

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A Report Based on Crime Statistics Collected from  
76 DPO Offices across Pakistan in August 2011



## 21% of Total 36,774 FIRs Pertained to Crimes against Property

- At least 32 vehicles robbed in each district during August
- Hurt, attempted murder and murder most widespread in the country

According to crime statistics collected by FAFEN from 76 districts across the country in August 2011, 21% of the total 36,774 registered FIRs pertained to crimes against property. On average, 32 FIRs of vehicle theft and snatching were registered in each of the 76 districts. Crimes of theft, motor vehicle theft, robbery and dacoity and motor vehicle snatching were the most widespread among property crimes in 60, 48, 47 and 44 districts respectively.

The highest number of FIRs for theft (723; one-fourth of such FIRs), motor vehicle theft (683 or 40% of the FIRs), and robbery and dacoity (376) were reported in Lahore while the most cases for motor vehicle-snatching (152) were registered in Faisalabad.

Every month FAFEN's Governance Monitors collect statistics of FIRs registered for 27 offences falling under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) from the offices of District Police Officers (DPOs). In August, the monitors visited 76 DPO offices. Of these, 29 districts were in Punjab, 17 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 16 in Sindh, 13 in Balochistan and one in the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Region-wise, 91% of all 7,724 property-related FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 4% in Sindh, 2% each in KP and ICT and 1% in Balochistan.

Besides this, violent crimes like hurt, attempted murder and murder were reportedly most widespread as 71, 70 and 69 districts reported 4,324 FIRs for these offences. Together these three crimes constituted 93% of all the FIRs of physical harm registered in 76 districts. Overall, 67% of all 4,639 FIRs of crimes involving physical harm were registered in Punjab, 20% in KP, 8% in Sindh, 4% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT.

A regionwise break-up of the total FIRs registered in 76 districts during August showed almost three-fourths (73%) of the total 36,774 FIRs were registered in Punjab, 19% in KP, 6% in Sindh, 2% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT.

However, the relatively higher number of cases in Punjab may be attributed to its large population, willingness of the people to have FIRs registered, better police response and to the greater outreach of FAFEN monitors. Similarly, fewer cases being registered in regions like Balochistan do not necessarily mean a low crime rate. This may be attributed to limited outreach of FAFEN, victims opting not to have cases registered, unavailability of infrastructure or perhaps to people's tendency to resolve their conflicts through informal structures like Jirgas. Another reason for low reporting from Balochistan could be that police jurisdiction is restricted to areas administratively classified as 'A', which are normally cities or suburbs, whereas Levies control the 'B' category regions comprising rural tribal areas in various parts of the province.

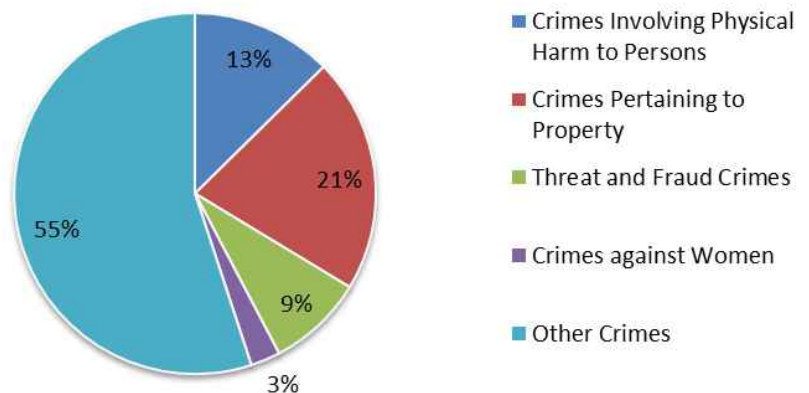
A total of 36,774 FIRs were registered for the five categories in 76 districts during August. Category-wise, 55% of these FIRs pertained to other crimes, 21% to property crimes, and 13% to crimes involving physical harm, to people, 9% to threat and fraud and 3% of all the FIRs related to crimes against women.

Ninety three per cent of the FIRs registered nationwide for crimes of threat and fraud were reported in Punjab, 3% in KP and 2% each in Sindh and Balochistan. An overwhelming 83% of the total FIRs for crimes against women registered in August were reported in Punjab, 7% in Sindh, 6% in KP and 2% each in Balochistan and ICT.

Ten most frequently reported crimes constituted 39% of the total 36,774 FIRs registered in the 76 monitored districts in August. These included theft (8% of the total FIRs), hurt (7%), counterfeiting currency notes (5%), motor vehicle theft (5%), robbery and dacoity (4%), attempted murder (3%), murder (2%), criminal trespass (2%), motor vehicle robbery (2%) and criminal breach of trust (1%).

Attempted murder topped the list of most widespread crimes with 1,110 FIRs reported in 71 of the 76 monitored

**Graph A: Percentage of FIRs by Category**

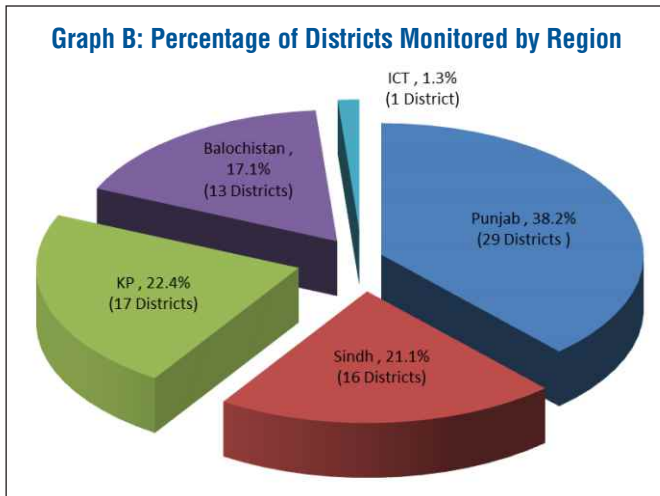


districts followed by hurt, murder, theft and motor vehicle theft reported in 70, 69, 60 and 48 districts respectively.

Among districts, Lahore reported the highest number of FIRs (15% of the total FIRs) for each of the five categories while Faisalabad registered 9% of the total. Multan, Peshawar and Rahimyar Khan had 4%, 6% and 4% of the total 36,774 FIRs registered nationwide.

## Detailed Findings

A total of 76 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) were visited by FAFEN monitors in August 2011 to obtain information regarding FIRs registered for 27 offences under the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC). FAFEN's



Pakistan Crime Monitor includes in its analysis only crimes for which FIRs have been lodged. Since many criminal acts go unreported in the country, the actual cases of crimes may be higher. As many as 29 of the 76 districts monitored by FAFEN were in Punjab, 17 in KP, 16 in Sindh, 13 in Balochistan and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

## 1. Region-Wise Analysis of Reported Crimes

The 27 offences for which data was collected from DPOs' offices by invoking various sections related to the Freedom of Information (FOI) laws were grouped into five categories: crimes involving physical harm to people; crimes pertaining to property; crimes of threat and fraud; crimes against women; and other crimes (Please refer to the annex for definitions of crimes).

A total of 36,774 FIRs were registered in the five categories in 76 districts during August. Category-wise, 55% of these FIRs related to other crimes, 21% to crimes against property, 13% were filed for crimes involving physical harm to people, 9% related to threat and fraud and 3% of all the FIRs pertained to crimes against women.

Almost three-fourths (73%) of the total 36,774 FIRs were registered in Punjab, 19% in KP, 6% in Sindh, 2% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT.

Sixty seven per cent of the FIRs for crimes involving physical harm to people were registered in Punjab, 20% in KP, 8% in Sindh, 4% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT. A massive 91% of all property-related FIRs were reported in the districts monitored in Punjab while Sindh, KP, ICT and Balochistan reported 4%, 2%, 2% and 1% FIRs respectively. Ninety three per cent of the FIRs registered nationwide for threat and fraud crimes were also reported in Punjab alone while the rest of the regions reported the remaining 7% - 3% in KP and 2% each in Sindh and Balochistan. Regarding crimes against women, 83% of the total FIRs were registered in Punjab, 7% in Sindh, 6% in KP and 2% each in Balochistan and ICT.

## Methodology

FAFEN has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Process in Pakistan (STAEP) Project, in line with its mandate to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Objective information about governance processes is vital to encourage the informed engagement of citizenry with elected and public institutions for progressive outputs. FAFEN Governance Monitoring aims at enriching the public discourse and debate on governance and developing research-based recommendations for reforms.

FAFEN advocates for transparency, accountability, responsiveness, representativeness and public participation as essential components of democratic governance. This will enhance the output, efficiency and effectiveness of all elected and public institutions.

FAFEN Governance Monitors visit police stations, schools and colleges, health facilities and other public institutions to monitor and evaluate their efficiency and efficacy in 200 National Assembly constituencies of 119 districts in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Balochistan, Sindh, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). FAFEN also monitors the complaint-handling mechanisms of various public institutions to gauge their effectiveness.

Pakistan Crime Monitor is part of FAFEN's ongoing governance monitoring programme. Law and order has a direct relationship with socio-political stability, which is essential for sustained economic growth and prosperity. The monthly crime monitor is an effort to bring forth objective data about the crimes reported around the country, which can be used as a proxy indicator for the state of law enforcement in the country.

Trained FAFEN Governance Monitors acquire monthly crime statistics from the office of the District Police Officers (DPO) in each district for a range of offences covered by the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC).

FAFEN Monitors fill out standardized checklists, and then transmit the data to the FAFEN Secretariat in Islamabad for data entry, cleaning and analysis. If a DPO office declines to share the requested information with FAFEN Governance Monitors, an information request is filed using the relevant provisions of right to information laws. FAFEN publishes its data in periodic Pakistan Crime Monitors. All of this information also contributes to FAFEN Bi-Annual State of Governance in Pakistan reports.

FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor is based on officially reported crimes, which are recorded in the form of FIRs with the police administration of each district. FAFEN Monitors do not seek out information about crimes that are not in the official record. It is important to note that a low rate of crime reporting in some districts does not necessarily represent a low crime rate. It may indicate that police officials do not record crimes brought to their attention, or citizens' distrust of the police, or the existence of a strong parallel (traditional or community) justice system operating in various regions.

FAFEN Governance Monitoring reports are based on non-probability sampling, and their findings should not be considered national or provincial generalizations. However, FAFEN's outreach across the country allows it to access most districts in both urban and rural areas. A standardized methodology is applied across Pakistan to draw information in a uniform way through observation and interviewing. The information received at the FAFEN Secretariat is then verified for authenticity and accuracy. These reports provide data analysis and inferences only for the monitored districts within the sample. These reports are meant to present a consolidated and current snapshot of the law and order and state of governance in public institutions to relevant stakeholders. This is intended to inspire public dialogue, and contribute towards targeted interventions and reforms.

However, FAFEN's unique methodology to assess and evaluate governance processes continues to evolve. Any inaccuracies that may be noticed in the data or suggestions for improvement in the methodology can be sent to the email address at the end of this report.

This month's report is based on crime statistics collected by FAFEN governance monitors from the DPOs of 72 districts across the country. FAFEN monitors visited DPO offices in 29 districts of Punjab, 19 districts of Sindh, 18 of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), five of Balochistan, and the DPO of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

**Table 1: Major Categories of Crimes Reported by Region**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab	KP	Sindh	Balochistan	ICT	Total	Percent of total
1.	Crimes involving physical harm to people	3,092	914	372	203	58	4,639	12.6%
2.	Crimes pertaining to property	7,017	145	304	99	159	7,724	21.0%
3.	Threat and fraud crimes	2,964	89	48	70	0	3,171	9%
4.	Crimes against women	812	54	73	22	15	976	3%
5.	Other crimes	12,876	5,728	1,298	226	136	20,264	55%
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,761</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>36,774</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 1.1 Crimes Involving Physical Harm to People

Crimes involving physical harm to people include murder, accidental death (*Qatl-i-Khata*), accidental death (*Qatl-bis-Sabab*), attempted murder, hurt (injury), illegal confinement and terrorism-related incidents.

The most FIRs registered for physical harm to people were those of hurt - 52% of the total reported crimes in this category. Hurt crimes were the second most widespread ones in August - 70 of the monitored 76 districts registering FIRs for this crime. More than three-fourths (77%) of the 2,420 hurt FIRs registered nationwide were reported in 29 districts in Punjab, 14% in 16 districts in KP, 4% in 10 in Balochistan, 3% in 14 in Sindh and 2% in ICT. The highest number of such FIRs - 158 - was reported in Lahore.

Attempted murder was the most widespread and the second highest reported crime among all the incidences of physical harm to people. As many as 1,110 FIRs were registered in 71 districts for this crime. Fifty three per cent of the total 1,110 attempted murder FIRs were reported in 29 districts in Punjab followed by 27% in KP (17 districts), 15% in Sindh (14 districts), 5% in Balochistan (10 districts) and 1% in ICT. The highest reportage of attempted murder came from Peshawar where 101 such FIRs were registered in August. A total of 794 FIRs were registered for murder in 69 monitored districts. On average, 12 such FIRs were lodged in each district in August. Murder cases made up for 17% of all FIRs registered for crimes involving physical harm. As the third most frequent crime in the category with 794 registered cases, murder was also the third most widespread among physical harm crimes in August, reported in 69 of the 76 monitored districts.

More than half (52%) of the total murder cases were reported in 28 districts in Punjab. All the districts monitored in this province reported murder except Rawalpindi where, like the previous few months, data regarding murder cases was denied to FAFEN observers. All the monitored districts in KP and Sindh shared information of murder cases. Twenty seven per cent of the total murder cases were reported in 17 districts in KP and 14% in 16 districts in Sindh. Seven of the 13 monitored districts in Balochistan reported 6% of all murder cases and 1% were reported in ICT. Lahore reported 51 such cases in August, the highest number. This was followed by 48 cases in Peshawar, 38 in Faisalabad and 29 in Quetta.

Out of 156 FIRs registered in 46 districts for accidental death (*Qatl-i-Khata*), 62% were reported in 23 districts in Punjab, 23% in 9 in KP, 8% in 11 in Sindh and 6% in three districts in Balochistan. No such case was registered in ICT. Gujranwala reported the highest number of FIRs (18) for accidental death. Furthermore, 80% of the 61 FIRs of *Qatl-bis-Sabab* were lodged in 13 districts in Punjab with Lahore reporting 26 cases, the highest number in the reporting month.

Almost all, 91%, of the 81 incidences of illegal confinement reported to police nationwide in August were reported in 18 districts in Punjab followed by 6% and 2% in one district each in KP and Balochistan respectively. No FIR for illegal confinement was registered either in Sindh or ICT. District Rahimyar Khan in Punjab reported the highest number of FIRs (14) for illegal confinement.

Seventeen terrorism-related cases were registered in six districts in August. The most cases (8) were registered in Peshawar (KP) district followed by six FIRs in two districts in Punjab (Lahore and Rahimyar Khan), two in as many districts in Sindh and one case in Barkhan district of Balochistan.

**Table 1.1: Crimes Involving Physical Harm to People by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Sindh		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts
1.	Murder ( <i>Qatl-e-Amad</i> )	411	28	217	17	110	16	46	7	10	1	794	69
2.	Accidental death ( <i>Qatl-i-Khata</i> )	97	23	36	9	13	11	10	3	0	0	156	46
3.	Accidental death ( <i>Qatl-bis-Sabab</i> )	49	13	1	1	4	3	7	2	0	0	61	19
4.	Attempted murder	584	29	304	17	161	14	52	10	9	1	1,110	71
5.	Hurt	1,871	29	343	16	82	14	85	10	39	1	2,420	70
6.	Illegal confinement	74	18	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	81	20
7.	Terrorism-related incidents	6	2	8	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	17	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,092</b>		<b>914</b>		<b>372</b>		<b>203</b>		<b>58</b>		<b>4,639</b>	

## 1.2 Crimes Pertaining to Property

Crimes pertaining to property include theft, motor vehicle theft, extortion, robbery and dacoity, motor vehicle robbery, criminal misappropriation of property and criminal trespass.

Region-wise, 91% of all property-related FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 4% in Sindh, 2% each in KP and ICT and 1% in Balochistan.

Of the seven listed criminal acts under this category, FIRs for theft were the most frequent with 2,937 such cases being registered in August. These were also the most widespread with 60 districts reporting such FIRs. This was followed by motor vehicle theft, robbery and dacoity as the most frequent crimes respectively.

Of the total 2,937 FIRs registered for theft, 93% were reported in 28 districts in Punjab, 3% (15 districts) in Sindh, 2% (10 districts) in KP and 1% each in ICT and Balochistan. One-fourth of the total FIRs for theft nationwide, were lodged in Lahore.

Motor vehicle theft was the second most frequent crime in the category in August with 1,715 FIRs being registered. Ninety per cent of these were reported in 27 districts in Punjab, 4% in ICT and 2% in eight districts in Sindh and 1% each in eight districts in KP and four districts in Balochistan.

As many as 683 FIRs for motor vehicle theft were reported in Lahore, the highest number among all the reporting districts. Similarly, 718 FIRs for motor vehicle robbery were lodged in 44 districts, of which 86% were reported in 26 districts in Punjab while nine districts in Sindh and four districts in Balochistan reported 5% of such FIRs, followed by 4% in five districts in KP. No such FIR was reported in ICT in August. Faisalabad reported 152 FIRs, the highest for motor vehicle robbery.

As many as 1,551 FIRs for robbery and dacoity were registered in 47 districts. Twenty five districts in Punjab reported 89% of these FIRs followed by 8% in 14 districts in Sindh, 2% in ICT and 1% each in four districts in KP and three districts in Balochistan. Almost one-fourth (376) of the total robbery and dacoity FIRs were registered in Lahore during the reporting month.

Of the 788 FIRs registered for criminal trespass, 92% were reported in 19 districts in Punjab, 3% in ICT, 2% each in five districts in Sindh and two districts in KP while one FIR was reported in Balochistan. Three FIRs were registered for criminal misappropriation of property in two districts of Punjab. No other region reported any such FIR in August.

**Table 1.2: Crimes Pertaining to Property by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Sindh		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts
1.	Theft	2,736	28	60	10	86	15	23	6	32	1	2,937	60
2.	Motor vehicle theft	1,549	27	26	8	40	8	26	4	74	1	1,715	48
3.	Extortion	11	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	3
4.	Robbery and dacoity	1,373	25	15	4	123	14	13	3	27	1	1,551	47
5.	Motor vehicle robbery	619	26	28	5	35	9	36	4	0	0	718	44
6.	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
7.	Criminal trespass	726	19	16	2	19	5	1	1	26	1	788	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,017</b>		<b>145</b>		<b>304</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>159</b>		<b>7,724</b>	

## 1.3 Crimes of Threat and Fraud

Threat and fraud crimes include offences against public tranquility, criminal breach of trust, cheating, fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property, counterfeiting currency notes and criminal intimidation.

Region-wise 93% of all the FIRs for threat and fraud crimes were registered in Punjab, 3% in KP and 2% each in Sindh and Balochistan. There was no information available in ICT about FIRs for any crime listed in this category.

In line with last month, counterfeiting currency notes was the most frequent (1,766 FIRs) with cheating being the most widely reported crime under the threat and fraud category -reported in 34 districts.

Ninety eight per cent of the total FIRs for counterfeiting currency notes were registered in 22 districts in Punjab, 1% in four districts in KP and less than 1% in Sindh and Balochistan. Lahore district accounted for 36% of the total 1,766 FIRs filed for counterfeiting currency notes.

Criminal breach of trust was the second most registered crime in the threat and fraud category. As many as 472 FIRs were lodged in 23 districts – 98% of these were reported in 20 districts in Punjab, 1% in a district in KP and less than 1% in Sindh and Balochistan. Lahore reported 160 such FIRs, the highest among all the reporting districts.

As many as 417 FIRs were registered in 34 districts for cheating, the most widespread crime of threat and fraud in August. Of these, 93% were reported in 21 districts in Punjab, followed by 5% in seven districts in Sindh and 3% in six districts in KP. No such FIR was reported in Balochistan. Multan district in Punjab reported the highest number of such FIRs (121) which constituted 29% of the total. Similarly, 85% of the total 269 FIRs filed for criminal intimidation was reported in 14 districts in Punjab and 14% in two districts in KP.

A total of 238 FIRs were registered in seven districts for offences against public tranquility – 64% in four districts in Punjab, 26% in two in Balochistan and



10% in a district in Sindh. Moreover, all the nine cases registered for fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property in August, were reported in Abbottabad district of KP. No other region reported this crime.

**Table 1.3: Crimes of Threat and Fraud by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Sindh		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts
1.	Offences against public tranquility	153	4	0	0	23	1	62	2	0	0	238	7
2.	Criminal breach of trust	464	20	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	472	23
3.	Cheating	386	21	12	6	19	7	0	0	0	0	417	34
4.	Fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
5.	Counterfeiting currency notes	1,732	22	24	4	4	2	6	1	0	0	1,766	29
6.	Criminal intimidation	229	14	39	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	269	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,964</b>		<b>89</b>		<b>48</b>		<b>70</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>3,171</b>	

#### 1.4 Crimes against Women

Crimes against women include honour killings, assault or criminal force with intent to outrage their modesty, word gesture or act intended to insult a woman's modesty, rape, forced marriages and offences relating to marriage.

Seventeen FIRs were registered for honour killings of women across the country in August. Of these, 10 FIRs were reported in six districts in Punjab, four in three districts in Sindh, two in as many districts in Balochistan and one in KP.

Out of 17 such killings, three (the highest number) were reported in Faisalabad followed by two each in Khairpur (Sindh), Rajanpur (Punjab) and Hafizabad (Punjab). However, no FIR was registered in any of the 76 monitored districts for words, gestures or acts intended to insult the modesty of women.

Rape, assault on a woman's modesty and kidnappings for forced marriages were most widespread in August –reported in 35, 35 and 34 of the 76 districts monitored nationwide. The three offences mentioned above were also among the most frequent crimes against women.

Thirty four districts reported 336 FIRs for forced marriages; 67% of these were reported in 10 districts in Punjab, 15% in nine districts in Sindh, 12% in ten in KP, 4% in ICT and 2% in four districts in Balochistan. Sindh was second to Punjab in the reportage of forced marriages in August. Sheikhpura district reported 49 FIRs, the highest for forced marriages which made up to 15% of such cases reported nationwide.

As many as 93% of the total 242 FIRs filed for rape in 35 districts were reported in 23 districts in Punjab, 5% were registered in eight districts in Sindh, 2% in three districts in KP and one was lodged in Balochistan. Punjab's southern district of Rahimyar Khan reported 32 rape cases, the highest number in August.

Twenty five districts in Punjab stood for 87% of the total 220 cases registered for assault on women's modesty in 35 districts. Three districts in Balochistan followed with 6% of the total, 4% in five districts in KP and 3% in two districts in Sindh. Lahore reported the highest number of FIRs (45) for assaults on women. All the 161 FIRs registered for offences relating to marriage were reported in eight districts in Punjab. No other region reported this offence in August. Lahore reported the highest number (55) of such FIRs.

**Table 1.4: Crimes against Women by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Sindh		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts
1.	Honor killings	10	6	1	1	4	3	2	2	0	0	17	12
2.	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty	191	25	9	5	7	2	13	3	0	0	220	35
3.	Kidnapping, or inducing woman to compel her to marry, etc.	224	10	40	10	51	9	6	4	15	1	336	34
4.	Rape	226	23	4	3	11	8	1	1	0	0	242	35
5.	Offences relating to marriage	161	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	8
6.	Word, gesture or act Intended to insult the modesty of a woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>812</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>73</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>976</b>	

## 1.5 Other Crimes

The major share in the total FIRs registered in August 2011 was of other crimes - 55% of the total 36,774 FIRs. The FIRs for these crimes were reported in 73 of the 76 districts monitored nationwide. Sixty four per cent of the reported 20,264 FIRs for other crimes were reported in 28 districts in Punjab, 28% in 16 districts in KP, 6% in 16 districts in Sindh and 1% each in 12 districts in Balochistan and ICT.

**Table 1.5: Other Crimes by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Sindh		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District	No. of cases	No. of District
1.	Other crimes	12,876	28	5,728	16	1,298	16	226	12	136	1	20,264	73

## 2. Ten Most Frequently Registered Crimes by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts

Ten most frequently reported crimes constituted 39% of the total 36,774 FIRs registered in the 76 monitored districts in August. These included theft (8% of the total), hurt (7%), counterfeiting currency notes (5%), motor vehicle theft (5%) robbery and dacoity (4%), attempted murder (3%), murder (2%), criminal trespass (2%), motor vehicle robbery (2%) and criminal breach of trust (1%).

**Table 2: Ten Most Frequently Registered Crimes by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Sindh		Balochistan		ICT		Total	
		No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts
1.	Theft	2,736	28	60	10	86	15	23	6	32	1	2,937	60
2.	Hurt	1,871	29	343	16	82	14	85	10	39	1	2,420	70
3.	Counterfeiting currency-notes	1,732	22	24	4	4	2	6	1	0	0	1,766	29
4.	Motor vehicle theft	1,549	27	26	8	40	8	26	4	74	1	1,715	48
5.	Robbery and dacoity	1,373	25	15	4	123	14	13	3	27	1	1,551	47
6.	Attempted murder	584	29	304	17	161	14	52	10	9	1	1,110	71
7.	Murder	411	28	217	17	110	16	46	7	10	1	794	69
8.	Criminal trespass	726	19	16	2	19	5	1	1	26	1	788	28
9.	Motor vehicle robbery	619	26	28	5	35	9	36	4	0	0	718	44
10.	Criminal breach of trust	464	20	5	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	472	23

## 3. Five Most Widespread Crimes

Attempted murder topped the list of most widespread crimes with 1,110 FIRs reported in 71 of the 76 districts monitored in August. It was followed by hurt, murder, theft and motor vehicle theft reported in 70, 69, 60 and 48 districts respectively. While attempted murder was the most widespread crime, theft was the most frequently registered crime with 2,937 FIRs being registered.

**Table 3: Five Most Widespread Crimes by Region, Frequency and Reporting Districts**

Sr. No.	Crimes	No. of Reporting Districts	Total Cases
1.	Attempted murder	71	1,110
2.	Hurt	70	2,420
3.	Murder	69	794
4.	Theft	60	2,937
5.	Motor vehicle theft	48	1,715

## 4. Five Districts Reporting the Most Crimes

Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Peshawar and Rahimyar Khan reported the highest numbers of FIRs, constituting 37% of the total 36,774 FIRs registered in 76 monitored districts nationwide. On average, 2,694 FIRs were registered in each of the top five districts during August.

Lahore topped the list by registering 15% of the total FIRs while 9% were registered in Faisalabad. Multan, Peshawar and Rahimyar Khan each stood for 4% of the total FIRs. Four of the top five districts with highest reportage of FIRs for the observed crimes were in Punjab.

Table 4: Five Districts Reporting the Most Crimes by Region and Frequency

Province	Crime Category	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons		Crimes against Property		Threat and Fraud Crimes		Crimes against Women		Other Crimes		Total	
	District	No. of Cases	% Share in Category	No. of Cases	% Share in Category	No. of Cases	% Share in Category	No. of Cases	% Share in Category	No. of Cases	% Share in Category	No. of Cases	% Share in Total
Punjab	Lahore	346	7%	2,099	27%	921	29%	130	13%	1,984	10%	5,480	15%
Punjab	Faisalabad	253	5%	1,089	14%	605	19%	86	9%	1,431	7%	3,464	9%
Punjab	Multan	180	4%	499	6%	157	8%	53	5%	717	4%	1,606	4%
KP	Peshawar	257	6%	46	1%	49	2%	13	1%	1,130	6%	1,495	4%
Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	158	3%	338	4%	111	4%	41	0.1%	777	4%	1,425	4%
<b>Total Cases</b>		<b>1,194</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>4,071</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>13,470</b>	<b>37%</b>

## Annex: List of Monitored Districts

Sr. No.	Province	District	Sr. No.	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Jhang	39.	KP	Mansehra
2.	Punjab	Khushab	40.	KP	Charsadda
3.	Punjab	Rajanpur	41.	KP	Peshawar
4.	Punjab	Faisalabad	42.	KP	Malakand
5.	Punjab	Hafizabad	43.	KP	Kohistan
6.	Punjab	Gujrat	44.	KP	Chitral
7.	Punjab	Pakpattan	45.	KP	Swat
8.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	46.	KP	Shangla
9.	Punjab	Sialkot	47.	Sindh	Tharparkur
10.	Punjab	Lahore	48.	Sindh	Dadu
11.	Punjab	Kasur	49.	Sindh	Khairpur
12.	Punjab	Narowal	50.	Sindh	Larkana
13.	Punjab	Multan	51.	Sindh	Hyderabad
14.	Punjab	Jhelum	52.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas
15.	Punjab	Rawalpindi	53.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar
16.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	54.	Sindh	Umerkot
17.	Punjab	Sargodha	55.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz
18.	Punjab	Gujranwala	56.	Sindh	Matiari
19.	Punjab	Lodhran	57.	Sindh	Thatta
20.	Punjab	Nankana Sahib	58.	Sindh	Badin
21.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	59.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
22.	Punjab	Bhakkar	60.	Sindh	Jamshoro
23.	Punjab	Layyah	61.	Sindh	Sukkur
24.	Punjab	Mianwali	62.	Sindh	Kamber Shahdadkot
25.	Punjab	Khanewal	63.	Balochistan	Nushki
26.	Punjab	Vehari	64.	Balochistan	Zhob
27.	Punjab	Sahiwal	65.	Balochistan	Loralai
28.	Punjab	Okara	66.	Balochistan	Killa Saifullah
29.	Punjab	Sheikhupura	67.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
30.	KP	Lower Dir	68.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
31.	KP	Kohat	69.	Balochistan	Quetta
32.	KP	Karak	70.	Balochistan	Chagai
33.	KP	Hangu	71.	Balochistan	Musakhel
34.	KP	Lakki Marwat	72.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
35.	KP	Bannu	73.	Balochistan	Ziarat
36.	KP	Abbottabad	74.	Balochistan	Barkhan
37.	KP	Battagram	75.	Balochistan	Jhal Magsi
38.	KP	Haripur	76.	ICT	Islamabad

## GLOSSARY

Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
<b>CRIMES INVOLVING PHYSICAL HARM TO PERSONS</b>			
1	Murder ( <i>Qatl-e-Amd</i> )	Section 300	Whoever, with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury to a person, by doing an act which in the ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death, or with-the knowledge that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, causes the death of such person, is said to commit <i>qatl-e-amd</i> .
2	Involuntary Manslaughter (1) ( <i>Qatl-i-Khata</i> )	Section 318	Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, a person causes death of such person, either by mistake of act or by mistake of fact, is said to commit <i>qatl-i-khata</i> .
3	Involuntary Manslaughter (2) ( <i>Qatl-bis-Sabab</i> )	Section 321	Whoever, without any intention, cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person, is said to commit <i>qatl-bis-sabab</i> .
4	Attempted Murder	Section 324	Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances, that, if he by that act caused qatl, he would be guilty of <i>qatl-i-amd</i> .
5	Hurt (Injury)	Section 332	Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infamy [sic] or injury to any person or impairs, disables or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof of any person without causing his death, is said to cause hurt.
6	Illegal Confinement	Section 340	Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as prevents that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.
<b>CRIMES PERTAINING TO PROPERTY</b>			
1	Theft	Sections 378	Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.
2	Motor Vehicle Theft	Section 381 (A)	Theft of a car or any other motor vehicle, including motor-cycle, scooter and Tractor.
3	Extortion	Section 383	Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion".
4	Robbery (Including Motor Vehicle Robbery)	Section 390	In all robbery there is either theft or extortion. Theft is "robbery" if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offence, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint. Extortion is "robbery" if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person, or to some other person, and by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.
5	Dacoity	Section 391	When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding is said to commit "dacoity".
6	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	Section 403	Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any 'movable property'.
7	Criminal Trespass	Section 441	Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property, or, having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence, is said to commit "criminal trespass".
<b>THREAT AND FRAUD CRIMES</b>			
1	Offences Against The Public Tranquility (Including Unlawful Assembly)	Chapter VIII, Sections 141-160	(Section 141) An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly" if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is:- First: To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Federal or any Provincial Government or Legislature, or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or Second: To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process, or Third: To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or Fourth: By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or Fifth: By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.



Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
2	Criminal Breach of Trust	Sections 405	Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property, in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or willfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust."
3	Cheating	Sections 415	Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person [or any other person] in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat".
4	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	Sections 421 (and following)	Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or transfers or causes to be transferred to any person, without adequate consideration, any property, intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby prevent, the distribution of that property according to law among his creditors or the creditors of any other person.
5	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	Section 489(A)	Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any currency-note or banknote.
6	Criminal Intimidation	Section 503	Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.
<b>CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN</b>			
1	Honor Killings	Section 299(ii)	[Of Offenses Affecting Life] "Offence committed in the name or on the pretext of honour" means an offence committed in the name or on the pretext of <i>karo kari</i> , <i>siyah kari</i> or similar other customs or practices.
2	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Section 354	Assaults or using criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty.
3	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	Section 365 (B)	Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced, or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse.... and whoever by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code, or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person.
4	Rape	Section 375	A man is said to commit rape who has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions, (i) against her will; (ii) without her consent; (iii) with her consent, when the consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt; (iv) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not married to her and that the consent is given because she believes that the man is another person to whom she is or believes herself to be married; or (v) With or without her consent when she is under sixteen years of age.
5	Offences Relating to Marriage (e.g., Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage)	Chapter XX, Sections 493(A)-496(C)	(Section 493(A)) Every man who deceitfully causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.
6	Word, Gesture or Act intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	Section 509	Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman.

# About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability, FAFEN's key achievements are:

- Observed the public display of Pakistan's draft electoral rolls and conducted the country's first statistically-valid voters' list audit in 2007
- Deployed more than 18,829 trained, neutral Election Day observers nationwide to watch the February 18, 2008 polls and 264 long-term observers to monitor the pre-election process
- Fielded long-term observers nationwide and published 19 pre-election reports
- For the February 18, 2008, General Elections, FAFEN conducted 260 simultaneous Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVTs)- the largest effort in the world
- Conducted its first survey, Constituents Aspirations Survey, in December 2008 with a sample size of 3,124 respondents to get the description of the state of public opinion and also to get a deeper understanding of the values, attitudes and beliefs of people living in the constituencies
- Conducted mapping of organizations working for human rights within Pakistan
- Observed general elections at Gilgit-Baltistan in 2009 and by-elections in various constituencies of the Punjab, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2010
- Implemented a unique methodology to observe parliamentary proceedings under its Parliamentary Watch Project
- Monitors public institutions across Pakistan and issues monthly reports on the state and performance of educational, health and other local level institutions. In addition, monthly reports on prices, crimes, incidence of disease, caseload in lower courts and political and electoral violence are issued.

FAFEN continues to implement robust programs in-between elections related to monitoring parliamentary affairs, connecting constituents to their elected representatives, monitoring the performance of public and elected institutions and advocating electoral and democratic reforms. FAFEN is also monitoring political and electoral violence, peace activities and promoting active citizenry through ongoing civic education activities across the country. FAFEN is currently implementing Supporting Transparency Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.

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