

# Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on crime statistics collected from 66 DPO offices across Pakistan during June 2011



## 18% FIRs Pertain to Property Crimes

As many as 7,204 FIRs were registered against crimes pertaining to property making up 18% of the total 39,497 FIRs registered in 66 districts monitored across the country in June 2011. On average, 109 FIRs were registered against property related crimes in each of the 66 monitored districts. Thirty six percent of property related crimes were theft FIRs followed by 35% motor vehicle theft and robbery FIRs and 20% registered against robbery and dacoity. Crimes of theft, robbery and dacoity, motor vehicle theft and motor vehicle robbery were some of the most widely reported crimes against property reported in 57, 46, 43 and 42 districts of the country respectively.

The pattern of reportage for property related crimes varied across the regions. Eighty four percent of all property related FIRs were registered in Punjab alone, followed by 12% in Sindh, 2% each in KP and ICT and 1% in Balochistan. The monitored districts of Punjab reported more than 70% of each of the crimes against property except extortion. Eighty three percent of the registered 23 extortion FIRs were reported in Sindh.

FAFEN monitors collected statistics of officially registered FIRs against 27 offences covered by Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) from 66 offices of districts police officers (DPOs) in June 2011. Of the monitored 66 districts, 28 districts were in Punjab, 17 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 13 in Sindh, seven in Balochistan and the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Thirteen percent of the total 39,497 FIRs registered across the country were of crimes involving physical harm to persons. Attempted murder, hurt and murder remained the most widespread crimes in June, with 1,350 cases of attempted murder, 838 of murder and 2,304 FIRs of hurt reported in 65, 63 and 61 districts respectively. While attempted murder remained the most widespread of all crimes, reported in 65 districts, it was second to 2,304 hurt FIRs with regard to frequency. Lahore reported the highest number (380) of attempted murder FIRs while maximum murder FIRs in a single district, 63, were reported in Karachi. The ethnic and political strife in Karachi may be a pertinent reason behind increased cases of killings. The spread of violent crimes in the country warrants immediate attention of institutions responsible for curbing crimes and maintaining law and order.

Region wise, 91% of the total FIRs against threat and fraud crimes was registered in Punjab, 5% in Sindh, 3% in KP and 1% in Balochistan. No FIR was reportedly registered against any threat and fraud crime in ICT. Among crimes pertaining to threat and fraud, cheating, counterfeiting of currency-notes and criminal breach of trust remained the most widespread, reported in 35, 32 and 30 districts respectively.

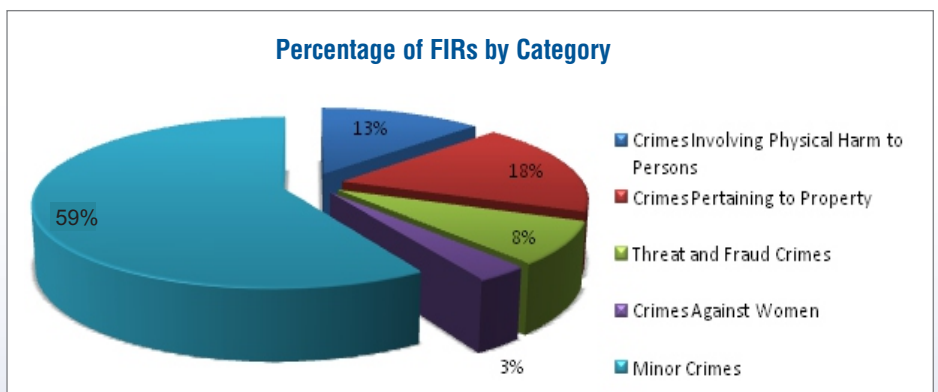
During June 2011, 994 (or 3% of the total 39,497) were registered for crimes against women in the 66 monitored districts nationwide. Of the 994 FIRs, 31% pertained to forced marriages, 27% to assault on women to outrage their modesty, one fourth (24%) were rape FIRs, 13% marriage related offences and 4% honour killings. At least 79% of the FIRs were registered in Punjab, followed by 13% in Sindh, 4% in KP, 3% in Balochistan and 2% in ICT.

Category wise, minor crimes had the highest, 59%, share in total FIRs registered in June 2011, followed by 18% pertaining to property related crimes, 13% of physical harm, 8% crimes of threat and fraud and 3% of crimes against women.

The ten most frequently reported crimes constituted 35% of the overall crime caseload. These include theft, hurt, motor vehicle theft, counterfeiting currency notes, robbery and dacoity, attempted murder and murder respectively constituting 7%, 6%, 4%, 4%, 4%, 3% and 2% of all FIRs. Besides these, motor vehicle robbery and cheating stood for 2% each and criminal breach represented 1% of the total.

Offences of attempted murder, hurt, murder, theft and robbery and dacoity were the most widespread crimes, reported in 65, 63, 61, 57 and 46 districts respectively.

Nearly one fourth (24%) of the FIRs registered nationwide in June 2011 were filed with police in Lahore district. It was followed by Faisalabad (10%), Peshawar (5%), Multan (4%) and Kasur (4%).



## Detailed Findings

FAFEN monitors visited DPO offices to collect the number of FIRs registered against 27 offences covered by Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) in 66 districts in Pakistan during June 2011. FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor includes only those crimes in its analysis against which an FIR has been lodged. Given the fact that many criminal acts go unreported in the country, the number of

## 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.

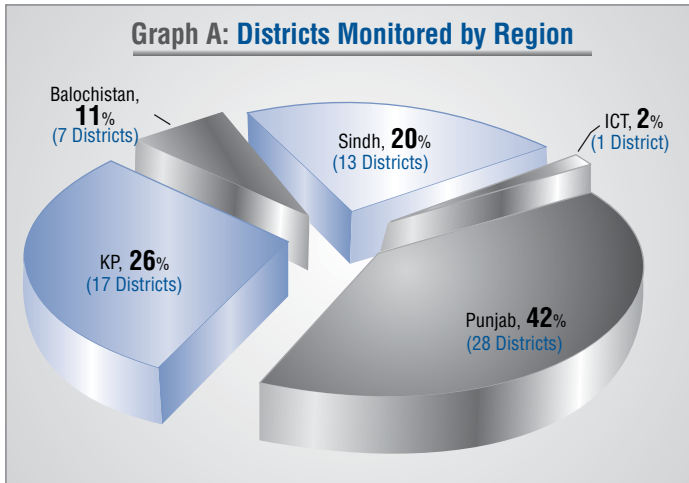
FAFEN's Pakistan Crime Monitor is based on officially reported crimes, which are recorded in the form of FIRs with the police administration of each district. FAFEN Monitors do not seek out information about crimes that are not in the official record. It is important to note that a low rate of crime 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).

Graph A: Districts Monitored by Region



reported FIRs may not reflect the actual numbers of crimes in a region. FAFEN monitors collected crime statistics from 66 offices of District Police Officers (DPOs) in as many districts – 28 districts in Punjab, 17 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 13 Sindh, seven Balochistan and one district was in ICT.

### 1. Region wise Analysis of Reported Crimes

FAFEN collected crime statistics against 27 offences that 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).

Out of the total 39,497 FIRs registered in 66 districts across the country in June this year, 7,204 (18%) were registered against crimes pertaining to property, followed by 13% involving physical harm to persons, 8% threat and fraud while 3% were registered for criminal acts against women. Other (minor) crimes constituted 59% of the total FIRs registered in 66 districts during June 2011.

Punjab, KP, Sindh, Balochistan and ICT reported 79%, 11%, 8%, 1% and 1% of the total crimes respectively.

A total of 7,204 FIRs (18% of the total) were registered against crimes pertaining to property in June 2011 as compared to crimes of physical harm to persons (4,947 or 13% of total). More than four-fifth (84%) of all property related FIRs were registered in Punjab alone, followed by 12% in Sindh, 2% each in KP and ICT and 1% in Balochistan.

An overwhelming 91% of the total 3,100 FIRs of crimes of threat and fraud registered nationwide in June 2011 were reported in Punjab, followed by 5% in Sindh, 3% in KP, and 0.9% in Balochistan. Information regarding any crime in the threat and fraud category was not available with DPO office of Islamabad.

Of the total 994 FIRs for criminal acts against women registered in 66 districts across Pakistan, 79% were reported in Punjab, 13% Sindh, 4% KP, and 2% each in Balochistan and the ICT.

Of the total 23,252 FIRs registered against other crimes across Pakistan, 78% were reported in Punjab, followed by 14% in KP, 6% in Sindh, 0.6% in Balochistan and 0.4% in the ICT.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total	Percent
1.	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons	3,349	741	661	137	59	<b>4,947</b>	13.0%
2.	Crimes Pertaining to Property	6,027	850	121	85	121	<b>7,204</b>	18.0%
3.	Threat and Fraud Crimes	2,819	153	99	29	0	<b>3,100</b>	8.0%
4.	Crimes against Women	782	126	42	25	19	<b>994</b>	3.0%
5.	Other Crimes	18,218	1,410	3,368	146	110	<b>23,252</b>	59.0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,195</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>39,497</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 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.

According to statistics collected by FAFEN monitors in June 2011, 838 FIRs were registered against murder crimes across the country. However, even more numbers of murders (1,350) were attempted in the reporting month. Attempted murder was the most widely reported crime in the country during June 2011 with 65 districts reporting this crime, followed by hurt in 63 districts and murder in 61 districts of the total 66 monitored districts.

More than half (52%) of the total murder cases were registered in 27 districts in Punjab, followed by 23% in 16 districts of KP, 20% in 13 of Sindh, 4% in four of Balochistan and 1% in ICT. One fourth of the nationwide murder cases were reported in only four districts namely; Karachi (63), Lahore (52), Faisalabad (49) and Peshawar (45). Out of 169 murder cases registered in Sindh, 34% was registered in Karachi alone. Similarly Lahore district reported 12% of the total murder FIRs registered in Punjab. Karachi remained the highest reporting district of this crime, with 63 FIRs registered in June 2011.

Hurt cases were reported in greater numbers (2,304) than any other crime of physical harm. Hurt FIRs were most widely reported in Punjab as all of its monitored 27 districts reported this crime. Twenty seven districts in Punjab, 16 in KP, 13 in Sindh, six in Balochistan and ICT reported 80%, 10%, 7%, 3% and 1% of the registered FIRs against hurt respectively. Faisalabad district reported the highest, 195 (11% of the total), such FIRs in June 2011.

Sixty five districts reported a total of 1,350 attempted murder FIRs, making it the second most frequent crime in the category of physical harm to persons. Attempted murder came out to be most widespread in Punjab as all of its 28 monitored districts reported 65% of total such FIRs. It was followed by 17% in 13 districts in Sindh, 15% in 17 districts in KP, 2% in six districts in Balochistan and 1% in ICT. Lahore district reported the most (380) of such FIRs in June 2011.

As many as 44 districts registered 215 FIRs against accidental death (*Qatl-i-Khata*) during June 2011. Of these, 48% FIRs were registered in 21 districts in Punjab, 38% in eight districts in Sindh, 11% in 12 districts in KP and 4% in three districts in Balochistan. No such case was reported in the ICT during June 2011. As many as 32% of all the accidental death FIRs were registered in Karachi district alone. Karachi accounted for 85% of the total such FIRs registered in Sindh.

A total of 110 cases of illegal confinement were registered in 21 districts across Pakistan. Sixteen districts of Punjab registered 51% of the total such FIRs. In Sindh, 45% such FIRs were solely lodged in three of its districts, followed by 3% in one district in KP and 1% in a district in Balochistan. No such case was reported in ICT. Karachi district reported the highest number (69) of these FIRs – 32% of the total such FIRs registered in Sindh.

Out of total 98 accidental deaths (*Qatl-bis-Sabab*) FIRs registered in 13 districts in the country, 53% were lodged with police in just two districts in Sindh, 39% in seven districts in Punjab and 8% in four districts in KP. No such FIR was reported in either Balochistan or ICT.

Sindh registered the highest number of terrorism related incidents in June 2011 where 15 out of total 32 such cases were reported in just two of its districts. KP was the second in terms of number of terrorism related FIRs with 12 such cases in two of its districts. The remaining five cases were recorded in district Gujranwala in Punjab. This high percentage of terrorism related FIRs in Sindh is due to the recent wave of target killings in its capital, Karachi, where 12 such FIRs (80% of total in Sindh) were registered with the police in June 2011.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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> )	434	27	169	13	190	16	33	4	12	1	838	61
2.	Accidental Death ( <i>Qatl-i-Khata</i> )	103	21	81	8	23	12	8	3	0	0	215	44
3.	Accidental Death ( <i>Qatl-bis-Sabab</i> )	38	7	52	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	98	13
4.	Attempted Murder	878	28	223	13	205	17	29	6	15	1	1,350	65
5.	Hurt	1,835	27	151	13	220	16	66	6	32	1	2,304	63
6.	Illegal Confinement	56	16	50	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	110	21
7.	Terrorism Related Incidents	5	1	15	2	12	2	0	0	0	0	32	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,349</b>		<b>741</b>		<b>661</b>		<b>137</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>4,947</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.

A total of 7,204 FIRs were registered against property related crimes in the monitored districts. Punjab reported maximum 84% (6027 FIRs) of the total property related FIRs. The share of Balochistan was the lowest (85 FIRs) despite the fact that 17 districts were monitored in the region. Sindh reported 12% of the total FIRs of this nature while 25 districts in KP and the ICT reported 2% each of the total property related FIRs in June 2011.

FIRs against theft were lodged most widely (in 57 districts) as well as most frequently (2,586 FIRs). Registration of such FIRs was most widespread in Punjab where 27 of the monitored 28 districts reported 86% of total such crimes, followed by 10% in 12 districts in Sindh, 2% in 12 districts in KP, 1% in five districts in Balochistan and 1% in ICT. The highest numbers of FIRs against theft (406) were registered in Lahore. While Punjab registered most of the FIRs against theft, such crimes were recorded in extraordinarily low numbers (1% of the total) in five districts of Balochistan.

The second highest number of FIRs (1,739) in this category was registered against motor vehicle theft in 43 of the monitored districts in June 2011. Punjab's 24 districts reported a majority (86%) of these, followed by 9% in nine districts in Sindh, 3% in ICT and 1% each in five districts of KP and four of Balochistan. Lahore reported the highest - 540 – FIRs against motor vehicle theft, followed by 328 in Faisalabad, 160 in Multan and 122 in Gujranwala. Major urban locale of Sindh, Karachi, reported 117 such FIRs, followed by 22 in Hyderabad.

Robbery and dacoity was the third most widespread among crimes against property with 1,446 FIRs registered in 46 districts. Twenty four districts in Punjab, 13 in Sindh, five in KP, three in Balochistan and ICT reported 81%, 13%, 5%, 1% and 1% of the total FIRs against this crime respectively. As many as 287 (20% of the total) such FIRs were lodged in Faisalabad, followed by 14% (196 FIRs) in Lahore, 10% (145 FIRs) in Gujranwala and 7% (103 FIRs) in Karachi.

Forty two districts reported 777 FIRs of motor vehicle robbery in total. Nearly three fourths (74%) of total such FIRs were registered in 23 districts of Punjab and 22% were reported in 12 districts of Sindh. Four districts of Balochistan and three of KP respectively reported 4% and 0.3% of all FIRs while no such FIR was registered in ICT. Faisalabad district reported the highest numbers (132) of such FIRs, followed by 129 in Gujranwala, 96 in Karachi and 67 in Lahore.

A startling 91% of the total 624 criminal trespass FIRs registered in 28 districts in total were reported in 20 districts in Punjab. The region of ICT and five districts in Sindh each reported 4% of all such FIRs, followed by 1% in a district of KP and one criminal trespass FIR registered in Balochistan. As many as 20% or 123 of the total such FIRs were reported in Lahore district alone. This was followed by 10% FIRs (64) in Faisalabad.

Nationwide out of 23 FIRs registered against extortion, 83% (19) were registered in Sindh and 17% (4) in Punjab. The highest numbers of such FIRs (17) were registered in the district of Dadu (Sindh), two in Hyderabad and one each in Lahore and Rawalpindi.

Hafizabad district of Punjab registered eight FIRs against criminal misappropriation of property and one such FIR was registered in the district of Bannu (KP) during June 2011. No other region reported such FIRs.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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	2,213	27	269	12	55	12	20	5	29	1	2,586	57
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,490	24	152	9	25	5	19	4	53	1	1,739	43
3.	Extortion	4	3	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	5
4.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,168	24	219	13	31	5	14	3	14	1	1,446	46
5.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	575	23	168	12	3	3	31	4	0	0	777	42
6.	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	8	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	2
7.	Criminal Trespass	569	20	23	5	6	1	1	1	25	1	624	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,027</b>		<b>850</b>		<b>121</b>		<b>85</b>		<b>121</b>		<b>7,204</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. Threat and fraud stood for 8% of the total crimes in all categories registered nationwide.

Region wise, 91% of the total FIRs against threat and fraud crimes was registered in Punjab, 5% in Sindh, 3% in KP and 1% in Balochistan. No FIR was reportedly registered against any threat and fraud crime in ICT.

Among threat and fraud, crimes like cheating, counterfeiting of currency-notes and criminal breach of trust remained the most widespread crimes, reported in 35, 32 and 30 districts respectively. Criminal intimidation, offences against public tranquility, fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property remained least widespread crimes, respectively reported in 19, five and two districts.

Counterfeiting of currency-notes remained the most frequent of the threat and fraud crimes as 1,464 FIRs were logged against this offence in 32 districts. Of them, 97%, were reported in 22 districts of Punjab, 2% in five districts of KP, 1% in four districts of Sindh and 0.2% of the total in a district of Balochistan.

The district of Lahore reported more cases of this offence (393) than any other district in the country. It was followed by Faisalabad where 365 such FIRs were registered.

The second most frequent crime was of cheating as 35 districts registered 680 FIRs against such acts. Like the above mentioned crime cases, 22 districts of Punjab reported most (84%) of such offences, followed by 13% and 3% in six districts each of Sindh and KP respectively. Two such FIRs were also registered in a district of Balochistan. Two districts of Lahore and Faisalabad jointly stood for 57% of all such FIRs registered in Punjab. Lahore reported the highest number (210) of such FIRs in June 2011.

A total of 518 FIRs were registered against the acts of criminal breach of trust in 30 districts – 91% in 21 districts in Punjab, 7% in four of Sindh and 2% were reported in five districts in KP. No such FIR was registered in Balochistan. Faisalabad district reported the highest number (198) of such FIRs, followed by nine in Lahore.

Nineteen districts registered 337 FIRs against criminal intimidation, of which 90% were registered in 16 districts of Punjab while 10% were registered in three districts of KP. No other region reported this crime. Lahore district reported the most 99 such FIRs.

As many as 79 FIRs were filed in five districts of the country for offences against public tranquility. Only two districts of Punjab reported 68% of these total cases, followed by 30% in two districts of Balochistan. One such case was also registered in a district of KP while no such incident was registered by police in Sindh. Fifty three of the total 54 such FIRs reported in Punjab were lodged in Lahore alone.

Of the total 22 FIRs registered in two districts against fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property, 21 were registered in Karachi district alone. The remaining one FIR was lodged in a district of KP. None of the other monitored regions reported this crime in June 2011.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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	54	2	0	0	1	1	24	2	0	0	79	5
2.	Criminal Breach of Trust	472	21	34	4	12	5	0	0	0	0	518	30
3.	Cheating	569	22	87	6	22	6	2	1	0	0	680	35
4.	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	0	0	21	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	2
5.	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	1,420	22	11	4	30	5	3	1	0	0	1,464	32
6.	Criminal Intimidation	304	16	0	0	33	3	0	0	0	0	337	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,819</b>		<b>153</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>3,100</b>	

#### 1.4 Crimes against Women

The category of crimes against women includes offences ranging from 'honour killings' to word, gesture or act intended to insult a women's modesty. During June 2011, a total of 994 FIRs were registered against six offences directed against women.

Assault on women to outrage their modesty, rape and forced marriages were most widely reported of the crimes against women in June as 40, 35 and 23 districts respectively reported 270, 241 and 313 FIRs against these offences. These were followed by FIRs registered against honour killings, marriage related offences and word, gesture or act intended to insult women's modesty which appeared in 15, 11 and one district with a frequency of 36, 133 and 1 FIR, respectively.

Region wise, monitored districts of Punjab had the largest, 79%, share in all the reported crimes against women, followed by Sindh, KP, Balochistan and ICT with 13%, 4%, 3% and 2% of the total respectively.

Forced marriages were most frequently reported crimes against women in June. A total of 313 FIRs (31% of total crimes against women) were reported in 23 districts. Of these, 61% were reported in seven districts in Punjab, nine districts in Sindh reported more than one fourth (26%) of the total, while ICT district and three districts each in Balochistan and KP reported 6%, 5% and 2% of all forced marriage FIRs respectively. Faisalabad reported 70 such FIRs – 37% of total such crimes (190) reported in Punjab. Faisalabad was followed by Okara, Vehari and Hyderabad districts respectively registering 42, 40 and 26 such offences during June 2011.

The second most frequent of the crimes against women was assault or using criminal force to outrage their modesty, against which 270 FIRs were registered in 40 districts. Such offences were reportedly most common and frequent in Punjab where 26 of its monitored 28 districts reported a huge 89% of such FIRs. In KP eight districts reported 7% of such FIRs, followed by four districts of Sindh and two of Balochistan, reporting 3% and 1% of FIRs respectively. Faisalabad and Sargodha districts of Punjab came out to be the highest reporting districts of this crime, each registering 23 such FIRs, followed by Kasur with 21 FIRs.

A total of 241 FIRs were registered against rape in 35 districts in June 2011. Rape was most frequent and widespread in Punjab as 87% of the total cases registered in June 2011 were reported in its 25 districts. Ten percent of the total rape cases were reported in seven districts of Sindh while 3% were registered in three districts of KP. No such FIR was registered in Balochistan or ICT. Faisalabad reported the highest number (29) of such FIRs, followed by Bahawalnagar (24). Other districts where rape cases were registered more frequently included Okara (19), Rahimyar Khan (17), Gujranwala (12), Sargodha (12) and Lahore (11).

Seven districts in Punjab reported an overwhelming 91% of the total 133 FIRs lodged against marriage related offences in 11 districts across the country.

The only district of Sindh reporting crimes of such nature (Karachi) stood for 5% of total FIRs. Three districts of KP followed with 4% of marriage related FIRs. Faisalabad district reported the maximum number (43) of FIRs of this crime, followed by Multan and Muzaffargarh districts of Punjab respectively, registering 33 and 22 such FIRs in June 2011. The data reveals that while the relatively populous northern districts of Punjab registered most marriage related offences, these were also frequently registered in southern parts of the region.

As many as 36 FIRs were lodged against killings on the pretext of 'honour' in 15 districts in June 2011. Women are often victimized for 'honour', a behavioral product of a male dominated patriarchal social system. It not only tends to deny women most of their democratic rights but also excludes them from the social and, by extension, political and economic mainstream. Generally, it is believed that social attitudes regarding women that lead to extreme acts of violence against them like honour killing are more prevalent in far reached tribal regions of the country.

However, the figures collected by FAFEN monitors in June 2011 point to a somewhat different direction. As many as 53% of the total 36 FIRs against honour killings were reported in seven districts of Punjab which is the most populated province and has, perhaps, the largest urban middle class. Five of the total 19 such incidences in Punjab were registered in Sahiwal district while four others were reported in Faisalabad, the second largest metropolis of Punjab.

Among other regions, six incidents each of honour killings were registered in three districts each of Sindh and Balochistan while five such unfortunate incidents were registered in two districts of KP.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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.	Honour Killings	19	7	6	3	5	2	6	3	0	0	36	15
2.	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage their Modesty	241	26	7	4	18	8	4	2	0	0	270	40
3.	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	190	7	82	9	7	3	15	3	19	1	313	23
4.	Rape	210	25	24	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	241	35
5.	Offences Relating to Marriage	121	7	7	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	133	11
6.	Word, Gesture or Act Intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>782</b>		<b>126</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>994</b>	

## 1.5 Other Crimes

The largest share in the overall FIRs collected in June 2011 was that of other crimes that constituted 59% of the total cases. Seventy eight percent of all (23,252) the FIRs of other crimes were reported in 26 districts of Punjab, 14% in 14 districts of KP, 6% in 11 districts of Sindh, 1% in seven of Balochistan and 0.4% were reported in ICT.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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	18,218	26	1,410	11	3,368	14	146	7	110	1	2,3252	59

## 2. Ten Most Frequently Registered Crimes

All the FIRs registered against ten most frequently reported crimes constituted 35% of the overall caseload. These ten most frequently reported offences include theft, hurt and motor vehicle theft as three top crimes that stood for 7%, 6% and 4% of all the registered FIRs. These were followed by counterfeiting currency notes (4%), robbery and dacoity (4%), attempted murder (3%) and murder (2%). Besides, motor vehicle robbery, cheating and criminal breach of trust were ranked 8th, 9th and 10th most frequent crimes in the country in June 2011 with 2%, 2% and 1% of the nationwide registered crimes respectively.

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

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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	2,213	27	269	12	55	12	20	5	29	1	2,586	57
2.	Hurt	1,835	27	151	13	220	16	66	6	32	1	2,304	63
3.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,490	24	152	9	25	5	19	4	53	1	1,739	43

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab		Sindh		KP		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
4.	Counterfeiting Currency Notes	1,420	22	11	4	30	5	3	1	0	0	1,464	32
5.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,168	24	219	13	31	5	14	3	14	1	1,446	46
6.	Attempted Murder	878	28	223	13	205	17	29	6	15	1	1,350	65
7.	Murder	434	27	169	13	190	16	33	4	12	1	838	61
8.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	575	23	168	12	3	3	31	4	0	0	777	42
9.	Cheating	569	22	87	6	22	6	2	1	0	0	680	35
10.	Criminal Breach of Trust	472	21	34	4	12	5	0	0	0	0	518	30

### 3. Five Most Widespread Crimes

Attempted murder came out to be the most widely reported crime in June 2011, as a total of 1,350 FIRs were registered in 65 out of 66 monitored districts. Except Jhal Magsi district in Balochistan, all the 65 districts monitored reported cases of attempted murder. It was followed by hurt offences, of which 2,304 cases were reported in 63 districts. Reported in 61 districts, murder came out to be the third most widespread crime, with 838 cases in 61 of the country's districts. Although the highest number of FIRs (2,586), among the five most widespread crimes, was registered against theft, it was comparatively less widespread as 57 districts reported this crime. It was followed by robbery and dacoity against which 1,446 FIRs were registered in 46 districts.

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

Sr. No.	Crimes	Number of Reporting Districts	Total Cases
1.	Attempted Murder	65	<b>1,350</b>
2.	Hurt	63	<b>2,304</b>
3.	Murder	61	<b>838</b>
4.	Theft	57	<b>2,586</b>
5.	Robbery and Dacoity	46	<b>1,446</b>

### 4. Five Districts Reporting the Most Crimes

The top five districts with reference to crime reportage in June 2011 were Lahore, Faisalabad, Peshawar, Multan and Kasur. Nearly one fourth (24%) of the nationwide registered FIRs were reported in Lahore alone, followed by 10% in Faisalabad, 5% in Peshawar and 4% each in Multan and Kasur.

More FIRs of physical harm (569) were registered in Lahore compared to those in Faisalabad (320). While Peshawar district was third in reporting the highest number of crimes. More cases of physical harm (190) were registered in Multan compared to Peshawar (174). While the maximum numbers of property related FIRs (1,333) were registered in Lahore, Faisalabad district reported most crimes against women with 169 such offences, followed by Multan, 57 and Lahore 41. The maximum numbers of threat and fraud crimes (846) were registered in Lahore.

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

Sr. No.	Province	Crime Category District	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons		Crimes Pertaining to Property		Threat and Fraud Crimes		Crimes against Women		Other Crimes		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	% Share in Total	No. of Cases	% Share in Total
1.	Punjab	Lahore	569	1%	1,333	3%	846	2%	41	0.1%	6,609	17%	9,398	24%
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	320	1%	1,187	3.0%	707	2%	169	0.4%	1,411	4%	3,794	10%
3.	KP	Peshawar	174	0.4%	39	0.1%	53	0.1%	8	0.0%	1,627	4%	1,901	5%
4.	Punjab	Multan	190	1%	404	1.0%	128	0.3%	57	0.1%	756	2%	1,535	4%
5.	Punjab	Kasur	125	0.3%	128	0.3%	57	0.1%	28	0.1%	1,112	3%	1,450	4%
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,378</b>		<b>3,091</b>		<b>1,791</b>		<b>303</b>		<b>11,515</b>		<b>18,078</b>	

### Annex: List of Monitored Districts

Sr. No.	Province	District	Sr. No.	Province	District	Sr. No.	Province	District
1.	Punjab	Lahore	23.	Punjab	Layyah	45.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	24.	Punjab	Khushab	46.	KP	Swabi
3.	Punjab	Multan	25.	Punjab	Jhelum	47.	KP	Upper Dir
4.	Punjab	Kasur	26.	Punjab	Jhang	48.	KP	Haripur
5.	Punjab	Okara	27.	Punjab	Rawalpindi	49.	KP	Karak
6.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan	28.	Punjab	Chakwal	50.	KP	Lakki Marwat
7.	Punjab	Sargodha	29.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz	51.	KP	Shangla
8.	Punjab	Bahawalnagar	30.	Sindh	Hyderabad	52.	KP	Battagram
9.	Punjab	Muzaffargarh	31.	Sindh	Larkana	53.	KP	Kohistan
10.	Punjab	Gujrat	32.	Sindh	Badin	54.	KP	Bannu
11.	Punjab	Sahiwal	33.	Sindh	Sukkur	55.	KP	Lower Dir
12.	Punjab	Gujranwala	34.	Sindh	Benazirabad	56.	KP	Chitral
13.	Punjab	Vehari	35.	Sindh	Shikarpur	57.	KP	Charsadda
14.	Punjab	Khanewal	36.	Sindh	Thatta	58.	KP	Peshawar
15.	Punjab	Lodhran	37.	Sindh	Dadu	59.	Balochistan	Nasirabad
16.	Punjab	Pakpattan	38.	Sindh	Jamshoro	60.	Balochistan	Jaffarabad
17.	Punjab	Hafizabad	39.	Sindh	Umerkot	61.	Balochistan	Zhob
18.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan	40.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas	62.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah
19.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	41.	Sindh	Karachi	63.	Balochistan	Nushki
20.	Punjab	Narowal	42.	KP	Hangu	64.	Balochistan	Jhal Magsi
21.	Punjab	Mianwali	43.	KP	Buner	65.	Balochistan	Quetta
22.	Punjab	Rajanpur	44.	KP	Mansehra	66.	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 (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, infirmity [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".



Sr. No.	Crime	Section of Pakistan Penal Code (Act of XLV 1860)	Definition of the Crime
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.
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	Honour 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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