







December 2020 | Claire Q. Evans

Spotlight on Police Corruption in Latin America and the Caribbean

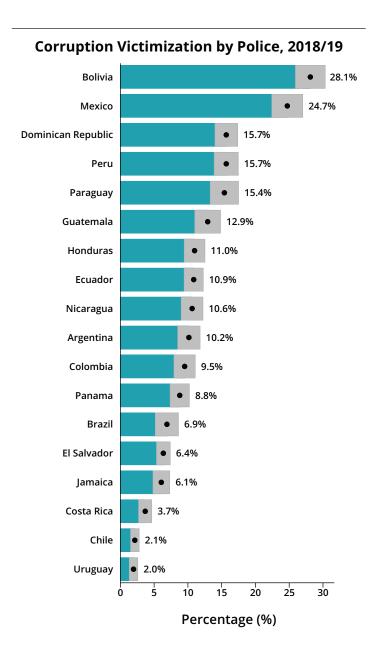
Corruption victimization by the police is on the rise in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region

On average in the LAC region, one in ten adults are asked for a bribe by a police officer

Since 2004, LAPOP's Americas Barometer has measured corruption victimization by a police officer by asking the following question:

EXC2. Has a police officer asked you for a bribe in the last twelve months?

In the 2018/19 round, this question was included on surveys conducted in 18 LAC countries. Here we show the percentage of respondents who answered "yes" to this question. Police corruption is most prevalent in Bolivia and Mexico. In both countries, about a quarter of people report that they have been asked for a bribe by a police officer. No other LAC country reaches this rate of police corruption victimization. At the other end, corruption victimization by the police affects far fewer people in Costa Rica, Chile, and Uruguay – where less than 4% report this type of corruption experience.



95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

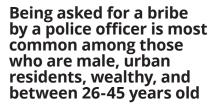
> Source: © Americas Barometer, LAPOP, 2018/19; GM v1.0 $\,$





Rates of corruption victimization by the police show a slow but steady increase

In 2004, the LAC region saw its lowest rate of police corruption victimization experience, with 8.5% of people reporting this type of experience. Since 2010, however, there has been a small, yet steady increase in the percentage of people who have been asked for a bribe by the police. Between the 2010 and the 2018/19 rounds, there was a two-point increase from 9.0% to 11.1%.

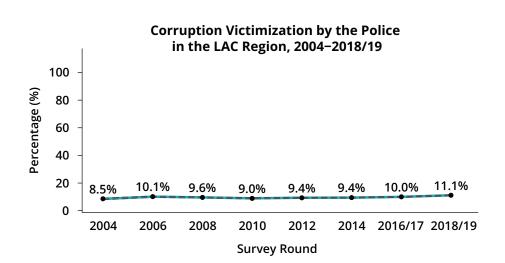


Who is most likely to be asked for a bribe by a police officer? In the LAC region, the percentage of men (15.9%) who were asked for a bribe is more than double that of women (6.4%). Those living in urban areas are more likely to experience corruption via a police officer than those in rural areas. Among different wealth quintiles, the wealthiest individuals in the LAC region report police corruption at a rate nearly double that of the poorest wealth quintile: 16.4% versus 8.4%, respectively. Finally, individuals aged 26-45 are more likely to be asked for a bribe by a police officer in the LAC region than younger and older cohorts.

University.

Claire Q. Evans received her PhD in Political Science at Vanderbilt University and was a LAPOP affiliated researcher. She is now a research coordinator working on community and public health at the Peabody School of Education at Vanderbilt

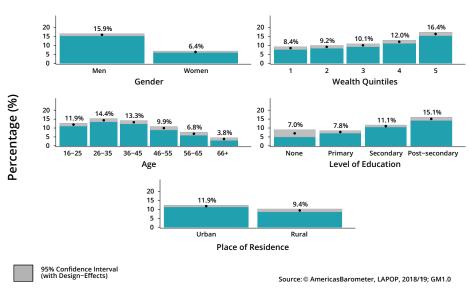
Series Editors: Sebastián C. Larrea, Mariana Rodríguez, Valerie Schweizer, and Elizabeth J. Zechmeister



_ _ 95% Confidence Interval (with Design-Effects)

Source: © AmericasBarometer, LAPOP, 2004-2018/19; GM1.0

Corruption Victimization in the LAC Region, 2018/19





Interested in knowing more about the LAPOP Lab's AmericasBarometer study?

Consult the data and our reports at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop.

As a charter member of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR)

As a charter member of the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR) Transparency Initiative, the LAPOP Lab is committed to routine disclosure of our data collection and reporting processes. More information about the AmericasBarometer sample designs can be found at www.vanderbilt.edu/lapop/core-surveys.php

The contents of this Spotlight Report are the sole responsibility of the authors and LAPOP and do not necessarily reflect the views of any supporting organization. LAPOP's AmericasBarometer surveys are supported predominantly by USAID and Vanderbilt University. The 2018/19 round also had support from the the IADB, World Bank, and academic partners and researchers across the Americas.

¹ The 2004 Americas Barometer includes only a subset of 10 countries. These findings hold when looking at just these countries across time.