



World Justice  
Project

# CORRUPTION IN THE CARIBBEAN

Insights from the General Public 2022

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# ABOUT THIS REPORT

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## | INTRODUCTION

Absence of corruption is a core component of effective rule of law. When societies allow corrupt practices to persist, public trust in government institutions is undermined, the flow of critical resources in emergency situations is compromised, and people are denied fair access to opportunities. Combatting corruption is an important objective for governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, anti-corruption measures require clarity about societal attitudes and norms, as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement.

The *Corruption in the Caribbean* report presents question-level data drawn from the General Population Poll (GPP), an original data source designed and collected by the World Justice Project. The questions in this report were designed specifically to measure perceptions of and experiences with corruption in the Caribbean.

*This report represents the voices of people throughout the Caribbean and their experiences with corruption in their countries.*

The GPP was conducted in 14 Caribbean countries between June and August 2022. Interviews were conducted face-to-face to nationally representative samples of 500 to 1,000 households. This poll was designed to capture data on the experiences and perceptions of ordinary people regarding a variety of themes related to corruption. More information on the methodology of the study can be found at the end of the report.

The data derived from the General Population Poll is presented in a series of tables, each one highlighting a different dimension of corruption from the perspective of people living in the Caribbean region. In addition to regional averages, the tables feature data from the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The report presents data on themes such as: social norms toward corruption, perceptions of corruption in the public and private sectors, experiences with bribe solicitation by public and private actors, and instances of election manipulation. In addition to thematic tables, the data is organized into country profiles to facilitate country-specific analysis.

# | EXECUTIVE FINDINGS

The *Corruption in the Caribbean* report provides a comprehensive overview of how citizens perceive and experience corruption across 14 Caribbean countries. The findings summarized below draw on new data collected from the general public in 2022.

## 1 | SOCIAL ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPT PRACTICES

**Attitudes toward corrupt practices are often mixed, depending on the practice at hand.** Of the scenarios involving public officials, the most acceptable corrupt practice is recruiting a public officer on the basis of family ties and friendship networks, with 15% of respondents on average believing this is an acceptable practice (see Table 1). Regionally, embezzlement was the least condoned public sector scenario, as only 9% of respondents on average say that an elected official taking public funds and using them for their private use is an acceptable practice. Of the scenarios involving private sector employees, respondents least frequently approved of corruption in hiring practices – on average, just 9% of respondents found a company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant an acceptable practice.

## 2 | PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION INVOLVING PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND POLITICIANS

**Of the actors associated with the public sector, political parties and members of the national legislature are perceived as frequently involved in corrupt practices by a majority of respondents.** On average, 66% of respondents in the Caribbean believe that all or most people working in political parties are engaged in corrupt practices, and 55% believe the same about members of the national legislature (see Table 3). Perceptions of involvement in corrupt practices are lowest for public school teachers (18%), doctors and nurses in public hospitals (20%), and land registry officers (28%).

Of the corrupt practices these public agents are involved in, the conduct most frequently identified by respondents in this study was the influencing of hiring and career advancement of friends or relatives (see Table 2). This is the case for both public officials (81%) and elected representatives and politicians (83%).

### 3 | BRIBERY VICTIMIZATION WITHIN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

**Despite highly negative perceptions of corruption among public sector actors, bribery victimization rates among Caribbean respondents are mixed.** In the past year, an average of 65% of respondents across the Caribbean had contact with a public official, including through an intermediary. The most common contacts on average occurred with public sector doctors and nurses (36%) and public utility company officers and employees (28%). In contacts with both of these groups of officials, respective rates for giving a bribe, gift, or favor were 2% and 4% (see Table 4). On average, the most-frequent cases of having to give a bribe, favor, or additional sum of money in the region came during interactions with car registration/driver's license officers (9%) and police officers (8%).

Within the 14 countries included in this report, reported cases of bribery varied greatly. In Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada, less than 1% of respondents reported having to pay a bribe or give a gift, favor, or some extra money to a public official. In contrast, 19% of respondents in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti reported having to provide a bribe, gift, or favor within the last 12 months. Respondents in Jamaica (17%) and Guyana (16%) faced similar rates of bribery obligations.

For all instances of bribery within the public sector, the majority of bribes were paid to speed up or finalize a procedure (60%) (see Table 5) and were requested, either directly or indirectly, by the official (67%) (Table 6). After the bribe, gift, or favor was provided, few respondents reported the incident to an authority (5%), as 26% believed that it is a common practice to provide such bribes and 25% reported that any efforts to report the bribery would be futile (Table 7).

### 4 | PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPT PRACTICES WITHIN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

**Perceptions of nepotism in the private sector are widespread.** On average, 75% of respondents in the Caribbean believe that private sector employees frequently or very frequently exercise influence over the hiring of friends and relatives

(see Table 8). Similarly, 74% say that private sector employees frequently or very frequently favor friends and relatives when awarding contracts. These perceptions are most pronounced in Trinidad and Tobago, where 82% of respondents say hiring in the private sector is influenced by nepotism and 87% say the same of contract awarding practices. Respondents in Grenada report the second greatest percentages of perceived corrupt practices in the private sector (84% for hiring and 83% for contract awarding) followed by those in St. Lucia (77% for hiring and 80% for contract awarding).

### 5 | BRIBERY VICTIMIZATION WITHIN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

**Bribery victimization within the private sector is uncommon in the Caribbean.** In the past year, a regional average of 41% of respondents had contacts with private sector employees, but of that percentage, only 3% reported having to give a gift, favor, or extra money in exchange for services (see Table 9). Guyana, however, stands out as an outlier in this measure – of the 39% of Guyanans who contacted a private sector employee, 18% paid a bribe. In addition to Guyana, Haiti and the Dominican Republic were the only other countries to report private sector victimization rates above 5%. Eight percent (8%) of Haitians and 7% of respondents from the Dominican Republic who contacted a private sector employee had to pay a bribe, respectively.

### 6 | ELECTION MANIPULATION

**Vote buying occurs across the Caribbean, but voters in select countries see substantially more solicitations for their votes.** In both national and municipal elections, respondents in the Dominican Republic and Guyana reported the highest rates of instances of being asked to vote for a candidate or political party in exchange for a favor or some money or goods (see Table 10). These solicitations were higher on average in both countries, as well as the Caribbean region overall, for national elections. The lowest rates of reported voter manipulation were found in Antigua and Barbuda.



PHOTO: HUGH WHYTE, UNSPLASH

THEMATIC FINDINGS

# CORRUPTION TABLES

TABLE 1.

## Social Norms and Acceptability of Corruption

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are "always" or "usually" acceptable.

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks                      | 15%              | –                   | 16%         | 8%       | 5%       | 26%                | 13%     | 36%    | 32%   | 16%     | 2%                  | 16%       | 3%                             | 4%       | 13%                 |
| A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                                 | 10%              | –                   | 14%         | 5%       | 7%       | 17%                | 7%      | 24%    | 34%   | 13%     | 0%                  | 8%        | 0%                             | 2%       | 5%                  |
| A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures             | 11%              | –                   | 19%         | 3%       | 6%       | 19%                | 5%      | 27%    | 27%   | 14%     | 3%                  | 9%        | 4%                             | 3%       | 6%                  |
| An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 9%               | –                   | 12%         | 2%       | 6%       | 18%                | 6%      | 21%    | 23%   | 12%     | 3%                  | 9%        | 3%                             | 0%       | 5%                  |
| An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              | 10%              | –                   | 8%          | 4%       | 6%       | 23%                | 7%      | 27%    | 21%   | 13%     | 0%                  | 6%        | 3%                             | 3%       | 6%                  |
| A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe | 10%              | –                   | 10%         | 5%       | 7%       | 21%                | 3%      | 21%    | 30%   | 12%     | 3%                  | 5%        | 4%                             | 1%       | 4%                  |
| A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant  | 9%               | –                   | 10%         | 2%       | 7%       | 19%                | 4%      | 20%    | 25%   | 11%     | 1%                  | 7%        | 3%                             | 1%       | 4%                  |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

TABLE 2.

## Perceptions of Corruption in the Public Sector

Percentage who responded that the following practices were "very frequent" or "frequent" among public officials (Panel A) or elected representatives and politicians (Panel B).

### PANEL A: PUBLIC OFFICIALS

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Influencing the hiring of friends or relatives in the public sector                   | 81%              | -                   | 90%         | 75%      | 88%      | 69%                | 81%     | 80%    | 73%   | 78%     | -                   | 86%       | -                              | 88%      | 88%                 |
| Influencing the award of government contracts to friends or relatives                 | 80%              | -                   | 89%         | 68%      | 81%      | 68%                | 78%     | 74%    | 74%   | 79%     | -                   | 87%       | -                              | 89%      | 89%                 |
| Requesting money or gifts for public services that should have been provided for free | 66%              | -                   | 62%         | 36%      | 69%      | 63%                | 56%     | 64%    | 67%   | 74%     | -                   | 78%       | -                              | 80%      | 82%                 |

### PANEL B: ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AND POLITICIANS

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Influencing the career advancement of their friends or relatives on the basis of patronage instead of merit | 83%              | -                   | 92%         | 86%      | 91%      | 70%                | 78%     | 76%    | 73%   | 81%     | -                   | 89%       | -                              | 91%      | 86%                 |
| Influencing the award of contracts to companies/ individuals close to themselves                            | 80%              | -                   | 91%         | 71%      | 80%      | 72%                | 79%     | 73%    | 74%   | 80%     | -                   | 87%       | -                              | 88%      | 92%                 |
| Using public funds or property for personal or family needs   | 74%              | -                   | 72%         | 37%      | 81%      | 74%                | 75%     | 67%    | 77%   | 80%     | -                   | 75%       | -                              | 86%      | 89%                 |
| Taking bribes or gifts to influence public contracts or public decisions                                    | 73%              | -                   | 79%         | 36%      | 77%      | 68%                | 66%     | 68%    | 71%   | 78%     | -                   | 82%       | -                              | 86%      | 89%                 |
| Manipulating government records or public accounts  | 66%              | -                   | 79%         | 31%      | 62%      | 68%                | 44%     | 65%    | 74%   | 75%     | -                   | 68%       | -                              | 74%      | 85%                 |
| Manipulating electoral processes/ electoral fraud   | 63%              | -                   | 64%         | 32%      | 71%      | 73%                | 32%     | 64%    | 78%   | 71%     | -                   | 67%       | -                              | 68%      | 77%                 |
| Compromising on investigative functions   | 62%              | -                   | 67%         | 23%      | 66%      | 64%                | 38%     | 64%    | 69%   | 72%     | -                   | 68%       | -                              | 74%      | 80%                 |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

**TABLE 3.**  
**Perceptions of Corruption Among Actors in the Public Sector**

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, "all of them" or "most of them" are involved in corrupt practices.

|  | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Members of parliament/congress                       | 55%              | -                   | -           | 32%      | 55%      | 54%                | 54%     | 53%    | 68%   | 61%     | -                   | 44%       | 56%                            | 63%      | 60%                 |
| Officers working in the national government          | 45%              | -                   | 49%         | 26%      | 35%      | 47%                | 34%     | 56%    | 67%   | 53%     | -                   | 36%       | 43%                            | 47%      | 47%                 |
| Officers working in the local government             | 42%              | -                   | 48%         | 25%      | 30%      | 39%                | 29%     | 53%    | 63%   | 51%     | -                   | 34%       | 50%                            | 36%      | 45%                 |
| Judges and magistrates                               | 36%              | -                   | 33%         | 32%      | 28%      | 39%                | 14%     | 52%    | 58%   | 43%     | -                   | 30%       | 41%                            | 27%      | 37%                 |
| The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 36%              | -                   | 38%         | 26%      | 30%      | 39%                | 16%     | 50%    | 56%   | 46%     | -                   | 27%       | 42%                            | 30%      | 37%                 |
| Public defense attorneys                             | 37%              | -                   | 40%         | 23%      | 34%      | 40%                | 14%     | 52%    | 57%   | 46%     | -                   | 29%       | 43%                            | 29%      | 37%                 |
| Police officers                                      | 50%              | -                   | -           | 37%      | 44%      | 52%                | 42%     | 67%    | 52%   | 62%     | -                   | 51%       | 44%                            | 55%      | 48%                 |
| Members of the armed forces                          | 39%              | -                   | 46%         | 19%      | 38%      | 30%                | 38%     | 57%    | 53%   | 46%     | -                   | 39%       | 43%                            | 24%      | 35%                 |
| Tax/Revenues officers                                | 33%              | -                   | 32%         | 7%       | 19%      | 35%                | 14%     | 55%    | 55%   | 44%     | -                   | 38%       | 28%                            | 35%      | 34%                 |
| Customs officers                                     | 42%              | -                   | 42%         | 15%      | 42%      | 37%                | 37%     | 55%    | 58%   | 52%     | -                   | 46%       | 20%                            | 61%      | 36%                 |
| Public utility company officers and employees        | 29%              | -                   | 26%         | 4%       | 28%      | 34%                | 10%     | 46%    | 55%   | 47%     | -                   | 25%       | 22%                            | 18%      | 27%                 |
| Doctors and nurses in public hospitals               | 20%              | -                   | 19%         | 2%       | 11%      | 19%                | 9%      | 42%    | 41%   | 36%     | -                   | 20%       | 18%                            | 12%      | 14%                 |
| Teachers in public schools                           | 18%              | -                   | 14%         | 2%       | 15%      | 19%                | 9%      | 36%    | 44%   | 34%     | -                   | 21%       | 6%                             | 7%       | 10%                 |
| Land registry officers                               | 28%              | -                   | 21%         | 3%       | 19%      | 31%                | 8%      | 52%    | 43%   | 40%     | -                   | 31%       | 20%                            | 41%      | 27%                 |
| Car registration/Driving license agency officers     | 34%              | -                   | 32%         | 6%       | 24%      | 33%                | 35%     | 53%    | 50%   | 52%     | -                   | 39%       | 12%                            | 28%      | 46%                 |
| The news media                                       | 31%              | -                   | 48%         | 29%      | 27%      | 26%                | 15%     | 45%    | 48%   | 39%     | -                   | 31%       | 14%                            | 25%      | 27%                 |
| Political parties                                    | 66%              | -                   | 83%         | 48%      | 69%      | 59%                | 54%     | 69%    | 66%   | 70%     | -                   | 65%       | 65%                            | 82%      | 56%                 |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

**TABLE 4.**  
**Bribe Solicitation in Public Services**

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Police officers                                     | 8%               | 0%                  | 2%          | 0%       | 0%       | 27%                | 0%      | 27%    | 21%   | 16%     | –                   | 3%        | 0%                             | 3%       | 2%                  |
| Judges/magistrates at court                         | 5%               | 0%*                 | 2%          | 0%       | 0%       | 9%                 | 0%      | 3%     | 16%   | 6%      | –                   | 0%        | 0%                             | 18%*     | 6%                  |
| Prosecutors   | 3%               | 0%*                 | 3%          | 0%       | 0%       | 10%                | 0%      | 6%     | 13%*  | 5%      | –                   | 0%        | 0%*                            | 0%*      | 0%                  |
| Tax/revenues officers                               | 4%               | 0%*                 | 0%          | 0%       | 1%       | 8%                 | 0%      | 13%    | 19%   | 11%     | –                   | 1%        | 0%                             | 0%       | 0%                  |
| Customs officers                                    | 7%               | 0%                  | 2%          | 2%       | 2%       | 18%                | 1%      | 7%     | 13%   | 21%     | –                   | 4%        | 2%                             | 14%      | 7%                  |
| Public utility company officers and employees       | 4%               | 0%                  | 2%          | 1%       | 1%       | 15%                | 0%      | 9%     | 10%   | 11%     | –                   | 2%        | 1%                             | 3%       | 4%                  |
| Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)         | 2%               | 1%                  | 0%          | 0%       | 0%       | 7%                 | 0%      | 4%     | 10%   | 2%      | –                   | 1%        | 0%                             | 3%       | 1%                  |
| Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)            | 3%               | 2%                  | 0%          | 0%       | 0%       | 5%                 | 0%      | 3%     | 11%   | 5%      | –                   | 5%        | 0%                             | 1%       | 2%                  |
| Car registration/Driving license agency officers    | 9%               | 0%                  | 2%          | 0%       | 1%       | 14%                | 0%      | 9%     | 32%   | 24%     | –                   | 1%        | 2%                             | 12%      | 15%                 |
| Land registry officers                              | 5%               | –                   | 0%          | 0%       | 0%       | 8%                 | 0%      | 15%    | 20%   | 5%      | –                   | 0%        | 0%                             | 7%       | 7%                  |
| Elected representatives from local/state government | 2%               | 2%                  | 2%          | 0%       | 0%       | 8%                 | 1%      | 10%    | 0%*   | 1%      | –                   | 4%        | 0%                             | 0%       | 2%                  |
| Other public official/civil servant                 | 2%               | 0%                  | 2%          | 1%       | 0%       | 4%                 | 0%      | 7%     | 10%*  | 6%      | –                   | 1%        | 0%                             | 1%       | 0%                  |
| <b>Any public official</b>                          | <b>7%</b>        | 1%                  | 2%          | 2%       | 1%       | 19%                | 1%      | 16%    | 19%   | 17%     | –                   | 6%        | 1%                             | 7%       | 6%                  |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

\*\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

TABLE 4 APPENDIX.

## Contact with Public Officials

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary).

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Police officers                                     | 21%              | 12%                 | 22%         | 18%      | 39%      | 14%                | 39%     | 21%    | 7%    | 23%     | –                   | 21%       | 20%                            | 19%      | 24%                 |
| Judges/magistrates at court                         | 7%               | 1%                  | 11%         | 8%       | 17%      | 6%                 | 7%      | 7%     | 4%    | 5%      | –                   | 5%        | 6%                             | 2%       | 5%                  |
| Prosecutors   | 4%               | 2%                  | 7%          | 6%       | 11%      | 5%                 | 4%      | 3%     | 2%    | 2%      | –                   | 3%        | 1%                             | 1%       | 1%                  |
| Tax/revenues officers                               | 12%              | 3%                  | 6%          | 12%      | 20%      | 5%                 | 22%     | 12%    | 5%    | 19%     | –                   | 24%       | 21%                            | 4%       | 2%                  |
| Customs officers                                    | 15%              | 15%                 | 20%         | 17%      | 26%      | 2%                 | 30%     | 10%    | 3%    | 10%     | –                   | 29%       | 23%                            | 7%       | 5%                  |
| Public utility company officers and employees       | 28%              | 4%                  | 28%         | 38%      | 46%      | 20%                | 48%     | 28%    | 4%    | 23%     | –                   | 39%       | 37%                            | 39%      | 10%                 |
| Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)         | 36%              | 38%                 | 33%         | 28%      | 46%      | 31%                | 57%     | 32%    | 14%   | 30%     | –                   | 36%       | 45%                            | 43%      | 35%                 |
| Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)            | 26%              | 13%                 | 26%         | 26%      | 42%      | 23%                | 55%     | 23%    | 11%   | 23%     | –                   | 16%       | 34%                            | 23%      | 17%                 |
| Car registration/Driving license agency officers    | 19%              | 11%                 | 37%         | 36%      | 32%      | 7%                 | 38%     | 12%    | 4%    | 16%     | –                   | 21%       | 11%                            | 13%      | 12%                 |
| Land registry officers                              | 6%               | 0%                  | 5%          | 10%      | 11%      | 2%                 | 7%      | 10%    | 3%    | 4%      | –                   | 6%        | 12%                            | 9%       | 3%                  |
| Elected representatives from local/state government | 13%              | 12%                 | 15%         | 24%      | 24%      | 7%                 | 20%     | 6%     | 2%    | 8%      | –                   | 19%       | 11%                            | 8%       | 11%                 |
| Other public official/civil servant                 | 19%              | 5%                  | 26%         | 39%      | 39%      | 5%                 | 34%     | 10%    | 2%    | 9%      | –                   | 34%       | 30%                            | 15%      | 3%                  |
| <b>Any public official</b>                          | <b>65%</b>       | 59%                 | 75%         | 64%      | 67%      | 55%                | 85%     | 58%    | 32%   | 65%     | –                   | 68%       | 78%                            | 72%      | 62%                 |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

TABLE 5.  
Purpose of Bribes

Percentage who cited the following purposes for giving a bribe to a public official (among those who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any public official (including through an intermediary)).

ANY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Speed up/finalize procedure             | 60%              | -                   | 38%*        | 60%*     | 60%*     | 48%                | 100%*   | 46%    | 70%   | 51%     | -                   | 50%       | 50%*                           | 68%      | 83%                 |
| Avoid payment of fine                   | 16%              | -                   | 38%*        | 0%*      | 0%*      | 14%                | 0%*     | 26%    | 17%   | 22%     | -                   | 28%       | 25%*                           | 16%      | 6%                  |
| Receive information or better treatment | 7%               | -                   | 25%*        | 0%*      | 20%*     | 6%                 | 0%*     | 18%    | 4%    | 8%      | -                   | 0%        | 0%*                            | 0%       | 0%                  |
| Sign of appreciation                    | 9%               | -                   | 0%*         | 20%*     | 0%*      | 13%                | 0%*     | 3%     | 4%    | 13%     | -                   | 11%       | 25%*                           | 11%      | 6%                  |
| Other                                   | 8%               | -                   | 0%*         | 20%*     | 20%*     | 20%                | 0%*     | 8%     | 4%    | 6%      | -                   | 11%       | 0%*                            | 5%       | 6%                  |

TABLE 6  
Solicitation of Bribes

Percentage who responded that the bribe was requested by a public official or that they had offered the bribe to a public official (among those who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any public official (including through an intermediary)).

ANY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

|  | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Direct or indirect request from the official | 67%              | -                   | 33%*        | 100%*    | 100%*    | 56%                | 50%*    | 75%    | 75%   | 65%     | -                   | 53%       | 75%*                           | 37%      | 83%                 |
| Offered by the respondent                    | 33%              | -                   | 67%*        | 0%*      | 0%*      | 44%                | 50%*    | 25%    | 25%   | 35%     | -                   | 47%       | 25%*                           | 63%      | 17%                 |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

\*\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

TABLE 7.  
**Reporting of Corruption**

Percentage who reported the bribe to an authority or non-official party and, among those who did not, reasons for not reporting (among those who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any public official (including through an intermediary)).

**AUTHORITY OR NON-OFFICIAL PARTY**

|  | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Reported to an authority or non-official party | 5%               | -                   | 0%*         | 20%*     | 0%*      | 8%                 | 0%*     | 7%     | 15%   | 1%      | -                   | 6%        | 0%*                            | 5%       | 0%                  |

**REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING (AMONG THOSE WHO DIDN'T REPORT)**

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| It is a common practice to pay or make gifts  | 26%              | -                   | 38%*        | 25%*     | 0%*      | 12%                | 33%*    | 43%    | 21%   | 40%     | -                   | 12%       | 25%*                           | 25%      | 36%                 |
| It is pointless, nobody would do anything about it  | 25%              | -                   | 25%*        | 25%*     | 50%*     | 30%                | 0%*     | 22%    | 32%   | 20%     | -                   | 41%       | 0%*                            | 15%      | 42%                 |
| Didn't know to whom they should report/knew to whom they should report but they were too far away | 6%               | -                   | 0%*         | 0%*      | 0%*      | 12%                | 0%*     | 11%    | 21%   | 3%      | -                   | 0%        | 25%*                           | 0%       | 0%                  |
| Feared negative consequences for themselves   | 2%               | -                   | 0%*         | 0%*      | 0%*      | 6%                 | 0%*     | 5%     | 0%    | 6%      | -                   | 6%        | 0%*                            | 0%       | 6%                  |
| Received a benefit from the payment/gift  | 19%              | -                   | 13%*        | 50%*     | 25%*     | 7%                 | 33%*    | 16%    | 0%    | 9%      | -                   | 0%        | 50%*                           | 15%      | 6%                  |
| Made the payment/gift as a sign of gratitude  | 9%               | -                   | 13%*        | 0%*      | 25%*     | 17%                | 0%*     | 3%     | 5%    | 13%     | -                   | 12%       | 0%*                            | 20%      | 0%                  |
| Did not want to incur additional expenses   | 6%               | -                   | 0%*         | 0%*      | 0%*      | 2%                 | 33%*    | 0%     | 16%   | 5%      | -                   | 12%       | 0%*                            | 5%       | 3%                  |
| Other   | 7%               | -                   | 13%*        | 0%*      | 0%*      | 14%                | 0%*     | 0%     | 5%    | 5%      | -                   | 18%       | 0%*                            | 20%      | 6%                  |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

\*\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

TABLE 8.

## Perceptions of Corruption in the Private Sector

Percentage who responded that the following practices among private sector employees were "very frequent" or "frequent".

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Influencing the hiring of friends or relatives in the private sector                | 75%              | -                   | 78%         | 69%      | 75%      | 58%                | 84%     | 76%    | 72%   | 77%     | -                   | 77%       | -                              | 76%      | 82%                 |
| Influencing the award of contracts to friends or relatives in the private sector    | 74%              | -                   | 69%         | 69%      | 71%      | 57%                | 83%     | 71%    | 71%   | 76%     | -                   | 80%       | -                              | 77%      | 87%                 |
| Requesting money or gifts for private benefit instead of the benefit of the company | 59%              | -                   | 49%         | 28%      | 64%      | 55%                | 44%     | 62%    | 69%   | 72%     | -                   | 63%       | -                              | 65%      | 81%                 |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

TABLE 9.

## Perceptions of Corruption Among Private Sector Employees

Percentage that, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following employees in the private sector (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money (including through an intermediary).

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Doctor or nurse in a private hospital           | 3%               | 0%                  | 0%          | 0%       | 0%       | 5%                 | 0%      | 9%     | 11%   | 1%      | 0%                  | 3%        | 0%                             | 11%      | 0%                  |
| Teacher in a private school                     | 2%               | 0%                  | 0%          | 0%       | 0%       | 6%                 | 2%      | 9%     | 9%    | 6%      | 0%                  | 0%        | 0%                             | 0%*      | 0%                  |
| Official in a private bank or insurance company | 2%               | 0%                  | 1%          | 0%       | 0%       | 1%                 | 0%      | 14%    | 10%   | 3%      | 0%                  | 0%        | 0%                             | 0%       | 0%                  |
| Other official in private business              | 2%               | 0%                  | 2%          | 0%       | 1%       | 6%                 | 0%      | 7%     | 0%*   | 7%      | 0%                  | 1%        | 0%                             | 0%       | 4%                  |
| Any private sector employee                     | 3%               | 0%                  | 1%          | 0%       | 0%       | 7%                 | 1%      | 18%    | 8%    | 4%      | 0%                  | 2%        | 0%                             | 4%       | 0%                  |

TABLE 9 APPENDIX.

## Contact with Employees in the Private Sector

Percentage that, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following employees in the private sector (including through an intermediary).

|   | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|---|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Doctor or nurse in a private hospital           | 23%              | 37%                 | 20%         | 40%      | 30%      | 20%                | 22%     | 27%    | 7%    | 20%     | 28%                 | 23%       | 19%                            | 7%       | 16%                 |
| Teacher in a private school                     | 13%              | 21%                 | 21%         | 15%      | 32%      | 8%                 | 21%     | 16%    | 8%    | 10%     | 13%                 | 6%        | 12%                            | 2%       | 4%                  |
| Official in a private bank or insurance company | 27%              | 64%                 | 22%         | 43%      | 35%      | 11%                | 43%     | 22%    | 4%    | 20%     | 47%                 | 34%       | 14%                            | 15%      | 9%                  |
| Other official in private business              | 18%              | 26%                 | 14%         | 41%      | 36%      | 5%                 | 30%     | 17%    | 3%    | 9%      | 35%                 | 30%       | 3%                             | 5%       | 3%                  |
| Any private sector employee                     | 41%              | 69%                 | 44%         | 51%      | 45%      | 28%                | 59%     | 39%    | 17%   | 34%     | 57%                 | 46%       | 31%                            | 23%      | 24%                 |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

TABLE 10.  
**Vote Buying**

Percentage who responded that before the [...] election, they (or a member of their household) were asked to vote for somebody/some political party in exchange for a favor or some money/goods.

**RESPONDENT**

|                    | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| National election  | 11%              | 2%                  | 13%         | 2%       | 7%       | 36%                | 5%      | 23%    | 9%    | 7%      | 12%                 | 15%       | 11%                            | 7%       | 6%                  |
| Municipal election | 8%               | 1%                  | 8%          | 1%       | 7%       | 32%                | 3%      | 18%    | 7%    | 6%      | 4%                  | 12%       | 7%                             | 6%       | 4%                  |

**HOUSEHOLD MEMBER**

|                    | Regional Average | Antigua and Barbuda | The Bahamas | Barbados | Dominica | Dominican Republic | Grenada | Guyana | Haiti | Jamaica | St. Kitts and Nevis | St. Lucia | St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Suriname | Trinidad and Tobago |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| National election  | 11%              | 1%                  | 15%         | 12%      | 13%      | 21%                | 12%     | 23%    | 14%   | 3%      | 11%                 | 12%       | 13%                            | 5%       | 3%                  |
| Municipal election | 10%              | 2%                  | 12%         | 10%      | 9%       | 19%                | 7%      | 23%    | 15%   | 3%      | 17%                 | 12%       | 10%                            | 5%       | 2%                  |



THEMATIC FINDINGS

COUNTRY  
PROFILES

PHOTO: CORINNE KUTZ, UNSPLASH



# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

- A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks
- A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures
- A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures
- An elected official taking public funds for private use
- An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community
- A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe
- A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

- Members of parliament/congress
- Officers working in the national government
- Officers working in the local government
- Judges and magistrates
- The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations
- Public defense attorneys
- Police officers
- Members of the armed forces
- Tax/revenues officers
- Customs officers
- Public utility company officers and employees
- Doctors and nurses in public hospitals
- Teachers in public schools
- Land registry officers
- Car registration/driver license agency officers
- The news media
- Political parties

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

- 0% | Police officers
- 0%\* | Judges/magistrates at court
- 0%\* | Prosecutors
- 0%\* | Tax/revenues officers
- 0% | Customs officers
- 0% | Public utility company officers and employees
- 1% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)
- 2% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)
- 0% | Car registration/driving license agency officers
- | Land registry officers
- 2% | Elected representatives from local/state government
- 0% | Other public official/civil servant

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

\*\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)

### 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>16%</b>   A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | <b>12%</b>   An elected official taking public funds for private use   | <b>10%</b>   A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| <b>14%</b>   A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | <b>8%</b>   An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                               |   |
| <b>19%</b>   A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | <b>10%</b>   A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |   |

### 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| -   Members of parliament/congress                                | -   Police officers  | <b>14%</b>   Teachers in public schools                      |
| <b>49%</b>   Officers working in the national government          | <b>46%</b>   Members of the armed forces                   | <b>21%</b>   Land registry officers                          |
| <b>48%</b>   Officers working in the local government             | <b>32%</b>   Tax/revenues officers                         | <b>32%</b>   Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| <b>33%</b>   Judges and magistrates                               | <b>42%</b>   Customs officers                              | <b>48%</b>   The news media                                  |
| <b>38%</b>   The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | <b>26%</b>   Public utility company officers and employees | <b>83%</b>   Political parties                               |
| <b>40%</b>   Public defense attorneys                             | <b>19%</b>   Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |  |

### 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>2%</b>   Police officers             | <b>2%</b>   Public utility company officers and employees    | <b>0%</b>   Land registry officers                              |
| <b>2%</b>   Judges/magistrates at court | <b>0%</b>   Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | <b>2%</b>   Elected representatives from local/state government |
| <b>3%</b>   Prosecutors                 | <b>0%</b>   Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | <b>2%</b>   Other public official/civil servant                 |
| <b>0%</b>   Tax/revenues officers       |  |   |
| <b>2%</b>   Customs officers            | <b>2%</b>   Car registration/driving license agency officers |   |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)



# BARBADOS

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|    |   |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 8% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 2% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 2% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 5% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 4% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 3% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 5% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 32% | Members of parliament/ congress                      | 37% | Police officers                               | 2%  | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 26% | Officers working in the national government          | 19% | Members of the armed forces                   | 3%  | Land registry officers                          |
| 25% | Officers working in the local government             | 7%  | Tax/revenues officers                         | 6%  | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 32% | Judges and magistrates                               | 15% | Customs officers                              | 29% | The news media                                  |
| 26% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 4%  | Public utility company officers and employees | 48% | Political parties                               |
| 23% | Public defense attorneys                             | 2%  | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|    |                             |    |  |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|--|----|---|
| 0% | Police officers             | 1% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 0% | Land registry officers                              |
| 0% | Judges/magistrates at court | 0% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 0% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0% | Prosecutors                 | 0% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 1% | Other public official/ civil servant                |
| 0% | Tax/revenues officers       |    |  |    |   |
| 2% | Customs officers            | 0% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |



# DOMINICA

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|    |   |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 5% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 6% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 7% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 7% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 6% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 6% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 7% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 55% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 44% | Police officers                               | 15% | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 35% | Officers working in the national government          | 38% | Members of the armed forces                   | 19% | Land registry officers                          |
| 30% | Officers working in the local government             | 19% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 24% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 28% | Judges and magistrates                               | 42% | Customs officers                              | 27% | The news media                                  |
| 30% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 28% | Public utility company officers and employees | 69% | Political parties                               |
| 34% | Public defense attorneys                             | 11% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|    |                             |    |  |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|--|----|---|
| 0% | Police officers             | 1% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 0% | Land registry officers                              |
| 0% | Judges/magistrates at court | 0% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 0% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0% | Prosecutors                 | 0% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 0% | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 1% | Tax/revenues officers       |    |  |    |   |
| 2% | Customs officers            | 1% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |



# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|     |   |     |   |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|
| 26% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 18% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 19% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 17% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 23% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |     |  |
| 19% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 21% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |     |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 54% | Members of parliament/ congress                      | 52% | Police officers                               | 19% | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 47% | Officers working in the national government          | 30% | Members of the armed forces                   | 31% | Land registry officers                          |
| 39% | Officers working in the local government             | 35% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 33% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 39% | Judges and magistrates                               | 37% | Customs officers                              | 26% | The news media                                  |
| 39% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 34% | Public utility company officers and employees | 59% | Political parties                               |
| 40% | Public defense attorneys                             | 19% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|     |                             |     |  |    |   |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|--|----|---|
| 27% | Police officers             | 15% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 8% | Land registry officers                              |
| 9%  | Judges/magistrates at court | 7%  | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 8% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 10% | Prosecutors                 | 5%  | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 4% | Other public official/ civil servant                |
| 8%  | Tax/revenues officers       |     |  |    |   |
| 18% | Customs officers            | 14% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |



# GRENADA

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|     |   |    |   |    |  |
|-----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 13% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 6% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 4% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 7%  | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 7% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 5%  | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 3% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 54% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 42% | Police officers                               | 9%  | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 34% | Officers working in the national government          | 38% | Members of the armed forces                   | 8%  | Land registry officers                          |
| 29% | Officers working in the local government             | 14% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 35% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 14% | Judges and magistrates                               | 37% | Customs officers                              | 15% | The news media                                  |
| 16% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 10% | Public utility company officers and employees | 54% | Political parties                               |
| 14% | Public defense attorneys                             | 9%  | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|    |                             |    |  |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|--|----|---|
| 0% | Police officers             | 0% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 0% | Land registry officers                              |
| 0% | Judges/magistrates at court | 0% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 1% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0% | Prosecutors                 | 0% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 0% | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 0% | Tax/revenues officers       |    |  |    |   |
| 1% | Customs officers            | 0% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |

### 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>36%</b>   A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | <b>21%</b>   An elected official taking public funds for private use   | <b>20%</b>   A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| <b>24%</b>   A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | <b>27%</b>   An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |   |
| <b>27%</b>   A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | <b>21%</b>   A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |   |

### 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>53%</b>   Members of parliament/ congress                      | <b>67%</b>   Police officers                               | <b>36%</b>   Teachers in public schools                      |
| <b>56%</b>   Officers working in the national government          | <b>57%</b>   Members of the armed forces                   | <b>52%</b>   Land registry officers                          |
| <b>53%</b>   Officers working in the local government             | <b>55%</b>   Tax/revenues officers                         | <b>53%</b>   Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| <b>52%</b>   Judges and magistrates                               | <b>55%</b>   Customs officers                              | <b>45%</b>   The news media                                  |
| <b>50%</b>   The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | <b>46%</b>   Public utility company officers and employees | <b>69%</b>   Political parties                               |
| <b>52%</b>   Public defense attorneys                             | <b>42%</b>   Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |  |

### 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>27%</b>   Police officers            | <b>9%</b>   Public utility company officers and employees    | <b>15%</b>   Land registry officers                              |
| <b>3%</b>   Judges/magistrates at court | <b>4%</b>   Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | <b>10%</b>   Elected representatives from local/state government |
| <b>6%</b>   Prosecutors                 | <b>3%</b>   Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | <b>7%</b>   Other public official/ civil servant                 |
| <b>13%</b>   Tax/revenues officers      |  |  |
| <b>7%</b>   Customs officers            | <b>9%</b>   Car registration/driving license agency officers |  |



# HAITI

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|     |   |     |   |     |  |
|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|
| 32% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 23% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 25% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 34% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 21% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |     |  |
| 27% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 30% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |     |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 68% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 52% | Police officers                               | 44% | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 67% | Officers working in the national government          | 53% | Members of the armed forces                   | 43% | Land registry officers                          |
| 63% | Officers working in the local government             | 55% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 50% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 58% | Judges and magistrates                               | 58% | Customs officers                              | 48% | The news media                                  |
| 56% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 55% | Public utility company officers and employees | 66% | Political parties                               |
| 57% | Public defense attorneys                             | 41% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|      |                             |     |  |      |   |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|--|------|---|
| 21%  | Police officers             | 10% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 20%  | Land registry officers                              |
| 16%  | Judges/magistrates at court | 10% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 0%*  | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 13%* | Prosecutors                 | 11% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 10%* | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 19%  | Tax/revenues officers       |     |  |      |   |
| 13%  | Customs officers            | 32% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |      |   |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p><b>16%</b>   A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks</p> <p><b>13%</b>   A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures</p> <p><b>14%</b>   A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures</p> | <p><b>12%</b>   An elected official taking public funds for private use</p> <p><b>13%</b>   An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community</p> <p><b>12%</b>   A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe</p> | <p><b>11%</b>   A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant</p> |
|--|--|--|

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>61%</b>   Members of parliament/congress</p> <p><b>53%</b>   Officers working in the national government</p> <p><b>51%</b>   Officers working in the local government</p> <p><b>43%</b>   Judges and magistrates</p> <p><b>46%</b>   The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations</p> <p><b>46%</b>   Public defense attorneys</p> | <p><b>62%</b>   Police officers</p> <p><b>46%</b>   Members of the armed forces</p> <p><b>44%</b>   Tax/revenues officers</p> <p><b>52%</b>   Customs officers</p> <p><b>47%</b>   Public utility company officers and employees</p> <p><b>36%</b>   Doctors and nurses in public hospitals</p> | <p><b>34%</b>   Teachers in public schools</p> <p><b>40%</b>   Land registry officers</p> <p><b>52%</b>   Car registration/driver license agency officers</p> <p><b>39%</b>   The news media</p> <p><b>70%</b>   Political parties</p> |
|--|---|--|

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p><b>16%</b>   Police officers</p> <p><b>6%</b>   Judges/magistrates at court</p> <p><b>5%</b>   Prosecutors</p> <p><b>11%</b>   Tax/revenues officers</p> <p><b>21%</b>   Customs officers</p> | <p><b>11%</b>   Public utility company officers and employees</p> <p><b>2%</b>   Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)</p> <p><b>5%</b>   Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)</p> <p><b>24%</b>   Car registration/driving license agency officers</p> | <p><b>5%</b>   Land registry officers</p> <p><b>1%</b>   Elected representatives from local/state government</p> <p><b>6%</b>   Other public official/civil servant</p> |
|--|---|---|



# ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|    |   |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 2% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 3% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 1% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 0% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 0% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 3% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 3% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| -   Members of parliament/ congress                      | -   Police officers                               | -   Teachers in public schools                      |
| -   Officers working in the national government          | -   Members of the armed forces                   | -   Land registry officers                          |
| -   Officers working in the local government             | -   Tax/revenues officers                         | -   Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| -   Judges and magistrates                               | -   Customs officers                              | -   The news media                                  |
| -   The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | -   Public utility company officers and employees | -   Political parties                               |
| -   Public defense attorneys                             | -   Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

- |                                 |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| -   Police officers             | -   Public utility company officers and employees    | -   Land registry officers                              |
| -   Judges/magistrates at court | -   Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | -   Elected representatives from local/state government |
| -   Prosecutors                 | -   Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | -   Other public official/ civil servant                |
| -   Tax/revenues officers       |  |   |
| -   Customs officers            | -   Car registration/driving license agency officers |   |

\* Countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-)



# ST. LUCIA

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|     |   |    |   |    |  |
|-----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 16% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 9% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 7% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 8%  | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 6% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 9%  | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 5% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 44% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 51% | Police officers                               | 21% | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 36% | Officers working in the national government          | 39% | Members of the armed forces                   | 31% | Land registry officers                          |
| 34% | Officers working in the local government             | 38% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 39% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 30% | Judges and magistrates                               | 46% | Customs officers                              | 31% | The news media                                  |
| 27% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 25% | Public utility company officers and employees | 65% | Political parties                               |
| 29% | Public defense attorneys                             | 20% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|    |                             |    |  |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|----|--|----|---|
| 3% | Police officers             | 2% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 0% | Land registry officers                              |
| 0% | Judges/magistrates at court | 1% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 4% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0% | Prosecutors                 | 5% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 1% | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 1% | Tax/revenues officers       |    |  |    |   |
| 4% | Customs officers            | 1% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |



# ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|    |   |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 3% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 3% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 3% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 0% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 3% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 4% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 4% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 56% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 44% | Police officers                               | 6%  | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 43% | Officers working in the national government          | 43% | Members of the armed forces                   | 20% | Land registry officers                          |
| 50% | Officers working in the local government             | 28% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 12% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 41% | Judges and magistrates                               | 20% | Customs officers                              | 14% | The news media                                  |
| 42% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 22% | Public utility company officers and employees | 65% | Political parties                               |
| 43% | Public defense attorneys                             | 18% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|     |                             |    |  |    |   |
|-----|-----------------------------|----|--|----|---|
| 0%  | Police officers             | 1% | Public utility company officers and employees    | 0% | Land registry officers                              |
| 0%  | Judges/magistrates at court | 0% | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 0% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0%* | Prosecutors                 | 0% | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 0% | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 0%  | Tax/revenues officers       |    |  |    |   |
| 2%  | Customs officers            | 2% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations



# SURINAME

## 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|    |   |    |   |    |  |
|----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 4% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 0% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 1% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 2% | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 3% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 3% | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 1% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

## 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 63% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 55% | Police officers                               | 7%  | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 47% | Officers working in the national government          | 24% | Members of the armed forces                   | 41% | Land registry officers                          |
| 36% | Officers working in the local government             | 35% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 28% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 27% | Judges and magistrates                               | 61% | Customs officers                              | 25% | The news media                                  |
| 30% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 18% | Public utility company officers and employees | 82% | Political parties                               |
| 29% | Public defense attorneys                             | 12% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

## 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|      |                             |     |  |    |   |
|------|-----------------------------|-----|--|----|---|
| 3%   | Police officers             | 3%  | Public utility company officers and employees    | 7% | Land registry officers                              |
| 18%* | Judges/magistrates at court | 3%  | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 0% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0%*  | Prosecutors                 | 1%  | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 1% | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 0%   | Tax/revenues officers       |     |  |    |   |
| 14%  | Customs officers            | 12% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |

\* Calculations based on fewer than 15 observations

### 1. SOCIAL NORMS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF CORRUPTION

Percentage who responded that the following behaviors are “always” or “usually” acceptable.

|     |   |    |   |    |  |
|-----|---|----|---|----|--|
| 13% | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks          | 5% | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | 4% | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant |
| 5%  | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                     | 6% | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              |    |  |
| 6%  | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures | 4% | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe |    |  |

### 2. PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION AMONG ACTORS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Percentage who responded that, among the following people, “all of them” or “most of them” are involved in corrupt practices.

|     |  |     |   |     |   |
|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|
| 60% | Members of parliament/congress                       | 48% | Police officers                               | 10% | Teachers in public schools                      |
| 47% | Officers working in the national government          | 35% | Members of the armed forces                   | 27% | Land registry officers                          |
| 45% | Officers working in the local government             | 34% | Tax/revenues officers                         | 46% | Car registration/driver license agency officers |
| 37% | Judges and magistrates                               | 36% | Customs officers                              | 27% | The news media                                  |
| 37% | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | 27% | Public utility company officers and employees | 56% | Political parties                               |
| 37% | Public defense attorneys                             | 14% | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals        |     |   |

### 3. BRIBE SOLICITATION IN PUBLIC SERVICES

Percentage who, in the last 12 months, had contact with any of the following public officials (including through an intermediary) and had to give a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary.

|    |                             |     |  |    |   |
|----|-----------------------------|-----|--|----|---|
| 2% | Police officers             | 4%  | Public utility company officers and employees    | 7% | Land registry officers                              |
| 6% | Judges/magistrates at court | 1%  | Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)      | 2% | Elected representatives from local/state government |
| 0% | Prosecutors                 | 2%  | Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)         | 0% | Other public official/civil servant                 |
| 0% | Tax/revenues officers       |     |  |    |   |
| 7% | Customs officers            | 15% | Car registration/driving license agency officers |    |   |



PHOTO: HUGH WHYTE, UNSPLASH

# PROJECT DESIGN

35 Methodology

## METHODOLOGY

To collect data for this report, the World Justice Project developed new survey modules on issues that are salient to the Caribbean and incorporated them into its standard General Population Poll. The resulting GPP survey instrument features new questions that highlight perceptions and experiences on topics such as corruption, institutional performance, criminal justice, and security. In total, the Caribbean GPP questionnaire includes 172 perception-based questions and 122 experience-based questions, along with socio-demographic information for all respondents.

### CARIBBEAN CORRUPTION MODULE

To capture sensitive data on corruption in the Caribbean, the WJP developed a module of questions related to experiences with and perceptions of bribery and other corrupt practices among a variety of actors across the public and private sectors, as well as social norms relating to the topic. In drafting this module, the WJP drew upon best practices noted in the [United Nations Office of Drug and Crime's \(UNODC\) \*Manual on Corruption Surveys\*](#), published in 2018. The manual provides methodological guidelines on the measurement of bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys by defining a tested international framework with the necessary steps to conduct a corruption survey, from questionnaire design to data collection and analysis. Drawing upon sample questions included in the UNODC Manual, the WJP drafted over 100 new questions to be incorporated into the Caribbean corruption module. These were combined with WJP's existing questions on corruption, for a total of 130 survey questions on this topic.

### DATA COLLECTION

GPP interviews were conducted to nationally representative samples in all 14 Caribbean countries covered by the *WJP Rule of Law Index* between May and September 2022. The target population group for the survey included people aged 18 years or older who were residents of their respective target country. The following table summarizes the polling companies contracted to carry out data collection, methodologies, and sample sizes used in each country in the administration of the GPPs for this report:

| Country                        | Coverage                  | Polling Company              | Methodology  | Sample |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| Antigua and Barbuda            | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| The Bahamas                    | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| Barbados                       | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| Dominica                       | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| Dominican Republic             | Nationally representative | CID Gallup                   | Face-to-face | 1,002  |
| Grenada                        | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| Guyana                         | Nationally representative | StatMark Group               | Face-to-face | 500    |
| Haiti                          | Nationally representative | CID Gallup                   | Face-to-face | 507    |
| Jamaica                        | Nationally representative | StatMark Group               | Face-to-face | 531    |
| St. Kitts and Nevis            | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 499    |
| St. Lucia                      | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | Nationally representative | DMR Insights Ltd.            | Face-to-face | 500    |
| Suriname                       | Nationally representative | D3: Designs, Data, Decisions | Face-to-face | 522    |
| Trinidad and Tobago            | Nationally representative | CID Gallup                   | Face-to-face | 1,001  |

## SAMPLING FRAMES

The General Population Poll across the Caribbean based the sampling frame on the most recent population figures from each country's national statistical organization, stratified by administrative regions, age, gender, income, and level of urbanization. In states with outdated population figures, projections were taken from third-party sources or were estimated based on previous nationally representative studies conducted by the polling companies operating in their respective countries.

Interviews for this report were conducted using nationally representative coverage across 14 countries. The target populations were all adults residing in their respective countries, 18 years of age or older. Further detailed information on the demographics of each sample may be found in the Appendix of this report.

## SAMPLING METHODS

Sampling methods varied by polling company for each of the 14 studies included in this report. Within each country, individual sampling points were selected using a probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling approach.<sup>1</sup> Within each selected sampling point, survey administrators performed systematic random routes to select households and then used either a Kish grid or the Last Birthday method<sup>2</sup> to select survey respondents. If the selected respondent declined to be interviewed or otherwise did not meet the characteristics of the target quota, the interviewer moved on to the next household.

## INTERVIEWING AND QUALITY CONTROL

In total, 363 interviewers worked on the 14 studies included in this report. Interviews were conducted in Dutch, English, Haitian Creole, and Spanish.

Quality control measures varied according to the polling company conducting the study. Additional quality control measures included checking abnormal interview lengths and answer patterns, screening interview audio recordings, and validating the GPS coordinates of interviewers during recorded interviews.

| Country                        | Language of Interview |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda            | English               |
| The Bahamas                    | English               |
| Barbados                       | English               |
| Dominica                       | English               |
| Dominican Republic             | Spanish               |
| Grenada                        | English               |
| Guyana                         | English               |
| Haiti                          | Haitian Creole        |
| Jamaica                        | English               |
| St. Kitts and Nevis            | English               |
| St. Lucia                      | English               |
| St. Vincent and the Grenadines | English               |
| Suriname                       | Dutch                 |
| Trinidad and Tobago            | English               |

<sup>1</sup> **Probability proportional to size (PPS)** sampling is a technique where the probability of a unit being selected is proportional to the size of that unit. Therefore, smaller units have a lower probability of being selected and larger units have a higher probability of being selected.

<sup>2</sup> A **Kish grid** is a technique used to randomly select a member of a chosen household for interviewing. All eligible members of the household are listed and each has an equal probability of being selected. The last birthday method is another method for respondent selection in which the interviewer selects the person in the household who is closest to having their next birthday, out of all eligible household members.

## DATA REVIEW AND VALIDATION

As part of the data analysis and validation process, the WJP consulted the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*® and several third-party sources to contextualize the perception- and experience-based data captured by the Caribbean GPP and to compare this data with the objective corruption situations in the region. Peer data sources consulted include select indicators measured by Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and Global Corruption Barometer, as well as from Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem). While certain trends captured by the General Population Poll in the 14 countries included in this report are comparable to trends in perceptions data measured by other sources, other trends may differ. In addition, the experiences and perceptions presented in this report may not always coincide with the reality of corruption in the Caribbean. These differences may be due to multiple factors, including the specific time frame of data collection, the varying methods of data collection used across peer data sources, the social and political sensitivity of the topics measured in this report, and potential survey bias from the interviewees who chose to participate and their level of comfort in providing honest responses. In certain cases, data could not be validated and was removed from the report. Those countries with missing or no robust data available are marked with a hyphen (-).

Due to the nature of the topics in the General Population Poll (GPP), some of the questions on personal corruption and bribery experiences shown in this report have low response rates. The percentages calculated with less than 15 respondents have an asterisk that indicates this. Low response rates should be taken into consideration when interpreting and using this data.



PHOTO: ISAW COMPANY, UNSPLASH

# APPENDIX

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## Description of the Sample

Coverage by Region, Geography, and Gender

|           | Antigua and Barbuda   | The Bahamas                                       | Barbados  | Dominica  | Dominican Republic  | Grenada  | Guyana   | Haiti   | Jamaica                                     | St. Kitts and Nevis   | St. Lucia  | St. Vincent and the Grenadines  | Suriname   | Trinidad and Tobago       |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------------|
| Region    | 35% Saint Mary<br>26% Saint John City<br>10% Saint George<br>10% Saint Peter<br>9% Saint Paul<br>6% Saint Philip<br>4% Saint John Rural | 78% Nassau<br>16% Grand Bahama Island<br>6% Abaco | 32% St. Michael<br>20% Christ Church<br>10% St. James<br>8% St. John<br>8% St. George<br>6% St. Thomas<br>5% St. Phillip<br>4% St. Lucy<br>4% St. Peter<br>2% St. Andrew<br>2% St. Joseph | 30% Saint George Parish<br>14% Saint Paul Parish<br>13% Saint Andrew Parish<br>11% Saint Patrick Parish<br>8% Saint David Parish<br>8% Saint Joseph Parish<br>9% Saint John Parish<br>3% Saint Mark Parish<br>2% Saint Peter Parish<br>2% Saint Luke Parish | 37% Ozama<br>16% Cibao Norte<br>10% Valdesia<br>8% Cibao Sur<br>6% Cibao Nordeste<br>6% Yuma<br>6% Higuamo<br>4% Cibao Noroeste<br>4% Enriquillo<br>3% El Valle | 38% St. Georges<br>26% St. Andrews<br>13% St. David's<br>10% St. Patrick's<br>8% St. John's<br>4% St. Mark's | 73% Demerara-Mahaica<br>14% East Berbice-Corentyne<br>13% Upper Demerara-Berbice | 37% Ouest (Capital)<br>22% Nord<br>22% Sud<br>20% Central | 46% Middlesex<br>31% Surrey<br>23% Cornwall | 31% St. George<br>14% St. Anne<br>13% St. Paul<br>9% St. Peter<br>7% Trinity<br>7% St. Mary<br>6% St. Thomas<br>6% St. John<br>4% Christ Church<br>3% Nevis | 39% Castries<br>13% Gros Islet<br>10% Vieux Fort<br>8% Micoud<br>8% Dennery<br>7% Soufriere<br>4% Anse La Raye<br>4% Choiseul<br>4% Laborie<br>2% Babonneau<br>1% Canaries | 46% Saint George<br>27% Charlotte<br>9% Grenadines<br>6% Saint Andrew<br>6% Saint Patrick<br>6% Saint David | 38% Paramaribo<br>33% Wanica<br>7% Nickerie<br>6% Commewijne<br>5% Para<br>4% Saramacca<br>4% Marowijne<br>3% Brokopondo<br>1% Coronie | 95% Trinidad<br>5% Tobago |
| Geography | 78% Urban<br>22% Rural  | 81% Urban<br>19% Rural                            | 78% Urban<br>22% Rural  | 61% Urban<br>39% Rural  | 81% Urban<br>19% Rural  | 78% Urban<br>22% Rural   | 73% Urban<br>27% Rural   | 56% Urban<br>44% Rural                                    | 54% Urban<br>46% Rural                      | 63% Urban<br>37% Rural  | 28% Urban<br>72% Rural   | 41% Urban<br>59% Rural  | 66% Urban<br>34% Rural   | 53% Urban<br>47% Rural    |
| Gender    | 52% Female<br>48% Male  | 51% Female<br>49% Male                            | 51% Female<br>49% Male  | 51% Female<br>49% Male  | 51% Female<br>49% Male  | 51% Female<br>49% Male   | 50% Female<br>50% Male   | 51% Female<br>49% Male                                    | 50% Female<br>50% Male                      | 50% Female<br>50% Male  | 50% Female<br>50% Male   | 51% Female<br>49% Male  | 50% Female<br>50% Male   | 51% Female<br>49% Male    |

## General Population Poll: Corruption Module

**READ:** What is your opinion about the following behaviors? Is it always acceptable, usually acceptable, sometimes acceptable, or not acceptable?

|     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| q2a | A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks                      | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| q2b | A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures                                 | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| q2c | A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures             | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| q2d | An elected official taking public funds for private use   | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| q2e | An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community                              | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| q2f | A law enforcement officer (police, customs, immigration, civil guard, military police) asking for a bribe | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| q2g | A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant  | Always Acceptable..... 1<br>Usually Acceptable..... 2<br>Sometimes Acceptable..... 3<br>Not Acceptable..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |

**READ:** In your opinion, how frequent are these practices among public officials? Do you think they are very frequent, frequent, not frequent, or do you think they never happen?

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| <b>q3a</b> | Influencing the hiring of friends or relatives in the public sector                   | Very Frequent ..... 1<br>Frequent ..... 2<br>Not Frequent ..... 3<br>Never ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99 |
| <b>q3b</b> | Influencing the award of government contracts to friends or relatives                 | Very Frequent ..... 1<br>Frequent ..... 2<br>Not Frequent ..... 3<br>Never ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99 |
| <b>q3c</b> | Requesting money or gifts for public services that should have been provided for free | Very Frequent ..... 1<br>Frequent ..... 2<br>Not Frequent ..... 3<br>Never ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99 |

**READ:** In your opinion, how frequent are these practices among private sector employees? Do you think they are very frequent, frequent, not frequent, or do you think they never happen?

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| <b>q4a</b> | Influencing the hiring of friends or relatives in the private sector                | Very Frequent ..... 1<br>Frequent ..... 2<br>Not Frequent ..... 3<br>Never ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99  |
| <b>q4b</b> | Influencing the award of contracts to friends or relatives in the private sector    | Very Frequent ..... 1<br>Frequent ..... 2<br>Not Frequent ..... 3<br>Never ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99 |
| <b>q4c</b> | Requesting money or gifts for private benefit instead of the benefit of the company | Very Frequent ..... 1<br>Frequent ..... 2<br>Not Frequent ..... 3<br>Never ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99  |

**READ:** In your opinion, how frequent are these practices among elected representatives/politicians? Do you think they are very frequent, frequent, not frequent, or do you think they never happen?

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| <b>q5a</b> | Influencing the career advancement of their friends or relatives on the basis of patronage instead of merit | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| <b>q5b</b> | Influencing the award of contracts to companies/ individuals close to themselves                            | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| <b>q5c</b> | Using public funds or property for personal or family needs   | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| <b>q5d</b> | Taking bribes or gifts to influence public contracts or public decisions                                    | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| <b>q5e</b> | Manipulating government records or public accounts  | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| <b>q5f</b> | Manipulating electoral processes/ electoral fraud   | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| <b>q5g</b> | Compromising on investigative functions   | Very Frequent.....1<br>Frequent.....2<br>Not Frequent.....3<br>Never.....4<br>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 |

**READ:** Corruption exists in all countries and societies in some form or another. How many of the following people in [COUNTRY] do you think are involved in corrupt practices?

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
| <b>q6a</b> | Members of Parliament/Congress                       | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6b</b> | Officers working in the national/federal government  | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6c</b> | Officers working in the local government             | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6d</b> | Judges and magistrates                               | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6e</b> | The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6f</b> | Public defense attorneys                             | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6g</b> | Police officers                                      | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6h</b> | Members of the Armed Forces                          | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2<br>Most of them..... 3<br>All of them..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99 |
| <b>q6i</b> | Tax/revenues officers                                | None..... 1<br>Some of them..... 2  |

|            |  |  |
|------------|--|--|
|            |  | Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99   |
| <b>q6j</b> | Customs officers   | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6k</b> | Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.) | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6l</b> | Doctors and nurses in public hospitals   | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6m</b> | Teachers in public schools   | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6n</b> | Land registry officers   | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6o</b> | Car registration/driver license agency officers                                      | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6p</b> | The news media   | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |
| <b>q6q</b> | Political parties  | None ..... 1<br>Some of them ..... 2<br>Most of them ..... 3<br>All of them ..... 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99 |

**READ:** Now let me ask you about personal experiences with corruption and bribe solicitation in public services. Let me remind you that your answers to all questions in this survey will remain completely confidential.

|                                       | q7. In the last 12 months (since [today's month 2021]), have you had contact with any of the following <u>public officials</u> , including through an intermediary? | q8. Did you have to give any of them a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary (not counting the correct amount of official fees)? | q9. How many times was a gift, a favor, or some extra money given? (REGISTER NUMBER) | q10. Could you tell me the month/year in which this last happened (the gift, favor, or extra money)?<br>SURVEYOR: Enter MONTH/YEAR. If more than 12 months ago, return to q7 for the same item to enter corrections. Then continue with q7 for the next item in the list. |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| <b>a. Police officers</b>             | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8a)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7b)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7b)   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9a)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7b)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7b)  | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10a  | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7b   |
| <b>b. Judges/Magistrates at court</b> | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8b)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7c)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7c)   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9b)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7c)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7c)  | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10b  | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7c   |
| <b>c. Prosecutors</b>                 | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8c)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7d)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7d)   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9c)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7d)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7d)  | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10c  | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7d   |
| <b>d. Tax/revenues officers</b>       | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8d)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7e)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7e)   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9d)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7e)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99<br>(GO TO q7e)  | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10d  | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7e   |
| <b>e. Customs officers</b>            | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8e)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7f)   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9e)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7f)  | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10e  | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7f   |

|  |   |   |                                   |                               |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  | (DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7f)  | (DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7f)  |                                   |                               |
| <b>f. Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)</b>         | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8f)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7g)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7g) | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9f)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7g)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7g) | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10f | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7g |
| <b>g. Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector)</b>  | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8g)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7h)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7h) | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9g)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7h)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7h) | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10g | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7h |
| <b>h. Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)</b>  | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8h)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7i)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7i) | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9h)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7i)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7i) | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10h | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7i |
| <b>i. Car registration/ driving license agency officers</b>  | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8i)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7j)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7j) | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9i)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7j)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7j) | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10i | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7j |
| <b>j. Land registry officers</b>   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8j)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7k)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7k) | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9j)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7k)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7k) | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10j | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7k |
| <b>k. Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor etc.)</b> | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8k)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7l)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7l) | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9k)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q7l)<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99<br>(GO TO q7l) | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10k | [Month/Year] ... GO TO<br>q7l |
| <b>l. Other public official/civil servant</b>  | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q8l)<br>No.....2<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99                               | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q9l)<br>No.....2<br>(DON'T READ)<br>DK/NA__99                               | [Open response] ...<br>GO TO q10l | [Month/Year]                  |

**SURVEYOR INSTRUCTIONS:**

- IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER “YES” TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN q8, GO TO q24.
- IF THE RESPONDENT DID ANSWER “YES” TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN q8, CONTINUE WITH q11.

|                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| <p><b>q11</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, to which official did you give it?<br/><b>(DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)</b></p>            | <p>Police officers..... 1<br/>Judges/Magistrates at court..... 2<br/>Prosecutors..... 3<br/>Tax/revenues officers..... 4<br/>Customs officers..... 5<br/>Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)..... 6<br/>Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector)..... 7<br/>Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)..... 8<br/>Car registration/driving license agency officers..... 10<br/>Land registry officers..... 10<br/>Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor, etc.)..... 11<br/>Other public official/civil servant..... 12<br/><b>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....</b><br/>..... 99</p>   |
| <p><b>q12</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, what was the gender of the official who received it?</p>  | <p>Male..... 1<br/>Female..... 2<br/><b>(DON'T READ) DK/NA.....</b><br/>..... 99</p>  |
| <p><b>q13</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, what did you give?<br/><b>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</b></p>   | <p>Food and drink..... 1<br/>Valuables (gold, jewelry, phones, etc.) or other goods..... 2<br/>Some money..... 3<br/>Exchange with another service or favor.....<br/><b>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....</b><br/>..... 99</p>   |
| <p><b>q14</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, please indicate the service you were seeking:<br/><br/><b>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</b></p> | <p>Administrative certificate or document (ID card, passport, birth certificate, etc.)..... 1<br/>Administrative license or permit (driving license, building permit, etc.)..... 2<br/>Medical visit, exam, or intervention..... 3<br/>Certificate of good health/fitness..... 4<br/>Exam at a public university or marks at a public school..... 5<br/>Admission to a public school institution..... 6<br/>Job application in public service/government institution..... 7<br/>Promotion in public service/government institution..... 8<br/>Government contract/public procurement..... 9<br/>Public utility services (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)..... 10<br/>Tax declaration or exemption..... 11<br/>Import/export of goods..... 12<br/>Judicial proceedings..... 13<br/>Assistance from/stopped by law enforcement..... 14<br/>Other..... 15<br/><b>(DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....</b><br/>..... 99</p> |

|                   |  |   |
|-------------------|--|---|
| <p><b>q15</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, what was the main purpose of paying extra money or giving a gift?</p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</b></p>                | <p>Speed up procedure..... 1<br/>         Make finalization of procedure possible (which would otherwise not be possible)..... 2<br/>         Avoid payment of fine..... 3<br/>         Receive preferential treatment (e.g., increase score, reduce taxes, increase allowances, etc.)..... 4<br/>         Receiving information on the process (where to go, whom to approach, etc.)..... 5<br/>         It was a sign of appreciation for the service provided..... 6<br/>         No specific purpose (it is better to keep good relationships)..... 7<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99</p> |
| <p><b>q16</b></p> | <p>The last time that you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, how did you understand that an extra payment or gift was expected from you?</p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</b></p> | <p>Direct request from the official..... 1<br/>         The official indirectly requested a payment..... 2<br/>         A third person requested the extra payment..... 3<br/>         Nobody asked for it, I did it to facilitate/accelerate the procedure..... 4<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>  |
| <p><b>q17</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, when exactly did you give the gift/money?</p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: MARK ONLY ONE OPTION.</b></p>  | <p>Before the service was delivered..... 1<br/>         After the service was delivered..... 2<br/>         At the same time as the service was delivered..... 3<br/>         Partly before and partly after the service was delivered..... 4<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>   |
| <p><b>q18</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, for which reason were you in contact with the public official?</p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: MARK ONLY ONE OPTION.</b></p>   | <p>It was for an activity/procedure related to me personally..... 1<br/>         It was for an activity/procedure related to someone else of my family..... 2<br/>         It was for an activity/procedure related to my work/business..... 3<br/>         It was both for work and personal/family reasons..... 4<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>   |
| <p><b>q19</b></p> | <p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, did you eventually report it to any official authority or to any non-official institution?</p>   | <p>Yes..... 1<br/>         No..... 2<br/>         (GO TO q23)<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99<br/>         (GO TO q24)</p>  |
| <p><b>q20</b></p> | <p>To which <u>official</u> authority did you report:</p> <p><b>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</b></p>  | <p>Police..... 1<br/>         Anti-corruption agency..... 2<br/>         Public complaints office/Ombudsman..... 3<br/>         Same institution of the officer requesting the bribe..... 4<br/>         Other institution..... 5<br/>         No official authority..... 6<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>   |

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| <p><b>q21</b></p> | <p>To which other, <u>non-official</u>, institution did you report?</p> <p><b>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</b></p>  | <p>Media ..... 1<br/> International organization ..... 2<br/> Non-governmental organization (NGO) ..... 3<br/> Other institution ..... 4<br/> No other institution ..... 5<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99</p>   |
| <p><b>q22</b></p> | <p>What happened after you reported?</p> <p><b>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</b></p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: GO TO Q24</b></p>   | <p>A formal procedure was initiated against the officer ..... 1<br/> (GO TO q24)<br/> The problem was solved informally and I was given back the money/gift ..... 2<br/> (GO TO q24)<br/> I was advised not to go ahead with my report ..... 3<br/> (GO TO q24)<br/> There was no follow-up to my report ..... 4<br/> (GO TO q24)<br/> I suffered negative consequences in connection with reporting the incident ..... 5<br/> (GO TO q24)<br/> Other ..... 6<br/> (GO TO q24)<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99<br/> (GO TO q24)</p>  |
| <p><b>q23</b></p> | <p>Why didn't you report it?</p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER. IF MORE THAN ONE OPTION IS MENTIONED, ASK RESPONDENT TO CHOOSE THE MAIN REASON WHY IT WAS NOT REPORTED.</b></p>   | <p>It is a common practice to pay or make gifts, why should I report? ..... 1<br/> It is pointless, nobody would do anything about it ..... 2<br/> Don't know to whom I should report ..... 3<br/> I know to whom to report, but it is too far away ..... 4<br/> Fear of negative consequences for myself ..... 5<br/> I did not report it because I received a benefit from the payment/gift ..... 6<br/> I did not report it because I made the payment/gift as a sign of gratitude ..... 7<br/> I did not report it because I did not want to incur additional expenses ..... 8<br/> Other reason ..... 9<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99</p> |
| <p><b>q24</b></p> | <p>During the last 12 months, was there any occasion where a public official, directly or indirectly, asked you to give extra money or a gift for a particular issue or procedure related to his/her function but you <u>did not</u> give anything in relation to that issue or procedure?</p> | <p>Yes ..... 1<br/> No ..... 2<br/> (GO TO q27)<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer ..... 99<br/> (GO TO q27)</p>   |
| <p><b>q25</b></p> | <p>The last time this happened, which public official asked you to give money or a gift that you <u>did not</u> give?</p> <p><b>(DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)</b></p>   | <p>Police officers ..... 1<br/> Judges/Magistrates at court ..... 2<br/> Prosecutors ..... 3<br/> Tax/revenues officers ..... 4<br/> Customs officers ..... 5<br/> Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.) ..... 6<br/> Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector) ..... 7</p>  |

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|     |   | Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)..... 8<br>Car registration/driving license agency officers 9<br>Land registry officers.....10<br>Elected representatives from Local/State<br>government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor<br>etc.).....11<br>Other public official/civil servant.....12<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer.....99  |
| q26 | The last time a public official asked you to give money or a gift that you <u>did not</u> give, what happened as a consequence?<br><br><b>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</b>   | I suffered negative consequences.....1<br>There were no negative consequences.....2<br>It is not yet clear what will happen as a consequence.....3<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer.....99  |
| q27 | During the last 12 months, was there any occasion where you offered, directly or indirectly, to give extra money or a gift to a public official (in addition to the correct amount of official fees) for an issue or procedure related to his/her function but the public official <u>refused the offer</u> ? | Yes.....1<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q29)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer.....99<br>(GO TO q29)   |
| q28 | The last time this happened, which public official did you offer extra money or a gift to that was <u>refused</u> ?<br><br><b>(DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)</b>  | Police officers.....1<br>Judges/Magistrates at court.....2<br>Prosecutors.....3<br>Tax/revenues officers.....4<br>Customs officers.....5<br>Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)... sector)7<br>Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools).....8<br>Car registration/driving license agency officers9<br>Land registry officers.....10<br>Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor, etc.).....11<br>Other public official/civil servant.....12<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer.....99 |
| q29 | To your knowledge, did a member of your household other than you, give a public official a gift or some extra money (with the exclusion of the correct amount of official fees) during the last 12 months?  | Yes.....1<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q31)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer.....99<br>(GO TO q31)   |
| q30 | The last time a member of your household (other than you), had to give to a public official a gift or some extra money, which official was it?  | Police officers.....1<br>Judges/Magistrates at court.....2<br>Prosecutors.....3<br>Tax/revenues officers.....4<br>Customs officers.....6   |

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|  | <b>(DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)</b> | Doctors and Nurses (from the public <sup>5</sup><br>Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.).....6<br>Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector).....7<br>Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools).....8<br>Car registration/driving license agency officers <sup>9</sup><br>Land registry officers.....10<br>Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor, etc.).....11<br>Other public official/civil servant.....12<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer.....99 |
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**READ:** Now let me ask you about personal experiences with corruption and bribe solicitation in the private sector. Let me remind you that your answers to all questions in this survey will remain completely confidential.

|  | q31. In the last 12 months (since [today's month 2021]), have you had contact with any of the following persons in their role as employees of a PRIVATE SECTOR BUSINESS ENTITY, including through an intermediary? | q32. Did you have to give any of them a gift, a favor, or some extra money, including through an intermediary (not counting the correct price or fee)? | q33. How many times was a gift, a favor, or some extra money given? <b>(REGISTER NUMBER)</b> | q34. Could you tell me the month/year in which this last happened (the gift, favor, or extra money)? <b>SURVEYOR: Enter MONTH/YEAR. If more than 12 months ago, choose "The event happened more than 12 months ago" and return to q31/q32/q33 for the same item to enter corrections. Then continue with q31 for the next item in the list.</b> |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| a. Doctor or nurse in a private hospital           | Yes.....1 (GO TO q32a)<br>No.....2 (GO TO q31b)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA.....99<br>(GO TO q31b)   | Yes.....1 (GO TO q33a)<br>No.....2 (GO TO q31b)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA.....99<br>(GO TO q31b)   | [Open response]<br><br>GO TO q34a  | [Month/Year] ...<br>GO TO q31b  |
| b. Teacher in a private school                     | Yes.....1 (GO TO q32b)<br>No.....2 (GO TO q31c)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA.....99<br>(GO TO q31c)   | Yes.....1 (GO TO q33b)<br>No.....2 (GO TO q31c)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA.....99<br>(GO TO q31c)   | [Open response]<br><br>GO TO q34b  | [Month/Year] ...<br>GO TO q31c  |
| c. Official in a private bank or insurance company | Yes.....1 (GO TO q32c)<br>No.....2 (GO TO q31d)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA.....99<br>(GO TO q31d)   | Yes.....1 (GO TO q33c)<br>No.....2 (GO TO q31d)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA.....99<br>(GO TO q31d)   | [Open response]<br><br>GO TO q34c  | [Month/Year] ...<br>GO TO q31d  |

|                                       |   |  |                                   |              |
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| d. Other official in private business | Yes.....1 (GO TO q32d)<br>No.....2<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99 | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q33d)<br>No.....2<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b><br>DK/NA...99 | [Open response]<br><br>GO TO q34d | [Month/Year] |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|

**SURVEYOR INSTRUCTIONS:**

- IF THE RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER “YES” TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN q32, GO TO q37.
- IF THE RESPONDENT DID ANSWER “YES” TO ANY OF THE QUESTIONS IN q32, CONTINUE WITH q35.

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| q35 | The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, what did you give?<br><br><b>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</b>   | Food and drink.....1<br>Valuables (gold, jewelry, phones, etc.) or other goods.....2<br>Some money.....<br>Exchange with another service or favor. 4<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99 |
| q36 | The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, did you report it to any official authority /institution (e.g., police, prosecutor, anti-corruption agency, etc.)?   | Yes.....1<br>No.....2<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99   |
| q37 | To your knowledge, did a member of your household (other than you), give to any person who manages or works for a private sector business entity a gift or some extra money (with the exclusion of the correct amount or official fees) during the last 12 months (since <b>[today's month 2021]</b> )? | Yes.....1<br>No.....2<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99   |

**Read:** Now we're going to talk about other instances of bribery that you may have experienced.

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| q38 | I now want to ask a few questions on employment. Have you, or another member of your household, applied for a job in the public sector at least once during the last 3 years (since <b>[today's month 2019]</b> )? | Yes, me personally.....1<br>Yes, a household member.....2<br>Yes, both me and a household member. 3<br>No.....4<br>(GO TO q42)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99<br>(GO TO q42) |
| q39 | On the occasion of the last application in the public sector, did you, or your household member, get the job?  | Yes, me personally.....1<br>Yes, a household member.....2<br>No.....3<br>(GO TO q41)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99<br>(GO TO q42)   |
| q40 | Did you, or a household member, have to make an extra payment or to provide a gift to someone in order to facilitate therecruitment?   | Yes.....1<br>(GO TO q42)<br>No.....2<br>(GO TO q42)<br><b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99<br>(GO TO q42)   |

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|------------|--|--|
| <p>q41</p> | <p>Why do you think you, or your household member, did not the job?</p> <p><b>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</b></p>  | <p>Somebody who better fitted job requirements got the job.....1<br/> Somebody got the job because he/she was a friend/relative of somebody within the office.....2<br/> Somebody got the job because he/she paid money.....3<br/> Discrimination because of language, religion, or ethnicity.....4<br/> Not applicable.....5<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer 99</p> |
| <p>q42</p> | <p>On the occasion of elections, some candidates may offer favors, some money, or goods in exchange for a vote. Before the last national election, were you or another member of your household asked to vote for somebody/some political party in exchange for a favor or some money/goods?</p> <p><b><u>(ASK EACH OPTION SEPARATELY. MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)</u></b></p> | <p>Yourself.....1<br/> Another member of your household2<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer<br/> .....99</p>  |
| <p>q43</p> | <p>And before the last <u>municipal</u> election, were you or another member of your household asked to vote for somebody/some political party in exchange for a favor or some money/goods?</p> <p><b><u>(ASK EACH OPTION SEPARATELY. MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)</u></b></p>  | <p>Yourself.....1<br/> Another member of your household 2<br/> <b>(DON'T READ)</b> Don't know/No answer. 99</p>  |



**World Justice  
Project**

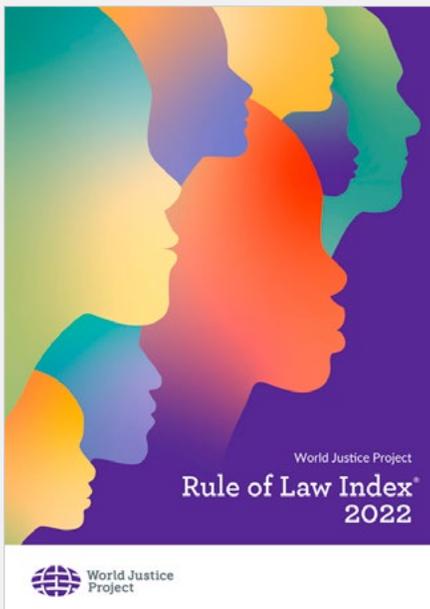
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**THE WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT (WJP)** is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to create knowledge, build awareness, and stimulate action to advance the rule of law worldwide. Effective rule of law is the foundation for communities of justice, opportunity, and peace—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

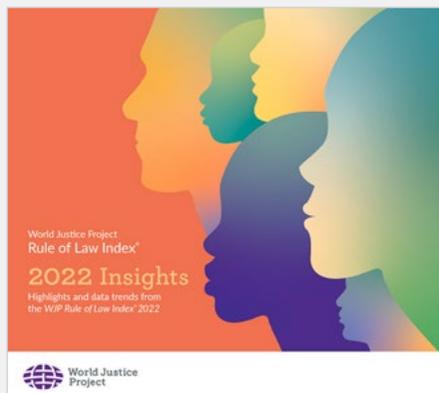
The WJP builds and supports a global, multidisciplinary movement for the rule of law through three lines of work: collecting, organizing, and analyzing original, independent rule of law data, including the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*®; supporting research, scholarship, and teaching about the importance of the rule of law, its relationship to development, and effective strategies to strengthen it; and connecting and building an engaged global network of policymakers and advocates to advance the rule of law through strategic partnerships, convenings, coordinated advocacy, and support for locally led initiatives.

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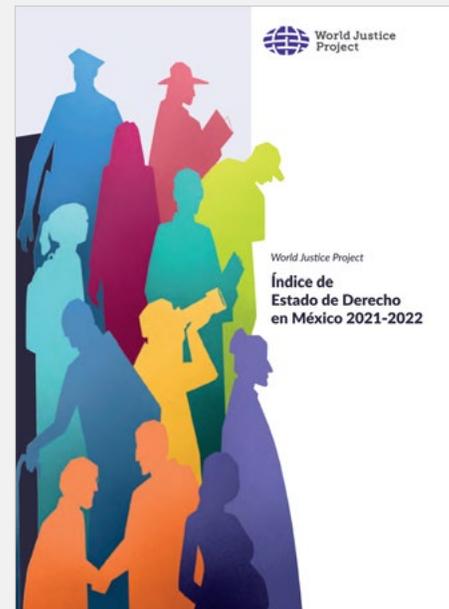
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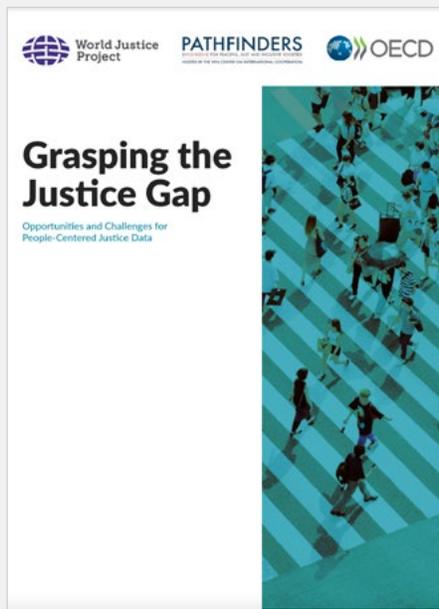
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