



## **National Corruption Perception Survey TI Pakistan 2022**

**9<sup>th</sup> December 2022**

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## Foreword

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In the last 21 years, Transparency International Pakistan has conducted National Corruption Perception Surveys six times: NCPS 2002, NCPS 2006, NCPS 2009, NCPS 2010, NCPS 2011 and 2021.

The NCPS 2022 comprises the perception of levels and frequency of corruption perceived by the Pakistani Citizens. TI Pakistan conducted National Corruption Perception Survey 2022 through its Partner Organizations, in all four provinces from 13 October 2022 to 31 October 2022 with 1,600 respondents (400 respondents from each Province). NCPS 2022 presents both provincial and national level analysis of the results. The national level results are calculated by taking average of provincial results on each question.

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

The key findings are:

1. At national level, National Corruption Perception Survey 2022 has revealed that police remains the most corrupt sector, Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt, Judiciary 3<sup>rd</sup> most corrupt while Education has climbed to become 4<sup>th</sup> most corrupt since the last NCPS 2021. The provincial breakdown of the three most corrupt sectors reveals the following: In Sindh, Education remained the most corrupt sector, Police was seen as the 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt, while Tendering and Contracting 3<sup>rd</sup> most corrupt. In Punjab, Police remained the most corrupt sector, Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt, while Judiciary 3<sup>rd</sup> most corrupt. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Judiciary remained the most corrupt sector, Tendering and Contracting was seen as the 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt, while Police 3<sup>rd</sup> most corrupt. In Balochistan, Tendering and Contracting remained the most corrupt sector, Police was seen as the 2<sup>nd</sup> most corrupt, while Judiciary 3<sup>rd</sup> most corrupt.
2. At national level, vast majority 45% of people considered anti-corruption institutions role as ‘ineffective’ in curbing corruption in Pakistan. In Sindh, 35% Pakistanis considered National Accountability Bureau (NAB) role as effective in curbing corruption. In Punjab (31%), KP (61%) and Balochistan (58%) Pakistanis considered the role of “none of the anti-corruption institutions” to be effective in curbing corruption in Pakistan.
3. At national level, Pakistanis continued to believe that corruption in the public service delivery is high. According to the citizens, the three most corrupt public services for which people have to pay bribes are contracts of roads (40%), access to uninterrupted electricity (28%) and access to clean drinking water (17%). In Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan, maintenance of Roads top the list of public service delivery perceived by the citizens to be most corrupt. While in KP, majority citizens (47%) consider access to uninterrupted electricity to be the most corrupt public service delivery.

4. At national level, the three most important causes of corruption, according to NCPS 2022 are Delayed decisions in corruption cases (31%), Use of state institutions by governments for their personal gain (26%) and Incompetence of the government (19%). In Sindh (43%) and Punjab (29%) citizens consider “Use of state institutions by Govts for their personal gain” as the most potent reason for corruption in Pakistan. While in KP (43%) and Balochistan (32%) consider “Delay in decisions of corruption cases” as the main reason for corruption in Pakistan.
5. As measures to curb corruption, 33% Pakistanis at the national level say corruption should be punishable by life imprisonment, 28% Pakistanis say all government officials, politicians, military officers, judges etc. should disclose their assets to the public, and 25% say corruption cases should be heard in NAB, FIA and Anti-Corruption courts on daily basis and decided in 6 months. In Sindh 39% citizens believe that in order to curb corruption, corruption cases should be heard in NAB, FIA ad Anti-Corruption courts on a daily basis and decided in 6 months. In Punjab (32%) and KP (38%) citizens feel that corruption should be punishable by life time imprisonment in order to combat corruption. While in Balochistan, 33% citizens opine that in order to control corruption, government should immediately made it mandatory for all government officials, politicians, military officers judges etc to disclose their assets to the public.
6. The survey also sheds a light on the devastating floods of 2022 and the need for transparency and accountability in the utilization of funds and response to floods. At national level, about 62% of Pakistanis considered the role of local NGOs as effective and better during the recent floods 2022. In Sindh (62%), Punjab (54%), KP (79%) and Balochistan (52%) citizens considered that the local NGOs had have worked well during the recent floods of 2022.
7. At national level, large population of Pakistanis (70%) believes that the funds/aid was not distributed transparently during the recent floods in Pakistan. The provincial breakdown shows that in Sindh (67%), Punjab (62%), KP (82%) and Balochistan (68%) citizens consider the distribution of aid/funds during the recent floods as non-transparent.
8. At national level, 60% of Pakistanis believe that the donations and relief operations of the NGOs working in flood relief activities should be more transparent. The provincial breakdown shows that this opinion is shared by Sindh (64%), Punjab (60%), KP (75%) and Balochsitan (40%).
9. At national level, overwhelming population 88% believes that details of the donations and expenditures of all NGOs should be publicly available on their websites. The provincial breakdown shows that in Sindh (86%), Punjab (93%), KP (92%) and Balochistan (80%) citizens believe that the details of the donations and expenditures of all NGOs should be publicly available on their websites
10. At national level, a significant population (77%) finds it difficult to obtain public information from public bodies under Right to Information laws. The provincial breakdown reveals that in Sindh (87%), Punjab (83%), KP (71%) and Balochistan (68%) citizens face difficulty when it comes to accessing public information from the government departments.

11. This coincides with 66% Pakistanis, at the national level, who say that the government does not take any corrective action to redress their complaints. At the provincial level, in Sindh (57%), Punjab (70%), KP (70%) and Balochistan (67%) citizens remain unsatisfied with the government action to address citizens' complaints.
12. At national level, the majority Pakistanis (64%) say that Pakistan has not benefitted from the IMF agreement dated 12<sup>th</sup> May 2019. In Sindh, majority (58%) says that Pakistan has benefitted from the IMF agreement while in Punjab (70%), KP (67%) and Balochistan (76%) believe that Pakistan has not benefitted from the IMF agreement dated 12<sup>th</sup> May 2019.
13. At national level, 54% of the citizens believe that the news channels reporting is biased. At provincial levels, in KP (61%) and Balochistan (53%) say that news channels reporting is unbiased. Whereas, in Sindh (72%) and Punjab (59%) consider news channels reporting to be biased.

This year, the Survey has been entrusted to TI Pakistan's partner organizations, with an objective to enhance the credibility of the NCPS and also 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 the corruption and making the lives of the public, a little 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.

2022 Ranking	2021 Ranking	2011 Ranking	2010 Ranking	2009 Ranking	2006 Ranking	2002 Ranking
1. Police	Police	Land Administration	Police	Police	Police	Police
2. Tender and Contracting	Judiciary	Police	Power	Power	Power	Power
3. Judiciary	Tender and Contracting	Taxation	Land Administration	Health	Judiciary	Taxation
4. Education	Health	Judiciary	Education	Land Administration	Land Administration	Judiciary
5. Health	Land Administration	Power	Local Government	Education	Taxation	Custom
6. Custom/ Excise Income Tax	Local Government	Tender & Contracting	Judiciary	Taxation	Custom	Health
7. Local Government	Education	Customs	Health	Judiciary	Health	Land Administration
8. -----	Taxation	Health	Taxation	Local Govt.	Education	Education
9. -----	NGOs	Military	Custom	Custom	Railway	Railway

**Justice (R) Zia Perwez**  
**Chairman**  
**Transparency International Pakistan**

9<sup>th</sup> December 2022

## **The Seven Sectors surveyed in NCPS 2022 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 organization comprises of Provincial & City Police, Civil & Armed Forces Police, 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 procurement process.

**Health** sector includes Ministry of Health which aims at regulation and coordination, Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP), Provincial Health Care System, 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 Ministry 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



Education Foundation (NEF), National Training Bureau (NTB), and all similar organizations/departments, Schools, Colleges, Universities, set up in all four Provinces.

**Taxation** in Pakistan is a complex system of more than 70 unique Federal Government as well as Provincial governments' taxes administered by at least 37 agencies of the Government of Pakistan. Taxation Department, FBR Collects Income tax, GST, Excise and Custom duties. Provincial department deals 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 department include Entertainment Duty, Professional Tax, Education Cess, Bed Tax, Tobacco Vend Fee, Liquor Permit, and Property / Motor Vehicle Dealer Tax.

## TI Pakistan Note

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On behalf Transparency International Pakistan, we express our gratitude to our partner organizations for their efforts to gather data on National Corruption Perception Survey 2022.

TI Pakistan conducted survey directly through our partner organizations in Sindh, Punjab, KP and Balochistan. Data was collected with the help of trained enumerators employed by the partner organizations.

TI Pakistan performed a thorough data reliability check. 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.

The forms with any missing information were contacted by the supervisors at TI Pakistan to obtain missing response information. Random calls were made to those who had filled the survey to check authenticity of the data. No incident of any fake entries was reported.

The compilation, analysis of the data and the results and findings of National Corruption Perception Survey 2022 were prepared by TI Pakistan team. The aim of this survey was to find what people perceive about corruption. It includes general perceptions along with the perceptions towards specific sectors.

These include:

- **Public Sector Corruption**
- **Police**
- **Judiciary**
- **Health**
- **Education**
- **Public Tendering**
- **Taxation**
- **Local Government**
- **Public Access to Information**
- **Reforms to combat corruption**

9<sup>th</sup> December 2022

## 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 the citizen of Pakistan around the following sectors:
  - **Public Sector Corruption**
  - **Police**
  - **Judiciary**
  - **Health**
  - **Education**
  - **Public Tendering**
  - **Taxation**
  - **Local Government**
  - **Public Access to Information**
  - **Reforms to combat corruption**
2. An effort was made in this survey to identify the sectors where citizens encounter most corruption in accessing public service and the main causes of corruption in different Departments/Sectors. These services are meant to be provided free of cost, but the common citizen has to go through a lot of hassle and part away with his/her hard earned money. This knowledge can be used to improve service delivery and reduce corruption.
3. The survey covers only the petty corruption which the common man experiences on daily basis. It does not cover the huge corruption by Government Agencies in the procurement of goods & services, which sums into billions of rupees.
4. The survey also sheds a light on the role of the accountability institutions in curbing corruption and the measures government should immediately take to combat corruption in Pakistan.

## Strategy

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Due to paucity of time & financial restraints, the sample was restricted to the urban & rural areas of the country. Two districts were selected in each of the four provinces, and data was taken from 200 respondents from the rural and urban areas of the selected districts. In total, 08 districts were selected in four provinces for NCPS 2022.

- Total no. of Respondents participated in the survey was 1600.
- From each province, 400 questionnaires were filled.
- For each province, two districts were selected.
- The data was collected in a way that diversity is ensured i.e. people interviewed belonged to diverse socio-economic classes.
- A total of 13 multiple choice questions were prepared which could evaluate respondents' feedback on the quality of each of the 7 sectors under study.
- All 1600 respondents were asked all the 13 questions of the questionnaire.
- Total 989 Male and 607 Females participated in the survey
- Data was collected with the help of trained enumerators employed by the 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 of the research.
- The enumerators were locals, knew about traditional norms and had 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.

## Sample

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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 Researcher's past experience & knowledge. A sample of 200 was collected from rural and urban areas in equal proportion from each of the 8 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 places in order to obtain diverse sample.
- All completed Questionnaires were back checked & scrutinized by the supervisors at TI Pakistan.
- The vaguely filled ones were rejected & substituted with the ones from the same locality. However such incidences were rare, due to the experienced field team. In total 20 forms were rejected. The quality of fieldwork was satisfactory. The field team was given thorough briefing by TI Pakistan.
- The forms with any missing information were contacted by the supervisors at TI Pakistan to obtain missing response information.
- Random calls were made to those who had filled the survey to check authenticity of the data. No incident of any fake entries was reported.
- The overall response was good. Respondents were reluctant in the beginning but after explanation about the objectives they were co-operative & willingly provided the information with few exceptions.
- 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% respondents were chosen from rural areas.
- The Survey was conducted from 13<sup>th</sup> October 2022 to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2022.

## Sample Locations

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### Sindh

In Sindh, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Karachi
2. Sukkur

### Punjab

In Punjab, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Lahore
2. Multan

### Balochistan

In Balochistan, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Quetta
2. Lasbella

### Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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

1. Peshawar
2. Mardan

## Pakistan at a Glance

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Population	207.68 million
Area Covered	796,096 sq. km.
Population growth rate	2.40% per annum
Sex ratio	51 % Male, 48 % Female
Literacy rate	Both Sexes 58.92% *Male 70% Female 49%
Religions	Muslim 96.47%, Christian 1.27%, Hindu 1.73%, Qadiani 0.09% Scheduled cast 0.41%, others 0.02%

***The above figures are from the Population Census 2017, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan***

## Country Profile

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### THE UNIVERSE

Pakistan as an independent state had come on the world map on August 14, 1947. Its total area is 7,96,096 sq. kilometers. The country comprises provinces and territories namely Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Islamabad capital territory. Each province is divided into districts, tehsils/talukas, and village and union councils; there are 169 districts in the country.

### POPULATION

Pakistan with population of 207.68 millions in 2017 stands sixth amongst the ten most populated countries of the world. Annual growth rate of population is 2.4%. The male population was 51%, Females 48% according to 2017 census.

### URBAN POPULATION

The urban population is increasing very rapidly and the number of large cities is also growing very fast. The urban population was only 11.8 % in 1951, which has increased today to 36.44%. According to the Census 2017, there are thirteen cities with a population of more than 0.6 million and their total population accounts for 20.77% of Pakistan's total population and 57% of its total urban population. The largest city of Pakistan is Karachi with a population of 14.9 million having a share of 7.2 % of Pakistan's total population and 19.7% of Pakistan's urban population. Lahore is the second largest city with a population of 11.1 million followed by Faisalabad with a population of 3.2 million and Gujranwala with 2.2 million. The population of these four cities accounts for 15.12 % of the total population, which means that every seventh person in Pakistan lives in these four major cities.

### PROVINCIAL BREAKUP

In 2017 Punjab accommodated 52.96 of total population followed by Sindh 23.04%, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 14.69% and Balochistan 5.94%, the sequence has been changed in the case of urban population. Amongst the provinces Sindh is the most urbanized 51.88% followed by Punjab 36.86%, Balochistan 27.62% and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 18.8%.



## Survey Results

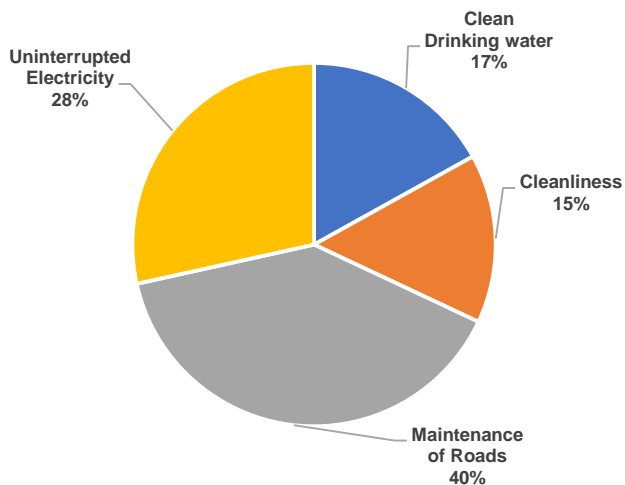
Q1: According to you, which public service delivery has the most corruption:

1. Clean Drinking Water
2. Cleanliness
3. Maintenance of Roads
4. Uninterrupted Electricity

**Table 1: Q1**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Clean Drinking water	269	17%	69	18%	69	17%	60	15%	71	18%
Cleanliness	239	15%	43	11%	73	18%	43	11%	80	20%
Maintenance of Roads	628	40%	154	40%	168	41%	111	28%	195	50%
Uninterrupted Electricity	452	28%	122	31%	97	24%	186	47%	47	12%
Total	1588	100	388	100	407	100	400	100	393	100

### National Average

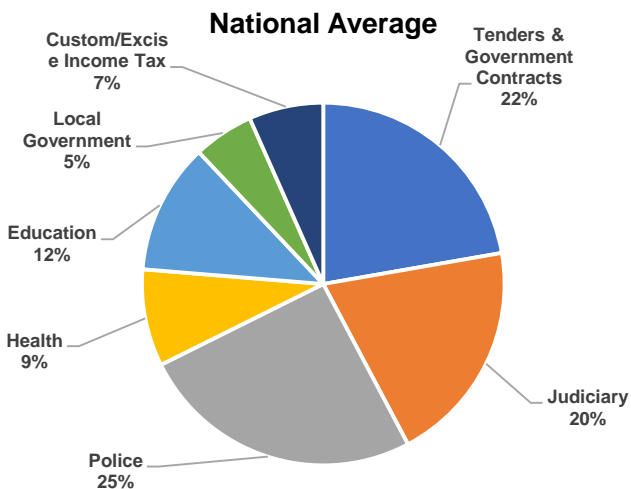


Q2: In your opinion, which is the most corrupt sector?

1. Tender & Government Contracts
2. Judiciary
3. Police
4. Health
5. Education
6. Local Government
7. Custom/Excise/Income Tax

**Table 2: Q2**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Tenders & Government Contracts	355	22%	63	16%	84	21%	96	24%	112	28%
Judiciary	319	20%	49	13%	59	14%	139	35%	72	18%
Police	405	25%	96	25%	157	38%	74	19%	78	20%
Health	138	9%	30	8%	45	11%	34	9%	29	7%
Education	186	12%	106	27%	24	6%	29	7%	27	7%
Local Government	86	5%	36	9%	17	4%	17	4%	16	4%
Custom/Excise Income Tax	106	7%	8	2%	22	5%	11	3%	65	16%
Total	1595	100	388	100	408	100	400	100	399	100



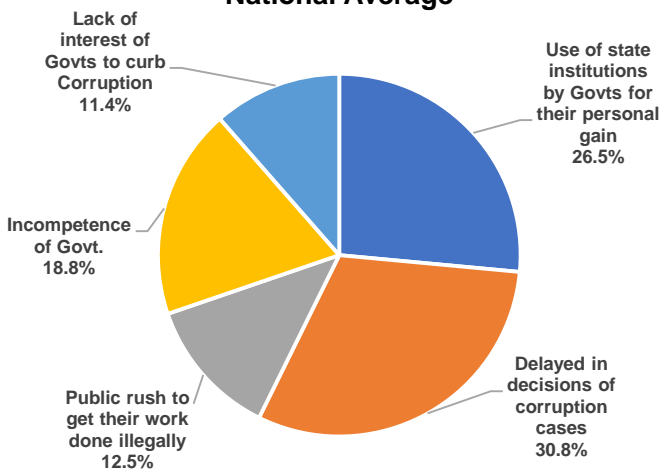
Q3: In your opinion what is the main reason of corruption in Pakistan?

1. Use of state institutions by Govts for their personal gain (state capture)
2. Delayed in decisions of corruption cases
3. Public rush to get their work done illegally
4. Incompetence of Govt.
5. Lack of interest of Govts to curb Corruptio

**Table 3: Q3**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Use of state institutions by Govts for their personal gain (state capture)	421	26.5%	168	43%	120	29%	34	9%	99	25%
Delayed in decisions of corruption cases	490	30.8%	88	23%	105	26%	170	43%	127	32%
Public rush to get their work done illegally	198	12.5%	34	9%	68	17%	50	13%	46	12%
Incompetence of Govt.	299	18.8%	75	19%	69	17%	71	18%	84	21%
Lack of interest of Govts to curb Corruption	182	11.4%	23	6%	46	11%	73	18%	40	10%
Total	1590	100	388	100	408	100	398	100	396	100

**National Average**

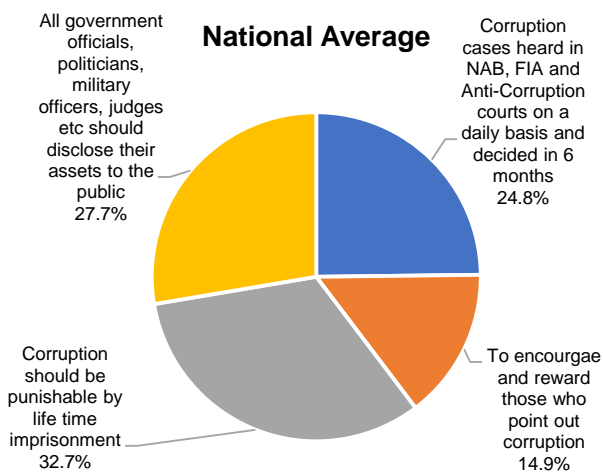


Q4: In order to curb corruption, what should the government immediately do:

1. Corruption cases heard in NAB, FIA and Anti-Corruption courts on a daily basis and decided in 6 months
2. To encourage and reward those who point out corruption
3. Corruption should be punishable by life time imprisonment
4. All government officials, politicians, military officers, judges etc should disclose their assets to the public

**Table 4: Q4**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Corruption cases heard in NAB, FIA and Anti-Corruption courts on a daily basis and decided in 6 months	392	24.8%	152	39%	120	29%	43	11%	77	20%
To encourage and reward those who point out corruption	235	14.9%	47	12%	66	16%	56	14%	66	17%
Corruption should be punishable by life time imprisonment	516	32.7%	118	30%	130	32%	151	38%	117	30%
All government officials, politicians, military officers, judges etc should disclose their assets to the public	437	27.7%	70	18%	91	22%	147	37%	129	33%
Total	1580	100	387	100	407	100	397	100	389	100



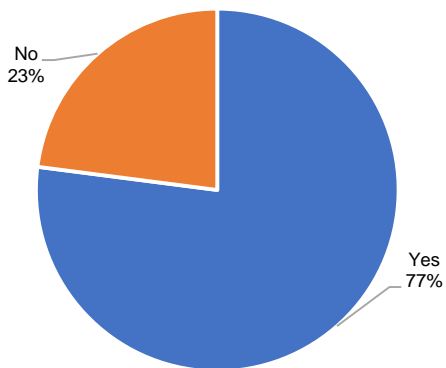
Q5: Do the citizens find it difficult to access public information from public bodies?

1. Yes
2. No

**Table 5: Q5**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1208	77%	332	87%	334	83%	281	71%	261	68%
No	360	23%	51	13%	70	17%	115	29%	124	32%
Total	1568	100	383	100	404	100	396	100	385	100

### National Average



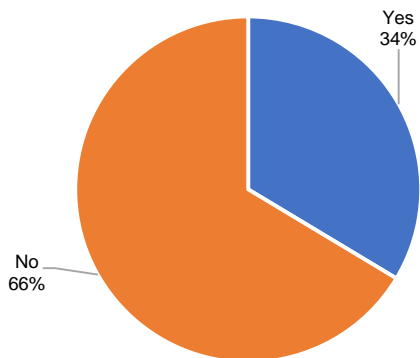
Q6: Do the government take any corrective action to redress your complaint?

1. Yes
2. No

**Table 6: Q6**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	528	34%	162	43%	120	30%	118	30%	128	33%
No	1043	66%	219	57%	284	70%	280	70%	260	67%
Total	1571	100	381	100	404	100	398	100	388	100

### National Average

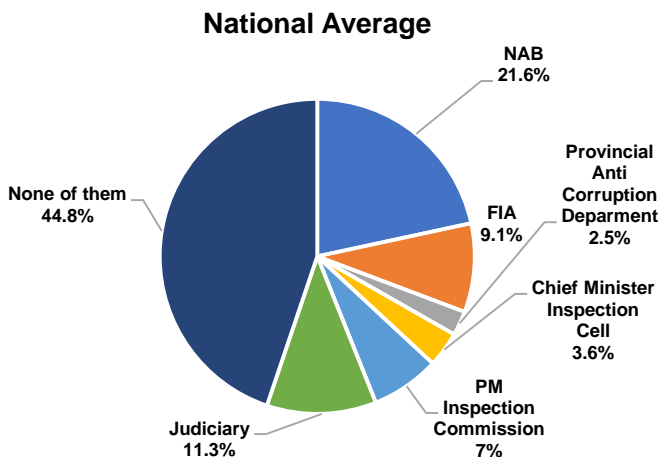


Q7: In your opinion which state institution has played an effective role to curb corruption?

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

**Table 7: Q7**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
NAB	344	21.6%	137	35%	124	30%	35	9%	48	12%
FIA	145	9.1%	28	7%	59	14%	10	3%	48	12%
Provincial Anti-Corruption Departments	40	2.5%	2	1%	14	3%	4	1%	20	5%
Chief Minister Inspection Cell	58	3.6%	2	1%	28	7%	11	3%	17	4%
PM Inspection Commission	112	7%	9	2%	22	5%	71	18%	10	3%
Judiciary	179	11.3%	96	25%	34	8%	24	6%	25	6%
None of them	713	44.8%	114	29%	127	31%	244	61%	228	58%
Total	1591	100	388	100	408	100	399	100	396	100



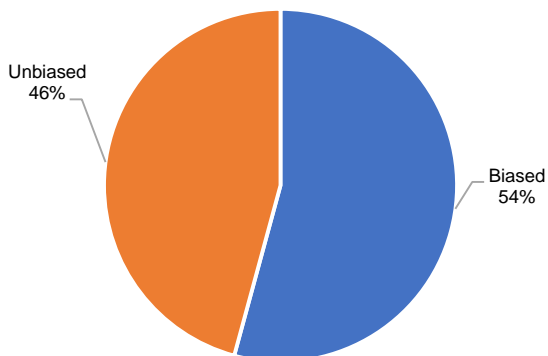
Q8: The news channels reporting is:

1. Biased
2. Unbiased

**Table 8: Q8**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Biased	853	54%	279	72%	235	59%	154	39%	185	47%
Unbiased	720	46%	107	28%	166	41%	240	61%	207	53%
Total	1573	100	386	100	401	100	394	100	392	100

### National Average





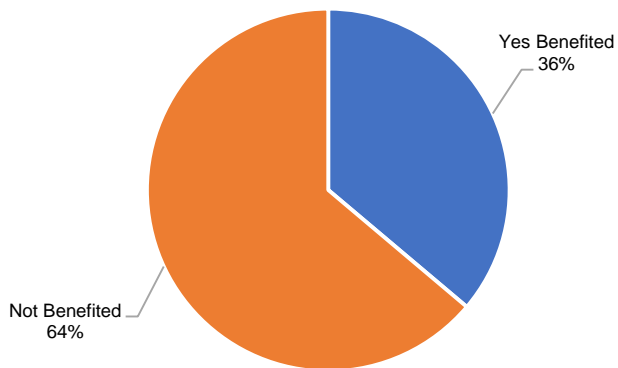
Q9: In your opinion, did Pakistan get benefited from the IMF agreement dated 12th May 2019?

1. Yes Benefited
2. Not Benefited

**Table 9: Q9**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes Benefited	560	36%	221	58%	117	30%	130	33%	92	24%
Not Benefited	989	64%	161	42%	275	70%	268	67%	285	76%
Total	1549	100	382	100	392	100	398	100	377	100

### National Average



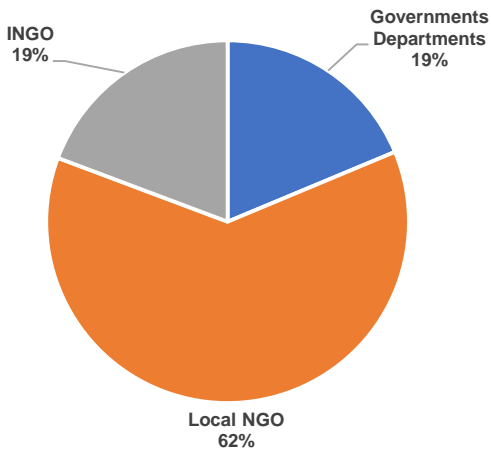
Q10: In your opinion, which institution has worked better during the recent flood?

1. Governments Departments
2. Local NGOs
3. INGOs

**Table 10: Q10**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Governments Departments	296	19%	50	13%	69	17%	45	11%	132	34%
Local NGOs	981	62%	240	62%	221	54%	316	79%	204	52%
INGOs	305	19%	96	25%	117	29%	37	9%	55	14%
Total	1582	100	386	100	407	100	398	100	391	100

### National Average



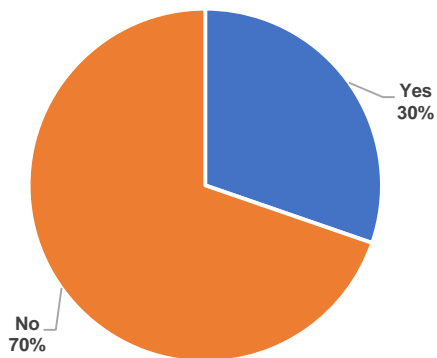
Q11: In your opinion, have the funds/aid distributed transparently during the recent flood?

1. Yes
2. No

**Table 11: Q11**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	478	30%	127	33%	153	38%	72	18%	126	32%
No	1100	70%	258	67%	250	62%	326	82%	266	68%
Total	1578	100	385	100	403	100	398	100	392	100

### National Average



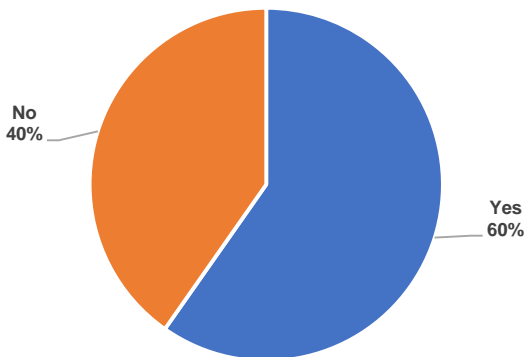
Q12: In your opinion, the NGOs working on flood victims, their donation and relief operations should be transparent?

1. Yes
2. No

**Table 12: Q12**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	945	60%	246	64%	242	60%	300	75%	157	40%
No	637	40%	141	36%	162	40%	98	25%	236	60%
Total	1582	100	387	100	404	100	398	100	393	100

### National Average



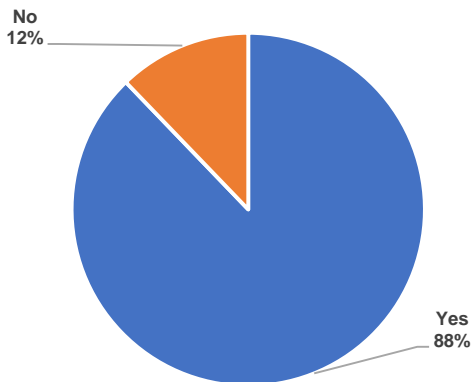
Q13: The details about the donation and expenditures of an NGO should be uploaded on their websites?

1. Yes
2. No

**Table 13: Q13**

	National Average		Sindh		Punjab		KPK		Balochistan	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1390	88%	333	86%	376	93%	367	92%	314	80%
No	193	12%	53	14%	30	7%	31	8%	79	20%
Total	1583	100	386	100	406	100	398	100	393	100

**National Average**



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