

NCPS 2021 – Methodological Note

1. The overall objective of the survey was to measure the perceptions, nature and extent of corruption being faced by consumers of the following sectors:
 - **Public Sector Corruption**
 - **Police**
 - **Judiciary**
 - **Health**
 - **Education**
 - **Public Tendering**
 - **Taxation**
 - **Local Government**
 - **Land Administration**
 - **NGOs**
 - **Inflation and Unemployment**
 - **Reforms to combat corruption**

2. Another objective of the survey was to gather information about the particular stage where obstacles are usually being faced, locate the responsible element for creating the obstacles & the means used by the citizens for overcoming the bottle necks in the sectors under study.

3. 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 man has to go through a lot of hassle and part away with his hard earned money. This knowledge can be used to improve service delivery and reduce corruption.

4. The survey covers only the petty corruption which the common man experiences. It does not cover the huge corruption by Government Agencies in the procurement of goods & services, which sums into billions of rupees.

5. The survey also sheds a light on local government and how its presence could have helped Pakistan establish a firmer grip on the situation arising out of Covid-19.

Strategy

Due to paucity of time & financial restraints the sample was restricted to the urban & rural areas of the country. 4 cities/towns were selected from each of the four Provinces with minimum sample of 100 respondents from each selected city/town.

- Total no. of Respondents participated in the survey was 1600.
- From each province, 400 questionnaires were filled.
- For each province, four cities/towns 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.
- A total of 13 multiple choice questions were prepared which could evaluate respondents' feedback on the quality of each of the 10 sectors under study.
- All 1600 respondents were asked all the 13 questions of the questionnaire.
- Total 1173 Male and 427 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 survey.
- 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

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 100 was collected from each of the 16 cities/towns across Pakistan.

- Trained team of field enumerators collected data from the respondents.
- Enumerators were trained to create rapport with the respondent before asking questions. In each survey 15 to 20 minutes were taken, later on with practice both verbal & written, fluency occurred & lesser time was consumed.
- 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 50 forms were rejected. The quality of fieldwork was satisfactory. The field team was given thorough briefing by the Client.
- 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 city/town at least 30% respondents were chosen from semi-urban areas from rural pockets adjoining the urban city. However in the final analysis i.e. statistical tables, data has been analyzed & represented as urban, because no marked difference of respondents, responses were noted.
- The Survey was conducted from 14th October 2021 to 27th October 2021.

Sample Locations

Sindh

In Sindh, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Karachi
2. Hyderabad
3. Sukkur
4. Shikarpur

Punjab

In Punjab, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Lahore
2. Sahiwal
3. Toba Tek Singh
4. Vehari

Baluchistan

In Baluchistan, data was collected from the following cities:

1. Quetta
2. Kalat
3. Mastung
4. Sorab

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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

1. Peshawar
2. Charsada
3. Mardan
4. Swab