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**TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL - PAKISTAN**



National Corruption Perception Survey TI Pakistan 2021

8th December 2021

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL-PAKISTAN

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Foreword

In the last 20 years, Transparency International Pakistan has conducted National Corruption Perception Surveys five times: NCPS 2002, NCPS 2006, NCPS 2009, NCPS 2010 and 2011.

In 2021, TI Pakistan has decided to restart the National Corruption Perception Surveys and has conducted National Corruption Perception Survey 2021 in all four provinces from 14 October 2021 to 27 October 2021 with 1,600 respondents.

The NCPS 2021 comprises the perception of levels and frequency of corruption faced by common Pakistanis on a daily basis. Similar to NCPS 2011, the comparison of performance in combating corruption and controlling inflation between present and previous federal governments has been more detailed this time, as the respondents in each province are asked to give his/her opinion about the government's performance.

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

The key findings are,

1. National Corruption Perception Survey 2021 has revealed that police remains the most corrupt sector, Judiciary was seen as 2nd most corrupt, Tendering and Contracting 3rd most corrupt while Health has climbed to become 4th most corrupt since the last NCPS 2011. According to Judicial Statistics of Pakistan 2020 report by National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, there are 46,698 cases pending in Supreme Court and 1,772,990 cases pending in District Judiciary.¹
2. Vast majority 85.9% of people considered Federal government's self-accountability to be unsatisfactory.
3. Pakistanis continued to believe that the corruption in government sector is high. Police (41.4%), Judiciary (17.4%) and Contracting/Tendering (10.3%) according to the citizens are three most corrupt sectors, while contracts of roads (59.8%), cleanliness and garbage collection (13.8%), access to water (13.3%) and drainage system (13.1%) top the list of public services for which to have access people have to pay bribes.
4. Three most important causes of corruption, according to NCPS 2021 are Weak Accountability (51.9%), Greed of Powerful People (29.3%) and Low salaries (18.8%).
5. As measures to reduce corruption, 40.1% Pakistanis say increase/stringent punishments for corruption cases, 34.6% Pakistanis say accountability of public officers by expediting NAB's handling of corruption cases, and 25.3% say complete ban on those convicted in corruption from holding public office, are key to combat corruption in Pakistan.
6. 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.
7. About 47.8% of Pakistanis considered that if local government elected representatives were in place, Covid-19 public awareness campaigns could have been launched in an effective manner.
8. Large population of Pakistanis (72.8%) who believe that public sector corruption at the grassroots levels

¹ Judicial Statistics of Pakistan 2020, National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan

has increased due to the absence of local government.

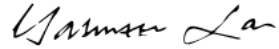
9. 89.1% of Pakistanis have said that they did not pay any bribe to any government official during the federal government's Covid-19 relief efforts for the deserving citizens.
10. A significant population (81.4%) has declined that they willingly pay bribe and likewise it was a clear perception that bribes are rather extorted from the public through tactics such as inaction or delay, in the provision of public services.
11. Compared to the three federal governments, majority of Pakistanis (92.9%) consider inflation and price hike to be highest in the current PTI government (2018-2021), compared to 4.6 % in PML N government (2013-2018) and 2.5% in PPP government (2008-2013).
12. This coincides with 85.9% Pakistanis who say that their income levels have rather squeezed and decreased during the last three years.
13. The main reasons citizen's accord to the rising inflation and unemployment are: Government Incompetence (50.6%), Corruption (23.3%), Undue Interference of Politicians in government affairs (9.6%) and Lack of implementation of policies (16.6%).
14. The majority Pakistanis (66.8%) say that the present government's accountability drive is partial.

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

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 this study 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.



Architect Yasmeen Lari
Sitara-i-Imtiaz, Hilal-e-Imtiaz
Chairperson
Transparency International Pakistan

8th December 2021

The nine Sectors surveyed in NCPS 2021, 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.

Land administration, includes government, land revenue departments, assessment and tax collection for the fiscal purposes. Its functions include protection of government land, land transfer, approval of building plans, NOC certificates, allotment and registration of Land, issuing NOC, and taking actions against illegal construction, illegal occupation, China Cutting, and Qabza Mafia, Evacuee Property etc. Its functions also include the determination and conditions of approved uses of land, the adjudication of rights and their registration via titling, the recording of land transaction and the estimation of value and taxes based on land and property, CDA, LDA, KDA, QDA, PDA, etc are dealing departments.

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.

NGO sector of include non-government organizations working at grass root level for advocacy and campaign. They are assisting government in spreading education, providing food to the needy, constructing shelter homes, providing ambulance services, and working in health sector building hospitals in cities and in the low-income areas.

TI Pakistan Note

On behalf Transparency International Pakistan, we express our gratitude to our partner organizations for their efforts to gather data on National Corruption Perception Survey 2021.

TI Pakistan conducted survey directly through our partner organization 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 2021 was prepared by TI Pakistan team. The aim of this research 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**
- **Land Administration**
- **NGOs**
- **Inflation and Unemployment**
- **Reforms to combat corruption**

Mr. Ashfaque Ahmed
Project Coordinator
Transparency International Pakistan

8th December 2021

Objectives

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

Survey Findings

1. National Corruption Perception Survey 2021 has revealed that police remains the most corrupt sector, Judiciary was seen as 2nd most corrupt, Tendering and Contracting 3rd most corrupt while Health has climbed to become 4th most corrupt since the last NCPS 2011. According to Judicial Statistics of Pakistan 2020 report by National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, there are 46,698 cases pending in Supreme Court and 1,772,990 cases pending in District Judiciary.²
2. Vast majority 85.9% of people considered Federal government's self-accountability to be unsatisfactory
3. Pakistanis continued to believe that the corruption in government sector is high. Police (41.4%), Judiciary (17.4%) and Contracting/Tendering (10.3%) according to the citizens are three most corrupt sectors, while contracts of roads (59.8%), cleanliness and garbage collection (13.8%), access to water (13.3%) and drainage system (13.1%) top the list of public services for which to have access people have to pay bribes.
4. Three most important causes of corruption, according to NCPS 2021 are Weak Accountability (51.9%), Greed of Powerful People (29.3%) and Low salaries (18.8%).
5. As measures to reduce corruption, 40.1% Pakistanis say increase/stringent punishments for corruption cases, 34.6% Pakistanis say accountability of public officers by expediting NAB's handling of corruption cases, and 25.3% say complete ban on those convicted in corruption from holding public office, are key to combat corruption in Pakistan.
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7. About 47.8% of Pakistanis considered that if local government elected representatives were in place, Covid-19 public awareness campaigns could have been launched in an effective manner.

² Judicial Statistics of Pakistan 2020, National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan

8. Large population of Pakistanis (72.8%) who believe that public sector corruption at the grassroots levels has increased due to the absence of local government.
9. 89.1% of Pakistanis have said that they did not pay any bribe to any government official during the federal government's Covid-19 relief efforts for the deserving citizens.
10. A significant population (81.4%) has declined that they willingly pay bribe and likewise it was a clear perception that bribes are rather extorted from the public through tactics such as inaction or delay, in the provision of public services.
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13. The main reasons citizen's accord to the rising inflation and unemployment are: Government Incompetence (50.6%), Corruption (23.3%), Undue Interference of Politicians in government affairs (9.6%) and Lack of implementation of policies (16.6%).
14. The majority Pakistanis (66.8%) say that the present government's accountability drive is partial.

The margin of error for National Corruption Perception Survey 2021 is 2%.

Mr. Kashif Ali
Program Manager
Transparency International Pakistan

8th December 2021

Pakistan at a Glance

Population	207.68 million
Area Covered	796,096 sq.km.
Population growth rate	2.40% per anum
Sex ratio	51 % Male, 48 % Female
Total Fertility rate	3.6 births per woman
Infant mortality rate	61.4 deaths (per 1000 live birth)
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

Company Profile

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 160 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. Total Fertility rate stands at 3.6 births per woman while Infant mortality rate stands at 61.4 deaths per 1000 live birth. 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%.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

The age distribution of Pakistan's population reveals a relatively young population as seen in the following table:

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	%	%	%
All ages	100	51.19	48.80
00-04	14.04	7.20	6.85
05-09	14.46	7.53	6.93
10-14	11.81	6.23	5.58
15-19	10.29	5.34	4.94
20-24	8.91	4.45	4.45
25-29	7.90	3.82	4.07
30-34	6.81	3.34	3.47
35-39	5.80	2.93	2.87
40-44	4.64	2.33	2.30
45-49	3.82	1.96	1.86
50-54	3.34	1.75	1.59
55-59	2.40	1.27	1.12
60-64	2.08	1.08	0.99
65-69	1.42	0.75	0.67
70-74	1.03	0.55	0.48
75 & Above	1.26	0.64	0.62

LITERACY AND ENROLMENT

Literacy rate at present is estimated at 58.91%. Male Literacy Ratio is 67.79% and Female Literacy Ratio is 49.69%. About 32% children of primary school age (5-16) years are out of school³.

According to 2017 census the percentage of Educational attainment levels by sex are as follows.

EDUCATION ATTAINMENTS	All Sexes	Males	Females
Below primary	28.31	27.17	29.89
Primary	22.18	21.46	23.19
Middle	17.08	18.40	15.26
Matric	16.09	16.89	14.98
Intermediate	7.56	7.56	7.57
Graduate	5.26	5.03	5.58
Masters & Above	2.80	2.74	2.88
Diploma/Certificate	0.18	0.26	0.08
Others	0.53	0.50	.57

³ Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement (PSLM) Survey District Level 2019 - 2020

HEALTH

Life Expectancy at Birth	67 years
Crude Birth rate (per 1000)	29 births
Under-5 Mortality rate (per 1000)	74
Infant Mortality rate (per 1000)	62

The above data is from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-2018

Health Facilities	
Particular (Public Sector)	Number
Hospital	1,201
Dispensaries	5,802
Basic Health Units	5,518
Maternity & Child Health Centers	731
Rural Health Centers	683
T.B Centers	347
Population per Bed	1,580
Registered Doctors	2018,007
Registered Dentist	20,463
Registered Nurses	103,777
Population per Doctor	957
Population per Dentist	9,730

(Source – Pakistan Economic Survey 2017-2018)

Percentage of Population by Economic Activity (2017 census based)

Economic Category	Both Sex	Male	Female	Transgender
Economically Active (%)	31.81	56.46	6.61	35.34
Not Economically Active	68.19	43.54	93.84	64.66
Total Population (10+)	148,491,277	75,729,872	72,739,631	21,774
Economically Active (Percentage)				
Worked	28.82	51.29	5.42	32.38
Seeking Work	2.99	5.16	0.74	2.96
Economically Inactive (Percentage)				
Students	20.52	22.90	18.05	4.51
Domestic Workers	39.53	8.03	72.33	38.95
Others	8.13	12.61	3.47	21.20

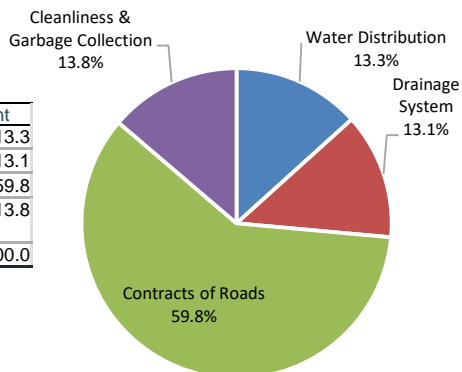
Survey Results

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

1. Water Distribution
2. Drainage System
3. Contracts of Roads
4. Cleanliness and Garbage Collection

Table 2: Q1

	Frequency	Percent
Water Distribution	213	13.3
Drainage System	210	13.1
Contracts of Roads	957	59.8
Cleanliness and Garbage Collection	220	13.8
Total	1600	100.0

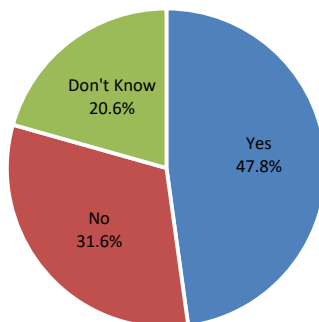


Q2: If elected representatives of local government had been present during COVID 19, awareness campaign against COVID19 would have been more effective:

1. Yes
2. No

Table 3: Q2

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	765	47.8
No	505	31.6
Don't Know	330	20.6
Total	1600	100.0

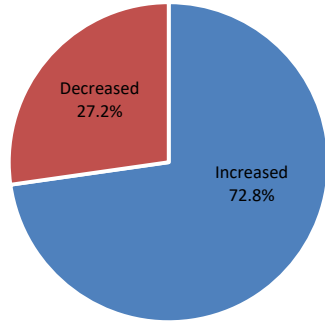


Q3: In your opinion, in the absence of local government system, corruption has been:

1. Increased
2. Decreased

Table 4: Q3

	Frequency	Percent
Increased	1164	72.8
Decreased	436	27.2
Total	1600	100.0

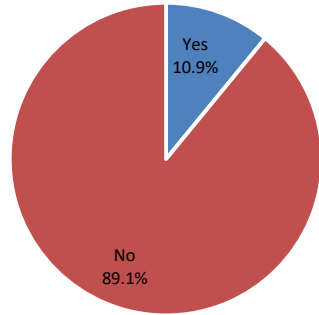


Q4: Did any government servant take bribe from you during COVID19 In the name of aid?

1. Yes
2. No

Table 5: Q4

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	175	10.9
No	1425	89.1
Total	1600	100.0



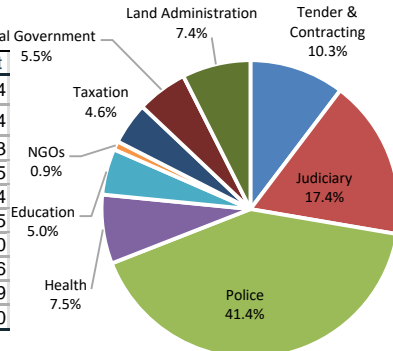
Q5: In your opinion, which is the most corrupt sector?

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

6. NGOs
7. Taxation
8. Local Government
9. Land Administration

Table 6: Q5

Rank		Frequency	Percent
1	Police	662	41.4
2	Judiciary	278	17.4
3	Tender & Contracting	165	10.3
4	Health	120	7.5
5	Land Administration	119	7.4
6	Local Government	88	5.5
7	Education	80	5.0
8	Taxation	73	4.6
9	NGOs	15	0.9
	Total	1600	100.0

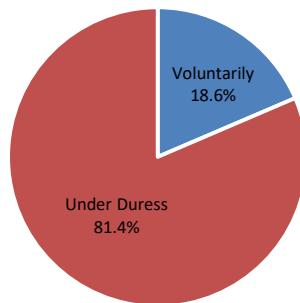


Q6: People pay bribe

1. Voluntarily
2. Under Duress

Table 7: Q6

	Frequency	Percent
Voluntary	297	18.6
Under Duress	1303	81.4
Total	1600	100.0

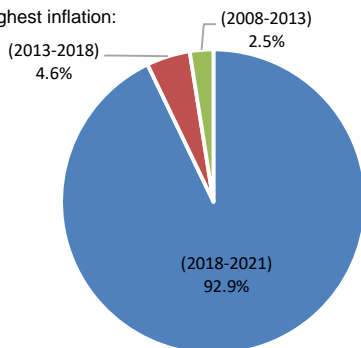


Q7: In your opinion, which period of government has the highest inflation:

1. 2018 to 2021
2. 2013 to 2018
3. 2008 to 2013

Table 8: Q7

	Frequency	Percent
2018 to 2021	1486	92.9
2013 to 2018	74	4.6
2008 to 2013	40	2.5
Total	1600	100.0

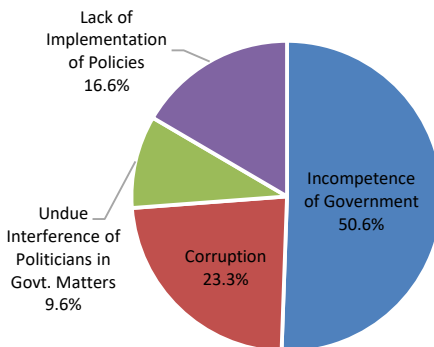


Q8: In your opinion, which is the main reason behind increasing inflation and unemployment?

1. Incompetence of Government
2. Corruption
3. Undue Interference of Politicians in Govt. matters
4. Lack of Implementation of Policies

Table 9: Q8

	Frequency	Percent
Incompetence of Government	809	50.6
Corruption	372	23.3
Undue Interference of Politicians in Govt. matters	154	9.6
Lack of Implementation of Policies	265	16.6
Total	1600	100.0



Q9: In your opinion, which is the main reason of corruption in Pakistan?

1. Weak Accountability
2. Low Salaries
3. Greed of Powerful people

Table 10: Q9

	Frequency	Percent
Weak Accountability	830	51.9
Low Salaries	301	18.8
Greed of Powerful people	469	29.3
Total	1600	100.0



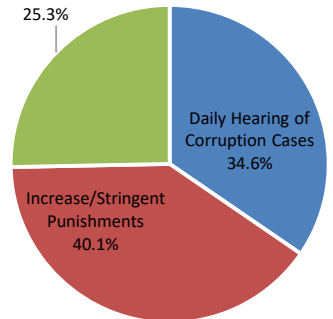
Q10: In order to curb corruption, what should the government immediately do:

1. Daily Hearing of Corruption Cases
2. Increase/Stringent Punishments
3. Complete banned to hold public office for those who are convicted
- 4.

Table 11: Q10

	Frequency	Percent
Daily Hearing of Corruption Cases	553	34.6
Increase/Stringent Punishments	642	40.1
Complete banned to hold public office for those who are convicted	405	25.3
Total	1600	100.0

Complete Ban to Hold Public Office for Those Who are Convicted

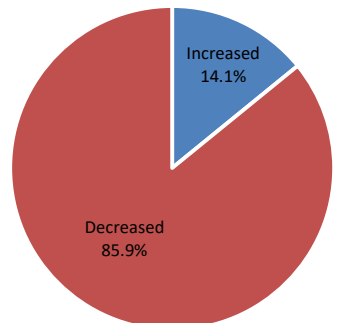


Q11: In the last three years, your income is:

1. Increased
2. Decreased

Table 12.Q11

	Frequency	Percent
Increased	226	14.1
Decreased	1374	85.9
Total	1600	100.0

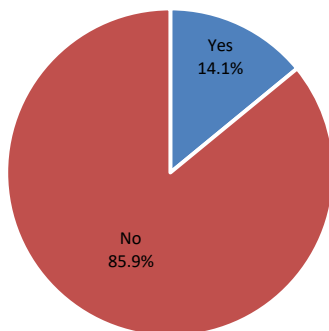


Q12: During the last three years, are you satisfied with the self-accountability of this government:

1. Yes
2. No

Table 13.Q12

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	225	14.1
No	1375	85.9
Total	1600	100.0

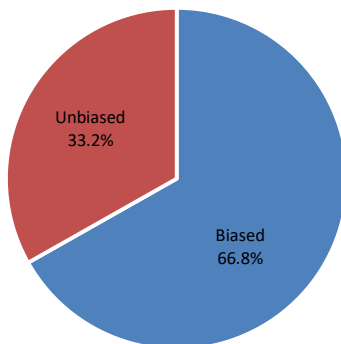


Q13: In your opinion the process of accountability is

1. Biased
2. Unbiased

Table 14: Q13

	Frequency	Percent
Biased	1069	66.8
Unbiased	531	33.2
Total	1600	100.0



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