



World Justice
Project

The Rule of Law in Peru

Key Findings from the General
Population Poll 2022

Acknowledgements

The Rule of Law in Peru: Key Findings from the General Population Poll 2022 was produced by the World Justice Project under the research oversight of Alejandro Ponce and the executive direction of Elizabeth Andersen.

The production of this report was led by Ana María Montoya and Tanya Primiani. This report was prepared by Said Aarji, Erin Campbell, James Davis, Joshua Fuller, Skye Jacobs, Ana María Montoya, Santiago Pardo González, Enrique Paulin, Tanya Primiani, Hannah Rigazzi, Natalia Rodríguez Cajamarca, Jeison Sabogal Sánchez, Victoria Thomaidés, Carlos Toruño Paniagua, and Moss Woodbury.

Mariana Lopez was the graphic design lead for this report, with support from Raquel Medina. Photo for cover provided by William Justen de Vasconcellos via Unsplash.

Sampling, fieldwork, and data processing in Peru were conducted by Datum Internacional S.A., based in Peru. Data collection in Bolivia was conducted by Captura Consulting, based in Bolivia. Data collection in Colombia was conducted by Tempo Group SA, based in Colombia. Data collection in Ecuador was conducted by StatMark Group, based in the United States. Scripting of the questionnaire in the online platform SurveyToGo was conducted by Ezekiel Agwata of Polar Solutions.

The findings in this report are taken from the General Population Poll (GPP) conducted for the World Justice Project in 2022. The GPP's conceptual framework and methodology were developed by Mark David Agrast, Juan Carlos Botero, and Alejandro Ponce. The methodology for this iteration of the GPP was developed by Lindsey Bock, Ana Cárdenas, Alicia Evangelides, Joshua Fuller, Nora Futtner, Amy Gryskiewicz, Verónica Jaso, Ana María Montoya, Alejandro Ponce, Eréndira González Portillo, Tanya Primiani, Natalia Rodríguez Cajamarca, Victoria Thomaidés, and Marcelo Torres.

This report was made possible with the support of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs' Office of Western Hemisphere (INL). The views expressed in this report are those of the survey respondents and do not necessarily represent the views of INL.

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Requests to reproduce this document should be sent to:

—
Alejandro Ponce
World Justice Project
1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20005, USA
Email: aponce@worldjusticeproject.org

WASHINGTON, DC

1025 Vermont Avenue
NW, Suite 1200
Washington, DC 20005,
USA
P +1 (202) 407-9330

MEXICO CITY

Gobernador José
Guadalupe Covarrubias
57-20, San Miguel
Chapultepec, 11850,
Miguel Hidalgo, Mexico
City
worldjusticeproject.mx

 worldjusticeproject.org

 facebook.com/thewjp/

 twitter.com/TheWJP

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

EFFECTIVE RULE OF LAW reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. Strengthening the rule of law is an important objective for governments, donors, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, rule of law development requires clarity about the fundamental features that define the rule of law, as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement.

The Rule of Law in Peru: Key Findings from the General Population Poll 2022 presents question-level data drawn from the General Population Poll (GPP), an original data source designed and collected by the World Justice Project. To provide a more in-depth view of trends in perceptions of rule of law in Peru, this report also presents select findings over time and compared to Peru's regional peers within the Andean subregion of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The GPP was conducted between July and August 2022 through face-to-face interviews to a nationally representative sample of 1,029 Peruvian households. This poll was designed to capture data on the experiences and perceptions of ordinary people regarding a variety of themes related to the rule of law.

This report represents the voices of people in Peru and their experiences with the rule of law in their country.

The data derived from the General Population Poll is presented in this report as thematic briefs, each one highlighting a different dimension of the rule of law from the perspective of Peruvians. These thematic briefs focus on the current rule of law ecosystem in Peru while simultaneously illuminating changes over time and comparisons across the following peer countries in the Andean region: Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador. Each section touches upon perceptions of and attitudes towards the following topics: accountability, authoritarianism, fundamental freedoms, corruption, bribery victimization, trust in institutions, the criminal justice system and its actors, police performance, crime victimization, support for victims of crime, security, and access to justice.

EXECUTIVE FINDINGS

The Rule of Law in Peru: Key Findings from the General Population Poll 2022 provides a comprehensive overview of how citizens perceive and experience the rule of law in Peru alongside comparative findings across the Andean region. The findings in this report indicate some positive trends in the general public's perspective on the rule of law in Peru, including relatively positive perceptions of fundamental freedoms, increasing levels of trust in institutions, and improvement in perceptions of government accountability. Despite these positive developments, however, these findings highlight the fact that many challenges—including consistently high perceptions of corruption and negative perceptions of personal safety—persist. At the regional level, prominent trends include high perceptions of authoritarian behavior, worsening perceptions of personal safety, and low confidence in criminal justice system performance.

SECTION 1

Authoritarianism, Fundamental Freedoms, and Accountability

1. Authoritarianism

On average, between half and three-quarters of all respondents in the Andes agreed that top government officials engage in authoritarian behavior. Among respondents in the Andean region, on average, Ecuadorians most often felt that top government officials engage in authoritarian behavior and Peruvians least often felt that top government officials engage in authoritarian behavior.

- When asked about authoritarian tendencies in Peru, respondents most often felt that top government officials **attack or attempt to discredit the media and civil society organizations that criticize them** (63%), **attack or attempt to discredit opposition parties** (61%), and **attack or attempt to discredit the electoral system and other supervisory organs** (57%).
- Compared to their regional counterparts, respondents in Peru least often felt that top government officials resort to authoritarian tactics. Most notably, less than half of respondents felt that top government officials **censor information that comes from abroad** (43%), **censor opinions from opposition groups** (47%), and **prosecute and convict journalists and leaders of civil society organizations** (49%).

2. Fundamental Freedoms

On average, fewer respondents believe that their freedoms of expression, political participation, election, and religion are guaranteed in Colombia and Ecuador compared to 2018 and 2017, respectively. In contrast, the average percentage of respondents who believe that these freedoms are guaranteed remained fairly consistent in Bolivia and Peru. Throughout the Andes, fewer respondents agreed that local government officials are elected through a clean process and that media freedoms are guaranteed when compared against the last year of data collection.

- Compared to respondents in regional peer countries, Peruvians, on average, had more positive perceptions of the state's respect for freedoms of expression and elections.
- When asked about respect for fundamental freedoms in Peru, respondents had more favorable views on freedoms of political participation, with 88% of respondents agreeing that **people can attend community meetings**. Conversely, Peruvians had less favorable views on electoral freedoms, with 38% of respondents agreeing that **local government officials are elected through a clean process**.
- Between 2018 and 2022, Peru's most significant trends in public opinions on freedoms include declines in the perceptions that **the media can express opinions against the government** (down 9 percentage points) and **local government officials are elected through a clean process** (down 7 percentage points).

3. Accountability

Perceptions of accountability are negative in the Andes. Less than one-third of all respondents in Andean countries believe that high-ranking officials would be held accountable for breaking the law (with the exception of Peru, where 36% of respondents believe this to be the case). Respondents in Ecuador had the most negative perceptions of accountability when compared to regional peers in the Andes (only 20% of respondents believe that high-ranking government officials would be held accountable for breaking the law). Furthermore, public perceptions of impunity deteriorated the most in Ecuador, where the percentage of respondents who believe that high-ranking government officials would be held accountable dropped a dramatic 26 percentage points since 2017.

- Thirty-six percent (36%) of Peruvians believe that high-ranking government officials would be held accountable for breaking the law, marking an improvement of 5 percentage points since 2018.

SECTION 2

Corruption and Trust

4. Corruption

Public views on the pervasiveness of corruption within the legislature deteriorated in every Andean country, and views on corruption within law enforcement, the executive branch, and the judiciary deteriorated in Bolivia, Colombia, and Ecuador. Compared to Andean peer countries, Ecuador saw the largest increases in the percentage of respondents who believe that some or all of the actors across all of these institutions are involved in corrupt practices. Out of all Andean countries, on average, more Colombians reported perceptions of corruption across all actors than their regional peers, whereas Bolivians reported the same least frequently.

- Perceptions of corruption in Peru generally, though marginally, improved across law enforcement, the executive, and the judiciary between 2018 and 2022. Peruvians only reported higher perceptions of corruption for members of the legislature (84% of respondents in 2022, compared to 81% in 2018).
- **Members of the Congress of the Republic of Peru** are considered the most corrupt actors in Peru, followed by members of **political parties**. Approximately 84% of respondents believe that most or all members of Congress are involved in corrupt practices, while 78% believe the same of political parties.
- **Teachers in public schools** are considered the least corrupt actors in Peru, with 33% of respondents reporting that they believe most or all teachers are involved in corrupt practices.

5. Bribery Victimization

On average, Andean respondents reported paying a bribe most often in Colombia and least often in Peru. Throughout the region, respondents most frequently had to pay a bribe when requesting a government permit with the exception of Colombia, where respondents most often reported paying a bribe to request public benefits or assistance.

6. Trust

Andean respondents trust people living in their country more than any other public actor. In 2022, respondents in the Andean region most often reported having some or a lot of trust in people living in their country and expressed the lowest average levels of trust in executive actors with the exception of Bolivians, who expressed the lowest average levels of trust in police officers. On average, respondents in Ecuador least often reported having some or a lot of trust across all institutions. In contrast, respondents in Colombia reported the highest overall levels of trust.

- Levels of trust in Peru increased across every institution between 2018 and 2022. Trust in **local government officers** and **judges and magistrates** improved the most in this time period, both with increases of 9 percentage points.
- In 2022, respondents in Peru most often reported having some or a lot of trust in **people living in their country** (36%) and least often reported having some or a lot of trust in **national government officers** (18%).

SECTION 3

Security and Criminal Justice

7. Crime Victimization

On average, roughly one-third (34%) of all respondents surveyed in the Andes reported experiencing a crime in the last 12 months. The percentage of respondents who reported their crime experience to an authority was fairly similar throughout the region, ranging from 40% to 42%.

- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Peruvians reported experiencing a crime in the last 12 months, a figure below the regional average (34%).
- More than half (60%) of Peruvian respondents who were victims of a crime did not report the crime to an authority, with those respondents most often citing the belief that reporting would not help as their reason for not reporting (39%).

8. Security

Less than one-third (30%) of all Andean respondents feel safe or very safe when walking in their neighborhood at night, on average. This figure marks an average decline by 7 percentage points from the previous round of data collection. Compared to respondents in regional peer countries, Bolivians most often reported feeling safe in their neighborhood at night (35%), while less than one-quarter of Ecuadorians (21%) reported the same.

- In Peru, approximately 1 in 3 (34%) respondents reported feeling safe in their neighborhood at night in 2022.
- Peruvian women, Peruvians who live in an urban area, Peruvians who had previously been a victim of a crime, and Peruvians who are financially insecure were less likely to feel safe walking in their neighborhood at night than respondents with other sociodemographic characteristics.

9. Criminal Justice

Across the Andes, respondents are most confident that the criminal justice system safeguards the presumption of innocence and least confident that the criminal justice system ensures timeliness. On average, respondents in Bolivia reported the highest levels of confidence in the criminal justice system overall, while respondents in Colombia reported the lowest levels of confidence. Average perceptions of the criminal justice system's overall performance deteriorated in all Andean countries, though perceptions declined most in Ecuador since the last year of data collection.

- Peruvians were most confident that the criminal justice system **safeguards the presumption of innocence of defendants** (47%) and **ensures equal treatment of victims and the accused** (40%). Peruvians were least confident that the criminal justice system **ensures timeliness** (30%), **gives appropriate punishments** (33%), and **ensures uniform quality of service** (33%).
- Between 2018 and 2022, Peru's most significant trends in public opinions on the criminal justice system include an improvement in the perception that the criminal justice system **safeguards the presumption of innocence** (up 5 percentage points) and a decline in the perception that the criminal justice system **gives appropriate punishments** (down 3 percentage points).

10. Police Performance

When asked about their impressions of police performance, respondents in the Andes had the most negative views on crime control and accountability and the most positive views on absence of discrimination and public service, on average.

- When asked about their impressions of police performance, respondents in Peru were most confident that:
 - Police treat all people with respect (61%).
 - Police do not serve the interests of gangs (55%).
 - Police investigate crimes in an independent manner (47%).
- Respondents in Peru were least confident that:
 - Police respond to crime reports (18%).
 - Police are held accountable for violating laws (24%).
 - Police act lawfully (26%).
- In Peru, respondents most often indicated that suspects with tattoos and younger suspects would most likely be at a disadvantage in a criminal investigation.

11. Victim Support

In every country surveyed in the Andean region, a majority of respondents did not believe that victims of crime receive adequate support and protection. On average, respondents in Ecuador reported the most confidence in victim support practices overall, while respondents in Bolivia reported the least confidence in the victim support practices overall.

- Peruvians were most often confident that crime victims are **guaranteed their rights in criminal justice proceedings** (36%) and **addressed using accessible language** (35%).
- Peruvians were least often confident that crime victims **receive prompt and courteous attention when reporting a crime** (16%) and **adequate care and protection as victims of domestic violence** (18%).

SECTION 4

Access to Justice

12. Access to Justice

Roughly 2 in 5 (42%) respondents in the Andes reported experiencing a legal problem in the last two years, on average. While the prevalence and severity of problems vary by country, the most common problems relate to consumer issues and housing. On average, 54% of respondents in the Andes reported that their legal problem has been resolved and the average time reported to resolve the problem was approximately 6 months.

- Thirty-seven percent (37%) of Peruvians reported experiencing a legal problem in the last two years (a figure below the regional average of 42%). The most commonly reported problems included consumer issues, housing, and land disputes.
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of surveyed Peruvians with a legal problem obtained advice from a person or organization that could help them better understand or resolve their problem, and approximately 1 in 5 (19%) reported that it was difficult or nearly impossible to find the money required to resolve their problem.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of respondents in Peru who resolved their legal issue experienced at least one hardship during the resolution process. The most frequently cited hardship was health-related – 36% of respondents reported experiencing a physical or stress-related illness.

Note: In addition to the data found in regional charts included in this report, comparative data for regional peer countries referenced in the Executive Findings can be found in each country's respective report.

SECTION I

AUTHORITARIANISM,
FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS,
AND
ACCOUNTABILITY

11 Authoritarianism

14 Fundamental Freedoms

18 Government Accountability

AUTHORITARIANISM

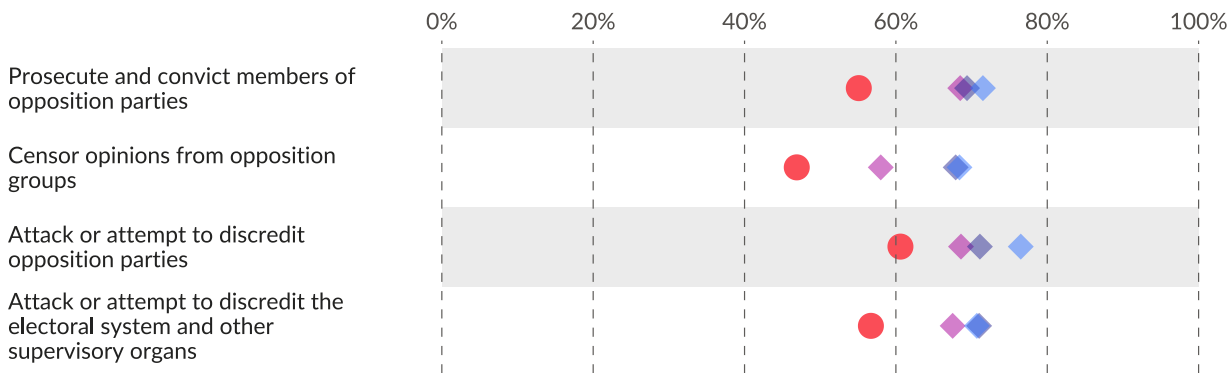
CHART 1.

Perceptions of Authoritarian Behaviors

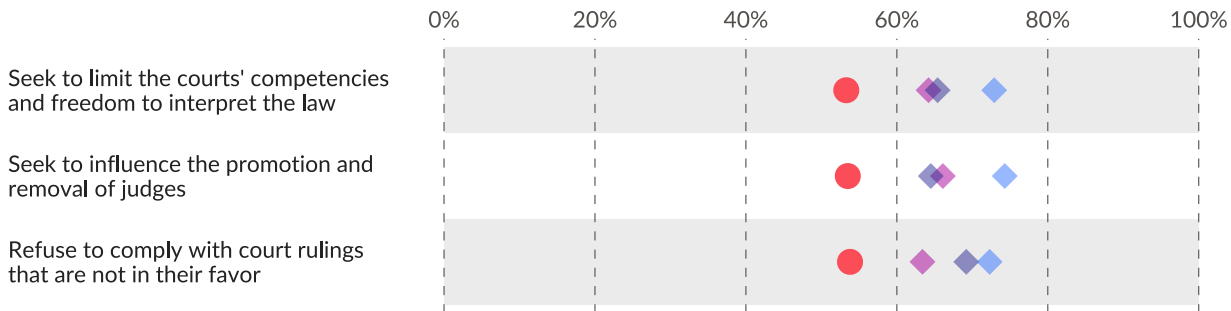
Percentage of respondents who believe that top government officials...

◆ Bolivia ◆ Colombia ◆ Ecuador ● Peru

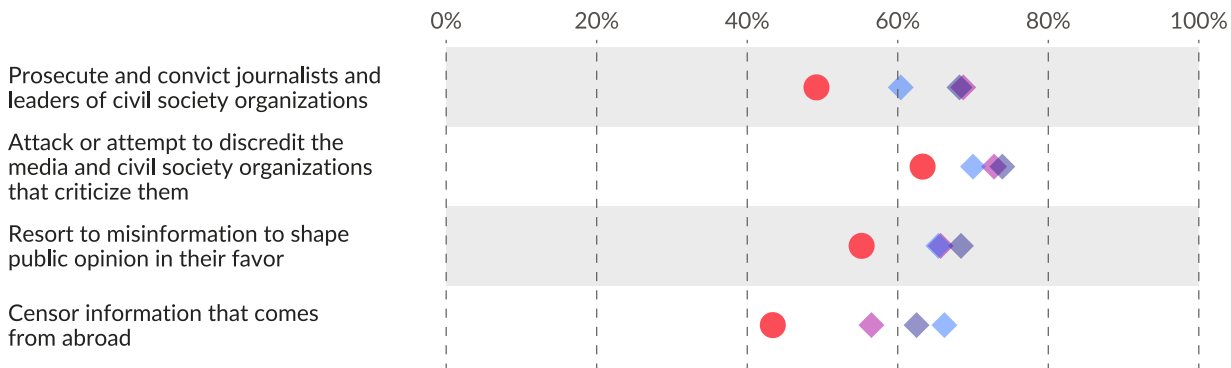
ATTACKS ON ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND OPPOSITION PARTIES



ATTACKS ON THE JUDICIARY



ATTACKS ON THE MEDIA AND MISINFORMATION



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

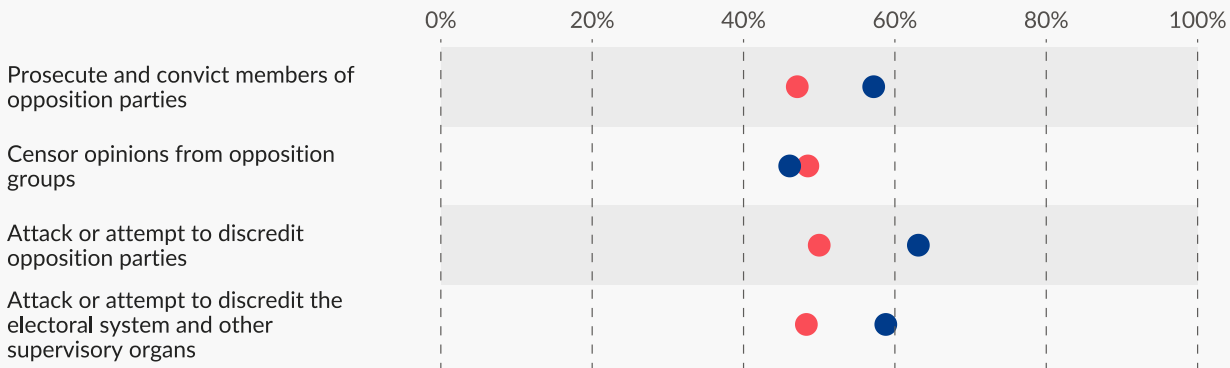
CHART 2.

Perceptions of Authoritarian Behavior, by Support for the Current Administration

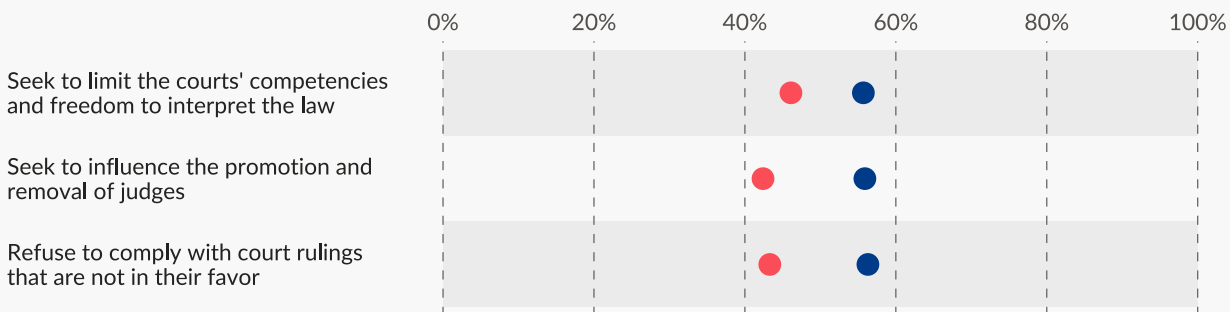
Percentage of respondents in Peru who believe that top government officials...

● Government Supporter ● Non-Government Supporter

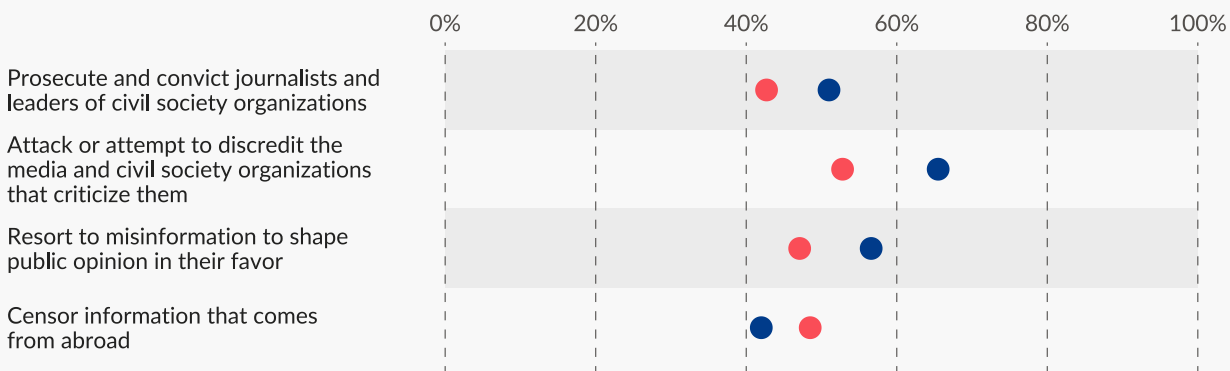
ATTACKS ON ELECTORAL SYSTEMS AND OPPOSITION PARTIES



ATTACKS ON THE JUDICIARY



ATTACKS ON THE MEDIA AND MISINFORMATION

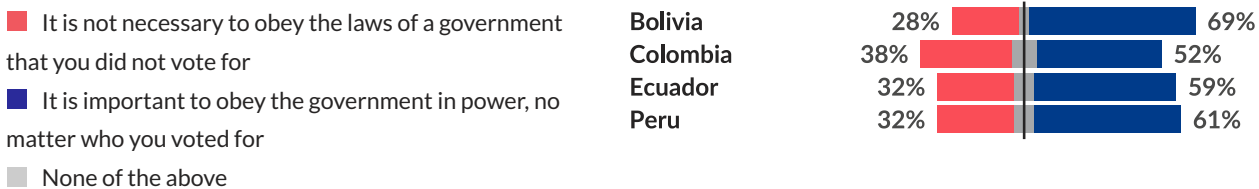
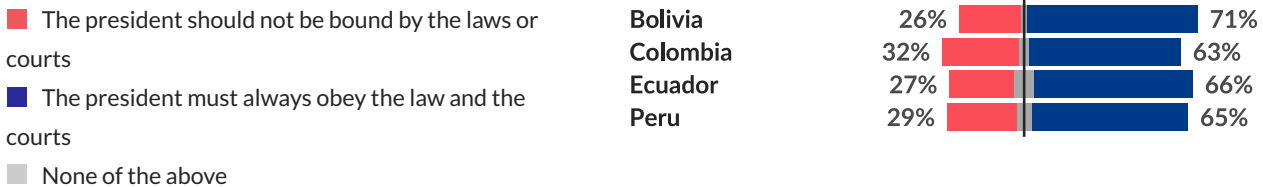
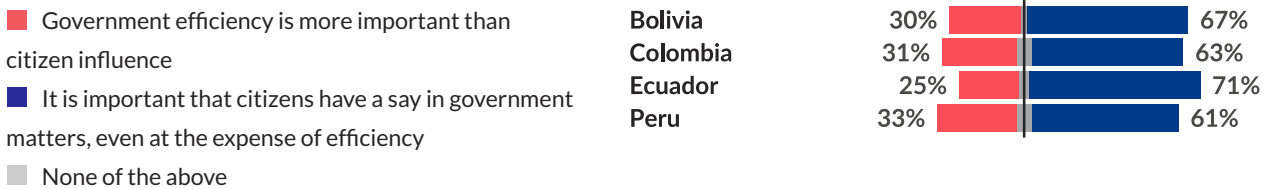
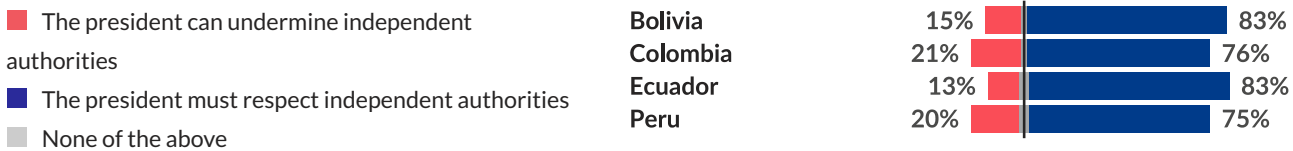
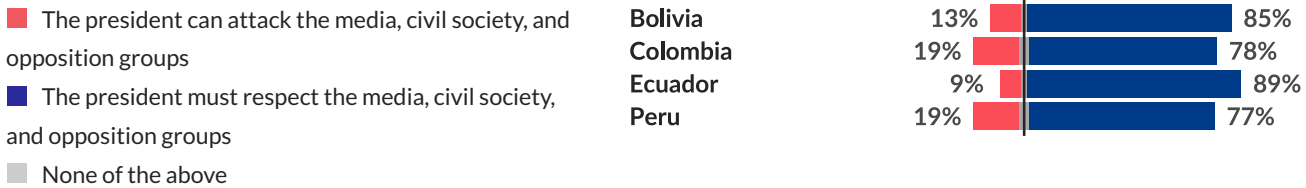


Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

CHART 3.

Attitudes Towards Authoritarianism and Rule of Law

Percentage of respondents who agree with the following statements



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

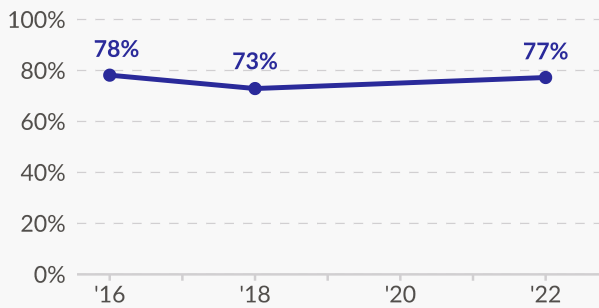
CHART 4.

Fundamental Freedoms in Peru Over Time

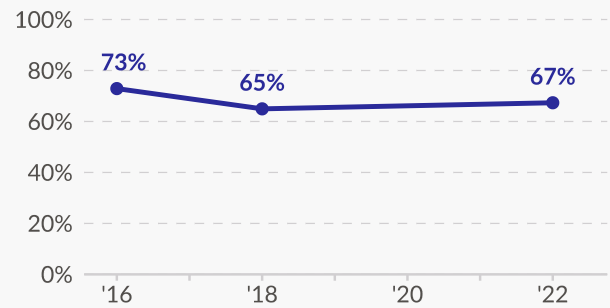
Percentage of respondents who believe the following statements

EXPRESSION

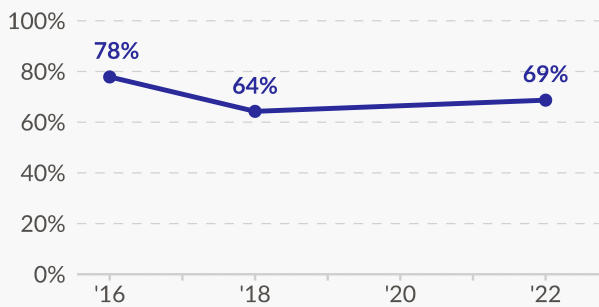
People can express opinions against the government



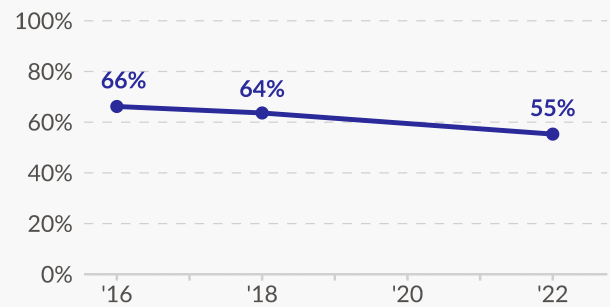
Civil society organizations can express opinions against the government



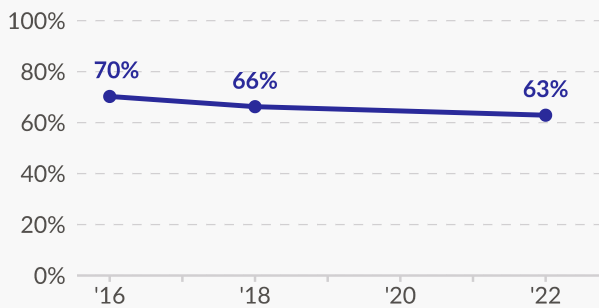
Political parties can express opinions against the government



The media can express opinions against the government without fear of retaliation



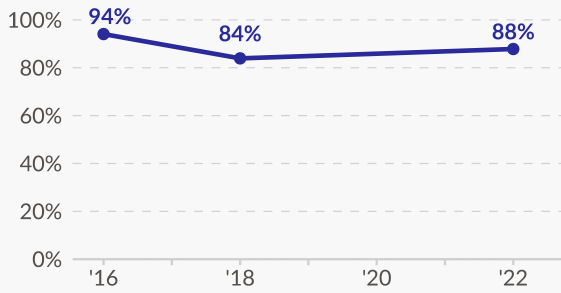
The media can expose cases of corruption



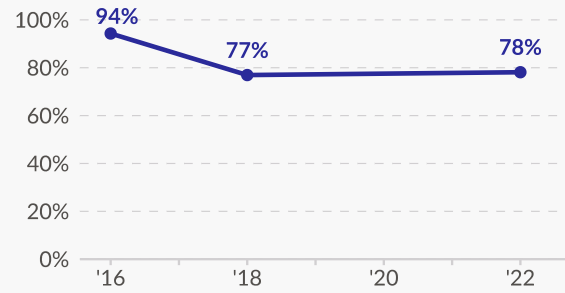
Source: WJP General Population Poll 2016, 2018, and 2022

PARTICIPATION

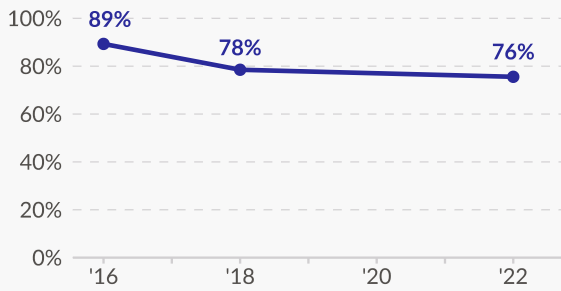
People can attend community meetings



People can join any political organization

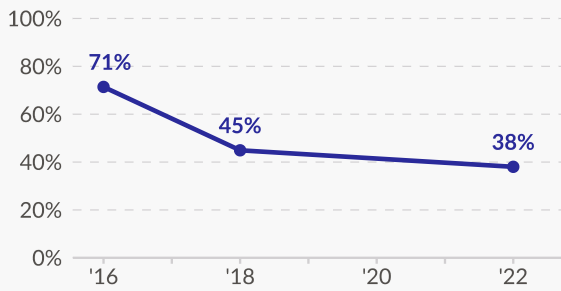


People can organize around an issue or petition

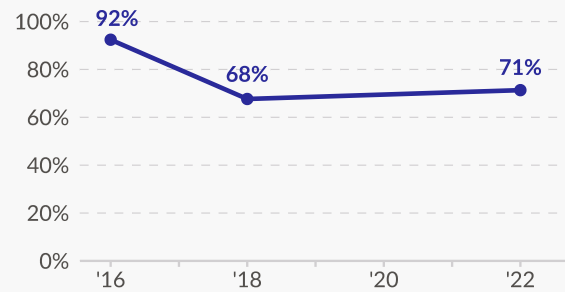


ELECTIONS

Local government officials are elected through a clean process

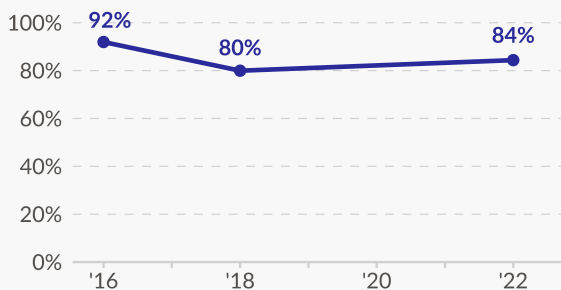


People can vote freely without feeling harassed or pressured



RELIGION

Religious minorities can observe their holy days



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2016, 2018, and 2022

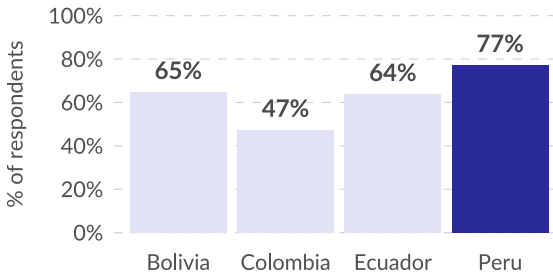
CHART 5.

Perceptions of Fundamental Freedoms in Andean Countries

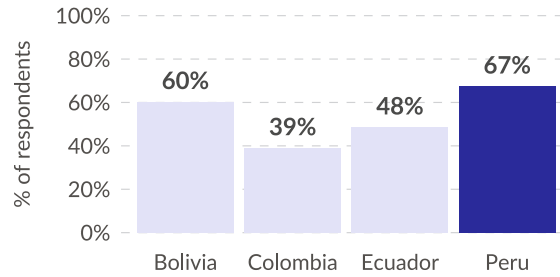
Percentage of respondents who believe the following statements

EXPRESSION

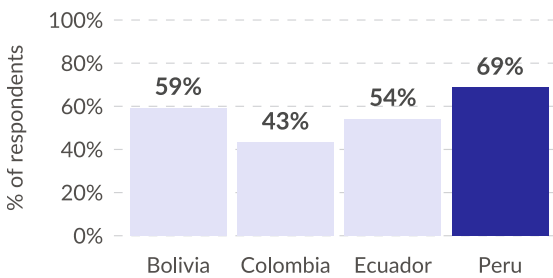
People can express opinions against the government



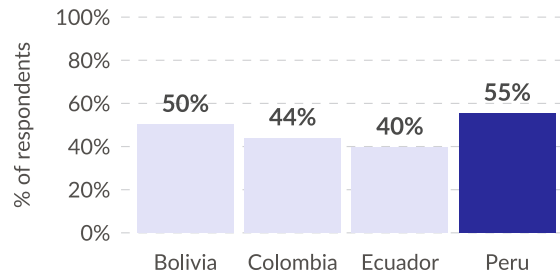
Civil society organizations can express opinions against the government



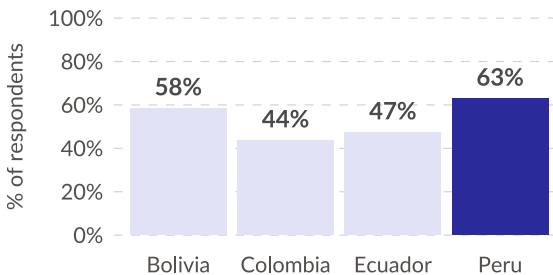
Political parties can express opinions against the government



The media can express opinions against the government without fear of retaliation



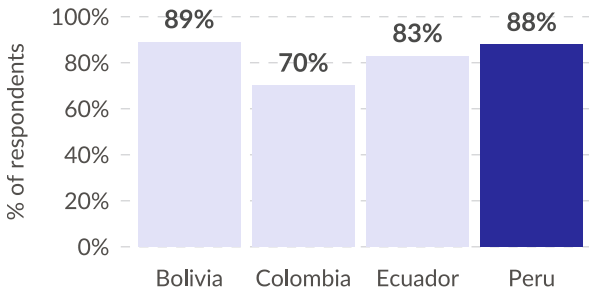
The media can expose cases of corruption



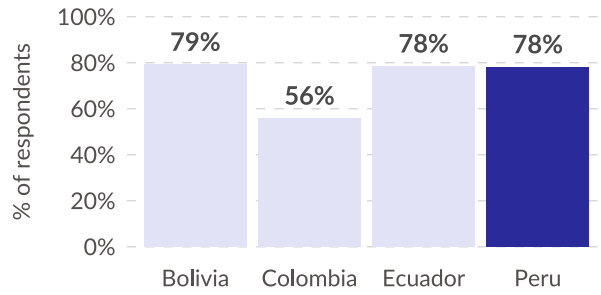
Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

PARTICIPATION

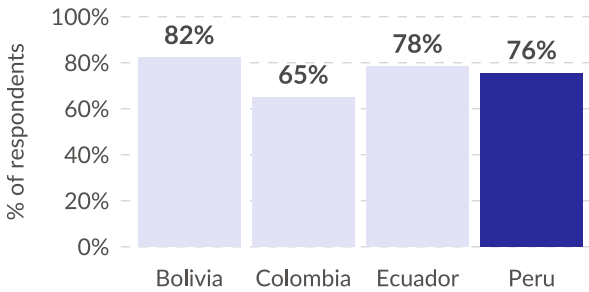
People can attend community meetings



People can join any political organization

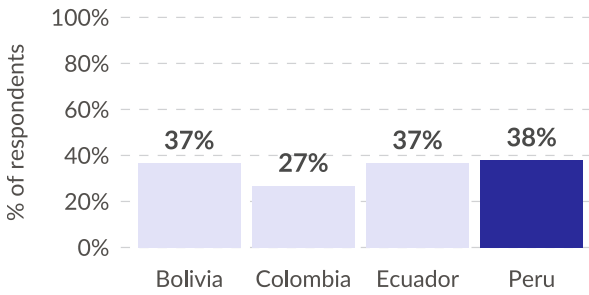


People can organize around an issue or petition

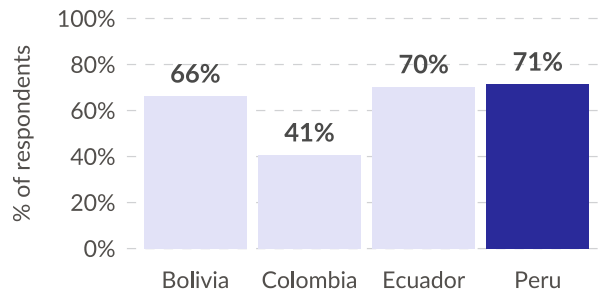


ELECTIONS

Local government officials are elected through a clean process

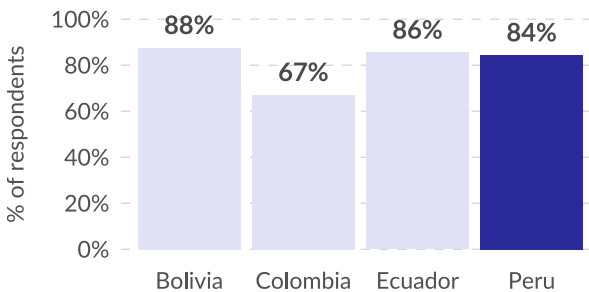


People can vote freely without feeling harassed or pressured



RELIGION

Religious minorities can observe their holy days



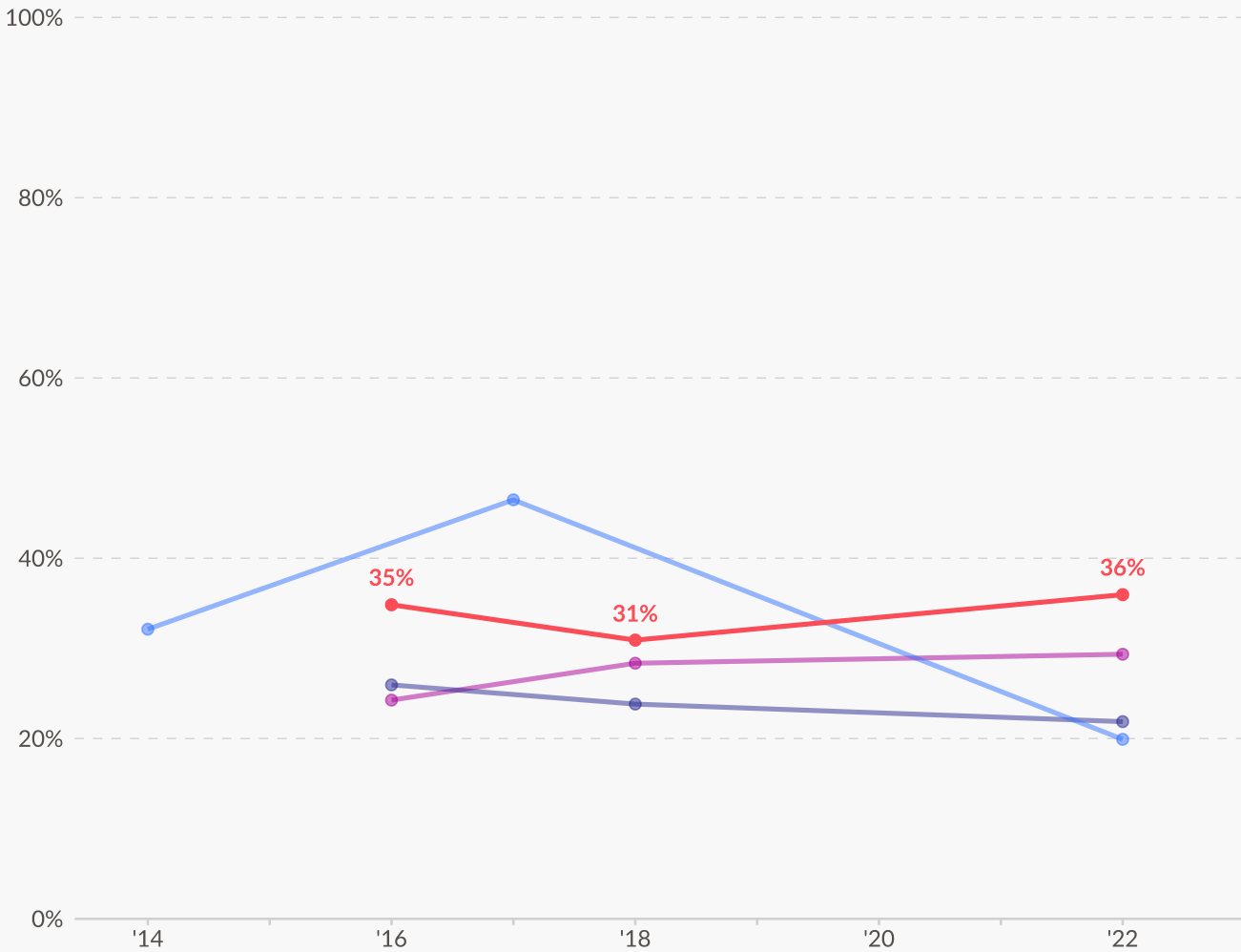
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY

CHART 6.

Perceptions of Accountability in Andean Countries Over Time

Percentage of respondents in Peru and regional peer countries who believe that high-ranking government officials would be held accountable for breaking the law

● Bolivia ● Colombia ● Ecuador ● Peru



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2022

SECTION II
CORRUPTION
AND TRUST

- 20 Corruption
- 23 Bribery Victimization
- 24 Trust

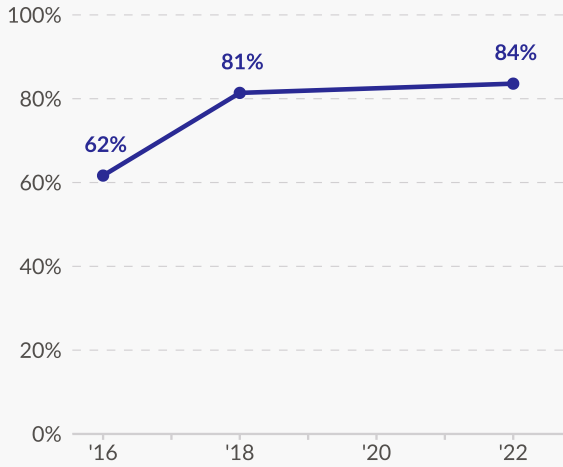
CORRUPTION

CHART 7.

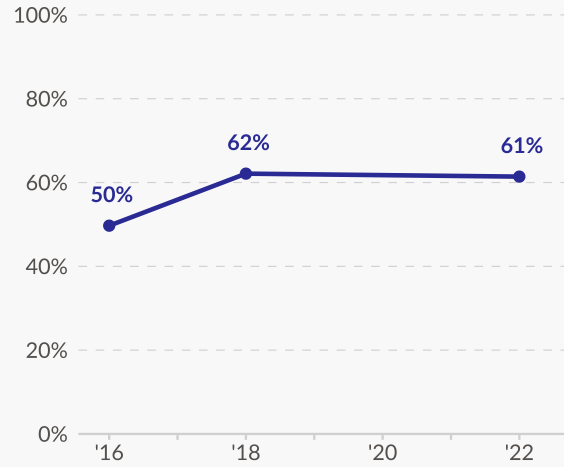
Perceptions of Corruption by Institution Over Time

Percentage of respondents who believe that most or all people working in the following institutions are corrupt

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF PERU

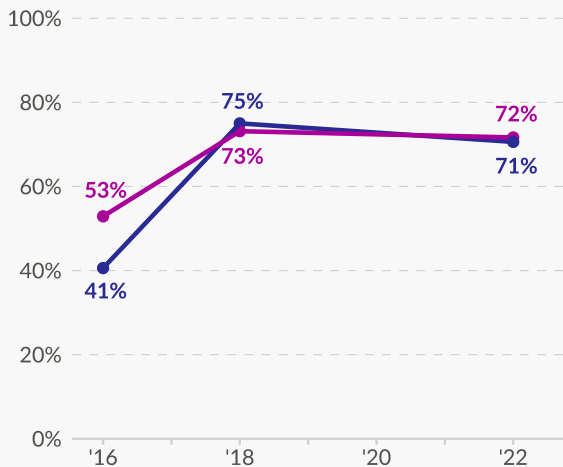


POLICE OFFICERS



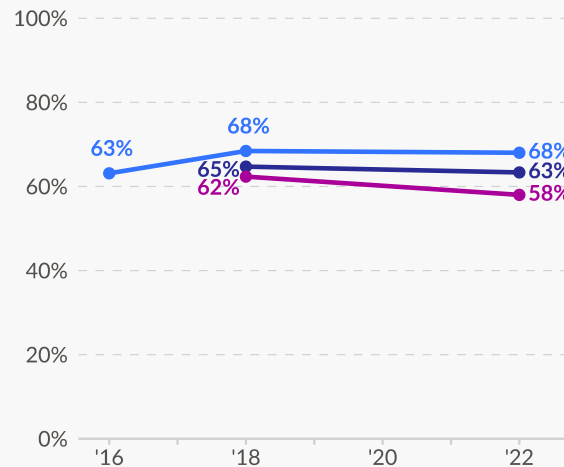
EXECUTIVE

- Local Government Officers
- National Government Officers



JUDICIARY

- Prosecutors
- Judges & Magistrates
- Public Defense Attorneys



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2016, 2018, and 2022

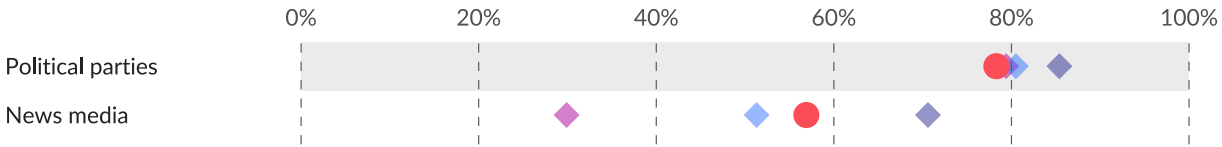
CHART 8.

Perceptions of Corruption in the Andean Region, by Institution

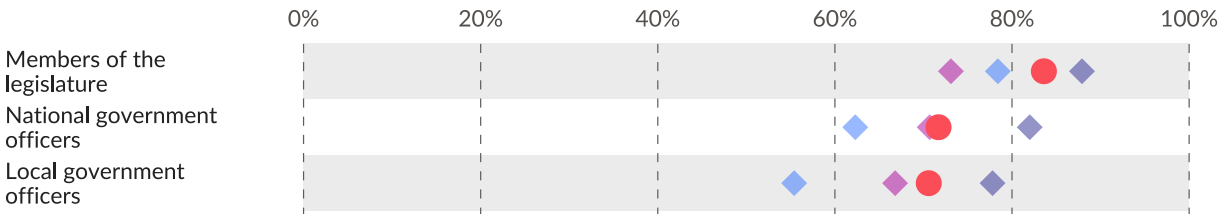
Percentage of respondents who think people in the following groups are involved in corrupt practices

◆ Bolivia ◆ Colombia ◆ Ecuador ● Peru

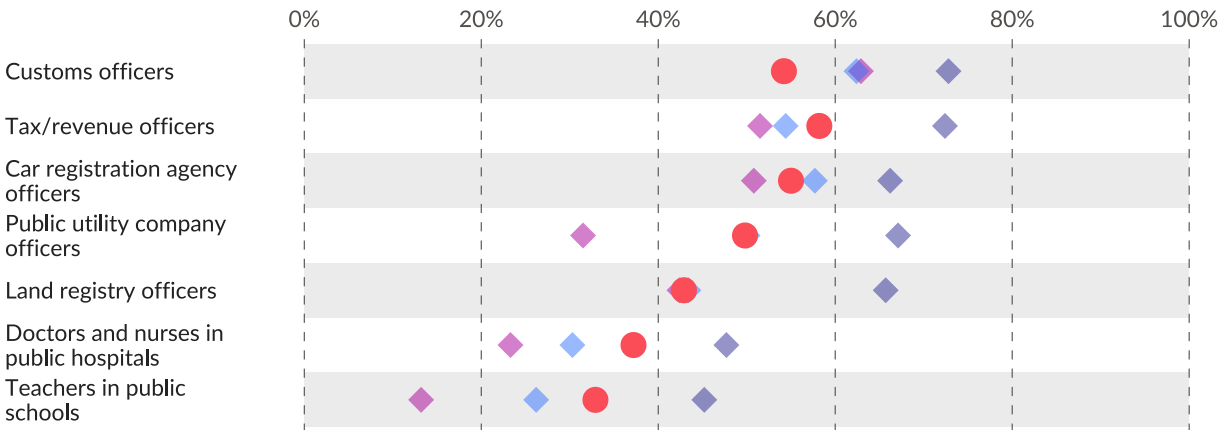
THE MEDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES



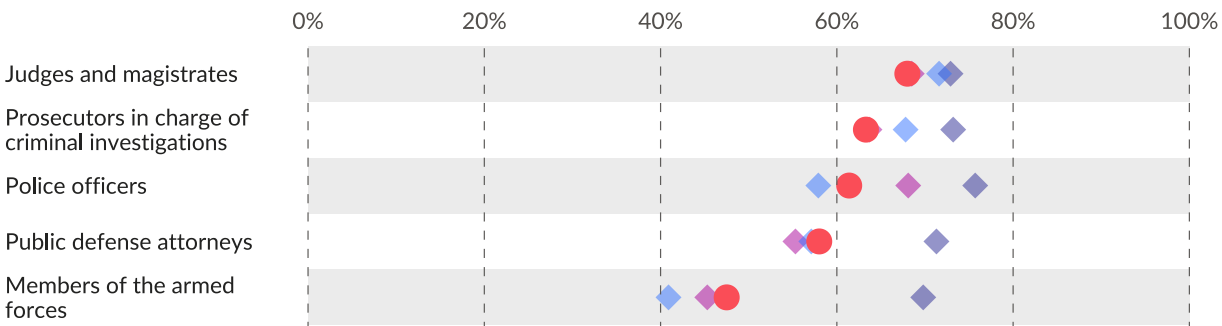
NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT



ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUREAUCRATIC INSTITUTIONS



SECURITY AND JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

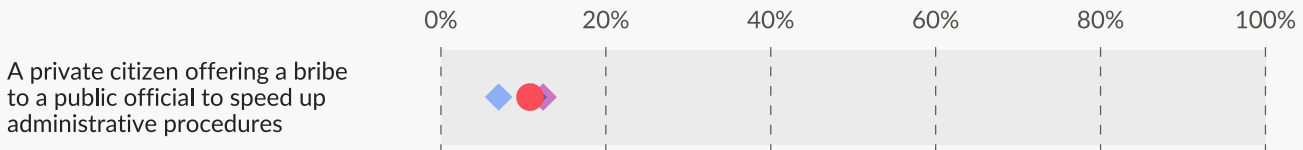
CHART 9.

Attitudes Towards Corrupt Behaviors in the Andean Region

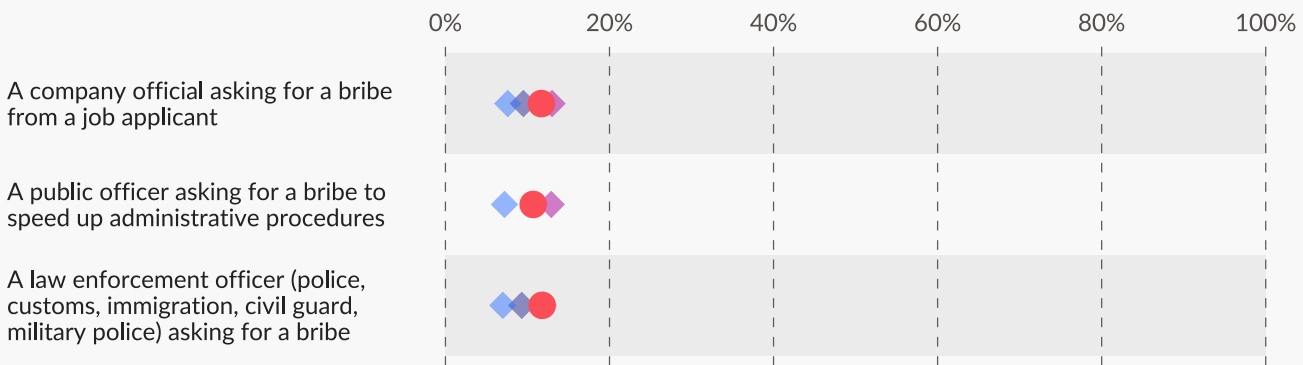
Percentage of respondents who believe the following behaviors are always or usually acceptable

◆ Bolivia ◆ Colombia ◆ Ecuador ● Peru

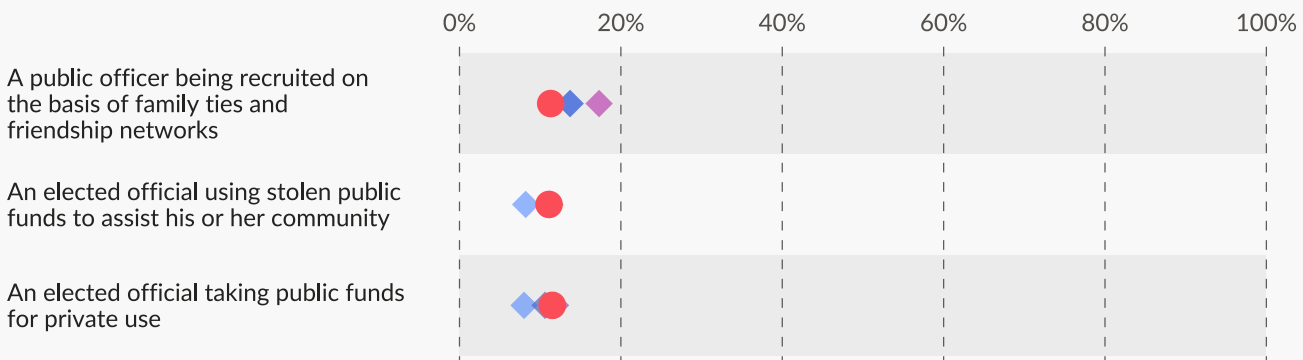
BRIBES OFFERED



BRIBES REQUESTED



NEPOTISM AND EMBEZZLEMENT



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

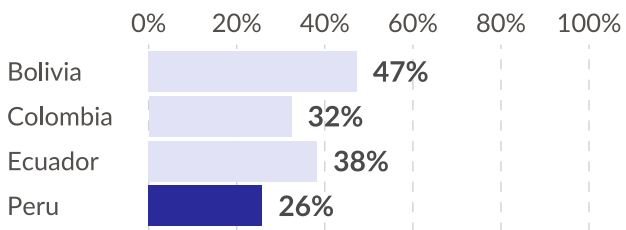
BRIBERY VICTIMIZATION

CHART 10.

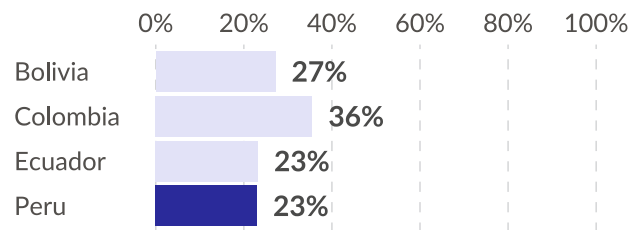
Bribery Victimization in Peru and Regional Peer Countries

Percentage of respondents who paid a bribe in the last three years to access the following services, out of those who used these services

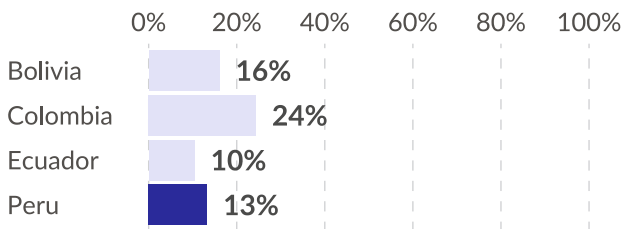
REQUEST A GOVERNMENT PERMIT OR DOCUMENT



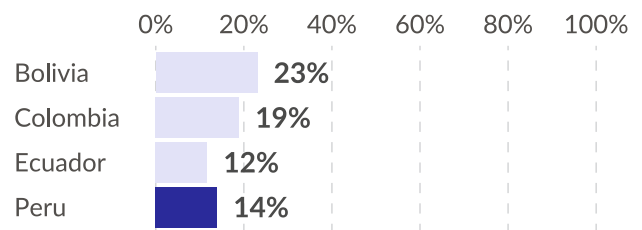
REQUEST PUBLIC BENEFITS OR ASSISTANCE



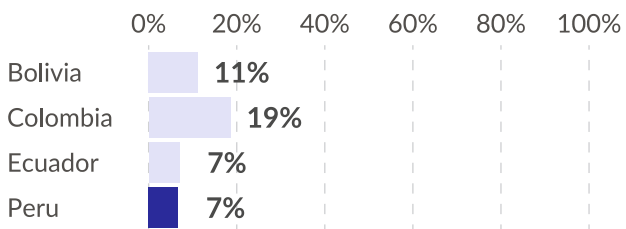
OBTAIN A BIRTH CERTIFICATE OR GOVERNMENT ISSUED ID



SECURE A PLACE AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL



USE A PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

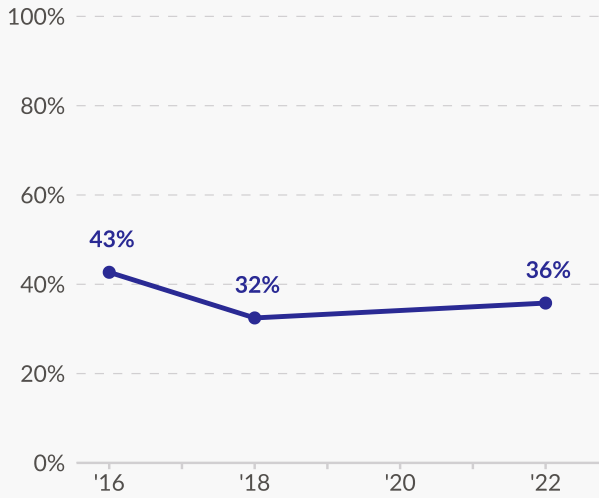
TRUST

CHART 11.

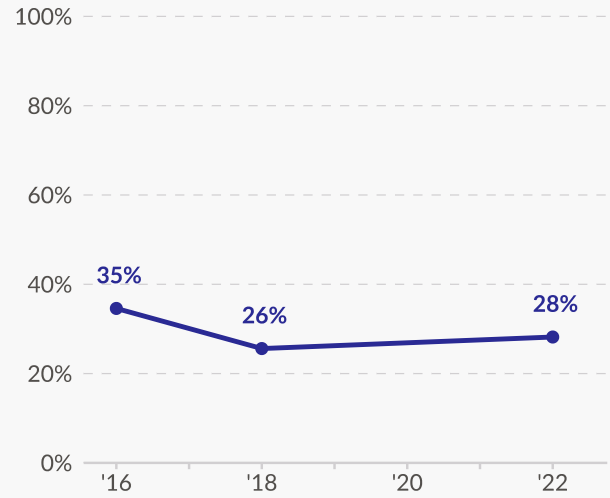
Trust in Institutions Over Time

Percentage of respondents who have a lot or some trust in...

PEOPLE LIVING IN THEIR COUNTRY

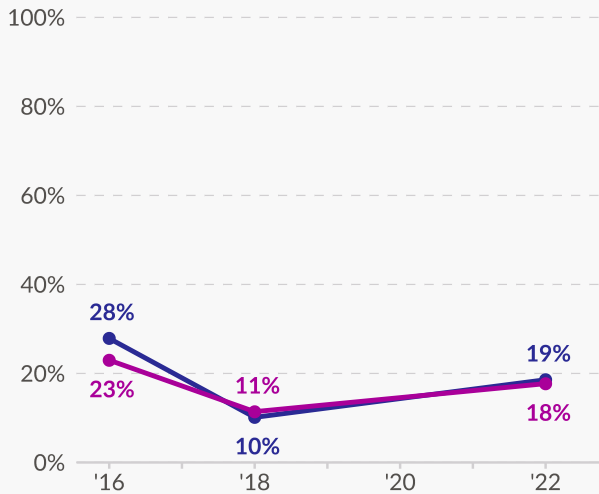


POLICE OFFICERS



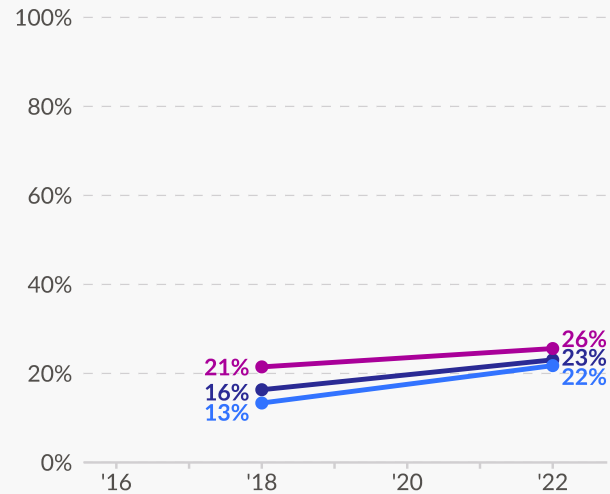
EXECUTIVE

- Local Government Officers
- National Government Officers



JUDICIARY

- Prosecutors
- Judges & Magistrates
- Public Defense Attorneys



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2016, 2018, and 2022

SECTION III
**SECURITY AND
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE**

26 Crime Victimization

27 Security

28 Criminal Justice

30 Police

32 Victim Support

CRIME VICTIMIZATION

CHART 12.1

Types of Crimes Experienced by People in Peru

Victimization rate, by type of crime

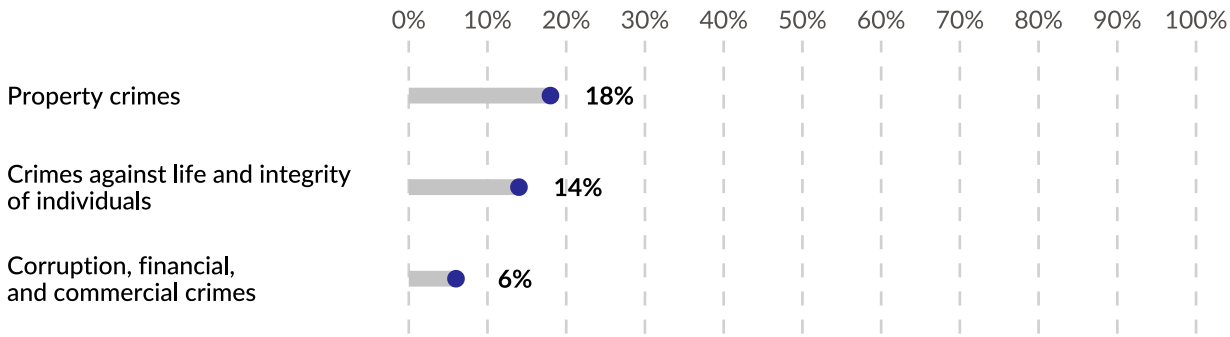
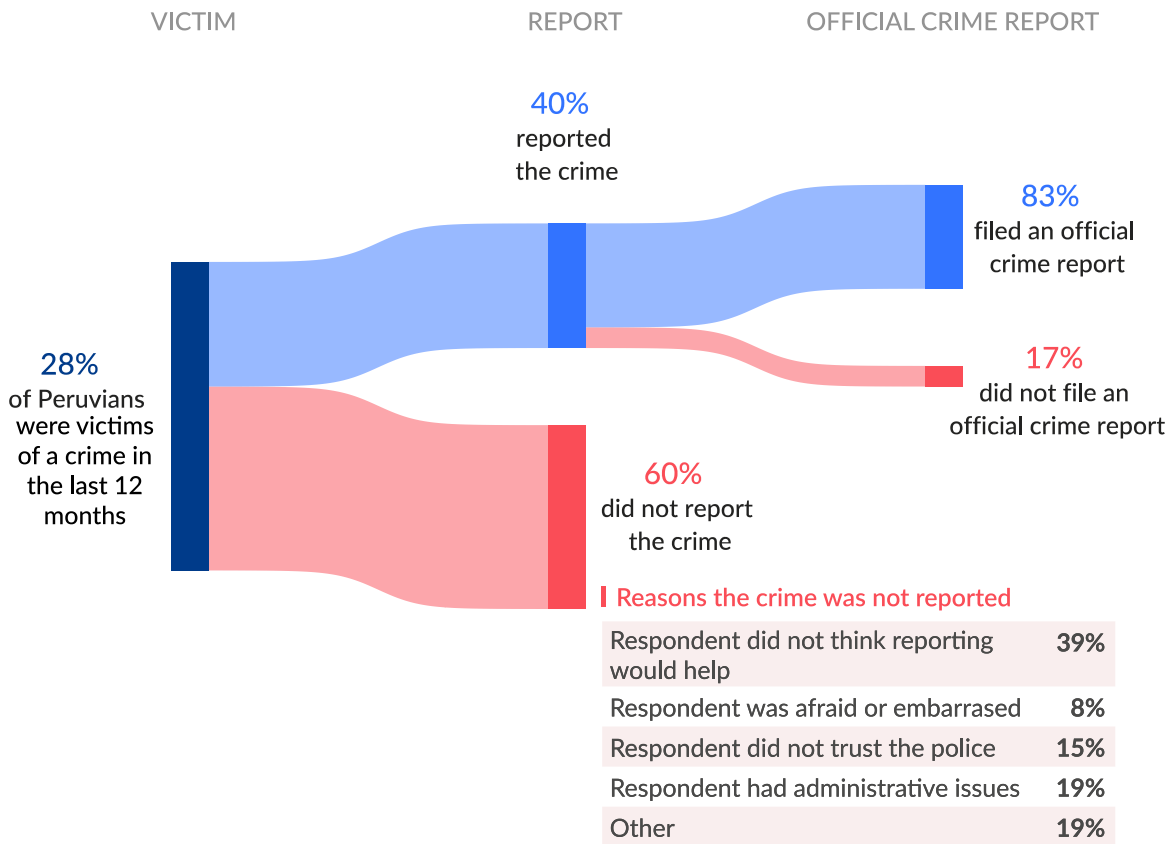


CHART 12.2

Crime Victimization Rates and Reporting

Data on crime victimization and reporting in Peru



Note: For additional information on how Chart 12.1 and Chart 12.2 were produced, please see the Appendix.

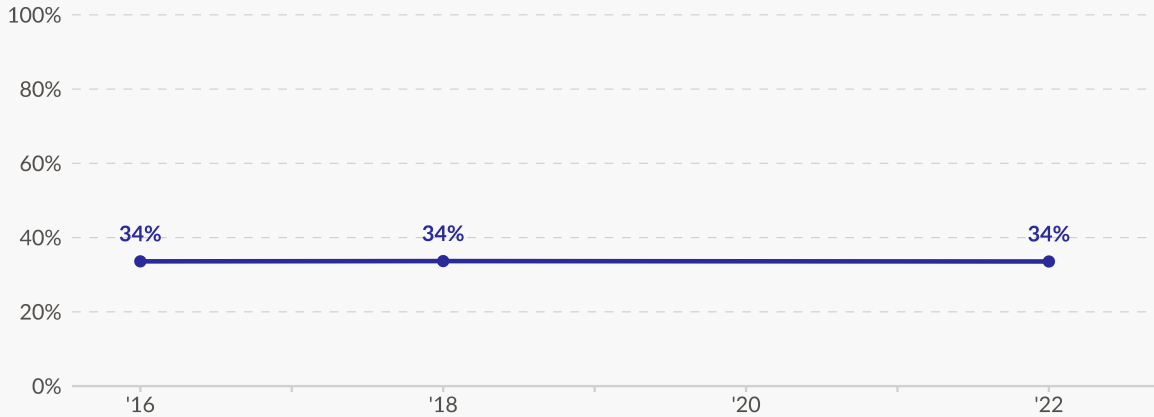
Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

SECURITY

CHART 13.1

Perceptions of Security in Peru Over Time

Percentage of respondents who reported that they feel safe or very safe walking in their neighborhood at night

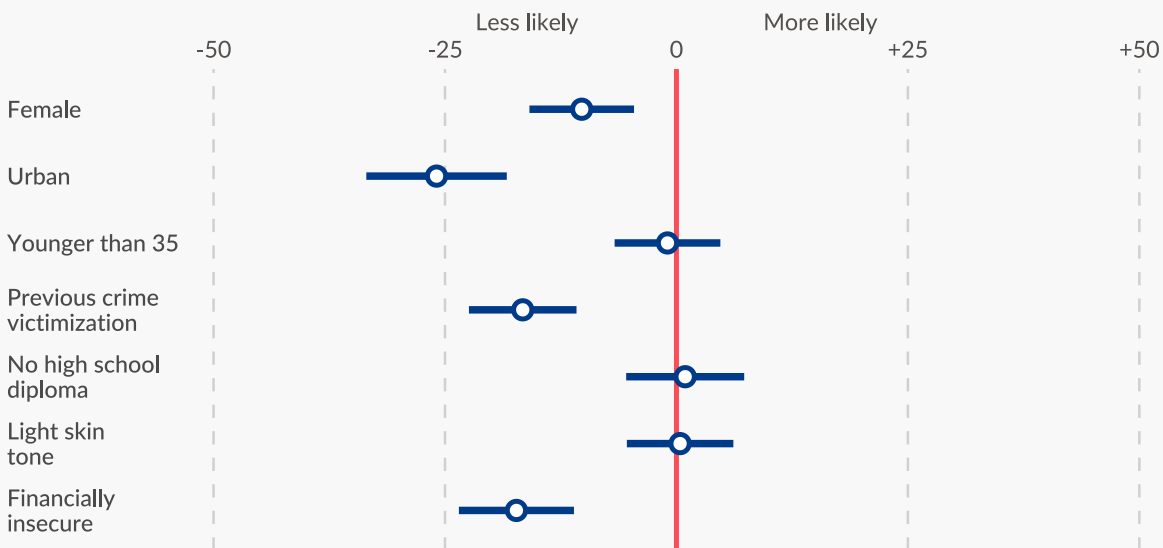


Source: WJP General Population Poll 2016, 2018, and 2022

CHART 13.2

Impact of Sociodemographic Characteristics on Perceptions of Safety

Likelihood that respondents feel safe or very safe walking in their neighborhood at night



Note: The results in this infographic were obtained from a logit regression. Each point indicates the average marginal effect of the corresponding sociodemographic characteristic on the predicted probability of a respondent to answer “safe” or “very safe” to the question “How safe do you feel walking in your neighborhood at night?” The lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals of each average marginal effect. For additional information on how Chart 13.2 was produced, please see the Regression Key linked in the Appendix.

Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

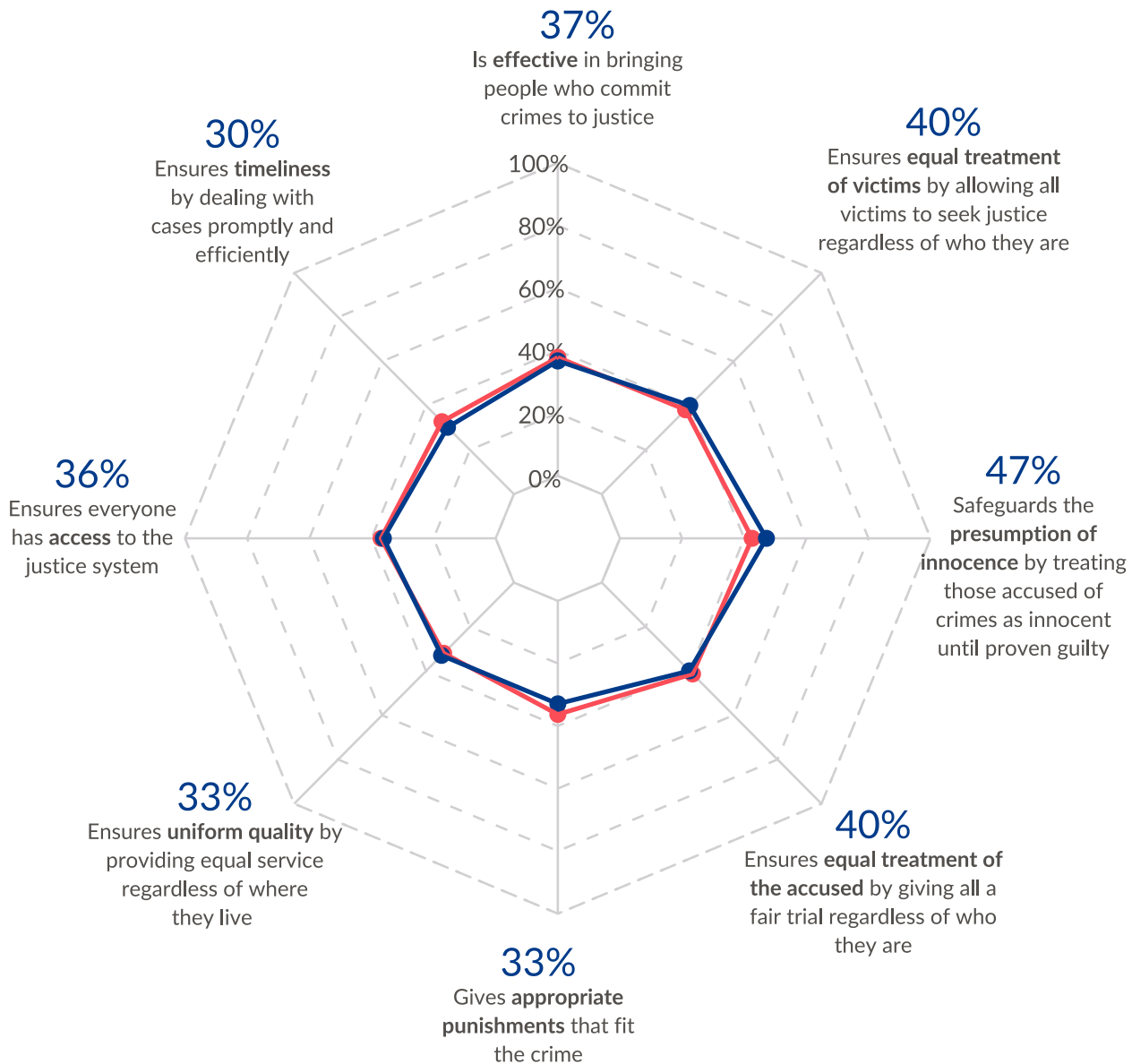
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CHART 14.

Perceptions of the Criminal Justice System in Peru

Percentage of respondents who are confident that the criminal justice system...

● 2022 ● 2018



Note: For additional information on how Chart 14 was produced, please see the Appendix.

Source: WJP General Population Poll 2018 and 2022

CHART 15.

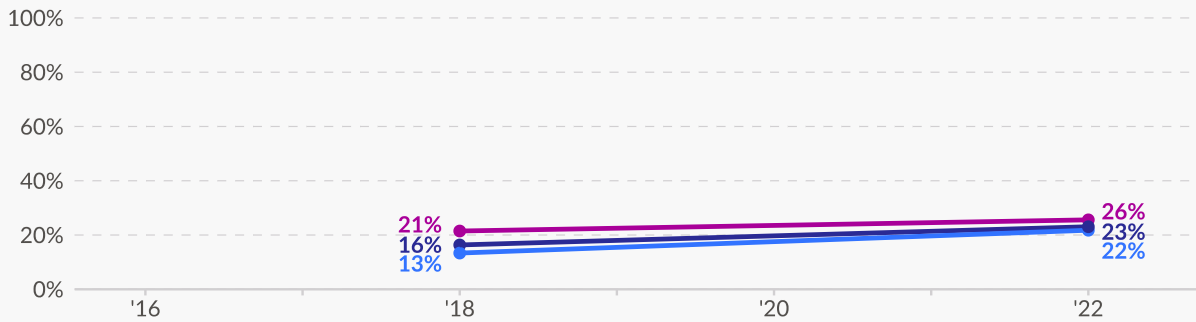
Criminal Justice Actors

Perceptions of criminal justice actors in Peru

● Prosecutors ● Public Defense Attorneys ● Judges & Magistrates

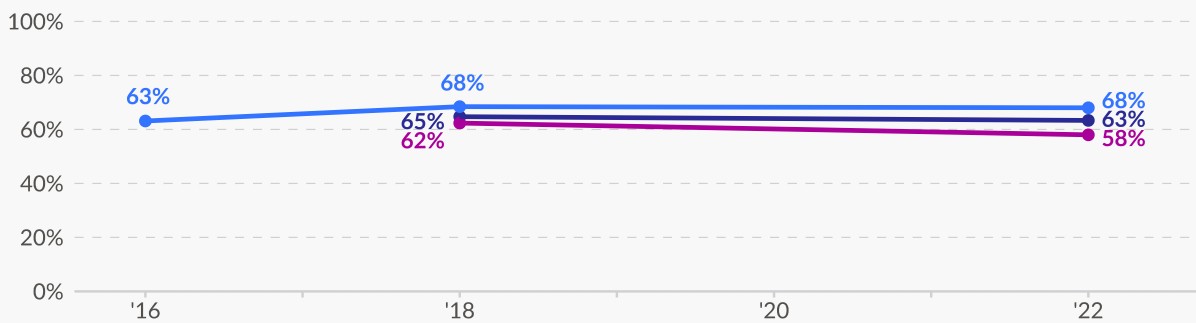
TRUST IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTORS OVER TIME

Percentage of respondents who have a lot or some trust in prosecutors, public defense attorneys, and judges and magistrates



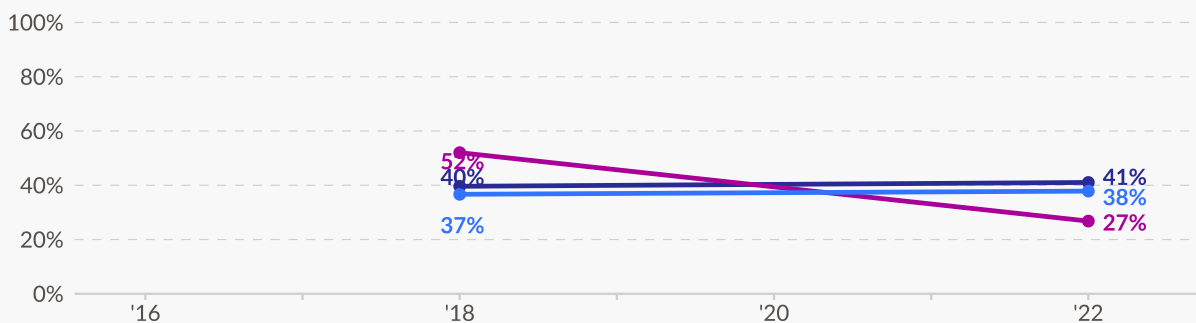
PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTORS OVER TIME

Percentage of respondents who believe that most or all prosecutors, public defense attorneys, and judges and magistrates are corrupt



PERCEPTIONS OF EFFECTIVENESS ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTORS OVER TIME

Percentage of respondents who believe that prosecutors, public defense attorneys, and judges and magistrates do their job well



Note: Variables in Effectiveness category are as follows: Prosecutors prosecute crimes committed in an independent manner and are not subject to any sort of pressure; Public defenders do everything they can to defend poor people that are accused of committing a crime; Judges decide cases in an independent manner and are not subject to any sort of pressure.

Source: WJP General Population Poll 2016, 2018, and 2022

POLICE

CHART 16.

Perceptions of the Police

Opinions on the effectiveness and legitimacy of law enforcement

EFFECTIVENESS

Serve the Public

Percentage of respondents who believe that the police...

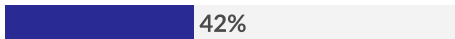
Are available to help when needed



Serve the interests of the community



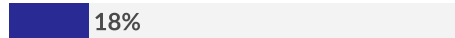
Serve the interests of regular citizens



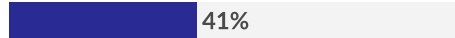
Crime Control and Safety

Percentage of respondents who believe that the police...

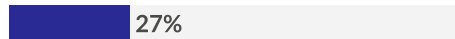
Respond to crime reports



Resolve security problems in the community



Perform effective and lawful investigations



Help them feel safe

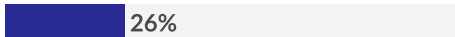


LEGITIMACY

Due Process

Percentage of respondents who believe that the police...

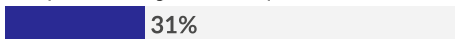
Act lawfully



Do not use excessive force



Respect the rights of suspects



Treat all people with respect



Discrimination

Percentage of respondents who believe that the police do not discriminate against suspects based on....

Age



Tattoos



Indigenous identity



Skin color



Gender

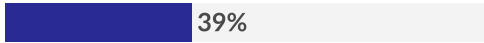


Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

Corruption

Percentage of respondents who believe that the police...

Are not involved in corrupt practices



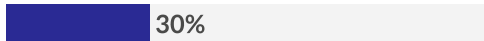
Investigate crimes in an independent manner



Do not serve the interests of gangs



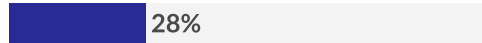
Do not serve the interests of politicians



Trust and Crime Reporting

Percentage of respondents who...

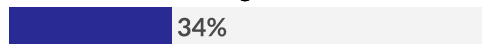
Trust the police



Report a crime when they are a victim



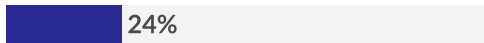
Feel safe in their neighborhoods



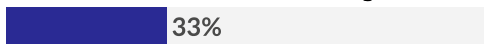
Accountability

Percentage of respondents who believe that the police...

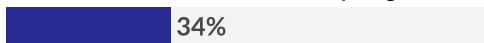
Are held accountable for violating laws



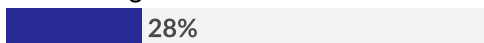
Are held accountable for seeking bribes



Are held accountable for accepting bribes



Are investigated for misconduct



Note: For additional information on how Chart 16 was produced, please see the Appendix

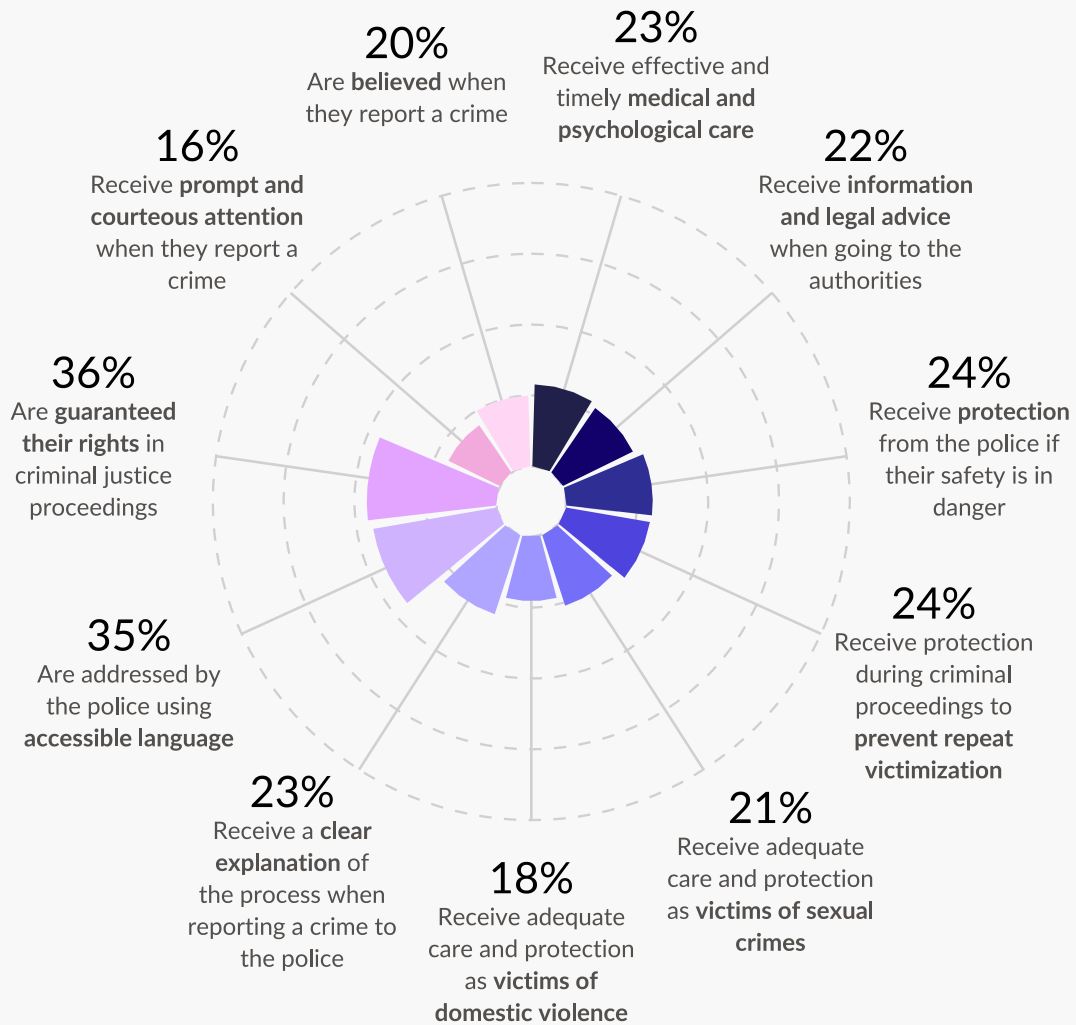
Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

VICTIM SUPPORT

CHART 17.

Perceptions of the Treatment of Crime Victims

Percentage of respondents who are confident that crime victims...



Note: For additional information on how Chart 17 was produced, please see the Appendix.

Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

THEMATIC FINDINGS

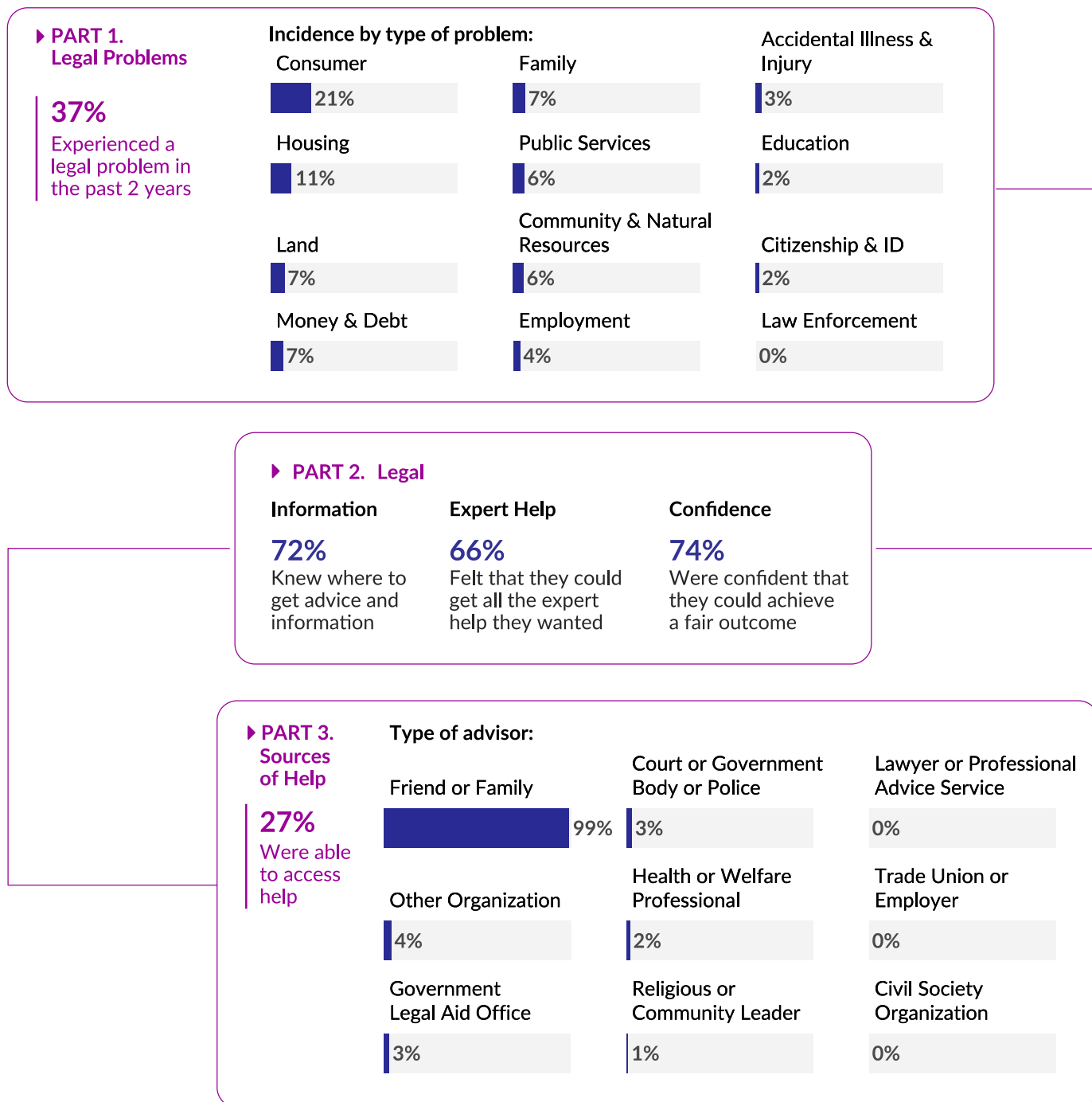
SECTION IV
ACCESS TO
JUSTICE

ACCESS TO JUSTICE JOURNEY

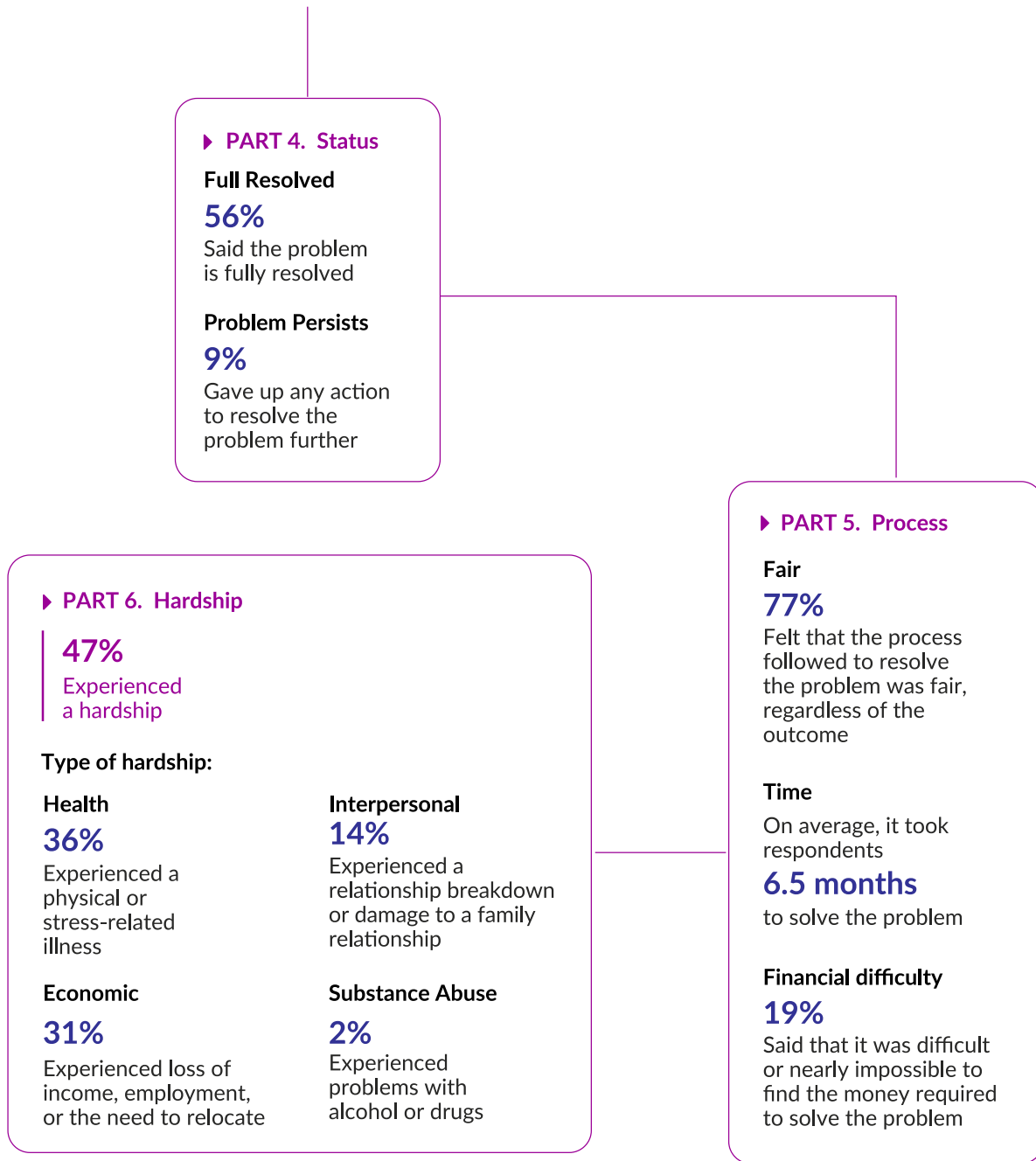
CHART 18

Justice Journey in Peru

Paths followed by Peruvians who experienced a legal problem in the last two years



Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022



Note: For additional information on how Chart 18 was produced, please see the Appendix.

Source: WJP General Population Poll 2022

PROJECT DESIGN

37 Methodology

METHODOLOGY

To present an image that accurately portrays the rule of law as experienced by ordinary people, data in this report is drawn from the General Population Poll (GPP), an original data source designed and collected by the World Justice Project (WJP). The GPP captures the experiences and perceptions of ordinary citizens concerning the performance of the state and its agents and the actual operation of the legal framework in their country.

The General Population Poll used to collect data in Peru in 2022 features several new questions that highlight perceptions on issues salient to the region, including corruption, authoritarian behaviors, police performance, criminal justice, and security. In total, the General Population Poll questionnaire includes 115 perception-based questions and 77 experience-based questions, along with sociodemographic information on all respondents. Additionally, the GPP in Peru was administered to a sample of 1,029 respondents.

Data Collection

The GPP in Peru was conducted for the WJP's *The Rule of Law in Peru: Key Findings from the General Population Poll 2022* with sampling, fieldwork, and data processing by Datum Internacional S.A., based in Lima, Peru. Datum Internacional S.A. administered the surveys between July and August 2022, conducting face-to-face interviews using a multi-stage stratified random sampling design. The target population group for this survey included Peruvians aged 18 years or older residing across 17 regions throughout the country.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE FRAME

The General Population Poll in Peru represents an achieved total sample size of 1,029 interviews distributed proportionally across five zones. Datum Internacional S.A. based the sampling frame on 2017 census figures from the National Institute of Statistics and Information (INEI) and 2020 voter statistics from the National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE), acquiring a proportionally stratified sample by zone, age, gender, socioeconomic status, and level of urbanization.

In order to address all relevant topics while controlling the questionnaire length, the World Justice Project split three of the survey modules into two versions (Option A and Option B) and randomly assigned one option to each respondent for each module. These modules included: Hypothetical Situations, Civic Participation, and Institutional Performance. Aside from these modules, the questionnaires are identical. A link to the complete survey instrument, in English and Spanish, can be found in the Appendix of this report.

SAMPLING

Regions and provinces were selected to achieve a nationally representative sample of the country. Districts were selected as the primary sampling unit according to quotas for age, gender, geographic distribution, and socioeconomic level. Within urban and rural districts, census areas and populated centers, respectively, were randomly selected as enumeration areas using probability proportionate to size sampling. The number of enumeration areas assigned to each district was determined by the relative population of each district. Within each enumeration area, survey administrators performed a systematic random route to sample households and randomly selected 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. Due to a lack of accessibility, the Loreto and San Martín regions of the Peruvian Amazon were excluded from the study. Loreto and San Martín were replaced by the eastern regions of Ucayali and Madre de Dios, located in the Amazon rainforest and Amazon basin, respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

COVERAGE: Interviews were distributed across zones to create a nationally representative sample. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the interviews took place in Lima, followed by 24% in the Northern zone, 17% in the Southern zone, 11% in the Central zone, and the remaining 8% in the Eastern zone.

GEOGRAPHY: Twenty-three percent (23%) of respondents resided in rural areas and municipalities, while 77% of respondents resided in metro areas or cities.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND: Most respondents (78%) identified themselves as Mestizo, followed by White (13%) and Indigenous (5%).

GENDER: Fifty-one percent (51%) of respondents were female and 49% were male.

EDUCATION: Most respondents (60%) reported that they had received up to a middle school diploma, and the remaining 40% of respondents received at least a high school diploma or vocational degree.

RESPONSE RATES

Eligible household, non-interview	3,233
Refusals	1,161
Break-off	47
Non-contact	2,205

INTERVIEWING AND QUALITY CONTROL

In total, 94 interviewers worked on this project, including 77 female interviewers. Enumerators worked in 33 regional teams; 19 interviewers were assigned to the Lima and Callao regions and 32 groups of two to three enumerators worked throughout the remaining regions. Interviews were conducted in Spanish.

The supervisory team directly oversaw approximately 9% of all interviews in the field. During data processing, 356 interviews (approximately 35% of the sample) were selected for audio review by the central office and 86 interviews (approximately 8% of the sample) were backchecked via telephone. Interviews averaged 38 minutes in length.

DATA REVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION

As part of the data analysis process, the team consulted several third-party sources in order to contextualize and validate perception-based data captured by the General Population Poll and compare it with the objective rule of law situation in-country. Peer data sources consulted include select indicators measured by the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP)'s *AmericasBarometer*, *Latinobarómetro*, Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), Transparency International's *Corruption Perceptions Index*, the Bertelsmann Stiftung's *Transformation Index (BTI)*, and Freedom House's *Freedom in the World*. While certain trends captured by the 2022 General Population Poll in Peru are comparable to trends in perceptions data measured by other indices, the experiences and perceptions presented in this report may not always coincide with the reality of Peru's rule of law performance as measured by other sources.

HISTORICAL DATA

Historical data in this report derives from the *WJP Rule of Law Index®*'s General Population Poll that is typically administered every two to three years using a nationally representative probability sample ranging from 500 to 1,000 respondents. These household surveys were administered in the three largest cities of most countries until 2018, when the World Justice Project transitioned to nationally representative coverage as the preferred methodology for polling. The historical polling data used in this year's reports was collected in the following intervals: Data for Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru was collected in 2016, 2018, and 2022. Data for Ecuador was collected in 2014, 2017, and 2022.

ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES

The Rule of Law in Peru: Key Findings from the General Population Poll 2022 includes comparisons to the following Andean countries surveyed by the World Justice Project during the same period: Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador. This report is additionally part of a series that presents findings from the following five sub-regions within Latin America and the Caribbean: Andes (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru); Southern Cone (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay); Eastern Caribbean (Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago); Greater Antilles, The Bahamas, and the Guianas (The Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname); and Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama). Together, these 26 countries are a portion of the 140 countries and jurisdictions included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2022* report. Detailed information regarding the methodology of the *Rule of Law Index* is available at: www.worldjusticeproject.org.

Country	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample
Argentina	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	759
The Bahamas	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500
Barbados	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500
Belize	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,500
Bolivia	Captura Consulting	Face-to-face	1,000
Brazil	About Brazil Market Research	Face-to-face	1,109
Colombia	Tempo Group SA	Face-to-face	1,000
Costa Rica	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,005
Dominica	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500
Dominican Republic	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,002
Ecuador	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	1,005
El Salvador	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	2,010
Grenada	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500
Guatemala	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	2,002
Guyana	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	500
Haiti	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	507
Honduras	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	2,000
Jamaica	StatMark Group	Face-to-face	1,001
Nicaragua	CID Gallup	Telephone	1,014
Panama	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	2,023
Paraguay	Datum Internacional S.A./BM Business Partners	Face-to-face	1,000
Peru	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1,029
St. Lucia	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	DMR Insights Ltd.	Face-to-face	500
Suriname	D3: Designs, Data, Decisions	Face-to-face	502
Trinidad and Tobago	CID Gallup	Face-to-face	1,001

| APPENDIX

41 Appendix

42 About the WJP

43 Other Publications

APPENDIX

Methodological Materials

GENERAL POPULATION POLL (GPP)

The General Population Poll in South America was designed to capture high-quality data on the realities and concerns of ordinary people on a variety of themes related to the rule of law, including authoritarianism, government accountability, bribery, corruption, police performance, crime and security, and access to justice.

[World Justice Project General Population Poll 2022 – South American Survey Instrument \(English Versions A & B\)](#)

[World Justice Project General Population Poll 2022 – South American Survey Instrument \(Spanish Versions A & B\)](#)

[World Justice Project General Population Poll 2022 – South American Survey Instrument \(Portuguese Versions A & B\)](#)

VARIABLES USED IN INFOGRAPHICS ON CRIME VICTIMIZATION

This table lists the question-level variables from the General Population Poll used to construct Chart 12.1 and the “Reasons the crime was not reported” table in Chart 12.2.

[World Justice Project Crime Rates and Reporting Variable Map](#)

REGRESSION TABLES FOR REGRESSION ANALYSIS USED IN INFOGRAPHIC ON PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY

This document includes the question-level variables from the General Population Poll used in the regression analysis and the regression results featured in Chart 13.2.

[World Justice Project Regression Tables](#)

VARIABLES USED IN INFOGRAPHIC ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

This table lists the question-level variables from the General Population Poll used to construct Chart 14.

[World Justice Project Criminal Justice System Variable Map](#)

VARIABLES USED IN INFOGRAPHIC ON THE POLICE

This table lists the question-level variables from the General Population Poll used to construct Chart 16.

[World Justice Project Police Performance Variable Map](#)

VARIABLES USED IN INFOGRAPHIC ON PERCEPTIONS OF THE TREATMENT OF CRIME VICTIMS

This table lists the question-level variables from the General Population Poll used to construct Chart 17.

[World Justice Project Victim Support Variable Map](#)

VARIABLES USED IN INFOGRAPHIC ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE

This table lists the question-level variables from the General Population Poll used to construct Chart 18.

[World Justice Project Access to Justice Variable Map](#)



**World Justice
Project**

ABOUT THE WORLD JUSTICE PROJECT

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

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

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