



European Network of Councils  
for the Judiciary (ENCJ)

Réseau européen des Conseils  
de la Justice (RECJ)

# Data ENCJ Survey

## on the Independence of Judges

# 2016-2017



Co-funded by the Justice Programme of the European Union

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# 1. Introduction

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In 2013 the ENCJ started the first independence and accountability project. The project focused on the development of indicators for the independence and accountability of EU judiciaries and the development of an ENCJ vision on independence and accountability.

Since then, the ENCJ has successfully developed a normative vision on the independence and accountability of the Judiciary and an analytical framework identifying the essential constituents of the (i) independence and (ii) accountability of the Judiciary. A set of quantifiable indicators covering the essential constituents identified under the framework was developed, tested and applied in all judiciaries that participated in the project.

At the General Assembly in Rome in 2014, it was noted that judges had never been asked how they perceive their own independence. This led to a blank spot in the indicators about subjective independence, and it was decided to develop and conduct a survey among European judges.

This survey was conducted in 2015, and results for indicators and survey were reported to the General Assembly in 2015. Data from the survey have been incorporated in the 2016 EU Justice Scoreboard (Figure 57).<sup>1</sup>

In 2015/2016 the questions of the survey were improved. In November 2016 the survey was executed and Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France and Germany joined the survey for the first time, leading to a total of 11,712 judges participating in the survey. On the other hand, Montenegro did not officially participate in the survey.

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<sup>1</sup> The ENCJ and the European Commission collaborate on some parts of the Justice Scoreboard. The data used in paragraph 3.3.2 of the scoreboard on structural independence were collected through an updated questionnaire drawn up by the European Commission in close association with the ENCJ.

## 2. Executive summary of the outcomes of the survey

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To gather data on the perception of judges of their independence, the ENCJ, for the second time conducted a survey among the judges of Europe. This time in total 11,712 judges from 26 countries participated. The first time in 2014/2015 5,878 judges from 20 countries took part. The survey was conducted at the end of 2016. Some information was asked about the personal characteristics of the respondents: gender and experience. Gender has no impact on the score about the independence of the judges in the country. The impact of gender on the opinions about specific aspects of independence is also limited, although differences exist among countries and some countries jump out. The impact of experience is overall small, but in some countries substantial. There is a general tendency that very experienced judges score their independence higher than less experienced judges.

The main findings are the following.

- (1) As to the overall perception of independence, on a 10-point scale the respondents rate the independence of the judges in their country between 6.5 and 10 on average per country. Five countries have scores between 6.5 and 7.
- (2) When judges experience inappropriate pressure, the three most given answers as to whom exerts this pressure are: court management including the court president (25%), closely followed by parties (24%) and their lawyers and at wider distance by the media (16%).
- (3) As to the prevalence of bribes, three categories of judiciaries can be distinguished: (i) judiciaries in which nearly all judges believe that no bribes are accepted; (ii) judiciaries in which a small percentage (less than 4%) of judges believe that bribes are accepted, and 10 - 20% are not sure whether or not bribes are accepted; and (iii) judiciaries in which a higher percentage of judges believe that bribery occurs and many more than 20% (up to 55%) are uncertain whether or not bribes are accepted.
- (4) The appointment and promotion decisions about judges are major issues, with 22% of judges (average across countries) believing that appointment decisions are not based on merit and experience and 38% believing this to be the case for promotion decisions.
- (5) The impact of the media on the decisions of judges is large in most countries and is increasing. The influence of social media is much smaller than that of the traditional media, but it is increasing in nearly all countries.
- (6) 22% of all participating judges feel that the Judiciary is not respected by government and parliament, with 34% thinking the same about the traditional media. The differences among judiciaries are very large. The (lack of) respect shown in the social media is generally seen as less problematic.
- (7) On average 33% of the judges do not believe that Councils for the Judiciary have the appropriate mechanisms and procedures in order to defend judicial independence effectively.
- (8) Judges were asked what would contribute most to the independence of the Judiciary in their country. The responses were very consistent: better working conditions regarding work load was mentioned most often, with working conditions regarding pay including pensions and retirement age in second place, and appointment and promotion based on ability and experience in third place.

## 3. Methodology and questions

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Within the framework of the ENCJ project on Independence, Accountability and Quality of the Judiciary, for the second time a survey among the judges of Europe was conducted. This time, in total 11,712 judges from 26 countries participated, comparing very favourably to the 5,878 judges from 20 countries who took part in 2015. The survey was conducted at the end of 2016. The raw data of the results of the survey can be provided upon request by sending an email to [office@encj.eu](mailto:office@encj.eu).

### 3.1 Methodology

The survey was sent to all the ENCJ members and observers. All the members and observers that were willing to participate, distributed a letter of introduction and recommendation of the president of the ENCJ to the judges within their jurisdictions. The letter contained a link to the internet site of the ENCJ that hosted the survey. The respondents could fill in the survey on line anonymously. They were asked to specify the country in which they were working as a judge. The Councils had to decide for themselves whether or not to translate the letter of introduction and the survey itself. Judges could fill in the survey in any language into which the survey had been translated.

Most Councils were able to distribute the letter of introduction directly to the judges, other councils had to send the letter to the court president who in his/her turn distributed the letter among the judges of his/her court. Some Councils secured the endorsement of the judges association of their country. The survey was addressed only to the professional judges.

### 3.2 Design of the survey and questions

The survey was designed in such a way that it asked judges to give a general assessment of their independence as they perceive it to provide the data for the indicator, but also explored different aspects of independence in depth. In addition, they were asked some about some personal characteristics (gender and experience). The questions are essentially the same as the first time, but the just mentioned questions about personal characteristics as well as a question about the adequacy of the mechanisms available to Councils to defend the independence of the Judiciary and a question about possibilities for improvement of independence were added. As explained in last year's report, also some textual changes were made. The survey consisted of the following substantive statements and questions.

**1.1 During the last two years I have been under inappropriate pressure to decide the outcome of a case in a specific way.**

**1.2 If you agree or strongly agree with 1.1, what was the frequency of such pressure?**

**1.3 If you agree or strongly agree with 1.1, by whom? Possibilities offered: Parties and their lawyers, Government, Parliament, other Judges (including an association of judges), Court Management (including the Court President), Council for the Judiciary, Supreme court, Constitutional court, Media, Social Media.**

**2.1 In my country I believe that during the last two years individual judges have accepted bribes as an inducement to decide case(s) in a specific way.**

**2.2 If you agree or strongly agree with 2.1, did this occur on a rare exception, occasionally or regularly.**

**3a. During the last two years I have been affected by a threat of, or actual, disciplinary or other action because of how I have decided a case.**

**3b. During the last two years my decisions or actions have been directly affected by a claim, or a threat of a claim, for personal liability.**

**4. I believe during the last two years cases have been allocated to judges other than in accordance with established rules or procedures in order to influence the outcome of the particular case.**

**5a. I believe judges in my country have been appointed other than on the basis of capacity and experience during the last two years.**

**5b. I believe judges in my country have been promoted other than on the basis of capacity and experience during the last two years.**

**6. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been directly affected by the actual, or anticipated, actions of the media (i. e. press, television or radio).**

**7. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been directly affected by actual, or anticipated, actions using social media (for example, Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn).**

**8. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by the following actors 8(a) to (8i) (list as above 1).**

**8j. I believe that in my country the Council of the Judiciary has the appropriate mechanisms and procedures in order to defend judicial independence effectively.**

**9.1 During the last two years negative changes occurred in my working conditions in relation to (multiple answers possible): (a) Pay, (b) Pensions, (c) Retirement age, (d) Caseload and (e) Court resources. Also, the following option was presented: (f) I was moved to another function, section or court.**

**9.2 I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the domains listed in 9.1 directly affected my independence (multiple answers possible).**

**10. During the last two years I have had to take decisions in accordance with guidelines developed by judges of my rank.**

**11. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted pressure on me to decide individual cases in a particular way.**

**12. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted inappropriate pressure on me to decide individual cases within a particular time.**

**13. On a scale of 0 - 10 (where 0 means "not independent at all" and 10 means "the highest possible degree of independence), the professional judges in my country are not independent at all or completely independent.**

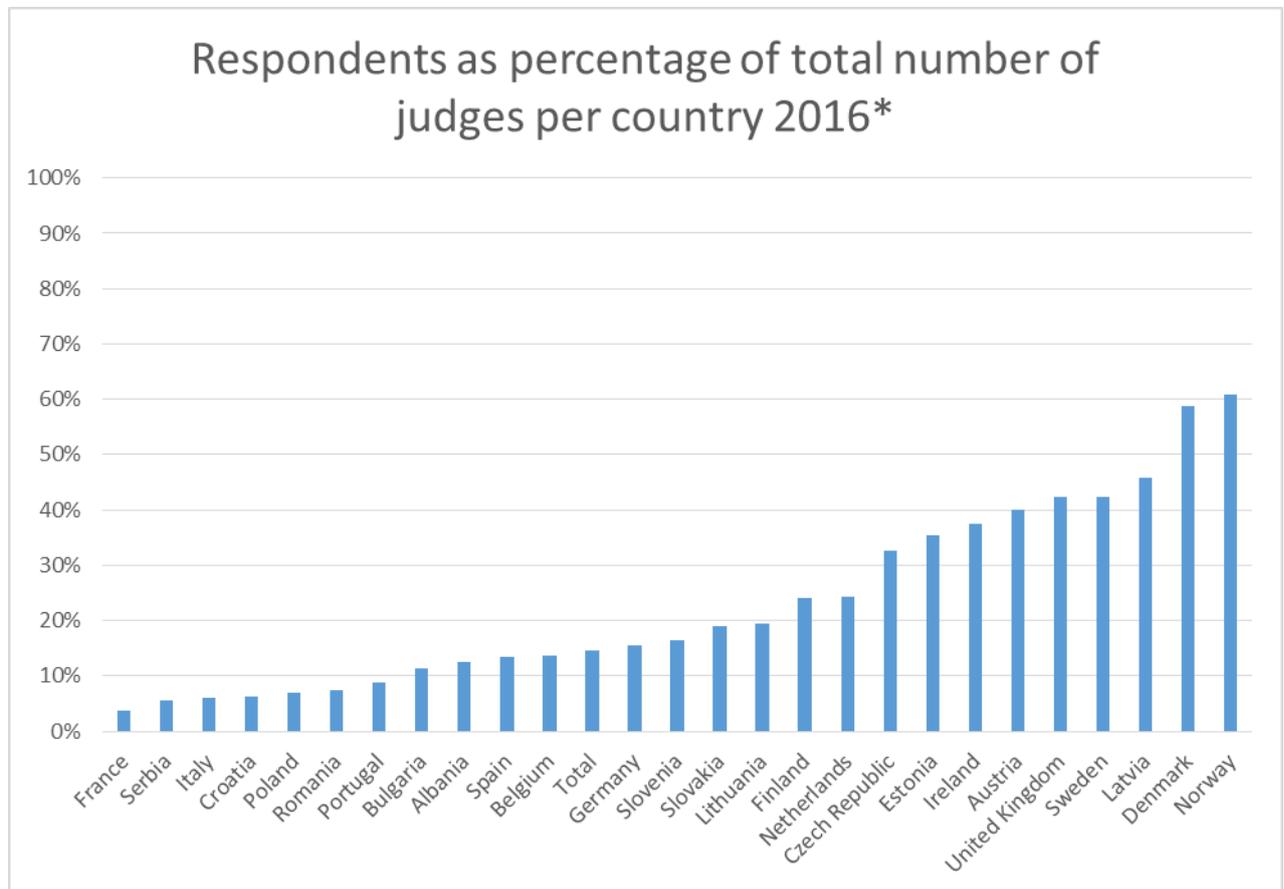
**14. On a scale of 0 - 10 (where 0 means "not independent at all" and 10 means "the highest possible degree of independence), as a judge I do not feel independent at all or feel completely independent.**

**15. What would, in your view, contribute most to the improvement of the independence of the judges in your country? Options:**

- A reduction of judicial corruption
- Less use of (the threat of) disciplinary action by judicial authorities
- Less use of (the threat of) claims for personal liability by parties
- A more objective allocation of cases to judges
- Appointment and promotion of judges strictly on the basis of ability and experience
- Less pressure from the media
- Less pressure from social media
- Less guidelines by judges of my own rank
- Less pressure from court management to decide cases in a particular way
- Less pressure from court management to decide cases within a particular time
- Better working conditions regarding pay including pensions and retirement age
- Better working conditions regarding case load
- Better working condition regarding court resources

## 4. Response rate per country and representativeness

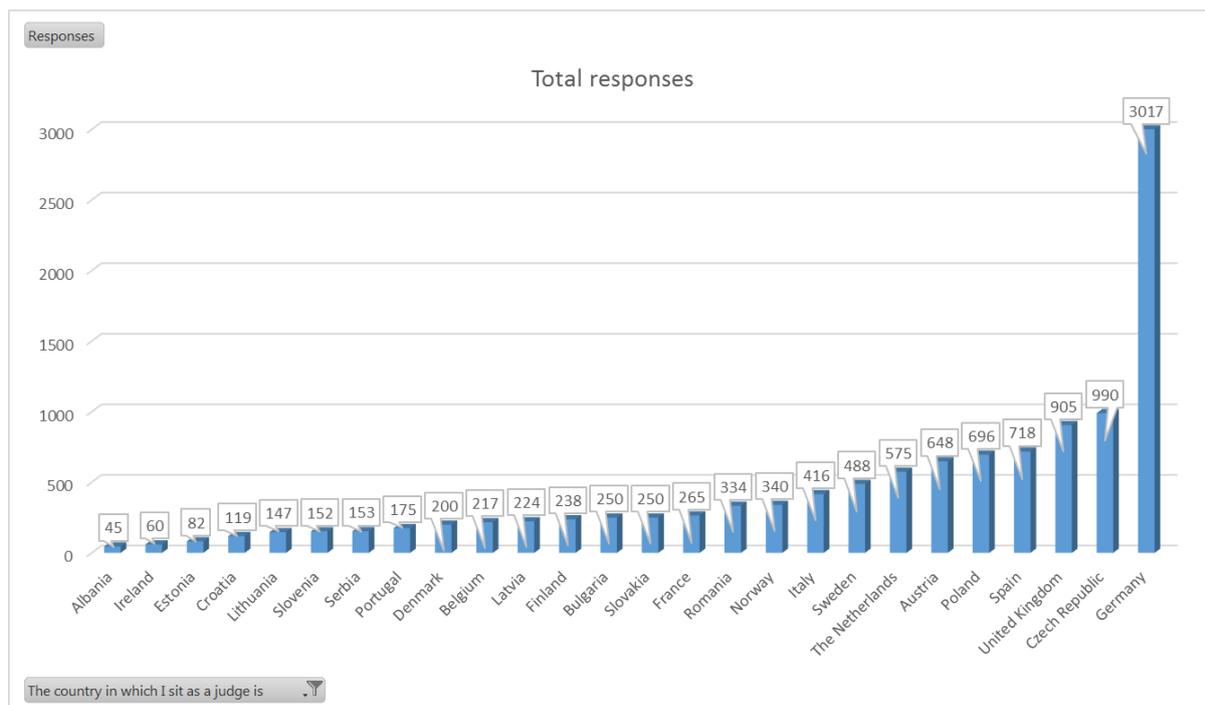
The figure below gives an overview of the response among the judges who received the survey in the participating countries. The countries are ranked from low to high response rates.



\*Number of judges based on CEPEJ data of total professional judges 2014.

The response rate varies from 4 per cent in France to 61 per cent in Norway. The mean response rate over all participating countries is 24 per cent.

For the representativeness of the results of the survey the absolute number of responses per country is important. Even if the response rate in a country is low, the results can be meaningful. In comparison, population surveys cover usually only a very small portion of the population, but are nevertheless statistically meaningful. The only caveat is that the response is not selective, in the sense that responding judges do not differ clearly from the not responding ones in aspects that are relevant to the results of the survey. This is relevant with each response rate which is not close to 100 per cent. The graph shows the number of responding judges per country, ranked by number.



The number of responding judges varies from as few as 40 in Albania to as many as 3,017 in Germany. The ‘confidence interval’ around the results for the countries with a small number of respondents (especially Albania, Ireland and Estonia) will be relatively large. For most countries, the numbers are high enough to distinguish meaningful differences which can be statistically checked by using the data that can be provided upon request by sending an email to [office@encj.eu](mailto:office@encj.eu).<sup>2</sup>

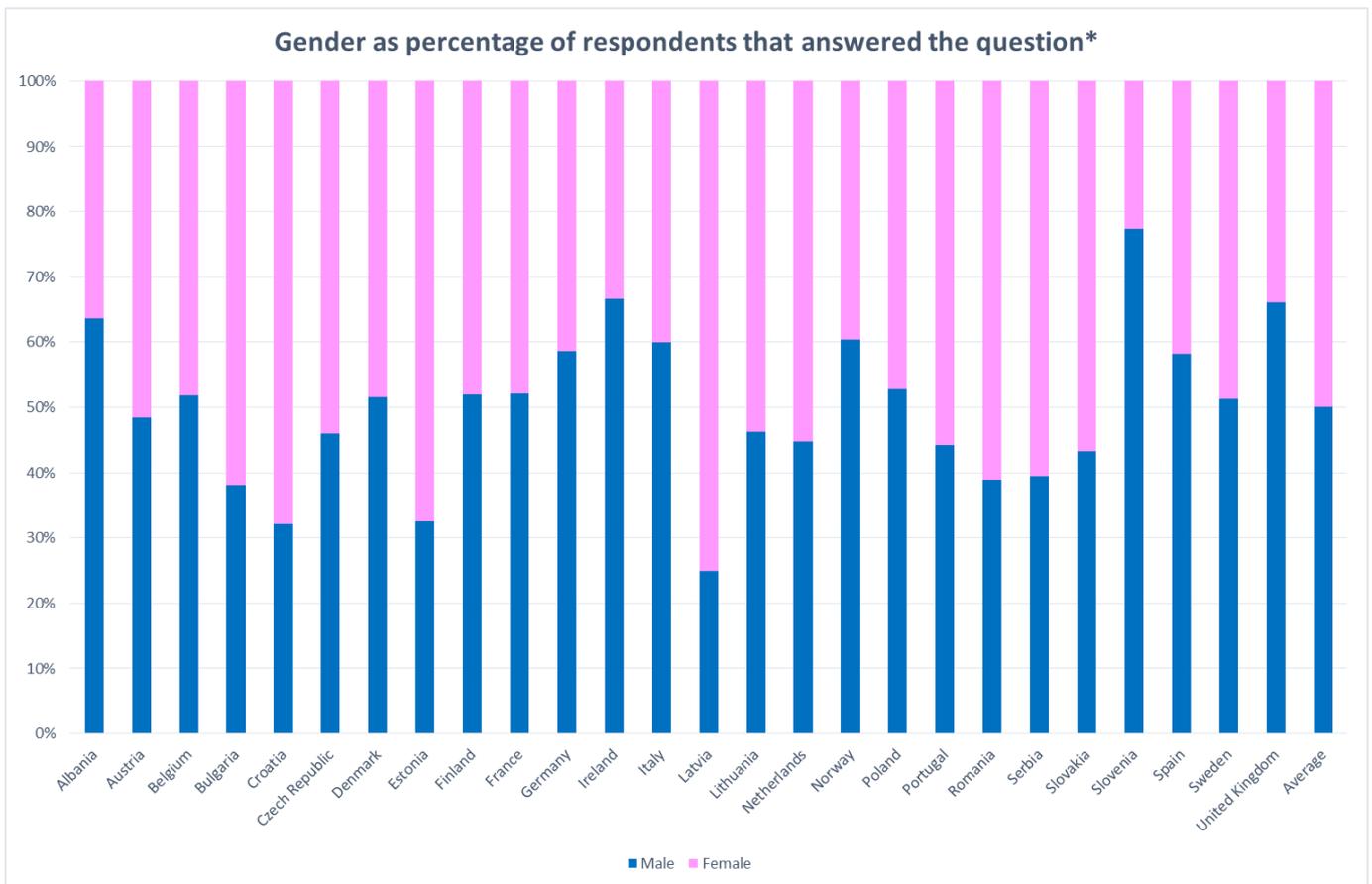
### Characteristics of the respondents

The survey asked the respondents about their gender and experience. The following figures give the data. The mean female/male ratio is exactly 50%, whilst the differences between countries are substantial.

Most respondents are very experienced judges. On average, only 17% had worked 0 -5 years as a judge, whilst 65% had been a judge for more than 10 years. The differences among countries are substantial. Only the participants from Ireland report relatively short experience (47% have worked between 0 – 5 years).

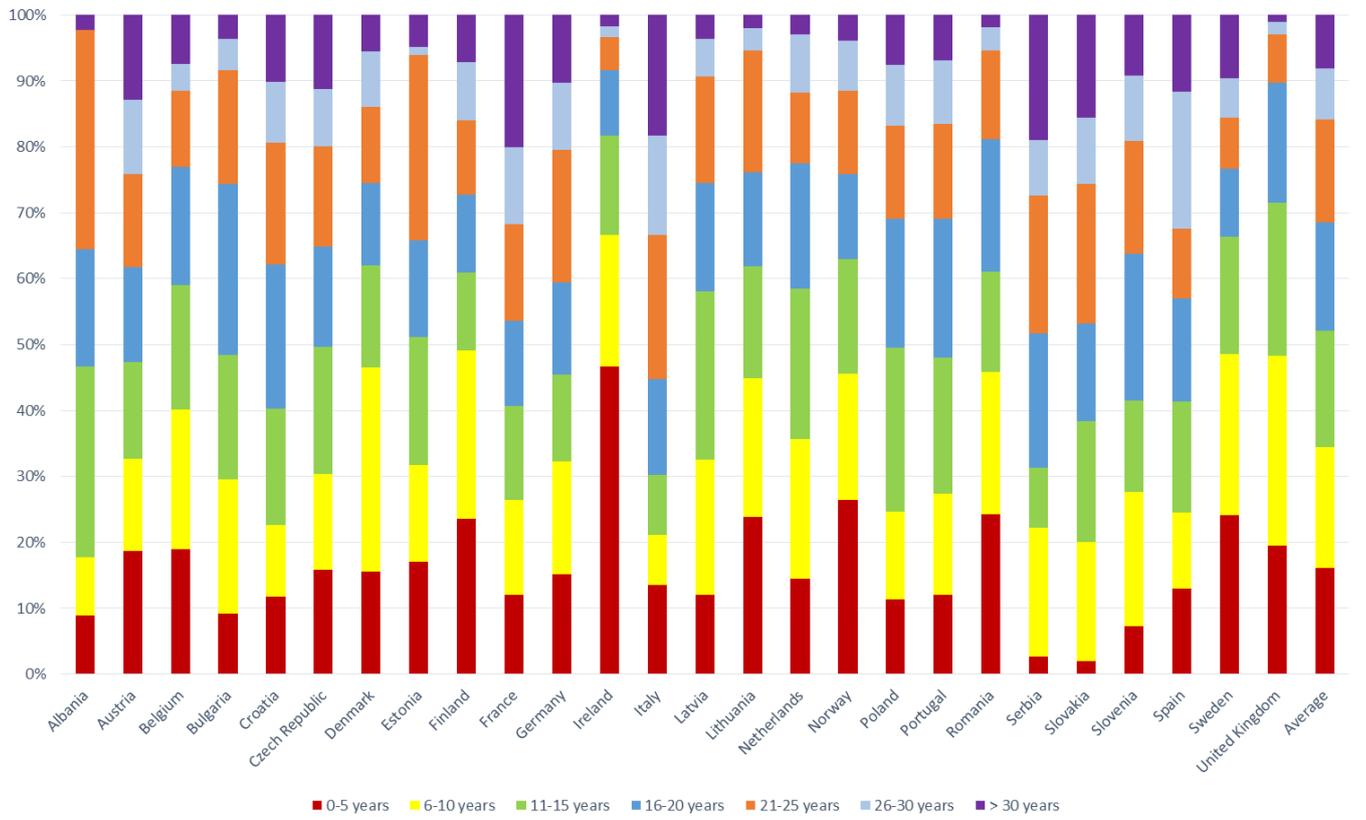
<sup>2</sup> For each question it can be established which percentage scores differ, for instance, significantly negatively from the mean score for all participating countries. When the answers are put into percentage scores, it can be calculated whether a country score is (e.g., at 5% level) significantly higher than the average score of all countries. The estimated standard deviation is based on that of a binomial probability distribution using the total percentage score over the countries and the number of responding judges of a country. When the answers are described by a mean score (questions 13 and 14), it is possible to calculate whether this score of a country is significantly lower than the total mean score over all countries by a t-test. The estimated standard deviation is based on the individual data for all countries and the number of responding judges of a country. To avoid technical analysis these calculations are not presented here.

As will be discussed later, the impact of gender and experience is limited.



\*2.9% the respondents did not answer the question.

Years of experience of respondents as judge



## 5. Main outcomes of the survey

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In this paragraph the outcomes of the survey are presented in tables per survey question for all participating countries. In this manner the data are made available concisely, as the opinions of 11,712 European judges about each subject are available at a glance. In addition to the results for each country, the average outcome across countries is given in all tables. Averages over all judges are not presented here, as big judiciaries with very many judges would dominate the outcome.

Before turning to the tables, the outcomes are summarised. In this summary average outcomes refer to averages across countries, as just explained. Where large changes have occurred, a comparison is made with the previous survey,

### **Overall perception of Independence**

On a 10-point scale judges rate the independence of the judges in their country between 6.5 and 10 on average per country. Five countries, all in Eastern Europe, have scores between 6.5 and 7. These countries are spread out between Albania and Latvia. The scores of six countries are between 9 and 10. These countries are the UK, Ireland, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries (except Sweden).

These outcomes are consistent with the outcome that the vast majority of judges in Europe do not experience inappropriate pressure. 7% of the judges report inappropriate pressure (1% regularly, 3% occasionally and 3% very rarely). Percentages of 10% and higher are reported by Albania (24%), Croatia (12%), Lithuania (12%), Latvia (11%) and Spain (10%). In other countries, percentages are much lower with Denmark the lowest at 2%. The fact that judges are under inappropriate pressure does not mean, of course, that they yield to that pressure.

When judges experience inappropriate pressure, the three most given answers as to who exerts this pressure are: (1) court management including the court president (25%), closely followed by (2) parties (24%) and their lawyers and at a wider distance by (3) the media (16%).

### **Corruption**

As to the prevalence of bribes three categories of judiciaries can be distinguished. (1) Judiciaries in which nearly all judges are sure that no bribes are accepted. Countries are Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK. (2) Judiciaries in which a small percentage of judges (less than 4%) believes that bribes are accepted, and 10% - 20% is not sure whether or not bribes are accepted. Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Portugal and Poland fall into this category. And (3) judiciaries in which a higher percentage believes that bribery occurs and many more than 20% (up to 55%) are uncertain whether or not bribes are accepted. The fact that judges are uncertain about the occurrence of bribery is a bad sign in itself. On the positive side: when judges believe that bribery occurs, they seldom expect this to happen regularly.

### **Internal aspects**

With regard to internal matters, case allocation and disciplinary action are distinguished in the survey. 10% or more of the judges in 7 countries believe that case allocation is used to influence the outcome of cases. The use of disciplinary action to influence judicial decisions is thought by more judges to happen than in the previous survey two years ago, but is still not widespread. Like two years ago the influence of management on how cases are decided is minimal.

## **Influence of management and colleagues**

Whilst influence of management and colleagues is bad from the perspective of independence, it may be good from other perspectives, such as timeliness and the uniform application of the law. In many judiciaries, judges experience pressure from management to handle cases expeditiously.

In the 2017 survey the word ‘inappropriate’ was introduced in the relevant statement of the 2015 survey. It now reads: ‘During the last two years the management of my court has exerted inappropriate pressure on me to decide individual cases within a particular time.’ This change provides inadvertently an interesting insight in the opinions of judges. Whilst in 2015 on average (across countries) 35% of the judges agreed with the statement, in 2017 only 15% agreed. In the Netherlands the score dropped from 44% to 5% and in Denmark from 23% to 3%. In other countries the drop was less pronounced, and in some countries it hardly occurred (e.g. for Spain it dropped only from 26 to 25% and in Italy from 23 to 20%). Apparently, pressure to decide cases within a particular time is not seen as inappropriate by many judges.

## **Appointment and promotion**

The appointment and promotion decisions about judges are major issues. Many judges believe that appointment decisions are not based on merit and experience. Spain (65% of judges), France (50%) and Serbia (48%) stand out. Only in Denmark and the Netherlands do very few judges believe this to be the case (less than 5%).

The situation with regard to promotion is even worse in most countries, with extremes in Spain (70%) and France (60%). On average, 38% versus 22% of judges have this view about promotion and appointment. Only five countries score below 10% on promotion with Denmark as the only country with a percentage below 5%.

## **Impact of the (social) media**

The impact of the media on decisions of judges is large in most countries and is increasing. Only in Scandinavia, the Netherlands and the UK do well under 10% of judges believe this impact to exist. In other countries this percentage is higher: for instance, Germany and Czech Republic (20%), France, Spain and Poland (40%) and Italy and Croatia (60%). The influence of social media is much smaller than that of the traditional media, but it is increasing in nearly all countries. A particularly large influence is found in Italy and Croatia.

## **Working conditions and independence**

Judges were also asked about changes in their working conditions which negatively impact independence. As in the first survey, pay, caseload and court resources are issues. The situation is essentially the same. With regard to pay, the situation is diverse. In quite a number of countries pay constitutes a problem, especially in Latvia, but also in Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, Slovenia and Lithuania and (less so) in the UK. In other countries, it is not much of an issue.

Caseload and court resource are a serious issue in many countries. Only in the Netherlands and some Scandinavian countries do well below 10% of judges believe these aspects to have an impact on their independence. France and Spain stand out at the other end of the spectrum.

It should be noted that the transfer of judges is not an issue, except in Albania, Croatia and Serbia.

## **Respect for the Judiciary**

22% of all participating judges feel that the Judiciary is not respected by government and parliament, and 34% by the media. The views about government and parliament are generally similar. The differences among judiciaries are very large. In Poland 75% of the judges feel not respected by government, in Bulgaria 55% and in the UK, Italy and Albania 40%. In Germany, Austria, Scandinavia and the Netherlands this percentage is well below 10%. Fluctuations over time can be large and need not be negative. For instance, in Italy the percentage dropped from 70% two years ago to 38% and in Slovakia from 48% to 17%.

With regard to the media, the answers are consistent with the answers about the impact of the media on decisions discussed before. The issues are particularly large in Poland, UK, Lithuania and Bulgaria where around 60% of the respondents do not feel respected. In Germany, Czech Republic and Austria this percentage is still as much as 20%.

The (lack of) respect shown in the social media is generally seen as less problematic, but in the UK, Poland, Bulgaria and Lithuania 50% of the judges and in quite a number of countries such as Germany and the Netherlands 30% of the judges do not feel respected.

## **Mechanisms available to Councils to defend judicial independence**

On average, 33% of judges do not believe that Councils for the Judiciary have the appropriate mechanisms and procedures in order to defend judicial independence effectively. In Poland this percentage is 71%, whilst it is 62% in Spain, 50% in Portugal, 44% in Romania and 43% in Ireland. In France the percentage is 37% and in Italy 32%. Only in Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway the percentage is between 11% and 15%.

## **Possibilities for improvement**

This time, the question was asked what would contribute most to the independence of the Judiciary in the country of the respondent. The respondents were asked to provide the three most important items.

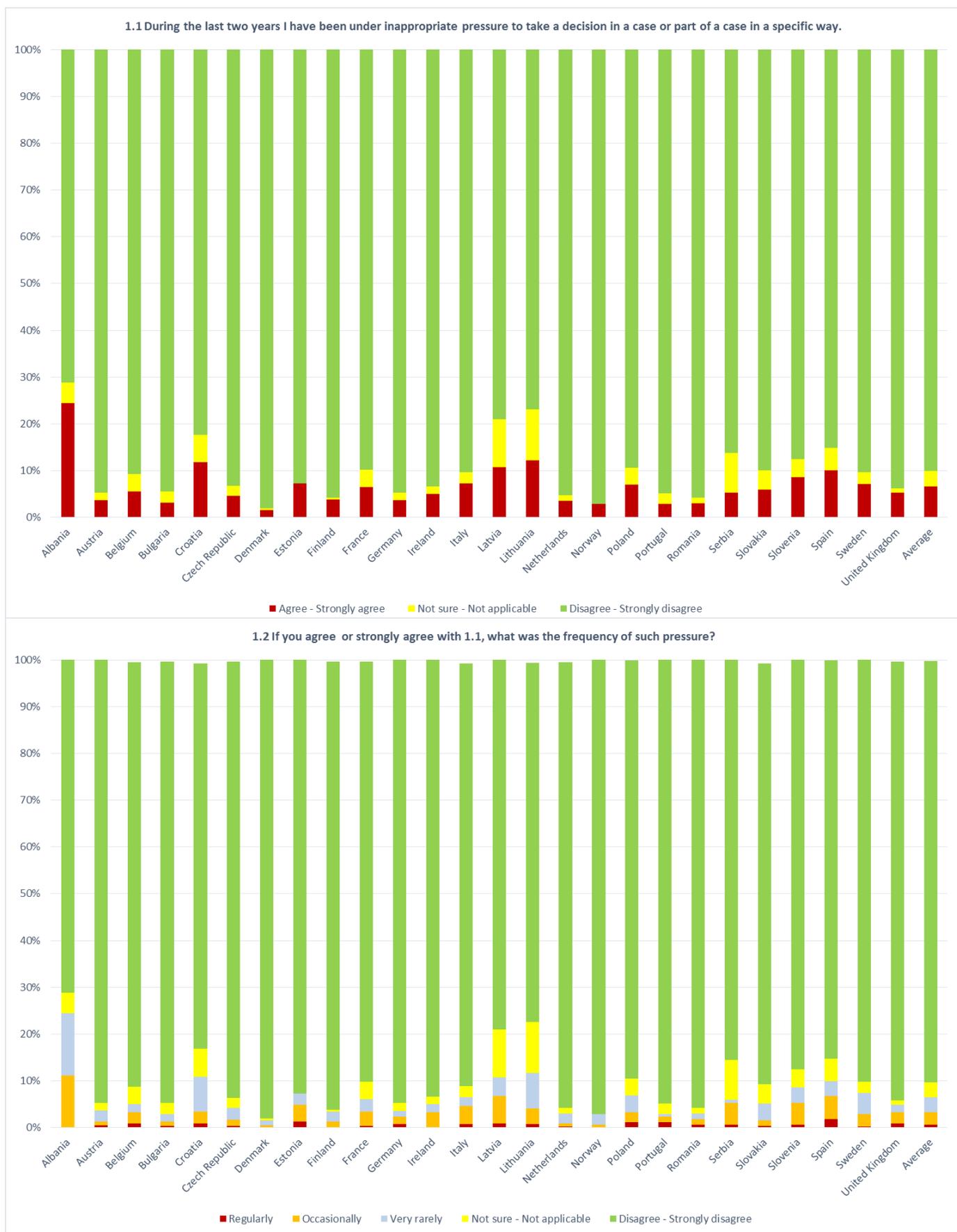
The responses were very consistent. Better working conditions regarding work load was mentioned most often (6,575 times), with working conditions regarding pay including pensions and retirement age in second place (5,737) and appointment and promotion based on ability and experience in third place (5,241). These items were followed by working conditions regarding court resources (4,748) and less pressure from the media (3,917). Other aspects were less frequently mentioned (less than 1,800).

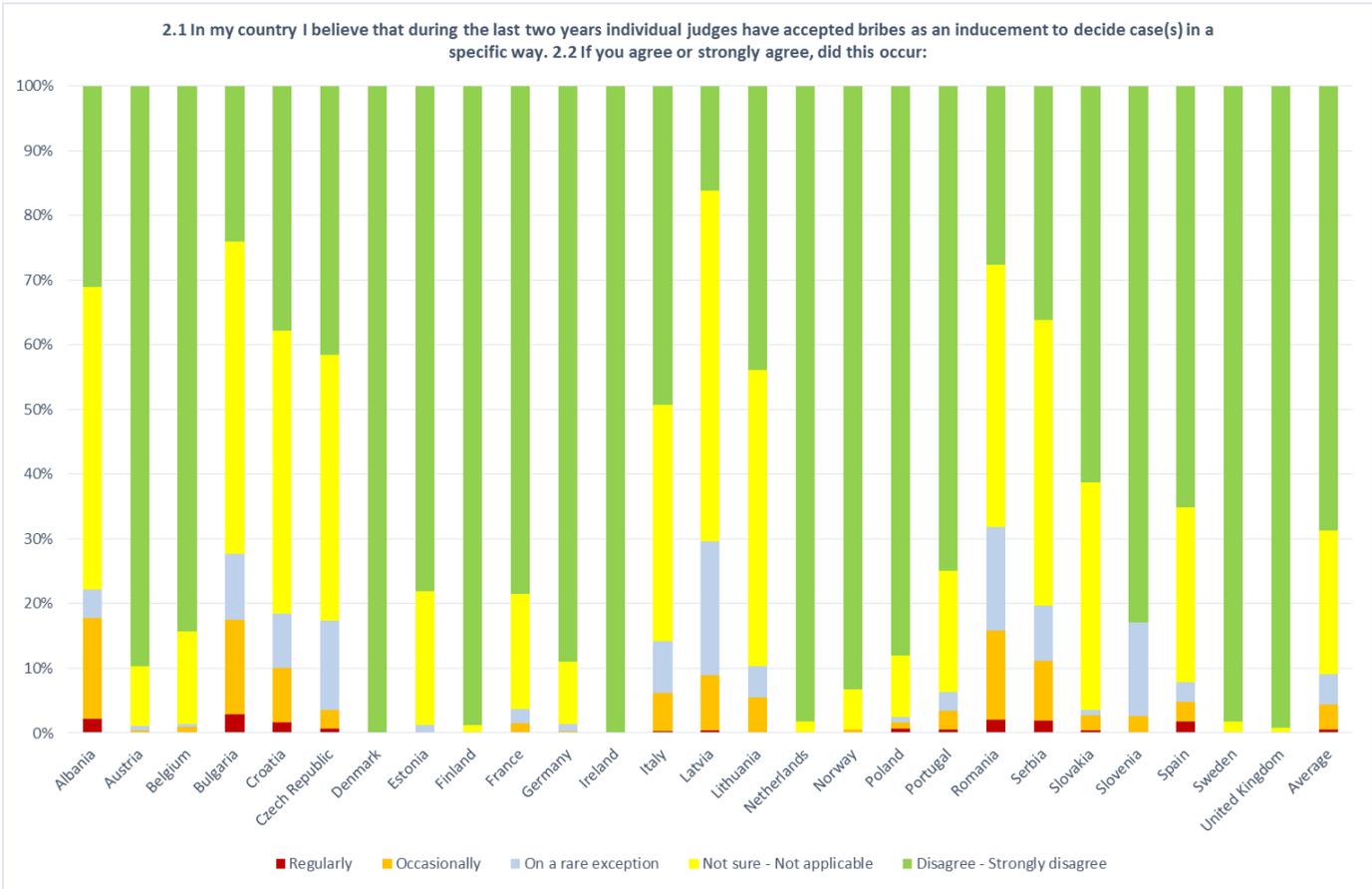
## **Impact of gender and experience**

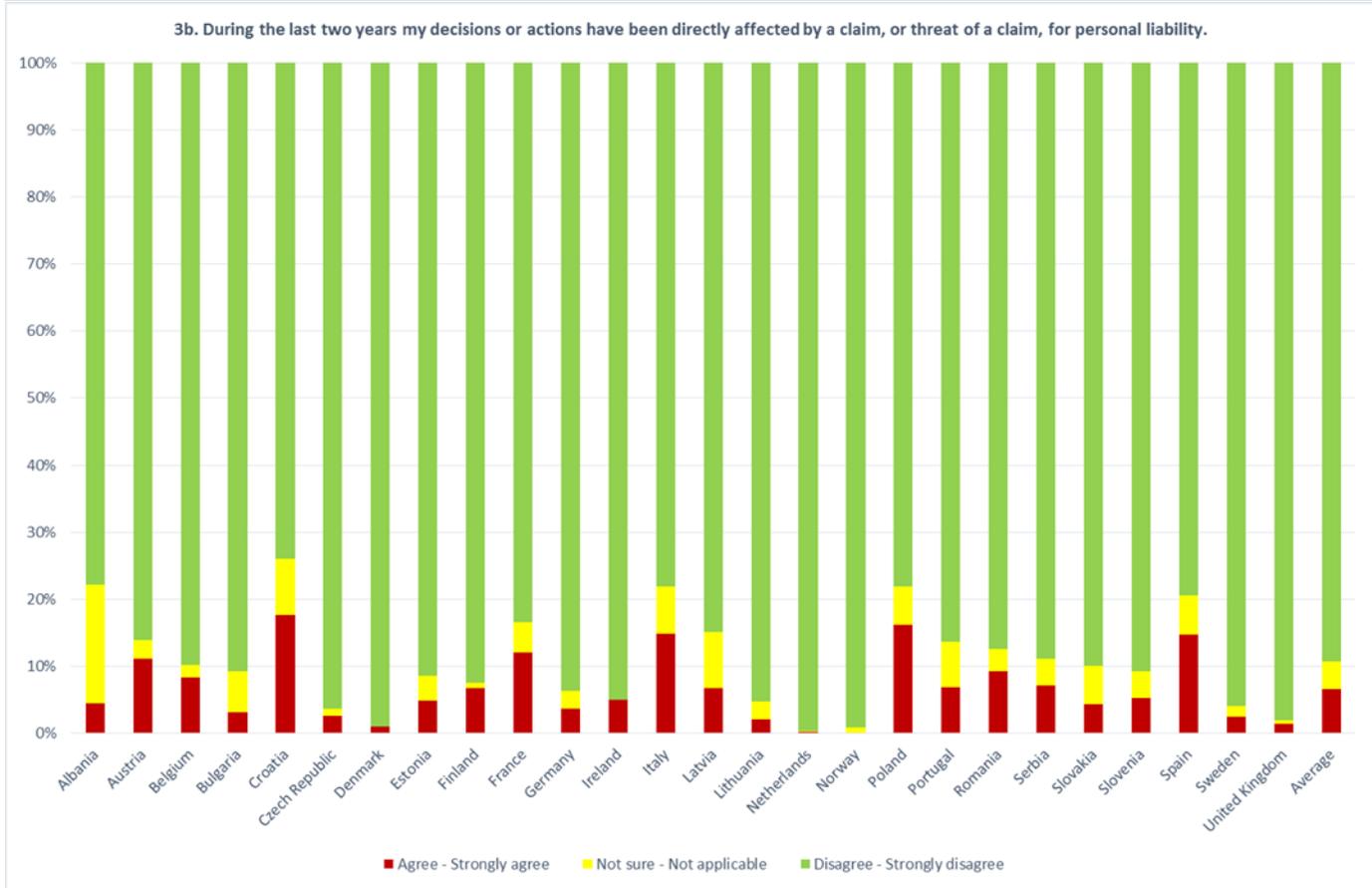
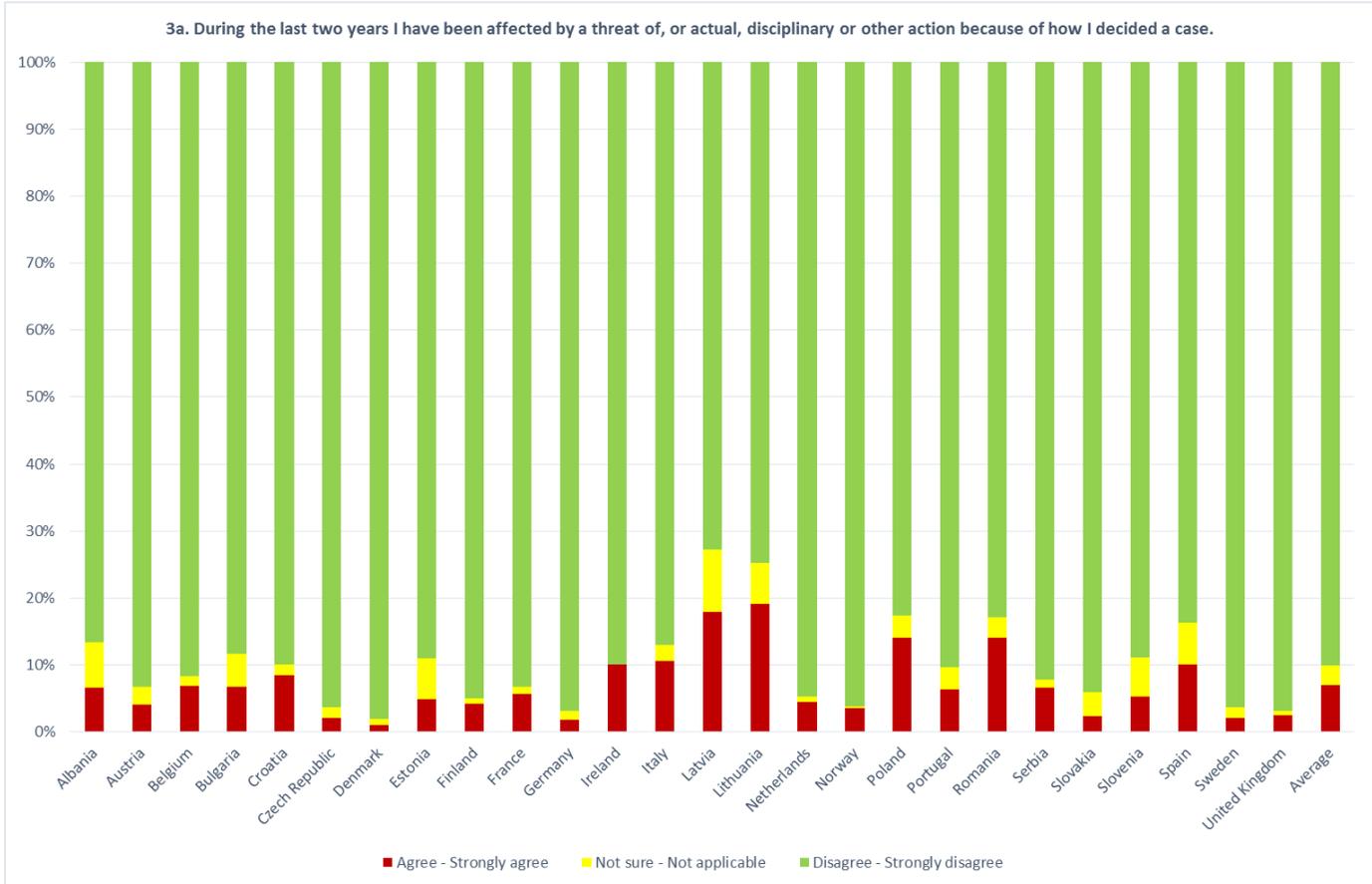
As mentioned before, we also asked for some information about the personal characteristics of the respondents: gender and experience.

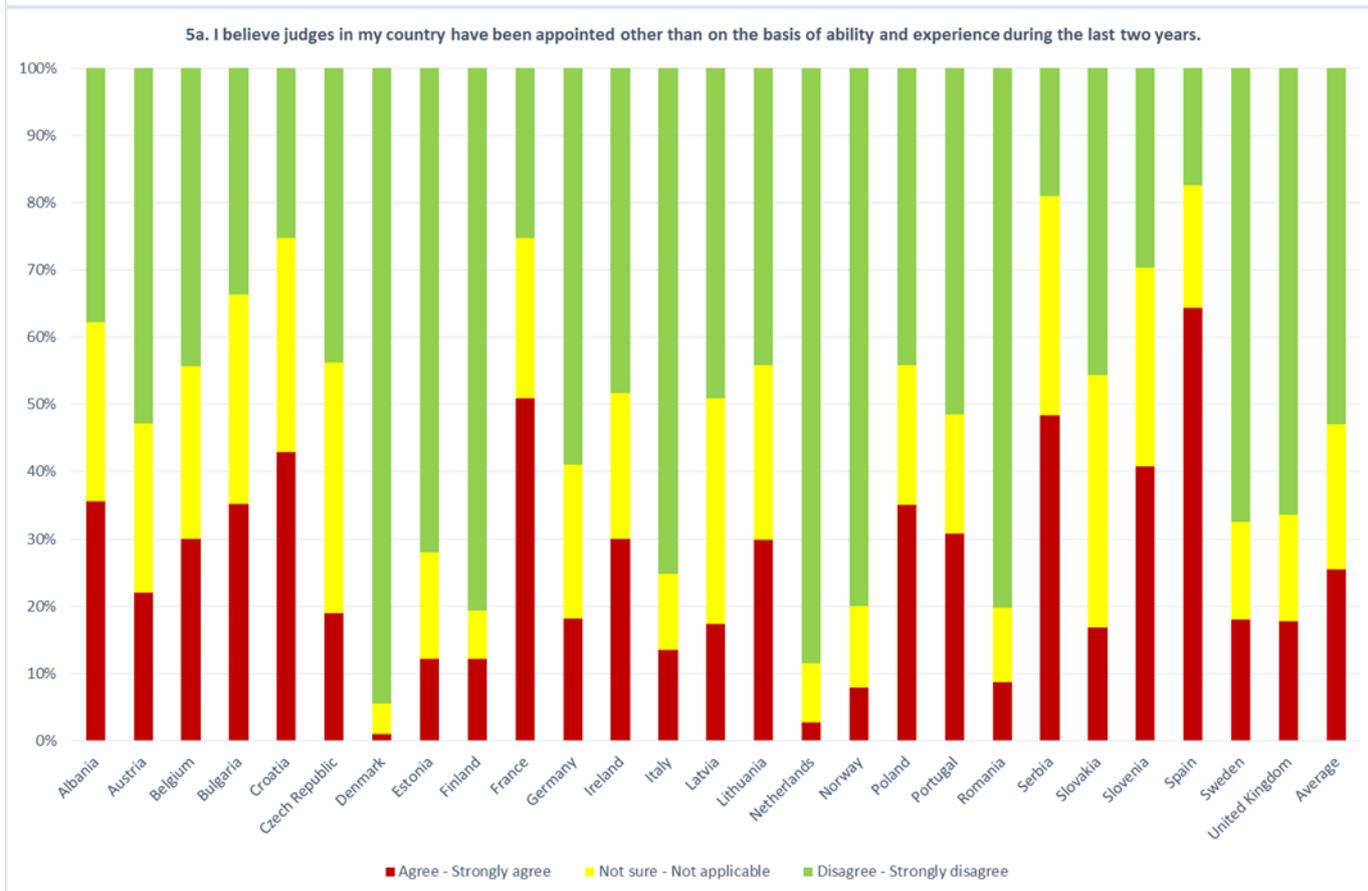
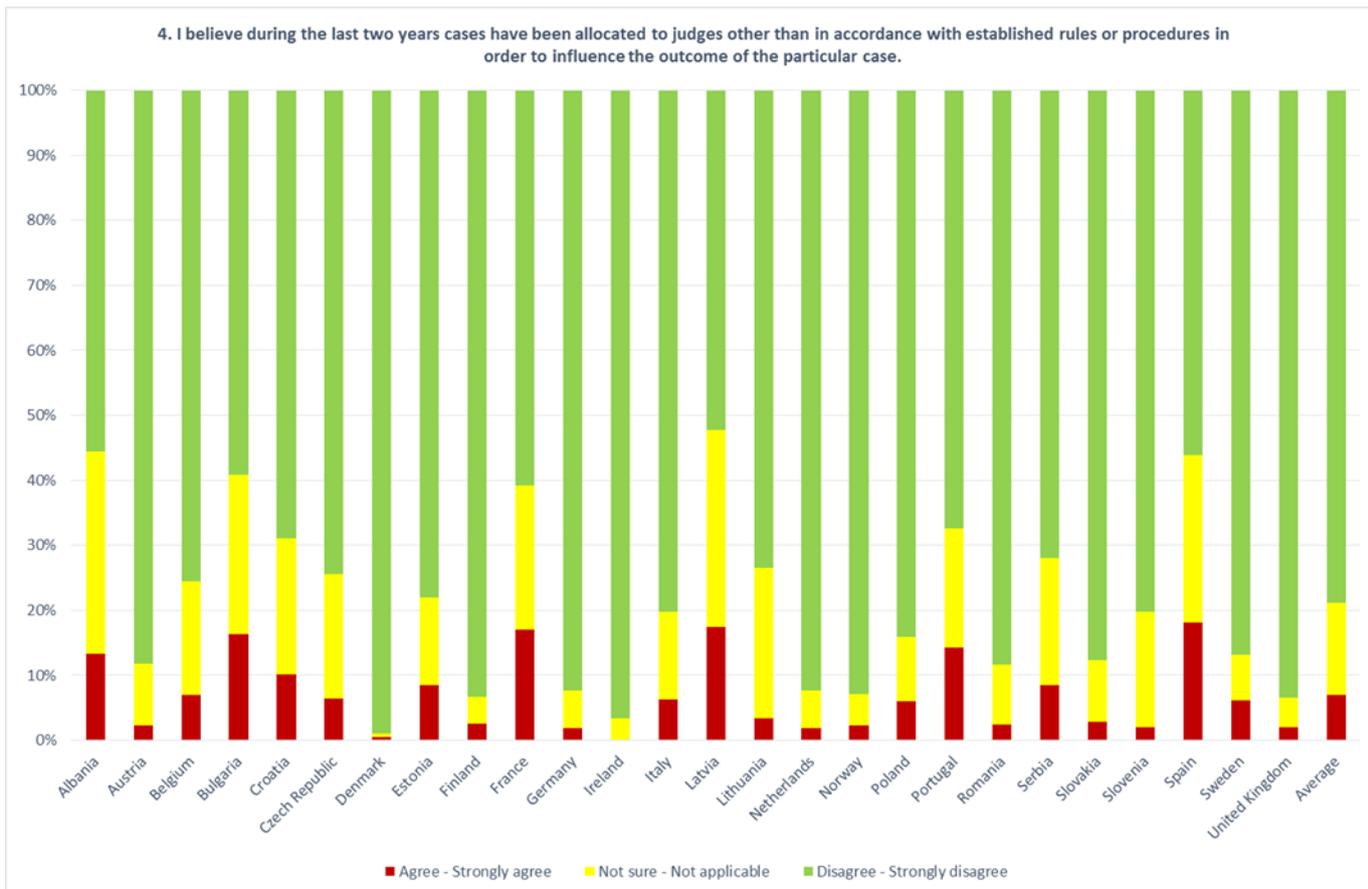
Gender has no impact on the score about the independence of the judges in the country (on average for all countries 8.4 for male judges and 8.3 for female judges). The impact of gender on the opinions about specific aspects of independence is also limited, although differences exist among countries and some countries, in particular Albania, stand out. For instance, in Albania women disagree much more than men that judges are appointed solely on the basis of merit and experience. In general men are more critical, for instance about working conditions. The impact of experience is overall small, but in some countries substantial. There is a general tendency that very experienced judges score their independence higher than less experienced judges (score of 9.2 versus 8.8 for least experienced judges as average across all countries).

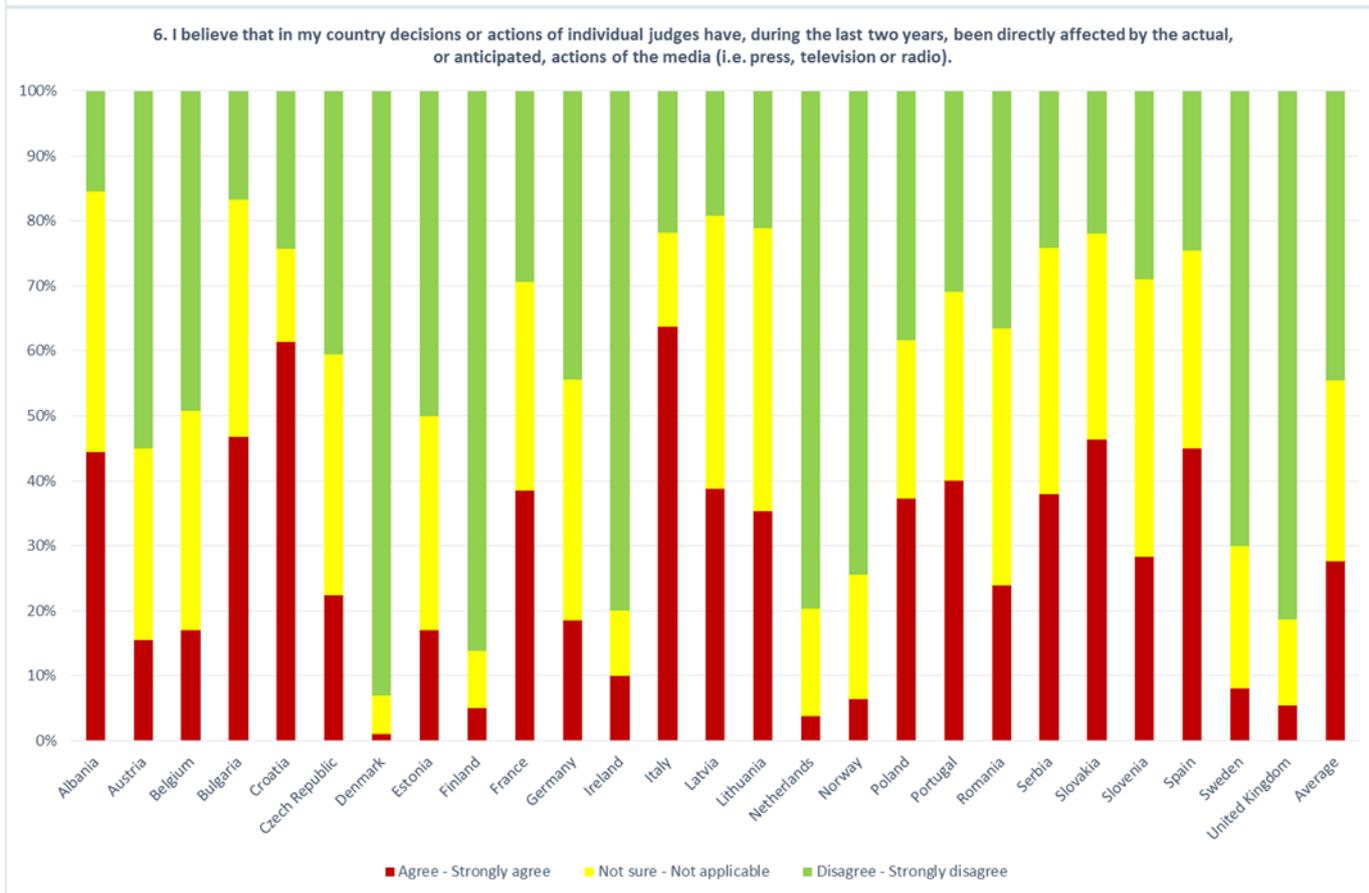
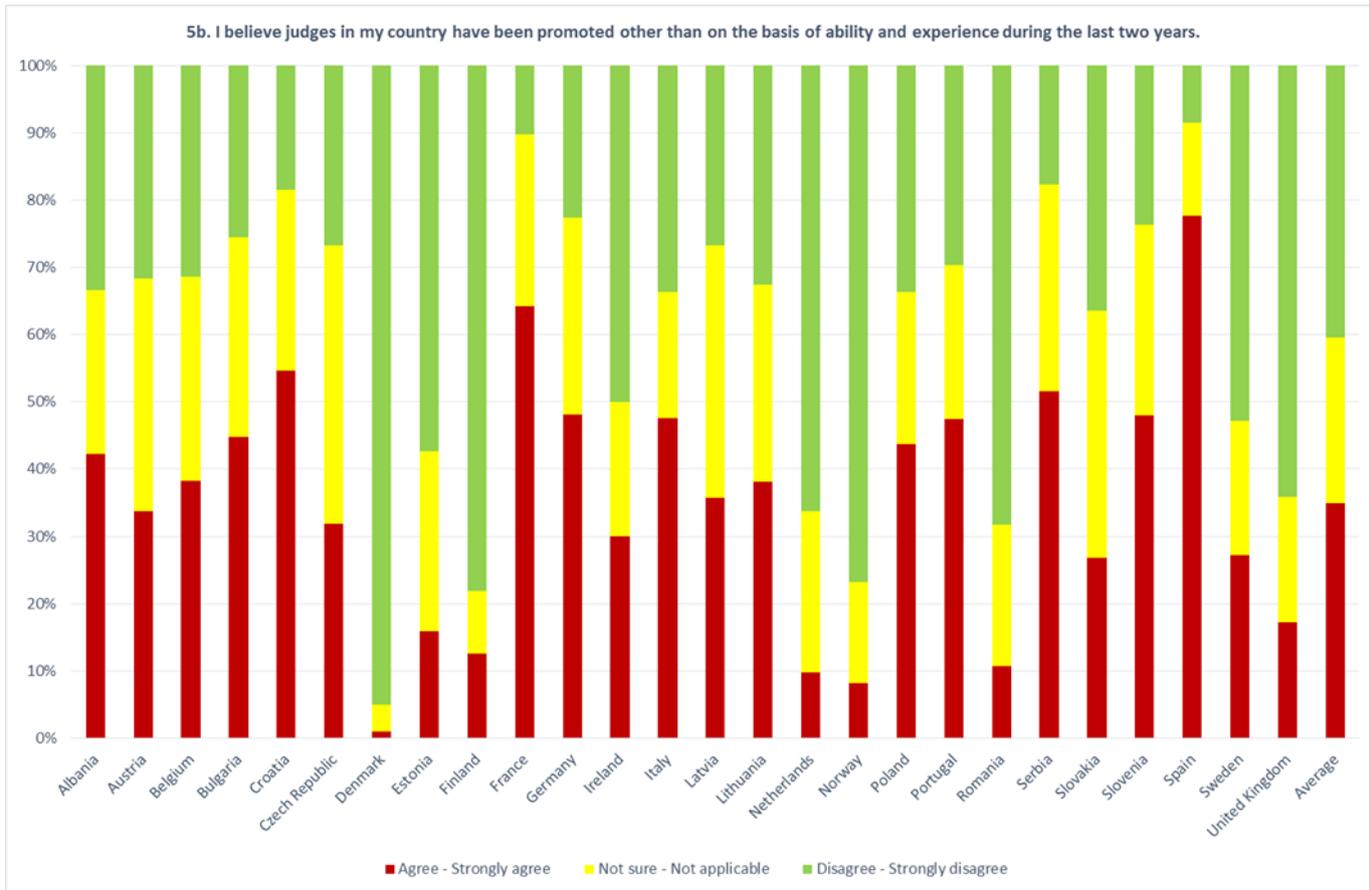
## 6. Results of survey per question in graphs

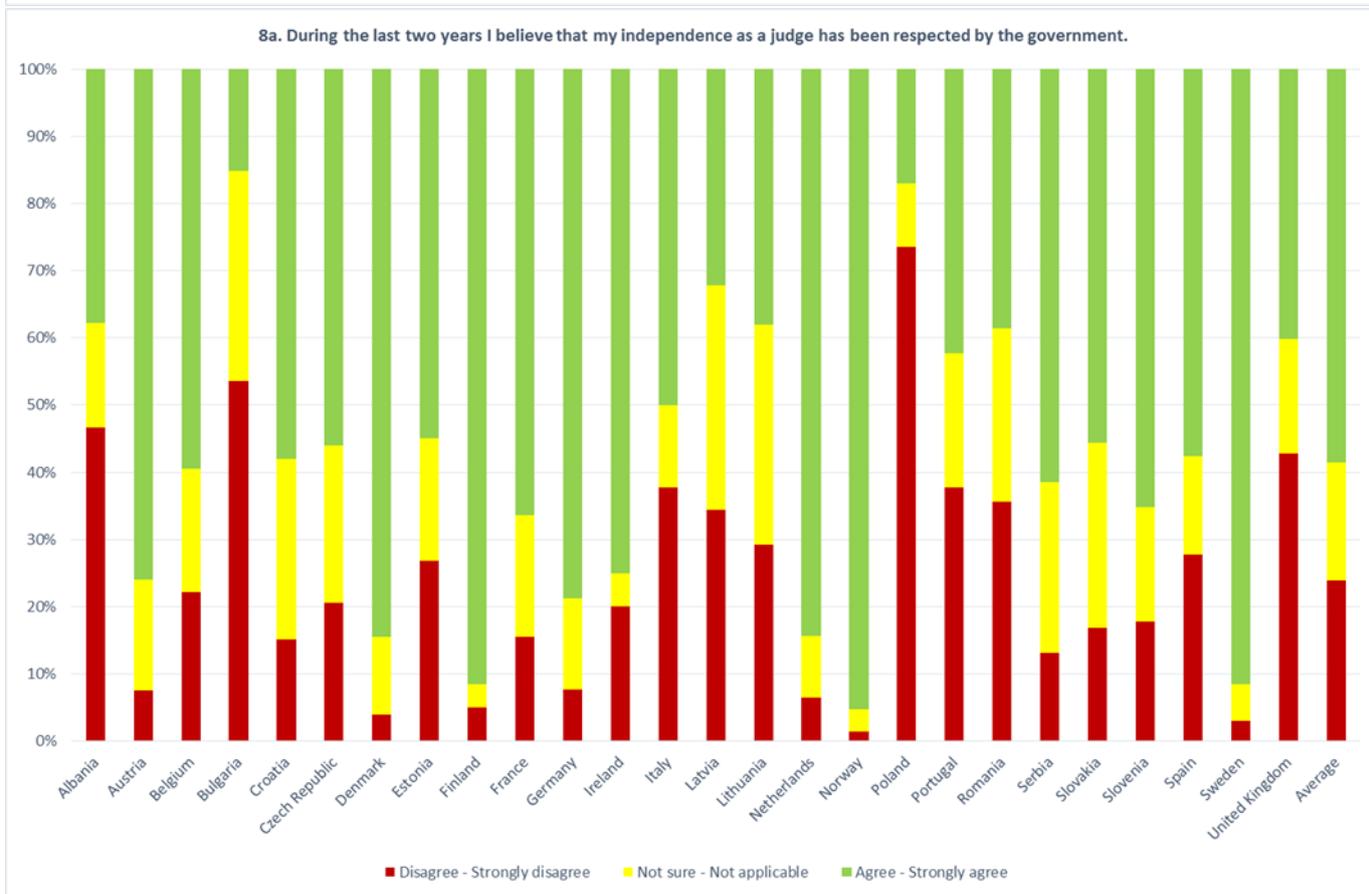
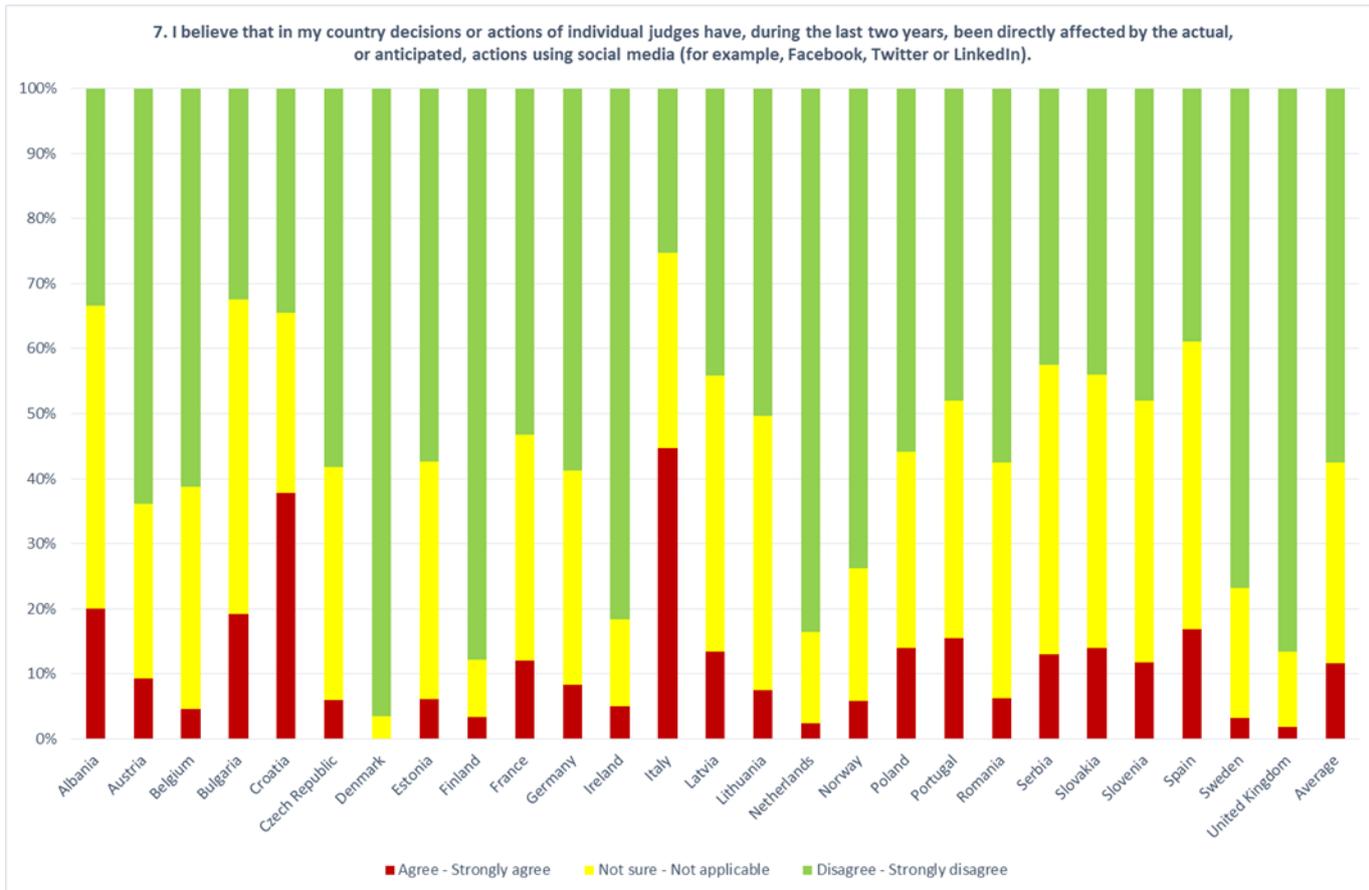


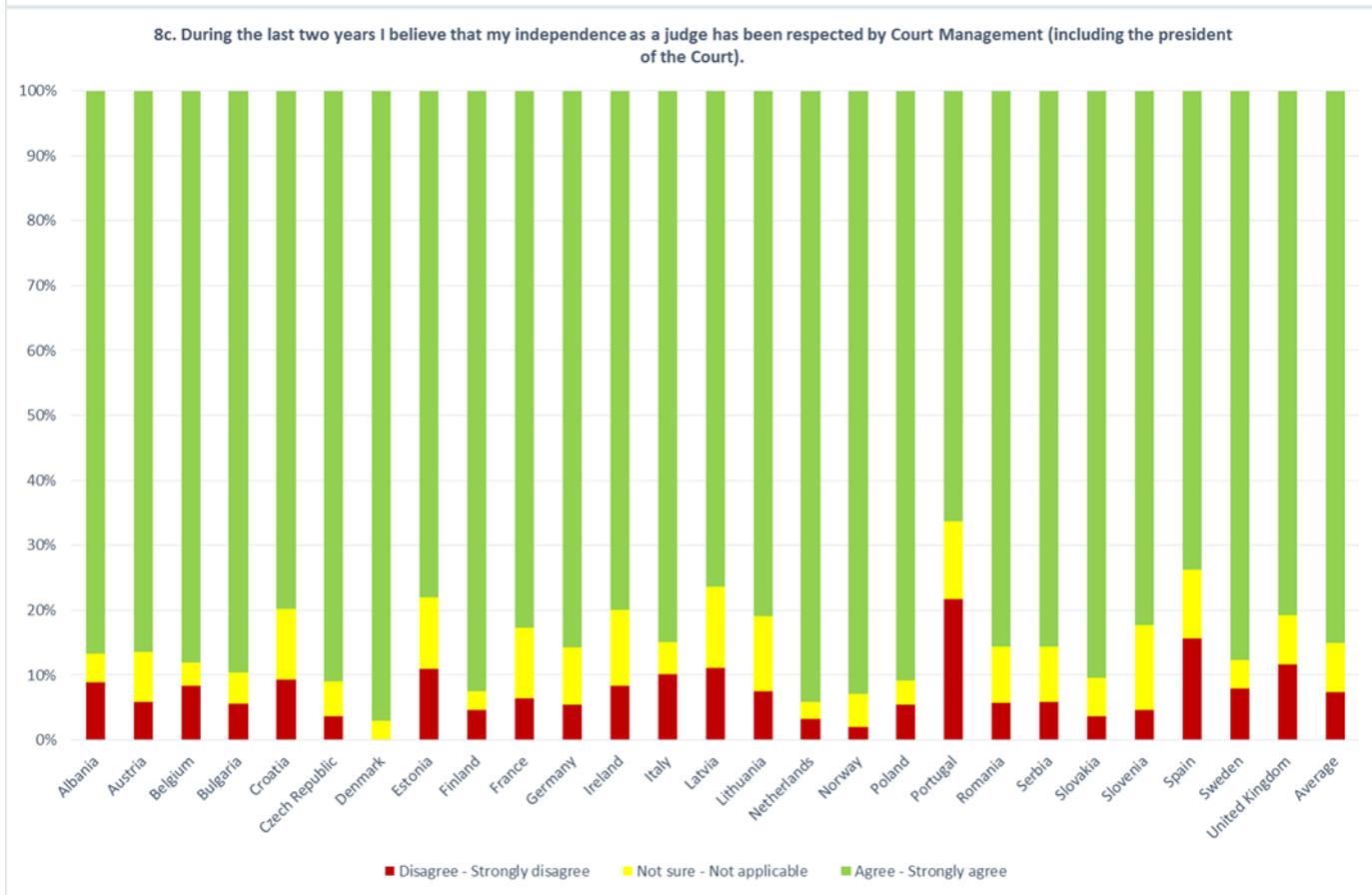
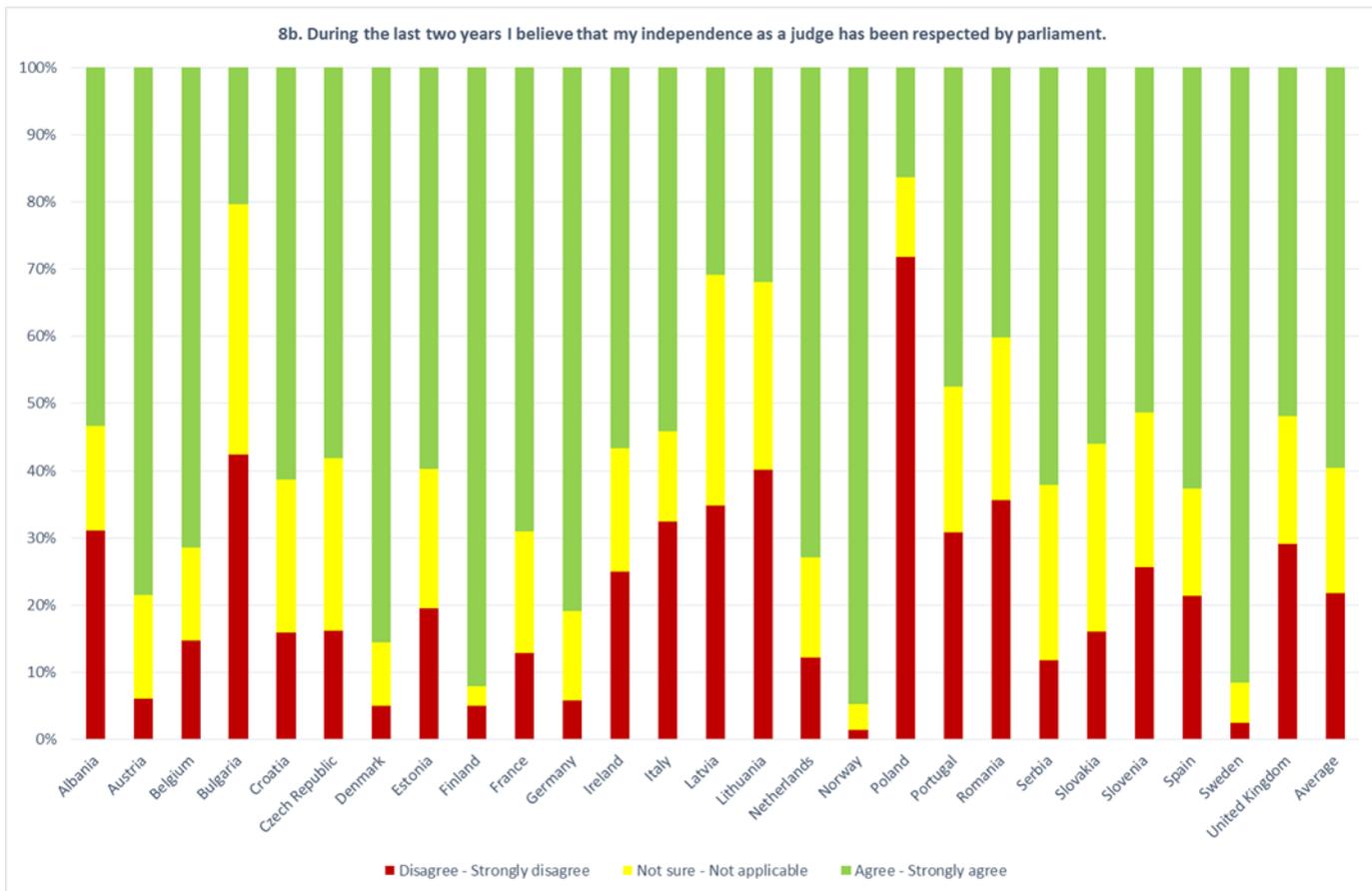


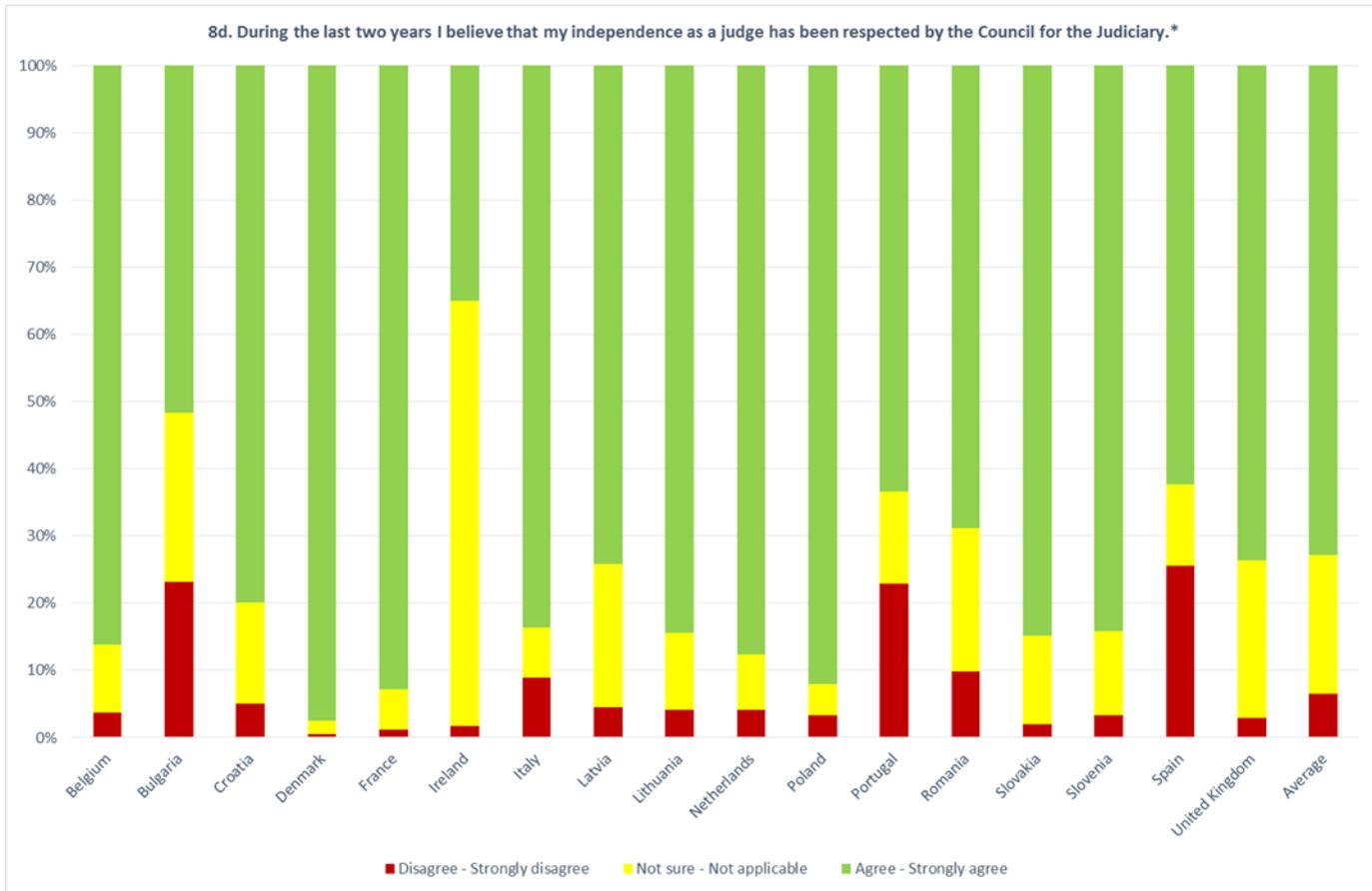




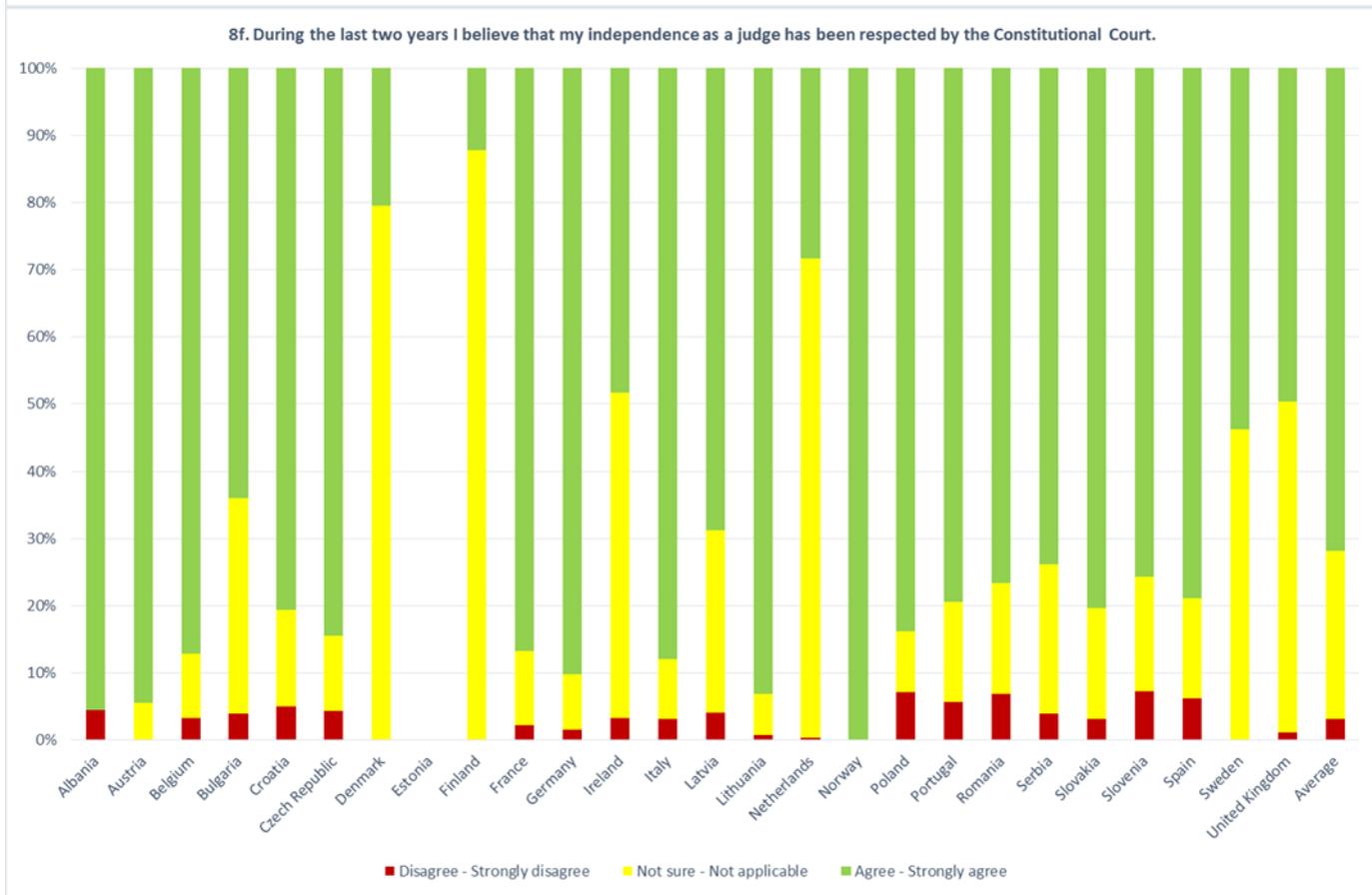
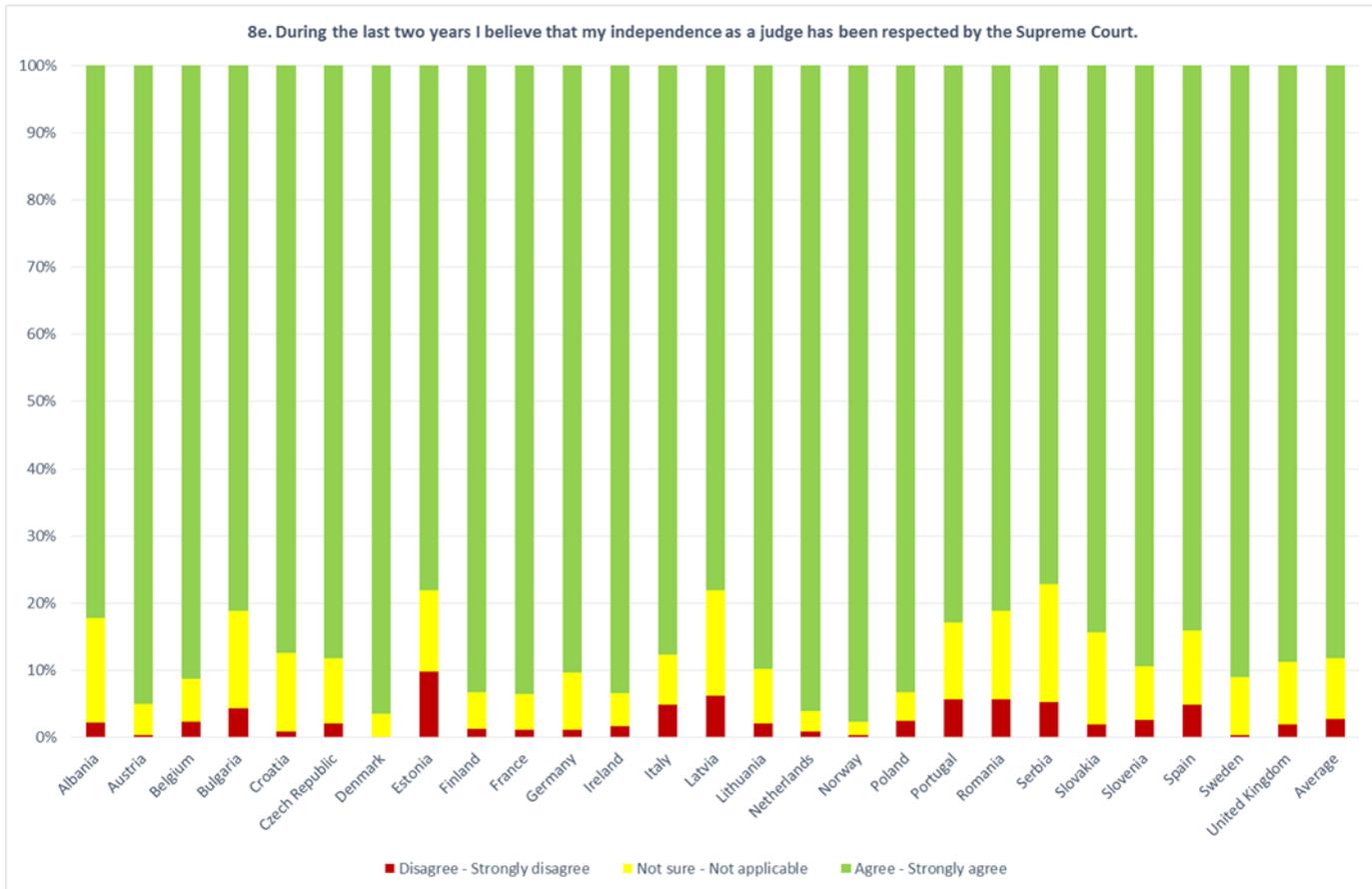


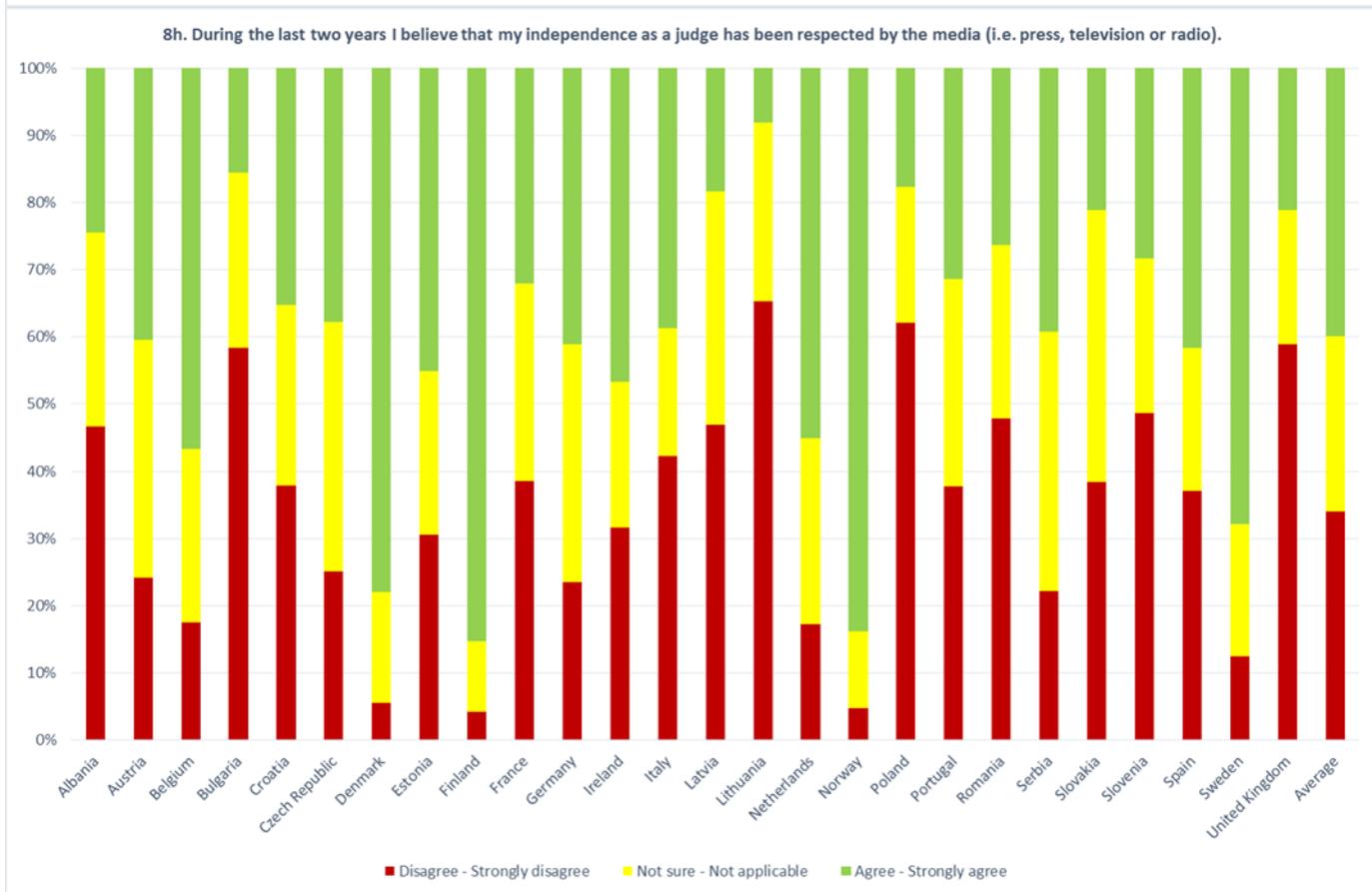
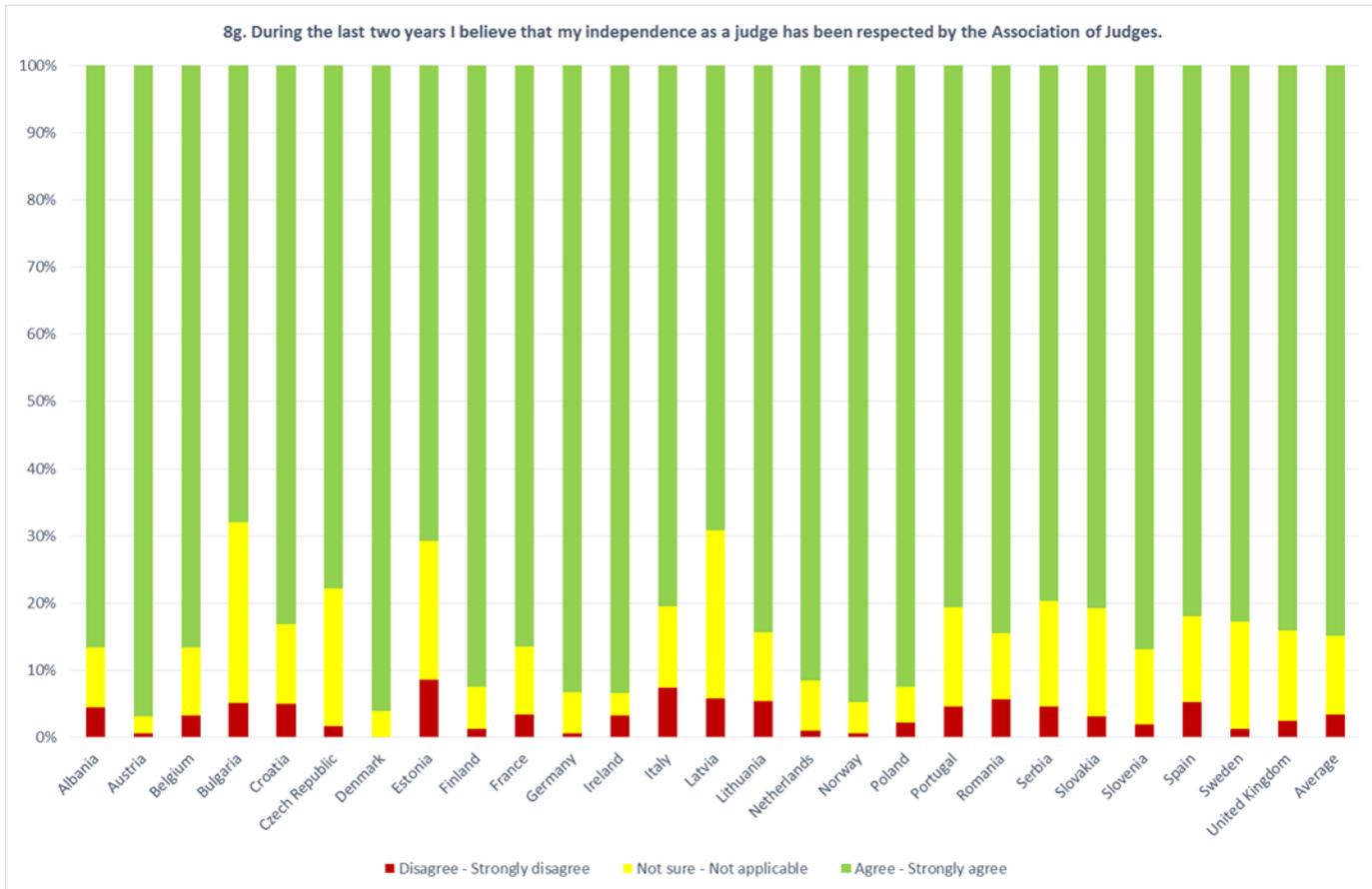


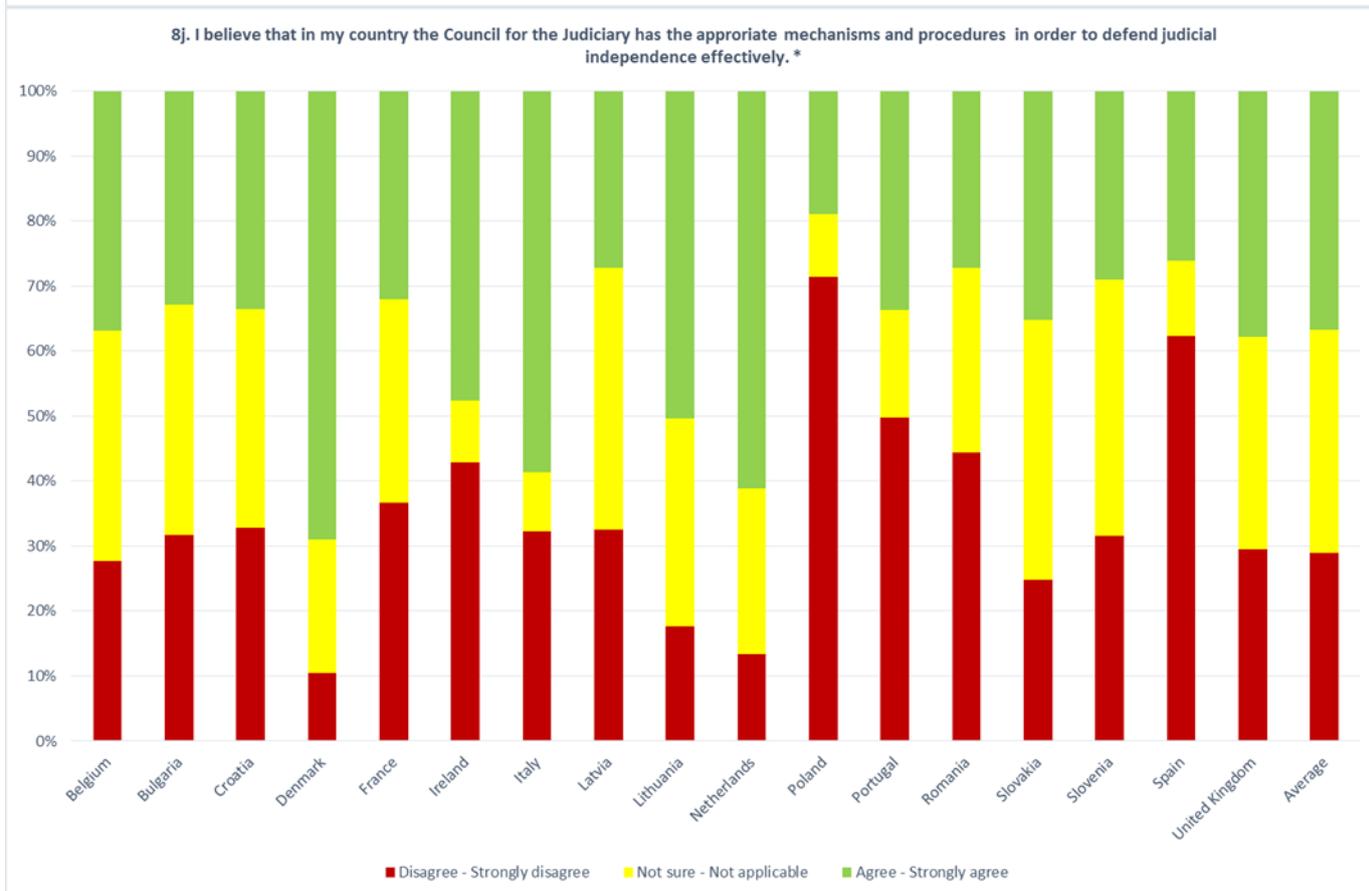
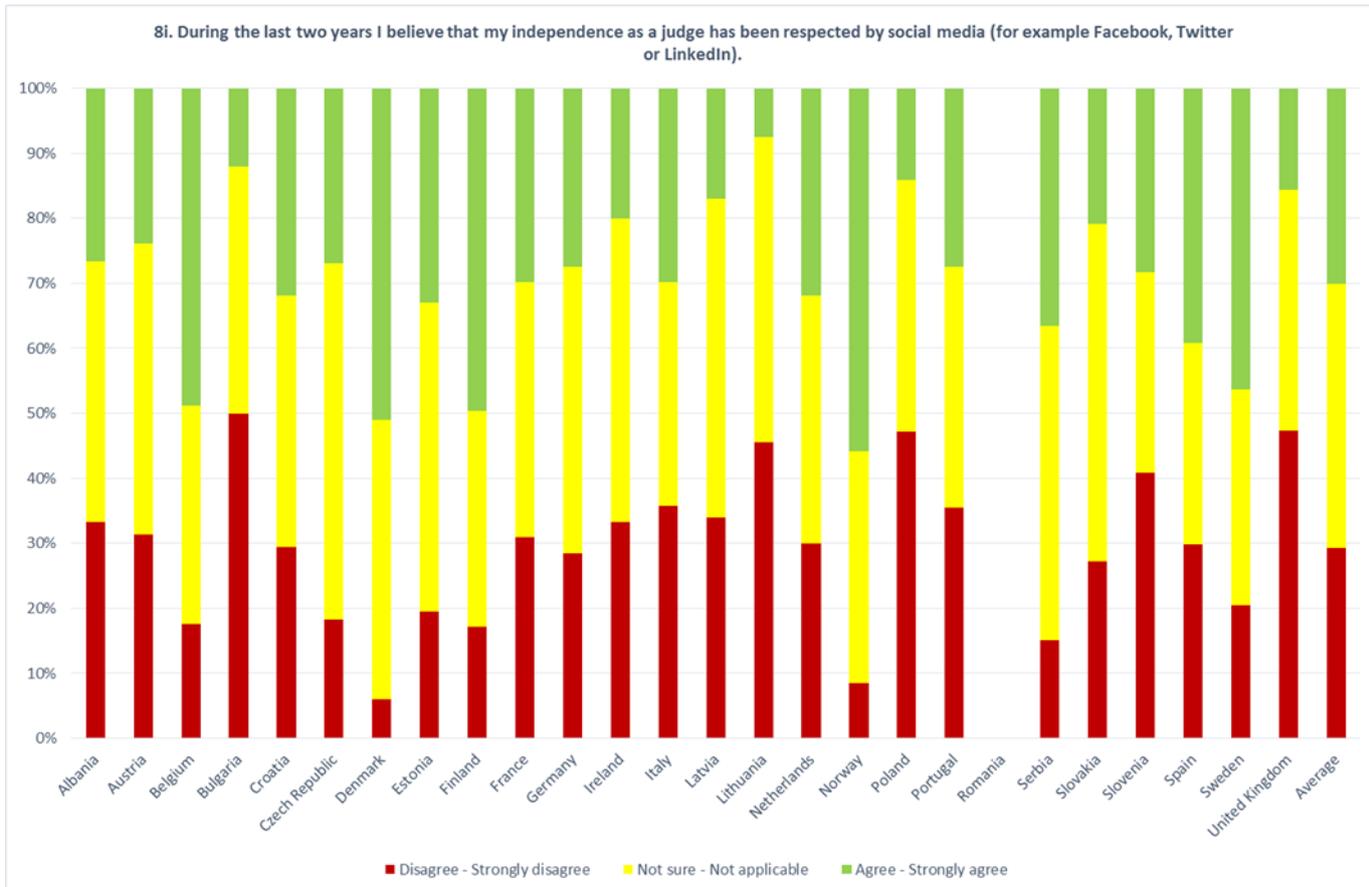




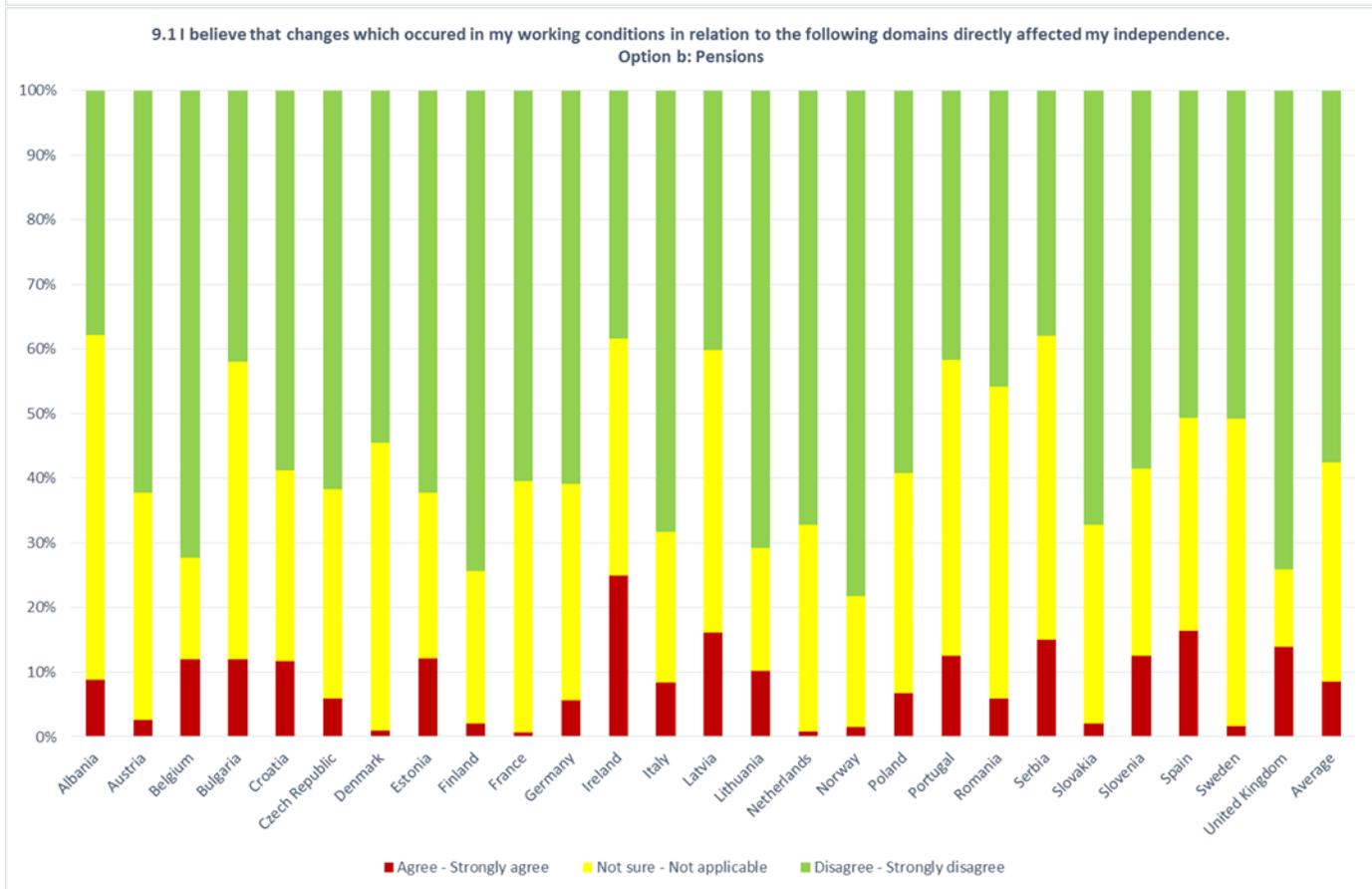
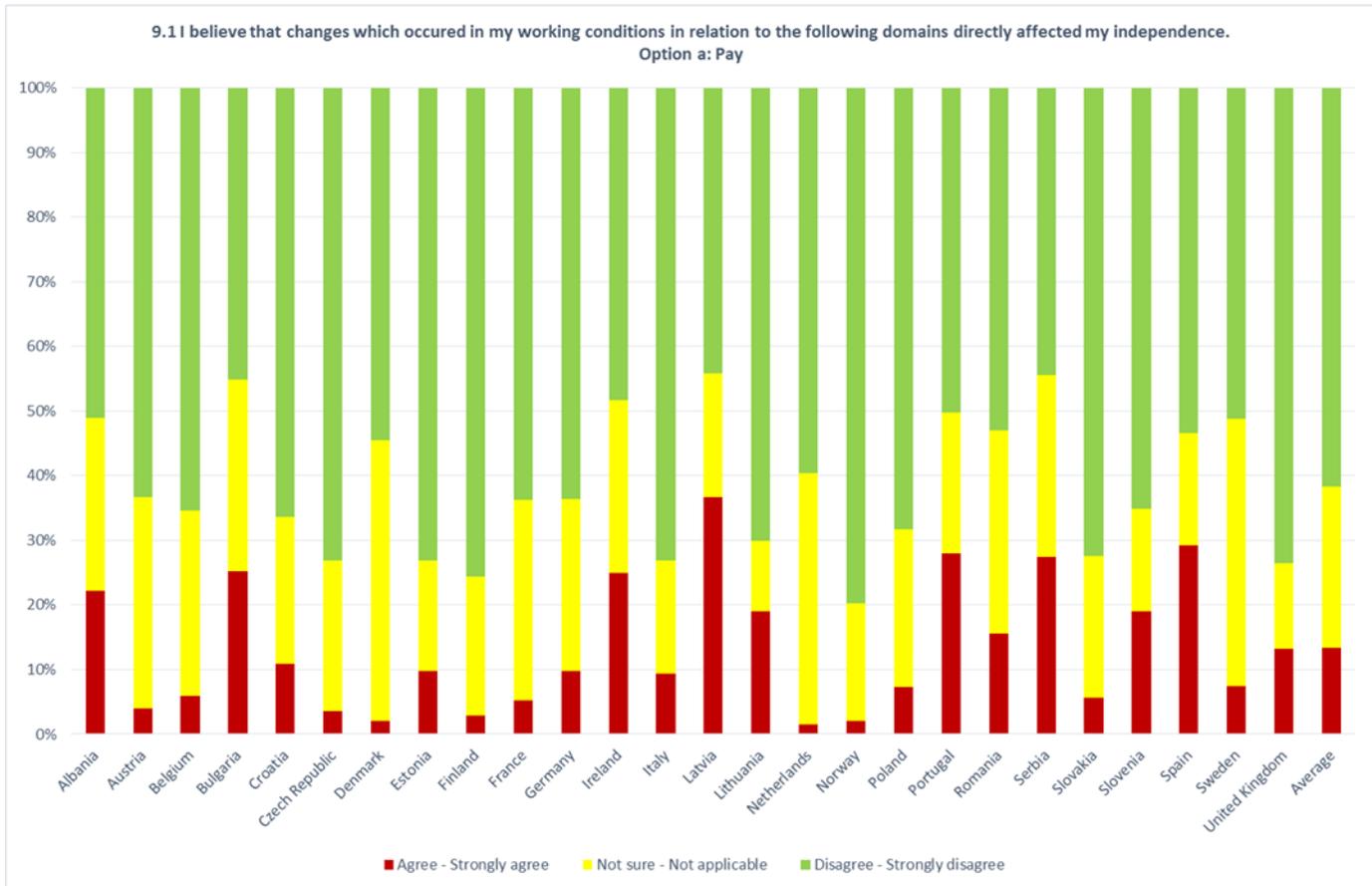
\* Only results for countries that have a Council for the Judiciary are shown.

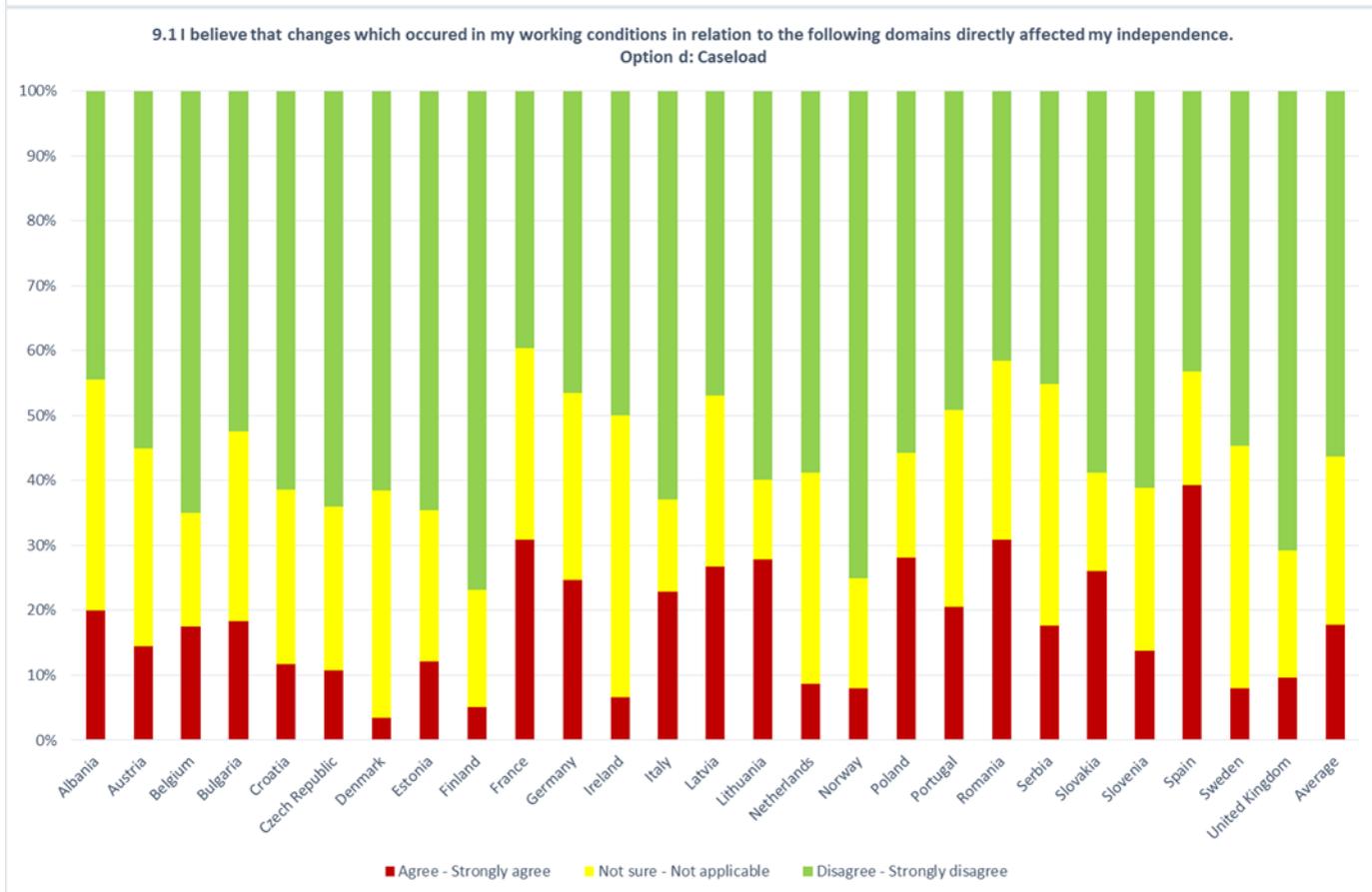
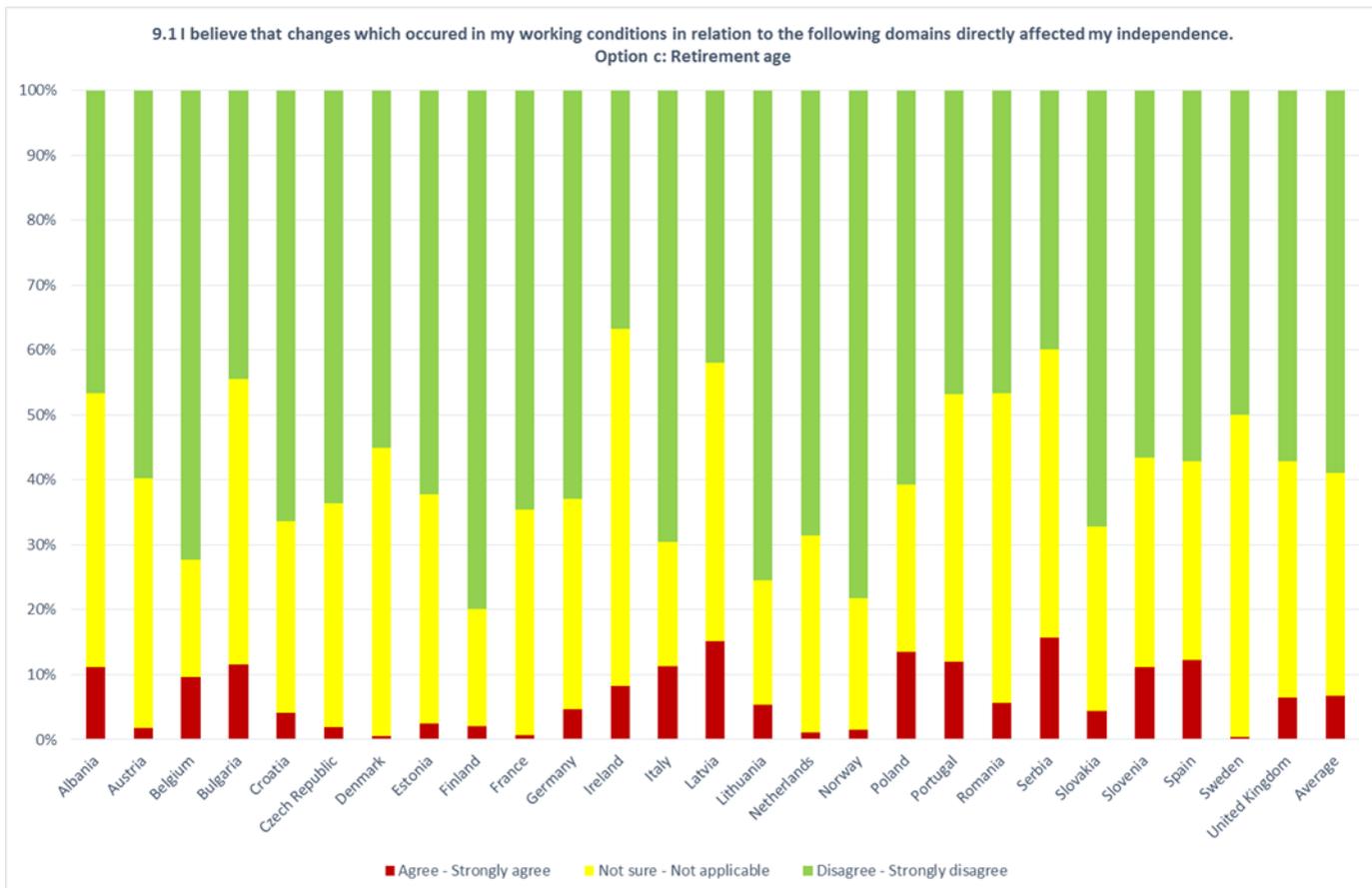


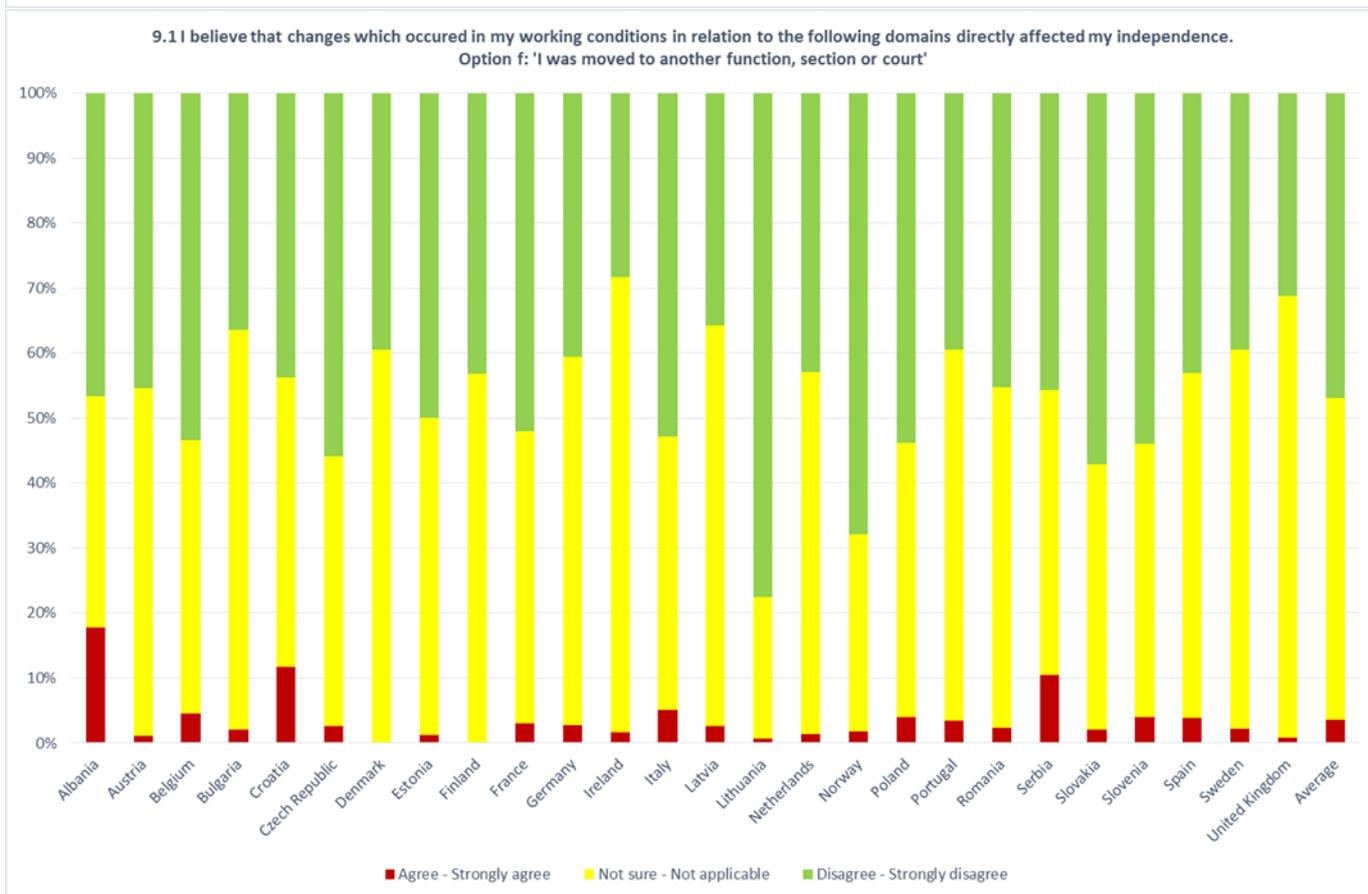
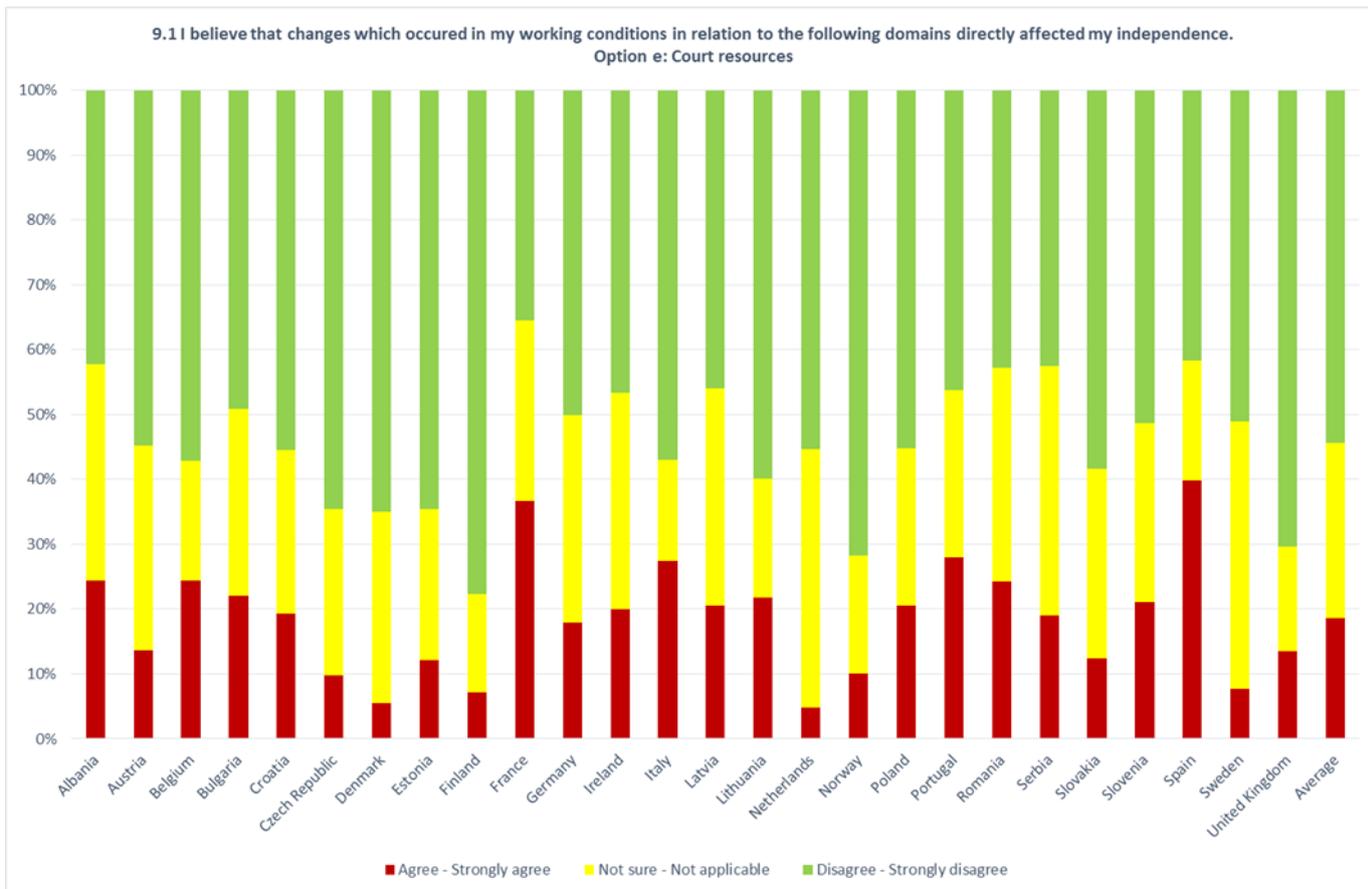




\* Only results for countries that have a Council for the Judiciary are shown.







9.2: The three most frequently given answers to the question: I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the domains listed in 9.1 directly affected my independence (multiple answers possible): (a) Pay, (b) Pensions, (c) Retirement age, (d) Caseload and (e) Court resources. In addition, the following option was presented: (f) I was moved to another function, section or court.

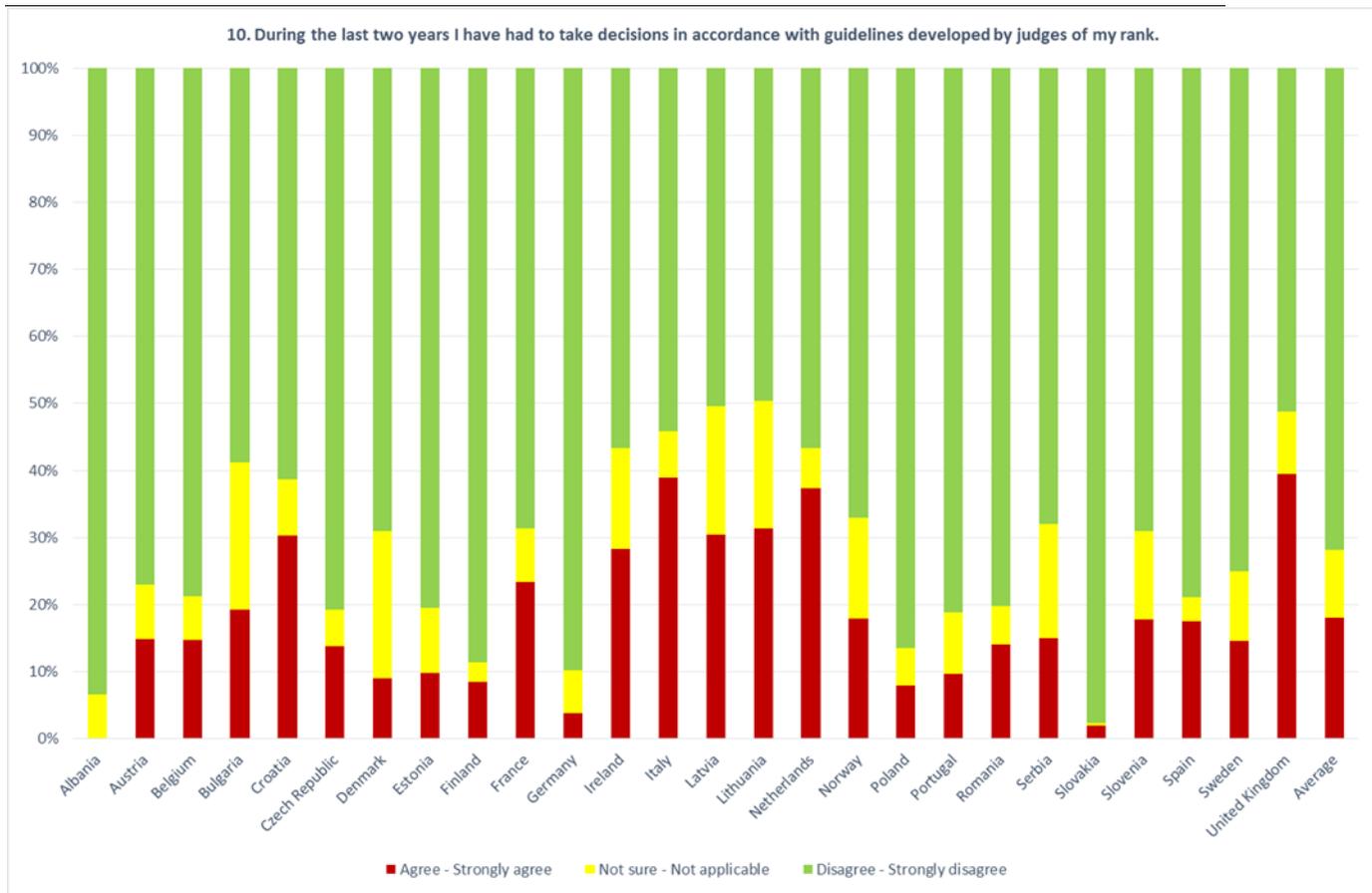
Country	No.1	No.2	No.3
Albania	Caseload	Court resources	Pay
Austria	Caseload	Court resources	Pay
Belgium	Court resources	Pensions	Caseload, Retirement age
Bulgaria	Pay	Court resources	Caseload
Croatia	Pay	Court resources	Caseload
Czech Republic	Caseload	Court resources	Pensions
Denmark	Court resources	Caseload	Pay
Estonia	Pay	Caseload	Court resources
Finland	Court resources	Caseload	Retirement age
France	Court resources	Caseload	Pay
Germany	Caseload	Pay	Court resources
Ireland	Court resources	Pay	Pensions
Italy	Court resources	Caseload	Retirement age
Latvia	Pay	Caseload	Court resources
Lithuania	Caseload	Pay	Court resources
Montenegro	Pay	Caseload, Court resources	Retirement age
Netherlands	Caseload	Retirement age	Court resources
Norway	Court resources	Pay	Pensions, Retirement age
Poland	Caseload	Court resources	Retirement age
Portugal	Pay	Court resources	Caseload
Romania	Caseload	Pay	Court resources
Serbia	Pay	Court resources	Caseload
Slovakia	Caseload	Court resources	Retirement age
Slovenia	Pay	Court resources	Caseload
Spain	Caseload	Pay	Court resources
Sweden	Caseload	Court resources	Pay
United Kingdom	Pensions	Court resources	Pay
Average	-	-	-

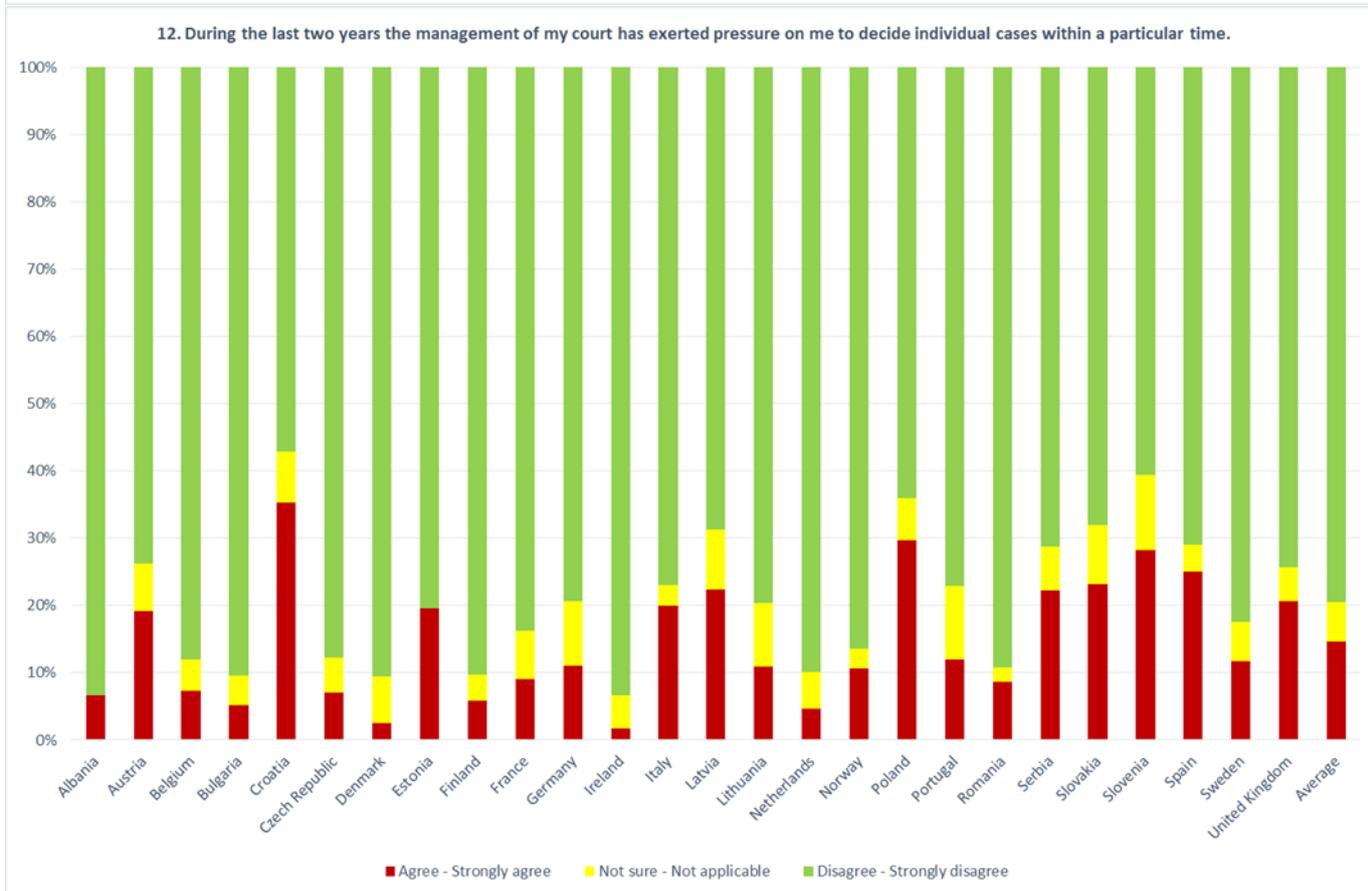
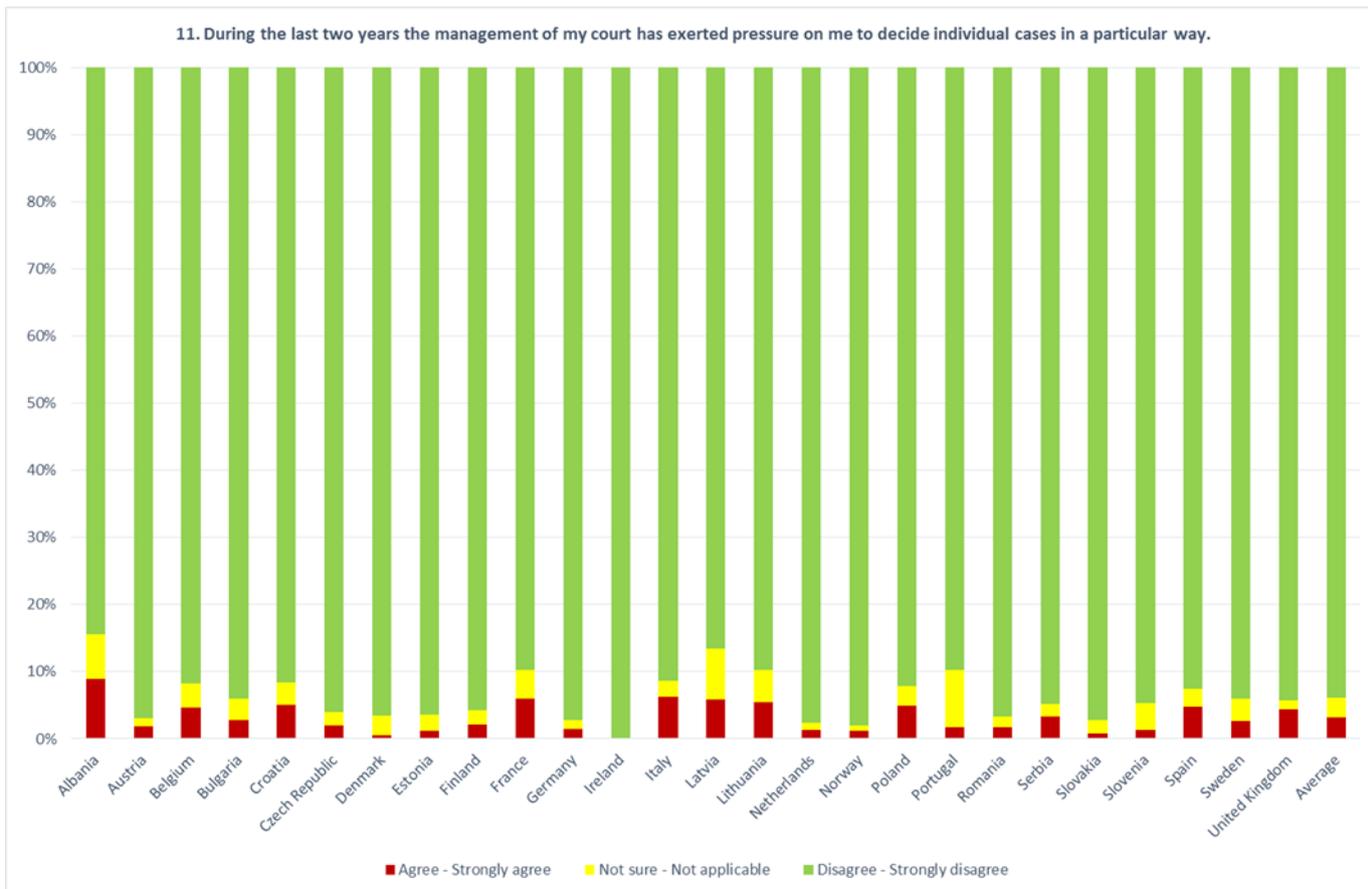
Total

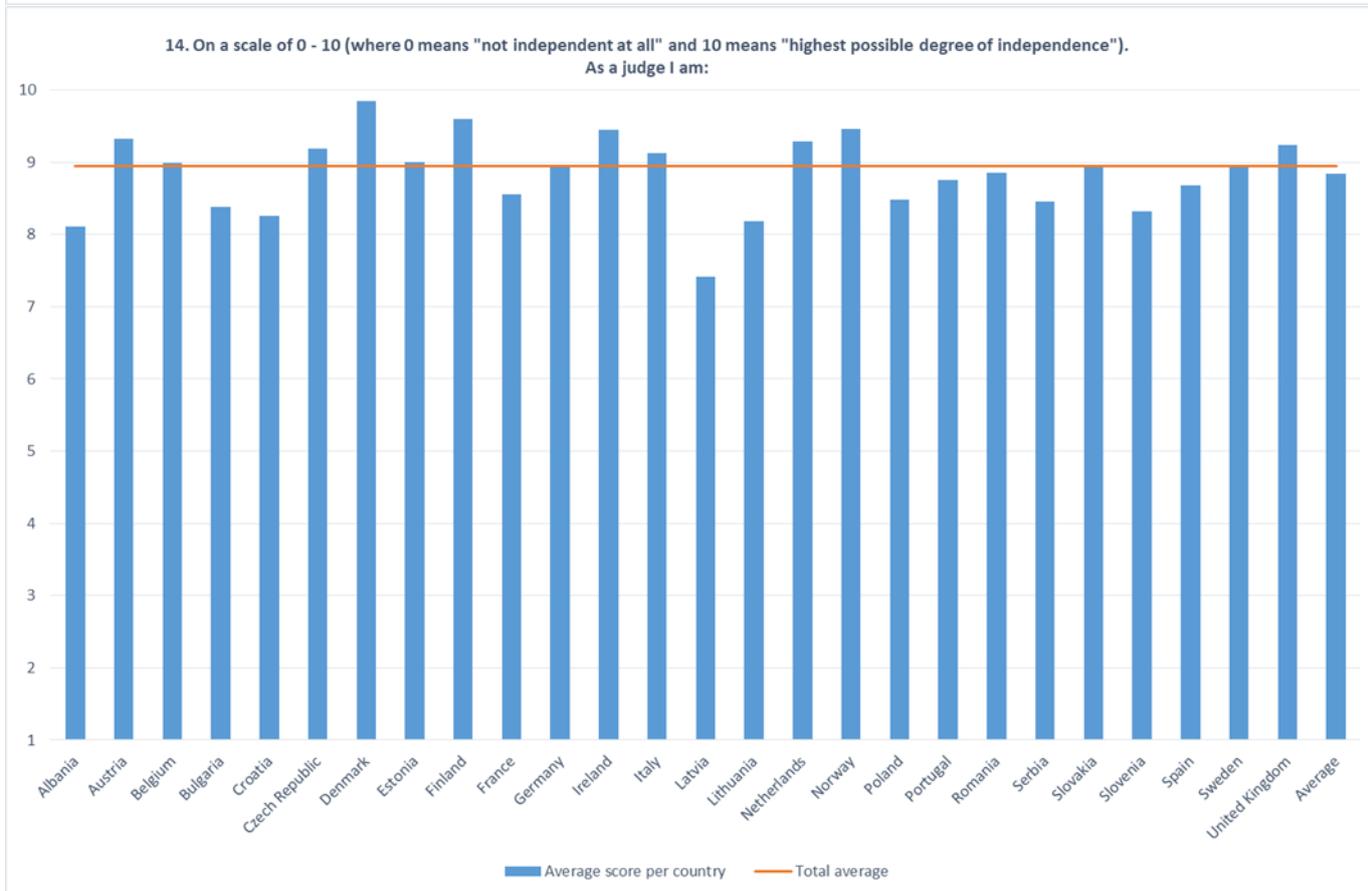
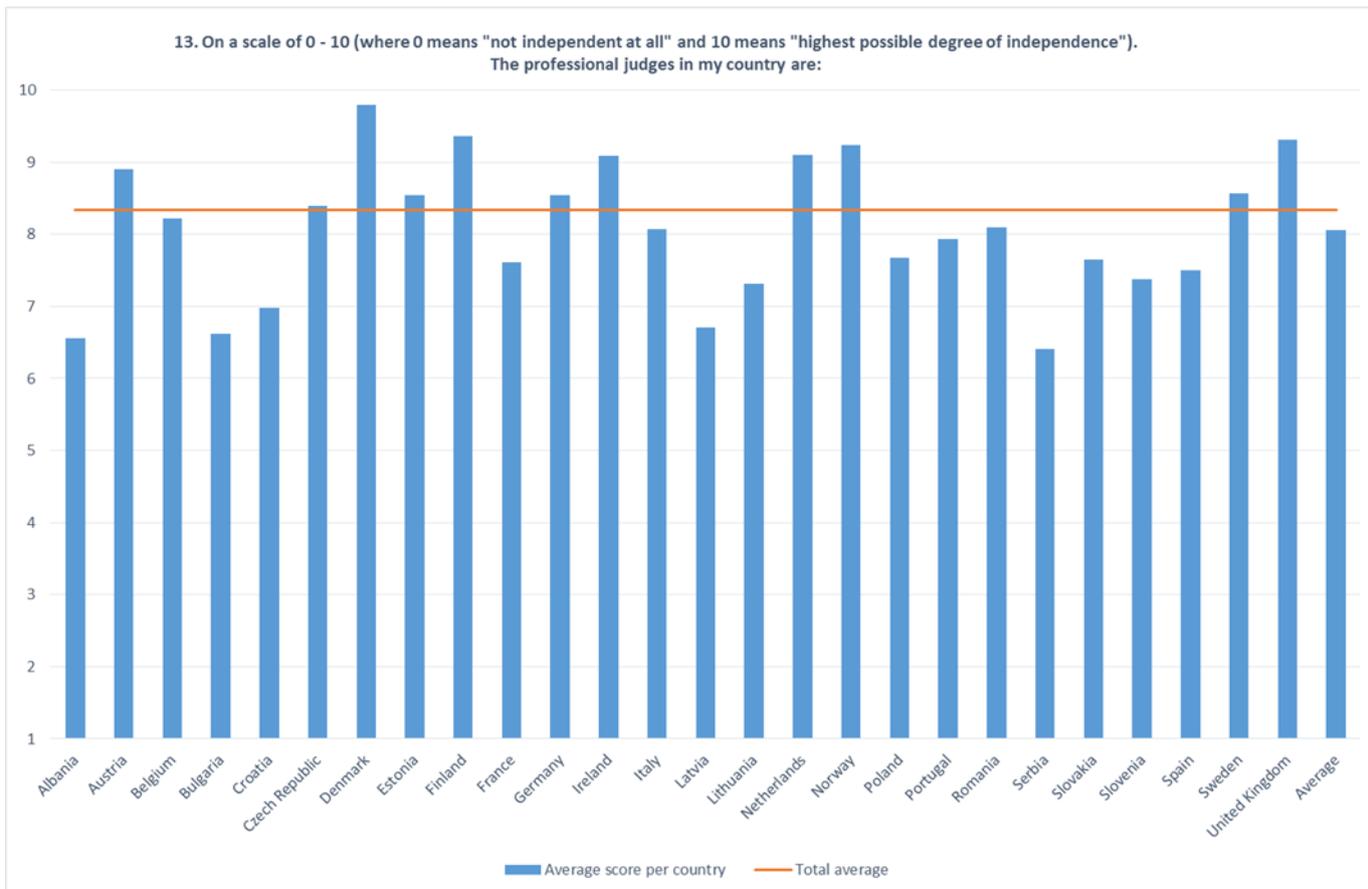
Caseload

Court resources

Pay







## 7. Results of survey per question in tables

For all the following tables it should be noted that:

Average (per question) = the unweighted average of country percentages, excluding Montenegro or countries with 0 respondents; Total (per question) = the percentages of the total of all respondents, including Montenegro. Even though, Montenegro did not officially participate in the survey, eight respondents filled in Montenegro as their country of origin.

### 1.1. During the last two years I have been under inappropriate pressure to take a decision in a case or part of a case in a specific way.

Question 1.1	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	24%	4%	71%
Austria	648	4%	2%	95%
Belgium	217	6%	4%	91%
Bulgaria	250	3%	2%	94%
Croatia	119	12%	6%	82%
Czech Republic	990	5%	2%	93%
Denmark	200	2%	1%	98%
Estonia	82	7%	0%	93%
Finland	238	4%	0%	96%
France	265	6%	4%	90%
Germany	3.017	4%	2%	95%
Ireland	60	5%	2%	93%
Italy	416	7%	2%	90%
Latvia	224	11%	10%	79%
Lithuania	147	12%	11%	77%
Montenegro	8	0%	13%	88%
Netherlands	575	3%	1%	95%
Norway	340	3%	0%	97%
Poland	696	7%	4%	89%
Portugal	175	3%	2%	95%
Romania	334	3%	1%	96%
Serbia	153	5%	8%	86%
Slovakia	250	6%	4%	90%
Slovenia	152	9%	4%	88%
Spain	718	10%	5%	85%
Sweden	488	7%	2%	90%
United Kingdom	905	5%	1%	94%
Average	-	7%	3%	90%
Total	11.712	5%	3%	92%

**1.1 During the last two years I have been under inappropriate pressure to take a decision in a case or part of a case in a specific way. 1.2 If you agree or strongly agree, did this occur:**

Question 1.1+1.2	Respons	Regularly	Occasionally	Very rarely	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	0%	11%	13%	4%	71%
Austria	648	0%	1%	2%	2%	95%
Belgium	216	1%	2%	2%	4%	91%
Bulgaria	249	0%	1%	2%	2%	96%
Croatia	118	1%	3%	8%	6%	82%
Czech Republic	986	0%	1%	3%	2%	93%
Denmark	200	0%	1%	1%	1%	98%
Estonia	82	1%	4%	2%	0%	93%
Finland	237	0%	1%	2%	0%	96%
France	264	0%	3%	3%	4%	90%
Germany	3.016	1%	2%	1%	2%	95%
Ireland	60	0%	3%	2%	2%	93%
Italy	413	1%	4%	2%	2%	90%
Latvia	224	1%	6%	4%	10%	79%
Lithuania	146	1%	3%	8%	11%	77%
Montenegro	8	0%	0%	0%	13%	88%
Netherlands	572	0%	1%	2%	1%	95%
Norway	340	0%	1%	2%	0%	97%
Poland	695	1%	2%	4%	4%	90%
Portugal	175	1%	1%	1%	2%	95%
Romania	334	1%	1%	1%	1%	96%
Serbia	154	1%	5%	1%	9%	87%
Slovakia	248	0%	1%	4%	4%	90%
Slovenia	152	1%	5%	3%	4%	88%
Spain	717	2%	5%	3%	5%	85%
Sweden	489	0%	3%	5%	2%	90%
United Kingdom	901	1%	2%	2%	1%	94%
Average	-	1%	3%	3%	3%	90%
Total	11.689	1%	2%	2%	3%	92%

1.3 If you agree or strongly agree with 1.1, by whom? Parties and their lawyers, Government, Parliament, other Judges (including an association of judges), Court Management (including the Court President), Council for the Judiciary, Supreme court, Constitutional court, Media, Social Media. 3 Most given answers per country:

	No.1	No.2	No.3
Albania	Parties and their lawyers	Media	Government
Austria	Court Management	Media, Parties and their lawyers	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Belgium	Court Management	Parties and their lawyers	Council for the Judiciary , Council for the Judiciary / High council of justice, Government, Media, Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Bulgaria	Other Judges (including an association of judges)	Court Management, Parties and their lawyers	Government
Croatia	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Czech Republic	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management, Media	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Denmark	Court Management (incl. Court President), Government, Media, Other Judges (incl. association of judges), Parties and their lawyers	-	-
Estonia	Parties and their lawyers	Media	Supreme Court
Finland	Court Management , Parties and their lawyers	Media, Other Judges (including an association of judges), Parliament	-
France	Court Management (including a Court President)	Parties and their lawyers	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Germany	Court Management (including a Court President)	Parties and their lawyers	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Ireland	Media, Social Media	Government, Parliament	-
Italy	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President)	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Latvia	Media	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President), Government
Lithuania	Court Management (including a Court President)	Media	Parties and their lawyers
Montenegro	-	-	-
Netherlands	Court Management (incl. Court President), Other	Council for the Judiciary / High council of justice, Parties and their lawyers	Government, Media, Social Media

	Judges (incl. association of judges)		
Norway	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President), Other Judges (including an association of judges)	Media
Poland	Court Management (including a Court President)	Media, Parties and their lawyers	Government
Portugal	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President)	Council for the Judiciary
Romania	Council for the Judiciary	Media, Parties and their lawyers, Supreme Court	Constitutional Court, Government, Social Media
Serbia	Other Judges (including an association of judges), Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President)	Council for the Judiciary , Media
Slovakia	Parties and their lawyers	Media	Court Management (including a Court President)
Slovenia	Media, Other Judges (including an association of judges)	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President)
Spain	Parties and their lawyers	Media	Court Management (including a Court President)
Sweden	Parties and their lawyers	Court Management (including a Court President)	Media
United Kingdom	Court Management (including a Court President)	Government	Other Judges (including an association of judges)
Average	-	-	-
Total	Court Management (including a Court President)	Parties and their lawyers	Media

**2.1 In my country I believe that during the last two years individual judges have accepted bribes as an inducement to decide case(s) in a specific way.**

<b>Question 2.1</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	22%	47%	31%
Austria	648	1%	9%	90%
Belgium	217	1%	14%	84%
Bulgaria	250	29%	48%	24%
Croatia	119	18%	44%	38%
Czech Republic	990	17%	41%	42%
Denmark	200	1%	0%	100%
Estonia	82	1%	21%	78%
Finland	238	0%	1%	99%
France	265	4%	18%	78%
Germany	3.017	1%	10%	89%
Ireland	60	0%	0%	100%
Italy	416	14%	37%	49%
Latvia	224	30%	54%	16%
Lithuania	147	11%	46%	44%
Montenegro	8	38%	38%	25%
Netherlands	575	0%	2%	98%
Norway	340	1%	6%	93%
Poland	696	3%	9%	88%
Portugal	175	6%	19%	75%
Romania	334	32%	40%	28%
Serbia	153	20%	44%	36%
Slovakia	250	4%	35%	61%
Slovenia	152	17%	0%	83%
Spain	718	8%	27%	65%
Sweden	488	0%	2%	98%
United Kingdom	905	0%	1%	99%
Average	-	9%	22%	69%
Total	11.712	6%	17%	76%

**2.1 In my country I believe that during the last two years individual judges have accepted bribes as an inducement to decide case(s) in a specific way. 2.2 If you agree or strongly agree, did this occur:**

Question 2.1+2.2	Response	Regularly	Occasionally	On a rare exception	Not sure/Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	2%	16%	4%	47%	31%
Austria	648	0%	0%	1%	9%	90%
Belgium	217	0%	1%	0%	14%	84%
Bulgaria	246	3%	15%	10%	48%	24%
Croatia	119	2%	8%	8%	44%	38%
Czech Republic	990	1%	3%	14%	41%	42%
Denmark	199	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Estonia	82	0%	0%	1%	21%	78%
Finland	238	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%
France	265	0%	2%	2%	18%	78%
Germany	3.016	0%	0%	1%	10%	89%
Ireland	60	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Italy	416	0%	6%	8%	37%	49%
Latvia	223	0%	9%	21%	54%	16%
Lithuania	146	0%	5%	5%	46%	44%
Montenegro	8	0%	25%	13%	38%	25%
Netherlands	574	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%
Norway	340	0%	1%	0%	6%	93%
Poland	694	1%	1%	1%	10%	88%
Portugal	175	1%	3%	3%	19%	75%
Romania	333	2%	14%	16%	41%	28%
Serbia	152	2%	9%	9%	44%	36%
Slovakia	250	0%	2%	1%	35%	61%
Slovenia	152	0%	3%	14%	0%	83%
Spain	717	2%	3%	3%	27%	65%
Sweden	488	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%
United Kingdom	903	0%	0%	0%	1%	99%
Average	-	1%	4%	5%	22%	69%
Total	11.696	0%	2%	4%	17%	76%

**3a. During the last two years I have been affected by a threat of, or actual, disciplinary or other action because of how I have decided a case.**

Question 3a	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	7%	7%	87%
Austria	648	4%	3%	93%
Belgium	217	7%	1%	92%
Bulgaria	250	7%	5%	88%
Croatia	119	8%	2%	90%
Czech Republic	990	2%	2%	96%
Denmark	200	1%	1%	98%
Estonia	82	5%	6%	89%
Finland	238	4%	1%	95%
France	265	6%	1%	93%
Germany	3.017	2%	1%	97%
Ireland	60	10%	0%	90%
Italy	416	11%	2%	87%
Latvia	224	18%	9%	73%
Lithuania	147	19%	6%	75%
Montenegro	8	0%	0%	100%
Netherlands	575	5%	1%	95%
Norway	340	4%	0%	96%
Poland	696	14%	3%	83%
Portugal	175	6%	3%	90%
Romania	334	14%	3%	83%
Serbia	153	7%	1%	92%
Slovakia	250	2%	4%	94%
Slovenia	152	5%	6%	89%
Spain	718	10%	6%	84%
Sweden	488	2%	2%	96%
United Kingdom	905	3%	1%	97%
Average	-	7%	3%	90%
Total	11.712	5%	2%	92%

**3b. During the last two years my decisions or actions have been directly affected by a claim, or a threat of a claim, for personal liability.**

<b>Question 3b</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	4%	18%	78%
Austria	648	11%	3%	86%
Belgium	217	8%	2%	90%
Bulgaria	250	3%	6%	91%
Croatia	119	18%	8%	74%
Czech Republic	990	3%	1%	96%
Denmark	200	1%	0%	99%
Estonia	82	5%	4%	91%
Finland	238	7%	1%	92%
France	265	12%	5%	83%
Germany	3.017	4%	3%	94%
Ireland	60	5%	0%	95%
Italy	416	15%	7%	78%
Latvia	224	7%	8%	85%
Lithuania	147	2%	3%	95%
Montenegro	8	0%	13%	88%
Netherlands	575	0%	0%	100%
Norway	340	0%	1%	99%
Poland	696	16%	6%	78%
Portugal	175	7%	7%	86%
Romania	334	9%	3%	87%
Serbia	153	7%	4%	89%
Slovakia	250	4%	6%	90%
Slovenia	152	5%	4%	91%
Spain	718	15%	6%	79%
Sweden	488	2%	2%	96%
United Kingdom	905	1%	1%	98%
Average	-	7%	4%	89%
Total	11.712	6%	3%	91%

**4. I believe during the last two years cases have been allocated to judges other than in accordance with established rules or procedures in order to influence the outcome of the particular case.**

<b>Question 4</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	13%	31%	56%
Austria	648	2%	9%	88%
Belgium	217	7%	18%	76%
Bulgaria	250	16%	24%	59%
Croatia	119	10%	21%	69%
Czech Republic	990	6%	19%	74%
Denmark	200	1%	1%	99%
Estonia	82	9%	13%	78%
Finland	238	3%	4%	93%
France	265	17%	22%	61%
Germany	3.017	2%	6%	92%
Ireland	60	0%	3%	97%
Italy	416	6%	13%	80%
Latvia	224	17%	30%	52%
Lithuania	147	3%	23%	73%
Montenegro	8	13%	38%	50%
Netherlands	575	2%	6%	92%
Norway	340	2%	5%	93%
Poland	696	6%	10%	84%
Portugal	175	14%	18%	67%
Romania	334	2%	9%	88%
Serbia	153	8%	20%	72%
Slovakia	250	3%	10%	88%
Slovenia	152	2%	18%	80%
Spain	718	18%	26%	56%
Sweden	488	6%	7%	87%
United Kingdom	905	2%	5%	93%
Average	-	7%	14%	79%
Total	11.712	5%	11%	83%

**5a. I believe judges in my country have been appointed other than on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years.**

<b>Question 5a</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	36%	27%	38%
Austria	648	22%	25%	53%
Belgium	217	30%	26%	44%
Bulgaria	250	35%	31%	34%
Croatia	119	43%	32%	25%
Czech Republic	990	19%	37%	44%
Denmark	200	1%	5%	95%
Estonia	82	12%	16%	72%
Finland	238	12%	7%	81%
France	265	51%	24%	25%
Germany	3.017	18%	23%	59%
Ireland	60	30%	22%	48%
Italy	416	13%	11%	75%
Latvia	224	17%	33%	49%
Lithuania	147	30%	26%	44%
Montenegro	8	63%	0%	38%
Netherlands	575	3%	9%	89%
Norway	340	8%	12%	80%
Poland	696	35%	21%	44%
Portugal	175	31%	18%	51%
Romania	334	9%	11%	80%
Serbia	153	48%	33%	19%
Slovakia	250	17%	38%	46%
Slovenia	152	41%	30%	30%
Spain	718	64%	18%	17%
Sweden	488	18%	15%	67%
United Kingdom	905	18%	16%	66%
Average	-	25%	22%	53%
Total	11.712	23%	22%	55%

**5b. I believe judges in my country have been promoted other than on the basis of ability and experience during the last two years.**

<b>Question 5b</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	42%	24%	33%
Austria	648	34%	35%	32%
Belgium	217	38%	30%	31%
Bulgaria	250	45%	30%	26%
Croatia	119	55%	27%	18%
Czech Republic	990	32%	41%	27%
Denmark	200	1%	4%	95%
Estonia	82	16%	27%	57%
Finland	238	13%	9%	78%
France	265	64%	26%	10%
Germany	3.017	48%	29%	23%
Ireland	60	30%	20%	50%
Italy	416	48%	19%	34%
Latvia	224	36%	38%	27%
Lithuania	147	38%	29%	33%
Montenegro	8	63%	13%	25%
Netherlands	575	10%	24%	66%
Norway	340	8%	15%	77%
Poland	696	44%	23%	34%
Portugal	175	47%	23%	30%
Romania	334	11%	21%	68%
Serbia	153	52%	31%	18%
Slovakia	250	27%	37%	36%
Slovenia	152	48%	28%	24%
Spain	718	78%	14%	8%
Sweden	488	27%	20%	53%
United Kingdom	905	17%	19%	64%
Average	-	35%	25%	40%
Total	11.712	38%	26%	36%

**6. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been inappropriately influenced by the actual, or anticipated, actions of the media (i. e. press, television or radio).**

<b>Question 6</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	44%	40%	16%
Austria	648	15%	29%	55%
Belgium	217	17%	34%	49%
Bulgaria	250	47%	36%	17%
Croatia	119	61%	14%	24%
Czech Republic	990	22%	37%	41%
Denmark	200	1%	6%	93%
Estonia	82	17%	33%	50%
Finland	238	5%	9%	86%
France	265	38%	32%	29%
Germany	3.017	19%	37%	44%
Ireland	60	10%	10%	80%
Italy	416	64%	14%	22%
Latvia	224	39%	42%	19%
Lithuania	147	35%	44%	21%
Montenegro	8	13%	38%	50%
Netherlands	575	4%	17%	80%
Norway	340	6%	19%	74%
Poland	696	37%	24%	38%
Portugal	175	40%	29%	31%
Romania	334	24%	40%	37%
Serbia	153	38%	38%	24%
Slovakia	250	46%	32%	22%
Slovenia	152	28%	43%	29%
Spain	718	45%	30%	25%
Sweden	488	8%	22%	70%
United Kingdom	905	5%	13%	81%
Average	-	28%	28%	45%
Total	11.712	23%	29%	47%

**7. I believe that in my country decisions or actions of individual judges have, during the last two years, been inappropriately influenced by the actual, or anticipated, actions using social media (for example, Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn).**

<b>Question 7</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	20%	47%	33%
Austria	648	9%	27%	64%
Belgium	217	5%	34%	61%
Bulgaria	250	19%	48%	32%
Croatia	119	38%	28%	34%
Czech Republic	990	6%	36%	58%
Denmark	200	0%	4%	97%
Estonia	82	6%	37%	57%
Finland	238	3%	9%	88%
France	265	12%	35%	53%
Germany	3.017	8%	33%	59%
Ireland	60	5%	13%	82%
Italy	416	45%	30%	25%
Latvia	224	13%	42%	44%
Lithuania	147	7%	42%	50%
Montenegro	8	0%	50%	50%
Netherlands	575	2%	14%	83%
Norway	340	6%	20%	74%
Poland	696	14%	30%	56%
Portugal	175	15%	37%	48%
Romania	334	6%	36%	57%
Serbia	153	13%	44%	42%
Slovakia	250	14%	42%	44%
Slovenia	152	12%	40%	48%
Spain	718	17%	44%	39%
Sweden	488	3%	20%	77%
United Kingdom	905	2%	12%	87%
Average	-	12%	31%	57%
Total	11.712	10%	30%	60%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Government**

<b>Question 8.1</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	38%	16%	47%
Austria	648	76%	17%	8%
Belgium	217	59%	18%	22%
Bulgaria	250	15%	31%	54%
Croatia	119	58%	27%	15%
Czech Republic	990	56%	23%	21%
Denmark	200	85%	12%	4%
Estonia	82	55%	18%	27%
Finland	238	92%	3%	5%
France	265	66%	18%	15%
Germany	3.017	79%	14%	8%
Ireland	60	75%	5%	20%
Italy	416	50%	12%	38%
Latvia	224	32%	33%	34%
Lithuania	147	38%	33%	29%
Montenegro	8	63%	13%	25%
Netherlands	575	84%	9%	6%
Norway	340	95%	3%	1%
Poland	696	17%	9%	74%
Portugal	175	42%	20%	38%
Romania	334	39%	26%	36%
Serbia	153	61%	25%	13%
Slovakia	250	56%	28%	17%
Slovenia	152	65%	17%	18%
Spain	718	58%	15%	28%
Sweden	488	92%	5%	3%
United Kingdom	905	40%	17%	43%
Average	-	59%	18%	24%
Total	11.712	63%	16%	21%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Parliament**

<b>Question 8.2</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	53%	16%	31%
Austria	648	79%	15%	6%
Belgium	217	71%	14%	15%
Bulgaria	250	20%	37%	42%
Croatia	119	61%	23%	16%
Czech Republic	990	58%	26%	16%
Denmark	200	86%	10%	5%
Estonia	82	60%	21%	20%
Finland	238	92%	3%	5%
France	265	69%	18%	13%
Germany	3.017	81%	13%	6%
Ireland	60	57%	18%	25%
Italy	416	54%	13%	32%
Latvia	224	31%	34%	35%
Lithuania	147	32%	28%	40%
Montenegro	8	63%	25%	13%
Netherlands	575	73%	15%	12%
Norway	340	95%	4%	1%
Poland	696	16%	12%	72%
Portugal	175	47%	22%	31%
Romania	334	40%	24%	36%
Serbia	153	62%	26%	12%
Slovakia	250	56%	28%	16%
Slovenia	152	51%	23%	26%
Spain	718	63%	16%	21%
Sweden	488	92%	6%	2%
United Kingdom	905	52%	19%	29%
Average	-	60%	19%	22%
Total	11.712	65%	17%	19%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Court Management (Including the president of the court)**

<b>Question 8.3</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	87%	4%	9%
Austria	648	86%	8%	6%
Belgium	217	88%	4%	8%
Bulgaria	250	90%	5%	6%
Croatia	119	80%	11%	9%
Czech Republic	990	91%	5%	4%
Denmark	200	97%	3%	0%
Estonia	82	78%	11%	11%
Finland	238	92%	3%	5%
France	265	83%	11%	6%
Germany	3.017	86%	9%	6%
Ireland	60	80%	12%	8%
Italy	416	85%	5%	10%
Latvia	224	76%	13%	11%
Lithuania	147	81%	12%	7%
Montenegro	8	100%	0%	0%
Netherlands	575	94%	3%	3%
Norway	340	93%	5%	2%
Poland	696	91%	4%	5%
Portugal	175	66%	12%	22%
Romania	334	86%	9%	6%
Serbia	153	86%	8%	6%
Slovakia	250	90%	6%	4%
Slovenia	152	82%	13%	5%
Spain	718	74%	11%	16%
Sweden	488	88%	4%	8%
United Kingdom	905	81%	8%	12%
Average	-	85%	8%	7%
Total	11.712	86%	7%	7%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Council for the Judiciary**

<b>Question 8.4</b>	Respons	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	84%	4%	11%
Austria	648	81%	16%	2%
Belgium	217	86%	10%	4%
Bulgaria	250	52%	25%	23%
Croatia	119	80%	15%	5%
Czech Republic	990	38%	61%	1%
Denmark	200	98%	2%	1%
Estonia	82	71%	20%	10%
Finland	238	10%	90%	0%
France	265	93%	6%	1%
Germany	3.017	55%	45%	1%
Ireland	60	35%	63%	2%
Italy	416	84%	7%	9%
Latvia	224	74%	21%	4%
Lithuania	147	84%	12%	4%
Montenegro	8	75%	13%	13%
Netherlands	575	88%	8%	4%
Norway	340	92%	5%	3%
Poland	696	92%	5%	3%
Portugal	175	63%	14%	23%
Romania	334	69%	21%	10%
Serbia	153	78%	13%	8%
Slovakia	250	85%	13%	2%
Slovenia	152	84%	13%	3%
Spain	718	62%	12%	26%
Sweden	488	84%	9%	7%
United Kingdom	905	74%	24%	3%
Average	-	73%	21%	7%
Total	11.712	68%	27%	5%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Supreme Court**

<b>Question 8.5</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	82%	16%	2%
Austria	648	95%	5%	0%
Belgium	217	91%	6%	2%
Bulgaria	250	81%	14%	4%
Croatia	119	87%	12%	1%
Czech Republic	990	88%	10%	2%
Denmark	200	97%	4%	0%
Estonia	82	78%	12%	10%
Finland	238	93%	5%	1%
France	265	94%	5%	1%
Germany	3.017	90%	8%	1%
Ireland	60	93%	5%	2%
Italy	416	88%	7%	5%
Latvia	224	78%	16%	6%
Lithuania	147	90%	8%	2%
Montenegro	8	75%	13%	13%
Netherlands	575	96%	3%	1%
Norway	340	98%	2%	0%
Poland	696	93%	4%	2%
Portugal	175	83%	11%	6%
Romania	334	81%	13%	6%
Serbia	153	77%	18%	5%
Slovakia	250	84%	14%	2%
Slovenia	152	89%	8%	3%
Spain	718	84%	11%	5%
Sweden	488	91%	9%	0%
United Kingdom	905	89%	9%	2%
Average	-	88%	9%	3%
Total	11.712	90%	8%	2%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Constitutional Court**

<b>Question 8.6</b>	<b>Respons</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	96%	0%	4%
Austria	648	94%	6%	0%
Belgium	217	87%	10%	3%
Bulgaria	250	64%	32%	4%
Croatia	119	81%	14%	5%
Czech Republic	990	84%	11%	4%
Denmark	200	21%	80%	0%
Estonia	0	-	-	-
Finland	238	12%	88%	0%
France	265	87%	11%	2%
Germany	3.017	90%	8%	2%
Ireland	60	48%	48%	3%
Italy	416	88%	9%	3%
Latvia	224	69%	27%	4%
Lithuania	147	93%	6%	1%
Montenegro	8	63%	25%	13%
Netherlands	575	28%	71%	0%
Norway	1	100%	0%	0%
Poland	696	84%	9%	7%
Portugal	175	79%	15%	6%
Romania	334	77%	16%	7%
Serbia	153	74%	22%	4%
Slovakia	250	80%	16%	3%
Slovenia	152	76%	17%	7%
Spain	718	79%	15%	6%
Sweden	488	54%	46%	0%
United Kingdom	905	50%	49%	1%
Average	-	72%	25%	3%
Total	11.291	75%	22%	3%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Association of Judges**

<b>Question 8.7</b>	Respons	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	87%	9%	4%
Austria	648	97%	2%	1%
Belgium	217	87%	10%	3%
Bulgaria	250	68%	27%	5%
Croatia	119	83%	12%	5%
Czech Republic	990	78%	21%	2%
Denmark	200	96%	4%	0%
Estonia	82	71%	21%	9%
Finland	238	92%	6%	1%
France	265	86%	10%	3%
Germany	3.017	93%	6%	1%
Ireland	60	93%	3%	3%
Italy	416	81%	12%	7%
Latvia	224	69%	25%	6%
Lithuania	147	84%	10%	5%
Montenegro	8	50%	25%	25%
Netherlands	575	91%	7%	1%
Norway	340	95%	5%	1%
Poland	696	93%	5%	2%
Portugal	175	81%	15%	5%
Romania	334	84%	10%	6%
Serbia	153	80%	16%	5%
Slovakia	250	81%	16%	3%
Slovenia	152	87%	11%	2%
Spain	718	82%	13%	5%
Sweden	488	83%	16%	1%
United Kingdom	905	84%	13%	2%
Average	-	85%	12%	3%
Total	11.712	87%	10%	2%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Media (i.e. press, television or radio)**

<b>Question 8.8</b>	Respons	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	24%	29%	47%
Austria	648	40%	35%	24%
Belgium	217	57%	26%	18%
Bulgaria	250	16%	26%	58%
Croatia	119	35%	27%	38%
Czech Republic	990	38%	37%	25%
Denmark	200	78%	17%	6%
Estonia	82	45%	24%	30%
Finland	238	85%	11%	4%
France	265	32%	29%	38%
Germany	3.017	41%	35%	23%
Ireland	60	47%	22%	32%
Italy	416	39%	19%	42%
Latvia	224	18%	35%	47%
Lithuania	147	8%	27%	65%
Montenegro	8	25%	38%	38%
Netherlands	575	55%	28%	17%
Norway	340	84%	11%	5%
Poland	696	18%	20%	62%
Portugal	175	31%	31%	38%
Romania	334	26%	26%	48%
Serbia	153	39%	39%	22%
Slovakia	250	21%	40%	38%
Slovenia	152	28%	23%	49%
Spain	718	42%	21%	37%
Sweden	488	68%	20%	13%
United Kingdom	905	21%	20%	59%
Average	-	40%	26%	34%
Total	11.712	40%	28%	32%

**8a. During the last two years I believe that my independence as a judge has been respected by: Social Media (for example Facebook, Twitter or LinkedIn)**

<b>Question 8.9</b>	<b>Respons</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	27%	40%	33%
Austria	648	24%	45%	31%
Belgium	217	49%	34%	18%
Bulgaria	250	12%	38%	50%
Croatia	119	32%	39%	29%
Czech Republic	990	27%	55%	18%
Denmark	200	51%	43%	6%
Estonia	82	33%	48%	20%
Finland	238	50%	33%	17%
France	265	30%	39%	31%
Germany	3.017	27%	44%	28%
Ireland	60	20%	47%	33%
Italy	416	30%	34%	36%
Latvia	224	17%	49%	34%
Lithuania	147	7%	47%	46%
Montenegro	8	25%	38%	38%
Netherlands	575	32%	38%	30%
Norway	340	56%	36%	9%
Poland	696	14%	39%	47%
Portugal	175	27%	37%	35%
Romania	0	-	-	-
Serbia	153	37%	48%	15%
Slovakia	250	21%	52%	27%
Slovenia	152	28%	31%	41%
Spain	718	39%	31%	30%
Sweden	488	46%	33%	20%
United Kingdom	905	16%	37%	47%
Average	-	30%	41%	29%
Total	11.378	29%	41%	30%

**8b. I believe that in my country the Council for the Judiciary has the appropriate mechanisms and procedures in order to defend judicial independence effectively.**

<b>Question 8b</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	56%	22%	22%
Austria	276	44%	36%	20%
Belgium	217	37%	35%	28%
Bulgaria	246	33%	35%	32%
Croatia	119	34%	34%	33%
Czech Republic	989	4%	81%	15%
Denmark	200	69%	21%	11%
Estonia	82	45%	16%	39%
Finland	23	26%	22%	52%
France	265	32%	31%	37%
Germany	1.492	41%	35%	24%
Ireland	21	48%	10%	43%
Italy	416	59%	9%	32%
Latvia	224	27%	40%	33%
Lithuania	147	50%	32%	18%
Montenegro	8	50%	25%	25%
Netherlands	574	61%	25%	13%
Norway	339	61%	24%	15%
Poland	696	19%	10%	71%
Portugal	175	34%	17%	50%
Romania	302	27%	28%	44%
Serbia	153	47%	35%	18%
Slovakia	250	35%	40%	25%
Slovenia	152	29%	39%	32%
Spain	718	26%	12%	62%
Sweden	0	0%	100%	0%
United Kingdom	742	38%	33%	30%
Average	-	37%	34%	29%
Total	8.871	36%	33%	32%

**9b. I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the following domains directly affected my independence : Pay**

<b>Question 9b - Option 1: Pay</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	22%	27%	51%
Austria	648	4%	33%	63%
Belgium	217	6%	29%	65%
Bulgaria	250	25%	30%	45%
Croatia	119	11%	23%	66%
Czech Republic	990	4%	23%	73%
Denmark	200	2%	44%	55%
Estonia	82	10%	17%	73%
Finland	238	3%	21%	76%
France	265	5%	31%	64%
Germany	3.017	10%	26%	64%
Ireland	60	25%	27%	48%
Italy	416	9%	18%	73%
Latvia	224	37%	19%	44%
Lithuania	147	19%	11%	70%
Montenegro	8	75%	13%	13%
Netherlands	575	2%	39%	60%
Norway	340	2%	18%	80%
Poland	696	7%	24%	68%
Portugal	175	28%	22%	50%
Romania	334	16%	31%	53%
Serbia	153	27%	28%	44%
Slovakia	250	6%	22%	72%
Slovenia	152	19%	16%	65%
Spain	718	29%	17%	53%
Sweden	488	7%	41%	51%
United Kingdom	905	13%	13%	74%
Average	-	13%	25%	62%
Total	11.712	11%	25%	64%

**9b. I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the following domains directly affected my independence : Pensions**

<b>Question 9b - Option 2: Pensions</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	9%	53%	38%
Austria	648	3%	35%	62%
Belgium	217	12%	16%	72%
Bulgaria	250	12%	46%	42%
Croatia	119	12%	29%	59%
Czech Republic	990	6%	32%	62%
Denmark	200	1%	45%	55%
Estonia	82	12%	26%	62%
Finland	238	2%	24%	74%
France	265	1%	39%	60%
Germany	3.017	6%	33%	61%
Ireland	60	25%	37%	38%
Italy	416	8%	23%	68%
Latvia	224	16%	44%	40%
Lithuania	147	10%	19%	71%
Montenegro	8	13%	88%	0%
Netherlands	575	1%	32%	67%
Norway	340	1%	20%	78%
Poland	696	7%	34%	59%
Portugal	175	13%	46%	42%
Romania	334	6%	48%	46%
Serbia	153	15%	47%	38%
Slovakia	250	2%	31%	67%
Slovenia	152	13%	29%	59%
Spain	718	16%	33%	51%
Sweden	488	2%	48%	51%
United Kingdom	905	14%	12%	74%
Average	-	9%	34%	58%
Total	11.712	7%	32%	60%

**9b. I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the following domains directly affected my independence :**

**Retirement age**

<b>Question 9b - Option 3: Retirement age</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	11%	42%	47%
Austria	648	2%	38%	60%
Belgium	217	10%	18%	72%
Bulgaria	250	12%	44%	44%
Croatia	119	4%	29%	66%
Czech Republic	990	2%	34%	64%
Denmark	200	1%	45%	55%
Estonia	82	2%	35%	62%
Finland	238	2%	18%	80%
France	265	1%	35%	65%
Germany	3.017	5%	32%	63%
Ireland	60	8%	55%	37%
Italy	416	11%	19%	69%
Latvia	224	15%	43%	42%
Lithuania	147	5%	19%	76%
Montenegro	8	25%	63%	13%
Netherlands	575	1%	30%	69%
Norway	340	1%	20%	78%
Poland	696	14%	26%	61%
Portugal	175	12%	41%	47%
Romania	334	6%	48%	47%
Serbia	153	16%	44%	40%
Slovakia	250	4%	28%	67%
Slovenia	152	11%	32%	57%
Spain	718	12%	31%	57%
Sweden	488	0%	50%	50%
United Kingdom	905	7%	36%	57%
Average	-	7%	34%	59%
Total	11.712	6%	33%	61%

**9b. I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the following domains directly affected my independence Caseload**

<b>Question 9b - Option 4: Caseload</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	20%	36%	44%
Austria	648	15%	30%	55%
Belgium	217	18%	18%	65%
Bulgaria	250	18%	29%	52%
Croatia	119	12%	27%	61%
Czech Republic	990	11%	25%	64%
Denmark	200	4%	35%	62%
Estonia	82	12%	23%	65%
Finland	238	5%	18%	77%
France	265	31%	29%	40%
Germany	3.017	25%	29%	47%
Ireland	60	7%	43%	50%
Italy	416	23%	14%	63%
Latvia	224	27%	26%	47%
Lithuania	147	28%	12%	60%
Montenegro	8	38%	38%	25%
Netherlands	575	9%	33%	59%
Norway	340	8%	17%	75%
Poland	696	28%	16%	56%
Portugal	175	21%	30%	49%
Romania	334	31%	28%	42%
Serbia	153	18%	37%	45%
Slovakia	250	26%	15%	59%
Slovenia	152	14%	25%	61%
Spain	718	39%	18%	43%
Sweden	488	8%	37%	55%
United Kingdom	905	10%	20%	71%
Average	-	18%	26%	56%
Total	11.712	20%	25%	55%

**9b. I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the following domains directly affected my independence :  
Court resources**

<b>Question 9b - Option 5: Court resources</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	24%	33%	42%
Austria	648	14%	32%	55%
Belgium	217	24%	18%	57%
Bulgaria	250	22%	29%	49%
Croatia	119	19%	25%	55%
Czech Republic	990	10%	26%	65%
Denmark	200	6%	30%	65%
Estonia	82	12%	23%	65%
Finland	238	7%	15%	78%
France	265	37%	28%	35%
Germany	3.017	18%	32%	50%
Ireland	60	20%	33%	47%
Italy	416	27%	16%	57%
Latvia	224	21%	33%	46%
Lithuania	147	22%	18%	60%
Montenegro	8	50%	25%	25%
Netherlands	575	5%	40%	55%
Norway	340	10%	18%	72%
Poland	696	21%	24%	55%
Portugal	175	28%	26%	46%
Romania	334	24%	33%	43%
Serbia	153	19%	39%	42%
Slovakia	250	12%	29%	58%
Slovenia	152	21%	28%	51%
Spain	718	40%	19%	42%
Sweden	488	8%	41%	51%
United Kingdom	905	13%	16%	70%
Average	-	19%	27%	54%
Total	11.712	18%	28%	55%

**9b. I believe that changes which occurred in my working conditions in relation to the following domains directly affected my independence : I was moved to another function, section or court**

<b>Question 9b – Option 6</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	18%	36%	47%
Austria	648	1%	54%	45%
Belgium	217	5%	42%	53%
Bulgaria	250	2%	62%	36%
Croatia	119	12%	45%	44%
Czech Republic	990	3%	41%	56%
Denmark	200	0%	61%	40%
Estonia	82	1%	49%	50%
Finland	238	0%	57%	43%
France	265	3%	45%	52%
Germany	3.017	3%	57%	41%
Ireland	60	2%	70%	28%
Italy	416	5%	42%	53%
Latvia	224	3%	62%	36%
Lithuania	147	1%	22%	78%
Montenegro	8	0%	88%	13%
Netherlands	575	1%	56%	43%
Norway	340	2%	30%	68%
Poland	696	4%	42%	54%
Portugal	175	3%	57%	39%
Romania	334	2%	52%	45%
Serbia	153	10%	44%	46%
Slovakia	250	2%	41%	57%
Slovenia	152	4%	42%	54%
Spain	718	4%	53%	43%
Sweden	488	2%	58%	40%
United Kingdom	905	1%	68%	31%
Average	-	4%	49%	47%
Total	11.712	3%	52%	45%

**10. During the last two years I have had to take decisions in accordance with guidelines developed by judges of my rank.**

<b>Question 10</b>	Response	Agree - Strongly agree	Not sure - Not applicable	Disagree - Strongly disagree
Albania	45	0%	7%	93%
Austria	648	15%	8%	77%
Belgium	217	15%	6%	79%
Bulgaria	250	19%	22%	59%
Croatia	119	30%	8%	61%
Czech Republic	990	14%	6%	81%
Denmark	200	9%	22%	69%
Estonia	82	10%	10%	80%
Finland	238	8%	3%	89%
France	265	23%	8%	69%
Germany	3.017	4%	6%	90%
Ireland	60	28%	15%	57%
Italy	416	39%	7%	54%
Latvia	224	30%	19%	50%
Lithuania	147	31%	19%	50%
Montenegro	8	0%	50%	50%
Netherlands	575	37%	6%	57%
Norway	340	18%	15%	67%
Poland	696	8%	6%	86%
Portugal	175	10%	9%	81%
Romania	334	14%	6%	80%
Serbia	153	15%	17%	68%
Slovakia	250	2%	0%	98%
Slovenia	152	18%	13%	69%
Spain	718	18%	4%	79%
Sweden	488	15%	10%	75%
United Kingdom	905	39%	9%	51%
Average	-	18%	10%	72%
Total	11.712	16%	8%	76%

**11. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted pressure on me to decide individual cases in a particular way.**

<b>Question 11</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	9%	7%	84%
Austria	648	2%	1%	97%
Belgium	217	5%	4%	92%
Bulgaria	250	3%	3%	94%
Croatia	119	5%	3%	92%
Czech Republic	990	2%	2%	96%
Denmark	200	1%	3%	97%
Estonia	82	1%	2%	96%
Finland	238	2%	2%	96%
France	265	6%	4%	90%
Germany	3.017	1%	1%	97%
Ireland	60	0%	0%	100%
Italy	416	6%	2%	91%
Latvia	224	6%	8%	87%
Lithuania	147	5%	5%	90%
Montenegro	8	0%	0%	100%
Netherlands	575	1%	1%	98%
Norway	340	1%	1%	98%
Poland	696	5%	3%	92%
Portugal	175	2%	9%	90%
Romania	334	2%	1%	97%
Serbia	153	3%	2%	95%
Slovakia	250	1%	2%	97%
Slovenia	152	1%	4%	95%
Spain	718	5%	3%	92%
Sweden	488	3%	3%	94%
United Kingdom	905	4%	1%	94%
Average	-	3%	3%	94%
Total	11.712	3%	2%	95%

**12. During the last two years the management of my court has exerted inappropriate pressure on me to decide individual cases within a particular time.**

<b>Question 12</b>	<b>Resposns</b>	<b>Agree - Strongly agree</b>	<b>Not sure - Not applicable</b>	<b>Disagree - Strongly disagree</b>
Albania	45	7%	0%	93%
Austria	648	19%	7%	74%
Belgium	217	7%	5%	88%
Bulgaria	250	5%	4%	90%
Croatia	119	35%	8%	57%
Czech Republic	990	7%	5%	88%
Denmark	200	3%	7%	91%
Estonia	82	20%	0%	80%
Finland	238	6%	4%	90%
France	265	9%	7%	84%
Germany	3.017	11%	10%	79%
Ireland	60	2%	5%	93%
Italy	416	20%	3%	77%
Latvia	224	22%	9%	69%
Lithuania	147	11%	10%	80%
Montenegro	8	0%	13%	88%
Netherlands	575	5%	5%	90%
Norway	340	11%	3%	86%
Poland	696	30%	6%	64%
Portugal	175	12%	11%	77%
Romania	334	9%	2%	89%
Serbia	153	22%	7%	71%
Slovakia	250	23%	9%	68%
Slovenia	152	28%	11%	61%
Spain	718	25%	4%	71%
Sweden	488	12%	6%	82%
United Kingdom	905	21%	5%	74%
Average	-	15%	6%	80%
Total	11.712	14%	7%	79%

**13. On a scale of 0 - 10 the professional judges in my country are: .**

Question 13	Response	Average	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albania	45	6,6	0%	0%	4%	7%	0%	20%	7%	22%	31%	7%	2%
Austria	648	8,9	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	6%	21%	39%	32%
Belgium	217	8,2	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	16%	35%	31%	12%
Bulgaria	247	6,6	1%	0%	3%	4%	4%	17%	13%	18%	21%	13%	6%
Croatia	118	7,0	1%	1%	2%	5%	5%	15%	4%	16%	25%	16%	10%
Czech Republic	988	8,4	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%	2%	11%	29%	29%	23%
Denmark	200	9,8	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	12%	86%
Estonia	82	8,5	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	4%	7%	12%	38%	32%
Finland	238	9,4	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	6%	37%	53%
France	265	7,6	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	23%	33%	26%	3%
Germany	3.013	8,5	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	8%	26%	38%	21%
Ireland	60	9,1	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	12%	30%	50%
Italy	413	8,1	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	12%	30%	30%	16%
Latvia	224	6,7	1%	0%	3%	2%	3%	16%	13%	23%	23%	13%	2%
Lithuania	146	7,3	1%	0%	2%	3%	3%	7%	8%	19%	28%	20%	8%
Montenegro	8	7,1	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	38%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%
Netherlands	575	9,1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	15%	47%	35%
Norway	340	9,2	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	11%	39%	47%
Poland	695	7,7	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	6%	6%	15%	30%	26%	11%
Portugal	175	7,9	1%	0%	1%	2%	1%	3%	5%	17%	32%	22%	16%
Romania	333	8,1	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	4%	3%	14%	27%	29%	20%
Serbia	151	6,4	3%	2%	1%	6%	2%	23%	11%	16%	18%	9%	9%
Slovakia	236	7,7	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	10%	8%	14%	27%	21%	15%
Slovenia	152	7,4	0%	0%	2%	5%	3%	8%	10%	12%	29%	26%	6%
Spain	712	7,5	0%	1%	2%	2%	4%	8%	7%	15%	26%	26%	9%
Sweden	487	8,6	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	7%	20%	38%	28%
United Kingdom	903	9,3	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	9%	24%	61%
Average	-	8,1	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%	6%	5%	12%	22%	26%	24%
Total	11.671	8,3	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	4%	10%	23%	31%	25%

**14. On a scale of 0 - 10 as a judge I**

<b>Question 14</b>	Response	Average	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Albania	45	8,1	2%	4%	0%	2%	0%	4%	2%	2%	18%	38%	27%
Austria	647	9,3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	11%	29%	55%
Belgium	217	9,0	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%	11%	32%	48%
Bulgaria	249	8,4	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	4%	7%	16%	24%	40%
Croatia	118	8,3	2%	0%	2%	3%	2%	8%	4%	5%	13%	20%	42%
Czech Republic	986	9,2	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	3%	11%	24%	58%
Denmark	200	9,9	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	91%
Estonia	82	9,0	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	4%	5%	7%	17%	61%
Finland	238	9,6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	21%	72%
France	265	8,6	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	3%	7%	21%	33%	30%
Germany	3.013	8,9	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	6%	16%	33%	40%
Ireland	60	9,5	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	8%	18%	70%
Italy	415	9,1	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	9%	21%	62%
Latvia	224	7,4	0%	1%	1%	4%	2%	9%	8%	19%	18%	22%	14%
Lithuania	146	8,2	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%	5%	4%	8%	21%	24%	32%
Montenegro	8	8,5	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	25%	50%
Netherlands	575	9,3	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	10%	41%	47%
Norway	340	9,5	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	8%	26%	64%
Poland	695	8,5	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	4%	3%	7%	14%	27%	40%
Portugal	175	8,8	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	7%	17%	18%	49%
Romania	332	8,9	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	5%	10%	29%	50%
Serbia	153	8,5	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	11%	3%	4%	11%	21%	48%
Slovakia	245	8,9	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	6%	14%	27%	50%
Slovenia	152	8,3	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	7%	4%	7%	14%	30%	32%
Spain	715	8,7	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	8%	13%	24%	45%
Sweden	487	9,0	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%	13%	30%	47%
United Kingdom	904	9,2	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	9%	22%	60%
Average	-	8,8	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	5%	12%	25%	49%
Total	11.686	8,9	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	5%	13%	28%	48%