



Special Press Release

PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT DWELLING TYPE STATISTICS

Independent houses are the most common dwelling type in Pakistan. Since 1998, there has been an 8% increase in households reporting that their dwelling is part of a large unit, negligible increase in households reporting to live in flats or vertical housing: Gallup Big Data Analytics on PSLM data

Islamabad, July 13, 2021

Introduction to the Gallup Pakistan Data Analytics series on PSLM data:

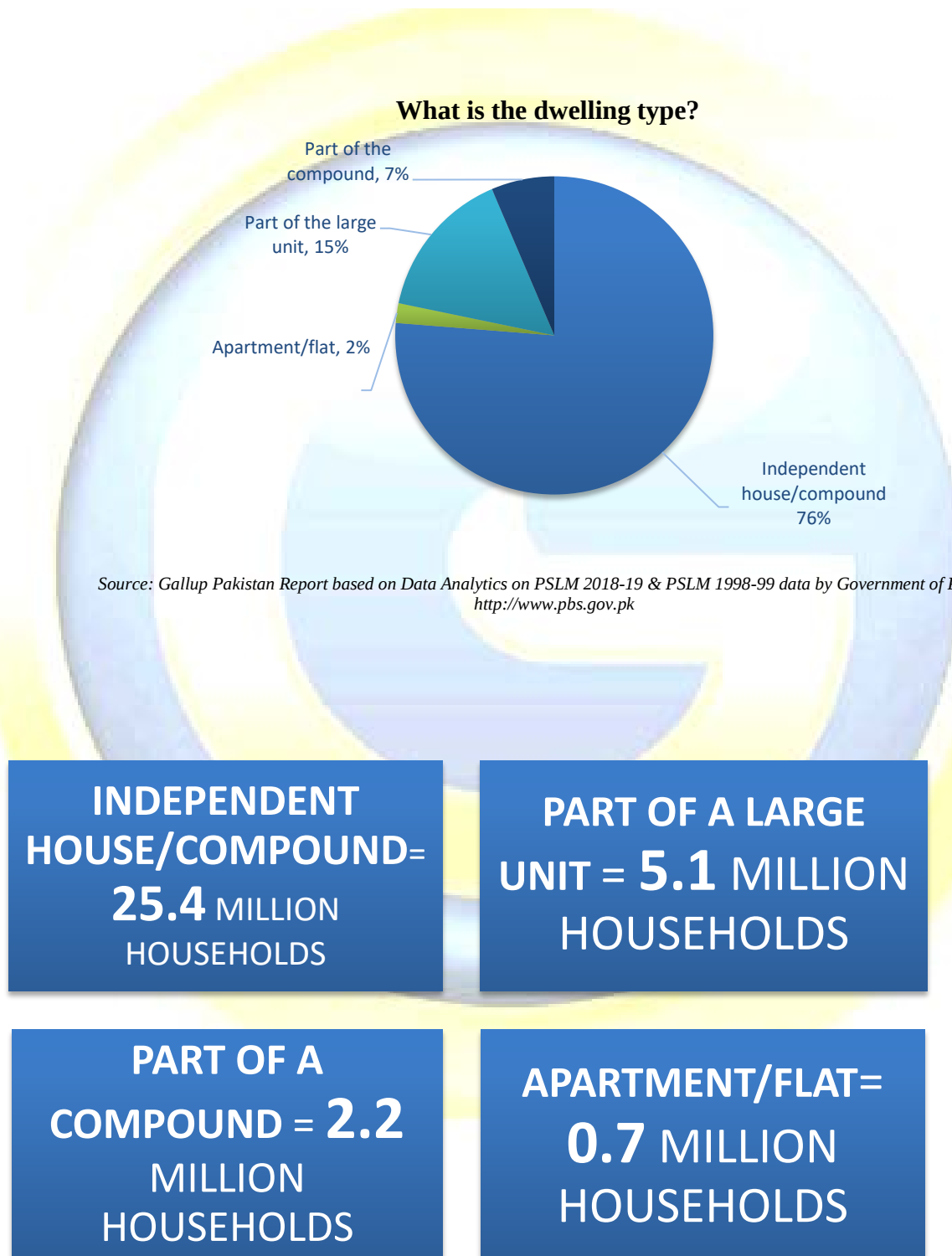
This press release is part of a special Gallup Pakistan Data Analytics series that aims to foster an empirical understanding of the housing scenario of Pakistan based on data generated by the PSLM survey.

PSLM (Pakistan Social And Living Standards Measurement) is a yearly survey conducted by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics to gather data from provincial and district level to assist the government of Pakistan. It focuses on multiple social and economic factors. Gallup Pakistan Data Analytics team has worked extensively on this data and this series of press releases are our attempt to publicize the great efforts done by hundreds of office bearers of Bureau of Statistics who have travelled far and wide to collect this data.

This press release aims to assess the housing landscape in Pakistan

Independent houses/compounds are the most common form of dwelling in Pakistan

Analysis of PSLM 2018-19 reveals that independent houses/compounds (76%) are the most common dwelling type followed by part of a large unit (15%), part of a compound (7%) and apartments/flats (2%).



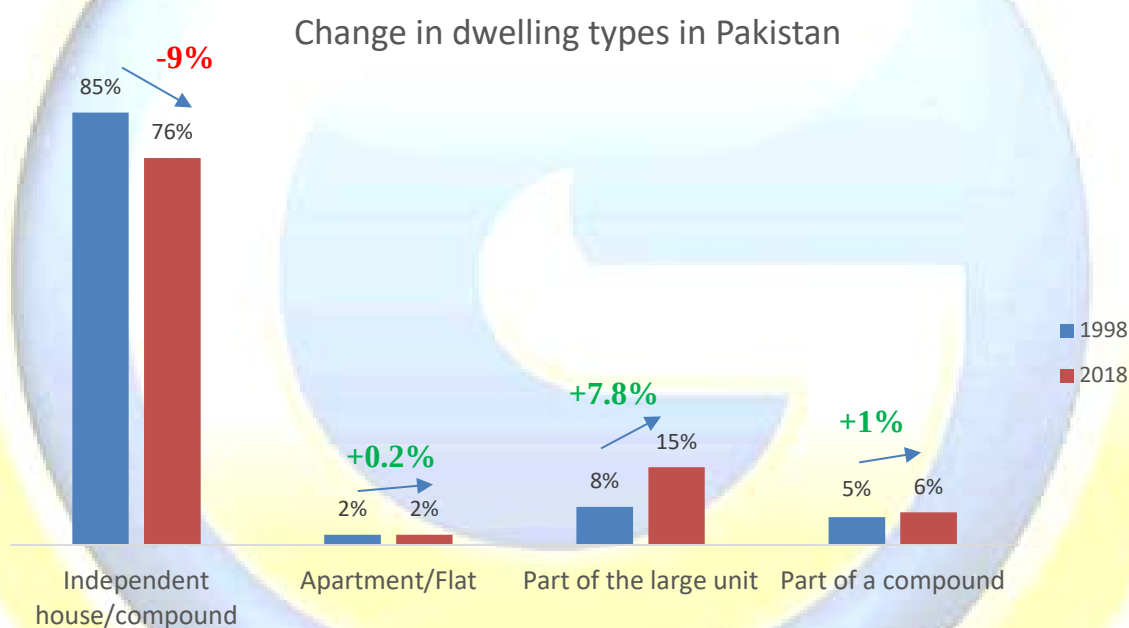
Source: Gallup Pakistan Report based on Data Analytics on PSLM 2018-19 & PSLM 1998-99 data by Government of Pakistan
<http://www.pbs.gov.pk>

Independent housing has seen a decline in Pakistan from 85% in 1998 to 76% in 2018 however, dwellings that are part of a large unit have increased from 8% to 15%

Apartments/flats as a dwelling type has increased relatively. In 1998, 1.8% (0.3 million) households reported that their dwelling type was an apartment or a flat however, in 2018, this figure increased to 2% (0.7 million).

In 1998, 5.5% households, which is roughly 1 million, reported that their dwelling type was part of a compound. This figure increased to 6.4% (2.2 million), showing that between 1998 and 2018, there has been an increase of 1.2 million dwellings that are part of a compound.

Independent housing has decreased from 85% (15.1 million) to 76% (25.4 million) between 1998 and 2018 while dwellings that are part of a large unit have increased from 8% (1.3 million) to 15% (5.1 million).



Source: Gallup Pakistan Report based on Data Analytics on PSLM 2018-19 & PSLM 1998-99 data by Government of Pakistan
<http://www.pbs.gov.pk>

Commentary on the significance of these findings by Bilal I Gilani, Executive Director Gallup Pakistan

Housing structure of any society can be looked at from two perspectives. Firstly, housing structure is a good reflection of a society's social and economic landscape. For example, Pakistanis tend to increasingly live in a housing structure which is part of a large unit. This potentially shows that because of high land prices, housing structures are being added on existing land. For example, a family weds one of the males, who eventually sets up his own household but within the same compound. This development also signals possibly reduced standard of living as housing structures within existing compound may lead to over crowding and a burden on existing municipal services. On the other hand, this could also be pointing to increased social safety net offered by the family and a support network for the elderly and dependent population.

Secondly, the housing structure also offers a glimpse at the errors we have committed in urban

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Gallup Pakistan Data Analytics Series: PSLM 2018-2019

planning. One of the major issues with our cities is lack of vertical living. The data suggests that only 2% of all Pakistanis live in flat or apartment like setting. Lack of vertical housing is one reason of expensive housing in Pakistan as well as lack of municipal services as providing these services to a sprawling city is significant dent on a poor country (on the other hand vertical housing means less sprawl and therefore need for lesser infrastructure like roads and bridges etc.).





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Gilani Research Foundation is a not for profit public service project to provide social science research to students, academia, policy makers and concerned citizens in Pakistan and across the globe.

Gilani Research Foundation is headed by Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani who pioneered the field of opinion polling in Pakistan and established Gallup Pakistan in 1980. Currently Dr. Gilani, who holds a PhD from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and has taught at leading universities in Pakistan and abroad, is Chairman of Gallup Pakistan.

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(1980-2021)