

# ECP, NADRA and Electoral rolls

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Why are there more registered voters according to ECP than people according to the Population Census 2023 in all age categories over 35 years? And what does it mean for measuring voter turnout?

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Estimated Population 2023</b>	<b>ECP Registered Voters 2024</b>
<b>18-25</b>	35,093,816	23,518,371
<b>26-35</b>	34,500,019	33,345,825
<b>36-45</b>	24,185,432	28,747,658
<b>46-55</b>	16,710,853	18,544,434
<b>56-65</b>	10,290,208	12,137,344
<b>66+</b>	8,168,779	12,292,130
<b>All</b>	128,949,106	128,585,762

The linkage of ECP database and of NADRA has made the process of voter registration easier, but also led to data anomalies. There are more registered voters according to ECP than people according to the Population Census 2023 in all age categories over 35 years.

The Population Census has published the national population in 2023 but not the age-wise breakdown. For that we used ratios from the 2017 Census, assuming that the age-sex structure has not changed very much in the last 6 years.

These are ratios of voters in age-sex groups compared with the population of that group expressed as percentages. Look carefully which groups are below 100 and which above.

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>18-25</b>	53.40	80.50	67.00
<b>26-35</b>	87.50	106.30	96.70
<b>36-45</b>	114.30	123.40	118.90
<b>46-55</b>	111.40	110.60	111.00
<b>56-65</b>	116.90	118.90	118.00
<b>66+</b>	159.80	142.00	150.50
<b>All</b>	92.90	106.50	99.70