



TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL - PAKISTAN



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Foreword

Similar to the NCPS 2002, NCPS 2006, NCPS 2009 and NCPS 2010 the NCPS 2011 comprises the perception of levels and frequency of corruption faced in different departments by common Pakistanis on a daily basis.

Unlike the previous surveys, this year the NCPS covers only the basic survey report to measure the perceptions, nature and extent of corruption being faced by consumers of the following ten public sector departments:

1. Police
2. Electricity Supply
3. Health Dept.
4. Education Dept.
5. Military
6. Justice / Courts
7. Revenue / Property Registration
8. Taxation
9. Customs
10. Tendering & Contracting

Local Government has been deleted from the survey, and Military has been added for the first time in the list of departments surveyed.

This year the survey has resulted in changed ranking of departments, very different from previous years. The salient features are :

1. National Corruption Perception Survey 2011 has revealed that police which ranked at to pass the most corrupt sector in 2002, 2006, 2009& 2010 has improved and this year it ranks second and Land revenue has taken the top rank as most corrupt department.
2. The least two corrupt departments are Education and Military.
3. Most alarming was the increase in corruption ranks of Income Tax, Customs and Tendering & Contracting, which are ranked at 3rd, 7th and 6th most corrupt in 2011, whereas they were 8th, 9th and 10th in NCPS 2010.

4. Judiciary rank has slipped from 6th most corrupt department to 4th most corrupt department in NCPS 2011.

This year, the Survey has been conducted by Gallup Pakistan, gratis, for TI Pakistan. For this goodwill gesture, we are thankful as they have not only conducted the survey without any charge, but also have been able to complete it in the limited available time, to allow TI Pakistan to release the survey NCPS 2011 within the year 2011.

Comparative Results

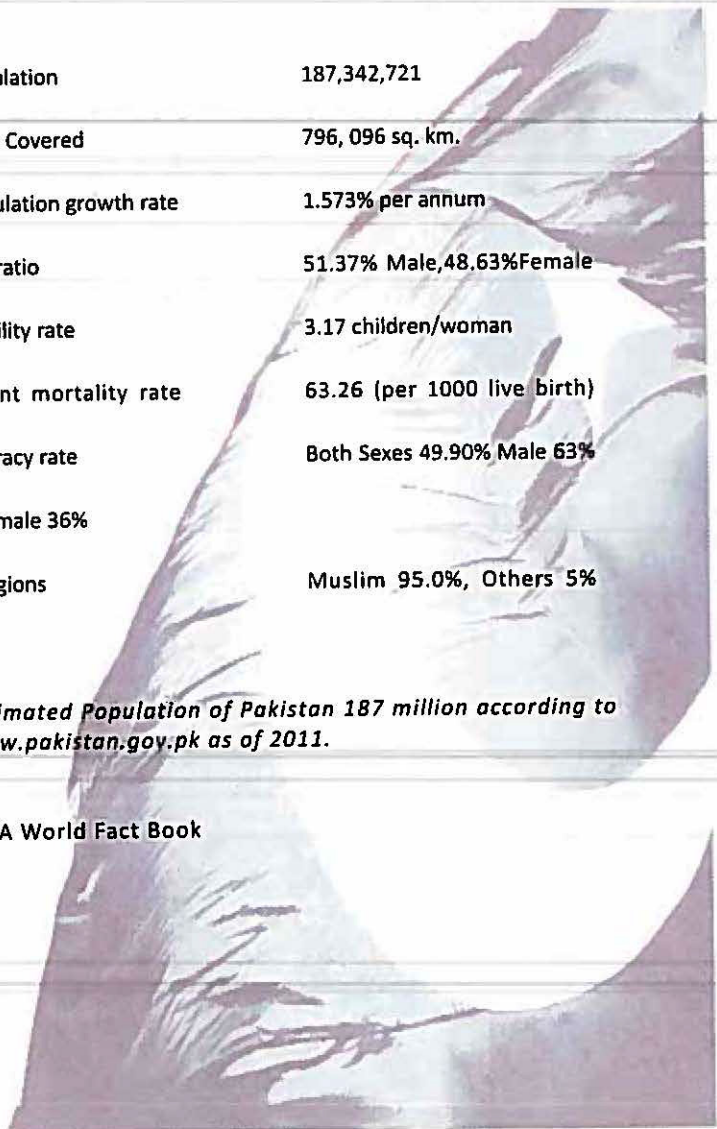
2011 Ranking	2010 Ranking	2009 Ranking	2006 Ranking	2002 Ranking
1. Land Administration	1. Police	Police	Police	Police
2. Police	2. Power	Power	Power	Power
3. Taxation	3. Land Admin	Health	Judiciary / Courts	Taxation
4. Judiciary Courts	4. Education	Land Admin	Land Admin	Judiciary / Courts
5. Power	5. Local Government	Education	Taxation	Custom
6. Tender & Contracting	6. Judiciary / Courts	Taxation	Custom	Health
7. Customs	7. Health	Justice / Courts	Health	Land Admin
8. Health	8. Taxation	Local Govt.	Education	Education
9. Military	9. Custom	Custom	Railway	Railway
10. Education	10. Tendering & Contracting	Tendering & Contracting	Bank	Bank

Transparency International Pakistan expects the federal government, provincial governments, and all the sectors to take advantage from this survey and improve their ranking in future.

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 M/s Gallup Pakistan for this survey.

Sohail Muzaffar
Chairman
Transparency International Pakistan
28th December, 2011

Pakistan at a Glance



Population	187,342,721
Area Covered	796, 096 sq. km.
Population growth rate	1.573% per annum
Sex ratio	51.37% Male,48.63%Female
Fertility rate	3.17 children/woman
Infant mortality rate	63.26 (per 1000 live birth)
Literacy rate	Both Sexes 49.90% Male 63%
	*Female 36%
Religions	Muslim 95.0%, Others 5%

Estimated Population of Pakistan 187 million according to www.pakistan.gov.pk as of 2011.

*CIA World Fact Book

Country Profile

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, 113 districts, 376 tehsils/ talukas, 46, 144 villages and 4, 147 union councils in the country.

POPULATION

Pakistan with an estimated population of 187 million in 2011 is the 6th most populous country in the world. The population of the area now constituting Pakistan has increased ten-fold since 1911; half added during post-independence period. In absolute numbers; almost 146 million people have been added to the population during the last 61 years (1951-2011). 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 1.573 percent. The population density has increased to 222 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:

Indicators	Latest Available
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) 2010-11	3.17
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) 2010-11	24.81
Crude Death Rate (CDR) 2010-11	6.92
Population Growth Rate	1.573
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 2010-11	63.26
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) 2008-09	260
Life Expectancy at Birth 2010-11	Male:64.18Years,Female:67.9years

Source: CIA World Fact Book

EDUCATION

According to the Pakistan Social and Living Measurement (PSLM) Survey data (2010-11), the overall literacy rate (age 10 years and above) is 58% (69% for male and 46% for female) in 2010-11 compared to 57.4% (69.3% for male and 44.7% for female) in 2008-09. Literacy remains higher in urban areas (74%) than in rural areas (49%) and more in men (69%) compared to women (58%). When analyzed provincially, literacy rate in Punjab stood at (60%) followed by Sindh (59%), Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (50%) and Balochistan at (41%). The literacy rate of Punjab has improved considerably during 2004-05 to 2010-11. Adult literacy rate (age 15 and above) has also increased from 50% in 2004-05 to 55% in 2010-2011.

Educational Institutions by Sector and Provinces (in 2008):

Area	Public	Private	Total
Pakistan	182,477	73,611	256,088
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
ICT	412	487	899

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2008

Number of Educational Institutions:

Category Institutions	2006-07	2007-08
Pre Primary	800	815
Primary + Mosque	157,575	156,592
Middle	40,094	40,829
High	23,554	23,964
Higher Sec/Inter	3,095	3,213
Degree Colleges	1,166	1,202
Total	231,176	226,615

Source: Pakistan Education Statistics 2007-08 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 187 million. Although the annual population growth rate has declined from over 3 percent in 1960s and 1970s to present level of 1.573 percent per annum, it still remains high.

Human Resource Available (2007):

Years	2010-11
MBBS Doctors	144,901
Dentists	10,508
Nurses	73,244
Population per Doctor	1,222
Population per Dentist	16,584
Population per Nurse	2,557

Sources: Pakistan Economic Survey 2011

*Social Indicators health (Estimated):

Country	Life Expectancy Year 2011		Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000
	Female	Male	
Pakistan	67.90	64.18	63.26
India	67.95	65.77	47.57
Sri Lanka	79.38	72.21	9.70
Bangladesh	71.65	67.93	50.73
Nepal	67.44	64.94	44.54
China	76.94	72.68	16.06
Thailand	76.08	71.24	16.39
Philippines	74.74	68.72	19.34
Malaysia	76.73	71.05	15.02
Indonesia	73.99	68.80	27.95

*CIA World Fact Book

GALLUP Pakistan Note

A study on
REPUTATION OF CORRUPTION
Among users of various public services in Pakistan

Methodology:

This is based on a nationally representative survey of over 2,500 Pakistani men and women adults. The sample is a cross-section of rural and urban areas of all four provinces of the country and includes persons of various age, education and linguistic backgrounds. The field work was conducted during October 2011. The mode of interview was in-home face to face. The error margin for a sample of this size is $\pm 3-5\%$ at 95% confidence level.

Introduction

The focus of this study is on Reputation of corruption among the users of various services in the country. These services include those which are generally considered to deliver a private service, such as **Education, Health, Electricity supply** or a public service such as **Police, Justice / Courts, Military, Revenue authorities, Taxation and Customs**.

They also involve activities in which a party enters into a contact to deliver services to another.

ENCOUNTER WITH CORRUPTION:

Perceptions among service users

Corruption is almost by definition elusive and enigmatic. So are the perceptions about it. It is conceivable that the big fish involved in corruption remain “elusive” while the corruption of the small fish becomes more prominent. On the other hand many agencies and individuals are likely to be tarnished by a “sticky reputation to be corrupt” which may continue to haunt them sometimes with exaggerated hyperbole with or without sufficient evidence.

Perceptions about corruption are also not necessarily related to the value of money involved in corrupt practices. Reputation of corruption might be earned by the scale at which an agency deals with the ordinary citizen than the volume of damage it causes to the harmed party. One way to (at least partially) address this issue is to ask whether our respondents have ever dealt with a given agency and if they have, whether they perceive it as corrupt or clean.

Given this approach a recent national opinion poll comes up with the following findings provided in two parts. Part 1 deals with the percent of people claiming they engaged in some business with a list of agencies during the recent 12 months; Part 2 then asks those who had an engagement on whether they found the agency “clean” or “corrupt”. Again it is a matter of perception among service users. These perceptions can at times be at variance with the perceptions of service providers.

Table I

ENCOUNTER WITH SERVICE PROVIDERS

Question: In the recent 12 months, did you or your family get a chance to contact any of the following institutions or not? (Ask separately for each and mention answers in the grid below)

Percent of Respondents

Department	% of population who say they had an encounter with the agency during last 12 months
Police	18
Electricity Supply	20
Health Dept.	39
Education Dept.	25
Military	3
Judiciary / Courts	6
Revenue / Property Registration	10
Taxation	6
Customs	4
Tendering & Contracting	4

Table 2

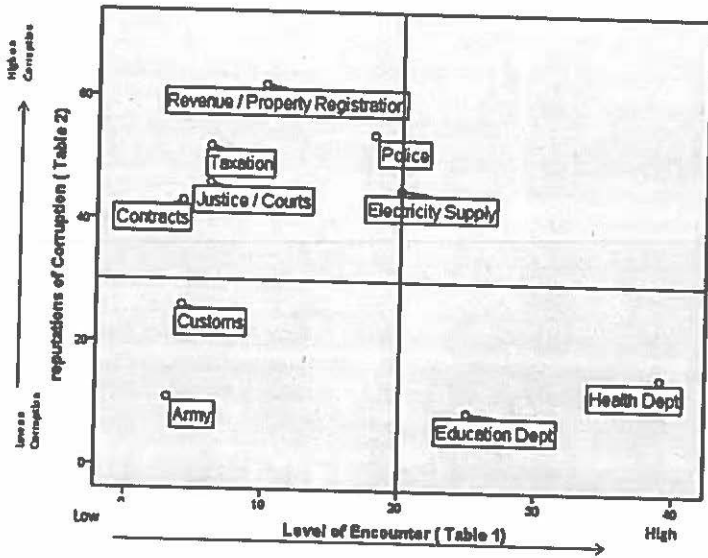
REPUTATION OF CORRUPTION

Among Service Users

Question: Only ask about those institutions for which the respondent said they encountered the Dept. during last 12 months)

Department	% of encountered population which says 'I felt compelled to pay a bribe'
Police	54
Electricity Supply	45
Health Dept	15
Education Dept	9
Military	11
Judiciary / Courts	46
Revenue / Property Registration	62
Taxation	52
Customs	26
Tendering & Contracting	43

Matrix of
PUBLIC ENCOUNTER AND REPUTATION OF CORRUPTION



Department	% of population who say they had an encounter with the agency during last 12 months	% of encountered population which says 'I felt compelled to pay a bribe'
Police	18	54
Electricity Supply	20	45
Health Dept	39	15
Education Dept	25	9
Military	3	11
Judiciary / Courts	6	46
Revenue / Property Registration	10	62
Taxation	6	52
Customs	4	26
Tendering & Contracting	4	43

We have chosen 10 Agencies which deliver various kinds of services to Pakistani citizens. These services encompass personal services such as health and education as well as public services such as police and justice / courts. Some of these services have low contact with the average citizen (customs) others have high level of contact such as Health department and Police. Furthermore some have a poor reputation and are seen as corrupt. Others enjoy a relatively favourable reputation. Based on our survey findings we have classified the various agencies under four groups:

- Group # 1: High Contact and Good Reputation
- Group # 2: Low Contact and Good Reputation
- Group # 3: Low Contact and Poor Reputation
- Group # 4: High Contact and Poor Reputation

We find it interactive to analyze the problems of corruption distinctly for each of the four groups. While this study provides the classification subsequent studies might move ahead to identify further areas to be probed within each group.