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**TRANSPARENCY  
INTERNATIONAL - PAKISTAN**



**National Corruption Perception Survey  
TI Pakistan 2010**

**1st June 2010**

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# Foreword

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Similar to the NCPS 2002, NCPS 2006 and NCPS 2009, NCPS 2010 comprises the perception of levels and frequency of corruption faced by common Pakistanis on a daily basis. Unlike the previous surveys, the corruption comparison of corruption between present and previous federal and provincial previous governments has been more detailed this time, as the respondents on each province is asked to give his opinion about his own provincial governments performance, and also the federal government performance. Another aspect of the survey is the opinion of general public on few very important governance issues. They are,

1. National Corruption Perception Survey 2010 has revealed that police remains the most corrupt sector, Power was seen as 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt and Land administration has moved up from being 4<sup>th</sup> corrupt since the last two surveys to being third.
2. Vast majority of people considered the past Federal government to be cleaner. This is quite similar if we look at the response towards provincial governments, except Punjab. However, if we look at the results from provinces from a standalone point of view, Punjab is the only province where present provincial government is cleaner than previous provincial government.
3. Pakistanis continued to believe that private sector is less corrupt than the government sector. Builders/Contractors according to those who think private sector is more corrupt, leads from all private sector avenues. This is quite in line with the rise in rank of land administration among the most corrupt sectors.
4. Most important cause of corruption, according to Pakistanis, is lack of accountability. Lack of merit and low salaries follow it. Following this trend Pakistanis wanted accountability of public officers, appointment on merit and adequate salaries as the remedies for corruption.

5. Introduction of motorway police has definitely reduced corruption in the nation and about 87% of Pakistanis considered that motorway police should be established in all the four provinces of Pakistan.
6. A significant population has declined for the extension of civil servants and likewise it was a clear perception that arm forces retirees should not be given opportunity to work as civil servants.
7. Land allocation through allotment and auction seems quite equal. Nevertheless, auction still received higher weight. .
8. Promotion of BPS 20 grade officers should be by public service commission and not head of government, according to the people of Pakistan. This may be because there is a clear discontent with lack of merit.
9. Armed forces should also come under the accountability check. This is quite consistent with the biggest reason of corruption, lack of accountability.
10. Media's freedom has been quite supported.
11. Almost 89% of Pakistanis consider that land records should be computerized and published.
12. The average corruption per household has increased from Rs 9,428 in 2009 to Rs 10,537 and judiciary and land administration lead this list.
13. The average expenditure on bribery/household is Rs 10,537. Based on a population of 169.58 million and 8 members/house, the cost of petty bribery works out to Rs 223 billion, i.e. an increase of 11.37 % from 2009 which was Rs. 196 Billion.

This year, the Survey has been entrusted to the Institute of Business Administration and three Universities of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan with objective to enhance the credibility of the NCPS and also to develop knowledge of University Students on public survey mechanism.

2010 Ranking	2009 Ranking	2006 Ranking	2002 Ranking
1. Police	1. Police	1. Police	1. Police
2. Power	2. Power	2. Power	2. Power

3. Land Admin	Health	Judiciary	Taxation
4. Education	Land Admin	Land Admin	Judiciary
5. Local Government	Education	Taxation	Custom
6. Judiciary	Taxation	Custom	Health
7. Health	Judiciary	Health	Land Admin
8. Taxation	Local Govt.	Education	Education
9. Custom	Custom	Railway	Railway
10. Tendering and contracting	Tendering and contracting	Bank	Bank

Transparency International Pakistan expects the federal government, provincial governments and private sector to take advantage from this survey and improve upon the sectors which are identified as very low on governance, and more corrupt.

In NCPS 2009 a note was addressed to the Chief Justice Pakistan, Transparency International Pakistan demands from the Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry to take measures for the Rule of Law in Pakistan, as promised during the restoration of judiciary movement to the citizen of Pakistan. All rules shall be made applicable without further loss of time. To start with, all those departments who are violators of Public Procurement Rules 2004, shall be made accountable by the Supreme Court, in such manner that in future no one dare violates procurement rules.

TI Pakistan congratulates Pakistan Judiciary on the Supreme Court order given on 28th April 2010 in case of disputed award of multibillion dollar LNG contract to GDF-Suez, in which the SC has announced that "Here we may observe that it is duty of the court to ensure that the Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Ordinance 2002 read with the Public Procurement Rules 2004 are adhered strictly to exhibit transparency".

The support and sponsorship in regard to this survey by the USAID and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation is highly appreciated by TI-P. We also acknowledge and commend the efforts and formulation made by the team of students and Prof. Shabih Haider of the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi for this survey.

**Syed Adil Gilani**

**Chairman  
Transparency International Pakistan**

**1<sup>st</sup> June, 2010**

# IBA Note

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Good Governance is a burning issue in Pakistan. IBA produces graduates that manage different organizations at different levels and in various capacities. It is very essential for our students to be aware of ground realities and existing problems of our systems.

Transparency International, through this survey and analysis project provided an opportunity to our students to:

1. Observe the objective realities themselves
2. Conduct a live survey on primary level
3. To analyze this gathered data to come up with meaningful information

On behalf on Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, we express our gratitude to Transparency International for providing us with the opportunity to gather and analyze their gathered data on National Corruption Perception Survey. IBA, Karachi conducted survey directly through our students in Sindh, performed coding of questionnaires, compilation of data, analysis of data and prepared the results and findings of National Corruption Perception Survey 2010. The students of GIFT University Gujranwala in Punjab, of Gomal University DI Khan in Baluchistan and Sarhad University of Science and Information technology, Peshawar in province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa conducted the surveys i.e. primary data collection in their respective provinces. The idea of this research was to find what people perceive about corruption. It includes general perceptions along with the perceptions towards specific sectors. These include:

1. Police
2. Judiciary
3. Power
4. Custom
5. Taxation



6. Land Administration
7. Health
8. Education
9. Tendering & Contracting
10. Local Government

Institute of Business Administration, Karachi takes complete responsibility of analysis and ensures complete integrity.

**Prof. Shabih Haider, IBA**

# Objectives

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1. The overall objective of the survey was to measure the perceptions, nature and extent of corruption being faced by consumers of the following ten public sector departments:
  - A. Police
  - B. Custom
  - C. Judiciary
  - D. Health
  - E. Power
  - F. Education
  - G. Land Administration
  - H. Local Government
  - I. Taxation
  - J. Tendering & Contracting
2. Another objective of the survey was to gather information about the particular stages where obstacles are usually being faced, to locate the responsible element for creating the obstacles, and the means used by the user for overcoming the bottlenecks in the ten sectors under study.
3. Transparency International expects the country's concerned provincial chapters to use the findings of the survey as pressure techniques and to facilitate and motivate the various sectors' heads for rectification of the prevalent situation.
4. The information gathered is to be shared by the South Asian countries in their respective governments, by their policy makers, the other stake holders and the media.
5. The objective is also to assess the changes which have occurred from the first phase of the survey, conducted in the year 2002 till the present time period, 2010.

# Strategy

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- The sample size of 5200 was decided by Transparency International, Pakistan. From each province, 1300 questionnaires were filled.
- For each province, five cities were selected that were deemed to be representative of the population by Transparency International Pakistan.
- The data was collected in a way that diversity is ensured i.e. people interviewed belonged to diverse socio-economic classes.
- All of the 5200 interviewees were asked Section A that pertained to general perception regarding corruption. However, Section B pertained that pertained to perceptions regarding individual sectors. These questions were only asked from people who had taken service from them.
- Questionnaire was designed by Transparency International Pakistan and the universities were given the task of carrying out these.
- After data collection was completed, all the questionnaires were sent to Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, where all the data was coded and analyzed in their dedicated PhD lab.

# Sample

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- Unfortunately, in Pakistan, there is lack of valid statistical data, if there is any. In order to make research as accurate as possible, simple random sampling was used to avoid any biases. Hence, each member of the population had equal chance of being selected in the population.
- The data collection was carried out by university students, who were trained in research methods.
- All the university teams were briefed about the subject matter and faculty of respective institutions supervised in order to ensure honesty and integrity in the fieldwork.
- The data was collected by visiting the markets, educational institutes, clinics, public places and residential places in order to obtain diverse sample.
- The sample population was ensured complete privacy and confidence was won because students were collecting data.

# Sample Locations

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## **Sindh**

In Sindh, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Karachi
2. Mirpurkhas
3. Larkana
4. Hyderabad
5. Thatta

## **Punjab**

In Punjab, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Sialkot
2. Gujranwala
3. Daska
4. Lahore
5. Chakwal

## **Baluchistan**

In Baluchistan, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Quetta
2. Chamman
3. Lora Lai
4. Pishin
5. Zhob

## **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Peshawar
2. Mansehra
3. Abbotabad
4. Haripur

# Survey Findings

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1. National Corruption Perception Survey 2010 has revealed that police remains the most corrupt sector according to the perceptions of Pakistanis. The proportion of people disturbed has also increase by about 10%. One reason could be that an individual interacts the most with the police sector. It is rather inevitable. Therefore, this provides a justification for 1<sup>st</sup> position of police since last four years.
2. Power was seen as 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt sector yet again as there was a rise of 22.22% in its rating as the most corrupt. The ongoing power shortages could provide a justification of this perception.
3. Land administration has moved up from being 4<sup>th</sup> corrupt since the last two surveys to being third. It is quite significant because land administration was seen as the one with highest amount of corruption taken. Although there is a big dispute of Land Mafia in Sindh, plausible explanation for all over Pakistan is not quite understandable.
4. It is quite evident that majority of Pakistanis find that corruption is given under duress. People had the opinion that in surging inflation, why would a sane person pay extra to get petty jobs done or get away from something you haven't done.
5. Vast majority of people considered the past Federal government to be cleaner. This is quite similar if we look at the response towards provincial governments, except Punjab. However, if we look at the results from provinces from a standalone point of view, Punjab id the only province where present provincial government is cleaner than previous provincial government.
6. Pakistanis continued to believe that private sector is less corrupt than the government sector. Builders/Contractors according to those who think private sector is more corrupt, leads from all private sector avenues. This is quite in line with the rise in rank of land administration among the most corrupt sectors.

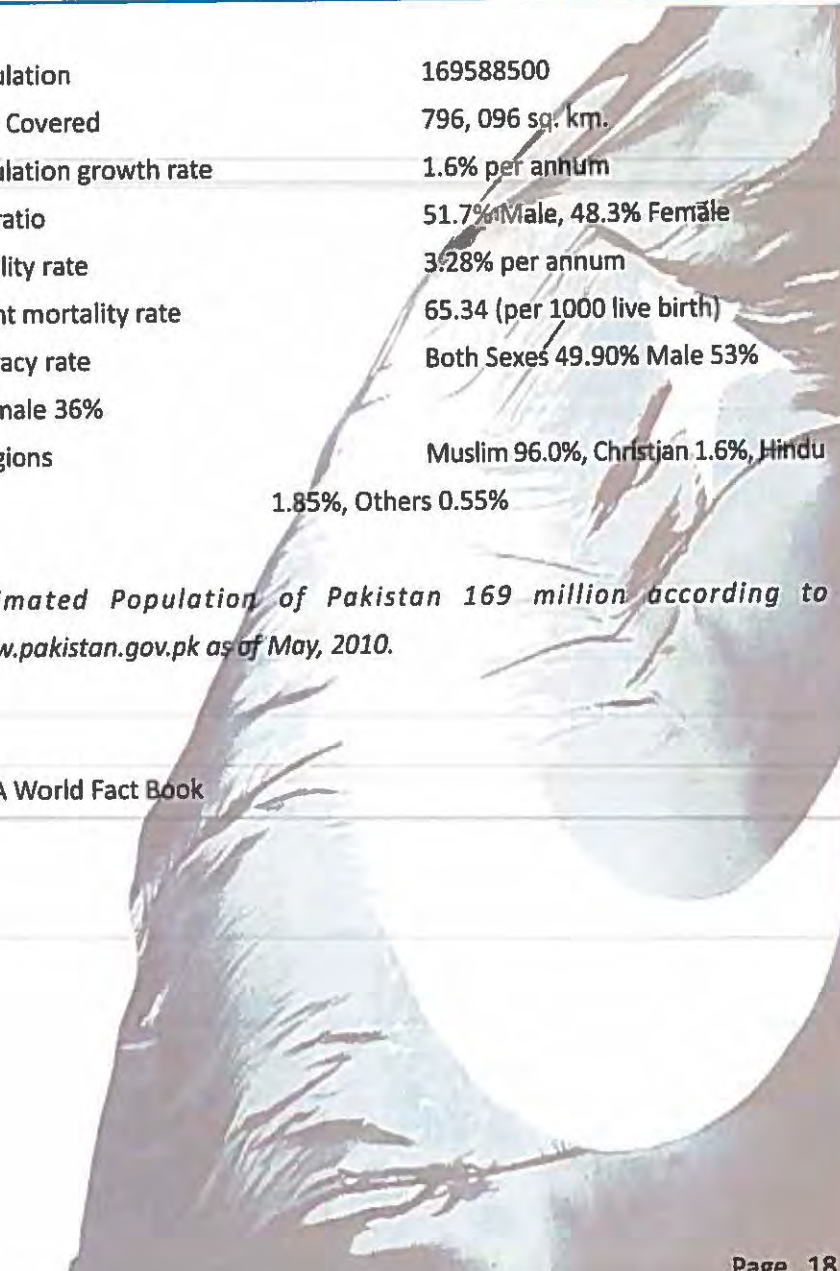
7. Strangely, accountability has been called for to reduce corruption in the private sector. This may be because of philosophical opposition with capitalism. This is also reflected in some other factors as well.
8. Most important cause of corruption, according to Pakistanis, is lack of accountability. Lack of merit and low salaries follow it. Following this trend Pakistanis wanted accountability of public officers, appointment on merit and adequate salaries as the remedies for corruption.
9. The perception towards media has been quite shifted this time. Only half of the people now believe that they are satisfied in resisting against corruption. This is a clear shift in perception. Jang and regional newspapers are leading in the effort against corruption. While among the TV channels, Geo News and Express are considered as the best among raising the voice against corruption. Private radio is considered as the better part of radio in terms of putting in effort against corruption.
10. Propaganda paid by political parties and false reporting leads the way in the weakness of media. Media's current role in combating corruption is because of propaganda, according to the people of Pakistan. Nevertheless, media should be exposing corruption.
11. Introduction of motorway police has definitely reduced corruption in the nation and about 87% of Pakistanis considered that motorway police should be established in all the four provinces of Pakistan.
12. A significant population has declined for the extension of civil servants and majority considered that all those, who have been given extension, should be terminated. This view is quite warranted because of high unemployment rate. People were highly concerned that new people should be given chance.
13. Likewise it was a clear perception that arm forces retirees should not be given opportunity to work as civil servants. This is not just because of discomfort with armed forces among the masses but also it is because of unemployment rate.

14. Land allocation through allotment and auction seems quite equal. Nevertheless, auction still received higher weight. If there is auction given that only people from similar income classes are present, the method could be efficient.
15. Promotion of BPS 20 grade officers should be by public service commission and not head of government, according to the people of Pakistan. This may be because there is a clear discontent with lack of merit.
16. National accountability bureau was believed as a good institution. Judiciary and Armed forces should also come under the accountability check. This is quite consistent with the biggest reason of corruption, lack of accountability.
17. Media's freedom has been quite supported. It was argued that responsible freedom should be practiced. Propaganda and false reporting should be abolished.
18. Almost 89% of Pakistanis consider that land records should be computerized and published. This is quite in line with the rise of land administration's ranking as the most corrupt sector and builders being the most corrupt among the private sector.
19. Pakistanis were not satisfied with the redress of complains by the federal, provincial and local government. However, as we move from macrocosm of federal government to microcosm of local government, we see that people's satisfaction has increased.
20. The average corruption per household has increased from Rs 9,428 in 2009 to Rs 10,537 and judiciary and land administration lead this list.
21. The average expenditure on bribery/household is Rs 10,537. Based on a population of 169.50 million and 8 members/house, the cost of petty bribery works out to Rs 223 billion, i.e, an increase of 11.37 % from 2009, which was Rs. 196 Billion

**Prof. Shabih Haider, IBA**



# Pakistan at a Glance



Population	169588500
Area Covered	796, 096 sq. km.
Population growth rate	1.6% per annum
Sex ratio	51.7% Male, 48.3% Female
Fertility rate	3.28% per annum
Infant mortality rate	65.34 (per 1000 live birth)
Literacy rate	Both Sexes 49.90% Male 53%
*Female 36%	
Religions	Muslim 96.0%, Christian 1.6%, Hindu 1.85%, Others 0.55%

*Estimated Population of Pakistan 169 million according to  
www.pakistan.gov.pk as of May, 2010.*

\*CIA World Fact Book

# Country Profile

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## **THE UNIVERSE**

Pakistan as an independent state had come on the world map on August 14th, 1947. Its total area is 796,096 sq. kilometers. The country comprises of four provinces namely, Punjab, Sindh, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. Its capital is the city of Islamabad located in the Punjab province. Each province is divided into administrative divisions, and each division into districts, tehsils/ talukas, village and union councils; there are 28 divisions, 106 districts, 376 tehsils/ taukas, 46, 144 villages and 4, 147 union councils in the country.

## **POPULATION**

Pakistan with an estimated population of 169 million in 2010 is the 6th most populous country in the world. The population of the area now constituting Pakistan has increased ten-fold since 1901; half added during post-independence period. In absolute numbers; almost 128 million people have been added to the population during the last 58 years (1951-2008). Annual growth rates have risen from 1% in the first three decades of the country to around 2 percent in the next three decades after peaking over 3 percent in the 1960s and 1970s and then below 3 percent in the 1990s. The country's population is estimated to double in the year 2045 if it continues to grow at 1.6 percent. The population density has increased to 210 persons per square kilometer today from 42.5 persons per square kilometer in 1951 which is almost a five-time increase. Movement of population to urban areas, attributed to the

well-known “pull” and “push” factors continues, and as a result the urban population has increased from 6 million in 1951 to today’s 60 million.

## Selected Demographic Indicators:

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Indicators	Latest Available
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) 2007-07	3.13
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) 2007-08	25.0
Crude Death Rate (CDR) 2007-08	7.70
Population Growth Rate	1.60
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 2007-08	70.20
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) 2004-05	350-400
Life Expectancy at Birth 2007-08	Male: 64 Years, Female: 67years

Source: “Economic Survey 2008-09” Govt. of Pakistan Finance Division.

## EDUCATION

According to the Pakistan Social and Living Measurement (PSLM) Survey data (2007-08), the overall literacy rate (age 10 years and above) is 56.2% (68.2% for male and 43.6% for female) in 2007-08 compared to 55% (67% for male and 42% for female) in 2006-07. Literacy remains higher in urban areas (71%) than in rural areas (49%) and more in men (69%) compared to women (44%). When analyzed provincially, literacy rate in Punjab stood at (59%) followed by Sindh (56%), Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (47%) and Balochistan at (42%). The literacy rate of Punjab and Balochistan has improved considerably during 2004-05 to 2007-08. Adult literacy rate (age 15 and above) has also increased from 50% in 2004-05 to 54% in 2006-2007.

### Educational Institutions by Sector and Provinces (in 2008):

Area	Public	Private	Total
Pakistan	179,364	73,611	252,975
Punjab	62,539	38,841	101,380
Sindh	49,415	9,613	69,028
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26,997	6,363	33,360
Balochistan	11,950	858	12,808
FATA	5,468	430	5,898
AJK	6,048	1863	7,911

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2008

**Number of Educational Institutions:**

**Category Institutions**

**2006-07**

**2007-08**

Primary + Mosque	158,378	156,592
Middle	42,918	40,829
High	25,177	23,964
Higher Sec/Inter	3,332	2,432
Degree Colleges	1,371	1,202
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,176</b>	<b>225,019</b>

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics MoE Islamabad

## **HEALTH**

With reference to demographic transition Pakistan stands in the list of one of the world's most populous countries with a population of 169 million. Although the annual population growth rate has declined from over 3 percent in 1960s and 1970s to present level of 1.6 percent per annum, it still remains high.

### **Human Resource Available (2007):**

<b>Years</b>	<b>2007</b>
MBBS Doctors	127,859
Dentists	8,195
Nurses	62,651
Midwives	25,261
Lady Health Visitors (LHVs)	9,302
Population per Doctor	1,225
Population per Dentist	19,121
Population per Nurse	2,501
Population per Midwife	6,203
Population per LHVs	16,845

Sources: Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) and Pakistan Nursing Council (PNC), Islamabad

**\*Social Indicators health (Estimated):**

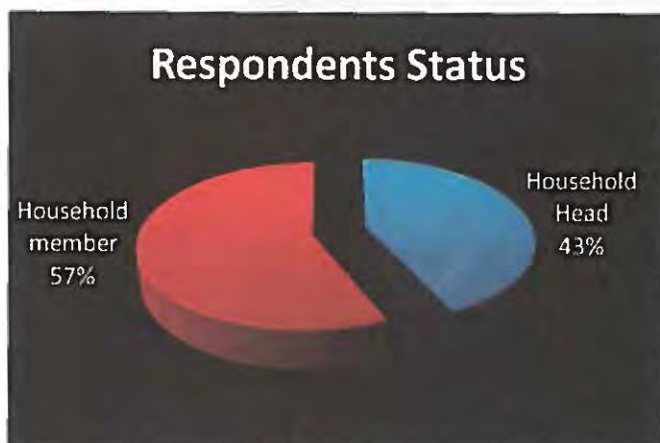
Country	Life Expectancy Year 2010		Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 Year 2010
	Female	Male	
Pakistan	67.49	63.84	65.3
India	67.57	65.46	49.13
Sri Lanka	77.47	73.22	18.14
Bangladesh	50.49	64.80	57.78
Nepal	67.05	64.62	46.0
China	76.77	72.54	16.51
Thailand	75.82	71.02	16.91
Philippines	74.45	68.45	19.94
Malaysia	76.48	70.81	15.37
Indonesia	73.69	68.53	28.94

\*CIA World Fact Book

## Respondent Profile

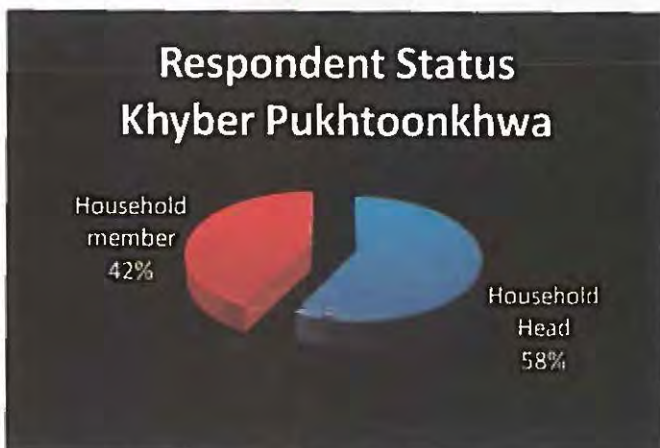
### 1.2 Respondent Status

	Frequency	Percent
Household Head	2243	43.1
Household member	2957	56.9
Total	5200	100.0



The total numbers of respondent in the survey were 5200. Out of this, 2243 (43.1) were household while the remaining 2957 (56.9) were members.

### Province wise breakup



In Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, 42% of the respondents were household members and 58% were household heads.



## Respondent Status Balochistan



In Balochistan, 63% of the respondents were household members and 37% were household heads.

## Respondent Status Punjab



In Punjab, 64% of the respondents were household members and 36% were household heads.

## Respondent Status Sindh



In Sindh, 63% of the respondents were household members and 37% were household heads.

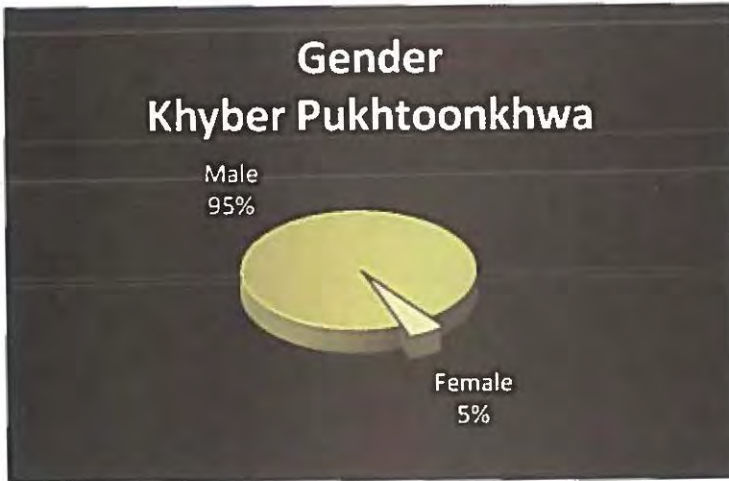
### 1.3 Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	4866	93.6
Female	334	6.4
Total	5200	100.0



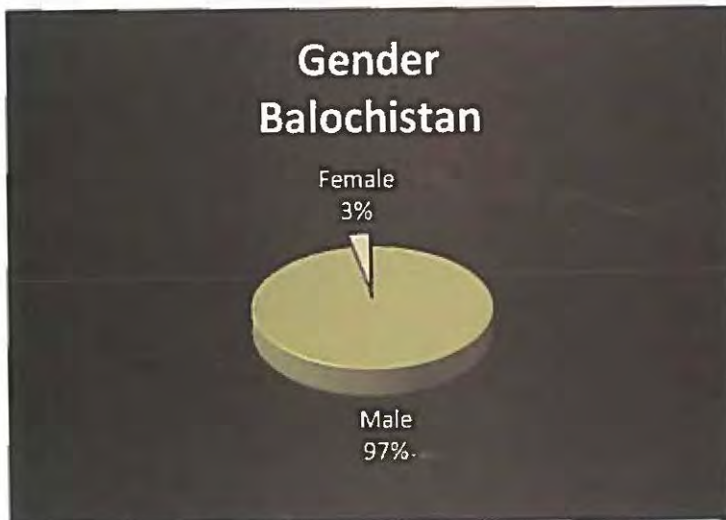
Out of 5200, only 334 (6.4%) of the respondents were female. This is mainly because of the main dominated society of Pakistan, where it is not considered appropriate for females to talk or roam around the city.

## Province Wise Breakup



In Khyber

Pukhtoonkhwa, 95% were males and 5% were females.



In Baluchistan,  
97% were  
males and 3%  
were females.

## Gender Punjab

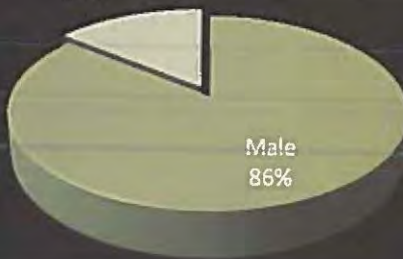
Male  
96%



In Punjab, 96% were males and 4% were females.

## Gender Sindh

Female  
14%

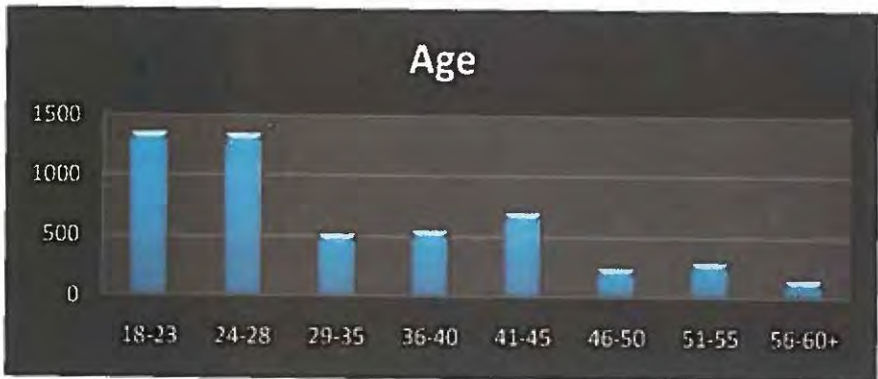


In Sindh, 86% were males and 14% were females.

### 1.4 Gender

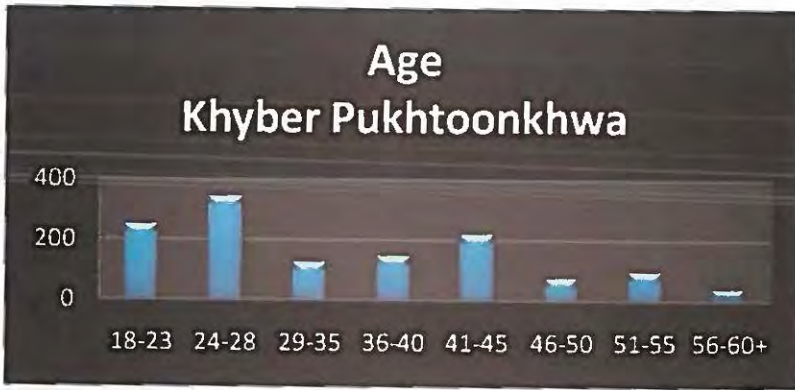
	Frequency	Percent
18-23	1360	26.2
24-28	1355	26.1

<b>29-35</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<b>36-40</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>41-45</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>46-50</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>51-55</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>56-60+</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>100.0</b>

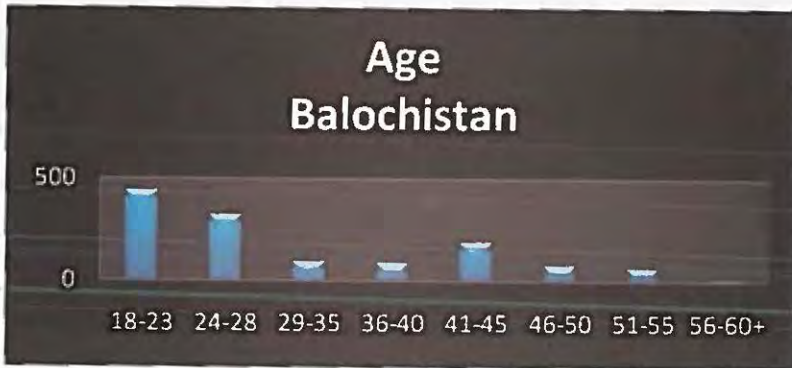


Most of the respondents of the survey were the from the age bracket of 18-28. They account for more than 50% of the respondents. The youth of this country seemed more willing to answer this survey than the older generation. Apart from this, 10.1% of the respondents were from the age bracket of 36-40 years old, while 13.6 were from 41-45. The adult and the senior represented 13.5% of the respondents.

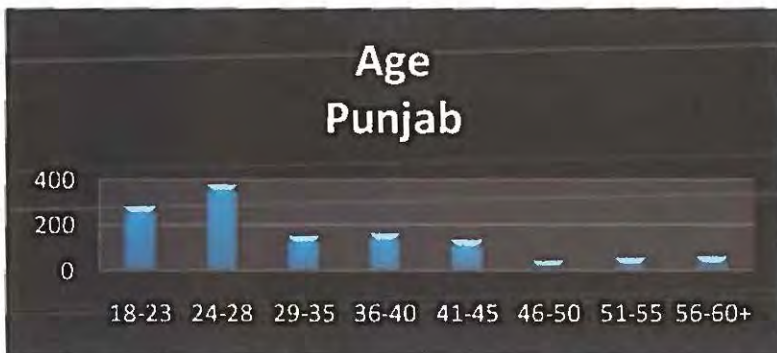
## Province wise Breakup



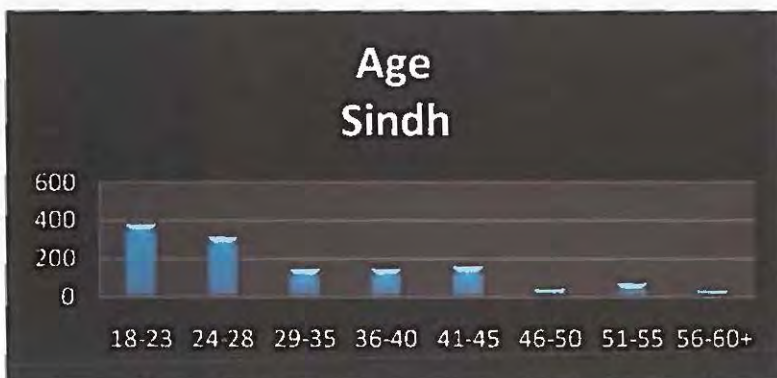
In Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, majority of the respondents were from the age bracket of 24-28 (60.0%).



In Balochistan, majority of the respondents were from the age bracket of 18-23 (33.9%).



In Punjab, majority of the respondents were from the age bracket of 24-28 (29.2%).

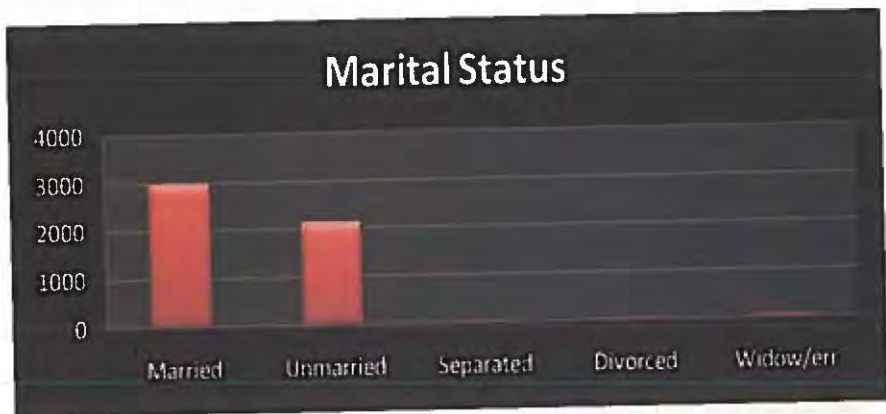


In Sindh, majority of the respondents were from the age bracket of 18-23 (29.5%).



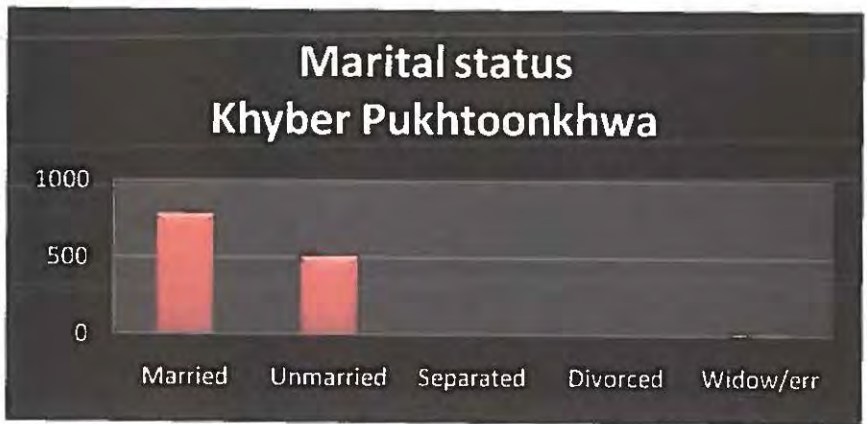
## 1.4 Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent
Married	2982	57.3
Unmarried	2145	41.2
Separated	9	.2
Divorced	22	.4
Widow/err	43	.8
Total	5200	100.00

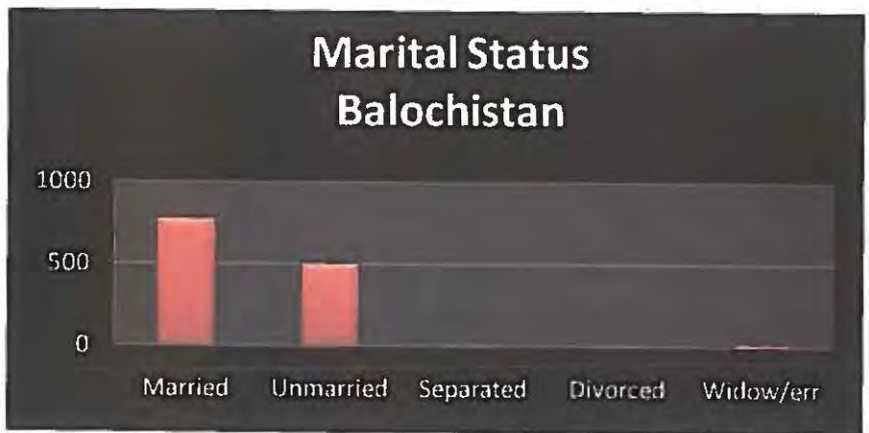


Of the respondents, 57.3 were married while 41.2 were unmarried. 0.2, 0.4 and 0.8 were separated, divorced or Widow/err respectively.

## Province wise Breakup



In Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, majority of the respondents were married (60.0%).



In Balochistan, majority of the respondents were married (59.5%).



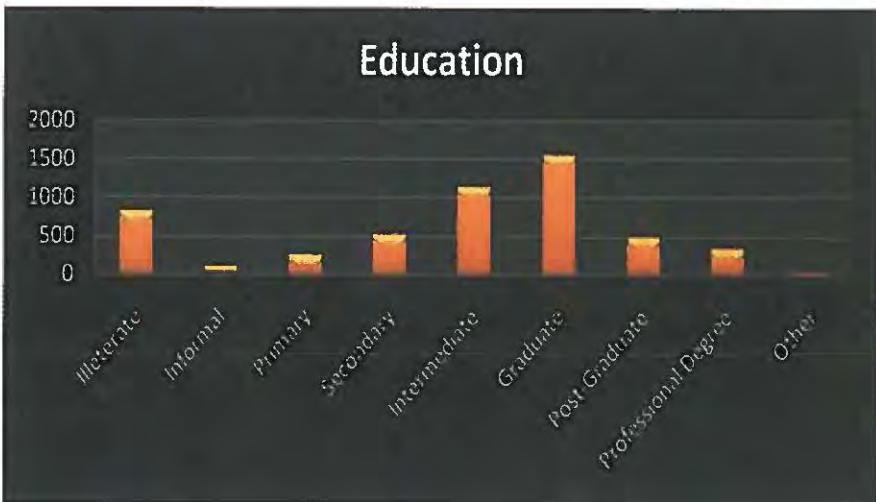
In Punjab, majority of the respondents were married (54.3%).



In Sindh, majority of the respondents were married (55.7%).

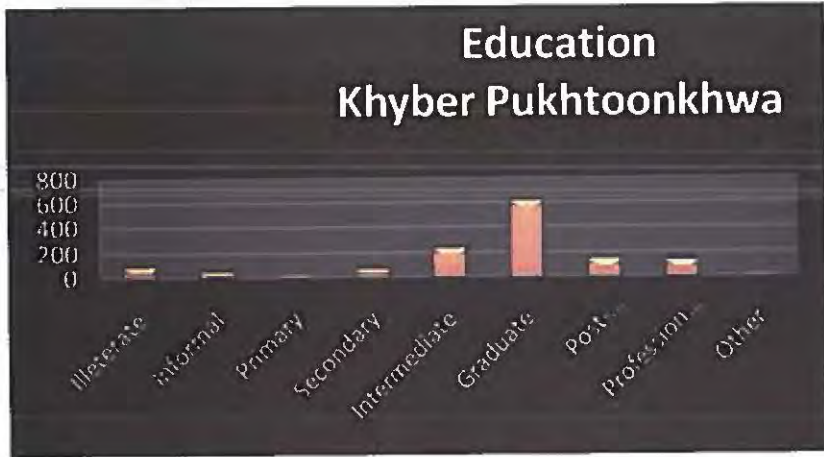
## 1.6 Education

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Informal</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>21.9</b>
<b>Graduates</b>	<b>1546</b>	<b>29.7</b>
<b>Post-Graduate</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Professional Degrees</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Most of the respondents were literate with only 17.6% having less than primary education (15.6% illiterate and 2% informal). 4.7% of the respondents had done at least primary while 9.9% had done at least secondary. The highest number of forms filled was by the people with graduate degrees (29.7%). Intermediate grads were next with 21.9%. Post-graduate and professional degrees accounted for 15.7%.

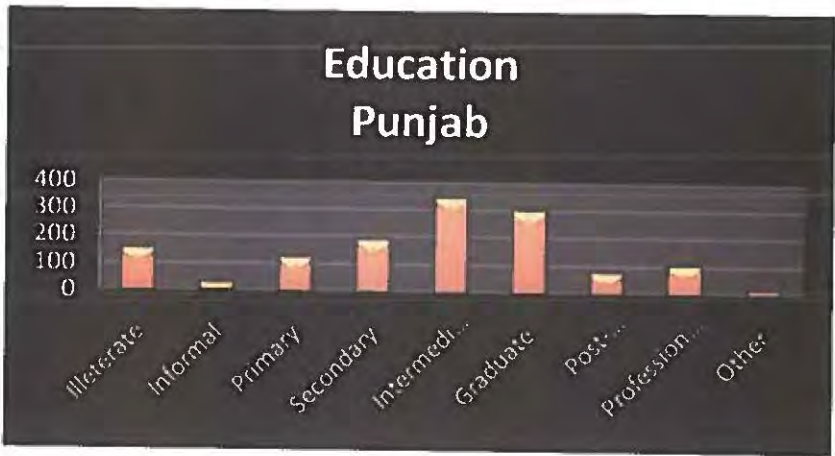
## Province Wise Breakup



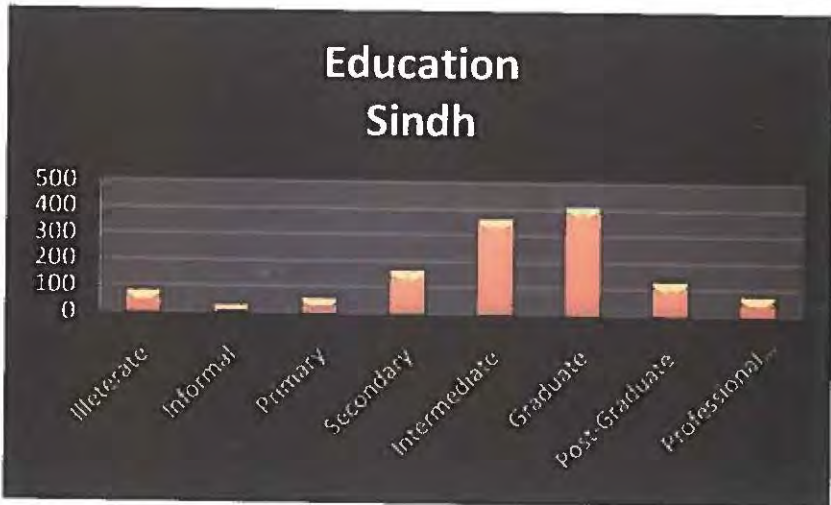
Majority of the respondents in Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa were graduates (46.5%).



Majority of the respondents in Balochistan were illiterate (38.4%).



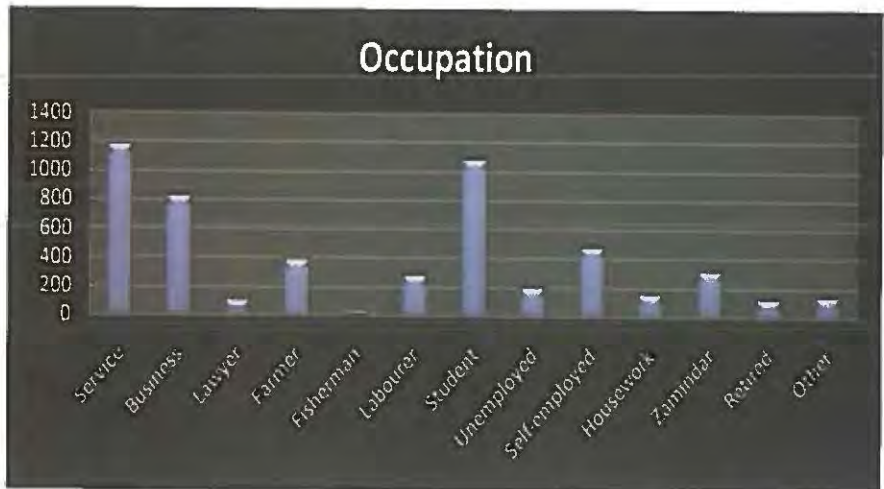
Majority of the respondents in Punjab were Intermediates (26.2%).



Majority of the respondents in Sindh were Graduates (31.4%).

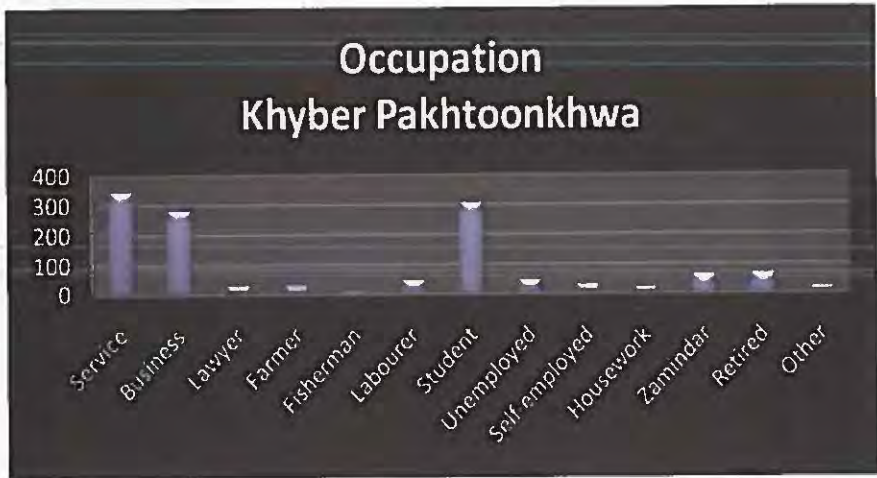
## 1.7 Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Service	1174	22.6
Business	815	15.7
Lawyer	102	2.0
Farmer	378	7.3
Fisherman	22	.4
Labourer	274	5.3
Student	1072	20.6
Unemployed	189	3.6
Self-employed	469	9.0
Housework	149	2.9
Zamindar	309	5.9
Retired	115	2.2
Other	131	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>100.00</b>



22.6% of the respondents belonged to service, both private and government, 15.7% were doing business, 7.3% were farmers and 20.6% were students. 9% of the respondents were self-employed.





Most of the people in Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa were in the Service Sector (26.5%)



In Balochistan, majority of the respondents were Farmers (22.3%) or affiliated with the service Sector (22.3%).



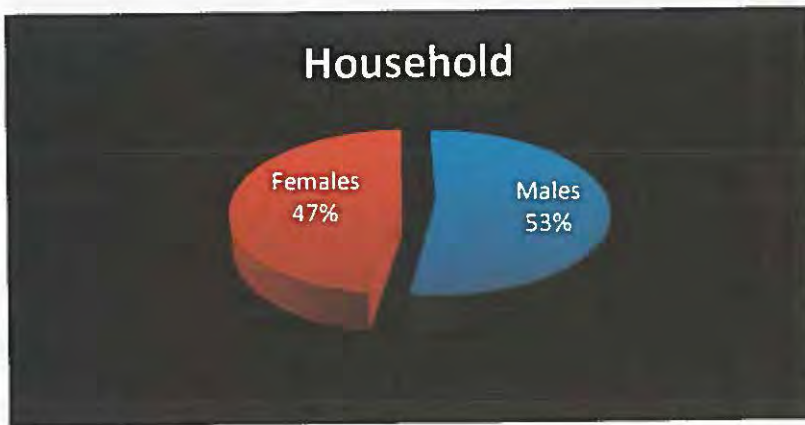
In Punjab, the majority of the respondents were from the Service Sector (19.5%)



In Sindh, majority of the respondents were Students (23.3%).

## 1.8 Family Composition

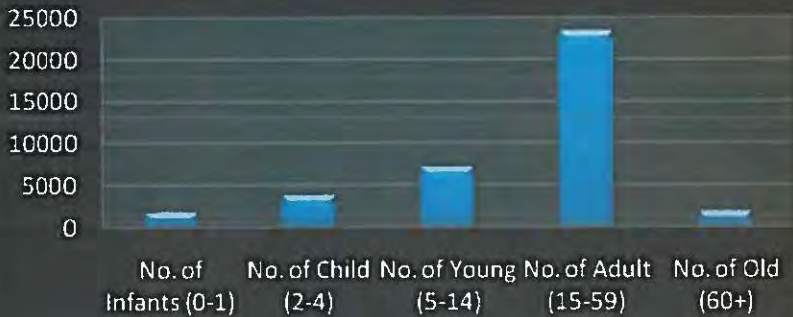
No. of Males and Females in Household	No.	Percentage.	Average People per house
Males	20372	53.02	4
Females	18302	47.63	3
Total	38674	100.65064	7



An average household contains 47% of females and 53% of males. The total number of people living in a household is 7, of which 4 are males and 3 are females.

Age of Household Members	No.	Percentage.
No. of Infants (0-1)	1964	5.11
No. of Child (2-4)	4002	10.41
No. of Young (5-14)	7334	19.07
No. of Adult (15-59)	23402	60.85
No. of Old (60+)	1972	5.13
Total	38674	100.56

## Family Composition



Adult (15-59) represent the highest percentage in an average household with 60.85%. The Young (5-14) and Children (2-4) come immediately after with 19.07% and 10.41% respectively.

### 1.11 Earners

The majority of our respondents, 58.7%, had one full-time earner in their family. This is almost twice as compared to the 23.7% respondents who had two earners in the family. The majority of our respondents, 83.4%, had no part-time earners in their families. This figure was even higher i.e. 98.5%, for those having other means of earnings.

The highest representation was that of full-time earners, who made up 84% of our sample, followed by part-time earners making up 13% of our sample, which is a 5% increase from the survey conducted last year. The rest of the 3% had other ways of earning their living. Increase in other forms of earning, as well as the rise of part-time jobs, can be used as a measure to explain the lower representation of full-time earners in this year's survey, as compared to the survey conducted in 2009.

No. Of Earning Persons	Total	Percent
Full Time	7714	84%
Part time	1222	13%
Other	232	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9168</b>	<b>100%</b>

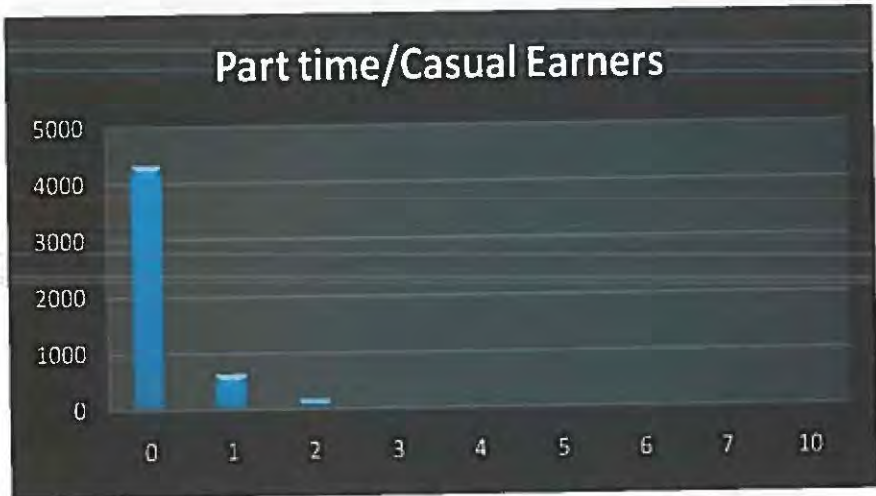
## Earner Distribution



## Fulltime Earners



Most households had one full-time earner.



Very few households had part-time earners.



The sample consisted of very few seasonal workers.

### 1.13 Household Assets

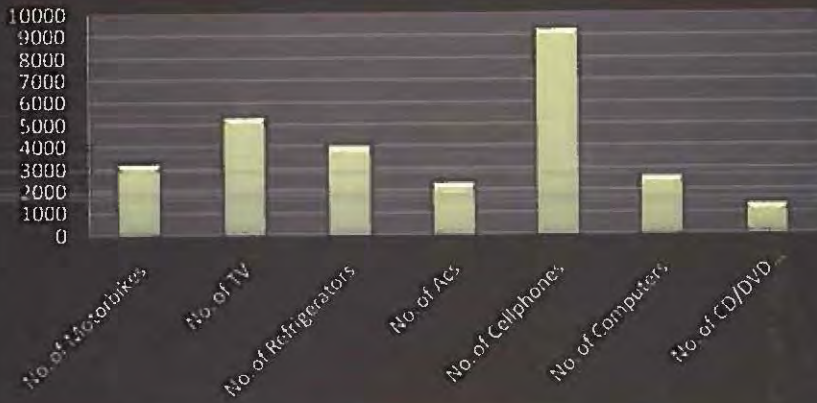
26% of the respondents had cars, 54% had motorbikes and an astonishing 85% owned television sets. 44% of the respondents owned computers, which is due to factors such as city-dwellers being included in the sample, as well as the

availability of cheap second-hand computers being easily available in the markets. Keeping up with the cell phone boom in the country, it is no surprise that cell phones were the dominant asset possessed by the majority of our sample, with at-least 9239 units being possessed amongst the 5200 households in the survey. Due to respondents trying to appear

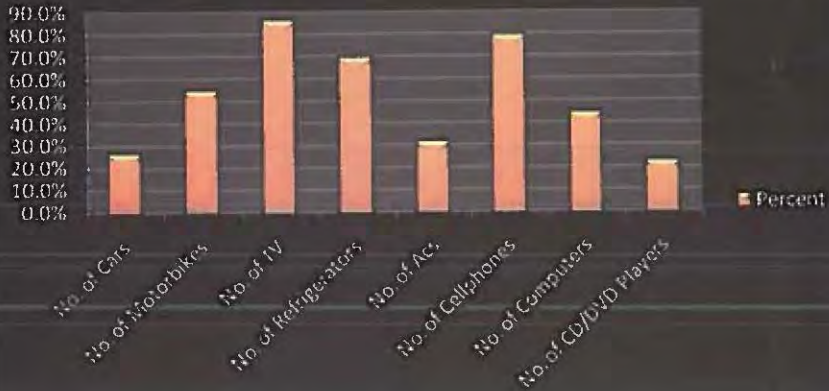
Assets	Units	Independent Percentages
No. of Cars	1586	26.0%
No. of Motorbikes	3174	54.0%
No. of TV	5258	85.4%
No. of Refrigerators	3939	69.0%
No. of Acs	2306	31.0%
No. of Cell phones	9239	79.0%
No. of Computers	2579	44.0%
No. of CD/DVD Players	1321	22.0%



## Household Assets



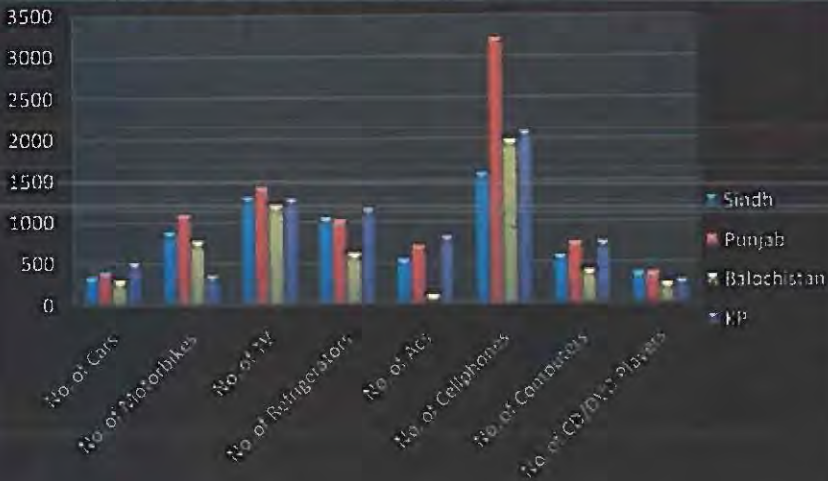
## Relevant Percentages



Assets	Sindh	Punjab	Balochistan	KP	Total
No. of Cars	343	398	295	522	1558
No. of Motorbikes	889	1089	775	364	3117
No. of TV	1308	1425	1202	1276	5211
No. of Refrigerators	1050	1029	615	1165	3859
No. of Acs	541	710	103	823	2177
No. of Cell phones	1591	3223	1980	2097	8891
No. of Computers	591	745	4032	762	2501
No. of CD/DVD Players	377	383	248	289	1297
Total	6690	9002	5621	7298	28611

*\*Differences with actual data might occur due differences in calculation methods*

## Household Assets - Provincial Distribution



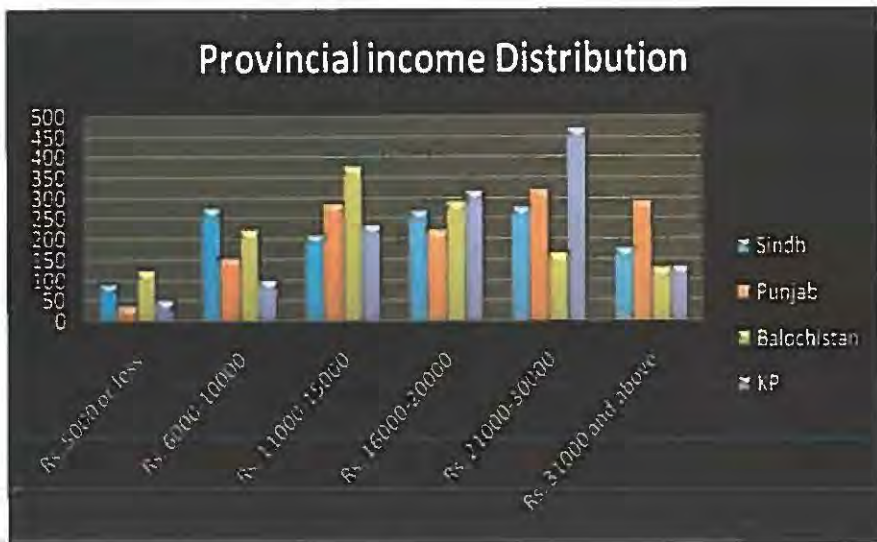
The respondents from Punjab had the largest share of motorbikes, TVs, cell phones and CD/DVD players. The respondents from Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa meanwhile had the dominant share of Cars, refrigerators, ACs and computers. The reasons for this could include the respondents being mostly from urban areas, as well as the lack of proper electricity supply in many cities of Sindh, such as Thatta and Hyderabad, effectively ruling out the possibility of running electronic appliances.

## 1.12 Monthly Income Group

Monthly Income Group		
	Frequency	Percent
Rs. 5000 or less	338	6.5
Rs. 6000-10000	719	13.8
Rs. 11000-15000	1066	20.5
Rs. 16000-20000	1097	21.1
Rs. 21000-30000	1248	24.0
Rs. 31000 and above	730	14.0
Total	5200	100.0



The monthly income group of Rs. 21000-30000 had the highest representation in our survey, accounting for 24% of the total responses received. The groups Rs.16000-20000 and Rs.11000-15000 closely follow behind with 21.1% and 20.5% share respectively. Respondents usually do not like disclosing their household income, therefore the possibilities of over- and under-stated income figures exists, therefore these figures need to be interpreted wisely. The high incomes can be explained by the fact that most of our respondents were full-



time earners had graduate-level education.

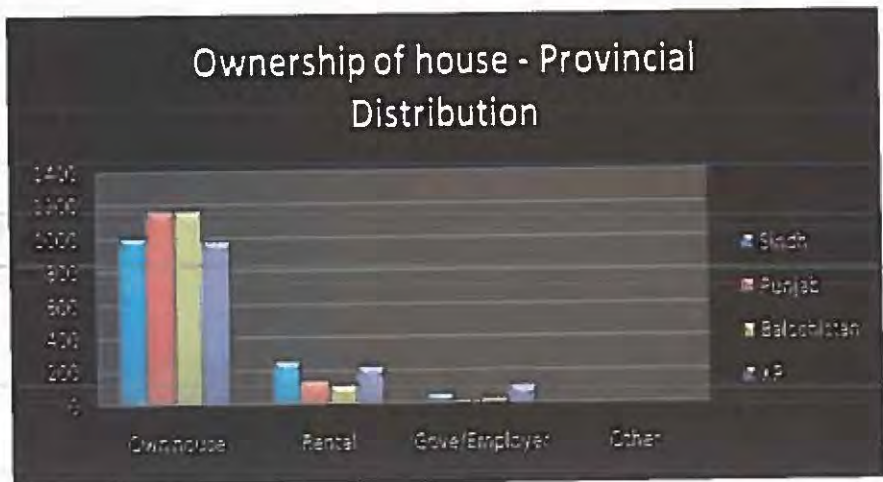
As shown in the above graph, the largest representative income group from Sindh earned between Rs. 6000-10000 per month. The largest representatives from Punjab and Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa earned between Rs. 21000-30000 per month. For Balochistan, the highest representing group earned Rs. 11000-15000 per month. Once again it must be emphasized that these figures might differ from actual representation due to respondents either over-stating, under-stating or hiding their true incomes, hence care must be taken before any inferences are made.

### 1.14 Ownership of House

Ownership of House		
	Frequency	Percent
Own House	4316	83.0
Rental House	688	13.2
From Employer/ Govt	186	3.6
Other (specify)	11	.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5200</b>	<b>100.0</b>



As shown in the table above, 83% of the respondents taking part in the survey were home owners. Around 13% said they were living on rent, 3.6% were provided homes by the government or their employers, while the rest lived



under other arrangements.

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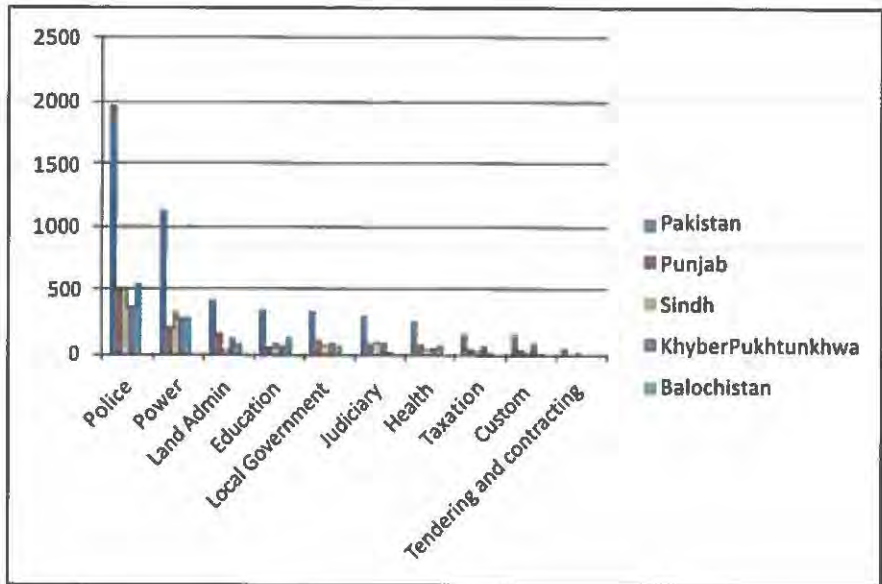
Across all provinces, most respondents were house owners.

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## **2.1 The most corrupt sector**



Sectors	Pakistan	Percentage	Punjab	Sindh	KyberPukhtunKhwa	Balochistan
Police	1977	38.03	516	512	384	566
Power	1138	21.88	212	334	295	298
Land Admin	432	8.31	172	45	128	87
Education	352	6.78	55	92	68	137
Local Government	345	6.64	113	75	91	66
Judiciary	312	5.99	85	106	97	24
Health	261	5.03	70	54	56	81
Taxation	163	3.14	42	32	73	17
Custom	163	3.14	31	22	97	13
Tendering and contracting	55	1.06	5	28	11	11
Total	5200	100.00	1300	1300	1300	1300



## 1. The most corrupt sector (COMPARATIVE)

Sectors	Percentage 2010	Percentage 2009	Percentage 2006	Percentage 2002
Police	38	35	64	28
Power	22	18	11	15
Health	5	10	2	5
Land Admin	8	9	5	5
Education	7	7	1	3
Taxation	3	5	4	13
Judiciary	6	5	9	10
Local Govt.	7	5	-	-
Custom	3	4	4	9
Tendering and contracting	1	2	-	-
Bank	-	-	1	1
Railway	-	-	1	2

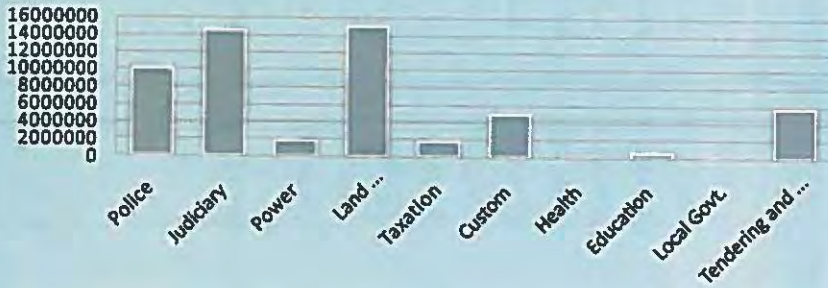


## Expenditure on bribery in Rupees

Sectors	Punjab	Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa	BALUCHISTAN	SINDH	Total	Nos Respondent paid bribery	Bribery Paid per Act
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)		(Rs)
<b>Police</b>	6547900	1331750	275150	1860340	<b>1001540</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>7541.52</b>
<b>Judiciary</b>	8310500	1161700	108800	4919650	<b>14500650</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>31591.83</b>
<b>Power</b>	505700	281100	294750	705100	<b>1786650</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>2344.69</b>
<b>Land Administration</b>	2370200	759000	1700500	10162000	<b>14991700</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>46413.93</b>
<b>Taxation</b>	509100	75900	39000	883500	<b>1735100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>9429.89</b>
<b>Custom</b>	4358500	303500	22100	221000	<b>4942100</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>23760.10</b>
<b>Health</b>	147650	340500	49250	71150	<b>280550</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>987.85</b>
<b>Education</b>	149200	12500	5000	227400	<b>5757700</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1603.62</b>
<b>Local Govt.</b>	11300	69200		16700	<b>210700</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1239.41</b>
<b>Tendering and contracting</b>	119000	77700	2501000	2884000	<b>5754000</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>39142.86</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23129050</b>	<b>4586950</b>	<b>5125450</b>	<b>21950840</b>	<b>54792290</b>		

Average expenditure on bribery is around Rs. 10,537/- on 5200 Respondents.

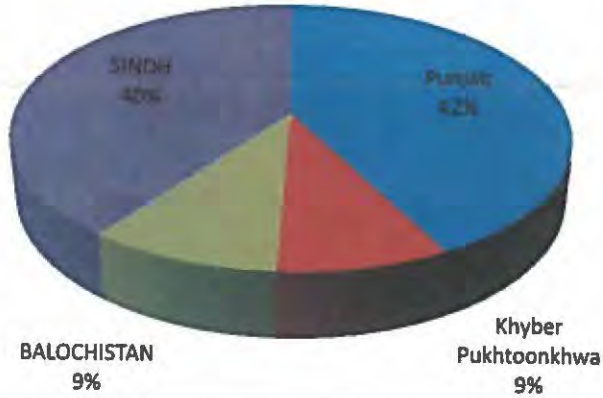
## Expenditure on bribery in Rupees



## Expenditure on bribery in Rupees

Sectors	Punjab	Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa	SINDH	BALUCHISTAN	Total	Percentage
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	%
	6547900	1331750	1860340	275150	10015140	18.28
Judiciary	8310500	1161700	4919650	108800	14500650	26.46
Power	505700	281100	705100	294750	1786650	3.26
Land Administration	2370200	759000	10162000	1700500	14991700	27.36
	509100	303500	883500	39000	1735100	3.17
Custom	4358500	340500	221000	22100	4942100	9.02
	147650	12500	71150	49250	280550	0.51
	149200	69200	227400	129900	575700	1.05
Local Govt.	111300	77700	16700	5000	210700	0.38
Tendering and contracting	119000	250000	2884000	2501000	5754000	10.50
	23129050	4586950	21950840	5125405	54792290	100.00

## Expenditure On Bribery



Average expenditure on bribery is around Rs. 10,537/- on 5200 Respondents

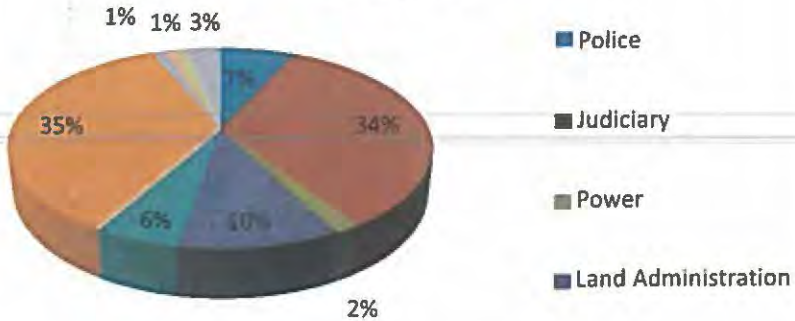


## Average Expenditure on bribery in Rupees

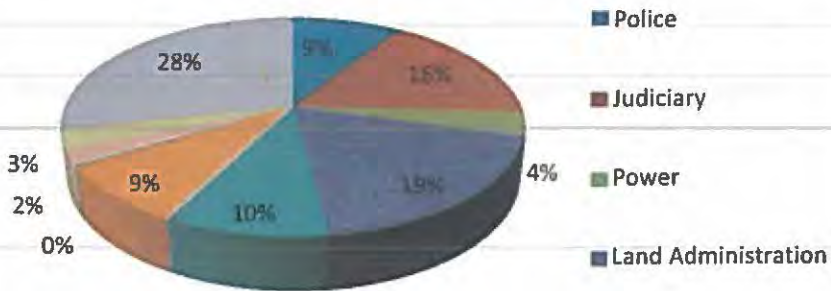
Sectors	Punjab		Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa		Sindh		Balochistan		Total
	Respondents	Avg. Expenditure	Respondents	Avg. Expenditure	Respondents	Avg. Expenditure	Respondents	Avg. Expenditure	Respondents
		(Rs)		(Rs)		(Rs)		(Rs)	
<b>Police</b>	545	12,014	317	4,201	363	5,125	103	2,671	1,328
<b>Judiciary</b>	140	59,361	153	7,593	138	35,650	28	3,886	459
<b>Power</b>	179	2,825	169	1,663	258	2,733	156	1,889	762
<b>Land Administration</b>	129	18,374	88	8,625	61	166,5920	45	37,789	323
<b>Taxation</b>	53	9,606	68	4,463	52	16,990	11	3,545	184
<b>Custom</b>	70	62,264	85	4,006	38	5,816	15	1,473	208
<b>Health</b>	101	1,462	56	223	93	765	34	1,449	284
<b>Education</b>	81	1,842	76	911	98	2,320	104	1,249	359
<b>Local Govt.</b>	52	2,140	62	1,253	49	341	7	714	170
<b>Tendering and contracting</b>	21	5,667	19	13,158	85	33,929	22	113,682	147
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,371</b>		<b>1,093</b>		<b>1,235</b>		<b>525</b>		<b>4,224</b>



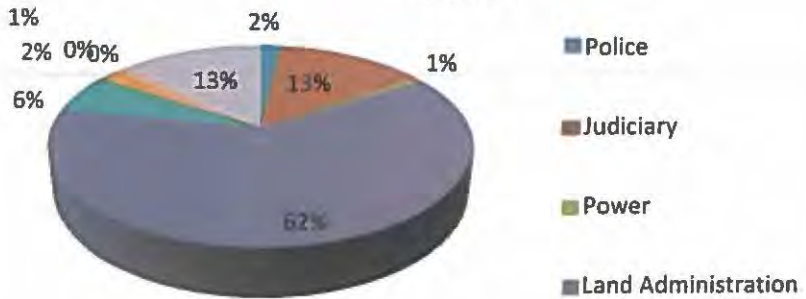
**Average Expenditure On Bribery:  
Punjab**



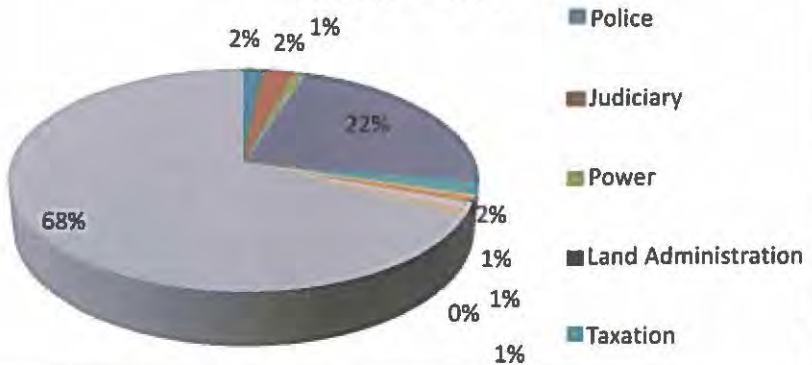
**Average Expenditure On Bribery:  
Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa**



## Average Expenditure On Bribery: Sindh

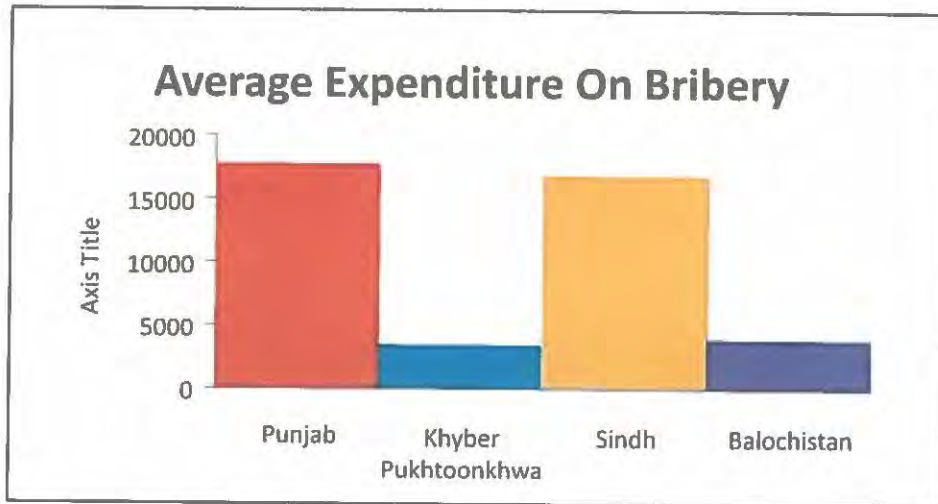


## Average Expenditure On Bribery: Balochistan



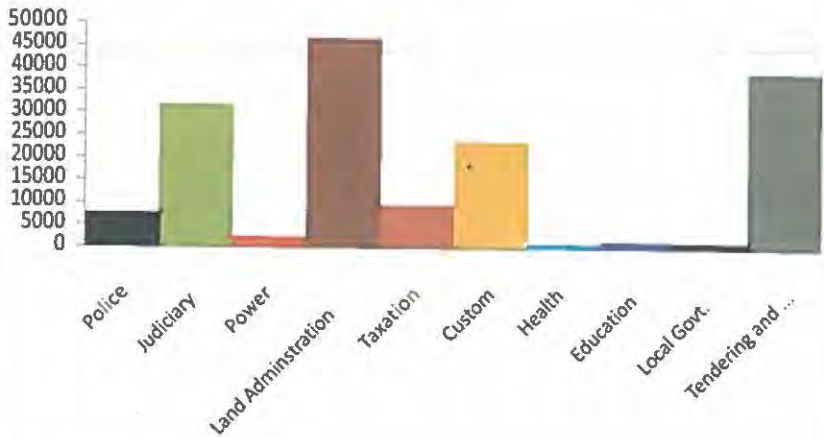
## Average expenditure on bribery in provinces

Province	Respondents	Average Expenditure (Rs)
Punjab	1300	17791
Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa	1300	3528
Sindh	1300	16885
Balochistan	1300	3943



Sector	Respondents	Average Expenditure (Rs)
Police	1328	7542
Judiciary	459	31592
Power	762	2345
Land Administration	323	46414
Taxation	184	9430
Custom	208	23760
Health	284	988
Education	359	1604
Local Govt.	170	1239
Tendering and Contracting	147	39143

## Average Expenditure On Bribery In Sectors

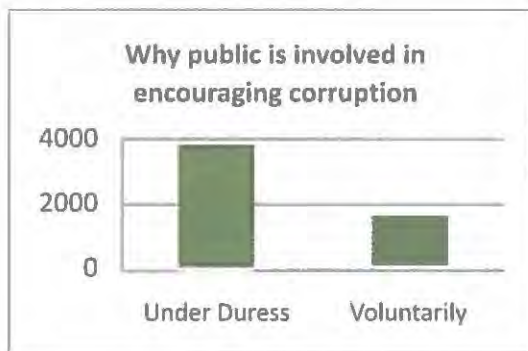


2010 Ranking	2009 Ranking	2006 Ranking	2002 Ranking
11. Police	Police	Police	Police
12. Power	Power	Power	Power
13. Land Admin	Health	Judiciary	Taxation
14. Education	Land Admin	Land Admin	Judiciary
15. Local Government	Education	Taxation	Custom
16. Judiciary	Taxation	Custom	Health



<b>17. Health</b>	<b>Judiciary</b>	Health	Land Admin
<b>18. Taxation</b>	Local Govt.	Education	Education
<b>19. Custom</b>	Custom	Railway	Railway
<b>20. Tendering and contracting</b>	Tendering and contracting	Bank	Bank

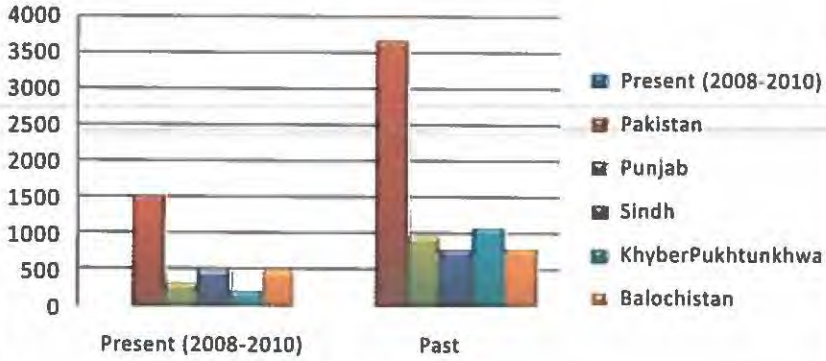
<b>2.2 Why public is involved in encouraging corruption</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Under Duress	71.22	3703
Voluntarily	28.78	1497
Total	100	5200



### 2.3 Which federal government was cleaner

	Percentage	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa	Balochistan
Present (2008-2010)	29.35	1526	326	501	209	495
Past	70.65	3676	974	799	1,091	805
Total		5200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300

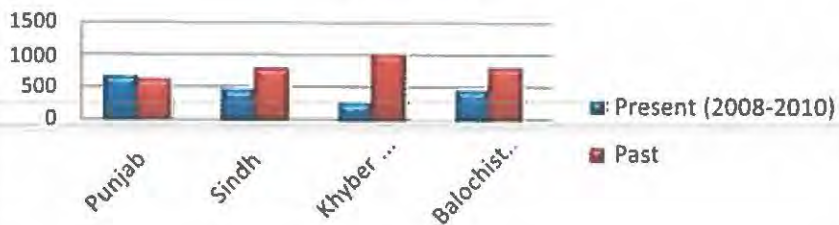
## Which federal government was cleaner



### 2.3 Which provincial government was cleaner

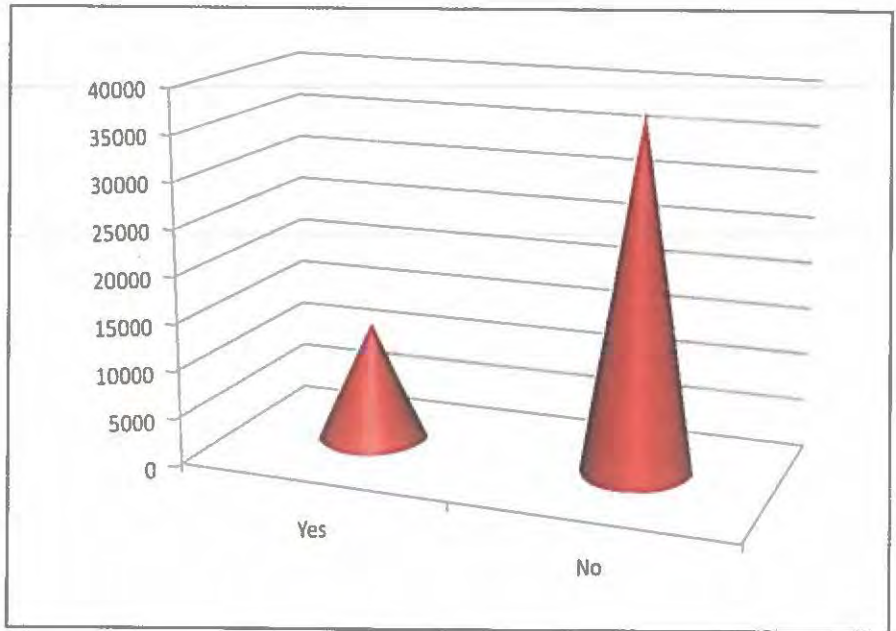
	Punjab	%	Sindh	%	Khyber Pukhtoorkhwa	%	Balochistan	%
Present (2008- 2010)	687	52.84%	493	37.9%	286	22%	486	37.3%
Past	613	47.15%	807	62.07%	1,014	78%	8141	62.6%
Total	1,300		1,300		1,300		1,300	

## Which provincial government was cleaner



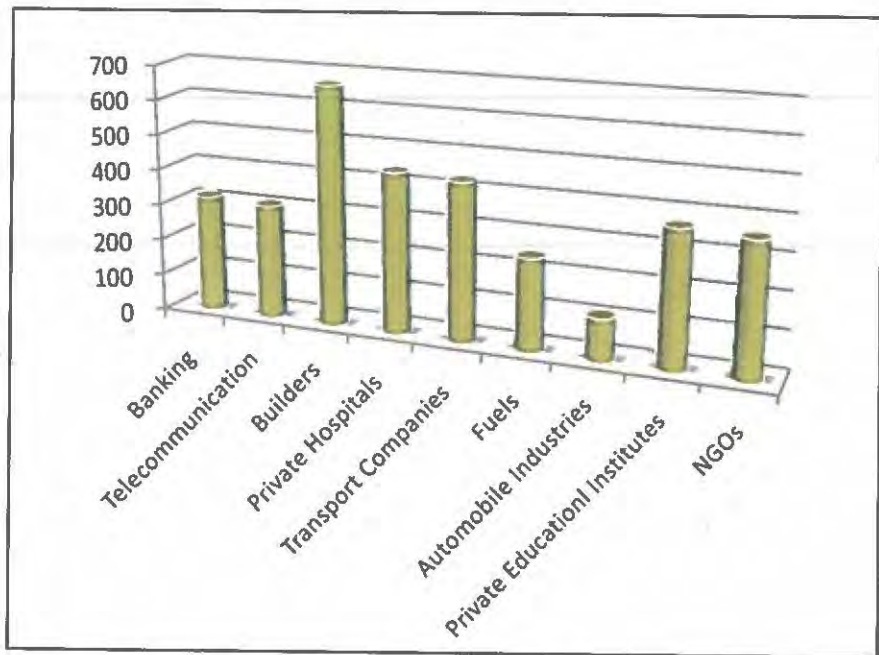
### 2.4 Private sector is more corrupt than Government

	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	25.56	1329
No	74.44	3871
Total	100	5200



### **2.4.1 Corruption faced in Private Sector**

	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>Banking</b>	<b>9.91%</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>Telecommunication</b>	<b>9.64%</b>	<b>323</b>
<b>Builders/Contractors</b>	<b>20.04%</b>	<b>671</b>
<b>Private Hospitals</b>	<b>13.50%</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>Transport Companies</b>	<b>13.23%</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>Fuels</b>	<b>7.73%</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Automobile Industries</b>	<b>3.58%</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Private Educational Institutes</b>	<b>11.32%</b>	<b>379</b>
<b>NGOs</b>	<b>11.05%</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3349</b>





## 2.5 Combating corruption in Private Sector

	Percentage	Frequency
Regulatory Authority	33.36	1735
Accountability	66.64	3465
Other	0.00	0
Total	100.00	5200

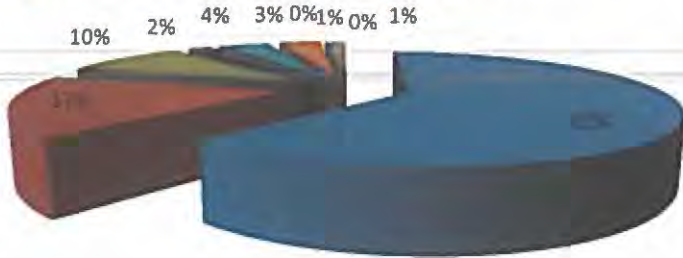


## 2.6 Most important factor in corruption (1st Rank)

	Percentage	Frequency
Lack of accountability	61.79	3213
Lack of merit	17.26	897
lack of transparency	9.74	506
Monopoly of power	1.96	102
Power of influential people	4.32	225
Low Salaries	3.44	179
Shortages-Demand & Supply	0.40	21
Discretionary Power	0.46	24
Red Tapism	0.20	10
Others	0.44	23
Total	100.00	5200

### Chart Title

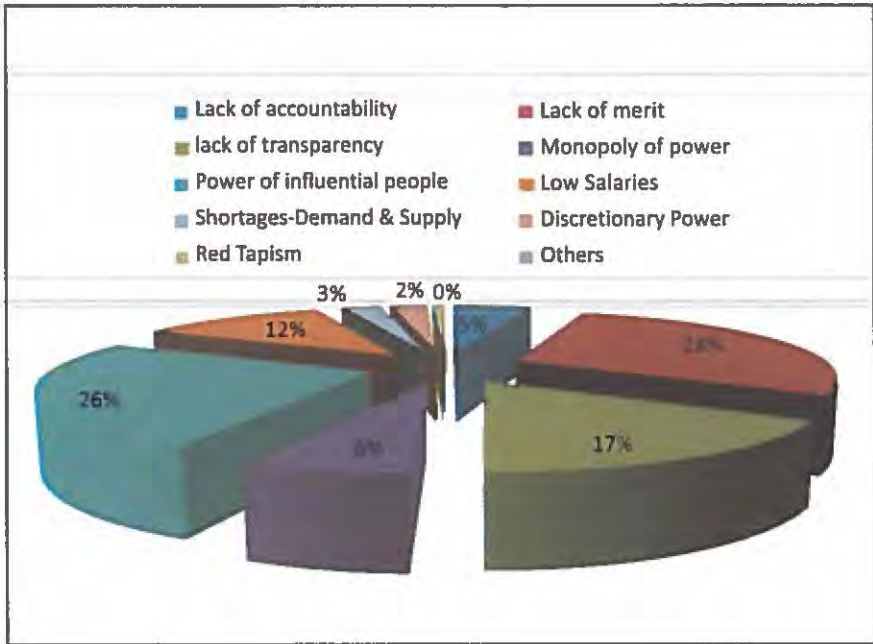
- Lack of accountability
- Lack of merit
- lack of transparency
- Monopoly of power
- Power of influential people
- Low Salaries



### 2.6 Most important factor in corruption (2nd Rank)

	Percentage	Frequency
Lack of accountability	4.97	258
Lack of merit	28.52	1483
lack of transparency	16.96	882
Monopoly of power	6.47	336
Power of influential people	25.66	1334

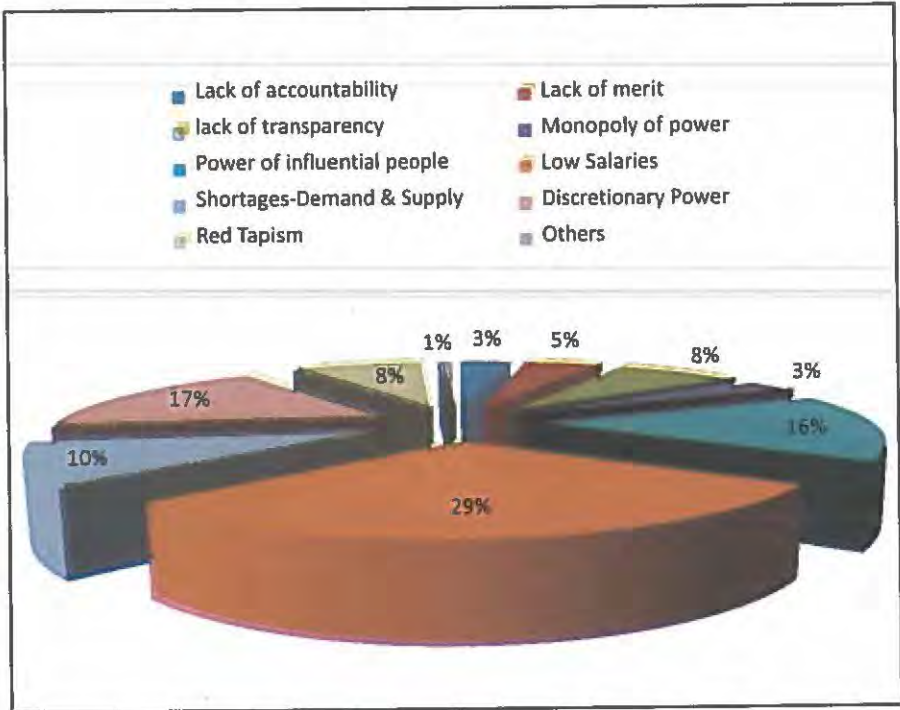
Low Salaries	11.81	614
Shortages-Demand & Supply	2.56	133
Discretionary Power	2.41	126
Red Tapism	0.55	28
Others	0.10	5
Total	100.00	5200



### 2.6 Most important factor in corruption (3rd Rank)

	Percentage	Frequency
Lack of accountability	3.10	161
Lack of merit	4.73	246
lack of transparency	7.67	399

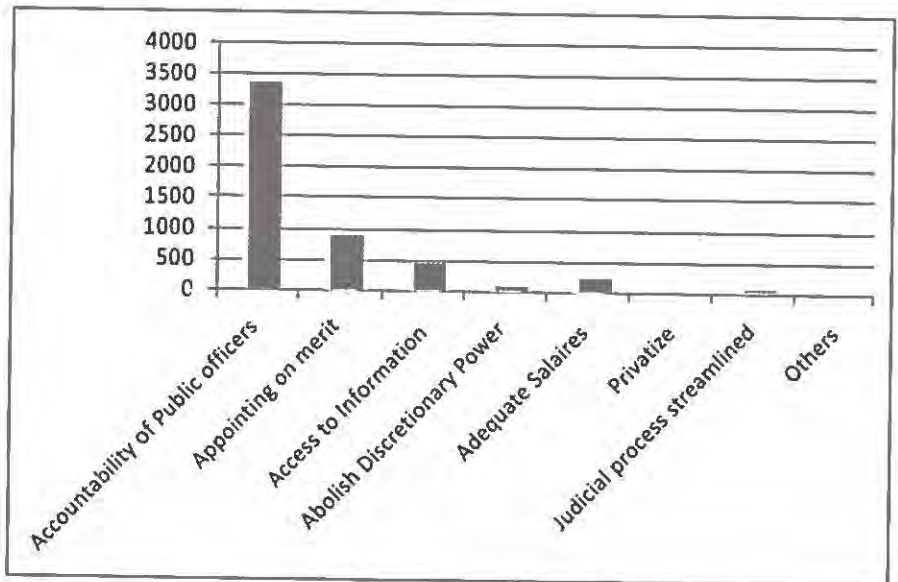
Monopoly of power	3.12	162
Power of influential people	15.83	823
Low Salaries	29.11	1514
Shortages-Demand & Supply	10.02	521
Discretionary Power	17.42	906
Red Tapism	8.16	424
Others	0.85	44
Total	100.00	5200



### 2.7 Measures of combating corruption (1st Rank)

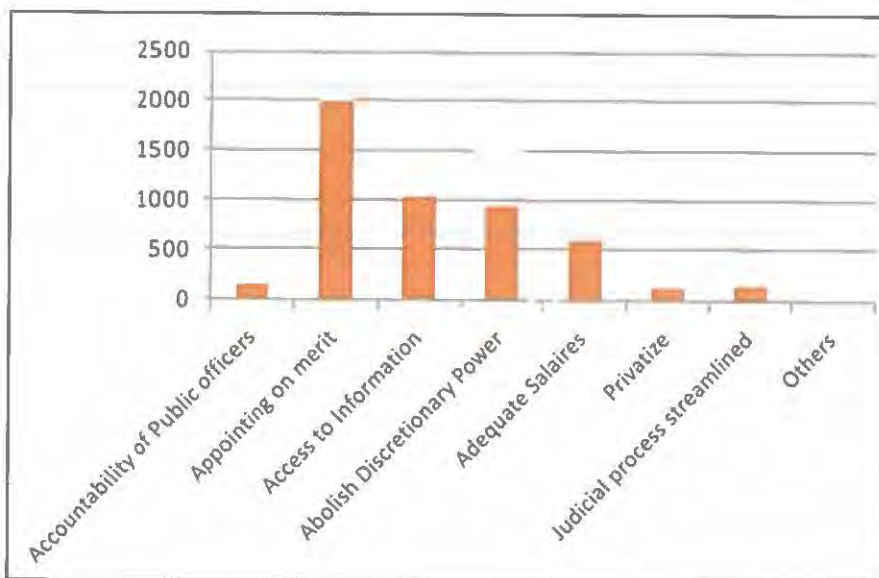
	Percentage	Frequency
Accountability of Public officers	64.98	3379
Appointing on merit	17.52	911
Access to Information	9.01	468

Abolish Discretionary Power	2.15	112
Adequate Salaries	4.45	232
Privatize	0.50	26
Judicial process streamlined	1.23	64
Others	0.16	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>



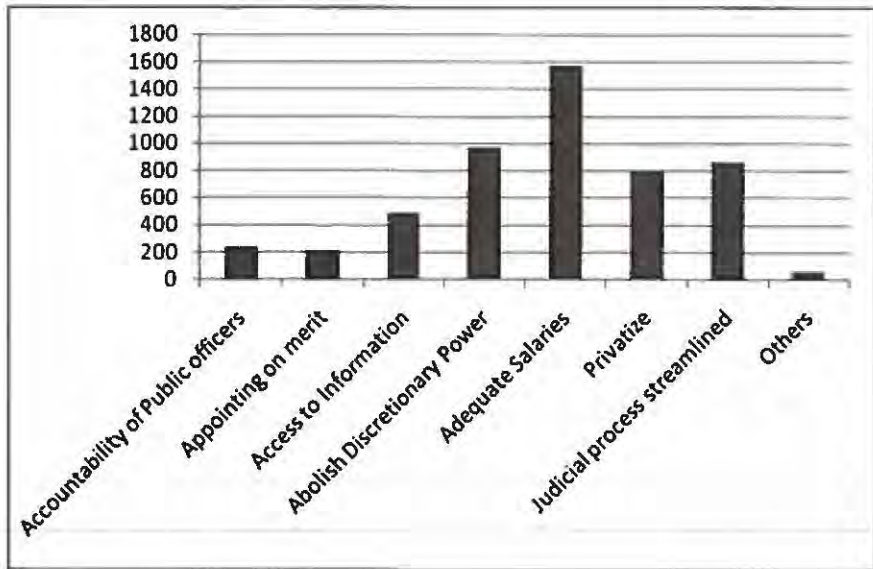


<b>2.7 Measures of combating corruption (2nd Rank)</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Accountability of Public officers	3.46	180
Appointing on merit	38.74	2015
Access to Information	20.39	1060
Abolish Discretionary Power	18.54	964
Adequate Salaries	12.12	630
Privatize	3.05	158
Judicial process streamlined	3.48	181
Others	0.23	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>



<b>2.7 Measures of combating corruption (3rd Rank)</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Accountability of Public officers	4.60	239
Appointing on merit	4.14	215
Access to Information	9.44	491
Abolish Discretionary Power	18.69	972
Adequate Salaires	30.12	1566

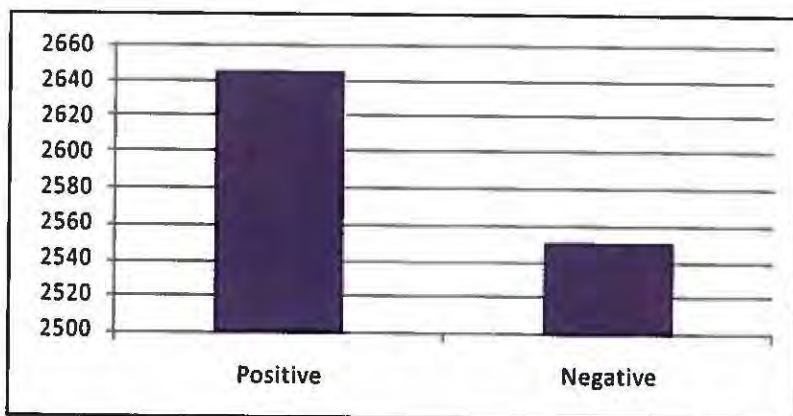
Privatize	15.29	7 9 5
Judicial process streamlined	16.58	8 6 2
Others	1.14	59
Total	100.00	5200



## 2.8 Media's Role in combating corruption

	Percentage	Frequency
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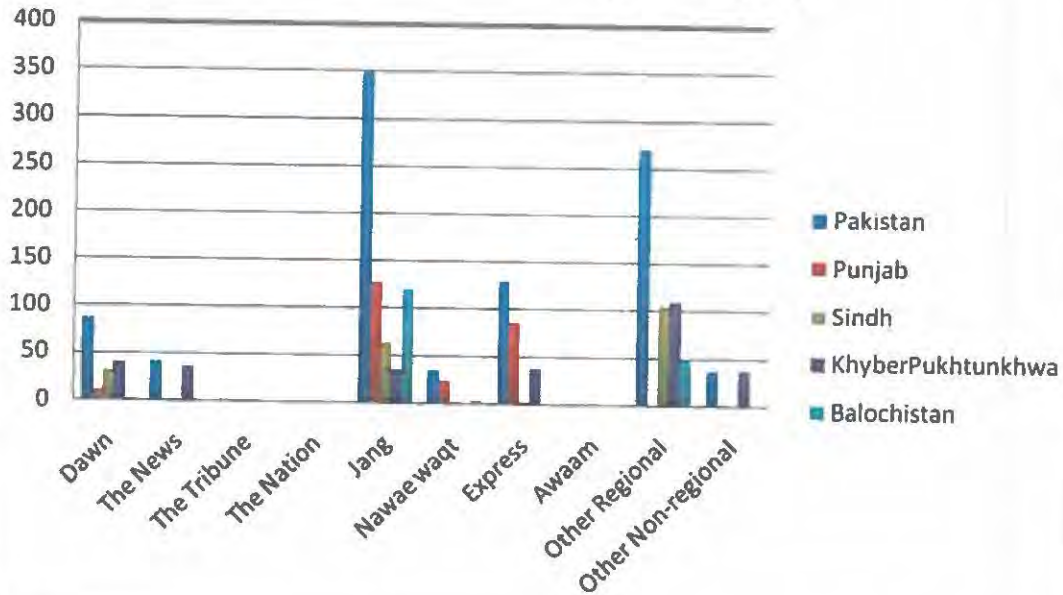
Positive	50.91	2647
Negative	49.09	2553
Total	100.00	5200



### 2.9 Corruption Exposing newspaper

	Percentage	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa	Balochistan
Dawn	9.15%	88	12	33	41	2
The News	4.37%	42	3	1	37	1
The Tribune	0.31%	3	0	3	0	0
The Nation	0.10%	1	0	0	0	1
Jang	36.28%	349	128	65	36	121
Nawae waqt	3.64%	35	25	5	0	5
Express	13.62%	131	87	5	38	1
Awaam	0.42%	4	1	5	0	0
Other Regional	28.07%	270	0	107	111	52
Other Non-regional	4.05%	39	0	0	39	0
Total	100	962	256	224	302	183

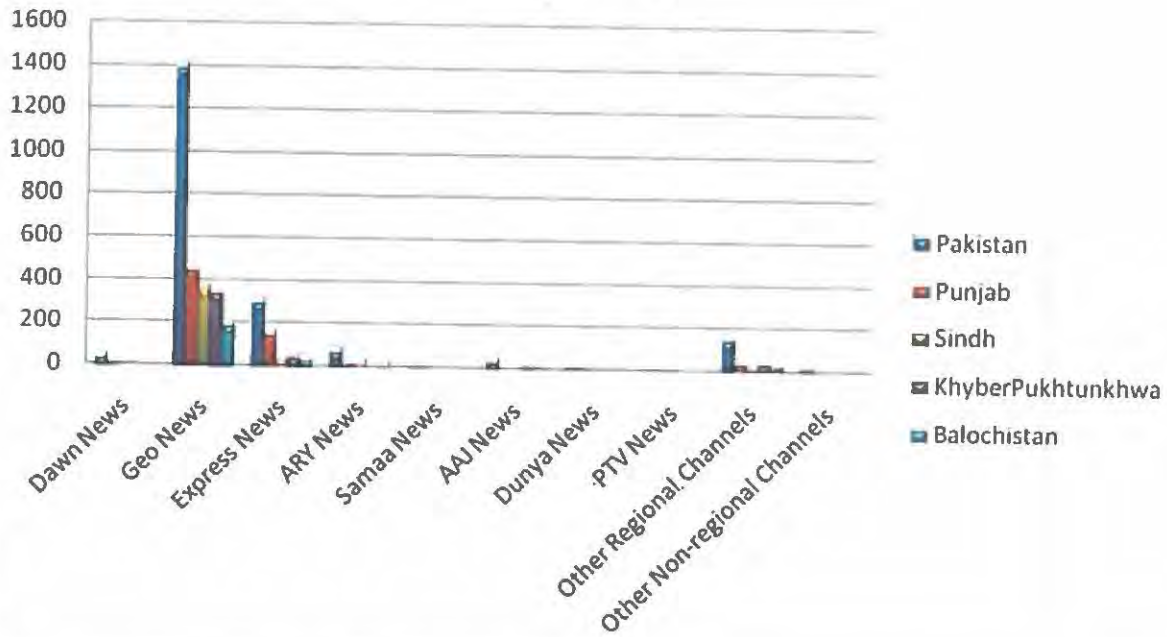
## Corruption Exposing newspaper



### 2.9 Corruption Exposing TV Channel

	Percentage	Pakistan	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa	Balochistan
Dawn News	2.34%	51	24	9	15	4
Geo News	64.51%	1405	461	376	358	209
Express News	14.42%	314	158	45	62	49
ARY News	4.18%	91	32	33	1	25
Samaa News	1.01%	22	14	6	3	0
AAJ News	2.16%	47	3	3	28	14
Dunya News	1.42%	31	22	3	3	3
PTV News	1.29%	28	3	23	1	0
Other Regional Channels	7.39%	161	46	24	49	41
Other Non-regional Channels	1.29%	28	7	7	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>2178</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>352</b>

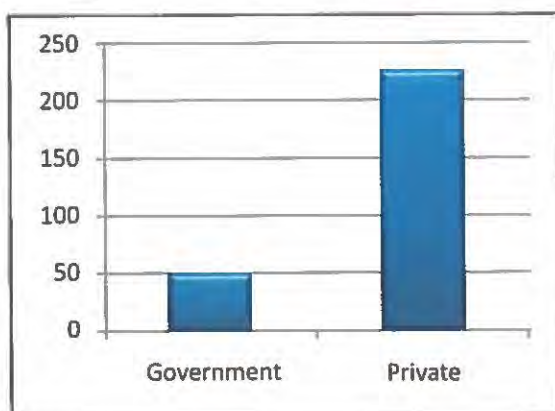
## Corruption Exposing TV Channel





### 2.9 Corruption Exposing Radio

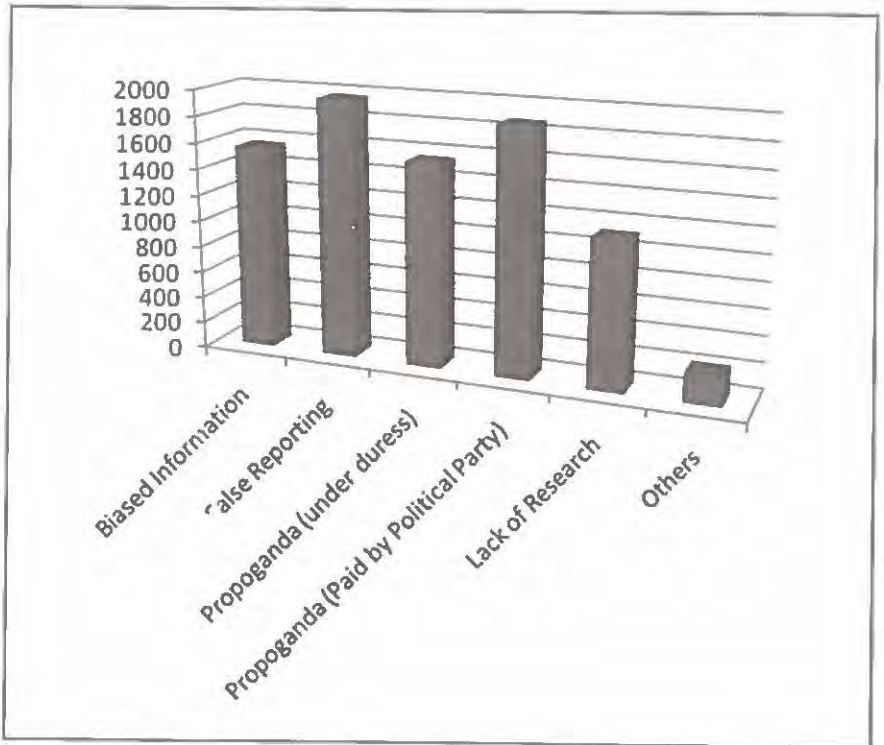
	Percentage	Frequency
Government	18.35%	51
Private	81.65%	227
Total	100.00	278



### 2.10 Weakness of the Media

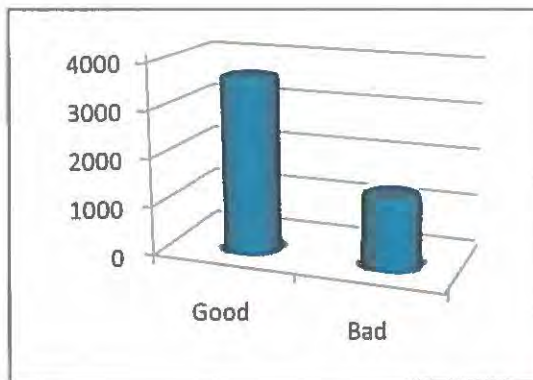
	Percentage	Frequency
Biased Information	18.82%	1557

False Reporting	23.73%	1963
Propoganda (under duress)	18.71%	1548
Propoganda (Paid by Political Party)	22.58%	1868
Lack of Research	13.54%	1120
Others	2.62%	217
Total	100.00	8273

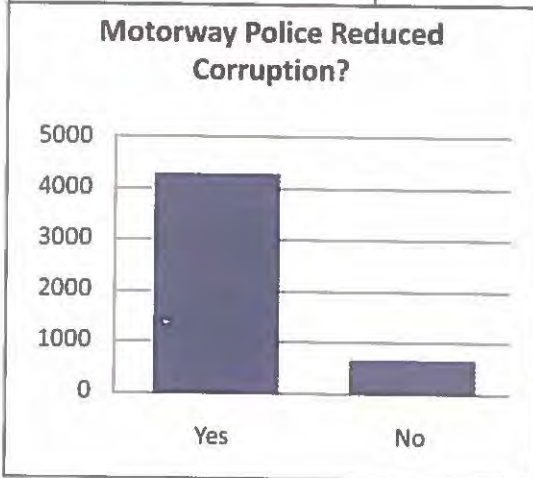


## 2.11 Media Exposing Practice

	Percentage	Frequency
Good	71.45	3715
Bad	28.55	1485
Total	100.00	5200

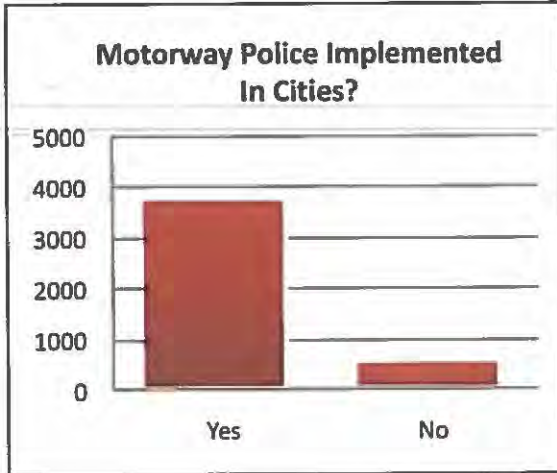


<b>2.12 Motorway Police Reduced Corruption?</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	84.91	4415
No	15.09	785
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>

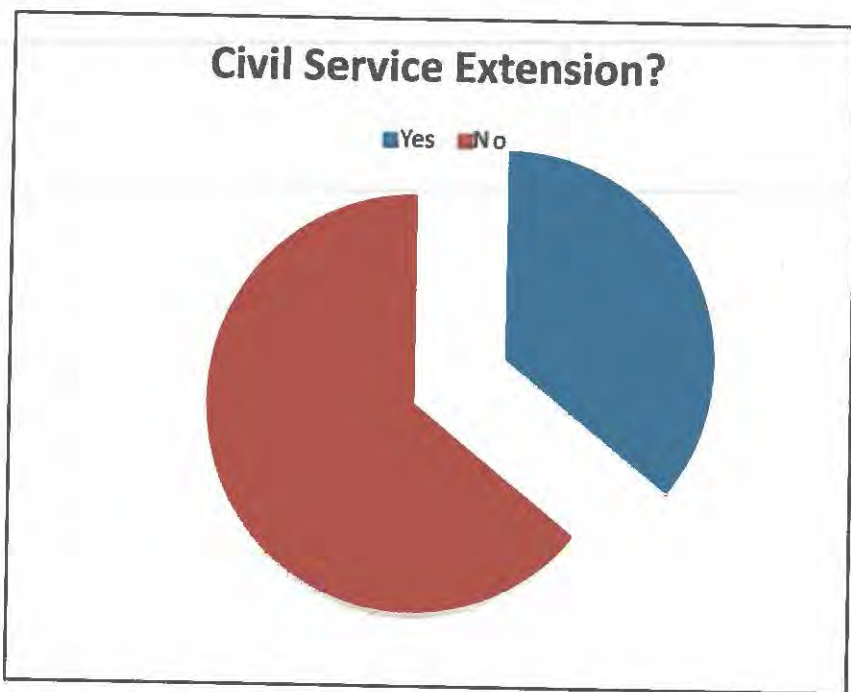


<b>2.13 Motorway Police Implemented In Cities?</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	86.71%	3828

No	13.29%	587
Total	100.00	4415



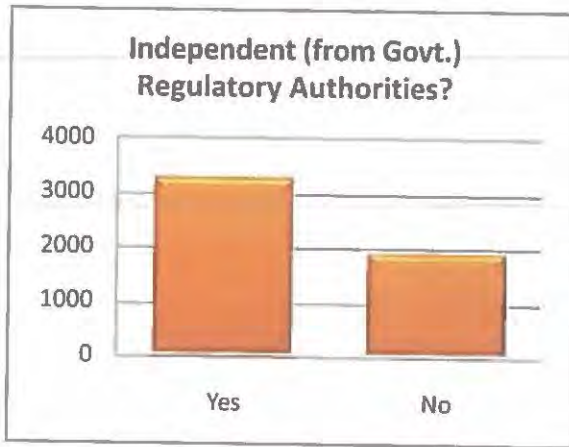
<b>2.14 Civil Service Extension?</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	35.76	1860
No	64.24	3340
Total	100.00	5200



2.15 Termination Of Retired Rehired Personnel?		
	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	73.02%	2439
No	26.98%	901
Total	100.00	3340

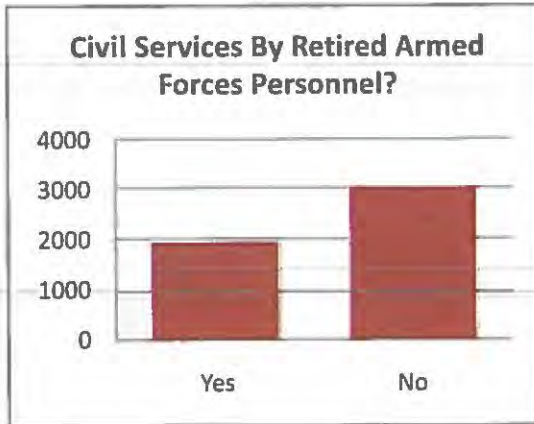


<b>2.16 Independent (from Govt.) Regulatory Authorities?</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	62.83	3267
No	37.17	1933
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>

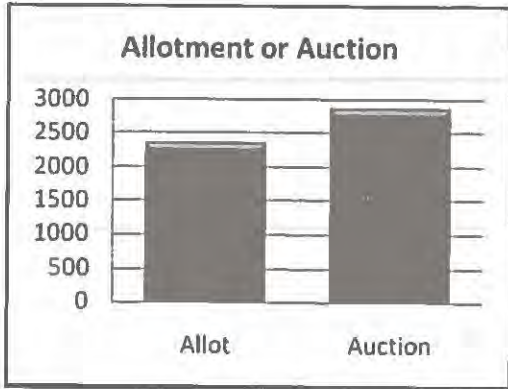


<b>2.17 Civil Services By Retired Armed Forces Personnel?</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	39.60	2059
No	60.40	3141
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>

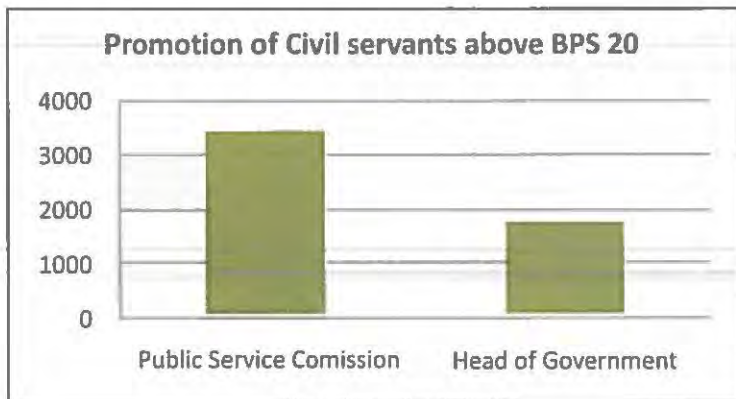




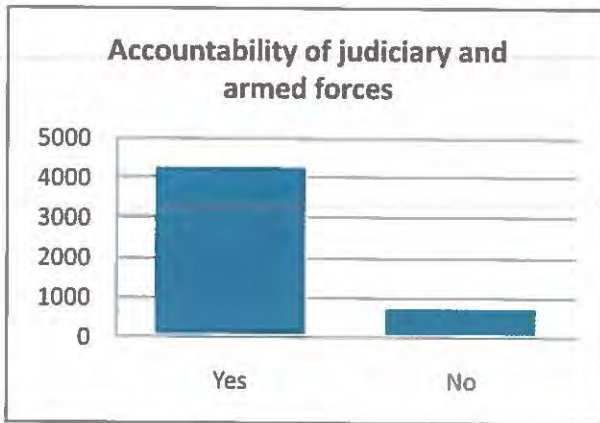
<b>2.18 Allotment or Auction</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Allot	45.06	2343
Auction	54.94	2857
Total	100.00	5200



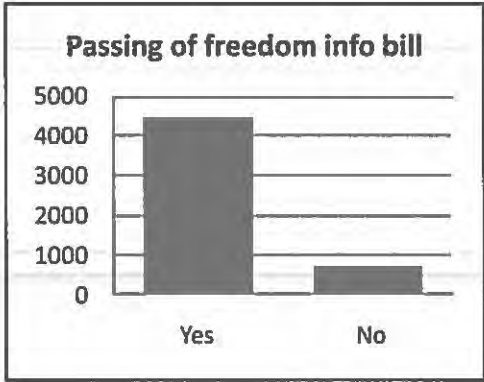
<b>2.19 Promotion of Civil servants above BPS 20</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Public Service Commission	65.93	3429
Head of Government	34.07	1771
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>



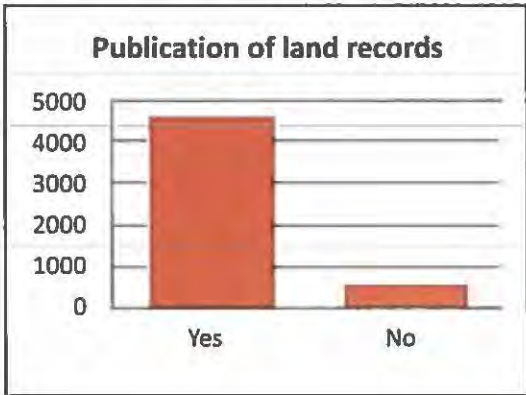
<b>2.20 Accountability of judiciary and armed forces</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	83.85	4360
No	16.15	840
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>



<b>2.21 Passing of freedom info bill</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	87.00	4524
No	13.00	676
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>



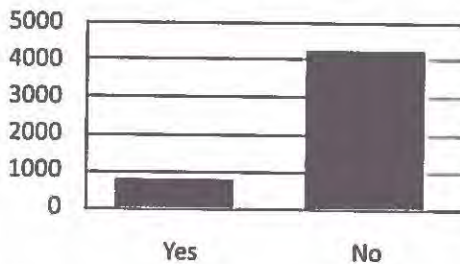
<b>2.22 Publication of land records</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	88.58	4606
No	11.42	594
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5200</b>



### 2.23 Satisfaction of redress of complaints by Federal govt.

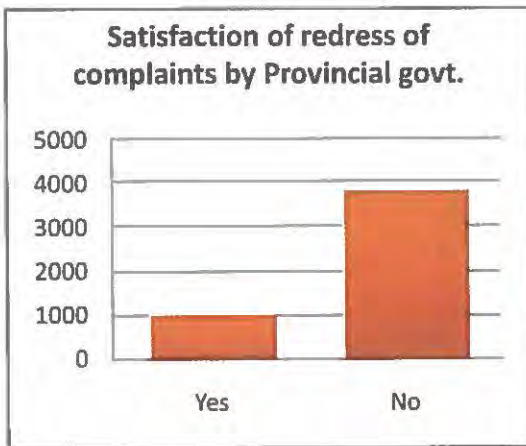
	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	17.10	889
No	82.90	4311
Total	100.00	5200

Satisfaction of redress of complaints by Federal govt.



**2.23 Satisfaction of redress of complaints by Provincial govt.**

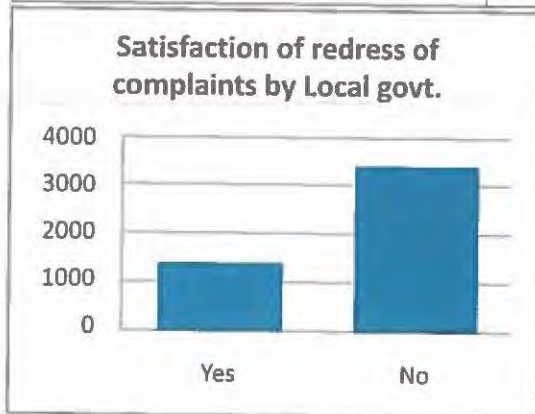
	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	23.41	1217
No	76.59	3983
Total	100.00	5200



**2.23 Satisfaction of redress of complaints by Local govt.**

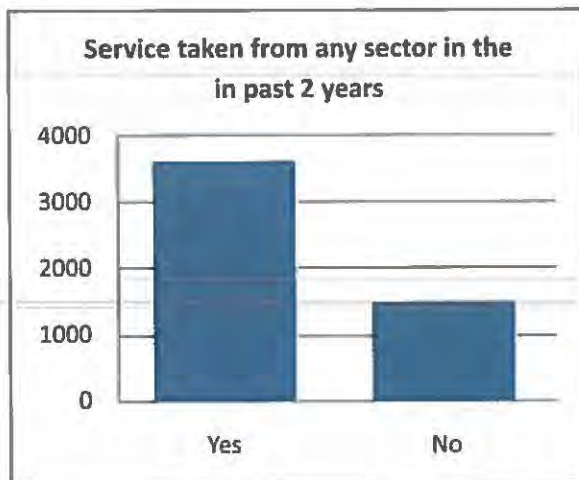
	Percentage	Frequency
Yes	30.14	1567

No	69.86	3633
Total	100.00	5200



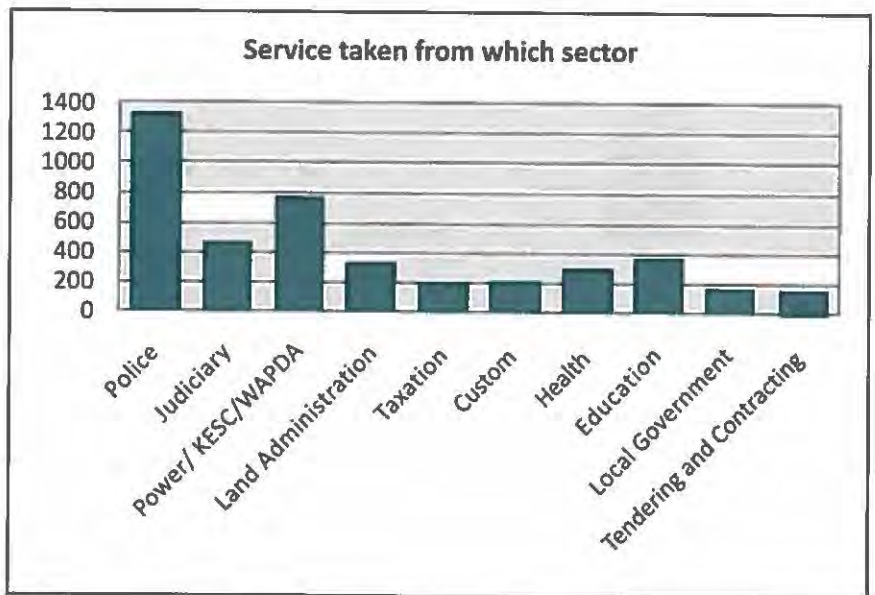
<b>3.1 Service taken from any sector in the in past 2 years</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Yes	70.37	3659
No	29.63	1541
Total	100.00	5200





<b>3.1.1 Service taken from which sector</b>		
	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Police	31.44%	1328
Judiciary	10.87%	459
Power/KESC/WAPDA	18.04%	762
Land Administration	7.65%	323
Taxation	4.36%	184
Custom	4.92%	208

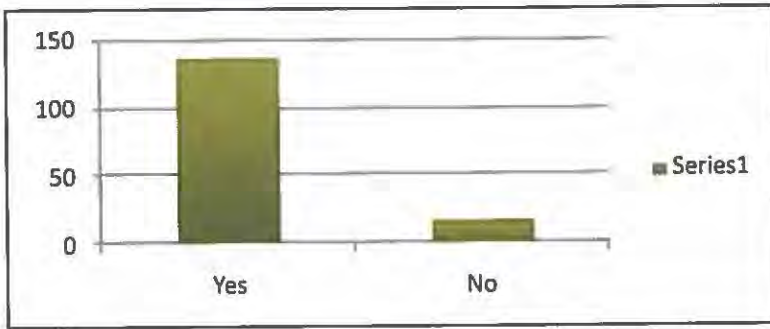
Health	6.72%	284
Education	8.50%	359
Local Government	4.02%	170
Tendering and Contracting	3.48%	147
Total	100.00	4224



## 5 Taxation

### 5.1 Have your household paid any tax recently?

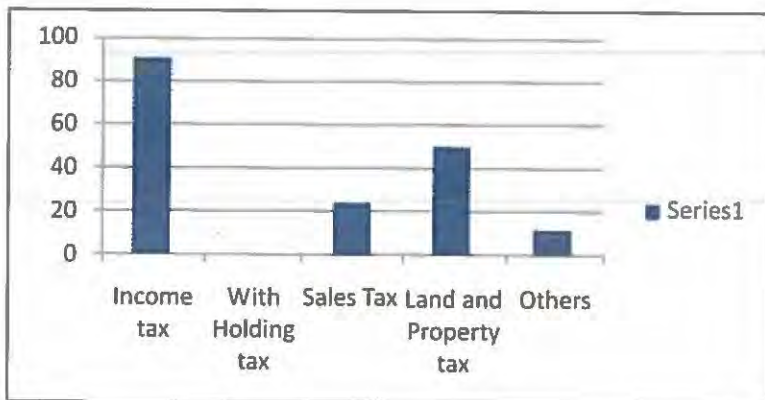
Response	No	Percent
Yes	140	87.50
No	20	12.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.00</b>



#### 5.1.1 If yes please furnish the following information

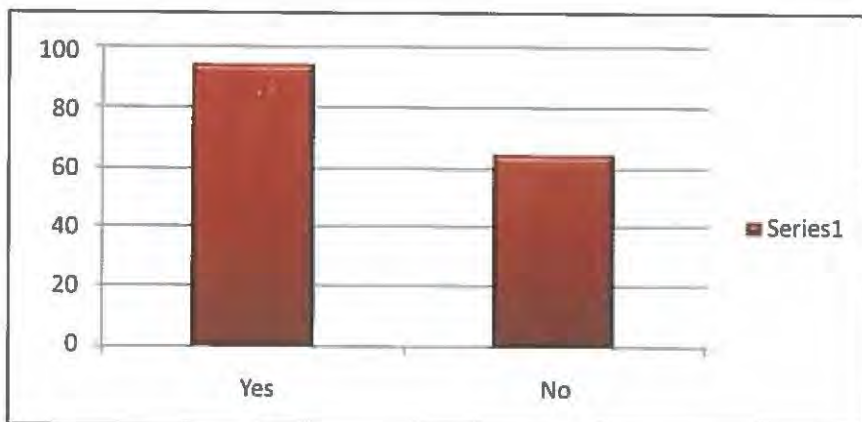
Type of taxes	No	Percent
Income tax	93	50.82
With Holding tax	1	0.55
Sales Tax	25	13.66
Land and Property tax	51	27.87
Others	13	7.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Total has exceeded 140 because of multiple responses



## 5.2 Was any corruption faced by you/your household?

Response	No	Percent
Yes	95	59.4
No	65	40.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100.00</b>



### 5.2.1 If yes what kind of corruption did you face?

#### Types of corruption

Had to pay for under-assessment

had to pay to reduce tax

Had to pay to reduce fictitious assessment

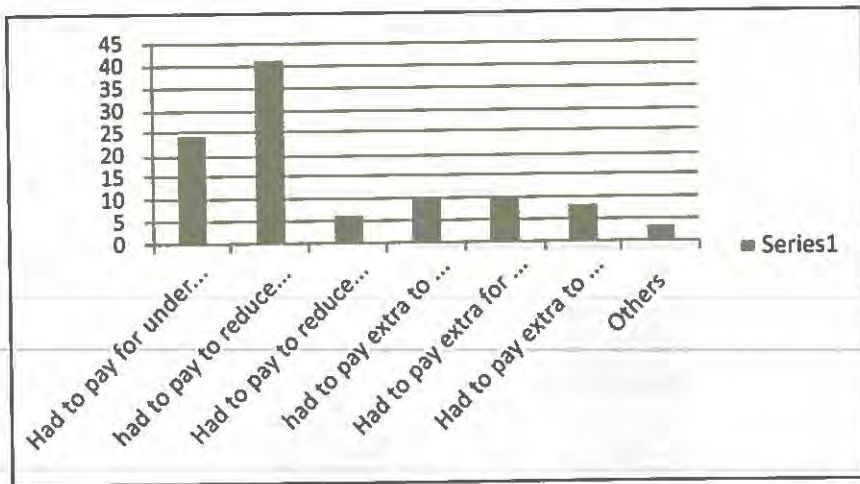
had to pay extra to get tax certificate

Had to pay extra for releasing goods

Had to pay extra to refund excess paid tax

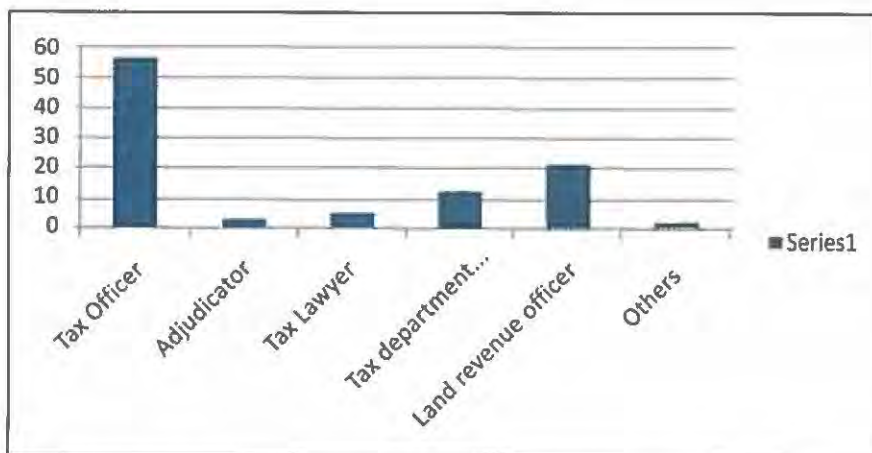
Others

\*Multiple responses



## Actors Involved in Corruption

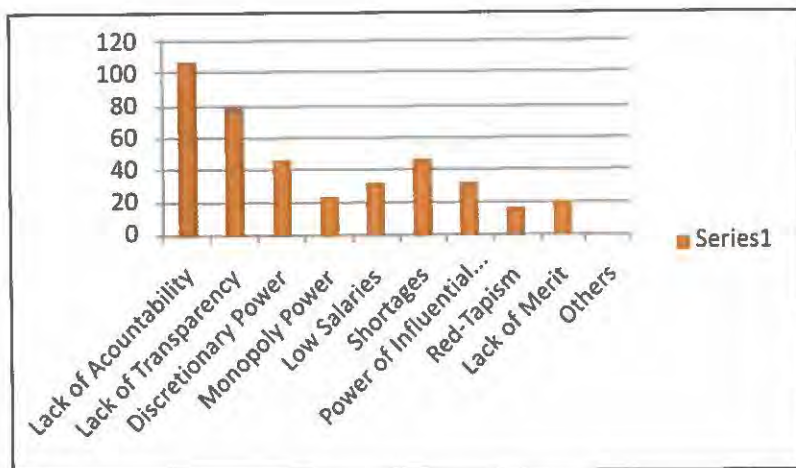
	No
Tax Officer	57
Adjudicator	4
Tax Lawyer	6
Tax department employee	13
Land revenue officer	22
Others	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>



### 5.3 Which factors are responsible for corruption in taxation department?

Causes of Corruption	No	Percent
Lack of Accountability	109	26.14
Lack of Transparency	79	18.94

Discretionary Power	48	11.51	
Monopoly Power	25	6.00	
Low Salaries	34	8.15	
Shortages	48	11.51	
Power of Influential People	34	8.15	8.15
Red-Tapism	18	4.32	4.32
Lack of Merit	22	5.28	5.28
Others	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100</b>	



\*Multiple responses

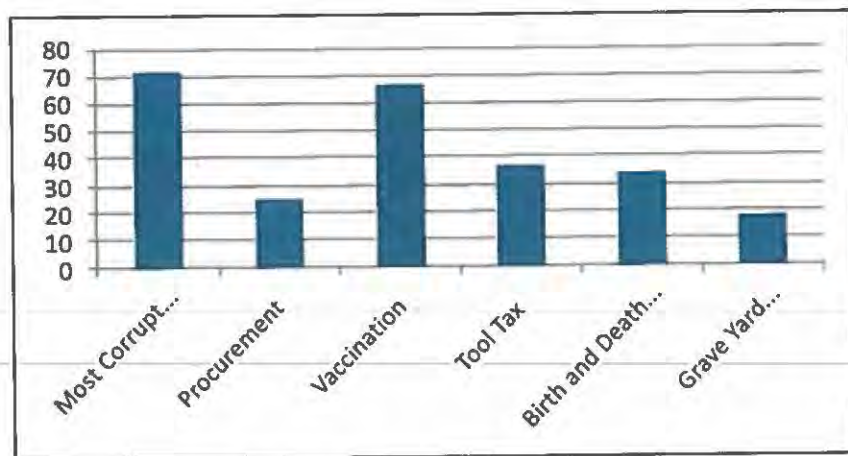




## 9 Local Government

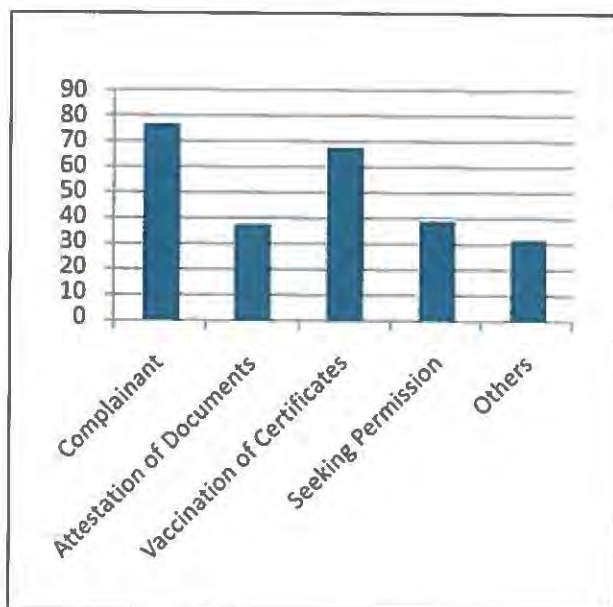
### 9.1 In your opinion which department of local government is most corrupt?

Most corrupt LG department	No	Percent
Most Corrupt Sanitation/Road	73	28.19
Procurement	26	10.04
Vaccination	68	26.25
Tool Tax	38	14.67
Birth and Death Certificate	35	13.51
Grave Yard Permission	19	7.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.00</b>



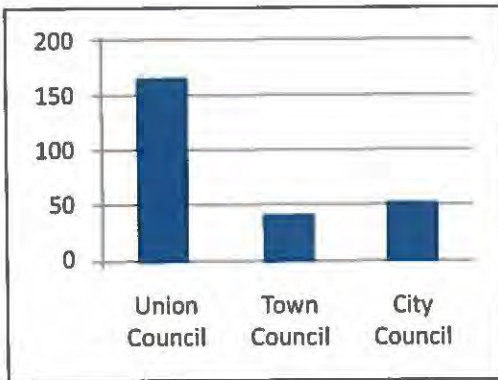
## 9.2 For what purpose did you interact with local government?

Reason for interaction	No	Percent
Complainant	78	30.12
Attestation of Documents	39	15.06
Vaccination of Certificates	69	26.64
Seeking Permission	40	15.44
Others	33	12.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.00</b>



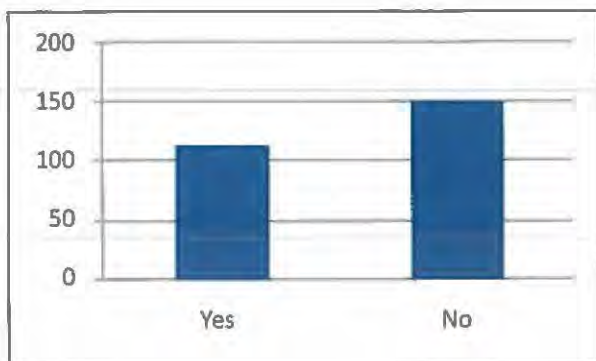
### 9.3 At what stage interaction took place?

Stage of interaction	No	Percent
Union Council	165	63.71
Town Council	41	15.83
City Council	53	20.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.00</b>



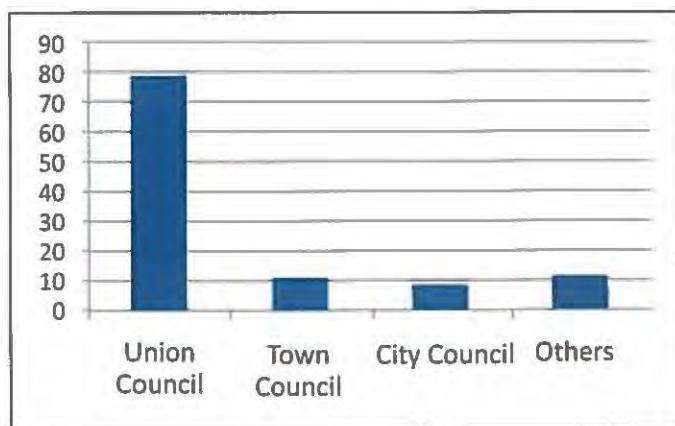
### 9.4 Was any corruption faced by you/your household?

Response	No	Percent
Yes	111	42.86
No	148	57.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.00</b>



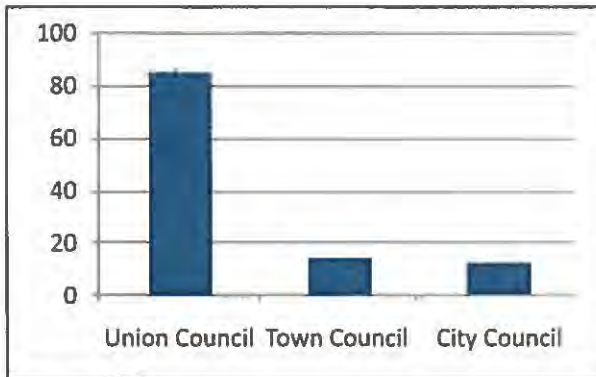
#### 9.4.1 If yes what kind of corruption did you face?

Extra money paid to	No	Percent
Union Council	79	71.17
Town Council	11	9.91
City Council	9	8.11
Others	12	10.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Actors Involved in corruption

Actor	No	Percent
Union Council	85	76.58
Town Council	14	12.61
City Council	12	10.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.00</b>

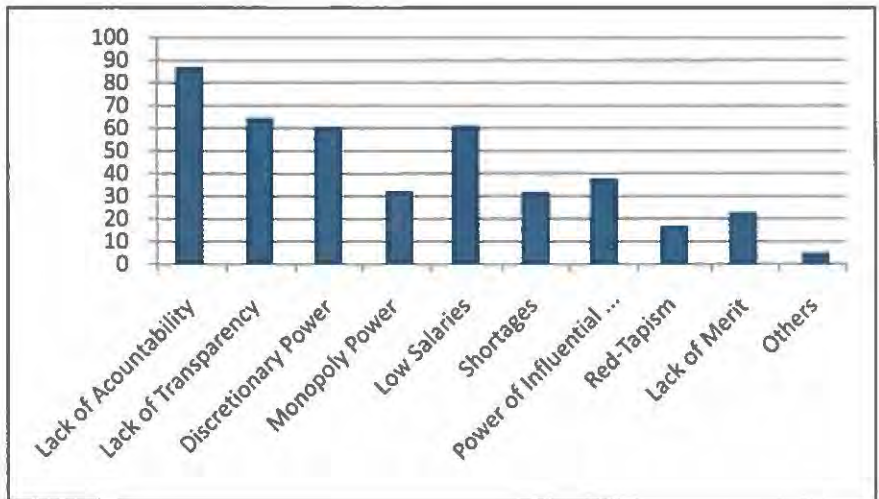


## 9.5 In your opinion, which factors are responsible for corruption in local government system?

Causes of Corruption	No	Percent
Lack of Accountability	87	20.76
Lack of Transparency	65	15.51
Discretionary Power	61	14.56
Monopoly Power	32	7.64
Low Salaries	61	14.56
Shortages	32	7.64
Power of Influential People	38	9.07

Red-Tapism	16	3.82
Lack of Merit	23	5.49
Others	4	0.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Multiple responses

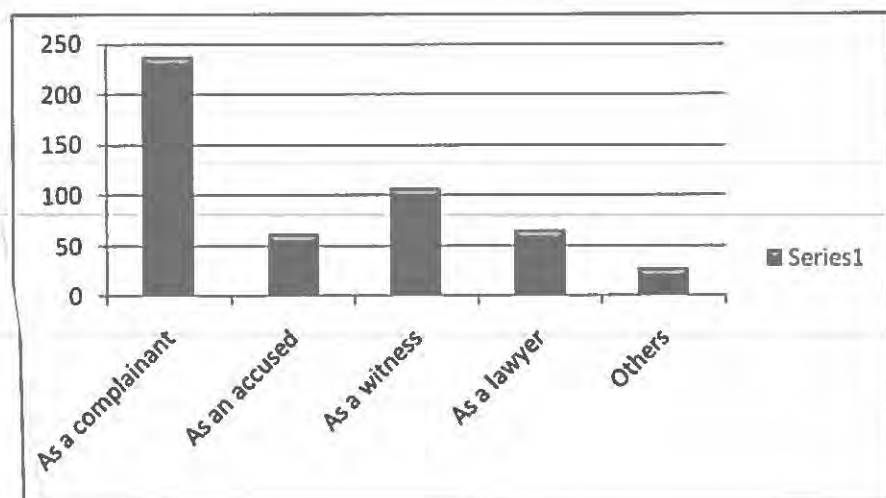


## 2 Judiciary

### 2.1 For what purpose did you/your household interacted with judiciary?

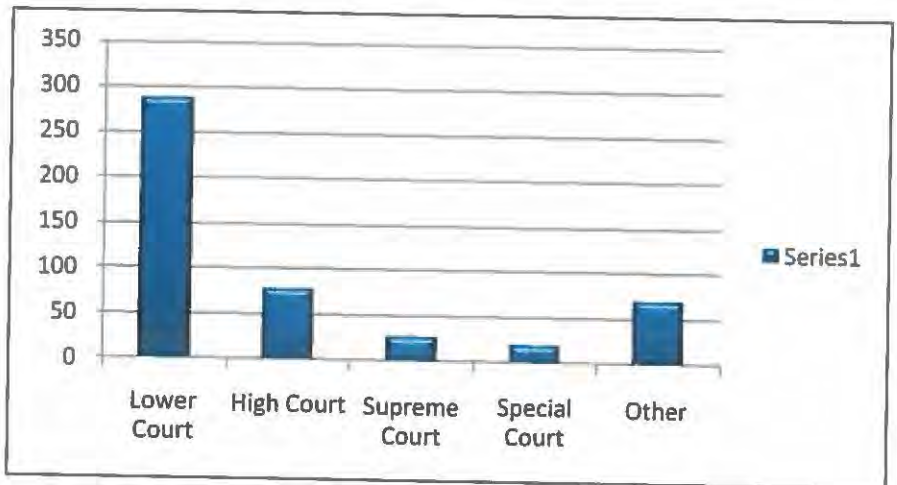
Purpose	No	Percent
As a complainant	236	47.87
As an accused	60	12.17
As a witness	106	21.50
As a lawyer	64	12.98
Others	27	5.48

**Total** **493** **100.00**



## 2.2 At what stage took interaction took place?

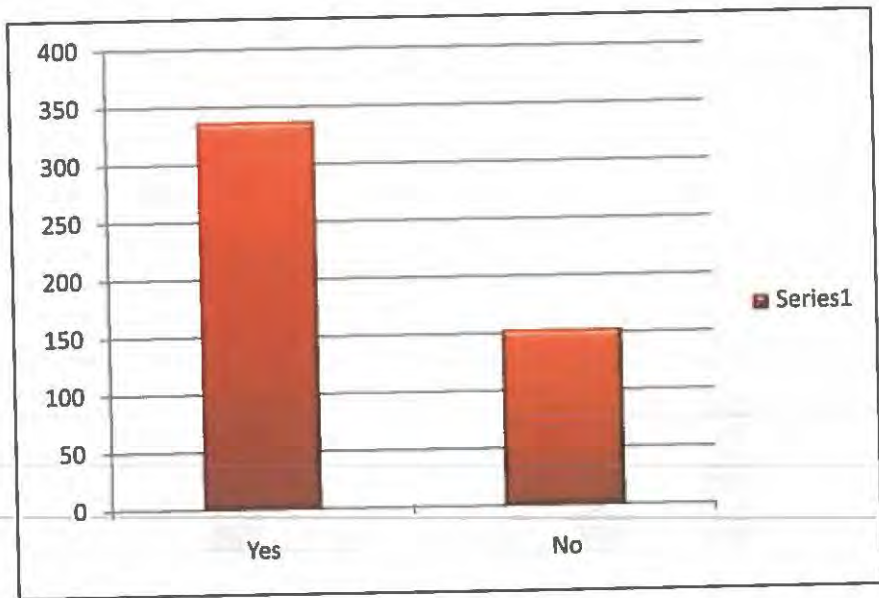
Stages	No	Percent
Lower Court	290	58.82
High Court	80	16.23
Supreme Court	29	5.88
Special Court	22	4.46
Other	72	14.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100.00</b>





### 2.3 Was any corruption faced by you, your household?

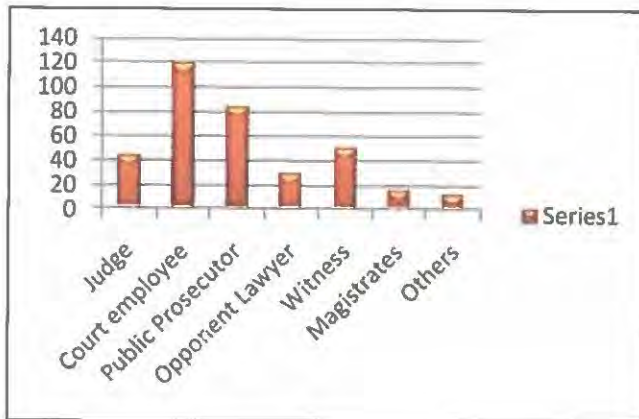
	No	Percent
Yes	339	68.76
No	154	31.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Actors Involved in corruption

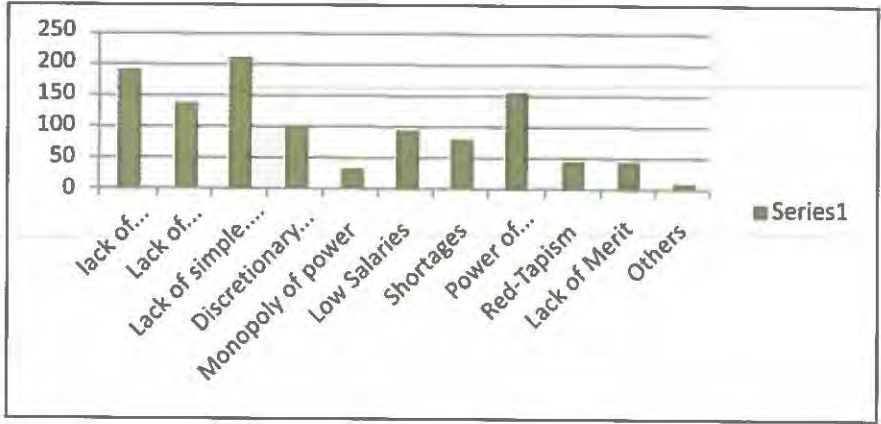
No

Judge	44
Court employee	119
Public Prosecutor	84
Opponent Lawyer	29
Witness	50
Magistrates	16
Others	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>354</b>
*Multiple Responses	



## 2.4 In your opinion which factors are responsible for corruption in the judiciary system?

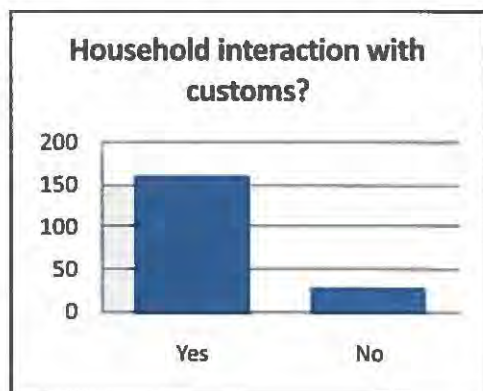
Causes of corruption	No	Percent
lack of accountability	190	17.67
Lack of transparency	136	12.65
Lack of simple legal process	210	19.53
Discretionary power	95	8.84
Monopoly of power	29	2.70
Low Salaries	94	8.74
Shortages	77	7.16
Power of influential people	153	14.23
Red-Tapism	43	4.00
Lack of Merit	42	3.91
Others	6	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>100.00</b>
*Multiple Responses		



## 6 Custom

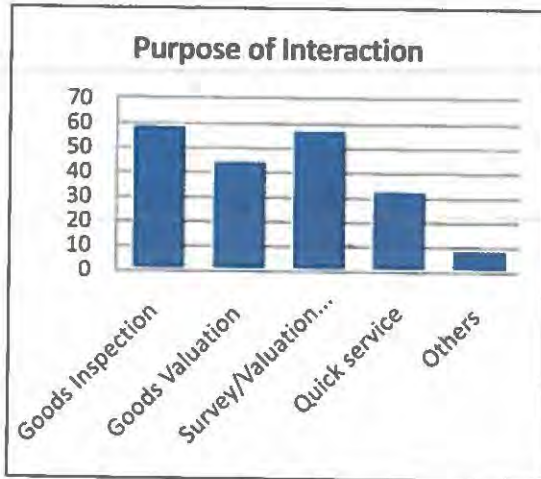
### 6.1 Did you/your household interact with customs department?

Response	No	Percent
Yes	164	84.10
No	31	15.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.00</b>



### 6.3 What kind of service have you taken from custom department?

Purpose of Interaction	No	Percent
Goods Inspection	58	29.59
Goods Valuation	43	21.94
Survey/Valuation of Goods	56	28.57
Quick service	31	15.82
Others	196	100.00



**6.4 Was any corruption faced by you your household?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	120	61.54
No	75	38.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.00</b>



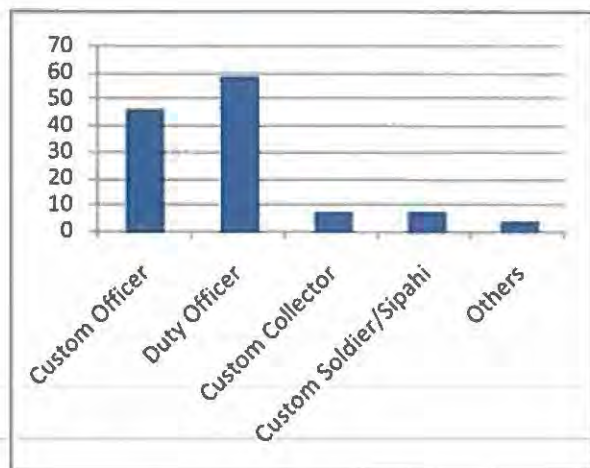
#### 6.4.1 If yes what kind of corruption was faced?

Type Of Corruption	No	Percent
Had to pay money for inspection of goods	58	45.31
Had to pay money for valuation of goods	31	24.22
Had to pay money for the reduction of custom duties	15	11.72
Had to pay to get benefit for inspection	8	6.25
Had to pay for quick Service	10	7.81
Others	6	4.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Actors Involved

Actors	No	Percent
Custom Officer	47	36.72
Duty Officer	60	46.88
Custom Collector	8	6.25
Custom Soldier/Sipahi	8	6.25
Others	5	3.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Multiple Responses

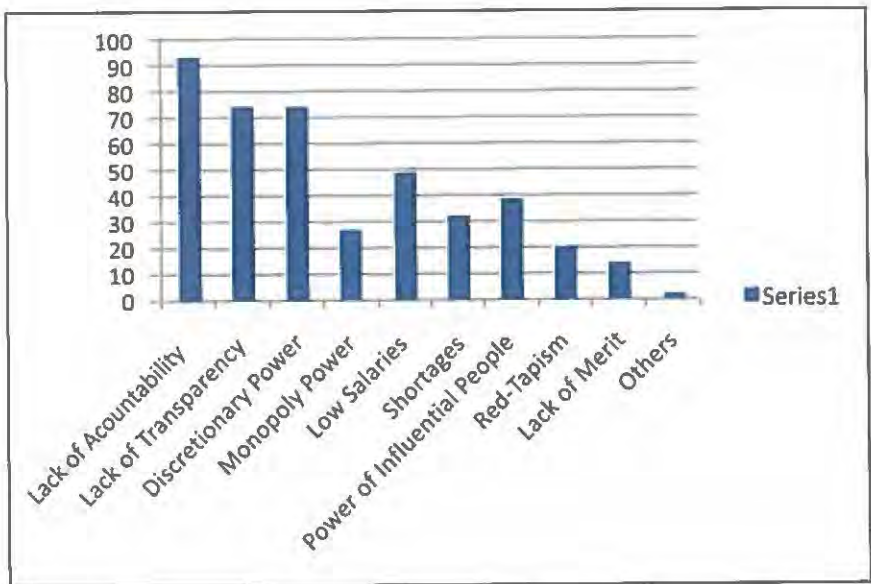




## 6.5 What are the causes of corruption in the Custom Department?

Causes of Corruption	No	Percent
Lack of Accountability	93	21.93
Lack of Transparency	74	17.45
Discretionary Power	74	17.45
Monopoly Power	27	6.37
Low Salaries	49	11.56
Shortages	32	7.55
Power of Influential People	39	9.20
Red-Tapism	20	4.72
Lack of Merit	14	3.30
Others	2	0.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Multiple Responses



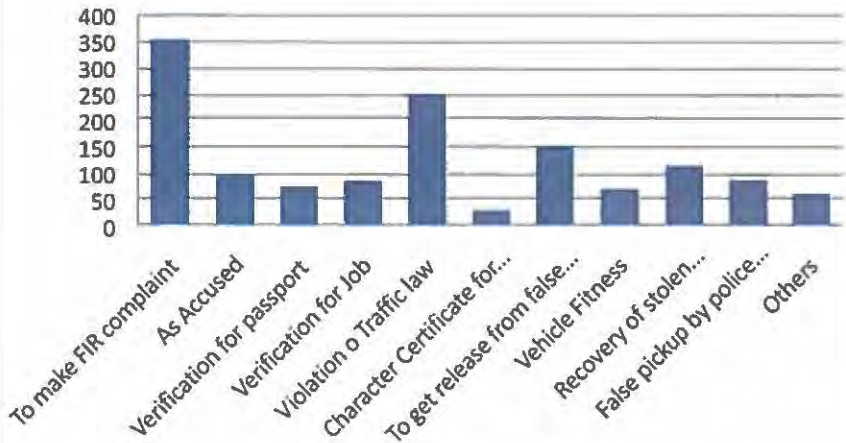
# 1 Police

## 1.1 For which purpose, did you/ your household interact with Police Service?

Purpose	No.	Percent
To make FIR complaint	356	25.93
As Accused	98	7.14
Verification for passport	73	5.32
Verification for Job	84	6.12
Violation o Traffic law	251	18.28
Character Certificate for Immigration	28	2.04
To get release from false arrest	153	11.14
Vehicle Fitness	69	5.03
Recovery of stolen car/vehicle	114	8.30
False pickup by police mobile	87	6.34
Others	60	4.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>100</b>

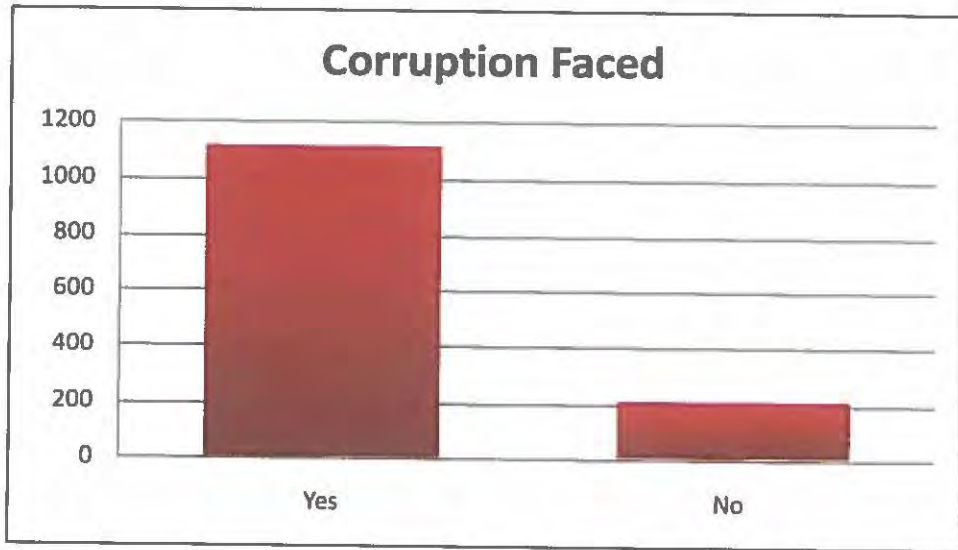
\*Multiple Purposes

## Purpose of Interaction with Police



## 1.2 Was any corruption faced by you/ your household?

Response	No.	Percent
Yes	1116	84.04
No	212	15.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>100.00</b>

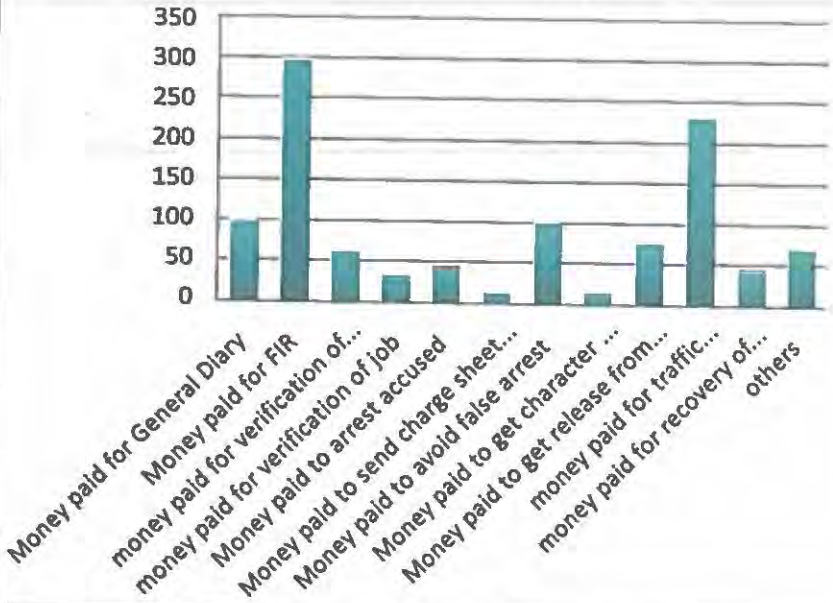


### 1.2.1 If yes, what kind of corruption did you face?

Types of Corruption	Total	Percent
Money paid for General Diary	103	9.05
Money paid for FIR	302	26.54
money paid for verification of passport	67	5.89
money paid for verification of job	39	3.43
Money paid to arrest accused	50	4.39
Money paid to send charge sheet to court	17	1.49
Money paid to avoid false arrest	104	9.14
Money paid to get character certificate for immigration	19	1.67
Money paid to get release from false arrest	81	7.12
money paid for traffic violation/vehicle fitness	235	20.65
money paid for recovery of car/stolen goods	47	4.13
others	74	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>100.00</b>

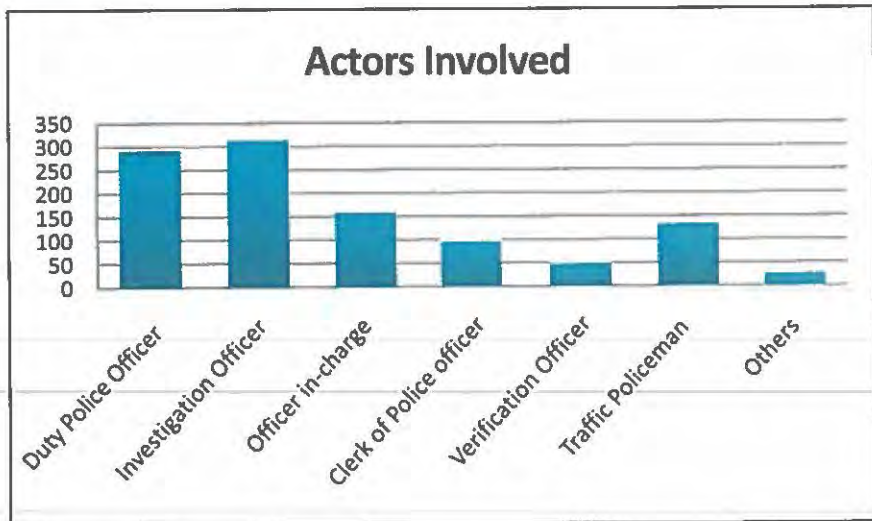
\*More than one type of corruption was faced by some respondents

## Type of Corruption



## Actors Involved

Actor	No.	Percent
Duty Police Officer	299	26.27
Investigation Officer	325	28.56
Officer in-charge	169	14.85
Clerk of Police officer	107	9.40
Verification Officer	60	5.27
Traffic Policeman	142	12.48
Others	36	3.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>100.00</b>



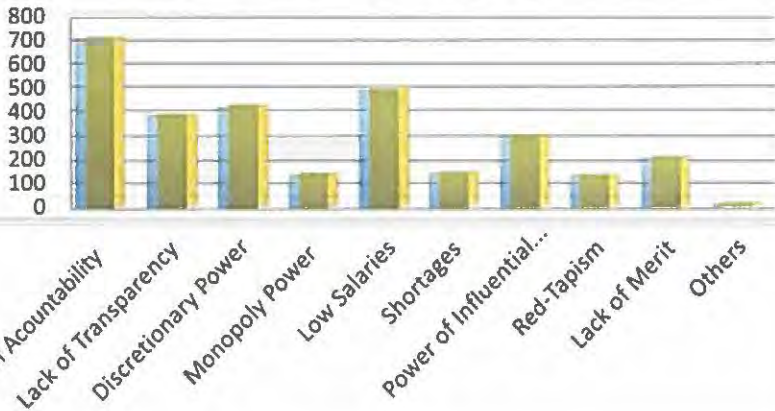


1.3 In your opinion, which factors are responsible for corruption in police sector?

Causes of corruption	No.	Percent
Lack of Accountability	730	23.10
Lack of Transparency	405	12.82
Discretionary Power	445	14.08
Monopoly Power	160	5.06
Low Salaries	513	16.23
Shortages	164	5.19
Power of Influential People	322	10.19
Red-Tapism	155	4.91
Lack of Merit	231	7.31
Others	35	1.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>3160</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Multiple Responses

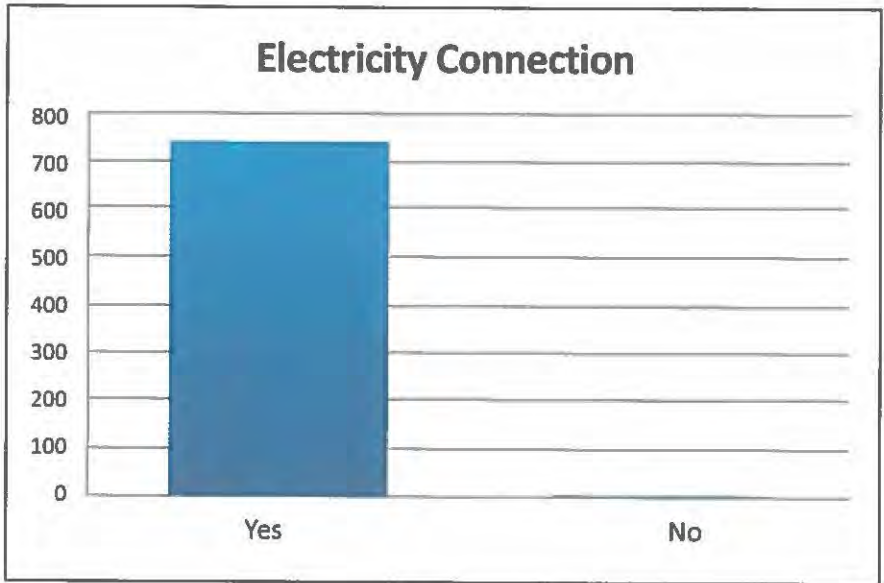
## Causes of Corruption



### 3 Power

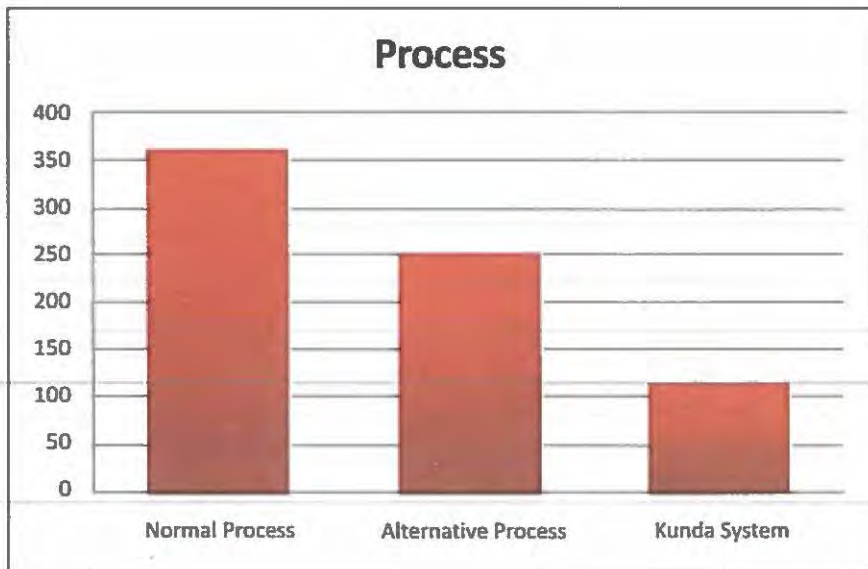
3.1 Do you have any electricity connection to your house or establishment (Factory, Shop, Business etc)?

Electricity Connection	No.	Percent
Yes	750	98.43
No	12	1.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>100.00</b>



3.1.1 If yes, how did you get electricity line to your house or establishment?

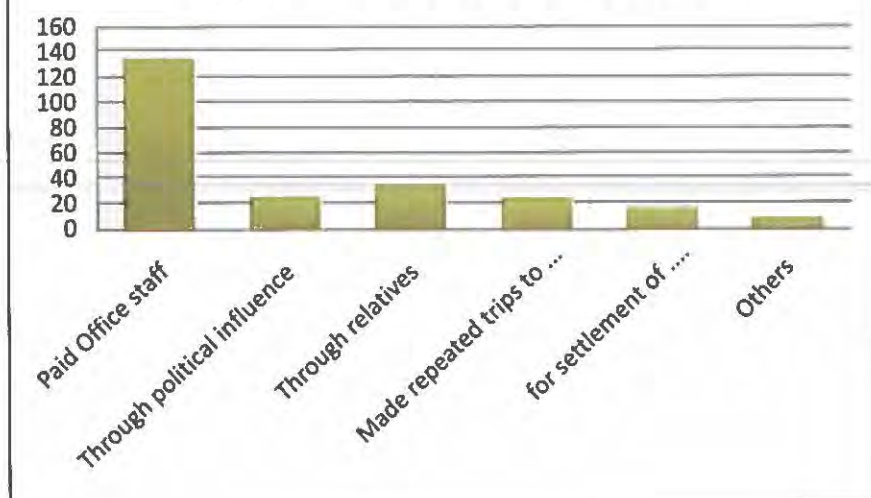
Process	No.	Percent
Normal Process	369	49.20
Alternative Process	259	34.53
Kunda System	122	16.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100.00</b>



3.1.2 If you got electricity line through alternative process, identify which of the alternative process took place?

Type of Alternative Process	No.	Percent
Paid Office staff	138	53.28
Through political influence	28	10.81
Through relatives	37	14.29
Made repeated trips to electricity office	27	10.42
for settlement of Accumulated Bills	18	6.95
Others	11	4.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Type of Alternative Process



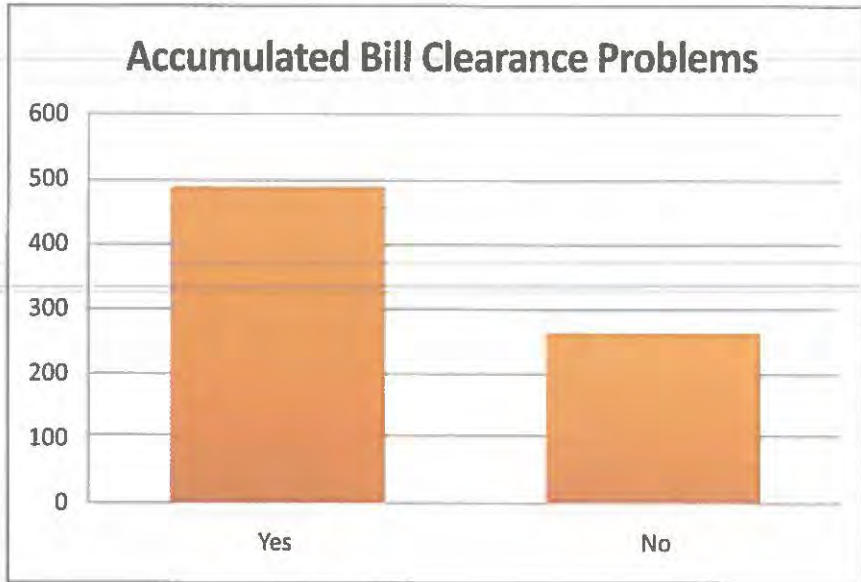
### 3.2 After getting electricity connection was any corruption faced over the last one year?

Faced Corruption	No.	Percent
Yes	548	73.07
No	202	26.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100.00</b>



### 3.3 Did you face any problem on accumulated bill clearance?

Response	No.	Percent
Yes	488	63.07
No	262	34.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100.00</b>

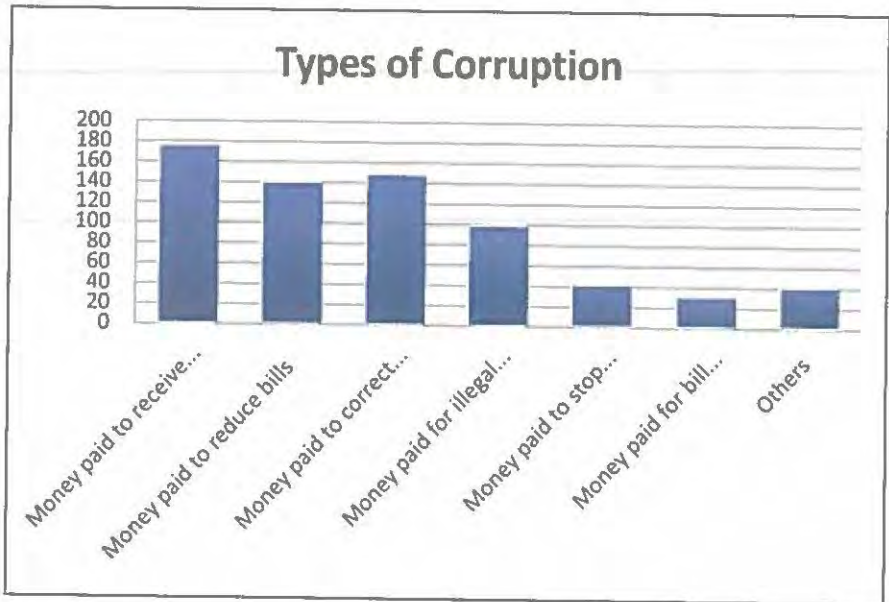


#### 3.3.1 If yes, what kind of corruption did you face?

Types of Corruption	Total	Percent
Money paid to receive proper supply	177	25.88
Money paid to reduce bills	142	20.76
Money paid to correct over-billing	150	21.93
Money paid for illegal connection	100	14.62
Money paid to stop disconnection due to default	43	6.29
Money paid for bill adjustment	31	4.53
Others	41	5.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100.00</b>

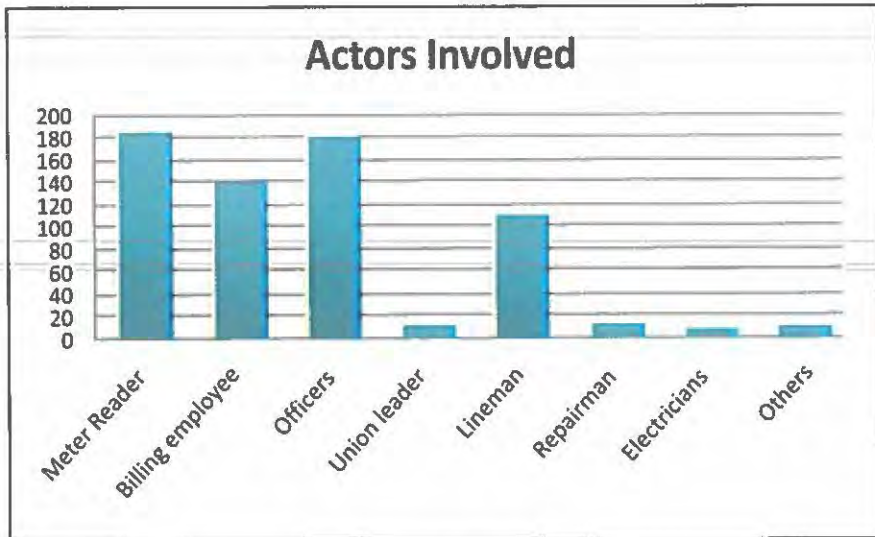
\*Multiple Responses





### Actors Involved

Actors	No.	Percent
Meter Reader	189	27.63
Billing employee	144	21.05
Officers	185	27.05
Union leader	14	2.05
Lineman	114	16.67
Repairman	15	2.19
Electricians	10	1.46
Others	13	1.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>100.00</b>

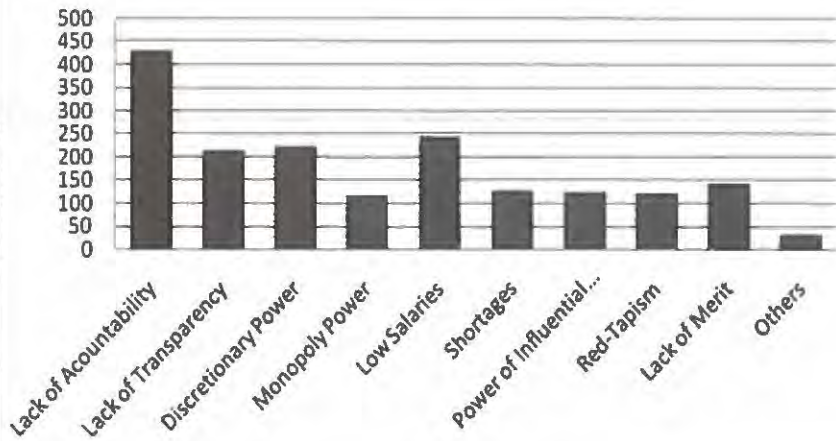


#### 3.4 In your opinion, which factors are responsible for corruption in power sector?

Causes of Corruption	No.	Percent
Lack of Accountability	430	24.13
Lack of Transparency	216	12.12
Discretionary Power	223	12.51
Monopoly Power	118	6.62
Low Salaries	246	13.80
Shortages	128	7.18
Power of Influential People	124	6.96
Red-Tapism	123	6.90
Lack of Merit	142	7.97
Others	32	1.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1782</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Multiple Responses

## Causes of Corruption



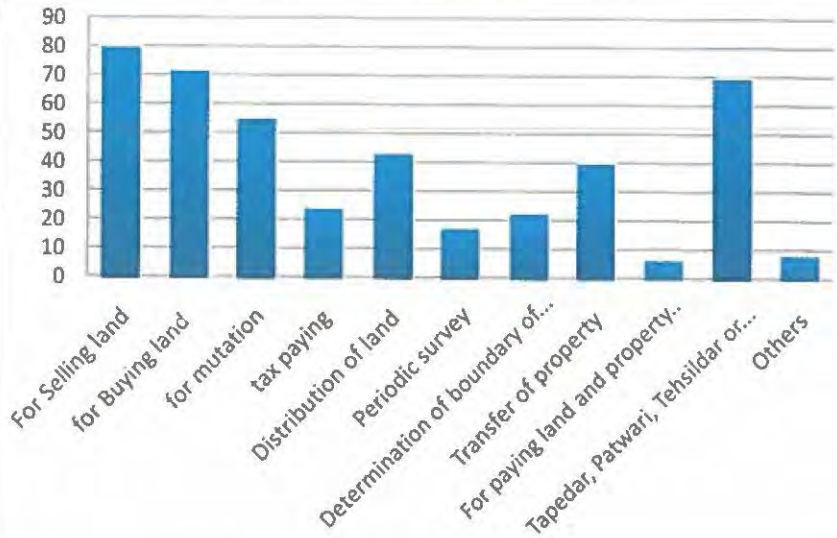
## 4 Land Administration

4.1 For what purpose did you or your household interact with land administration?

Purpose	No.	Percent
For Selling land	81	18.08
for Buying land	73	16.29
for mutation	56	12.50
tax paying	25	5.58
Distribution of land	44	9.82
Periodic survey	18	4.02
Determination of boundary of land	23	5.13
Transfer of property	41	9.15
For paying land and property tax	7	1.56
Tapedar, Patwari, Tehsildar or equivalent	71	15.85
Others	9	2.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>100.00</b>

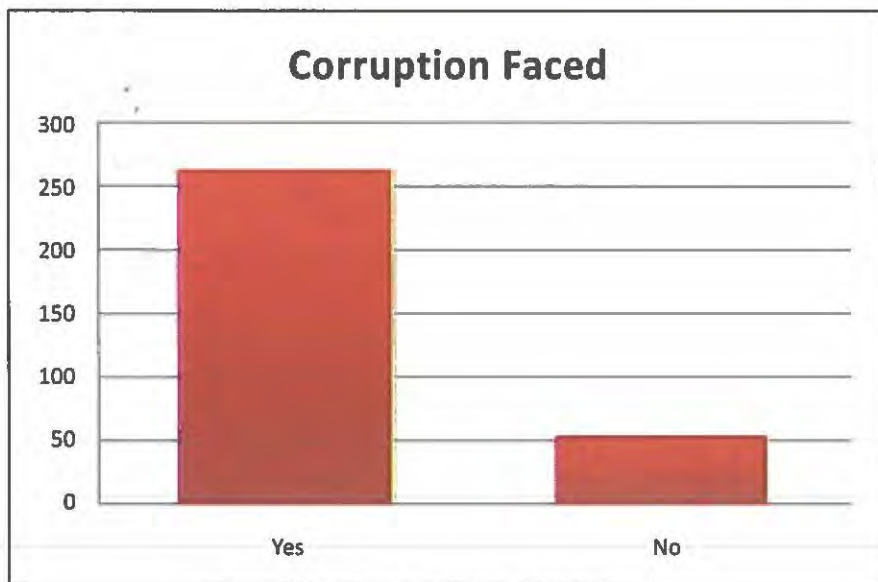
\*Multipurpose Visits

## Purpose of Interaction



#### 4.2 Was any corruption faced by you/ your household during interaction?

Response	No.	Percent
Yes	265	82.04
No	58	17.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.00</b>



#### 4.2.1 If yes, what kind of corruption did you face?

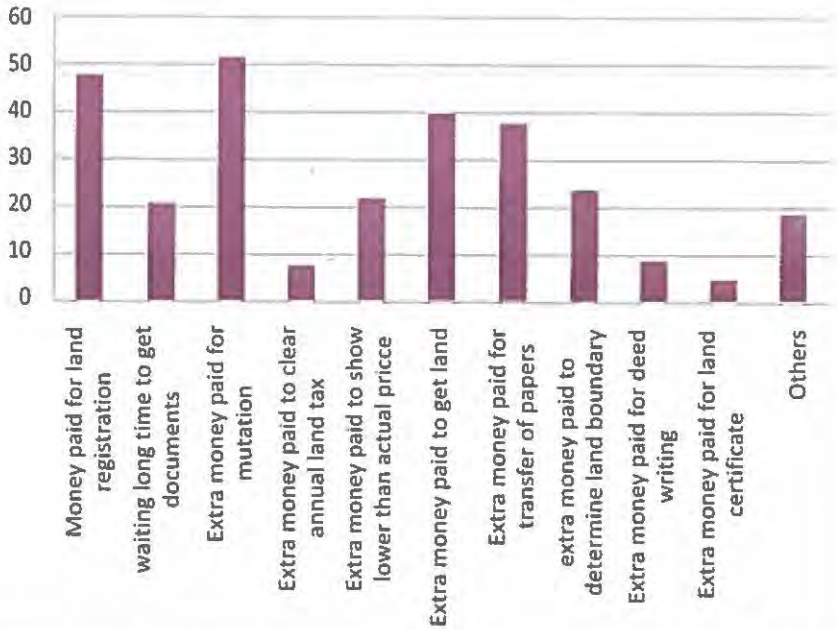
Types of Corruption	Total	Percent
Money paid for land registration	48	16.78
waiting long time to get documents	21	7.34
Extra money paid for mutation	52	18.18
Extra money paid to clear annual land tax	8	2.80
Extra money paid to show lower than actual price	22	7.69
Extra money paid to get land	40	13.99
Extra money paid for transfer of papers	38	13.29
extra money paid to determine land boundary	24	8.39
Extra money paid for deed writing	9	3.15
Extra money paid for land certificate	5	1.75
Others	19	6.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*More than one type of corruption was faced by some respondents



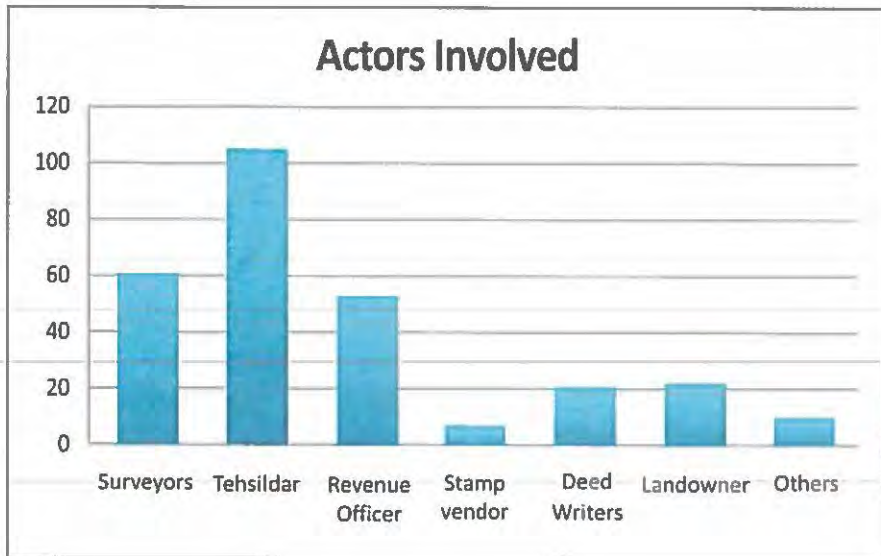


## Types of corruption



## Actors Involved

Actors	No.	Percent
Surveyors	62	21.68
Tehsildar	106	37.06
Revenue Officer	54	18.88
Stamp vendor	8	2.80
Deed Writers	22	7.69
Landowner	23	8.04
Others	11	3.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>100.00</b>

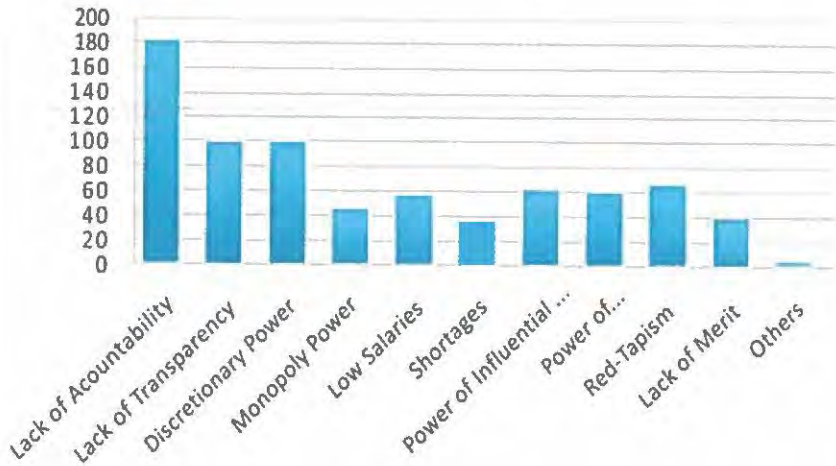




### 4.3 In your opinion, which factors are responsible for corruption in land administration?

Causes of Corruption	No.	Percent
Lack of Accountability	183	23.95
Lack of Transparency	100	13.09
Discretionary Power	101	13.22
Monopoly Power	47	6.15
Low Salaries	58	7.59
Shortages	38	4.97
Power of Influential People	63	8.25
Power of Wadera, Zamindar, Sardar	61	7.98
Red-Tapism	67	8.77
Lack of Merit	40	5.24
Others	6	0.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>100.00</b>

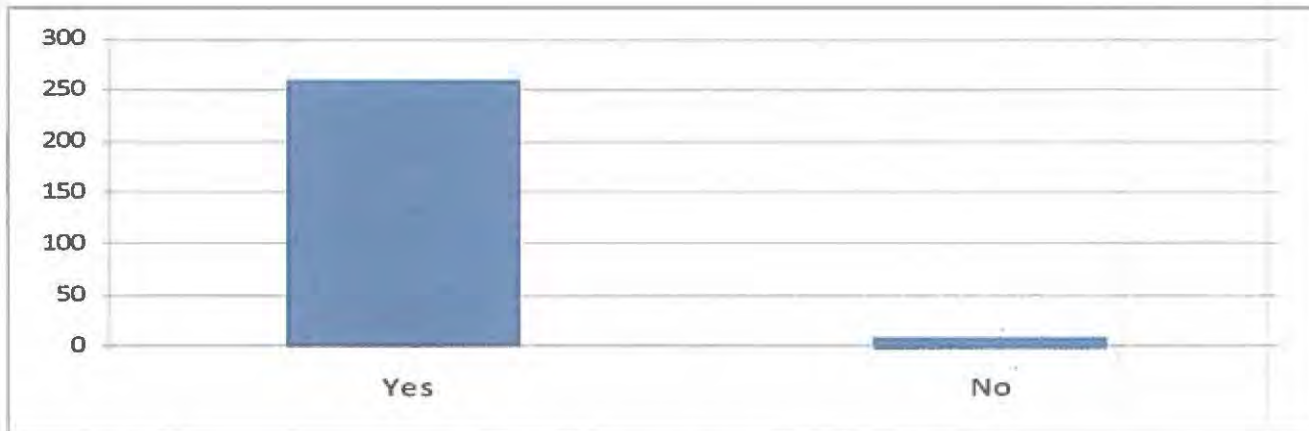
## Causes of Corruption



## 7 HEALTH SECTOR

7.1 Did any of your household members go to Government hospital for treatment during last one year?

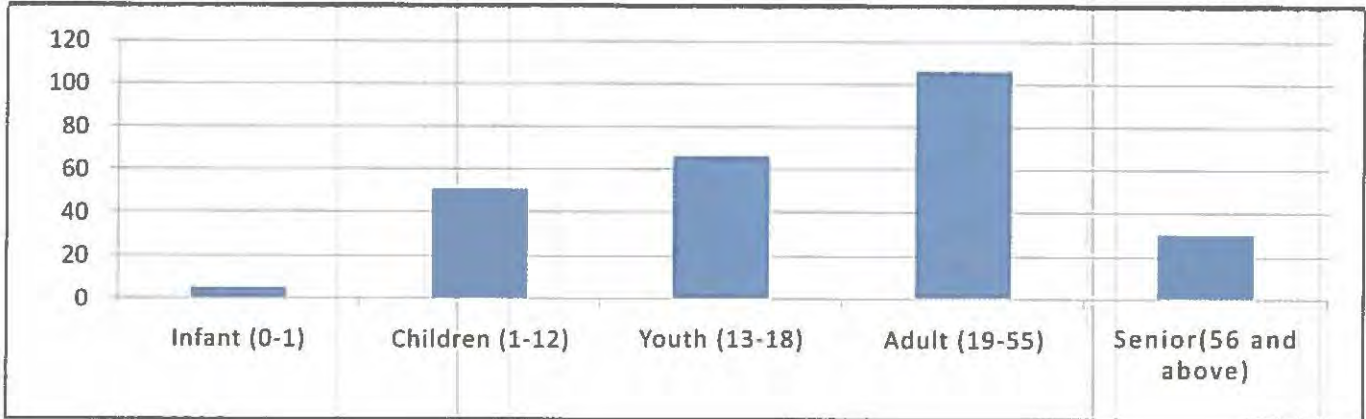
Household Visit to Govt. Hospital For Treatment During Past 2 Years	Number	Percentage
Yes	265	95.32%
No	13	4.68%
Total	278	100.00%



**7.1.1 If yes, please furnish the following information about the patients.**

Patient	Number	Percentage
Infant (0-1)	5	1.94%
Children (1-12)	51	19.77%

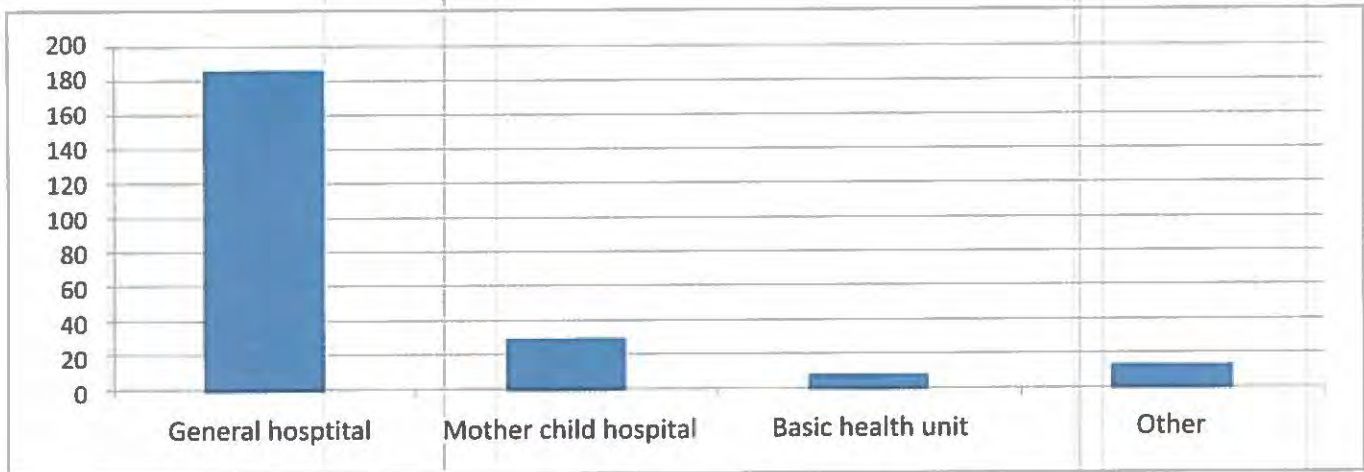
<b>Youth (13-18)</b>	66	25.58%
<b>Adult (19-55)</b>	106	41.09%
<b>Senior (56 and above)</b>	30	11.63%
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100.00%</b>





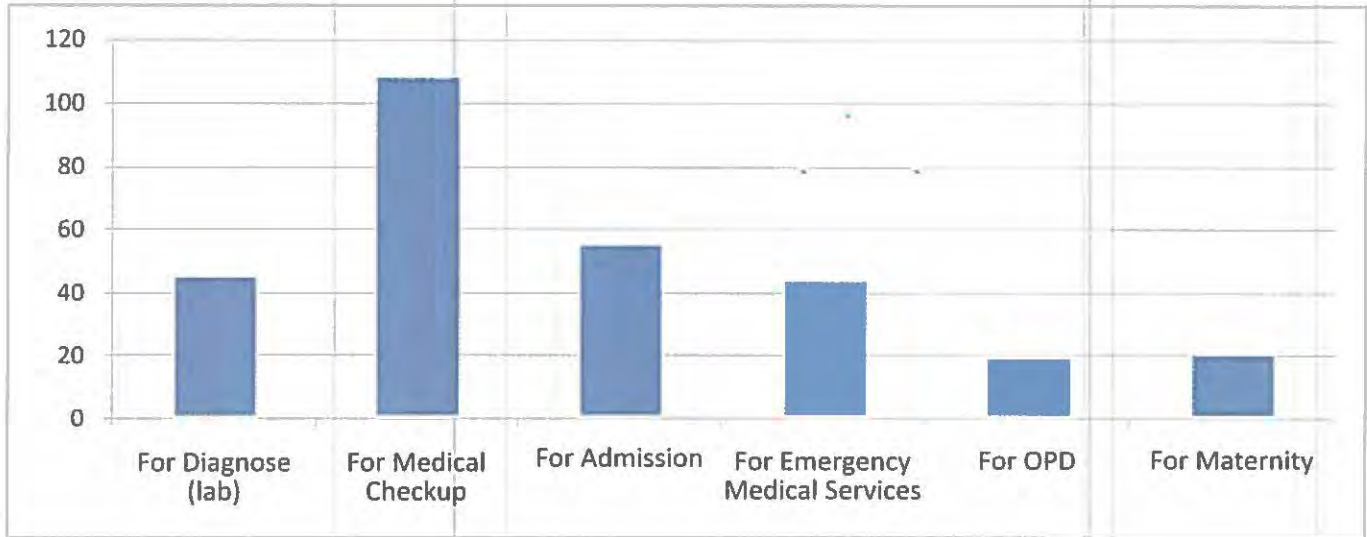
### Type of government medical centre

Type of hospital	Number	Percentage
General hospital	188	77.05%
Mother child hospital	31	12.70%
Basic health unit	10	4.10%
Other	15	6.15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



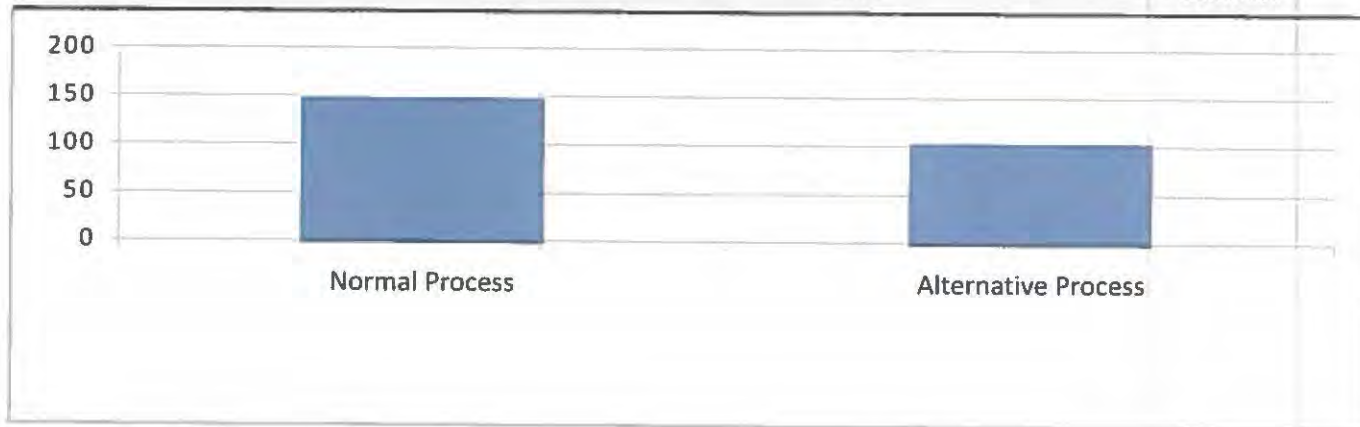
## 7.2 For what purpose did you or your household member go to medical centre?

Purpose of visit	Number	Percentage
For Diagnose (lab)	44	15.44%
For Medical Checkup	107	37.54%
For Admission	54	18.95%
For Emergency Medical Services	43	15.09%
For OPD	18	6.32%
For Maternity	19	6.67%
Total	285	100.00%



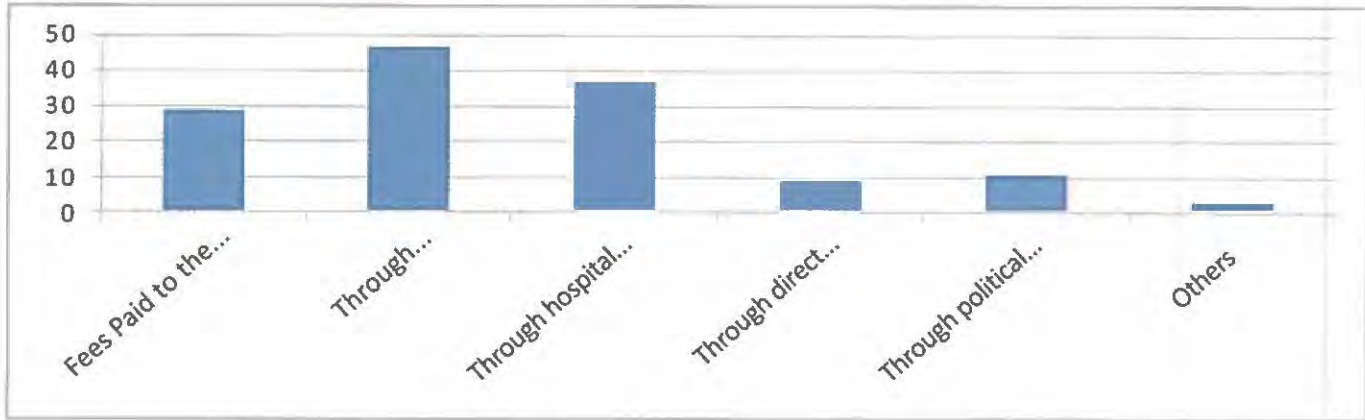
### 7.3 How did he / you get admission/service in the hospital?

Process	Number	Percentage
Normal Process	155	58.27%
Alternative Process	111	41.73%
Total	266	100.00%



**7.3.1 If the admission /service took place through alternative process (reason) identify which of the alternative process took place for admission?**

<b>What alternative process?</b>	<b>- Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Fees Paid to the hospital doctor</b>	29	21.32%
<b>Through influential relatives/persons</b>	47	34.56%
<b>Through hospital staff</b>	37	27.21%
<b>Through direct payment</b>	9	6.62%
<b>Through political influence</b>	11	8.09%
<b>Others</b>	3	2.21%
<b>Total</b>	136	100.00%

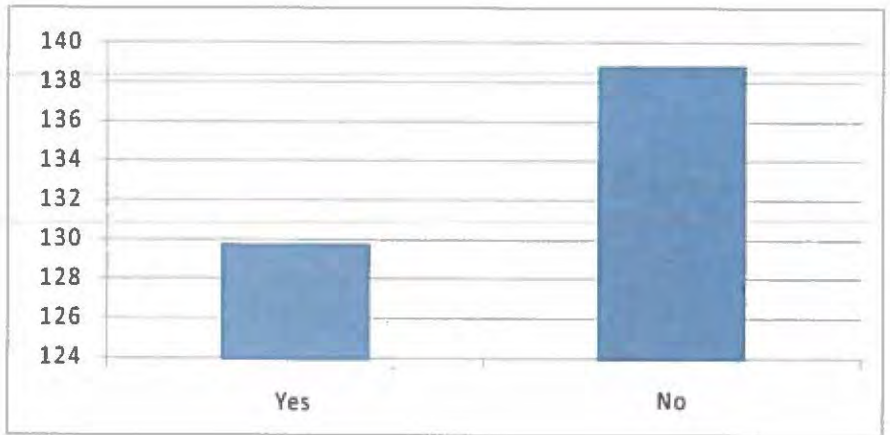


#### 7.4 Was any corruption faced by the patients after admission in the hospital?

Corruption Faced?	Number	Percentage
Yes	130	48.33%
No	139	51.67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

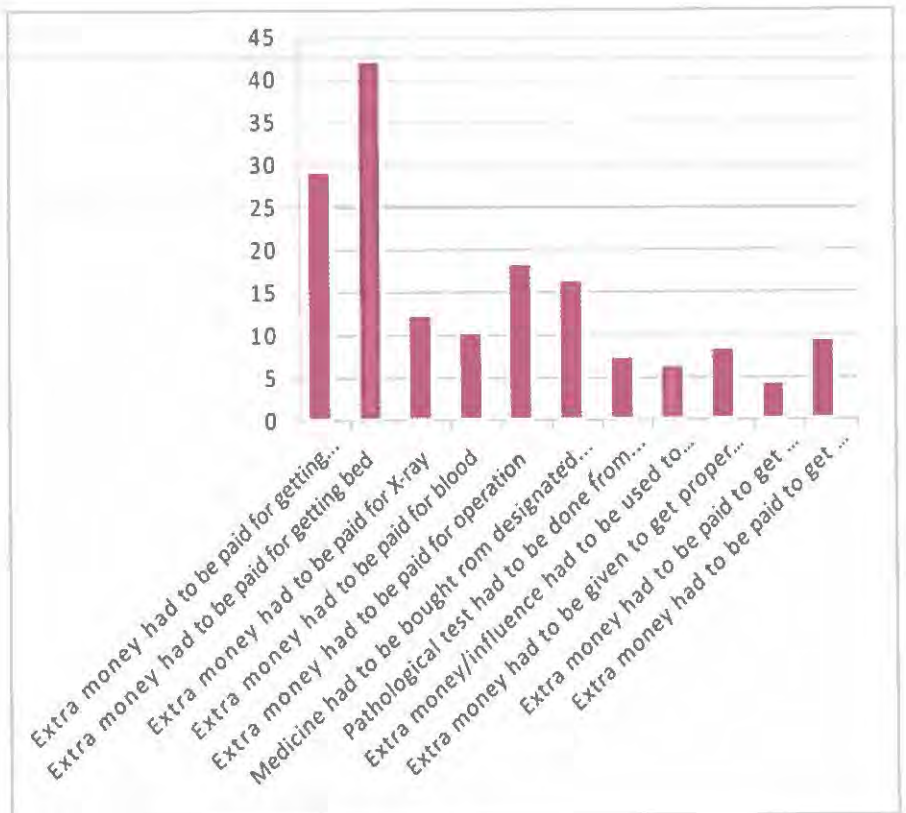






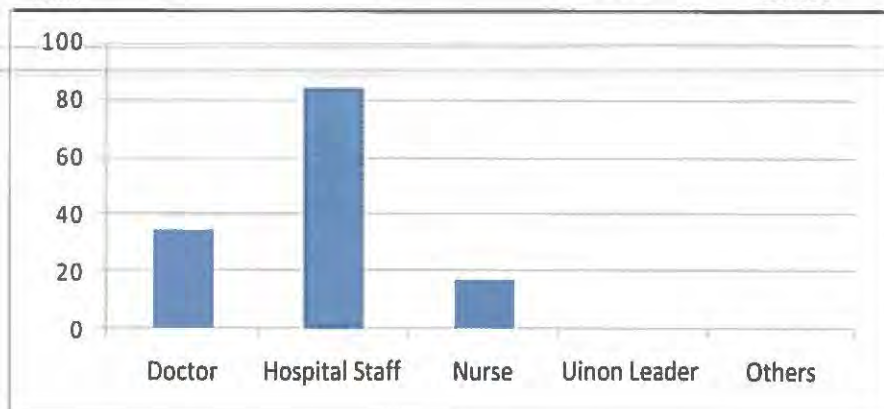
**7.4.1 If yes, please tell us what kinds of corruption were faced by patients in these institutions.**

<b>Type of corruption</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Extra money had to be paid for getting allocated medicine	29	18.01%
Extra money had to be paid for getting bed	42	26.09%
Extra money had to be paid for X-ray	12	7.45%
Extra money had to be paid for blood	10	6.21%
Extra money had to be paid for operation	18	11.18%
Medicine had to be bought from designated pharmacy	16	9.94%
Pathological test had to be done from designated centre	7	4.35%
Extra money/ influence had to be used to have proper food supply	6	3.37%
Extra money had to be given to get proper medical supplies	8	4.97%
Extra money had to be paid to get postmortem report	4	2.48%
Extra money had to be paid to get birth/death/medical certificate	9	5.59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



Actors	Number	Percentage
Doctor	35	25.18%
Hospital Staff	85	61.15%

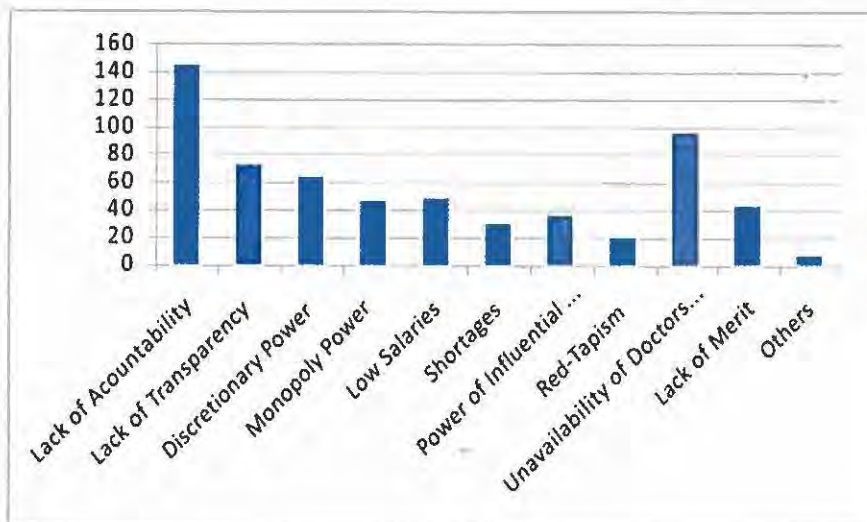
Nurse	18	12.95%
Union Leader	0	0.00%
Others	1	0.72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.00</b>



### 7.5 In your opinion, which factors are responsible for corruption in health Sector?

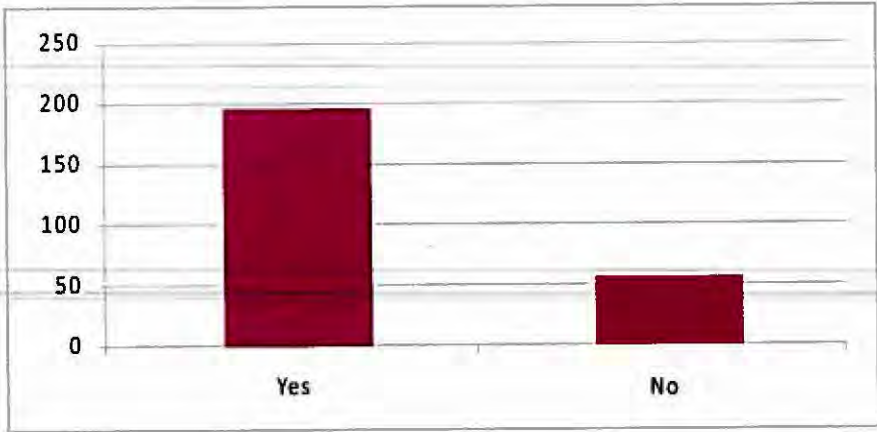
Causes of Corruption	Number	Percentage
Lack of Accountability	144	23.76%
Lack of Transparency	72	11.88%
Discretionary Power	64	10.56%
Monopoly Power	47	7.76%
Low Salaries	48	7.92%
Shortages	30	4.95%
Power of Influential People	36	5.94%
Red-Tapism	19	3.14%
Unavailability of Doctors and Paramedics	96	15.84%

Lack of Merit	43	7.10%
Others	7	1.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



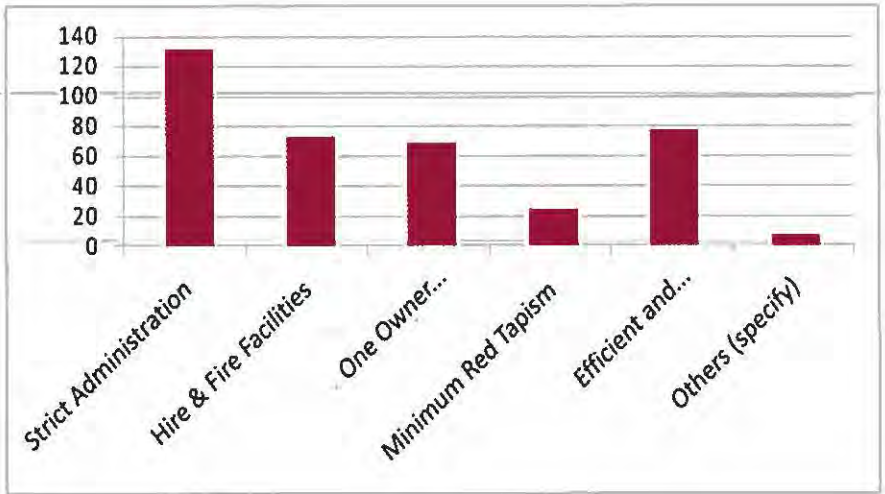
### 7.6 Do you think corruption is less in private Hospital as compared to Govt. Hospital?

Less Corruption in Private?	Number	Percentage
Yes	199	77.13%
No	59	22.87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



#### 7.6.1 If less in private hospital, Explain

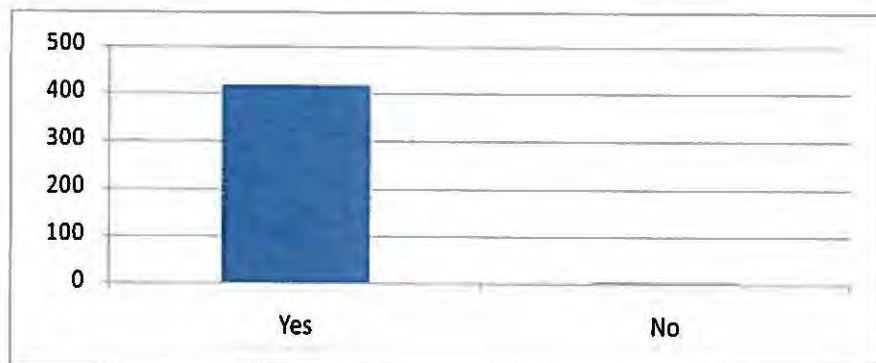
Why less corruption in private?	Number	Percentage
Strict Administration	133	34.02%
Hire & Fire Facilities	74	18.93%
One Owner Accountability	70	17.90%
Minimum Red Tapism	26	6.65%
Efficient and Competent Staff	79	20.20%
Others (specify)	9	2.30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



## 8 EDUCATION SECTOR

### 8.1 Is any member of your household a student?

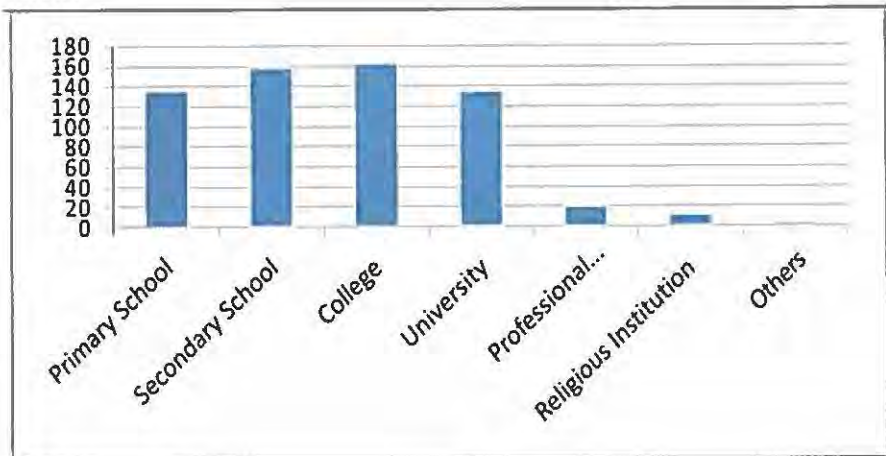
Student going to educational institution in household	Number	Percentage
Yes	421	98.14%
No	8	1.86%
Total	429	100.00%



8.1.1 If yes, please mention the type of institution.

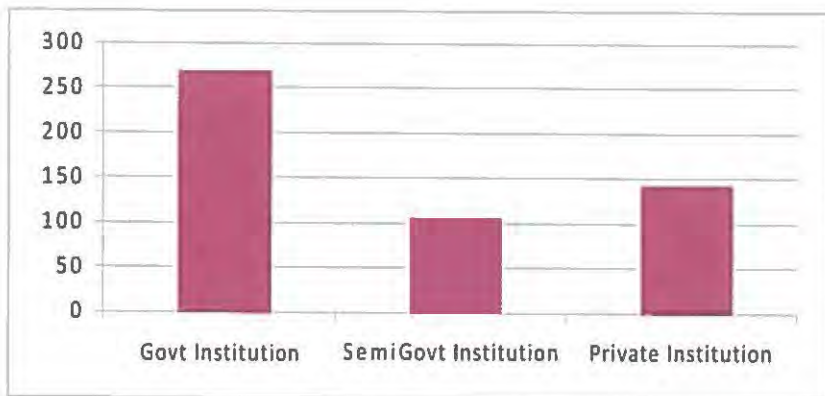


Type of educational institution	Number	Percentage
Primary School	136	21.66%
Secondary School	158	25.16%
College	163	25.96%
University	135	21.50%
Professional Institution	20	3.18%
Religious Institution	12	1.91%
Other	4	0.64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



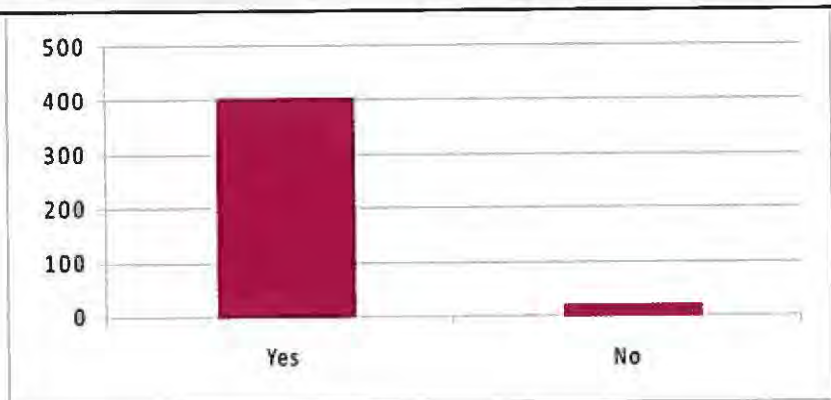
**Type of educational institution**

Education sector	Number	Percentage
Govt Institution	273	51.61%
Semi Govt Institution	110	20.79%
Private Institution	146	27.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



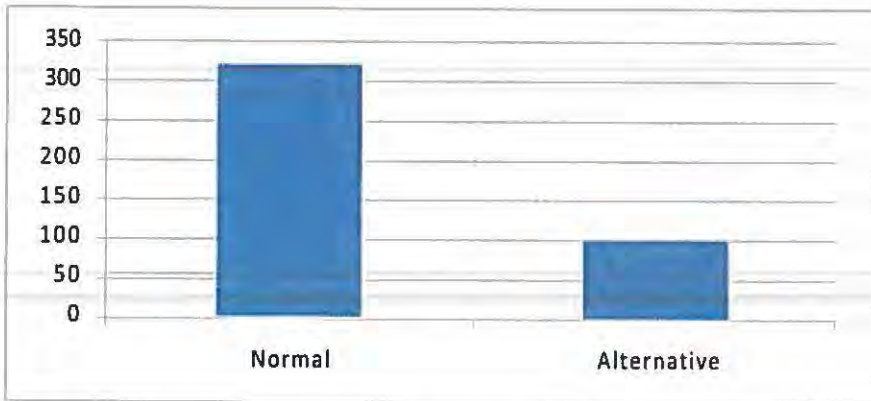
## 8.2 Has the admission been completed?

Admission Process Complete?	Number	Percentage
Yes	405	94.85%
No	22	5.15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



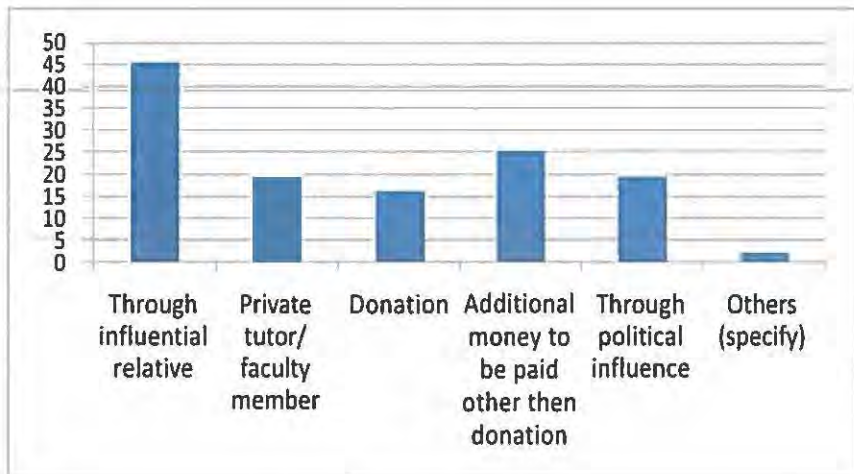
### 8.2.1 If yes, how did the admission take place?

Admission process	Number	Percentage
Normal	322	76.30%
Alternative	100	23.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



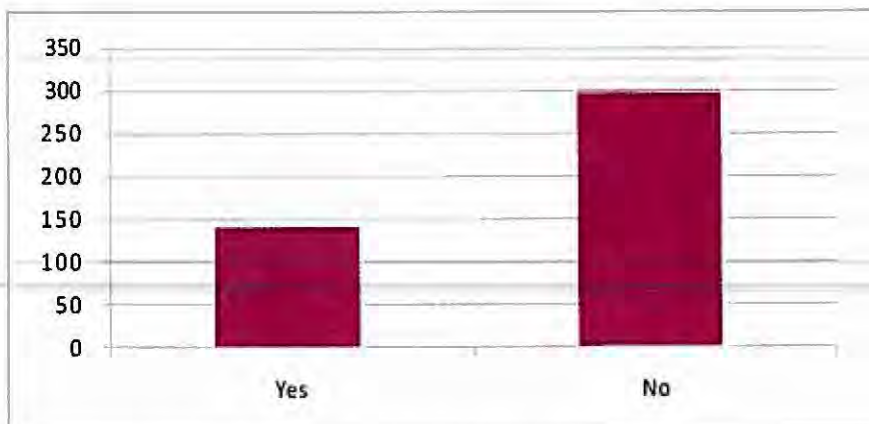
**8.2.2 If the admission took place through alternative process:**

What alternative process?	Number	Percentage
Through influential relative	46	34.85%
Private tutor/ faculty member	20	15.15%
Donation	17	12.88%
Additional money to be paid other then donation	26	19.70%
Through political influence	20	15.15%
Others (specify)	3	2.27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



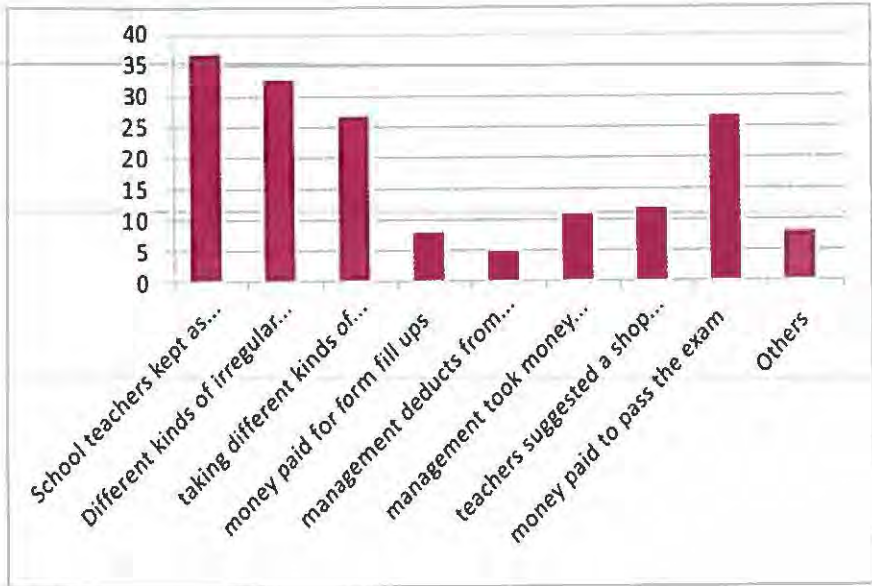
### 8.3 After admission was any corruption faced by the students with the institutions?

Corruption faced after admission	Number	Percentage
Yes	141	32.19%
No	297	67.81%
Total	438	100.00%



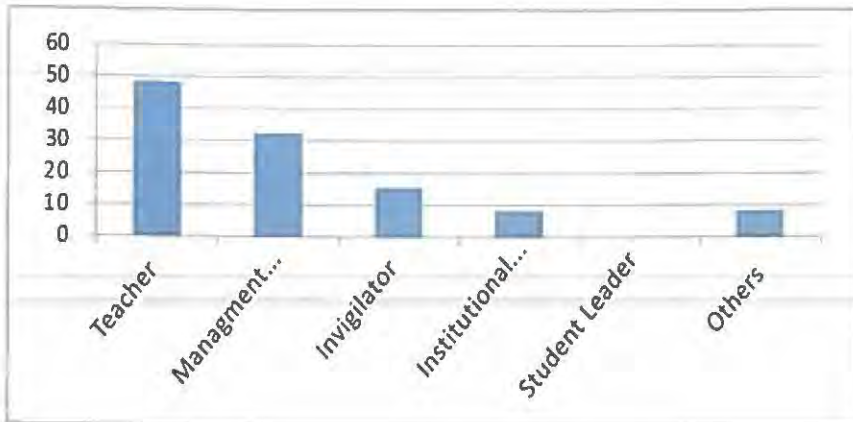
**8.3.1 If yes, please tell us what kinds of corruption were faced by student in the institution?**

Type of corruption	Total	Percentage
School teachers kept as private tutors	37	22.02%
Different kinds of irregular fees	33	19.64%
taking different kinds of certificates	27	16.07%
money paid for form fill ups	8	4.76%
management deducts from student stipends	5	2.98%
management took money for free books and stationary	11	6.55%
teachers suggested a shop for books and stationary	12	7.14%
money paid to pass the exam	27	16.07%
others	8	4.76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



### Actors involved in Corruption

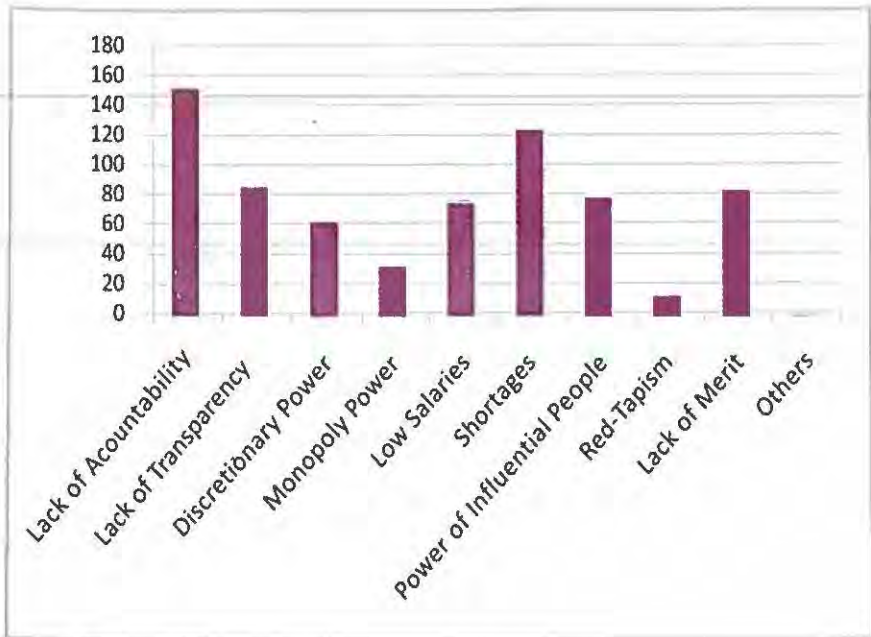
Actor	Number	Percentage
Teacher	49	42.24%
Management Committee	33	28.45%
Invigilator	16	13.79%
Institutional Employee	9	7.76%
Student Leader	0	0.00%
Others	9	7.76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



**8.4 In Your opinion which factors are responsible for corruption in education sector?**

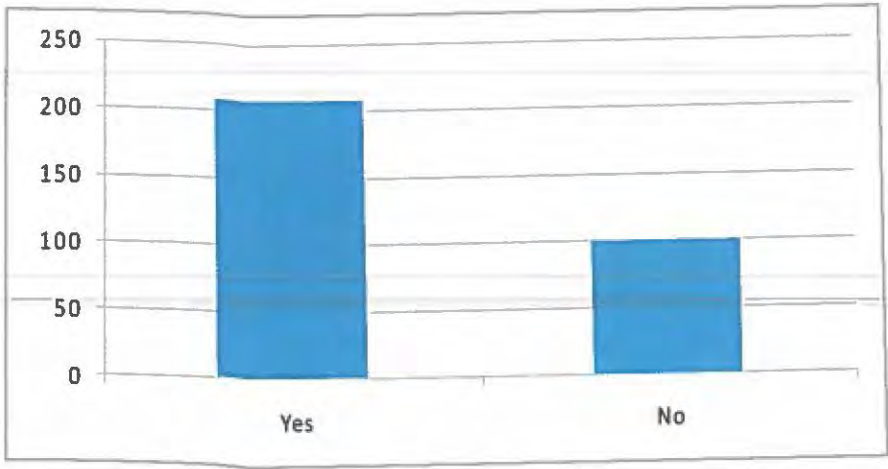
Causes of Corruption	Number	Percentage
Lack of Accountability	155	20.78%
Lack of Transparency	90	12.06%
Discretionary Power	66	8.85%
Monopoly Power	36	4.83%
Low Salaries	79	10.59%
Shortages	128	17.16%
Power of Influential People	83	11.13%
Red-Tapism	17	2.28%
Lack of Merit	88	11.80%
Others	4	0.54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>100.00%</b>





**8.5 Do you think corruption is less in private Educational Institutions as compared to Govt. Educational Institutions?**

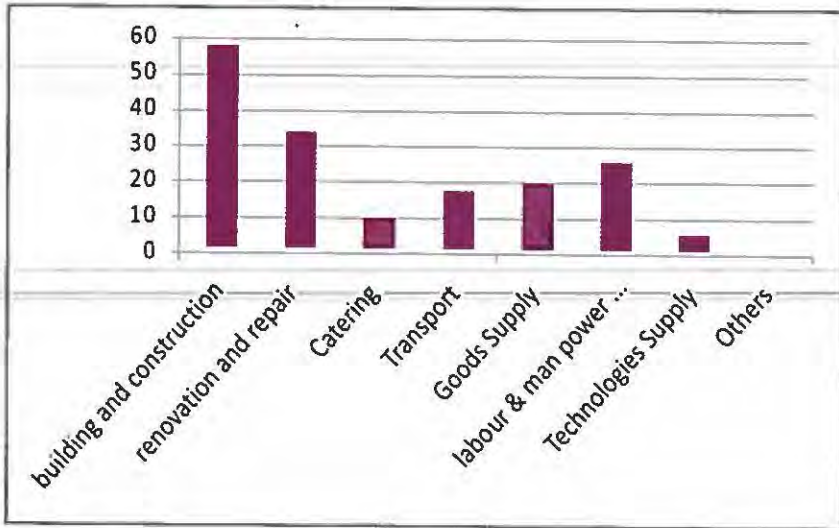
Corruption Less in private more in govt. ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	208	67.53%
No	100	32.47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



## 10 TENDER AND CONTRACTING

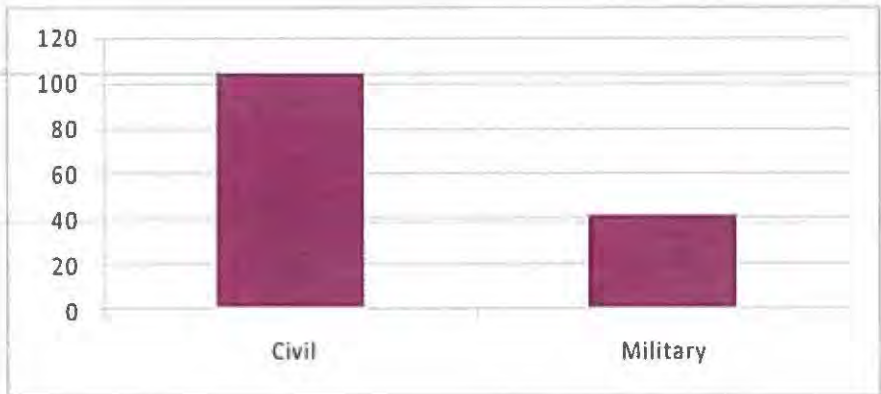
### 10.1 For what purpose did you submit tender / contract?

Tender submitted for	Number	Percentage
building and construction	57	34.55%
renovation and repair	33	20.00%
Catering	9	5.45%
Transport	17	10.30%
Goods Supply	19	11.52%
labor & man power supply	25	15.15%
Technologies Supply	5	3.03%
Others	0	0.00%
Total	165	100.00%



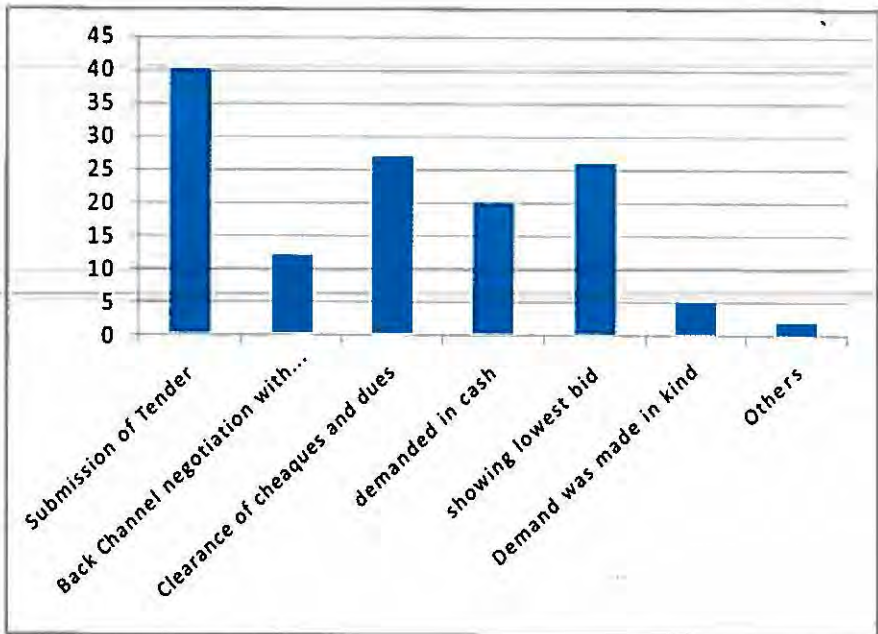
**10.2 To which authority did you submit tender / contract?**

Interaction with	Number	Percentage
Civil	104	71.23%
Military	42	28.77%
Total	146	100.00%



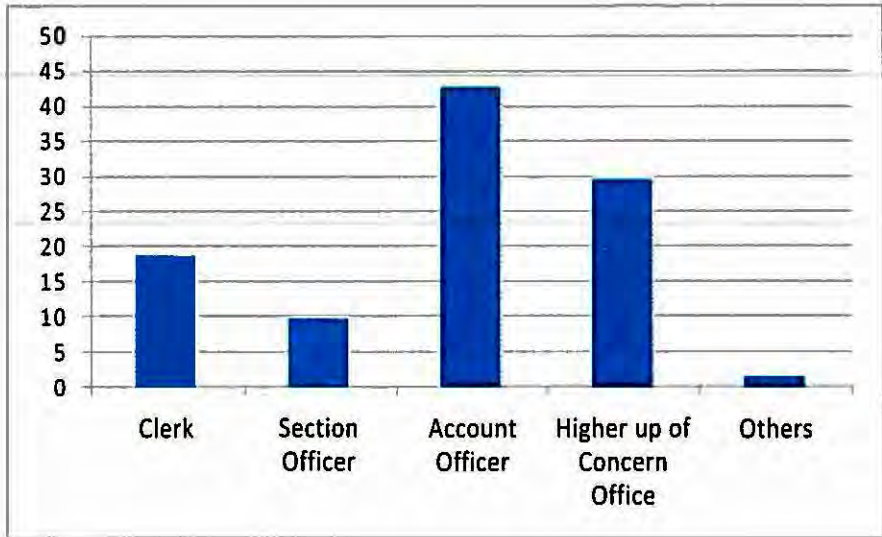
### 10.3 What kind of corruption did you face during Tendering and Contract Process?

Extra money had to be paid for	Number	Percentage
submission of Tender	40	30.30%
Back Channel negotiation with concern authority	12	9.09%
clearance of cheques and dues demanded in cash	27	20.45%
showing lowest bid	20	15.15%
Demand was made in kind	26	19.70%
Others	5	3.79%
Others	2	1.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.00%</b>



#### Actors involved in Corruption

Actors	Number	Percentage
Clerk	19	18.27%
Section Officer	10	9.62%
Account Officer	43	41.35%
Higher up of Concern Office	30	28.85%
Others	2	1.92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

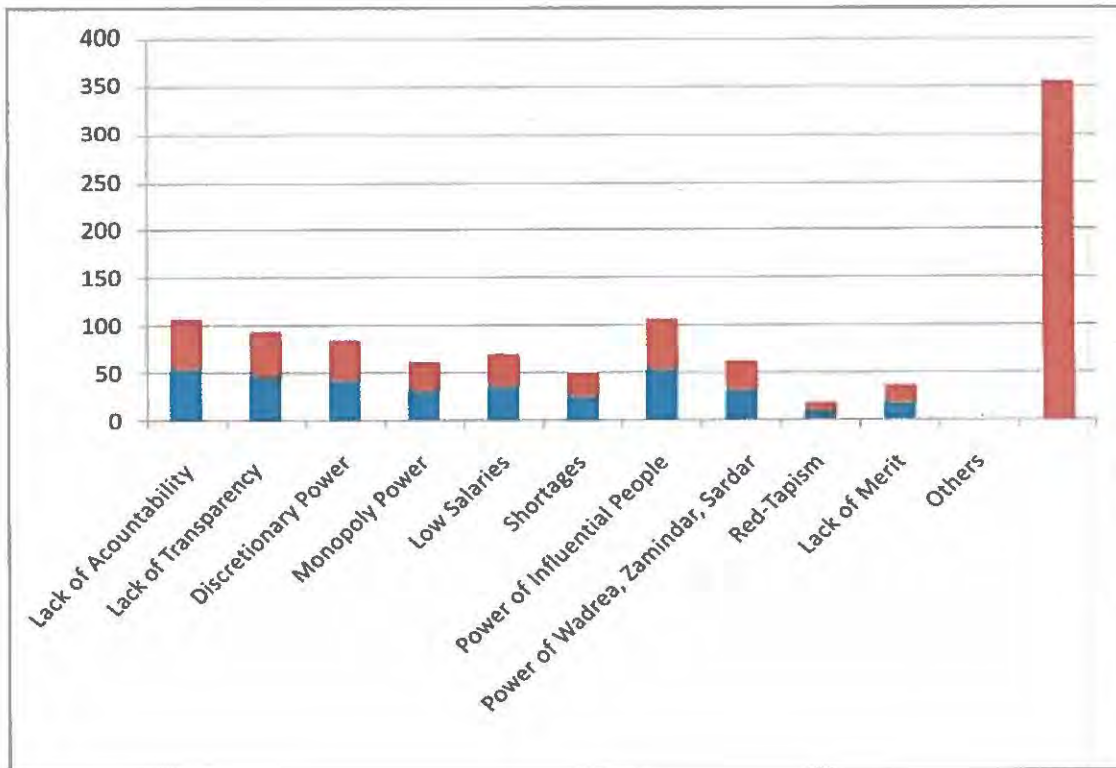


**10.4 In your opinion, which factors are responsible for corruption in tendering / contract?**

<b>Causes of Corruption</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lack of Accountability	55	15.45%
Lack of Transparency	48	13.48%
Discretionary Power	43	12.08%
Monopoly Power	32	8.99%
Low Salaries	36	10.11%
Shortages	26	7.30%
Power of Influential People	54	15.17%

Power of Wadera, Zamindar, Sardar	32	8.99%
Red-Tapism	10	2.81%
Lack of Merit	19	5.34%
Others	1	0.28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100.00%</b>







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TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL-PAKISTAN  
5-C, 2<sup>ND</sup> FLOOR, KHYABAN-E-ITTEHAD,  
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PHONE : (0092-21) 5390408-9  
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