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**Presentation title:** Voter turnout in OECD countries: a fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis of the impact of corruption perceptions

The rational choice literature suggests that citizens do not vote in an environment of high corruption because they believe it will have little impact on political decisions. Moreover, high levels of corruption exacerbate voters' loss of trust in democracy and increase citizens' alienation from the polity. In this context, corruption has been identified as an important element in the weakening of democracy. This study sought to examine the impact of corruption perceptions on voter turnout in OECD countries. The contribution to existing research is the use of fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis to examine the relationship between corruption and voter turnout. The macro results suggest that citizens' perceptions of corruption affect their political participation, i.e. they are less likely to vote overall. In Portugal, the problem is particularly severe.