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**Human Assisted Content Analysis of the print press coverage of corruption
in Hungary**

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Human Assisted Content Analysis of the news media coverage of corruption in Hungary

1. Differences among news outlets

Coverage of corruption in the Hungarian media was analysed for four online news portals, *Magyar Nemzet Online* (short name: *MNO*, web: mno.hu), *Népszava* (web: nepszava.hu) and *Heti Világgazdaság* (web: hvg.hu) and *Origo* (web: origo.hu). The first three have both online and printed versions. *MNO* is considered a centre-right elite/general portal, *HVG* may be considered a center-left, economics-focused newspaper, while *Népszava* is a centre-left elite/general medium. *Origo* does not have a precise political affiliation; it is considered here a neutral, tabloid-like portal due to its variety of entertainment-focused content, but it has a more professional journalistic style than most tabloids, especially in the case of political (domestic and international) articles. In the following section we describe the news portals separately, but refer to the typologies by political affiliation and by media typology (see: Table 1).

Table 1: Political affiliation and media typology of news outlets

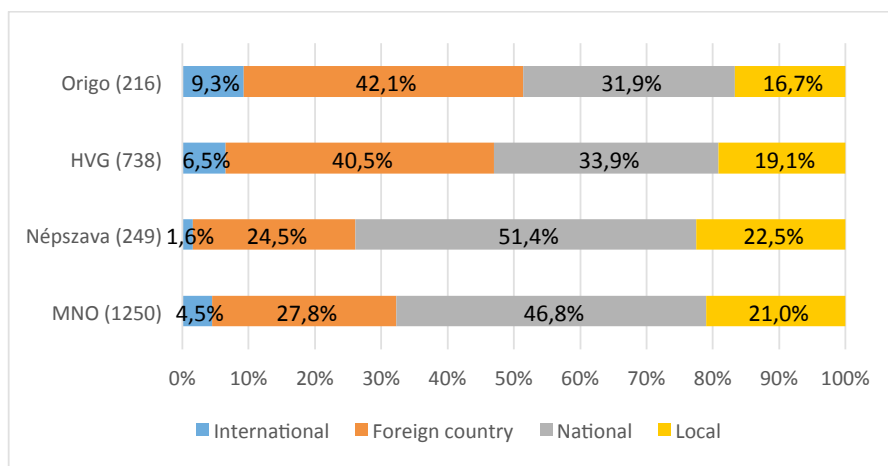
		Political affiliation		
		Centre-left	Centre-right	Neutral
Media typology	Quality newspaper	Népszava	MNO	
	Business newspaper	HVG		
	Tabloid			Origo

There are significant differences between the main event areas of the articles published in the analysed Hungarian newspapers (see: Figure 1¹). Regarding the types of news outlets, the elite/general

¹ All of the articles that were analysed were collected based on the keywords used in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3.

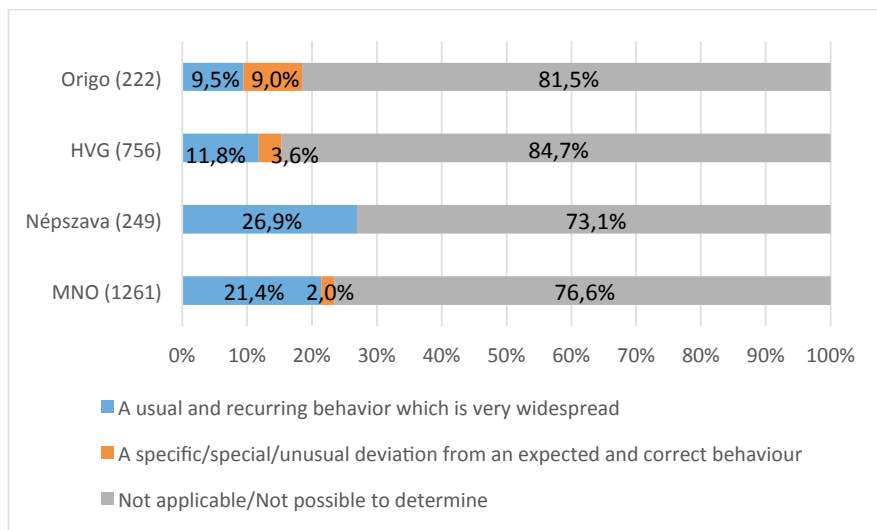
newspapers *Népszava* and *MNO* stand out because of the relatively high proportion of articles they published based on the domestic event area. The proportion of such articles was highest for *Népszava*. In contrast, about half of the articles of *Origo* and *HVG* (a tabloid and a business weekly newspaper) dealt with international or foreign (non-Hungarian) events. The professional style of the political reporting of *Origo* and the special attention paid to the neighbouring countries because of the Hungarian minorities living there may explain this phenomenon.

Figure 1: Main event area by news outlet (%)



Pinpointing the frame of the corruption cases was not applicable, or impossible to determine for the majority of the articles in all observed newspapers (see: Figure 2). The reason for this is that not only articles that dealt with corruption cases were analysed. However, elite/general newspapers framed corruption cases as widespread, usual and recurrent behaviour more often than the other news outlets. In addition, *Népszava* again stands out from the other publications as more than a quarter of its articles used this frame (i.e. corruption is widespread, typical and recurrent) when reporting on case of corruption.

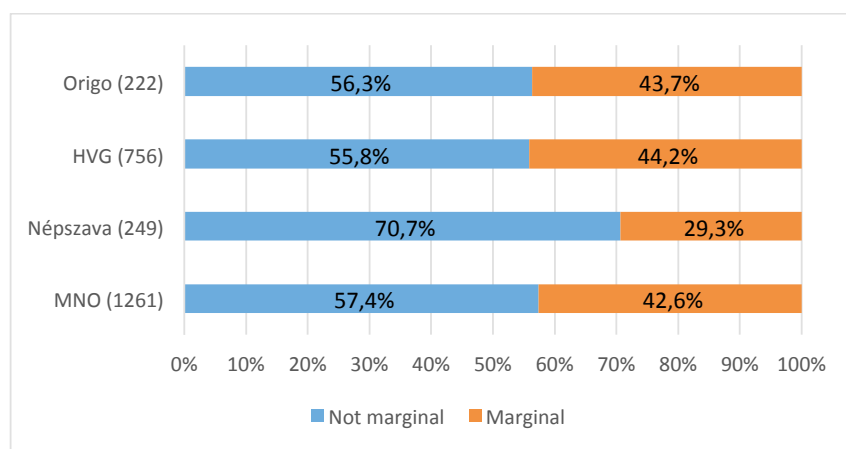
Figure 2: Frame of corruption cases by news outlet (%)



Corruption was considered marginal² in about the 44% of the articles from *Origo*, *HVG* and *MNO*, but *Népszava* again differs significantly with only 29% of the cases considered only marginal (see: Figure 3). However, even though *Népszava* was classified as a center-left leaning newspaper, the proportion of such articles remained stable during the change of government in 2010. In the meantime, the proportion of articles in the center-right *MNO* in which the topic of corruption was considered marginal decreased.

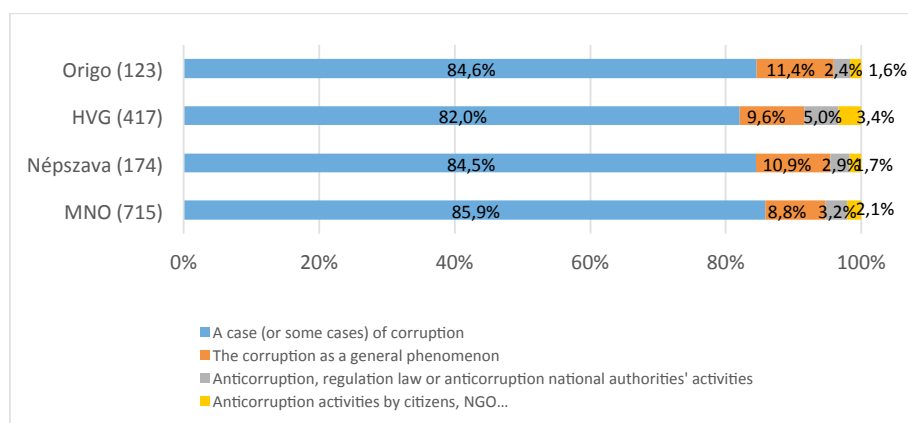
² For instance, articles that assess economic trends can also include some general remarks about the level of corruption.

Figure 3: Marginal/Non-marginal corruption-related cases by news outlet (%)



However, the news outlets under analysis are not significantly different regarding the distribution of the main topics of their articles (see: Figure 4³). The articles mostly focus on a single case (or some cases) of corruption. Anticorruption activities are mentioned relatively infrequently.

Figure 4: Main topic of the articles by news outlet (%)



The main type of corruption that was described in the articles was mostly embezzlement⁴ in all of the newspapers under analysis (see: Table 2). The proportion of these articles was highest in the elite/general newspapers, as about the half of the articles of *Népszava* (52%) and *MNO* (49%) described embezzlement. The second most frequently described type of corruption was bribery, bribes, kickback

³ Findings of Figure 4, Table 2, Figure 5, Table 3, Figure 6 and Figure 7 are based on the articles in which the corruption was not treated as a marginal topic.

⁴ A potential explanation for this phenomenon is included in the final chapter.

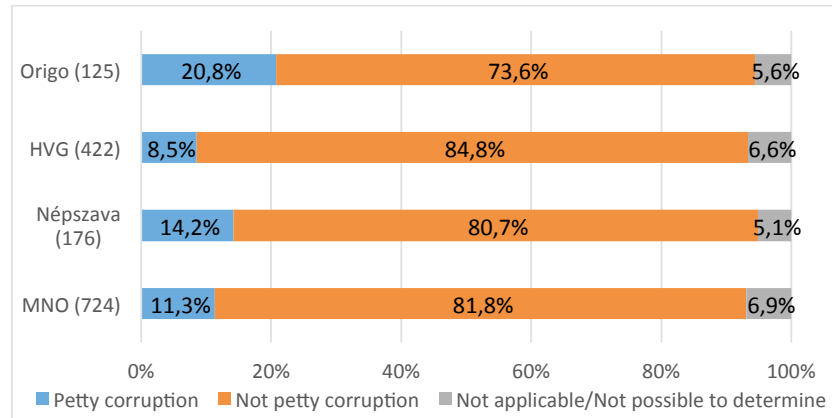
or pay offs. The business newspaper *HVG* and the tabloid *Origo* described cases of this kind more frequently than elite/general newspapers did.

Table 2: Main type of corruption cases by news outlet

	MNO		Népszava		HVG		Origo		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Valid %
Bribery, bribe, kickback, pay off	121	16.7	29	16.5	92	21.8	24	19.2	266	18.4	18.8
Embezzlement	356	49.2	91	51.7	159	37.7	57	45.6	663	45.8	46.8
Illegal financing for political parties	4	0.6	2	1.1	3	0.7	4	3.2	13	0.9	0.9
Solicitation, extortion	8	1.1	3	1.7	4	0.9	1	0.8	16	1.1	1.1
Abuse of discretion, of power, of office	44	6.1	9	5.1	26	6.2	10	8.0	89	6.2	6.3
Collusion, bid rigging, cartel	6	0.8	3	1.7	8	1.9	0	0.0	17	1.2	1.2
Clientelism, cronyism, nepotism, familism,...	42	5.8	21	11.9	30	7.1	5	4.0	98	6.8	6.9
Revolving door	3	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.3	0.3
Conflict of interest	2	0.3	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2	0.2
Fraud	37	5.1	1	0.6	24	5.7	7	5.6	69	4.8	4.9
Corruption in general	82	11.3	15	8.5	49	11.6	11	8.8	157	10.9	11.1
Other	10	1.4	1	0.6	10	2.4	1	0.8	22	1.5	1.6
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	9	1.2	0	0.0	16	3.8	5	4.0	30	2.1	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>422</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1447</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Differences between the news outlets were identifiable regarding the proportion of articles that dealt with cases of petty corruption (see: Figure 5). Such articles were described by the tabloid *Origo* more frequently than the general/elite newspapers (*Népszava* and *MNO*). In addition, the proportion of cases described was lowest in the case of the business weekly newspaper *HVG*. The editors of *Origo* appear to consider corruption mostly to be a transgression, and they deal with minor cases too.

Figure 5: Coverage of petty corruption by news outlet (%)



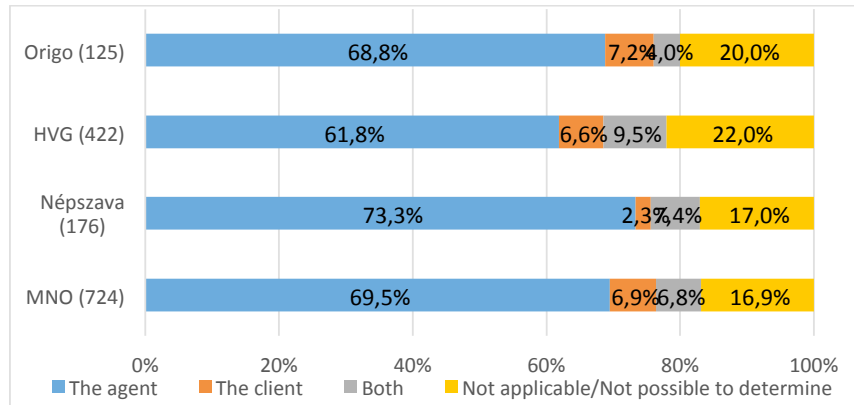
The sector in which the covered corruption cases occur differs significantly between the news outlets (see: Table 3). However, the sectors that may be characterized by high corruption risks (Construction and real estate activities; Public administration and defence; Parties' political activities) are largely included in reports in equal proportions. Only *Origo* stands out because of its relatively high proportion of articles that deal with parties' political activities.

Table 3: Involved sectors in corruption cases by news outlet

	MNO		Népszava		HVG		Origo		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Valid %
Construction and real estate activities	96	13.3	26	14.8	60	14.2	19	15.2	201	13.9	17.6
Sports	9	1.2	4	2.3	15	3.6	12	9.6	40	2.8	3.5
Manufacturing	13	1.8	7	4.0	28	6.6	4	3.2	52	3.6	4.5
Electricity and gas supply	13	1.8	5	2.8	10	2.4	3	2.4	31	2.1	2.7
Water supply, sewerage...	3	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.9	0	0.0	7	0.5	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal protection	18	2.5	5	2.8	5	1.2	1	0.8	29	2.0	2.5
Education	16	2.2	6	3.4	3	0.7	2	1.6	27	1.9	2.4
Financial and insurance activities	77	10.6	12	6.8	32	7.6	7	5.6	128	8.8	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	24	3.3	10	5.7	5	1.2	3	2.4	42	2.9	3.7
Human health and social work activities	17	2.3	5	2.8	14	3.3	0	0.0	36	2.5	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade, ...	12	1.7	5	2.8	13	3.1	3	2.4	33	2.3	2.9
Accommodation and food service activities	8	1.1	0	0.0	6	1.4	1	0.8	15	1.0	1.3
Information and communication	25	3.5	8	4.5	11	2.6	5	4.0	49	3.4	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10	1.4	3	1.7	9	2.1	0	0.0	22	1.5	1.9
Public administration and defence	128	17.7	23	13.1	75	17.8	21	16.8	247	17.1	21.6
Parties' political activities	29	4.0	10	5.7	23	5.5	11	8.8	73	5.0	6.4
Other	62	8.6	8	4.5	34	8.1	8	6.4	112	7.7	9.8
Transportation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Environment	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
More sectors	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	164	22.7	39	22.2	75	17.8	25	20.0	303	20.9	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>422</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1447</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

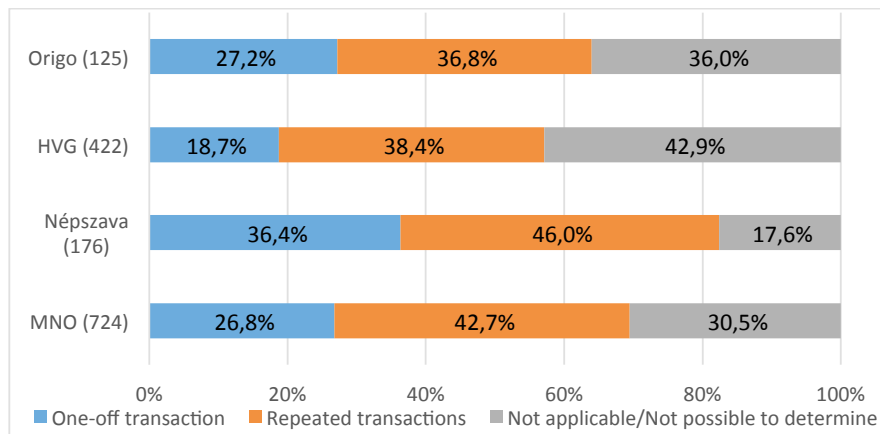
There are significant differences between the newspapers regarding the agent/client focus (see: Figure 6). Articles from *HVG* have less of a focus on agents, while articles from *Népszava* are less focused on clients. However, articles that have a focus on both sides are more likely to be published in these centre-left/liberal newspapers than other ones.

Figure 6: Client/agent focus by news outlet (%)



The type of transaction was mostly identifiable in the articles by *Népszava* (see: Figure 7).

Figure 7: Type of transaction in the corruption-related cases by news outlet (%)



2. Variation over time

The following section discusses the variations over time using the periods between elections as the unit of analysis. In Hungary there were two elections in the period under examination, creating three periods between elections (MSZP-SZDSZ: 2002-2006, MSZP-SZDSZ: 2006-2010, Fidesz-KDNP: 2010-). During the first two, MSZP and SZDSZ were the governing parties, while Fidesz and KDNP governed in the last one.

The reason why the elections of 2006 are important is that there was a slight shift away from socialist ideas towards liberal ones. Also, there was a critical moment between 2002 and 2006, when Prime

Minister Peter Medgyessy resigned in 2004 soon after saying that SZDSZ is “full of corruption”. Ferenc Gyurcsány was elected Prime Minister by MSZP with the support of the coalition partner SZDSZ.

The PM also changed during the second period of analysis. In 2009 Ferenc Gyurcsány resigned as Prime Minister, stating that he was a hindrance to the economic and social reforms that were needed in Hungary. His successor was Gordon Bajnai, who formed a minority government with the external support of SZDSZ.

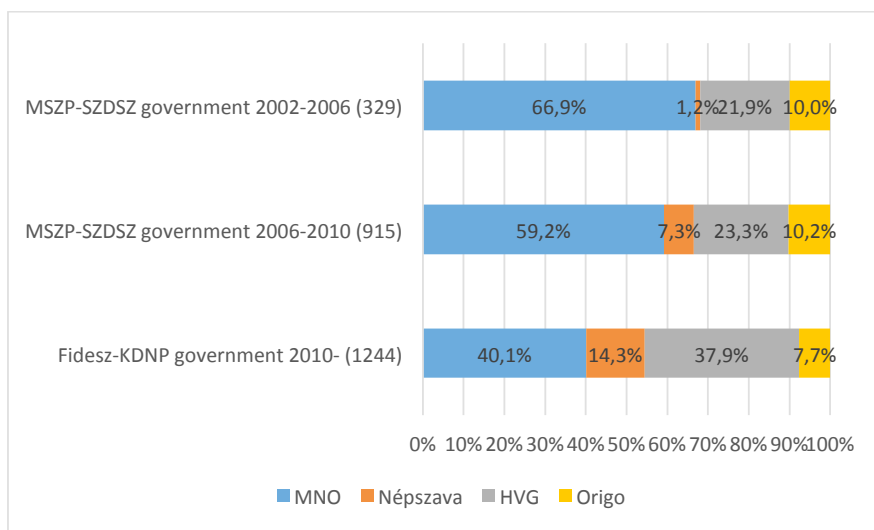
In the 2010 parliamentary elections, the Fidesz-KDNP alliance won the outright majority of MP seats. MSZP suffered heavy losses and SZDSZ was unable to enter the legislature. Before the elections there were major corruption scandals that could also have contributed to the defeat of MSZP and SZDSZ. A conservative government was formed after four socialist-liberal cabinets.

As Figure 8⁵ demonstrates, the centre-right reported on corruption more frequently (67% of the total number of articles) during the MSZP-SZDSZ government between 2002 and 2006, and less frequently (40%) during the Fidesz-KDNP government. Centre-left news outlets reported significantly more during the Fidesz-KDNP government, while the amount of articles published by *Origo* remained stable. We can conclude that the amount of articles published between elections clearly demonstrates the political affiliation of the newspapers with the governing party through the prevalence of negative reports.

In addition, the number of articles about corruption continuously increased during the different periods, indicating the increasing attention of the press to this topic.

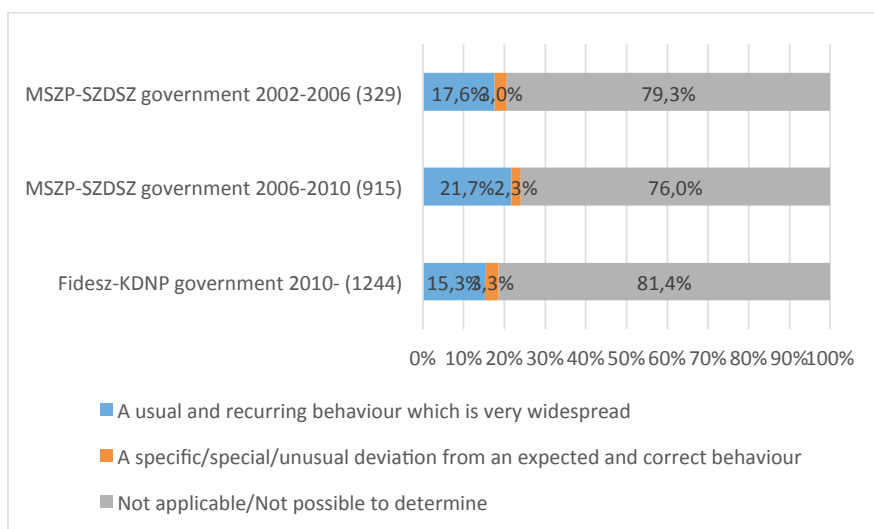
⁵ All of the articles that were analysed were collected based on the keywords used in Figure 8, Figure 9 and Figure 10.

Figure 8: Distribution of corruption articles by newspaper and by government



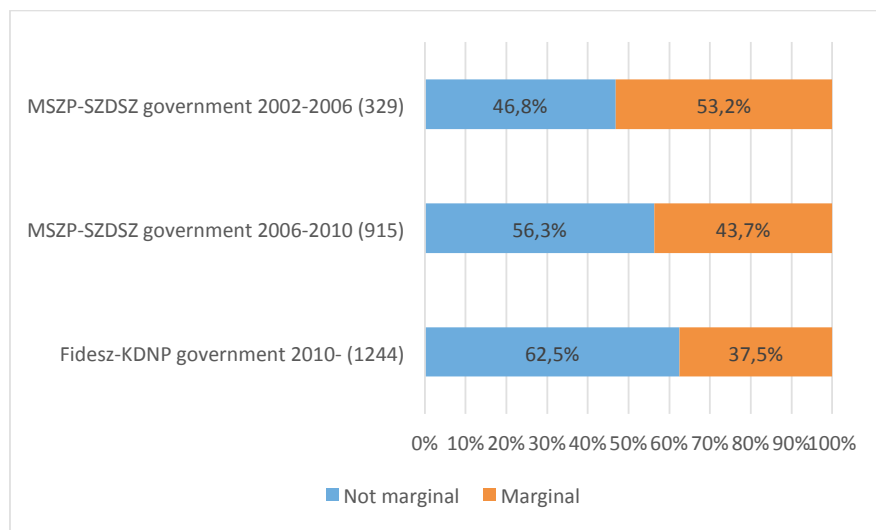
In most cases it was not possible to determine whether corruption was being framed as a typical, recurring form of behaviour, or as specific deviation from an expected behaviour (see: Figure 9). However, during the MSZP-SZDSZ government (2006-2010) the representation of corruption as a general behaviour increased to 22% among the articles under analysis. It should be mentioned here that the proportion of articles dealing with cases of corruption remained constantly about 85% in each period.

Figure 9: Framing of corruption cases by government



Corruption-related content in the articles become less marginal over time (see: Figure 10). During the MSZP-SZDSZ government (2002-2006), 53% of corruption-related articles framed corruption cases as marginal, while under the Fidesz-KDNP government the proportion dropped to 38%. In the case of non-marginal corruption, in more than 80% of articles specific corruption cases were mentioned, and only 10% of the articles described corruption as a general phenomenon, while the rest of the articles referred to anticorruption regulation and activities by both NGO's and governmental organizations. There were no significant changes over time from this perspective.

Figure 10: Marginal/Not marginal corruption-related cases by government



The type of corruption described by the examined news outlets remained approximately stable over time (see: Table 4⁶). The amount of reported embezzlement increased to 47% during the Fidesz-KDNP government, while the number of fraud-related articles dropped from seven to four percent.

⁶ Findings of Table 4 and Table 5 are based on articles in which corruption was not considered a marginal topic.

Table 4: Types of corruption cases by government

	MSZP-SZDSZ government 2002-2006		MSZP-SZDSZ government 2006-2010		Fidesz-KDNP government 2010-		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Valid %
Bribery, bribe, kickback, pay off	27	17.5	89	17.3	150	19.3	266	18.4	18.8
Embezzlement	66	42.9	230	44.7	367	47.2	663	45.8	46.8
Illegal financing for political parties	0	0.0	8	1.6	5	0.6	13	0.9	0.9
Solicitation, extortion	3	1.9	7	1.4	6	0.8	16	1.1	1.1
Abuse of discretion, of power, of office	11	7.1	27	5.2	51	6.6	89	6.2	6.3
Collusion, bid rigging, cartel	2	1.3	11	2.1	4	0.5	17	1.2	1.2
Clientelism, cronyism, nepotism, familism,...	11	7.1	34	6.6	53	6.8	98	6.8	6.9
Revolving door	2	1.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3	0.3
Conflict of interest	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.2	0.2
Fraud	11	7.1	27	5.2	31	4.0	69	4.8	4.9
Corruption in general	15	9.7	57	11.1	85	10.9	157	10.9	11.1
Other	2	1.3	12	2.3	8	1.0	22	1.5	1.6
Abuse of public resources	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Wrong asset/income declaration	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Living beyond one's means	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	2	1.3	12	2.3	16	2.1	30	2.1	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1447</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

The amount of major corruption cases reported on remained stable between the elections at around 82 percent. The amount of articles describing corruption cases as repeated transactions also remained stable over time at around 42%. This means that, considering the examined articles, corruption did not become more institutionalized over time.

During the first MSZP-SZDSZ government, 22 percent of all articles dealt with corruption cases that occurred in the public administration/defence sector, and 23% in the financial sector (see: Table 5). Both of these numbers decreased over time. The occurrence of construction-related corruption cases remained stable over time (13-15%). The proportion of articles about corruption related to financial and insurance activities decreased by 17 percentage points between the first and last analysed periods, probably because of the drop in interest in the Kulcsár case.

Table 5: Involved sectors in corruption cases by government

	MSZP-SZDSZ government 2002-2006		MSZP- SZDSZ government 2006-2010		Fidesz-KDNP government 2010-		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Valid %
Construction and real estate activities	20	13.0	67	13.0	114	14.7	201	13.9	17.6
Sport	5	3.2	13	2.5	22	2.8	40	2.8	3.5
Manufacturing	9	5.8	20	3.9	23	3.0	52	3.6	4.5
Electricity and gas supply	3	1.9	1	0.2	27	3.5	31	2.1	2.7
Water supply, sewerage...	2	1.3	4	0.8	1	0.1	7	0.5	0.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal protection	1	0.6	14	2.7	14	1.8	29	2.0	2.5
Education	1	0.6	10	1.9	16	2.1	27	1.9	2.4
Financial and insurance activities	35	22.7	43	8.3	50	6.4	128	8.8	11.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	1.9	10	1.9	29	3.7	42	2.9	3.7
Human health and social work activities	4	2.6	12	2.3	20	2.6	36	2.5	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade, ...	3	1.9	15	2.9	15	1.9	33	2.3	2.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1	0.6	3	0.6	11	1.4	15	1.0	1.3
Information and communication	6	3.9	14	2.7	29	3.7	49	3.4	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1	0.6	3	0.6	18	2.3	22	1.5	1.9
Public administration and defence	34	22.1	86	16.7	127	16.3	247	17.1	21.6
Parties' political activities	5	3.2	23	4.5	45	5.8	73	5.0	6.4
Other	5	3.2	47	9.1	60	7.7	112	7.7	9.8
Transportation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Environment	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
More sectors	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	16	10.4	130	25.2	157	20.2	303	20.9	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>515</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>778</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1447</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

3. National Specificities

As investigative journalism does not have long tradition in Hungary, the Hungarian news outlets mainly publish simple news articles about cases. Also, news outlets tend to trade information between

each other instead of undertaking deep investigations into corruption. Journalists do not usually write extensive articles about cases but just summarize the most important details in the form of short news reports.

The main type of corruption described in the articles was embezzlement (regarding all the analysed news outlets and for each time period). Embezzlement as type of corruption refers almost in every case to specific cases in the legal sense of the word⁷. Embezzlement can occur in both the public and the private sector, which may explain why the number of cases of embezzlement is high in relation to corruption-related crimes. Table 6 demonstrates how the proportion of embezzlement from the total number of corruption-related crimes remained at around 25 % between 2006 and 2013.

Table 6: Number of corruption-related crimes between 2006 and 2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Embezzlement, misdemeanour	832	726	614	662	659	512	508	467
Embezzlement, felony	1284	1094	1180	1265	1331	1043	1158	1020
Total (both misdemeanour and felony)	2116 (25.6%)	1820 (23,7%)	1794 (21,5%)	1927 (21,4%)	1990 (21,6%)	1555 (23,2%)	1666 (27,9%)	1487 (24,3%)
Total number of corruption related crimes	8248 (100.0%)	7676 (100,0%)	8354 (100,0%)	8988 (100,0%)	9195 (100,0%)	6697 (100,0%)	5968 (100,0%)	6113 (100,0%)

Source: National Office for the Judiciary

Another potential explanation for this phenomenon is that during the socialist era, the concept of ‘corruption’ was not widely employed; most such cases were described as embezzlement. This path dependency with the use of language may have led to the preservation of the terminology used by journalists.

There are some meaningful differences between the news outlets regarding the proportion of articles that deal with petty or grand corruption cases. Petty corruption is reported on more frequently in the less sophisticated news outlets. The nature of the readership may have determined which cases are described by the news outlets, even regarding their magnitude and political background.

All of the analysed Hungarian news outlets are basically agent-focused, even if there are some differences between them regarding the proportion of agent or client-focused articles. This is probably due to the relatively high number of cases in which the agent was in the key position (e.g. in the case of

⁷ ‘Embezzlement’ is used to mean when a person unlawfully appropriates or disposes of a thing with which he has been entrusted.

Hagyó). In addition, the reporting style of the Hungarian news outlets may explain the low number of articles which focus on clients, or on both sides of a case.

Finally, concerning the type of original transaction, all of the news outlets which were examined published a high proportion of articles that describe repeated transactions. On the one hand, this may be due to the existence of national and local cases of corruption. On the other hand, it may be due to the rapid news-reporting style of the journalists which inclines them to report about recurring cases of greater importance.

Appendix:
frequency tables for the analysed variables

2. Name of the newspaper

	Frequency	Percent
MNO	1261	50,7
NOL	249	10,0
HVG	756	30,4
Origo	222	8,9
Total	2488	100,0

4. Type of news article

	Frequency	Percent
News article	2101	84,4
Editorial, commentary...	175	7,0
Journalistic investigation	32	1,3
Interview	73	2,9
Short text, ...	65	2,6
Letters to editor	7	0,3
Satirical articles	28	1,1
Other	7	0,3
Total	2488	100,0

5. Main event arena

	Frequency	Percent
International	128	5,1
Foreign country	798	32,1
National	1032	41,5
Local	495	19,9
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	35	1,4
Total	2488	100,0

5c. EU funds

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	99	4,0
No/Not applicable/Not possible to determine	2389	96,0
Total	2488	100,0

7. Frame: Corruption (the case of corruption) is framed as:

	Frequency	Percent
A usual and recurring behavior which is very widespread	447	18,0
A specific/special/unusual deviation from an expected and correct behaviour	72	2,9
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	1969	79,1
Total	2488	100,0

8. Filter question: In the article, the "corruption-related issue" is:

	Frequency	Percent
Not marginal	1447	58,2
Marginal	1041	41,8
Total	2488	100,0

8b. Other main topic: In the article where the "corruption" is not the central topic, the main topic is:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Politics	487	19,6	46,8
Economy	156	6,3	15,0
Foreign affairs, diplomacy	75	3,0	7,2
Health	9	0,4	0,9
Education	9	0,4	0,9
Judicial, police activities	75	3,0	7,2
Sport	15	0,6	1,4
Environment, energy	7	0,3	0,7
Music, arts, literature, TV shows, movies	38	1,5	3,7
Welfare, social protection	7	0,3	0,7
Religion	6	0,2	0,6
Agriculture	5	0,2	0,5
Travel (holidays)	9	0,4	0,9
Public administration	34	1,4	3,3
Other	109	4,4	10,5
Total	1041	41,8	100,0
Missing ---	1447	58,2	
Total	2488	100,0	

9. Main topic: The article is mainly about:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	A case (or some cases) of corruption	1207	48,5	83,4
	The corruption as a general phenomenon	136	5,5	9,4
	Anticorruption, regulation law or anticorruption national authorities' activities	52	2,1	3,6
	Anticorruption activities by citizens, NGO....	34	1,4	2,3
	Other	16	0,6	1,1
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	2	0,1	0,1
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

11. News article impetus

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Publication of phone tapping or similar	20	0,8	1,4
	Judicial activities	773	31,1	53,4
	End of imprisonment for a person judged for corruption	6	0,2	0,4
	Statement/interview	160	6,4	11,1
	Publication of data/studies/reports about corruption	66	2,7	4,6
	Journalistic investigation	102	4,1	7,0
	Anti-corruption law	28	1,1	1,9
	Anticorruption agencies' activities	24	1,0	1,7
	Other	244	9,8	16,9
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	24	1,0	1,7
Total	1447	58,2	100,0	
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

11b. If the article impetus is a statement/interview, who gives the statement/interview?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid A political figure	109	4,4	68,1
Valid Another figure	51	2,0	31,9
Total	160	6,4	100,0
Missing ---	2328	93,6	
Total	2488	100,0	

12. Main type of corruption

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Bribery, bribe, kickback, pay off	266	10,7	18,4
Embezzlement	663	26,6	45,8
Illegal financing to political parties	13	0,5	0,9
Solicitation, extortion	16	0,6	1,1
Abuse of discretion, of power, of office	89	3,6	6,2
Collusion, bid rigging, cartel	17	0,7	1,2
Valid Clientelism, cronyism, nepotism, familism,...	98	3,9	6,8
Revolving door	4	0,2	0,3
Conflict of interest	3	0,1	0,2
Fraud	69	2,8	4,8
Corruption in general	157	6,3	10,9
Other	22	0,9	1,5
Not applicable/Not possible to determine	30	1,2	2,1
Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing ---	1041	41,8	
Total	2488	100,0	

13. Petty corruption

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid Yes	169	6,8	11,7
Valid No/Not applicable/Not possible to determine	1278	51,4	88,3
Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing ---	1041	41,8	
Total	2488	100,0	

14. Sector

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
	Construction and real estate activities	201	8,1	13,9
	Sport	40	1,6	2,8
	Manufacturing	52	2,1	3,6
	Electricity and gas supply	31	1,2	2,1
	Water supply, sewerage...	7	,3	,5
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and animal protection	29	1,2	2,0
	Education	27	1,1	1,9
	Financial and insurance activities	128	5,1	8,8
	Professional, scientific and technical activities	42	1,7	2,9
Valid	Human health and social work activities	36	1,4	2,5
	Wholesale and retail trade, ...	33	1,3	2,3
	Accommodation and food service activities	15	,6	1,0
	Information and communication	49	2,0	3,4
	Arts, entertainment and recreation	22	,9	1,5
	Public administration and defence	247	9,9	17,1
	Parties' political activities	73	2,9	5,0
	Other	112	4,5	7,7
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	303	12,2	20,9
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

15. Client/agent focus: The article is focused on:

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
	The agent	979	39,3	67,7
	The client	91	3,7	6,3
Valid	Both	107	4,3	7,4
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	270	10,9	18,7
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

16. Type of agent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	A single actor or several actors acting independently	475	19,1	32,8
	A group or network of actors	478	19,2	33,0
	An institution, company, association, political party	195	7,8	13,5
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	299	12,0	20,7
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

17a. Agent1_position

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Government or state high representative	432	17,4	29,9
	Public official, manager, consultant	140	5,6	9,7
	Public relation officer, press officer, spokesman	9	0,4	0,6
	Politician	47	1,9	3,2
	Mayor, local administrators	152	6,1	10,5
	Businessman, CEO, chairman	140	5,6	9,7
	Citizen	7	0,3	,5
	Judge, Prosecutor, Inspector, Detective	25	1,0	1,7
	Policeman	42	1,7	2,9
	Lawyer, legal adviser	9	0,4	0,6
	Journalist, Editor, media man	4	0,2	0,3
	Medical doctor, nurse	14	0,6	1,0
	Professor, teacher, Principal	16	0,6	1,1
	Banker	26	1,0	1,8
	Professional lobbyist, professional P.R. people	2	0,1	0,1
	Sport actor	21	0,8	1,5
	Trade-unionist	5	0,2	0,3
	Religious figure	8	0,3	0,6
	Representative of NGO or civil society	14	0,6	1,0
	Member of the organized crime	1	0,0	0,1
	Other	29	1,2	2,0
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	304	12,2	21,0
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

20. Type of client

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	A single actor or several actors acting independently	204	8,2	14,1
	A group or network of actors	125	5,0	8,6
	An institution, company, association, political party	122	4,9	8,4
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	996	40,0	68,8
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

21a. Client1_position

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Government or state high representative	50	2,0	3,5
	Public official, manager, consultant	20	0,8	1,4
	Politician	11	0,4	0,8
	Mayor, local administrators	8	0,3	0,6
	Businessman, CEO, chairman	225	9,0	15,5
	Citizen	56	2,3	3,9
	Judge, Prosecutor, Inspector, Detective	3	0,1	0,2
	Policeman	7	0,3	0,5
	Lawyer, legal adviser	5	0,2	0,3
	Journalist, Editor, media man	5	0,2	0,3
	Professor, teacher, Principal	2	0,1	0,1
	Banker	6	0,2	0,4
	Professional lobbyist, professional P.R. people	2	0,1	0,1
	Sport actor	6	0,2	0,4
	Trade-unionist	1	0,0	0,1
	Representative of NGO or civil society	8	0,3	0,6
	Member of the organized crime	13	0,5	0,9
	Other	14	0,6	1,0
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	1005	40,4	69,5
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

24a. Object of exchange1: What does the agent give to the client? What kind of goods does the embezzler appropriates?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Purely material goods	530	21,3	36,6
	Not material goods	349	14,0	24,1
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	568	22,8	39,3
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

24b. Object of exchange2: What does the client give to the agent?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Purely material goods	256	10,3	17,7
	Not material goods	41	1,6	2,8
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	1150	46,2	79,5
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

25. What was the base/original transaction that was affected by corruption?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Public procurement	144	5,8	10,0
	Licences, certifications, positions	164	6,6	11,3
	Access to service that someone is entitled to	17	0,7	1,2
	Inspections, neutralization of negative consequences of inspections	56	2,3	3,9
	Other	266	10,7	18,4
	Embezzlement: no original transaction	68	2,7	4,7
	Selling or purchase in public sector	127	5,1	8,8
	Labour contract	17	0,7	1,2
	Selling or purchase in private sector	36	1,4	2,5
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	552	22,2	38,1
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	

26. Type of transaction

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	One-off transaction	371	14,9	25,6
	Repeated transactions	598	24,0	41,3
	Not applicable/Not possible to determine	478	19,2	33,0
	Total	1447	58,2	100,0
Missing	---	1041	41,8	
Total		2488	100,0	



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Project profile

ANTICORRP is a large-scale research project funded by the European Commission's Seventh Framework Programme. The full name of the project is "Anti-corruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption". The project started in March 2012 and will last for five years. The research is conducted by 20 research groups in fifteen countries.

The fundamental purpose of ANTICORRP is to investigate and explain the factors that promote or hinder the development of effective anti-corruption policies and impartial government institutions. A central issue is how policy responses can be tailored to deal effectively with various forms of corruption. Through this approach ANTICORRP seeks to advance the knowledge on how corruption can be curbed in Europe and elsewhere. Special emphasis is laid on the agency of different state and non-state actors to contribute to building good governance.

Project acronym: ANTICORRP

Project full title: Anti-corruption Policies Revisited: Global Trends and European Responses to the Challenge of Corruption

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