National Corruption Perception Survey
TI Pakistan 2023

9th December 2023

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Foreword

In the last 23 years, Transparency International Pakistan has conducted National Corruption Perception Surveys eight times: NCPS 2002, NCPS 2006, NCPS 2009, NCPS 2010, NCPS 2011, NCPS 2021, NCPS 2022 and NCPS 2023.

The NCPS 2023 comprises the perception of levels and frequency of corruption perceived by the Pakistani Citizens. TI Pakistan conducted National Corruption Perception Survey 2023 through its Partner Organizations, in all four provinces from 13 October 2023 to 31 October 2023 with 1,600 respondents (400 respondents from each Province). NCPS 2023 presents both provincial and national level analysis of the results as well as gender analysis of the survey results. The national level results are calculated by taking an average of provincial results on each question.

This survey is the perception of the public on important governance issues.

The key findings are:

1. At national level, National Corruption Perception Survey 2023 has revealed that police remain the most corrupt sector (30%), Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2nd most corrupt (16%) and Judiciary 3rd most corrupt (13%). The provincial breakdown of the three most corrupt sectors reveals the following: In Sindh, Police has climbed to become the most corrupt sector (37%), Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2nd most corrupt (14%), while Education has improved to become the 3rd most corrupt since NCPS 2022 (13%). In Punjab, Police continued to remain the most corrupt sector (25%), Judiciary (17%) and Health (15%) have climbed to become the 2nd and 3rd most corrupt sectors since NCPS 2022. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Police has climbed to become the most corrupt sector (37%), Judiciary (15%) and Tendering and Contracting (13%) have improved to become the 2nd and 3rd most corrupt sectors since NCPS 2022. In Balochistan, Tendering and Contracting (31%) remained the most corrupt sector, Police (20%) was seen as the 2nd most corrupt, while Judiciary (16%) as the 3rd most corrupt.

2. At the national level, the average expenditure on bribery is around Rs. 11,121/- on 760 respondents. In terms of the public service delivery, the average expenditure on bribery was highest on Judiciary (Rs. 25,846). In Sindh, on average citizens paid the highest bribe to access land administration (Rs. 6,426). In Punjab, on average citizens paid the highest bribe to access police (Rs. 21,186). In KP on average citizens paid the highest bribe to access judiciary (Rs. 162,000). Whereas in Balochistan on average citizens paid the highest bribe to access health (Rs. 160,000).

3. At the national level (75%) citizens considered private sector to wield too much power and influence which often leads to corruption. In Sindh (73%), Punjab (81%), KP (88%) and Balochistan (53%) citizens considered private sector to be playing a role in promoting corruption and corrupt practices in Pakistan.

4. At national level, majority of citizens (36%) considered anti-corruption institutions role as "ineffective" in curbing corruption in Pakistan. In Sindh, 39% Pakistanis considered National Accountability Bureau (NAB) role as effective in curbing corruption. In Punjab (42%), KP (47%) and Balochistan (41%) Pakistanis considered the role of "none of the anti-corruption institutions" as effective in curbing corruption in Pakistan.

5. At the national level, the major cause of corruption, according to NCPS 2023 is the Lack of Merit (40%). At provincial level, in Sindh (42%), KP (43%) and Balochistan (47%) consider lack of merit as a potent cause of corruption in Pakistan. In Punjab (47%) consider use of state institutions by bureaucracy for personal gain as the main cause of corruption in Pakistan.

6. As measures to curb corruption, 55% Pakistanis at the national level say that the government should immediately ensure that the assets of the public officials are disclosed on their websites and 45% say that the accountability courts should resolve corruption cases in 30 days. In Sindh (54%), Punjab (63%) and KP (66%) consider that the government should immediately ensure that the assets of the public officials are disclosed on their websites. Whereas in Balochistan (66%) citizens argue that to curb corruption, accountability courts should resolve cases within 30 days.

7. NCPS 2023 has revealed that majority Pakistanis (68%) at national level believe that the accountability institutions such as NAB, FIA and Anti-Corruption Establishments are used for political victimization. At provincial level, this perception is shared by (72%) in Sindh, (77%) in Punjab, (85%) in KP and (37%) in Balochistan.

8. 60% Pakistanis at national level feel that the accountability institutions (NAB, FIA, ACEs, Office of the Ombudsman) should be abolished as they have failed to control corruption. In Sindh (62%), Punjab (74%), KP (61%) and Balochistan (43%) Pakistanis argue in support of abolishing these accountability institutions.

9. At the national level, (47%) Pakistanis consider corruption as the main reason hindering Pakistan's progress. In Sindh (47%), Punjab (46%) and KP (62%) consider corruption as the main reason hindering Pakistan's progress. Whereas in Balochistan (46%) consider Lack of Merit as the main reason behind Pakistan's hindering progress.

10. The survey also sheds light on Corruption and Climate Change and the need for transparency and accountability in climate governance. At national level, (62%) of Pakistanis consider corruption and unethical practices to contribute to environmental degradation and the exacerbation of climate change effects in Pakistan. In Sindh (61%), Punjab (66%), KP (80%) and Balochistan (38%) think that corruption and unethical practices have important role in exacerbating climate change effects in Pakistan.

11. At national level, large population of Pakistanis (67%) feel that the provincial and local governments do not take their views in shaping climate policies and actions, including projects aimed at addressing climate crisis. The provincial breakdown reveals that in Sindh (66%), Punjab (68%), KP (66%) and Balochistan (68%) citizens feel they do not have participation in climate decision making and planning.

12. At national level, 76% of Pakistanis have never filed any Right to Information (RTI) request with any public body. At provincial level, in Sindh (78%), Punjab (77%), KP (74%) and Balochsitan (75%) citizens have never used Right to Information laws.

13. At national level, (67%) Pakistanis feel that the ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption. At provincial level, in Sindh (74%), Punjab (76%), KP (81%) and Balochsitan (34%) citizens believe ordinary people can play an important role in the fight against corruption.

This year, the Survey was entrusted to TI Pakistan's partner organizations, with an objective to enhance the credibility of the NCPS and to develop knowledge of partner organizations on public

survey mechanism.

Transparency International Pakistan hopes that the results of this survey will be utilized by the various Government Departments to implement reforms to improve their working. This will help in reducing corruption and making the lives of the public better.

I also take this opportunity to congratulate and convey my warm regards to the Transparency International Pakistan management and its staff, partner organizations and all those involved for their strenuous efforts and ensuring that this work is done in the most meticulous way possible.

Ranking	2023	2022	2021	2011	2010	2009	2006	2002
1	Police 30%	Police 25%	Police 41.4%	Land Admin	Police	Police	Police	Police
2	Tender & Contracting 16%	Tender & Contracting 22%	Judiciary 17.4%	Police	Power	Power	Power	Power
3	Judiciary 13%	Judiciary 20%	Tender and Contracting 10.3%	Taxation	Land Admin	Health	Judiciary	Taxation
4	Education 11%	Education 12%	Health 7.5%	Judiciary	Education	Land Admin	Land Admin	Judiciary
5	Health 11%	Health 9%	Land Admin 7.4%	Power	Local Government	Education	Taxation	Custom
6	Local Government 7%	Custom/ Excise I.Tax 7%	Local Government 5.5%	Tender & Contracting	Judiciary	Taxation	Custom	Health
7	Land Administration 6%	Local Govt 5%	Education 5.0%	Customs	Health	Judiciary	Health	Land Admin
8	Custom/ Excise I.Tax 6%	-	Taxation 4.6%	Health	Taxation	Local Govt.	Education	Education
9	-	-	NGOs 0.9%	Military	Custom	Custom	Railway	Railway

Justice (R) Zia Perwez
Chairman
Transparency International Pakistan

9th December 2023

The Eight Sectors surveyed in NCPS 2023 comprise of different sub-sectors, as described below;

Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. These functions are known as policing. The police comprises of Provincial & City Police, Civil & Armed Forces , Frontier Corps, Pakistan Rangers, Pakistan Coast Guards, Northern Areas Scouts, Frontier Constabulary, Capital Territory Police, Federal Investigation Agency, Anti-Narcotics Force, Intelligence Bureau, National Highways and Motorways Police, Pakistan Railways Police, National Police Bureau, National Public Safety Commission, National Police Management Board etc.

The **Judiciary** is the third pillar of the government. It has the responsibility to apply the laws to specific cases and settle all disputes. Judiciary includes Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Session Judges, City Court, Provincial and Federal Ombudsman, High Court, Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court and Supreme Judicial Council.

Public Procurement is an integral part of public financial management system. The Government of Pakistan spends billions of rupees on procurement of goods, works and services. Various tenders are invited for the purpose of building roads, bridges, dams, maintenance, consultancy, purchasing of goods/equipment, and purchasing of food stuff including sugar and wheat. The best procedure for procurement can be ensured by complying with Federal and four Provincial Public Procurement Rules, issued by respective Public Procurement Regulatory Authorities (PPRA). It is the responsibility of the Government to build and ensure the confidence of the public in the procurement process.

Health sector includes Ministry of Health which ensures regulation and coordination, Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Provincial Health Care Systems, Private Health Services, Basic Health Care Units, Rural Health Centers, Pakistan Medical Commission, Tobacco Control Cell, and Provincial Health departments.

Local government is responsible for a range of vital services for people and businesses in defined areas at grass root level. Among them are well-known functions such as social care, schools, housing and planning and waste collection, but also lesser-known ones such as licensing, business support, registrar services and pest control. It includes Directorate General Local Government and Community Development, Provincial Local Government Commission, Local Government Board, Municipal Development Fund Companies, Solid Waste Management Companies, and Cattle Market Management Companies.

Education in Pakistan is overseen by the Federal Ministry of Education and the provincial governments, whereas the federal government mostly assists in curriculum development, accreditation and in the financing of research and development. The education sector also includes, Provincial Ministries of Education, Higher Education Commission (HEC), Federal Directorate of Education (FDE), Federal Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education (FBISE), Inter Board Committee of Chairman (IBCC), Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Authority (PEIRA), Federal College of Education (FCE), Basic Education Community Schools (BECS), National Training Bureau (NTB), and all similar organizations/departments, Schools, Colleges, Universities, set up in all four Provinces and at the federal level.

Excise & Taxation in Pakistan is a complex system comprising of Federal Government as well as Provincial governments' taxes administered by various agencies of the Government of Pakistan. Taxation Departments, FBR Collects Income tax, GST, Excise and Custom duties. Provincial departments deal with collection of GST, Land Tax, registration, and transfer of vehicles besides the collection of taxes and excise duties on behalf of the Government. Some of the taxes collected by the departments include Entertainment Duty, Professional Tax, Education Cess, Bed Tax, Tabacco Vend Fee, Liquor Permit, and Property / Motor VehicleTax.

Land Administration in Pakistan is comprised of Land Registration System (rural and urban systems) and is governed by federal and provincial regulations and include record-keeping of the documents related to ownership, possession, and other rights of property. The main departments for land administration include the Board of Revenue (BOR), the Excise and Taxation Department (ETD), and the provincial development authorities.

TI Pakistan Note

Transparency International Pakistan expresses gratitude to partner organizations for their efforts to gather data on National Corruption Perception Survey 2023.

The data for NCPS 2023 was collected through partner organizations in Sindh, Punjab, KP and Balochistan. A thorough data reliability check was performed by TI Pakistan which includes rejection of the vaguely filled forms, and following up for missing information. However, such incidences were rare due to an enhanced experience of the partner organizations in conducting NCPS every year. TI Pakistan also made random calls to those who had filled the survey to check authenticity of the data. No incident of any fake entriy was reported.

The compilation, analysis of the data and the results and findings of National Corruption Perception Survey 2023 was prepared by TI Pakistan team. NCPS 2023 presents two important themes: first it emphasize on the nexus of climate and corruption and the gaps in terms of citizens participation in climate governance in Pakistan and second, this year, NCPS 2023 presents gendered analysis of the results to highlight the disproportionate effects of corruption on women and vulnerable groups. Broadly, the aim of this survey is to find out what people perceive about corruption. It includes general perceptions along with perceptions towards specific sectors.

These include:

- **Police**
- **Judiciary**
- **Health**
- **Education**
- **Public Tendering**
- **Taxation**
- **Local Government**
- **Land Administration**
- **Climate Governance**
- **Right to Information**
- **Reforms to combat Corruption**

Mr. Kashif Ali
Executive Director
Transparency International Pakistan

9ᵗʰ December 2023

Objectives and Strategy

1. The overall objective of the survey is to identify the sectors where citizens encounter most corruption in accessing public service and the main causes of corruption in different Departments/Sectors.

2. The survey covers only petty corruption which the common man experiences on daily basis. It does not cover grand corruption.

3. NCPS 2023 is based on a sample size of 1600. The survey was conducted in urban & rural areas of the country. Four districts were selected from each of the four provinces and the data was collected from 100 respondents in each selected district covering rural and urban areas. In total, 16 districts were selected in four provinces of Pakistan.

4. NCPS 2023 consists of a total of 13 multiple choice questions.

5. In terms of gender bifurcation, total 997 Male (64%) and 551 Females (36%) participated in NCPS 2023.

- Data was collected with the help of trained enumerators employed by partner organizations of TI Pakistan.

- Prior to the survey, partner organizations were trained about the survey objectives, the survey population, sample size, the questions, and possible queries by the respondents and ethical guidelines for handling the queries.

- The enumerators employed for NCPS 2023 were locals, familiar with traditional norms and possess a good experience of conducting and monitoring similar surveys.

- After data collection was completed, all the questionnaires were sent to TI Pakistan, where all the data was analyzed to present findings and recommendations.

NCPS 2023 Sampling

Due to lack of statistical information on locality wise data on any city of Pakistan the non-probabilistic convenience sampling approach was adopted.The selection of a particular locality was based on the research team's experience & knowledge. A sample of 100 was collected from rural and urban areas in equal proportion from each of the 16 districts across Pakistan.

- Trained team of field enumerators collected data from the respondents.

- Enumerators were trained to create rapport with the respondents before asking questions. In each survey 15 to 20 minutes were taken.

- The data was collected by visiting the markets, educational institutes, clinics, public places, and residential areas in order to obtain diverse sample.

- All completed Questionnaires were re-checked & scrutinized by TI Pakistan team.

- The vaguely filled forms were rejected & substituted with the ones from the same locality. However, such incidences were rare, due to the experienced field team. In total 52 forms were rejected.

- The forms with any missing information were contacted by the supervisors at TI Pakistan to obtain missing information.

- Random calls were made to the respondents to check authenticity of the data. No incident of any fake entries was reported.

- The sample population was ensured complete privacy of the collected data which made them confident to participate in the survey.

- In each district at least 50% of respondents were chosen from rural areas.

- The Survey was conducted from 13th October 2023 to 31st October 2023.

NCPS 2023 Locations

Sindh

In Sindh, data was collected from the following districts/cities:

1. Karachi
2. Dadu
3. Sukkur
4. Umerkot

Punjab

In Punjab, data was collected from the following districts/cities:

1. Lahore
2. D.G Khan
3. Bahawalpur
4. Toba Tek Singh

Balochistan

In Balochistan, data was collected from the following districts/cities:

1. Quetta
2. Kalat
3. Sibi
4. Khuzdar

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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

1. Peshawar
2. Nowshera
3. Lower Dir
4. Mansehra

Pakistan at a Glance

According to the 7th Population and Housing Census 2023, Pakistan's population stands at 241.49 million. Administrative unit wise breakdown of Population and Annual Growth Rate is as follows:

ADMIN UNIT	POPULATION (MILLION)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
PAKISTAN	241.49	2.55
KP	40.85	2.38
PUNJAB	127.68	2.53
SINDH	55.69	2.57
BALOCHISTAN	14.89	3.20
ISLAMABAD	2.36	2.81

The urban Rural Distribution of Population as per the 7th population and housing census is as under:

ADMIN UNIT	RURAL POPULATION (%)	URBAN POPULATION (%)
PAKISTAN	61.18	38.82
KP	84.99	15.01
PUNJAB	59.30	40.70
SINDH	46.27	53.73
BALOCHISTAN	69.04	30.96
ISLAMABAD	53.10	46.90

Corruption and Climate Change

In today's world, we are dealing with multiple crises. Two of these big problems are corruption and climate change. They might seem different, but they are connected and make each other worse.

Corruption means when people in power use their position for their own benefit. What makes corruption a big problem for climate change is that it hurts the things we're supposed to do to protect the environment. One way corruption makes climate change worse is by taking money away from projects that could help, like clean energy or saving nature. When corrupt people steal or use money for the wrong things, it slows down efforts to make the planet greener. This means countries stay dependent on polluting things like fossil fuels and can't adapt to the changing climate.

Corruption also makes it hard to make good climate laws. This in return weakens laws to reduce pollution, making it tough for governments to do what's needed to fight climate change. TI Pakistan National Corruption Perception Survey 2023 reveals that at national level 62% Pakistanis believe that corruption and unethical practices have contributed to environmental degradation and exacerbation of climate change effects on Pakistan. At provincial level, this perception is shared by 61% citizens in Sindh, 66% in Punjab, 80% in KP and 38% in Balochistan.

To fight climate change effectively, we need honesty and responsibility. Corruption gets in the way of both. To build this trust, it is imperative that the citizens have participation in climate planning and decision making. TI Pakistan National Corruption Perception Survey 2023 reveals that at national level 68% Pakistanis feel that the government (provincial and local governments) do not take citizen's views in shaping climate policies and actions, including in projects aimed at addressing climate crisis. At provincial level, this perception is shared by 66% citizens in Sindh, 68% in Punjab, 66% in KP and 68% in Balochistan.

There is a need for federal and provincial governments to address the menace of corruption including by enacting laws to protect whistleblowers, ensure public disclosure of climate finance data and involve citizens to act as oversight using social accountability tools. Local, provincial, and federal governments must prioritize the provision of information under right to information laws including sensitizing public and government officers about these laws. NCPS 2023 has revealed that there is a gap when it comes to awareness about right to information laws among the citizens. At national level 76% Pakistanis have never filed RTI request to seek information from public institutions. At provincial level, 78% of citizens in Sindh, 77% in Punjab, 74% in KP and 75% in Balochistan citizens have never filed RTI request.

We can't solve the climate crisis without dealing with corruption and emphasizing the involvement of those who are affected the most by climate crisis, into the decision making. Our planet and future generations are counting on us to do the right thing, and we can't wait any longer.

NCPS 2023 through Gendered Lens

This year NCPS 2023 focuses on documenting and understanding the different perceptions of gender towards corruption. Gender can influence vulnerability to corruption and the impact of corrupt practices. The perception of corruption can also influence the willingness of individuals to participate in civic activities, including political engagement. Therefore, understanding gender differences in corruption perception can shed light on barriers to women's participation in governance and decision-making processes and developing targeted anti-corruption measures that address the specific concerns and experiences of both men and women.

At the national level, in response to the question of whether citizens paid a bribe in the past 12 months to access public services, the survey reveals noteworthy gender disparities in bribery rates. The distinct patterns reveal that while men on average paid Rs. 36,500 in bribes to access judiciary, women on average paid Rs. 1,875. Similarly, men on average paid Rs. 15,885 to access police and women paid on average Rs. 7,068. The highest gender variation is observed in health sector where women on average paid Rs. 23, 994 as compared to men who paid Rs. 4,751 in the last 12 months. Similarly, for land administration, women paid Rs. 11, 333 on average, whereas men paid Rs. 13, 972 in the last 12 months.

At national level, 35% of women perceived police to be the most corrupt sector compared to 28% of men, and 15% perceived judiciary to be 3rd most corrupt sector as compared to 13% male. This difference could stem from varied experiences and expectations.

The question about the effectiveness of state institutions in curbing corruption reveals interesting patterns. At national level, 27% of women believe that no state institution has effectively curbed corruption, compared to 41% of men. This gender difference in the perception of the effectiveness of state institutions in combating corruption highlights the need to consider diverse perspectives in anti-corruption strategies, tailoring approaches to address specific concerns and experiences of both men and women.

In response to the question, "In your opinion, what is the main cause of corruption in Pakistan?" the gender analysis reveals noteworthy variations. The most prominent divergence lies in the perception of the "Use of State Institutions by Bureaucracy." While 36% of respondents overall attribute corruption to this cause, a higher percentage of women (42%) identify it compared to men (33%), highlighting a significant 9% gender difference. Conversely, regarding the "Lack of Merit" as a cause of corruption, 39% of respondents overall hold this view. However, a gender difference is observed, with a higher percentage of men (43%) identifying this as the main cause of corruption compared to women (33%), resulting in a notable 10% difference.

In question to what government should immediately do to curb corruption in Pakistan, gender analysis reveals distinct preferences. Overall, 55% of respondents advocate for the "Disclosure of Public Officials Assets on the website" as an immediate measure to curb corruption. Notably, a higher percentage of women (62%) support this initiative compared to men (51%), indicating an 11% gender difference in favor of increased transparency through online asset disclosure.

The analysis of responses to the question, "Do you think corruption and unethical practices have contributed to environmental degradation and the exacerbation of climate change effects on Pakistan?" indicates a noteworthy gender perspective. Overall, 62% of respondents believe that

corruption and unethical practices have contributed to environmental degradation. When broken down by gender, 67% of women hold this belief, while 59% of men share the same view, resulting in a 8% gender difference. The result emphasizes the importance of recognizing diverse perspectives on the relationship between corruption, unethical practices, and environmental degradation. Addressing these varied viewpoints is essential for developing comprehensive strategies to mitigate climate change effects and promote ethical practices.

The gender analysis of responses to the question, "Does the government (provincial and local governments) take your view in shaping climate policies and actions, including projects aimed at addressing the climate crisis?" reveals interesting patterns. Overall, 67% of respondents feel that the government does not consider their views in shaping climate policies. In this case, 70% of women express this perspective, and 66% of men, indicating a 4% gender difference. The analysis emphasizes the need to address the perceived lack of inclusion in shaping climate policies and actions, with a particular focus on women's perspectives.

The gender analysis of responses to the question, "Have you ever filed an RTI request to seek information from public institutions?" shows a slight gender difference. Overall, 77% of respondents have not filed an RTI request. In this case, 74% of women and 77% of men share this perspective.

Similarly, in response to question "Can ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption?" reveals significant gender variation. Overall, 73% female respondents feel that they can make a difference in the fight against corruption as compared to 63% male respondents, highlighting a significant 10% gender difference. This highlights more willingness among women to participate and raise their voice against corruption and corrupt practices.

Understanding varied experiences and perceptions of different genders is crucial for developing targeted anti-corruption measures that address the specific concerns and experiences of both men and women.

Survey Results

Q1: In your opinion, which is the most corrupt sector?

1. Tender & Government Contracts
2. Judiciary
3. Police
4. Health
5. Education

6. Local Government
7. Custom/Excise/Income Tax

Table 1:

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Baluchistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Tenders & Government Contracts	232	16% ⬇	52	14% ⬇	24	6% ⬇	50	13% ⬇	106	**31%** ⬆
Judiciary	201	13% ⬇	28	7% ⬇	63	17% ⬆	56	15% ⬇	54	16% ⬇
Police	439	**30%** ⬆	137	**37%** ⬆	92	**25%** ⬇	143	**37%** ⬆	67	20% ➖
Health	157	11% ⬆	43	12% ⬆	56	15% ⬆	29	8% ⬇	29	8% ⬆
Education	162	11% ⬇	48	13% ⬇	48	13% ⬆	38	10% ⬆	28	8% ⬆
Land Administration	87	6%	10	3%	24	6%	25	7%	28	8%
Local Government	104	7% ⬆	37	10% ⬆	38	10% ⬆	17	4% ➖	11	3% ⬇
Custom/Excise/Income Tax	88	6% ⬇	14	4% ⬇	31	8% ⬆	23	6% ⬆	20	6% ⬇
Total	1470	100	369	100	376	100	381	100	343	100

National Average
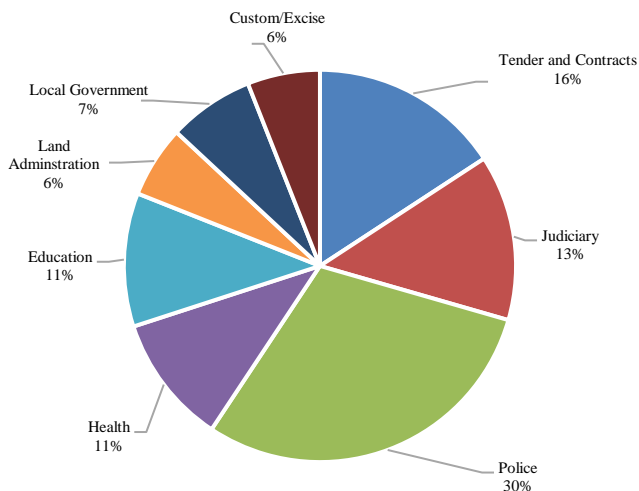
Q2: According to you, do you have to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months to access any of the following public service delivery.

1. Utilities (electricity, gas, telephone, water connection)
2. Public Education Institutions
3. Public Health Institutions
4. Sewerage
5. Identification Documents
6. Land Administration
7. Police
8. Judiciary

Average Expenditure on Bribery

	Sindh	Punjab	KP	Balochistan	Total	No of Respondents paid bribery	Average Bribery Paid Per Act
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Judiciary	60,000	38,000	810,000	100,000	1,008,000	39	25,846
Public Education Institutions	190,700	146,500	27,000	1,037,200	1,401,400	89	15,746
Police	252,750	911,000	871,500	-	2,035,250	147	13,845
Public Health Institutions	111,700	175,000	110,600	800,000	1,197,300	90	13,303
Land Administration	122,100	114,000	565,000	20,000	821,100	65	12,632
Utilities	202,100	214,800	112,700	1,017,000	1,546,600	204	7,581
Sewerage	26,300	108,200	2,000	53,200	189,700	51	3,720
Identification Documents	67,500	166,800	18,500	-	252,800	75	3,371
Total	1,033,150	1,874,300	2,517,300	3,027,400	8,452,150	760	

Average expenditure on bribery is around Rs. 11,121/- on 760 respondents.

Q3: Do you think that the private sector in Pakistan has too much power and influence, which often leads to corruption?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 3.

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Baluchistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	1100	**75%**	264	**73%**	309	**81%**	344	**88%**	183	**53%**
No	376	25%	97	27%	71	19%	47	12%	161	47%
Total	1476	100	361	100	380	100	391	100	344	100

National Average

No 25%

Yes 75%
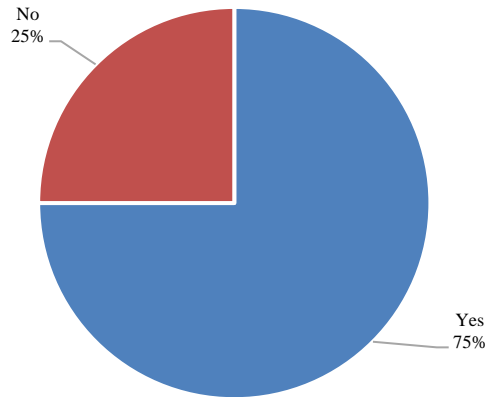
Q.4: In your opinion which state institution has played an effective role in curbing corruption?

1. NAB
2. FIA
3. Judiciary
4. Provincial Anti-Corruption Departments
5. Chief Minister Inspection Cell
6. Ombudsmen
7. PM Inspection Commission
8. None of the Anti-Corruption Institutions

Table 4

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Baluchistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
NAB	325	22%	147	**39%**	41	10%	76	20%	61	17%
FIA	143	9%	57	15%	26	7%	33	9%	27	7%
Judiciary	119	8%	41	11%	28	7%	20	5%	30	8%
Provincial Anti-Corruption Departments	112	7%	25	7%	42	11%	21	5%	24	6%
CM Inspection Cell	83	5%	20	5%	19	5%	22	6%	22	6%
Ombudsmen	135	9%	27	7%	53	14%	19	5%	36	10%
PM Inspection Cell	54	4%	9	3%	18	4%	10	3%	17	5%
None of the Anti-Corruption Institutions	539	**36%**	49	13%	162	**42%**	179	**47%**	149	**41%**
Total	1510	100	375	100	389	100	380	100	366	100

National Average

- None of the Anti-Corruption Institutions 36%
- NAB 22%
- FIA 9%
- Judiciary 8%
- Provincial Anti-Corruption Departments 7%
- CM-Inspection Cell 5%
- Ombudsmen 9%
- PM Inspection Commission 4%
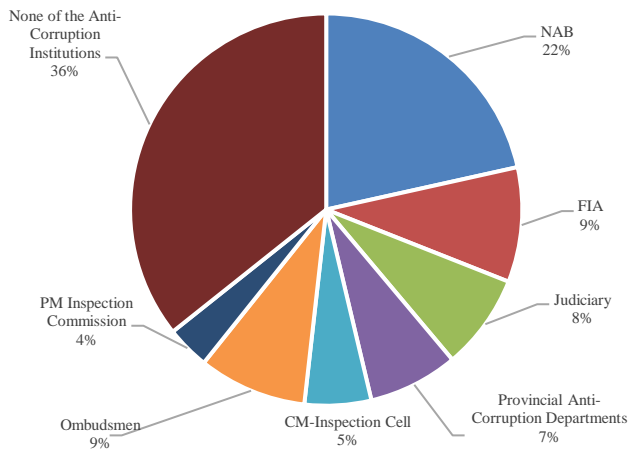
Q.5 In your opinion, what is the main cause of corruption in Pakistan?

1. Use of state institutions by bureaucracy
2. Lack of merit
3. Weak prosecution resulting in delay in decision in corruption cases.
4. Lack of willingness of government and political parties to curb corruption

Table 5

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Baluchistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Use of State Institutions by Bureaucracy	539	36%	123	33%	180	47%	154	41%	82	23%
Lack of Merit	587	40%	159	42%	101	26%	159	43%	168	47%
Weak prosecution resulting in delay in decision in corruption cases	179	12%	55	15%	51	13%	15	4%	58	17%
Lack of willingness of government and political parties to curb corruption	184	12%	39	10%	54	14%	44	12%	47	13%
	1489	100	376	100	386	100	372	100	355	100

National Average

2
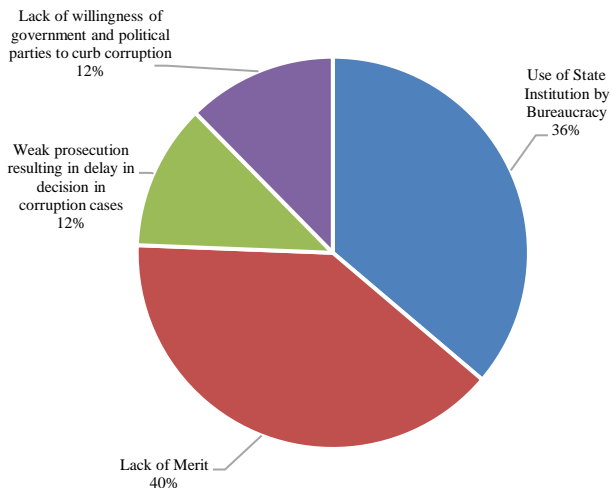
Q6: In order to curb corruption, what should the government immediately do?

1. Assets of Politicians, Bureaucrats, Judges and Armed Forces should be disclosed to the FBR every year
2. Corruption cases may be dealt and concluded in relevant courts within 30 days
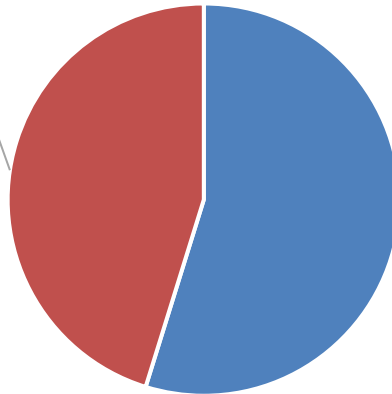
Table 6

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Assets of Politicians, Bureaucrats, Judges and Armed Forces should be disclosed to the FBR every year	817	55%	201	54%	244	63%	249	66%	123	34%
Corruption cases may be dealt and concluded in relevant courts within 30 days	674	45%	168	46%	141	37%	127	34%	238	66%
Total	1491	100	369	100	385	100	376	100	361	100

National Average

Corruption cases may be dealt and concluded in relevant courts within 30 days
45%

Assets of Politicians, Bureaucrats, Judges and Armed Forces should be disclosed to the FBR every year
55%

Q7: Do you think the National Accountability Bureau (NAB), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), Anti-Corruption Establishment (ACEs) are used for political victimization?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 7

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	1026	68%	262	72%	296	77%	334	85%	134	37%
No	472	32%	102	28%	88	23%	58	15%	224	63%
Total	1498	100	364	100	384	100	392	100	358	100

## National Average

No
32%

Yes
68%
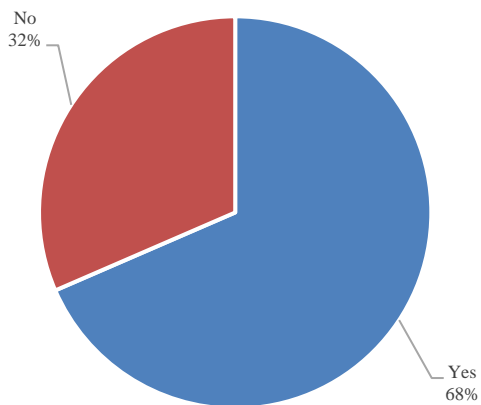
Q.8 Do you think that the accountability institutions (NAB, FIA, ACEs, Office of the Ombudsman) should be abolished as they have failed to control corruption?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 8

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	910	60%	229	62%	286	74%	241	61%	154	43%
No	607	40%	141	38%	102	26%	156	39%	208	57%
Total	1517	100.0	370	100	388	100.	397	100	362	100

## National Average

No 40%

Yes 60%
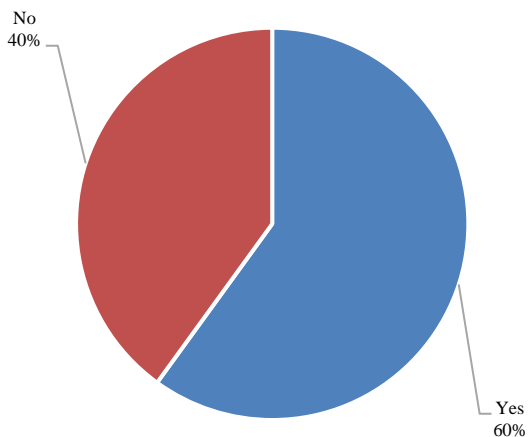
Q.9 What is the main reason hindering the progress of Pakistan?

1. Corruption
2. Inflation
3. Lack of Merit

Table 9

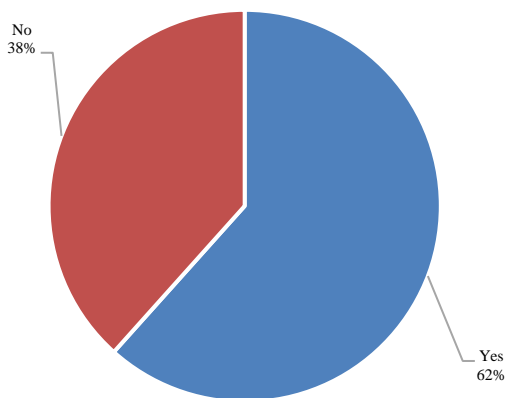|	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Corruption	684	47%	175	47%	181	46%	213	62%	115	32%
Inflation	416	28%	121	33%	147	38%	66	19%	82	23%
Lack of Merit	369	25%	74	20%	62	16%	67	19%	166	46%
Total	1469	100	370	100	390	100	346	100	363	100

National Average
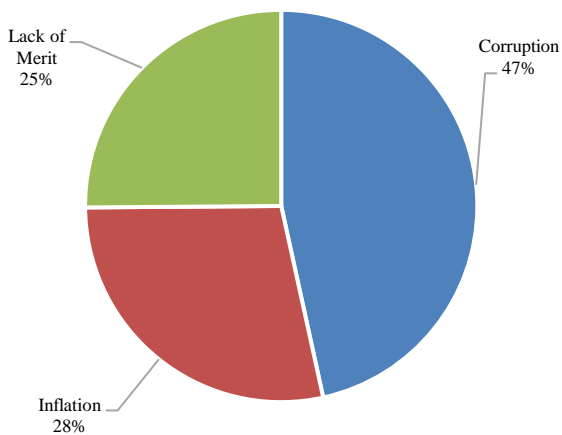
Q.10 Do you think corruption and unethical practices have contributed to environmental degradation and the exacerbation of climate change effects on Pakistan?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 10

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	930	62%	222	61%	256	66%	315	80%	137	38%
No	579	38%	143	39%	130	34%	81	21%	225	62%
Total	1509	100	365	100	386	100	396	100	362	100

National Average


No 38%

Yes 62%

Q.11 Does the government (federal, provincial and local governments) take your view in shaping climate policies and actions, including projects aimed at addressing climate crisis?

1. Yes
2. No

Table. 11

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	503	33%	124	34%	124	32%	137	34%	118	32%
No	1022	67%	244	66%	267	68%	262	66%	249	68%
Total	1525	100	368	100	391	100	399	100	367	100

National Average
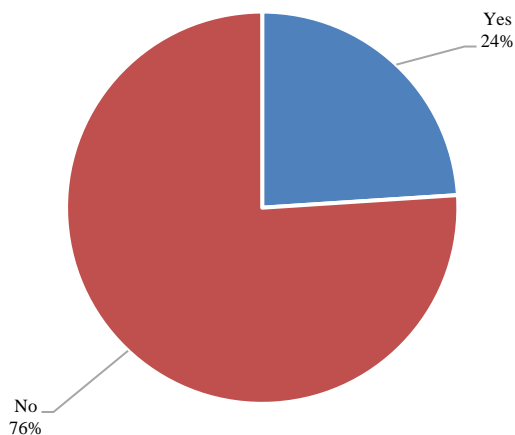

Yes 33%

No 67%
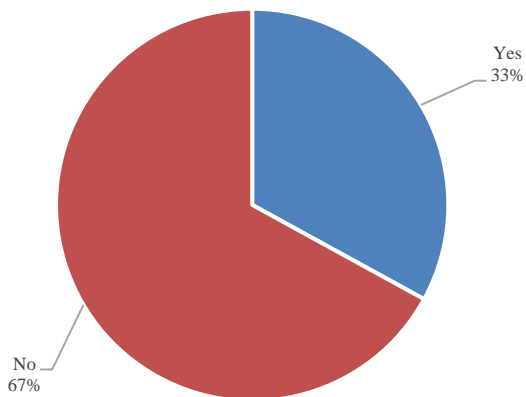
Q.12 Have you ever filed an RTI request to seek information from public institutions?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 12

|	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	363	24%	81	22%	89	23%	104	26%	89	25%
No	1151	76%	289	78%	301	77%	292	74%	269	75%
Total	1514	100	370	100	390	100	396	100.0	358	100

National Average

Yes
24%

No
76%

Q.13 According to you, can ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 13

	National		Sindh		Punjab		KP		Balochistan	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Yes	1014	67%	274	74%	295	76%	320	81%	125	34%
No	509	33%	97	26%	93	24%	76	19%	243	66%
Total	1523	100	371	100	388	100	396	100	368	100

National Average
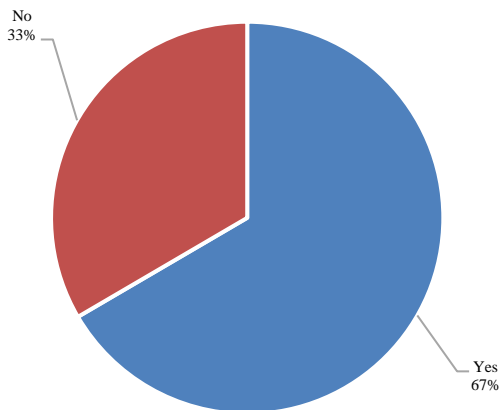
No 33%

Yes 67%

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