

## PRESS RELEASE

Gallup Big Data Analysis of Census 2017

### Volume 5

***The overall electricity availability to the housing units all over the country has increased by 17.41% over the last two decades (electricity was available to 70.46% of the housing units in 1998 and 87.87% of the housing units in 2017) - Sources of Energy: CENSUS YEAR 1998 AND 2017***

Islamabad, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Gallup Pakistan, as part of its Big Data Analysis initiative, is looking at the National Pakistan Census 2017 ratified recently.

This series aims to present the important learnings from the census for policy makers, the general public as well as for marketers in an easy and understandable way.

**Today's Topic is "Sources of Energy: Census Year 1998 and 2017"**

### Key Findings

- 1) **Overall Electricity Availability:** The overall electricity availability to the housing units all over the country has increased by 17.41% over the last two decades (electricity was available to 70.46% of Pakistan's housing units in 1998 and 87.87% of the housing units in 2017)
- 2) **Rural-Urban Breakdown:** Provision of electricity in the country has improved significantly (22.18% increase in provision of electricity to the housing units in rural areas and 3.95% increase in provision of electricity to the housing units in urban areas)
- 3) **Sources of Lighting in 2017:** Electricity appears to be the major source of lighting in 2017 with availability to 87.87% of the housing units across the country (other sources include kerosene oil, gas lamp and others)
- 4) **Comparison with 1998 Census:** The use of electricity and other sources of lighting increased over time while the use of kerosene oil decreased significantly from 27.87% of the housing units in 1998 to 3.67% of the housing units in 2017.
- 5) **Rural-Urban Breakdown by Sources of Lighting in 2017:** Electricity was a major source of lighting in both urban and rural areas; kerosene oil, gas lamp and other sources were more abundantly used in rural settings (the usage for electricity was 82.25% for housing units, 5.32% for kerosene oil, 0.24% for gas lamps and 12.18% for other sources) in comparison to urban

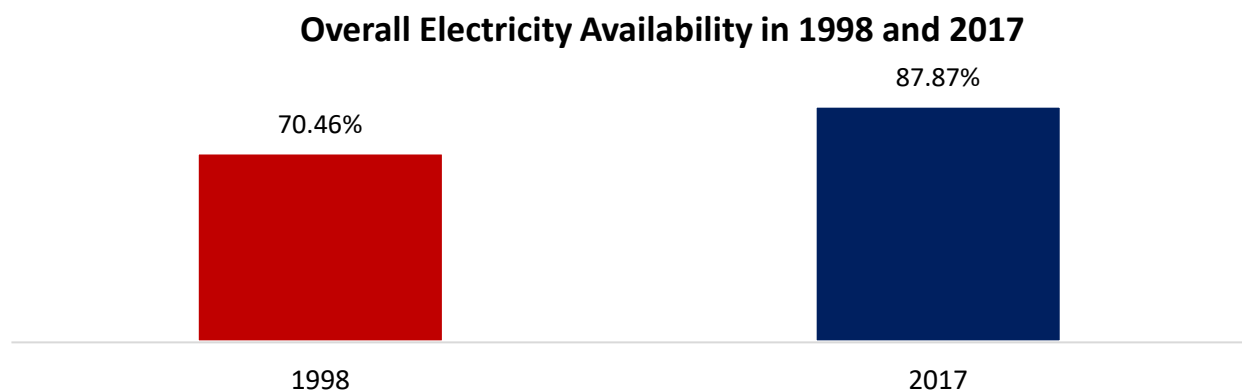
settings (the usage for electricity was 97.09% for housing units, 0.96% for kerosene oil, 0.08% for gas lamps and 1.88% for other sources)

**6) Comparison with 1998 Census:** Electricity remained the primary source of lighting (60.07% of the housing units in 1998 and 82.25% in 2017 in rural areas and 93.14% in 1998 and 97.09% in 2017 in urban areas) while the use of kerosene oil dropped drastically in both urban and rural areas in 1998 and 2017 (from 38.07% of the housing units in 1998 to 5.32% in 2017 for rural areas and from 5.58% in 1998 to 0.96% in 2017 in urban areas)

**1) Overall Electricity Availability:** The overall electricity availability to the housing units all over the country has increased by 17.41% over the last two decades (electricity was available to 70.46% of the housing units in 1998 and 87.87% of the housing units in 2017)

Electricity is one of the major sources of lighting or energy across Pakistan. According to the 2017 Census, electricity was available to 87.87% of the housing units all over the country as compared to 70.46% of the housing units in 1998 Census, indicating an increase of 17.41%.

*Figure 1 – Overall Electricity Availability in 1998 and 2017 (per housing units)*

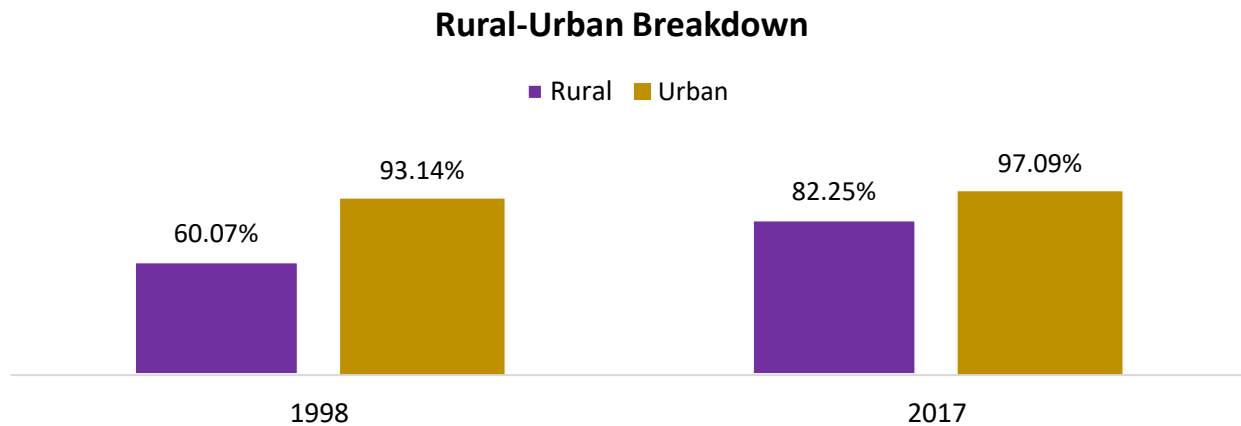


**2) Rural-Urban Breakdown:** Provision of electricity in the country has improved significantly (22.18% increase in provision of electricity to the housing units in rural areas and 3.95% increase in provision of electricity to the housing units in urban areas)

As per the 1998 census and 2017 census, the provision of electricity in both rural and urban areas have witnessed an improvement. Electricity availability increased from 60.07% of the housing units in 1998 to 82.25% of the housing units in 2017 in rural areas. Similarly, electricity availability increased from 93.14% of the housing units in 1998 to 97.09% of the housing units in 2017 in

urban areas. This amounts to an increase in availability of electricity by 22.18% and 3.95% for rural and urban areas respectively.

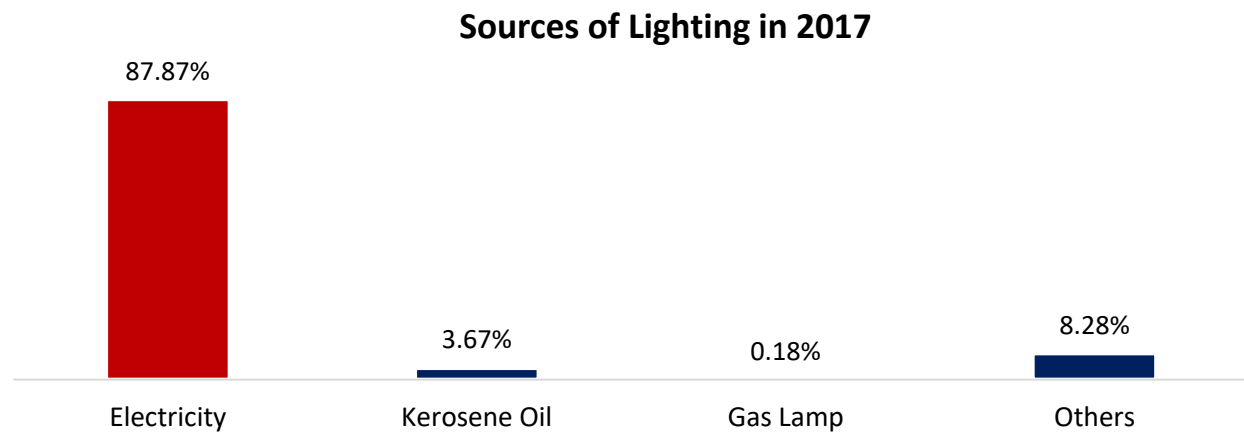
Figure 2 - Rural-Urban Breakdown 2017 vs 1998 Census: Electricity Availability (per housing units)



**3) Sources of Lighting in 2017: Electricity appears to be the major source of lighting in 2017 with availability to 87.87% of the housing units across the country (other sources include kerosene oil, gas lamp and others)**

According to the 2017 Census results, there are four main sources of lighting or energy identified: electricity, kerosene oil, gas lamps and others. Of these, electricity appears to be available for 87.87% of the housing units across the country. The 2017 Census reveals that kerosene oil is used by 3.67% of the housing units while gas lamps are utilized by 0.18% of the housing units; 8.28% of housing units all over the country used other sources of lighting.

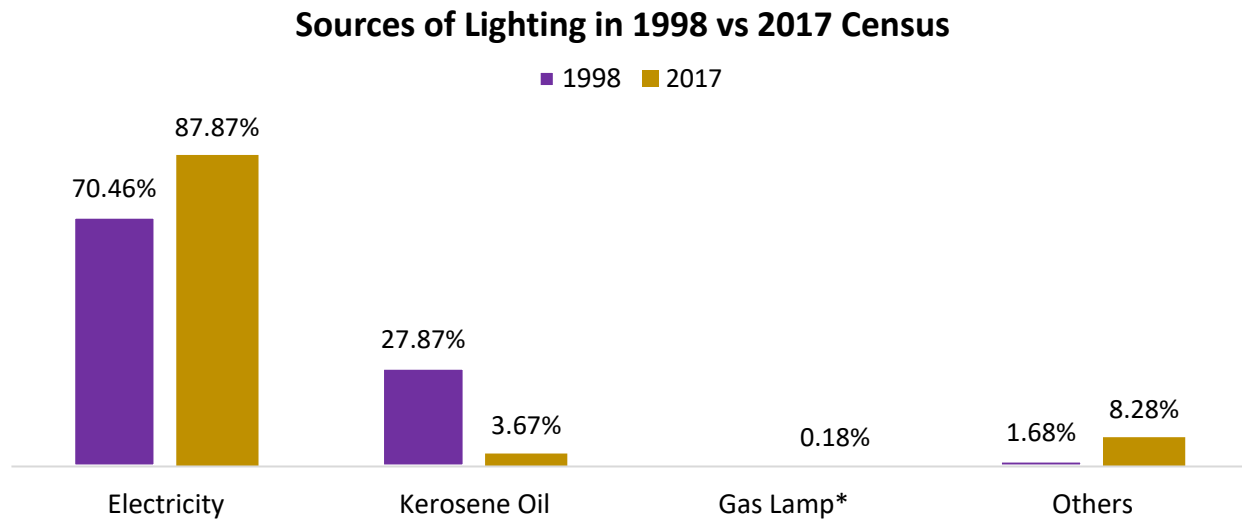
Figure 3 - Sources of Lighting in 2017 (per housing units)



**4) Comparison with 1998 Census: The use of electricity and other sources of lighting increased over time while the use of kerosene oil decreased significantly from 27.87% of the housing units in 1998 to 3.67% of the housing units in 2017**

When comparing the usage of different sources of lighting in both the 1998 census and 2017 census, it can be observed that there has been an improvement in the use of electricity and other sources of lighting while the use of kerosene oil has decreased significantly. Moreover, the use of electricity had increased from 70.46% of the housing units in 1998 to 87.87% of the housing units in 2017. Similarly, the use of other sources of lighting increased from 1.68% in 1998 to 8.28% in 2017. Furthermore, kerosene oil saw a decline in usage from 27.87% of the housing units in 1998 to 3.67% in 2017. Gas lamps were used by 0.18% housing units in 2017 but similar data for 1998 is unavailable.

Figure 4 - Sources of Lighting in 1998 vs 2017 Census (per housing units)



*\*The 1998 Census form did not have Gas Lamp as an option*

**5) Rural-Urban Breakdown by Sources of Lighting in 2017:** Electricity was a major source of lighting in both urban and rural areas; kerosene oil, gas lamp and other sources were more abundantly used in rural settings (the usage for electricity was 82.25% for housing units, 5.32% for kerosene oil, 0.24% for gas lamps and 12.18% for other sources) in comparison to urban settings (the usage for electricity was 97.09% for housing units, 0.96% for kerosene oil, 0.08% for gas lamps and 1.88% for other sources)

Electricity as a source of lighting had 14.84% higher usage in the household units in the urban areas as compared to rural settings. The usage of other sources of lighting like kerosene oil, gas lamps and others were higher in the rural areas in comparison to the urban areas. For kerosene oil, 5.32% housing units in rural areas and 0.96% housing units in urban areas used it as an important source of lighting. Similarly, 0.24% housing units in rural areas and 0.08% housing units in urban areas used gas lamps to meet their energy needs. Other sources of lighting were utilized by 12.18% housing units in rural areas and 1.88% housing units in urban areas.

*Table 1: Rural-Urban Breakdown: Sources of Lighting in 2017*

| Sources of Lighting |        |        |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Sources             | Rural  | Urban  |
| Electricity         | 82.25% | 97.09% |
| Kerosene Oil        | 5.32%  | 0.96%  |
| Gas Lamp            | 0.24%  | 0.08%  |
| Others              | 12.18% | 1.88%  |

**6) Comparison with 1998 Census: Electricity remained the primary source of lighting (60.07% of the housing units in 1998 and 82.25% in 2017 in rural areas and 93.14% in 1998 and 97.09% in 2017 in urban areas) while the use of kerosene oil dropped drastically in both urban and rural areas in 1998 and 2017 (from 38.07% of the housing units in 1998 to 5.32% in 2017 for rural areas and from 5.58% in 1998 to 0.96% in 2017 in urban areas)**

In 1998 and 2017, electricity continued to be the primary source of lighting in both rural and urban areas. The statistics show that the percentage usage per housing units in rural settings was 60.07% in 1998 and 82.25% in 2017. These results are lower compared to the statistics from urban areas where there was 93.14% usage in 1998 and 97.09% usage in 2017. Moreover, dependency on kerosene oil decreased drastically over the years in urban and rural areas; it moved from 38.07% in 1998 to 5.32% in 2017 for rural areas and from 5.58% in 1998 to 0.96% in 2017 in urban areas. In addition, for other sources of lighting, the usage increased over two decades – from 1.86% to 12.18% in rural areas and from 1.28% to 1.88% in urban areas. Lastly, the use of gas lamps also decreased.

*Table 2: Rural-Urban Breakdown: Sources of Lighting in 1998 vs 2017 Census*

| Sources of Lighting |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                     | 1998   |        | 2017   |        |
|                     | Rural  | Urban  | Rural  | Urban  |
| <b>Electricity</b>  | 60.07% | 93.14% | 82.25% | 97.09% |
| <b>Kerosene Oil</b> | 38.07% | 5.58%  | 5.32%  | 0.96%  |
| <b>Gas Lamp*</b>    | -      | -      | 0.24%  | 0.08%  |
| <b>Others</b>       | 1.86%  | 1.28%  | 12.18% | 1.88%  |

*\*The 1998 Census form did not have Gas Lamp as an option*

### **Wish to Contribute to Gallup Big Data Analysis**

Gallup Pakistan is looking for collaboration with researchers to expand both the Big Data Analysis project as well as this study of National Census 2017. If you have any ideas, please write to Bilal I Gilani, Project Director, Big Data Analysis at Gallup Pakistan.

Other Gallup Big Data Analysis reports are available on:

<https://gallup.com.pk/search/big%20data%20analysis>

### **Wish to know more about National Census 2017**

The 6<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census of Pakistan was undertaken throughout the country from 15<sup>th</sup> March to 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017. For this purpose, the country was delimited into manageable census areas i.e., Blocks, Circles, Charges and Districts. The whole exercise was successfully completed by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) through deployment of field staff in all the census areas with strong support from the Provincial Government Departments and the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

You can find more information on the national census and complete tables on [www.pbs.gov.pk](http://www.pbs.gov.pk)

Or visit:

[https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//population\\_census/ncrpr/NCR%20Pakistan.pdf](https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//population_census/ncrpr/NCR%20Pakistan.pdf)