

Pakistan Crime Monitor

A Report based on Crime Statistics Collected from 70 DPO offices across Pakistan in July 2011



3% of the Total 40,446 FIRs Pertained to Crimes against Women

- 45% of the 40 Honour Killings FIRs Reported in Sindh

- 65% of the total 409 Registered Forced Marriages Reported in Punjab

According to officially disclosed statistics of 40,446 FIRs registered in 70 monitored districts of the country which were collected by FAFEN in July 2011, crimes against women made up 3% of the total.

Of the 40 honour killings cases registered in 15 of the monitored districts, 45% were reported in six districts in Sindh, including Tando Muhammad Khan (6), Ghotki (4) and Benazirabad (4) among others. Moreover, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) six cases of honour killings were registered in Buner and four in Peshawar. As many as 65% of all the 409 FIRs registered in 29 districts against forced marriages were reported in nine districts in Punjab, including Okara (77), Faisalabad (51), Vehari (36) and Multan (31) among others.

Such a high concentration of crimes against women in rural/urban pockets calls for immediate action on the part of authorities to protect women's lives and rights. The figures also dispel the generally held notions associating crimes against women with rural/tribal areas.

Besides, 35 of the monitored districts reported 215 cases of rape - 85% in Punjab, 5% in Sindh and 4% in KP. Almost all (95%) of the total 253 FIRs registered against assault on women's modesty in 34 districts were reported in 25 districts in Punjab, 2% in four KP districts and four incidents each in three districts in Sindh and two in Balochistan.

Overall 78% of the total 1,063 FIRs filed for crimes against women were registered in Punjab, 11% in Sindh, 8% in KP, 2% in ICT and 1% in Balochistan.

Relatively higher registration of cases of almost all types in Punjab may be attributed to its high population, willingness of people to register FIRs and better response by the police and to the greater outreach of FAFEN monitors who visited 40% of the total monitored districts in Punjab. Similarly, lesser registration of cases in regions like Balochistan and KP does not necessarily represent a low crime rate there. It may be attributed to limited outreach of FAFEN, non-registration of cases by the victims, unavailable infrastructure (police stations etc.) or to people's tendency to resolve their conflicts through informal structures of conflict resolution like Jirgas.

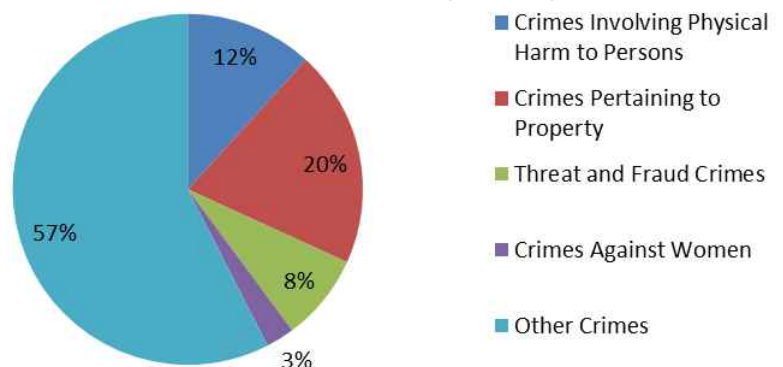
Every month FAFEN's governance monitors collect statistics of FIRs against 27 offences covered by Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) from the offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) in each of the project districts. In July FAFEN monitors visited a total of 70 DPO offices in as many districts to collect this information. Of these, 28 districts were in Punjab, 18 in KP, 12 in Sindh, 11 in Balochistan and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). The monitored 27 offences are categorized into five major categories; crimes involving physical harm to persons, crimes pertaining to property, crimes of threat and fraud, crimes against women and other crimes.

Region wise almost three-fourths (72%) of the total 40,446 FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 17% in KP, 9% in Sindh and 1% each in Balochistan and ICT.

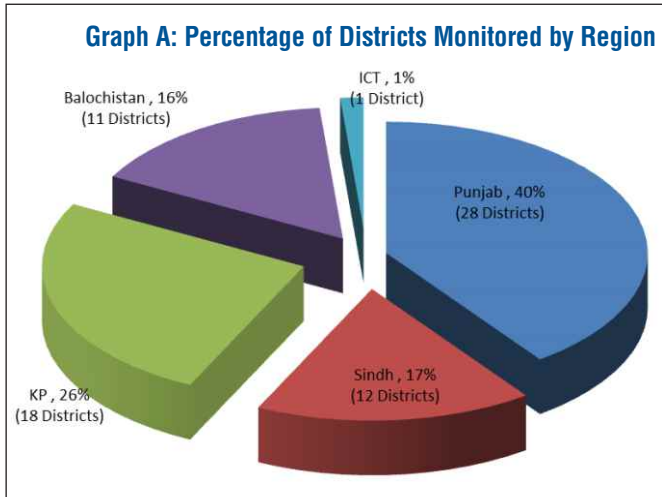
Category wise 66% of all (4,756) FIRs of crimes involving physical harm to persons were registered in Punjab, 16% in Sindh and 14% in KP. Similarly 85% of the total (8,073) property related FIRs were also reported to police in monitored districts of Punjab, 11% in Sindh, and 2% and 1% of the total in KP and ICT respectively. While 91% of all (3,351) threat and fraud crimes were registered in Punjab, both KP and Sindh claimed equal (4%) share in the total such crimes.

FIRs of hurt, murder and attempted murder were reported with varying frequency in 65, 64 and 63 districts respectively. On an average, 62 FIRs of these three crimes were registered in each of the 70 monitored districts. Such a vast spread of these crimes warrants an immediate action on the part of institutions responsible for protecting citizens' lives.

Percentage of FIRs by Category



Monitored districts in Punjab reported 80% of all hurt FIRs, 57% attempted murder and 46% murder cases. Rawalpindi was the only



district that did not share the information regarding murder cases with FAFEN monitors in July. Of all the murder cases, 29% were registered in 12 districts in Sindh and 20% in 17 districts in KP. Nearly three fourths (74%) of all murder cases reported in Sindh were registered in Karachi district alone. Such a large share of Karachi district in murder FIRs may be attributed to the wave of ethnically and politically motivated targeted killings there along with its population density.

Theft, hurt, counterfeiting currency notes, robbery and dacoity and motor vehicle theft were among the ten most frequent crimes while hurt, murder, attempted murder, theft and robbery and dacoity were the most widespread crimes in July 2011.

1. Region wise Analysis of Reported Crimes

The 27 offences for which the 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 persons; 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 40,446 FIRs were registered against the five categories in 70 districts during July 2011. Category wise, 57% of these FIRs pertained to other crimes, 20% were related to crimes against property, 12% to crimes involving physical harm to persons, 8% to threat and fraud crimes and 3% of all the FIRs were concerning crimes against women.

Region wise, almost three fourths (72%) of the total 40,446 FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 17% in KP, 9% in Sindh and 1% each in Balochistan and ICT.

A total of 66% of all FIRs of crimes involving physical harm to persons were registered in Punjab, 16% in Sindh and 14% in KP. Similarly 85% of all property related FIRs were also reported in monitored districts of Punjab, 11% in Sindh, 2% in KP and 1% in ICT. Ninety one percent of all (3,351) threat and fraud crimes were registered in Punjab. While KP and Sindh claimed equal (4%) share in the registration of such FIRs, Balochistan's share was 1%. No such FIRs were registered in Punjab.

Nearly 78% of the total 1,063 FIRs filed for crimes against women were registered in Punjab, followed by 11% in Sindh, 8% in KP, 2% in ICT and 1% in Balochistan.

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.	Crime Category	Punjab	KP	Sindh	Balochistan	ICT	Total	Percent
1.	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons	3,126	651	761	147	71	4,756	12%
2.	Crimes Pertaining to Property	6,892	126	850	95	110	8,073	20%
3.	Threat and Fraud Crimes	3,047	135	132	37	0	3,351	8%
4.	Crimes against Women	829	87	116	12	19	1,063	3%
5.	Other Crimes	15,292	5,729	1,910	170	102	23,203	57%
Total		29,186	6,728	3,769	461	302	40,446	100%

1.1: Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons

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

On average, 17 murder cases were registered in each of the 64 districts where such FIRs were reported in July 2011. Murder cases made up for 23% of all FIRs registered against crimes of physical harm. As the second most frequent crime in the category with 1,086 registered cases, murder was also the second most widespread of physical harm crimes in July, reported in 64 of the 70 monitored districts.

As many as 46% of the total 1,086 murder FIRs were reported in 27 districts of Punjab, except Rawalpindi district where the DPO office did not share this information. In the 12 districts of Sindh, 29% of the FIRs about murder were reported, followed by 20% in 17 districts in KP, 3% in seven districts in Balochistan and 2% (19 FIRs) in ICT.

Almost three-fourths (74%) of all (319) murder FIRs registered in monitored districts in Sindh were registered in Karachi district alone. This is primarily due to the increased incidents of politically and ethnically motivated target killings in the country's largest metropolis.

Almost all, 27, monitored districts of Punjab reported attempted murder FIRs, 57% of all (952) such cases. It was followed by 21% in 18 districts in KP, 17% in 12 districts in Sindh, 4% in four districts of Balochistan and 1% in ICT. Murder and attempted murder together formed 43% of all physical harm FIRs registered nationwide in 64 and 63 districts respectively. Lahore reported the highest (103) such FIRs in the reporting month.

A total of 2,308 FIRs were registered against hurt offences – 80% in 28 districts in Punjab, 9% in 18 districts in KP, 7% in 11 of Sindh, 3% in seven districts of Balochistan and 2% in ICT. Faisalabad district reported more hurt FIRs (197) than any other district in the country.

Thirty four of the monitored districts reported 168 FIRs of accidental death (Qatl-i-Khata). Almost half (49%) of these were reported in 20 districts in Punjab, followed by 32% and 12% respectively in six districts each in Sindh and KP and 7% in two districts in Balochistan. Karachi district reported 47 (28% of total) such FIRs in July, the highest for any single district.

Of the 94 FIRs registered against accidental death (Qatl-bis-Sabab) in 16 districts, 11 districts in Punjab reported 52%, two in Sindh formed 45% of the total, while two and one such incidents were registered by police in two districts in Balochistan and one in KP respectively. Karachi reported the highest, 39, such FIRs, which stood for 93% of all such cases reported in Sindh.

Punjab was again at top with regard to reportage of FIRs concerning illegal confinement, as 18 of its monitored districts reported 70% of the total 121 FIRs registered in 23 districts nationwide. It was followed by two districts in Sindh reporting 27% of all such FIRs while two and one such case was registered by police in two districts in Balochistan and one in KP. Karachi again was the highest reporting district of such cases with 29 FIRs of illegal confinement in July 2011.

Nearly half (48%) of all the 27 terrorism related FIRs registered in seven districts nationwide were reported in Peshawar (12) and Battagram (1) districts in KP. Twelve FIRs were registered in Punjab; Lahore (10), Mianwali (1) and Dera Ghazi Khan (1). The remaining two incidents were registered in two districts in Sindh while no such case was filed in the monitored districts in Balochistan or ICT.

Table 1.1: Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons 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 (Qatl-e-Amad)	496	27	216	17	319	12	36	7	19	1	1,086	64
2.	Accidental Death (Qatl-i-Khata)	82	20	20	6	54	6	12	2	0	0	168	34
3.	Accidental Death (Qatl-bis-Sabab)	49	11	1	1	42	2	2	2	0	0	94	16
4.	Attempted Murder	546	28	202	18	160	12	35	4	9	1	952	63
5.	Hurt	1,856	28	198	18	151	11	60	7	43	1	2,308	65
6.	Illegal Confinement	85	18	1	1	33	3	2	1	0	0	121	23
7.	Terrorism Related Incidents	12	3	13	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	27	7
Total		3,126		651		761		147		71		4,756	

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, 66% of all property related FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 16% in Sindh, 14% in KP, 3% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT.

Of the seven listed criminal acts under this category, theft and robbery and dacoity were the most frequent and widely reported offences with 3,009 and 1,732 registered cases reported in 58 and 49 districts respectively.

Of the total 3,009 theft FIRs, 86% were reported in 26 districts of Punjab, 10% in ten districts in Sindh, 2% in 16 districts in KP and 1% each in five districts of KP and ICT. More than one-fourth (21%) of all 3,009 theft FIRs were reported in Lahore district alone.

As many as 1,732 FIRs of robbery and dacoity were registered in 49 monitored districts in July 2011. Of these, an overwhelming 86% were reported in 26 districts in Punjab, 11% in ten districts in Sindh and 1% each in seven districts in KP, five in Balochistan and in ICT respectively. As many as 24% of all robbery and dacoity FIRs were reported in Lahore district alone.

Motor vehicle theft was the third most frequent (1,715 FIRs) crime against property in July – 87% of these reported in 26 districts in Punjab, 8% in seven districts in Sindh, 3% in ICT, 2% in two districts in Balochistan and 1% in six districts in KP. Lahore reported the maximum number (598) of such FIRs in July 2011.

A total of 903 cases were registered in 42 districts nationwide against motor vehicle robbery. Nearly three-fourths (74%) of all such cases were reported to police in 24 districts in Punjab, 22% in 10 districts in KP, 2% in a district in Balochistan, 1% in seven districts in KP while no report of such case came from ICT. The highest number of such FIRs (187) in any single district was reported in Gujranwala.

Of the 670 FIRs registered against criminal trespass, 93% were reported in 18 districts of Punjab, 3% in six districts in Sindh and 2% each in one district each in KP and ICT. Similarly 95% of all the 44 FIRs lodged against extortion were also registered in six districts in Punjab and one FIR each was registered in one district each in KP and Sindh. No case against extortion crimes was registered in either Balochistan or ICT in July 2011. No FIR was registered in any of the 70 monitored districts against criminal misappropriation of property during the reporting month.

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	2,581	26	70	16	308	10	26	5	24	1	3,009	58
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,486	26	19	6	131	7	28	2	51	1	1,715	42
3.	Extortion	42	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	44	8
4.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,496	26	12	7	186	10	19	5	19	1	1,732	49
5.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	667	24	11	7	203	10	22	1	0	0	903	42
6.	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Criminal Trespass	620	18	13	1	21	6	0	0	16	1	670	26
Total		6,892		126		850		95		110		8,073	

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, 91% of all the FIRs against threat and fraud crimes were registered in Punjab, 4% each in Sindh and KP and 1% in Balochistan. No such case was registered in ICT in July 2011.

Category wise counterfeiting currency notes was the most frequent (1,804 FIRs) while cheating was the most widely reported crime of threat and fraud in 36 reporting districts.

A total of 1,804 FIRs against counterfeiting of currency-notes were registered in 28 districts. A great majority, 98%, of these were registered in 20 districts of Punjab – 2% in four districts in KP and 0.2% each in two districts each of Balochistan and Sindh. Lahore district stood for 36% of the total such FIRs registered nationwide, with 644 such cases.

As many as 678 FIRs were registered in 36 districts against cheating, the most widespread crime of threat and fraud in July 2011. Of these, 82% were reported in 22 districts in Punjab, followed by 10% in five districts in Sindh, 5% in seven districts in KP and two such incidences in two districts in Balochistan. Lahore district reported the maximum share, 30%, of these FIRs.

Eighteen of the total 23 districts reporting 533 FIRs of criminal breach of trust nationwide were in Punjab. Ninety one percent of such FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 6% in Sindh, 3% in KP and two FIRs were registered in Balochistan. Lahore reported 30% of all such FIRs, the highest in any district.

The two regions; Punjab (10 districts) and KP (four districts) respectively reported 79% and 21% of the total 235 FIRs of criminal intimidation in July 2011. Police did not register any such offence in other regions. Lahore district reported the maximum, 59, FIRs of this offence.

Out of 70 districts monitored by FAFEN, six reported 88 FIRs pertaining to offences against public tranquility. Of these, 51% were reported in four districts of

Punjab and most of these, 78%, were reported in Sialkot district. Similarly all the 29 (33% of total) such cases in Balochistan were registered in Quetta district. Moreover 14 such cases (16% of total) in Sindh were lodged only in Tharparkur district. While most of the monitored districts did not report this offence, certain pockets reported it in an unusually greater frequency.

Only two districts of Sindh reported all the 13 FIRs of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property, registered nationwide. No other region reported this offence in July 2011.

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	45	4	0	0	14	1	29	1	0	0	88	6
2.	Criminal Breach of Trust	484	18	15	3	32	1	2	1	0	0	533	23
3.	Cheating	572	22	36	7	68	5	2	2	0	0	678	36
4.	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	13	2
5.	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	1,760	20	35	4	5	2	4	2	0	0	1,804	28
6.	Criminal Intimidation	186	10	49	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	14
Total		3,047		135		132		37		0		3,351	

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 women's modesty, rape, forced marriages and offences relating to marriage.

Rape, assault on women, forced marriages and honour killings were most widespread in July - reported in 35, 34, 29 and 15 districts respectively. However crimes against women showed considerable variation with regard to frequency, as 409 FIRs were registered against forced marriages, the most frequent crime against women, followed by 253 FIRs of assault on modesty of women, 215 of rape and 40 FIRs of honour killings.

As many as 15 districts reported 40 FIRs of honour killing, probably the most intense and inhumane crime against women, equally prevalent in rural/tribal and urban areas. Six districts in Sindh claimed the highest 45% share of the 40 honour killing FIRs. Of these, six FIRs were registered in Tando Muhammad Khan and four each in Ghotki and Benazirabad districts. Four districts in Punjab reported eight (20% of total) such FIRs in July, out of which three were registered in Faisalabad and two each in Hafizabad and Rahimyar Khan. Furthermore, four of the total 12 such FIRs registered in KP were lodged in Peshawar. Two cases such killings were reported in two districts in Balochistan.

As many as 409 FIRs were registered in 29 districts against forced marriages, the most frequent of the crimes against women. Of these, 65% were reported in nine districts in Punjab, followed by 16% in seven districts in Sindh, 13% in ten in KP, 5% in ICT and 1% in two districts in Balochistan. Okara district reported the highest 77 FIRs of this offence.

Almost all (95%) the 253 FIRs registered against assault on women's modesty in 34 districts were filed in 25 districts in Punjab. Five such cases were registered in four districts in KP while four incidents each were reported in three districts in Sindh and two in Balochistan. Lahore district reported the highest 59 cases of attacks on women's modesty.

Rape was the most widespread crime against women- 215 FIRs were registered in 35 of the 70 monitored districts. Of these, 85% were reported in Punjab, 33 in Lahore and 31 in Rahimyar Khan. Punjab was followed by 5% and 4% of the total rape cases reported in Sindh and KP respectively. However, no such incident was reported in either ICT or Balochistan. Similarly majority (85%) of the total 136 marriage-related FIRs were reported in four districts in Punjab while 13% were registered in two districts in Sindh. The top district with regard to reporting frequency of marriage related crimes was Lahore (57 FIRs).

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

Sr. No.	Crimes	Punjab		KP		Balochistan		Sindh		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 Case	No. of Districts	No. of Cases	No. of Districts
1.	Honor Killings	8	4	12	3	2	2	18	6	0	0	40	15
2.	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	240	25	5	4	4	2	4	3	0	0	253	34
3.	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	266	9	53	10	6	2	65	7	19	1	409	29
4.	Rape	195	23	9	6	0	0	11	6	0	0	215	35
5.	Offences Relating to Marriage	116	4	2	2	0	0	18	2	0	0	136	8
6.	Word, Gesture or Act intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	4	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
Total		829		87		12		116		19		1,063	

1.5 Other Crimes

The largest share in the total FIRs registered in July 2011 was of other crimes - 57% of the total 40,446. Sixty six percent of the reported 23,203 FIRs of other crimes were reported in Punjab, one-fourth of the total in KP, 8% in Sindh, 1% in Balochistan and 0.4% in 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 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.	Other Crimes	15,292	27	5,729	17	1,910	11	170	8	102	1	23,203	64

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

Ten most frequently reported crimes constituted 37% of the total 40,446 FIRs registered in the 70 monitored districts in July 2011. These included theft (7% of total), hurt (6%), counterfeiting currency notes (4%), robbery and dacoity (4%), motor vehicle theft (4%), murder (3%), attempted murder (2%), motor vehicle robbery (2%), cheating (2%) and criminal trespass (2%).

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	2,581	26	70	16	308	10	26	5	24	1	3,009	58
2.	Hurt	1,856	28	198	18	151	11	60	7	43	1	2,308	65
3.	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	1,760	20	35	4	5	2	4	2	0	0	1,804	28
4.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,496	26	12	7	186	10	19	5	19	1	1,732	49
5.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,486	26	19	6	131	7	28	2	51	1	1,715	42
6.	Murder (Qatl-e-Amad)	496	27	216	17	319	12	36	7	19	1	1,086	64
7.	Attempted Murder	546	28	202	18	160	12	35	4	9	1	952	63
8.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	667	24	11	7	203	10	22	1	0	0	903	42
9.	Cheating	572	22	36	7	68	5	2	2	0	0	678	36
10.	Criminal Trespass	620	18	13	1	21	6	0	0	16	1	670	26

3. Five Most Widespread Crimes

Hurt offences (crimes involving injury to humans) topped the list of most widespread crimes with 2,308 cases reported in 65 districts. Murder and attempted murder followed with 1,086 and 952 FIRs registered in 64 and 63 districts respectively. While theft was the most frequently reported crime in July 2011, it was the fourth on the list of most widespread crimes, 3,009 cases registered in 58 districts. Similarly FIRs pertaining to robbery and dacoity were reported in 1,732 cases registered in 49 districts.

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

Sr. No.	Crimes	No. of Reporting Districts	Total Cases
1.	Hurt (Injury)	65	2,308
2.	Murder	64	1,086
3.	Attempted Murder	63	952
4.	Theft	58	3,009
5.	Robbery and Dacoity	49	1,732

4. Five Districts Reporting the Most Crimes

Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar, Multan and Okara reported the highest numbers of FIRs, constituting 38% of the total 40,446 registered in the 70 monitored districts. On average, 3,047 FIRs were registered in each of the top five districts during July 2011.

Lahore topped the list by registering 15% of the total FIRs in the monitored 70 districts. Faisalabad followed with 9%, Peshawar 5% and Multan and Okara each reported 4% of the total crime cases in July 2011.

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

Sr. No.	Province	Crime Category	Crimes Involving Physical Harm		Crimes against Property		Threat and Fraud Crimes		Crimes against Women		Other Crimes		Total	
			Districts	No. of Cases	% Share in Total	No. of Cases	% Share in Total	No. of Cases	% Share in Total	No. of Cases	% Share in Total	No. of Cases	% Share in Total	No. of Cases
1.	Punjab	Lahore	324	1%	1,746	4%	959	2%	133	0.3%	2,976	7%	6,138	15%
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	325	1%	1,197	3%	674	2%	118	0.3%	1,393	3%	3,707	9%
3.	KP	Peshawar	179	0.4%	45	0.1%	78	0.2%	17	0.0%	1,649	4%	1,968	5%
4.	Punjab	Multan	177	0.4%	489	1%	170	0.4%	85	0.2%	797	2%	1,718	4%
5.	Punjab	Okara	137	0.3%	328	1%	161	0.4%	106	0.3%	973	2%	1,705	4%
Total			1,142		3,805		2,042		459		7,788		15,236	

Annex: List of Monitored Districts

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

GLOSSARY

Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
CRIMES INVOLVING PHYSICAL HARM TO PERSONS			
1	Murder (Qatl-e-Amd)	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) (Qatl-i-Khata)	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) (Qatl-bis-Sabab)	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.
CRIMES PERTAINING TO PROPERTY			
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".
THREAT AND FRAUD CRIMES			
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.
CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN			
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 Democratic Governance Program in 150 National Assembly constituencies in 108 districts across Pakistan.

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