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# The Metrics of Terrorism and Instability in Pakistan

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## Ten countries with the most terrorist attacks, 2013

| Country            | Total Attacks | Total Killed | Total Wounded | Average Number Killed per Attack | Average Number Wounded per Attack |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Iraq               | 2495          | 6378         | 14956         | 2.56                             | 5.99                              |
| Pakistan           | 1920          | 2315         | 4989          | 1.21                             | 2.60                              |
| Afghanistan        | 1144          | 3111         | 3717          | 2.72                             | 3.25                              |
| India              | 622           | 405          | 717           | 0.65                             | 1.15                              |
| Philippines        | 450           | 279          | 413           | 0.62                             | 0.92                              |
| Thailand           | 332           | 131          | 398           | 0.39                             | 1.20                              |
| Nigeria            | 300           | 1817         | 457           | 6.06                             | 1.52                              |
| Yemen              | 295           | 291          | 583           | 0.99                             | 1.98                              |
| Syria <sup>2</sup> | 212           | 1074         | 1773          | 5.07                             | 8.36                              |
| Somalia            | 197           | 408          | 485           | 2.07                             | 2.46                              |

# Pakistani Terrorism: State Department Country Profile

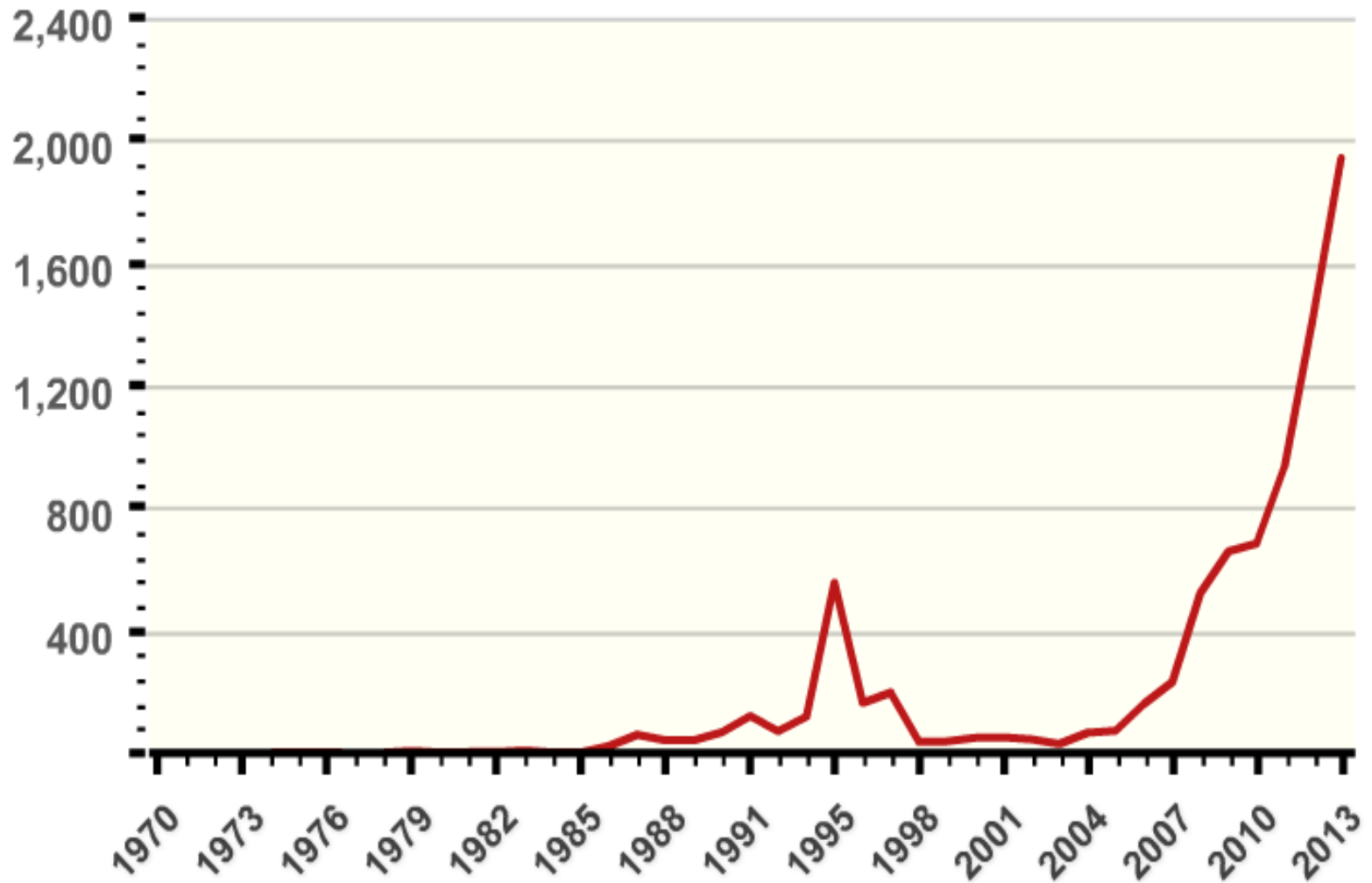
- The total number of terrorist attacks reported in Pakistan increased 36.8 percent between 2012 and 2013. Fatalities increased 25.3 percent and injuries increased 36.9 percent.
- No specific perpetrator organization was identified for 86.2 percent of all attacks in Pakistan. Of the remaining attacks, nearly half (49%) were carried out by the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Attacks attributed to the TTP killed more than 550 and wounded more than 1,200 in 2013.
- Twenty other groups, including a number of Baloch nationalist groups such as the Baloch Republican Army, the Baloch Liberation Army, the Baloch Liberation Front, and the Baloch Liberation Tigers, carried out attacks in Pakistan, particularly in Balochistan.
- More than 37 percent of all attacks in Pakistan took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, 28.4 percent took place in Balochistan, and 21.2 percent took place in Sindh province. The proportion of attacks in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) decreased from 19.6 percent in 2012 to 9.4 percent in 2013.
- The most frequently attacked types of targets in Pakistan were consistent with global patterns. More than 22 percent of all attacks primarily targeted private citizens and property, more than 17 percent primarily targeted the police, and more than 11 percent primarily targeted general (non-diplomatic) government entities.
- However, these three types of targets accounted for a smaller proportion of attacks in Pakistan (51.1%) than they did globally (61.7%). Instead, terrorist attacks in Pakistan were almost twice as likely to target educational institutions (6.4%) and more than three times as likely to target violent political parties (4.4%), organizations that have at times engaged in both electoral politics and terrorist violence.

## Ten Perpetrator Groups with the Most Worldwide Attacks, 2013

| Perpetrator Group Name                                 | Total Attacks | Total Killed | Average Number Killed per Attack |
|--|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Taliban  | 641           | 2340         | 3.65                             |
| Al-Qa'ida in Iraq/Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant | 401           | 1725         | 4.30                             |
| Boko Haram   | 213           | 1589         | 7.46                             |
| Maoists (India)/Communist Party of India - Maoist      | 203           | 190          | 0.94                             |
| Al-Shabaab   | 195           | 512          | 2.63                             |
| Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)                        | 134           | 589          | 4.40                             |
| New People's Army (NPA)                                | 118           | 88           | 0.75                             |
| Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)              | 84            | 177          | 2.11                             |
| Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)          | 77            | 45           | 0.58                             |
| Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)             | 34            | 23           | 0.68                             |

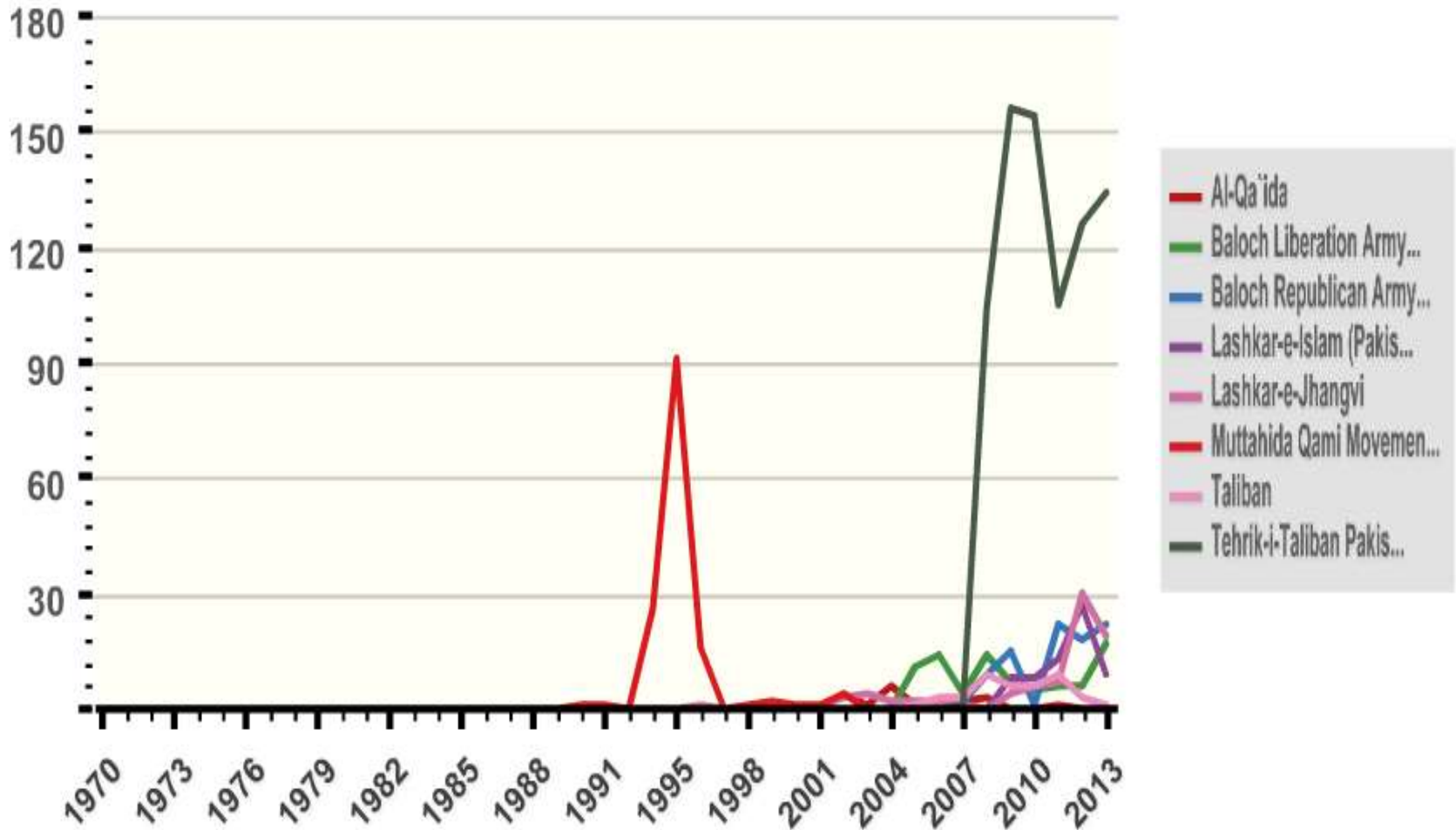
- Of the attacks for which perpetrator information was reported, more than 20 percent were attributed to the Taliban, operating primarily in Afghanistan. In addition to carrying out the most attacks, the Taliban in Afghanistan was responsible for the greatest number of fatalities in 2013.
- Along with the Taliban in Afghanistan, five other groups carried out attacks that were more lethal than the global average (1.84 people killed per attack) in 2013: Boko Haram, al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)/ Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) and al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula

# Pakistan Terrorism – Terrorist Incidents



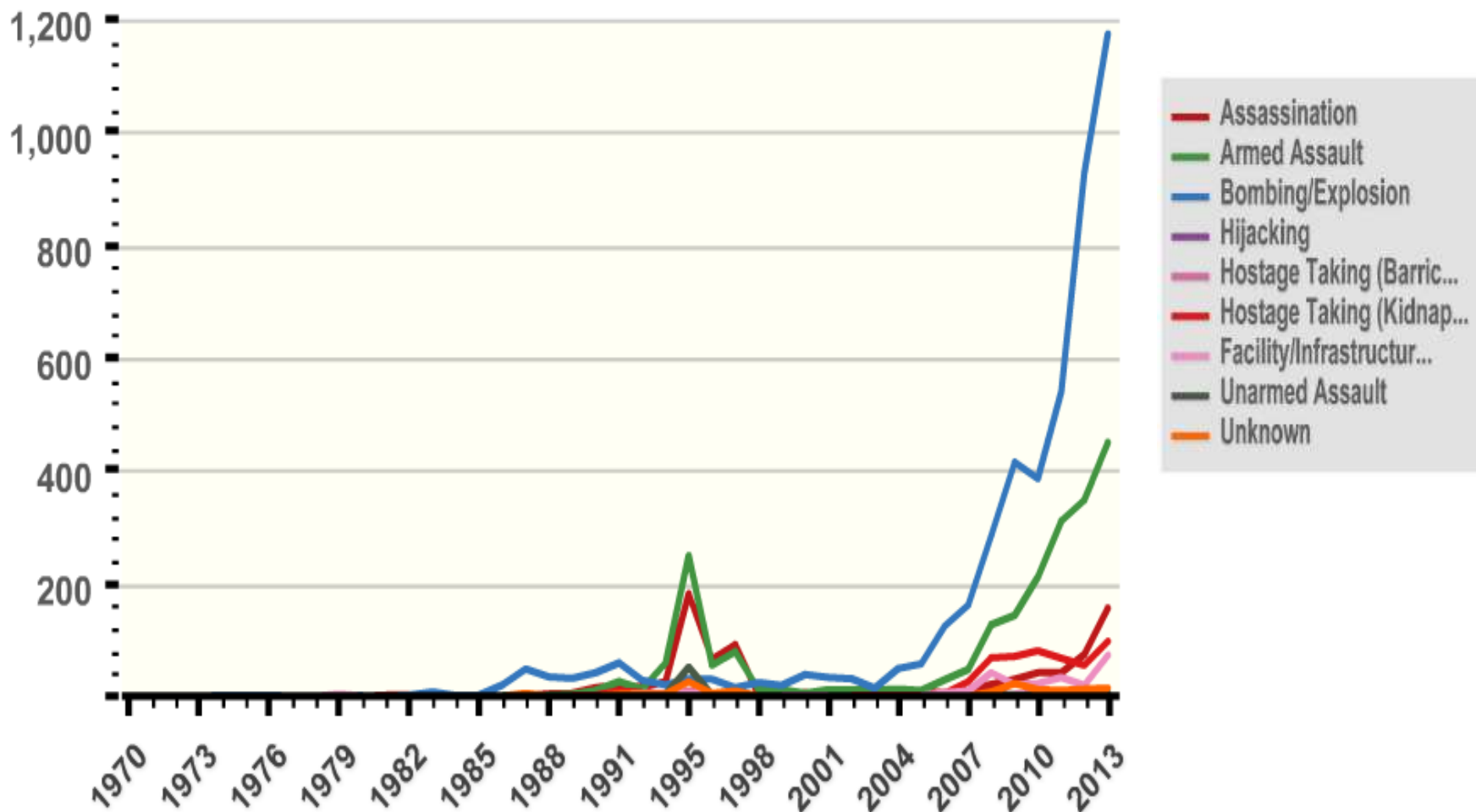
Source: US State Department, : **Annex of Statistical Information Country Reports on Terrorism 2013**, US State Department, April 2014 and National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database

# Pakistan Terrorism - Perpetrators



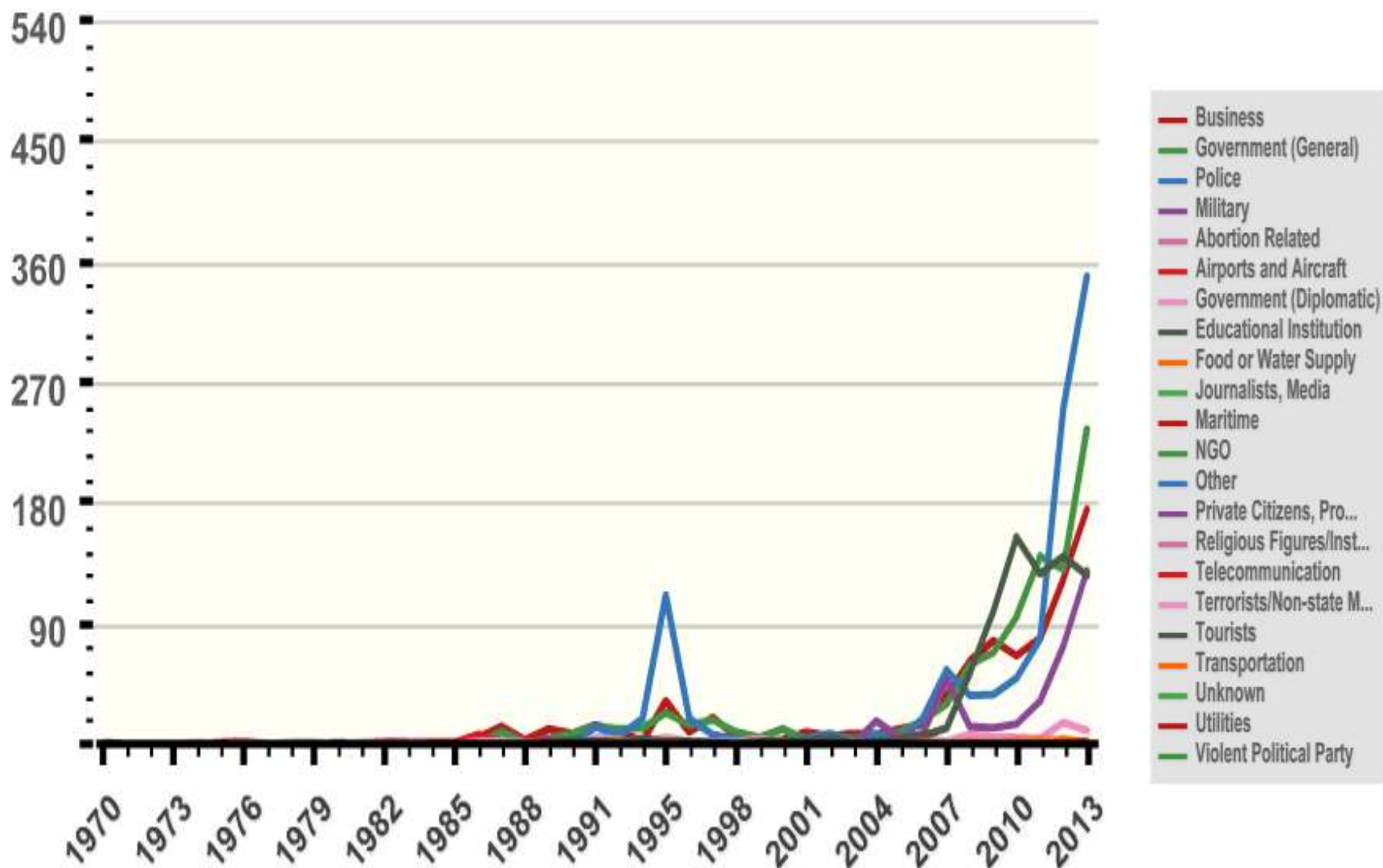
Source: US State Department, : **Annex of Statistical Information Country Reports on Terrorism 2013**, US State Department, April 2014 and National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database

# Pakistan Terrorism – Type of Attack



Source: US State Department, : **Annex of Statistical Information Country Reports on Terrorism 2013**, US State Department, April 2014 and National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database

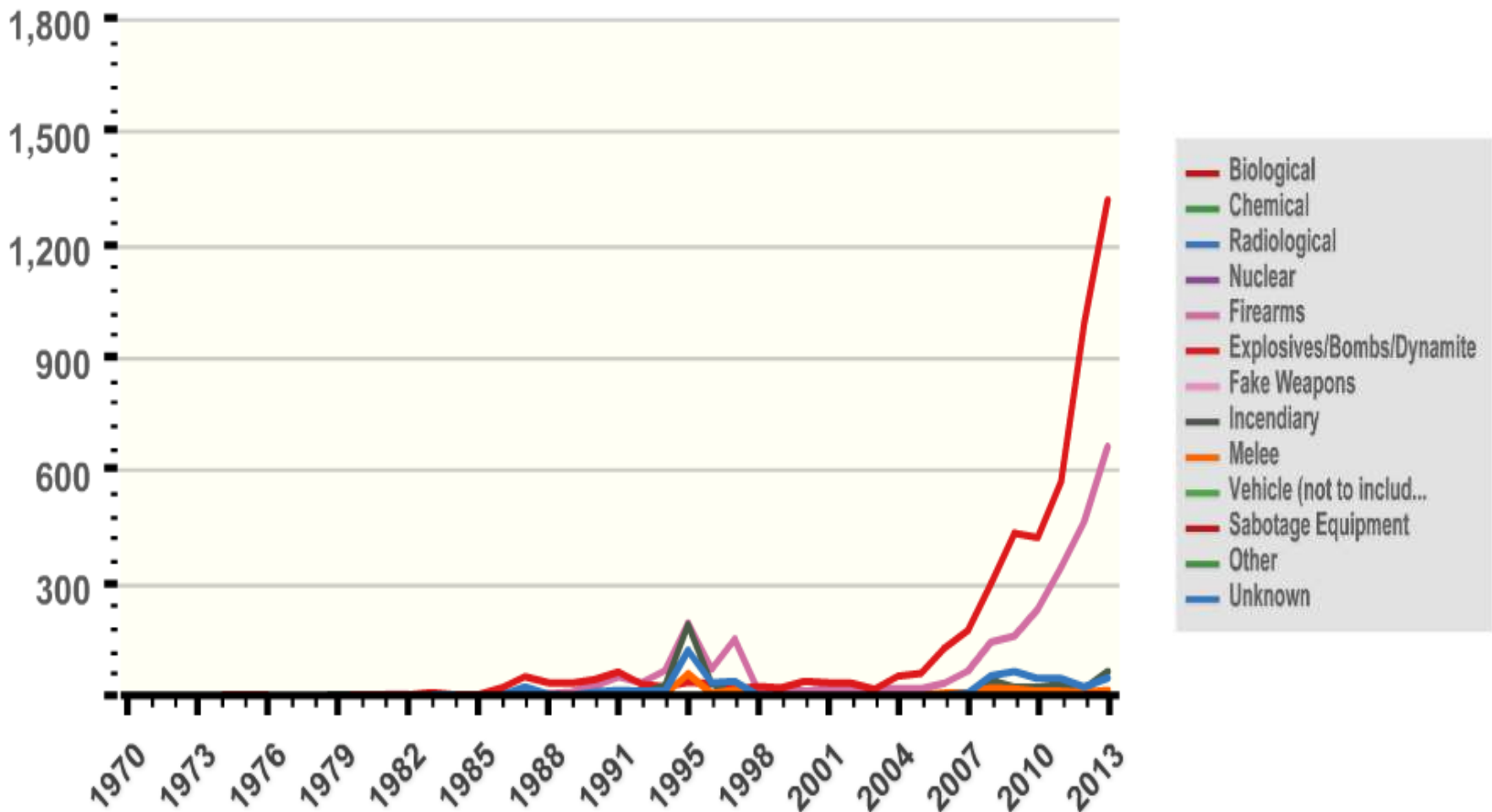
# Pakistan Terrorism – Type of Target



Source: US State Department, : **Annex of Statistical Information Country Reports on Terrorism 2013**, US State Department, April 2014 and National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database

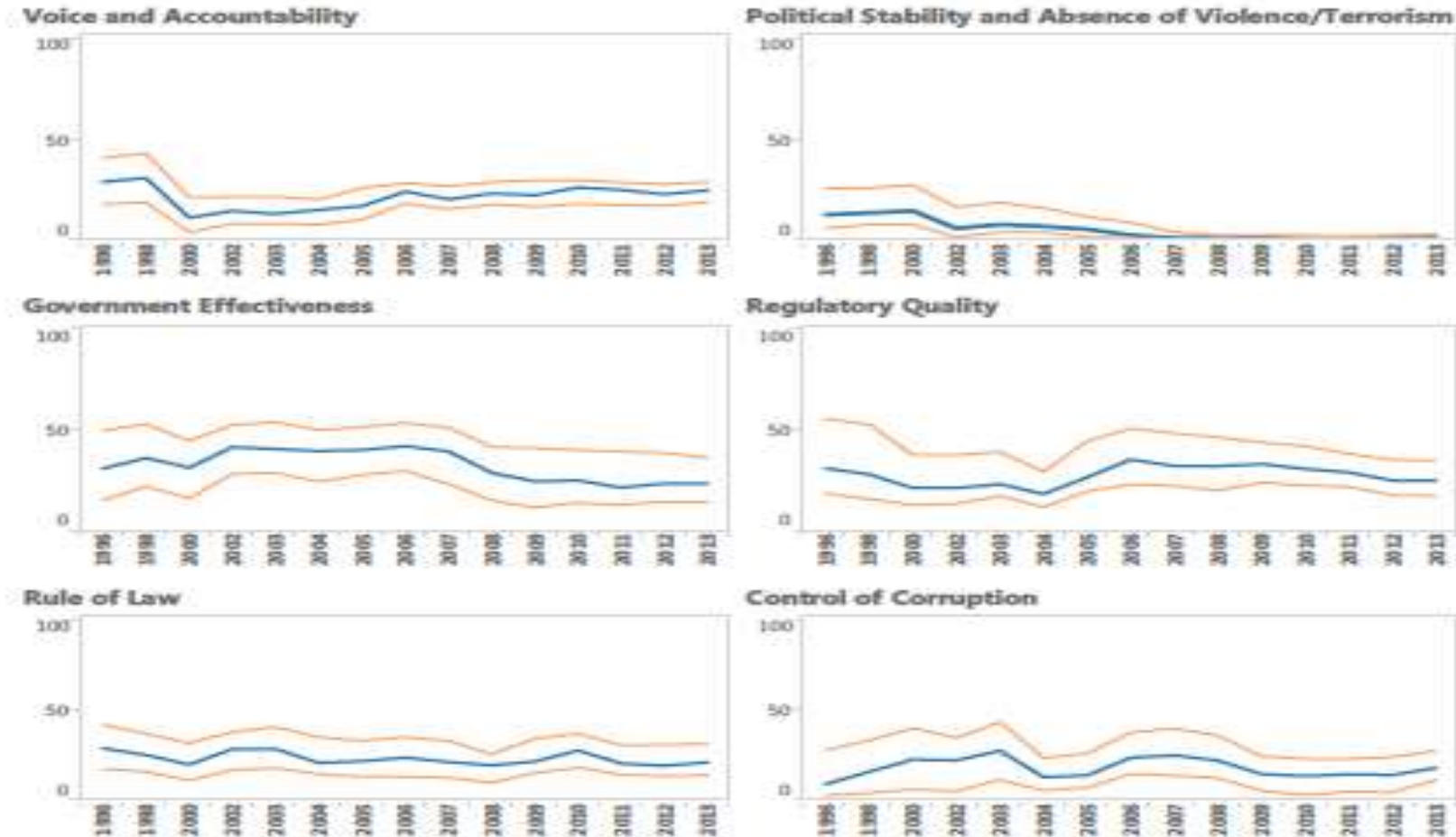


# Pakistan Terrorism – Type of Weapon



Source: US State Department, : **Annex of Statistical Information Country Reports on Terrorism 2013**, US State Department, April 2014 and National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Global Terrorism Database

# Pakistan: Poor World Bank Rankings of Governance, Violence, and Stability



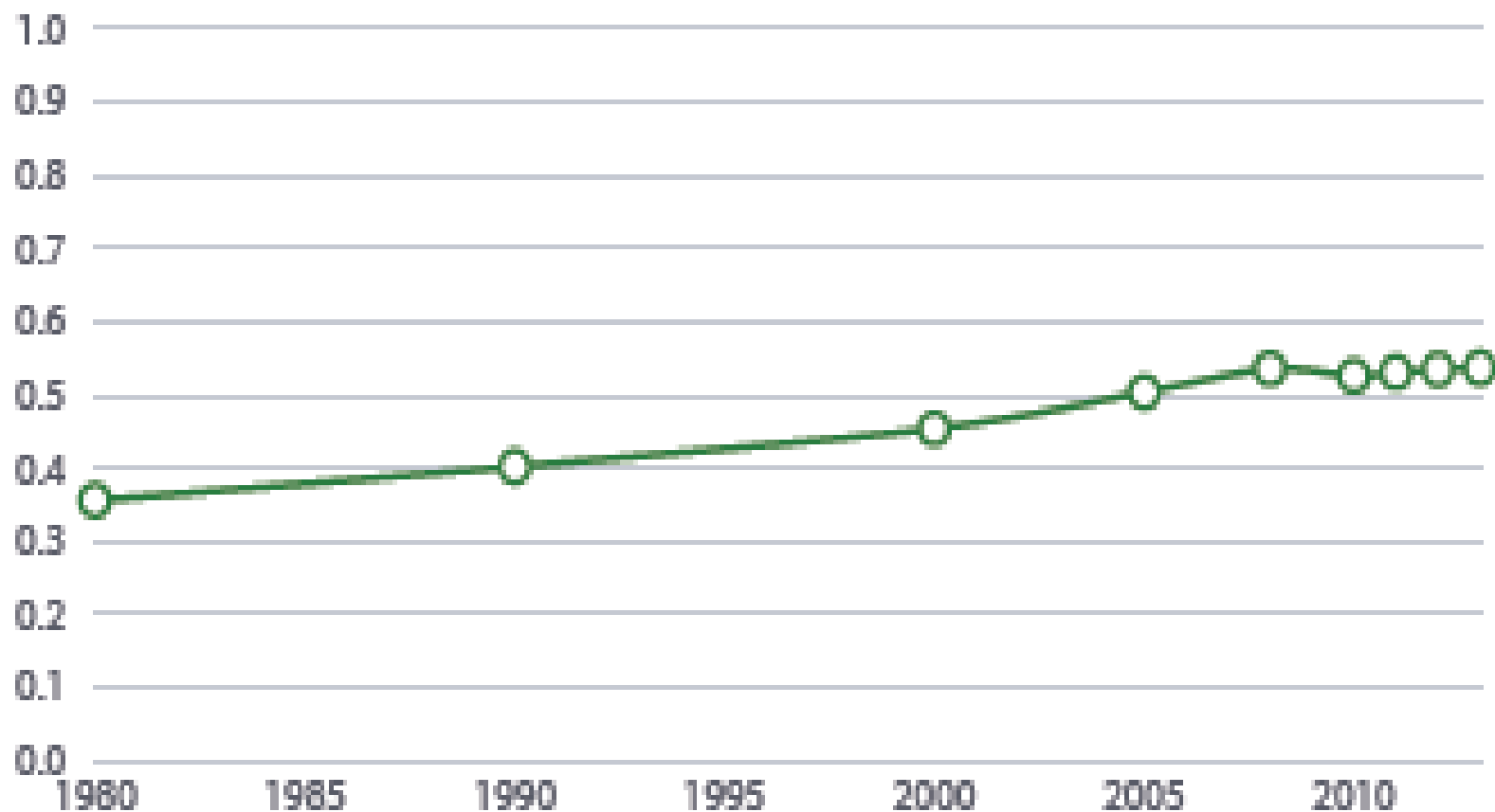
The inner, thicker blue line shows the selected country's percentile rank on each of the six aggregate governance indicators. The outer, thinner red lines show the indicate margins of error.

**Source:** Kaufmann D., A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi (2010), *The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues*  
 The Worldwide Governance Indicators are available at: [www.govindicators.org](http://www.govindicators.org)

**Note:** The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) are a research dataset summarizing the views on the quality of governance provided by a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. These data are gathered from a number of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms.

## UN Pakistan Human Development Indicator Ranking (Minimal growth, Only 146<sup>th</sup> in the World in 2014)

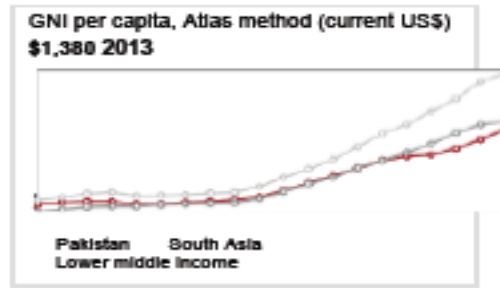
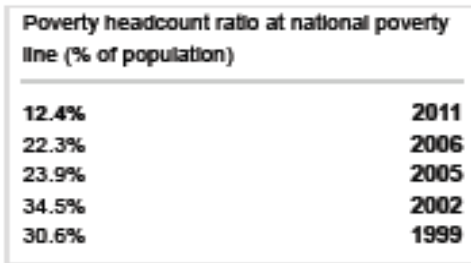
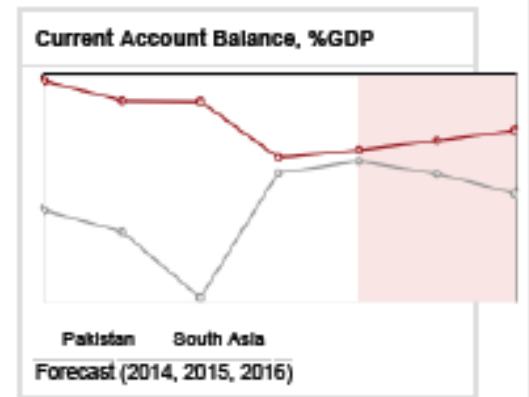
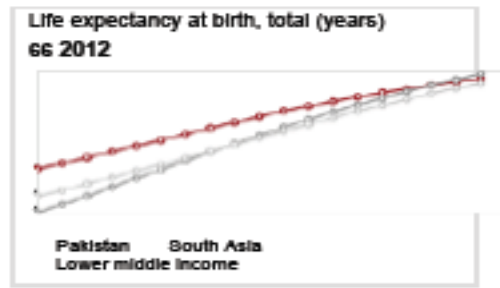
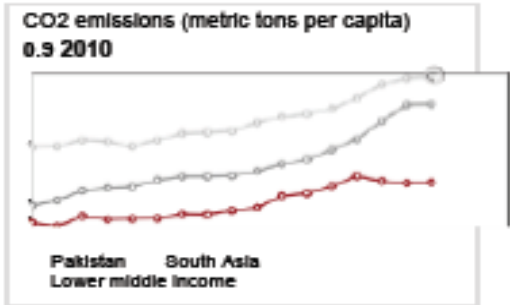
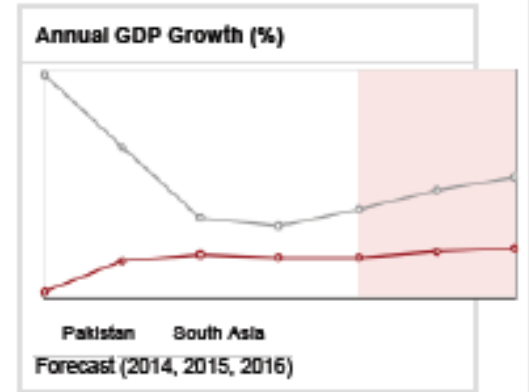
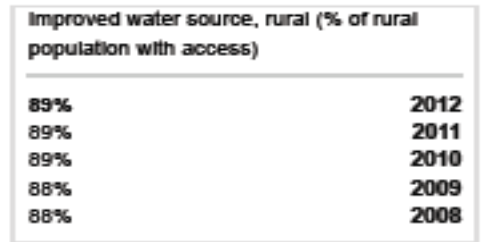
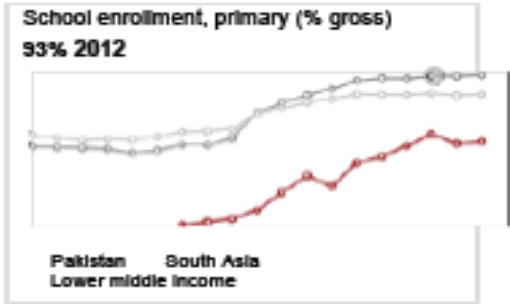
### Trends 1980 - Present



# Key Pakistan UN Human Development Indicators

|                               |   |          |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|
| Demography                    | Population total (millions)                               | 182.14   |
| Health                        | Life expectancy at birth                                  | 66.57    |
| Income/Command Over Resources | Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)      | 4,651.64 |
|                               | Gross national income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)      | 4,651.64 |
|                               | GDP (2011 PPP\$) (billions)                               | 781.2    |
|                               | GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$)                               | 4,360.35 |
|                               | Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)                  | 10.92    |
|                               | Domestic credit provided by the banking system (% of GDP) | 44.52    |
| Poverty                       | Population in multidimensional poverty (%)                | 45.59    |
|                               | Multidimensional poverty index                            | 0.24     |
|                               | Population in multidimensional poverty (%)                | 45.59    |
|                               | Intensity of multidimensional poverty (%)                 | 52.03    |
|                               | Population near multidimensional poverty (%)              | 14.94    |
|                               | Population in severe multidimensional poverty (%)         | 26.46    |
|                               | Population living below \$1.25 a day (%)                  | 21.04    |
|                               | Share of working poor, below \$2 a day (%)                | 57       |
| Education                     | Mean years of schooling                                   | 4.73     |

# Pakistan: Human Development Comparisons



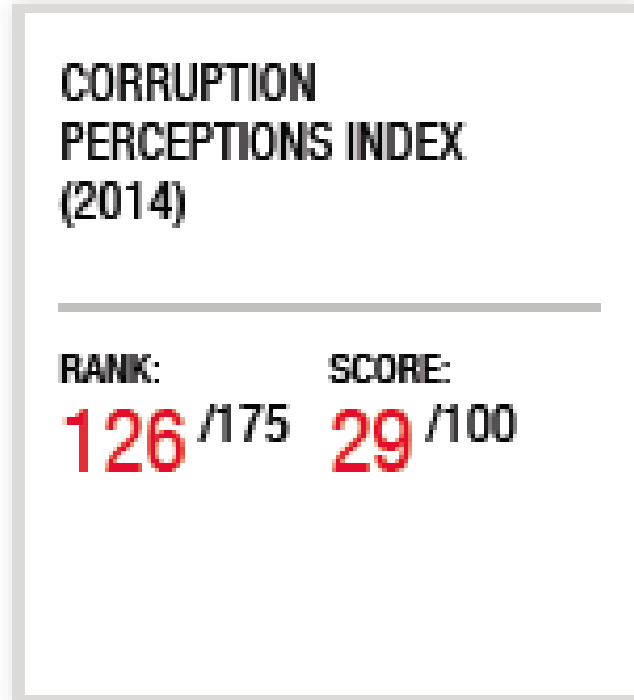
## World Bank Economy Rankings: Ease of Doing Business: 2014

| Economy                   | Ease of Doing Business Rank ▲ | Filtered Rank | Starting a Business | Dealing with Construction Permits | Getting Electricity | Registering Property | Getting Credit | Protecting Minority Investors | Paying Taxes | Trading Across Borders | Enforcing Contracts | Resolving Insolvency |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Sri Lanka                 | 99                            | 1             | 4                   | 2                                 | 3                   | 5                    | 3              | 4                             | 7            | 1                      | 5                   | 1                    |
| Nepal                     | 108                           | 2             | 4                   | 3                                 | 2                   | 1                    | 5              | 5                             | 4            | 7                      | 3                   | 3                    |
| Maldives                  | 116                           | 3             | 2                   | 1                                 | 4                   | 6                    | 5              | 7                             | 5            | 4                      | 2                   | 4                    |
| Bhutan                    | 125                           | 4             | 3                   | 5                                 | 1                   | 2                    | 2              | 6                             | 3            | 6                      | 1                   | 8                    |
| Pakistan *<br>SUBNATIONAL | 128                           | 5             | 7                   | 4                                 | 7                   | 3                    | 7              | 2                             | 8            | 2                      | 4                   | 2                    |
| India *<br>SUBNATIONAL    | 142                           | 6             | 8                   | 7                                 | 5                   | 4                    | 1              | 1                             | 6            | 3                      | 7                   | 5                    |
| Bangladesh *              | 173                           | 7             | 6                   | 6                                 | 8                   | 8                    | 7              | 3                             | 2            | 5                      | 8                   | 6                    |
| Afghanistan               | 183                           | 8             | 1                   | 8                                 | 6                   | 7                    | 3              | 8                             | 1            | 8                      | 6                   | 7                    |

Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–189. A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm. The rankings are determined by sorting the aggregate distance to frontier scores on 10 topics, each consisting of several indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2014.

Source: World Bank: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings>

# Pakistan: Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index: 26<sup>th</sup> worst of 175 Countries



Source: Transparency International,  
<http://www.transparency.org/country#PAK>

## Pakistan

Pakistan's 2012 HDI of 0.515 is above the average of 0.466 for countries in the low human development group and below the average of 0.558 for countries in South Asia. From South Asia, countries which are close to Pakistan in 2012 HDI rank and population size are India and Bangladesh, which have HDIs ranked 136 and 146 respectively (see table B).

**Table B: Pakistan's HDI indicators for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups**

|            | HDI value | HDI rank | Life expectancy at birth | Expected years of schooling | Mean years of schooling | GNI per capita (PPP US\$) |
|------------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pakistan   | 0.515     | 146      | 65.7                     | 7.3                         | 4.9                     | 2,566                     |
| India      | 0.554     | 136      | 65.8                     | 10.7                        | 4.4                     | 3,285                     |
| Bangladesh | 0.515     | 146      | 69.2                     | 8.1                         | 4.8                     | 1,785                     |
| South Asia | 0.558     | —        | 66.2                     | 10.2                        | 4.7                     | 3,343                     |
| Low HDI    | 0.466     | —        | 59.1                     | 8.5                         | 4.2                     | 1,633                     |

Pakistan's HDI for 2012 is 0.515. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.356, a loss of 30.9 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the dimension indices. India and Bangladesh, show losses due to inequality of 29.3 percent and 27.4 percent respectively. The average loss due to inequality for low HDI countries is 33.5 percent and for South Asia it is 29.1 percent.

**Table C: Pakistan's IHDI for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups**

|            | IHDI value | Overall Loss (%) | Loss due to inequality in life expectancy at birth (%) | Loss due to inequality in education (%) | Loss due to inequality in income (%) |
|------------|------------|------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Pakistan   | 0.356      | 30.9             | 32.3   | 45.2                                    | 11                                   |
| India      | 0.392      | 29.3             | 27.1   | 42.4                                    | 15.8                                 |
| Bangladesh | 0.374      | 27.4             | 23.2   | 39.4                                    | 17.7                                 |
| South Asia | 0.395      | 29.1             | 27   | 42                                      | 15.9                                 |
| Low HDI    | 0.31       | 33.5             | 35.7   | 38.7                                    | 25.6                                 |



# Pakistan

The most recent survey data available for estimating MPI figures for Pakistan were collected in 2006/2007. In Pakistan 49.4 percent of the population lived in multidimensional poverty (the MPI 'head count') while an additional 11 percent were vulnerable to multiple deprivations. The intensity of deprivation – that is, the average percentage of deprivation experienced by people living in multidimensional poverty – in Pakistan was 53.4 percent. The country's MPI value, which is the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, was 0.264. India and Bangladesh had MPI values of 0.283 and 0.292 respectively.

Table E compares income poverty, measured by the percentage of the population living below PPP US\$1.25 per day, and multidimensional deprivations in Pakistan. It shows that income poverty only tells part of the story. The multidimensional poverty headcount is 28.4 percentage points higher than income poverty. This implies that individuals living above the income poverty line may still suffer deprivations in education, health and other living conditions. Table E also shows the percentage of Pakistan's population that live in severe poverty (deprivation score is 50 percent or more) and that are vulnerable to poverty (deprivation score between 20 and 30 percent). The contributions of deprivations in each dimension to overall poverty complete a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty in Pakistan. Figures for India and Bangladesh are also shown in the table for comparison.

**Table E: The most recent MPI figures for Pakistan relative to selected countries**

|                   | Survey year | MPI value | Headcount (%) | Intensity of deprivation (%) | Population                |                       |                               | Contribution to overall poverty of deprivations in |           |                  |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------|------------------|
|                   |             |           |               |                              | Vulnerable to poverty (%) | In severe poverty (%) | Below income poverty line (%) | Health   | Education | Living Standards |
| <b>Pakistan</b>   | 2006/2007   | 0.264     | 49.4          | 53.4                         | 11                        | 27.4                  | 21                            | 37.9   | 30.8      | 31.2             |
| <b>India</b>      | 2005/2006   | 0.283     | 53.7          | 52.7                         | 16.4                      | 28.6                  | 32.7                          | 35.7   | 21.8      | 42.5             |
| <b>Bangladesh</b> | 2007        | 0.292     | 57.8          | 50.4                         | 21.2                      | 26.2                  | 43.3                          | 34.5   | 18.7      | 46.8             |