

Pakistan Crime Monitor

A report based on crime statistics collected from 55 DPO offices in Pakistan during April 2011



Murder and Crimes against Women Frequent in Urban Districts

Serious crimes like murder and rape were frequently reported in urban districts of the country in April 2011. The highest numbers of FIRs regarding murder (98) were registered in the district of Karachi while the district of Lahore reported the highest number of rape cases (29).

The regions of Punjab and Sindh reported more crimes against women – 79% and 12% respectively - compared to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Balochistan which reported 6% and 1% of the total, respectively. Crimes against women are generally regarded as the outcome of certain socially sanctioned prejudices against women, especially in rural and largely inaccessible tribal areas. However the data suggests that these might be prevalent in developed urban centers of the country as well. During April 2011 most numbers of crimes against women were reported in Lahore.

A total of 29,505 FIRs were registered in 55 districts of the country monitored by Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) during the month of April 2011. Patterns of reportage varied across different regions in the country. More than half of all FIRs filed against each category of crime were lodged in the DPO offices monitored in Punjab. On average, each monitored district of Punjab recorded a total of 1,069 FIRs. Sindh followed with an average of 209 FIRs registered in each of its monitored districts, while in ICT and KP the average figures were 205 and 136 respectively. With an average of 58 FIRs in each monitored district, Balochistan emerged as the province with the least number of reported crimes. On the whole, more districts (23) were monitored in Punjab compared to other regions, and it is also more densely populated than others, which may be a factor in the number of FIRs. While the high numbers of crime of all categories in Punjab is cause for concern, it also shows better reportage and increased level of trust between the people and public institutions. Similarly, lower numbers of registered crimes in other regions does not imply that crimes are less prevalent, but could indicate reluctance of police to record crimes, lack of public trust in law enforcement organizations, or a preference for parallel justice systems like *jirgas* or *panchayats*.

It was noted that crimes causing physical harm to people made a fifth of all FIRs registered in the country in April 2011. These included murder and attempted murder, which together made 47% of all FIRs registered against physical harm across the country. On average, 22 FIRs were registered against murder cases per day in the monitored districts. Karachi district in Sindh reported the highest number of murder cases with 98 FIRs.

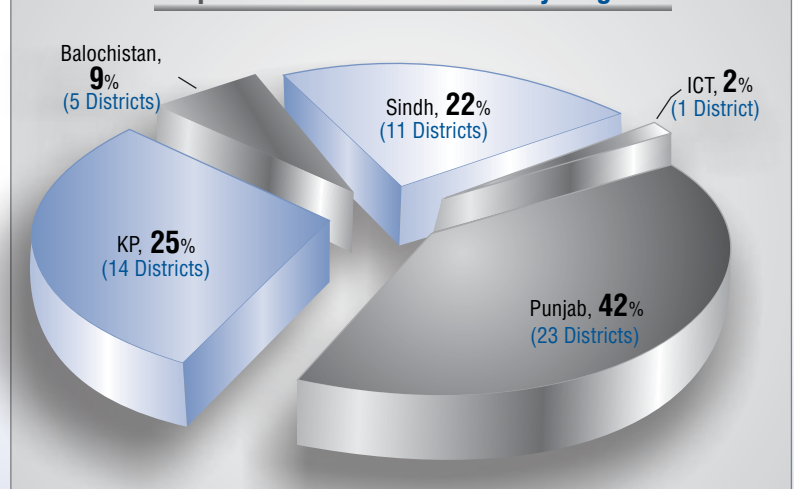
Crimes against women constituted 3% of the total crimes, and on average, 28 crimes against women took place each day in the reporting districts. The most frequently occurring crime against women was kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her to marry, with 304 FIRs, followed by rape with 186 FIRs. For other offences relating to marriage, honor killing, or crimes involving word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman, nine, six and three FIRs were registered nationwide, and no such FIRs were filed in either the three districts monitored in Balochistan or ICT. Honor killings, which as per common perception, occur in remote rural communities with a feudal social setup, were also observed in an urban district i.e., Faisalabad, where two cases of honor killings were reported.

A quarter of all reported crimes in April were related to property with a total of 7,329 FIRs registered nationwide. Region-wise, Punjab reported 90% of these FIRs followed by 7% in Sindh and 1% each in KP, Balochistan and ICT.

The number of registered crimes of threat and fraud was 2,540 (9% of the total) in monitored districts of the country in April 2011. Districts monitored in Punjab reported an overwhelming 92% of these crimes while the regions of Sindh, KP and Balochistan respectively reported 5%, 2% and 1% of the total such FIRs. No FIR was reportedly registered against any of the crimes in this category in ICT during April 2011.

In order to collect the crime statistics, FAFEN monitors visited offices of District Police Officers (DPO) in 55 districts across the country during April 2011. Of these, 23 districts were monitored in Punjab, 14 in KP, 12 in Sindh, five in Balochistan and the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Graph A: Districts Monitored by Region



1. Region Wise Analysis of Reported Crimes

The crimes included in FAFEN's monthly Pakistan Crime Monitor have been categorized as: 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 29,505 FIRs were filed against all the monitored crimes in 55 districts of the country during April 2011. Ten percent or 3,042 of the total registered FIRs in April 2011 pertained to crimes that involved physical harm to persons. Region-wise, 68% of these were registered in monitored districts of Punjab followed by 17% in Sindh, 12% in KP, 3% in Balochistan and 1% in ICT. Lahore district of Punjab reported the highest number (409) of such FIRs, which is more than those registered in all the DPOs monitored in the entire region of KP.

Crimes pertaining to property were reported in 7,329 FIRs, a fifth of the total crimes reported in April 2011. A vast majority of these – 90% - were reported in districts monitored in Punjab while 7% were reported in Sindh and 1% each in KP, Balochistan and ICT. Lahore district of Punjab reported most such crimes as 36% of all FIRs registered against crimes pertaining to property were reported in the district. Cases of threat and fraud made 9% of all reported crime, as 2,540 FIRs were registered in 55 districts nationwide. Punjab was observed to have registered the most FIRs; 92% of the total, with 36% of the total cases reported from the district of Lahore. In other regions - 5% of all FIRs were reported in Sindh, 2% in KP and 1% in Balochistan. No such FIR was registered in ICT.

As many as 845 FIRs of crimes against women were reported in the monitored districts in April, nationwide. These make up 3% of the FIRs registered against all the crimes in monitored districts during April 2011. Majority of these cases, 79%, were reported in Punjab while Sindh, KP, Balochistan and ICT reported 12%, 7% and 1% each, respectively. Nearly 13% of all the FIRs registered for crimes against women were reported in Lahore district of Punjab alone.

Other (minor) crimes constituted 53% of the nationwide total and 82% of these were registered in Punjab while 9% in KP, 8% in Sindh and 1% each were reported in Balochistan and ICT, respectively.

Methodology

FAFEN has launched a nationwide initiative to monitor governance processes under its Democratic Governance Program, 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 150 National Assembly constituencies of 108 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 in Monitored Districts

Sr. No.	Crime Category	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	ICT	Total	Percent of Total
1.	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons	2,061	504	365	84	28	3,042	10.3%
2.	Crimes Pertaining to Property	6,599	528	77	49	76	7,329	24.8%
3.	Crimes of Threat and Fraud	2,343	124	50	23	0	2,540	8.6%
4.	Crimes Against Women	668	104	57	11	5	845	2.9%
5.	Other Crimes	12,927	1,249	1,353	124	96	15,749	53.4%
Total		24,598	2,509	1,902	291	205	29,505	100.0%

1.1 Crimes Involving Physical Harm To Persons

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

FIRs against hurt constituted 42% of all reported cases of crimes in the physical harm category, as 1,269 such FIRs were reported in 52 of the 55 monitored districts in April 2011. Twenty two districts in Punjab reported 80% of these cases, 9% were reported in 14 districts in KP, 6% in 11 districts in Sindh, 3% in four districts in Balochistan and 1% in ICT. Lahore district Punjab reported the highest number (163) of FIRs in the reporting month.

A total of 752 FIRs against attempted murder were lodged in the police stations of 54 (maximum districts for any crime) districts. The share of 23 reporting districts of Punjab in total attempted murder cases was 59% while 12 districts of Sindh reported 23%, 14 of KP reported 14%, four of Balochistan reported 3% and ICT district stood for 1% of the total. Lahore district of Punjab registered most attempted murder FIRs with 15% of the 752 FIRs followed by 9% in Karachi district of Sindh.

The third most frequently reported FIRs in the physical harm category were of murder. A total of 672 FIRs were registered in 49 districts. All the monitored districts of Punjab except (Rawalpindi) reported 58% of the total murder FIRs followed by 23% in 10 districts in Sindh. Nearly 20% of the murder cases registered in Punjab took place in Lahore district while 63% of the murder cases reported in Sindh were filed in Karachi district alone. However, murder cases were most widespread in KP where all the 14 monitored districts reported 16% of total murder FIRs. Fifteen FIRs were reported in two districts in Balochistan and three in ICT.

Nineteen districts of Punjab reported 61% of the total 155 FIRs registered against the cases of accidental death (1) or Qatl-i-Khata in 36 districts in April 2011. Furthermore, six districts of Sindh, nine of KP and two of Balochistan reported 18%, 17% and 4% of the total such cases respectively. However, no such FIR was reported in ICT during the month of April 2011. Karachi district of Sindh reported 14% of the total such FIRs followed by 9% of the total in Gujranwala district of Punjab.

The situation was similar with regard to the 110 FIRs registered against accidental death (2) cases in 13 districts; 64% were reported in 11 districts in Punjab alone. Furthermore, the district of Lahore reported more than half (41) of all such FIRs registered in Punjab. Thirty five percent of the nationwide FIRs against accidental death (2) were registered in Karachi district in Sindh. While one district of KP reported one such FIR, no such FIR was reported either in Balochistan or ICT.

Ten districts of Punjab reported 58% of the total 69 FIRs registered against cases of illegal confinement in 13 districts of the country. However, the remaining 41% (highest among all monitored districts in the country) of FIRs were reported in Karachi district of Sindh. One such FIR was reported in one district in KP. No such case was registered by police in Balochistan and ICT during April.

Seven monitored districts, across the country, reported 14 FIRs related to incidents of terrorism of which four were lodged in three districts of Punjab, six in two of Sindh and four others were filed in two districts of KP. No such FIR was registered, however, either in Balochistan or ICT during the reporting month.

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 (Qatl-e-Amad)	393	22	156	10	105	14	15	2	3	1	672	49
2.	Accidental Death 1 (Qatl-i-Khata)	95	19	28	6	26	9	6	2	0	0	155	36
3.	Accidental Death 2 (Qatl-bis-Sabab)	70	11	39	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	110	13
4.	Attempted Murder	443	23	174	12	109	14	19	4	8	1	753	54
5.	Hurt (Injury)	1,016	22	73	11	119	14	44	4	17	1	1,269	52
6.	Illegal Confinement	40	10	28	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	69	13
7.	Terrorism- Related Incidents	4	3	6	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	14	7
Total		2,061		504		365		84		28		3,042	

1.2 Crimes Pertaining To Property

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

Theft was the most frequently occurring crime in the category pertaining to property, as 2,697 FIRs were filed in 51 monitored districts. These made up 37% of the total 7,329 FIRs filed for crimes pertaining to property in April 2011. A majority of FIRs - 91% - registered against theft were reported in 22 districts of Punjab. Twelve districts of Sindh reported 7% of the total theft cases – 13 of KP reported 2%, ICT reported 1% of the total while 0.2% of the total FIRs against theft were filed in three districts of Balochistan. Lahore (Punjab) reported highest numbers, 755, of such cases followed by 346 cases in Faisalabad (Punjab). Together these two districts formed 45% of total theft FIRs registered in 22 districts in Punjab.

Cases of motor vehicle theft made 27% (1,977) of the total property related FIRs. A major portion of these cases, 92%, were reported in 21 districts in Punjab. Nine districts in Sindh followed with 5% of the total cases, while 1% each was reported in Balochistan and ICT. Seven such FIRs were registered in five districts in KP as well. Lahore district (Punjab) reported maximum numbers, 996, of such FIRs. Nearly three fourths (74%) of the total such FIRs filed in Punjab, were reported in two of its districts; Lahore and Faisalabad.

Robbery and dacoity was the third most frequently reported crime, against which a total of 1,548 FIRs were registered in 40 districts of the country in April 2011. Twenty districts of Punjab reported 89% of these FIRs followed by ten districts of Sindh reporting 9%, while six districts of KP, three of Balochistan and ICT reported 1% each of the total robbery and dacoity FIRs. Almost equal numbers of such FIRs were reported in six districts of KP and in ICT district. ICT reported more than twice the number of such FIRs reported in three districts of Balochistan. The highest numbers of these FIRs, 495, were reported in Lahore district of Punjab. A total of 25 districts reported 578 FIRs of criminal trespass, majority of which, 92%, were reported in 15 districts of Punjab, 3% each in six districts of Sindh and in ICT while two districts of KP and one of Balochistan reported 1% each of the total such crimes.

Cases of motor vehicle robbery were reported in 502 FIRs in 35 districts nationwide. Like most other categories of crime, 80% of such FIRs were reported in 18 districts of Punjab while ten districts of Sindh, one district of Balochistan and six of KP registered 17%, 2% and 1% of the total FIRs against motor vehicle robbery respectively. However, no such FIR was filed in ICT during April 2011. Nearly 27% of all such FIRs registered in Punjab were filed in Lahore district followed by 20% in Faisalabad district.

Fourteen FIRs were lodged against the crimes of extortion in four districts of Punjab and eight other FIRs were registered in Hyderabad district of Sindh. Together these two regions reported 22 FIRs related to extortion in April 2011, while no district in any other region reported such crimes.

Five FIRs were registered against criminal misappropriation of property in three of the 55 monitored districts. Two such FIRs each were registered in one district each of Sindh and Balochistan while one such FIR was filed in a KP district.

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	2,452	22	181	12	42	13	8	3	14	1	2,697	51
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,826	21	98	9	7	5	17	1	29	1	1,977	37
3.	Criminal Trespass	534	15	19	6	4	2	3	1	18	1	578	25
4.	Motor Vehicle Robbery	401	18	83	10	7	6	11	1	0	0	502	35
5.	Criminal Misappropriation of Property	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	5	3
6.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,372	20	137	10	16	6	8	3	15	1	1,548	40
7.	Extortion	14	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	5
Total		6,599		528		77		49		76		7,329	

1.3 Threat and Fraud Crimes

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 crimes stood for 9% of the total crimes in all categories registered nationwide. During the month of April 2011, no FIR was filed against any of the crime in the category of threat and fraud in ICT.

The counterfeiting of currency notes was the most frequent and widely reported crime in the category of threat and fraud in April 2011. A total of 1,152 FIRs were registered against this crime in the monitored districts of the country, out of which 96% were registered in 17 districts of Punjab, 2% each in four districts of Sindh and six of KP and 1% of the total cases was reported in a district of Balochistan. Lahore district of Punjab reported maximum, 338, or 29% of the nationwide crimes in this category.

Cheating accounted for 23% of all reported cases of threat and fraud. Of the total 591 FIRs registered in 27 districts, 86% were reported in 18 districts of Punjab. Of the remaining 82 FIRs registered in April 2011, 63 were reported in three districts of Sindh, 18 in five districts of KP and one was registered in Balochistan. No such FIR was reported in ICT during the reporting month. Lahore district reported the maximum number, 204, of such FIRs in April.

A total of 506 FIRs were registered in 21 districts against criminal breach of trust, making it the third most widely-reported crime in the category of threat

and fraud. Almost all (98%) of such FIRs were lodged in 17 districts of Punjab during April 2011. Four such FIRs were reportedly lodged in two districts of KP and two each in one district each of Sindh and Balochistan. Lahore district of Punjab reported the most numbers, 225, of such FIRs.

Nationwide, 155 FIRs were lodged against criminal intimidation – 150 in nine districts of Punjab and five in two districts in KP. No such FIR was reported in Balochistan or Sindh.

Reports of 102 FIRs of offences against public tranquility were registered in six districts during April. More than three fourths (77%) of these FIRs were lodged in Lahore district of Punjab and 14 FIRs were registered in Quetta district of Balochistan. Four and three FIRs of this nature were respectively reported in one district each of Sindh and KP.

All the 34 FIRs registered against cases of fraudulent deeds and dispossession of property, were reported in two districts of Sindh during the month of April 2011. Sindh remained the only region reporting this crime as no FIR of this nature was reported from any other region.

Table 1.3: Threat and Fraud 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.	Criminal Intimidation	150	9	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	155	11
2.	Offences Against Public Tranquility	81	3	4	1	3	1	14	1	0	0	102	6
3.	Counterfeiting Currency- Notes	1,105	17	21	4	20	6	6	1	0	0	1,152	28
4.	Cheating	509	18	63	3	18	5	1	1	0	0	591	27
5.	Criminal Breach of Trust	498	17	2	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	506	21
6.	Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property	0	0	34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	2
Total		2,343		124		50		23		0		2,540	

1.4 Crimes against Women

In April 2011, 845 FIRs were filed against crimes directed towards women. Region-wise, 79% of these crimes were reported in Punjab, followed by 12% in Sindh, 7% in KP and 1% each in Balochistan and ICT.

A total of 304 FIRs nationwide were registered against kidnapping, abducting or inducing women to compel them to marry in 29 of the 55 districts monitored by FAFEN in April. Nine districts of Punjab reported 64% of these FIRs. Slightly less than a quarter (23%) of FIRs against kidnapping, abducting or inducing women to compel them to marry were reported in nine districts of Sindh, followed by 12% in eight districts of KP. Four incidents were reportedly registered in three districts of Balochistan. However, no such case was registered in ICT during April. Okara district of Punjab reported 64 such FIRs, the highest for any district, followed by Gujranwala district of Punjab reporting 48 FIRs in April.

As many as 193 FIRs of assault or the use of criminal force against women with the intent to outrage her modesty were registered in 26 districts of the country in April. Of these, 91% were reported in 19 districts of Punjab. Eight such FIRs were registered in three districts of KP, six in a district of Balochistan and three such FIRs were reported in three districts of Sindh. No such case was reportedly registered in ICT. Lahore district reported the highest number, 41, of FIRs of this kind in April.

A total of 186 FIRs were registered against cases of rape nationwide in April. A majority of these cases - 84% - were reported in 16 districts of Punjab and 11% in seven districts of Sindh. Five such cases were registered in ICT, four in three districts of KP and one in a single district of Balochistan.

Of the total 133 FIRs registered against offences relating to marriage, 122 (or 92%) were registered in five districts of Punjab. Eight such FIRs were registered in two districts of Sindh and three were filed in two districts of KP. No such FIRs were reported in either Balochistan or ICT. Rahimyar Khan district of Punjab reported the highest number, 48, of such FIRs followed by 42 in Lahore (Punjab) and 22 in Multan (Punjab).

Eleven FIRs of honor killings were reported in six districts monitored nationwide in April. Of these, FIRs against 8 cases were registered in three districts of Punjab, two in two districts of Sindh and one such incident was reported to police in a district of KP. No such FIR was registered in Balochistan and ICT. Attock district of Punjab reported three such incidents, which is the highest number for any district in the country.

Nationwide, 18 FIRs were registered in three districts against words, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman in April. Twelve cases were reported in Gujranwala district of Punjab and the remaining six were reported in two districts of KP. No other region reported this crime in April 2011.

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.	Kidnapping, Abducting or Inducing Woman to Compel to Marry, etc.	194	9	71	9	35	8	4	3	0	0	304	29
2.	Rape	156	16	20	7	4	3	1	1	5	1	186	28
3.	Assault or Criminal Force to Woman with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	176	19	3	3	8	3	6	1	0	0	193	26
4.	Offences Relating to Marriage	122	5	8	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	133	9
5.	Honor Killings	8	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	6
6.	Word, Gesture or Act Intended to Insult the Modesty of a Woman	12	1	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	18	3
Total		668		104		57		11		5		845	

1.5 Other (Minor) Crimes

FIRs of other (minor) crimes constituted 53% of the total FIRs registered nationwide. Twenty two districts of Punjab, 9 of KP, 12 of Sindh, five of Balochistan and ICT reported 82%, 9%, 8% and 1% each of the total other crimes in April 2011.

Table 1.5: Other (Minor) 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	12,927	22	1,249	12	1,353	9	124	5	96	1	15,749	49

2. Ten Most Frequently Registered Crimes

Theft, motor vehicle theft and robbery and dacoity topped the list of most frequently reported crimes in April 2011. Respectively, they accounted for 9%, 7% and 5% of all FIRs. Hurt and counterfeiting currency-notes constituted 4% each of the total FIRs reported nationwide, while attempted murder and murder stood for 3% and 2% of the total, respectively. Cheating, criminal trespass and criminal breach of trust were also included in the list of top ten crimes, each representing 2% of all registered FIRs.

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	2,452	22	181	12	42	13	8	3	14	1	2,697	51
2.	Motor Vehicle Theft	1,826	21	98	9	7	5	17	1	29	1	1,977	37
3.	Robbery and Dacoity	1,372	20	137	10	16	6	8	3	15	1	1,548	40
4.	Hurt (Injury)	1,016	22	73	11	119	14	44	4	17	1	1,269	52
5.	Counterfeiting Currency-Notes	1,105	17	21	4	20	6	6	1	0	0	1,152	28
6.	Attempted Murder	443	23	174	12	109	14	19	4	8	1	753	54
7.	Murder	393	22	156	10	105	14	15	2	3	1	672	49
8.	Cheating	509	18	63	3	18	5	1	1	0	0	591	27
9.	Criminal Trespass	534	15	19	6	4	2	3	1	18	1	578	25
10.	Criminal Breach of Trust	498	17	2	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	506	21

3. Five Most Widespread Crimes

Attempted murder was the most widely reported crime, with 753 FIRs reported in 54 of the 55 districts monitored nationwide during April 2011. It was followed by 1,269 FIRs against hurt reported in 52 districts, along with 2,697 FIRs of theft registered in 51 districts. Murder was the fourth most widespread crime in April 2011, as 672 murder FIRs were lodged in 49 districts of the country. Robbery and Dacoity was the fifth most widespread crime, with 1,548 cases reported in 40 of the 55 districts monitored during April 2011.

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

Sr. No.	Crimes	No. of Reporting Districts	No. of Cases
1.	Attempted Murder	54	753
2.	Hurt (Injury)	52	1,269
3.	Theft	51	2,697
4.	Murder	49	672
5.	Robbery and Dacoity	40	1,548

4. Five Districts Reporting the Most Crimes

All the five districts reporting the most crimes during April 2011 - Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Multan and Sargodha - were in Punjab. As many as 14,501 FIRs were filed in the top five districts, which constituted 49% of the total FIRs registered in the monitored districts, nationwide.

Lahore district remained at the top of the list and represented more than one fourth (26%) of the overall crimes. Faisalabad district followed with 12% of all the registered FIRs, Gujranwala district came third with 7%, and Multan district fourth with 5%. The district of Sargodha reported the fifth highest number of FIRs, representing 4% of the total.

Most numbers of FIRs of physical harm, 409, were registered in Lahore followed by Karachi (although not among the top five districts) reporting 283 such FIRs. Gujranwala district reported slightly more numbers of FIRs of physical harm, 123, than Faisalabad which reported 121. Lahore reported more FIRs for crimes against women (113) followed by Gujranwala, Multan and Faisalabad districts reporting 74, 50 and 42 FIRs, respectively. Similarly, FIRs registered against property related crimes were reported more frequently in Multan (501) than Gujranwala (381). Lahore, however, reported highest number of property related FIRs, 2,608 followed by Faisalabad with 1,079 such FIRs.

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

Sr. No.	Province	Crime Category	Crimes Involving Physical Harm to Persons		Crimes against Property		Threat and Fraud		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	409	1.4%	2,608	8.8%	906	3.1%	113	0.4%	3,634	12.3%	7,670	26.0%
2.	Punjab	Faisalabad	121	0.4%	1,079	3.7%	422	1.4%	42	0.1%	1,762	6.0%	3,426	11.6%
3.	Punjab	Gujranwala	123	0.4%	381	1.3%	176	0.6%	74	0.3%	1,268	4.3%	2,022	6.9%
4.	Punjab	Multan	126	0.4%	501	1.7%	148	0.5%	50	0.2%	592	2.0%	1,417	4.8%
5.	Punjab	Sargodha	161	0.5%	199	0.7%	56	0.2%	26	0.1%	793	2.7%	1,235	4.2%

Annex: List of Monitored Districts

Sr. No.	Province	Districts	Sr. No.	Province	Districts	Sr. No.	Province	Districts
1.	Sindh	Tharparkur	19.	Punjab	Faisalabad	37.	Sindh	Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto (Nawabshah)
2.	KP	Kohat	20.	Sindh	Thatta	38.	Balochistan	Loralai
3.	Balochistan	Nasirabad	21.	Punjab	Dera Ghazi Khan	39.	Punjab	Gujranwala
4.	Balochistan	Quetta	22.	ICT	Islamabad	40.	Punjab	Rahimyar Khan
5.	Punjab	Jhang	23.	Sindh	Badin	41.	KP	Haripur
6.	Punjab	Khushab	24.	Punjab	Hafizabad	42.	KP	Mansehra
7.	Sindh	Larkana	25.	Punjab	Gujrat	43.	KP	Charsadda
8.	Sindh	Hyderabad	26.	Punjab	Sialkot	44.	KP	Swabi
9.	Sindh	Karachi	27.	Punjab	Lahore	45.	KP	Kohistan
10.	Punjab	Rajanpur	28.	Punjab	Kasur	46.	KP	Chitral
11.	Sindh	Mirpurkhas	29.	KP	Abbottabad	47.	Sindh	Tando Mohammad Khan
12.	Sindh	Tando Allahyar	30.	KP	Buner	48.	Balochistan	Nushki
13.	Sindh	Umerkot	31.	Punjab	Multan	49.	KP	Dera Ismail Khan
14.	Punjab	Attock	32.	Balochistan	Killa Abdullah	50.	Punjab	Bhakkar
15.	Sindh	Naushero Feroz	33.	Punjab	Jhelum	51.	Punjab	Layyah
16.	KP	Karak	34.	Punjab	Rawalpindi	52.	Punjab	Mianwali
17.	KP	Lakki Marwat	35.	Punjab	Toba Tek Singh	53.	Punjab	Sahiwal
18.	KP	Bannu	36.	Punjab	Sargodha	54.	Punjab	Okara
						55.	KP	Tank

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, infianity [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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