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.

- Afghanistan: 21%
- Pakistan: 21%
- Nepal: 26%
- Bangladesh: 45%
- Sri Lanka: 31%

Perceptions in Urban Centers

- Peshawar: 38% prosecuted, 15% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 47% accusation ignored
- Lahore: 29% prosecuted, 24% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 47% accusation ignored
- Quetta: 41% prosecuted, 10% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 48% accusation ignored
- Faisalabad: 42% prosecuted, 22% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 36% accusation ignored
- Karachi: 46% prosecuted, 21% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 21% accusation ignored

Perceptions in Pakistan

- 2013: 17% prosecuted, 62% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 21% accusation ignored
- 2014: 27% prosecuted, 53% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 20% accusation ignored
- 2016: 18% prosecuted, 56% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 26% accusation ignored
- 2017: 21% prosecuted, 46% investigation never reaches a conclusion, 33% accusation ignored

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


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

- **Karachi**
  - Average: 25%
  - Burglary: 8%
  - Murder: 3%
  - Armed Robbery: 2%

- **Peshawar**
  - Average: 12%
  - Burglary: 3%
  - Murder: 1%
  - Armed Robbery: 1%

- **Lahore**
  - Average: 8%
  - Burglary: 4%
  - Murder: 1%
  - Armed Robbery: 1%

- **Faisalabad**
  - Average: 6%
  - Burglary: 3%
  - Murder: 2%
  - Armed Robbery: 3%

- **Quetta**
  - Average: 5%
  - Burglary: 3%
  - Murder: 2%
  - Armed Robbery: 3%

Average Crime Rates Over Time

- **Burglary**: 7%
- **Murder**: 2%
- **Armed Robbery**: 15%

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</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</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>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Prosecutorial Independence</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrupt Investigators</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Resources</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Witness Protection</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficient Mechanisms to Obtain Evidence</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrupt Prosecutors</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Proactive Investigation Methods</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Perceptions of the Police

Accountability

Pakistanis’ perceptions of police performance

% Responding Always & Often

Corruption

Pakistanis’ 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 10

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

Perceptions of the Courts

Accountability

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

Corruption

Pakistanis’ 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
  - Male: 82%
  - Female: 83%

**Incidence by type of problem:**
- 6% Accidental illness & injury
- 13% Citizenship & ID
- 11% Consumer
- 9% Debt
- 7% Education
- 5% Employment
- 1% Family
- 22% Housing
- 1% Land
- 4% Legal 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:**
- 66% Problem sorted itself out
- 10% Decision by third party or authority
  - 14% Got all the expert help they wanted
  - 15% Got a fair outcome
  - 15% Other

### 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

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

### Ongoing
- 68%
- Have not resolved the problem

### Hardship
- 48%
- Experienced a hardship as a result of their legal problem
  - Male: 39%
  - Female: 57%

**Type of hardship:**
- 66% Stress related illness
- 5% Relocation or lost employment
- 3% Problems with alcohol or drugs

### Incidence by type of problem:
- 37% Employment
- 33% Family
- 22% Housing
- 11% Education
- 5% Law enforcement

### Source:
- WJP General PopulationPoll 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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<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

| Inheritance | | Divorce | | Key |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| **A.** A married daughter is not entitled to her father’s estate because she is under the care of her husband | | **A.** A woman should be able to divorce without the approval of her husband | |
| 27% | | 34% | |
| 20% 7% | | 37% | |
| **B.** All children are entitled to a portion of their parent’s estate | | **B.** A woman should obtain the approval of her husband for divorce | |
| 46% 18% | | 45% | |
| 64% | | 40% | |

Domestic Violence

| Employment | | Dispute Resolution |
| A. A married man has the right to hit his wife if she misbehaves | | A. Women should engage in local dispute resolution |
| 31% | | 28% |
| 20% 11% | | 25% |
| **B.** A married man does not have the right to hit his wife and should be stopped | | **B.** Women should stay out of local dispute resolution |
| 45% | | 48% |
| 50% | | 51% |

Employment

| Dispute Resolution | | Dispute Resolution |
| **A.** A woman should be allowed to work outside the home | | **A.** Women should engage in local dispute resolution |
| 49% 10% | | 28% |
| 59% | | 25% |

B. A woman should not be allowed to work outside the home

| **B.** A woman should obtain the approval of her husband for divorce |
| 24% |
| 24% |

| **B.** A woman should stay out of local dispute resolution |
| 48% |
| 51% |

Legal Identity & Literacy

| Birth Certificate | | National ID | | Literacy |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| **Has a birth certificate** | | **Has a current, unexpired National ID** | |
| 78% 23% | | 92% 88% | |

**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.

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

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and Institutions
Percentage who agree that...

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

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
  - Peshawar: 68%
  - Lahore: 62%
  - Faisalabad: 71%
  - Quetta: 27%
  - Karachi: 36%

- Refugees should have the same constitutional rights as citizens: 50% of Citizens Agree
  - Peshawar: 73%
  - Lahore: 60%
  - Faisalabad: 69%
  - Quetta: 68%
  - Karachi: 35%

Perceived Problems with Refugees

Percentage who perceive the following problems to be serious.

- Refugees bringing violence and extremism to Pakistan: 73%
- Refugees and citizens competing for jobs: 65%
- Ethnic tensions between refugees and citizens: 61%

Refugees and Institutions

Percentage who agree that...

- The government is doing enough to help refugees: 64%
- Refugees are portrayed fairly by the media: 58%
- Citizens and refugees are treated equally by the police: 43%

Source: Pakistan Justice Sector Survey 2017

II: Thematic Findings
Trust in Pakistan

How much trust do citizens have in... 


The Police

2013: 12% A lot / Some, 88% Little / None
2014: 14% A lot / Some, 86% Little / None
2016: 17% A lot / Some, 83% Little / None
2017: 23% A lot / Some, 77% Little / None

National Government Officers

2013: 24% A lot / Some, 76% Little / None
2014: 38% A lot / Some, 62% Little / None
2016: 31% A lot / Some, 69% Little / None
2017: 36% A lot / Some, 64% Little / None

Local Government Officers

2013: 25% A lot / Some, 75% Little / None
2014: 42% A lot / Some, 58% Little / None
2016: 32% A lot / Some, 68% Little / None
2017: 41% A lot / Some, 59% Little / None

The Courts

2013: 62% A lot / Some, 38% Little / None
2014: 59% A lot / Some, 41% Little / None
2016: 56% A lot / Some, 44% Little / None
2017: 61% A lot / Some, 39% Little / None

People Living in Pakistan

2013: 60% A lot / Some, 40% Little / None
2014: 82% A lot / Some, 18% Little / None
2016: 73% A lot / Some, 27% Little / None
2017: 82% A lot / Some, 18% Little / None