PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Government of Pakistan

7th Population and Housing Census-2023

"FIRST-EVER DIGITAL CENSUS"

DIGITAL CENSUS OF PAKISTAN

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ISLAMABAD

7th Population and Housing Census-2023

(First-ever Digital Census of Pakistan)

DISTRICT CENSUS REPORT

ISLAMABAD

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Mauve Area, G-9/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

www.pbs.gov.pk

Foreword

Professor Ahsan Iqbal
Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

The 7th Population and Housing Census-2023, in pursuance of the decisions made in 49th meeting of Council of Common Interests (CCI), was conducted digitally in the country during March to May, 2023. The exercise was accomplished by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics with the assistance of national agencies, NADRA, NTC and SUPARCO, and cooperation of provincial and district administration in providing all kind of administrative and human support and Armed Forced for providing security during the whole census process including the Pilot Census and Post Enumeration Survey of the Digital Census. I extend my sincere gratitude to the officers and staff of Provincial Government Departments, as well as the personnel of the Armed Forces, who played a pivotal role in the success of this operation. Their dedication and involvement were truly commendable.

I would also like to extend my congratulations to the entire staff of PBS for their untiring efforts. Their motivation and efforts are truly praiseworthy as they worked passionately to accomplish this challenging task.

PBS has done a commendable job by conducting the huge exercise in a transparent way, which has led to approval of this Census in CCI by Consensus. Thus, this Census has helped in strengthening the Federation. This Census gets us the population count and status of access the basics. Now it is upto relevant stakeholders to use this information for inclusive development of population by using this granular data. I urge upon PBS to continue working with Federal and Provincial stakeholders for informing public policy and programs for inclusive development.

Lastly, I am grateful to the officers and staff of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives for their exceptional cooperation with the PBS staff. Together, they worked tirelessly to efficiently finalize the results of Census-2023 in a remarkably short period of time, thus enabling us to reach this significant milestone.

Preface

Dr. Naeem uz Zafar
Chief Statistician
ستارۂ امتیاز

Population and Housing Census is a crucial national undertaking which serves as a comprehensive data collection exercise to gather information on various aspects of the population and housing conditions. It provides essential demographic information such as population size, age distribution, gender ratio, and other demographic indicators, as well as data on various socioeconomic factors such as education, employment, disability/ functional limitation, and household amenities. This information is crucial for policymakers to formulate development plans and policies that address the specific needs of different segments of the population. The census data is also used for electoral representation. It is a major source for resource allocation, both at the national and local levels, and helps in determining distribution of funds for development projects, social welfare programs, and infrastructure development based on the population's needs.

PBS was asked to do very complex huge task of digital census in early 2022 in very challenging timelines. At the outset the journey was unvarying, and milestone looked unachievable but thanks to already embarked upon journey of digital transformation for data collection and dissemination. PBS conceived, designed, planned, processed, tested and implemented the system to do census in a transparent and inclusive way, thus paving the way for acceptance of results. Successful achievement of these milestones has significantly boosted management and technical capabilities of PBS officials both at headquarter and in field offices.

I would like to thank and congratulate Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal, Member (Support Services/RM) (Project Lead Digital Census), Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (Census Planning and Coordination/ CPMU) and their whole team for their tireless dedication and efforts for successful completion of the census operation under challenging circumstances. I would also like to render my thanks to the provincial and district administrations for their active participation in providing administrative and human support; the agencies, NADRA, NTC and SUPARCO for timely arrangements of all the necessary hardware and software, and other stakeholders for their active and valuable support. I also thanks to Armed Forces for their untiring efforts without which success of this task was not possible. And finally, I would also like to thank the enumerators without dedicated field work this would not have been possible, for which I express my deep appreciation and admiration.

Digital Census - A Success Story

Muhammad Sarwar Gondal
Member (Support Services/ RM)
Project Lead Digital Census
ستارۂ امتیاز

In 49th meeting of the Council of Common Interests (CCI), held on January 13, 2022, where conduct of the 7th Population & Housing Census in a digital format was approved. The CCI also approved the Census Work Plan, Census Questionnaire, and Census Monitoring Committee (CMC) in the meeting along with the recommendation of Census Advisory Committee (CAC).

PBS accordingly started work for 7th Population and Housing Census by digitizing the whole census process starting from HR and Task Assignment Web Portal Inventory Management, Communication Application, Complaint Management System, CATI Support Module and provision of Dashboards at provincial and census district level for monitoring and complete coverage. For census data collection, tablet devices equipped with various software applications, including house/structure listing and household enumeration software, were utilized. Many of the Modules envisioned for the Digital Census were thoroughly checked and their performance and output were verified during the pilot census conducted in 33 administrative districts across Pakistan during 20th July, 2022 to 3rd August, 2022.

The main aim of the pilot census was testing of validity and suitability of the entire census plan and its organization.

Despite many impediments and challenging timelines, PBS completed main census related activities on time including training of 300 Master Trainers at Islamabad, training of 3460 Trainers at Divisional level and training of 120,000 Enumerators at Census District level on both subject matter and IT related aspects of the Digital Census. Similarly, PBS and its stakeholders achieved major milestones, including, digitally updating of census blocks; acquisition of 126,000 tablets and their hardening; development of ERP system and acquisition of latest imagery of Pakistan prior to start of the main census field operation. The Digital Census also implemented a distinctive feature of self-enumeration through a web portal, thus enabling 2.6 million households to conveniently submit their census related information online.

The Digital Census project has proven to be are sounding success, and I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation and congratulations to Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (Census & Surveys), Dr. Amjad Javaid Sandhu, Director General Administration, Ms. Rabia Awan, Deputy Director General (Census Project Management Unit/Census Planning and Coordination) and the whole team of Support Services, GIS, Field Services/Operations and the Subject matter for their untiring efforts and dedication throughout the entire census operations. Their devotion and commitment were truly commendable, especially considering the challenging circumstances.

Core Team of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Dr. Naeem uz Zafar, Chief Statistician/Chief Census Commissioner

Names	Designation	Area of Work
Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member (Support Services / Resource Management)	Team lead/Focal person for Digital Census
Mr. Ayazuddin	Member (Census & Surveys)	Coordination/ PES and finalization of preliminary results
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	Director General Administration	Coordination/Admin & Logistics Support
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)	Procurement, Coordination, Reporting, documentation, Analysis & Report writing

CPMU/CP&C

Project Lead: Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal Member (SS/RM)
Section Incharge: Ms. Rabia Awan DDG (CPMU/CP&C)

Names	Designation
Dr. Naveed Iqbal	Joint Agriculture Census Commissioner
Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Ayesha Sajid	Instructor
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sana Habib Chaudhry	Statistical Officer
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Mr. Javed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Zubair Ahmed	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Asif Khawaja	Data Processing Officer
Syed Farhan Ali	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Sabahat Nadeem	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Zameer Ahmed	System Analyst
Ms. Momina Babar	System Analyst
Ms. Tayyaba Rehman	System Analyst
Mr. Ali Raza	System Analyst
Mr. Umair Saeed	System Analyst
Mr. Fakher Hashmi	Librarian/TW

Provincial Incharges Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Shaukat Ali Khan	Deputy Director General (Incharge KPK)
Mr. Munawar Ali Ghanghro	Director (Incharge Punjab)
Mr. Muhammad Suhaib	Director (Incharge Balochistan)
Dr. Syed Waseem Abbas	Director (Incharge Punjab)
Syed Rahat Ali	CSO (Incharge GB)
Mr. Muhammad Waseem	CSO (Incharge AJK)

DP/Support Services Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Muhammad Ehtesham	Director
Ms. Sobia Munawar	Director
Mr. Muhammad Yasir Ishfaq	Director
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Tahir Mahmood	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Asif Usman Khattak	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Arsalan Bashir	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Muhammad Zubair	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Ghulam Kibria	Data Processing Officer
Ms. Sumaira Yasmeen	System Analyst
Ms. Asma Hamza	System Analyst
Ms. Samra Iqbal	System Analyst
Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Usman Ali	Data Processing Assistant
Ms. Mehreen Syed	Data Processing Assistant
Ms. Aleena Qadeer	Data Processing Assistant

CP&C Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Dr. Arshad Mehmood	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Hazrat Khan	Deputy Census Commissioner
Mr. Muhammad Awais	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Arsalan Anwar Bajwa	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Muhammad Babar Usman	Statistical Assistant

FS Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Rafiq Hussain Talpur	Director
Mr. Farukh Jalees	Director
Mr. Sayyad Anwar	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Kanwal Murtaza	Chief Statistical Officer

GIS Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Qazi Ismatullah	Joint Census Commissioner(G)
Mr. Muhammad Nadeem Baig	Geographical Assistant
Syed Akbar Ali	Geographical Assistant
Mr. Rafaqat Mehmood	Geographical Assistant
Mr. Kanwar Ikram	Geographical Assistant

Administration Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	Director General Admn
Qazi Saeed ul Hassan	Deputy Director (Admn)
Mr. Dildar Hussain	Deputy Agricultural Census Commissioner
Mr. Muhammad Zareef	Librarian
Mr. Tajammul Hussain	Supervisor Printing

Budget Matters / Field Operation Core Team

Names	Designation
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	DG Admn
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)
Mr. Tahir Khattak	Director (Budget)
Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Tariq Mustafa Awan	Statistical Officer
Mr. Shahbaz Ashraf	Statistical Officer

Sample Design Section Core Team

Names	Designation
Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer

Coordination Core Team

Names	Designation
Mr. Imran Saleem	Director
Mr. Muhammad Sarfaraz	Chief Statistical Officer

Training Management Core Team

Names	Designation
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)
Dr. Naveed Iqbal	JACC
Ms. Ayesha Sajid	Instructor
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Asif Usman Khattak	Chief System Analyst
Ms. Kanwal Murtaza	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Assistant Census Commissioner
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Ehsana Anum Syed	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sumaira Yasmin	System Analyst
Mr. Ziaullah	System Analyst
Mr. Zubair Ahmad	Data Processing Officer
Mr. Irfan Bajwa	Data Processing Assistant

Trend Analysis and Report Writing Core Team

Names	Designation
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Mr. Muhammad Yasir Ishfaq	Director
Dr. Arshad Mehmood	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Tahir Mehmood	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Mr. Najeeb ullah	Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Zubair Ahmed	Data Processing Officer
Ms. Tayyaba Rehman	System Analyst
Ms. Ehsana Anum Syed	Statistical Officer
Mr. Haseeb ur Rehman	Statistical Officer
Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Usman Ali	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Abdul Manan Butt	Statistical Assistant
Mr. Muhammad Awais	Statistical Assistant

Data Quality Assurance Team

Names	Designation
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG(CPMU/CP&C)
Mr. Muhammad Yasir Ishfaq	Director
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Saeed Ahmed	Assistant Census Commissioner
Ms. Sana Habib (Housing)	Statistical Officer
Ms. Hina Kanwal (Education)	Statistical Officer
Mr. Najeeb ullah (Employment)	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Mr. Waqar Ahmad Khan	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Saddam Hussain	Data Processing Assistant
Mr. Usman Ali	Data Processing Assistant

Media Group Core Team

Names	Designation
Ms. Ayesha Sajid	Instructor
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Ms. Tayyaba Rehman	System Analyst
Mr. Umair Saeed	System Analyst
Ms. Sumaira Yasmin	System Analyst
Ms. Bushra Warsi	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Nobeed Sohail	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Sana Naz	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Bilqees Nazir	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Sadia Maryam	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Irum Sultana	Statistical Assistant

Core Team for Conduct of PES and Finalization of Preliminarily Results

Names	Designation
Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal	Member (SS/RM)
Mr. Ayazuddin	Member (C&S)
Dr. Amjad Javed Sandhu	DG Admn
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG (CPMU/CP&C)
Mr. Muhammad Ehtesham Abbassi	Director
Ms. Sobia Munawar	Director
Mr. Yasir Ishfaq	Director
Dr. Syed Waseem Abbas	Director (R/O Lahore)
Mr. Rafique Hussain Talpur	Director
Mr. Farrukh Jalees	Director
Ms. Rumana Sadaf	Chief Statistical Officer
Mr. Mudassir Akhtar	Chief System Analyst
Mr. Tahir Mahmood	Chief System Analyst
Ms. Hina Kanwal	Statistical Officer
Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar	Statistical Officer
Ms. Sana Habib	Statistical Officer
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Arsalan Bashir	Data Processing Officer

Report Writing Team for District Census Report

Names	Designation
Ms. Rabia Awan	DDG (CPMU/CP&C)
Ms. Madiha Amjad	Statistical Officer
Mr. Muhammad Nazir Afzal	Statistical Assistant
Ms. Hina Javed	Statistical Assistant

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MIGRATION

HOUSING CENSUS

ACRONYMS

ASC	Annual School Census
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
BHU	Basic Health
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)
CCI	Council of Common Interests
DHQ	District Head Quarters
FP&PHC	Family Planning and Primary Health Care
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognizer
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LFO	Legal Framework Order
MCH	Mother and Child Health (Center)
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NLC	National Logistics Cell
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCO	Population Census Organization
RHC	Rural Health Center
THQ	Taluka/Tehsil Head Quarter
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
AP	Airport
T.B	Tuberculosis
MCHC	Mother Care Health Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its 45th meeting on 12th April, 2021, the Council of Common Interests (CCI) approved the final results of the 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 and decided to initiate the next census as early as possible using the latest technology. In pursuance of the decision, the Government of Pakistan formed a Census Advisory Committee comprising of renowned demographers and experts to recommend a framework for the 7th Population and Housing Census. The committee recommended conducting the census digitally with real-time monitoring for transparency, which, along with the census work plan, census questionnaire, and Census Monitoring Committee, was approved by the CCI in its 49th meeting held on 13th January, 2022.

In the light of the recommendations of Census Advisory Committee, PBS initiated a consultative process with provinces and regions and organized sensitization workshops for stakeholders and government functionaries, including Divisional Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, to plan and prepare for the digital execution of the 7th Population and Housing Census.

To ensure smooth execution, Census Support Centers were set up at the district level, equipped with necessary IT infrastructure. A technical committee finalized the census questionnaire, incorporating new elements on economic activity, demographics, and disability. Training was conducted in three tiers, ensuring enumerators were well trained and thoroughly prepared. Given the technological advancements and associated risks, PBS conducted a pilot census from 20th July to 3rd August, 2022, across 33 districts to test methodologies, logistics, and security arrangements. The pilot revealed issues such as weather disruptions, delays in tablet distribution, and mapping errors, leading to adjustments before the main census rollout.

Following deliberations on enumeration methodologies, the Census Advisory Committee recommended the dejure method of enumeration for the 7th Population and Housing Census, counting individuals based on their usual residence, with some adjustments for temporary absences and the homeless population. This decision considered the practical realities on the ground, the effectiveness of the dejure method, and the significant financial and human resource requirements of the defacto method.

The data collection process for the 7th Population and Housing Census began with the launch of a web portal for self-enumeration on 20th February 2023. By its closure on 10th March 2023, approximately 2.6 million individuals had submitted their data through the portal. For the main census field operation, house and structure listing was carried out from 1st to 10th March 2023, followed by field enumeration starting on 12th March 2023, with an initial completion date of 4th April 2023. However, at the request of provincial governments to ensure complete enumeration, the Census Monitoring Committee extended the census field operation multiple times, ultimately concluding on 30th April 2023. In some districts, the filed operation continued until 21st May 2023 due to under-enumeration.

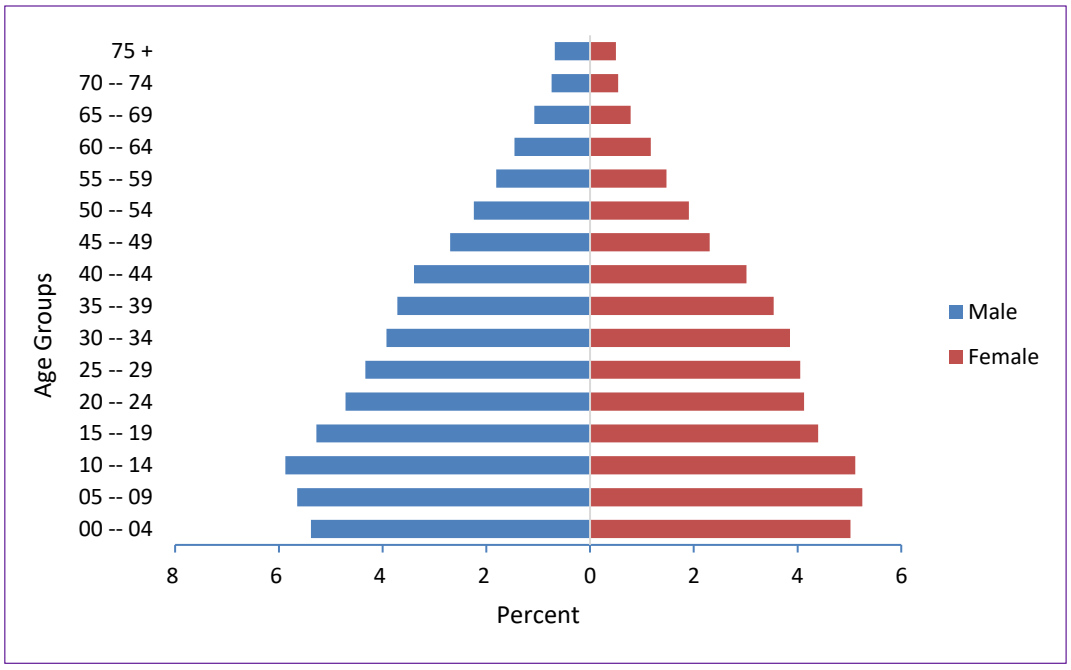
In order to ensure security of the census field staff, enumerators were accompanied by provincial police, while the Civil Armed Forces and Pakistan Army provided additional support as second- and third-tier responders. To assess accuracy and coverage of the census, Post Enumeration Survey was conducted from 8th – 19th July, 2023, following the decisions made in the 49th meeting of the CCI and the 15th-16th meetings of the Census Monitoring Committee.

Census Results

According to Census-2023, ICT's population is recorded as 2.36 million as against 2.00 million in the previous Census of 2017, indicating an average annual growth rate of 2.80% during the period 2017-2023. The total population living in urban areas is 1.11 million with a share 46.91% against 1.25 million in rural areas with share of 53.09%. The male population constitutes 52.78% of the total population, whereas females constitute 47.22%, and transgenders barely make up 0.01% of the total population. Data on the transgender population was collected for the first time in this census, 2017 and second time in the Census 2023 also due to various challenges faced before and during data collection, the size of Transgender population is suspected to be understated.

The total number of housing units according to the Census-2023 results are 0.41 million against 0.33 million persons in the Census-2017. The average household size has reduced to 5.75 persons compared to 8.86 persons in Census-2017.

Population data by age and sex reveals that about 32.28% of the population is under 15 years, and 18.51% are between 15 to 24 years, indicating a young population with a high dependency ratio. Other socio-demographic indicators such as population density, sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, marital status, and disability indicate some changes from the previous census, which are presented in detail in Part III of this report. Notably, the male population in Islamabad is higher, primarily due to males migrating from other provinces in search of employment opportunities in the capital.



Structure of District Census Report (DCR)

The Census Report on ICT consists of six parts.

Part I is History and methodology of Census 2023

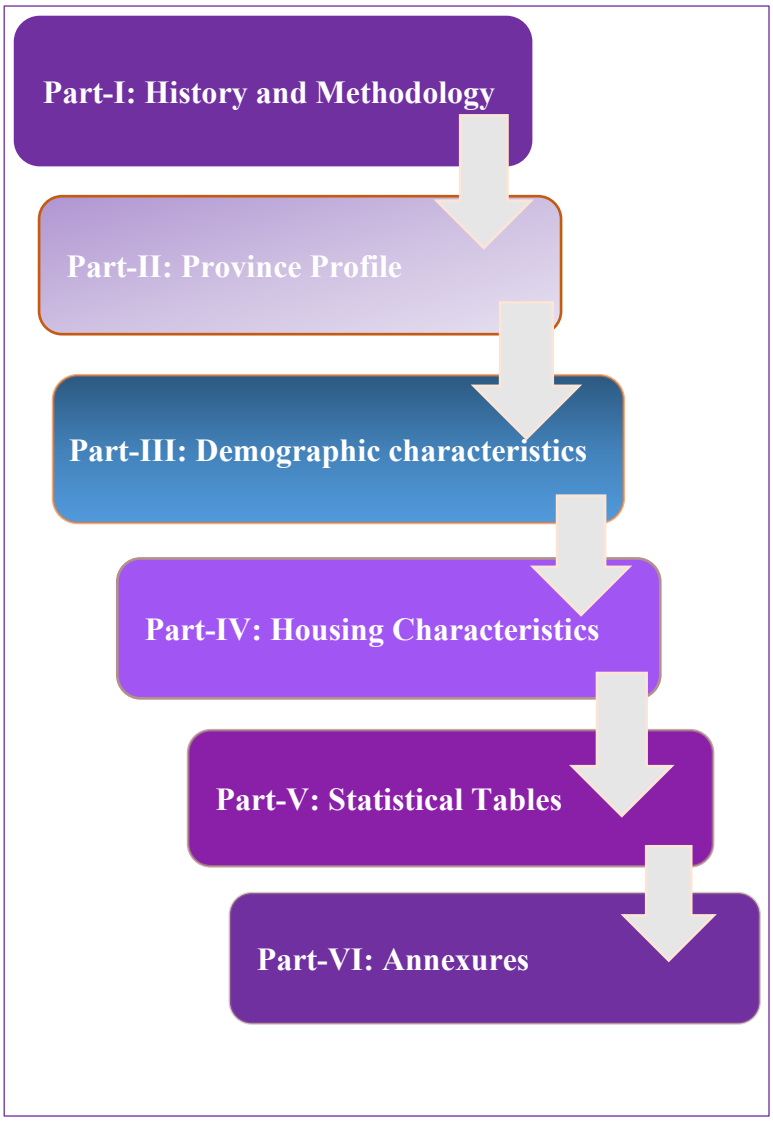
Part II is the profile of ICT covering facts about its physical features and topography, water resources, climate, flora and fauna, history, administration, culture, economy, agriculture, transport and communication, along with health and education.

Part III of the report presents the broad analysis of demographic characteristics of population including information on indicators such as population growth, population density, sex ratio, age structure, marital status, nationality literacy ratio, out of school children (5-16 years) educational attainment, disability, employment and migration

Part IV provides an analysis of Housing Characteristics pertaining to information about housing units, persons per room, nature of tenure, period of construction and construction material used for construction in walls and roofs, source of drinking water, source of lighting and source of fuel used for cooking in the house.

Part V contains 30 statistical tables, out of which 19 tables relate to population data while 6 tables pertain to housing data and 5 pertains to listing information.

Part VI has annexures including Census Forms and maps of ICT. Concepts and definitions are also given to facilitate the reader's understanding.



STRUCTURE OF DCR

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS-2023 AT A GLANCE

S. No.	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2017	Population and Housing Census 2023
1	**Population**		
	Total	2,003,368	2,363,863
	Male	1052328	1247693
	Female	950,760	1,115,900
	Transgender	280	270
2	**Rural**		
	Total	994,365	1,254,991
	Male	516,723	656,104
	Female	477,518	598,837
	Transgender	124	50
3	**Urban**		
	Total	1,009,003	1,108,872
	Male	535,605	591,589
	Female	473,242	517,063
	Transgender	156	220
4	Average Annual Growth Rate	4.90	2.80
5	Population Density	2,211.22	2,609.12
6	Sex Ratio	110.68	111.81
7	**Marital Status (%) (15 years and above)**		
	Never Married	32.61	31.45
	Married	63.57	65.33
	Widowed	3.48	2.87
	Divorced	0.33	0.27
	Separation	-	0.09
8	**Mother Tongue**		
	Urdu	12.23	15.72
	Punjabi	52.27	50.57
	Sindhi	0.77	0.94
	Pushto	18.50	18.21
	Balochi	0.15	0.20
	Kashmiri	1.09	2.27
	Saraiki	2.12	2.03
	Hindko	6.40	6.17
	Brahvi	0.13	0.03
	Shina*	-	0.31
	Balti*	-	0.45
	Mewati*	-	0.05
	Kalasha*	-	0.01
	Kohistani*	-	0.22
	Others	5.34	2.84

S. No.	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2017	Population and Housing Census 2023
9	**Population by Religion (%)**		
	Muslim	95.43	95.55
	Christian	4.34	4.26
	Hindu	0.03	0.04
	Qadiani/Ahmadi	0.14	0.11
	Scheduled Castes	0.01	0.002
	Others	0.06	0.04
10	**Nationality**		
	Total	2,003,368	2,283,244
	Pakistani	1,966,926	2,227,199
	Non-Pakistani	36,442	56,045
11	**Literacy 10 Years & Above (%)**		
	Total	81.49	83.97
	Male	86.55	88.23
	Female	75.83	79.13
12	**Out of School (5-16) Years (%)**		
	Total	-	15.06
	Male	-	15.29
	Female	-	14.81
	Transgender	-	33.33
13	**Disability (%)**		
	Total	-	3.20
	Male	-	3.56
	Female	-	2.79
14	**Economically Active**		
	Total	33.67	37.07
	Rural	32.70	36.03
	Urban	34.61	38.30
15	**Migration**		
	Total	-	47.40
	Rural	-	46.64
	Urban	-	48.31
16	**Households**		
	Total	335,942	410,993
	Rural	165,905	226,022
	Urban	170037	184,121
17	**Household Size**		
	Total	5.86	5.75
	Rural	5.94	5.55
	Urban	5.78	5.99
	Source of Drinking Water (%)		
	Inside	79.37	59.12
	Outside	20.63	40.88

S. No.	Key Indicators	Population and Housing Census 2017	Population and Housing Census 2023
18	**Source of Lighting (%)**		
	Electricity	97.38	96.68
	Solar Panel	-	2.20
	Kerosene Oil	0.48	0.15
	Gas Lamp	0.08	0.01
	Generator	-	0.02
	BioGas	-	0.02
	Others	2.06	0.91
19	**Fuel Used for Cooking (%)**		
	Wood	21.79	13.16
	Sui Gas	65.35	61.54
	LPG/LNG (Cylinder)	-	24.31
	Kerosene Oil	0.20	0.06
	Electricity	-	0.05
	Bio Gas	-	0.13
	Dung Cake	-	0.05
	Others	12.66	0.70
20	**Type of Kitchen, Bathroom & Toilet (%)**		
	Kitchen		
	Separate	82.25	85.04
	Shared	13.56	11.13
	None	4.19	3.83
	Bathroom		
	Separate	83.73	87.93
	Shared	13.43	8.33
	None	2.84	3.74
	Toilet		
	Separate	98.33	90.47
	Shared		1.00
	None	1.67	8.53

Note: **These religions were included in the Census Form as separate options for the first time in Census-2023*
***Negligible percentages have not been included.*

HISTORY AND METHODOLOGY OF CENSUS

1.1 Background

Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS), in accordance with the General Statistics (Reorganization) Act 2011, is responsible for conducting population and housing censuses in the country. Alongside its other data collection activities, PBS conducted censuses in the years 1951, 1961,1972, 1981, and 1998. Following the 1998 census, the 6th Population and Housing Census, which was originally scheduled for the year 2008, was delayed and eventually conducted from March to May in 2017. The provisional summary results of Census-2017 were released after the requisite approval from the Council of Common Interests (CCI) in its meeting held on August 25, 2017. These results were made available to government officials, academia, researchers, and the general public through press releases and the PBS website.

There was reservation on Census-2017 results for Sindh. As a result, census which was completed in 2017 got approved by the CCI in its 45th meeting held on 12th April, 2021. The CCI also directed PBS to start the process of the next census as early as possible according to the international best practices by using latest technology.

In compliance to the CCI decision, PBS initiated preparatory work to conduct the 7th Population and Housing Census in Pakistan. To achieve this end, the Government of Pakistan established Census Advisory Committee consisting of distinguished demographers and experts with the aim of formulating recommendations to implement the latest technology and adopt international best practices, as well as to devise strategy to build confidence among all the stakeholders, guarantee smooth completion of census operation and improve credibility and reliability of the census results. The Committee conducted several meetings and after detailed deliberations finalized the recommendations to carry out the census "digitally" with real-time monitoring for transparency and broader acceptability.

Figure 1.1: Glimpses from the Meetings of Census Advisory Committee

The main recommendations of Census Advisory Committee are given as under.

- Census must be conducted Digitally with real-time online monitoring & geo-tagging of all structures
- Ensure Universality: Counting of whole population residing in country at the time of the census irrespective of its Status/ Holder of CNIC or not.
- De-jure Method of enumeration is recommended (person is enumerated at usual place of residence). This method is the widely used method internationally and used in all previous Censuses in Pakistan.
- Single Census questionnaire may be administered which should be strictly in relevance to the Objectives of Census.
- Law enforcement agencies may be used for security but not for enumeration / verification.
- Field Data collection/Monitoring may be carried out by Provincial Government staff. Comprehensive trainings and involvement of graduate students in the enumeration process is recommended.
- Involvement of Stakeholders (especially provinces / political parties) from start to end (Planning to Finalization of results)
- Establishment of National Census Coordination Center (N3C) with representation of Provincial Governments for effective monitoring, coordination and policy decisions.
- Effective publicity campaign with effective use of social media for clarity regarding the primary objective of Census which may begin early and extend right up to the release of the first initial results
- Conduct of Pilot Census for checking the whole process and conduct of Post Enumeration Survey for assessing reliability of data and coverage

The Federal Cabinet in its meeting held on 5th October, 2021 approved the recommendations of the Census Advisory Committee for forwarding to the CCI. The CCI in its 49th meeting held on 13th January, 2022 approved the recommendations of Census Advisory Committee for the conduct of 7th Population and Housing Census, along with census work plan with timelines, census questionnaire, Census Monitoring Committee (CMC) and its TORs. The CMC was constituted with representation of all Chief Secretaries, relevant Provincial Secretaries (Education, Health, Local Government etc.), Senior Members of Board of Revenue, Secretary IPC, DG Military Operation and others for prompt decision making and coordinated efforts for the successful conduct of the census.

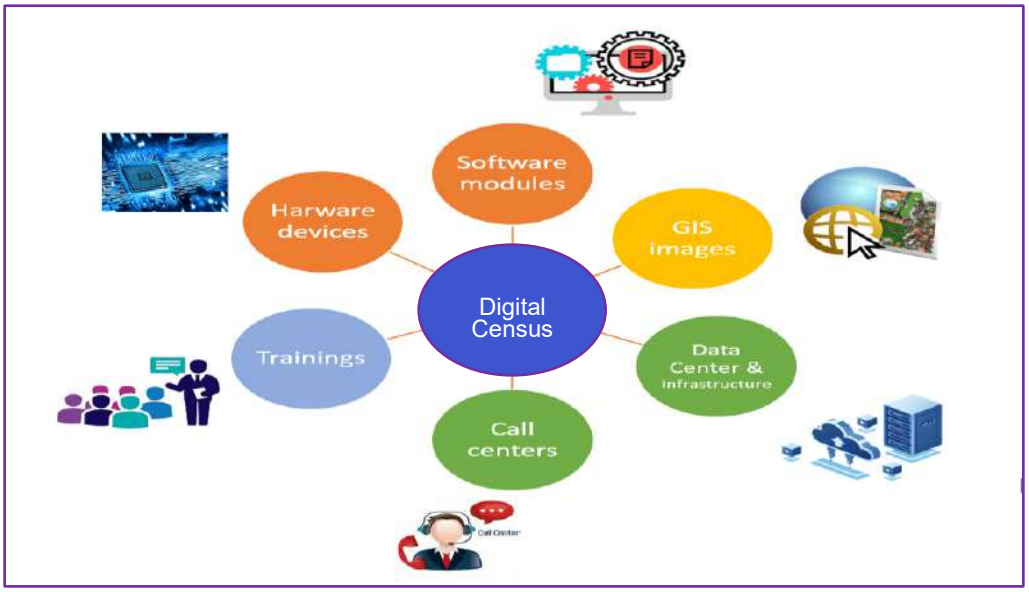
1.2 Requirements of Digital Census

Technological developments and subsequent access to modern technology has largely eased the way in which the business of a population census is undertaken. Modern technology permits end-to-end embedding of processes in the census value chain. This possibility ranges from planning, monitoring and

implementation to evaluating outcomes. Many facets of census activities can benefit from the use of technology.1

However, it is of utmost importance to comprehend the significance of technology and carefully choose the most appropriate option. Introducing technology can be an expensive and risky endeavor if not aligned with the unique circumstances of the country. Hence, in order to guarantee successful implementation of electronic data collection technology in the census process, it was imperative to precisely identify all the essential requirements and formulate comprehensive plans for integrating this technology at an early stage of the census life cycle. Figure 1.2 gives a schematic representation of the hardware and IT-related requirements envisaged for DigitalCensus-2023.

Figure 1.2: Hardware and IT Related Requirements of Digital Census



The 7th Population and Housing Census marked a significant milestone in Pakistan as it became the first-ever digital census in the country. The implementation of this census posed unique challenges that required careful planning and preparation from the very beginning. These challenges included development of step-by-step procedures for the entire process, creation of high-resolution digital maps, acquisition of tablet devices, development of specialized census software to perform various tasks such as structure listing, enumeration, real-time monitoring, and field coordination, as well as establishment of data infrastructure and storage facilities. Additionally, extensive efforts were made to ensure transparency and reliability of the census by addressing key processes, some of which will be discussed in the subsequent sections. It is important to highlight that the recommendations of the Census Advisory Committee for the Digital Census were thoroughly taken into account during both the planning and execution stages of these processes.

[1] "Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses" (Revision 3), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, United Nations, New York, 2017. (Emphasis added)

1.2.1 Consultative and Sensitization Process

One of the main recommendations of Census Advisory Committee approved by the CCI in its 49th meeting was involvement of stakeholders through the entire census process. To accomplish this objective, PBS conducted various rounds of engagement sessions with provincial administrations, civil society organizations, and academia. In this regard, five meetings were conducted with provinces from 6th September, 2021 to 16th September, 2021, whereas six sensitization workshops were held at provincial capitals from 24th December, 2021 to 10th January, 2022. Additionally, another round of sensitization process was commenced on 23rd May, 2022, with workshops conducted by the PBS team at all the provincial and regional headquarters.

The purpose of these sessions was to inform about the transparent data collection of census digitally and role and responsibilities of all federal and provincial stakeholders. Additionally, stakeholders were made aware of their access to GIS-enabled monitoring, which facilitated tracking progress of the census. It is worth noting here that the representatives of the provincial governments remained actively engaged from the planning phase of the census until its completion in the field.

Figure 1.3: Glimpses from Workshops Held at Provincial Capitals

1.2.2 Role of Consulting Agencies

After approval of the recommendations of Census Advisory Committee and work plan of 18 months to conduct 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 by the CCI in its 49th meeting, PBS, keeping in view the challenging timelines, engaged for the Government to Government (G2G) solution National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) and National Telecom Corporation (NTC) for provision of software, hardware, latest high resolution imagery and allied services required for successful completion of the digital census field operation.

The following Table 1.1 summarizes the role of consulting agencies, NADRA, SUPARCO and NTC regarding provision of hardware and software during the conduct of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023.

Table 1.1: Role of Consulting Agencies during the Digital Census-2023

Task	Description	Responsibility
Tablet device and allied accessories	Provision of 126000 tablet devices and allied accessories Provision of 126000 secure data SIMs Hardening and preparation of tablet devices Dispatching and retrieval of tablet device	NADRA
Datacenter and Infrastructure	Compute storage and network resources Two sites, one primary site at NTC Islamabad and one disaster recovery site at NTC Lahore Intranet and internet connectivity of sites Software licenses required for the datacenter	NTC
Census Support Centers	IT support to field staff Provision of internet devices	NADRA NTC
Call center	Establishment of call center at PBS HQ Operationalization of call center for 6 months Technology transfer to PBS	NTC
Census Software	Provision of complete turnkey solution Hosting of census software solutions at infrastructure provided by NTC Syncing of data and data security	NADRA
GIS imagery	Provision of GIS imagery	SUPARCO

1.2.3 Census Software

For the Digital Census-2023, initially eighteen software modules were considered to facilitate various tasks in a digital format. However, upon careful internal discussions and considerations, it was determined that some of these modules shared similar features. As a result, the Supervisor Dashboard and Data Synchronization modules were combined with the Indicator and Trend Analysis and Android House Listing and Enumeration Data Collection modules, respectively. The final list of modules, comprising sixteen in total, can be seen Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Software Modules Finalized for Digital Census-2023

S. No.	Software Modules	S. No.	Software Modules
1	Self-enumeration web portal	9	GIS based Dashboard Monitoring System
2	HR & Task Assignment Web Portal	10	Dashboard for Trend Analysis
3	Training Web portal	11	Data Cleaning Module
4	Inventory Management	12	Complaint Management System
5	Android House listing App	13	Reporting Module
6	Android Enumerator Data Collection app	14	Public Data Dissemination Portal
7	Communication application	15	CATI support module
8	Area Frame Updation Application	16	MDM

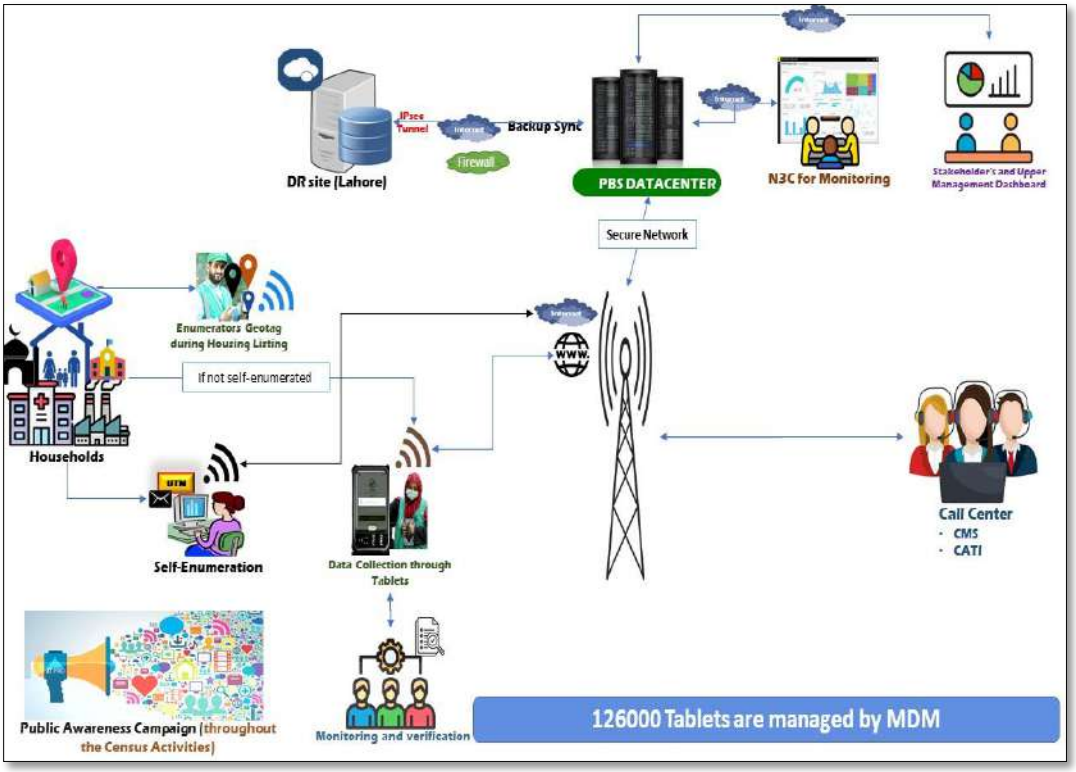
1.2.4 Census Hardware and IT Infrastructure

The digital infrastructure, PBS already have, was not reliable enough to support the extensive census operation. As a result, it was necessary to upgrade the entire datacenter to meet the necessary standards for power backups, precision cooling, network and server security, environmental monitoring and

control, fire suppression systems, and access control systems. Additionally, a secondary site with disaster recovery capabilities had to be introduced. However, given the tight schedule for the census, procuring and completing the necessary upgrades for the datacenter was not feasible. Therefore, the well-established tier-III Datacenter Infrastructure of National Telecom Corporation (NTC) suitable for this exercise was utilized to provide round-the-clock support, with multiple active sites including a dedicated disaster recovery site.

The hardware and IT related requirements chalked out for the Digital Census-2023 included 126000 tablet devices with allied accessories, hardening and preparation of tablet devices, internet SIMs from Telco's, compute storage and network resources, two sites one primary site and one disaster recovery site, intranet and internet connectivity of sites, data security, IT support to field staff from Census Support Centers, and establishment of call centers. PBS accordingly engaged National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) for provision of 126000 tablets with allied accessories (secured, hardened devices), Census Software Solution (Enterprise Resource Planning - ERP), Data SIMs and secure data connectivity, and census field support services.

Figure 1.4: The Digital Architecture Used in Census-2023



1.2.5 Acquisition of High Resolution Imagery

Digital maps of area frame are at the crux of digital enumeration. PBS had already digitized its area frame, which consisted of approximately 182,000 blocks and conducting surveys through tablets using the digitized block boundaries. However, due to the sensitivity and magnitude of the census project, PBS decided to acquire the latest satellite imagery accurate to a level that does not affect the accuracy of geo-

tagging of structures. For this purpose, PBS held several meetings with SUPARCO, the National Space Agency of Pakistan specializing in GIS and Space Science research, to discuss and determine the imagery and GIS requirements. After extensive discussions between the technical experts from both sides, the following services were decided to be acquired from the SUPARCO.

- High resolution digital satellite imagery of 0.3-meter resolution for 18 districts and 0.98-meter resolution for remaining areas for reconciliation and ground reference (not more than 6 months old).
- Support in terms of infrastructure and human development for hosting of Digital Enumeration Area Maps on PBS server.

1.2.6 Provision of Call Center Services

A call center by the NTC was established at the PBS headquarters to facilitate smooth communication between the public and the Census administration during and after the census exercise. This call center served as a central hub of information, handling not only general complaints but also inquiries from the public regarding the census process, on-field activities, and frequently asked questions about the census. Additionally, it was utilized for Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) approach after the census field operation.

A call center was set up by the NTC within the premises of PBS headquarter to serve as an information hub for a seamless interface between Public and Census administration, during and after the census exercise. It was used not only for general complaint resolution, but also for enquiries generated by the public for PBS about the census process, on-field activities and other census frequently asked questions. It was also used for Computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) approach after the census field operation.

1.2.7 Deployment of Census Field Staff

As per the previous practices, the field operation of 7th Population and Housing Census was conducted and supervised through the respective provincial government's machinery. The Provincial Chief Secretaries being the administrative heads of the provinces implemented the census plan prepared by the Federal Government, and all the orders and instructions in this respect were issued from their offices down to the level of Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

Similarly, from administrative and organizational point of view, Census Districts were established all over the country, including Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, for effective coordination and implementation of Digital Census activities. In Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, tehsils were declared as Census Districts, whereas in the rest of the country including Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Admn. districts were declared as Census Districts. The respective administrative heads of the admn. districts and tehsils were notified as Census District Officers (CDOs). These Census Districts were divided into Census Charges, Census Circles, and Census Blocks.

PBS ensured effective coordination with provincial and regional administration by deploying its own staff members, including Statistical and Geographical assistants, to work alongside Census District Officers at 495 Census Districts. These staff members acted as a crucial link between PBS administrations, provincial and regional administration, and local field staff. They facilitated timely and efficient communication regarding census instructions, complaints and suggestions, as well as logistic support.

1.2.8 Establishment of Census Support Centers

Since the Digital Census was being carried out first time in the country, therefore, to keep the process smooth and ensure availability of system alive 24/7, dedicated Census Support Centers on the recommendation of Census Advisory Committee were established at the Tehsil/Census District level. These centers played a vital role in facilitating the census field operation. They were responsible for a range of tasks, including the distribution and collection of tablet devices, as well as installation and configuration of census applications. Moreover, they performed as Control Room and Complaint Inquiry Office in each Census District. These centers were equipped with all the necessary IT equipment, furniture, fixtures, and technical staff. The technical staff, mostly from PBS, were assigned to provide support to the technical field staff, enumerators, and supervisors.

1.2.9 Training of Census Staff

In order to provide comprehensive training both on the subject matter and IT related aspects of the Digital Census to the census field staff, supervisors and enumerators, a three-tiered plan was devised. The first tier involved training Master Trainers in Islamabad; the second tier consisted of training Trainers at the Divisional level; and finally, the third tier involved training supervisors and enumerators at the Tehsil level. The training for 328 Master Trainers took place at NIBAF in 5 batches during 5th - 15th December, 2022. These Master Trainers then imparted training to 3460 Trainers in 94 batches during 18th - 23rd December, 2022. Subsequently, the Trainers trained a total of 121,000 census field staff in 2000 batches during 7th - 20th January, 2023. To provide a glimpse of the master training sessions, a selection of photos is shown in Figure 1.5.

Figure 1.5: Training of Master Trainers for the Digital Census Field Activities

1.3 Pilot Census of Digital Census-2023

Pilot census serves as a thorough assessment of all the census procedures. Its primary objective is to evaluate effectiveness and suitability of the complete census plan and its organizational framework by conducting a trial run. This entails ensuring comprehensive coverage of both geographic areas and population segments. More specifically, pilot census aims to test the accuracy of cartography, methodology, data collection methods, questionnaires, logistical planning, as well as the interaction and coordination among all the resources involved in the census.

The pilot census of Digital Census-2023 encompassed twelve specific objectives aimed at rigorously testing the following aspects.

i. Effectiveness and comprehensibility of training materials and procedures to impart trainings to the master trainers and enumerators.
ii. Capabilities of enumerators to comprehend the census concepts within a short span of time and implement in the field with maximum efficiency and accuracy.
iii. Applicability and suitability of census questionnaire, clarity of its wording, sequence of questions, and response biases.
iv. The enumeration workload and time required to carry out the enumeration.
v. Suitability of coordination mechanism for logistic support in the field and necessary communication to and from PBS representatives in the field and other field staff such as enumerators/ supervisors etc. to devise effective strategy to deal with day to day issues.
vi. Census tablets and other hardware for their suitability in the field, especially durability of tablet battery and charge banks to keep tablets alive during the whole enumeration time of a day.
vii. Census software and GIS for their reliability, accuracy, efficiency and security.
viii. Digital block maps with high-resolution imagery and capability to properly identify to the enumerators their assigned blocks and to help recognize block overlapping/ non-coverage etc.
ix. Compatibility between the hardware and different census software and to sort out issues prior to start of full scale census enumeration.
x. Network availability and proper and easy log-in capability of the devices.
xi. Proper, effective and secure data synchronization and transmission to the central database.
xii. Real-time monitoring in the field and at PBS headquarter to deal with block identification/ overlapping, non-coverage and other issues requiring regular and immediate action from the concerned in the field and at PBS headquarter.

In light of the objectives of the pilot census, which was to thoroughly test all the new technologies adopted for the Digital Census, the PBS Technical Committee decided that instead of utilizing a representative sample, the main focus should be on evaluating the entire process of the Digital Census under diverse conditions. In order to accomplish this, a study was conducted on the block-wise information and after detailed deliberation it was decided to select a sample of around 500 blocks from clusters of districts keeping in view factors such as density, accessibility, and topography of the area. Consequently, a total of 417 blocks were selected from 33 administrative districts for the pilot census. The selected administrative districts for Pilot Census can be seen in Figure 1.6, whereas breakdown of the selected blocks, both by province/district and rural-urban areas, is given in Table 1.3 and Figure 1.7, respectively.

Field operation of the pilot census was carried out from July 20, 2022 to August 3, 2022 in 33 selected Administrative Districts across Pakistan, including Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. For the pilot census field operation, a three-day training session for the Master Trainers was held at the PBS headquarters from July 5 to July 7, 2022. The Master Trainers then imparted training to the enumerators in the field at the selected 27 stations from July 13 to July 17, 2022. The district administration of each province/district provided the enumeration and supervisory staff. The enumerators were selected from various provincial departments, and the enumeration was conducted under the supervision of the tehsil and district administration in their respective jurisdictions. As the pilot

census was digital, tablet devices were used, and two software modules were developed and utilized for this purpose.

Several key issues were identified during the pilot census. Firstly, the tablets used during the process experienced fast battery drainage, resulting in frequent interruptions. The SIM cards provided did not always match the local network, causing connectivity problems. Another challenge was the technical deficiency of the staff deputed at the Census Support Centers in each census district. This hindered smooth execution of the data collection process. Moreover, the enumeration blocks in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were situated far away from the Census Support Centers, leading to delays and logistic difficulties. Furthermore, there were delays in resolving technical problems that arose during the enumeration. Adverse weather conditions also posed a challenge in conducting the field operation effectively. Lastly, there were compatibility issues between the SUPARCO satellite imagery and PBS maps, which impacted accuracy of the data collection process.

The issues identified during the pilot census were assessed thoroughly and appropriate corrective measures were taken prior to commencement of the main census activities and field operation for the census data collection.

Figure 1.6: Map Showing Admn. Districts Selected for the Pilot Census

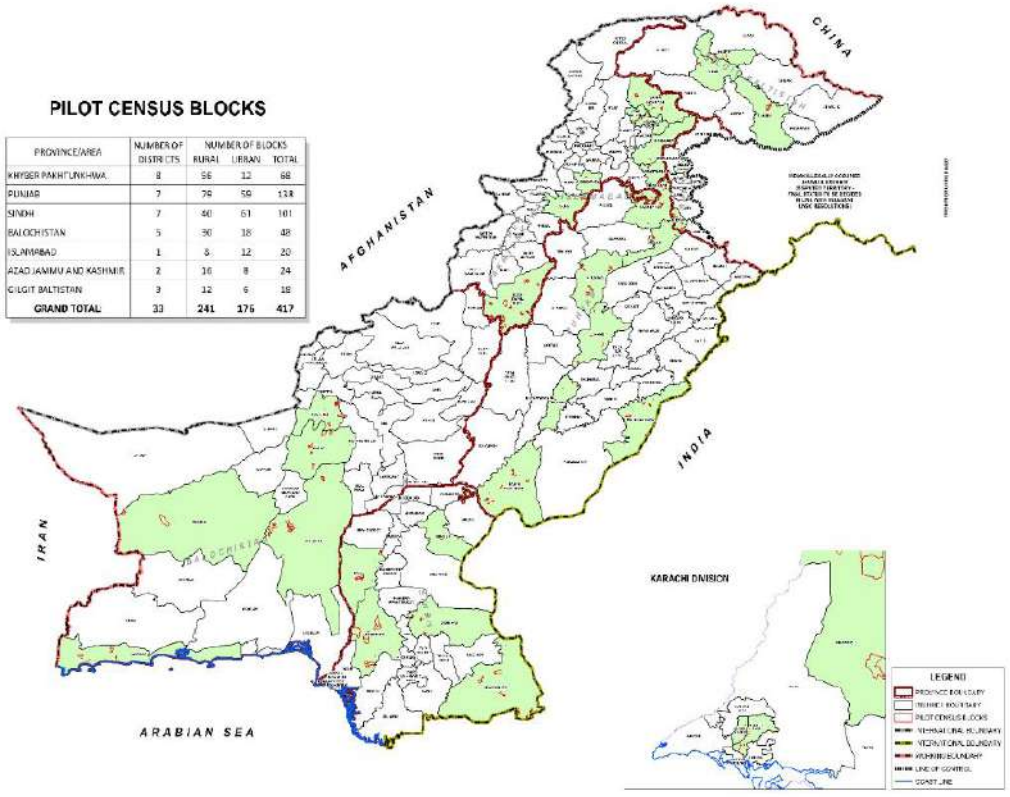


Table 1.3: Province/ District-wise Blocks Selection for the Pilot Census

Province/ Region	Selected Districts	No. of Blocks	Visual Presentation of No. of Blocks Selected from each District
Islamabad	Islamabad	20	
Punjab	Bahawalnagar	16	
	Rahim Yar Khan	36	
	Jhang	16	
	Multan	20	
	Jhelum	12	
	Rawalpindi	26	
	Khushab	12	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dera Ismail Khan	24	
	Abbottabad	4	
	Mansehra	4	
	Lower Kohistan	8	
	Upper Kohistan	12	
	Kohistan	8	
	Kohat	4	
	Nowshera	4	
Sindh	Dadu	12	
	Jamshoro	18	
	Karachi Central	16	
	Karachi East	21	
	Tharparkar	14	
	Sanghar	16	
	Sukkur	4	
Balochistan	Kalat	10	
	Mastung	8	
	Khuzdar	14	
	Washuk	4	
	Gwadar	12	
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Jhelum Valley	8	
	Mirpur	16	
Gilgit-Baltistan	Baltistan	4	
	Gilgit	8	
	Nagar	6	
Total		417	

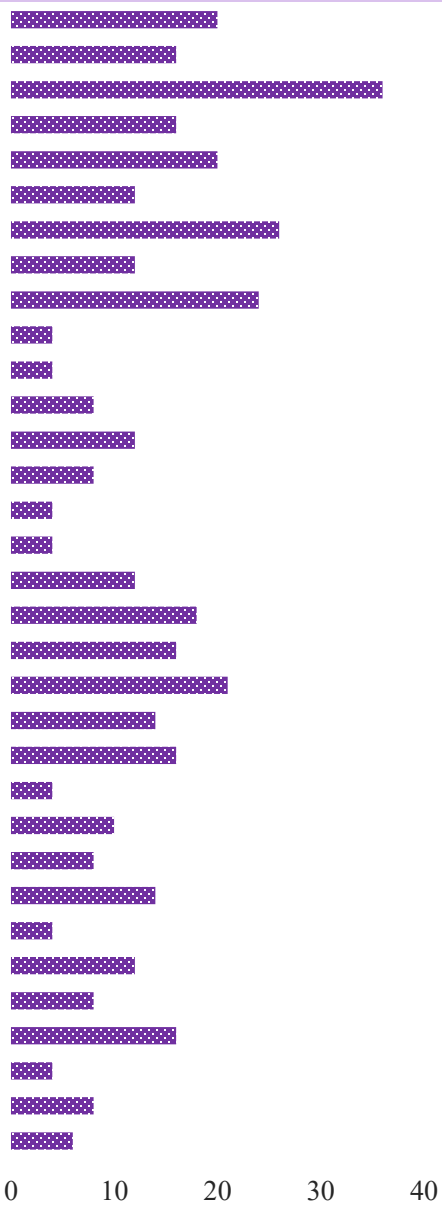
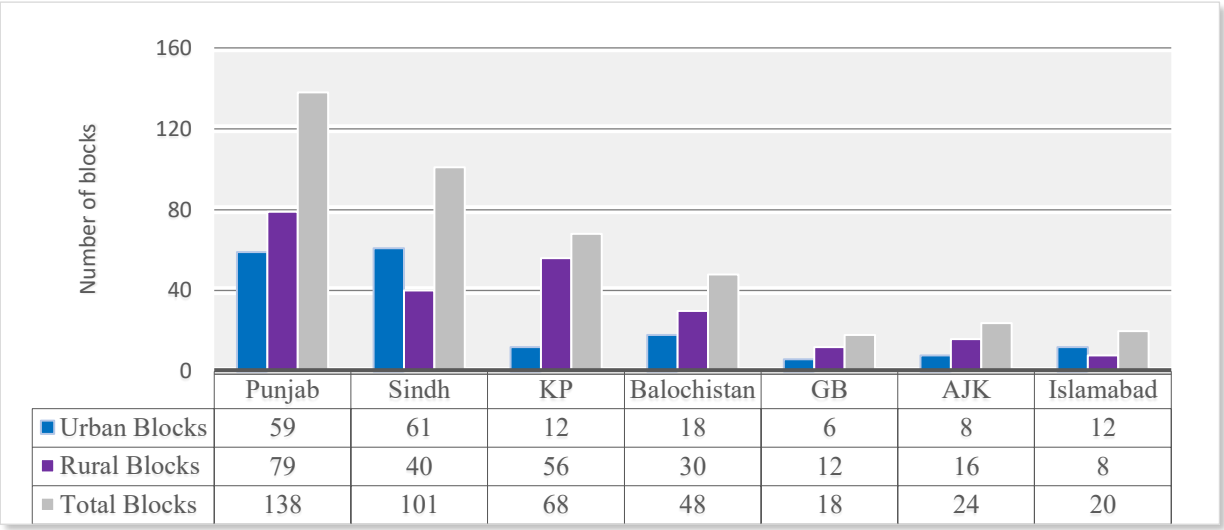


Figure 1.7: Rural/ Urban Breakdown of the Blocks Selected for the Pilot Census



	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	GB	AJK	Islamabad
Urban Blocks	59	61	12	18	6	8	12
Rural Blocks	79	40	56	30	12	16	8
Total Blocks	138	101	68	48	18	24	20

1.4 Enumeration Method and Field Operation

The 6th Population and Housing Census-2017 of Pakistan, similar to earlier censuses, was conducted using a mixed approach, defecto cum dejure. The census mainly followed the dejure concept, which considers the usual place of residence for counting the population. However, only the "homeless" population was counted using a defacto basis. This mixed approach is also commonly used in other countries of the sub-continent.

The Census Advisory Committee after detailed deliberations on the advantages and disadvantages of both defacto and de-jure methodologies, taking into account the practical realities on the ground, evaluating effectiveness of the de-jure method, as well as considering the significant financial and human resource requirements of the defacto method, recommended the de-jure method of enumeration for the 7th Population and Housing Census-2023. The de-jure method of enumeration involves counting individuals based on their usual residence, which was defined as the place where they have continuously lived for at least six months (excluding temporary absences for holidays or work). Additionally, the intention to live in a particular place for at least six months was also considered when determining usual place of residence. Individuals who were temporarily residing in a place were not counted, as they were enumerated at their usual places of residence. Likewise, individuals who were temporarily out of the country or city to attend religious events, weddings, or trainings for less than six months were counted at their usual places of residence.

The data collection process of the Digital Census-2023 began with the deployment of a web portal for self-enumeration on 20th February, 2023. This marked a significant milestone, as only a few countries worldwide have attempted and achieved such an endeavor for their population. Around 2,600,000 individuals submitted their data through the self-enumeration portal till its closing date on 10th March, 2023. The process of listing houses and structures took place between 1st – 10th March, 2023, while the census field enumeration began on 12th March, 2023, with an initial completion date of 4th April, 2023. However, based on the requests from provincial governments for complete enumeration, the field

operation was extended four times by the Census Monitoring Committee until 30th April, 2023. In certain districts, the census field operation was further extended until 21st May, 2023, mainly due to under-enumeration.

1.5 Post Enumeration Survey

One of the main recommendations made by the Census Advisory Committee was to conduct Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of the 7th Population and Housing Census-2023. The recommendation was approved by the CCI during its 49th meeting held on 13th January, 2022. Moreover, during the census field operation, PBS constituted two Committees: *Technical/ Expert Committee on Census-2023* for periodic review with provincial and district stakeholders to ensure credible census field operation and committee on *Trend Analysis of Census Data for 7th Population and Housing Census (Digital Census)* to analyze trends and determine suitability of the census data prior to placing it before the competent forum for approval. The Committee held several meetings and after detailed review of the census data recommended to conduct Post Enumeration Survey to address the issues of over- or under-enumeration identified through demographic techniques in certain areas of the county.

Therefore, during the 15th meeting of the Census Monitoring Committee chaired by the Minister for PD&SI on 7th June, 2023, it was decided that Post Enumeration Survey may be conducted in order to assess accuracy and the coverage extent of the Digital Census-2023. The methodology for conducting the PES and incorporating its findings into the final Digital Census-2023 results was approved in the subsequent 16th meeting of the Census Monitoring Committee held on 27th June, 2023. Accordingly, the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) of Digital Census-2023 was conducted from 8th to 19th July, 2023, in accordance with the decision made in the 49th meeting of CCI and 15th -16th meetings of Census Monitoring Committee.

For the PES, a sample of 2500 Enumeration Blocks was selected from 48 administrative districts (overall level) with relative margin of error (RMOE) of 1.1%. The sample was selected using stratified random sampling where strata within provinces were made on the basis of similar characteristics like growth rates, population etc. Each stratum represented distinct districts. The 48 selected districts represented their respective stratum from which the sample was selected. The sample size was further proportionally allocated to urban and rural part of each district. Provincial and rural/urban breakdown of the PES sample is given in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4: PES Sample Allocation with Provincial and Rural/Urban Breakdown

Province	Rural	Urban	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	287	93	380
Punjab	471	586	1057
Sindh	313	538	851
Balochistan	124	43	167
Islamabad	23	22	45
Total	1218	1282	2500

The PES enumerators and supervisors who were selected from the Digital Census-2023 staff, were assigned new blocks during the PES field activities in order to ensure independence of the survey. To further ensure that the PES field staff was well-prepared, they underwent a refresher course and were equipped with the training materials, including a comprehensive manual. The manual was designed with the PES objectives in mind and provided clear guidelines on understanding the objectives, methodology, and techniques of the survey.

Figure 1.8: Training of Enumerators for the PES Field Activities

The PES field operation lasted for a total of 12 days. On the 8th of July 2023, the PES field operation was commenced with clear instructions to the enumerators to conduct listing and enumeration as separate activities. The initial three days of the PES field operation were dedicated to listing, while the remaining nine days were allocated for enumeration. To ensure comprehensive and accurate coverage, SUPARCO maps of the blocks were provided to the enumerators in both electronic form on their Tablets and in hard copy. Enumerators were instructed to assign a unique PES number to each structure within the selected block, regardless of the numbering used in the census. For example, structures were labeled as PES 001, PES 002, and so forth. Each enumerator was required to enumerate only one PES block.

During the PES field activities, it was crucial to ensure safety and trust of the enumerators, as they faced resistance from respondents who were skeptical due to isolated incidents reported in the media. To address this, man-to-man security was provided to the enumerators, not only for their protection but also to encourage better response rates. The main census field operation had previously suffered from non-response and less coverage, largely attributed to the lack of security measures. Recognizing this, it was imperative to prioritize the provision of man-to-man security for the field staff during the PES, in order to achieve more accurate and reliable results.

1.6 Finalization and Approval of Final Results

Census is the 9th subject of the Federal Legislative List Part-II and according to the Article 154 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Council of Common Interests (CCI) is entrusted with the responsibility of formulating and regulating policies pertaining to matters in Part-II of the

Federal Legislative List. Additionally, the CCI is also responsible for exercising supervision and control over the relevant institutions.

Accordingly, the final summary results of the 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 were compiled by factoring in the findings of the Post Enumeration Survey and submitted for the approval of CCI on 2nd August, 2023. In its 50th meeting held on 5th August, 2023, the CCI considered the final summary results and unanimously approved the results of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023, as follows:

> *"The CCI considered the Summary titled "Results of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 (The Digital Census)" dated 2nd August, 2023, submitted by Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives and unanimously approved the results of 7th Population and Housing Census-2023 (The Digital Census), as mentioned in Annex-V of the Summary and reproduced at para-7 above, for publication and for use / information of general public."*

Figure 1.9: Clips from 50th Meeting of CCI Held on 5th August, 2023

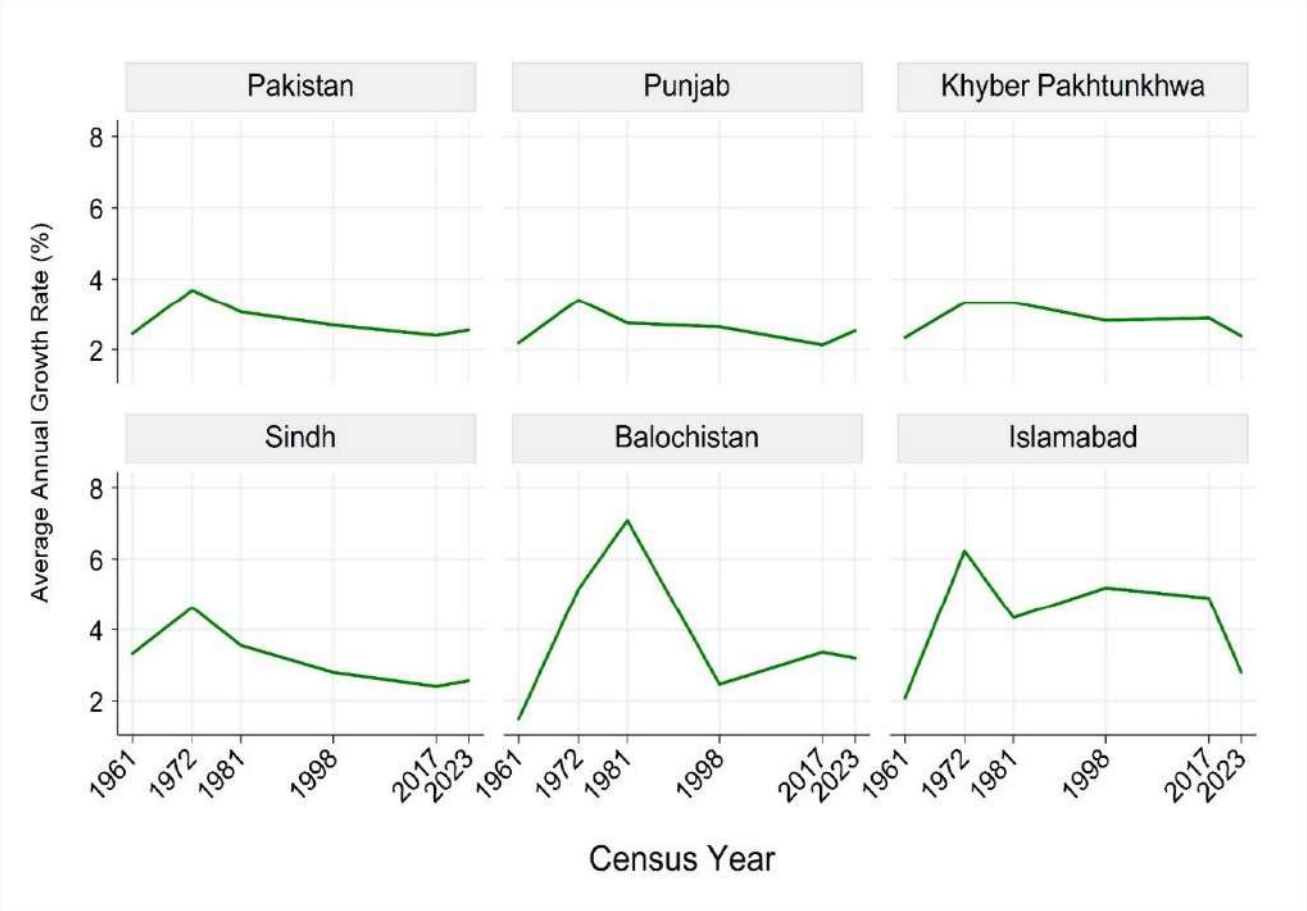
The official announcement for the final results of the Digital Census-2023 was made on 7th August, 2023 through the gazette notification. Table 1.5 below provides a breakdown of the population and average annual growth rates for each province, as well as a comparison of Digital Census-2023 with the previous censuses conducted during 1998 and 2017. Similarly, for a further comparison purpose, Figure 1.10 depicts the average annual growth rates observed for Pakistan, the four provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory *(excluding FATA)* during the last six censuses held in the country.[2]

[2] In Pakistan, since the country gained independence in 1947, six population and housing censuses have prior been conducted at various intervals. These censuses took place in 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998, and 2017.

Table 1.5: Population and Annual Growth Rates for Census-1998, 2017 and 2023

Region/ Province	Population (Million Nos.)			Annual Growth Rate (%)		
	1998	2017	2023	1998	2017	2023
Pakistan	132.35	207.68	241.49	2.69	2.40	2.55
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20.92	35.50	40.85	2.72	2.82	2.38
Punjab	73.62	109.98	127.68	2.64	2.13	2.53
Sindh	30.44	47.85	55.69	2.80	2.41	2.57
Balochistan	6.57	12.34	14.89	2.47	3.37	3.20
Islamabad	0.81	2.01	2.36	5.19	4.91	2.81

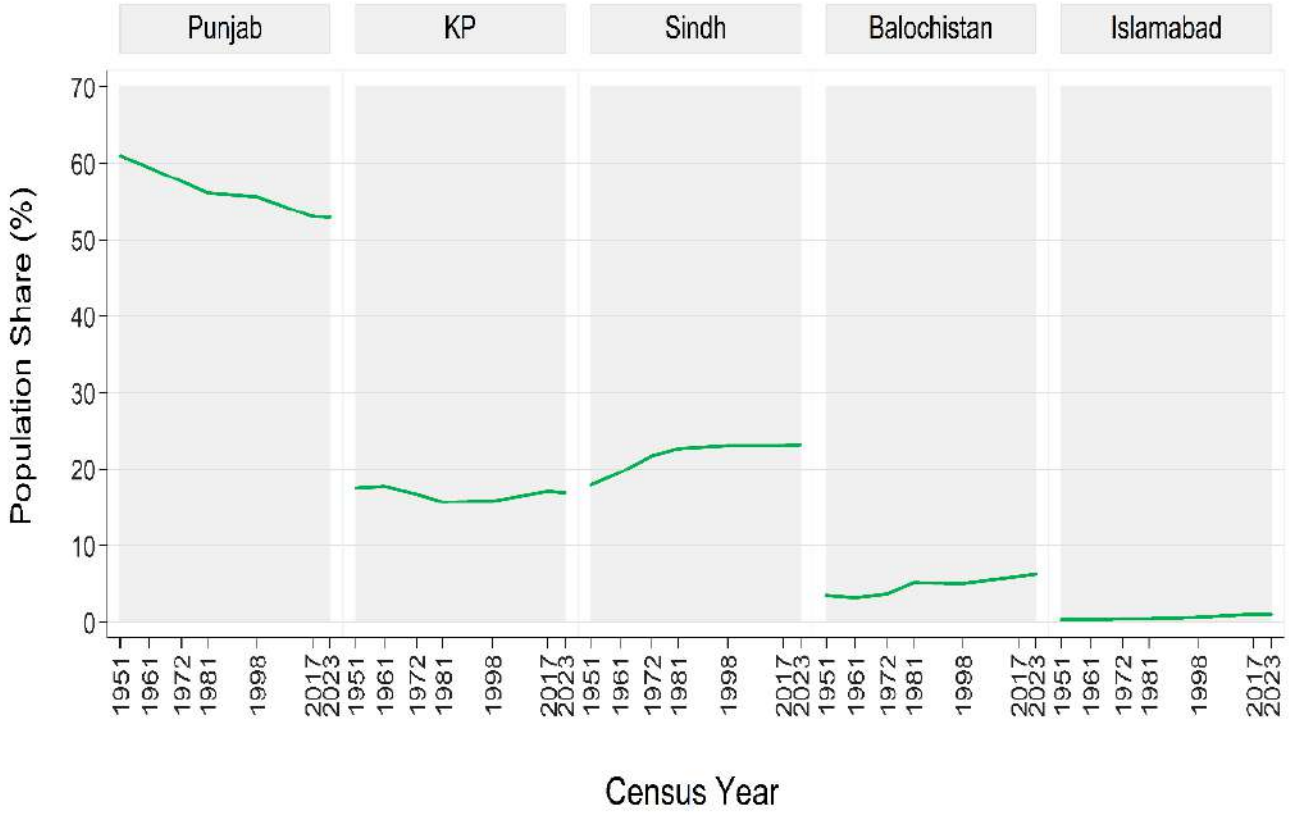
Figure 1.10: Average Annual Growth Rates Observed During the Last Six Censuses



It is pertinent to mention here that in this census there due to access issues in the sensitive restricted areas and some collective residences only head counts were provided, therefore the detailed tables except gender, urban/ rural will for 240,458,089 as detailed characteristics were not provided for 1,041,342.

Figure 1.11 portrays the population share trends at the provincial level and for Islamabad Capital Territory during all the Population and Housing censuses conducted in the country. It is evident that the share of Punjab has consistently declined over the years. For instance, in the 1951 census, Punjab accounted for 60.9% of the population, but this figure decreased to 52.9% during the Digital Census-2023. The decline in Punjab's share can be attributed towards the historic relatively higher population growth observed in Sindh and Balochistan provinces. During this period, the population share of Sindh increased from 17.9% to 23.1%, while Balochistan's share grew from 3.5% to 6.2%. On the other hand, Islamabad Capital Territory experienced a moderate increase in its share, approximately 0.7% during the same period.

Figure 1.11: Trends observed in Provincial Shares



1.7 Engagement of Media

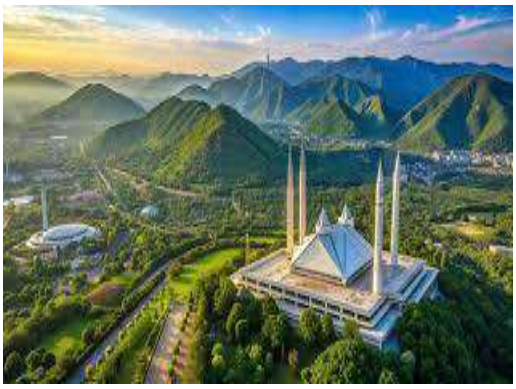
In regard to communication strategy for 7th Population and Housing Census-2023, the Census Advisory Committee reviewed previous practices in Pakistan, as well as other developed and developing countries. Based on their findings, they recommended initiation of an early and impactful awareness campaign during the census implementation process. This campaign was to be designed to ensure clear communication regarding the importance of the census, comprehensive description of the entire census process, duration of the census field enumeration, and to address any lingering ambiguity, particularly among groups who had not agreed with the previous census results. The ultimate goal was to foster cooperation and seek their participation in the census.

Furthermore, over the past decade or so, the rise of popular social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, and YouTube has paved the way for a new era of global digital interaction. These platforms have revolutionized the way people connect and communicate, breaking down geographical barriers. They have become instrumental in the rapid dissemination of information, enabling widespread sharing of news, trends, and ideas on an unprecedented scale. Additionally, the social media is also providing platform for individuals to express their opinions, share experiences, and engage in discussions, thereby fostering a sense of community and inclusivity.

Figure 1.12: PBS's Social Media Platforms

PBS, in conjunction with a comprehensive print and electronic media campaign, engaged based on their impressive presentation and creative work expertise of a social media advertising firm. Since the beginning of the Digital Census activities, the firm has successfully handled PBS's online presence across six prominent social media platforms, including Facebook and X (previously known as Twitter), and consistently excelled in effective spreading of census-related news and information to a wider audience.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ISLAMABAD CAPITAL TERITORY(ICT)



Islamabad, meaning 'the abode of Islam' is the capital city of Pakistan. The city is located in the North West of the country on Potohar Plateau. This area has been significant in history for being a part of the crossroads of the Rawalpindi and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. The city has a history going back to the earliest human habitations in Asia having the first settlement of Aryans from Central Asia, ancient caravans passing from Central Asia, and the massive armies of Tamerlane and Alexander. Due to Islamabad's proximity to Rawalpindi, these are considered as twin cities.

The decision to shift the capital from Karachi to Islamabad was taken in President Ayub Khan's regime when it was considered pertinent to locate the capital city to a place where it could be isolated from the business and commercial activity of the Karachi, and yet would be easily accessible from the remotest corner of the country.

After extensive research, feasibility studies and a thorough review of various sites, it was recommended that the North East of the historic garrison city of Rawalpindi would be a suitable place. The final decision was taken by the National Cabinet to devise a master plan based on a grid system, with its north facing the Margallah Hills. The long-term plan was that Islamabad would eventually encompass Rawalpindi entirely, stretching to the West of the historic Grand Trunk Road (Capital Development Authority 2017).

The city was established as the capital of Pakistan in 1960 to replace Karachi and has been functioning as capital since 1963. Unlike other cities in Pakistan, Islamabad is a planned city and made up of 505 square kilometers of urban land and 401 square kilometers of rural land. The city is located within the wider Islamabad Capital Territory which includes the 906 square kilometers of Islamabad as well as a further 3626 kilometers square of land known as specified area. The specified area includes the Margalla Hills to the North and to the North East, much of which is a National Park.

The terrain in the metropolitan area of Islamabad consists of plains and mountains. Three general physiographic zones trend generally East-Northeast. The northern part of the metropolitan area lies in the mountainous terrain of the Margala Hills, a part of the lower and outer Himalayas, which also includes the Hazara and Kala Chitta Ranges. The Margalla Hills, which reach 1,600 metres altitude near Islamabad, consist of many ridges of Jurassic through Eocene limestones and shales that are complexly thrusted, folded, and generally overturned. South of the Margalla Hills is a southward-sloping piedmont bench underlain primarily by folded sandstones and shales of the Rawalpindi Group (Miocene).

The piedmont area also includes many ridges and valleys that have been buried by alluvial deposits from the hills. Buried ridges of sandstone are generally covered by interbedded sandy silt and limestone gravel that locally exceed 200 m in thickness; these deposits, in turn, have been dissected and then buried under a layer of eolian loess and reworked silt that locally exceeds a thickness of 40 m. The gravel and loess are especially important to the environmental geology because they form most of the building foundations and because gravel is the primary ground-water aquifer. To West of Rawalpindi is plains of thick, easily eroded loess which are extensively dissected into shallow badland valleys, and to the East of Rawalpindi, the folded ridges of Rawalpindi Group rocks rise above the alluvial cover to form prominent hills. Urban development is concentrated in the piedmont bench area, which is little dissected in its Northern part, where Islamabad is located, but is more deeply dissected toward the South near the Soan River, where Rawalpindi is located In the Southernmost part of the area, the Soan River valley extends generally along the axis of the Soan syncline at an altitude of about 425 m. The Soan is incised more than 40 m below the level of extensive silt-covered plains North and South of the river. To the South East of Rawalpindi, upstream from the Grand Trunk Road bridge, the Soan channel and flood plain extend 1.5 kilometers (km) across the valley floor. Elsewhere, the valley bottom is much narrower. Beds of fluvial sandstone, mudstone, and conglomerate of the Siwalik Group of Neogene to Pleistocene age underlie the southern area and crop out along the many steep-sided stream valleys that dissect the land. The beds dip steeply on the North limb of the syncline North of the Soan River, and more gently on the South limb. The piedmont bench and Soan valley make up the Northern edge of the Potwar Plateau.

Islamabad nestles against the backdrop of the Margalla Hills at the northern end of Potohar Plateau. Its climate is healthy, pollution free, plentiful in water resources and lush green. It is a modern and carefully planned city with wide roads and avenues, elegant public buildings, and well-organized bazaars, markets, and shopping centers. Being a clean, spacious and quiet city with lots of greenery and scenic view, it is called- 'Islamabad the Beautiful' having the range of the Margalla Hills to the north of the city. Hot summers, monsoon rains and cold winters with sparse snowfall in the hills summarize the climate of this area. Islamabad also has a rich wildlife ranging from wild boars to leopards. The city is divided into eight basic zones: Administrative, diplomatic enclave, residential areas, educational sectors, industrial sectors, commercial areas, and rural and green areas.

Islamabad is a city, which symbolizes the hopes and dreams of a young and dynamic nation and espouses the values and codes of the generation that has brought it thus far. It is a city that welcomes and promotes modern ideas.

CDA RECENTLY COMPLETED PROJECTS

BHARA KAHU BYPASS

RAWAL CHOWK

2.1 Geographical Description of Islamabad

Islamabad is located on the northern most edge of the tract known as Potohar plateau. The site is an uneven table and land is gradually rising in elevation from 500 to 600 meters above the sea level. In the extreme North, the hills rise more steeply. The highest point is 1600 meters above the sea level. Most of the Margalla range in the North West is composed of hill series belonging to the Eocence division of the tertiary period and are about 60 million years old. The rock formation consists of gray or dark coloured lime stone with layers of shale containing fossils. The land gradually slopes towards the south. The land is composed either of alluvium (clay or silt) or of gravel caps. The plains are formed of alluvial deposits laid by the past and the present river systems in varying thicknesses. A large part of the area is undulating and at various places it is badly dissected by gullies and ravines. The Korang stream has been dammed at a place named Rawal to form the Rawal lake. Another dam has been built on the Soan river to form the Simly lake.

Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, is a planned city created in 1960 at the foot of the Margala Hills just North of the old city of Rawalpindi. Rapid growth of both Islamabad and Rawalpindi cities population has made ever-increasing demands on natural resources and caused adverse effects on the environment. Major environmental concerns are (1) availability of building materials, (2) environmental degradation from extraction and processing of building materials, (3) availability of surface and ground water, (4) pollution of water by waste disposal, (5) geologic hazards, and (6) engineering characteristics of soil and rock. To maintain the quality of the capital, municipal authorities need relevant information on the physical environment to formulate future development programs.

Rawalpindi, the twin city of Islamabad lies along the ancient trade route from Persia and Europe across the Khyber Pass to India. The area has been a cultural meeting place and invasion route for millennia and was visited by Alexander the Great, Genghis Khan, the Moghul conquerors, and other prominent historical figures. Rawalpindi itself was settled around 1765 and grew to importance during the late 1800's, when it became an important staging ground for the British Afghan campaigns. Today it remains the site of a major military cantonment and headquarters of the Pakistan Armed Forces

2.2 Topography

Islamabad is located at 33.43°N 73.04°E at the edge of the Pothohar Plateau at the foot of the Margalla Hills in Islamabad Capital Territory. Its elevation is 507 metres (1,663 ft). The modern capital and the ancient Gakhar city of Rawalpindi stand side by side and are commonly referred to as the Twin Cities. To the East of the city lies Murree and Kotli Sattian. To the North lies the Haripur District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Kahuta lies on the northeast, Taxila, Wah Cantt, and Attock District to the NorthWest, Gujar Khan, Kallar Syedan, Rawat, and Mandrah on the NorthEast, and Rawalpindi to the SouthWest. Islamabad is located 120 kilometres (75 miles) SSW of Muzaffarabad, 185 kilometres (115 miles) east of Peshawar, 295 kilometres (183 miles) NNE of Lahore, and 300 kilometres (190 miles) WSW of Srinagar, the capital of Indian occupied Kashmir.

The urban area is divided into eight zones: administrative, diplomatic, residential, institutional, industrial, and commercial areas, a greenbelt, and a national park. It includes an Olympic village gardens and dairy, poultry, and vegetable farms, as well as such institutions as the Atomic Research Institute and the National Health Centre. The name Islamabad ("City of Islam," or "City of Peace") was chosen to reflect the country's ideology.

The planned capital area of 350 square miles (906 square km) is an expanse of natural terraces and meadows surrounding the city. A further 1,049 square miles (2,717 square km) of hinterland, known as the Specified Areas and subject to planning control, is roughly a trapezoid, with the Margala Hills, 3,000 to 5,000 feet (900 to 1,500 metres) high, in the North and NorthEast. The Southern portion is an undulating plain. It is drained by the Kurang River, on which the Rawal Dam forms a lake holding about 50,000 acre-feet (61,650,000 cubic metres) of water. Pop. (1998) city, 524,500; capital area, 799,000.

2.3 Water Resources

The Soan and Kurang Rivers are the main streams draining the Islamabad area. Their primary tributaries are the Ling River, draining NorthWest ward into the Soan; Gumreh Kas, draining westward into the Kurang from the area between the Kurang and Soan; and Lei Nala, draining southward into the Soan

from the mountain front and urban areas. The Kurang and Soan Rivers are dammed at Rawal and Simbli Lakes, respectively, to supply water for the urban area. Extensive forest reserves in the headwaters of the Kurang and Soan Rivers benefit the quality and quantity of supply. A supplemental network of municipal and private wells as deep as 200 meters (m) produces ground water primarily from Quaternary alluvial gravels. The altitude of the water table decreases from about 600 m at the foot of the Margalla Hills to less than 450 m near the Soan River, so that the saturated zone generally lies 2-20 m below the natural ground surface (Ashraf and Hanif, 1980). Lei Nala carries most of the liquid waste from Rawalpindi and contributes greatly to the pollution of the Soan River belowRiver their confluence. Solid-waste disposal practices threaten the quality of ground-water reserves. Since ICT is located at the foot of the Himalaya's off-shoot i.e. Marghalla hills on the north and Murree and Kotli Sattian hills on the East, the area has natural slopes from east and north to South-West for speedily draining out the rain water.

The Lei Nala enters ICT from Marghalla hills near the famous village Nurpur Shahan, passing through many urban sectors. There are several tributaries of Lei Nala joining it at various places in ICT. The Korang River enters into the district near Chatter Park and joins the Soan River near model village Humak after traversing through rural area of Islamabad and Rawalpindi districts. There is a famous lake and dam with a spillway known as the Rawal Lake and Rawal Dam, respectively, providing potable water to Rawalpindi city. GumarehKas stream originating from Murree hills at the district boundary near village Jandala also joins the aforementioned river at Tarlai Kalan after running through the rural part of the district.

Rawal Dam

ICT has two artificial reservoirs; Rawal, and Simly Dam. Rawal Dam is located within an isolated section of the Village Malpur, Bani Gala and Margalla Hills National Park, whereas Simly Dam is located 30 kilometres (19 miles) north of Islamabad.

Simly Dam

2.4 Climate

ICT has distinct seasons marked by wide variations in temperature. The coldest month is January when the mean maximum temperature is 18.1°C and the mean minimum temperature is 2.2°C. June is the hottest month when the mean maximum temperature is 37.9°C and the mean minimum temperature is 22.2°C. The city has two rainfall seasons, the summer season from July to September and the winter season from December to April. The bulk of monsoon precipitation occurs in the months of July and August, with monthly average of 368.6 and 334.7 millimeters respectively. The peaks of margalla hills are sometimes covered with snow during winter. Thunder storms are more pronounced during the months of July and August.

Table 2.1 gives the mean minimum and maximum temperatures and precipitation at Islamabad, Zero Point. These are the average estimates for the years 1981 to 2010 (Pakistan Meteorological Department 2013).

Table 2.1: Average Monthly Minimum and Maximum Temperature (In centigrade) and Annual Precipitation (In Millimeter)

Month	Average Temperature (°C)	Minimum Temperature (°C)	Maximum Temperature (°C)	Precipitation Rainfall (mm)	Relative Humidity (%)
January	10.2	2.2	18.1	59.0	92.8
February	13.0	5.1	20.0	89.0	89.5
March	17.1	9.6	24.6	87.7	87.4
April	22.3	14.1	30.5	59.6	83.3
May	27.4	18.7	36.0	38.2	71.2
June	30.1	22.2	37.9	78.2	72.1
July	29.1	23.8	34.8	368.6	87.6
August	28.4	23.4	33.3	334.7	92.5
September	26.6	20.3	33.0	123.3	92.1
October	21.8	13.2	30.4	32.7	92.3
November	16.5	7.1	25.8	11.9	93.3
December	11.5	3.2	20.4	40.4	93.9
Annual	20.9	2.2	28.3	1323.4	87.8

2.5 Flora and Fauna

Flora refers to the plant life found in a particular region. It is the naturally occurring or the indigenous native plant life whereas Fauna is all of the animal life present in a particular region or time.

2.5.1 Flora

On top of the Margalla hills is commonly found Chir Pine (*Pinus logifolia*), and Koa (*Wild olive*), Phulai (*Acacia modesta*) and Sienetha (*Dodona-bura manniana*). Shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*), Toot (*Morus-alba*) and Paper Mulberry are also grown. A grass commonly found here is the Dab (*Amuricatus*). Wild products of plains include flower buds of the Kachnar, wild Pomegranate, Blackberries, Raspberries, Cranberries, wild Pears etc. Along the ravines small stunted bushes are found.

Margalla Hills in Islamabad have been declared as National Park since 1980 to conserve the existing flora and fauna. The selection of trees and shrubs species for plantation in Margalla Hills is limited to natural trees and plants species including:

* Chir Pine
* Olive
* Phulai
* Celtis
* Snatha

Chir Pine

Olive

Phulai

Snatha

Major local flowering trees and shrubs of Margalla include:

* Dhak
* Anar
* Pear
* Kachnar
* Amaltas
* Woodfordia
* Jasmine
* Holmskioldia
* Toot

Woodfordia

Jasmine

Amaltas

Toot

Kachnar

Dhak

2.5.2 Fauna

About a century ago, sometimes Tiger and Leopard were found in the forests and hills of Islamabad. Moreover, Bores, Foxes, Rabbits, and Jackals are generally seen in fields and forests. Chakor and Gray Partridge are also seen, while black partridge is rare. Geese are found in Soan valley, while Quails come annually in enormous number in the spring and autumn seasons

Tiger

Leopard

Jackals

Chakor

Fox

Quail

2.6 Ethnography

2.6.1 Race and Tribe

For study of ethnography, Islamabad can be divided into two parts and is categorized under potohar plateau: rural and urban. In Islamabad city, people belonging to all possible races and tribes of Pakistan are living, while people living in rural areas are mostly of Rajput caste, of which the notable sub-divisions are Bhatti, Rawal, Janjua, and Chohan. Besides, Gujar, Awan, Mughal, Qureshi, Syed, and Satti are also living in ICT. Some of the minor tribes are the Jat, Malyar, Pathan, and some Khattar. Potohar Plateau is bounded on the East by the Jhelum River, on the West by the Indus River, on the North by the Kala Chitta Rangeand the Margalla Hills, and on the South by the Salt Range. The Kala Chitta Range thrusts eastward across the plateau towards Rawalpindi; the valleys of the Haro and Soan rivers cross the plateau from the Eastern foothills to the Indus. The land of Pothohar and in general the whole of the Indian subcontinent was attributed as "Golden Sparrow" by East India Company. The ramparts of the Salt Range stretching from East to West in the South separate Pothohar from the Punjab Plain. The Pothohar Plateau includes the current four districts of Jhelum, Chakwal, Rawalpindi, Attock. The terrain is undulating. The Kala Chitta Range rises to an average height of 450-900 metres and extends for about 72 kilometres. The Swaan River starts from nearby Murree and ends near Kalabagh in the Indus river. Sakesar (Khushab District) is the highest mountain of this region and Tilla Jogian (Jhelum District) is second highest.

The Pothohar region is home to a number of tribal groupings, many of whom occupy distinct tracts. The Jhelum District Gazetteer gave the following account of the tribal groupings at the beginning of the 20th century.

Potohar is home to many different clans including Qazi, Khatris, Abbasi, Awans, Jatts, Bhatti Rajputs, Hanjra Rajput, (Janjua Rajputs), Thathals Rajputs, Satti Rajputs, Mangral Rajput, Tarkhans, Gujjars, Gakhar clans and many others.

2.7 Culture

Islamabad is built upon civilization and architecture that ranges from the 10th Century to the modern era. As Islamabad is situated on the Potohar Plateau, the remains of civilization descending from stone-age era include the Acheulian and the Soanian traditions and these are tourist landmarks. Islamabad has an array of historic landmarks that reflect the Hindu civilization that dates back to the 16th Century with examples such as Saidpur village that is situated in Islamabad and has progressed from a village to a sacred place that includes temples where the Hindu Mughal Commanders worshipped.

Saidpur village Temple

A cobbled path and nearby ancient well on the pass north of Shah Allah Ditta, known as Kukkar Dara Kho is inventoried. On the southern slope below the pass of Shah Allah Ditta village is Saddhu Da Bagh (a spring and a Hindu priest's garden).

Shah Allah Ditta caves are located on the route leading towards Khanpur. These caves are next to the shrine and tomb of Shah Allah Ditta. Around 2,400-year-old Buddhist era murals of Buddha appear on the walls of caves at Shah Allah Ditta. Archaeological evidence indicates that the caves and the platform-like formations surrounding the area were first used for meditation by Buddhist monks and later by Hindu sadhus before Muslim ascetics took over during the Mughal period.

Shah Allah Ditta Cave

Marked on the ground close to the caves is the location where Alexander arrived and was received by Raja Ambi, King of Taxila. The road next to the caves that leads to the main top of the mountain, Shah Allah Ditta road is said to be built on the exact path followed by Pashtun emperor Sher Shah Suri during his visit. Moving up the mountain from the caves, there is a step well called Losar Baoli and a mosque built by Shahab-ud-Din Ghori. The mosque has broken walls and the road leading to it is dilapidated.

Golra Sharif Shrine

Islamabad Capital Territory is located on the Potohar Plateau where excavations have revealed evidence of a prehistoric culture. Relics and human skulls have been found dating back to 5000 BC that show this region was home to Neolithic people who settled on the banks of the Swaan River, and developed small communities in the region at around 3000 BC. Islamabad's cultural heritage includes various archaeological sites, government buildings, shrines, stupas, landmarks, and national monuments. According to one survey by Quaid-e-Azam University in 2010, there are around 450 heritage sites in the capital territory and adjoining Rawalpindi district. The Capital Development Authority formed a committee in 2011 to locate and preserve 150 of these historical and archaeological sites.

Lok Virsa Meseum,

In the modern Islamabad, Fatima Jinnah Park is a public recreational park, also considered as one of the biggest park in Pakistan, situated within the Sector F-9 of Islamabad, Pakistan. It is named after Fatima Jinnah, the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Fatima Jinnah Park vast acreage is mostly covered by greenery, with a few man-made structures dotting the landscape. Most of the park area is effectively a wildlife sanctuary, except for a few areas of the park that are close to residential district. The Park is bounded by a steel fence with entrance doors placed at regular intervals, although only a few are routinely open and used. A further strip of land outside of the fence is lined with a footpath. A well laid network of footpaths lies inside the park, with neat grass and a few statues.

Fatima Jinnah Park

Jinnah Convention Centre (also known as National Convention Centre) is an exhibition and convention centre based in Islamabad, Pakistan. It is named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The convention centre was inaugurated in 1997 at the First Extraordinary Summit of OIC.

Jinnah Convention Centre park

2.8 Culinary Diversity

Islamabad is home of many diplomats, Government officials and foreign workers. It has a variety of cuisines and food festivals celebrated through its ethnic groups with examples such as the Food Festival 2011, Austrian Food Festival 2013, Swiss Food Festivals and Turkish food festival 2018 etc. Islamabad has Pakistan's traditional food options such as Namkin Gosht, Nihari, Halwa Poori, Daal, Chapli Kebab etc. Islamabad's cuisine has further developed to foreign franchises such as McDonald's, KFC, Hardees, Subway, and TGI Fridays. Fast food chains are as common as traditional food.

Des Pardes, Saidpur Village

Serena Hotal

Islamabad Club

Highland Country Club

Marriott Hotel

2.9 Language

In ICT, Punjabi is the most widely spoken language reported by 52.27% of the total population as their mother tongue. Followed by Pashto 18.50% and Urdu 12.23%. The share of other languages spoken in ICT are: Hindko 6.40%, Saraiki 2.12%, Kashmiri 2.09%, Sindhi 0.77%, Balochi 0.15%, Brahvi 0.13% and Others 5.34%.

2.10 Tradition and Custom

Islamabad is home to many migrants from other regions of Pakistan and has a cultural and religious diversity of considerable antiquity. Due to its location on the Pothohar Plateau, where remnants of ancient cultures and civilizations, such as Aryan, Soanian, and Indus Valley civilization, can still be found in this region. A 15th-century Gakhar fort (Pharwala Fort) located near Islamabad. Rawat Fort built by the Gakhars in the 16th century, which contains the grave of the Gakhar chief, Sultan Sarang Khan.

Saidpur village is named after Said Khan, the son of Sarang Khan. The village, over 500 years old, was converted into a Hindu worship site by Mughal commander Raja Man Singh. He constructed a number of small ponds include: Rama kunda, Sita kunda, Lakshaman kunda, Hanuman kunda. The region contains a small preserved Hindu temple, indicating the presence of Hindu people in the region.

Saidpur village

Lok Virsa Museum in Islamabad preserves a wide variety of folk and traditional cultural legacies of Pakistan. It is located near the Shakarparian hills. Displays include embroidered costumes, jewellery, musical instruments, woodwork, utensils, and folkloristic objects from the region and other parts of Pakistan.

Heritage Museum

Lok Virsa Museum, also known as the National Institute of Folk & Traditional Heritage, is a museum of history, art and culture in Islamabad, located on the Shakarparian Hills. The museum opened in 1974 and became an autonomous institute in 2002 following the Lok Virsa Legal Status ordinance,2002. The museum consists of several buildings and an outdoor museum which can accommodate up to 3000 visitors.

Lok Virsa Museum

2.11 Places of Interest

The Important places of interest are as under

I. Faisal Mosque

The mosque features a contemporary design consisting of eight sides of concrete shell and is inspired by a Bedouin tent. The mosque is a major tourist attraction, and is referred as a contemporary and influential feature of Islamic architecture.

II. Shrine of Syed Pir Mehr Ali Shah (R.A)

The shrine of Sufi mystic Pir Meher Ali Shah (R.A) is located at Golra Sharif, which has a rich cultural heritage of the pre-Islamic period. The Shrine of Syed Meher Ali Shah (R.A) of Golra Sharif is situated in E-11, Islamabad. He was a Sufi scholar of the Chisti order and this shrine is a beautiful Islamic architecture site and centre of spiritual light for seekers.

III. Shrine of Shah Abdul Latif (R.A) (Bari Imam)

Nurpūr Shahan, a village situated at the foot of Margallah Hills, near Quaid-e-Azam University, is famous for the mirror-studded shrine of Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif (R.A), popularly known as Bari Imam.

The shrine of Bari Imam was built by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. The death anniversary (Urs) of Bari Imam is observed in the first week of May, beginning Monday through Thursday, with a lot of festivities representing the Potohar culture and attracts people from all over the country. The event is one of the largest religious gatherings in Islamabad.

IV. Shakarparian Hill

The historic Shakarparian Hills is famous for the trees planted by various Head of State and Government. The beautiful part with its central fountain and panoramic view of the whole city from a vantage point at a height of 609.06 meters, is one of Islamabad's favourite recreation spots.

V. Rose and Jasmine Garden

It is located near Sports Complex Aabpara, on Kashmir Highway and Contains over 250 exotic varieties of roses and a dozen species of jasmine. Spread over an area of 20,360 square meters it has well-planned path for walks. This part is a true feast for the eyes during the rose season.

VI. Margalla National Park

This lies on the South side of the Margalla Ranges full of pine trees and a wildlife sanctuary inhabited by peacocks, deer, partridges and exotic wild pheasants. The park has a number of walking trails and picnic spots.

VII. Daman-e-Koh

This area has now developed into the most popular recreation and picnic spot of Islamabad. Viewing points on top provide a breath-taking view of the entire city. There is a rest house, hotel and a snack bar. This area too is part of the game sanctuary, specially the formerly extinct cheer pheasant has made a spectacular recovery after scientific breeding and care by the CDA.

VIII. Lake View Park

Lake View Park (also known as Rawal Lake View Point or Rawal Lake Promenade) is a recreational area and wildlife park located near Village Malpur Rawal Lake, on Murree Road in Islamabad. It runs under the administration of Capital Development Authority. This park also contains Pakistan's largest bird cage. The park offers a nice view of the lake with plenty of other options for entertainment which includes horse riding, boating, rides, racing, snacks, birds and of course a relaxing walk."

IX. Marghzar

A small experimental wild life area has now developed into a respectable -sized Zoo well stocked with animal, birds and reptiles.

X. Islamabad Club

It is one of the premier and most prestigious club of the country has facilities for golf, swimming, riding, tennis, squash and badminton as well as modern auditorium, library and a restaurant renowned for its sumptuous cuisine.

2.12 Sports and Games

Islamabad has no dearth of sports and games facilities. The National Institute of Sports and Culture has taken the lead in providing modern and up-to-date facilities for sportsmen of the capital. This institute boasts a modern stadium called Jinnah Stadium for track and field events, the posh Liaquat Gymnasium for all indoor games and Gymnastics, swimming pools for water sports auditorium for cultural activities. The area is truly impressive venue for holding National and International tournaments and athletic means. The Government of China has provided generously for developing this institution of National importance. Capital Development Authority has also provided playing-fields and sports grounds in different areas of Islamabad.

2.13 Nerve Center

This area is located towards the East band is situated on the main axis of the city. It is further divided into three district zones, the upper zone in the North comprises the federal ministries and divisions, the lower zone in the South is reserved for cultural building such as National Library, Museum, Art Gallery and the central zone has the Parliament, the Presidency, Prime Minister's House, Supreme Court and the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

World renowned Architects such as Sir Robert Mathew, Edward Durrel Stone and M/s Ponti Farnarolli and Roselli have displayed their talents and expertise in the designs of some prominent buildings that decorate the skyline of Islamabad.

2.13.1 Secretariat Blocks

This is the administrative and policy-planning nerve center of the country. Two groups of four interconnected blocks rise like white sentinels against the backdrop of the majestic Margalla hills and surrounded by Mughal Style terraced landscaping, create a harmonious blend of modern architecture and traditional layout these multi storied buildings cover an area of 92,900 square meters and are interconnected with roads, paths and loans which crisscross the terraced garden dotted with fountains and water channels, making it a unique and elegant work-place humming with activity during the day.

2.13.2 Aiwan-e-Sadr (Pesident's House)

Another landmark of Islamabad is the official residence of the Head of State. This imposing structure is of a pyramidal design combining horizontal lines in receding tiers. The walls rising gracefully, and the beautifully louvered windows give it a truly majestic grace. The site is spread over a few adjacent hills in an area of 20 acres and the covered area is 30,193 square meters which include guest rooms, banquet halls and the President's Secretariat.

2.13.3 Parliament House

The schematic design of the Parliament building has been conceived to be in complete harmony with the surroundings. This awe-inspiring building is 22.9 meters high 5 storied structure which stands at the crossing of Khayaban-e Quad-e-Azam and the Constitution Avenue in the southern section of the central zone. This complex includes both Houses of Parliament with a built-up area of 55717 square meters inclusive of offices, committee rooms, libraries and cafeterias. The external facades have a white trowel marble finish in keeping with the surroundings.

2.13.4 The Supreme Court

The stately and imposing Supreme Court building has been designed by Kenzo Tange of Japan and M/s PEPC of Pakistan and envisages the construction of 13 peripheral blocks rising five stories and high rise central block. This building is a pleasant addition to the beauty of the federal capital.

2.13.5 Prime Minister's Secretariat Building

Adjacent to the Supreme Court building is the Prime Minister's Secretariat on the Constitution Avenue, built on a plot measuring about 10 acres. The total covered areas of the building 104,100 square meters which includes an auditorium, banquet hall, PM's chamber, cabinet and committee rooms and Darbar hall. This complex consists of a three-story block on the left and right. The front area is covered with a Mughal style land-scaped garden with fountains, waterfalls and walkways. Marble work is extensively used to create an effect of harmonious blending with the surroundings.

2.13.6 Senate and National Assembly Hall

Senate and the National Assembly Hall are situated back-to-back on the second floor and separated by a common area housing the lifts. The Senate Chamber has seating capacity for 124 Parliamentarians while the galleries can accommodate 353 persons. The Chamber is equipped with modern public address and Simultaneous Interpretation System (SIS) based on micro computer technology. A microphone, an earphone, loud speaker and seven-position channel selector switches have been provided for each member. The microphones can be operated both automatically and manually. A microcomputer Automatic Voting Counting System (AVC) and a large electronic display board have been installed in the Senate Hall. Each member has been provided with a voting unit fixed on his table. CCTV equipment is also installed.

The National Assembly Hall is oblong in shape with a diameter of 130 feet. The main Chamber has seating capacity for 448 Parliamentarians. The hall is equipped with electronic boards and a sophisticated public address system. The hall ascends gradually in tiers. Flanking the hall on three sides of the circumference are seating areas for visitors which can accommodate 822 persons. Special areas have been designated for the guests of the President and the Speaker. A separate enclosure has been earmarked for members of the Press.

2.13.7 The National Library

It is located in the cultural area South of the Constitution Avenue. This impressive building was designed by Mr. Anwar Said of CDA. The graceful lines and form of the building give it a beauty of its own.

2.13.8 State Bank Building

It is designed by a Pakistani architect. The attractive and assertive building has been planned to harmonize with the façade of the Secretariat blocks and the backdrop of Margalla Hills imaginative use of marble and rustic Nowshera stone has given this building a truly magnificent look. Total covered area of the building is 22757.8 square meters including the six-story vertical tower 42.1 meters high and the glittering dome which houses the banking hall.

2.13.9 Foreign Office

Located in the Administrative Sector in the south west stands the modern six story building of the Foreign Office. Designed by Italian architect Gio Ponti, this building has the unique distinction of being the first major building to be completed in Islamabad. On one side is a spacious garden with a water cascade flowing through a rose bed avenue and a contoured lawn on the other side with flower beds set close to the fountain and portico. The floors are covered with white marble while the walls have been

adorned with Quetta onyx giving a visual effect of abstract paintings. The building has covered area of 13,933 square meters.

2.13.10 Government Hostel

Located in the southern corner of the special buildings area west of the Foreign Office, the Government Hostel was designed by Mr. G.W. Brigden. this building is home to Government officials with 108 single and 30 double rooms. This building is a fine example of our wonderful local workmanship and materials. Extensive and imaginative use has been made of local terrazzo and marble finishes. The lovely landscape work was done by M/s Derek Lovejoy & Associated.

2.13.11 Broadcasting House

Located on the Constitution Avenue this 8-story building has been designed by M.E.D. Stone. This beautiful building has a covered area of 18,580 square meters which includes 25 studios, conference rooms, auditorium, offices and library.

2.13.12 CBR House

Located on the Constitution Avenue this 6-story building has been designed by Mr. Javed Iqbal of CDA with a covered area of 31,797 square meters.

2.13.13 Parliament Lodges

Located in Sector G-5/2 containing 9 residential blocks with 316 suites for use of Members of Parliament. The lodges were designed by Mr. M.D. General of CDA, with a covered area of 238,404 square meters.

2.13.14 Diplomatic Enclave

The Diplomatic Enclave in Islamabad is a special zone located in the city housing diplomatic missions. The zone is located in G-5 and houses 43 Embassies and High Commissions. It is a secured zone and not freely accessible to the general public.

2.13.15 Hotels and Restaurants

Islamabad dotted with hotels, motels, guest houses, tourists inns and camping areas to satisfy a wide range of tastes and budgets. World's famous names in the hotel industry like the Marriott, Holiday Inn, Serena and Best Western are fully equipped to cater for the needs of businessmen, honeymooners or simply holiday makers. Smaller hotels like the Envoy Continental Hotel, Lakeview Hotel, Capital Lodge, Margalla Inn and the Presidents Hotel etc. provide cheap, clean and comfortable lodgings with traditional hospitality and courteous service. Apart from the regular hotels, the city is full of bed and breakfast type guest houses which offer real bargain to people who like to stretch their budget without compromising on comfort and hygienic standards. There is a smallest house or Sarai for poor people visiting Islamabad, built and managed by the CDA.

2.14 Administration

Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) is the civil administration as well as main law & order agency of the Federal Capital. ICT Administration operates under Presidential Order No. 18 of 1980, which confers powers of the Provincial Government upon the Chief Commissioner Islamabad. The Federal capital is a distinct constituent unit of the State, under Article 1 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. After amendment in Order No. 18 of 1980, the President conferred executive authority of Federation to an Administrator for Islamabad Capital Territory, later designated as a Chief Commissioner ICT.

The Chief Commissioner is mandated to perform various administrative functions through its various Directorates and exercises the powers of Provincial Government under various laws. Furthermore, a Deputy Commissioner is appointed to address day-to-day administrative affairs of the district.

Following is the list of directorates which function under the control of the Chief Commissioner,ICT,

1. Administration Wing
2. Development & Finance Wing
3. Directorate of Industries & Labour Directorate
4. Agriculture Extension Services Directorate

There are 06 directorates and 22 departments working under ICT Administration. All departments report to the concerned Directorate operational under the supervision of Chief Commissioner Islamabad, the executive head of the district management. Following is the list of Departments /Agencies under ICT Administration:-

1. Islamabad Police
2. District Magistrate Office
3. Revenue Department
4. Labor Department
5. Industries Department
6. Cooperative Societies Department
7. Auq af Department
8. Civil Defense Department
9. Food Department
10. Excise & Taxation Department
11. Local Government & Rural Development Department
12. Zakat & Usher Department
13. Agriculture Department
14. Livestock & Dairy Development Department

15. Water Management Department
16. Soil Conservation Department
17. Fisheries Department
18. Women Programmed Officer
19. Islamabad Employees Social Security Institution
20. District Attorney
21. Dengue Fever Control Center
22. District Polio Control Room (DPCR) - ICT

Deputy Commissioner, ICT executes diverse administrative and performs executive functions in accordance with various Federal and Provincial laws in Islamabad Capital Territory. Deputy Commissioner, ICT is also the District Magistrate under Cr.P.C. overseeing law and order and security of the district. Deputy Commissioner authorizes and regulates various activities and functions.

Table 2.2: Administrative Units of ICT as on Census -2023

District	Tehsil/ Taluka	QH/STC	PC/TC/UC	Mauza/ Deh/Village	Metro Corp.	DM. Corp	Municipal Corp Committee	TC	Cantt	Total Urban Areas
1	1	4	125	120	-	-	-	-	-	1

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Census-2023

Islamabad Capital Territory is represented in the National Assembly by three constituenciesi.e. NA-52, NA-53, and NA-54. It is administratively divided into two segments, namely Islamabad Urban and Islamabad Rural.

2.14.1 Capital Development Authority (CDA)

The Capital Administration and Development Division has been created in the wake of the 18th Constitutional Amendment. The Division is mainly responsible to execute all such functions being previously performed by the abolished Ministries/Divisions within the jurisdiction of the Federal Capital Area. As such, functions of the Division are multifarious capturing a range of subjects like health, social welfare, education, rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and population welfare, etc. The Ministry of Capital Administration and Development is mandated to carry out following main functions in the Islamabad Capital Territory:

- Execute the functions previously handled by the abolished Ministries/Divisions (in sectors like education, health, social welfare, special education, tourism, etc.) within the jurisdiction of the Federal Capital Area.
- Look after the administrative and personnel matters of the various departments and organizations of the devolved Ministries placed under administrative control of the Ministry of Capital Administration and Development.
- Look after all the technical matters related to attached departments/sub-ordinate offices of the Ministry.

- Take over and continue the ICT components of the ongoing PSDP projects of devolved Ministries as allocated by the Planning Commission.
- All the matters related to the execution of development projects of attached departments/sub-ordinate offices, independent entities and organizations under the administrative control of the Ministry

ICT comprises of Islamabad urban and rural areas. The Islamabad Rural consists of 23 Union Councils, comprising 129 villages, while Islamabad Urban area has 27 Union Councils.

Islamabad is subdivided into five zones:

- Zone I: designated for urban development and Federal Government institutions
- Zone II: designated for urban development
- Zone III: designated for rural development
- Zone IV: designated for rural development
- Zone V: designated for rural development

2.14.2 Local Government in Islamabad

Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad: Islamabad Union Council are 50 in numbers. Islamabad is capital city of Pakistan and is called Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) from UC 1-50

2.14.3 Judiciary

There is a High Court in Islamabad Capital Territory to facilitate the people living in Islamabad. The lower judicial set up in Islamabad District head by District & Session Judge who assisted by additional District & session Judges, Senior Civil Judge and Civil judges.

Islamabad High Court

2.14.4 The Capital Territory Police

The police force formed in 1981 to Islamabad Capital Territory police, under the administrative control of the Chief Commissioner, Islamabad Capital Territory Administration. The force is headed by a senior officer (BS-21) of the Police Service of Pakistan, who serves as the Inspector General of the law enforcement agency. Currently, there are three divisions:

- Capital City Police
- Islamabad Traffic Police
- Capital Security Police

2.14.5 Crime Investigation Agency (CIA)

CIA is the investigation wing of Islamabad Capital Territory Police working under supervision of an SP. It is responsible for tracing out heinous cases referred to it by SSP Islamabad.

2.15 Economy

The ICT having only 0.96% of Pakistan's total population, contributes about 1% to the country's GDP. The Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE), founded in 1989, is Pakistan's third largest stock exchange after Karachi Stock Exchange and Lahore Stock Exchange. The exchange has 118 members with 104 corporate bodies and 18 individual members. The average daily turnover of the stock exchange is over 1 million shares. As of 2012, Islamabad LTU (Large Tax Payer Unit) was responsible for Rs. 371 billion in tax revenue, which amounts to 20% of all the revenue collected by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) as of 2012.

Islamabad has seen an expansion in information and communications technology with additional three Software Technology Parks which house numerous National and foreign technological and IT companies. The tech parks are located in Evacuee Trust Complex, Awami Markaz and I-9 sector. Awami Markaz houses 36 IT companies while Evacuee Trust houses 29 companies. Call centers for foreign companies have been targeted as another significant area of growth, with the government making efforts to reduce taxes by as much as 10% in order to encourage foreign investments in the IT sector.

Most of Pakistan's state-owned companies like Pakistan International Airlines, PTV, PTCL, OGDC and Zarai Taraqiati Bank Ltd. are based in Islamabad. The city is home to many branches of Karachi-based companies, banks, and TV channels. Headquarters of all major telecommunication operators such as PTCL, Mobilink, Telenor, Ufone and Zong are located in Islamabad.

Islamabad stock exchange (ISE) was incorporated as a guarantee-limited company on 25 October 1989 in Islamabad capital territory with the main object of setting up of a trading and settlement infrastructure, information system, skilled resources, accessibility and a fair and orderly market place that ranks with the best in the world. It was licensed as a stock exchange on 7th January, 1992. It started trading in July 1992. ISE has been corporatized and demutualized on August 26, 2015 in terms of Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012. As a consequence thereof, its name has been changed as Islamabad Stock Exchange Limited. The Islamabad Stock Exchange was integrated with the Karachi Stock Exchange Limited under the Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) Act, 2012 with effect from January 11, 2016 to form the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

2.15.1 Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the largest sector of our economy. Majority of the population, directly or indirectly is or depends on this sector. It contributes about 24 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and accounts for half of employed labour force and is the largest source of foreign exchange earnings. It feeds whole rural and urban population. Realizing its importance, planners and policy makers are always keen to have reliable area and production statistics of agricultural crops well in time. Policy makers primarily need accurate and timely statistics for the important crops such as Wheat, Cotton, Rice, Sugarcane, Maize etc. However, in recent years, due to persistent hikes in the prices of essential commodities like Pulses, Onions, Potatoes, Chilies and Tomatoes these crops have also gained economic importance

Agriculture is backbone to economic growth and development in Pakistan. Being the dominant sector, it contributes 21.4 percent to GDP, employs 45 percent of the country's labour force and contributes in the growth of other sectors of the economy. The healthy expansion in agriculture stimulates domestic demand for industrial goods and other services and supplying raw material to agro-based industry notably cotton textile industry which is the largest subsector of manufacturing sector. The government under paradigm of the new growth strategy envisioned to enhance growth in agriculture sector by facilitating agriculture productivity, sustainable environment, increasing competitiveness in agriculture marketing and trade by providing friendly for more investment in the sector. In Islamabad the climate is suitable for growing wheat, maize, bajra, and jowar crops.

Table 2.3 : Crops Area, Production and Yield in Islamabad

Crop	Area ('000 Hectares)	Production ('000 Tonnes)
Wheat	32.78	59.68
Maize	0.6	1.4
Bajra	0.2	0.25

Source: Provincial Crop Reporting Services (CRS)2021-22

In tandem, Islamabad also has accreditation with International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) that gives international acceptability to the seed testing results issued by the Central Seed Testing Laboratory (CSTL), Islamabad, of Federal Seed Certificate & Registration Department. Assessments by Pakistan National Accreditation Council (PNAC). The CSTL after accreditation would be able to issue internationally acceptable certificates of seed analysis which would be a value addition to agri-product in terms of seed exports and for improving yield as access to good quality seed is a critical requirement for sustainable agricultural growth and food security.

2.15.2 Industry

The pioneers of town planning for this city were fully aware that the complete and full development of Islamabad cannot be achieved without providing this town with an industrial base, but the industrial development of the District has to be acceptable from an ecological point of view so as not to affect the

environment adversely. Islamabad District was never planned to be an industrial District and because of the severe restrictions on obnoxious and environmentally damaging industries, industrial development has been rather restricted.

The initial master plan of Islamabad earmarked the development of service and manufacturing industries. Three District Zones were created:

(i) Industrial And Trading Centers

(ii) Manufacturing Industry Area

(iii) Subsidiary Industry Area

Quite a large number of industrial units e.g. Flour, Engineering goods, Garments, Ghee & Oil, Steel, Pharmaceuticals and Marble are mostly located along the Sector 1-9, I-10 and Rawat into a thriving industrial Zone for all types of small and medium manufacturing industrial units.

2.15.3 Communication

Communication system is the index of a country's progress. Communication means various ways of travelling, moving goods and people, sending information between places, connection by means of roads, railways, waterways, airways, radio, telephone, internet, television etc.

I. Airport

Islamabad is connected to major destinations around the world through Islamabad International Airport. The airport is the largest in Pakistan.

II. Public Transport

The Rawalpindi-Islamabad Metrobus is a 24 km (14.9 mi) bus rapid transit system that serves the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad in Pakistan. It uses dedicated bus lanes for all of its route covering 24 bus stations. This service covers a huge distance from city Saddar, Rawalpindi to Pak-Secretariat, Islamabad. This service is very reliable and consistent, and the labour force as well as students are using this government provided service on a daily basis. It has reduced the time consumption by reducing the route. Now this bus service is being extended to more areas in Islamabad that include areas near G-13 and H-12. Work is currently being done to keep it along the Kashmir Highway.

In addition to the Metrobus, Islamabad has also introduced new electric buses as part of its commitment to environmentally friendly and sustainable public transport. These electric buses are a modern addition aimed at reducing emissions and improving the quality of urban transit.

III. Private Transport

Private transport like vans, taxis, Careem and Uber for local journeys is also available in Islamabad.

IV. Roadway

M-2 Motorway is 367 km long and connect Islamabad and Lahore M-1. Motorway connects Islamabad with Peshawar and is 155 klong. Islamabad is linked to Rawalpindi through the Faizabad Interchange.

V. Railway

Islamabad railway station formerly named as Margalla railway station is located in Sector I-9. The nearest Khayaban-e-Johar Metrobus Station is about 15 minutes (1.4 km) walk away from Islamabad railway station.

2.16 Health

Efficient public health systems are crucial for providing care for the sick, and for instituting procedures that endorse wellness, and prevents disease. Poor health contributes to poverty due to the catastrophic costs of illness, as it diminishes learning capacity during childhood and earning ability during adulthood. Therefore, health holds a key position towards prosperity, through reduction of poverty and ultimately contributes to national economic growth. Healthcare Delivery System of ICT.

2.16.1 Healthcare Delivery System of Islamabad

I. Primary Healthcare

This is the first level of healthcare, where patients have their initial interaction with system that provides both curative and preventive healthcare services. The Basic Health Units (BHUs) are located at Union Council level and serve catchment population of up to 25,000. Preventive curative and referral services are provided at the BHUs level. The BHUs also provide clinical,

logistical and managerial support to Lady Health Workers (LHWs). Rural Health Centers (RHCs) serve catchment population of up to 100,000 people. There are a total of 9 hospitals, 83 dispensaries, and 3 Mother and Child Welfare centers in ICT.

II. Secondary Healthcare

This is an intermediate level of healthcare that is concerned with the provision of technical, therapeutic and diagnostic services. It is the first referral level serving at the district and tehsil levels. Specialist consultation and hospital admissions fall into this category. The Tehsil Head Quarters (THQs) and District Head Quarters (DHQs) hospitals serve a population of 0.5 to 3 million people. Both these health facilities provide basic and comprehensive emergency, obstetrics, preventive, curative, diagnostics, and in-patient services along with referral services to patients referred by BHUs, RHCs etc.

III. Tertiary Healthcare

The Tertiary Healthcare hospitals are far more specialized in-patient care. These hospitals provide specialized healthcare services usually to inpatients and on referrals from primary or secondary health professionals (International Journal of Advanced Research and Publications 2017).

Islamabad has the lowest rate of infant mortality in the country at 38 deaths per thousand live births compared to the national average of 78 deaths per thousand live births. Islamabad has both public and private medical centers. The largest hospital in Islamabad is Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) divided into five administrative branches. It was established in 1985 as a teaching and Doctor's Training Institute. PIMS functions as a National Reference Center and provides specialized diagnostic and curative services. The hospital has 30 major medical departments and 22 medical and surgical specialties.

The Children's Hospital is a 230-bed hospital completed in 1985. It contains six major facilities: Surgical and Allied Specialties, Medical and Allied Specialties, Diagnostic Facilities, Operation Theatre, Critical Care (NICU, PICU, Isolation & Accident Emergency), and a Blood Bank. The Maternal and Child Health Care Center is a training institute with an attached hospital of 125 beds offering different clinical and operational services. PIMS consists of five academic institutes: Quaid-e-Azam Postgraduate Medical College, College of Nursing, College of Medical Technology, School of Nursing, and Mother and Child Health Center.

PAEC General Hospital and Teaching Institute, established in 2006, is affiliated with the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. The hospital consists of a 100-bed facility and 10 major departments: Obstetrics and Gynecology, Pediatric, General Medicine, General Surgery, Intensive Care Unit/Coronary Care Unit, Orthopedics, Ophthalmology, Pathology, Radiology, and Dental Department.

Shifa International Hospital is a teaching hospital in Islamabad that was founded in 1987 and became a public company in 1989. The hospital has 70 qualified consultants in almost all specialties, 150 IPD beds and OPD facilities in 35 different specializations.

The table below gives the details of health facilities by type in ICT.

Table 2.4: Government Departmental, Private and Local Bodies Hospitals with Bed Capacity in Islamabad: 2023

Health Facility	Public	Private	Total
Hospital	9	94	103
Dispensaries	81	-	81
Maternity and Child Welfare Centers	4	37	41
Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries etc.	2792	5901	8693

2.16.2 Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being, and the duty of the state is to provide these facilities. Inadequate sanitation and non-availability of safe drinking water result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrolment.

According to Census-2017, 79.37 % of all housing units reported in the district having a source of drinking water inside the premises. Major source of water in the district reported as Tap water (both inside/outside) with the share of 36.76% in Census-2017.

In terms of access to sanitation facilities, 98.33 % of housing units in the district have access to Toilet facility. Overall, an improvement in sanitation facilities has been observed in the district as the percentage of housing units with none Toilet facility decreased from 27.61% in Census-1998 to 1.67% in Census-2017.

2.17 Education

In Pakistan, education is now a provincial subject as a result of the 18th Constitutional Amendment legislated by the parliament during April 2010. The provincial/area Governments enjoy greater autonomy in several social and economic sectors, including education. The Ministry of Education and Trainings and Standards in Higher Education (MET&SHE) at the federal level coordinates with international development partners and provides a platform to the provincial/area departments of education for exchange of information and creating synergy, synchronization and harmony.

Public sector formal school system, which is largest service provider in Pakistan, consists of 12 academic years. It starts from Primary and ends at Intermediate level or Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC). Pre-primary classes (local name Katchi class, translation: Pre-Primary; premature or not ripe yet) can be found in schools, but this level is not recognized in terms of budgetary provision or examination. Private sector caters for educational needs of about one third enrolled children having diverse streams, some following public sector National curricular, while others opting for curricular of Cambridge International Examinations. The children of upper-middle classes, residing in urban localities, mostly attend high cost private schools, offering foreign curricula and International examination systems (O and A levels) and are staffed with qualified and trained teachers, well-equipped

classrooms, all essential facilities of good quality, and imported teaching-learning materials. In addition to the public and private schools, there is another stream of 'Deeni Madrassas' (Religious Schools) offering free religious education with free boarding and lodging. These Madrassas are usually managed by local communities and are financed through charity and donations. These parallel systems of education in Pakistan have perpetuated inequalities and economic stratifications, and are root cause for behavioral divisions and social conflict in the society. Majority of the children, residing mainly in rural and semi-urban areas and belonging to the low income families, attend public schools which offer free education but are characterized by poor quality of education due to lack of physical facilities, shortage or absence of teachers, and non-availability of suitable learning materials.

In ICT there are 579 primary school, 474 middle school, 364 high school, 201 higher secondary school, 29 colleges, and 25 universities (Table 1.5).

Table 2.5: Number of Educational Institutions in Islamabad District

S.No.	Level	Total	Boys	Girls	Co-Education
1	Primary School	579	116	80	383
2	Middle School	474	24	39	411
3	High School	364	52	57	255
4	Higher Secondary School	201	31	42	128
5	Inter Collage	9	6	3	-
6	Degree Collage	28	7	8	13
7	University	25	1	1	23
	Total	1680	237	230	1213

Source: Deputy Commissioner Report-2022-23

2.17.1 Literacy

According to Census-2022-23 results, literacy ratio of ICT (for population aged 10 years andabove) recorded as 83.97%, Literacy ratio for males is higher 88.23% than that of females 79.13% and of transgender 47.04%. Moreover, out of the total population aged 5 years and above, a large proportion does not continue education beyond matriculation level, leaving a majority of population asunskilled.

PART - III

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Government of Pakistan

7th Population & Housing Census 2023

"FIRST EVER DIGITAL CENSUS"

DIGITAL CENSUS OF PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD

TOTAL POPULATION
2.36 MILLION

URBAN
47%

RURAL
53%

MALE
52.78%

FEMALE
47.21%

MARRIED
65.33%

NEVER MARRIED
31.45%

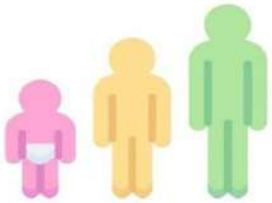
AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)
2.80

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
5.75

MOTHER TONGUE

URDU 15.72%
PUNJABI 50.57%
PUSHTO 18.21%
SINDHI 0.94%
BALOCHI 0.20%
SARAIKI 2.03%

POPULATION WITH AGE GROUPS



UNDER 5
10.40%

05 - 16
25.92%

15 - 29
26.90%

BELOW 18
38.23%

BELOW 40
74.22%

65 & ABOVE
4.31%

LITERACY 84%

88%

79%

OUT OF SCHOOL 5-16 YEAR
0.09 MILLION (15.06%)

15.29%

14.81%

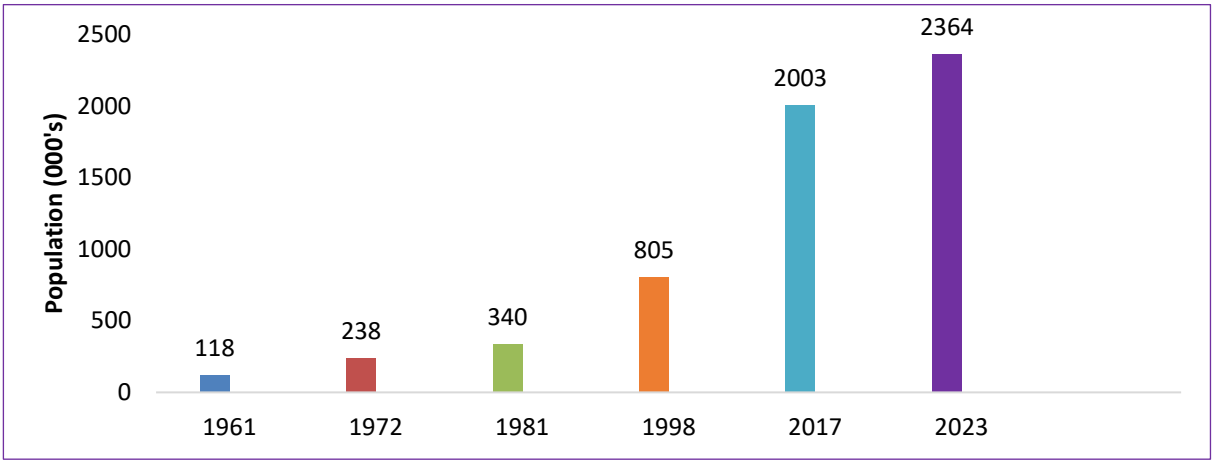
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Population Size, Growth and its Distribution

3.1.1 Population Size and its Growth

The population of Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) according to the Census-2023 has been recorded as 2.36 million (2,363,863 persons), showing an increase of (17.99%) since Census-2017. Figure 3.1 illustrates that the population of ICT has increased from as low as 0.12 million in 1961 to 2.36 million in 2023, showing an addition of about 2.24 million people in the past six decades or so.

Figure 3.1: Population Size Since Census-1961.



The first population census in ICT was conducted in 1961 when the city was developed as a capital territory of Pakistan. Since then six censuses have been conducted in ICT (Islamabad) as part of the national exercise. Table 3.1 shows that the intercensal increase in population has been 17.99% during 2017-2023. It is pertinent to mention here that the last censuses which were conducted with a gap of 19 years (1998-2017), 17 years (1981-1998) & 11 years (1972-1961). This census has been conducted with a gap of only 6 years (2017-2023). Which is one of the further for intercensal graph rank. Further, Islamabad has already received major influence from other cites from 1998 to 2017. This indicates that ICT experienced an overall cumulative percentage increase in population of 1903.27% since 1961 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Population and Intercensal Increase Since Census-1961

Description	1961	1972	1981	1998	2017	2023
Population (in 000's)	118	238	340	805	2,003	2,364
Intercensal Increase (%)	-	101.70	43.25	136.76	148.86	17.99
Cumulative Increase (%) Intercensal Average	-	101.69	188.14	582.20	1597.76	1903.27
Annual Growth Rate (%)	-	6.20	4.31	5.19	4.90	2.80

The average annual growth rate during the intercensal period of 2017 to 2023 has been observed as 2.80%, compared to 4.90% during censuses 1998 and 2017. Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 show the trend in population growth in ICT since the first census carried out in 1961. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 show the average annual intercensal growth rates and Average per year percentage increase population for ICT since 1961, respectively.

Figure 3.2: Average Annual Growth Rate Since Census-1961

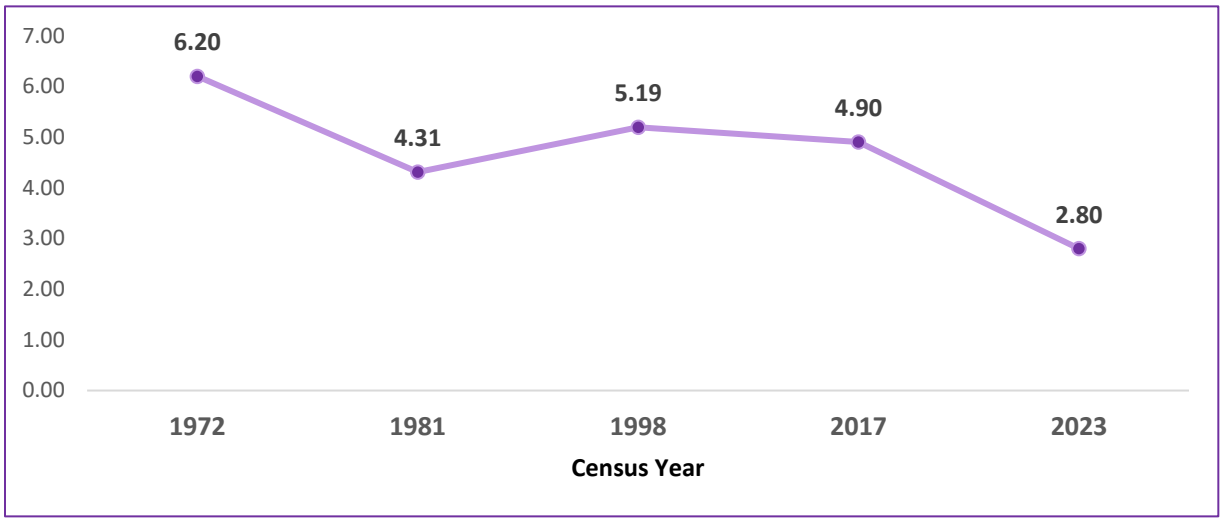
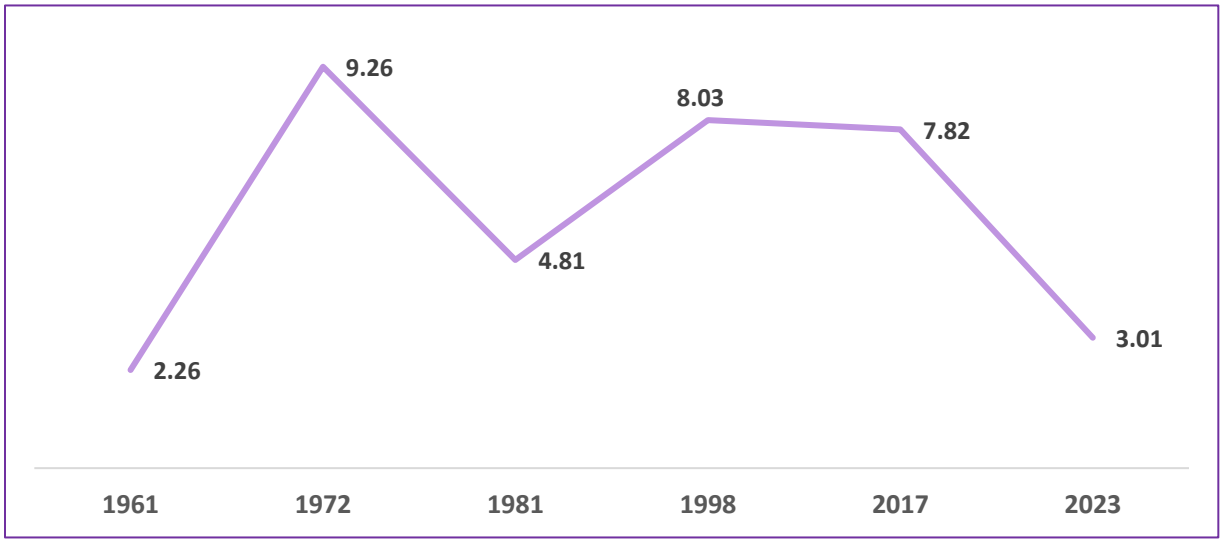


Figure 3.3: Average Per Year Increase



3.1.2 Population Density

The population density (average number of persons per square kilometer) of ICT according to the Census-2023 is 2609.12 persons compared to 2211.22 persons in the Census-2017, showing an increase of nearly 398 persons per sq.km during the intercensal period.

3.1.3 Average Household Size

According to the Census-2023, the average household size of ICT is reported as 5.75 persons, which has slightly declined from the previous census 5.86 persons. The average household size in rural and urban areas has been reported in the Census-2023 as 5.55 and 5.99 persons, respectively. Although decline in the average household size is witnessed at rural areas but not at urban areas as compared to the Census-2017.

3.1.4 Rural-Urban Distribution of Population

According to the Census-2023, the rural population of ICT is 1,254,991 persons which is 53.09% of ICT's total population. This percentage has increased from the previous by 49.63% (994,365 persons) reported in Census-2017.

The urban population of ICT is recorded as 1,108,872 persons in Census-2023 which is 46.91% of the total population. This proportion has decreased by 3.46 percentage points from the previous proportion of 50.37% in Census-2017.

The total number of rural localities in ICT is 129 as reported in 2023; of which only 43 localities have population of 5,000 and above, whereas the remaining localities have less than 5,000 inhabitants (Table 3.2).

Rural
53.09%

Urban
46.91%

A further disaggregation of the rural population by rural localities shows that localities with a population of 5000 and above persons are the largest in number i.e., 43, followed by rural localities with a population between 2000-4999 persons as 23. Rural localities having a population of 1000-1999 persons are 14 in number and those with population of 500-999 persons are 25.

Here, it is important to explain that PBS use the urban rural declaration as provided by revenue / local government. In Islamabad, the increasing in population is resulting to subway of city, which are representing still declared as rural. This is more recognizing increase in rural population and decreasing in urban population.

Table 3.2 : Number of Rural Localities by Population Size of Province / Divisions, Census-2023

Total Number of Localities	5,000 and Above	2000-4999	1000-1999	500-999	200-499	Less than 200	Un-inhabited	Total Number of Localities
129	43	23	14	25	8	14	2	129

3.2 Distribution of Population by Sex, Age and Marital Status

3.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is considered to be an important demographic indicator showing the number of males per hundred females in a population and is reflective of the gender balance in the country. It is greatly affected by sex differentials in mortality and migration as well as under or over enumeration of male and female population. The sex ratio, in turn affects fertility, mortality, migration, labour force composition and other related factors.

According to the Census-2023, the overall sex ratio in ICT is 112.57 as shown in Table 3.3. The sex ratio has increased from 110.68 in observed Census-2017 to 112.57 higher in urban areas i.e., 115.98 compared to rural areas as109.79 of ICT. This may be due to the migratory pattern of males to urban centers for work and education (Table 3.3).

The sex ratio at birth in the Census-2023 is 106.86, increasing from 105.22 since the Census-2017. In rural and urban areas, the sex ratios at birth are 106.14 and 107.93, respectively. Looking at sex ratios by age groups, the overall sex ratio for ages below 15 years is recorded as 109.82, whereas the sex ratio for working-age population between the ages 15-64 years is 112.44 males per hundred females. The sex ratio for 65 years and above population has witnessed a increased from 119.71 in Census-2017 to 137.45 in Census-2023. The variation in age pattern of sex ratios is reflective of the effects of factors of population growth and coverage of male and female population which needs further analysis.

Table 3.3: Sex Ratio by selected Age Groups and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

	2017			2023		
Age Groups	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All ages	110.68	108.21	113.18	111.81	109.56	114.41
At birth	105.22	105.97	104.39	106.86	106.14	107.93
Less than 15 years	108.23	107.61	108.88	109.82	107.72	112.47
15 - 64 years	111.53	107.81	115.21	112.44	109.05	116.54
65 + years	119.71	121.88	117.72	137.45	140.25	134.26

3.2.2 Age Structure

The interaction of births, deaths, and migration has a considerable impact on the demographic behavior and emerging socio-economic characteristics of any society. However, like other developing countries, age reporting is not very accurate in Pakistan. This could be ascribed to illiteracy and ignorance about ages, and age heaping (tendency or digital preferences to report ages ending in 0 and 5 followed by even numbers).

According to the Census-2023, the population less than 15 years of age is 32.28% of the total population. Figure below shows that the population share below the age of five years is 10.40%, and below one-year-old is 1.23% of the total population. Moreover, 63.40% lies in the working-age group of 15-64 years. The age group of 65 years and above represents only 4.31% of the total District population.

The age group representing youth (15 to 24 years) constitutes 18.51% of the total population of Islamabad. The adult population above the age of 18 years has a share of the total population as 61.77%.

Less Than 1 Year
Total: 1.23%
Male: 1.20%
Female: 1.27%

Less Than 5 Years
Total: 10.40%
Male: 10.16%
Female: 10.68%

Less Than 10 Years
Total: 21.30%
Male: 20.28%
Female: 21.83%

Less Than 15 Years
Total: 32.28%
Male: 31.91%
Female: 32.71%

15 – 24 Years
Total:18.51%
Male: 18.86%
Female: 18.11%

18 & Above
Total: 61.77%
Male: 61.95%
Female: 61.55%

15 – 64 Years
Total: 63.40%
Male: 63.37%
Female: 63.43%

65 & Above
Total: 4.31%
Male: 4.71%
Female: 3.86%

Table 3.4 presents the distribution of population by age and sex. The male population comprises 52.96% of the total population, whereas the female population constitutes 47.04%. The transgender have only been reported as 0.01 percent of the total population i.e. 2,283,244 of the district. The age group of 10 to 14 years has the highest number, with percentage shares of 5.87 and 5.12 for males and females respectively. The percentage shares show a progressively decreasing trend for higher age groups, indicating the concentration of population in young age groups.

It is evident from table that almost 59% of the population in Islamabad is less than 30 years, presenting a youth population requiring policy intervention for providing them education and skills especially relating to IT Technology helping in view the digital transformation in the world.

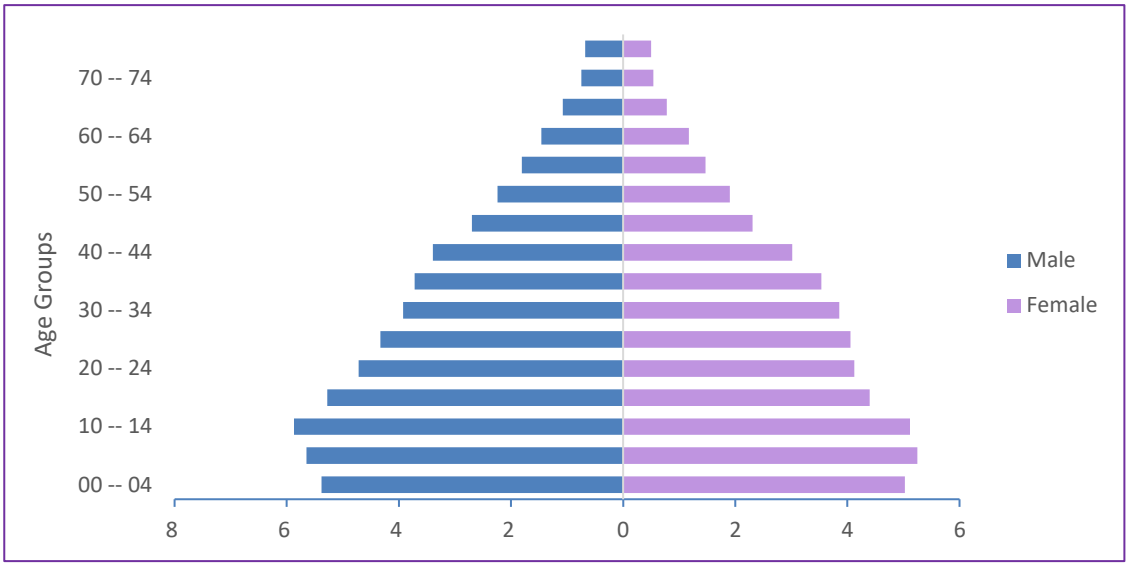
Table 3.4 : Population of Province by Sex and Age Groups, Census-2023

Age Groups	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total Population (%)
All Ages	52.96	47.04	100
00 -- 04	5.38	5.02	10.40
05 -- 09	5.65	5.25	10.90
10 -- 14	5.87	5.12	10.99
15 -- 19	5.27	4.40	9.67
20 -- 24	4.71	4.12	8.84
25 -- 29	4.33	4.05	8.38
30 -- 34	3.93	3.86	7.78
35 -- 39	3.72	3.54	7.25
40 -- 44	3.39	3.01	6.41
45 -- 49	2.70	2.31	5.01
50 -- 54	2.24	1.90	4.15
55 -- 59	1.81	1.47	3.28
60 -- 64	1.46	1.17	2.63
65 -- 69	1.08	0.78	1.85
70 -- 74	0.74	0.54	1.28
75 & Above	0.68	0.50	1.18

**The transgender population is not included in the total population column.*

Figures 3.4 portrays the percentage distribution of Population for males and females categories separately for five year and single year age intervals, respectively. This has been done to account for differences in age reporting of males and females. The graphical representation reflects the age and sex structure which can be represented as an expansive population pyramid with a large base, whose shape becomes narrower in the middle age groups until it becomes a thin peak at the top. The pyramid is clearly depicting the more population concentration in the age group < 30.

Figure 3.4: Population Distribution of Male and Female of the District, Census-2023



3.2.3 Dependency Ratio

Table 3.5 shows that the overall age dependency ratio for all sexes is 57.72% as compared to 60.07% in Census 2017. The age dependency ratio for male is 57.59%, female is 57.66% and for transgender it is 1.89%. the age dependency ratio is higher in rural areas i.e. 58.79% compared to urban areas as 56.47%.

Table 3.5 : Dependency Ratio of Province by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Dependency ratio	2017			2023		
	All Area	Rural	Urban	All Area	Rural	Urban
All Sexes	60.07	62.55	57.71	57.72	58.79	56.47
Male	59.51	62.85	56.42	57.79	59.29	56.09
Female	60.73	62.24	59.22	57.66	58.25	56.94
Transgender	6.06	6.90	5.41	1.89	2.04	1.85

3.2.4 Marital Status

The Census-2023 also provides information on population distribution by marital status, i.e. married, never married, widowed, divorced and separated. Figure 3.5 shows the percentage distribution of population by marital status, age and sex for persons aged 15 years and above. The age pattern of marital status distribution is a direct determinant of fertility and future growth of population. The data shows that overall, 31.45% are unmarried, 65.33% are currently married, 2.87% are widowed and only 0.27% are divorced and 0.09% are separated.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Population (15 Years And Above) by Marital Status and Age Groups, Census 2023

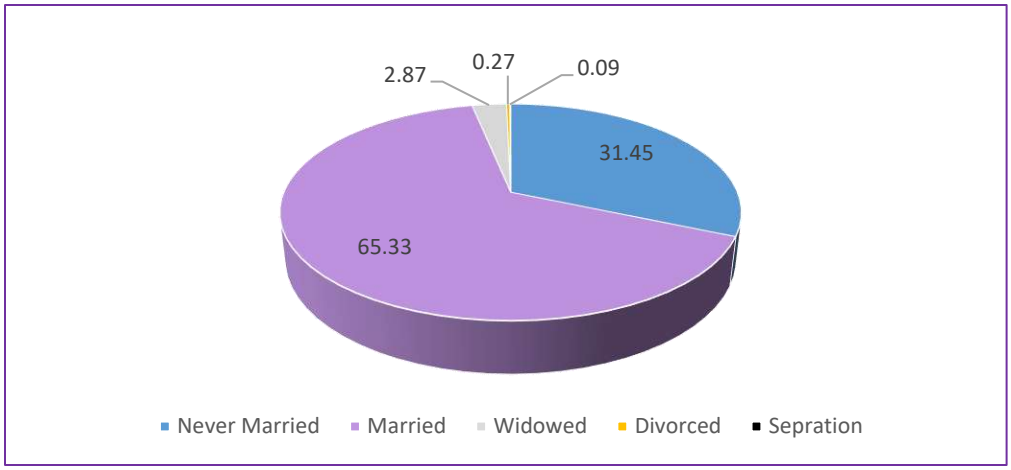
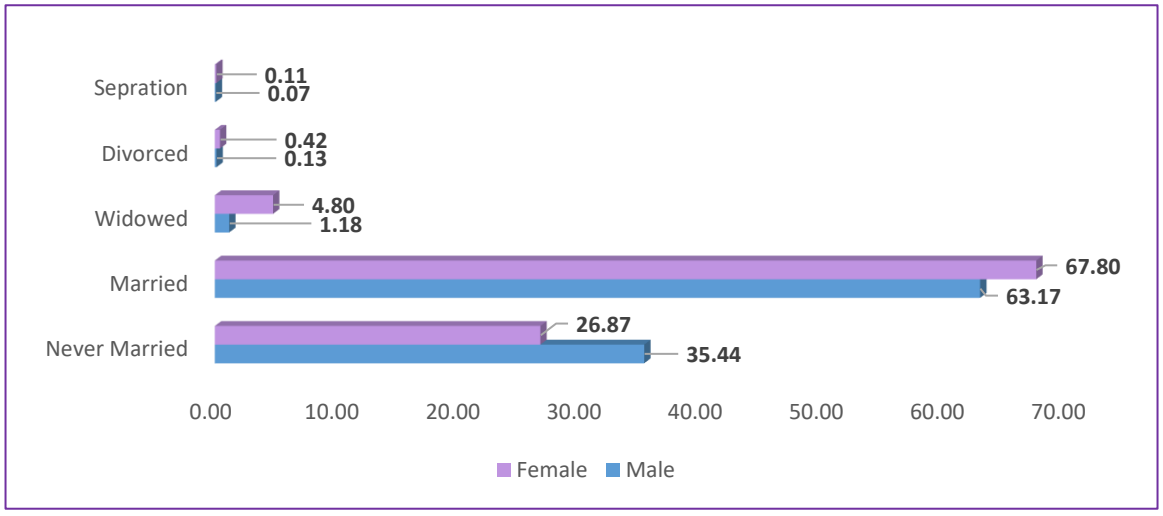


Figure 3.6 provides the percentage distribution of population by marital status. The percentage of never married males i.e. 35.44% is higher than never married females as 26.87%. Similarly, the percentage of married males i.e. 63.17% is lower than never married females as 67.80%.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of Male and Female Marital Status of Population (15 Years And Above), Census 2023



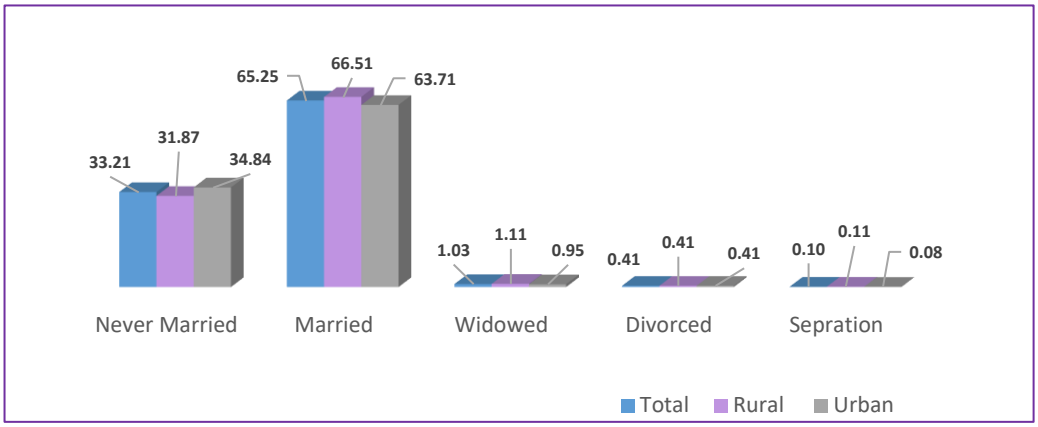
3.2.5 Females of Reproductive Age

Figure 3.7 shows that the total female population in the reproductive age group (i.e.15-49 years of age) in ICT is 577,413 which is 53.76% of the total female population i.e. 1,073,974. The percentage of women falling in the reproductive age category is higher in urban areas 54.03% compared to rural areas 53.55%.

Among the reproductive age groups, 33.21% of women are never married, 65.25% are married, 0.41% are widowed, and 1.03% are divorced, and 0.10% are separated. The married percentage are higher in rural and urban among all categories. The percentage of married women is higher in rural areas

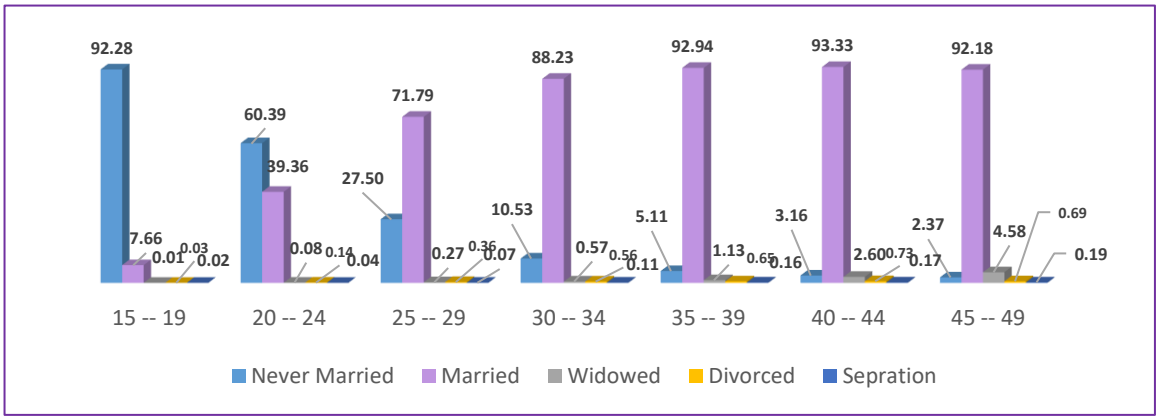
with 66.51% as compared to 63.71% in urban area. The percentage of divorced & separated female is higher in urban areas with 0.41 % and 0.08% as compared to rural areas 0.41% and .011% respectively

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Marital Status and Rural/ Urban, Census-2023



The Figure 3.8 shows the age wise distribution of females reproductive age from 15 to 49. It shows that the percentage of married female is highest in age bracket 40-44 years with 93.33% while the lowest percentage of married female is in age bracket 15-19 years with 7.66%, i.e. 93.34% are never married. Figure 3.9 also shows the pattern from highest to lowest of never married females from age 15 to 49. The percentage of widowed female is highest in 45-49 age bracket with 4.58%.

Figure 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Age Group and Marital Status, Census-2023



3.3 Distribution of Population by Religion and Mother Tongue

3.3.1 Population Distribution by Religion

The population of ICT is predominantly Muslim, with 95.55% declaring Islam as their faith. The rural areas have 96.43% population as Muslims, whereas urban areas stand at 94.50%. The non-Muslim population recorded in Census-2023 is 4.45%. The largest amongst the minorities are Christians which constitute 4.26% of the total population followed by Ahmadi's at 0.11%, Hindu's 0.04%, Scheduled

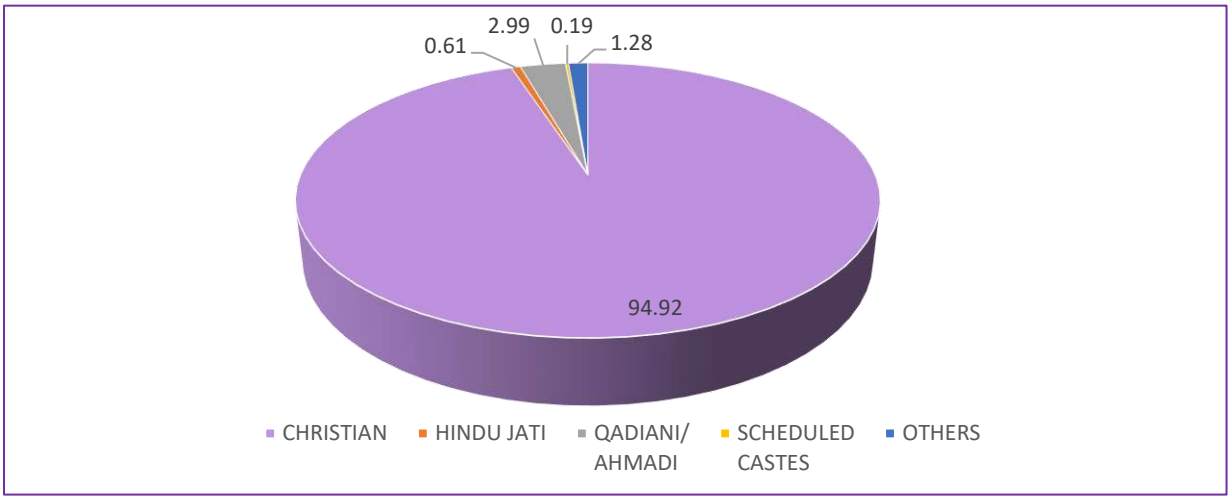
Castes 0.02%, Sikh's 0.003%, Parsi's 0.0004% and others 0.04%. Table 3.6 provides a comparison of population between census-2017 and 2023 according to religious belief in rural and urban areas.

Table 3.6: Percentage of Population by Religion and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Religion	2017				2023			
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Number
Muslim	95.43	96.41	94.47	1,911,877	95.55	96.43	94.50	2,181,663
Christian	4.34	3.43	5.23	86,847	4.26	3.43	5.25	97,281
Hindu Jati	0.03	0.01	0.05	562	0.04	0.02	0.05	839
Ahmadi	0.14	0.13	0.14	2,738	0.11	0.10	0.12	2398
Scheduled Castes	0.01	0.01	0.01	175	0.002	0.002	0.002	45
Sikh	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.003	0.003	60
Parsi	-	-	-	-	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	10
Others	0.06	0.02	0.10	1,169	0.04	0.02	0.07	948
Total	100	100	100	2,003,368	100	100	100	2,283,244

Figure 3.9 illustrate the percentage of non-Muslims out of total non-Muslims population. The total non-Muslims population according to Census-2023 is 0.09 million. Christians has the highest share among the non-Muslims population with a percentage of 94.92% while Qadiani/Ahmadi 2.99%, Scheduled castes 0.19%, Hindu Jati 0.61% and others 1.28%, respectively.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of Non-Muslims out of total Non-Muslim Population, Census-2023



3.3.2 Population Distribution by Mother Tongue

According to Census-2023, Punjabi is the most widely spoken language with percentage of 50.57% as 48.37% compared to census 2017 of total population, followed by Pushto 18.21% and Urdu 15.72% as shown in Table 3.7. The share of other languages spoken in ICT are: Hindko with 6.17%, Saraiki with 2.03%, Kashmiri with 2.27%, Sindhi with 0.94%, Balochi with 0.20%, Brahvi with 0.03%, Shina with

0.31%, Balti with 0.45%, Mewali with 0.05%, Kalasha with 0.01%, Kohistani with 0.22% and Others with 2.84%.

As Compared to the results of the Census-2017, Table 3.7 shows that the proportion of Sindhi, and Balochi speaking persons has slightly increased in Census-2023 as compared to Census – 2017 i.e. less than 1 %.

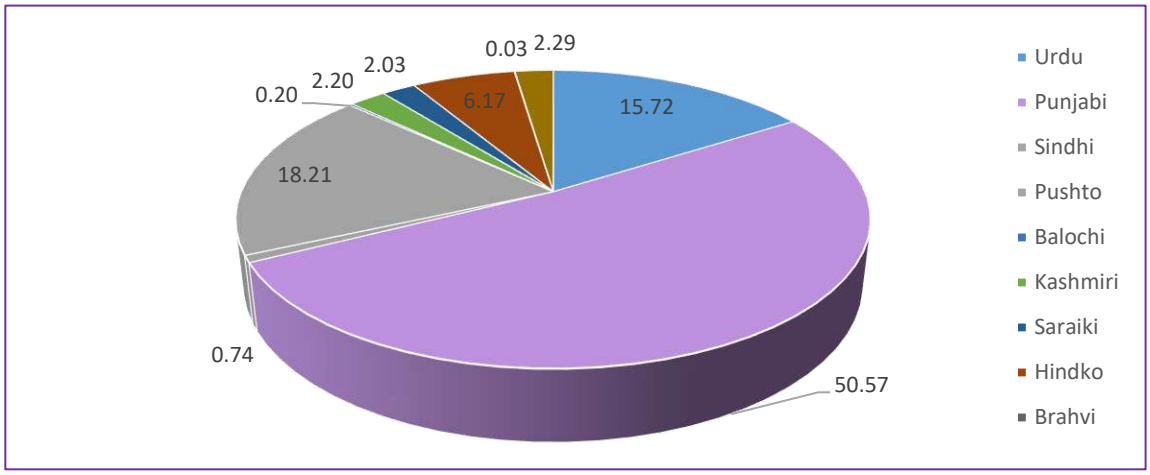
The language categories Shina, Balti, Mewati, Kalasha and Kohistani were asked for the first time in the Census-2023, therefore the persons falling in the Others category have decreased from 5.34% in Census-2017 to 2.84% in Census-2023.

Table 3.7 : Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 And 2023

Religion	2017				2023			
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Speakers	All Areas	Rural	Urban	Total Speakers
Urdu	12.23	10.29	14.14	244,930	15.72	14.97	16.61	358,922
Punjabi	52.27	56.23	48.37	1,047,131	50.57	54.07	46.40	1,154,540
Sindhi	0.77	0.57	0.97	15,467	0.94	0.81	1.08	21,362
Pushto	18.50	15.35	21.60	370,653	18.21	14.58	22.53	415,838
Balochi	0.15	0.11	0.19	2,996	0.20	0.17	0.23	4,503
Kashmiri	2.09	2.44	1.75	41,914	2.27	2.98	1.43	51,920
Saraiki	2.12	1.77	2.47	42,513	2.03	1.84	2.25	46,270
Hindko	6.40	5.69	7.10	128,237	6.17	5.81	6.59	140,780
Brahvi	0.13	0.10	0.16	2,540	0.03	0.02	0.04	668
Shina*	-	-	-	-	0.31	0.33	0.29	7,099
Balti*	-	-	-	-	0.45	0.53	0.36	10,315
Mewati*	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.04	0.06	1,095
Kalasha*	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	182
Kohistani*	-	-	-	-	0.22	2.25	0.18	5,016
Others	5.34	7.46	3.25	106,987	2.84	3.60	1.93	64,734
Total	100	100	100	2,003,368	100	100	100	2,283,244

* *These languages were included in the Census Form as separate options for the first time in Census-2023*

Figure 3.10: Percentage of Population by Mother Tongue



3.4 Population by Nationality

A person's nationality is where they are a legal citizen, usually in the country where they were born. Nationality in international law can be called and understood as citizenship, or more generally as subject or belonging to a sovereign state, and not as ethnicity. It is worth mentioning that after inclusive consultation, in census 2023 unlike 2017, non-nationals are further disaggregated into four categories, i.e. Afghani, Bengali, Chinese and others and separate numbers are collected for them.

Table 3.8 displays the Nationality of the Population for 2023 and 2017 census. In 2023, the total population of Pakistan is around 240.5 million, with over 2.17 million being Pakistani citizens i.e. 98.18% in ICT and about 0.06 million Non-National residents i.e. 1.82%.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Nationality by Region, Census-2017 and 2023

Area	Nationality Census-2017		Nationality Census-2023	
	Pakistani	Non-National	Pakistani	Non-National
All Areas	98.18	1.82	97.48	2.5
Rural	99.23	0.77	98.76	1.24
Urban	97.15	2.85	95.92	4.08
Nationality	1,966,926	36,442	2,171,154	56,045

It is worth mentioning that in census 2023 unlike 2017, non-nationals are further disaggregated into four categories, i.e. Afghani, Bengali, Chinese and others. Table 3.9 shows that the majority of non-nationals in Census 2023 are Afghanis i.e. 52,056 while remaining are almost nominal with Bengali (74), Chinese (388) and Others (3,527) living in ICT. The Afghani population living in Urban area (38,221) are more than Rural area (13,835). Similarly, Bengali, Chinese and Others Non-Pakistani's living in urban areas are greater in number than those living in rural areas.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Nationality by Categories, Census-2017 and 2023

		Pakistani	Afghani	Bengali	Chinese	Others
All Areas	Total	2,171,154	52,056	74	388	3,527
	Percent	97.48	2.34	0.003	0.02	0.16
Rural	Total	1,209,852	13,835	17	34	1,310
	Percent	98.76	1.13	0.001	0.003	0.11
Urban	Total	961,302	38,221	57	354	2,217
	Percent	95.92	3.81	0.01	0.04	0.22

3.5 Population with Disability

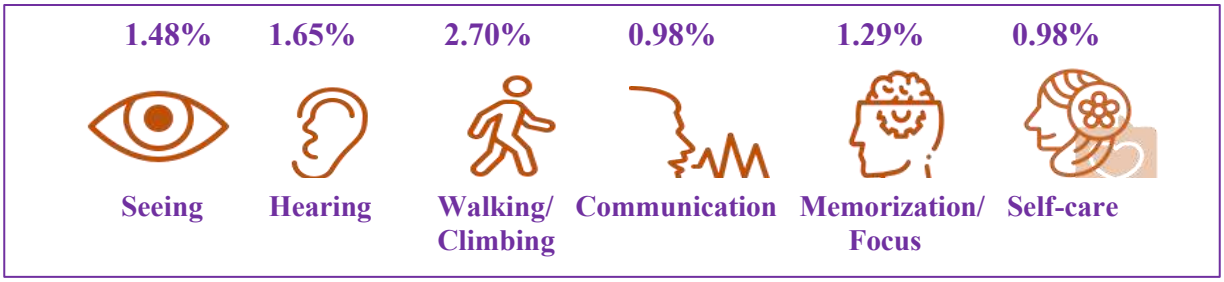
In the previous census i.e. 1981, 1998, the question for gauging the exact nature of disability was asked in the long form which was enumerated on the sample based and according to them the percentage of disabled population was 0.49 and 2.38% respectively. However, this information cannot be collected in census 2017 due to dropping of sampled enumeration based on Long form. During preparations of Census 2023, a technical committee was constituted for designing of questionnaire by Census Advisory committee, comprising of renowned demographers and experts. They had thoughtfully considered about the inclusion of questions regarding disability. After detailed deliberations with all the stakeholders including Community Based Inclusive Development Network (CB1DN), the technical committee recommended to include set of questions designed by Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG).

Table 3.10 shows that disabled persons constitute only 3.20% of the Islamabad's population. The disability rate for male (disabled male as a percentage of total male population) is 3.56% and for the female (disabled female as a percentage of total female population) is 2.79%. Out of the total disabled population, 60.81% are recorded in rural areas where as 39.19% are residing in urban areas.

Table 3.10 : Disabled Population and Percentage Distribution by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Disabled Population by Sex and Rural/Urban			
Description	Total Disabled Population	Male	Female
Total	73,022 (100)	43,044 (58.95%)	29,978 (41.05%)
Rural	44,406 (100)	26,168 (58.93%)	18,238 (41.07%)
Urban	28,616 (100)	16,886 (59.01%)	11,740 (40.99%)
Disability Percent out of Total Population			
Total	3.20	3.56	2.79
Rural	3.58	4.03	3.09
Urban	2.74	3.01	2.43

Disability statistics are measured through proxy as per guidelines provided by Washington Group of Disability Statistics (WG), by combining two options i.e. a lot of difficulty to perform the activity and cannot perform the activity at all. The total number of disabled population in Islamabad according to the Census-2023 is recorded as 73,022 out of which 58.95% are male, 41.05% female



3.5.1 Population with Functional Limitation

These questions are designed to ascertain functional limitations in any of the activities like seeing, hearing, walking/climbing, in communication or remembering/concentration or washing/dressing/holding/writing etc. It is also pertinent to mention that the same set of questions has been used in recent censuses conducted in the majority of countries including UK, Maldives etc. It is pertinent to mention here that these questions only ascertain the severity of the issue to perform the said activity and cannot exactly gauge whether the people are disabled or otherwise.

Functional limitation is a measure of an individual's ability to perform daily activities. It is assessed based on the following criteria:

a) **Less difficulty to perform the activity**: Some individuals may experience minor difficulties in carrying out certain tasks.

b) **A lot of difficulty to perform the activity**: Others may face significant challenges and require assistance or adaptations to complete their daily functions.

c) **Cannot perform the activity at all**: Some individuals may be unable to perform specific activities independently.

It is important to note that an individual may encounter multiple difficulties in performing their daily functions. According to the Census-2023, the total population with functional limitations in Islamabad is recorded as 185,380 (8.12%). Out of this population, 56.78% are male and 43.22% are female.

Table 3.11 shows that persons with functional limitation make up only 8.12% of the total population in Islamabad. The population of male with functional limitation (functional limitations in male as a percentage of total male population) is 8.70% and for the female (functional limitations in female as a percentage of total female population) is 7.46%. Furthermore, out of the total population with functional limitations, 56.64% reside in rural areas, while 43.36% reside in urban areas. This distribution emphasizes the importance of considering both rural and urban contexts when addressing the needs of individuals with functional limitations. It is essential to recognize that functional limitations can vary in severity and impact an individual's ability to perform daily activities. Some individuals may face fewer difficulties in performing activities, while others may encounter significant challenges or be unable to perform certain activities altogether.

Table 3.11 : Population and Percentage Distribution of Functional Limitation by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Functional Limitation by Sex and Rural/Urban			
Description	Total *Population by Functional Limitation	Male	Female
Rural	105,001	59,529	45,472
Urban	80,379	45,726	34,653
Functional Limitation percent			
Total	8.12	8.70	7.46
Rural	8.47	9.17	7.69
Urban	7.71	8.16	7.18

**Note: It is possible that an individual can face more than one difficulty in performing his daily functions.*

3.5.2 Population with Functional Limitation by categories

In table 3.12, it is evident that in Islamabad, there is a total population of 61,634 individuals who face difficulty in walking or climbing. This functional limitation is one of the most commonly reported challenges in performing daily functions. Other notable limitations include hearing impairments affecting 37,581 individuals, visual impairments affecting 982,093 individuals, communication difficulties affecting 22,481 individuals, and issues with memorization or focus affecting 29,468 individuals. Additionally, self-care limitations affect 22,336 individuals.

It is important to note that across all these categories, the male population tends to have a higher number of individuals with functional limitations compared to the female population. Specifically, in the category of difficulty in walking or climbing, the percentage of males facing this challenge total male population is 2.91%. are compare to females with 2.46%.

Table 3.12: Population and Percentage Distribution of Functional Limitation with Categories by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Functional Limitation by Category*			
Category	Total Population by Functional Limitation	Male	Female
Seeing	33,769	19,143	14,626
Hearing	37,581	21,059	16,522
Walking/climbing	61,634	35,195	26,439
Communication	22,481	13,137	9,344
Memorization/ focus	29,468	16,884	12,584
Self-care etc.	22,336	12,620	9,716
Functional Limitation Percent			
Seeing	1.48	1.58	1.36
Hearing	1.65	1.74	1.54
Walking/ Climbing	2.70	2.91	2.46
Communication	0.98	1.09	0.87
Memorization/ Focus	1.29	1.40	1.17
Self-care etc.	0.98	1.04	0.90

**Note: Sum of percentage of all categories is not equal to 100% as it is possible that an individual can face more than one difficulty in performing his daily functions.*

3.6 Education

3.6.1 Literacy

Literacy is an important indicator of education and it has significant impact on development and socio-economic growth of the country. It is fundamental to development as it drives economic growth, improves health, enhances educational opportunities, and fosters a more engaged and equitable society.

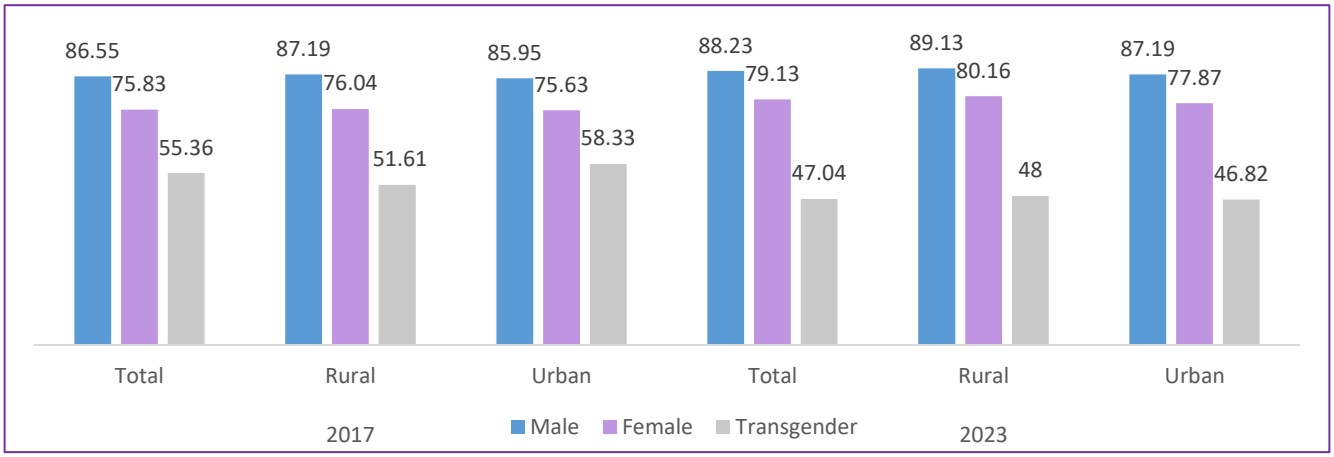
A person who can read and write with understanding in any language and can make a simple calculation is treated as literate). According to Census-2023, the literacy rate among the population of age 10 years and above is recorded in the ICT as 83.97% (Table 3.13). This ratio is higher for males 88.23% than for females 79.13% and for transgender 47.04%. The literacy rate in rural areas 84.88% is slightly higher than that of urban areas 82.91% as shown in Table 3.13. In particular, the literacy rate increased by more than 3 percentage points in rural areas over the last five years, showing an increase from 81.85% in Census-2017 to 84.88% in Census-2023.

Table 3.13: Literacy Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Area	2017				2023			
	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender	All Sexes	Male	Female	Trans-gender
All Areas	81.49	86.55	75.83	55.36	83.97	88.23	79.13	47.04
Rural	81.85	87.19	76.04	51.61	84.88	89.13	80.16	48.00
Urban	81.14	85.95	75.63	58.33	82.91	87.19	77.87	46.82
Total Literates	1,248,519	700,247	548,117	155	1,508,916	844,545	664,244	127

Figures 3.11 illustrate the comparison between male and female literacy rates with rural and urban according to Census results of census 2017 and 2023. The results reveal that females' literacy rates has increased from 75.83% in Census-2017 to 79.13% observed in Census-2023, showing a better progress than males whose literacy rates increased from 86.55% in Census-2017 to 88.23% in Census-2023.

Figure 3.11: Literacy Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban: Census-2017 & 2023



3.6.2 Out of School Children (OOSC)

Out of school children (OOSC) 5-16 years are calculated from children who have never been to school and dropped from school. It is an important development indicator reflecting the exclusion of potential future literate work force.

As per Table 3.14 Census-2023 there are 0.59 million children aged 5-16 years in Islamabad. Out of which 0.50 million (84.94%) are currently attended school and 0.09 million (15.06%) are currently out of school. Disaggregated out of school children (15.06%) reveals that, there are 6.84% who have never been to school and 8.22% are those who ever attended and then dropped from school.

Table 3.14: Population (5-16 Years) In School, Out Of School (OOSC), Never To School and Dropout by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Region / Sex		Number					Percentage			
		Total Population	In-School	(OOSC)	Never to School	Drop Out	In-School	(OOSC)	Never to School	Drop Out
Total	All Sexes	591,703	502,576	89,127	40,477	48,650	84.94	15.06	6.84	8.22
	Male	312,921	265,072	47,849	19,944	27,905	84.71	15.29	6.37	8.92
	Female	278,773	237,498	41,275	20,531	20,744	85.19	14.81	7.36	7.44
	Transgender	9	6	3	2	1	66.67	33.33	22.22	11.11
Rural	All Sexes	321,116	277,444	43,672	18,552	25,120	86.40	13.60	5.78	7.82
	Male	167,805	144,390	23,415	9,444	13,971	86.05	13.95	5.63	8.33
	Female	153,309	133,053	20,256	9,107	11,149	86.79	13.21	5.94	7.27
	Transgender	2	1	1	1	-	50.00	50.00	50.00	-
Urban	All Sexes	270,587	225,132	45,455	21,925	23,530	83.20	16.80	8.10	8.70
	Male	145,116	120,682	24,434	10,500	13,934	83.16	16.84	7.24	9.60
	Female	125,464	104,445	21,019	11,424	9,595	83.25	16.75	9.11	7.65
	Transgender	7	5	2	1	1	71.43	28.57	14.29	14.29

The out of school for male is 15.29% whereas for females is 14.81% in the district. Whereas the out of school for males in urban areas is 16.84% which is higher than the out of school for females in urban areas i.e.16.75%. Similarly, out of school for males in rural areas i.e. 13.95% are also higher than as compared to females i.e. 13.21%.

3.6.3 Educational Attainment

Education meets the shortage of trained and qualified manpower which is an important factor for increasing productivity, accelerating economic growth, individual development, individual freedom and emancipation of women. Census data on educational attainment is, therefore, essential for development plans. According to Census-2023, out of population above the age of 5 years, 83.54% have attended school while 16.46% have never received any formal education.

Figure 3.12: Percentage of Population who have attended school

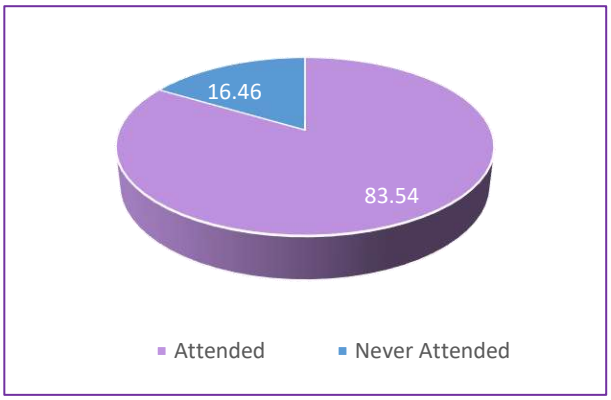


Figure 3.13: Percentage of Population with Educational Attainment

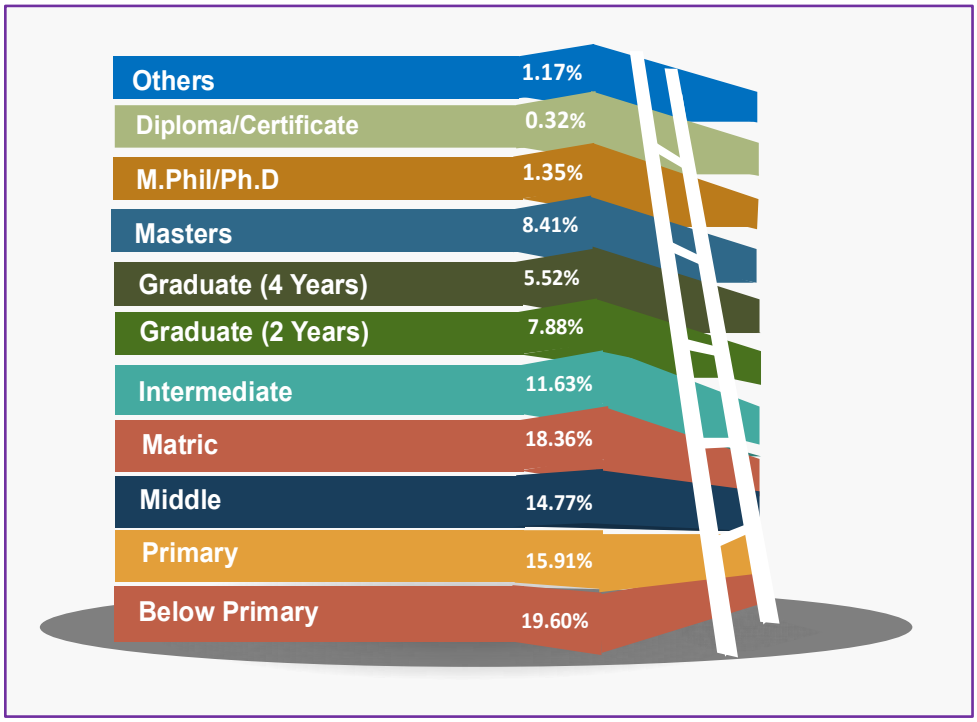


Table 3.15 presents the distribution of persons by sex, educational attainment and rural/urban domains. The results show that total number of educated people in the district, with some kind of educational qualification i.e. 1,628,867. Out of the total educated population, 19.60% are below primary, 15.91%

have passed primary level, 14.77% have passed only middle and 18.36% have passed matric. However, the percentage falls to 11.63% for intermediate, 7.88% for graduate (2 Years), 5.22 for graduate (4 Years), 8.41% for master's and 1.35% for M. Phil/Ph.D. In addition, 0.32% of the educated people hold a diploma or certificate and 1.17% hold other qualifications not covered by the above categories. The educational attainment for women exceeds than that of men till primary level. but declines beyond that. Moreover, urban areas have a greater percentage of educated people with higher educational attainment as compared to rural areas.

Table 3.15: Percentage of Educational Attainment Levels by Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Educational Attainment	All Areas				Rural				Urban			
	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans genders	All Sexes	Males	Females	Trans genders
Below Primary	19.60	18.77	20.65	39.37	19.90	19.06	20.94	4.17	19.24	18.42	20.30	47.57
Primary	15.91	15.33	16.64	18.11	16.54	15.71	17.54	25.00	15.16	14.89	15.52	16.50
Middle	14.77	15.64	13.66	13.39	15.89	16.83	14.73	16.67	13.42	14.25	12.33	12.62
Matric	18.36	19.54	16.89	11.81	19.50	20.95	17.72	25.00	17.00	17.88	15.85	8.74
Intermediate	11.63	11.32	12.02	1.57	11.66	11.42	11.96	0.00	11.60	11.21	12.10	1.94
Graduate (2 Years)	7.88	7.30	8.61	1.57	7.56	6.91	8.35	8.33	8.26	7.74	8.93	0.00
Graduate (4 Years)	5.52	5.81	5.16	3.94	4.81	5.06	4.51	16.67	6.37	6.68	5.97	0.97
Master	8.41	8.04	8.88	3.94	7.07	6.71	7.51	4.17	10.02	9.58	10.59	3.88
M.Phil/Ph.D	1.35	1.44	1.25	0.79	1.10	1.20	0.99	0.00	1.65	1.72	1.56	0.97
Diploma/ Certificate	0.32	0.45	0.15	0.00	0.31	0.46	0.14	0.00	0.32	0.43	0.17	0.00
Others	1.17	1.36	0.93	0.79	0.82	0.94	0.66	0.00	1.59	1.85	1.25	0.97
Total Literate (5+)	**1,628,867**	**906,512**	**722,228**	**127**	**889,870**	**488,626**	**401,220**	**24**	**738,997**	**417,886**	**321,008**	**103**

3.7 Employment

Employment refers to an activity in which an individual works regularly for another person and gets remunerated in return. Those who are employed by others are known as employees. The person who engages others to work regularly for them is known as an employer. In Census 2023, two questions were asked regarding employment with reference of past one year of working with reference to the census period. The employment statistics captured in Census 2023, cannot be exactly comparable with Labour Force Survey due to its extensive nature and the reference period. The objective of its capturing in Census 2023 is to take snapshot of employment along with other demographic indicators.

Overall 66.22 million (38.56%) people are employed in Pakistan during the reference period of past one year. Table 3.16 reveals employment statistics in Islamabad, breaking down the data by total employment and different employment categories. In Islamabad 37.07%, were employed including 59.22% and 11.81% males and females respectively. Whereas percentage of male employees is slightly lower in rural area i.e. 58.71% as compared to urban areas i.e. 59.79%. However, percentage of females' employees slightly higher in urban areas with 12.94% as compared to rural areas with 10.88%. The male percentage in urban is lower of self employed in non-agriculture activity and employer in urban areas with

28.34% and 7.10% respectively as compared to rural with 31.32% and 7.83% respectively. This may due to business and services opportunities. Paid employees are higher than all other categories. Paid employees are 55.74% in the District with greater proportion in urban areas (61.76%) as compared to rural areas (50.29%). The percentage of paid employees are higher in urban due to high percentage of females in urban with 75.22, working in public and private sector as compared to female working in rural areas with 49.84%.

The population having its own land and own livestock is included in the category Self Employed (agriculture). In Islamabad 4.37% employees are Self Employed in agriculture this percentage is higher in male i.e. 4.79 than female i.e. 1.94. Self-employees (non-agri) are 26.64% which is also higher in male i.e. 29.91 than female i.e. 7.92.

Regard to the contributing family worker (unpaid family helper) both in agriculture and non-agriculture activity the percentage of female population with 12.17% and 11.81% respectively is higher than the male percentage 1.25% and 1.99% respectively. The percentages are high in rural areas as females are mostly employed in agriculture sector as contributing family workers.

According to Census 2023 the unemployed population is 7.10% in the district which is higher in rural areas with 7.37% as compare to urban areas with 6.78%. Unemployment is lower in females with 6.54% as compared to males with 7.59%. As Pakistan population is predominantly young and 18.56% population comprising of population age 15-24. Therefore, an indicator for youth (15-24) "Not in employment and education" has been calculated which shows that in Islamabad 40.25% of youth are not in employment and education. The percentage is higher in females with 53.10 than males with 35.29%. this needs immediate policy interventions to bring this potential to efficient utilization for country prosperity.

Table 3.16: Percentage of Population by Employment, Sex and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employed	37.07	59.22	11.81	36.03	58.71	10.88	38.30	59.79	12.94
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Paid Employee	55.74	54.57	62.41	50.29	50.36	49.84	61.76	59.29	75.22
Self Employed Agri)	4.37	4.79	1.94	6.28	6.93	2.40	2.25	2.40	1.46
Self Employed (Non-A)	26.64	29.91	7.92	27.96	31.32	7.88	25.18	28.34	7.97
Employer	6.93	7.49	3.74	7.26	7.83	3.89	6.56	7.10	3.58
Unpaid F. Helper (Agri)	2.87	1.25	12.17	4.93	2.16	21.53	0.60	0.23	2.65
Unpaid F. Helper (Non-A)	3.45	1.99	11.81	3.27	1.41	14.45	3.65	2.64	9.12
Unemployed	7.10	7.59	6.54	7.37	7.96	6.72	6.78	7.16	6.32
Not L.F & Stud (15 to 24)	33.34	22.56	45.98	34.39	23.30	46.96	32.15	21.74	44.83

3.8 Migration

Migration is to move from one place, or locality to another due to any reason. In Census 2023 the migration has been captured as Intra provincial migration and Inter provincial migration.

Intra provincial migration is the movement of people from one geographic area to another within the same province or territory. The district or city of birth within the province is different from her/his district/city of enumeration within the province.

Inter provincial migration is the movement of people from one province or territory to another within a country

The migration in Table 3.17 is calculated for the person whose district of birth is different from current district of residence.

Table 3.17: Percentage of Migration by Gender and Rural / Urban

Indicators	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Trans gender	Total	Male	Female	Trans gender	Total	Male	Female	Trans gender
Migration	47.40	47.71	47.05	76.30	46.64	46.83	46.43	84.00	48.31	48.72	47.81	74.55
Intra Provincial Migration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter Provincial Migration	45.92	46.24	45.55	76.30	45.68	45.88	45.46	84.00	46.20	46.65	45.66	74.55
Migration from Abroad	1.49	1.47	1.51	-	0.96	0.95	0.98	-	2.11	2.07	2.16	-
Reasons of Migration												
Migration	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Job/ Business	7.53	32.80	0.97	100	5.71	29.23	0.65	100	14.38	40.39	2.41	100
Education	1.27	3.72	0.64	-	0.75	2.94	0.27	-	3.25	5.37	2.29	-
Marriage	69.29	6.71	85.50	-	74.25	7.87	88.52	-	50.56	4.22	71.82	-
With family	14.42	33.55	9.47	-	11.55	31.78	7.21	-	25.24	37.32	19.73	-
Back To Home	0.46	1.50	0.18	-	0.47	1.79	0.19	-	0.40	0.89	0.17	-
Others	7.04	21.72	3.24	-	7.27	26.38	3.17	-	6.17	11.81	3.59	-

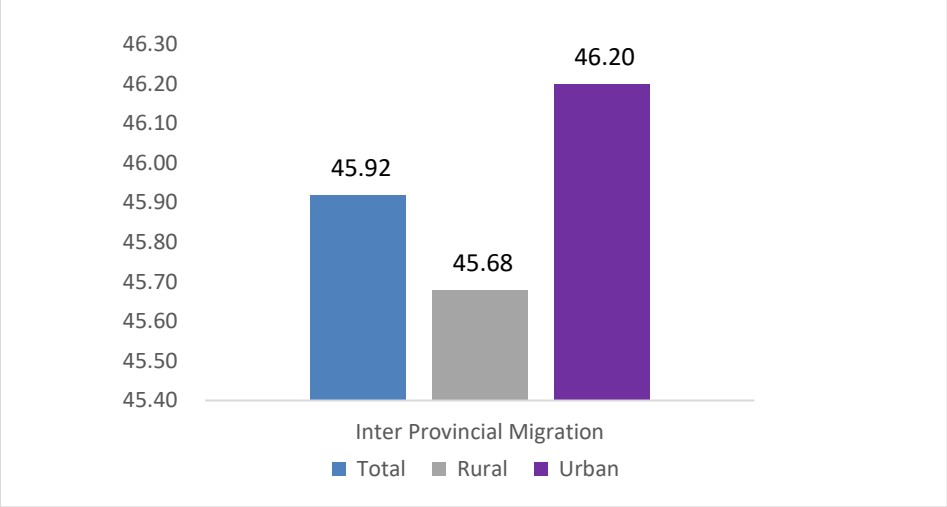
The above table reveals that total migration in Islamabad is 47.40% which is high in urban areas with 48.31% as compared to rural areas with 46.64%. Inter migration i.e. migration from other province/district is 45.92%, slightly higher in urban areas i.e. 46.20%, as compared to rural areas i.e. 45.68 (Figure 3.14).

Islamabad is a single entity district and intra migration is that mostly from other districts, in this case intra migration is not possible.

Table 3.18: Inter Provincial Migrants Population of ICT from other provinces

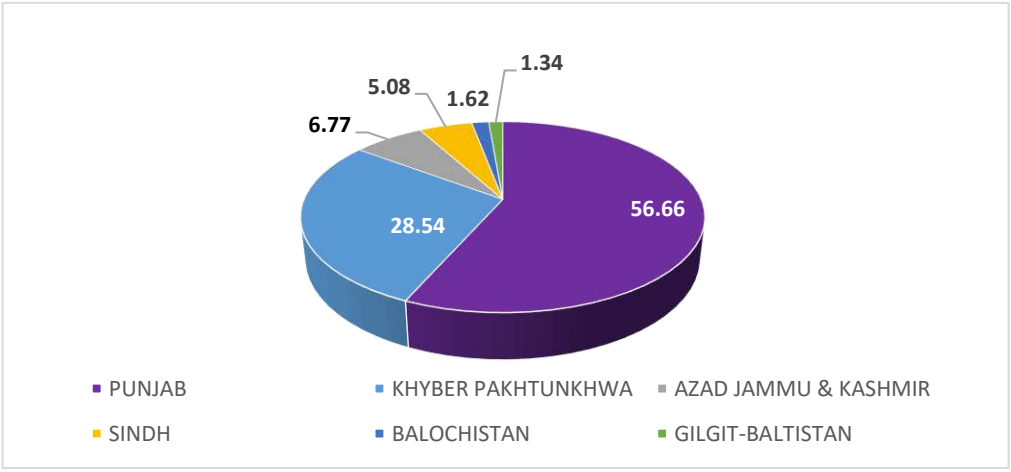
Inter Provincial Migration	1,082,326
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	299,215
Punjab	593,977
Balochistan	16,961
SINDH	53,242
Gilgit-Baltistan	14,034
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	70,934

Figure 3.14: Percentage of Inter Provincial Migration of ICT by Rural/Urban



The figure 3.15 illustrates inter provincial migration, depicting individuals relocating from various provinces to Islamabad. The highest percentage of migrants population coming to Islamabad are from Punjab with 56.66% followed by Khyber Pakhunkhwa 28.54%, Sindh 5.08%, Azad Jammu & Kashmir 6.77%, Balochistan 1.62% and Gilgit-Baltsitan 1.34%.

Figure 3.15: Percentage of Inter Provincial Migration of Islamabad from other Provinces



Analyses of migration by age groups shows that the migration in the age group 25-40 is highest with 30.80% followed by 41-60 age group with 25.22% and 15-24 age group with 18.12%. Remaining groups have less concentration of migrated population Figure 3.16. The age group 25-40 years is the group of young population where the reason for migration of population is due to job/ business and marriage.

Figure 3.16: Reasons of Migration by Rural/Urban

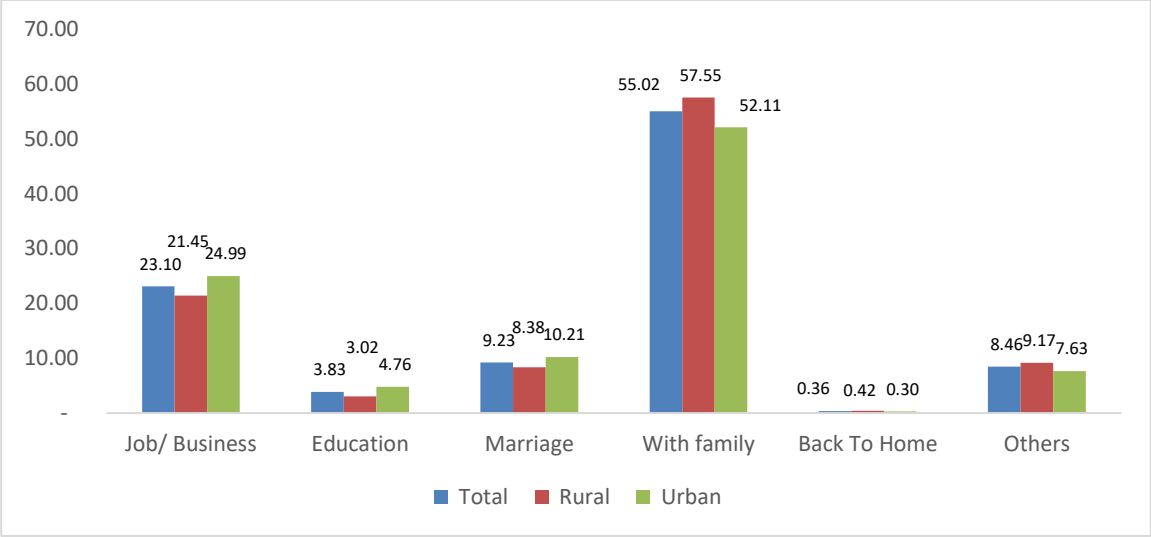


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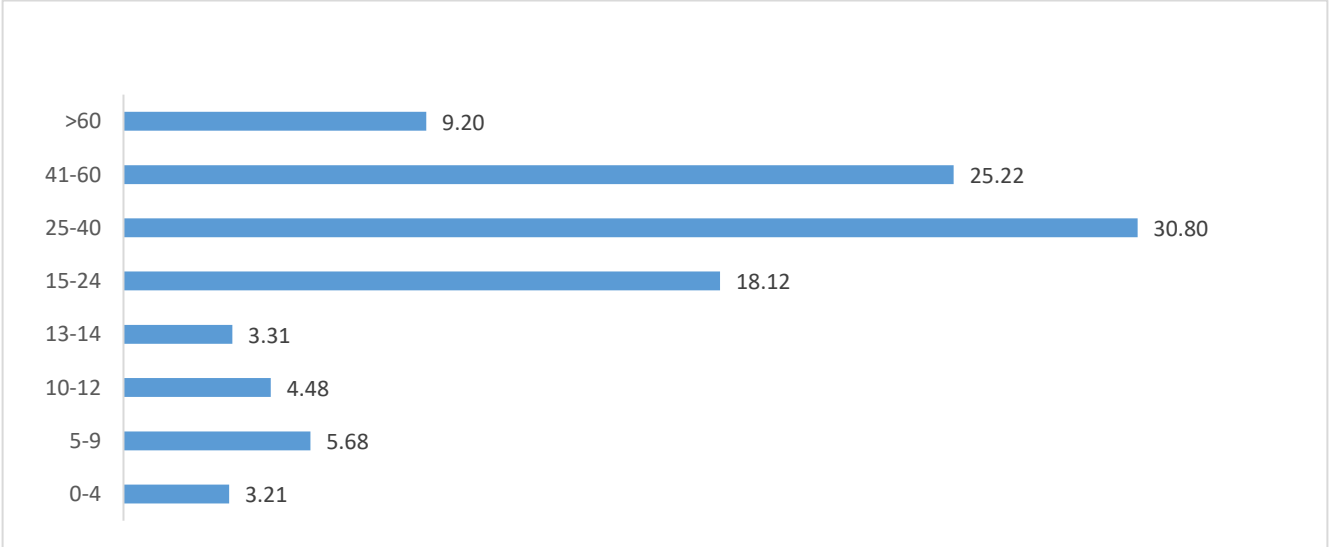
Figure 3.17: Migration by Age Groups



PART - IV

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

7th Population & Housing Census 2023

"FIRST EVER DIGITAL CENSUS"

ISLAMABAD

FUEL USED FOR LIGHTINING

ELECTRICITY 96.68%

SOLAR 2.20%

OTHERS 1.11%

FUEL USED FOR COOKING

GAS/LPG/ LNG 85.85%

FIRE WOOD 13.16%

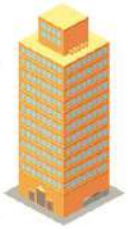
OTHERS 0.99%

TYPE OF HOUSING UNIT

PAKKA HH 97.35%

SEMI PAKKA HH 1.21%

KACHA HH 1.44%



HIGH RISE STRUCTURE

(RESIDENTIAL, ECONOMICAL, RESIDENTIAL & ECONOMICAL)

4,256

MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

(INSIDE AND OUTSIDE)

TAP WATER 24.47%

MOTOR PUMP 48.72%

FILTRATION PLANT 11.36%

BOTTLE WATER 2.67%

DUG WELL 3.49%

OTHER 9.30%

TOILET FACILITIES

SEPARATE TOILET 90%

FLUSH 96%

NO FLUSH 3%

NO TOILET 1%

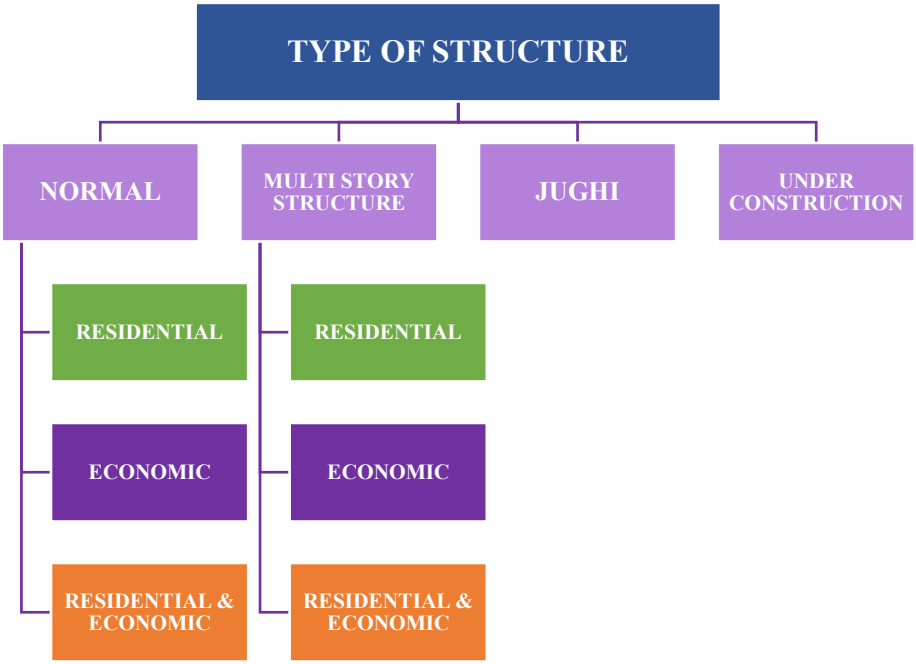
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

A total of fourteen (14) main questions were asked in the Census-2023 to collect and assess the housing characteristics of the district. The questions ranged from tenure of the housing unit to the number of family members living abroad (who stayed abroad for six months or more). The main focus was on assessing the type of housing units, type of material used in construction and the type of housing facilities available in the housing unit. This part of the District Census Report has been divided into two sections namely: Type of Housing Units which constitutes information such as level of congestion, nature of tenure, period of construction of owned housing units, construction material used for construction of walls & roofs while the second part comprises of Availability of Housing Facilities, including information on sources of drinking water, lighting, fuel used for cooking, availability of kitchen, bathroom and Toilet facility.

4.1 Type of Structures

The sustainable housing and infrastructure development is the concern, before taking a step towards contributing to this sector. It is important for everyone to be aware of different types of buildings, their structure types and geographical location. Every constructor, be it an individual building a new home or a builder developing a vertical city, needs to have the proper information to be able to build in compliance with government regulations.

As Census is a complete count of all structures and population of country, therefore, to capture the different variations in structure as per changing ground realities. PBS with the consultation of all stakeholders and recommendations of technical committees, included the question regarding the type of structure with different variations along with identification of 23 different types of entities i.e. houses, hospital, shops. The type of structures has been included first time in Census-2023. Following the categories that were included to determine the structure.



	Normal Residential:	1-3 Story Residential Buildings
	Normal Economic:	1-3 Story Economic Activity Buildings
	Normal Economic + Residential:	1-3 Story Multi-Purpose Buildings
	Multistory Residential:	Flats and >3 Floor Residential Buildings
	Multistory Economic:	Four and > Four Story Economic Activity Buildings
	Multistory Economic + Residential:	More than 3 Floors Multi-Purpose Buildings

There are main four categories to determine the type of structure i.e. normal structures, multistory structure, Jughi/ jhompri and under construction where normal and multistory are sub categories as "residential", "economic" and "residential and economic". The below figure shows the percentages of all categories from the total 416,897 housing structures. The sub categories of normal structures i.e. residential with 80.96%, economic with 7.54% and residential and economic with 3.27% are higher than rest of the type of structures. In multistory structures the multistory residentiaries 0.51% out of total housing structures. The category Jughi/Jhompri/Tent/Cave contribute 0.65% and under construction is 6.56%.

Table 4.1 shows the percentages of normal structures reported with 91.77% and High Rise/ Multistory structure are reported as 3.97% out of total type of structures. Table 4.1 also shows the percentages of sub-categories of normal and multistory from its main category. The normal structures with predominantly residential within it with 88.22%, similarly High Rise/ Multistory structure with predominantly residential within it with 50.21%.

Table 4.1: Types of Structures by Rural/Urban, Census- 2023

Types of Structures	Total	Rural	Urban
All Structures	**416,897**	**245,119**	**171,778**
High Rise / Multi-Story Structure	**16,546(3.97%)**	**9,263(3.78%)**	**7,283(4.24%)**
Residential	2,137(12.92%)	304(3.28%)	1,833(25.17%)
Economic	795(4.80%)	452(4.88%)	343(4.71%)
Residential & Economic	13,614(82.28%)	8,507(91.84%)	5,107(70.12%)
Normal Structure	**382,578(91.77%)**	**224,069(91.41%)**	**158,509(92.28%)**
Residential	337,525(88.22%)	198,008(88.37%)	139,517(88.02%)
Economic	31,439(8.22%)	17,554(7.83%)	13,885(9%)
Residential & Economic	13,614(3.56%)	8,507(3.80%)	5,107(3%)
Others			
Jughi/Jhompri/Tent/Cave	2713 (0.65)	1063 (0.43)	1650 (0.96)
Under Construction	27350 (6.56)	18258 (7.45)	9092 (5.29)

4.2 Type of Housing Units

4.2.1 Level of Congestion - Persons and Rooms

According to the Census-2023, there are 0.41 million housing units in ICT as against 0.33 million enumerated in Census-2017, showing an increase of 23.74% during the intercensal period of 2017-2023. The distribution of housing units by rural and urban areas is 54.99% and 45.01%, respectively as shown in Table 4.2.

Level of congestion indicates the number of persons and rooms per housing unit which is reflective of the crowding and tight living conditions of a population. It also helps to assess the overall requirement of housing units that can ultimately be used for future housing planning and policy formulation at micro and macro level.

The average household size has decreased from 5.90 persons in Census-2017 to 5.52 persons reported in Census-2023.

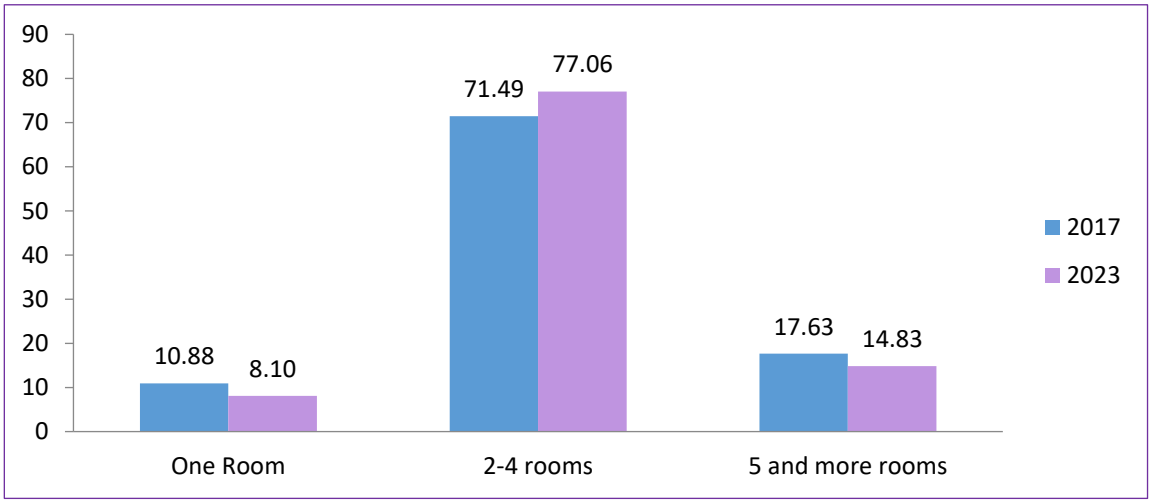
Table 4.2: Indices of Level of Congestion in Housing Units by Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Level of Congestion	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Average Household size	5.90	5.90	5.8	5.52	5.46	5.60
Housing Units with Single Room (%)	10.88	9.30	12.42	8.10	7.00	9.45
Housing Units with 2-4 Rooms (%)	71.49	72.40	70.60	77.06	77.99	75.93
Housing Units with 5 and More Rooms (%)	17.63	18.30	16.99	14.83	15.01	14.62
Housing Units Breakdown by Rural/Urban (%)	100	49.51	50.49	100	54.99	45.01
Number of Households	**332,145**	**164,450**	**167,695**	**410,993**	**226,022**	**184,121**

The percentage of single room houses has decreased from 10.88% in Census-2017 to 8.10% in Census-2023. This change is particularly notable in urban areas, where overcrowding in one-room units has been a significant issue. The percentage of housing units with two to four rooms has increased from 71.49% in Census-2017 to 77.06% in Census-2023, whereas housing units with five and more rooms has decreased to 17.63% in 2023 as compared to 14.83% in Census-2017. The increase in 2 to 4 depends on

improvement of level of congestion. (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Housing Units by Number of Rooms, Census-2017 and 2023



4.2.2 Nature of Tenure

The categories of Government, Non-Government & Others are recently included in Census-2023. The houses allotted by government-to-government employees are termed as "Govt house" while in private sector they allot houses to their employees are known as "Non-Govt house". The houses other than all categories of housing status is mentioned in "Others".

Of the total housing units enumerated in the Census-2023, there is a marginal decline in the proportion of owned houses from 50.23% in Census-2017 to 53.27% in the Census-2017 as shown in Table 4.3. Moreover, 36.35% of housing units were reported as rented which has decreased as compared to 43.32% in Census-2017.

The rent-free housing units have shown a decrease with 2.49% in Census-2023 as compared to 6.45% in Census-2017. The percentages for Govt house, Non-Govt house and others are nominal.

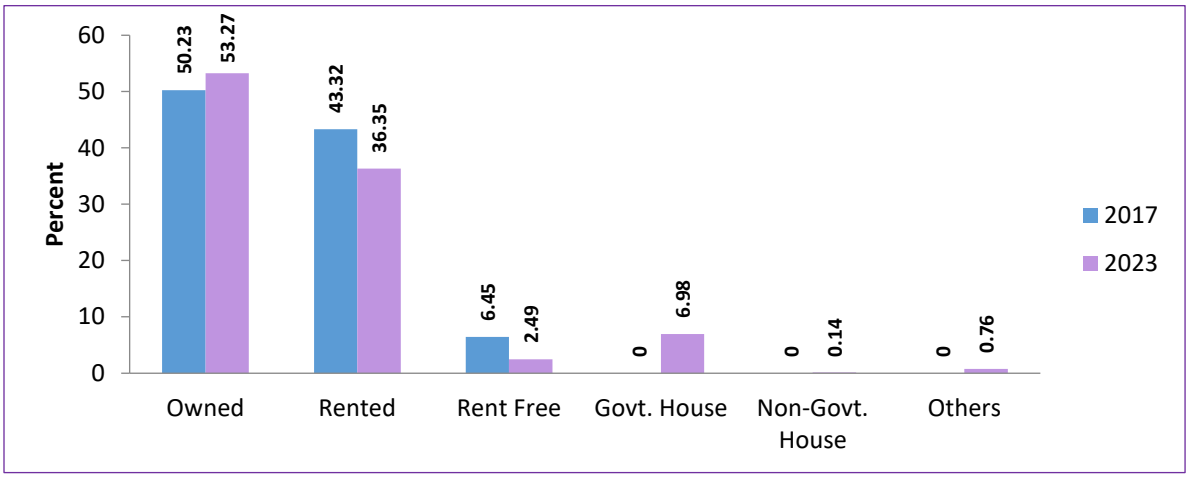
Table 4.3: Percentage of Housing Units by Nature of Tenure and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Owned	Percent	50.23	59.07	41.56	53.27	59.65	45.48
Rented	Percent	43.32	36.72	49.79	36.35	36.94	35.64
Rent Free	Percent	6.45	4.21	8.65	2.49	2.29	2.75
Govt. House	Percent	-	-	-	6.98	0.52	14.88
Non-Govt. House	Percent	-	-	-	0.14	0.11	0.18
Others	Percent	-	-	-	0.76	0.49	1.08
332,145			**164,450**	**167,695**	**410,993**	**226,022**	**184,971**

**Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100*

The percentage distribution of housing units by type of tenure is portrayed in Figure 4.2 which indicates that the proportion of owned housing units has increased but the rented housing units has decreased in Census-2023, while rent-free housing units have reduced.

Figure 4.2: Housing Units by Nature of Tenure, Census-2017 and 2023



4.2.3 Construction Material of House

The Pacca, Semi Pacca and Kacha Households aims to assess the affordability and accessibility of housing, tracking changes in construction costs and property values. It is fundamental to a country's development as it provides a foundation for stability and security, enabling individuals and families to invest in their future. The analysis informs policy decisions, helping governments and stakeholders address housing shortages and promote affordable housing initiatives. Census-2023 collects information regarding pacca households, semi pacca households and kacha households. Pacca households is defined as a well-constructed, permanent or concrete house made of durable materials such as bricks, cement and steel etc.

The roof and walls of a pacca house are made from durable materials like cement concrete, burnt bricks, jack board, timber or stone. Semi pacca households is defined as house made of pre- fabricated material. It also includes house either roof or wall made any of them made of pre-fabricated material. The house having roof made is made up of cement and wall made up of ply wood are also declared as semi pacca households. Kacha households includes households where walls are made of bamboo, mud or ply wood/ card board and roof is made by cement/ iron sheet or garder / T-iron or pre-fabricated material.

In rural areas of Islamabad district household having kacha structures with 0.71% and Pacca household are 57.69%, higher in urban areas with 85.62% as compared to rural areas with 27.25%. Semi pacca households are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas with 11.74%.

Pacca House

Total	Rural	Urban
97.35	98.38	96.09

Semi Pacca House

Total	Rural	Urban
1.21	0.91	1.58

Kacha House

Total	Rural	Urban
1.44	0.71	2.33

4.2.4 Period of Construction

As reflected in Table 4.4, 1.36% of the owned houses were found under construction at the time of Census-2023. The recent trend of under construction houses is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

It is found that in rural area vast majority of houses i.e. 30.06% are relatively newly constructed within a period of 4-9 years. However, in urban areas the majority i.e. 34.16% lies within a period of 20-49 years, whereas majority newly constructed i.e. 37.02% within 10-19 years in the rural areas.

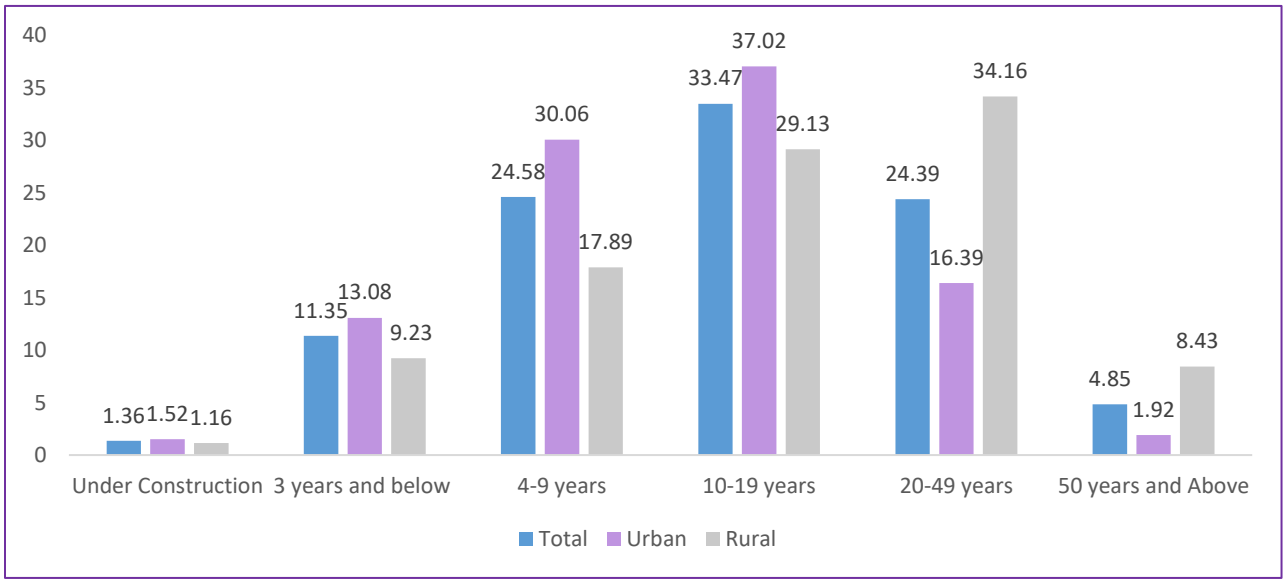
Table 4.4: Percentage of Owned Housing Units by Period of Construction and Rural/Urban, Census-2023

Period of Construction	2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban
All	100	100	100
Under Construction	1.36	1.52	1.16
3 years and below	11.35	13.08	9.23
4-9 years	24.58	30.06	17.89
10-19 years	33.47	37.02	29.13
20-49 years	*24.39*	*16.39*	*34.16*
50 years and Above	*4.85*	*1.92*	*8.43*
Number of Households	**410,993**	**226,022**	**184,971**

**Due to rounding effect the figures may not exactly add up to 100*

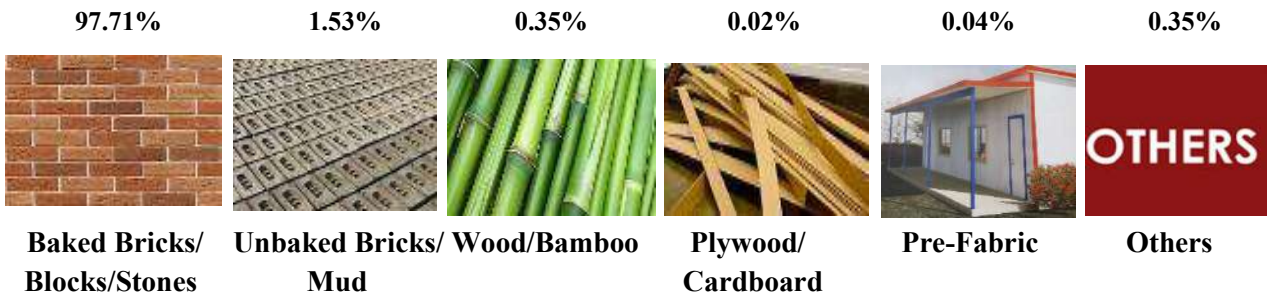
Figure 4.3 portrays the picture of the house by period of construction for the census-2023. The Figure makes it evident that the proportion of house built for 10 to 19 years remains the highest with 33.47%, whereas the house constructed during 50 years and above remains the lowest with 4.85%.

Figure 4.3: Housing Units by Period of Construction, Census-2023



4.2.5 Construction Material Used for Walls

Quality of housing units and living standards can be assessed through the construction material used for the walls and roofs of the housing units. In Census 2023, different categories like Baked Bricks/Blocks/Stones, Unbaked Bricks/ Mud, Wood/Bamboo, Plywood/ Cardboard, Pre-Fabric & others were asked to assess the housing construction material as depicted in following table.



In the Census-2023, majority of houses 97.71% have reported that their walls are made of baked bricks/ blocks/ stones as compared to 95.93% in Census-2017. The percentage is higher in rural areas with 98.63% as compared to 96.58% in urban areas in Census-2023. Moreover, the walls were reported as being made of unbaked bricks with mud bonding is 0.84% in rural areas as compared to 2.38% in urban areas.

Table 4.5: Number and Percentage of Housing Units by Construction Material Used for Outer Walls, Census- 2017 And 2023

Construction Material		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Baked Bricks / Blocks / Stones	Number	318,620	158,857	159,763	401,570	222,923	178,647
	Percent	**95.93**	**96.60**	**95.27**	**97.71**	**98.63**	**96.58**
Unbaked Bricks / Mud	Number	6,131	2,139	3,992	6,305	1,905	4,400
	Percent	**1.85**	**1.30**	**2.38**	**1.53**	**0.84**	**2.38**
Wood / Bamboo	Number	2,116	802	1,314	1,427	684	743
	Percent	0.64	0.49	0.78	**0.35**	**0.30**	**0.40**
Plywood/Cardboard*	Number	-	-	-	88	50	38
	Percent	-	-	-	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.02**
Pre-Fabric*	Number	-	-	-	182	105	77
	Percent	-	-	-	**0.04**	**0.05**	**0.04**
Others	Number	5,278	2,652	2,626	1,421	355	1,066
	Percent	**1.59**	**1.61**	**1.57**	**0.35**	**0.16**	**0.58**
Number of Households		**332,145**	**164,450**	**167,695**	**410,993**	**226,022**	**184,971**

**Plywood/Cardboard and Pre-Fabric has been added in Census-2023*

The use of wood bamboo for construction of walls has decreased slightly from 0.64% in Census-2017 to 0.35% in Census-2023. The concentration is higher in urban areas with 0.40% as compared to 0.30% only in rural areas.

The categories of Plywood/Cardboard and Pre-Fabric have been included in Census-2023. Nominal houses reported these categories with 0.02% and 0.05% is almost same in rural areas and urban areas with 0.02% and 0.04% respectively.

4.2.6 Construction Material Used for Roofs

Table 4.6 shows the use of construction material in roofs of the housing units enumerated during Census-2023. The type of construction material used for roofs indicates that 85.26% of the housing units in ICT have standard category of roofs constructed with RCC/ RBC (reinforced concrete/ bricks with cement bonding), with a decrease of 78.50% in urban areas as compared to 90.80% in rural areas.

The trend of RCC/RBC construction has increased from 83.23% in the Census-2017 to 85.26% in Census-2023 which indicates an improvement in the standard and quality of construction. The use of Cement/ Iron Sheet in the construction of roofs has increased from 4.62% in Census-2017 to 6.76% in Census-2023. The use of cement/ iron sheet in the construction of roofs has shown increasing trend in both rural and urban areas.

The use of wood/ bamboo in construction of roofs has decreased from 2.09% in the Census-2017 to 1.37% in the Census-2023, The use of wood/ bamboo in construction of roofs in the construction of roofs has shown decreasing trend in both rural and urban areas.

The use of Garder/T. Iron in construction of roofs is 6.15% in Census-2023. The usage of this material is lower in rural areas as 2.11% as compared to urban areas as 11.1%.

The category of Pre-Fabric has been included in Census-2023 with the share of 0.09%. The data for this category was not available in Census-2017.

The use of unspecified material in construction of roofs has increased from 2.22% in Census-2017 to 2.60% in Census-2023. The category of Pre-Fabric has been included in Census-2023 with the share of 0.55%. The data for this category was not available in Census-2017. The use of unspecified material in construction of roofs has increased from 2.22% in Census-2017 to 2.60% in Census-2023.

85.26%	6.76%	6.15%	1.37%	0.09%	0.37%
					
RCC/RBC	Cement/Iron Sheet	Garder/T.Iron	Wood/Bamboo	Pre-Fabric	Others

Table 4.6: Number and Percentage of Housing Units by Construction Material Used For Roofs, Census-2017 and 2023

Construction Material		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
RCC/RBC	Number	136,594	88,132	48,462	350,423	205,229	145,194
	Percent	**41.12**	**53.59**	**28.90**	**85.26**	**90.80**	**78.50**
Cement/Iron Sheet	Number	**7,843**	3,672	4,171	27,763	13,794	13,969
	Percent	**2.36**	**2.23**	**2.49**	**6.76**	**6.10**	**7.55**
Garder/T. Iron	Number	17,359	3,072	14,287	25,285	4,762	20,523
	Percent	**5.23**	**1.87**	**8.52**	**6.15**	**2.11**	**11.10**
Wood/Bamboo	Number	**2,563**	922	1,641	5,649	1,589	4,060
	Percent	**0.77**	**0.56**	**0.98**	**1.37**	**0.70**	**2.19**
Pre-Fabric*	Number	2,478	1,340	1,138	372	233	139
	Percent	0.75	0.81	0.68	**0.09**	**0.10**	**0.08**
Others	Number	-	-	-	1501	415	1,086
	Percent	-	-	-	**0.37**	**0.18**	**0.59**
Number of Households		332,145	**164,450**	**167,695**	**410,993**	**226,022**	**184,971**

**Pre-Fabric has been added in Census-2023*

4.3 Availability of Facilities in Housing Units

4.3.1 Source of Drinking Water

Easy access to drinking water serves as an index of quality living. In Census 2023, information has been collected from households about the main source of drinking water inside and outside of the house. The main categories including Tap Water, Motorized Pump, Hand Pump, Dug Well, Spring, Bottle Water, Filtration Plant and Tanker/Truck/Water bearer. The availability of drinking water through all sources in the district reported in the Census-2017 and Census-2023 are shown in Table 4.7.

The table 4.7 revels that 58.72% of households in census 2023 reported that their main source of drinking water is inside of the house as compared to 79.37% in 2017. The detailed analysis of data revels that the percentage of houses reported the main source of drinking water outside house in Census 2023 is higher with 41.28 % as compared to 20.63% only in 2017., categories wise analysis revels that this is mainly due to the inclusions of Tanks/Water Bearer 27.51%, Bottled water 6.46% and Filter plant with 0.03%. The percentages are highest in urban areas 31.73%, 8.44% and 0.04% respectively mainly due to quality of water supply at home, which is not suitable for drinking. This shows the diverse trends in the water access and in quality in Urban/Rural areas. The table also reveals that main source used inside the house for drinking water is Motor Pump / Hand Pump (Bore Hole) with 64.39% followed by Tap water with 31.27% which has decreased trend as compared to Census 2017 with 41.71%

Table 4.7: Percentage of Housing Units by Source of Drinking Water and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Sources of Drinking Water	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Inside the House	**263,640**	**133,006**	**130,634**	**241,339**	**135,915**	**105,424**
	79.37	80.88	77.90	58.72	60.13	56.99
Tap Water	41.71	30.43	53.20	31.27	25.46	38.76
Motor Pump / Hand Pump(Bore Hole)	44.13	51.28	36.85	64.39	69.76	57.48
Protected Well	4.23	6.26	2.17	2.61	3.19	1.87
Unprotected Well	0.70	0.60	0.81	0.09	0.11	0.06
Others	9.22	11.63	6.97	1.64	1.48	1.83
Outside the House	**68,505**	**31,444**	**37,061**	**169,654**	**90,10**	**79,54**
	20.63	19.12	22.10	41.28	39.87	43.01
Tap Water	17.68	14.78	20.15	14.79	17.62	11.58
Motor Pump/Hand Pump (Bore Hole)	33.38	29.99	36.25	26.43	28.66	23.90
Protected Well	8.44	14.54	3.27	3.82	5.07	2.40
Unprotected Well	2.79	3.94	1.81	0.78	1.26	0.24
Bottled Water*	-	-	-	6.46	4.71	8.44
Spring	1.94	2.98	1.07	1.47	1.27	1.71
Filtration Plant*	-	-	-	0.03	0.03	0.04
Tanker/Water Bearer*	-	-	-	27.51	23.79	31.73
Canal/River/Pond	0.14	0.19	0.10	15.23	13.71	16.95
Others	35.63	33.59	37.36	3.47	3.88	3.00
Number of Households	**332,145**	**164,450**	**167,695**	**410,993**	**226,022**	**184,971**

**The category "Bottled Water", "Filtration Plant" and "Tanker/Water Bearer" was added in Census-2023.*

Figure 4.4: Housing Units by Drinking Water Inside, Census-2023

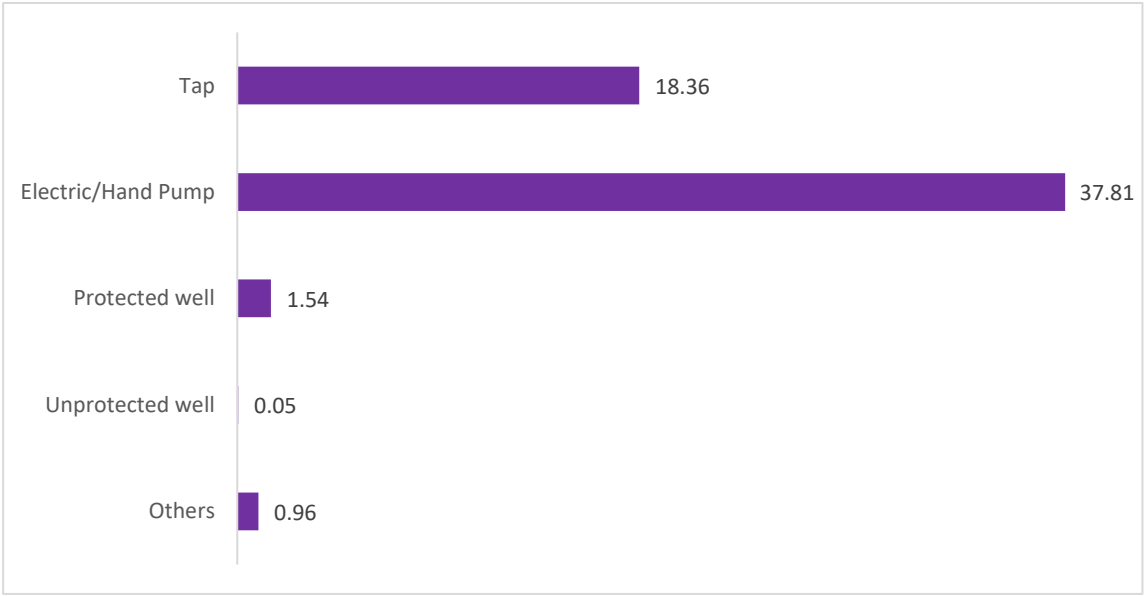
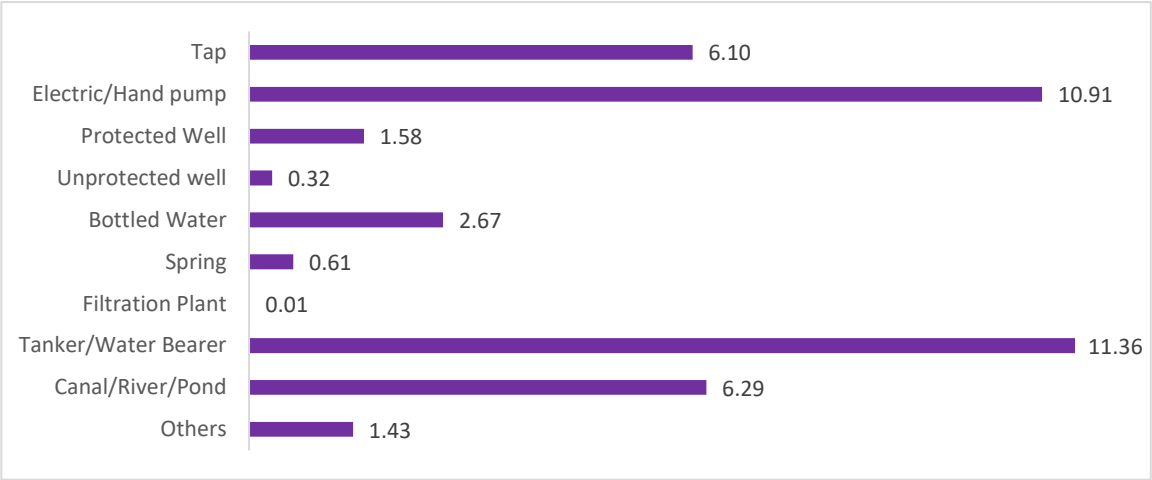


Figure 4.5: Housing Units by Drinking Water Outside , Census-2023



4.3.2 Source of Lighting

In Census 2023 along with other sources, solar panels source is also included to assess the main sources of electricity. Solar energy is environmentally friendly technology, a great energy supply and one of the most significant renewable and green energy sources. Solar lighting plays a vital role in nation development by providing energy access to remote communities, powering essential services like healthcare and education, and reducing reliance on fossil fuels as well as boosts economic growth by creating jobs in the solar industry and reducing energy costs for businesses and households. Additionally, solar lighting enhances energy security, mitigates climate change, and supports sustainable development goals. Electricity is the major source of lighting in the district.

It is observed that 96.68% of houses all over the district has reported electricity as main source of lighting in Census-2023 shows increasing trend as compared to 97.38% in Census 2017. It seems that in Census 2017 due to the non-availability of Solar panel codes the response regarding solar panels was recorded in electricity, as the difference between electricity and solar panel in 2017 and 2023 is now clearly evident in solar panel along with other usage. The availability of electricity in urban areas is higher with 94.98% as compared to 98.07% in rural areas. The solar panel has shown more usage in urban areas then rural areas with 3.43% and 1.20% respectively, may be due to non-availability of electricity in that area.

A significant decline has been observed in the use of Kerosene Oil as a source of lighting which was reported as 0.48% in Census-2017 to 0.15% in Census-2023. This decrease has also been seen in rural and urban areas of the district. Moreover, the percentage of use of other sources of lighting covered under the category of others has decreased from 2.06% in Census-2017 to 0.93% in Census-2023.

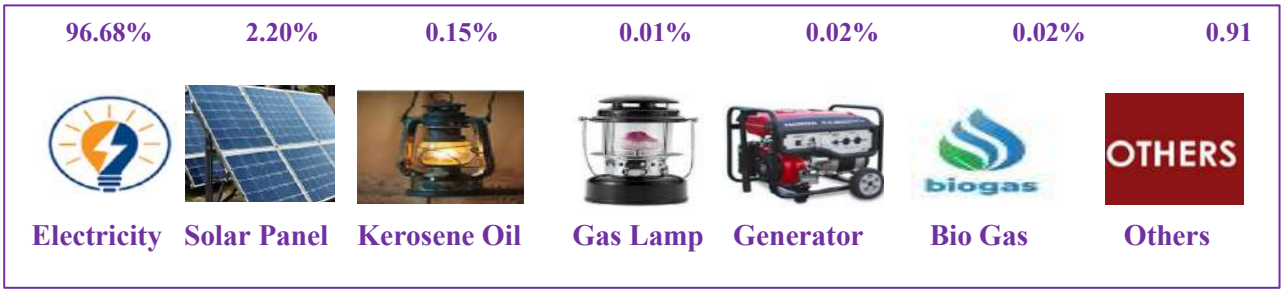


Table 4.8: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Lighting and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Source of Lighting		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Electricity	Number	323,442	162,098	161,344	397,365	221,669	175,689
	Percent	**97.38**	**98.57**	**96.21**	**96.68**	**98.07**	**94.98**
Solar Panel*	Number	-	-	-	9,055	2,710	6,345
	Percent	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.20**	**1.20**	**3.43**
Kerosene Oil	Number	1,605	768	837	625	340	285
	Percent	**0.48**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**0.15**	**0.015**	**0.15**
Gas Lamp	Number	266	102	164	50	26	24
	Percent	**0.008**	**0.06**	**0.10**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
Generator*	Number	-	-	-	74	32	42
	Percent	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.02**
Others	Number	6,832	1,482	5,350	3,831	1,245	2,586
	Percent	**2.06**	**0.90**	**3.19**	**0.93**	**0.55**	**1.40**
Number of Households		*332,145*	*164,450*	*167,695*	*410,993*	*226,022*	*184,971*

**Solar Panel, Generator and Biogas were not included in Census-2023*

4.3.3 Fuel Used for Cooking

In the Census-2023 Gas with 61.54% has been reported as the major source of fuel used for cooking as shown in Table 4.9. The use of gas is higher in urban areas with 66.01% as compared to 57.88% in rural areas. In Pakistan as whole Firewood is used widely, similarly in Islamabad. Firewood is being used by 13.16% of housing units in Census-2023 which has showing decline as compared to 21.79% in Census-2017. Its share is lower with 11.89% in rural areas and 14.72% in urban areas.

The categories of Dung cake, LPG/LNG (Cylinder), Biogas and Electricity have been included in Census-2023 their respective use is very nominal with 0.05%, 24.31%, 0.13%, and 0.05% respectively. The use of other sources of cooking fuel has also decreased from 12.66% reported in Census 2017 to 0.70% in Census-2023.

Table 4.9: Percentage of Housing Units by Sources of Cooking Fuel Used and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 and 2023

Source of Lighting		2017			2023		
		All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Wood	Number	72,360	38,159	34,201	54,101	26,879	27,222
	Percent	**21.79**	**23.20**	**20.39**	**13.16**	**11.89**	**14.72**
Sui Gas	Number	217,051	96,479	120,572	252,912	130,811	122,101
	Percent	**65.35**	**58.67**	**71.90**	**61.54**	**57.88**	**66.01**
LPG/LNG (Cylinder)*	Number	-	-	-	99,909	66,283	33,626
	Percent	**-**	**-**	**-**	**24.31**	**29.33**	**18.18**
Kerosene Oil	Number	675	437	238	250	152	98
	Percent	**0.20**	**0.27**	**0.14**	**0.06**	**0.07**	**0.05**
Electricity*	Number	-	-	-	214	103	111
	Percent	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**
Bio Gas*	Number	-	-	-	516	48	468
	Percent				**0.13**	**0.02**	**0.25**
Dung Cake*	Number	-	-	-	225	90	135
	Percent	**-**	**-**	**-**	**`0.05**	**0.04**	**0.07**
Others	Number	42,059	29,375	12,684	2,866	1,656	1,210
	Percent	**12.66**	**17.86**	**7.56**	**0.70**	**0.73**	**0.65**
Number of Households		***332,145***	***164,450***	***167,695***	***410,993***	***226,022***	***184,971***

**LPG/LNG (Cylinder), Electricity, Biogas and Dung Cake were not included in Census-2017*

4.3.4 Availability of Kitchen, Bathroom and Toilet Facilities

The information on the availability of kitchen, bathroom, and Toilet facilities within the premises of housing units was also collected in the Census-2023 as shown in Table 4.10.

Kitchen: The Census-2023 results show that 85.04% of the housing units in ICT have a separate kitchen. Separate kitchen is more prevalent in rural areas (87.73%) than in urban areas (81.75%). The facility of shared kitchen is available to 11.13% of housing units in Census-2023, which has decreased from 13.56% reported in Census-2017. Moreover, 3.83% of housing units have no kitchen facility in the ICT, with bifurcation of 3.41% in rural and 4.35% in urban areas.

Bathroom: The availability of separate bathroom facility has been reported by 87.93% of the total housing units in Census-2023, showing an increase from 83.73% reported in Census-2017. The availability of separate bathroom is more common in urban areas at 88.14% as compared to rural areas at 87.77%. The shared bathroom facility has decreased from 13.43% in Census-2017 to 8.33% in Census-2023. Shared bathrooms are more common in the housing units of urban area at 8.87% as compared to 7.89% in rural areas. Moreover, 3.74% of the housing units have no bathroom facility, while 4.34% of housing units have no such facility in rural areas compared to 2.99% in urban areas. In Census-2017, 2.84% of housing units had reported not having a bathroom facility, which has an increase in Census-2023 to 3.74% of housing units.

Toilet: The availability of toilet facility in housing units in the Census-2017 was assessed as either the housing unit having separate, shared or no toilet facility. In Census-2023, information was collected,

whether the Toilet was either connected with sewerage system, connected with septic tank, connected with open drain, pit with slab, other, or none of these options. The results show that 70.77% of the housing units have toilets connected with sewerage, being 72.67% in urban areas and 69.20% in rural areas. Moreover, 16.80% of housing units have reported having toilets connected with septic tanks, with the incidence higher in rural areas i.e. 19.90% as compared to urban areas i.e. 13.03%, and 4.67% of housing units have their toilets connected with open drain. Furthermore, 5.22% housing units have the toilet facility as pit with slab type with higher incidence in urban areas i.e. 6.19% as compared to 4.43% in rural areas and also, 2.22% of housing units reported their toilet facility to fall under the category "other". Lastly, 1.00% of housing units have reported as not having any toilet facility (Table 4.10). The dry raised Toilet and dry pit Toilet was included in Census 2023 and the values reported are 0.14% and 0.18% respectively.

It may be noted that 1% of housing units reported not having any Toilet facility in Census-2023 compared to prevalence of 1.67% in Census-2017, indicating a greater improvement in housing facilities. In urban areas, the proportion of housing units with no Toilet facility has reduced to as low as 0.55% in 2023 compared with 1.88% in 2017. Correspondingly, this proportion has reduced from 1.46% to 1.09% in rural areas during the same period. This indicates that availability of Toilet facility at households level has increased in both urban and rural areas in Census-2023, but more so in rural areas where about 98.91% of housing units have reported having Toilet facility (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Percentage of Housing Units Having Kitchen, Bathroom and Toilet Facilities and Rural/Urban, Census-2017 And 2023

Housing Facilities	2017			2023		
	All Areas	Rural	Urban	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Kitchen						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	82.25	83.89	80.55	85.04	87.73	81.75
Shared	13.56	12.19	14.91	11.13	8.86	13.90
None	4.19	3.84	4.54	3.83	3.41	4.35
Bathroom						
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separate	83.73	86.13	81.38	87.93	87.77	88.14
Shared	13.43	11.33	15.5	8.33	7.89	8.87
None	2.84	2.55	3.13	3.74	4.34	2.99
Toilet						
Toilet (Flush)	100	100	100	**100**	**100**	**100**
Connected with Sewerage	63.74	55.29	72.03	70.77	69.20	72.67
Connected with Septic Tank	10.84	15.43	6.35	16.80	19.90	13.03
Connected with Open Drain	7.72	10.37	5.11	4.67	4.24	5.20
Pit with Slab	14.84	16.37	13.33	5.22	4.43	6.19
Toilet (Non-Flush)						
Dry Raised Toilet*	-	-	-	0.14	0.11	0.17
Dry Pit Toilet*	-	-	-	0.18	0.19	0.17
Other	1.19	1.08	1.29	2.22	1.93	2.57
Toilet Availability (Separate + Shared)	98.33	98.54	98.12	99.00	98.91	99.11
None (No Toilet)	1.67	1.46	1.88	1.00	1.09	0.89
Number of Housing Units	332,145	164,450	167,695	410,993	226,022	184,971

PART - VI

ANNEXURES

بصیغہ راز

ساتویں خانہ و مردم شماری

فہرست خانہ جات (فارم-1)

موضع / دیہہ / شہری علاقے کا نام ---------- محلہ / گاوں / گلی / علاقے کا نام ---------- بلاک کوڈ:

1۔ عمارت کی نوعیت	2۔ عمارت کا سلسلہ وار نمبر	3۔ عمارت کے ہر حصے کی نوعیت (یونٹ)	4۔ گھر کا سلسلہ وار نمبر	5۔ معاشی ادارے کا سلسلہ وار نمبر	6۔ گھرانہ کا سلسلہ وار نمبر	7۔ ہم سربراہ گھرانہ / معاشی ادارہ	8۔ فون / موبائل نمبر	9۔ گھریلو معاشی سرگرمی	10۔ معاشی سرگرمی	11۔ معاشی سرگرمی کا کوڈ/PSIC
1۔ رہائشی 2۔ کثیر المنزلہ (رہائشی) 3۔ معاشی و رہائشی 4۔ کثیر المنزلہ (معاشی و رہائشی) 5۔ معاشی 6۔ کثیر المنزلہ (معاشی) 7- غار، جھگی، جھونپڑی، خیمہ 8۔ زیر تعمیر	عمارت کا سلسلہ وار نمبر تین ہندسوں میں درج کریں، اگر کوئی جھگی، جھونپڑی، خیمہ، غار، کشتی وغیرہ رہائش کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہو تو اسے بھی شامل کریں۔	عمارت کے ہر حصے کو جو کہ رہائش یا دیگر مقاصد کے لیے استعمال ہوتی ہے علیحدہ علیحدہ سطر پر درج کریں۔ (کوڈ کے لیے فٹ نوٹ دیکھیں)	کالم نمبر 1 میں کوڈ 1 تا 4 کی صورت میں گھر کا سلسلہ وار نمبر تین ہندسوں میں درج کریں۔	کالم نمبر 1 میں کوڈ 3 تا 6 کی صورت میں معاشی ادارے کا سلسلہ وار نمبر تین ہندسوں میں درج کریں۔	کالم نمبر 3 میں درج شدہ عمارت میں کوئی رہتا ہو تو ہر گھرانے اور اجتماعی رہائش گاہ کا سلسلہ وار نمبر تین ہندسوں میں لکھیں اور خالی کے لیے - درج کریں۔	گھرانے کے سربراہ کا نام، اجتماعی رہائش گاہ کی صورت میں اسکے سربراہ/ نگران کا نام درج کریں۔ اور معاشی وغیر معاشی ادارے کی صورت میں ادارے کا نام درج کریں۔ اور خالی کے لیے - درج کریں۔ اس کے علاوہ اگر Q3 سکول، کوئی یونیورسٹی/ہسپتال ہے تو Q7 میں کوڈ 1: گورنمنٹ 2: پرائیویٹ سکول درج کریں	گھرانے کے سربراہ یا کسی ذمہ دار فرد کا فون یا موبائل نمبر اور اجتماعی رہائش گاہ کی صورت میں اسکے سربراہ/ نگران کا فون یا موبائل نمبر درج کریں۔ معاشی ادارے کی صورت میں سربراہ کا فون یا موبائل نمبر درج کریں۔	گھریلو معاشی سرگرمی کی تفصیل درج کریں۔ مثلاً سلائی کڑھائی، قالین بافی، دستکاری، مرغبانی، مال مویشی پالنا، گھر سے آن لائن سروسز (فری لانسنگ وغیرہ) وغیرہ۔ (کوڈ کے لیے فٹ نوٹ دیکھیں) صرف ان گھرانوں کے لیے پوچھیں جن کو سوال نمبر 6 میں گھرانہ نمبر دیا گیا۔	ادارے کی صورت میں افرادی قوت درج کریں۔	معاشی سرگرمی کا PSIC کوڈ درج کریں۔

نوٹ:۔ فہرست خانہ جات کی تیاری کے دوران خالی یا زیر تعمیر گھر اگر مردشماری کے دوران آباد ہو گیا ہو تو کالم نمبر 6 میں بلاک کے آخری گھرانے کا نمبر درج کریں۔ اور کالم نمبر 7 میں نئے سربراہ گھرانہ کا نام لکھیں۔

فہرست خانہ جات کی تیاری کے بعد اگر آباد گھر خالی ہو گیا ہو تو کالم نمبر 6 میں - درج کریں۔

کالم نمبر 1 میں کوڈ (3) درج ہو اور کالم نمبر (3) میں عمارت کے یونٹ کی مناسبت سے کالم نمبر (5) اور (6) کو پر کریں۔

کوڈ سوال نمبر (3)۔ 1۔ گھر، 2۔ یتیم خانہ / لاوارث حوض، 3۔ ہاسٹل، 4۔ ہوٹل، 5۔ جیل، 6۔ ہسپتال، 7۔ مدرسہ، 8۔ سکول، 9۔ کالج، 10۔ یونیورسٹی، 11۔ مسجد / عبادت گاہ، 12۔ دکان / شیل، 13۔ دکان / ہول سیل، 14۔ دکان خدمات، 15۔ دکان پیداوار، 16۔ کارخانہ، 17۔ نیم سرکاری دفتر، 18۔ سرکاری دفتر، 19۔ ڈاک خانہ، 20۔ بینک، 21۔ تھانہ، 22۔ بازہ، 23۔ اوطاق / ڈیرہ، 24۔ دیگر۔

کوڈ سوال نمبر (9)۔ 1۔ سلائی کڑھائی، 2۔ قالین بافی، 3۔ دستکاری، 4۔ اشیا خوردونوش کی پیکنگ، 5۔ ٹیوشن سنٹر، 6۔ مرغبانی، 7۔ مال مویشی پالنا، 8۔ یوٹی پارلر، 9۔ گھریلو اشیائی پیداوار (صوسے، ریشمی گھی، مربے وغیرہ بنانا)، 10۔ گھر سے آن لائن سروسز (فری لانسنگ وغیرہ)، 11۔ دیگر۔

Annexure-A House Listing Form-I

Annexure-B Census Form (Population)

Annexure-C Census Form (Housing)

حکومت پاکستان
ساتویں خانہ و مردم شماری (Digital Census)
پاکستان بیورو آف سٹیٹسٹکس
ادارہ شماریات

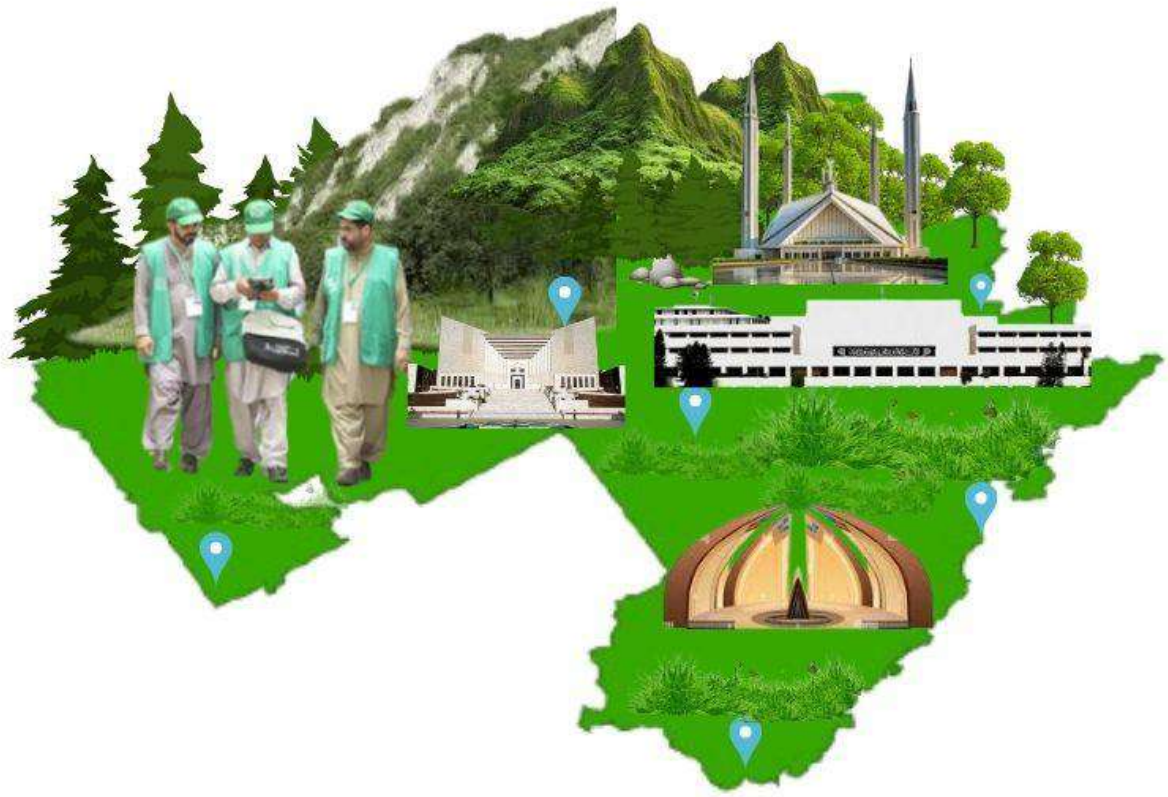
گھر/رہائشی اکائی نمبر: □□□□

ضلع نمبر: _____

بلاک کوڈ			
ضلع نمبر و نام	چارج	سرکل	بلاک
□□□	□□□	□□□	□□□

گھر کی رہائش اور بنیادی سہولیات سے متعلق سوالات

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
گھر/رہائشی اکائی کی حیثیت کیا ہے؟	گھر کس کی ملکیت ہے؟	گھر کس مواد کا بنا ہے	گھر کی تعمیر کو کتنے عرصہ ہوا ہے	گھر کی چھت کس مواد کی ہے	گھر کی دیواریں کس مواد کی ہیں	گھر کتنے کمروں پر مشتمل ہے	گھر میں کھانا پکانے کا ایندھن	گھر میں کھانا پکانے کا چولہا کیا ہے	گھر میں استعمال ہونے والی روشنی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے	گھر میں استعمال ہونے والا پینے کے پانی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے	گھر میں استعمال ہونے والا نہانے کے پانی کا ذریعہ کیا ہے	گھر میں استعمال ہونے والا بیت الخلاء کیا ہے	گھر میں استعمال ہونے والا باورچی خانہ کیا ہے
1. ذاتی رہائشی 2. کرایہ پر 3. مفت یا رعایتی 4. کمپنی کی رہائش 5. دیگر	1. مرد 2. عورت 3. مرد و عورت	1. اینٹ 2. سیمنٹ 3. لکڑی 4. مٹی 5. پتھر 6. دیگر	1. ایک سال سے کم 2. ایک سال سے 4 سال 3. 5 سال سے 9 سال 4. 10 سال سے 19 سال 5. 20 سال سے 49 سال 6. 50 سال سے زائد	1. آر سی سی/آر بی سی 2. سیمنٹ کی چادر 3. گارڈر/لکڑی کی چھت 4. کھپریل/ٹائل 5. پری فیبریکیٹڈ (Pre-Fabricated) 6. دیگر	1. پکی اینٹ/سیمنٹ/بلاک/پتھر 2. مٹی/گارا 3. لکڑی/بانس 4. پلاسٹک شیٹ/کارڈ بورڈ 5. پری فیبریکیٹڈ (Pre-Fabricated) 6. دیگر	**گھر کے کمرے** 1. ایک کمرہ 2. دو کمرے 3. تین کمرے 4. چار کمرے 5. پانچ کمرے 6. چھ کمرے 7. سات کمرے 8. آٹھ کمرے 9. نو یا زیادہ کمرے	**گھر کے کمروں** 1. ایک 2. دو 3. تین 4. چار 5. پانچ 6. چھ 7. سات 8. آٹھ 9. نو یا زیادہ	1. بجلی 2. سولر سسٹم 3. گیس 4. مٹی کا تیل 5. لکڑی 6. دیگر	1. نلکا 2. ہینڈ پمپ 3. ٹیوب ویل 4. کھلا کنواں 5. پکا کنواں 6. دیگر	1. انڈیپنڈنٹ ہاؤس 2. فلیٹ 3. کمرشل 4. کچی آبادی 5. دیگر	1. فلش سسٹم 2. پٹ لیٹرین 3. کچی لیٹرین 4. کھلا میدان 5. دیگر	**باورچی خانہ** 1. کچا 2. پکا 3. دونوں 4. نہیں ہے
14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1



Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Planning Development and Special Initiatives
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