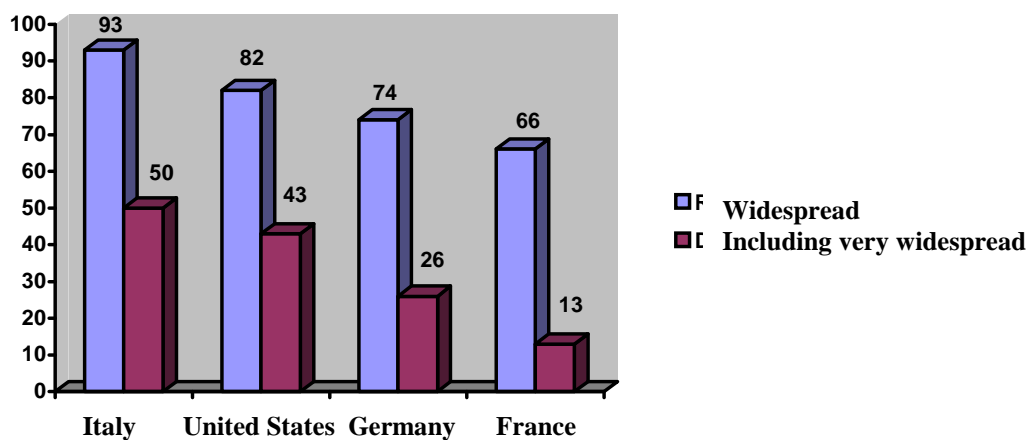
The most **critical inhabitants are Italians: 93% of them consider corruption to be widespread in their country**; half of them even qualify it as “very widespread” (cf. Graph 1). This assessment is shared by all of the population and in all categories.

Then comes the Americans (82% think that corruption is widespread in their country 43% of which think it is “very widespread”), then the Germans (74%, and 26%) and lastly the French (at 66%, and only 13%).

For comparison purposes, this data can be compared with the “corruption perception index” established by the NGO, Transparency International, based on opinion surveys carried out with international experts. In 2006, Germany, France and the United States respectively were positioned 16th, 18th and 20th in the world rankings on an international scale, whereas Italy was only ranked 45th place.

Graph 1

“Would you say that corruption is very widespread, quite widespread, quite rare or very rare in your country?” as a %



Opinions concerning the level of corruption become more severe with lower levels of qualifications and professional employment.

In all countries professional status and level of qualifications impact the perception that individuals have of corruption: more distant from certain spheres, less well employed categories have developed a sort of wariness in this respect and have difficulty in understanding how it works.

Therefore in France, members of lower categories are more sensitive to corruption than members of upper categories with 68% of members of the former category judging corruption to be widespread compared with 60% for the latter category. In Germany, respectively 77, 77, 76 and 73% of retired people, men and women at home, unemployed and employees consider corruption to be widespread compared with 71% of freelance workers and self employed and 66% of students. In Italy, the perceived level of corruption is so high that differences between the professions and levels of qualifications are minimal, but there are still 99% of unqualified workers who consider it to be widespread compared with 93% of “white collar” workers. In the United States 88% of blue collar workers consider corruption to be widespread compared with 79% of white collar workers.

C- Public sector or private sector

Melanne Verveer, Co-Founder, President of Vital Voices Global Partnership

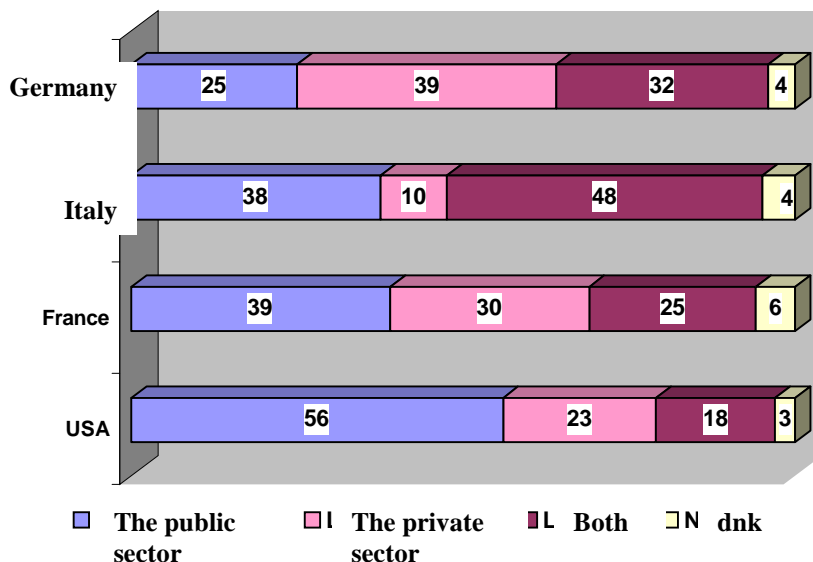
“It is not surprising to see that most respondents in the United States say that corruption in the public sector is a serious problem: a series of cases with contracts (notably in Iraq) have clearly posed the question of corruption. Charges made against certain members of Congress, and embezzlement of Federal funds have been discovered. We can also note that increasingly large amounts of money are necessary for electoral campaigns and this strengthens the potential for corruption. However, there are very few women in positions of responsibility in the public sector in the United States. Where they are significant in number, studies show that there is a reduction in corruption. The more women there are in public life the lower the level of corruption will be”.

Sectors designated as being most affected by corruption are not the same in the four nations. In each country, there are two contradictory positions: those designating the private sector as the main seat of corruption and conversely those for whom the public sector is most affected.

The first group is only a majority in Germany (39 against 25% opting for the public sector). As opposed to this in the United States and France respectively 56 and 39% respondents think that corruption above all impacts the public sector in their country compared with 23 and 30% for the private sector. Italians consider corruption to be generalized in both sectors (48%) even if the public sector appears more particularly designated (38% compared with 10% in the private sector).

Graph 2

“In your opinion, which sectors are most affected by corruption in your country?” as a %



D- The more corrupted sectors

While **the French and Americans place banking, insurance and finance at the head of corrupted sectors** (respectively 44 and 47% of respondents), **Germans and Italians** give the first place to **construction and public works** (with 52 and 55% of respondents).

For the other sectors, the Americans and French seem more sensitive to corruption in the media sector than Germans and Italians (37 and 30% chose this as the sector most frequently affected by corruption compared to 9 and 8%) and the Italians and Americans are much more sensitive to corruption in the health branch than the French and the Germans (32 and 27 compared to 16 and 7%).

These differences can certainly be explained by socio-historical and cultural factors relative to the organizational mode in the different sectors, with certain organizational modes or certain legislative frameworks forming an environment that encourages the development of corruption.

II – Differences relative to corruption according to gender

Virtually incorruptible woman, especially since money and power are perceived as basically masculine concerns: what explanation can we give to this very “gender-based” and almost caricatured perception of corruption seen the quantitative survey?

To answer and understand this, we certainly have to look much further. We must look at what pushes people to act in order to understand the drivers of corruption and the perception that we have of the people corrupting and being corrupted.

Daniele Brun, Psychoanalyst – Professor at the University of Paris VII - Denis Diderot

“Women have a different and stronger fear than men of the consequences of transgression”

Incorruptible women? This image brings a smile to the face of Danièle Brun, psychoanalyst and professor at the University of Paris VII-Denis Diderot who reminds us *“Eve was the first to be corrupted, not Adam”*. *From this point on the relation that women have with corruption has a strong link with what is forbidden: “women have more difficulty than men in transgressing, and it is also very different. She also has more difficulty than him in being led on” adds Danièle Brun. When she is a child, in order to detach herself from her mother, a small girl enters into opposition with her and turns to her father who represents order. As opposed to this, a small boy becomes the father’s rival in order to build himself up and take his place. He faces up to him, ready to transgress the prohibitions that he represents. This is a first aspect of the distinction between the behavior of men and women.*

Women therefore have more difficulty in corrupting, but are they better at resisting corruption, as most respondents seem to think? For Danièle Brun, we also have to take account of the relational mode between a woman and her body and above all the seduction which she conveys and which men look for in her: “A woman may fear being corrupted or corrupting through the seductive power that she has and which comes across from her personality and her body. And this is to the detriment of what she thinks and her intelligence”. Man does not have this attitude and conversely “is better, or finds it easier, than woman to maintain a difference between his professional and personal life. A corrupting man therefore naturally has no trouble in overcoming the guilt and feelings that he may have at different stages in the corruption process relative to his family, the people around him, and even to his own image”. The mechanisms by which men and women enter into corruption do not have the same factors, which may justify the fact that women are less spontaneously likely to corrupt and are very certainly more effective in fighting corruption.

A- Enhanced feminine sensitivity to corruption, especially in certain sectors

Marianne Camerer, Co-Founder and International Director of Global Integrity

“This survey, which highlights a different perception of corruption in four developed democracies, depending on whether we are a man or a woman, opens a new and interesting field of investigation. Corruption is neither intangible nor static. It constantly changes its face according to circumstances and individuals because above all it is about corruptors having access to money and power both in their country and on the international scene.

Therefore I don't think we can say that corruption, in itself, is gender-based. Nonetheless, in terms of resisting both corruption and the desire to corrupt in their professional life, women can potentially play a major role in developing ethical standards and in creating high performance information systems. It is by sharing information that we can promote transparency and responsibility and therefore effectively fight against corruption”.

In France, Germany and the United States, women seem more sensitive to the existence of corruption than men, since 70% of French women think that it is widespread compared with 62% of French men, 76% of German women compared with 71% of German men and 87% of American women compared with 77% of American men. Conversely in Italy, members of both sexes have the same sensitivity.

Men and women also prove to have different sensitivities to corruption according to sectors. As a general rule (apart from Italy) women are slightly more sensitive than men to corruption in the public sector (40% of women compared with 37% of men in France, 27% compared with 23% in Germany and 57 compared with 55% in the United States).

We may perhaps interpret this as a sometimes gender-based split of social roles, with women providing more of an interface with public administration (schools, etc.), men with private companies (banks, etc.). In addition, French women give less credit to corruption in the construction sector than French men (27 compared with 43%) but are more concerned with corruption in the health sector (20% compared with 13%) or in the banking sector (47% compared with 40%).

In the United States, American women also proved to be more sensitive than American men to corruption in the banking sector (53% compared with 41%) but less sensitive in the constructions sections (25 compared with 35%) and real estate (7% compared with 15%).

There are also fewer German women than German men who choose the construction sector as the worst affected sector by corruption (43% compared with 61%). Conversely, they seem slightly more sensitive to corruption in the banking sector (27% compared with 23%) and the media sector (11% compared with 8%) than German men. Italian women are also less sensitive than Italian men to corruption in the construction sector (50% compared with 60%).

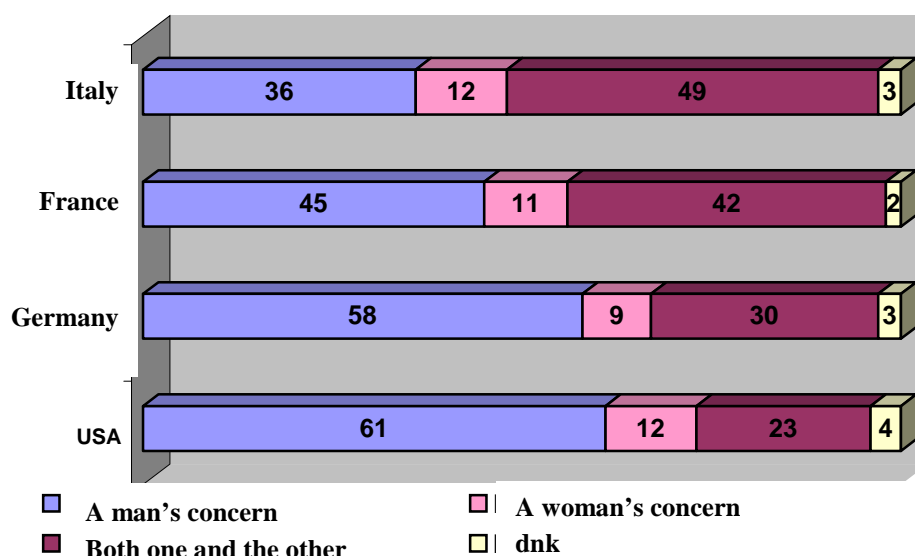
B- Money and power, concerns that are perceived as being basically masculine

At work, **money and power seem to be more masculine than feminine concerns: Americans and Germans prove to be more categorical in this assertion**, since respectively 61% and 58% of them state that this is more of a man's concern (compared with only 12% and 9% who state that this is more of a woman's concern and 23% and 30% who spontaneously consider that it is equally the concern of men and women). **To a lesser extent, the French share this opinion**, since 45% of them state that it is more of a man's concern (compared with 11% for women), very slightly ahead of a mixed concern (42% of answers).

Only Italians appear incapable of deciding on the subject since a majority of them state that, at work, money and power are equally men and women concerns (49% of answers compared with 36% stating that it is more of a man's concern and 12% stating that it is more of a woman's concern).

Graph 3

“At work, would you say that money and power are more... ?” as a %



It is interesting to observe that men and women respondent in the same country do not share the same point of view. In Germany, it is the man who focuses most on the specific masculinity of these centers of interest (62% of German men think that it is more of a masculine concern compared with 54% of German women).

As opposed to this, in the United States and France it is women who consider the concerns to be mostly masculine (67% of American women compared with 55% of American men and 49% of French women compared with 42% of French men). In Italy, the women focus on the shared aspect of these concerns 52% state that this is a equally a concern of men and women).

C- Women perceived as less corrupting and less corruptible than men

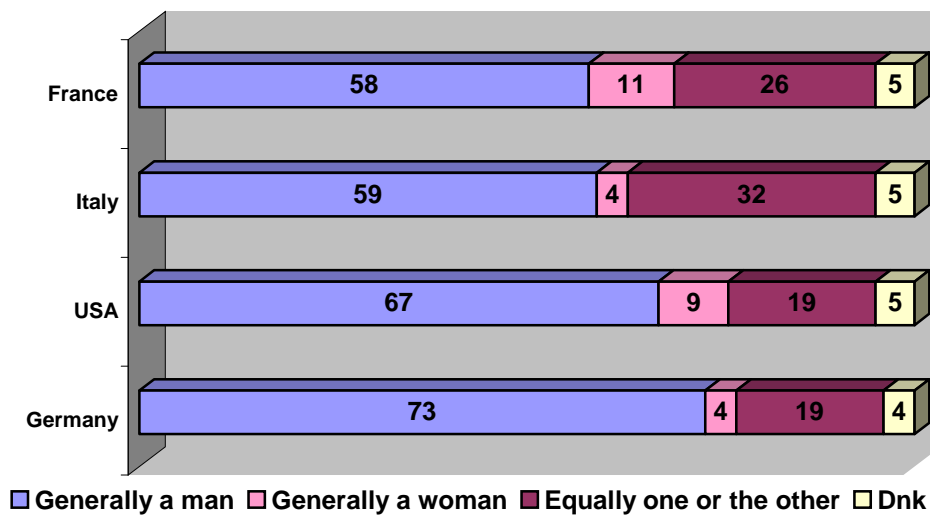
Melanne Verveer, Co-Founder, President of Vital Voices Global Partnership

“Corruption is always an obstacle for development in a country. For women it is a major challenge when they want to participate in the political, economic and social progress in their country”

No matter the country, men are always perceived as more corrupting and corrupted than women. Therefore 73% of Germans respondent think that a person who wants to corrupt another is generally a man compared with 4% who think that it is generally a woman and 19% consider that this can equally be one or the other. In the United States these figures are respectively 67, 9 and 19%, in Italy 59, 4 and 32%, and in France 58, 11 and 26% (cf. *Graph 4*).

Graph 4

“In your opinion, somebody who wants to corrupt another person is generally... ?” as a %



In all countries, women are therefore perceived as less corrupting, but also less corruptible than men.

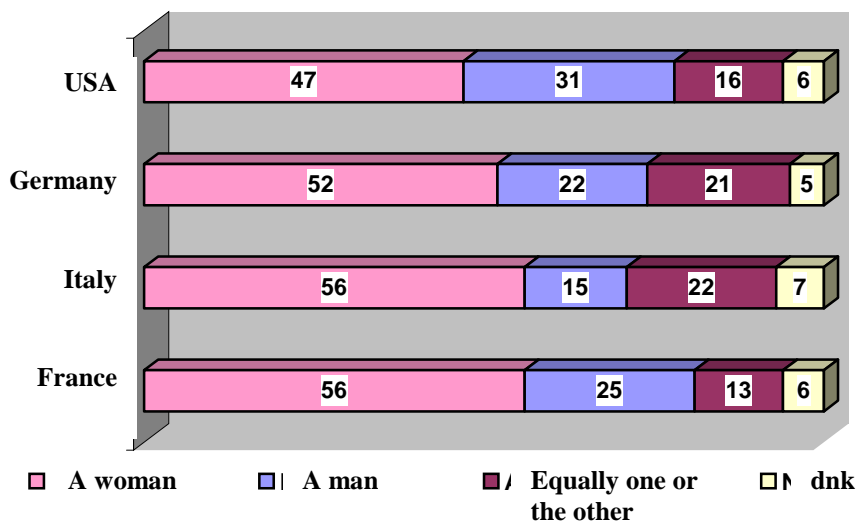
In France and in Italy 56% of respondents think that a woman is more difficult to corrupt than a man whereas respectively 25 and 15% think the opposite.

In Germany, the figures are similar since there are 52% of respondents in this country who consider a woman to be less corruptible and 22% who think that men can resist corruption more than women.

In the United States, figures are slightly different: whilst the majority of respondents (47%) still consider women to be more difficult to corrupt than men, one third (31%) still hold to the idea that men are less vulnerable to attempts at corruption than women.

Graph 5

“In your opinion, who is most difficult to corrupt? as a %



In Europe, men are harder on themselves than women, whereas in the United States it is women who are more severe with men.

In Germany, Italy and France, there are more men who give their own gender as being more easily corrupting and corruptible than women in their country.

On the other side of the Atlantic in the United States, whilst men are globally still more suspect than women as being the origin of corruption, they tend to less point the finger at themselves than men in other countries: only 64% of males think that the corrupting person is generally a man whereas 70% of women and only 46% of Americans consider that a woman is more difficult to corrupt compared with 47% of women.

In order to explain this difference with American women more readily incriminating their male colleagues than Europeans, we can consider the fact that a large majority of American women would be more willing to support theories of differentialist feminism, whereas Europeans tend to be more sensitive to universalist theories of feminism. Therefore 52% of Italian women, 38% of French women and 32% of German women consider that money and power are both male and female concerns whereas only 20% of Americans support this opinion.

In France and Italy, there are fewer women than men who believe that they would be capable of reducing corruption if they had access to more responsibilities (73% of French men agree with the idea that more women in key positions would allow corruption to be reduced compared with 67% of French women, 63% of Italian men compared with 58% of Italian women).

A more cultured view of the world encourages a more universalistic vision of corruption which tends to reduce gender differentiation.

Members of higher social-professional categories tend to agree more with “money and power being equally the concerns of men and women” than members of lower categories in every country: in France 44% of executives and freelance professionals agreed with “equally masculine and feminine concerns” compared with 35% of employees and 34% of operators. In Germany, 36% of independent professionals/members of freelance professions agree with this central idea, compared with 30% of workers and employees. In Italy and in the United States 48% and 23% of “white collar workers” agree with the lack of gender effect compared with 46% and 19% of “blue collar workers”.

We can globally see the same effect relative to the professional position and the level of qualification for the following questions: “In your opinion, somebody who wants to corrupt another person is generally...?” and “In your opinion, who is most difficult to corrupt?”. People belonging to higher and more qualified social-professional categories often tend slightly more towards a more balanced approach (“equally one or the other”) than people from lower social categories without or with very few qualifications.

Younger generations are even more convinced than their elders concerning the greater integrity of women

In France, 64% of 18-24 years old, the majority of whom consider women to be less interested than men by money and power, think that a woman is more difficult to corrupt, whereas only 56% think this in the 35-49 age group and 43% in the 75 years old and over age group.

In Germany and in Italy, young people are closer to intermediary age groups and it is older people (over 65 years old) who stand out: therefore in Germany 53% of 18-24 years old and 35-49 years old consider women less corruptible whereas only 39% of 65-74 years old agree with this opinion.

In Italy, 57% of 18-24 years old consider women to be more difficult to corrupt, 35-49 years old are slightly higher than this with 59%, compared with 52% of 65-74 years old and 30% of 75 years old and over.

In the United States, age has the opposite effect since only 40% of 18-24 years old consider women to be more difficult to corrupt whereas for 35-49 years old this is 47% and with 50-64 years old at 54%.

While we may have expected that younger generations, who are exposed to messages on the equality of the sexes and feminist theories on social gender construction, would less tend toward the sexual differentiation of behavior, notably in terms of corruption, the results, especially in France but also in Germany and Italy, challenge the idea of greater “gender flexibility” and a reduction in the gender gap in new generations. On the contrary, young French, young Germans and young Italians tend to think more about different male and female behaviors and attitudes than older people. The latter often prove more balanced in their judgment and often chose the “as much one as the other” answer, for example agreeing with the idea that money and power are equally the concerns of men and women.

However, we can theorize that through their answers, young European people tend more to judge what they have been able to observe in older generations, without claiming to be part of the same mental and practical approach. Indeed, young Germans and young Italians are less optimistic concerning the access of women to positions of responsibility leading to a drop in corruption. Only 50 and 48% of Germans and Italians from 18-24 years old chose this answer compared with 63 and 58% of 35-49 years old.

D- More women in positions of responsibility: an impact that is considered important in order to reduce corruption

Irène Hors : OCED

“It is not a harmless point”: if the fight against corruption by the OCDE 2000 can succeed, it is thanks to the remarkable work of two women, Carolyn Ervin and Erin Quinones who have worked on weeding it out from within the organisation.

Considered as less corrupting and less corruptible than men, women are logically perceived in all countries as being well placed to fight against corruption. However, while French people sometimes seem to make fewer differences between the genders in terms of corruptions than Germans or Americans, 70% of them still think that there could be less corruption if there were more women in positions of responsibility compared with 60% of Italians, 58% of Germans and 59% of Americans (cf.

Graph 6).

Graph 6

“If there were more women in positions of responsibility, do you think that there would be... ?” as a %

Erreur ! Des objets ne peuvent pas être créés à partir des codes de champs de mise en forme.

The professional situation and the level of qualification has an influence on perceptions of the
Germany nt of both sexes in corruption: the higher these features, the more the individual
e similarities in male and female behaviors and the lower these features, the more
USA s opt for a gender-based differentiation of behavior, but not always necessarily in a
irection. Indeed members of lower categories and unqualified people are generally
Italy nt with women than members of higher categories and qualified people.

there are twice as many members of lower professions than members of higher
France s, and five times as many unqualified people than graduates who think that if there
e women in positions of responsibility there would be more corruption (15%
compared with 4% for the profession, 15% compared with 3% for the level of qualification).

In Germany, 12% of unemployed and 10% of employees agree with this idea compared with the predominant opposing theory whereas only 8% of independent professionals/members of freelance professions and 2% of civil servants disagree with the general opinion. 19% of people without a high school diploma think that more women in positions of responsibility would lead to more corruption compared with 6% of people with a baccalauréat level qualification. In Italy, this contrary idea is agreed by 9% of unqualified “blue collar” workers compared with 3% of “white collar workers” and by 8% of people with a primary level of studies compared with 3% of people who have a university degree. In the United States, 22% of “blue collar workers” agree with this compared with 13% of “white collar workers” and 22% of people who did not finish high school compared with 8% of “post-grads”.

III – Appendices

A - Technical data from the CSA Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés survey

France:

Survey carried out by telephone on the 22nd August 2007.

Questions submitted to a national representative sample of 1004 people aged between 18 years old and over, put together using the quotas method (gender, age, profession of the head of the household) after stratification by region and agglomeration category.

Germany:

Survey carried out by telephone from the 27th to 31st August 2007.

Questions submitted to a representative national sample of 943 people aged between 18 years old and over, made up according to the quotas method (gender, age, size of household, region and size of agglomeration).

Italy:

Survey carried out by telephone from the 6th to the 9th September 2007.

Questions submitted to a representative national sample of 968 people aged 18 years old and over, made up according to the quotas method (gender, age, region and commune category).

United States:

Survey carried out by telephone from the 23rd to the 26th August 2007.

Questions submitted to a representative national sample of 1005 people aged 18 years old and over, constituted using the probabilistic method.

Detailed findings by country (Germany, Italy, France, USA) can be consulted at:

www.ricol-lasteyrie.fr

www.csa.eu

www.womens-forum.org

B – Presentation of Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés

At the crossroad of audit and investment bank professions, Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés occupies a unique positioning in France. Starting with a high level competence in finance and valuation, Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés has developed two complementary professions: independent expertise and corporate finance.

The first consists of rendering an independent opinion within the framework of financial operations or litigations, most often for the account of the shareholders, the managers or the business itself. In this role, Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés provides services as fairness opinion, contribution commissionership, legal expertise and arbitrage.

Corporate finance constitutes the other firm's activity. Ricol, Lasteyrie & Associés Corporate Finance accompanies companies' managers by providing them advice in the domains of corporate strategy, in quest of industrial or financial partners, in evaluating the market opportunities and performing merger & acquisition operations.

The firm's success consists of three principles which guide its action: independence, ethics and quality.

Key figures

1987	The year the cabinet was founded
35	Number of professionals
7	Number of partners
14 M€	Cabinet's turnover
90%	Part of international groups in the firm's clientele

C – Comparative results overview table

	FRANCE			USA			GERMANY			ITALY		
	All together %	Men %	Wom. %	All together %	Men %	Wom. %	All together %	Men %	Wom. %	All together %	Men %	Wom. %
Q1 : In your opinion, what is the primary reason why someone may want to corrupt another person ?(Only one response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
In order to have more money	42	38	46	46	44	47	38	36	38	32	31	33
In order to have more power	37	38	35	28	28	27	25	26	25	23	23	24
Both	18	21	16	18	18	17	32	36	28	38	42	35
Does not answer	3	3	4	8	10	10	5	2	9	7	4	8
Q2 : At work, would you say that power and money are more : (Only one response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Men's concerns	45	42	49	61	55	67	58	62	54	36	38	34
Women's concerns	11	10	12	12	15	8	9	8	11	12	13	11
As much concerns of both M&W	42	46	38	23	26	20	30	28	32	49	45	52
Does not answer	2	2	1	4	4	5	3	2	3	3	4	3
Q3 : In your country would you say that the corruption is : (Only one response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Widespread	66	62	70	82	77	88	74	70	76	93	94	93
Very widespread	13	14	11	43	41	45	26	26	26	50	50	51
Somewhat widespread	53	48	59	39	36	43	48	44	50	43	44	42
Rare	30	35	25	16	21	12	23	26	20	4	4	4
somewhat rare	26	30	22	12	15	10	19	23	16	3	3	2
very rare	4	5	3	4	6	2	4	3	4	1	1	2
Does not answer	4	3	5	2	2	N/A	3	4	4	3	2	3
Q4 : In your opinion, in your country, corruption affects above all : (only on response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
The Public sector	39	37	40	56	55	57	25	23	27	38	41	35
The Private sector	30	33	29	23	23	23	39	39	40	10	9	11
Both	25	25	25	18	19	18	32	36	27	48	48	49
Does not answer	6	5	6	3	3	2	4	2	6	4	2	5
Q5 : What are in your country, the sectors most often affected by corruption, in your country ? (2 responses possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Banking, Insurance, Finance	44	40	47	47	41	53	25	23	27	31	32	30
Constructions and public works	35	43	27	30	35	25	52	61	43	55	60	50
Real Estate	32	32	33	11	15	7	20	21	20	11	13	10
Health	16	13	20	27	29	25	7	9	6	32	31	33
Food Industry	11	12	11	10	9	11	5	5	6	3	2	3
The Media	30	29	30	37	36	38	9	8	11	8	7	9
All of these sectors, one just as much as the others	4	4	3	5	4	6	12	10	13	13	12	14
Another (other) sector (s)	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Does not answer	5	4	5	3	2	4	5	3	7	9	7	10
Q6 : A person who wants to corrupt another person is generally ? (Only one response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
More likely a man	58	61	56	67	64	70	73	77	69	59	63	55
More likely a woman	11	8	12	9	12	7	4	3	5	4	3	5
Just as much one as the other	26	27	26	19	18	19	19	18	20	32	30	34
Does not answer	5	4	6	5	6	4	4	2	6	5	4	6
Q7 : In your opinion, who is most difficult to corrupt ? (Only one response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
More likely a woman	56	58	54	47	46	47	52	52	51	56	61	51
More likely a man	25	22	28	31	30	32	22	18	26	15	12	18
Just as much one as the other	13	14	12	16	17	15	21	22	19	22	22	22
Does not answer	6	6	6	6	7	6	5	8	4	7	5	9
Q8 : If there were more women in positions of responsibility, their would be in your opinion ? (Only one response possible)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
More likely less corruption	70	73	67	59	53	65	58	55	61	60	63	58
More likely more corruption	12	9	14	14	17	11	9	8	10	6	5	6
The same amount of corruption	12	12	13	20	23	18	28	33	23	25	25	25
Does not answer	6	6	6	7	7	6	5	4	6	9	7	11
<i>"non suggested response"</i>	1004 persons On Aug 22nd			1005 persons from Aug 23rd to Aug.6th			943 persons From Aug 27th to Aug.31st			968 persons From Sept.6 th to Sept.9th		

Detailed findings by country (Germany, Italy, France, USA) can be consulted at:

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