



World Justice
Project

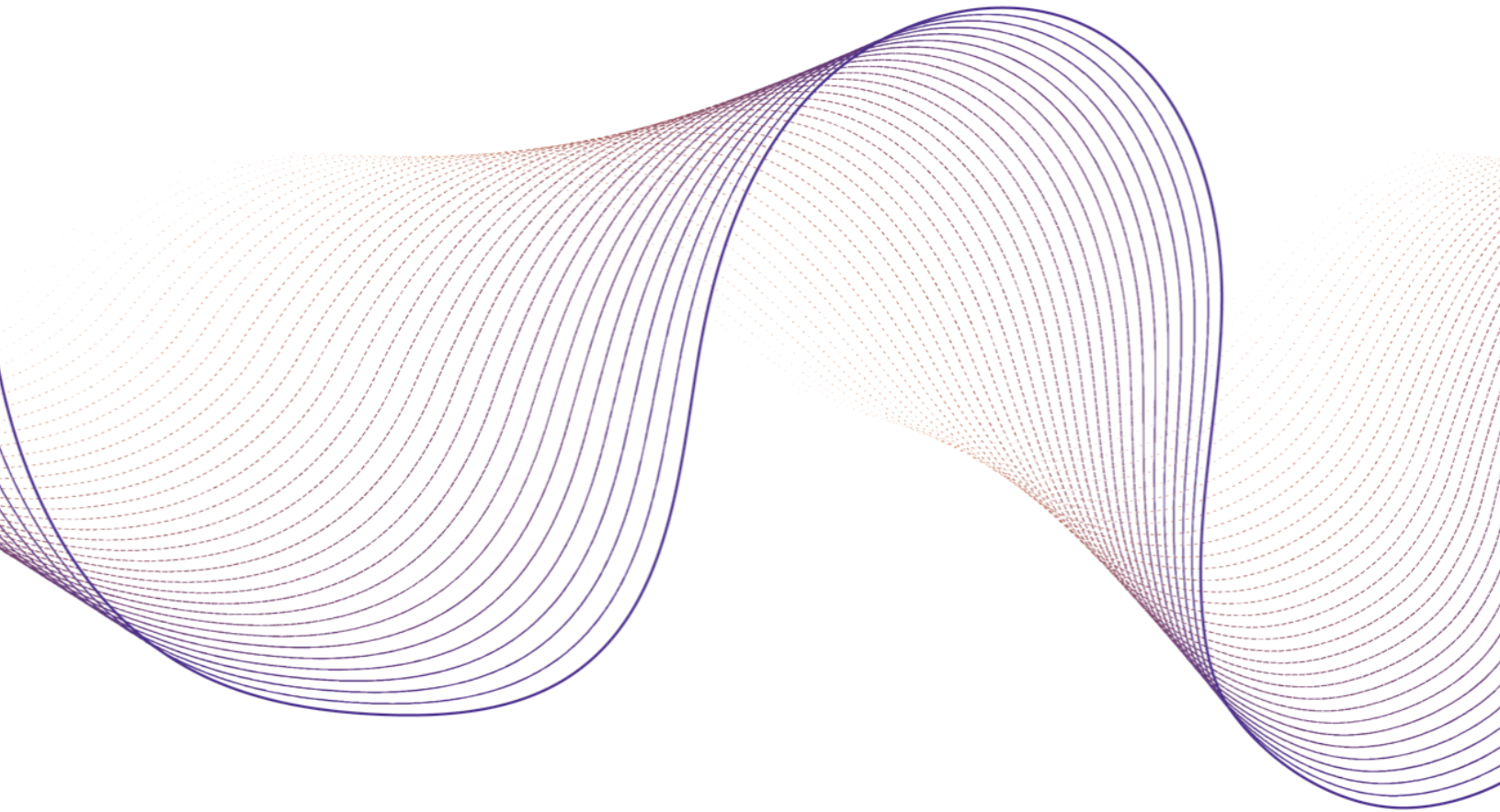


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World Justice Project EUROVOICES

Conceptual and Measurement Framework

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About this Document

As part of a series presenting the results of the *World Justice Project (WJP) EUROVOICES* project, this document details the conceptual and measurement framework upon which the WJP developed the subnational indicators used to calculate our findings. As a complement to this document, users can access all of the questionnaires used for data collection, the codebook to our downloadable databases, and the variable map with information on the individual survey questions that make up the aggregated expert scores through the project's website.

This document begins with an overview of the primary outputs and main features of the *WJP EUROVOICES*, followed by an introduction to the project, its objectives, and the main methodological strategies used to generate the data.

This document then provides a detailed description of WJP's methodological process in three sections, discussing 1) the key conceptual distinctions of the project, including the rationale for operationalizing the concepts for measurement through surveys; 2) the data collection process and use of two main information generation strategies (household surveys and expert surveys); and 3) relevant technical information on the primary data analysis and validation process.

Finally, this document concludes with a presentation of some additional methodological considerations, as well as annexes outlining the full list of elements from the conceptual framework (Annex A), the list of regions analyzed in the project and their correspondence with administrative divisions in each EU Member State (Annex B), a summary table on the number of expert surveys received by country (Annex C), and technical information on the polling companies that conducted the fieldwork (Annex D).

Introduction

The World Justice Project (WJP), with support from the European Commission, presents this new library of subnational indicators on people's perceptions and experiences related to justice, democracy, and the rule of law in the European Union (EU). Inspired by previous experiences producing primary rule of law data across more than 140 countries, this project aims to provide the European and international communities with new, comparable, and nuanced data, measured at the subnational level and centered on a comprehensive understanding of how these principles are reflected in individuals' daily lives.

This methodology document outlines the conceptual design and measurement framework used to produce the data presented in the thematic reports, downloadable databases, and the project's online interactive dashboard. Furthermore, WJP aims to enhance the *WJP EUROVOICES* project's methodological transparency by highlighting the conceptual and procedural choices that shaped the resulting indicators, thereby encouraging their usability.

This project includes two types of indicators that comprehensively reflect the experiences and perceptions of the population regarding justice, democracy, and the rule of law across the European Union. WJP developed these indicators using two complementary measurement strategies: general population surveys and expert surveys. We designed and applied a total of 610 questions for the expert surveys, distributed across four different questionnaires, obtaining 8,042 completed surveys, in addition to 310 questions for the general population surveys, with the participation of 64,089 individuals across 110 subnational regions in the 27 EU Member States. The following sections detail the information production processes related to each measurement strategy and the conceptualization underlying both.

Based on these measurement strategies, WJP produced subnational information following the framework of territorial divisions of the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) system. In each country covered, one level of this system of nested territorial divisions was selected, resulting in a total of 110 subnational regions for which information is presented. Finally, this system also extends to neighboring European Union countries, opening the door to systematically extending these subnational measurements to this region to complement the diagnosis presented today.

Subnational Justice, Democracy, and the Rule of Law: A People-Centered Conceptual Framework

The objective of the *World Justice Project EUROVOICES* project is to capture people's varying perceptions and experiences of democracy, justice, and the rule of law at the subnational level across the European Union (EU). With this data, WJP seeks to contribute to evidence-based decision-making processes at all government levels and help stakeholders identify strengths and policy priorities in their regions.

A central promise of the EU for its inhabitants is to promote balanced and harmonious territorial development between and within countries, regions, cities and municipalities.¹ To that end, the EU has invested an immense number of resources in territorial cohesion policies that help deliver all of its other policy objectives equitably. However, the ultimate effectiveness of all these efforts depends on the local institutional contexts of EU Member States and their adherence to the fundamental principles of the rule of law and democracy, for only in this way can fair, equitable, and effective development be guaranteed. In a context where the definition and meaning of these values are at the center of debates and public inquiries, reliable information tools are essential to produce robust diagnoses of the varying degrees of adherence to these principles.

To develop a research product that can aid this effort, WJP aligned the conceptual framework of *WJP EUROVOICES* with two legally recognized pillars upon which the European Union is founded. First, this project measures adherence to the EU fundamental values of democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, which, according to Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), serve as the bedrock of all societies where justice prevails. Second, by capturing subnational variation in these areas, this project aligns with the principle of territorial, social, and economic cohesion stipulated in Article 3 of the same founding treaty.

Through this approach, *WJP EUROVOICES* applies original, innovative data generation strategies at the subnational level in the EU to help bridge a significant information gap: primary data that comprehensively and comparably reports on the diverse realities experienced by EU inhabitants in terms of justice, democracy, and the rule of law. This methodological document details how WJP built upon the research strategies designed and tested in other contexts to produce the subnational data and findings published in this project.

What do these indicators aim to capture?

WJP EUROVOICES builds upon WJP's established framework for conceptualizing and assessing adherence to the rule of law. This framework is the basis of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®], a comprehensive quantitative tool that captures a diverse understanding of the rule of law in 142 countries through two complementary primary sources of data: a general population poll and a series of expert questionnaires completed by legal practitioners and academics. At the core of this conceptual development is WJP's definition of the rule of law as a durable, rules-based system of laws, institutions, norms, and community engagement that delivers four

¹ European Union. *Territorial Agenda 2030: A Future for All Places*. December 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/publications/brochures/2021/territorial-agenda-2030-a-future-for-all-places.

universal principles: 1) the government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law; 2) the laws are clear, publicized, stable, fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of individuals and property; 3) the process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, transparent, and pluralistic; and 4) access to justice in an independent and impartial adjudication system with sufficient capacity and resources.² These principles suggest that political power should be exercised in accordance with the law, as opposed to arbitrary exercise for private gain; that laws should be applied equally to both individuals and agents of government; and that justice should be administered impartially.

WJP's framework goes beyond these general normative principles and their existence in legal frameworks to explore the **specific rule of law outcomes** that societies achieve in practice and how people experience those outcomes in their daily lives. The Index organizes these outcome-based indicators into eight key factors: Constraints on Government Powers; Absence of Corruption; Open Government; Fundamental Rights; Order and Security; Regulatory Enforcement; Civil Justice; and Criminal Justice. These eight factors of the rule of law are further disaggregated into 44 sub-factors, each of which are measured through a combination of representative polls of the general population and expert surveys. A key advantage of this survey-based approach is that it allows for the systematic observation of the prevalence of these outcomes across jurisdictions and institutional designs, making it possible to produce systematic and comparable information across different territorial demarcations.

By systematizing relevant literature and integrating the WJP's rule of law definition with key emerging issues, *WJP EUROVOICES* organizes its thematic content into three major categories that reflect the holistic understanding of the rule of law not as an abstract principle, but as the comprehensive set of outcomes societies observe when it is strong: 1) Democracy and Fundamental Rights, 2) Justice and Safety, and 3) Transparency and Corruption. These categories are further divided into 10 pillars and 51 sub-pillars. This adaptation allows the project to produce comparable data on the rule of law experiences of individuals across different regions and institutional contexts within the EU, addressing the unique challenges and variations at the subnational level.

The first major category of the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework, **Democracy and Fundamental Rights**, illustrates the need for just laws to exist and for the government to abide by them in its actions, including the judicial review of the legality of executive policies, which in turn is closely linked to the independence of the judiciary and the separation of powers more generally. With this category, the WJP conceptual framework explores the construction of open and accountable public institutions that work for the public benefit, as it recognizes the coincidence between this principle and the checks and balances necessary to ensure the legality of government actions. Thus, this category captures the intersection between the fundamental values of the rule of law and democracy. Moreover, in constructing this category, the WJP recognizes that the limits to government power are not only exercised through horizontal institutional controls, but also depend on the active participation of citizens in public

² Botero, Juan C., and Alejandro Ponce (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law." Working Paper Series. The World Justice Project. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1966257>

life, in elections and beyond. In this sense, the exercise of the population's fundamental rights and freedoms is included in the same thematic category.

The conceptual framework's second major category, **Justice and Safety**, groups issues related to effective access to judicial protection by independent and impartial courts, reflecting two essential principles: the impartiality and independence of the courts, and access to a fair trial. These overarching principles are examined in the two systems of civil and criminal justice. With specific regard to criminal justice, the WJP recognizes that people's experiences in this area depend on their direct interactions with criminal justice institutions and, moreover, that the proper functioning of these institutions should also be reflected in a reduction in the prevalence of crime. This thematic category includes safety as one of its pillars, recognizing that the public institutions responsible for protecting people work closely with the criminal justice system.

The third and final major thematic category of the *EUROVOICES* framework, **Transparency and Corruption**, refers more broadly to the prohibition of arbitrariness in the exercise of executive power, and the prevention of abuse or misuse of executive power. WJP's approach to this category highlights the principle of government transparency as a mechanism to combat corruption, understood in general terms as the misuse of public institutions for private benefit. Under this approach, this category also covers the principle of legal certainty, more precisely the accessibility of laws and judicial decisions. Other aspects of this principle, such as the stability of the legal framework or non-retroactivity, are also included as cross-cutting issues in the two previous categories.

Table 1 displays how the 10 pillars and 51 sub-pillars of *WJP EUROVOICES* fit into each of the aforementioned three major thematic categories.

Table 1. The World Justice Project EUROVOICES Thematic Categories and Pillars

<i>Pillars</i>	<i>Indicators</i>
1. Democracy and Fundamental Rights	
1. Checks on government powers	1.1. Legislative oversight 1.2. Judicial independence 1.3. Independent oversight 1.4. Independent prosecution 1.5. Free, fair, and secure elections 1.6. Non-governmental checks
2. Government respect for checks on power	2.1. Government respect for the constitution and political opponents 2.2. Government respect for judicial independence 2.3. Government respect for independent oversight 2.4. Government respect for independent prosecution 2.5. Government respect for the electoral system 2.6. Government respect for civil liberties
3. Civic participation	3.1. Civic participation
4. Fundamental rights	4.1. Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment 4.2. Prohibition of slavery and forced labor 4.3. Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion 4.4. Freedom of assembly and association 4.5. Freedom of opinion and expression 4.6. Right to property

	4.7.	Right to asylum
	4.8.	Equality before the law
	4.9.	Workers' rights
	4.10.	Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections
	4.11.	Right of access to documents
	4.12.	Right to petition
	4.13.	Right of movement and of residence
	4.14.	Due process of law
2. Justice and Safety		
5. Civil justice	5.1.	Legal capability
	5.2.	Access to legal aid and representation in cases of civil disputes
	5.3.	Accessible, appropriate, and timely dispute resolution
	5.4.	Impartial and independent dispute resolution
	5.5.	Effective and outcome-oriented dispute resolution
	5.6.	Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
6. Criminal justice	6.1.	Effective and impartial criminal investigation
	6.2.	Effective and impartial prosecution and pre-trial proceedings
	6.3.	Effective and impartial criminal adjudication
	6.4.	Alternative criminal justice mechanisms
	6.5.	Victims' rights
	6.6.	Due process of law
	6.7.	Rights of persons deprived of liberty
7. Safety	7.1.	Perceptions of safety
	7.2.	Control of violence
3. Transparency and Corruption		
8. Control of corruption	8.1.	Absence of bribery
	8.2.	Absence of corrupt procurement practices
	8.3.	Absence of embezzlement
	8.4.	Absence of favoritism
	8.5.	Absence of corrupt electoral practices
9. Transparency and access to information	9.1.	Transparency and access to information
10. Administrative proceedings, regulatory enforcement, and right to property	10.1.	Simple, predictable, and timely administrative proceedings
	10.2.	Right to property
	10.3.	Regulatory enforcement

How Do These Indicators Address the Subnational EU Context?

In its efforts to adapt existing theoretical tools to the subnational context within the EU, the WJP conducted a series of consultations with experts from various fields to present and discuss the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework, validate the approach to conceptualizing and organizing the issues, and gather feedback for final adjustments. In total, WJP organized 10 interviews with 15 participants, including representatives from international organizations, academic institutions, EU agencies, multilateral bodies, civil society, and national human rights bodies. The feedback from these interviews informed WJP's adjustment of the conceptual framework to highlight some context-specific issues, deepen others, and identify limitations inherent to a measurement of this nature. WJP also considered this information in its operationalization of the conceptual framework and questionnaire design, as described in subsequent sections of this document.

At the most general level, our conceptual framework aligns with the European Union’s founding values of the rule of law, democracy, and respect for human rights. These broad, sometimes overlapping, guiding principles include a wide range of more specific components that closely parallel the thematic content addressed in our framework. Due to the theoretical breadth of these concepts, WJP designed a conceptual framework to address them comprehensively and organize their content coherently, minimizing thematic overlap. The WJP team reviewed more than 300 documents as part of a systematic review of specialized literature, including academic articles, organizational reports, official communications from multilateral organizations, and the relevant EU legal framework.

This framework also integrates insights from the discussions that preceded the approval of the EU rule of law mechanism in 2021. This process was the result of growing demand for the rule of law to be given a higher priority in the region, which figured prominently in the 2014-2019 term of the European Parliament. Based on a series of discussions and on the jurisprudential precedents set out in the rulings of the European Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights, the European Commission defined six basic principles of the rule of law: 1) effective judicial protection by independent and impartial courts, 2) legality, 3) legal certainty, 4) effective judicial review and separation of powers, 5) equality before the law, and 6) prohibition of the arbitrary exercise of executive power.³

Most of the rule of law principles defined by the European Commission coincide with the rule of law framework developed by the European Commission for Democracy through Law, also known as the Venice Commission, in 2016.⁴ This framework recognizes five principles of the rule of law: 1) legality, 2) legal certainty, 3) prevention of abuse or misuse of powers, 4) equality before the law, and 5) access to justice. This complementary framework, in the form of a checklist, provides a detailed definition of each of its components. The correspondence between the three major categories outlined in *WJP EUROVOICES* and the EU’s rule of law framework is summarized in Table 2, below.

Table 2. Correspondence between the WJP’s conceptual framework categories, the European Commission’s rule of law principles, and the Venice Commission’s rule of law checklist

<i>EC’s Rule of Law Principles</i>	<i>VC’s Rule of Law Checklist</i>	<i>Corresponding WJP Category</i>
Effective judicial protection by independent and impartial courts	Access to justice	Justice and Safety
Judicial review and separation of powers	Legality	Democracy and Fundamental Rights
Legality		
Equality before the law	Equality before the law	
Prohibition of arbitrariness of the executive powers	Prevention of abuse or misuse of powers	Transparency and Corruption
Legal certainty	Legal certainty	

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council. “Further strengthening the Rule of Law within the Union. State of play and possible next steps.” COM (2019) 163 final. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52019DC0163>

⁴ European Commission for Democracy through Law. “Rule of Law Checklist.” CDL-AD (2016) 007. [https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL-AD\(2016\)007-e](https://www.venice.coe.int/webforms/documents/?pdf=CDL-AD(2016)007-e)

In measuring and quantifying dimensions of the rule of law as experienced in practice, WJP's approach to the *WJP EUROVOICES* project both thematically covers the principles highlighted in the EU's various rule of law frameworks and details the set of observable outcomes that derive from each of them. This outcome-centered approach makes it possible to incorporate additional topics into WJP's framework that are logically and substantially related to the three major categories but go beyond the general principles that underlie them. The following sections of this document provide further detail on the thematic content covered by each of these three categories.

I. Democracy and Fundamental Rights

The first category of *WJP EUROVOICES*'s conceptual framework, Democracy and Fundamental Rights, encompasses the essential structures and mechanisms that ensure government institutions are accountable to the public and that the exercise of government power is not arbitrary, but in accordance with the law.

Democratic limits to power represent the structural foundation that underpins a society's commitment to the rule of law. It is not merely a set of procedures or electoral processes; rather, it encompasses the deeper institutional standards and mechanisms that ensure government power is exercised within clear boundaries. These structures are essential for preventing abuses of power, ensuring accountability, and protecting fundamental rights. Without these robust governance frameworks, the democratic process risks becoming hollow, susceptible to the erosion of freedoms and concentration of power. It is through this framework that the freedoms of assembly, association, opinion, and expression are protected and become effective tools for holding governments accountable.

Through the Democracy and Fundamental Rights category, WJP recognizes that the strength of a democracy lies not just in its electoral processes, but in its adherence to deeper governance principles that ensure justice, equity, and the protection of fundamental rights. In WJP's conceptual framework, this principle is captured through four pillars that collectively define how democratic systems function and how they protect individual freedoms: 1) Checks on Government Powers; 2) Government Respect for Checks on Power; 3) Civic Participation; and 4) Fundamental Rights. An outline of these four pillars and their associated sub-pillars is presented in Table 3 at the end of this section.

Pillar 1. Checks on Government Power

The foundation of government accountability is a constitutional framework that supports the ability of necessary institutions to review the exercise of executive power to ensure its legality, and that balances power among different institutions to avoid excessive concentration in one branch of government. The Checks on Government Power pillar consists of six sub-pillars that represent specific democratic controls that limit the exercise of executive power: 1) legislative oversight; 2) judicial independence; 3) independent oversight; 4) independent prosecution; 5) free, fair, and secure elections; and 6) non-governmental checks. These six controls are derived from a classic conceptual distinction of the different mechanisms of political accountability:

horizontal and vertical accountability, plus an additional category, diagonal accountability, which refers to the capacity of the media and civil society to inform the other two mechanisms.⁵

Horizontal accountability mechanisms refer to those that operate in the interaction between public institutions, especially those used by the legislative and judicial branches, but also to the operation of independent agencies internal to the executive branch. The first four sub-pillars of this section correspond to such mechanisms: legislative oversight, which includes the ability of the legislature to summon and question government officials; judicial independence, which ensures that the courts can review and interpret the legality of executive actions; the operation of independent agencies such as public human rights bodies, comptrollers, and the professional civil service; and an independent prosecution service that can prosecute public officials impartially in the event that they commit a crime.

For its part, the essential mechanism of vertical accountability is the electoral process. Through this mechanism, the public controls the permanence or exit of the government in office. This sub-pillar captures the operation of the electoral system to guarantee clean elections, where all parties compete under equal conditions, and without risks to the population's personal data.

Finally, non-governmental checks include diagonal accountability mechanisms through which media or civil society organizations can generate and distribute information to indirectly hold the government accountable by influencing public institutions or the general population.

Pillar 2. Government Respect for Checks on Power

The above-mentioned checks on power are crucial to well-functioning democracies, yet this system of pluralistic decision-making faces new challenges in the current global context of rising authoritarian trends. Beyond measuring whether these controls operate freely and effectively, it is crucial that a rule of law framework captures whether they are under threat or attack by the political actor they constrain: the head of the executive. To measure the level to which the head of government respects the same six democratic controls defined in the previous pillar, WJP designed the following six sub-pillars under Government Respect for Checks on Power: 1) government respect for the constitution and political opponents; 2) government respect for judicial independence; 3) government respect for independent oversight; 4) government respect for independent prosecution; 5) government respect for the electoral process; and 6) government respect for civil liberties. These indicators seek to capture behaviors on the part of the central government that undermine the ability of these mechanisms to limit their power.

In each case, attacks range from merely discursive offenses to the exercise of violence against members of these institutions. The type of behavior considered in this section also includes public policies that limit their performance, the promotion of bills that infringe on their independence, or even the factious use of the justice system to intimidate or censure their performance.

⁵ Walsh, Emily. "Political Accountability: Vertical, Horizontal, and Diagonal Constraints on Governments." V-Dem Institute, Policy Brief 22. 2020. https://v-dem.net/media/publications/pb_22_final.pdf

Pillar 3. Civic Participation

A pluralistic decision-making process is not limited to the operation of electoral procedures, it must also consider the continuous participation of the public. The tradition of open government recognizes different degrees of civic participation in the policy process: civic participation in decision-making is at its lowest degree when the public is only informed of government actions; the next degree includes public consultations and open parliament practices designed to inform decision-making, whether binding or not; and civic participation reaches its highest degree in cases of co-creation of public policies. Civic participation can also be initiated on the part of the public, as in peaceful demonstrations and the right to petition the government.

The Civic Participation pillar is comprised of a single sub-pillar of the same name: 1) civic participation. WJP categorizes Civic Participation under Democracy and Fundamental Rights due to its close relationship with the concepts measured in the three other pillars, such as the fundamental freedoms that make civic participation possible, the right to vote that constitutes a mechanism of vertical accountability, or the freedom of the media that guarantees the free flow of information that can operate to constrain government power.

Pillar 4. Fundamental Rights

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union serves as the foundation of the fourth pillar under this category, covering Fundamental Rights.⁶ The Charter recognizes 50 individual rights considered fundamental to the bloc, which are organized into six chapters: dignity, freedoms, equality, solidarity, citizens' rights, and justice. The WJP maximizes coherence between this European understanding of individual rights and the *WJP EUROVOICES* framework by incorporating concepts measured through the following 14 sub-pillars: 1) prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment; 2) prohibition of slavery and forced labor; 3) freedom of thought, conscience, and religion; 4) freedom of assembly and association; 5) freedom of opinion and expression; 6) right to property; 7) right to asylum; 8) equality before the law; 9) worker's rights; 10) right to vote and to stand as candidate at elections; 11) right of access to documents; 12) right to petition; 13) right of movement and of residence; and 14) due process of law.

Table 3. Pillars, sub-pillars, and topics covered in the first thematic category, Democracy and Fundamental Rights

Democracy and Fundamental Rights		
Pillar 1. Checks on Government Powers		
Sub-Pillars		Content
1.1	Legislative oversight	Legislative oversight assesses the legislature's ability to function as a check on the executive branch, preventing abuses of power and ensuring that both laws and policies serve the public interest. This sub-pillar examines two critical dimensions: first, the transparency, inclusiveness, and accountability of the legislative process itself; and second, the effectiveness of the legislature in questioning, overseeing, and investigating the actions of government officials.

⁶ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Official Journal of the European Union C83, vol. 53. http://data.europa.eu/eli/treaty/char_2012/oj

1.2	Judicial independence	Judicial independence refers to the ability of courts, judges and magistrates to perform their duties impartially, on the basis of facts, without any improper influence, pressure, threats or political interference. This sub-pillar evaluates the judiciary's degree of autonomy from undue influence, assessing that the mechanisms by which judges are selected and promoted are based on merit, that they have adequate remuneration and good working conditions, and that they are only disciplined or removed for just cause. Information on judges' capacity to effectively review the legality of executive actions is also included.
1.3	Independent oversight	Independent oversight evaluates the effectiveness and autonomy of various institutions tasked with overseeing government activities and safeguarding public interest. Specifically, it assesses the independence and efficacy of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) in conducting oversight and investigations, the role of anticorruption bodies in preventing, detecting, and investigating corruption offences, and the performance of human rights institutions in investigating misconduct, abuses, and human rights violations. This sub-pillar also examines the capacity of civil servants to implement public policies without political interference and the enforcement of sanctions for misconduct by government officials.
1.4	Independent prosecution	Independent prosecution focuses on evaluating the autonomy and effectiveness of prosecutors in their mandate to uphold legal standards and prosecute criminal cases without bias or political interference. It assesses the independence of prosecution services in administering justice fairly, free from undue influence. Additionally, it examines the prosecution of criminal cases involving government officials, ensuring accountability and transparency in addressing misconduct and upholding public trust in the judicial process.
1.5	Free, fair, and secure elections	Free, fair, and secure elections embody the principles of popular sovereignty and government accountability. This sub-pillar evaluates whether electoral processes are devoid of coercion, intimidation, and undue influence, allowing individuals to freely express their political preferences; conducted impartially, ensuring equal opportunities for all candidates and parties to compete under equitable conditions; and include mechanisms to safeguard electoral results against illegal attempts of disruption and to protect people's personal data from being used illegally to target political campaigns.
1.6	Non-governmental checks	Non-governmental checks encompass essential freedoms and rights that empower the public to watch over governmental power. This sub-pillar evaluates such freedoms as the right to peaceful assembly and association; freedom of expression (which comprises freedom of the media, the capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to operate independently, and the right to political expression of opposition voices to challenge and debate policies openly); the right to petition; and the prevalence of public consultations and inclusive decision-making processes. Together, these rights and freedoms form crucial safeguards against overreach and ensure governmental accountability in democratic societies.

Pillar 2. Government Respect for Checks on Power

Sub-Pillars		Content
2.1	Government respect for the constitution and political opponents	This sub-pillar examines whether the actions of the head of government reflect adherence to and commitment with the constitutional order, as well as respect for the legislative process and political opponents. To evaluate this commitment, WJP includes questions that measure whether the leader of the executive effectively respects limits to their margin of action, such as term limits and the law-making process, and whether they respect opposing voices from within their own party, other political parties, or subnational levels of

		government. Respect for these voices includes avoiding the political use of the criminal prosecution system, unfounded or abusive civil court proceedings, or strategies to publicly discredit their opponents.
2.2	Government respect for judicial independence	Government respect for judicial independence evaluates the effective and expeditious enforcement of judicial decisions, including those that are not favorable to their interests, and the absence of strategies that limit the court's freedom to interpret the legality of its actions, such as court packing, influencing the appointment or removal of judges, or exerting political pressure to obtain a favorable ruling.
2.3	Government respect for independent oversight	The head of government's commitment to democratic order includes respect for the autonomous institutions that oversee their exercise of power, such as human rights, anticorruption, and supreme audit institutions. This sub-pillar examines the executive's treatment of reports issued by these institutions, respect for mechanisms that determine the appointment and removal of their agents, and avoidance of public attacks directed against them.
2.4	Government respect for independent prosecution	This sub-pillar evaluates the respect by the leader of the national executive for the independence of the criminal prosecution institutions, through respect for the mechanisms of assignment, promotion and discipline of its agents, the absence of public attacks against the integrity of its members, and the absence of the exercise of political pressure to obtain favorable results.
2.5	Government respect for the electoral system	The respect of the head of government towards the electoral process includes first and foremost their acceptance of the electoral results, but also to refrain from discrediting the electoral management bodies or supporting extra-constitutional means of power transfer.
2.6	Government respect for civil liberties	This sub-pillar evaluates the chief executive's refusal to promote policies and actions that may restrict civil liberties. It focuses on restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly and association, attacks on independent media and civil society organizations, and the strategic use of disinformation for political purposes.

Pillar 3. Civic Participation

Sub-Pillars	Content
3.1 Civic participation	This sub-pillar assesses people's perceptions and experiences related to their own freedom to participate in public and political life. It includes freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of the media, the freedom of civil society organizations to operate and contribute to public debate, and the freedom of expression of political opponents. Additionally, this sub-pillar includes information on the right to petition and public consultations and collaborations that reinforce inclusive and transparent decision-making.

Pillar 4. Fundamental Rights

Sub-Pillars	Content
4.01 Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment	The prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment is a fundamental right that protects the dignity and physical and mental integrity of all persons. This sub-pillar affirms the right not to be subjected to torture, degrading punishment or any other degrading treatment.
4.02 Prohibition of slavery and forced labor	The prohibition of slavery and forced labor is a fundamental principle that guarantees personal freedom and basic human dignity. This sub-pillar assesses that all people have the right not to be subjected to any form of slavery, servitude, or forced labor.
4.03 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	This essential right allows people to hold, adopt, and change their beliefs about the sacred and practice their religion freely. This sub-pillar investigates the effective expression and practice of individual beliefs, ensuring an environment of respect and tolerance for the diversity of convictions and creeds in a society.

4.04	Freedom of assembly and association	Freedom of peaceful assembly and association is fundamental to a thriving democracy, protecting the right of people to organize, debate and demonstrate collectively. This sub-pillar investigates whether people are able to assemble and form associations without unjustified governmental obstacles or arbitrary interference by security forces or other powers.
4.05	Freedom of expression and information	This sub-pillar reflects the status of the right of all persons to express their opinions and to do so without censorship. It includes freedom of the media, freedom of civil society organizations (CSOs) and freedom of expression for political opponents. This right is vital for public debate, free political deliberation and accountability.
4.06	Right to property	The right to property protects the ownership and use of possessions and assets by individuals and businesses. It is crucial for economic stability and the protection of personal and business investments. This sub-pillar ensures that all people have the right to acquire, own and dispose of property to the extent permitted by law and in harmony with other fundamental rights.
4.07	Right to asylum	The right to asylum protects individuals fleeing persecution and seeking refuge in another country. This sub-pillar evaluates whether refugees have access to public services and equitable economic opportunities.
4.08	Equality before the law	Equality before the law is a basic principle that ensures that all persons are treated fairly and equally without discrimination. This sub-pillar includes a general assessment of whether people enjoy the same legal and political rights and access to public services, complemented by a more thorough assessment of equality between women and men. Additionally, this sub-pillar examines whether the principle of non-discrimination is effectively guaranteed.
4.09	Workers' rights	This sub-pillar examines the right of workers to information and consultation within the undertaking, their right to collective bargaining and action, their right of access to placement services and protection in the event of unjustified dismissal, and the prohibition of child labor.
4.10	Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections	This sub-pillar inquires whether all citizens have the right to participate in free and fair elections, either as voters or candidates, promoting representation and democratic accountability.
4.11	Right of access to documents	The right of access to documents is pivotal to transparency and accountability in public administration. This sub-pillar includes information on public institutions' proactive transparency measures and the accessibility of different types of public information. Additionally, it includes information on the publicity of laws, and on whether the right to request information is effectively guaranteed.
4.12	Right to petition	The right to petition is fundamental to citizen participation and accountability. This sub-pillar refers to the right of any person to petition public authorities, specifically members of congress and local authorities, expressing their needs, concerns, complaints, and demands.
4.13	Right of movement and of residence	The right of movement and residence ensures that all individuals can move freely and choose their place of residence. This sub-pillar measures perceptions related to personal freedom and autonomy to move freely and to emigrate, with special mention to political opponents.
4.14	Due process of law	This sub-pillar assess adherence to due process in criminal matters, including presumption of innocence, impartiality and non-discrimination, and respect for the rights of the accused, such as legal assistance and the right of defense and the right to an effective remedy and a fair trial. This sub-pillar is also included in Pillar 6, Criminal Justice, with the same information.

II. Justice and Safety

The second thematic category of the *WJP EUROVOICES*'s conceptual framework, Justice and Security, aims to evaluate the core rule of law principle that access to impartial justice enables people to resolve their justiciable problems in accordance with the law. WJP designed this category with a people-centered approach to systems of justice, focusing on the journeys individuals navigate to resolve their legal problems and the barriers that prevent them from meeting their justice needs. This approach allows for a comprehensive and systematic conceptualization of people's interactions with the justice system that begins with the origination of their legal problems, whether civil disputes or criminal victimization.

Moreover, this section of the conceptual framework explores the relationship between effective justice mechanisms and public safety. Societies with strong rule of law must ensure that all individuals have equal access to legal resources to enable the resolution of disputes and the protection of rights before conflicts escalate. This preventive approach fosters a sense of security grounded in the predictability and fairness of legal processes. When the rule of law is upheld, citizens respect the law and authorities enforce it fairly, ensuring mutual respect for rights, an essential principle for both the fair resolution of civil disputes and the just handling of criminal cases.

Acknowledging the crucial role that accessible and effective legal mechanisms play in a just and peaceful society, this thematic category on Justice and Security evaluates whether citizens are able to resolve their problems, obtain redress for violations of their rights, and feel secure in their communities. To capture these principles, the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework includes three pillars: 1) civil justice, 2) criminal justice, and 3) safety. An outline of these three pillars and their associated sub-pillars is presented in Table 4 at the end of this section.

Pillar 5. Civil Justice

The Civil Justice pillar reflects the insights and lessons learned from WJP's research projects on access to justice.⁷ The conceptualization of this pillar begins with the paradigm of people-centered justice, which focuses on understanding and addressing individuals' legal needs as they navigate the justice system.

The first stage of this journey involves the preparedness of individuals to confront legal problems, encompassing their awareness of rights in the event of a dispute and their knowledge of where to seek help and information. Following this, individuals typically move through stages that include seeking information, obtaining professional legal advice and representation, and accessing mediation and dispute resolution services. During each of these stages, the services individuals encounter should be accessible, affordable, timely, responsive to individuals' needs, impartial, and effective. Additionally, the civil justice system must accommodate alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, which provide flexible solutions for resolving legal problems outside of formal, state-sponsored systems, offering people additional avenues to achieve justice.

⁷ For more information see *Global Insights on Access to Justice (2019)*, *Measuring the Justice Gap (2019)*, *Disparities Vulnerability*, and *Harnessing Data for People-Centered Justice (2023)*, all from WJP.

The assessment of civil justice is not confined to the resolution of disputes but extends to the overall experience individuals have as they navigate the justice system. The journey through civil justice is shaped by multiple factors, including the availability of information, the accessibility of legal aid, and the fairness of the dispute resolution processes encountered. People-centered justice also emphasizes the importance of identifying and overcoming barriers to justice, from obtaining legal information and representation to using mediation and adjudication services. Understanding these experiences is key to ensuring that the civil justice system upholds the principles of fairness, equality, and accessibility for all.

In translating people-centered justice principles into an operationalizable framework, the Civil Justice pillar consists of six sub-pillars that explore the different stages of people's justice journeys, including: 1) legal capability; 2) access to legal aid and representation; 3) accessible, appropriate, and timely dispute resolution; 4) impartial and independent dispute resolution; 5) outcome-oriented and effective dispute resolution; and 6) alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Pillar 6. Criminal Justice

The criminal justice system is traditionally understood as a series of interconnected stages, each playing a critical role in ensuring justice is served across various institutional contexts. Analogous to the conceptualization of the civil justice system, WJP's Criminal Justice pillar tracks individuals' experiences and outcomes navigating these different stages in their pursuit of justice.

The journey begins with criminal investigation, where law enforcement agencies gather evidence and build cases to identify and apprehend offenders. Following this, the prosecution stage involves bringing charges against the accused while ensuring that the process is fair and that justice is pursued with integrity. Adjudication in criminal courts then determines the guilt or innocence of the accused, with a focus on impartiality and adherence to legal standards. In some cases, alternatives to prosecution, such as plea bargains or other negotiated settlements, provide different pathways to resolving criminal cases while still upholding justice.

Beyond these procedural elements, the Criminal Justice pillar also emphasizes the importance of measuring how well the system respects the rights of all parties involved. WJP produces information on the state of the criminal justice system by examining how effectively it supports victims throughout the legal process, ensures due process and fair treatment for the accused, and upholds the dignity and fundamental rights of individuals deprived of their liberty.

The *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework evaluates Criminal Justice through the following seven sub-pillars: 1) effective and impartial criminal investigation; 2) effective and impartial prosecution and pre-trial proceedings; 3) effective and impartial criminal adjudication; 4) alternative criminal justice mechanisms; 5) victim's rights; 6) due process of law; and 7) rights of persons deprived of liberty.

Pillar 7. Safety

The *WJP EUROVOICES*'s Safety pillar recognizes that the proper functioning of justice institutions should be reflected in a reduction in the prevalence of crime. Under this approach, people's perceptions of their own safety and of government efforts to control violence are outcomes that derive from a society's adherence to the rule of law.

A comprehensive understanding of public safety not only requires an assessment of the objective reality of crime in a given context but also a consideration of the subjective experiences of individuals. Considering the lack of available data to contextualize a measurement of objective victimization at the regional level, *WJP EUROVOICES* focuses on people’s perceptions of safety. This approach recognizes that feelings of safety or vulnerability are deeply personal and can vary significantly based on individual experiences and circumstances. By exploring how safe individuals feel in their everyday environments, this pillar provides insights into the broader impact of crime on people’s daily lives and their overall sense of security.

In reflecting how different groups experience and respond to their surroundings, this pillar provides a nuanced understanding of safety that goes beyond crime statistics. The *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework evaluates Safety through two sub-pillars: 1) perceptions of safety and 2) control of violence.

Table 4. Pillars, sub-pillars, and topics covered in the second thematic category, Justice and Safety

Justice and Safety		
Pillar 5. Civil Justice		
Sub-Pillars	Content	
5.1 Legal capability	Legal capability refers to an individual's ability to navigate the legal system and, by doing so, uphold their rights and readily access justice. This sub-pillar measures people's awareness of their rights and knowledge of where to obtain legal information and advice.	
5.2 Access to legal aid and representation in case of civil disputes	This sub-pillar examines the supply of legal assistance and representation services by measuring their accessibility and quality as reported by respondents, including their affordability and the availability of <i>pro bono</i> services.	
5.3 Accessible, appropriate, and timely dispute resolution	This sub-pillar focuses on the enabling conditions for effective dispute resolution via state-sponsored, formal mechanisms or alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. It assesses the accessibility and timeliness of these mechanisms, examining that they are available to all individuals regardless of their socioeconomic status, responsive to different types of problems, and that they are not subject to unreasonable delays.	
5.4 Impartial and independent dispute resolution	This sub-pillar aims to assess the procedural fairness of dispute resolution, by evaluating the characteristics that underpin the trustworthiness of the civil justice system: impartiality, integrity, and independence. Specifically, this category examines the absence of discrimination, bias in judicial decisions, corruption, and undue political influence in the delivery of justice.	
5.5 Effective and outcome-oriented dispute resolution	To complement the assessment of accessibility and fairness of legal proceedings, this sub-pillar portrays justice system users’ perceptions on the outcome of their processes. This sub-pillar measures the extent to which civil justice processes are geared toward achieving meaningful and satisfactory outcomes for all parties involved, and whether they are effectively enforced.	
5.6 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	This sub-pillar groups questions from other sub-pillars on the accessibility, fairness, and outcome orientation of alternative justice mechanisms, which are non-traditional approaches to resolving disputes outside the formal judicial system. Mechanisms such as mediation, conciliation, or arbitration can offer flexible and participatory solutions to people’s legal problems. Specifically, included indicators measure their accessibility, appropriateness, timeliness, and effectiveness, as well as their independence from undue influence.	

Pillar 6. Criminal Justice		
Sub-Pillars	Content	
6.1 Effective and impartial criminal investigation	Investigation of reported crimes is the first step in the operation of the criminal justice system, laying the groundwork for subsequent stages. This sub-pillar focuses on assessing its effectiveness and fairness. It covers the timeliness of investigations, assessing that criminal investigations are prompt and accurate. It also evaluates the impartiality and independence of criminal investigations, ensuring they are conducted without bias, corruption, or undue influence from the government.	
6.2 Effective and impartial prosecution and pre-trial proceedings	Prosecution and pre-trial proceedings are essential to maintaining the integrity of the criminal justice system, ensuring justice for both defendants and victims. This sub-pillar assesses the timeliness and effectiveness of criminal prosecution, ensuring that cases are handled promptly and efficiently to deliver justice without unreasonable delay. It also examines the fairness, independence, and absence of corruption in pre-trial proceedings, ensuring they are conducted without bias.	
6.3 Effective and impartial criminal adjudication	This sub-pillar evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal adjudication, ensuring that criminal court decisions are timely and unbiased. It examines the impartiality and integrity of the adjudication process, guaranteeing that decisions are impartial and free of corruption or undue influence. By maintaining these standards, the criminal justice system can deter criminal activity and protect the victims.	
6.4 Alternative criminal justice mechanisms	Alternative criminal justice mechanisms provide complementary and restorative approaches to resolving criminal matters, offering accessible and timely solutions outside criminal courts. This sub-pillar assesses the availability and effectiveness of such methods, ensuring they are outcome-oriented and deliver meaningful resolutions. Additionally, it evaluates the impartiality and independence of these mechanisms, ensuring they operate free from bias, corruption, and undue influence.	
6.5 Victims' rights	This sub-pillar assesses the mechanisms in place to uphold the rights of victims, ensuring they are treated respectfully and that they have access to justice and any required support throughout their legal process.	
6.6 Due process of law	This sub-pillar assess adherence to due process in criminal matters, including presumption of innocence, impartiality and non-discrimination, and respect for the rights of the accused, such as legal assistance and the right of defense and the right to an effective remedy and a fair trial.	
6.7 Rights of persons deprived of liberty	The final criminal justice sub-pillar assesses effective respect for the rights of imprisoned individuals, whether sentenced or in pretrial detention. This sub-pillar assesses the conditions of detention to ensure that individuals are treated with dignity and respect.	
Pillar 7. Safety		
Sub-Pillar	Content	
7.1 Perceptions of safety	These indicators measure people's sense of security and their subjective evaluation of their risk of becoming a victim of a crime. Understanding safety perceptions is crucial for identifying situations in which people feel the most vulnerable.	
7.2 Control of violence	This sub-pillar captures people's perceptions on the ability of the police to resolve communities' safety problems, the degree to which they treat everyone with respect, and help people feel safe.	

III. Transparency and Corruption

The third and final thematic category of the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework, Transparency and Corruption, addresses a key dimension of the rule of law: the integrity of public institutions. Encompassing the closely linked principles of transparency, control of corruption, and regulatory effectiveness, this thematic category emphasizes the importance of open governance mechanisms that ensure all actors, whether public or private, operate within a system that is just and equitable.

Societies with strong rule of law uphold institutions that ensure authorities abusing their office for personal gain are held accountable for their actions; provide equitable access to information of public interest that allows citizens to monitor the exercise of government power; and ensure that the rules and regulations governing public and private interactions are clear, predictable, and fairly enforced. *WJP EUROVOICES* examines the relationships between these concepts through three pillars: 1) control of corruption; 2) transparency and access to information; and 3) administrative proceedings, regulatory enforcement, and right to property. An outline of these three pillars and their associated sub-pillars is presented in Table 5 at the end of this section.

Pillar 8. Control of Corruption

A variety of measurement strategies exist to capture the degree of corruption, commonly understood as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain,⁸ in a specific context. In line with *WJP EUROVOICES*'s people-centered approach to rule of law, the indicators included in this Control of Corruption pillar do not capture the institutional processes designed to combat corruption, but rather the prevalence of acts of corruption as experienced by individuals. By focusing on specific types of corruption, policy makers can design and implement strategies that directly identify and address the most prevalent and damaging forms of corruption within their jurisdictions.

To refine the definition of what constitutes an act of corruption, this pillar comprises of five sub-pillars that examine different types of corrupt acts perpetuated in the public sector. The first two sub-pillars, 1) absence of bribery and 2) absence of corrupt procurement practices, reflect a classic distinction in corruption studies: the difference between petty corruption, which occurs at the street level in the form of bribes to lower-ranking public agents; and grand corruption, including political corruption and corrupt procurement practices, which distorts the decision making of high-level government officials.

In contrast, sub-pillar 3) absence of embezzlement captures a practice that does not necessarily require the involvement of a third party. Embezzlement encompasses any form of theft, fraud to public institutions, or diversion of public resources that become property of a private party.

Sub-pillar 4) absence of favoritism measures corrupt acts that may take the form of nepotism or cronyism and do not necessarily involve exchanging resources from one hand to another.

⁸ European Commission. *Joint communication to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the fight against corruption*. JOIN (2023) 12 final. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023JC0012>

Favoritism affects recruitment processes in the public sector, as candidates with a personal relationship with the decision-maker may be hired even if they are not the most qualified. The consequence of this, as with the other acts of corruption, is that the public gets suboptimal results from their representatives.

Finally, sub-pillar 5) absence of corrupt electoral practices merits separate attention not only because it comprises a specific repertoire of practices aimed at distorting the electoral process, distinct from the practices covered by previous sub-pillars, but also because the consequences these practices provoke greater impact. When the functioning of the institutions that sustain electoral processes is distorted, the only mechanism that makes peaceful transitions of power possible is put at risk.

Pillar 9. Transparency and Access to Information

Transparency refers to the set of mechanisms that facilitate people's access to public information. In a general sense, the information presented under this pillar can be grouped into two types of mechanisms: proactive and reactive transparency.

Proactive transparency refers to the practices of public institutions that aim to make information of general interest available to the public and as accessible as possible, including information on the degree of publicity of the legal framework, the generation and dissemination of information on people's rights, and the publication of reasoning and justifications for decisions of public interest. In contrast, reactive transparency refers to the mechanisms by which a public institution responds to citizen requests for public information in a clear, complete and timely manner.

The *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework evaluates both proactive and reactive transparency mechanisms in the Transparency and Access to Information's sole sub-pillar of the same name.

Pillar 10. Administrative Proceedings, Regulatory Enforcement, and Right to Property

The final pillar under the Transparency and Corruption thematic category encompasses information relevant to private sector actors on the clarity, stability, and accessibility of regulatory proceedings, specifically in the areas of trade, consumer protection, and environmental protection. Additionally, this pillar includes information on the right to property, which is indicative of an environment where private tangible and intellectual property is protected from arbitrary expropriation.

This pillar also reports on the operation of enforcement mechanisms for these regulations, including routine audits and inspections by the relevant authorities; complaint mechanisms by which an affected party can report regulatory violations to the competent authorities; investigations that the authorities initiate as a result of reports of regulatory violations; and the effective imposition of sanctions when it is demonstrated that a party has indeed violated a regulation.

Clear and stable regulations allow businesses to adequately plan their development; moreover, efficient administrative procedures mean lower operating costs. Greater predictability in regulatory enforcement is valuable for businesses insofar as it assures that like cases will be treated equally, thus increasing business ability to plan their development. *WJP EUROVOICES*

evaluates these principles through three sub-pillars: 1) simple, predictable, and timely administrative proceedings, 2) right to property, and 3) regulatory enforcement.

Table 5. Pillars, sub-pillars, and topics covered in the third thematic category, Transparency and Corruption

Transparency and Corruption		
Pillar 8. Control of Corruption		
<i>Sub-Pillars</i>		<i>Content</i>
8.1	Absence of bribery	This sub-pillar examines people’s perceptions and experiences on the prevalence of bribery in administrative procedures and interactions with the police and court personnel. It assesses whether people in those situations have to pay a bribe to obtain a public service or expedite the process. Additionally, this category includes data points on people’s general assessments on corruption, including general trends and whether they feel personally affected by corruption in their daily lives.
8.2	Absence of corrupt procurement practices	This sub-pillar evaluates the extent of practices of grand corruption, including graft in public procurement and the political process. This assessment includes information on high-ranking government officials exercising influence to award government contracts to specific vendors without following competitive bidding processes or to purchase goods from them at costs far above market rates. Additionally, this sub-pillar examines the frequency at which leaders request or receive informal payments in exchange of political favors, including favorable treatment, favorable votes, and access to policy makers.
8.3	Absence of embezzlement	This sub-pillar assesses the occurrence of theft, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds or other state resources for personal use by public sector employees or elected officials.
8.4	Absence of favoritism	Favoritism refers to the practice of using public authority to benefit friends or family members, without necessarily requiring the exchange of political favors for money or gifts. This sub-pillar examines the prevalence of favoritism among judges, prosecutors, elected leaders, and public sector employees.
8.5	Absence of corrupt electoral practices	Corrupt electoral practices examined in this sub-pillar include the misuse of public funds to benefit a political campaign or to interfere with the electoral process, as well as vote buying and election officials requesting or receiving bribes to benefit a candidate.
Pillar 9. Transparency and Access to Information		
<i>Sub-Pillars</i>		<i>Content</i>
9.1	Transparency and access to information	This sub-pillar includes information on public institutions’ proactive transparency measures and the accessibility of different types of public information. Additionally, it includes information on the publicity of laws, and on whether the right to request information is effectively guaranteed.
Pillar 10. Administrative Proceedings, Regulatory Enforcement, and Right to Property		
<i>Sub-Pillars</i>		<i>Content</i>
10.1	Simple, predictable, and timely administrative proceedings	This sub-pillar captures public experiences and perceptions regarding the efficiency and integrity of administrative processes. It evaluates the clarity, accessibility, and predictability of the legal framework for businesses, along with the simplicity and timeliness of administrative proceedings.
10.2	Right to property	The right to property protects the ownership and use of possessions and assets by individuals. It is crucial for economic stability and the protection of personal and business investments. This sub-pillar ensures that all people have the right to acquire, own and dispose of property to the extent permitted by law and in harmony with other fundamental rights.

10.3	Regulatory enforcement	This sub-pillar assesses the regularity and effectiveness of audits and inspections to ensure they are conducted lawfully and without corruption. It also evaluates the accessibility and simplicity of complaint mechanisms, the impartiality and effectiveness of regulatory investigations, and the appropriateness of sanctions for violations.
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Generating New Primary Data at the Subnational Level in the EU

Measuring the Rule of Law Through an Outcome- and People-Centered Strategy

Faced with the challenge of capturing comparable measurements of adherence to the rule of law across diverse institutional contexts, WJP drew inspiration from measurement frameworks that have faced the same challenge in other areas, specifically in the field of human rights. In this context, discussions on indicator design have led to a consensus on the distinction between structural, process, and outcome indicators.⁹ In this framework, structure indicators reflect the translation of commitments made by a state into legislation, while process indicators measure the ongoing efforts of that state to transform its commitments into reality. In contrast, outcome indicators capture attainments that reflect the level to which people in a given context effectively enjoy the results of adherence to these principles in their daily lives. Following this strategy, and with the lessons learned from the indicator design process for the *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®], WJP strategized to measure exclusively the outcomes of adherence to the rule of law that people experience in each subnational region in the EU.

This strategy of focusing exclusively on outcome indicators, as experienced by people, is compatible with growing momentum in the area of justice policy and research in favor of a people-centered approach.¹⁰ This paradigm change means shifting the focus from institutions and their processes to people and their needs. In line with this trend, *WJP EUROVOICES* follows a people-centered strategy to measure outcomes related not only to justice, but also to the broader principles of the rule of law.

Measuring the Rule of Law Across Diverse Institutional Contexts and Government Levels

WJP EUROVOICES divides the EU into 110 subnational regions utilizing the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS), which provides a standardized framework that guarantees comparability across regions within the European Union's cohesion policy. However, while the NUTS framework helps to define regions of relatively comparable size, it does not address the challenge posed by distinct institutional contexts, as such regions are defined for statistical purposes and do not always correspond to relevant administrative divisions.

Since its conception, a main challenge of the EU has been harmonizing the legal frameworks of its individual Member States while also guaranteeing respect for their national sovereignty.

⁹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. *Human Rights Indicators. A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*. New York: United Nations, 2012. https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf.

¹⁰ OECD *Framework and Good Practice Principles for People-Centred Justice* (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2021), <https://doi.org/10.1787/cdc3bde7-en>; Peter Chapman et al., *Grasping the Justice Gap: Opportunities and Challenges for People-Centered Justice Data* (New York: Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies and World Justice Project, 2021), <https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/publications/working-papers/grasping-justice-gap>.

It is difficult to transpose European directives into the national legislation of 27 countries, each with distinct institutional designs, while upholding the same shared values; as such, the processes that seek to ensure adherence to the rule of law can take different forms across both national and subnational borders.

Among the primary distinctions that shape these processes are the constitutional frameworks that define whether a country operates under a federal or a centralized system of government. In a federal system, power is shared between national and subnational entities, with significant autonomy granted to regional governments. In contrast, centralized systems concentrate authority at the national level, leaving subnational governments with limited power. Another critical distinction lies in the distribution of competencies among various levels of government, as in the determination of how authority is divided between national, regional, and local governments and how much autonomy each level possesses in specific policy areas. The balance of power between the head of the national government and other branches, such as the legislative or judicial branches, also plays a pivotal role in shaping governance processes.

In combination with the NUTS framework, WJP's outcome-oriented approach enables a consistent methodology to compare adherence to democracy and rule of law principles across the diverse contexts that shape the lives of people in the EU.

Two Complementary Sources on Rule of Law Outcomes: People's Voices and Expert Scores

WJP EUROVOICES captures the complexity of people's perceptions of and experiences with justice and the rule of law through two complementary data collection methods: general population surveys and expert surveys.

Through representative surveys administered to the public, *WJP EUROVOICES* evaluates the rule of law from the diverse perspectives of those directly affected by it. General population surveys provide firsthand information on the experiences and the perceptions of ordinary people regarding a range of pertinent rule of law information, including their dealings with the government, the ease of interacting with state bureaucracy, the extent of bribery and corruption, the availability of dispute resolution systems, and the prevalence of common crimes to which they are exposed. This direct analysis of the general population's experiences also helps uncover challenges and barriers with institutional frameworks that occur before expert intervention or help, particularly in terms of access to justice.

To complement this perspective, expert surveys gather timely input on a range of topics from practitioners who frequently interact with state institutions, allowing for a deeper probe into aspects of people's experiences that require specialized knowledge of the technicalities that shape them. The data collected through these expert questionnaires can be aggregated into scores that comprehensively portray people's experiences through a technical lens, as perceived by local legal practitioners.

In contrast to the *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®], which presents information from these two sources in an aggregated form, *WJP EUROVOICES* presents the aggregated expert scores, expressed on a standardized scale from 0 to 1, separately from the question-level data from the population surveys, which are presented as percentages. Through this approach, WJP aims to improve the clarity and usability of the data under a common conceptual framework. The expert scores presented in *WJP EUROVOICES* constitute the most comprehensive measures of each concept,

while question-level data from the general population surveys provide additional context through individuals' perspectives. *WJP EUROVOICES* presents information from both sources according to the system of categories, pillars and sub-pillars outlined in the previous section of this document.

Instrument Design

To collect reliable and valid measurements for each topic outlined in the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework, WJP approached the survey instrument design process with two key considerations in mind: first, more than one question may be needed to measure each conceptual element; and second, the questions appropriate for experts differ from those appropriate for the general population.

WJP began the process by developing a catalog of more than 2,700 indicators relevant to the various pillars of the conceptual framework, drawing from previous WJP questionnaires and external indicators from more than 60 third-party sources identified through an exhaustive literature review, including other organizations' measurement projects, official indicator systems, and academic research. Each indicator from the catalog corresponds to at least one element of the conceptual framework.

From this extensive catalog, WJP identified the questions that most accurately reflected each topic, making adjustments for the European context and for measurement at the subnational level as relevant. WJP also developed original questions where necessary to guarantee full coverage of the conceptual framework. Throughout this review, WJP prioritized maximizing the coverage of the elements contemplated in the conceptual framework while minimizing the length of the questionnaires to favor higher response rates.

This operationalization process resulted in a selection of 610 expert questions and 330 general population questions (this number considers the questions from WJP's Global Legal Needs Survey Module, which is a special module on the prevalence of legal needs and people's experiences navigating the justice system to resolve their legal problems).

To compensate for the length of the questionnaires, each of WJP's survey instruments group questions into thematic modules with a single introductory note, a common response scale, and several listed reference items. This strategy helps minimize response times and increase response rates. A full variable map of the specific questions informing each indicator can be found in the Downloads section of the *WJP EUROVOICES* website and in Annex E.

Due to the large number of expert questions and the fact that not all questions were addressed to legal practitioners with the same professional profile, WJP distributed the expert questions across four different questionnaires: one addressed to experts in criminal justice, two addressed to experts in civil and commercial justice, and another on the functioning of democratic institutions.

Data Collection Through Expert Surveys

The process of collecting information via expert surveys presented two initial challenges: first, the identification of expert respondents in each of the 110 subnational regions considered for the project, ensuring balanced coverage in each region among areas of expertise; and second, the translation of the questionnaires into official languages of the European Union to

encourage greater response rates, as well as the programming required to administer each translated questionnaire into a digital survey platform.

The expert survey respondents, representing the 110 subnational regions across all 27 EU Member States, include independent legal practitioners and academics selected from directories of law firms, universities and colleges, research organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), as well as through referrals from the WJP global network of practitioners. All expert respondents were vetted by WJP staff to ensure their qualifications. A respondent is considered qualified when they have specialized knowledge in any of the following categories: civil law, civil liberties, commercial law, constitutional law, criminal law, or labor law. Considering these criteria, responses from interns, students, and retired professionals are outside the scope of this project. Also, to minimize bias in favor of public institutions, persons currently serving as judges, prosecutors, and elected officials are excluded from the universe of interest. This definition is presented to respondents on the initial screen of the survey.

To identify potential contacts for respondents in each region, WJP conducted an outreach strategy with the following stages: 1) identify and systematize publicly available contact information of potential expert respondents; 2) carry out a first outreach campaign among the identified contacts; 3) send follow up campaigns while monitoring progress in the number of responses per region and per questionnaire; and 4) carry out a strategic outreach campaign seeking the support of bar associations, law firms, universities, and civil society organizations.

Over the course of the expert survey data collection, WJP's research team regularly sent survey invitations and reminder emails to potential respondents. Upon completing the survey, WJP asked respondents to circulate the survey's sign-up link with their professional network or share with us publicly available contact information of other experts who may be willing to participate.

The surveys were administered online between October 2023 and April 2024 using Alchemer, a user-friendly and highly secure survey administration platform. The expert surveys were made available in twelve languages: Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish. WJP reviewed all translations using a back translation strategy to validate the comparability between versions. At the beginning of the survey, the respondent chooses his or her area of expertise from a list of legal practice areas, and depending on his or her answer, the survey directs him or her to one of the four available questionnaires.

At the close of the expert survey data collection period, WJP recorded a total of 8,042 responses across the 110 regions under analysis (expert survey counts for each country can be found in Annex C. Each individual respondent was presented the option to be publicly recognized as an expert contributor to the project or to remain anonymous. Respondents also had access to the project's privacy statement, which details the personal information collected and how it was used by WJP. All personal information was processed on secure digital platforms. In addition, all expert responses were analyzed and aggregated by region to avoid identifying individual responses.

Data Collection Through General Population Polls

Household survey data collection was conducted by leading local polling companies: ACT (Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania), Alpha Research Ltd. (Bulgaria), Bilendi & Respondi (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands), D3 Systems, Inc. (Greece), ILRES (Luxembourg), Intercampus (Portugal), Ipsos (Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden), Misco International (Malta), Pulse Market Research (Cyprus), RED C Research (Ireland), and Talk Online (Hungary and Slovakia).

The survey instrument was translated into over 20 local languages, adapted to common local expressions, and administered in pilot tests in each country. Prior to approving full fieldwork, WJP analyzed and validated data from survey pilot tests that each polling company administered to a subsample, allowing WJP to make final adjustments to translations and check for correct question routing and scales before moving to the final survey administration stage.

During full fieldwork, the household survey was administered to respondents in 110 regions of the 27 EU Member States, using both face-to-face (in ten countries) and online (in 17 countries) polling methodologies. WJP used minimum interview length and maximum number of “do not know” responses as quality checks. During the full-fieldwork stage of data collection, which took place between December 2023 and April 2024, a total of 64,089 EU residents were surveyed.

Survey respondents in each country were selected through a probability sampling method that ensured representativeness based on the following sociodemographic criteria: age, sex, income level, and degree of urbanization in two categories (urban and rural). The sample size for each country can be found in Annex D, along with information on the polling company responsible for each case, the survey method employed (whether online or face-to-face), and the data collection period.

Lastly, due to questionnaire length considerations, an abridged version of the general population survey questionnaire was administered by the local polling company in Ireland. As a result of this, data for WJP’s Global Legal Needs Survey Module was not collected in that country.

Data Analysis and Validation

Data Cleaning and Processing

For expert survey data, information processing begins by eliminating incomplete surveys from the respondent-level database, as well as surveys with patterns associated with invalid responses, such as questionnaires where the same answer was given to all questions or where response times were too short. The expert survey data is then calculated into scores following three general steps:

- 1) All values from individual survey responses are normalized and codified into numeric values on a scale of 0 to 1, where 1 indicates the highest level of adherence to the rule of law.
- 2) The normalized data is aggregated at the NUTS and country levels using simple averages.

- 3) The data is mapped into the pillars and indicators, as defined in the conceptual framework. Individual question scores are aggregated at the topic level¹¹ using simple averages. Finally, topic scores are aggregated into the final 49 expert scores for each region as indicated in the variable map.

The complete variable map detailing which questions from the expert surveys were aggregated into each score can be downloaded from the website and in Annex E. Additionally, a complete list of the topics and sub-pillars defined in the conceptual framework can be found in Annex A.

Although the WJP implemented the expert data collection process across the pre-defined 110 subnational regions of the EU, some of these indicators are theoretically oriented towards aspects of the rule of law that vary only at the national level. Since the object of reference of this subset of indicators is the functioning of mechanisms that do not vary at the subnational level, the scores corresponding to these indicators are presented as country averages, with all regions within a given country having the same value in the database. Table 6 lists the 13 indicators that are presented at the national level in all *WJP EUROVOICES* information products. All country averages are calculated as a weighted average of regional scores, where the weight is proportional to population size. An exception to this convention is made for all EU-level averages presented in the *WJP EUROVOICES* information products, which are calculated using the simple averages of the 110 regional scores.

Table 6. Expert Scorecard indicators with only national-level values and no subnational variation

Pillar	Indicator
Checks on Government Power	Legislative oversight
	Judicial independence
	Independent oversight
	Independent prosecution
	Free, fair, and secure elections
	Non-governmental checks
Government Respect for Checks on Power	Government respect for the constitution and political opponents
	Government respect for judicial independence
	Government respect for independent oversight
	Government respect for independent prosecution
	Government respect for the electoral process
	Government respect for civil liberties
Control of Corruption	Corrupt procurement practices

In contrast, household survey responses are processed into a database that displays question-level results by collapsing the two most positive options on each four-point Likert scale (e.g., strongly agree and agree, very likely and likely, among others, depending on the response scale of the question and the options that represent the most positive outcome). This data can be disaggregated by age group, sex, income level, and degree of urbanization. To minimize the

¹¹ The complete list of pillars, sub-pillars, and topics defined in the conceptual framework can be found in Annex A. In addition, the variable map of the individual questions informing each question can be downloaded at the *EUROVOICES* website and in Annex E.

relative weight of one individual survey on a regional data point, WJP omitted disaggregations with fewer than 30 observations from the database. This is particularly relevant for the information in the WJP Global Legal Needs Module, as some of its questions require subsequent filtering of the sample according to their experiences with the justice system.

The complete questionnaires, including all modules, response scales, and the list of specific socio-demographic variables collected, are available on the *WJP EUROVOICES* website.

Data Validation

As a final step, WJP tested data from both the expert surveys and the general population polls against quantitative and qualitative third-party sources to provide an additional layer of analysis and identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies within the data. WJP performed these quantitative and qualitative analyses to enrich and contextualize the data to better understand observed trends and correct potential biases.

To conduct the quantitative cross-checks, WJP's research team used a subset of indicators from a catalog of more than 1,600 variables from WJP's previous research projects and trusted third-party sources, such as the V-Dem Dataset by the V-Dem Institute, the Quality of Government database by the University of Gothenburg, and official indicator systems, such as Eurobarometer surveys and the EU Justice Scoreboard. The criteria for selecting these indicators includes the timeliness of available data and theoretical comparability to the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework. Additionally, WJP developed three innovative qualitative information tools to contextualize the data across all EU Member States:

- 1) A compendium of news stories collected through an automated process from diverse national media across the EU. This compendium classifies individual news stories into the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework categories using a supervised artificial intelligence-based method that is calibrated against a human-coded classification output.
- 2) A synthesis of information from national and international reports published by peer organizations, structured around the *WJP EUROVOICES* conceptual framework pillars.
- 3) Semi-structured interviews with over 30 EU experts.

Expert Data Validation Process

The WJP data analysis team developed a system for identifying region-indicator units with possible biased individual respondents based on the following four statistical tests:

- 1) An analysis of differences in regional rankings between *WJP EUROVOICES* expert scores and variables selected from the external indicators catalog.
- 2) An analysis of differences in regional rankings between *WJP EUROVOICES* expert scores and key indicators from the general population survey.
- 3) An analysis of the deviation of the expert scores of the regions comprising a country with respect to its capital region.
- 4) An analysis of outliers in the distribution of expert scores.

In each case flagged by these statistical tests, individual respondents are analyzed and those containing responses significantly more positive or negative than the rest of the respondents

in their region are removed from the database. WJP then reviewed the flagged cases against the project's qualitative tools to contextualize and better understand the observed patterns.

Lastly, scores for topics that are calculated with an average number of three or fewer respondents are removed from the database to minimize the relative weight of an individual response on a region's score. A selection of expert scores for some regions are not included in the Expert Scorecard database due to a low number of expert responses to the individual questions used to calculate them. A final statistical analysis of outlier regions in the distribution of scores for each indicator allows for a final review of outstanding cases.

General Population Data Validation Process

Information from the general population survey is also subject to quality control. A statistical analysis of the differences between the regional rankings for each survey question and the rankings on comparable indicators from third-party sources allows the identification of potentially biased values. However, given the scarcity of comparable indicators measured at the subnational level, this first analysis is complemented with one at the national level to identify broader patterns. The results from these analyses indicate the need for a detailed review of some questions. The research team then makes use of the qualitative tools of the project to deepen the understanding of the observed patterns.

Additional Considerations

Comparisons with the WJP Rule of Law Index

The results of *World Justice Project EUROVOICES* cannot be directly compared to the *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®] for three main reasons:

- 1) Index scores are calculated by aggregating three sources of information: expert surveys, household surveys, and third-party data. In contrast, *WJP EUROVOICES* presents findings in two separate categories: the Expert Scorecards, comprised of aggregated expert data, and People's Voices, which displays question-level data from the household surveys.
- 2) Although the *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®] and *WJP EUROVOICES* both use the Min-Max method to normalize expert data (so that all values are presented on a scale of 0 to 1), the Index's longitudinal analysis requires an extra normalization (with a base year of 2015) to ensure scores are comparable across previous editions of the report.
- 3) While *WJP EUROVOICES* builds upon the Index's methodology, the two projects have distinct conceptual frameworks. Key differences include the internal organization of the pillars/factors; the inclusion of new questions to assess independent checks on government powers, a new category on the executive's behavior towards constraints on its power; the expansion of the chapter on fundamental rights based on the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights; and the separation of the transparency and civic participation pillars.

Methodological Strengths and Limitations

All information tools have advantages and limitations that need to be considered when using them, and *WJP EUROVOICES* is no exception. This project organizes its findings into clearly defined indicators that allow for the easy and efficient interpretation of a multidimensional rule

of law definition. Moreover, WJP's output-oriented approach facilitates comparisons between countries and regions.

However, this accessibility does require WJP to consolidate the unique and complicated realities different individuals experience into coherent findings at the national and regional levels. As such, interpretation of the data presented in this report requires a familiarity with the project's basic conceptual framework, including WJP's definitions for each indicator and explanations regarding which topics are and are not included in our findings.

Likewise, these indicators do not establish causality or contextualize the findings. Thus, it will be necessary to use the *WJP EUROVOICES* reports in combination with other analytical tools to provide a full picture of causes and potential solutions. The data presented in *WJP EUROVOICES* captures the perceptions and experiences of people living in the EU at the time the data was collected. Although the WJP team confirmed the validity of this data using quantitative and qualitative checks, the results may be sensitive to contextual factors, including expectations, as well as cultural and social influences, which may affect people's responses. Additionally, this information may be sensitive to specific events that took place during the data collection period or may be subject to measurement errors due in part to the limited number of experts interviewed in some regions.

Annex A: Full list of pillars, sub-pillars, and topics covered in the conceptual framework

I. Democracy and Fundamental Rights		
Pillar 1. Checks on Government Powers		
Sub-Pillars	Topics	
1.1	Legislative oversight	Law-making process is transparent, democratic, participatory, pluralistic, and accountable The legislature effectively questions, oversees, and investigates government officials
1.2	Judicial independence	Judicial independence
1.3	Independent oversight	Supreme Audit Institutions are independent and effective in providing oversight and conducting investigations Anticorruption bodies are independent and effective in preventing, detecting, and investigating corruption offences Human rights institutions are independent and effective in investigating misconduct, abuses, and human rights violations Civil servants are effective in implementing public policies and are free from political pressure Sanctions for misconduct of government officials
1.4	Independent prosecution	Prosecution services are independent and effective in administering justice fairly Criminal prosecution of government officials
1.5	Free, fair, and secure elections	Elections are free Elections are fair, clean, and secure
1.6	Non-governmental checks	Freedom of peaceful assembly and association Freedom of the media Freedom of Civil Society Organizations Freedom of expression of political opponents Right to petition and civic engagement Public consultations and collaborations
Pillar 2. Government Respect for Checks on Power		
Sub-Pillars	Topics	
2.1	Government respect for the constitution and political opponents	Respect for the constitutional order and the law-making process Respect for political opponents
2.2	Government respect for judicial independence	Judicial selection, tenure, immunity, discipline, and funding Compliance with judicial decisions Respect for judges Court packing and increased limits to the competences of the judiciary
2.3	Government respect for independent oversight	Respect for Supreme Audit Institutions Respect for anticorruption bodies Respect for human rights institutions
2.4	Government respect for independent prosecution	Respect for the independence of prosecution services
2.5	Government respect for the electoral system	Respect for the electoral system
2.6	Government respect for civil liberties	Policies that restrict freedom of peaceful assembly and association Attacks on independent media and Civil Society Organizations Strategic use of misinformation for political gain

Pillar 3. Civic Participation	
Sub-Pillars	Topics
3.1 Civic participation	Freedom of peaceful assembly and association
	Freedom of the media
	Freedom of Civil Society Organizations
	Freedom of expression of political opponents
	Right to petition and civic engagement
	Public consultations and collaborations

Pillar 4. Fundamental Rights	
Sub-Pillars	Topics
4.01 Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment	Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment
4.02 Prohibition of slavery and forced labor	Prohibition of slavery and forced labor
4.03 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
4.04 Freedom of assembly and association	Freedom of peaceful assembly and association
4.05 Freedom of expression and information	Freedom of the media
	Freedom of CSOs
	Freedom of expression of political opponents
4.06 Right to property	Right to property
4.07 Right to asylum	Right to asylum
4.08 Equality before the law	Equality before the law
	Equality between women and men
	No discrimination
4.09 Workers' rights	Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking
	Right of collective bargaining and action
	Right of access to placement services and protection in the event of unjustified dismissal
	Prohibition of child labor
4.10 Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections	Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections
4.11 Right of access to documents	Proactive transparency
	Publicized laws
	Right to information request
4.12 Right to petition	Right to petition
4.13 Right of movement and of residence	Right of movement and of residence
4.14 Due process of law	Presumption of innocence
	Impartiality and no-discrimination
	Rights of the accused
	Legal assistance and right of defense
	Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial

II. Justice and Safety

Pillar 5. Civil Justice

Sub-Pillars	Topics
5.1 Legal capability	Legal capability - people are aware of their rights
	Legal capability - people know where to get information and advice

5.2	Access to legal aid and representation in case of civil disputes	Legal aid and representation are accessible and of high quality
5.3	Accessible, appropriate, and timely dispute resolution	Civil justice is accessible, affordable, and appropriate
		Civil justice is timely and not subject to unreasonable delays
5.4	Impartial and independent dispute resolution	Civil justice is free of discrimination
		Civil justice is impartial
		Civil justice is free of corruption
		Civil justice is independent and free of undue influence from the government
5.5	Effective and outcome-oriented dispute resolution	Civil justice is outcome oriented
		Effective civil justice enforcement
5.6	Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	Alternative civil justice is accessible, appropriate, and timely
		Alternative civil justice is outcome oriented and effective
		Alternative civil justice is impartial and independent

Pillar 6. Criminal Justice

Sub-Pillars	Topics	
6.1	Effective and impartial criminal investigation	Criminal investigation system is timely and effective
		Criminal investigations are impartial, independent, and free of corruption
6.2	Effective and impartial prosecution and pre-trial proceedings	Criminal prosecution is timely and effective
		Pre-trial proceedings are impartial, independent, and free of corruption
6.3	Effective and impartial criminal adjudication	Criminal adjudication is effective and outcome oriented
		Criminal adjudication is timely and not subject to unreasonable delay
		Criminal adjudication is impartial
		Criminal adjudication is free of corruption
		Criminal adjudication is free of undue influence
6.4	Alternative criminal justice mechanisms	Alternative criminal justice is accessible, appropriate, and timely
		Alternative criminal justice is outcome oriented and effective
		Alternative criminal justice is impartial and independent
6.5	Victims' rights	Victims' rights
6.6	Due process of law	Presumption of innocence
		Impartiality and no-discrimination
		Rights of the accused
		Legal assistance and right of defense
		Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial
6.7	Rights of persons deprived of liberty	Rights of persons deprived of liberty

Pillar 7. Safety

Sub-Pillar	Topics	
7.1	Perceptions of safety	<i>Informed exclusively by GPP data</i>
7.2	Control of violence	<i>Informed exclusively by GPP data</i>

III. Transparency and Corruption

Pillar 8. Control of Corruption

Sub-Pillars	Topics	
8.1	Absence of bribery	Bribery in administrative and justice proceedings
8.2	Absence of corrupt procurement practices	Corrupt procurement practices
		Graft in the political process

8.3	Absence of embezzlement	Embezzlement in the public sector
8.4	Absence of favoritism	Favoritism, nepotism, and patronage
8.5	Absence of corrupt electoral practices	Illegal campaign financing Electoral fraud and vote buying
Pillar 9. Transparency and Access to Information		
Sub-Pillars		Topics
9.1	Transparency and access to information	Proactive transparency Publicized laws Right to information request
Pillar 10. Administrative Proceedings, Regulatory Enforcement, and Right to Property		
Sub-Pillars		Topics
10.1	Simple, predictable, and timely administrative proceedings	Clear, accessible, and predictable legal framework for businesses Administrative proceedings are simple, timely, and free of corruption
10.2	Right to property	Right to property
10.3	Regulatory enforcement	Audits and inspections are conducted lawfully and are free of corruption Complaint mechanisms are simple, accessible, and cost-effective Regulatory authorities effectively and impartially investigate violations reports Violations detected by regulatory authorities are effectively sanctioned

Annex B: List of subnational regions analyzed and their correspondence with subnational administrative divisions

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) classification is a hierarchical system designed by Eurostat to provide a grid of comparable territorial units across the EU Member States, and neighboring countries, regardless of the diversity of administrative divisions that exist in those countries. It is a multilevel system of nested divisions in which each level seeks to define territorial units of comparable population. NUTS 1 correspond with major socio-economic regions, NUTS 2 are basic regions for the application of regional policies, while NUTS 3 are small regions used for specific diagnoses. The NUTS 2024 classification lists 92 regions at the NUTS 1 level, 244 regions at the NUTS 2 level, and 1,165 regions at the NUTS 3 level.

In order to maximize the coverage and efficiency of the project surveys, WJP made the following three adjustments to the 2024 version of the NUTS system: 1) the eight NUTS 2 of Czechia were combined to form four regions of analysis: CZ01, CZ02+CZ03+CZ04, CZ05+CZ06, and CZ07+CZ08; 2) the FI1C and FI20 regions of Finland were combined; and 3) the FRA region of France (overseas departments and regions of France) was excluded from the exercise.

The following table shows the NUTS level selected for analysis by WJP in each country, with its corresponding administrative or non-administrative territorial unit and the corresponding number of regions.

Country	NUTS level	Administrative and non-administrative territorial units	Number of regions
Austria	1	Gruppen von Bundesländern*	3
Belgium	1	Gewesten/Régions	3
Bulgaria	1	Zoni*	2
Croatia	2	Regija*	4
Cyprus	1	-	1
Czechia	2	Regiony soudržnosti*	8, reduced to 4**
Denmark	2	Regioner	5
Estonia	1	-	1
Finland	2	Suuralueet/Storområden*	5, reduced to 4**
France	1	Régions	14, reduced to 13**
Germany	1	Länder	16
Greece	1	Megales Geografikes Perioches*	4
Hungary	1	Statisztikai nagyrégiók*	3
Ireland	2	Regions*	3
Italy	1	Gruppi di regioni*	5
Latvia	1	-	1
Lithuania	2	Regionai	2
Luxembourg	1	-	1
Malta	1	-	1

<i>Country</i>	<i>NUTS level</i>	<i>Administrative and non-administrative territorial units</i>	<i>Number of regions</i>
Netherlands	1	Landsdelen*	4
Poland	1	Makroregiony*	7
Portugal	1	Continente + Regiões Autónomas	3
Romania	1	Macroregiuni*	4
Slovakia	2	Oblasti*	4
Slovenia	2	Kohezijske regije*	2
Spain	1	Agrupación de comunidades autónomas*	7
Sweden	1	Grupper av riksområden*	3

* Non-administrative units

** Adjusted by WJP

Annex C: Number of expert surveys received, by country

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of expert surveys</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of expert surveys</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of expert surveys</i>
Austria	122	France	489	Malta	42
Belgium	109	Germany	1089	Netherlands	148
Bulgaria	420	Greece	232	Poland	434
Croatia	198	Hungary	306	Portugal	277
Cyprus	99	Ireland	101	Romania	475
Czechia	200	Italy	1368	Slovakia	264
Denmark	148	Latvia	68	Slovenia	99
Estonia	56	Lithuania	90	Spain	858
Finland	115	Luxembourg	38	Sweden	197

Annex D: Polling companies and sample designs for the household survey, by country

Country	Polling company	Num. regions	Method	Sample size (country)	Data collection period	Language
Austria	Bilendi & Respondi	3	Online	2,310	02/27-04/09/24	German
Belgium	Bilendi & Respondi	3	Online	1,521	03/01-04/12/24	Dutch (Flemish) and French
Bulgaria	Alpha Research Ltd.	2	Face to Face	1,500	01/19- 02/24/24	Bulgarian
Croatia	ACT	4	Face to Face	2,000	02/15-03/28/24	Croatian
Cyprus	Pulse Market Research	1	Face to Face	1,010	11/10/23-03/20/24	Greek
Czechia	Ipsos NV	8	Online	2,024	02/26-04/10/24	Czech
Denmark	Bilendi & Respondi	5	Online	2,522	03/01-04/23/24	Danish
Estonia	Ipsos	1	Online	1,044	02/26-04/11/24	Estonian and Russian
Finland	Ipsos	4	Online	2,218	02/26-04/14/24	Finnish and Swedish
France	Ipsos	13	Online	6,195	02/26-04/16/24	French
Germany	Bilendi & Respondi	16	Online	8,055	03/01-04/24/24	German
Greece	D3 Systems, Inc. (with Abacus Research)	4	Face to Face	2,009	01/08- 04/04/24	Greek
Hungary	Talk Online Panel	3	Online	1,750	02/07- 02/29/24	Hungarian
Ireland	RED C Research and Marketing Ltd.	3	Online	1,288	02/01- 04/30/24	English
Italy	Bilendi & Respondi	5	Online	3,844	03/01-04/01/24	Italian
Latvia	ACT	1	Face to Face	1,003	03/01-03/31/24	Latvian and Russian
Lithuania	ACT	2	Face to Face	1,500	03/01-04/21/24	Lithuanian
Luxembourg	ILRES	1	Online	605	02/02- 02/23/24	Luxembourgish, French and English
Malta	Misco International	1	Face to Face	500	01/02- 03/13/24	Maltese and English
Netherlands	Bilendi & Respondi	4	Online	3,050	03/01-04/17/24	Dutch
Poland	ACT	7	Face to Face	5,252	03/01-05/10/24	Polish

Portugal	Intercampus	3	Face to Face	1,562	01/23- 04/02/24	Portuguese
Romania	ACT	4	Face to Face	3,018	03/09-05/12/24	Romanian
Slovakia	Talk Online Panel	4	Online	2,200	02/07- 02/29/24	Slovak
Slovenia	Ipsos	2	Online	1,019	02/26- 04/10/24	Slovenian
Spain	Ipsos	7	Online	3,536	02/26- 04/17/24	Spanish
Sweden	Ipsos	3	Online	1,554	02/26- 04/11/24	Swedish
TOTAL				64,089		

Annex E: Variable map detailing questions used to calculate World Justice Project EUROVOICES indicators



World Justice
Project



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the European Union



VARIABLE MAP

World Justice Project EUROVOICES 2024

2. Government respect for checks on power

- 2.1 Government respect for the constitution and political opponents
- 2.2 Government respect for judicial independence
- 2.3 Government respect for independent oversight
- 2.4 Government respect for independent prosecution
- 2.5 Government respect for the electoral system
- 2.6 Government respect for civil liberties

3. Civic Participation

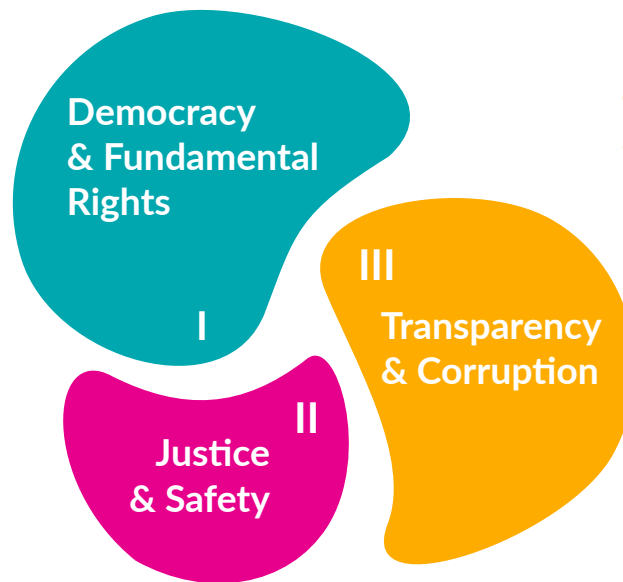
- 3.1 Civic Participation

4. Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment
- 4.2 Prohibition of slavery and forced labor
- 4.3 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- 4.4 Freedom of peaceful assembly and association
- 4.5 Freedom of opinion and expression
- 4.6 Right to property
- 4.7 Right to asylum
- 4.8 Equality before the law
- 4.9 Workers' rights
- 4.10 Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections
- 4.11 Right of access to documents
- 4.12 Right to petition
- 4.13 Right of movement and of residence
- 4.14 Due process of law

1. Checks on government powers

- 1.1 Legislative oversight
- 1.2 Judicial independence
- 1.3 Independent oversight
- 1.4 Independent prosecution
- 1.5 Free, fair, and secure elections
- 1.6 Non-governmental checks



5. Civil Justice

- 5.1 Legal capability
- 5.2 Access to legal aid and representation in case of civil disputes
- 5.3 Accessible, appropriate, and timely dispute resolution
- 5.4 Impartial and independent dispute resolution
- 5.5 Effective and outcome-oriented dispute resolution
- 5.6 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms

7. Safety

- 7.1 Perceptions of safety
- 7.2 Control of violence

8. Control of Corruption

- 8.1 Absence of bribery
- 8.2 Absence of corrupt procurement practices
- 8.3 Absence of embezzlement
- 8.4 Absence of favoritism
- 8.5 Absence of corrupt electoral practices

9. Transparency and access to information

- 9.1 Transparency and access to information

10. Administrative proceedings, regulatory enforcement, and right to property

- 10.1 Clear, predictable, and timely administrative proceedings
- 10.2 Right to property
- 10.3 Regulatory enforcement

6. Criminal Justice

- 6.1 Effective and impartial criminal investigation
- 6.2 Effective and impartial prosecution and pre-trial proceedings
- 6.3 Effective and impartial criminal adjudication
- 6.4 Alternative criminal justice mechanisms
- 6.5 Victims' rights
- 6.6 Due process of law
- 6.7 Rights of persons deprived of liberty

This table outlines the variables used to construct the expert scores for the *World Justice Project EUROVOICES* project. It details which questions contribute to each indicator and specifies the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaire (QRQ) that included these questions. The abbreviations used are CCA and CCB for two versions of Civil and Commercial Law, CJ for Criminal Law, and GOV for Governance and the Rule of Law. All surveys were completed by local and independent legal experts across the European Union. The questions were aggregated using simple averages to calculate each composite indicator, presented on a scale from 0 to 1, with 1 being the highest possible score. Each variable had multiple-choice answers, which were converted into a quantitative scale between 0 and 1. For details on answer options, refer to the questionnaires.

I. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

1 - Checks on government powers

1.1 Legislative oversight

1.1.1 Law-making process is transparent, democratic, participatory, pluralistic, and accountable

To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Primary and secondary legislation is published online in an easily accessible format.	GOV
The legislature proactively publishes information related to parliamentary operations, such as information on lawmakers, meeting agendas, bills, debates, and voting records.	GOV
The legislature publishes information related to the development of the national budget.	GOV
The legislature responds appropriately to requests for information from the public.	GOV
Opposition parties can freely express opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation.	GOV
Opposing factions within the dominant party can freely express opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation.	GOV
Citizens can participate and provide input in the legislative process through consultations and public hearings, both online and in-person.	GOV
Disadvantaged groups are adequately represented in the national legislature.	GOV
Disadvantaged groups participate and provide input in the legislative process through consultations and public hearings, both online and in-person.	GOV

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY].

To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Citizens can provide input, monitor, and review budgetary information.	GOV
Members of the legislature abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.	CCA
Members of the legislature who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.	CCB

1.1.2 The legislature effectively questions, oversees, and investigates government officials

First, we want to ask you some questions about the law-making process in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The legislature summons high-ranking government officials, including the head of state, to explain its policies or testify.	GOV
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If the executive were engaged in unconstitutional, illegal, or unethical activity, the legislature would conduct an impartial investigation and impose appropriate disciplinary measures.	GOV
Opposition parties exercise oversight and investigatory functions against the wishes of the governing party or coalition.	GOV

1.2 Judicial independence

1.2.1 Judicial independence

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The judiciary decides matters impartially, on the basis of facts, without any improper influence, pressure, threats or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The Supreme Court is free of political influence in its application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The national courts are free of political influence in their application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The local courts are free of political influence in their application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The electoral appeals court is free of political influence in its application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Prosecutors and judges have access to the investigations of agencies responsible for fighting money laundering and corruption, including international cooperation arrangements.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their decisions, which are public and reference the relevant laws or jurisprudence.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges are selected through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges are promoted through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges have guaranteed tenure until mandatory retirement or the expiry of their term of office.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges enjoy professional secrecy and personal immunity from liability resulting from their judicial actions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for just cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The judiciary receives sufficient and non-arbitrary budgetary funding and resources to properly perform its functions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges have adequate remuneration and working conditions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how serious the following problems are in civil and commercial courts in the city where you live (1 means "not a problem" and 10 means a "very serious problem").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of independence of the judiciary from the government's power.	CCA
--	-----

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of independence of the judiciary from the government’s power.

CJ

Please choose the statement that is closest to your views on how the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY] (PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER):

[(a) When legal questions or possible violations are raised, the judiciary reviews executive actions and uses its powers to declare government actions illegal or unconstitutional.=1; (b) The judiciary reviews executive actions but is unwilling to take on politically sensitive issues and/or is limited in its effectiveness.=0.5; (c) The judiciary does not effectively review executive policy.=0]

Questionnaire

(a) When legal questions or possible violations are raised, the judiciary reviews executive actions and uses its powers to declare government actions illegal or unconstitutional.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that, in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Members of the judiciary abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.

CCA

Members of the judiciary who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.

CCB

1.3 Independent oversight

1.3.1 Supreme Audit Institutions are independent and effective in providing oversight and conducting investigations

Please choose the statement that is closest to your views on how the Supreme Audit Institution or comptroller operates in practice in [COUNTRY] (PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER):

[(a) The Supreme Audit Institution is effective in investigating financial irregularities in the government.=1; (b) The Supreme Audit Institution starts investigations into financial irregularities, but is limited in its effectiveness, particularly regarding politically sensitive issues.=0.5; (c) The Supreme Audit Institution does not investigate financial irregularities effectively and fails to detect offenders.=0]

Questionnaire

(a) The Supreme Audit Institution is effective in investigating financial irregularities in the government.

GOV

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Auditors of the SAI have autonomy to audit accounts and routinely operate independently, without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference.

GOV

The Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) releases frequent reports that are accessible to citizens.

GOV

The reports issued by the government auditor (Supreme Audit Institution, comptroller, etc.) are taken seriously by the authorities, with negative findings drawing prompt corrective action.

GOV

Auditors of the SAI are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

Auditors of the SAI are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Prosecutors and judges have access to the investigations of agencies responsible for fighting money laundering and corruption, including international cooperation arrangements.

CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

1.3.2 Anticorruption bodies are independent and effective in preventing, detecting, and investigating corruption offences

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[(a) The authority is effective in detecting and investigating corruption offences by most senior level politicians or civil servants of any level.=1; (b) The authority starts some investigations of corruption offenses, but is limited in its effectiveness, particularly regarding politically sensitive issues.=0.5; (c) The authority rarely investigates corruption offenses and fails to detect offenders.=0]

Questionnaire

(a) The authority is effective in detecting and investigating corruption offences by most senior level politicians or civil servants of any level.

GOV

The anti-corruption body/authority/commission/prosecutor receives and investigates citizens' allegations of corruption effectively and starts its own investigations if needed.

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Officials of the anticorruption body/authority are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

The anti-corruption body/authority/commission provides incentives and protection to whistleblowers.

GOV

Officials of the anticorruption body/authority are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

1.3.3 Human rights institutions are independent and effective in investigating misconduct, abuses, and human rights violations

Please choose the statement that is closest to your views on how the National Human Rights Institution (ombudsman) operates in practice in [COUNTRY]: (PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY ONE ANSWER)

[(a) The institution is effective in investigating human rights violations.=1; (b) The institution starts investigations into human rights violations but is limited in its effectiveness. The institution may be slow or unwilling to take on politically sensitive issues.=0.5; (c) The institution does not effectively investigate human rights violations.=0]

Questionnaire

(a) The Supreme Audit Institution is effective in investigating financial irregularities in the government.

GOV

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The Human Rights Institution (ombudsman) receives and investigates citizens' allegations of misconduct/abuse effectively and starts its own investigations if needed.

GOV

The reports issued by the National Human Rights Institution/ombudsman are taken seriously by the authorities, with negative findings drawing prompt corrective action.

GOV

Officials of the Human Rights Institutions are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

Officials of the Human Rights Institutions are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

1.3.4 Civil servants are effective in implementing public policies and are free from political pressure

To what extent do you agree that, in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Civil servants pursue the public interest and are largely isolated from political pressure.

GOV

Civil servants are competent and effective in implementing public policies.	GOV
Civil servants are appointed through a merit-based system, according to technical expertise and without any improper influence or political interference.	GOV
Civil servants are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.	GOV
Civil servants have adequate remuneration and working conditions.	GOV

1.3.5 Sanctions for misconduct of government officials

To what extent do you agree that, in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Members of the legislature abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.	CCA
Members of the judiciary abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.	CCA
Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.	CCA, GOV
Public sector employees of any level abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.	CCA, GOV
Police officers abusing their power are sanctioned for misconduct.	CCA

1.4 Independent prosecution

1.4.1 Prosecution services are independent and effective in administering justice

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Prosecutors and judges have access to the investigations of agencies responsible for fighting money laundering and corruption, including international cooperation arrangements.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
--	-------------------

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Prosecutors are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ
Prosecutors decide whether and how to prosecute individual cases independently, without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference.	CJ
Prosecution services release timely information about policies, data, and outcomes of concluded cases.	CJ
Prosecutors are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ

1.4.2 Criminal prosecution of government officials

To what extent do you agree that, in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Members of the legislature who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.	CCB
Members of the judiciary who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.	CCB
Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.	CCB
Public sector employees of any level who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.	CCB
Police officers who commit crimes are prosecuted and punished.	CCB

Heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime. GOV

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

If a police officer inflicts severe physical harm on a criminal suspect to obtain a confession, the police officer is prosecuted and punished (through fines, or time in prison). CJ

1.5 Free, fair, and secure elections

1.5.1 Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections

Thinking about the electoral process in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

People can vote freely without feeling harassed or pressured. GOV

All people have full and equal access to voting. GOV

Competing candidates, parties, and supporters are free to campaign without feeling harassed or pressured. GOV

Barriers to entry into the political arena are low. GOV

With respect to local elections, to what extent do you agree that in your city or town...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Competing candidates, parties, and supporters are free to campaign without feeling harassed or pressured. GOV

People can vote freely without feeling harassed or pressured. GOV

Barriers to entry into the political arena are low. GOV

All people have full and equal access to voting. GOV

1.5.2 Elections are fair, clean, and secure

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The electoral appeals court is free of political influence in its application of power. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Thinking about the electoral process in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The chief executive (President, Prime Minister, etc.) is elected through a clean process. GOV

Local government officials are elected through a clean process. GOV

The chief executive (President, Prime Minister, etc.) is elected in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution. GOV

Candidates and political parties have equitable access to state-owned media outlets. GOV

Candidates and political parties do not put undue pressure on certain groups so that they vote in a particular way or not at all. GOV

Candidates and political parties do not spread lies, fake news, or other forms of misinformation. GOV

Electoral districts and rules do not put opposition parties at a systematic disadvantage. GOV

The secrecy of the ballot is guaranteed. GOV

Party and independent monitors can monitor the voting and vote-counting at all locations. GOV

Proper checks and balances exist to maintain public confidence in the electoral process.	GOV
To what extent do you agree that, in [COUNTRY], in practice... [Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]	Questionnaire
The electoral process is free of corruption and criminality.	GOV
The electoral authority is impartial, competent, and effective in preventing fraud.	GOV
Officials of the electoral authority are appointed through a merit-based system, according to technical expertise and without any improper influence or political interference.	GOV
Detailed election results are readily available for public scrutiny.	GOV
The procedure for resolving election complaints and disputes is transparent and impartial.	GOV
Losing candidates accept the results of legitimate elections.	GOV
The electoral process is safe from cyberattacks.	GOV
The data protection authority protects the use of personal data on individuals by political parties.	GOV

1.6 Non-governmental checks

1.6.1 Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People can freely join any political organization they want.	GOV
People can freely hold public non-violent demonstrations without fear of reprisal.	GOV
People can hold sit-ins, strikes, rallies, events, or protests, both offline and online, without fear of reprisal.	GOV
Quarantines and lockdowns are proportionate, not discriminatory in application, of limited duration and carried out in accordance with the law.	GOV

1.6.2 Freedom of the media

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely expose cases of corruption by high-ranking government officers without fear of retaliation.	GOV
The media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely express opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation.	GOV
The media publishes credible content, with fact-checked articles and vetted information.	GOV
The media can conduct investigations and publish credible content without facing surveillance, harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions.	GOV
Editorial content in the news media is independent from political influences.	GOV
Journalists have access to effective mechanisms to seek protection from threats against their physical integrity or online harassment.	GOV
Public service broadcasters are independent from political pressure.	GOV

1.6.3 Freedom of Civil Society Organizations

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Civil Society Organizations can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.	GOV
--	-----

Civil Society Organizations can conduct investigations and publish reports without facing harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions.	GOV
NGO activists can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing surveillance or violence.	GOV
NGO activists can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing criminal investigation, arrest, or prosecution.	GOV
The government allows the formation or operation of civil society organizations, without political criteria, unless they are engaged in illegal or violent activities.	GOV

1.6.4 Freedom of expression of political opponents

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Opposing factions within the dominant party can freely express opinions in public without fear of facing substantial negative consequences.	GOV
Political opponents can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing surveillance or violence.	GOV
Political opponents can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing criminal investigation, arrest or prosecution.	GOV

1.6.5 Right to petition and civic engagement

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

People can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition.	GOV
People can get together with others and present their concerns to local government officials.	GOV

1.6.6 Public consultations and collaborations

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The government collaborates with Civil Society Organizations in designing public policy.	GOV
The local government holds public consultations where citizens can discuss or take decisions about what is happening in their area.	GOV
The government routinely consults with experts, academics, and civil society organizations on policies relevant to the public.	GOV
The government consults with public and private interest groups on policies that directly affect them.	GOV
The government consults with minorities or vulnerable communities on policies that directly affect them.	GOV
The government co-creates and co-designs public policies with residents, civil society organizations, and the private sector.	GOV
The national government co-creates solutions with local governments.	GOV

2 - Government respect for checks on power

2.1 Government respect for the constitution and political opponents

2.1.1 Respect for the constitutional order and the law-making process

The following questions aim to identify authoritarian tendencies on the part of the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], specifically in his or her behavior towards the limits to his or her power. To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Rejects constitutional limits and seeks ways to expand them.

GOV

Uses emergency powers to bypass institutional checks and balances.

GOV

Rejects term limits and seeks ways to expand them.

GOV

Seeks to centralize government functions and remove autonomy from local authorities.

GOV

Disregards or violates the law-making process.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the following authoritarian tendencies exist in [COUNTRY]...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The governing coalition in Congress/Parliament disregard or violate the legislative process.

GOV

2.1.2 Respect for political opponents

The following questions aim to identify authoritarian tendencies on the part of the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], specifically in his or her behavior towards the limits to his or her power. To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Attacks or discredits opposition parties.

GOV

Claims that political opponents constitute a threat to the national security or to the prevailing way of life.

GOV

Baselessly describes political opponents as criminals.

GOV

Baselessly describes political opponents as foreign agents.

GOV

Generates distractions from important issues and blames political opponents.

GOV

Blames political opponents or different members of society for domestic problems.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the following authoritarian tendencies exist in [COUNTRY]...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The government uses threats or violence to intimidate political opponents.

GOV

The government arbitrarily investigates, arrests, prosecutes, or convicts political opponents.

GOV

The government engages in illegal surveillance of political opponents.

GOV

The government uses unfounded or abusive civil court proceedings to intimidate political opponents, also known as Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPS).

GOV

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Political opponents are allowed to emigrate or travel out of the country.

GOV

In your city or town, how likely is it that, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

A political dissident is taken from his home to a detention center without any warrant of arrest?

GOV

The police search the house of a political dissident without warrant?

GOV

2.2 Government respect for judicial independence

2.2.1 Judicial selection, tenure, immunity, discipline, and funding

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Judges are selected through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges are promoted through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges have guaranteed tenure until mandatory retirement or the expiry of their term of office.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges have adequate remuneration and working conditions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges enjoy professional secrecy and personal immunity from liability resulting from their judicial actions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Judges are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for just cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The judiciary receives sufficient and non-arbitrary budgetary funding and resources to properly perform its functions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

2.2.2 Compliance with judicial decisions

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Public sector employees comply with judicial decisions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials (head of state, head of government, ministers) comply with judicial decisions, even when they disagree with these decisions.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

2.2.3 Respect for judges

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Attacks or discredits the judiciary.	GOV
Puts pressure on judges to decide cases with a particular outcome.	GOV

2.2.4 Court packing and increased limits to the competences of the judiciary

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Seeks to increase the size of the Supreme Court for political reasons.	GOV
Seeks to limit the courts' competences and freedom to interpret the law.	GOV
Seeks to limit the courts' competences to control the arbitrary use of state authority.	GOV

2.3 Government respect for independent oversight

2.3.1 Respect for Supreme Audit Institutions

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The reports issued by the government auditor (Supreme Audit Institution, comptroller, etc.) are taken seriously by the authorities, with negative findings drawing prompt corrective action.

GOV

Auditors of the SAI are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

Auditors of the SAI are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

Attacks or discredits the Supreme Audit Institution.

GOV

2.3.2 Respect for anticorruption bodies

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Officials of the anticorruption body/authority are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Officials of the anticorruption body/authority are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

Attacks or discredits the anticorruption bodies.

GOV

2.3.3 Respect for HR institutions

The following questions aim to characterize the functioning of independent oversight mechanisms in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The reports issued by the National Human Rights Institution/ombudsman are taken seriously by the authorities, with negative findings drawing prompt corrective action.

GOV

Officials of the Human Rights Institutions are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

Officials of the Human Rights Institutions are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

Attacks or discredits the Human Rights Institution.

GOV

2.4 Government respect for independent prosecution

2.4.1 Respect for the prosecution services

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

Attacks or discredits the prosecution services.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Prosecutors are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference.

CJ

Prosecutors are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.

CJ

Prosecutors decide whether and how to prosecute individual cases independently, without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference.

CJ

2.5 Government respect for the electoral system

2.5.1 Respect for the electoral system

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

Seeks to use, or endorses the use of, extraconstitutional means to change election results, such as violent insurrections or mass protests.

GOV

Attacks or discredits the electoral system and the electoral supervisory organs.

GOV

Attempts to undermine the legitimacy of elections by refusing to accept credible electoral results.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the following authoritarian tendencies exist in [COUNTRY]...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

The government/governing coalition promotes electoral law changes that aim to benefit the incumbent party.

GOV

The government/governing coalition promotes the manipulation of electoral district boundaries to benefit the incumbent party.

GOV

The government/governing coalition promotes the manipulation of election results to stay in power.

GOV

2.6 Government respect for civil liberties

2.6.1 Policies that restrict freedom of peaceful assembly and association

To what extent do you agree that the following authoritarian tendencies exist in [COUNTRY]...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

The government/governing coalition promotes laws or policies that restrict freedom of assembly, such as laws restricting protests.

GOV

The government/governing coalition promotes laws or policies that restrict the formation or operation of legitimate civil society organizations.

GOV

The police use excessive force to repress peaceful and lawful protests.

GOV

The government/governing coalition promotes laws or policies that restrict the formation or operation of legitimate opposition parties.

GOV

2.6.2 Attacks on independent media and Civil Society Organizations

To what extent do you agree that the Chief Executive in [COUNTRY], in practice...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

Attacks or discredits the media and Civil Society Organizations that criticize him/her.

GOV

To what extent do you agree that the following authoritarian tendencies exist in [COUNTRY]...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

The government censors opposition voices domestically.

GOV

The government censors information from abroad.

GOV

The government uses threats or violence to intimidate journalists or activists.

GOV

The government arbitrarily investigates, arrests, prosecutes or convicts journalists or activists.

GOV

The government engages in illegal surveillance of journalists or activists.

GOV

The government uses unfounded or abusive civil court proceedings to intimidate journalists or activists, also known as Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation (SLAPPS).

GOV

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The government does not prevent citizens from accessing content published online.

GOV

2.6.3 Strategic use of misinformation for political gain

To what extent do you agree that the following authoritarian tendencies exist in [COUNTRY]...

[Strongly disagree=1; Disagree=0.67; Agree=0.33; Strongly agree=0]

Questionnaire

The government uses misinformation to shape public opinion in their favor.

GOV

The government denies criticisms and facts and undermines the credibility of those presenting them.

GOV

3 - Civic Participation

3.1 Civic participation

3.1.1 Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People can freely join any political organization they want.

GOV

People can freely hold public non-violent demonstrations without fear of reprisal.

GOV

People can hold sit-ins, strikes, rallies, events, or protests, both offline and online, without fear of reprisal.

GOV

Quarantines and lockdowns are proportionate, not discriminatory in application, of limited duration and carried out in accordance with the law.

GOV

3.1.2 Freedom of the media

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely expose cases of corruption by high-ranking government officers without fear of retaliation.

GOV

The media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely express opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation.	GOV
The media publishes credible content, with fact-checked articles and vetted information.	GOV
The media can conduct investigations and publish credible content without facing surveillance, harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions.	GOV
Editorial content in the news media is independent from political influences.	GOV
Journalists have access to effective mechanisms to seek protection from threats against their physical integrity or online harassment.	GOV
Public service broadcasters are independent from political pressure.	GOV

3.1.3 Freedom of Civil Society Organizations

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Civil Society Organizations can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.	GOV
Civil Society Organizations can conduct investigations and publish reports without facing harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions.	GOV
NGO activists can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing surveillance or violence.	GOV
NGO activists can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing criminal investigation, arrest, or prosecution.	GOV
The government allows the formation or operation of civil society organizations, without political criteria, unless they are engaged in illegal or violent activities.	GOV

3.1.4 Freedom of expression of political opponents

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Opposing factions within the dominant party can freely express opinions in public without fear of facing substantial negative consequences.	GOV
Political opponents can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing surveillance or violence.	GOV
Political opponents can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing criminal investigation, arrest or prosecution.	GOV

3.1.5 Right to petition and civic engagement

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

People can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition.	GOV
People can get together with others and present their concerns to local government officials.	GOV

3.1.6 Public consultations and collaborations

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The government collaborates with Civil Society Organizations in designing public policy.	GOV
The local government holds public consultations where citizens can discuss or take decisions about what is happening in their area.	GOV

The government routinely consults with experts, academics, and civil society organizations on policies relevant to the public.	GOV
The government consults with public and private interest groups on policies that directly affect them.	GOV
The government consults with minorities or vulnerable communities on policies that directly affect them.	GOV
The government co-creates and co-designs public policies with residents, civil society organizations, and the private sector.	GOV
The national government co-creates solutions with local governments.	GOV

4 - Fundamental Rights

4.1 Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment

4.1.1 Prohibition of torture and inhuman treatment

In your city or town, how likely is it that, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Government agents arbitrarily arrest and inflict physical harm on political opponents, journalists, or activists to obtain information, threaten them, or force a confession?	GOV
Police interrogators inflict minor physical harm on a detained suspect to obtain information, force a confession, or induce an admission of guilt?	GOV
Police interrogators inflict severe physical harm on a detained suspect to obtain information, force a confession, or induce an admission of guilt?	GOV
Prison guards abuse or inflict physical harm on inmates to induce compliance or punish them?	GOV

4.2 Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

4.2.1 Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The prohibition of forced or compulsory labor is effectively enforced.	GOV
Modern slavery and human trafficking do not occur.	GOV

4.3 Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion

4.3.1 Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Non-adherents are not required to submit to religious laws.	GOV
Religious minorities can freely and publicly observe their holy days and events.	GOV
Religious minorities are not discriminated against.	GOV

4.4 Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

4.4.1 Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] [Questionnaire](#)

People can freely join any political organization they want. GOV

People can freely hold public non-violent demonstrations without fear of reprisal. GOV

People can hold sit-ins, strikes, rallies, events, or protests, both offline and online, without fear of reprisal. GOV

Quarantines and lockdowns are proportionate, not discriminatory in application, of limited duration and carried out in accordance with the law. GOV

4.5 Freedom of expression and information

4.5.1 Freedom of the media

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] [Questionnaire](#)

The media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely expose cases of corruption by high-ranking government officers without fear of retaliation. GOV

The media (TV, radio, newspapers) can freely express opinions against government policies without fear of retaliation. GOV

The media publishes credible content, with fact-checked articles and vetted information. GOV

The media can conduct investigations and publish credible content without facing surveillance, harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions. GOV

Editorial content in the news media is independent from political influences. GOV

Journalists have access to effective mechanisms to seek protection from threats against their physical integrity or online harassment. GOV

Public service broadcasters are independent from political pressure. GOV

4.5.2 Freedom of CSOs

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] [Questionnaire](#)

Civil Society Organizations can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation. GOV

Civil Society Organizations can conduct investigations and publish reports without facing harassment, threats, legal actions, or administrative sanctions. GOV

The government allows the formation or operation of civil society organizations, without political criteria, unless they are engaged in illegal or violent activities. GOV

NGO activists can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing surveillance or violence. GOV

NGO activists can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing criminal investigation, arrest, or prosecution. GOV

4.5.3 Freedom of expression of political opponents

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] [Questionnaire](#)

Opposing factions within the dominant party can freely express opinions in public without fear of facing substantial negative consequences. GOV

Political opponents can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing surveillance or violence. GOV

Political opponents can freely express opinions against government policies and actions without facing criminal investigation, arrest, or prosecution. GOV

4.6 Right to property

4.6.1 Right to property

The following questions aim to understand measures taken in case of expropriation in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

When the government expropriates communal land and resources of peasants or small farmers, the farmers receive adequate compensation. CCA

When the government expropriates property, it is for legitimate public purposes and in accordance with applicable laws and procedures ("Due Process of Law"). CCA

When the government expropriates private investors and companies, the investors receive adequate compensation. CCA

When the government takes measures that have effects similar to expropriation (such as unjustified interference in the uses or benefits of investments), investors receive adequate compensation. CCA

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? In your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The process for transferring a property when a business purchases land or a building is simple and quick. CCA

Anti-squatting laws are effectively enforced. CCA

To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

In practice, foreign investors receive fair and equitable treatment from the government in [COUNTRY] CCA

In practice, legal restrictions on foreign investment are uniformly and consistently enforced in [COUNTRY] CCA

In practice, intellectual property rights (trademarks, copyrights, and patents) in [COUNTRY] are effectively enforced. CCA

4.7 Right to asylum

4.7.1 Right to asylum

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Refugees can move freely within the host country. GOV

Refugees have access to legal work. GOV

Refugees have access to state services such as accommodation, meals, healthcare, and cash benefits. GOV

Refugee children are enrolled in school. GOV

Refugees have access to legal documentation and economic opportunities. GOV

4.8 Equality before the law

4.8.1 Equality before the law

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The law is enforced equally for all persons, including public authorities, irrespective of their personal circumstances, social status, wealth, political connections, or origin.

CCA, CCB,
GOV

All people enjoy the same legal and political rights.

CCA, CCB,
GOV

Thinking about the principle of equality before the law, to what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

All people have equal access to dispute resolution mechanisms and legal aid services.

CCA, CCB

All people have equal access to the protections and opportunities that the law provides.

CCA, CCB

Minorities enjoy equal rights and legal protection.

CCA, CCB

All people have equal access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare.

CCA, CCB

4.8.2 Equality between women and men

Thinking about the principle of equality before the law, to what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The law is enforced equally for men and women.

CCA, CCB

Men and women enjoy the same legal and political rights.

CCA, CCB

Men and women have equal access to dispute resolution mechanisms and legal aid services.

CCA, CCB

Men and women have equal access to the protections and opportunities that the law provides.

CCA, CCB

Women have equal access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare.

CCA, CCB

4.8.3 No discrimination

How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the court in your city or town? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

A poor person

GOV

A woman

GOV

A member of an ethnic or religious minority

GOV

An immigrant

GOV

A member of the LGBT+ community

GOV

Finally, we want to ask you some questions on how widespread discrimination is in justice institutions in your city or town. How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the police? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

A poor person

GOV

A woman

GOV

A member of an ethnic or religious minority

GOV

An immigrant

GOV

A member of the LGBT+ community

GOV

4.9 Workers' rights

4.9.1 Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking

The following questions aim to understand the extent to which workers' rights are respected in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Employees receive information and are consulted on their working conditions.	CCA
Employees receive information on the essential aspects of the employment relationship.	CCA
Employees receive information and are consulted on the economic and employment situation affecting their workplace.	CCA
Employees receive information and are consulted on decisions related to the strategic development of companies.	CCA

4.9.2 Right of collective bargaining and action

The following questions aim to understand the extent to which workers' rights are respected in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Workers in manufacturing can effectively organize into labor unions.	CCA
Workers in manufacturing can effectively bargain for their rights with their employers.	CCA
Workers in manufacturing can go on strike without fear of retaliation.	CCA
Workers in agriculture can effectively organize into labor unions.	CCA
Workers in agriculture can effectively bargain for their rights with their employers.	CCA

4.9.3 Right of access to placement services and protection in the event of unjustified dismissal

The following questions aim to understand the extent to which workers' rights are respected in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

People who look for work have access to free placement services.	CCA
Workers are not terminated without valid reasons.	CCA
When workers are terminated without valid reasons, they get a fair compensation.	CCA

4.9.4 Prohibition of child labor

The following questions aim to understand the extent to which workers' rights are respected in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The prohibition of child labor is effectively enforced.	CCA
Poor children and adolescents do not work in agriculture, construction, small factories, or on the street.	CCA

4.10 Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections

4.10.1 Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at elections

With respect to local elections, to what extent do you agree that in your city or town...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

People can vote freely without feeling harassed or pressured.	GOV
All people have full and equal access to voting.	GOV

Competing candidates, parties, and supporters are free to campaign without feeling harassed or pressured.	GOV
Barriers to entry into the political arena are low.	GOV
Thinking about the electoral process in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice... [Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]	Questionnaire
Competing candidates, parties, and supporters are free to campaign without feeling harassed or pressured.	GOV
People can vote freely without feeling harassed or pressured.	GOV
Barriers to entry into the political arena are low.	GOV
All people have full and equal access to voting.	GOV

4.11 Right of access to documents

4.11.1 Proactive transparency

Please choose the statement that is closest to your views on how accessible the following information is in [COUNTRY]:
[Very accessible=1; Slightly accessible=0.5; Not accessible at all=0]

Questionnaire

Budget figures of government agencies	CCA
Copies of government contracts	CCA
Sources of campaign financing of elected officials and legislators	CCA
Disclosure records of senior government officials	CCA
Public donations to political parties	CCA
Reports of the National Human Rights Institution (ombudsman)	CCA
Copies of administrative decisions made by national government agencies	CCA
Copies of administrative decisions made by local government agencies	CCA
Transcripts of administrative proceedings	CCA
Tenders and awards of government agencies	CCA
National laws and statutes	CCA
Bills discussed within national parliament as well as voting records on bills	CCA
Data about the quality of air and water	CCA
List of registered (limited liability) companies	CCA
Information about elections, voting outcomes, and voting processes	CCA
Records of actual (past) national government spending at a detailed transactional level	CCA
Land registries	CCA

Thinking about the asset and interest disclosure obligations for government officials, to what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Senior government officials effectively and fully comply with their asset and interest disclosure obligations.	CCA
--	-----

4.11.2 Publicized laws

The following questions aim to determine the degree of clarity and publicity of the legal framework in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice?

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

National laws are publicly available in all official languages.	CCB
---	-----

National laws are publicly available in languages spoken by significant segments of the population, even if they are not “official” languages.	CCB
The local government provides easy-to-understand information on people's legal rights.	CCB
The local government makes information easy to find online.	CCB
National regulations are published on a timely basis.	CCB
Local regulations are published on a timely basis.	CCB
Administrative regulations can be obtained at little cost, such as by mail, or online.	CCB
Labor regulations can be obtained at little cost, such as by mail, or online.	CCB
Judicial decisions of the highest court are published on a timely basis.	CCB
Drafts of legislation (bills) to be discussed in the legislative body are made available to the public on a timely basis.	CCB
Legislative proceedings are broadcast to the public by radio or TV.	CCB

4.11.3 Right to information request

To what extent do you agree with the following statements. In practice, when dealing with an Information request, government agencies in your city or town...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Grant the information, assuming it is properly requested.	CCA
Grant the information and it is pertinent and complete.	CCA
Grant the information in a reasonable time period.	CCA
Grant the information at a reasonable cost.	CCA
Grant the information without people having to pay a bribe.	CCA

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Information on public spending on state advertising is transparent and accessible.	GOV
--	-----

4.12 Right to petition

4.12.1 Right to petition

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition.	GOV
People can get together with others and present their concerns to local government officials.	GOV

4.13 Right of movement and of residence

4.13.1 Right of movement and of residence

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People with legal residence can move freely in the whole territory.	GOV
Citizens are allowed to emigrate or travel out of the country.	GOV
Political opponents are allowed to emigrate or travel out of the country.	GOV
Travel bans and restrictions on freedom of movement are proportionate, not discriminatory in application, of limited duration and carried out in accordance with the law.	GOV

4.14 Due process of law

4.14.1 Presumption of innocence

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The criminal justice system treats defendants as innocent until proven guilty.

CJ

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously indicts or accuses someone of committing a crime?

CJ

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a plea bargain or other pre-trial process?

CJ

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a trial?

CJ

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during the criminal investigation?

CJ

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during pre-trial proceedings and trial?

CJ

4.14.2 Impartiality and no-discrimination

The following questions aim to assess different characteristics of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

All suspects are treated equally during criminal investigations.

CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the prosecutorial system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination).

CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in the city/town where you live, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

All suspects are treated equally during trial proceedings.

CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination).

CJ

How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the court in your city or town? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

A poor person

GOV

A woman

GOV

A member of an ethnic or religious minority

GOV

An immigrant

GOV

A member of the LGBT+ community

GOV

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Trial proceedings are carried out in an impartial and non-discriminatory manner.

CJ

4.14.3 Rights of the accused

To what extent do you agree that, in the city/town where you live, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The criminal justice system respects the rights of the accused.

CJ

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that local police use excessive force when detaining a person?

CJ

How likely is it that local police use excessive force when detaining a suspected member of a criminal organization?

CJ

How likely is it that local police use excessive force when detaining a person suspected of violating immigration laws?

CJ

How likely is it that local police identify themselves to detainees and inform them of their rights and the reasons for their arrest?

CJ

How likely is it that detainees have access to an interpreter if they do not speak any official language?

CJ

How likely is it that detainees are able to communicate with family or friends upon arrival at the police station?

CJ

How likely is it that detainees are evaluated by a doctor upon arrival at the police station?

CJ

How likely is it that police tamper or fabricate evidence when arresting a person?

CJ

How likely is it that authorities videotape interrogations?

CJ

How likely is it that judges release detainees when they find due process violations?

CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in the city/town where you live, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The police follow due process once a suspect is in custody.

CJ

People are not retroactively prosecuted under new criminal legislation.

CJ

Detainees are not tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offense.

CJ

Punishments imposed for wrongful conduct are proportional to the harm caused.

CJ

In your city or town, how likely is it that, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

A political dissident is taken from his home to a detention center without any warrant of arrest?

GOV

The police search the house of a political dissident without warrant?

GOV

Police interrogators inflict minor physical harm on a detained suspect to obtain information, force a confession, or induce an admission of guilt?

GOV

Police interrogators inflict severe physical harm on a detained suspect to obtain information, force a confession, or induce an admission of guilt?

GOV

4.14.4 Legal assistance and right of defense

The following questions aim to assess criminal defense standards in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Detainees have access to legal counsel when giving their statement to the police.	CJ
Detainees have access to legal counsel during pre-trial proceedings.	CJ
Detainees have access to legal counsel during trial.	CJ
Defense attorneys have access to all evidence and witnesses used by the prosecution.	CJ
Public defenders make every effort to defend poor people accused of a crime.	CJ
Public defenders attend all hearings for their assigned cases.	CJ
Public defenders prepare their cases seriously and use solid evidence and arguments to support them.	CJ
Public defenders do everything possible to get their defendants released when they are innocent (rather than suggesting that they plead guilty).	CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the criminal defense system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Lack of adequate training/education of state-provided or pro-bono defense attorneys.	CJ
Insufficient number of state-provided or pro-bono (free-of-charge) attorneys for poor criminal defendants.	CJ
Lack of adequate training and preparation of state-provided or pro-bono (free-of-charge) attorneys for poor criminal defendants.	CJ
Lack of adequate resources available to state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys to prepare for trial.	CJ
Inability of state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys to gain access to clients while they are detained.	CJ
Lack of independence of state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys from prosecutors.	CJ
Lack of independence of state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys from judges.	CJ
Low salaries and poor working conditions for state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys.	CJ

4.14.5 Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial

The following question aims to understand the duration of pre-trial detention in the city or town where you live. Assume that the prosecutor/judge/jury determines that there is probable cause (or probable responsibility) to hold a suspect in custody. How likely is it that the detained suspect remains in custody without a formal conviction:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

For more than three months?	CJ
For more than a year?	CJ
For more than three years?	CJ

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Favor one party in decided cases?

CJ

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The courts ensure a fair trial for persons accused of committing a crime.

CJ

Judges use language that is easily understood by most people.

CJ

Judges allow public access to all hearings where permissible.

CJ

Judges adequately evaluate evidence presented at trial.

CJ

Judges ensure that there is equality between the parties in judicial proceedings.

CJ

Judges resolve cases in a reasonable, objective, and impartial manner.

CJ

Judges adhere to the highest standards when evaluating the evidence and arguments offered by the prosecution and the defense.

CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Excessive use of pre-trial detention.

CJ

Excessive length of pre-trial detention.

CJ

Lack of independence of the judiciary from the government's power.

CJ

Delays in the criminal justice system (cases take too much time).

CJ

Court congestion and lack of enough judges.

CJ

Appeals clogging the criminal justice system.

CJ

Poor decisions by criminal judges.

CJ

Inadequate selection and training of judges.

CJ

Inadequate selection and training of clerks.

CJ

Low salaries and poor working conditions for judges and court officers.

CJ

Inadequate resources.

CJ

Corruption of judges and judicial officers.

CJ

Lack of mechanisms to track the efficiency of the criminal courts.

CJ

Lack of translators (language barriers).

CJ

Delays in pre-trial proceedings.

CJ

Links with organized crime.

CJ

The following questions aim to identify the characteristics of the outcomes of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system rectify the damage or loss suffered by the victim.

CJ

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system are consistent across similar criminal cases.

CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Prosecutors decide whether and how to prosecute individual cases independently, without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference.

CJ

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

Let a suspect go, drop, or reduce charges, or grant bail?

CJ

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

[Questionnaire](#)

The judiciary decides matters impartially, on the basis of facts, without any improper influence, pressure, threats or political interference.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

The national courts are free of political influence in their application of power.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

The local courts are free of political influence in their application of power.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

Judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their decisions, which are public and reference the relevant laws or jurisprudence.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

II. JUSTICE AND SAFETY

5 - Civil Justice

5.1 Legal capability

5.1.1 Legal capability - people are aware of their rights

The following questions aim to identify people's legal capability in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People are aware of their legal rights and responsibilities.	CCA, CCB
People are aware of their rights when they face a legal problem.	CCA, CCB
People are aware of the formal justice mechanisms through which grievances can be addressed.	CCA, CCB
People are aware of the alternative justice mechanisms through which grievances can be addressed.	CCA, CCB
People are aware of their legal rights in the event of arrest or interrogation.	CCA, CCB

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Owner-managers of small firms are aware of their rights when they face a legal problem.	CCA, CCB
Owner-managers of small firms are aware of the formal justice mechanisms through which grievances can be addressed.	CCA, CCB
Owner-managers of small firms are aware of the alternative justice mechanisms through which grievances can be addressed.	CCA, CCB

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of awareness of available remedies.	CCA
--	-----

5.1.2 Legal capability - people know where to get information and advice

The following questions aim to identify people's legal capability in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People know where to get information and advice when they face a legal problem.	CCA, CCB
People know where to get information and advice in the event of arrest or interrogation.	CCA, CCB
People have access to clear and easy-to-understand information (through the internet, apps, printed materials, etc.) that allows them to better understand or resolve a legal problem.	CCA, CCB

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Owner-managers of small firms know where to get information and advice when they face a legal problem.	CCA, CCB
--	----------

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of public information about court procedures.

CCA

Lack of pre- and post-resolution support.

CCA

5.2 Access to legal aid and representation in case of civil disputes

5.2.1 Legal aid and representation are accessible and of high quality

How likely is it that a poor person facing the following situations receives legal counsel from a lawyer, paralegal, legal aid center, etc.?

[Very likely=1; Likely=0.67; Unlikely=0.33; Very unlikely=0]

Questionnaire

A tenant facing eviction.

CCA

Child custody dispute.

CCA

Major problems with public service providers (utilities).

CCA

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Attorney fees are too high.

CCA

Lack of pro-bono (free-of-charge) legal aid.

CCA

Lack of paralegals or legal clinics.

CCA

Now thinking about the accessibility and the quality of the legal assistance people receive in your city or town, to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People have access to affordable legal assistance and representation when they face a legal problem.

CCB

Owner-managers of small firms have access to affordable legal assistance and representation when they face a legal problem.

CCB

People are able to get all the expert help they want when they face a legal problem.

CCB

People receive quality legal aid from lawyers and paralegals when they face a civil or commercial dispute.

CCB

Employees receive quality legal aid from lawyers and paralegals when they face a labor dispute (such as unjustified dismissal).

CCB

Owner-managers of small firms receive quality legal aid from lawyers and paralegals when they face a commercial dispute.

CCB

On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how serious the following problems are in civil and commercial courts in the city where you live (1 means "not a problem" and 10 means a "very serious problem").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of or inadequate training of lawyers.

CCA

Lack of or inadequate legal aid programs.

CCA

5.3 Accessible, appropriate, and timely dispute resolution

5.3.1 Civil justice is accessible, affordable, and appropriate

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility of the civil justice system for people in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Civil justice is appropriate and responsive to the people and the issues they face. CCA, CCB

Civil justice is effectively delivered through a continuum of legal and justice services across the justice chain (ranging from the accessibility of information and legal assistance to the dispute resolution mechanisms). CCB

People trust state dispute resolution mechanisms (courts, small claims courts, administrative agencies, etc.). CCB

State dispute resolution mechanisms (courts, small claims courts, administrative agencies, etc.) are close to the people. CCB

The procedures for accessing state dispute resolution mechanisms are simple. CCB

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Physical location of courthouses (courts are too far away). CCA

Procedures are too cumbersome and complex. CCA

Lack of small claim courts or procedures. CCA

Lack of specialized courts and broader court systems. CCA

Court fees (filing fees) are too high. CCA

Language barriers (unavailability of translators). CCA

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility of the civil justice system for people in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

People can easily afford turning to a state dispute resolution mechanism when they face a legal problem. CCB

Owner-managers of small firms can easily afford turning to a state dispute resolution mechanism when they face a legal problem. CCB

Civil justice is inclusive and targeted to specific access needs of groups at risk of discrimination. CCA, CCB

State dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible to marginalized people. CCB

State dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible to people with disabilities. CCB

State dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible to residents who don't speak the official language. CCB

Digital tools used in civil courts facilitate people's access to justice. CCB

Digital tools used in civil courts are easy to use for most people. CCB

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

ADR (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are close to the people. CCB

The procedures for accessing ADR are simple. CCB

Alternative justice mechanisms effectively divert people from going into the formal system. CCB

The state stimulates the availability and accessibility of private legal and justice service providers (through financing, regulation, incentives, etc.) CCB

The state encourages the development and use of alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) as alternatives to the conventional justice process. CCB

People can easily meet the costs of turning to an alternative justice mechanism (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) when they face a legal problem. CCB

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are accessible to minorities. CCB

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the criminal investigation system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Owner-managers of small firms can easily meet the costs of turning to an alternative justice mechanism (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) when they face a legal problem. CCB

5.3.2 Civil justice is timely and not subject to unreasonable delays

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility of the civil justice system for people in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Digital tools used in civil courts expedite court proceedings. CCB

The following questions aim to assess the outcomes people in your city or town get from the civil justice system. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Civil and commercial courts adjudicate disputes quickly (starting from the moment the case is filed to the moment a decision or agreement is reached). CCB

Administrative courts adjudicate disputes quickly (starting from the moment the case is filed to the moment a decision or agreement is reached). CCB

Small-claim courts adjudicate disputes quickly (starting from the moment the case is filed to the moment a decision or agreement is reached). CCB

On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how serious the following problems are in civil and commercial courts in the city where you live (1 means "not a problem" and 10 means a "very serious problem").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Duration of cases (they take too much time). CCA

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Duration of cases (they take too much time). CCA

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) adjudicate disputes quickly (starting from the moment the case is filed to the moment a decision or agreement is reached). CCB

5.4 Impartial and independent dispute resolution

5.4.1 Civil justice is free of discrimination

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination based on social or economic status).

CCA

How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the court in your city or town? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

A poor person

GOV

A woman

GOV

A member of an ethnic or religious minority

GOV

An immigrant

GOV

A member of the LGBT+ community

GOV

5.4.2 Civil justice is impartial

The following questions aim to assess the outcomes people in your city or town get from the civil justice system. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Civil justice is delivered in an impartial and non-discriminatory manner.

CCA, CCB

All parties are treated equally and fairly within the civil justice system.

CCB

All parties obtain fair outcomes within the civil justice system.

CCB

The civil justice system does not exacerbate existing inequalities.

CCB

The civil justice system guarantees that parties are equally equipped to engage in judicial procedures, regardless of age, sex, social status, disability, religion, or other characteristics.

CCB

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) do not exacerbate existing inequalities.

CCB

5.4.3 Civil justice is free of corruption

The following questions aim to assess the likelihood that people experience petty corruption. How likely is it that people or private companies in your city or town have to pay bribes, informal payments, or other monetary inducements to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Deal with legal proceedings (trials)

CCB

Expedite or delay a court process

CCB

The following questions aim to assess different types of corruption. How likely are the following situations in your city or town:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Judges use their authority to benefit family members or friends?

CCA

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility of the civil justice system for people in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Digital tools used in civil courts are trustworthy and secure. CCB

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Corruption of judges and judicial officers. CCA

On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how serious the following problems are in civil and commercial courts in the city where you live (1 means "not a problem" and 10 means a "very serious problem").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Corruption of judges and judicial officers (they don't move the cases unless the parties bribe them). CCA

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are free of corruption. CCB

5.4.4 Civil justice is independent and free of undue influence from the government

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

The judiciary decides matters impartially, on the basis of facts, without any improper influence, pressure, threats or political interference. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

The Supreme Court is free of political influence in its application of power. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

The national courts are free of political influence in their application of power. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

The local courts are free of political influence in their application of power. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

The electoral appeals court is free of political influence in its application of power. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Prosecutors and judges have access to the investigations of agencies responsible for fighting money laundering and corruption, including international cooperation arrangements. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their decisions, which are public and reference the relevant laws or jurisprudence. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges are selected through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges are promoted through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges have guaranteed tenure until mandatory retirement or the expiry of their term of office. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges have adequate remuneration and working conditions. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges enjoy professional secrecy and personal immunity from liability resulting from their judicial actions. (CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

Judges are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for just cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference.	(CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)
The judiciary receives sufficient and non-arbitrary budgetary funding and resources to properly perform its functions.	(CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV)

On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how serious the following problems are in civil and commercial courts in the city where you live (1 means "not a problem" and 10 means a "very serious problem").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of independence of the judiciary from the government's power.	CCA
--	-----

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are free of political influence in their application of power.	CCB
---	-----

5.5 Effective and outcome-oriented dispute resolution

5.5.1 Civil justice is outcome oriented

The following questions aim to assess the outcomes people in your city or town get from the civil justice system. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

State dispute resolution mechanisms (courts, small claims courts, administrative agencies, etc.) aim to address the needs of each involved party.	CCB
---	-----

State dispute resolution mechanisms produce fair outcomes for each involved party.	CCB
--	-----

The outcomes attained through state dispute resolution mechanisms reflect a fair distribution of benefits and burdens between involved parties.	CCB
---	-----

The outcomes attained through state dispute resolution mechanisms rectify the damage or loss suffered as a result of the problem.	CCB
---	-----

The outcomes attained through state dispute resolution mechanisms solve the problem between involved parties.	CCB
---	-----

The outcomes attained through state dispute resolution mechanisms are consistent across similar problems.	CCB
---	-----

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility of the civil justice system for people in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

State dispute resolution mechanisms use technology and data to enhance justice delivery.	CCB
--	-----

Digital tools used in civil courts improve the quality of court proceedings.	CCB
--	-----

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) address the needs of each involved party.	CCB
--	-----

The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) reflect a fair distribution of benefits and burdens between involved parties.	CCB
--	-----

The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) rectify the damage or loss suffered as a result of the problem.	CCB
--	-----

The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) solve the problem between involved parties. CCB

The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are consistent across similar problems. CCB

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) produce fair outcomes for each involved party. CCB

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Limited understanding of the benefits of alternative justice. CCA

Limited use of alternative justice mechanisms. CCA

Insufficient or inefficient alternative justice mechanisms. CCA

5.5.2 Effective civil justice enforcement

The following questions aim to assess the outcomes people in your city or town get from the civil justice system. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The mechanisms for enforcing uncontested claims (such as order for payment, court order, etc.) are effective. CCB

Winning parties can enforce court decisions quickly and effectively. CCB

Losing parties comply with court decisions quickly and effectively. CCB

On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how serious the following problems are in civil and commercial courts in the city where you live (1 means "not a problem" and 10 means a "very serious problem").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Inefficient enforcement mechanisms (judgments are difficult to enforce in practice). CCA

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Public sector employees comply with alternative justice mechanisms decisions. CCB

The parties involved comply with the agreements resulting from the alternative justice mechanisms. CCB

5.6 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms

5.6.1 Alternative civil justice is accessible, appropriate, and timely

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

ADR (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are close to the people. CCB

The procedures for accessing ADR are simple. CCB

Alternative justice mechanisms effectively divert people from going into the formal system. CCB

The state stimulates the availability and accessibility of private legal and justice service providers (through financing, regulation, incentives, etc.) CCB

The state encourages the development and use of alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) as alternatives to the conventional justice process.	CCB
People can easily meet the costs of turning to an alternative justice mechanism (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) when they face a legal problem.	CCB
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are accessible to minorities.	CCB
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) adjudicate disputes quickly (starting from the moment the case is filed to the moment a decision or agreement is reached).	CCB
Owner-managers of small firms can easily meet the costs of turning to an alternative justice mechanism (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) when they face a legal problem.	CCB

5.6.2 Alternative civil justice is outcome oriented and effective

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) address the needs of each involved party.	CCB
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) reflect a fair distribution of benefits and burdens between involved parties.	CCB
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) rectify the damage or loss suffered as a result of the problem.	CCB
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) solve the problem between involved parties.	CCB
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are consistent across similar problems.	CCB
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) produce fair outcomes for each involved party.	CCB
Public sector employees comply with alternative justice mechanisms decisions.	CCB
The parties involved comply with the agreements resulting from the alternative justice mechanisms.	CCB

The following questions aim to examine the reasons why poor people in your city or town do not use the justice system to settle their disputes. On a scale from 1 to 10, please tell us how important the following factors are in influencing poor people's decisions on whether to approach the justice system to resolve a dispute in the city where you live (1 means "not important" and 10 means "a very important factor").

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Limited understanding of the benefits of alternative justice.	CCA
Limited use of alternative justice mechanisms.	CCA
Insufficient or inefficient alternative justice mechanisms.	CCA

5.6.3 Alternative civil justice is impartial and independent

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation, arbitration, or restorative justice, among others, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) do not exacerbate existing inequalities.	CCB
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are free of corruption.	CCB

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, arbitration, restorative justice, etc.) are free of political influence in their application of power.

CCB

6 - Criminal Justice

6.1 Effective and impartial criminal investigation

6.1.1 Criminal investigation system is timely and effective

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the criminal investigation system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of effective intelligence systems to support criminal investigators.	CJ
Lack of proactive investigation methods, such as undercover operations.	CJ
Deficient mechanisms to gather information and analyze evidence.	CJ
Improper storage or lack of chain of custody procedures for material evidence.	CJ
Deficient systems to protect witnesses and whistle-blowers.	CJ
Deficient systems to exchange information between criminal investigative service agencies.	CJ
An insufficient number of criminal investigators.	CJ
Lack of training and preparation of criminal investigators.	CJ
Lack of technology and adequate resources.	CJ
Low salaries and poor working conditions of criminal investigators.	CJ
Deficient eyewitness identification procedures that improperly disadvantage the accused.	CJ
Deficient systems to analyze crime patterns and understand trends.	CJ
Investigators' reliance on intuition rather than adequate data and analysis.	CJ
Organizational traps (deficient institutional design) that limit creativity and change the course of investigations.	CJ
Duration of investigations (they take too much time).	CJ

The following questions aim to assess different characteristics of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Criminal investigators carry out serious and lawful investigations.	CJ
Police encourage crime reporting.	CJ
Criminal investigators are effective in resolving serious crimes.	CJ

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously indicts or accuses someone of committing a crime?	CJ
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6.1.2 Criminal investigations are impartial, independent, and free of corruption

The following questions aim to assess different characteristics of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

All suspects are treated equally during criminal investigations.	CJ
--	----

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the criminal investigation system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination).

CJ

Finally, we want to ask you some questions on how widespread discrimination is in justice institutions in your city or town. How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the police? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

A poor person

GOV

A woman

GOV

A member of an ethnic or religious minority

GOV

An immigrant

GOV

A member of the LGBT+ community

GOV

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during the criminal investigation?

CJ

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during pre-trial proceedings and trial?

CJ

How likely is it that local police officers arrest innocent people on false charges to solicit bribes or fill a quota?

CJ

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Actually investigate a crime?

CJ

Actually prosecute a criminal?

CJ

Destroy, tamper, or fabricate evidence?

CJ

Favor one party in decided cases?

CJ

Let a suspect go, drop, or reduce charges, or grant bail?

CJ

Ignore illegal activities (like drug trafficking or money laundering)?

CJ

The following questions aim to assess different characteristics of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Corruption of investigators or judicial police.

CJ

Corruption of police chiefs.

CJ

Links with organized crime.

CJ

Deficient and corrupt recruitment processes.

CJ

Criminal investigations are carried out without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference.

CJ

6.2 Effective and impartial prosecution and pre-trial proceedings

6.2.1 Criminal prosecution is timely and effective

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously indicts or accuses someone of committing a crime?

CJ

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a trial? CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the prosecutorial system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Prosecutors' understanding of the law. CJ

Lack of adequate training and preparation of prosecutors. CJ

Insufficient number of prosecutors to handle caseloads. CJ

Low salaries and poor working conditions for prosecutors. CJ

Lack of ability of prosecutors to provide solid evidence, interview witnesses, and make legal arguments. CJ

The following questions aim to identify the characteristics of the outcomes of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system rectify the damage or loss suffered by the victim. CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Excessive use of pre-trial detention. CJ

Excessive length of pre-trial detention. CJ

The following question aims to understand the duration of pre-trial detention in the city or town where you live. Assume that the prosecutor/judge/jury determines that there is probable cause (or probable responsibility) to hold a suspect in custody. How likely is it that the detained suspect remains in custody without a formal conviction:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

For more than three months? CJ

For more than a year? CJ

For more than three years? CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Delays in pre-trial proceedings. CJ

6.2.2 Pre-trial proceedings are impartial, independent, and free of corruption

The following questions aim to identify the characteristics of the outcomes of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system are consistent across similar criminal cases. CJ

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Expedite court processes? CJ

Favor one party in decided cases? CJ

Let a suspect go, drop or reduce charges, or grant bail? CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the prosecutorial system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination). CJ

Corruption among prosecutors. CJ

Deficient and corrupt recruitment processes. CJ

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Prosecutors and judges have access to the investigations of agencies responsible for fighting money laundering and corruption, including international cooperation arrangements. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Prosecutors decide whether and how to prosecute individual cases independently, without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference. CJ

Prosecution services release timely information about policies, data, and outcomes of concluded cases. CJ

Prosecutors are appointed through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference. CJ

Prosecutors are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference. CJ

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0] Questionnaire

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during pre-trial proceedings and trial? CJ

6.3 Effective and impartial criminal adjudication

6.3.1 Criminal adjudication is effective and outcome oriented

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Poor decisions by criminal judges. CJ

Inadequate selection and training of judges. CJ

Inadequate selection and training of clerks. CJ

Low salaries and poor working conditions for judges and court officers. CJ

Inadequate resources. CJ

Lack of translators (language barriers). CJ

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Judges adhere to the highest standards when evaluating the evidence and arguments offered by the prosecution and the defense. CJ

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a trial?

CJ

The following questions aim to identify the characteristics of the outcomes of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system rectify the damage or loss suffered by the victim.

CJ

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system are consistent across similar criminal cases.

CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Digital tools used in criminal courts improve the quality of court proceedings.

CJ

Digital tools used in criminal courts facilitate people's access to justice.

CJ

Digital tools used in criminal courts are easy to use for most people.

CJ

6.3.2 Criminal adjudication is timely and not subject to unreasonable delay

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Digital tools used in criminal courts expedite court proceedings.

CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Delays in the criminal justice system (cases take too much time).

CJ

Court congestion and lack of enough judges.

CJ

Appeals clogging the criminal justice system.

CJ

Lack of mechanisms to track the efficiency of the criminal courts.

CJ

6.3.3 Criminal adjudication is impartial

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination).

CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in the city/town where you live, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

All suspects are treated equally during trial proceedings.

CJ

How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the court in your city or town? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

A poor person

GOV

A woman

GOV

A member of an ethnic or religious minority

GOV

An immigrant	GOV
A member of the LGBT+ community	GOV

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Trial proceedings are carried out in an impartial and non-discriminatory manner.	CJ
The courts ensure a fair trial for persons accused of committing a crime.	CJ
Judges use language that is easily understood by most people.	CJ
Judges allow public access to all hearings where permissible.	CJ
Judges adequately evaluate evidence presented at trial.	CJ
Judges ensure that there is equality between the parties in judicial proceedings.	CJ
Judges resolve cases in a reasonable, objective, and impartial manner.	CJ

6.3.4 Criminal adjudication is free of corruption

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0] Questionnaire

Expedite court processes?	CJ
Favor one party in decided cases?	CJ
Let a suspect go, drop or reduce charges, or grant bail?	CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Corruption of judges and judicial officers.	CJ
Links with organized crime.	CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Digital tools used in criminal courts are trustworthy and secure.	CJ
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6.3.5 Criminal adjudication is free of undue influence

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

The judiciary decides matters impartially, on the basis of facts, without any improper influence, pressure, threats or political interference.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The Supreme Court is free of political influence in its application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The national courts are free of political influence in their application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
The local courts are free of political influence in their application of power.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV
Prosecutors and judges have access to the investigations of agencies responsible for fighting money laundering and corruption, including international cooperation arrangements.	CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their decisions, which are public and reference the relevant laws or jurisprudence. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of independence of the judiciary from the government’s power. CJ

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Judges are selected through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Judges are promoted through a merit-based system, without any improper influence or political interference. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Judges have guaranteed tenure until mandatory retirement or the expiry of their term of office. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Judges have adequate remuneration and working conditions. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Judges enjoy professional secrecy and personal immunity from liability resulting from their judicial actions. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

Judges are disciplined, suspended, transferred, or removed only for just cause, according to established procedures, and without any improper influence or political interference. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

The judiciary receives sufficient and non-arbitrary budgetary funding and resources to properly perform its functions. CJ, CCA, CCB, GOV

6.4 Alternative criminal justice mechanisms

6.4.1 Alternative criminal justice is accessible, appropriate, and timely

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation and restorative justice, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The procedures for accessing alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) are simple. CJ

Alternative justice mechanisms effectively divert people from going into the formal criminal justice system. CJ

The state encourages the development and use of restorative justice as alternative to the conventional criminal justice process. CJ

The state stimulates the availability and accessibility of private legal and justice service providers (through financing, regulation, incentives, etc.) to assist victims of crime. CJ

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) adjudicate disputes quickly. CJ

6.4.2 Alternative criminal justice is outcome oriented and effective

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation and restorative justice, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) address the needs of offenders and victims. CJ

The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) reflect a fair distribution of benefits and burdens between involved parties.	CJ
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) rectify the damage or loss suffered as a result of the offense.	CJ
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) solve the problem/offense between involved parties.	CJ
The outcomes attained through alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) are consistent across similar problems.	CJ
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) produce fair outcomes for each involved party.	CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning “not a problem” and 10 meaning a “very serious problem”), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Limited understanding of the goals, values, and benefits of restorative justice.	CJ
Insufficient or inefficient alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (conciliation, mediation) to resolve disputes outside the criminal system.	CJ

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0] Questionnaire

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a plea bargain or other pre-trial process?	CJ
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6.4.3 Alternative criminal justice is impartial and independent

The following questions aim to assess the accessibility and quality of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation and restorative justice, in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) do not exacerbate existing inequalities.	CJ
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) are free of corruption.	CJ
Alternative justice mechanisms (mediation, restorative justice) are free of political influence in their application of power.	CJ

6.5 Victims' rights

6.5.1 Victims' rights

The following question aims to assess the experiences of crime victims in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

The criminal justice system respects the rights of victims.	CJ
Crime victims receive prompt attention and response when they report a crime.	CJ
Crime victims receive effective and timely medical and psychological care when needed.	CJ
Crime victims receive information and free legal advice when going to the authorities.	CJ
Crime victims receive effective protection if their safety is at risk.	CJ
The police make every effort to assist victims and arrest perpetrators when people report a crime.	CJ

The following question aims to assess the experiences of victims of sexual crimes and domestic violence in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

Victims of sexual crimes receive adequate care and protection.	CJ
Victims of domestic violence receive adequate care and protection.	CJ
The programs serving the needs of victims of rape, gender-based violence, and human trafficking are effective in helping them navigate the traumatic experience.	CJ

6.6 Due process of law

6.6.1 Presumption of innocence

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

The criminal justice system treats defendants as innocent until proven guilty.	CJ
--	----

How likely it is for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0] Questionnaire

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously indicts or accuses someone of committing a crime?	CJ
---	----

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a plea bargain or other pre-trial process?	CJ
---	----

How likely is it that the criminal system erroneously convicts someone of committing a crime through a trial?	CJ
---	----

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during the criminal investigation?	CJ
---	----

How likely is it that a poor detainee is in fact presumed innocent during pre-trial proceedings and trial?	CJ
--	----

6.6.2 Impartiality and no-discrimination

The following questions aim to assess different characteristics of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

All suspects are treated equally during criminal investigations.	CJ
--	----

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the prosecutorial system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination).	CJ
--	----

To what extent do you agree that, in the city/town where you live, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0] Questionnaire

All suspects are treated equally during trial proceedings.	CJ
--	----

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0] Questionnaire

Bias against marginalized people (discrimination).	CJ
--	----

How likely are the following criteria to put a person at a disadvantage when dealing with the court in your city or town? The person is:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0] Questionnaire

A poor person	GOV
A woman	GOV
A member of an ethnic or religious minority	GOV
An immigrant	GOV
A member of the LGBT+ community	GOV

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Trial proceedings are carried out in an impartial and non-discriminatory manner.	CJ
--	----

6.6.3 Rights of the accused

To what extent do you agree that, in the city/town where you live, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The criminal justice system respects the rights of the accused.	CJ
The police follow due process once a suspect is in custody.	CJ
People are not retroactively prosecuted under new criminal legislation.	CJ
Detainees are not tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offense.	CJ
Punishments imposed for wrongful conduct are proportional to the harm caused.	CJ

How likely is it for these situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that local police use excessive force when detaining a person?	CJ
How likely is it that local police use excessive force when detaining a suspected member of a criminal organization?	CJ
How likely is it that local police use excessive force when detaining a person suspected of violating immigration laws?	CJ
How likely is it that local police identify themselves to detainees and inform them of their rights and the reasons for their arrest?	CJ
How likely is it that detainees have access to an interpreter if they do not speak any official language?	CJ
How likely is it that detainees are able to communicate with family or friends upon arrival at the police station?	CJ
How likely is it that detainees are evaluated by a doctor upon arrival at the police station?	CJ
How likely is it that police tamper or fabricate evidence when arresting a person?	CJ
How likely is it that authorities videotape interrogations?	CJ
How likely is it that judges release detainees when they find due process violations?	CJ

In your city or town, how likely is it that, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

A political dissident is taken from his home to a detention center without any warrant of arrest?	GOV
The police search the house of a political dissident without warrant?	GOV
Police interrogators inflict minor physical harm on a detained suspect to obtain information, force a confession, or induce an admission of guilt?	GOV
Police interrogators inflict severe physical harm on a detained suspect to obtain information, force a confession, or induce an admission of guilt?	GOV

6.6.4 Legal assistance and right of defense

The following questions aim to assess criminal defense standards in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Detainees have access to legal counsel when giving their statement to the police.	CJ
Detainees have access to legal counsel during pre-trial proceedings.	CJ
Detainees have access to legal counsel during trial.	CJ
Defense attorneys have access to all evidence and witnesses used by the prosecution.	CJ
Public defenders make every effort to defend poor people accused of a crime.	CJ
Public defenders attend all hearings for their assigned cases	CJ
Public defenders prepare their cases seriously and use solid evidence and arguments to support them.	CJ
Public defenders do everything possible to get their defendants released when they are innocent (rather than suggesting that they plead guilty).	CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the criminal defense system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Lack of adequate training/education of state-provided or pro-bono defense attorneys.	CJ
Insufficient number of state-provided or pro-bono (free-of-charge) attorneys for poor criminal defendants.	CJ
Lack of adequate training and preparation of state-provided or pro-bono (free-of-charge) attorneys for poor criminal defendants.	CJ
Lack of adequate resources available to state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys to prepare for trial.	CJ
Inability of state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys to gain access to clients while they are detained.	CJ
Lack of independence of state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys from prosecutors.	CJ
Lack of independence of state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys from judges.	CJ
Low salaries and poor working conditions for state-provided or pro-bono public defense attorneys.	CJ

6.6.5 Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial

The following question aims to understand the duration of pre-trial detention in the city or town where you live. Assume that the prosecutor/judge/jury determines that there is probable cause (or probable responsibility) to hold a suspect in custody. How likely is it that the detained suspect remains in custody without a formal conviction:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

For more than three months?	CJ
For more than a year?	CJ
For more than three years?	CJ

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Favor one party in decided cases?	CJ
-----------------------------------	----

The following question aims to assess criminal court processes in the city/town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The courts ensure a fair trial for persons accused of committing a crime.	CJ
Judges use language that is easily understood by most people.	CJ
Judges allow public access to all hearings where permissible.	CJ
Judges adequately evaluate evidence presented at trial.	CJ
Judges ensure that there is equality between the parties in judicial proceedings.	CJ
Judges resolve cases in a reasonable, objective, and impartial manner.	CJ
Judges adhere to the highest standards when evaluating the evidence and arguments offered by the prosecution and the defense.	CJ

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by criminal courts in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Excessive use of pre-trial detention.	CJ
Excessive length of pre-trial detention.	CJ
Delays in the criminal justice system (cases take too much time).	CJ
Court congestion and lack of enough judges.	CJ
Appeals clogging the criminal justice system.	CJ
Poor decisions by criminal judges.	CJ
Inadequate selection and training of judges.	CJ
Inadequate selection and training of clerks.	CJ
Low salaries and poor working conditions for judges and court officers.	CJ
Inadequate resources.	CJ
Corruption of judges and judicial officers.	CJ
Lack of mechanisms to track the efficiency of the criminal courts.	CJ
Lack of translators (language barriers).	CJ
Lack of independence of the judiciary from the government's power.	CJ
Delays in pre-trial proceedings.	CJ
Links with organized crime.	CJ

The following questions aim to identify the characteristics of the outcomes of the criminal justice system in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system rectify the damage or loss suffered by the victim.	CJ
The outcomes attained through the criminal justice system are consistent across similar criminal cases.	CJ

To what extent do you agree that, in your city or town, in practice...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Prosecutors decide whether and how to prosecute individual cases independently, without any improper influence, pressure, threats, or political interference.	CJ
---	----

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Let a suspect go, drop or reduce charges, or grant bail?

CJ

Now, thinking about the way the judiciary operates in [COUNTRY], to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The judiciary decides matters impartially, on the basis of facts, without any improper influence, pressure, threats or political interference.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

The national courts are free of political influence in their application of power.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

The local courts are free of political influence in their application of power.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

Judges routinely provide formal reasoning for their decisions, which are public and reference the relevant laws or jurisprudence.

CJ, CCA,
CCB, GOV

6.7 Rights of persons deprived of liberty

6.7.1 Rights of persons deprived of liberty

The following questions aim to identify the main problems faced by the prison system in your city or town. On a scale from 1 to 10 (with 1 meaning "not a problem" and 10 meaning a "very serious problem"), please tell us how significant are the following problems:

[1=1; 2=0.89; 3=0.78; 4=0.67; 5=0.56; 6=0.44; 7=0.33; 8=0.22; 9=0.11; 10=0]

Questionnaire

Abuse and mistreatment by guards and prison personnel.

CJ

Abuse and mistreatment by other inmates.

CJ

Violent incidents and riots.

CJ

Lack of security personnel, guards, and correctional personnel.

CJ

Inmate self-government.

CJ

Bribes, extortion, and undue charges by guards and correctional personnel.

CJ

Bribes, extortion, and undue charges by other inmates.

CJ

Harsh conditions and overcrowding.

CJ

Lack of separate facilities for men and women.

CJ

Lack of separate facilities for minors and adults.

CJ

Lack of separate facilities for pre-trial detainees and sentenced prisoners.

CJ

Lack of separate facilities for dangerous and less serious offenders.

CJ

Poor access to food and water, and malnutrition among inmates.

CJ

Poor access to health care.

CJ

Lack of attention to inmates with special needs or disabilities.

CJ

Poor rehabilitative programs and recidivism.

CJ

Lack of accessible complaint mechanisms.

CJ

Poor security that facilitates escapes.

CJ

Excessive use of incarceration for minor crimes that could be handled through alternative sentencing programs.

CJ

7 - Safety

7.1 Perceptions of safety

(Measured through General Population Poll only)

7.2 Control of violence

(Measured through General Population Poll only)

III. CONTROL OF CORRUPTION, TRANSPARENCY, AND REGULATORY PROCEEDINGS

8 - Control of corruption

8.1 Absence of bribery

8.1.1 Bribery in administrative and justice proceedings

The following questions aim to assess the likelihood that people experience petty corruption. How likely is it that people or private companies in your city or town have to pay bribes, informal payments, or other monetary inducements to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Get a place in a public school	CCB
Receive public healthcare services	CCB
Obtain a driver's license	CCB
Receive welfare benefits from the government (for example, for people with disabilities, or for elderly people)	CCB
Receive retirement benefits from the government	CCB
Make an Access to Information request	CCB
Connect to public utilities	CCB
Register an ownership title over immovable property	CCB
Deal with legal proceedings (trials)	CCB
Expedite or delay a court process	CCB

How likely is it that police officers, prosecutors, or court officers (court personnel or judges) working on criminal cases in your city or town request or receive bribes or other informal payments to:

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Actually investigate a crime?	CJ
Actually prosecute a criminal?	CJ
Drop or reduce charges, or grant bail?	CJ
Destroy, tamper, or fabricate evidence?	CJ
Expedite court processes?	CJ
Favor one party in decided cases?	CJ
Let a suspect go, drop or reduce charges, or grant bail?	CJ
Ignore illegal activities (like drug trafficking or money laundering)?	CJ

In your city or town...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that local police officers request or receive bribes from traders and small merchants, so that they can carry on their activity?	CCB
How likely is it that local police officers request or receive bribes from criminal organizations to ignore their illegal activities (like selling drugs on the streets)?	CCB
How likely is it that local police officers request or receive bribes from drivers to ignore traffic violations?	CCB

The following questions aim to assess the likelihood that people experience petty corruption. How likely is it that people or private companies in your city or town have to pay bribes, informal payments, or other monetary inducements to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Register a new business	CCB
Expedite the delivery of a construction permit	CCB
Expedite the delivery of an occupational health and safety permit	CCB

Clear goods through customs	CCB
Obtain contracts with public institutions in public procurement processes	CCB
Obtain contracts with public institutions without bidding processes	CCB
Process tax declarations	CCB
Deal with labor regulations or inspections at the business premises	CCB
Deal with environmental regulations or inspections at the business premises	CCB
Deal with health and safety regulations or inspections at the business premises	CCB

8.2 Absence of corrupt procurement practices

8.2.1 Corrupt procurement practices

Thinking now about high-level corruption, how likely is it that government officials in [COUNTRY]...

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Exert influence to award government contracts to specific vendors without following competitive bidding processes?	CCB
Exert influence to purchase goods or services from specific vendors at costs far above market rates?	CCB
Exert influence to award government contracts or purchase goods or services from specific vendors in exchange for informal payments or gifts?	CCB
Exert influence to renegotiate contracts after concession to benefit the vendors?	CCB
Exert influence to approve laws, regulations, policies, or budgets for their private benefit?	CCB
Use insider knowledge gained in office to profit financially?	CCB

Finally, please choose the statement that is closest to your views on how government procurement for major public works (airports, highways, power plants, etc.) operates in [COUNTRY]. (PLEASE CHOOSE ONLY ONE SINGLE ANSWER):

[(a) Most contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding procedure.=1; (b) There is a formal bidding procedure, but it is flawed. Several contracts are awarded without competitive bidding, or through ineffective bidding processes, leaving open the possibility of corruption.=0.5; (c) There is no formal bidding procedure, or it is superficial and ineffective. Most contracts are awarded to firms which offer bribes; to firms owned by political supporters; or to firms in which a relevant government officer has a financial stake.=0]

Questionnaire

(a) Most contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding procedure.	CCB
---	-----

8.2.2 Graft in the political process

How likely are the following situations in [COUNTRY]?

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials (head of state, head of government, ministers), or their agents request or receive bribes or other informal payments in exchange for favorable treatment or favors?	CCA
Members of the Legislature/Parliament request or receive bribes or other informal payments in exchange for political favors or a favorable vote on a bill?	CCA
Political parties request or receive bribes or other informal payments in exchange for political favors, favorable treatment, or access to policymakers?	CCA

8.3 Absence of embezzlement

8.3.1 Embezzlement in the public sector

How likely are the following situations in [COUNTRY]?

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials (head of state, head of government, ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

CCA

The following questions aim to assess different types of corruption. How likely are the following situations in your city or town:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

CCA

Public sector employees add fake employees to the payroll or claim overtime for hours not worked?

CCA

Public sector employees misappropriate or steal government assets or supplies for personal use or for re-sale?

CCA

8.4 Absence of favoritism

8.4.1 Favoritism, nepotism, and patronage

The following question aim to assess different types of corruption. How likely are the following situations in your city or town:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials use their authority to benefit family members or friends?

CCA

Public sector employees use their authority to benefit family members or friends?

CCA

Judges use their authority to benefit family members or friends?

CCA

Prosecutors use their authority to benefit family members or friends?

CCA

How likely are the following situations in [COUNTRY]?

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials use their authority to benefit political clienteles?

CCA

8.5 Absence of corrupt electoral practices

8.5.1 Illegal campaign financing

How likely are the following situations in your city or town:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Candidates or political parties receive bribes, gifts, or suspicious campaign contributions in exchange for political favors, contracts, jobs or favorable policies?

CCA

Candidates or political parties receive bribes, gifts, or suspicious campaign contributions from criminal organizations in exchange for political favors, favorable policies or to turn a blind eye to their illegal activities?

CCA

Candidates or political parties fail to comply with campaign financing regulations?

CCA

Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials misuse official resources (funds, time, influence, etc.) to help their own political party?

CCA

8.5.2 Electoral fraud and vote buying

How likely are the following situations in your city or town:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Elected leaders or high-ranking government officials manipulate elections or illegally interfere with the electoral process?	CCA
Election officials request or receive bribes, gifts, or other monetary inducements to benefit a candidate or political party?	CCA
Political parties, candidates, or elected leaders put undue pressure on certain groups of voters so that they vote a particular way or not at all?	CCA
Political parties or candidates distribute money, gifts, or resources to voters in an election in exchange for votes or political support?	CCA

9 - Transparency and access to information

9.1 Transparency and access to information

9.1.1 Proactive transparency

Please choose the statement that is closest to your views on how accessible the following information is in [COUNTRY]:

[Very accessible=1; Slightly accessible=0.5; Not accessible at all=0]

Questionnaire

Budget figures of government agencies	CCA
Copies of government contracts	CCA
Sources of campaign financing of elected officials and legislators	CCA
Disclosure records of senior government officials	CCA
Public donations to political parties	CCA
Reports of the National Human Rights Institution (ombudsman)	CCA
Copies of administrative decisions made by national government agencies	CCA
Copies of administrative decisions made by local government agencies	CCA
Transcripts of administrative proceedings	CCA
Tenders and awards of government agencies	CCA
National laws and statutes	CCA
Bills discussed within national parliament as well as voting records on bills.	CCA
Data about the quality of air and water	CCA
List of registered (limited liability) companies	CCA
Information about elections, voting outcomes, and voting processes	CCA
Records of actual (past) national government spending at a detailed transactional level	CCA
Land registries	CCA

Thinking about the asset and interest disclosure obligations for government officials, to what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Senior government officials effectively and fully comply with their asset and interest disclosure obligations.	CCA
--	-----

9.1.2 Publicized laws

The following questions aim to determine the degree of clarity and publicity of the legal framework in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice?

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

National laws are publicly available in all official languages.	CCB
National laws are publicly available in languages spoken by significant segments of the population, even if they are not “official” languages.	CCB
The local government provides easy-to-understand information on people's legal rights.	CCB
The local government makes information easy to find online.	CCB
National regulations are published on a timely basis.	CCB
Local regulations are published on a timely basis.	CCB
Administrative regulations can be obtained at little cost, such as by mail, or online.	CCB
Labor regulations can be obtained at little cost, such as by mail, or online.	CCB
Judicial decisions of the highest court are published on a timely basis.	CCB
Drafts of legislation (bills) to be discussed in the legislative body are made available to the public on a timely basis.	CCB
Legislative proceedings are broadcast to the public by radio or TV.	CCB

9.1.3 Right to information request

To what extent do you agree with the following statements. In practice, when dealing with an Information request, government agencies in your city or town...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Grant the information, assuming it is properly requested.	CCA
Grant the information and it is pertinent and complete.	CCA
Grant the information in a reasonable time period.	CCA
Grant the information at a reasonable cost.	CCA
Grant the information without people having to pay a bribe.	CCA

To what extent do you agree that in your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Information on public spending on state advertising is transparent and accessible.	GOV
--	-----

10 - Administrative proceedings, regulatory enforcement, and right to property

10.1 Simple, predictable, and timely administrative proceedings

10.1.1 Clear, accessible, and predictable legal framework for businesses

The following questions aim to determine the stability of government regulations in your city or town. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Business entry regulations are clear, accessible, and predictable.	CCB
Property and zoning regulations are clear, accessible, and predictable.	CCB
Regulations governing utility service provision are clear, accessible, and predictable.	CCB
Commercial regulations are clear, accessible, and predictable.	CCB

Labor regulations are clear, accessible, and predictable.	CCB
Environmental regulations for businesses are clear, accessible, and predictable.	CCB

10.1.2 Administrative proceedings are simple, timely, and free of corruption

Now thinking about regulatory burden that people and business face in your city or town, to what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Administrative procedures for registering a new business are simple, inexpensive, and conducted without unreasonable delay.	CCB
---	-----

Administrative procedures for registering an ownership title over immovable property are simple, inexpensive, and conducted without unreasonable delay.	CCB
---	-----

Administrative procedures for connecting to public utilities are simple, inexpensive, and conducted without unreasonable delay.	CCB
---	-----

Administrative procedures for obtaining labor permits are simple, inexpensive, and conducted without unreasonable delay.	CCB
--	-----

Administrative procedures for obtaining commercial permits are simple, inexpensive, and conducted without unreasonable delay.	CCB
---	-----

Administrative procedures for obtaining environmental permits are simple, inexpensive, and conducted without unreasonable delay.	CCB
--	-----

The “Due Process of Law” is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by environmental protection authorities.	CCB
--	-----

The “Due Process of Law” is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by labor authorities.	CCB
---	-----

The “Due Process of Law” is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by local authorities.	CCB
---	-----

The following questions aim to assess the likelihood that people experience petty corruption. How likely is it that people or private companies in your city or town have to pay bribes, informal payments, or other monetary inducements to:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

Connect to public utilities	CCB
-----------------------------	-----

Register an ownership title over immovable property	CCB
---	-----

Register a new business	CCB
-------------------------	-----

Expedite the delivery of a construction permit	CCB
--	-----

Expedite the delivery of an occupational health and safety permit	CCB
---	-----

Clear goods through customs	CCB
-----------------------------	-----

Obtain contracts with public institutions in public procurement processes	CCB
---	-----

Obtain contracts with public institutions without bidding processes	CCB
---	-----

Process tax declarations	CCB
--------------------------	-----

Deal with labor regulations or inspections at the business premises	CCB
---	-----

Deal with environmental regulations or inspections at the business premises	CCB
---	-----

Deal with health and safety regulations or inspections at the business premises	CCB
---	-----

10.2 Right to property

10.2.1 Right to property

The following questions aim to understand measures taken in case of expropriation in [COUNTRY]. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

When the government expropriates communal land and resources of peasants or small farmers, the farmers receive adequate compensation. CCA

When the government expropriates property, it is for legitimate public purposes and in accordance with applicable laws and procedures ("Due Process of Law"). CCA

When the government expropriates private investors and companies, the investors receive adequate compensation. CCA

When the government takes measures that have effects similar to expropriation (such as unjustified interference in the uses or benefits of investments), investors receive adequate compensation. CCA

To what extent do you agree with the following statements? In your city or town, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The process for transferring a property when a business purchases land or a building is simple and quick. CCA

Anti-squatting laws are effectively enforced. CCA

To what extent do you agree with the following statements:

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

In practice, foreign investors receive fair and equitable treatment from the government in [COUNTRY] CCA

In practice, legal restrictions on foreign investment are uniformly and consistently enforced in [COUNTRY] CCA

In practice, intellectual property rights (trademarks, copyrights, and patents) in [COUNTRY] are effectively enforced. CCA

10.3 Regulatory enforcement

10.3.1 Audits and inspections are conducted lawfully and are free of corruption

How likely are the following situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very unlikely=1; Unlikely=0.67; Likely=0.33; Very likely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that a mid-size manufacturing firm gets routinely audited/inspected by the environmental protection authorities? CCA

How likely is it that a mid-size manufacturing firm is routinely audited/inspected by the labor authorities? CCA

How likely is it that a small business is routinely audited/inspected by local authorities? CCA

How likely is it that the environmental protection authorities request or receive bribes or other undue advantages to ignore environmental regulations violations? CCA

How likely is it that the labor authorities request or receive bribes or other undue advantages to ignore the safety violations? CCA

How likely is it that the local authorities request or receive bribes or other undue advantages to ignore the safety violations? CCA

10.3.2 Complaint mechanisms are simple, accessible, and cost-effective

The following questions aim to understand the enforcement of environmental, labor, and consumer regulations in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

The mechanisms for reporting environmental violations are simple, accessible, and inexpensive.

CCA

The mechanisms for reporting labor and safety violations are simple, accessible, and inexpensive.

CCA

The mechanisms for reporting violations of consumer protection laws are simple, accessible, and inexpensive.

CCA

10.3.3 Regulatory authorities effectively and impartially investigate violations reports

How likely are the following situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very likely=1; Likely=0.67; Unlikely=0.33; Very unlikely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that a mid-size manufacturing firm gets audited/inspected by the environmental protection authorities as a result of allegations of pollution?

CCA

How likely is it that a mid-size manufacturing firm gets audited/inspected by the labor authorities as a result of an employee filing a complaint about a safety violation at work?

CCA

How likely is it that a small business gets audited/inspected by the local authorities as a result of allegations of business license or zoning violations?

CCA

The following questions aim to understand the enforcement of environmental, labor, and consumer regulations in the city or town where you live. To what extent do you agree that, in practice...

[Strongly agree=1; Agree=0.67; Disagree=0.33; Strongly disagree=0]

Questionnaire

Authorities handle environmental complaints impartially and effectively and start their own investigations if needed.

CCA

Authorities handle labor and safety complaints impartially and effectively and start their own investigations if needed.

CCA

Authorities handle consumer protection complaints impartially and effectively and start their own investigations if needed.

CCA

10.3.4 Violations detected by regulatory authorities are effectively sanctioned

How likely are the following situations to take place in the city or town where you live:

[Very likely=1; Likely=0.67; Unlikely=0.33; Very unlikely=0]

Questionnaire

How likely is it that the environmental protection authorities impose sanctions if violations are detected?

CCA

How likely is it that the labor authorities impose sanctions if occupational safety violations are detected?

CCA

How likely is it that the local authorities impose sanctions if business license or zoning violations are detected?

CCA