



World Justice
Project



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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

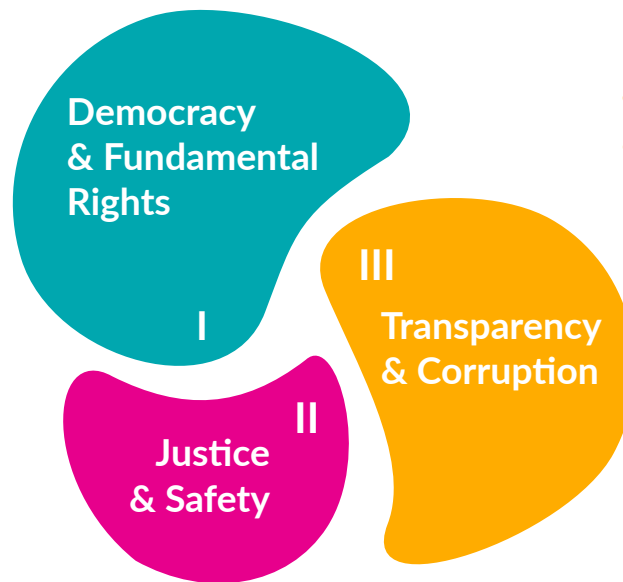
- 3.1 Civic Participation

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
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- 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
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- 5.4 Impartial and independent dispute resolution
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- 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
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- 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 |
|---|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| 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 |
|---|----|

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 |
|---|----|

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 |
|---|----|

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