

Majority of the population is a victim of corruption

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A high percentage of the population considers that corruption is the main cause of the slowness of justice in Bolivia, according to the research carried out by the Community of Social Studies and Public Action (Citizenship), in partnership with the Public Opinion Project of Latin America (Lapop) and the Embassy of Sweden in Bolivia.

The survey -which was based on a questionnaire from the AmericasBarometer for 2014-, made to 3,053 people from 76 municipalities of the country, indicates that 53.7% of the respondents believe that the delay in justice is due to the judges and court officials are corrupt .



LOW CAPACITY

12.5% OF THE CONSULTATIONS responded that the judges did not have sufficient capacity to meet the deadlines; 9.9% believe that the retardation is due to the fact that the justice system is very disorganized, and another 8.7% think that there is a lot of political influence in the justice system, establishes a publication of Data Bolivia.

On the other hand, 62.8% of the people surveyed in Cochabamba consider that corruption is the most important cause of the slowness of justice unlike Chuquisaca, where only 31% point to that cause.

PAYMENT OF BRIBES

According to the study, 47.4% of respondents in La Paz said they paid a bribe in the courts, in Santa Cruz 38.5% and in Oruro 33.3%. The population of Pando is the one that least paid to bribe (9.1%) in relation to other departments.

"To what extent do you think the courts of justice in Bolivia guarantee a fair trial?" Was one of the questions. The settlers of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Pando and Beni expressed greater trust in justice, while the respondents in La Paz, Tarija, Potosí and Cochabamba expressed more distrust in justice.

Likewise, the study indicates that young people between 18 and 25 years of age are those who trust more in justice, contrary to those who exceed the age of 26, who distrust more of the judicial system.

The cases resolved in recent years were irregular. Between 2012 and 2013 there was a decrease of resolved causes in the country, except in Potosí, where it increased by more than 5 points.