Introduction and Methodology

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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)
The 2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 PDHS) was implemented by the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) under the aegis of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, Islamabad, Pakistan. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, a project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) that provides support and technical assistance in the implementation of population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Support for the survey was also provided by the Department for International Development (DFID) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
Objective

• The main objective of the 2017-18 PDHS is to provide current estimates on fertility, marriage, family planning, nutrition, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, malaria, women’s empowerment, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, migration, and disability.

• This information is essential for programme managers and policymakers to evaluate and design programmes and strategies for improving the health of Pakistan.
The 2017-18 PDHS is the 4\textsuperscript{th} Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Pakistan since 1990-91 as part of The DHS Program.

- It is designed to provide estimates for:
  - National level
  - Urban and rural areas
  - 4 provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Paktunkhwa, and Balochistan
  - 2 regions: Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), and Gilgit Baltistan (GB)
  - ICT Islamabad
  - FATA
Sample Design

**Sampling Frame:** Pakistan Population and Housing Census 2017

**First Stage:** 580 clusters selected; 561 clusters successfully surveyed as 19 clusters were dropped due to security concerns

**Second Stage:** 28 households per cluster were selected.

Selected households were visited and interviewed. **All ever-married women age 15-49** in all selected households and **ever-married men age 15-49 in one-third** of the selected households were interviewed.
Questionnaires

• Household Questionnaire
• Woman’s Questionnaire
• Man’s Questionnaire
• Biomarker Questionnaire
• Community Questionnaire
• Fieldworker Questionnaire

Questionnaires were translated from English to Urdu and Sindhi.
Pretest and Main Survey Training

Pretest:
• Training in August 2017 with 31 enumerators, 8 core team members, and 2 data processing personnel

Main Survey Training:
• Training from October-November 2017 with 169 fieldworkers
• Anthropometry standardization exercise carried out with 44 measurers
Fieldwork and Data Processing

• Total of **22 teams**
  - 1 supervisor, 1 field editor, 3 female interviewers, and 1 male interviewer

• Fieldwork conducted from **22 November 2017 to 30 April 2018**

• Data collected via paper questionnaires. Field editors entered data for each cluster in the field using the CAFÉ system. Data then sent electronically via IFSS to the main office in Islamabad.

• Data processing personnel conducted data editing with CSPro. Secondary editing and data processing took place from November 2017 to May 2018.
Quality Assurance

• Main training
  • 22 supervisors, 4 provincial coordinators, and 13 quality controllers were trained in data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and management.

• Fieldwork & data collection monitoring
  • Several rounds of fieldwork monitoring carried out by PDHS core team, provincial coordinators, quality controllers, and ICF staff
  • Quality and progress of data collection monitored through weekly field check tables and dashboards
Interpretation of Trends

- The 2012-13 PDHS final report excluded GB.
- 2012-13 PDHS data were recalculated to also exclude AJK for inclusion in the 2017-18 PDHS final report and today’s presentation for comparability.
### Results of Household and Individual Interviews

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household interviews</th>
<th>Pakistan</th>
<th>Azad Jammu &amp; Kashmir</th>
<th>Gilgit Baltistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households selected</td>
<td>12,815</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>1,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households occupied</td>
<td>12,338</td>
<td>1,728</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households interviewed</td>
<td>11,869</td>
<td>1,697</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response rate</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interviews with ever-married women age 15-49**

| Eligible women            | 13,118   | 1,769                | 1,043            |
| Women interviewed         | 12,364   | 1,720                | 984              |
| Response rate             | 94%      | 97%                  | 94%              |

**Interviews with ever-married men age 15-49**

| Eligible men              | 3,634    | 359                  | 250              |
| Men interviewed           | 3,145    | 336                  | 210              |
| Response rate             | 87%      | 94%                  | 84%              |
PDHS Publications, Data, and Digital Tools

Final Report  Key Findings  Fact Sheet  Dataset available at DHSprogram.com

STATcompiler.com  DHS Program Mobile App for Android & iOS  API.DHSprogram.com  Publications available at nips.org.pk
Household and Respondent Characteristics

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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)
Pakistan’s Households

• **13%** of households are headed by women.

• Households have an average of **6.6 members**.

• **38%** of the population is under age **15**.
Drinking Water

Percent distribution of households

Total: 95%
Urban: 97%
Rural: 93%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Sanitation

Percent distribution of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unimproved facility</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared facility</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved sanitation</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figures >100% due to rounding.
Electricity

Percent of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Household Durable Goods and Possessions

Percent of households with:

- Mobile phone: Total 94, Urban 92, Rural 98
- Television: Total 63, Urban 86, Rural 48
- Motorcycle/scooter: Total 54, Urban 62, Rural 49
- Bicycle: Total 20, Urban 18, Rural 22
- Radio: Total 6, Urban 5, Rural 7

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Wealth Index

• Wealth is determined by scoring households based on a set of characteristics including access to electricity and ownership of various consumer goods.

• Households are then ranked, from lowest to highest score.

• This list is then separated into 5 equal pieces (or quintiles) each representing 20% of the population.

• Therefore, those in the highest quintile may not be “rich” but they are of higher socioeconomic status than 80% of Pakistan.
Wealth Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>2\textsuperscript{nd}</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>4\textsuperscript{th}</th>
<th>Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very few urban households are in the poorest quintile, while very few rural households are in the wealthiest quintile.

FATA (51\%) has the largest proportion of households in the poorest quintile, while ICT Islamabad (57\%) has the largest proportion of households in the wealthiest quintile.

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
**Education**

*Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49*

- **Women**
  - Higher: 13
  - Secondary: 12
  - Middle: 9
  - Primary: 17
  - No education: 49

- **Men**
  - Higher: 19
  - Secondary: 20
  - Middle: 15
  - Primary: 20
  - No education: 25

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Literacy

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who are literate

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Exposure to Mass Media

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 with access to media at least once a week

- **Reads newspaper**
  - Women: 5
  - Men: 27

- **Watches television**
  - Women: 51
  - Men: 55

- **Listens to radio**
  - Women: 4
  - Men: 8

- **All three**
  - Women: 1
  - Men: 3

- **No media**
  - Women: 47
  - Men: 36

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
# Internet Usage

**Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have used the Internet in the last year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban</strong></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural</strong></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Employment

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not employed in past 12 months</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didn’t work in past 7 days but worked sometime in past 12 months</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked in past 7 days</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Occupation

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

- Skilled manual: Women 35%, Men 20%
- Agriculture: Women 32%, Men 21%
- Sales & service: Women 14%, Men 22%
- Professional/technical/managerial: Women 12%, Men 13%
- Unskilled manual: Women 7%, Men 22%
- Clerical: Women 1%, Men 3%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Tobacco Use

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who smoke:

- Women
- Men

Cigarettes:
- Women: 3
- Men: 22

Other tobacco:
- Women: 2
- Men: 3

Any type of tobacco:
- Women: 5
- Men: 23

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Key Findings

- **95%** of households have access to an **improved water source**.
- **70%** of households use **improved sanitation facilities**.
- **93%** of households have **electricity**.
- **49%** of ever-married women and **25%** of men have **never attended school**.
- **17%** of ever-married women and **96%** of men **worked in the past 7 days**.
Fertility & Family Planning

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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)
Fertility by Residence

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- Total: 3.6
- Urban: 2.9
- Rural: 3.9

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Fertility by Education

*Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Births per Woman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Fertility by Wealth

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- Lowest Poorest households: 4.9
- Second Wealthiest households: 3.6
- Middle Wealthiest households: 3.8
- Fourth Wealthiest households: 3.0
- Highest Wealthiest households: 2.8

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Fertility by Region

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 4.0
- Gilgit Baltistan: 4.7
- FATA: 4.8
- Jammu & Kashmir: 4.8
- Azad Jammu & Kashmir: 3.5
- ICT Islamabad: 3.0
- Balochistan: 4.0
- Sindh: 3.6
- Punjab: 3.4

Color codes:
- Yellow: < 3.5
- Green: 3.5 – 4.0
- Dark Green: > 4.0
Fertility Trends

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Fertility Regional Comparison

Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey

- Afghanistan DHS 2015: 5.3
- Tajikistan DHS 2017: 3.8
- Pakistan DHS 2017-18*: 3.6
- Nepal DHS 2016: 2.3
- Bangladesh DHS 2014: 2.3
- India NFHS 2015-16: 2.2

*Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Birth Intervals

In addition to their impact on fertility, birth intervals also affect the health of mothers and their children.

The median birth interval in Pakistan is **28.2 months**.

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Length of Birth Intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth

- 7-17 months: 18%
- 18-23 months: 18%
- 24-35 months: 30%
- 36-47 months: 16%
- 48-59 months: 8%
- 60+ months: 9%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Teenage Childbearing by Residence

Percent of young women age 15-19 who are mothers or pregnant with their first child

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Current Marital Status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Median Age at First Marriage, Sex, and Birth

Among women age 25-49 and men age 30-49

- Median age at first marriage
- Median age at first sex
- Median age at first birth

Women: 20.4, 20.7, 22.8
Men: 25.9, 26.1, NA

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Consanguinity

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by relationship to their husband

- Not related: 36%
- 1st cousin on father's side: 29%
- 1st cousin on mother's side: 21%
- 2nd cousin: 8%
- Other relation: 6%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Fertility Preferences of Married Women and Men

Percent distribution of married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children in the future

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Birth Planning

Percent distribution of births to women in the five years before the survey by birth planning status

- Wanted then: 88%
- Wanted later: 7%
- Wanted no more: 5%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Difference between Wanted and Actual Fertility Rates

Wanted and actual number of children per woman

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanted</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference in fertility</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted fertility</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Family Planning

Percent of married women age 15-49 current using family planning

- Any method: 34
- Any modern method: 25
- Male condom: 9
- Female sterilisation: 9
- Injectables: 3
- Any traditional method: 9
- Withdrawal: 8

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Modern Method Use by Wealth

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest (Poorest)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest (Wealthiest)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Modern Method Use by Region

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

- Gilgit Baltistan: 30%
- ICT Islamabad: 35%
- Jammu & Kashmir (Disputed): 20%
- Azad Jammu & Kashmir: 19%
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 23%
- FATA: 14%
- Balochistan: 14%
- Punjab: 27%
- Sindh: 24%
Trends in Family Planning Use

Percent of married women age 15-49

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in Modern Method Use among Young Women

Percent of married women age 15-24 using any modern method of family planning

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Source of Modern Methods

Percent distribution of users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method

- Public sector
- Private sector
- Other/missing

### Total
- Public sector: 44%
- Private sector: 43%
- Other/missing: 13%

### Male condom
- Public sector: 20%
- Private sector: 49%
- Other/missing: 31%

### Female sterilisation
- Public sector: 57%
- Private sector: 42%
- Other/missing: 1%

### Injectables
- Public sector: 62%
- Private sector: 34%
- Other/missing: 4%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Unmet Need, Met Need, and Total Demand

Percent of married women age 15-49 with unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in Unmet Need for Limiting by Age

Percent of married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning to limit births

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Demand Satisfied for Family Planning

Percent of married women age 15-49

- Demand satisfied: 66
- Demand satisfied by modern methods: 49

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Future Use of Family Planning

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently not using family planning

- Does not intend to use: 46%
- Intends to use: 33%
- Unsure: 21%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percent who:

- Visited by lady health worker who discussed family planning: 19
- Visited a health facility in past year and discussed family planning: 8
- Did not discuss family planning either with lady health worker or at a health facility: 78

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Source of Family Planning Messages

Percent of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a message about family planning in the past few months

- Mobile phone: Women 1%, Men 2%
- Radio: Women 2%, Men 7%
- Newspaper/magazine: Women 3%, Men 19%
- Television: Women 23%, Men 44%
- None: Women 76%, Men 51%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Modern Method Use
Regional Comparison

Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning

- Bangladesh DHS 2014: 54%
- India NFHS 2015-16: 48%
- Nepal DHS 2016: 43%
- Tajikistan DHS 2017: 27%
- Pakistan DHS 2017-18*: 25%
- Afghanistan DHS 2015: 20%

*Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Key Findings

• Women have an average of 3.6 children.

• 8% of women age 15-19 are pregnant with the first child or are already mothers.

• 44% of married women and 37% of married men want no more children or are sterilised.

• The modern contraceptive prevalence rate among married women is 25%; 9% use a traditional method.

• The most commonly used methods among married women are male condoms, female sterilisation, and withdrawal.

• Of the total demand for family planning methods, 49% is satisfied by modern methods.
Maternal Health Care

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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)
Antenatal Care (ANC) by Provider

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey

- Doctor: 82%
- Nurse/midwife/lady health visitor: 4%
- Unskilled provider: 2%
- No ANC: 12%

86% of women received ANC from a skilled provider*

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor.

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Timing and Number of ANC Visits by Residence

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in ANC Coverage

Percent of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey for most recent birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ANC by skilled provider</th>
<th>ANC visit in 1st trimester</th>
<th>4+ ANC visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990-91 PDHS</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07 PDHS</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13 PDHS</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18 PDHS</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Components of ANC

Among women age 15-49 who received ANC for most recent birth in the past 5 years, percent who received the following services:

- Blood pressure measured: 89%
- Urine sample taken: 71%
- Blood sample taken: 70%

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years, percent who:

- Took iron tablets or syrup: 59%
- Took intestinal parasite drugs: 2%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination

Percent of mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey

- Received 2 or more injections during last pregnancy: 63%
- Last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus: 69%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Place of Delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector facility</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sector facility</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in Place of Delivery

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990-91 PDHS</th>
<th>2006-07 PDHS</th>
<th>2012-13 PDHS</th>
<th>2017-18 PDHS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delivery in a health facility
Delivery at home

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
**Assistance during Delivery**

*Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey*

- Doctor: 60%
- Unskilled provider/relative/other/no one: 31%
- Nurse/midwife/LHV/CMW: 10%

*Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, lady health visitor (LHV), midwife, or community midwife (CMW).

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

69% of births are delivered by a skilled provider*
Timing of Postnatal Care (PNC) for Mother and Newborn

Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey

- PNC within 4 hours
  - Mother: 53%
  - Newborn: 60%

- PNC within 2 days
  - Mother: 62%
  - Newborn: 64%

- No PNC
  - Mother: 36%
  - Newborn: 35%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Problems in Accessing Health Care

Percent of women age 15-49 who report the following problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go for treatment: 21%
- Getting money for treatment: 30%
- Distance to health facility: 42%
- Not wanting to go alone: 58%
- At least 1 problem accessing health care: 67%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Key Findings

- **86%** of women received **antenatal care** for a skilled provider at least once.
- **66%** of births are **delivered in a health facility**.
- **69%** of births are **assisted by a skilled provider**.
- **62%** of women and **64%** of newborns receive a **postnatal check within 2 days of birth**.
- **67%** of women report **at least 1 problem in accessing health care** for themselves when sick.
Basic Vaccinations

All basic vaccinations for children age 12-23 months include:

• BCG
• Measles 1
• 3 doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
• 3 doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0)
Basic Childhood Vaccinations

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received:

- **BCG**: 88%
- **Measles**: 90%
- **Polio**: 86%
- **DPT-HepB-Hib**: 75%
- **All basic**: 73%
- **None**: 4%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Wealth

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- Lowest (Poorest households): 38%
- Second: 64%
- Middle: 68%
- Fourth: 79%
- Highest (Wealthiest households): 80%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Region

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- **Balochistan**: 29%
- **Sindh**: 49%
- **Punjab**: 80%
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**: 55%
- **FATA**: 30%
- **Gilgit Baltistan**: 57%
- **Jammu & Kashmir (Disputed)**
- **Azad Jammu & Kashmir**: 75%
- **ICT Islamabad**: 68%

Legend:
- Dark green: ≤ 30%
- Light green: 31% - 74%
- Yellow: ≥ 75%
Trends in Basic Vaccination Coverage

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Basic Vaccination Coverage
Regional Comparison

Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations

- **Bangladesh DHS 2014**: 84%
- **Nepal DHS 2016**: 78%
- **Tajikistan DHS 2017**: 78%
- **Pakistan DHS 2017-18***: 66%
- **India NFHS 2015-16**: 62%
- **Afghanistan DHS 2015**: 46%

*Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Prevalence and Treatment of Childhood Illnesses

Percent of children under 5 with symptoms in the 2 weeks before the survey

- Acute respiratory infection (ARI): 14%
- Fever: 38%
- Diarrhoea: 19%

Among sick children under 5, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought

- Acute respiratory infection (ARI): 84%
- Fever: 81%
- Diarrhoea: 71%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Diarrhoea Prevalence by Age

Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Diarrhoea Treatment

Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

- Oral rehydration solution (ORS) and zinc: 8%
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT): 43%
- Continued feeding and ORT: 35%
- No treatment: 14%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Liquids Offered

Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids given compared to normal practice

- More: 9%
- Somewhat less: 31%
- Much less: 4%
- Same as usual: 55%
- None: 1%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Foods Offered

Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of foods given compared to normal practice

- More: 4%
- None/never gave food: 13%
- Somewhat less: 33%
- Much less: 4%
- Same as usual: 46%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Childhood Mortality Rates

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

- Neonatal mortality: 42
- Postneonatal mortality: 20
- Infant mortality: 62
- Child mortality: 13
- Under-5 mortality: 74

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Childhood Mortality by Residence

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

- **Urban**
  - Infant mortality: 50
  - Under-5 mortality: 56

- **Rural**
  - Infant mortality: 68
  - Under-5 mortality: 83

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in Childhood Mortality

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period before the survey

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Childhood Mortality by Mother’s Education

*Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey*

- Infant mortality
- Under-5 mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Under-5 Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No education</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Childhood Mortality by Wealth

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- Infant mortality
- Under-5 mortality

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Childhood Mortality by Previous Birth Interval

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- <2 years
- 2 years
- 3 years
- 4+ years

Infant mortality:
- <2 years: 100
- 2 years: 41
- 3 years: 35
- 4+ years: 39

Under-5 mortality:
- <2 years: 122
- 2 years: 51
- 3 years: 41
- 4+ years: 44

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Under-5 Mortality by Region

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey

- Gilgit Baltistan: 76
- Jammu & Kashmir (Disputed): 53
- Punjab: 85
- Sindh: 77
- Balochistan: 78
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 64
- FATA: 33
- ICT Islamabad: 49

Legend:
- < 55
- 55 - 80
- > 80
Key Findings

- **66%** of children age 12-23 months received **all basic vaccinations**.

- Among children with ARI, **84%** had **treatment or advice sought**. Among children with fever, **81%** had **treatment or advice sought**. Among children with diarrhoea, **71%** had **treatment or advice sought**.

- **43%** of children with diarrhoea are given **ORT**.

- Childhood mortality has declined. Current **infant mortality rate** is **62** deaths per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality** is **74** deaths per 1,000 live births.

- Childhood mortality is generally **higher** among children of **less educated mothers** and those from **poorer households**.
Nutrition

2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)
Early Breastfeeding

Percent of last-born children born in the past 2 years

- Ever breastfed: 94%
- Breastfed within 1 hour of birth: 20%
- Breastfed within 1 day of birth: 56%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent of children exclusively breastfed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Exclusive Breastfeeding Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 1 months</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 months</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 to 5 months</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 5 months</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent of children exclusively breastfed

- 2 to 3 months: 36% (2012-13 PDHS), 52% (2017-18 PDHS)
- 4 to 5 months: 24% (2012-13 PDHS), 35% (2017-18 PDHS)
- 0 to 5 months: 38% (2012-13 PDHS), 48% (2017-18 PDHS)

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Duration of Breastfeeding

Median duration of breastfeeding in months among children born in the last 3 years

- Any breastfeeding: 19.4 months
- Exclusive breastfeeding: 1.6 months
- Predominant breastfeeding: 3.5 months

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Breastfeeding Status for Children Under 6 Months

Percent distribution of youngest children under 6 months who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status

- Exclusively breastfed: 48%
- Breast milk plus complementary foods: 13%
- Breast milk plus other liquids: 33%
- Not breastfed: 7%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
IYCF Practices

The Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) recommendations by WHO state:

• Breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive 4+ food groups daily and a minimum frequency of feeding as the child gets older.

• Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive milk or milk products, in addition to 4+ food groups, and minimum frequency of feeding as the child gets older.
Minimum Acceptable Diet

Percent of children age 6-23 months

- Breastfed children
- Non-breastfed children
- All children

Minimum dietary diversity: 18, 27, 21
Minimum meal frequency: 52, 86, 63
Minimum acceptable diet: 15, 8, 13

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Micronutrients for Children

Percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother

- Consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours: 48%
- Consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours: 38%

Percent of all children age 6-59 months

- Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months: 75%
- Given iron supplement in past 7 days: 7%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Micronutrients for Pregnant Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 with a child born in the past 5 years by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their last child

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Percent Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;60 days</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 89 days</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+ days</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Nutritional Status of Children by Residence

Percent of children under 5, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Child Stunting by Mother’s Education

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

- No education: 48%
- Primary: 39%
- Middle: 27%
- Secondary: 29%
- Higher: 16%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Child Stunting by Wealth

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

- **Lowest Poorest households**: 57%
- **Second**: 45%
- **Middle**: 32%
- **Fourth**: 30%
- **Highest Wealthiest households**: 22%

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Child Stunting by Region

Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards

- Gilgit Baltistan: 47%
- Jammu & Kashmir (Disputed): 30%
- Punjab: 30%
- Balochistan: 47%
- Sindh: 50%
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 40%
- FATA: 52%
- Azad Jammu & Kashmir: 30%
- ICT Islamabad: 24%

Legend:
- Light yellow: ≤ 30%
- Green: 31% - 49%
- Dark green: ≥ 50%
Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

**Percent of children under 5, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards**

- **2012-13 PDHS**
  - Stunted: 45
  - Wasted: 11
  - Underweight: 30

- **2017-18 PDHS**
  - Stunted: 38
  - Wasted: 7
  - Underweight: 23

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Women’s Nutritional Status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49

- Normal: 39%
- Overweight/obese: 52%
- Thin: 9%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Overweight/Obesity among Women by Wealth

Percent of women age 15-49 who are overweight or obese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth Category</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowest (Poorest)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest (Wealthiest)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Trends in Nutritional Status of Women

Percent of women age 15-49

- Thin: 14 (2012-13 PDHS) to 9 (2017-18 PDHS)
- Overweight/Obese: 40 (2012-13 PDHS) to 52 (2017-18 PDHS)

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Key Findings

• Children are breastfed for a median of 19.4 months and exclusively breastfed for 1.6 months.

• 48% of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

• 29% pregnant women took iron supplements for 90+ days as recommended.

• 38% of children under 5 are stunted.

• 52% of women are overweight or obese.
Difficulty by Domain

Percent of the de facto household population age 5 and above with difficulty by domain

- Difficulty washing all over or dressing: 1
- Difficulty remembering or concentrating: 1
- Difficulty communicating: 1
- Difficulty hearing: 1
- Difficulty seeing: 2
- Difficulty walking or climbing steps: 3
- Difficulty in at least 1 domain: 6

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Degree of Difficulty

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and above by degree of difficulty in functioning

Cannot do at all: 1%
A lot of difficulty: 5%
Some difficulty: 13%
No difficulty: 81%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Disability among Adults

Percent distribution of household population age 15 and above by highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Status of In-migration/immigration

Among usual household members, percent of in-migrants and immigrants

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Current Residence of In-migrants

Percent distribution of in-migrants

- Not living in province/region of birth
- Living in province/region of birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province/Region</th>
<th>Not Living in Birth</th>
<th>Living in Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilgit Baltistan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azad Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATA</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT Islamabad</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Sex Composition of In-migrants

Percent distribution of in-migrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban to rural</th>
<th>Urban to urban</th>
<th>Rural to urban</th>
<th>Rural to rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Place of Destination of Out-migrants by Sex

Percent of out-migrants in the last 10 years

- Cities within Pakistan: Total 52, Female 58, Male 49
- Rural areas within Pakistan: Total 35, Female 19, Male 12
- Outside countries: Total 29, Female 7, Male 39

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Reasons for Emigration

Percent distribution of emigrants by reason for migration

- Total:
  - Transferred on Job: 4
  - Study: 5
  - Accompanied Family: 2
  - Marriage: 2
  - Better Economic Opportunities: 1

- Urban:
  - Transferred on Job: 5
  - Study: 6
  - Accompanied Family: 7

- Rural:
  - Transferred on Job: 3
  - Study: 3

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Remittances by Residence

Percent of households with at least one out-migrant or emigrant who migrated in the last 10 years and received remittances from the migrant in the 12 months before the survey.

- Receive remittances within Pakistan
- Receive remittances from abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

• **81%** of the household population above age 5 do not have difficulty in any domain, while **6%** have difficulty in at least one domain.

• Among adults age 15 and older, **9%** of women and **7%** of men have **a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain**.

• The incidence of in-migration/immigration is **11%**, meaning 1 in 9 persons in Pakistan have moved to their current place of residence from another place.

• **Three-quarters** of in-migrants live within the region of their birth.

• **52%** of out-migrants moved to a city within Pakistan, **29%** moved to another country, and **19%** moved to a rural area within Pakistan.
Women’s Empowerment & Domestic Violence

2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)

Follow along on Twitter!
#PakistanDHS
Employment

Percent of married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Women: 19
Men: 98
Type of Payment

Percent distribution of payment type among married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Control over Women’s Earnings

Percent distribution of working married women who received cash earnings by person who decides how women’s earnings are used

- Mainly wife: 49%
- Wife and husband jointly: 41%
- Mainly husband: 9%
- Other: 1%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Comparing Women’s and their Partners’ Earnings

Percent distribution of working married women age 15-49 by whether she earned more or less than her husband

- Less: 76%
- About the same: 9%
- More: 6%
- Husband has no earnings/don't know: 8%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Ownership of House and Land

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who:

- Own a house alone or jointly
  - Women: 3
  - Men: 72

- Own land alone or jointly
  - Women: 2
  - Men: 27

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Women (%)</th>
<th>Men (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a bank account</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own a mobile phone</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a mobile phone for financial transactions</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among ever-married women and men age 15-49 who own a mobile phone, percent who:

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Women’s Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married women age 15-49 who make specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their husband

- Own health care: 51%
- Major household purchases: 44%
- Visits to her family or friends: 49%
- Participates in all 3 decisions: 36%
- Participates in none of the decisions: 39%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Men’s Participation in Decision Making

Percent of married men age 15-49 who make specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their wife

- Own health care: 89 percent
- Major household purchases: 83 percent
- Participates in both decisions: 79 percent
- Participates in neither of the decisions: 8 percent

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances

- Burns the food: 18% (Women) 4% (Men)
- Neglects in-laws: 26% (Women) 18% (Men)
- Refuses to have sex with him: 27% (Women) 9% (Men)
- Neglects the children: 28% (Women) 19% (Men)
- Goes out without telling him: 32% (Women) 28% (Men)
- Argues with him: 32% (Women) 20% (Men)
- Any of these reasons: 42% (Women) 40% (Men)

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Experience of Physical Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence

Since age 15: 28
In the past 12 months: 15

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence

- **80%** Current husband
- **17%** Mother/stepmother
- **11%** Father/stepfather
- **11%** Sister/brother

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Violence during Pregnancy by Marital Status

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percent who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy

- Total: 7%
- Married: 7%
- Divorced/separated/widowed: 17%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Experience of Sexual Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence

- Current husband: 78
- Former husband: 18
- Other relative: 2
- Police/soldier: 2

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Marital Control by Husbands

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who report their husband:

- Tries to limit her contact with her family: 6%
- Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful: 7%
- Does not permit her to meet her female friends: 10%
- Insists on knowing where she is at all times: 14%
- Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men: 20%
- Displays 3+ behaviours: 8%
- Displays none of the behaviours: 72%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Spousal Violence

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their husband

- **Ever**
- **In the past 12 months**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence</th>
<th>Ever</th>
<th>In the past 12 months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional violence</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual violence</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual or emotional violence</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*
Spousal Violence by Marital Status

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their husband

- Married women
- Divorced/separated/widowed women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violence</th>
<th>Married Women</th>
<th>Divorced/Separated/Widowed Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional violence</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual violence</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical or sexual or emotional</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Spousal Violence by Region

Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their husband

- Gilgit Baltistan: 31%
- Jammu & Kashmir (Disputed): 31%
- Punjab: 32%
- Balochistan: 49%
- Sindh: 18%
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 52%
- ICT Islamabad: 32%
- FATA: 66%
- Azad Jammu & Kashmir: 31%

Color Legend:
- < 20%: Light Yellow
- 20% - 50%: Dark Green
- > 50%: Medium Green
- > 50%: Gray

Note: The above values are illustrative and do not represent real data.
Help Seeking Behaviour

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence

- Sought help to end violence: 30%
- Never sought help, but told someone: 14%
- Never sought help, never told anyone: 56%

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Key Findings

• **19%** of married women were employed in the last year.

• **36%** of married women participate in all 3 household decisions.

• **42%** of ever-married women and **40%** of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances.

• **28%** of women have ever experienced physical violence since age 15.

• **6%** of women have ever experienced sexual violence.

• **34%** of ever-married women have experienced spousal violence, whether physical, sexual, or emotional.