



World Justice
Project

CORRUPTION IN THE CARIBBEAN

Insights from the General Public 2022

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

- 5 Introduction
- 6 Executive Findings

| 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%
Any public official	7%	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%
Any public official	65%	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.

16% A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks	12% An elected official taking public funds for private use	10% A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant
14% A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures	8% 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	10% 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	14% Teachers in public schools
49% Officers working in the national government	46% Members of the armed forces	21% Land registry officers
48% Officers working in the local government	32% Tax/revenues officers	32% Car registration/driver license agency officers
33% Judges and magistrates	42% Customs officers	48% The news media
38% The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations	26% Public utility company officers and employees	83% 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.

2% Police officers	2% Public utility company officers and employees	0% Land registry officers
2% Judges/magistrates at court	0% Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)	2% Elected representatives from local/state government
3% Prosecutors	0% Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)	2% Other public official/civil servant
0% Tax/revenues officers		
2% Customs officers	2% 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.

36% A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks	21% An elected official taking public funds for private use	20% A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant
24% A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures	27% 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	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.

53% Members of parliament/congress	67% Police officers	36% Teachers in public schools
56% Officers working in the national government	57% Members of the armed forces	52% Land registry officers
53% Officers working in the local government	55% Tax/revenues officers	53% Car registration/driver license agency officers
52% Judges and magistrates	55% Customs officers	45% The news media
50% The prosecutors in charge of criminal investigations	46% Public utility company officers and employees	69% Political parties
52% Public defense attorneys	42% 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	9% Public utility company officers and employees	15% Land registry officers
3% Judges/magistrates at court	4% Doctors and nurses (from the public sector)	10% Elected representatives from local/state government
6% Prosecutors	3% Teachers/lecturers (from public schools)	7% Other public official/civil servant
13% Tax/revenues officers		
7% Customs officers	9% 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.

16% A public officer being recruited on the basis of family ties and friendship networks	12% An elected official taking public funds for private use	11% A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant
13% A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures	13% An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community	
14% A private citizen offering a bribe to a public official to speed up administrative procedures	12% 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.

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

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



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.¹ 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 method² 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

¹ **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.

² 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.



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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 26% Saint John City 10% Saint George 10% Saint Peter 9% Saint Paul 6% Saint Philip 4% Saint John Rural	78% Nassau 16% Grand Bahama Island 6% Abaco	32% St. Michael 20% Christ Church 10% St. James 8% St. John 8% St. George 6% St. Thomas 5% St. Phillip 4% St. Lucy 4% St. Peter 2% St. Andrew 2% St. Joseph	30% Saint George Parish 14% Saint Paul Parish 13% Saint Andrew Parish 11% Saint Patrick Parish 8% Saint David Parish 8% Saint Joseph Parish 9% Saint John Parish 3% Saint Mark Parish 2% Saint Peter Parish 2% Saint Luke Parish	37% Ozama 16% Cibao Norte 10% Valdesia 8% Cibao Sur 6% Cibao Nordeste 6% Yuma 6% Higuamo 4% Cibao Noroeste 4% Enriquillo 3% El Valle	38% St. Georges 26% St. Andrews 13% St. David's 10% St. Patrick's 8% St. John's 4% St. Mark's	73% Demerara-Mahaica 14% East Berbice-Corentyne 13% Upper Demerara-Berbice	37% Ouest (Capital) 22% Nord 22% Sud 20% Central	46% Middlesex 31% Surrey 23% Cornwall	31% St. George 14% St. Anne 13% St. Paul 9% St. Peter 7% Trinity 7% St. Mary 6% St. Thomas 6% St. John 4% Christ Church 3% Nevis	39% Castries 13% Gros Islet 10% Vieux Fort 8% Micoud 8% Dennery 7% Soufriere 4% Anse La Raye 4% Choiseul 4% Laborie 2% Babonneau 1% Canaries	46% Saint George 27% Charlotte 9% Grenadines 6% Saint Andrew 6% Saint Patrick 6% Saint David	38% Paramaribo 33% Wanica 7% Nickerie 6% Commewijne 5% Para 4% Saramacca 4% Marowijne 3% Brokopondo 1% Coronie	95% Trinidad 5% Tobago
Geography	78% Urban 22% Rural	81% Urban 19% Rural	78% Urban 22% Rural	61% Urban 39% Rural	81% Urban 19% Rural	78% Urban 22% Rural	73% Urban 27% Rural	56% Urban 44% Rural	54% Urban 46% Rural	63% Urban 37% Rural	28% Urban 72% Rural	41% Urban 59% Rural	66% Urban 34% Rural	53% Urban 47% Rural
Gender	52% Female 48% Male	51% Female 49% Male	51% Female 49% Male	51% Female 49% Male	51% Female 49% Male	51% Female 49% Male	50% Female 50% Male	51% Female 49% Male	50% Female 50% Male	50% Female 50% Male	50% Female 50% Male	51% Female 49% Male	50% Female 50% Male	51% Female 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 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99
q2b	A public officer asking for a bribe to speed up administrative procedures	Always Acceptable..... 1 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) 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 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99
q2d	An elected official taking public funds for private use	Always Acceptable..... 1 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99
q2e	An elected official using stolen public funds to assist his or her community	Always Acceptable..... 1 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) 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 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99
q2g	A company official asking for a bribe from a job applicant	Always Acceptable..... 1 Usually Acceptable..... 2 Sometimes Acceptable..... 3 Not Acceptable..... 4 (DON'T READ) 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?

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

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

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

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

		Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6j	Customs officers	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6k	Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6l	Doctors and nurses in public hospitals	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6m	Teachers in public schools	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6n	Land registry officers	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6o	Car registration/driver license agency officers	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6p	The news media	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99
q6q	Political parties	None 1 Some of them 2 Most of them 3 All of them 4 (DON'T READ) 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)? 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.
a. Police officers	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8a) No.....2 (GO TO q7b) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7b)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9a) No.....2 (GO TO q7b) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7b)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10a	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7b
b. Judges/Magistrates at court	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8b) No.....2 (GO TO q7c) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7c)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9b) No.....2 (GO TO q7c) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7c)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10b	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7c
c. Prosecutors	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8c) No.....2 (GO TO q7d) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7d)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9c) No.....2 (GO TO q7d) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7d)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10c	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7d
d. Tax/revenues officers	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8d) No.....2 (GO TO q7e) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7e)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9d) No.....2 (GO TO q7e) (DON'T READ) DK/NA...99 (GO TO q7e)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10d	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7e
e. Customs officers	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8e) No.....2 (GO TO q7f)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9e) No.....2 (GO TO q7f)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10e	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7f

	(DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7f)	(DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7f)		
f. Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8f) No.....2 (GO TO q7g) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7g)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9f) No.....2 (GO TO q7g) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7g)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10f	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7g
g. Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8g) No.....2 (GO TO q7h) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7h)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9g) No.....2 (GO TO q7h) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7h)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10g	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7h
h. Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8h) No.....2 (GO TO q7i) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7i)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9h) No.....2 (GO TO q7i) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7i)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10h	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7i
i. Car registration/ driving license agency officers	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8i) No.....2 (GO TO q7j) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7j)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9i) No.....2 (GO TO q7j) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7j)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10i	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7j
j. Land registry officers	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8j) No.....2 (GO TO q7k) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7k)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9j) No.....2 (GO TO q7k) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7k)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10j	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7k
k. Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor etc.)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8k) No.....2 (GO TO q7l) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7l)	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9k) No.....2 (GO TO q7l) (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99 (GO TO q7l)	[Open response] ... GO TO q10k	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q7l
l. Other public official/civil servant	Yes.....1 (GO TO q8l) No.....2 (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99	Yes.....1 (GO TO q9l) No.....2 (DON'T READ) DK/NA__99	[Open response] ... 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>q11</p>	<p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, to which official did you give it? (DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)</p>	<p>Police officers..... 1 Judges/Magistrates at court..... 2 Prosecutors..... 3 Tax/revenues officers..... 4 Customs officers..... 5 Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)..... 6 Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector)..... 7 Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)..... 8 Car registration/driving license agency officers..... 10 Land registry officers..... 10 Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor, etc.)..... 11 Other public official/civil servant..... 12 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>
<p>q12</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 Female..... 2 (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99</p>
<p>q13</p>	<p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, what did you give? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</p>	<p>Food and drink..... 1 Valuables (gold, jewelry, phones, etc.) or other goods..... 2 Some money..... 3 Exchange with another service or favor..... (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>
<p>q14</p>	<p>The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, please indicate the service you were seeking: SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</p>	<p>Administrative certificate or document (ID card, passport, birth certificate, etc.)..... 1 Administrative license or permit (driving license, building permit, etc.)..... 2 Medical visit, exam, or intervention..... 3 Certificate of good health/fitness..... 4 Exam at a public university or marks at a public school..... 5 Admission to a public school institution..... 6 Job application in public service/government institution..... 7 Promotion in public service/government institution..... 8 Government contract/public procurement..... 9 Public utility services (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)..... 10 Tax declaration or exemption..... 11 Import/export of goods..... 12 Judicial proceedings..... 13 Assistance from/stopped by law enforcement..... 14 Other..... 15 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer..... 99</p>

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

<p>q21</p>	<p>To which other, <u>non-official</u>, institution did you report?</p> <p>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</p>	<p>Media 1 International organization 2 Non-governmental organization (NGO) 3 Other institution 4 No other institution 5 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99</p>
<p>q22</p>	<p>What happened after you reported?</p> <p>(MARK ALL THAT APPLY)</p> <p>SURVEYOR: GO TO Q24</p>	<p>A formal procedure was initiated against the officer 1 (GO TO q24) The problem was solved informally and I was given back the money/gift 2 (GO TO q24) I was advised not to go ahead with my report 3 (GO TO q24) There was no follow-up to my report 4 (GO TO q24) I suffered negative consequences in connection with reporting the incident 5 (GO TO q24) Other 6 (GO TO q24) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99 (GO TO q24)</p>
<p>q23</p>	<p>Why didn't you report it?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>It is a common practice to pay or make gifts, why should I report? 1 It is pointless, nobody would do anything about it 2 Don't know to whom I should report 3 I know to whom to report, but it is too far away 4 Fear of negative consequences for myself 5 I did not report it because I received a benefit from the payment/gift 6 I did not report it because I made the payment/gift as a sign of gratitude 7 I did not report it because I did not want to incur additional expenses 8 Other reason 9 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99</p>
<p>q24</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 No 2 (GO TO q27) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99 (GO TO q27)</p>
<p>q25</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>(DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)</p>	<p>Police officers 1 Judges/Magistrates at court 2 Prosecutors 3 Tax/revenues officers 4 Customs officers 5 Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.) 6 Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector) 7</p>

		Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)..... 8 Car registration/driving license agency officers 9 Land registry officers.....10 Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor etc.).....11 Other public official/civil servant.....12 (DON'T READ) 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? SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.	I suffered negative consequences.....1 There were no negative consequences.....2 It is not yet clear what will happen as a consequence.....3 (DON'T READ) 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 No.....2 (GO TO q29) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 (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> ? (DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)	Police officers.....1 Judges/Magistrates at court.....2 Prosecutors.....3 Tax/revenues officers.....4 Customs officers.....5 Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)... sector)7 Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools).....8 Car registration/driving license agency officers9 Land registry officers.....10 Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor, etc.).....11 Other public official/civil servant.....12 (DON'T READ) 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 No.....2 (GO TO q31) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer.....99 (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 Judges/Magistrates at court.....2 Prosecutors.....3 Tax/revenues officers.....4 Customs officers.....6

	(DON'T READ OPTIONS. MARK A SINGLE ANSWER. READ OPTIONS IF THE RESPONDENT DOESN'T ANSWER.)	Doctors and Nurses (from the public) ⁵ Public utility company officers and employees (electricity, water, sanitation, etc.)..... 6 Doctors and Nurses (from the public sector)..... 7 Teacher/Lecturers (from public schools)..... 8 Car registration/driving license agency officers ⁹ Land registry officers..... 10 Elected representatives from Local/State government (Governor, Chairman LGA, Councilor, etc.)..... 11 Other public official/civil servant..... 12 (DON'T READ) 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? (REGISTER NUMBER)	q34. Could you tell me the month/year in which this last happened (the gift, favor, or extra money)? 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.
a. Doctor or nurse in a private hospital	Yes..... 1 (GO TO q32a) No..... 2 (GO TO q31b) (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99 (GO TO q31b)	Yes..... 1 (GO TO q33a) No..... 2 (GO TO q31b) (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99 (GO TO q31b)	[Open response] GO TO q34a	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q31b
b. Teacher in a private school	Yes..... 1 (GO TO q32b) No..... 2 (GO TO q31c) (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99 (GO TO q31c)	Yes..... 1 (GO TO q33b) No..... 2 (GO TO q31c) (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99 (GO TO q31c)	[Open response] GO TO q34b	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q31c
c. Official in a private bank or insurance company	Yes..... 1 (GO TO q32c) No..... 2 (GO TO q31d) (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99 (GO TO q31d)	Yes..... 1 (GO TO q33c) No..... 2 (GO TO q31d) (DON'T READ) DK/NA..... 99 (GO TO q31d)	[Open response] GO TO q34c	[Month/Year] ... GO TO q31d

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

q35	The last time you had to make an extra payment or give a gift, what did you give? (MARK ALL THAT APPLY)	Food and drink.....1 Valuables (gold, jewelry, phones, etc.) or other goods.....2 Some money..... Exchange with another service or favor. 4 (DON'T READ) 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 No.....2 (DON'T READ) 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 [today's month 2021])?	Yes.....1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99

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

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 [today's month 2019])?	Yes, me personally.....1 Yes, a household member.....2 Yes, both me and a household member. 3 No.....4 (GO TO q42) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99 (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 Yes, a household member.....2 No.....3 (GO TO q41) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 99 (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 their recruitment?	Yes.....1 (GO TO q42) No.....2 (GO TO q42) (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer. 99 (GO TO q42)

<p>q41</p>	<p>Why do you think you, or your household member, did not the job?</p> <p>SURVEYOR: PLEASE READ OUT THE FULL LIST OF ANSWER OPTIONS, THEN MARK ONLY ONE ANSWER.</p>	<p>Somebody who better fitted job requirements got the job.....1 Somebody got the job because he/she was a friend/relative of somebody within the office.....2 Somebody got the job because he/she paid money.....3 Discrimination because of language, religion, or ethnicity.....4 Not applicable.....5 (DON'T READ) 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><u>(ASK EACH OPTION SEPARATELY. MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)</u></p>	<p>Yourself.....1 Another member of your household2 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer 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><u>(ASK EACH OPTION SEPARATELY. MARK ALL THAT APPLY.)</u></p>	<p>Yourself.....1 Another member of your household 2 (DON'T READ) Don't know/No answer. 99</p>



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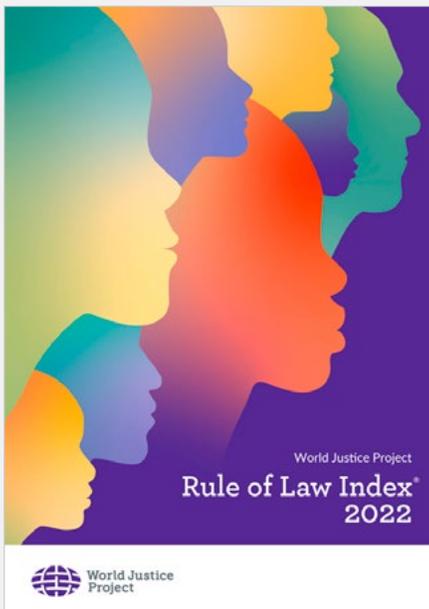
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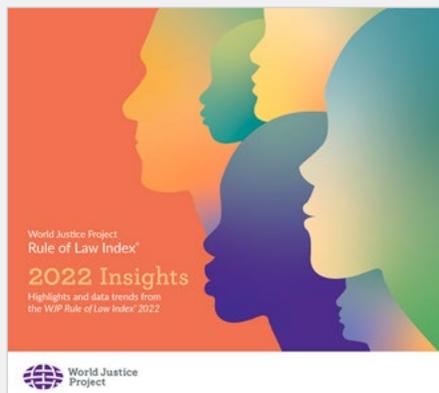
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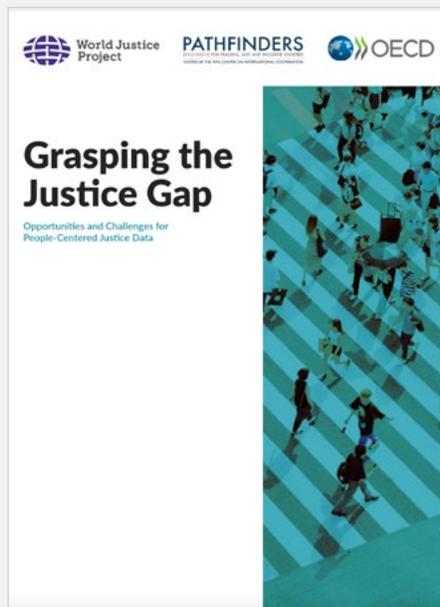
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