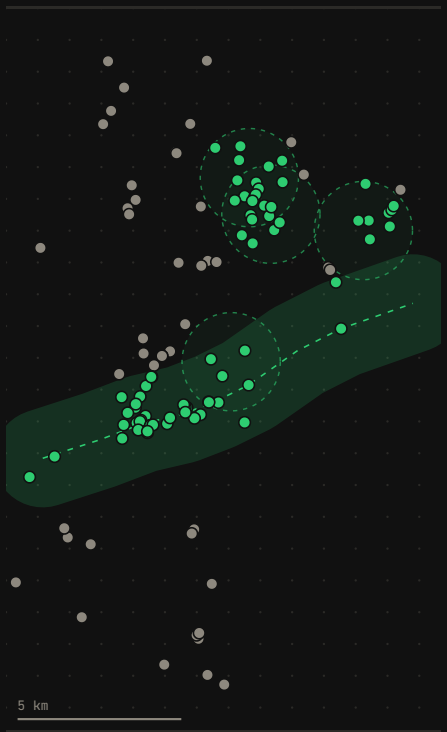
ZAKLabs

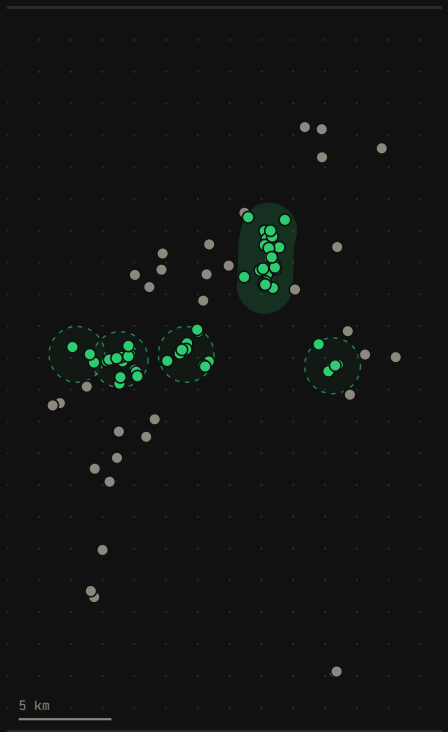
PROJECT 1 · CASE STUDY P01
OCTOBER 2026



KARACHI

59%

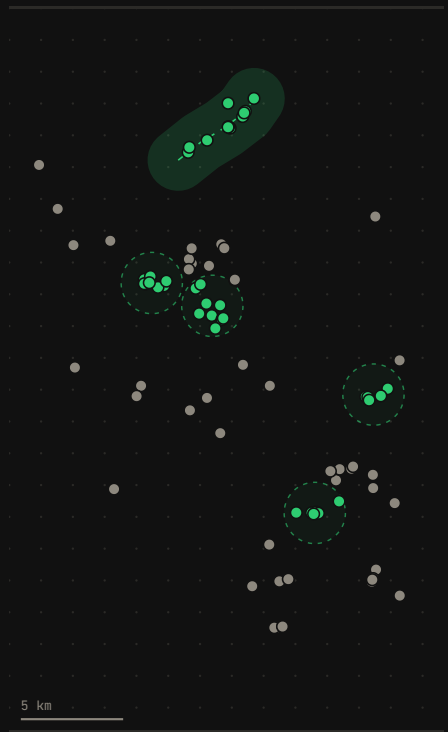
of 122 spaces near Shahrah-e-Faisal or a hub



LAHORE

59%

of 100 spaces near Gulberg corridor or a hub



ISLAMABAD

43%

of 92 spaces near Blue Area or a hub

● WITHIN 1.5 KM OF THE MAIN CORRIDOR OR A HUB ● ELSEWHERE

LOCATION INTELLIGENCE · KARACHI · LAHORE · ISLAMABAD

Coworking Location Intelligence in Pakistan

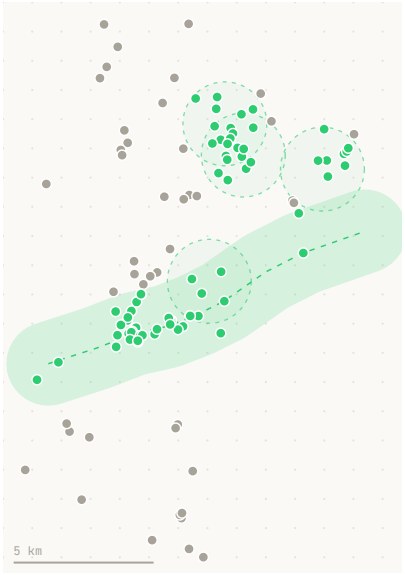
A three-city case study of where coworking spaces open, who runs them, and what their members actually pay for.

LOCATION INTELLIGENCE · KARACHI · LAHORE · ISLAMABAD

Coworking Location Intelligence in Pakistan

A three-city case study of where coworking spaces open, who runs them, and what their members actually pay for.

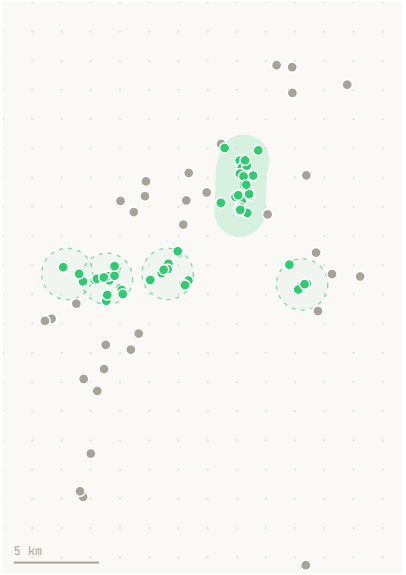
KARACHI



59%

near Shahrah-e-Faisal or a hub · 122 spaces

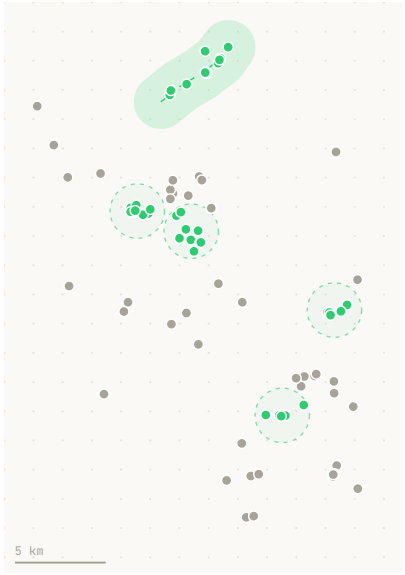
LAHORE



59%

near Gulberg corridor or a hub · 100 spaces

ISLAMABAD



43%

near Blue Area or a hub · 92 spaces

● WITHIN 1.5 KM OF THE MAIN CORRIDOR OR A HUB ● ELSEWHERE

ZAKLabs

About this case study

Project 1 maps 314 coworking listings from 264 providers in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, tests where they cluster, and draws practical implications for operators, new entrants, property owners and public bodies. It is the first project of theZAKLabs, a studio that answers business questions with data, AI and automation, in public.

Data

Google Search, Google Maps, industry blogs, brand websites and Instagram, collected September–October 2026. The cleaned data and live maps are published at thezaklabs.com/projects/p01-coworking-pakistan.

Contact

founder@thezaklabs.com · thezaklabs.com

Recommended citation

> theZAKLabs (2026). *Coworking Location Intelligence in Pakistan: A Three-City Case Study.* theZAKLabs Project 1 (Case Study P01). Karachi: theZAKLabs.

Disclaimer. The findings, interpretations and conclusions in this study are those of theZAKLabs. Figures are based on publicly listed information at the time of collection and may contain errors or omissions. Estimates based on field observation and interviews are indicative and should be validated before use in investment or policy decisions. Nothing in this study is financial or legal advice.

© 2026 theZAKLabs. Text and figures may be reproduced with attribution. Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors. Listing data from Google Maps.

CONTENTS

Contents

	About Project 1	5
	Key messages	6
	Executive summary	7
01	Context and objectives	8
02	Data and methodology	9
03	Market structure	10
04	Spatial concentration	12
05	Quality and operating signals	14
06	Operator economics: managed versus converted space	15
07	Implications and recommendations	17
08	Policy option: a public–private partnership for affordable workspace	18
09	Limitations and further work	19
	Annex A. Data dictionary	20
	Annex B. Corridor and hub definitions	21
	Annex C. City statistics	22
	References and data	23

FIGURES

F1	Nine in ten providers run a single location	10
I	Three cities at a glance (infographic)	11
F2	Six in ten spaces sit near the main corridor or a hub in Karachi and Lahore	12
F3	Seven to eight in ten rated spaces score 4.5 or higher in every city	14

About Project 1

Project 1 asked one question: where should a coworking operator in Karachi open its next branch? Every answer in this report was built from public data that anyone can reach in an afternoon. This page shows how.

Step 1 · Search the way a customer does

We started where a customer starts: a Google search for "co working spaces in karachi", recording every result on the first three pages and whether it was paid.

- **Kickstart ranks 2nd among organic results**, and 5th overall once three sponsored listings are counted.
- **Independent and rival sources agree.** The Smart Benefits blog ranks Kickstart first in its top ten. Sandbox, a competitor, ranks Kickstart second in its own guide. Letswork names a Kickstart branch as the best in the city. When a competitor recommends you, the signal is strong.
- **Visibility is uneven.** HubbleHQ, a UK workspace marketplace, lists CoSpace in Karachi but not Kickstart.

Step 2 · Map the supply

Next, Google Maps: "coworking spaces near me", searched from different parts of the city.

- The first pass was entered by hand, listing by listing.
- Halfway through, a faster route became obvious: copy the raw Maps results instead, 1,444 lines of unstructured text.
- An AI assistant (Claude) turned the raw paste into a clean, structured sheet in about four minutes, with name, rating, reviews, address, hours, phone, website and coordinates for every listing.

Step 3 · Ask six questions of the data

#	QUESTION	WHERE IT IS ANSWERED
Q1	How many coworking providers are there?	Section 3: 89 in Karachi, 264 across three cities
Q2	Who are the notable names?	Section 3: the leading brands by number of locations
Q3	When was each branch opened?	Not collected; opening dates are rarely public
Q4	What do these spaces have in common?	Sections 4 and 6: location on the main corridor, and the managed, all-in model
Q5	How do locations relate to economic conditions?	Sections 4, 6 and 8: commercial corridors, office costs and rent
Q6	What do Google ratings tell us?	Section 5: ratings are uniformly high; review volume tells more

Collect this data and the direction becomes clear. The rest of this report sets out where it points.

AT A GLANCE

314	264	91%	59%
coworking listings mapped	providers across three cities	of providers run one location	of spaces near the main corridor or a hub in Karachi and Lahore

Key messages

1. **Supply follows the commercial core.** 59% of coworking spaces in Karachi and in Lahore sit within 1.5 km of the city's main business corridor or one of four commercial hubs. In Islamabad, whose sector plan disperses offices, the figure is 43%.
2. **Each city has two markets.** Chains concentrate on the main corridor (in Karachi, 24 of the 41 corridor listings are chain branches, against 7 of 31 at the hubs). Elsewhere, the market is made up of single-site operators.
3. **The market is highly fragmented.** Counted city by city, 244 of 268 providers (91%) run one location. Only Kickstart (11 locations) and The Hive (7) operate in all three cities.
4. **Ratings do not separate operators.** Median ratings are 4.7–4.8 in every city and three in four rated listings score 4.5 or higher. Review volume and branch count are more informative signals.
5. **Location is necessary but not sufficient.** What the leading operators sell is peace of mind: one predictable bill and no parking, power, internet or interruption worries. The long tail of converted properties sells space and competes on headline rent.
6. **Idle public space could make workspace affordable.** A partnership in which a public body leases under-used offices to an operator would earn the public body rent and let founders pay below-market rates, without a recurring subsidy.

Executive summary

This case study asks where a coworking operator in Pakistan should open its next location. It answers with a census of supply: 314 coworking listings from 264 providers in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, collected from Google Search, Google Maps, industry blogs, brand websites and Instagram between September and October 2026, cleaned, geocoded and published as open maps.

The central finding is that coworking supply clusters on each city's main business corridor and a handful of commercial hubs. The pattern is strong in Karachi (Shahrah-e-Faisal) and Lahore (Gulberg's Main Boulevard and MM Alam Road), where 59% of spaces fall within 1.5 km of the corridor or one of four hubs. It is weaker in Islamabad (43%), where the sector-based plan spreads commercial activity across many markets rather than one spine.

The corridors are also where the chains are. Multi-site brands account for most corridor listings in Karachi and a third of them in Lahore, while hubs and outlying areas are dominated by single-site operators. The market as a whole is highly fragmented: 91% of providers run a single location, and the largest brand in each city holds only 4–5% of its listings.

Customer ratings are uniformly high and do not discriminate between operators. Interviews and field observation point to a different differentiator: the leading operators sell peace of mind: a single, all-inclusive bill and an environment free of parking, power, internet and household interruptions, whereas many single-site spaces are converted properties that charge rent, maintenance, electricity and cleaning separately.

For an operator, the practical rule is to locate on or near the main corridor, compete on a predictable all-in price, and treat search and Maps visibility as part of market position. For new entrants, the fragmented long tail is an acquisition or partnership opportunity rather than a competitive threat. For public bodies, leasing under-used offices to coworking operators could earn rent and lower prices for founders without a recurring subsidy (Section 8). The study was closed at this stage because further work on road quality and city-wide rents would not change the location answer; that analysis is better done on a specific operator's shortlist.

01 Context and objectives

Flexible workspace has grown quickly in Pakistan's large cities, driven by freelancers serving overseas clients, remote teams of foreign firms, early-stage startups and small businesses that cannot commit to a multi-year lease. Supply has grown in two ways: purpose-built operators that run several managed sites, and property owners who convert existing offices or houses into shared space.

Operators deciding where to expand have little public evidence to work from. There is no official register of coworking spaces, listing platforms are incomplete, and much of the market is visible only through Google Maps or social media.

The study set out to:

- Build a reproducible census of coworking supply in Karachi, then Lahore and Islamabad.
- Describe market structure: how many providers, how concentrated, and which brands lead.
- Test a location hypothesis: that coworking spaces cluster on a city's main business corridor and its busiest commercial junctions.
- Draw practical implications for operators choosing between a new site and expanding an existing one.

02 Data and methodology

The analysis rests on 314 geocoded listings, drawn from 357 raw records after cleaning.

Sources. Google Search results for coworking queries in each city, with sponsored results recorded; Google Maps searches run from several neighbourhoods per city; industry blogs listing coworking spaces; brand websites for branch lists; and Instagram pages for spaces absent from Maps. A structured interview with a community manager at a Karachi operator was used to check completeness.

Variables. For each listing: name, provider (brand), Google category, rating, number of reviews, address, opening hours, website and latitude/longitude (Annex A).

Cleaning. Duplicate listings were merged, listings without a reliable map pin were set aside, and records whose Google category was not a workspace (shops, a hotel, an amusement park, software firms) were removed.

CITY	RAW RECORDS	DUPLICATES	NO RELIABLE PIN	NOT A WORKSPACE	MAPPED LISTINGS	PROVIDERS
Karachi	123	1	0	0	122	89
Lahore	109	0	9	0	100	92
Islamabad (incl. Rawalpindi)	125	0	9	24	92	87
Total	**357**	**1**	**18**	**24**	**314**	**264**

Location test. For each city, one main business corridor was drawn as a polyline and four commercial hubs were placed as points (Annex B). A listing counts as near the corridor if it lies within 1.5 km of the polyline, and near a hub if it lies within 1.5 km of the hub point; listings near both count once, under the corridor. Distances use a local flat projection, accurate to within a few metres at city scale.

Revision note. An earlier Karachi estimate, published on 12 October 2026, put 77 of 122 listings (63%) near the corridor or a junction. Junction positions were re-pinned for this study; the figure is now 72 of 122 (59%), consistent with the published map.

Outputs. The cleaned data and live maps for each city are published at thezaklabs.com, with dated snapshots kept for reproducibility.

03 Market structure

Coworking in all three cities is a long tail of single-site operators with a thin layer of chains on top; Lahore and Islamabad are even more fragmented than Karachi.

FIGURE 1

Nine in ten providers run a single location

Providers by number of locations, share of each city's providers



Source: theZAKLabs coworking census, Sep–Oct 2026 · 264 providers, 314 listings.

Karachi is the most developed chain market, with 18 multi-site brands holding 51 of 122 listings (42%). Lahore has four multi-site brands and Islamabad two. The largest brand in any city holds only 4–5% of its listings, so no operator yet has pricing power or a city-wide network.

BRAND	KARACHI	LAHORE	ISLAMABAD	TOTAL LOCATIONS
Kickstart	6	3	2	11
Daftarkhwan	0	4	5	9
The Hive	4	1	2	7
Work Hall	6	0	0	6
CoSpace	5	0	0	5
Work	0	3	0	3
Alif Co-working	3	0	0	3
Cowork Karachi	3	0	0	3

Kickstart and The Hive are the only brands present in all three cities. The Hive's Lahore and Islamabad sites carry different names on Google Maps ("The Hive at Lahore", "The Hive at ISE"), so the census records them as separate single-site providers and Figure 1 slightly overstates fragmentation outside Karachi. Inconsistent naming is itself a visibility problem for the brand (Section 5).

INFOGRAPHIC · WHERE COWORKING SPACES CLUSTER

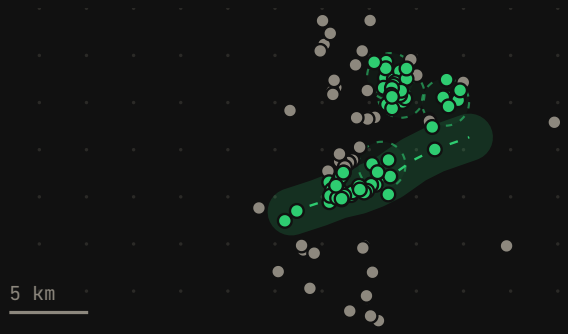
Three cities at a glance

Every coworking space mapped in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad. Green spaces sit within 1.5 km of the main business corridor or one of four commercial hubs.

KARACHI

59%

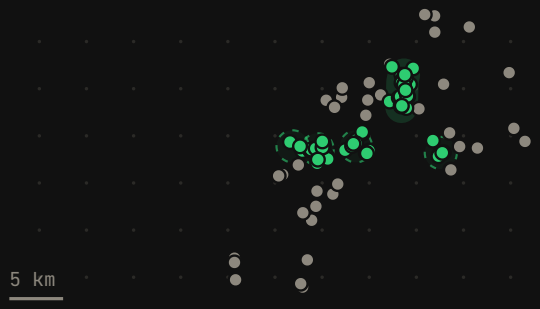
of 122 coworking spaces sit within 1.5 km of Shahrah-e-Faisal or one of four hubs



LAHORE

59%

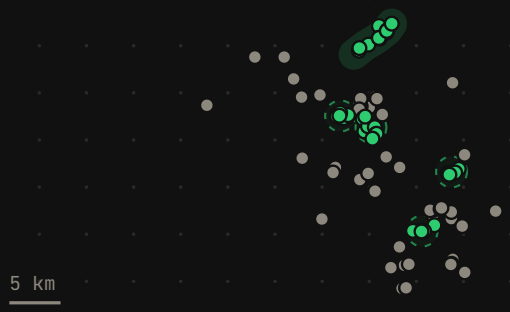
of 100 coworking spaces sit within 1.5 km of Gulberg corridor or one of four hubs



ISLAMABAD

43%

of 92 coworking spaces sit within 1.5 km of Blue Area or one of four hubs



● WITHIN 1.5 KM OF THE MAIN CORRIDOR OR A HUB ● ELSEWHERE

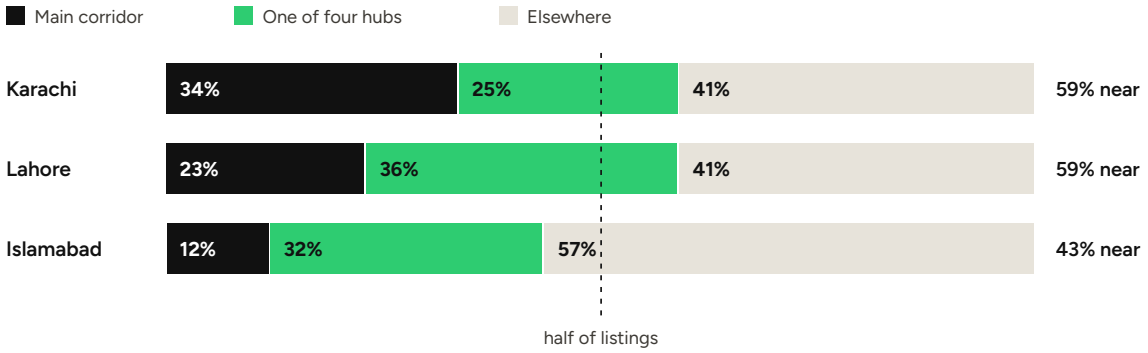
04 Spatial concentration

The location hypothesis holds in Karachi and Lahore and holds only partly in Islamabad: 59%, 59% and 43% of listings respectively lie within 1.5 km of the main corridor or one of four hubs.

FIGURE 2

Six in ten spaces sit near the main corridor or a hub in Karachi and Lahore

Share of listings within 1.5 km of the main business corridor or one of four commercial hubs



Source: theZAKLabs coworking census, Sep–Oct 2026 · 314 listings; corridor and hub definitions in Annex B.

The main corridors are Shahrah-e-Faisal in Karachi, Main Boulevard and MM Alam Road in Gulberg, Lahore, and Blue Area (Jinnah Avenue) in Islamabad. Each is a long, continuous commercial spine with office towers, banks, cafes and arterial transport. Islamabad's lower share reflects its plan: each sector has its own markaz (commercial centre), so offices, and the spaces that serve them, spread across many small centres instead of one spine.

The corridor and the hubs serve different segments, which is why we describe each city as two markets.

CITY	ZONE	LISTINGS	CHAIN BRANCHES	MEDIAN REVIEWS	OPEN 24 HOURS
Karachi	Main corridor	41	24 (59%)	21	56%
Karachi	Hubs	31	7 (23%)	19	52%
Karachi	Elsewhere	50	20 (40%)	23	42%
Lahore	Main corridor	23	8 (35%)	158	17%
Lahore	Hubs	36	1 (3%)	64	11%
Lahore	Elsewhere	41	3 (7%)	51	15%
Islamabad	Main corridor	11	1 (9%)	100	64%
Islamabad	Hubs	29	4 (14%)	44	31%
Islamabad	Elsewhere	52	2 (4%)	21	37%

- **Karachi:** the corridor is where the chains are. Review counts are similar across zones, which suggests a younger market where Google reviews have not yet built up.

- **Lahore:** the Gulberg corridor combines most chain branches with by far the highest review volume (median 158), a sign of established demand.
- **Islamabad:** Blue Area is small but premium, with high review volume and the highest share of 24-hour operation in the study. Chains sit at the hubs (Korang Road, Gulberg Greens) rather than on the corridor.

A caution on interpretation: corridors and hubs are where offices, shops and traffic already concentrate, so proximity to them partly reflects proximity to economic activity in general. The study does not yet compare listings against random locations in each city (Section 9).

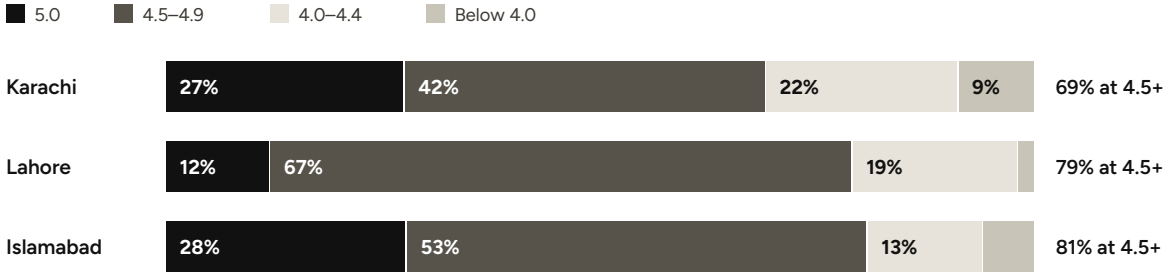
05 Quality and operating signals

Public ratings are uniformly high and do not separate good operators from weak ones; review volume, opening hours and search visibility tell more.

FIGURE 3

Seven to eight in ten rated spaces score 4.5 or higher in every city

Google Maps rating, share of each city's rated listings



Source: Google Maps ratings recorded Sep–Oct 2026 · 296 rated listings (Karachi 113, Lahore 100, Islamabad 83).

Median ratings are 4.7 in Karachi and Lahore and 4.8 in Islamabad. With so little spread, a 4.8 next to a 4.6 says almost nothing about service quality. Review volume is more informative because it reflects how many members have passed through.

SIGNAL	KARACHI	LAHORE	ISLAMABAD
Median reviews per listing	22	70	42
Listings with fewer than 10 reviews	33	3	18
Listings with 100 or more reviews	13	33	21
Open 24 hours	49%	14%	38%
Listing shows a website	75%	80%	87%

- **Lahore has the most established market.** Its listings carry three times Karachi's median review count, and only 3 have fewer than 10 reviews.
- **Karachi runs on overseas time zones.** Half its spaces are open 24 hours, consistent with a large freelance and remote workforce serving North American and European clients. Lahore's spaces mostly keep day hours.
- **Visibility is partly bought and often incomplete.** On the first page of Google results for coworking in Karachi, 4 of 11 results were sponsored. Our first Maps pass found one branch of The Hive; searching by name found four, and a Karachi community manager named The Hive as their main competitor. Operators that do not maintain consistent names and complete Maps listings are under-represented to customers and analysts alike.

06 Operator economics: managed versus converted space

The market's two tiers run on two different business models, and the difference shows up in the bill a member receives rather than in the location or the rating.

	MANAGED OPERATOR (MULTI-SITE BRANDS)	CONVERTED PROPERTY (MOST SINGLE-SITE SPACES)
Origin	Purpose-fitted floors in commercial buildings	An existing office or house the owner already holds
Motive	Coworking is the core business	Extra income on idle space, often run around US working hours
Billing	One all-inclusive invoice	Base rent plus separate charges for maintenance, electricity and services
Included services	Parking, backup power, cleaning, security, meeting rooms	Varies; often extra or unavailable outside staffed hours
What the member buys	Certainty and no management burden	A low headline price

Source: field observation and interviews during the study, not a statistical sample.

Worked example. A 600 sq ft office advertised near UBL Sports Complex in Gulshan, Karachi, close to the city's main coworking cluster:

MONTHLY COST ITEM	RS
Rent (advertised)	45,000
Maintenance	15,000
Electricity, about 500 units at Rs 80	40,000
Subtotal before staff and services	**100,000**

The advertised Rs 45,000 becomes Rs 1 lakh before adding a cleaner or office assistant, internet, backup power and security. Including those, a small team should budget roughly Rs 1.5–2 lakh a month for a functioning 600 sq ft office in an ordinary commercial area. The managed operators' all-in price competes against this full figure, not against the headline rent; that is the core of their value proposition.

The product is peace of mind, not a desk

The most important learning of the study is that members of the leading spaces are not paying for air conditioning and a seat. They are paying for an environment in which nothing interrupts the work. Founders describe it in one word: *sukoon*.

Once a member walks in, a set of everyday worries disappears:

- **Parking** is available and safe.
- **Power cuts** do not stop work, because backup power is part of the service.

- **Calls do not drop**, because the internet is reliable and has redundancy.
- **Nobody knocks on the door.** The domestic help, the delivery rider and the daily food errands that break up a day at home or in a small rented office are gone.

This explains a choice that looks irrational on paper. A founder who could save around Rs 20,000 a month with a cheaper, self-managed office will often pay that Rs 20,000 for a managed space instead, and recover it by commuting by motorbike rather than by car. People will cut their own comfort on the road to buy calm at the desk.

It also explains why many new entrants struggle. They sell space, which is what an established company with its own admin staff needs. Founders, solo professionals and small remote teams need the opposite: a place where someone else carries the operational load. Kickstart-type operators sell that load-carrying, and it is what their members are willing to pay a premium for.

07 Implications and recommendations

The evidence supports a simple siting rule and a clear competitive position: locate on or close to the main corridor, and sell certainty.

For established operators

1. **Site new branches on the main corridor or a proven hub.** In Karachi, Shahrah-e-Faisal and the Gulshan–Johar cluster; in Lahore, Gulberg first, then Johar Town around Emporium Mall; in Islamabad, Blue Area and the Korang Road (I-10) cluster.
2. **Before opening a new site, test expansion of an existing one.** Where a branch is already on a corridor with spare floor space, adding capacity avoids a second fit-out and reuses an established address and review base.
3. **Price against the full cost of an office.** Publish an all-in monthly price and show it next to the real cost of a small office (Section 6).
4. **Treat Maps and search as infrastructure.** Use one consistent brand name on every branch listing, keep hours and photos current, and ask members for reviews: review volume, not rating, is what distinguishes operators.

For new entrants

1. **Enter through the long tail.** With 91% of providers on a single site, partnering with or acquiring well-located independents is faster than building, especially in Lahore and Islamabad.
2. **Lahore is the most open chain market.** It has established demand (median 70 reviews) and only four multi-site brands.
3. **In Islamabad, follow the sector markets.** Demand is dispersed across many centres, so a network of smaller sites fits better than one flagship.

For property owners

1. **Converting idle space works best near the corridor.** Away from it, a converted space competes on price alone.
2. **Bundle the bill.** A single invoice covering power, cleaning and security is what members compare against the managed brands.

08 Policy option: a public–private partnership for affordable workspace

Rent is the largest cost in a modern coworking space, and public bodies hold space that could absorb it. Pairing the two could lower prices for founders without a recurring subsidy from the budget.

The economics. By theZAKLabs' indicative estimate, a modern coworking space in Karachi can generate revenue of around Rs 7–8 million a month, of which a large share goes to the landlord: a commercial lease of around Rs 2 million a month is typical for such a site. These figures are indicative and should be validated with operator accounts before any proposal.

The model. A government department or local body with under-used office space leases it to a coworking operator (a private operator such as Kickstart, a local Karachi operator or an NGO). The operator fits out and runs the space and pays the public body a rent or revenue share. Because the operator's rent is lower or partly deferred, it can offer reduced rates to founders and freelancers.

PARTY	GIVES	GETS
Public body	Under-used office space	Rent or revenue share from an asset that earns nothing today
Operator	Fit-out, management, service quality	A site with lower occupancy cost and a public mandate
Founders and freelancers	Membership fees	Professional workspace at below-market rates

The subsidy is self-financing: the discount members receive is paid for by putting idle public space to work, not by a recurring budget line. Pakistan's governments have a long record of support for youth and small enterprise, so an approval route for such an arrangement should exist.

A cautionary precedent. The Lincoln Corner at Liaquat Memorial Library in Karachi offered a free, air-conditioned public space to read and work. Based on theZAKLabs field observation, its usage rules did not suit working users, its running costs were a monthly burden on the host institution, and users did not stay. The lesson is to design for the opposite: operator-run rather than institution-run, priced to recover costs rather than free, and governed by rules written for people who come to work.

Design principles for a pilot

1. Start with one site in Karachi, in a public building on or near a main corridor.
2. Select the operator competitively, with a revenue share to the public body and a cap on member prices.
3. Keep operating standards (power, internet, cleaning, hours) in the contract, since these are what members pay for.
4. Publish occupancy, price and revenue figures quarterly so the arrangement can be judged on results.

09 Limitations and further work

The findings describe where supply is, not where demand goes unmet; they are a strong starting point for a siting decision but not a complete one.

Limitations

- **Coverage.** The census relies on what is publicly listed. Instagram-only spaces are partly covered, and 18 listings without a reliable map pin are excluded.
- **Snapshot data.** Ratings, reviews and hours were recorded in September–October 2026 and will change.
- **Approximate geography.** Corridor lines and hub points were placed by hand from listing addresses; shifting a junction by a few hundred metres changes counts by a few listings (as in the Karachi revision from 77 to 72).
- **No random baseline.** The test counts how many listings fall near corridors and hubs but does not yet compare this with random points in each city, so it cannot separate a coworking-specific pull from general commercial density.
- **No occupancy or price data.** Without desk prices, occupancy or revenue, the study cannot say which locations are most profitable.
- **Naming.** Brands that list branches under different names (such as The Hive outside Karachi) are counted as separate providers.

Further work, best done for a specific operator

- Compare listings against random points and against cafes and office towers from OpenStreetMap (script prepared).
- Add asking rents from Zameen.com for a shortlist of sites.
- Combine with an operator's own occupancy, pricing and member data to choose between a new branch and expanding an existing one.

ANNEX A Data dictionary

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
name	Listing name as shown on Google Maps	Google Maps
provider	Brand that operates the listing; one provider can have several listings	Derived from name and brand website
category	Google Maps primary category, used to remove non-workspaces	Google Maps
rating	Average star rating, 1–5	Google Maps
reviews	Number of Google reviews	Google Maps
address, hours, website	As listed	Google Maps
lat, lng	Coordinates of the map pin, WGS84	Google Maps place link

ANNEX B Corridor and hub definitions

A listing within 1.5 km of the corridor line counts as corridor; otherwise, within 1.5 km of a hub point counts as that hub. Coordinates are approximate.

CITY	ZONE	COORDINATES (LAT, LNG)	LISTINGS COUNTED
Karachi	Shahrah-e-Faisal corridor	24.8505, 67.0280 to 24.8930, 67.1400 (9 points)	41
Karachi	Gulshan Chowrangi	24.9275, 67.0905	19
Karachi	Nipa Chowrangi	24.9175, 67.0970	4
Karachi	Johar Mor	24.9130, 67.1250	8
Karachi	Tipu Sultan Road	24.8770, 67.0850	0 (all within the corridor band)
Lahore	Main Boulevard & MM Alam Rd, Gulberg	31.5030, 74.3485 to 31.5300, 74.3510 (5 points)	23
Lahore	Emporium Mall, Johar Town	31.4675, 74.2665	19
Lahore	Akbar Chowk	31.4700, 74.3040	10
Lahore	DHA CCA commercial	31.4645, 74.3870	5
Lahore	Thokar Niaz Baig	31.4700, 74.2420	2
Islamabad	Blue Area (Jinnah Avenue)	33.7060, 73.0520 to 33.7330, 73.0920 (5 points)	11
Islamabad	Korang Road (I-10)	33.6520, 73.0380	8
Islamabad	Murree Rd & 6th Rd, Rawalpindi	33.6420, 73.0700	9
Islamabad	Gulberg Greens	33.6030, 73.1550	5
Islamabad	Bahria Civic Centre	33.5510, 73.1240	7

ANNEX C

City statistics

MEASURE	KARACHI	LAHORE	ISLAMABAD
Listings mapped	122	100	92
Providers	89	92	87
Single-location providers	71 (80%)	88 (96%)	85 (98%)
Multi-location brands	18	4	2
Listings belonging to chains	51	12	7
Rated listings	113	100	83
Mean rating	4.56	4.63	4.62
Median rating	4.7	4.7	4.8
Total reviews	5,590	11,317	5,634
Median reviews	22	70	42
Open 24 hours	49%	14%	38%
Near corridor or hub	72 (59%)	59 (59%)	40 (43%)

References and data

- theZAKLabs (2026). P01 summary and live dashboard: coworking in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.
- theZAKLabs (2026). Live maps: Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad.
- Smart Benefits (2026). Top 10 co-working spaces in Karachi for businesses just getting started.
- Sandbox (2026). 10 best coworking spaces in Karachi (2026 guide).
- Agile Space (2026). 6 best coworking spaces in Karachi, Shahrah-e-Faisal.
- Google Maps and Google Search listings, accessed September–October 2026.
- Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors.



See it. Think it. Zak it.

theZAKLabs answers real business questions with data, AI and automation, and shares the data, the dead ends and the answer as it goes.

If you run a coworking space and are choosing between a new branch and growing an existing one, we can run this analysis on your own numbers.

WEB	thezaklabs.com
EMAIL	founder@thezaklabs.com
PROJECT	thezaklabs.com/projects/p01-coworking-pakistan