The Rule of Law in Pakistan

Key Findings from the 2017 Extended General Population Poll & Justice Sector Survey
Acknowledgements

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About this Report
Strengthening the rule of law is an important objective for governments, donors, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, however, strengthening the rule of law requires clarity about the fundamental features of the rule of law as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement. This report presents select findings from two World Justice Project surveys: the General Population Poll, conducted in Pakistan in August and September 2017, and the Pakistan Justice Sector Survey, conducted in Pakistan in November and December 2017.

The General Population Poll was conducted through face-to-face interviews in 2,010 households distributed proportionately across the five urban areas of Faisalabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta. This poll was designed to capture data on the experiences and perceptions of ordinary people on a variety of themes related to the rule of law, including government accountability, bribery and corruption, crime, and access to justice. The Justice Sector Survey polled 2,010 people using the same methodology as the General Population Poll and was designed to capture data on Pakistanis’ views and experiences related to dispute resolution, legal awareness, legal identity, household dynamics, and gender issues.

The data derived from both surveys is presented in this report as 12 thematic briefs, each one highlighting a different facet of the rule of law as it is experienced by the population in Pakistan. These briefs touch upon issues of accountability, corruption, fundamental rights, access to information, crime, justice – criminal, civil, and informal – as well as views on women, internally displaced people, and refugees. The thematic briefs are designed to call attention to Pakistan’s situation from a national perspective, while simultaneously illuminating key changes over time, comparisons to South Asian peer countries, as well as the unique perspectives of various sub-populations of interest, such as women and respondents across the five selected cities in Pakistan.

Overall, this report represents the voices of over 4,000 people in Pakistan and their experiences with the rule of law in their country.
Executive Findings

01. **Perceptions of Government Accountability:** There is a high perception of impunity in Pakistan. Approximately one in five Pakistanis (21%) think that a high-ranking government officer caught embezzling government funds would be prosecuted and punished. On average, since 2013 there has been a steady increase in the number of respondents who believe the accusation would be ignored by the authorities (33%). Overall perceptions of government accountability vary across cities in Pakistan, however. Respondents in Lahore reported the most positive perception of accountability, where 24% believe a high-ranking government officer would be punished for embezzlement, while only 10% of respondents in Quetta believe the same. When compared to other South Asian countries, perceptions of accountability in Pakistan are better than India (19%), on par with Afghanistan (21%) and lower than Nepal (26%), Sri Lanka (31%), and Bangladesh (45%).

02. **Corruption Across Institutions:** Pakistanis believe that a significant number of authorities are involved in corrupt practices. Police are viewed as the most corrupt authorities by respondents, with 73% of respondents saying that most or all police are involved in corrupt practices. With 32% of respondents saying that most or all judges and magistrates engage in corruption, judges and magistrates are perceived to be the least corrupt by respondents. Despite being viewed as the most corrupt authority in Pakistan, perceptions of police corruption have steadily decreased in the last four years. In 2013, 88% of respondents believed that most or all police were involved in corrupt practices, but this figure decreased to 73% of respondents in 2017.

03. **Bribery Victimization:** Petty bribery is pervasive in Pakistan. More than half of Pakistanis have paid a bribe to receive assistance from the police (60%), and a quarter have paid a bribe to process a government permit (25%). Overall, there has been a decrease in bribes paid to a police officer, to process a government permit, and to receive medical attention at a public hospital since 2013. When compared to bribery victimization rates of regional peers, rates of police bribery are higher than average in Pakistan, while rates of bribery to process a permit and to receive treatment at a public hospital are lower than the average for other South Asian countries.

04. **Fundamental Freedoms:** Pakistanis have moderate views of political and media freedoms in the country, and quite positive views of religious freedoms. Respondents have the most positive views on whether religious minorities can observe their holy days – with 87% agreeing or strongly agreeing – followed by views on whether the media can expose cases of corruption (69%) and whether people can organize around an issue or petition (69%). Since 2016, perceptions of political, media, and religious freedoms in the country have improved.

05. **Crime Victimization:** Crime rates in Pakistan vary by type of crime and city. On average, 7% of respondents reported that their household experienced a burglary in the last three years, 2% of households experienced a murder, and 15% experienced an armed robbery. Rates of armed robbery are the highest in Karachi (25%), burglary rates are the highest in Peshawar (12%), and murder rates vary between 1% and 3% across all five cities. On average, there has been a decrease in the rates of all three crimes since 2016.

06. **Criminal Justice:** Incompetence of criminal investigators was cited as the most serious problem facing criminal investigative services in Pakistan. Regarding police conduct, 32% of respondents believe that police always or often act according to the law, and 30% believe that police are always or often punished for violating the law. While these views have fluctuated since 2013, perceptions of police corruption and respect for suspects’ rights have improved in recent years. When it comes to criminal courts, inadequate resources were cited as their most serious problem. Views on how often courts guarantee everyone a fair trial and perceptions of corruption have both fluctuated since 2013.

07. **Access to Civil Justice:** A large majority of those surveyed (82%) experienced a legal problem in the last two years, with problems relating to community and natural resources (51%), consumer disputes
(39%), and public services (28%) being among the most commonly reported issues. Of those who experienced a legal problem, 5% reported that a party involved in the dispute resorted to violence and only 14% turned to an authority or third party to adjudicate, mediate, or help resolve the problem. In terms of problem status, 32% reported that their legal problem was done while 68% reported that their legal problem was still ongoing. Respondents whose legal problem was not yet resolved reported lower levels of satisfaction with the resolution process as well as lower levels of legal capability, confidence, and access to expert help. Nearly half (48%) experienced a hardship as a result of their legal problem, with stress related illnesses being the most common hardship reported.

08. **Legal Awareness:** Pakistanis have a moderate amount of legal knowledge. Out of 10 true or false statements about legal rights, the average respondent answered 6.1 correctly. The greatest percentage of respondents was able to correctly answer questions related to children’s legal rights, with between 78% and 94% responding correctly depending on the question. The smallest percentage of respondents identified the correct answer for questions related to due process and rights of the accused, with between 13% and 87% responding correctly depending on the question. Neither gender nor higher levels of educational attainment correlated with better legal knowledge.

09. **Women in Pakistani Society:** There are minor differences in men and women’s views regarding the rights of women when it comes to divorce and dispute resolution, but the perception gap grows for questions related to inheritance and household dynamics. For example, 64% of female respondents agreed that all children are entitled to a portion of their parent’s estate, whereas only 46% of men shared this view. Similarly, 31% of men believe that a man has a right to hit his wife if she misbehaves, while only 20% of women agreed with this statement. When asked about legal identification and literacy, 78% of male respondents reported possessing a birth certificate and 87% were able to read and write. For female respondents, 55% possess a birth certificate and 80% can read and write.¹

10. **Internally Displaced People:** Views on internally displaced people (IDPs) in Pakistan vary by topic and by city. Only half (50%) of Pakistanis say that IDPs are welcome in their community but more than two thirds (70%) believe that the government is doing enough to help IDPs. These perceptions are the most positive in Faisalabad and the most negative in Quetta. When asked about the seriousness of various issues relating to IDPs, the largest percentage of respondents (62%) said that IDPs spreading violence and extremism was a serious or very serious problem in Pakistan. In terms of IDPs’ treatment by certain institutions, 61% of respondents believe that the media portrays IDPs fairly and less than half (46%) think that local residents and IDPs are treated equally by the police.

11. **Refugees in Pakistan:** Views on refugees in Pakistan vary by topic and by city. Just under half of Pakistanis (49%) say that refugees are welcome in their community, with responses to this question being the most positive in Faisalabad (70%) and the most negative in Quetta (27%). Similarly, on average, 50% of respondents believe that refugees should be guaranteed the same constitutional rights as citizens of Pakistan, with the greatest percentage of respondents agreeing in Peshawar (73%) and the smallest percentage agreeing in Karachi (35%). When asked about the seriousness of various problems relating to refugees, the largest percentage of respondents (73%) said that refugees bringing violence and extremism to Pakistan was a serious or very serious problem. In terms of refugees’ treatment by certain institutions, 64% of respondents believe that the government is doing enough to help them, 58% believe that they are treated fairly by the media, and only 43% agree that refugees and citizens are treated equally by the police.

12. **Trust in Pakistan:** Pakistanis have a high degree of trust in fellow citizens, with 82% reporting that they have a lot or some trust in other people living in Pakistan. Across institutions, Pakistanis have the most trust in the courts (61%) and the least trust in the police (23%). Since 2013, the percentage of respondents who report having some or a lot of trust in the police has steadily risen from 12% to 23%.

¹ The Pakistani Government reports slightly lower literacy rates of 82% for urban men and 69% for urban women. For additional details, see: [http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_16/10_Education.pdf](http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_16/10_Education.pdf)
Thematic Findings
Perceptions of Government Accountability in Pakistan

Most likely outcome if a high-ranking government officer is caught embezzling public funds.

Perceptions in South Asia

Percentage that believes the government officer would be prosecuted and punished.

Perceptions in Urban Centers

The government officer is prosecuted and punished
An investigation is opened but never reaches a conclusion
The accusation is ignored by the authorities

Perceptions in Pakistan

Corruption Across Institutions in Pakistan

Perceptions about the number of authorities involved in corrupt practices in Pakistan.

Bribery Victimization in Pakistan

Percentage of people who have had to pay a bribe to request a government permit, to receive medical attention at a public hospital, or to a police officer.

Bribery Victimization in Pakistan over Time

Bribery Victimization in South Asia

## Fundamental Freedoms

Citizens’ views on political, media, and religious freedoms in Pakistan.

### Breakdown of Fundamental Freedoms Questions

#### Political
Percentage of citizens who agree that...
- People can express opinions against the government: 62%
- Civil society organizations can express opinions against the government: 61%
- Political parties can express opinions against the government: 62%
- People can attend community meetings: 66%
- People can join any political organization: 63%
- People can organize around an issue or petition: 69%

#### Media
Percentage of citizens who agree that...
- Media can express opinions against the government: 64%
- Media can expose cases of corruption: 69%

#### Religious
Percentage of citizens who agree that...
- Religious minorities can observe their holy days: 87%

### Average of Fundamental Freedoms Over Time

![Graph showing the average of fundamental freedoms over time from 2013 to 2017]

- **Average 2013:** 67%
- **Average 2014:** 59%
- **Average 2016:** 59%
- **Average 2017:** 74%

### Source

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**II: Thematic Findings**
Crime Victimization in Pakistan

Percentage of households that have been victims of burglary, armed robbery, or murder in the last three years.

Crime Victimization by City

Average Crime Rates Over Time

Criminal Justice in Pakistan

Problems of the Criminal Investigative Services

Problems faced by investigative services in Pakistan rated on a scale of 1 to 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>1 Not Serious</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>Very Serious 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incompetent Investigators</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Prosecutorial Independence</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrupt Investigators</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Resources</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Witness Protection</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficient Mechanisms to Obtain Evidence</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrupt Prosecutors</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Proactive Investigation Methods</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perceptions of the Police

Accountability

Pakistan's perceptions of police performance

% Responding Always & Often

Corruption

Pakistan's perceptions about the number of police officers involved in corrupt practices

% Responding Most & All

Criminal Justice in Pakistan

Problems Faced by Criminal Courts

Problems faced by criminal courts in Pakistan rated on a scale of 1 to 10²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Resources</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Judicial Decisions</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Alternative Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Criminal Defense</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delayed Cases</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive Pre-Trial Detention</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias Against Marginalized People</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Judicial Independence</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perceptions of the Courts

Accountability

Pakistan’s perceptions of how often the courts guarantee everyone a fair trial
% Responding Always & Often

Corruption

Pakistan’s perceptions about the number of judges & magistrates involved in corrupt practices
% Responding Most & All

Access to Civil Justice in Pakistan

Incidence of everyday legal problems, whether respondents take action to resolve these problems, and experiences with the resolution process.

Incidence of Legal Problems
- 82% Experienced a legal problem in the last two years
  - 83% Female
  - 82% Male

Incidence by type of problem:
- 4% Accidental illness & injury
- 17% Citizenship & ID
- 11% Community & natural resources
- 20% Consumer
- 6% Debt
- 3% Education
- 5% Family
- 20% Housing
- 15% Land
- 2% Law enforcement
- 2% Money
- 20% Public services

Action or Inaction
- 14% Turned to an authority or third party to help resolve the problem
- 86% Did NOT turn to an authority or third party to help resolve the problem

Done
- 32% Have fully resolved or are done with the problem
  - Manner in which the problem was resolved:
    - 44% Problem sorted itself out
    - 12% Decision by third party or authority
    - 20% Gave up or moved away
    - 14% Other

Violence
- 5% Reported that one party resorted to physical violence

Ongoing
- 68% Have not resolved the problem

Duration
- 2.47 Months
  - Average time to solve the problem

Financial Difficulty
- 16%
  - Reported that it was difficult or impossible to pay costs incurred to resolve problem

Satisfaction
- 74%
  - Are satisfied with the outcome

Legal Capability
- 76%
  - Knew where to get advice
- 70%
  - Were confident they could achieve a fair outcome
- 70%
  - Got all the expert help they wanted

Hardship
- 48%
  - Experienced a hardship as a result of their legal problem
  - Type of hardship:
    - 44% Stress related illness
    - 12% Relocated or lost employment
    - 11% Problems with alcohol or drugs

Incidence of everyday legal problems, whether respondents take action to resolve these problems, and experiences with the resolution process.

Source: WJP General Population Poll 2017
## Legal Awareness

Percentage of Pakistanis who responded correctly to true or false statements about their legal rights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Due Process</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Breakdown by Gender</th>
<th>Breakdown by Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A suspect must be informed of the nature of the accusation immediately upon arrest. (TRUE)</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A poor person is entitled to free legal representation in criminal matters. (FALSE)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A suspected criminal can be detained for as long as needed. (FALSE)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children’s Rights</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Breakdown by Gender</th>
<th>Breakdown by Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children younger than 14 are prohibited from working in any factory, mine, or any other hazardous employment. (TRUE)</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The State is required to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 5 and 16. (TRUE)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s Rights</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Breakdown by Gender</th>
<th>Breakdown by Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only the male head of household can be listed on a land certificate. (FALSE)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The marriage of a girl whose age is less than 16 is allowed by law. (FALSE)</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A woman can obtain a divorce without the approval of her husband. (TRUE)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women can be exchanged as brides to settle unpaid debts. (FALSE)</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All citizens, men and women, have equal rights and duties before the law. (TRUE)</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Average Score | Out of 10 questions | 6.1/10 | 6.2/10 | 6.1/10 | 6.2/10 | 6.0/10 | 6.1/10 | 6.2/10 |

Source: Pakistan Justice Sector Survey 2017
## Women in Pakistani Society

Difference in men and women’s views, legal documentation, and literacy.

### Views on Women’s Role in Society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inheritance</th>
<th>Divorce</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. A married daughter is not entitled to her father’s estate because she is under the care of her husband</td>
<td>A. A woman should be able to divorce without the approval of her husband</td>
<td>Values based on percent that agreed with statement A or B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td><strong>Difference</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Difference</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domestic Violence</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Dispute Resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. A married man has the right to hit his wife if she misbehaves</td>
<td>A. A woman should be allowed to work outside the home</td>
<td>A. Women should engage in local dispute resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. A married man does not have the right to hit his wife and should be stopped</th>
<th>B. A woman should not be allowed to work outside the home</th>
<th>B. Women should stay out of local dispute resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Legal Identity & Literacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Certificate</th>
<th>National ID</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Has a birth certificate</td>
<td>Has a current, unexpired National ID</td>
<td>Can read and write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Pakistan Justice Sector Survey 2017
Internally Displaced People in Pakistan

Acceptance of Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Percentage who agree that...

- **IDPs are welcome in my community**: 50% of Citizens Agree
- **The government is doing enough to help IDPs**: 70% of Citizens Agree

Perceived Problems with Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

Percentage who perceive the following problems to be serious.

- **IDPs spreading violence and extremism**: 62%
- **IDPs and local residence competing for jobs**: 53%
- **Ethnic tensions between IDPs and local residents**: 50%

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Institutions

Percentage who agree that...

- **The government is doing enough to help IDPs**: 70% Agree
- **IDPs are portrayed fairly by the media**: 61% Agree
- **Local residents and IDPs are treated equally by the police**: 46% Agree

Source: Pakistan Justice Sector Survey 2017

II: Thematic Findings
Refugees in Pakistan

Acceptance of Refugees
Percentage who agree that...

Refugees are welcome in my community

49% of Citizens Agree

Refugees should have the same constitutional rights as citizens

50% of Citizens Agree

Perceived Problems with Refugees
Percentage who perceive the following problems to be serious.

Refugees bringing violence and extremism to Pakistan

73% of Citizens Agree

Refugees and citizens competing for jobs

65% of Citizens Agree

Ethnic tensions between refugees and citizens

61% of Citizens Agree

Refugees and Institutions
Percentage who agree that...

The government is doing enough to help refugees

64% Agree

Refugees are portrayed fairly by the media

58% Agree

Citizens and refugees are treated equally by the police

43% Agree

Source: Pakistan Justice Sector Survey 2017
# Trust in Pakistan

How much trust do citizens have in...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Police</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot / Some</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little / None</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Government Officers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot / Some</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little / None</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Government Officers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot / Some</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little / None</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Courts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot / Some</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little / None</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People Living in Pakistan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A lot / Some</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little / None</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Design
Extended General Population Poll Methodology

The General Population Poll in Pakistan was conducted for the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index® with sampling, fieldwork, and data processing by Gallup Pakistan based in Islamabad, Pakistan. The survey fieldwork was conducted face-to-face between August 31st to September 30th, 2017 by Gallup Pakistan. The target populations for this survey were Pakistanis, aged 18+, living in the five urban areas of Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar, and Quetta.

Sample Size & Sample Frame
The achieved sample size was 2,010 interviews distributed proportionally across the five urban areas of Faisalabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta. The sampling frame was comprised of figures from the 1998 census conducted by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics within the Government of Pakistan.

Descriptions of the Sample
- **City**: Interviews were conducted in five urban centers in Pakistan, with the most interviews conducted in Karachi (51%), Lahore (28%), and Faisalabad (12%).
- **Ethnicity**: Most respondents identified themselves as Punjabi (48%), Muhajir (31%), or Pakhtun (11%).
- **Gender**: 50% of respondents were male and 50% were female.
- **Education**: 45% of respondents reported that the highest degree they had received was a middle school diploma.
- **Income**: 36% of respondents reported a monthly household income between 11,001 and 20,000 Pakistani Rupees, and 37% reported a monthly household income between 20,001 and 30,000 Pakistani Rupees.

Sampling
Within each city, census circles were the primary sampling unit, and were selected randomly from all known census circles. Within the sampled census circle, the “Right Hand Rule” technique was used. A house number was randomly selected as a starting point. After the first household was contacted, every third household on the right side of the route was contacted until the required interviews were completed. A Kish grid was used to sample respondents.

Interviewing & Quality Control
A total of 43 interviewers worked on this project. Interviews were conducted in Urdu. The average length of an interview was 37 minutes, and they ranged from 20 to 110 minutes.

A total of 17% of interviews were back-checked by the supervisory team in field or by the central office. A total of 20% of questionnaires were selected for double-entry during data processing. No questionnaires were rejected from the final sample for quality control reasons. A total of three contacts were attempted per respondent and 95.7% of completed interviews were completed on the first contact attempt.
Pakistan Justice Sector Survey Methodology

The Justice Sector Survey in Pakistan was conducted for the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index® with sampling, fieldwork, and data processing by Gallup Pakistan based in Islamabad, Pakistan. The survey fieldwork was conducted face-to-face between November 29th to December 26th, 2017 by Gallup Pakistan. The target populations for this survey were Pakistanis, aged 18+, residing across the five urban areas of Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar, and Quetta.

Sample Size & Sample Frame

The achieved sample size was 2,010 interviews distributed proportionally across the five urban areas of Faisalabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta. The sampling frame was comprised of figures from the 1998 census conducted by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics within the Government of Pakistan.

Descriptions of the Sample

City: Interviews were conducted in five urban centers in Pakistan, with the most interviews conducted in Karachi (50%), Lahore (29%), and Faisalabad (12%).

Ethnicity: Most respondents identified themselves as Punjabi (47%), Mahajir/Urdu Speaking (34%), or Pushtoon (9%).

Gender: 50% of respondents were male and 50% were female.

Education: 36% of respondents reported that the highest level of formal schooling they had completed was between 7th and 11th grade.

Income: 47% of respondents reported a monthly household income between 11,001 and 20,000 Pakistani Rupees.

Sampling

Within each city, census circles were the primary sampling unit, and were selected randomly from all known census circles. Within the sampled census circle, the “Right Hand Rule” technique was used. A house number was randomly selected as a starting point. After the first household was contacted, every third household on the right side of the route was contacted until the required interviews were completed. A Kish grid was used to sample respondents.

Interviewing & Quality Control

A total of 43 interviewers worked on this project, including 22 female interviewers. Interviews were conducted in Urdu. The average length of an interview was 27 minutes and ranged from 15 to 60 minutes.

A total of 14% of interviews were back-checked by the supervisory team in field or the central office. A total of 20% of questionnaires were selected for double-entry during data processing. A total of three contacts were attempted per respondent and 96.2% of completed interviews were completed on the first contact attempt.
Appendix
Appendix
Survey Instruments & Database

General Population Poll
The General Population Poll was designed to capture high-quality data on the realities and concerns of ordinary people on a variety of themes related to the rule of law, including government accountability, bribery and corruption, crime, and access to justice. The poll was conducted in August and September 2017 through face-to-face interviews in 2,010 urban and rural households distributed proportionally across the five largest cities in Pakistan.

Pakistan Justice Sector Survey
The Justice Sector Survey was designed to capture data on justice-related topics that are particularly relevant in Pakistan. These include experiences with dispute resolution, legal awareness, legal identity, household dynamics, and gender issues. The poll was conducted in November and December 2017 through face-to-face interviews in 2,010 urban and rural households distributed proportionally across the five largest cities in Pakistan.

World Justice Project Pakistan Justice Sector Survey 2017 – Survey Instrument
WJP General Population Poll & Justice Sector Survey 2017 – Frequency Tables
About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law worldwide. Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, equity, and opportunity — underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

Traditionally, the rule of law has been viewed as the domain of lawyers and judges. But everyday issues of safety, rights, justice, and governance affect us all; everyone is a stakeholder in the rule of law. Based on this, WJP’s mutually-reinforcing lines of business – Research and Scholarship, the WJP Rule of Law Index®, and Engagement – employ a multi-disciplinary approach through original research and data, an active and global network, and practical, locally-led programs to advance the rule of law around the world.