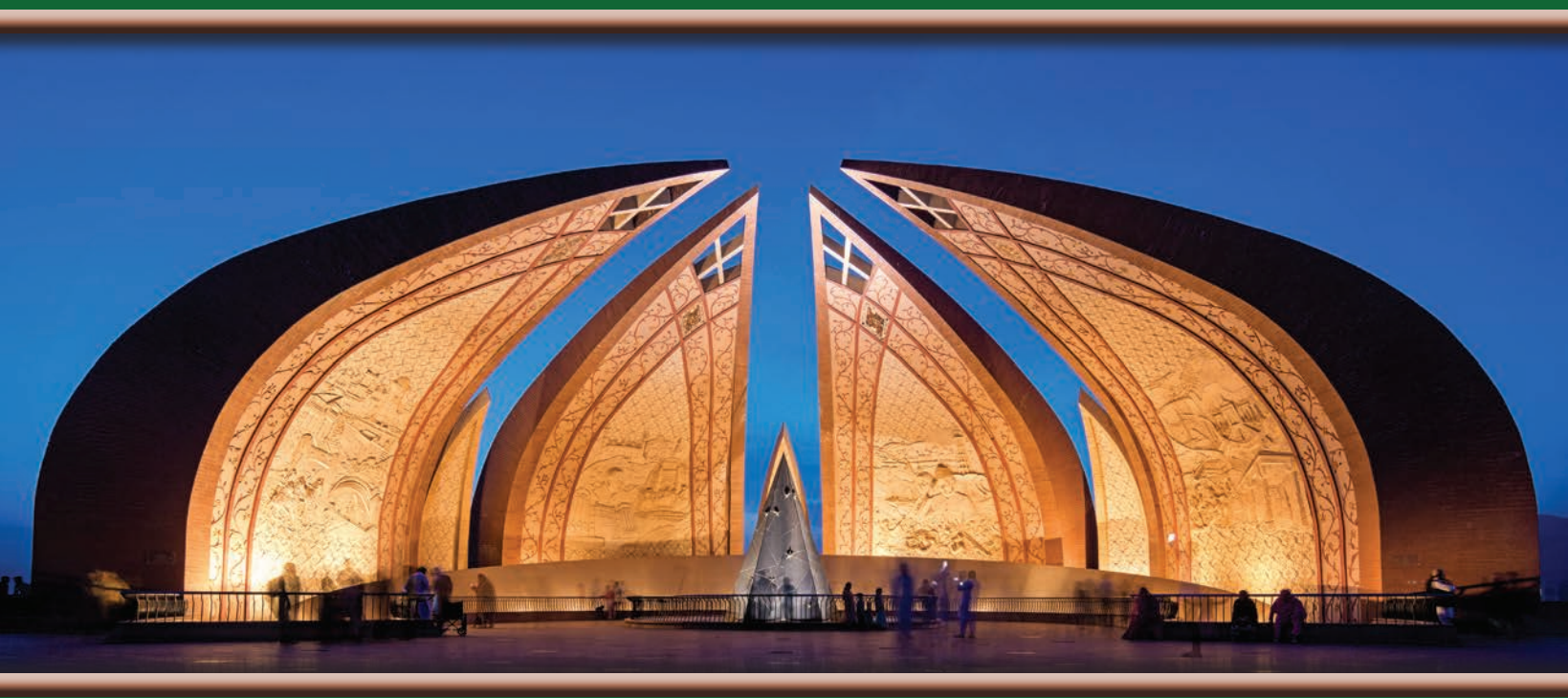
Pakistan



Demographic and Health Survey

2017-18

PAKISTAN
DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

2017-18

National Institute of Population Studies
Islamabad, Pakistan

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

January 2019

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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from the British people

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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).

Additional information about the 2017-18 PDHS may be obtained from the National Institute of Population Studies, Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, National Institute of Health (NIH), Park Road, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad, Pakistan; telephone: +92-51-9255937; fax: +92-51-9255932; internet: www.nips.org.pk.

Information about The DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

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CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES

FOREWORD

The 2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) is the fourth survey conducted as part of the DHS international series. The National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS), a leading research organisation in the field of population and development, successfully completed the PDHS with technical support from ICF and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and financial support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The overall objective of the 2017-18 PDHS was to collect high-quality data on fertility levels and preferences, contraceptive use, maternal and child health, infant mortality levels, immunisation, nutritional status of mothers and children, disability, migration, women's empowerment, domestic violence, awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS, and other health-related issues.

The primary goal was to provide information needed by health and family planning programmes for evidence-based planning and to offer guidelines to programme managers and policymakers so that they can effectively plan and implement future interventions. The 2017-18 PDHS also provides updates on data already collected through censuses and other sources.

The successful completion of the project demonstrates the spirit of teamwork. The professional contributions of and assistance by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at different stages of the survey are greatly appreciated. Special appreciation and congratulations are extended to the PDHS core team for their untiring efforts, dedication, and determination, which led to the generation and compilation of accurate and reliable data.

I appreciate how Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed and Mr. Pervaiz Ahmed Junejo, former executive directors of the Institute, initiated and conducted the project, and created an environment for team work at NIPS. They brought together health and population experts from all over the country and steered the implementation of the project as a consultative process.

On behalf of NIPS and the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC), I thank the United States Agency for International Development for providing financial support through ICF, the Department for International Development (DFID), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). I would like to express gratitude to all governmental and nongovernmental organisations for extending the required support for the 2017-18 PDHS.

Khizar Hayat Khan

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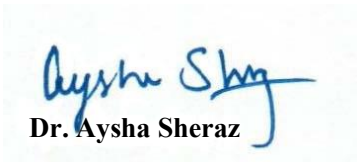
The 2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) is the result of the ceaseless efforts of individuals and organisations. The survey was conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination, and implemented by the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). The United States Agency for International Development provided financial support through ICF. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Department for International Development (DFID) provided logistic support for monitoring the fieldwork of the survey. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) provided assistance in the selection of the sample and household listing for the sampled primary sampling units. Technical assistance for the survey was provided by ICF. NIPS is highly indebted to all of these agencies.

The NIPS core team expresses our deep sense of appreciation to the technical experts in the fields of population and health for their valuable contributions during various phases of the survey, including the finalisation of questionnaires, reviewing the preliminary results, and providing valuable comments and finalising the report. The guidance provided by the Technical Advisory Committee is highly appreciated.

The fieldwork of the survey spanned a 6-month period during which the entire staff of NIPS and the fieldwork force worked relentlessly with devotion and commitment. The efforts of the core team, including Ms. Azra Aziz, Director (Research and Survey); Mr. Ali Anwar Buriro and Ms. Rabia Zafar, Research Fellows; Dr. G. M. Arif, Principle Investigator; Mr. Zafar Zahir, Advisor of Operations; Mr. Moiz Agha, Office Coordinator; and Ms. Mehar Nisha, Research Associate, were instrumental in organizing a disciplined listing and training programme, dispatching questionnaires to the data collection teams, managing the completed questionnaires, and tracking their movement. I acknowledge the contribution of each one with appreciation. Monitoring the fieldwork of the survey was an arduous job also assigned to the core team members. Each one of them showed commitment and devotion, and I appreciate their contribution. The administrative and financial staff of NIPS made it possible to release funds on time and make logistic arrangements for the fieldwork. The support of Mr. Zafar Iqbal Niazi, Mr. Asif Amin Khan, and Mr. Hammad Ali Syed, and the financial management of Mr. Muhammad Arif, Accounts Officer, Mr. Shakeel Ahmad and Mr. Ali Asghar, Account Support, are appreciated.

I am highly thankful to Ms. Anjushree Pradhan, Senior Technical Specialist at ICF, who was a source of inspiration and encouragement throughout the survey operation. I acknowledge, with deep gratitude and thanks, the relentless and committed efforts of Ms. Pradhan, who provided immense moral support and technical assistance at each stage of the project. I am thankful to Mr. Ruben Hume, Data Processing Consultant, Dr. Ruilin Ren, Senior Sampling Statistician, and the entire ICF team for their support. Special thanks go to Mr. Mohammad Ali Raza, Ms. Gulnaz Mushtaq, Mr. Qamar, Farman Ali, and the data entry operators for all work on data entry and processing.

I appreciate and acknowledge the untiring efforts, interest, and dedication of Mr. Khizar Hayat (Executive Director) who encouraged and helped the core team put in their best effort and complete the survey on time. I express my gratitude for his sincere leadership and professional approach.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

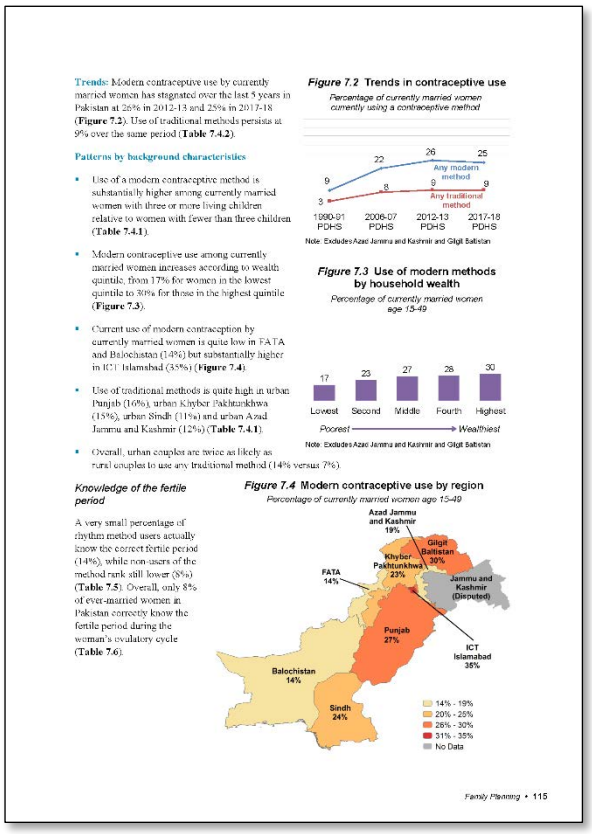
ACT	artemisinin-based combination therapy
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AJK	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
AL	artemether + lumefantrine
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
AS+SP	artesunate + sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille-Calmette-Guerin vaccine against tuberculosis
BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
BMI	body mass index
CAFE	computer-assisted field editing
CBR	crude birth rate
CEB	children ever born
CI	confidence interval
CNIC	computerized national identity card
CPR	contraceptive prevalence rate
CSO	civil society organization
CSPro	Censuses and Surveys Processing
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine
EB	enumeration block
EmONC	emergency obstetric and newborn care
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FP	family planning
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GBV	gender-based violence
GFR	general fertility rate
GMAP	global malaria plan of action
GoP	Government of Pakistan
GPI	gender parity index
GTS	global technical strategy
HepB	hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus

ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
IDP	internally displaced population
IFSS	internet file streaming system
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMNCI	integrated management of newborn and childhood illness
IPV	inactivated polio vaccine
ITN	insecticide-treated net
IU	international unit
IUD	intrauterine device
IYCF	infant and young child feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LHV	lady health visitor
LHW	lady health worker
LLIN	long-lasting insecticide-treated net
LPG	liquid petroleum gas
MAD	minimum acceptable diet
MCH	maternal and child health
MDG	millennium development goals
MNCH	maternal, neonatal and child health
MoNHSRC	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	net attendance ratio
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIPS	National Institute of Population Studies
NN	neonatal mortality
OPV	oral polio vaccine
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PCV	pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PNC	postnatal care
PNN	postneonatal mortality
PPS	probability proportional to size
PSU	primary sampling unit
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SD	standard deviation
SDGs	sustainable development goals
SDM	standard days method
STI	sexually transmitted infection

TB	tuberculosis
TFR	total fertility rate
UK	United Kingdom
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAD	vitamin A deficiency
VIP	ventilated improved pit
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017-18 PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (PDHS)

The new format of the 2017-18 PDHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large colourful maps display breakdowns for regions in Pakistan. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.



While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, PDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organisation of PDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting PDHS tables.

Example 1 – Exposure to Mass Media: Women
A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

3 Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	2 Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	3.3	38.1	4.5	0.3	58.1	600
20-24	4.7	49.1	4.1	0.8	48.8	1,889
25-29	4.9	52.9	4.1	0.5	44.8	2,548
30-34	5.4	53.1	2.7	0.4	44.5	2,413
35-39	5.2	51.2	3.6	0.3	46.1	2,163
40-44	5.8	52.0	3.7	0.4	45.2	1,437
45-49	5.2	46.7	4.0	0.6	50.5	1,316
Residence						
Urban	8.7	70.7	3.2	0.6	27.2	4,550
Rural	3.0	38.9	4.0	0.4	58.4	7,814
Education						
No education	0.2	31.7	3.7	0.0	66.0	6,080
Primary	4.3	57.5	3.5	0.2	39.5	2,037
Middle	5.7	67.5	4.2	0.5	30.5	1,160
Secondary	9.2	74.4	3.8	1.2	22.8	1,463
Higher	20.0	78.9	3.3	1.7	18.2	1,624
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	14.2	3.4	0.0	83.4	2,258
Second	1.2	32.0	4.1	0.2	64.4	2,430
Middle	2.4	53.3	4.5	0.2	44.2	2,504
Fourth	7.0	69.6	3.1	0.7	28.6	2,594
Highest	13.5	78.2	3.4	1.2	19.5	2,579
Region						
Punjab	5.2	60.3	2.2	0.5	38.4	6,630
Urban	7.7	74.9	2.0	0.5	23.6	2,402
Rural	3.7	52.0	2.3	0.4	46.9	4,228
Sindh	6.6	51.6	3.9	0.6	46.7	2,850
Urban	10.7	71.5	3.7	0.8	26.7	1,527
Rural	1.8	28.5	4.0	0.4	69.8	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.3	26.9	4.4	0.3	69.0	1,901
Urban	7.7	53.6	3.9	0.1	41.9	366
Rural	2.2	20.6	4.5	0.4	75.4	1,535
Balochistan	2.9	28.0	14.4	0.3	59.7	642
Urban	6.9	44.8	11.2	0.8	47.8	188
Rural	1.3	21.1	15.8	0.1	64.6	454
ICT Islamabad	16.1	77.5	6.1	2.4	20.0	107
FATA	0.7	5.6	8.6	0.0	86.8	234
Total[1]	5.1	50.6	3.7	0.5	46.9	12,364
Azad Jammu Kashmir	6.7	51.2	5.3	0.8	45.9	1,720
Urban	9.8	66.6	3.9	0.6	31.6	292
Rural	6.0	48.1	5.6	0.9	48.9	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	3.9	43.5	2.5	0.1	55.5	984

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

4 5 6

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about ever-married women age 15-49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible ever-married female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1.They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that ever-married women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows ever-married women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows ever-married women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of ever-married women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents ever-married women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, level of education, wealth quintile, and region. Regions are further divided into urban-rural residence. Most of the tables in the PDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row near the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals (excluding Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan) of all ever-married women age 15-49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 5.1%* of ever-married women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 50.6% watch television at least weekly, and 3.7% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Step 5: Scan the last four rows highlighted in grey in Example 1. While the 2017-18 PDHS collected data in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, those data are not included in the national total or the background characteristics. The data for these regions are presented separately in the last four rows. For more information on sampling, see Example 3.

Step 6: To find out what percentage of ever-married women with higher education watch television at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 78.9% of ever-married women age 15-49 with higher education watch television on a weekly basis.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Pakistan. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of ever-married women in Pakistan do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of ever-married women are most likely to watch television at least once a week?
c) Compare ever-married women in urban areas to rural areas – which group is more likely to read a newspaper weekly?
d) What are the lowest and highest percentages (range) of ever-married women who do not access any of the three media at least once a week by region?
e) Is there a clear relationship in exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis by education level?
f) Is there a clear relationship in exposure to television on a weekly basis by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 46.9%

b) Ever-married women age 30-34: 53.1% of ever-married women in this age group watch television on a weekly basis.

c) Ever-married women in urban areas, 8.7% read a newspaper weekly, compared to 3.0% of ever-married women in rural areas.

d) Ever-married women with no exposure to media ranges from a low of 20.0% in ICT Islamabad to a high of 86.8% in FATA.

e) Exposure to newspapers on a weekly basis increases as a women's level of education increases; 0.2% of ever-married women with no education read a newspaper on a weekly basis, compared to 20.0% of ever-married women with higher education.

f) Exposure to television on a weekly basis increases as household wealth increases; 14.2% of ever-married women from the lowest wealth quintile watch television on a weekly basis, compared to 78.2% of ever-married women from the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2 – Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic 2	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:			
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	13.6	1,147	82.1	53.4	34.2	156
6-11	17.4	817	89.1	54.3	43.9	142
12-23	16.6	1,975	87.5	56.9	46.9	328
24-35	12.5	1,919	77.9	41.7	48.3	241
36-47	14.5	1,960	83.9	48.3	49.4	283
48-59	10.3	1,982	85.4	50.6	50.1	203
Sex						
Male	14.1	4,874	84.4	50.8	45.3	685
Female	13.6	4,926	84.1	50.7	47.4	668
Mother's smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	17.9	452	70.4	22.6	31.1	81
Does not smoke	13.6	9,345	85.1	52.6	47.3	1,272
Cooking fuel						
Electricity or gas	12.6	4,409	89.3	61.0	49.8	555
Coal/lignite	*	11	*	*	*	0
Charcoal	8.1	196	*	*	*	16
Wood/straw3	15.3	4,777	79.8	44.2	44.1	731
Animal dung	12.1	404	(90.1)	(34.6)	(45.8)	49
No food cooked in household	*	2	*	*	*	2
Residence						
Urban	12.8	3,173	87.4	57.4	46.1	407
Rural	14.3	6,627	82.8	47.9	46.5	946
Mother's education						
No education	14.1	4,750	80.7	42.7	45.1	672
Primary	16.7	1,614	85.2	55.7	41.0	269
Middle	14.6	930	86.9	54.5	40.2	136
Secondary	12.9	1,224	88.9	64.8	58.1	158
Higher	9.3	1,282	92.2	62.0	57.0	119
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.2	2,183	73.9	36.0	40.8	331
Second	16.7	1,933	83.8	45.6	41.9	323
Middle	13.8	2,043	88.3	56.6	52.4	283
Fourth	11.3	1,898	89.1	57.5	47.0	215
Highest	11.6	1,742	90.7	67.9	53.4	202
Region						
Punjab	13.0	5,104	86.1	60.9	46.4	662
Urban	12.3	1,657	89.0	65.0	44.1	204
Rural	13.3	3,447	84.8	59.1	47.4	458
Sindh	14.7	2,275	85.4	36.3	48.4	334
Urban	10.9	1,027	89.6	48.4	48.5	112
Rural	17.8	1,247	83.3	30.1	48.4	222
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.3	1,592	84.3	54.2	49.5	260
Urban	20.9	283	86.4	58.0	53.9	59
Rural	15.3	1,310	83.7	53.0	48.1	201

a b 4

(Continued…)

Table 10.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:			
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Balochistan	11.4	512	62.2	26.8	23.4	58
Urban	15.7	157	70.4	38.6	32.3	25
Rural	9.4	354	56.1	18.0	16.9	33
ICT Islamabad	9.4	74	83.6	40.2	48.7	7
FATA	13.2	243	70.6	11.1	40.4	32
Total[4]	13.8	9,800	84.2	50.8	46.4	1,353
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	17.0	1,314	80.8	49.1	48.9	224
Urban	14.9	194	88.7	52.9	55.3	29
Rural	17.4	1,119	79.7	48.5	48.0	195
Gilgit Baltistan	12.0	995	76.3	35.6	50.6	119

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related
[2] Includes advice or treatment from public sector (government hospital, rural health centre, maternal and child health centre, basic health unit, lady health worker), private medical sector (private hospital, clinic, chemist, medical store, private doctor, homeopath, dispenser, compounder, other private), shops and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues
[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 3 cases with missing information mother's smoking status and 1 case with missing information on type of cooking fuel.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under five (a) and children under five with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under five (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under five with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 13.8%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under five are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 1,353 children or 13.8% of the 9,800 children under five (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 13.8% of children under five had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- Among children whose households use animal dung for cooking fuel, what percentage of children under five who had recent symptoms of ARI had advice or treatment sought? It's 90.1%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 unweighted cases in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- Among children whose households use charcoal for cooking fuel, what percentage of children under five who had recent symptoms of ARI had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under five who had recent symptoms of ARI in households that use charcoal as a cooking fuel had advice or treatment sought. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3 – Understanding Sampling Weights in PDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the PDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2017-18 PDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national level; for urban and rural areas separately; for four provinces including Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan; for two regions including Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB); ICT Islamabad; and FATA. In total, there are 13 second-level survey domains.

Table 3.1.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Region			
Punjab	53.6	6,630	3,400
Sindh	23.1	2,850	2,739
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15.4	1,901	2,378
Balochistan	5.2	642	1,724
ICT Islamabad	0.9	107	1,111
FATA	1.9	234	1,012
Total[1]	3 100.0	2 12,364	1 12,364

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

To generate statistics that are representative of the Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB) and the 6 regions, the number of ever-married women surveyed in each region should contribute to the size of the total (excluding AJK and GB) sample in proportion to size of the region. However, if some regions have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each region's population may not include sufficient women from each region for analysis. To solve this problem, regions with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 12,364 ever-married women and want to produce results that are representative of Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB) and its regions (as in Table 3.1.1). However, the total population of Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB) is not evenly distributed among the regions: some regions, such as Punjab, are heavily populated while others, such as ICT Islamabad are not. Thus, ICT Islamabad must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many ever-married women should be interviewed in each region in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of ever-married women interviewed in each region. Within the regions, the number of ever-married women interviewed ranges from 1,012 in FATA to 3,400 in Punjab. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each region.

With this distribution of interviews, some regions are overrepresented and some regions are underrepresented. For example, the population in Punjab is about 54% of the population in Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB), while ICT Islamabad's population contributes only 1% of the population in Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB). But as the blue column shows, the number of ever-married women interviewed in Punjab accounts for only about 27% of the total sample of ever-married women interviewed (3,400 / 12,364) and the number of ever-married women interviewed in ICT Islamabad accounts for 9% of the total sample of ever-married women interviewed (1,111 / 12,364). This unweighted distribution of ever-married women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB), the distribution of the ever-married women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB). Ever-married women from a small region, like ICT Islamabad, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Ever-married women from a large region, like Punjab, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of ever-married women from each region so that each region's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the region. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the regional level. The total national sample size (excluding AJK and GB) of 12,364 ever-married women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the

ever-married women in the regions has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size (excluding AJK and GB).

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB), you would see that ever-married women in each region are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the Pakistan (excluding AJK and GB). The weighted number of ever-married women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of ever-married women who live in Punjab and the proportion of ever-married women who live in ICT Islamabad.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough ever-married women to provide reliable statistics at national (excluding AJK and GB) and regional levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the PDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of ever-married women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goals Indicators—Pakistan DHS 2017-18

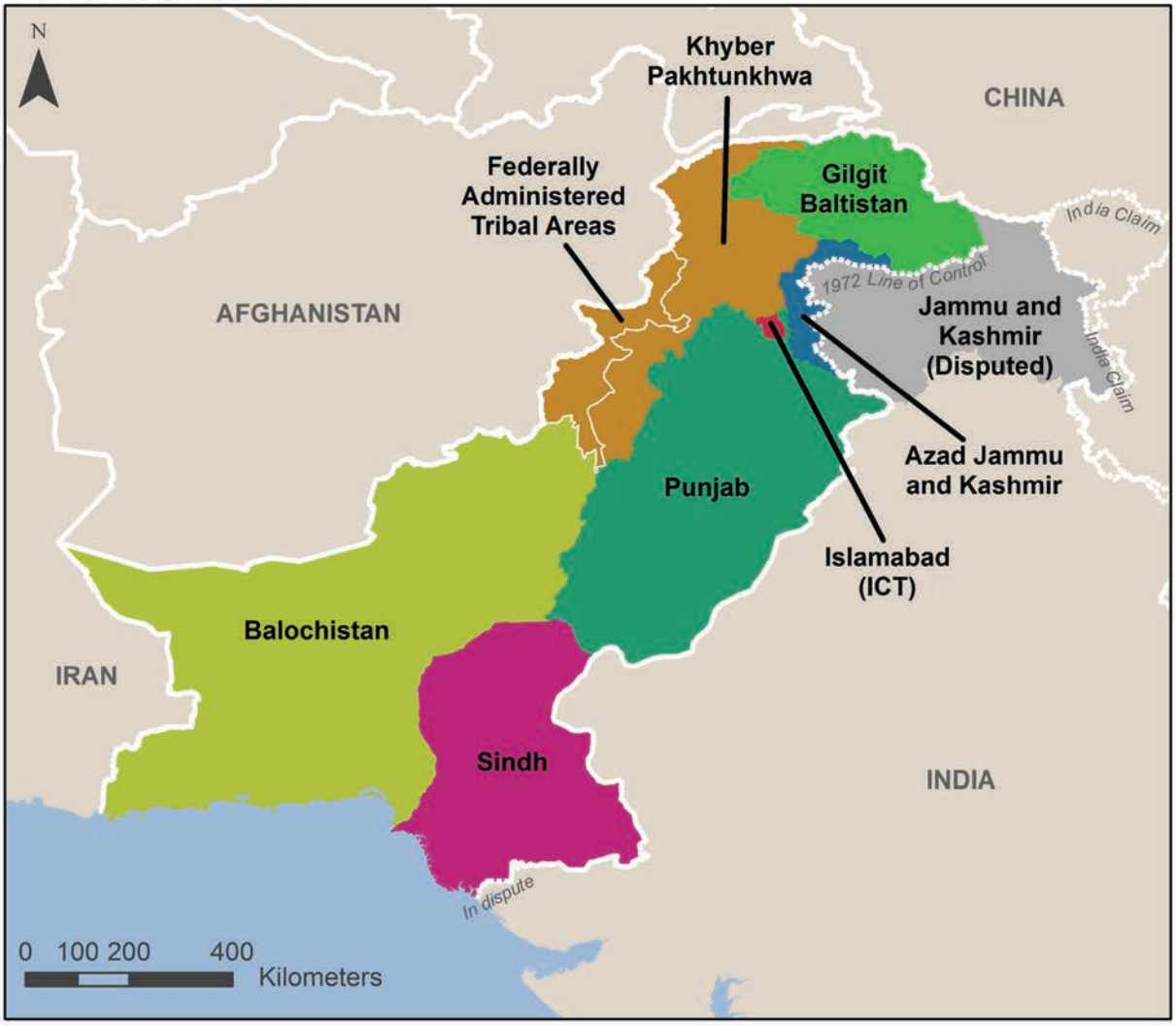
Indicator	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
2. Zero hunger				
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	38.2	37.1	37.6	11.1
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age	9.9	9.2	9.5	na
a) Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age	7.6	6.6	7.1	11.1
b) Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age	2.3	2.6	2.5	11.1
3. Good health and well-being				
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	na	na	69.3	9.7
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate[1]	80	68	74	8.2
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate[1]	52	33	42	8.2
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods[2]	na	48.6	na	7.13.1
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women				
a) Girls aged 10-14 years[3]	na	0.0	na	5.1
b) Women aged 15-19 years[4]	na	46	na	5.1
3.a.1 Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older[5]	22.6	4.7	13.7[a]	3.10.1, 3.10.2
3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme				
a) Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose)[6]	77.0	73.6	75.4	10.3
b) Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose)[7]	69.6	63.7	66.6	10.3
c) Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule)[8]	76.6	72.6	74.7	10.3
5. Gender equality				
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months[9,10]	na	24.8	na	16.12
a) Physical violence	na	13.6	na	16.12
b) Sexual violence	na	3.6	na	16.12
c) Psychological violence	na	20.6	na	16.12
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18				
a) before age 15	na	3.6	na	4.3
b) before age 18	na	18.3	na	4.3
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care[11]	na	31.4	na	15.0
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone[12]	92.7	39.2	66.0[a]	15.8.1, 15.8.2

	Residence		Total	DHS table number
	Urban	Rural		
7. Affordable clean energy				
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	99.4	88.1	92.2	2.4
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[13]	87.8	25.5	48.2	2.4

	Sex		Total	DHS table number
	Male	Female		
8. Decent work and economic growth				
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider[14]	31.6	6.0	18.8[a]	15.8.1, 15.8.2
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions				
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	42.5	41.9	42.2	2.11
17. Partnerships for the goals				
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet[15]	28.4	12.0	20.2[a]	3.5.1, 3.5.2

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
na = Not applicable
[1] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey
[2] Data available for currently married women
[3] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14
[4] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19
[5] Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15-49 only.
[6] The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received three doses of pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib)
[7] The percentage of children age 24-35 months who received a two doses of measles
[8] The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received a three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
[9] Data are available for women age 15-49 who have ever been in union only.
[10] In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.
[11] Data are available for currently married women who are not pregnant only.
[12] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 only.
[13] Measured as the percentage of the population using clean fuel for cooking
[14] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have and use an account at bank or other financial institution; information on use of a mobile-money-service provider is not available.
[15] Data are available for women and men age 15-49 who have used the internet in the past 12 months.
[a] The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

PAKISTAN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AFGHANISTAN
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INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) was implemented by the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) under the aegis of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination. This PDHS is the fourth to be conducted in Pakistan and follows surveys in 1990-91, 2006-07, and 2012-13. Data collection took place from 22 November 2017 to 30 April 2018. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Support for the survey was also provided by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

According to the Population Census of 2017, the total population of Pakistan is 207 million with a growth rate of 2.4% (Government of Pakistan 2017). The size of the population and the growth rate present serious challenges to governmental efforts to prevent food insecurity, water scarcity, rapid urbanisation, inadequate housing, and loss of economic opportunities. Such challenges necessitate regular assessment of their demographic impact through collection of reliable data in surveys such as the PDHS.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2017-18 PDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The PDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues in Pakistan. Specifically, the 2017-18 PDHS collected information on:

- Key demographic indicators, particularly fertility and under-5 mortality rates, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and within the country's eight regions
- Direct and indirect factors that determine levels and trends of fertility and child mortality
- Contraceptive knowledge and practice
- Maternal health and care including antenatal, perinatal, and postnatal care
- Child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, and anthropometric measures to assess the nutritional status of children under age 5 and women age 15-49
- Key aspects of family health, including vaccination coverage and prevalence of diseases among infants and children under age 5
- Knowledge and attitudes of women and men about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS, and potential exposure to risk
- Women's empowerment and its relationship to reproductive health and family planning
- Disability level
- Extent of gender-based violence
- Migration patterns

The information collected through the 2017-18 PDHS is intended to assist policymakers and program managers at the federal and provincial government levels, in the private sector, and at international organisations in evaluating and designing programs and strategies for improving the health of the country's

population. The data also provides information on indicators relevant to the Sustainable Development Goals.

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sampling frame used for the 2017-18 PDHS is a complete list of enumeration blocks (EBs) created for the Pakistan Population and Housing Census 2017, which was conducted from March to May 2017. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) supported the sample design of the survey and worked in close coordination with NIPS. The 2017-18 PDHS represents the population of Pakistan including Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and the former Federally Administrated Tribal Areas (FATA), which were not included in the 2012-13 PDHS[1]. The results of the 2017-18 PDHS are representative at the national level and for the urban and rural areas separately. The survey estimates are also representative for the four provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan; for two regions including AJK and Gilgit Baltistan (GB); for Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT); and for FATA. In total, there are 13 second-level survey domains.

The 2017-18 PDHS followed a stratified two-stage sample design. The stratification was achieved by separating each of the eight regions into urban and rural areas. In total, 16 sampling strata were created. Samples were selected independently in every stratum through a two-stage selection process. Implicit stratification and proportional allocation were achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame within each sampling stratum before sample selection, according to administrative units at different levels, and by using a probability-proportional-to-size selection at the first stage of sampling.

The first stage involved selecting sample points (clusters) consisting of EBs. EBs were drawn with a probability proportional to their size, which is the number of households residing in the EB at the time of the census. A total of 580 clusters were selected.

The second stage involved systematic sampling of households. A household listing operation was undertaken in all of the selected clusters, and a fixed number of 28 households per cluster was selected with an equal probability systematic selection process, for a total sample size of approximately 16,240 households. The household selection was carried out centrally at the NIPS data processing office. The survey teams only interviewed the pre-selected households. To prevent bias, no replacements and no changes to the pre-selected households were allowed at the implementing stages.

Due to non-proportional sample allocation, the sample was not self-weighting. Weighting factors have been calculated, added to the data file, and applied so that results are representative at the national level for Pakistan (including FATA and ICT Islamabad) and separately for Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

The 2017-18 PDHS included all ever-married women age 15-49. Those who were either permanent residents of the selected households or visitors who stayed in the households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. The survey of men was conducted in one-third of the sample households, and all ever-married men age 15-49 in these households were included. In these households, one eligible woman in each household was randomly selected to be asked additional questions about domestic violence. Similarly, height and weight information was collected from eligible women age 15-49 and children age 0-59 months only in those households selected for the man's survey.

The survey was successfully carried out in 561 clusters, after dropping 19 clusters due to security concerns during the fieldwork. These clusters were in Balochistan (1), FATA (2), Gilgit Baltistan (6), Khyber

[1] The 2017-18 PDHS presents national data totals for Pakistan that exclude Azad Jammu and Kashmir as well as Gilgit Baltistan. To compare the current data with older data from the 2012-13 PDHS (which already excluded Azad Jammu and Kashmir), the data was rerun to also exclude Gilgit Baltistan.

Pakhtunkhwa (4), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (1), Punjab (2), Sindh (1) and ICT Islamabad (2 restricted areas).

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Six questionnaires were used in the 2017-18 PDHS: Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Man's Questionnaire, Biomarker Questionnaire, Fieldworker Questionnaire, and the Community Questionnaire. The first five questionnaires, based on The DHS Program's standard Demographic and Health Survey (DHS-7) questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Pakistan. The Community Questionnaire was based on the instrument used in the previous rounds of the Pakistan DHS. Comments were solicited from various stakeholders representing government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and international donors. The survey protocol was reviewed and approved by the National Bioethics Committee, Pakistan Health Research Council, and ICF Institutional Review Board. After the questionnaires were finalised in English, they were translated into Urdu and Sindhi. The 2017-18 PDHS used paper-based questionnaires for data collection, while computer-assisted field editing (CAFE) was used to edit the questionnaires in the field.

The **Household Questionnaire** listed all members of and visitors to selected households. Basic demographic information was collected on each person listed, including age, sex, marital status, education, and relationship to head of household. For children under age 18, survival status of parents was determined. The data on age, sex, and marital status of household members was used to identify women and men eligible for individual interviews. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as source of drinking water; type of toilet facilities; materials used for flooring, external walls, and roofing; ownership of various durable goods; ownership of mosquito nets; migration; and disability.

The **Woman's Questionnaire** was used to collect information from all eligible ever-married women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (including age, education, and media exposure)
- Pregnancy history and child mortality
- Knowledge, use, and source of family planning methods
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences (including desire for more children, ideal number of children)
- Women's work and husbands' background characteristics
- Knowledge, awareness, and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections
- (STIs)
- Knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to other health issues (e.g., smoking, tuberculosis, hepatitis)
- Domestic violence

The **Man's Questionnaire** was administered to all ever-married men age 15-49 in the subsample of households selected for the man's survey. The Man's Questionnaire collected much of the same information as the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health.

The **Biomarker Questionnaire** was used to record the results of the anthropometry measurements of women and children. This questionnaire was administered only to a sub-sample selected for the men's survey. All children 0-59 months and all ever-married women age 15-49 were eligible for height and weight measurement.

The purpose of the **Fieldworker Questionnaire** was to collect basic background information on the people who collected data in the field (supervisor, editor, and interviewers).The questionnaire was used to record background information from the interviewers that will serve as a tool in conducting analyses of data quality. Each fieldworker completed a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire after the final selection of fieldworkers and before the fieldworkers entered the field. No personal identifiers are attached to each 2017-18 PDHS fieldworker's data file.

The **Community Questionnaire** was administered during the fieldwork to collect information about basic infrastructure in the clusters and access to health facilities and services. The Community Questionnaire was only implemented in rural clusters. Community representatives who provided information for the questionnaire included, among others, village leaders, counsellors, religious leaders, local teachers, lady health visitors, and lady health workers.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY

In a subsample of the households selected for the man's survey, the 2017-18 PDHS recorded height and weight measurements for children age 0-59 months and women age 15-49. Two enumerators in each field team were assigned to jointly take measurements. In contrast to the data collection procedure for the household and individual interviews, data related to anthropometry was initially recorded on the Biomarker Questionnaire and subsequently entered into interviewers' tablet computers.

1.5 PRETEST

Thirty-one enumerators, eight members of the core team of the project, and two data processing personnel of NIPS participated in the training to pretest the PDHS survey protocol over a 3-week period in August 2017. Most participants had previous experience in carrying out the PDHS surveys and other household surveys. The data processing staff was included in the pretest to familiarise them with the survey instruments. ICF provided technical support for the training.

In addition to discussion on the technical aspects of the survey, the pretest training was designed to train the trainers for the main training. The training focused on key components such as age probing, interviewing techniques, and procedures for completing the PDHS questionnaires by using (1) a contraceptive calendar, (2) completing the vaccination section, and (3) standardizing procedures for anthropometry. The hands-on training emphasised adult learning principles. The participants worked in groups using various training techniques, such as interactive question-and-answer sessions, case studies, and role plays. Along with the enumerators, the trainers administered the questionnaires in the field, provided feedback on the content and language of the questionnaires, and learned the various techniques of training.

The fieldwork for the pretest was carried out in four locations focusing on the two language groups (Urdu and Sindhi). These locations were (1) Gujar Khan Tehsil in Rawalpindi, Punjab; (2) Haveli in Abbottabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; (3) Panjaar in Kahuta Tehsil, Punjab; and (4) Sukkur in Sindh. Each team carried out the pretest in both an urban and a rural location. Following the fieldwork, a debriefing session was held with the pretest field staff. The questionnaires were modified based on lessons drawn from the exercise.

1.6 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

The main training of the 2017-18 PDHS started on 23 October 2017 in Islamabad. The training included four weeks of orientation on data collection instruments followed by field practice. The 169 participants for the main training were selected through a strict vetting process. Applicants had to take written and computerised tests followed by a personal interview to qualify for the main training. Attendees came from different parts of Pakistan and represented major language groups within the country. Most of the candidates had previous fieldwork experience, and some had experience gained through previous rounds of the PDHS.

Six members of the core project staff and one data processor participated in the main training as facilitators. ICF staff provided technical support during the training sessions. The participants were divided into three classrooms of about 56 participants each. The training sessions included discussion of concepts, procedures, and methodology of conducting the DHS survey. Participants were guided through the questionnaires. In-class exercises were carried out, keeping in mind that involving participants in the training process gives them a better understanding of the training content. Various techniques were used to facilitate the training. These included role playing on filling a household schedule, age probing in pairs, consistency checking for age and date of birth, correcting errors in the pregnancy history table, filling up a contraceptive calendar with given cases, and transcribing vaccination cards. The field editors trained on using the CAFE system.

The 2017-18 PDHS interviewers collected data on height and weight for eligible women and children. Two female members of each team were trained to take both measurements. The anthropometry training included lecture sessions, hands-on demonstrations, and practical exercises. Children were brought to the training venue for the participants to practice taking their measurements. After the training and practice sessions, a standardisation exercise was carried out for anthropometry, in which the designated 44 measurers weighed and measured the same group of children twice to assess the accuracy and precision of the measurements. The results of the standardisation exercise were presented. Inter-observer and intra-observer variations of the same measurements as well as the concept of accuracy and precision were explained to the participants. Those who were out of range three or more times were trained further. In addition, the supervisors and quality control staff were trained on anthropometry to equip them to monitor the fieldwork and provide appropriate feedback.

Throughout the training, participants were evaluated through in-class exercises, quizzes, and observations made during field practice. At the end of the training, the 22 fieldwork teams were formed by selecting supervisors, enumerators, and field editors based on their performance. Ultimately, 22 supervisors, 88 participants, and 22 field editors were identified, while the rest of the participants were kept as reserves.

The supervisors received additional training in performing supervisory activities, data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and management. They learned to assign households and review the completed questionnaires. The field editors received the completed questionnaires and edited them with the CAFE system, identifying and dealing with error messages, providing feedback to the field teams, closing clusters, and transferring interviews to the central office via the secure internet file streaming system (IFSS) developed by The DHS Program. Four provincial coordinators and 13 quality controllers were trained along with the supervisors and also received additional training on supporting the teams and monitoring the fieldwork.

1.7 FIELDWORK

The fieldwork of the 2017-18 PDHS was launched under close supervision from three focal points; namely, Islamabad on 22 November 2017 and Sindh and Balochistan on 23 November 2017. Fourteen teams were deployed in clusters around Islamabad, four teams in Sindh, and four teams in Balochistan. Each team consisted of one supervisor, one field editor, one male interviewer, and three female interviewers. The NIPS core team, provincial coordinators, quality controllers, and ICF staff closely monitored the teams. After fieldwork in the first clusters, teams were brought back to the central location for a review session where the teams had an opportunity to clarify any questions. The teams were then dispatched to their respective clusters. The fieldwork and data collection lasted until 30 April 2018. The fieldwork in some districts took longer than expected due to access and security challenges. As mentioned earlier, the fieldwork could not be carried out in 19 out of the 580 clusters.

Fieldwork monitoring was an integral part of the 2017-18 PDHS, and several rounds were carried out by the PDHS core team, the provincial coordinators, the quality controllers, and ICF staff. The monitors were provided with guidelines for overseeing the fieldwork. The quality and progress of data collection was also

monitored through weekly field check tables and dashboards generated from conducted interviews. These were sent to the central office and used to provide regular feedback to the teams.

1.8 Data Processing

The processing of the 2017-18 PDHS data began simultaneously with the fieldwork. As soon as data collection was completed in each cluster, all electronic data files were transferred via IFSS to the NIPS central office in Islamabad. These data files were registered and checked for inconsistencies, incompleteness, and outliers. The field teams were alerted to any inconsistencies and errors. Secondary editing was carried out in the central office, which involved resolving inconsistencies and coding the open-ended questions. The NIPS data processing manager coordinated the exercise at the central office. The PDHS core team members assisted with the secondary editing. Data entry and editing were carried out using the CSPro software package. The concurrent processing of the data offered a distinct advantage as it maximised the likelihood of the data being error-free and accurate. The secondary editing of the data was completed in the first week of May 2018. The final cleaning of the data set was carried out by The DHS Program data processing specialist and completed on 25 May 2018.

Throughout this report, numbers in the tables reflect weighted numbers. Percentages based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases are shown in parentheses. Percentages based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases are suppressed and replaced with an asterisk, thereby cautioning readers that a percentage based on fewer than 50 cases may not be statistically reliable.

1.9 Response Rates

Table 1.1 shows response rates for the 2017-18 PDHS. A total of 15,671 households were selected for the survey, of which 15,051 were occupied. The response rates are presented separately for Pakistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and Gilgit Baltistan. Of the 12,338 occupied households in Pakistan, 11,869 households were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96%. Similarly, the household response rates were 98% in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and 99% in Gilgit Baltistan.

In the interviewed households, 94% of ever-married women age 15-49 in Pakistan, 97% in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and 94% in Gilgit Baltistan were interviewed. In the subsample of households selected for the male survey, 87% of ever-married men age 15-49 in Pakistan, 94% in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and 84% in Gilgit Baltistan were successfully interviewed.

Overall, the response rates were lower in urban than in rural areas. The difference is slightly less pronounced for Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. The response rates for men are lower than those for women, as men are often away from their households for work.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Pakistan			Azad Jammu and Kashmir			Gilgit Baltistan		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews									
Households selected	6,631	6,184	12,815	921	871	1,792	336	728	1,064
Households occupied	6,389	5,949	12,338	895	833	1,728	307	678	985
Households interviewed	6,091	5,778	11,869	877	820	1,697	304	670	974
Household response rate[1]	95.3	97.1	96.2	98.0	98.4	98.2	99.0	98.8	98.9
Interviews with ever-married women age 15-49									
Number of eligible women	6,545	6,573	13,118	871	898	1,769	330	713	1,043
Number of eligible women interviewed	6,098	6,266	12,364	846	874	1,720	310	674	984
Eligible women response rate[2]	93.2	95.3	94.3	97.1	97.3	97.2	93.9	94.5	94.3
Household interviews in subsample									
Households selected	2,368	2,208	4,576	329	311	640	120	260	380
Households occupied	2,296	2,136	4,432	318	301	619	111	243	354
Households interviewed	2,187	2,076	4,263	313	298	611	108	242	350
Household response rate in subsample[1]	95.3	97.2	96.2	98.4	99.0	98.7	97.3	99.6	98.9
Interviews with ever-married men age 15-49									
Number of eligible men	1,928	1,706	3,634	190	169	359	86	164	250
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,640	1,505	3,145	172	164	336	72	138	210
Eligible men response rate[2]	85.1	88.2	86.5	90.5	97.0	93.6	83.7	84.1	84.0

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** 95% of all households have access to an improved drinking water source. Only 7% of the households use an appropriate water treatment method.
- ***Sanitation:*** 70% have an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with the other households; however, 25% have flush toilet linked to the septic tank.
- ***Electricity:*** 93% of the households have electricity.
- ***Indoor smoke:*** 49% of the households use solid fuel for cooking.
- ***Birth registration:*** 42% of children under age 5 are registered, and 36% have a birth certificate; 84% of adults age 18 and above have a National Identity Card.
- ***Education:*** 50% of women have no education compared with 34% of men.
- ***School attendance:*** Net attendance ratio (NAR) is 59% at the primary level and 38% at the middle/secondary level.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2017-18 PDHS provides context to interpret demographic and health indicators and indicate the representativeness of the survey. In addition, this information sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on household population composition, wealth, educational attainment, school attendance, birth registration, family living arrangements, and housing characteristics, including source of drinking water, sanitation, exposure to smoke inside the home, and hand washing.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

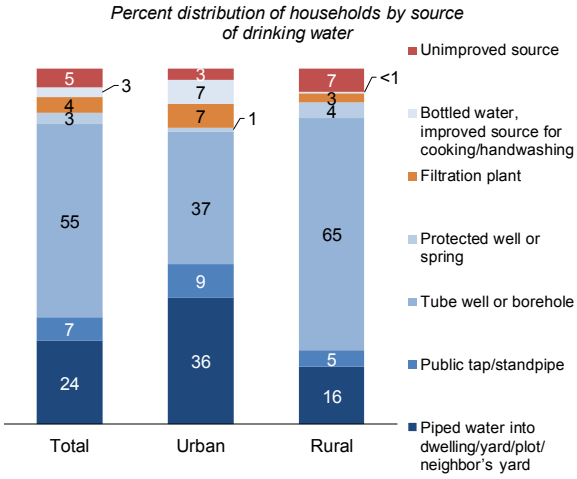
Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

Improved sources of water protect against outside contamination so that water is more likely to be safe to drink. In Pakistan, almost all households (95%) have access to an improved source of drinking water (**Table 2.1** and **Figure 2.1**). The most common source of drinking water in Pakistan is a tube well or borehole (55%), followed by piped water (24%). Tube wells or boreholes are the most common source in the both urban and rural areas (37% and 65%, respectively). Seventy-three percent of households have drinking water on their premises, and 10% of households spend more than 30 minutes to obtain water. Eighty-seven percent of households using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole reported that water was available without interruption in the past 2 weeks (**Table 2.2**). Availability of water without interruption was higher in rural (92%) than in urban (78%) areas.

***Figure 2.1* Household drinking water by residence**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Only 7% of households follow appropriate water treatment practices prior to drinking. Appropriate treatment practices are followed more often in urban areas (15%) than in rural areas (2%) (**Table 2.1**).

Trends: In 2017-18, 95% of households used an improved source of drinking water, as compared with 94% in 2012-13. There was also a slight decline (1%) in the use of appropriate water treatment practices, from 8% to 7%, in the same period.

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs.

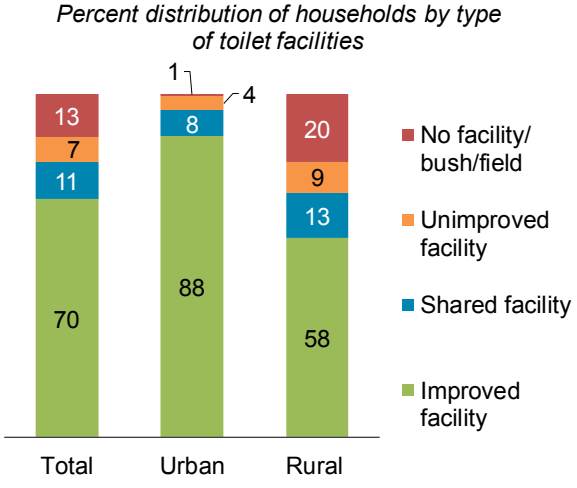
Sample: Households

Use of improved toilet facilities, which are non-shared facilities that prevent people from coming into contact with human waste, helps reduce the transmission of communicable diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Overall, 70% of households (58% in rural areas and 88% in urban areas) use improved toilet facilities (**Figure 2.2**).

Thirteen percent of households have no toilet facility (20% in rural areas and under 1% in urban areas) (**Table 2.3**).

Trends: There have been substantial improvements in the use of improved sanitation facilities in the past 5 years. Households using improved facilities increased from 59% in 2013 to 70% in 2018. Similarly, the percentage of households with no toilet facility decreased from 21% to 13%.

***Figure 2.2* Household toilet facilities by residence**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

2.3 EXPOSURE TO SMOKE INSIDE THE HOME

Exposure to smoke inside the home, from cooking with solid fuels or smoking tobacco, has potentially harmful health effects. Ninety-three percent of cooking takes place inside the home, while 6% of households have a separate building for cooking (**Table 2.4**).

LPG, natural gas, and biogas are the most common type of solid fuel used for cooking (50%). Use of clean fuel (electricity and liquefied petroleum gas/natural gas/biogas) is more common in urban areas than in rural areas (88% and 27%, respectively). In Pakistan households, one in three persons are exposed to tobacco smoke daily.

2.3.1 Other Housing Characteristics

The survey collected data on access to electricity, flooring materials, and the number of rooms used for sleeping. A vast majority (93%) of the households in Pakistan (99% in urban areas and 89% in rural areas) have access to electricity (**Table 2.4**).

In Pakistani households, cement (35%) and earth and sand (34%) are the most commonly used materials for flooring. Earth and sand are the most commonly used in rural households (51%), and cement is most common in urban households (50%).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.4.1 Household Durable Goods

The survey also collected information on household effects, means of transportation, and ownership of agricultural land and farm animals (**Table 2.5**). Mobile phones and televisions are the most common information and communication devices used in Pakistan, and almost all households (94%) have at least one mobile phone. In addition to mobile phones, 6% of households also have landline phones (11% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas). About two in three households (63%) in Pakistan own a television, although urban households are more likely than rural households to own a television (86% versus 48%). Five percent of urban and 7% of rural households own a radio. Rural households are more likely to own agricultural land than urban households (38% versus 11%). As expected, ownership of farm animals is much more common in rural households (62%) than in urban households (13%).

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

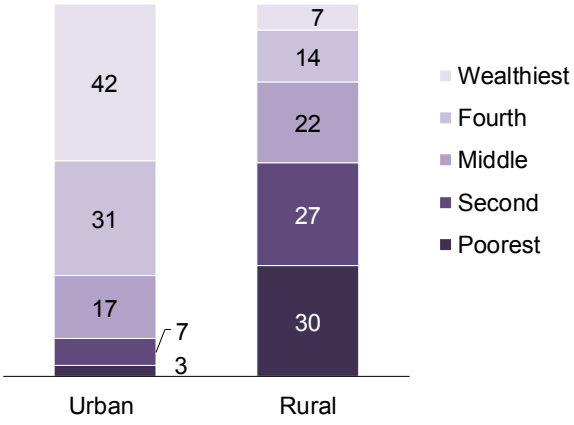
Table 2.6 presents data on wealth quintiles and the Gini coefficient according to residence, region, and province. The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution. Pakistan's Gini coefficient is 0.27, indicating a relatively uneven distribution of wealth in the population.

The wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas (42%), whereas in rural areas over half of the population (57%) falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles. (**Figure 2.3**).

A majority of the households in ICT are concentrated in the highest wealth quintile (57%). About 51% of FATA households are in the poorest wealth quintile (**Table 2.6**).

Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

2.5 HAND WASHING

Hand washing is one of the most effective ways to prevent germs from spreading. A place for hand washing was observed in 93% of the surveyed households in the 2017-18 PDHS (**Table 2.7**). Seventy-four percent of the households had a fixed place for hand washing, and 19% had a mobile hand-washing place. Sixty-nine percent of households used soap and water. One in 10 households did not have water, soap, or any other cleaning agents in place for hand washing.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-nine percent of urban households had soap and water available for washing hands, as compared with 57% of rural households.
- Thirty-one percent of households in FATA, 29% of households in rural Sindh, and 28% of households in rural Balochistan had no water, soap, or any other cleansing agent, whereas only 3% of households in ICT Islamabad and Punjab did not have water, soap, or any other cleansing agents for hand washing.
- Thirty-one percent of households in the lowest wealth quintile did not have water or any cleansing agents for hand washing, as compared with 6% of households in the highest three wealth quintiles.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

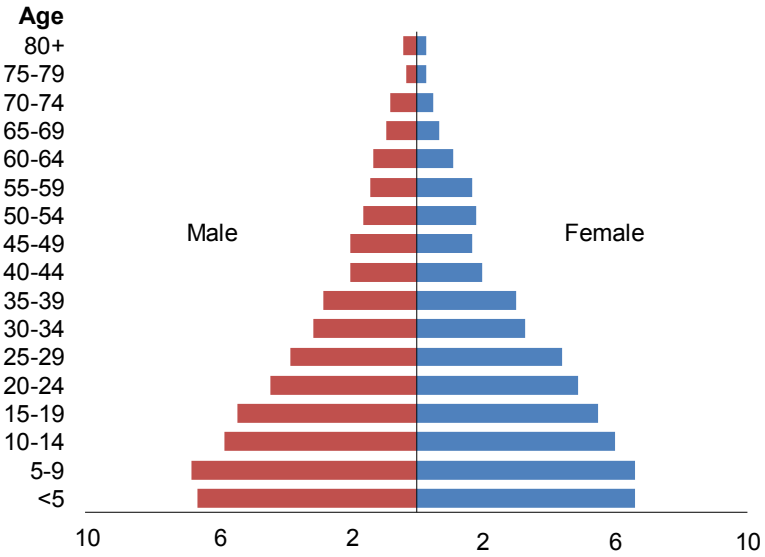
All tables are based on the de facto population, unless specified otherwise.

The de facto survey population (those who stayed overnight in the surveyed households) is 77,818; 49% of these individuals are male and 51% are female, yielding a sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) of 98.

Thirty-eight percent of the population is under age 15. Children under age 5 and adolescents age 10-19 account for 13% and 23% of the population, respectively. About 4% of the population is age 65 and above, a group considered to be a dependent population (**Table 2.8** and **Figure 2.4**).

***Figure 2.4* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: There has not been a substantial change in Pakistan's household population distribution since 2012-13. The proportion of the population under age 15 has declined slightly, from 39% in 2012-13 to 38% in 2017-18. There has also been a decline in the share of children under age 5 (14% to 13%) in the past 5 years. However, their proportion in the rural population has increased. The proportion of the population age 0-17 is 47% in rural areas compared with 41% in urban areas. There is a slight differential between rural (41%) and urban (35%) proportions of the household population under age 14.

The proportion of female-headed households has increased by two percentage points from 11% in 2012-13 to 13% in 2017-18 (**Table 2.9**). This seems to be at least partially the result of recent male outward migration from Pakistan. The average household size is 6.6 persons, which is slightly less than in 2012-13 (6.8). The average household size is slightly larger in rural (6.8) than urban (6.3) areas.

Ten percent of households have foster and/or orphan children, with a slight difference between households in rural (11%) and urban (9%) areas (**Table 2.9**).

2.7 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival

Orphan
A child with one or both parents who are dead.
Sample: Children under age 18

Eighty-one percent of de jure children under age 18 live with both of their parents; 2% are not living with their biological parents. Five percent of children under age 18 are orphans, with one or both parents dead (**Table 2.10**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Orphanhood increases with age. Two percent of children age 0-4 are orphans, as compared with 11% age 15-17 who are orphans.
- Children in the lowest wealth quintile are nearly twice as likely to be orphaned as children in the highest quintile (7% and 4%, respectively).
- Orphanhood ranges from 4% to 5% among regions with slight variations.

2.8 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth
Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the civil authorities.
Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth certificates are made mandatory for services such as school enrolment, passports, voter registration, and marriage registration. Local governmental and nongovernmental organisations participate in birth registration for workplace populations.

Table 2.11 presents the percentage of the de jure population under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics. The results show that more than 4 in 10 children (42%) under age 5 have been registered, and 36% have a birth certificate.

Although the government's vital data registration system requires that a newborn be registered within the shortest possible time after birth, **Table 2.11** indicates that children under age 2 are less likely to be registered (39%) than children age 2-4 (44%). The registration of older children is primarily driven by the practice of asking parents to produce a child's birth certificate for school admission.

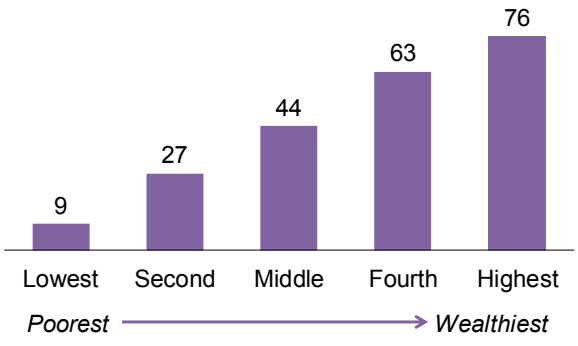
Patterns by background characteristics

- Birth registration is considerably higher in urban (60%) than in rural (34%) areas.
- There is no difference in the extent of birth registration between male and female children.
- Only 2% of children in FATA and 19% of children in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are registered as compared with 82% of children in ICT Islamabad.
- Children from the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have their births registered (76%) than children from the lowest wealth quintile (9%) (**Figure 2.5**).

Trends: There has been improvement in formal registering of births in the past 5 years. The remarkable improvements in birth registration of children under age 5 have been observed in Balochistan (8% to 38%) followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (10% to 19%), ICT (74% to 82%), and Sindh (25% to 28%) in the last 5 years.

Figure 2.5 **Birth registration by household wealth**

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

2.8.1 Registration with NADRA

National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) is a legal entity in Pakistan that oversees registration of the population. All children under age 18 are registered using the "Bay Form," and adults age 18 and older are issued a computerised national identity card (CNIC). These documents are compulsory for procurement of any official document such as a passport or a driver's license, for admission in schools, and for obtaining a government job. **Table 2.12** presents information on the registration status of household members.

Overall, 35% of the household population under age 18 has a Bay Form. More than four in five adults (age 18 and over) in all regions have a CNIC. People living in rural areas and in the lowest wealth quintile are less likely to register with NADRA than other subgroups.

2.9 EDUCATION

2.9.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Tables 2.13.1 and **2.13.2** present educational attainment of household population among women and men, respectively. Half of the women and 34% of men in Pakistan have no education. Only 9% of the women have secondary and 10% have a higher level of education. Fourteen percent of men have secondary and 13% have a higher level of education. The median number of years of schooling among men (4.0 years) is greater than among women (0.1 year) (**Tables 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women (59%) and men (41%) are more likely than urban women (33%) and men (23%) to have no education.
- Younger women and men are much more likely to have completed more education than older women and men. For example, 53% of women and 62% of men age 10-14 have completed primary level schooling as compared to 14% of women and 15% of men age 40-49.
- Eighty-five percent of women in FATA have no education compared to 28% of women in ICT Islamabad.
- Among wealth quintiles, 0.2% of women and 2% of men have higher level of education from the lowest wealth quintile as compared with 31% of women and 35% of men from the highest wealth quintile (**Tables 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**).

Trends: The percentages of the household population, especially of women who have a secondary or higher level of education, have increased in the past 5 years, whereas educational attainment among men has remained the same (**Tables 2.13.1** and **2.13.2**).

2.9.2 School Attendance

Net attendance ratios (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 5-9 for primary school NAR and children age 10-14 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

Sample: Children age 5-9 for primary school GAR and children age 10-14 for secondary school GAR

Table 2.14 shows that the net attendance ratio (NAR) for primary school children (age 5-9) is 59% whereas for secondary school children (age 10-14) it is 38%. The NAR for primary and secondary school is slightly higher among boys (61% and 40%, respectively) than among girls (55% and 36%, respectively).

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending middle/secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

Sample: Primary school students and middle/secondary school students

Data on the gross attendance ratio (GAR) and the gender parity index (GPI) is presented in **Table 2.14**. The primary school GAR is 87%, and the secondary school GAR is 56%.

A gender parity index (GPI) of 1 indicates parity or equality between school participation ratios. A GPI lower than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of males, with a higher proportion of males than females attending that level of schooling. A GPI higher than 1 indicates a gender disparity in favour of females.

The GPI for NAR is 0.90 at the primary school, indicating that more boys are attending school than girls; however, the GPI for NAR is 0.89 at the middle/secondary school level, indicating that girls are dropping out. (**Table 2.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

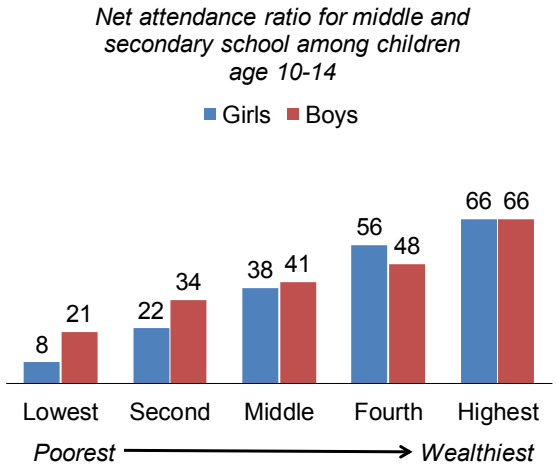
- Both the primary and middle/secondary school NAR are lower in rural areas (54%) than in urban areas (67%). Fifty-four percent of rural children and 67% of urban children have attended primary school. Similarly, 32% of rural children and 49% of urban children have attended middle/secondary school.
- The primary school NAR is lowest in Balochistan (39%) and highest in ICT Islamabad (74%).
- The middle/secondary school NAR is lowest in FATA (18%) and highest in ICT Islamabad (59%).
- The pattern of GPI in middle/secondary school attendance is lower than primary in most regions. However, in FATA the middle/secondary (0.24) school attendance is lowest among all regions and lower than primary school attendance (0.48).

- The children in the highest wealth quintile have the highest NAR compared with children in the lowest wealth quintile for primary, middle, and secondary level of education. (**Figure 2.6**).

Reasons for school drop outs

The 2017-18 PDHS asked the reason for dropping out of school for de facto households members age 5-24. The most common reasons cited for women are getting married and thinking further education was not necessary (18% each) followed by not being interested in education (17%), costing too much (13%), and school being too far (9%) (**Table 2.15**).

Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.4 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Handwashing**
- **Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.9 Household composition**
- **Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.12 Registration with NADRA**
- **Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.14 School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.15 Reasons for children dropping out of school**

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	96.7	93.4	94.6	96.6	92.7	94.1
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	34.5	13.6	21.6	34.4	13.9	21.4
Piped to neighbour	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.8
Public tap/standpipe	9.4	4.7	6.5	9.0	4.9	6.4
Tube well or borehole	37.3	65.1	54.5	38.7	64.3	54.9
Protected dug well	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.8	2.9	2.1
Protected spring	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.2
Rain water	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Bottled water, improved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	6.7	0.3	2.8	6.0	0.3	2.4
Filtration plant	6.8	2.7	4.3	6.5	2.3	3.8
Unimproved source	3.2	6.6	5.3	3.3	7.2	5.8
Unprotected dug well	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.1	1.8	1.2
Unprotected spring	0.2	1.9	1.2	0.1	2.0	1.3
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	2.2	0.4	1.1	2.5	0.5	1.2
Surface water	0.1	2.6	1.7	0.1	2.9	1.9
Bottled water, unimproved source for cooking/handwashing[1]	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	73.0	72.1	72.5	74.2	72.6	73.2
Less than 30 minutes	20.0	15.3	17.1	19.0	14.4	16.1
30 minutes or longer	5.9	12.0	9.6	5.7	12.4	9.9
Don't know/missing	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boiled	12.8	1.6	5.9	12.9	1.5	5.6
Bleach/chlorine added	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Strained through cloth	3.7	1.5	2.3	3.6	1.6	2.3
Ceramic, sand or other filter	1.8	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.1
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Let it stand and settle	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6
No treatment						
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	14.8	2.3	7.1	15.3	2.2	7.0
Number	4,540	7,329	11,869	28,578	49,763	78,341

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbour
[3] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, and filtering.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Households			Population		
Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least one day	19.8	7.0	12.0	19.9	7.0	11.8
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	78.4	92.2	86.8	78.3	92.2	87.0
Don't know/missing	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well[1]	4,034	6,314	10,348	25,462	42,648	68,111

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and handwashing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Households			Population		
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation	87.7	58.1	69.5	88.4	60.2	70.5
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	61.8	8.5	28.9	61.2	8.9	28.0
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	20.1	28.0	24.9	20.9	28.2	25.6
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	5.4	18.7	13.6	5.7	19.7	14.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4
Pit latrine with slab	0.4	2.4	1.6	0.5	2.8	1.9
Unimproved sanitation	12.2	41.9	30.5	11.6	39.8	29.5
Shared facility[1]	7.7	13.0	11.0	6.8	11.7	9.9
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	4.0	1.1	2.2	3.8	1.1	2.1
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	2.9	6.8	5.3	2.3	5.8	4.5
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	0.8	4.4	3.0	0.7	4.0	2.8
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
Unimproved facility	3.9	9.0	7.1	4.0	9.5	7.5
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/ pit latrine	3.3	4.4	4.0	3.4	4.5	4.1
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.4	3.3	2.2	0.5	3.6	2.4
Bucket	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Open defecation (no facility/bush/field)	0.6	19.8	12.5	0.8	18.6	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	4,540	7,329	11,869	28,578	49,763	78,341
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	98.7	95.1	96.7	98.8	95.3	96.8
In own yard/plot	0.8	3.6	2.4	0.8	3.5	2.4
Elsewhere	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	4,511	5,880	10,391	28,363	40,504	68,867

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	99.4	88.5	92.7	99.4	88.1	92.2
No	0.5	11.5	7.3	0.6	11.9	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	6.4	51.1	34.0	7.1	51.5	35.3
Dung	0.6	3.6	2.5	0.7	3.8	2.7
Ceramic tiles	3.3	1.0	1.9	3.2	1.1	1.9
Cement	49.6	25.9	35.0	48.8	25.0	33.7
Carpet	1.7	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.6
Chips/terrazzo	11.6	3.6	6.7	11.4	3.7	6.5
Bricks	6.7	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.6	7.3
Mats	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.5
Marble	19.0	3.9	9.7	18.6	3.7	9.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	32.5	41.0	37.7	24.3	32.1	29.2
Two	39.9	36.5	37.8	38.1	36.0	36.8
Three or more	27.6	22.3	24.3	37.6	31.7	33.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	94.7	91.6	92.8	95.1	91.9	93.1
In a separate building	4.2	7.7	6.4	4.5	7.7	6.5
Outdoors	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
No food cooked in household	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
LPG/natural gas/biogas	88.2	26.7	50.2	87.6	25.5	48.1
Coal/lignite	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	0.8	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.9	2.2
Wood	8.3	61.1	40.9	9.1	62.1	42.8
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1	1.9	1.2	0.1	2.0	1.3
Agricultural crop	0.1	2.0	1.3	0.0	2.2	1.4
Animal dung	1.4	4.9	3.5	1.6	4.9	3.7
No food cooked in household	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	10.6	72.9	49.1	11.9	74.4	51.6
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[2]	88.4	26.8	50.4	87.8	25.5	48.2
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	25.5	37.9	33.1	28.1	39.8	35.6
Weekly	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8
Monthly	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Less than once a month	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Never	71.9	59.6	64.3	69.4	57.9	62.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population	4,540	7,329	11,869	28,578	49,763	78,341

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung
[2] Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Radio	5.3	7.1	6.4
Television	86.4	48.1	62.8
Mobile phone	97.5	91.6	93.9
Non-mobile telephone	10.9	2.5	5.7
Refrigerator	77.1	41.9	55.4
Almirah/cabinet	77.5	44.8	57.3
Chair	67.1	47.4	54.9
Room cooler	25.1	11.2	16.5
Air conditioner	21.7	3.8	10.6
Washing machine	82.9	44.4	59.1
Water pump	68.3	46.8	55.0
Bed	80.9	59.6	67.7
Clock	84.8	54.0	65.8
Sofa	54.9	27.6	38.0
Camera	9.9	3.8	6.1
Sewing machine	71.4	51.5	59.1
Computer	26.4	8.1	15.1
Internet connection	22.9	4.9	11.8
Watch	61.5	48.3	53.3
Means of transport			
Bicycle	17.7	21.9	20.3
Animal drawn cart	2.1	12.5	8.5
Motorcycle/scooter	61.6	49.4	54.1
Car/truck	15.2	6.4	9.8
Tractor	0.9	5.0	3.5
Boat with a motor	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rickshaw/chingchi	3.3	2.5	2.8
Ownership of agricultural land	10.6	38.0	27.5
Average land ownership for household (acres)[1]	12.1	7.4	8.1
Ownership of farm animals[2]	13.4	61.7	43.2
Number	4,540	7,329	11,869

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Average includes only households with valid information in agriculture land (don't know and missing are not considered).
[2] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, camels, chickens, or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	2.9	7.2	16.9	30.7	42.3	100.0	28,578	0.14
Rural	29.8	27.4	21.8	13.8	7.2	100.0	49,763	0.29
Region								
Punjab	11.4	18.8	22.1	23.2	24.5	100.0	40,684	0.24
Urban	0.7	4.9	15.6	29.0	49.8	100.0	14,914	0.10
Rural	17.7	26.8	25.9	19.8	9.8	100.0	25,770	0.26
Sindh	36.3	13.6	13.1	19.1	17.9	100.0	18,717	0.39
Urban	5.5	8.5	18.1	33.8	34.0	100.0	9,591	0.18
Rural	68.7	18.9	7.8	3.6	1.0	100.0	9,126	0.38
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.9	28.8	24.9	15.5	13.8	100.0	11,895	0.24
Urban	2.3	7.7	17.3	32.6	40.1	100.0	2,297	0.10
Rural	20.4	33.9	26.7	11.5	7.5	100.0	9,599	0.23
Balochistan	28.8	30.7	21.4	12.6	6.5	100.0	4,694	0.26
Urban	10.8	21.1	21.3	27.7	19.1	100.0	1,331	0.24
Rural	35.9	34.6	21.4	6.7	1.5	100.0	3,363	0.22
ICT Islamabad	0.4	4.4	14.1	23.8	57.2	100.0	680	0.15
FATA	51.3	34.5	8.7	3.8	1.7	100.0	1,670	0.34
Total[1]	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	78,341	0.27
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	13.0	26.5	27.8	18.4	14.3	100.0	10,550	0.27
Urban	2.4	15.7	28.3	25.5	28.1	100.0	1,815	0.21
Rural	15.3	28.7	27.7	16.9	11.4	100.0	8,735	0.27
Gilgit Baltistan	40.2	37.2	14.1	5.1	3.3	100.0	7,521	0.36

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 2.7 Handwashing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed and determined to be fixed or mobile, and percentage of households in which the place for handwashing was observed; and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents available, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:							Number of households in which a place for hand-washing was observed
	And place for hand-washing was a fixed place	And place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Total	
Residence												
Urban	82.3	8.9	91.3	4,540	88.7	0.4	7.9	0.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	4,144
Rural	68.2	25.5	93.7	7,329	56.5	2.0	26.5	0.7	0.5	13.7	100.0	6,864
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	44.5	46.6	91.1	2,322	21.2	3.3	42.5	0.9	1.4	30.6	100.0	2,115
Second	68.0	26.1	94.1	2,449	53.3	2.4	30.8	1.0	0.3	12.1	100.0	2,304
Middle	78.7	15.1	93.8	2,318	77.7	1.1	16.7	0.6	0.0	3.9	100.0	2,176
Fourth	87.9	6.5	94.4	2,397	91.4	0.3	6.6	0.2	0.0	1.6	100.0	2,263
Highest	88.3	2.0	90.3	2,383	98.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,151
Region												
Punjab	83.3	12.1	95.5	6,596	79.6	1.3	15.6	0.2	0.1	3.3	100.0	6,299
Urban	89.1	6.4	95.5	2,466	93.4	0.2	5.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	2,355
Rural	79.9	15.6	95.5	4,130	71.3	1.9	21.9	0.1	0.1	4.6	100.0	3,944
Sindh	58.3	27.7	86.0	2,789	61.0	2.6	17.5	1.5	1.4	16.0	100.0	2,397
Urban	71.2	11.8	83.0	1,515	88.2	0.8	6.2	0.6	0.2	3.9	100.0	1,257
Rural	42.9	46.6	89.5	1,274	31.0	4.6	29.9	2.4	2.8	29.2	100.0	1,140
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	67.0	27.1	94.1	1,595	47.7	0.6	32.8	0.4	0.0	18.5	100.0	1,501
Urban	87.4	10.7	98.1	328	67.5	0.1	28.8	0.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	321
Rural	61.8	31.3	93.1	1,268	42.3	0.8	33.9	0.4	0.0	22.7	100.0	1,180
Balochistan	60.3	31.3	91.6	565	40.2	0.4	35.0	1.3	0.0	23.1	100.0	517
Urban	76.7	17.1	93.9	157	63.3	0.5	23.1	1.2	0.0	11.9	100.0	147
Rural	54.0	36.7	90.7	408	31.1	0.4	39.7	1.3	0.0	27.5	100.0	370
ICT Islamabad	72.0	10.7	82.7	119	89.3	0.0	5.7	2.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	98
FATA	56.7	38.5	95.2	205	33.4	0.8	34.8	0.4	0.2	30.5	100.0	196
Total[4]	73.6	19.2	92.7	11,869	68.6	1.4	19.5	0.6	0.3	9.5	100.0	11,008
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	67.4	31.8	99.3	1,697	68.5	0.2	11.1	0.9	0.0	19.3	100.0	1,685
Urban	80.5	18.2	98.7	311	80.6	0.1	8.8	0.7	0.0	9.8	100.0	306
Rural	64.5	34.9	99.4	1,386	65.8	0.2	11.7	1.0	0.0	21.4	100.0	1,378
Gilgit Baltistan	77.4	19.2	96.6	974	54.9	0.7	14.8	1.5	0.1	27.9	100.0	941

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent
[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Urban			Rural					
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	11.8	11.5	11.7	14.1	13.9	14.0	13.3	13.0	13.1
5-9	12.3	11.8	12.0	14.7	13.9	14.3	13.8	13.1	13.5
10-14	10.6	11.2	10.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.8	11.8
15-19	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9
20-24	9.9	10.7	10.3	8.3	9.2	8.8	8.9	9.8	9.4
25-29	8.3	8.9	8.6	7.5	8.5	8.0	7.8	8.7	8.2
30-34	7.1	7.2	7.1	5.7	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.4
35-39	6.5	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9
40-44	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0
45-49	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.7
50-54	3.6	4.0	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4
55-59	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
60-64	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4
65-69	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7
70-74	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.4
75-79	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
80 +	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	34.7	34.5	34.6	41.3	39.8	40.5	38.8	37.9	38.4
15-64	61.1	61.7	61.4	53.3	56.5	55.0	56.2	58.4	57.3
65+	4.2	3.7	4.0	5.4	3.6	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	41.2	40.8	41.0	48.0	46.4	47.2	45.5	44.4	44.9
18+	58.8	59.2	59.0	52.0	53.6	52.8	54.5	55.6	55.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	21.3	21.8	21.6	23.5	23.1	23.3	22.7	22.7	22.7
Number of persons	14,278	14,110	28,388	24,179	25,251	49,430	38,457	39,361	77,818

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age18, according to residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	88.4	87.0	87.5
Female	11.6	13.0	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	1.9	1.2	1.5
2	4.9	4.4	4.6
3	8.9	7.3	7.9
4	13.1	12.0	12.4
5	17.4	13.8	15.2
6	15.3	14.8	15.0
7	12.4	12.9	12.7
8	7.7	9.8	9.0
9+	18.4	23.8	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	6.3	6.8	6.6
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18			
Double orphans	0.5	0.3	0.4
Single orphans[1]	5.4	7.1	6.5
Foster children[2]	4.2	5.3	4.9
Foster and/or orphan children	8.8	11.2	10.3
Number of households	4,540	7,329	11,869

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, that is, usual residents. It excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

[1] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

[2] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present, and the mother and/or the father are alive.

Table 2.10 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father		Living with father but not with mother		Not living with either parent				Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Percentage with one or both parents dead[1]	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead				
Age													
0-4	82.9	14.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	1.6	10,337
<2	83.0	15.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	0.9	4,061
2-4	82.8	14.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	2.0	6,276
5-9	81.7	13.3	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	3.5	10,500
10-14	81.1	9.9	4.7	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.1	7.1	9,172
15-17	75.7	7.9	7.1	0.9	2.8	4.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	5.5	11.3	5,120
Sex													
Male	81.3	11.8	3.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.6	5.1	17,584
Female	80.7	12.2	2.9	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.4	4.9	17,545
Residence													
Urban	84.5	8.8	3.0	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.1	4.5	11,685
Rural	79.3	13.6	3.2	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.0	5.3	23,445
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	82.2	9.0	4.0	0.4	2.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.8	7.0	8,195
Second	80.2	12.5	3.6	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.3	5.2	7,442
Middle	79.6	14.6	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.9	3.9	7,229
Fourth	79.7	13.3	3.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	2.2	4.7	6,442
Highest	83.7	11.0	2.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.0	3.6	5,821
Region													
Punjab	77.8	14.8	3.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.3	5.3	17,508
Urban	81.4	11.7	3.0	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	2.6	4.3	6,016
Rural	75.8	16.5	3.5	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.2	5.8	11,492
Sindh	87.6	5.4	3.2	0.3	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	1.8	5.2	8,299
Urban	88.0	5.3	3.2	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.6	4.9	3,808
Rural	87.3	5.5	3.2	0.3	1.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	2.0	5.4	4,491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	77.7	16.2	2.9	0.3	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.6	4.4	5,798
Urban	86.6	9.2	2.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.4	3.0	1,020
Rural	75.8	17.7	3.1	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	4.8	4,778
Balochistan	91.7	2.0	2.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	1.8	4.4	2,375
Urban	88.7	3.4	3.7	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	2.0	6.2	661
Rural	92.9	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1.8	3.7	1,714
ICT Islamabad	86.4	7.1	2.2	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	2.6	4.0	254
FATA	75.0	20.1	3.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.4	3.7	896
Total <15 [2]	81.9	12.7	2.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.4	3.9	30,009
Total <18 [2]	81.0	12.0	3.1	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.0	5.0	35,130
Azad Jammu and Kashmir													
Total <15	64.7	30.5	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.1	3.3	3,955
Total <18	65.1	28.6	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	2.8	4.1	4,655
Gilgit Baltistan													
Total <15	79.4	15.9	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.5	3.0	3,345
Total <18	79.1	14.7	1.9	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	2.3	3.6	3,900

Table 2.11 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:		Total percentage of children whose births are registered	Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate		
Age				
<2	33.9	5.0	38.9	4,061
2-4	37.5	6.8	44.3	6,276
Sex				
Male	36.3	6.2	42.5	5,128
Female	35.9	6.0	41.9	5,209
Residence				
Urban	53.5	6.7	60.3	3,333
Rural	27.8	5.8	33.6	7,004
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.3	3.0	9.3	2,369
Second	19.1	8.1	27.3	2,027
Middle	37.3	6.9	44.2	2,130
Fourth	55.3	8.2	63.4	1,981
Highest	71.4	4.6	76.0	1,830
Region				
Punjab	52.9	5.0	57.8	5,362
Urban	65.2	5.2	70.5	1,756
Rural	46.9	4.8	51.7	3,606
Sindh	24.0	3.6	27.6	2,409
Urban	48.4	5.4	53.8	1,062
Rural	4.8	2.1	6.9	1,347
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11.2	7.6	18.8	1,652
Urban	18.8	11.6	30.4	291
Rural	9.6	6.7	16.3	1,362
Balochistan	12.7	24.9	37.6	574
Urban	24.7	21.3	46.0	173
Rural	7.5	26.5	34.0	401
ICT Islamabad	71.3	11.1	82.4	78
FATA	1.9	0.2	2.2	262
Total[1]	36.1	6.1	42.2	10,337
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	21.6	7.4	29.0	1,364
Urban	32.9	3.9	36.8	207
Rural	19.6	8.0	27.6	1,158
Gilgit Baltistan	16.7	10.4	27.1	1,102

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 2.12 Registration with NADRA

Percentage of de jure household population registered with NADRA, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among those under age 18		Among those age 18 or above	
	Percentage with Bay Form	Number	Percentage with CNIC	Number
Sex				
Male	34.9	17,584	91.3	21,067
Female	34.0	17,545	76.2	22,140
Residence				
Urban	48.8	11,685	86.1	16,893
Rural	27.4	23,445	82.0	26,315
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.5	8,195	76.8	7,475
Second	24.3	7,442	80.1	8,218
Middle	36.6	7,229	82.2	8,442
Fourth	50.1	6,442	85.1	9,226
Highest	62.8	5,821	91.6	9,847
Region				
Punjab	44.1	17,508	84.5	23,174
Urban	54.0	6,016	87.3	8,898
Rural	38.8	11,492	82.8	14,276
Sindh	23.6	8,299	81.4	10,417
Urban	42.5	3,808	83.9	5,784
Rural	7.5	4,491	78.2	4,634
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.8	5,798	84.3	6,097
Urban	39.1	1,020	86.7	1,276
Rural	18.2	4,778	83.7	4,821
Balochistan	39.7	2,375	82.0	2,319
Urban	48.4	661	86.8	671
Rural	36.3	1,714	80.0	1,649
ICT Islamabad	78.6	254	92.6	426
FATA	3.9	896	79.5	774
Total[1]	34.5	35,130	83.6	43,207
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	51.0	4,655	89.2	5,895
Urban	56.1	724	92.0	1,091
Rural	50.1	3,932	88.6	4,804
Gilgit Baltistan	36.8	3,900	86.3	3,621

Note: Excludes cases with age not known or missing.
NADRA = National Database and Registration Authority
CNIC = computerised national identity card
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 2.13.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 5 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Primary[1]	Middle[2]	Secondary[3]	Higher[4]	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
5-9	70.0	29.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,160	0.0
10-14	26.8	52.6	19.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,633	2.8
15-19	30.8	17.7	19.3	20.3	11.9	0.0	100.0	4,284	5.4
20-24	33.9	15.1	10.5	14.5	26.0	0.0	100.0	3,847	5.9
25-29	39.4	14.6	11.0	13.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	3,415	4.6
30-34	44.9	16.0	9.9	12.0	17.2	0.0	100.0	2,600	3.9
35-39	48.6	15.8	8.1	13.6	13.8	0.1	100.0	2,359	1.7
40-44	59.7	14.4	7.2	7.8	11.0	0.0	100.0	1,544	0.0
45-49	65.2	13.6	6.1	5.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	1,346	0.0
50-54	73.9	10.6	4.2	5.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,421	0.0
55-59	77.6	10.4	3.0	4.2	4.9	0.0	100.0	1,298	0.0
60-64	79.6	8.4	3.2	4.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	876	0.0
65+	87.3	5.6	2.9	2.3	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,449	0.0
Residence									
Urban	32.5	21.7	12.8	14.5	18.5	0.0	100.0	12,483	4.5
Rural	59.3	21.7	7.9	5.5	5.5	0.1	100.0	21,748	0.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	84.2	12.8	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,557	0.0
Second	64.7	24.5	5.9	3.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	6,823	0.0
Middle	48.4	27.3	12.4	7.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	6,846	0.4
Fourth	32.6	25.3	14.7	14.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	6,919	4.3
Highest	20.5	18.5	12.9	17.5	30.7	0.0	100.0	7,086	7.8
Region									
Punjab	40.5	24.7	11.9	10.4	12.5	0.0	100.0	18,055	2.6
Urban	28.0	22.5	14.0	15.2	20.3	0.0	100.0	6,542	4.9
Rural	47.6	26.0	10.7	7.6	8.0	0.0	100.0	11,513	0.6
Sindh	54.4	19.0	7.7	9.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	7,951	0.0
Urban	33.5	21.4	12.1	15.3	17.6	0.0	100.0	4,177	4.4
Rural	77.4	16.3	2.8	2.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	3,774	0.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61.2	19.5	7.6	5.4	6.2	0.1	100.0	5,216	0.0
Urban	41.1	21.2	11.4	10.7	15.5	0.2	100.0	1,008	2.5
Rural	66.0	19.1	6.7	4.2	3.9	0.1	100.0	4,208	0.0
Balochistan	71.9	15.2	5.5	4.0	3.3	0.1	100.0	2,000	0.0
Urban	61.5	16.5	7.0	6.7	8.1	0.3	100.0	568	0.0
Rural	76.1	14.7	4.9	2.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,433	0.0
ICT Islamabad	28.2	21.9	10.5	13.3	25.9	0.3	100.0	291	5.0
FATA	85.2	10.9	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	718	0.0
Total[5]	49.5	21.7	9.7	8.8	10.3	0.1	100.0	34,231	0.1
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	36.9	23.3	13.8	12.4	13.5	0.0	100.0	5,013	3.7
Urban	25.2	21.3	13.8	16.1	23.5	0.0	100.0	859	6.2
Rural	39.4	23.8	13.8	11.7	11.4	0.0	100.0	4,155	3.0
Gilgit Baltistan	33.4	26.4	16.0	11.5	12.7	0.1	100.0	2,944	3.7

[1] Primary refers to completing classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to completing classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to completing classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to completing class 11 and above.
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 1 case with missing information on age.

Table 2.13.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 5 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	No education	Primary[1]	Middle[2]	Secondary[3]	Higher[4]	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
5-9	68.3	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,308	0.0
10-14	17.2	61.8	19.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,520	3.0
15-19	17.9	17.9	29.1	24.8	10.3	0.0	100.0	4,202	7.1
20-24	21.8	15.1	16.6	19.3	27.2	0.0	100.0	3,430	7.7
25-29	24.6	16.7	15.5	17.1	26.0	0.0	100.0	2,986	7.4
30-34	25.5	16.1	16.5	20.9	21.0	0.0	100.0	2,379	7.2
35-39	26.1	18.1	15.6	21.8	18.4	0.0	100.0	2,193	7.1
40-44	29.7	14.7	11.7	22.4	21.5	0.0	100.0	1,574	7.2
45-49	34.5	14.9	12.2	16.8	21.6	0.0	100.0	1,541	5.4
50-54	38.7	17.1	11.4	16.1	16.7	0.0	100.0	1,217	4.5
55-59	43.6	16.7	12.7	16.3	10.6	0.0	100.0	1,103	4.1
60-64	48.4	16.0	9.8	14.8	11.1	0.0	100.0	991	1.7
65+	57.4	15.5	7.2	9.5	10.4	0.0	100.0	1,909	0.0
Residence									
Urban	22.7	22.9	15.8	17.5	21.1	0.1	100.0	12,595	6.4
Rural	40.9	26.2	13.4	11.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	20,760	2.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	62.6	24.9	7.0	3.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	6,549	0.0
Second	42.9	29.4	13.0	9.8	4.9	0.1	100.0	6,734	1.5
Middle	31.0	29.0	17.3	13.8	8.8	0.1	100.0	6,614	4.0
Fourth	21.7	24.1	19.9	19.4	14.9	0.0	100.0	6,721	6.1
Highest	12.6	17.3	14.2	21.3	34.5	0.1	100.0	6,737	9.1
Region									
Punjab	29.2	26.0	16.6	15.8	12.4	0.0	100.0	17,233	4.4
Urban	19.8	24.1	17.7	19.1	19.4	0.0	100.0	6,531	6.9
Rural	34.9	27.2	16.0	13.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	10,701	3.5
Sindh	38.4	23.6	10.8	11.4	15.6	0.1	100.0	8,168	3.3
Urban	24.2	22.0	13.6	16.2	23.8	0.2	100.0	4,300	6.3
Rural	54.3	25.5	7.7	6.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	3,868	0.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35.7	25.1	14.4	12.2	12.5	0.1	100.0	4,907	3.1
Urban	23.5	21.7	16.6	16.4	21.8	0.0	100.0	984	6.1
Rural	38.7	25.9	13.9	11.1	10.2	0.2	100.0	3,923	2.5
Balochistan	52.0	20.4	8.7	9.4	9.3	0.1	100.0	2,074	0.0
Urban	43.2	18.9	10.1	11.6	16.0	0.2	100.0	579	1.8
Rural	55.5	21.0	8.2	8.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,495	0.0
ICT Islamabad	16.4	21.1	14.3	18.4	29.6	0.2	100.0	302	7.8
FATA	42.8	27.8	12.9	9.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	671	1.3
Total[5]	34.0	24.9	14.3	13.7	13.0	0.1	100.0	33,355	4.0
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	22.9	23.2	19.8	20.5	13.5	0.1	100.0	4,161	5.8
Urban	15.7	21.5	18.8	22.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	744	7.5
Rural	24.5	23.6	20.1	20.1	11.7	0.1	100.0	3,418	5.4
Gilgit Baltistan	33.4	26.4	16.0	11.5	12.7	0.1	100.0	2,944	3.7

[1] Primary refers to completing classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to completing classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to completing classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to completing class 11 and above.
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes three cases with missing information on age.

Table 2.14 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
				PRIMARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	68.4	66.4	67.4	0.97	98.8	95.4	97.1	0.97
Rural	58.0	50.3	54.2	0.87	90.3	73.6	82.0	0.81
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.3	30.2	36.3	0.71	70.4	44.8	57.7	0.64
Second	57.9	52.6	55.4	0.91	92.3	84.1	88.5	0.91
Middle	67.7	63.9	65.8	0.94	104.3	93.3	98.7	0.89
Fourth	74.9	69.6	72.3	0.93	106.8	98.1	102.6	0.92
Highest	74.7	72.6	73.6	0.97	101.3	96.8	99.0	0.96
Region								
Punjab	65.8	63.1	64.4	0.96	94.3	89.2	91.7	0.95
Urban	71.7	68.9	70.3	0.96	97.9	95.3	96.6	0.97
Rural	62.6	60.2	61.4	0.96	92.3	86.2	89.2	0.93
Sindh	57.4	53.3	55.4	0.93	90.6	79.2	85.1	0.87
Urban	67.4	69.2	68.3	1.03	102.9	104.0	103.4	1.01
Rural	49.1	40.5	44.9	0.82	80.5	59.2	70.1	0.74
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	63.4	49.2	56.6	0.78	101.2	75.1	88.6	0.74
Urban	67.6	58.8	63.2	0.87	104.9	89.6	97.3	0.85
Rural	62.6	47.2	55.2	0.75	100.4	72.1	86.9	0.72
Balochistan	44.2	32.8	38.7	0.74	71.5	52.1	62.2	0.73
Urban	46.7	40.0	43.5	0.86	76.7	61.2	69.2	0.80
Rural	43.4	30.4	37.1	0.70	69.8	49.0	59.8	0.70
ICT Islamabad	73.3	75.0	74.1	1.02	103.3	96.3	99.8	0.93
FATA	54.1	25.9	40.1	0.48	105.9	40.0	73.3	0.38
Total[4]	61.4	55.4	58.5	0.90	93.1	80.6	86.9	0.87
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	70.0	71.4	70.7	1.02	99.0	105.7	102.3	1.07
Urban	73.9	75.6	74.7	1.02	97.0	110.2	102.9	1.14
Rural	69.2	70.6	69.9	1.02	99.4	104.9	102.2	1.06
Gilgit Baltistan	58.8	57.8	58.3	0.98	97.6	92.5	95.1	0.95
				MIDDLE/SECONDARY SCHOOL				
Residence								
Urban	47.9	49.8	48.9	1.04	76.4	70.8	73.6	0.93
Rural	35.7	28.3	32.0	0.79	56.4	38.1	47.2	0.68
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	20.5	8.3	14.4	0.40	35.1	10.1	22.7	0.29
Second	33.5	22.0	27.7	0.66	55.3	29.6	42.3	0.54
Middle	40.6	38.3	39.5	0.94	63.0	53.8	58.5	0.85
Fourth	48.0	55.7	51.9	1.16	78.6	79.3	79.0	1.01
Highest	66.2	66.3	66.3	1.00	97.2	91.0	94.0	0.94
Region								
Punjab	43.5	46.7	45.1	1.07	66.2	62.8	64.5	0.95
Urban	52.1	57.7	54.9	1.11	82.8	80.5	81.7	0.97
Rural	38.8	41.0	40.0	1.06	57.3	53.7	55.5	0.94
Sindh	35.0	26.2	30.5	0.75	57.3	37.4	47.2	0.65
Urban	43.5	43.1	43.3	0.99	69.0	62.6	65.7	0.91
Rural	27.3	10.5	18.9	0.38	46.9	13.9	30.4	0.30
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43.0	26.2	34.9	0.61	68.6	37.1	53.5	0.54
Urban	52.4	45.6	49.1	0.87	78.8	64.0	71.7	0.81
Rural	40.8	21.8	31.7	0.53	66.3	31.1	49.3	0.47
Balochistan	27.4	20.7	23.9	0.75	49.2	33.0	40.8	0.67
Urban	30.2	28.6	29.5	0.95	58.6	45.3	52.1	0.77
Rural	26.2	17.8	21.7	0.68	45.2	28.5	36.3	0.63
ICT Islamabad	56.0	63.0	59.3	1.13	88.8	88.3	88.5	0.99
FATA	27.3	6.5	17.9	0.24	54.7	12.3	35.6	0.22
Total[4]	39.9	35.6	37.7	0.89	63.2	49.1	56.1	0.78
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	61.2	56.5	58.7	0.92	89.7	77.5	83.3	0.86
Urban	64.3	66.7	65.6	1.04	94.1	89.9	91.9	0.96
Rural	60.7	54.6	57.5	0.90	88.9	75.2	81.8	0.85
Gilgit Baltistan	54.9	43.4	49.1	0.79	91.0	72.1	81.4	0.79

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (5-9 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for middle/secondary school is the percentage of the middle/secondary-school age (10-14 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for middle/secondary school is the total number of middle/secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official middle/secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0

[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for middle/secondary school is the ratio of the middle/secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 2.15 Reasons for children dropping out of school

Percent distribution of the de facto household members age 5-24 who dropped out of school by the main reason for not attending school, according to sex and residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Urban		Rural		Total	
Main reason	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Reasons for not attending school						
School too far	0.2	2.1	2.7	13.5	1.8	9.1
Transport not available	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8
Further education not necessary	8.9	20.7	6.6	16.6	7.5	18.2
Required for household/farm	2.5	4.3	8.7	9.2	6.3	7.3
Got married	0.7	22.3	1.3	15.9	1.0	18.4
Costs too much	11.9	15.9	10.1	11.6	10.8	13.2
Not interested in studies	28.7	16.2	33.8	17.1	31.9	16.8
Repeated failures	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.9
Did not get admission	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Not safe	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.9
Need to earn	36.1	4.1	25.1	0.7	29.4	2.0
Other	8.3	11.1	7.4	10.0	7.8	10.5
Don't know/missing	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,451	1,541	2,339	2,452	3,790	3,994

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Marital status:*** 96% of ever-married women and 98% of ever-married men are currently married, while 4% of women and 2% of men are divorced, separated, or widowed.
- ***Education:*** Ever-married men are more likely than ever-married women to have secondary or higher education (39% versus 25%).
- ***Exposure to media:*** Television is the most commonly accessed form of media among both women (51%) and men (55%). Men also are more likely than women to be exposed to the radio and newspapers. Among internet users, however, 60% of women and 53% of men reported daily use in the past 12 months.
- ***Employment:*** 17% of women and 96% of men are currently employed.
- ***Occupation:*** Women are more likely to be employed in agriculture than men (32% and 21%, respectively). About a quarter of women (24%) who are involved in agriculture do not receive any payment for their work.
- ***Health insurance:*** Women are less likely than men to have health insurance. Overall, 8% of women and 9% of men benefit from the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP).
- ***Tobacco use:*** More men than women smoke and use other types of tobacco. While 23% of men use a form of tobacco; only 5% of women do.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, place of residence, marital status, employment, and wealth status. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2017-18 PDHS interviewed 12,364 ever-married women and 3,145 ever-married men age 15-49 in the country, 1,720 ever-married women and 336 ever-married men in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and 984 ever-married women and 210 ever-married men in Gilgit Baltistan (**Tables 3.1.1, 3.1.2**, and **3.1.3**). **Table 3.1.1** indicates that the percentage of ever-married women rises with age until age group 25-29, after which it declines. Among ever-married men, the percentage peaks at age group 35-39. This reflects the occurrence of later marriages among men. Forty-one percent of ever-married women and 29% of ever-married men are under age 30. As expected, almost all ever-married women (96%) and ever-married men (98%) are currently married, while 4% of ever-married women and 2% of ever-married men are divorced, separated, or widowed. More than 6 in 10 ever-married women (63%) and men (60%) live in rural areas. Nearly half of the ever-married women (49%) and one-fourth (25%) of ever-married men are uneducated.

Table 3.1.2 shows that Azad Jammu and Kashmir is predominantly rural with 83% of ever-married women and 81% of ever-married men residing in the rural areas. Thirty-three percent of ever-married women have no education compared with only 10% of ever-married men.

Gilgit Baltistan is also predominantly rural with 83% of ever-married women and 80% of ever-married men living in the rural areas (**Table 3.1.3**). More than half of the ever-married women have no education (54%) compared with only 23% of ever-married men having no education.

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate if they could read all or part of the sentence.

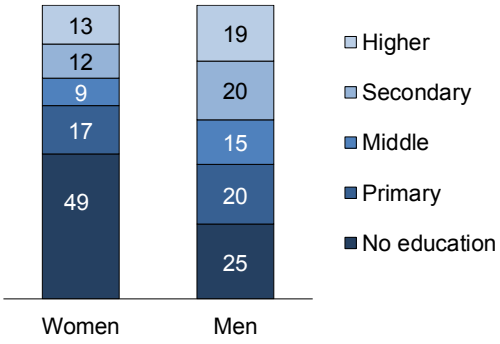
Sample: Ever married women and men age 15-49

Men are more likely than women to have secondary or higher education (39% and 25%, respectively) (**Figure 3.1**, **Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**). Half of women and one-fourth of men have no education. Seventy percent of men are literate, as compared with 50% of women (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**)

Trends: The median number of years of schooling among respondents age 15-49 has increased slightly since the 2012-13 PDHS, from zero to 1.0 among ever-married women and from 5.0 to 7.0 among ever-married men. The literacy rate among married women in 2017-18 is 6 percentage points higher than the rate reported in 2012-13 (44%).

***Figure 3.1* Education of survey respondents**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed



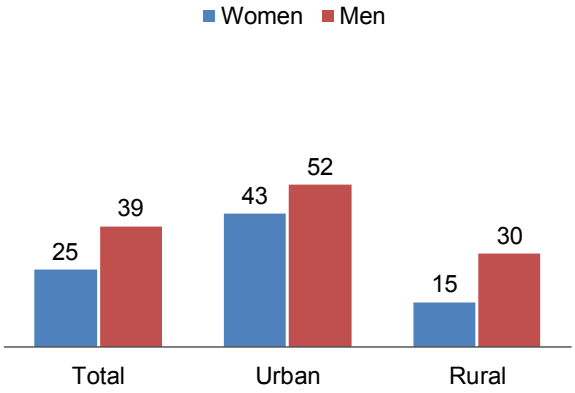
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women and men (43% and 52%, respectively) are more likely to have completed secondary or higher education than their rural counterparts (15% and 30%, respectively) (**Figure 3.2**, **Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).
- The proportions of women and men with secondary or higher education are highest among those in the highest wealth quintile (65% and 72% respectively) (**Tables 3.2.1** and **3.2.2**).
- By region, women in FATA are least likely to have completed secondary or higher education (3%) compared with women in ICT Islamabad (50%) (**Table 3.2.1**).
- Women from FATA are least likely to be literate (9%) followed by Balochistan (16%) (**Table 3.3.1**). Similarly, men in Balochistan (55%) are comparatively less literate than men in other regions (**Table 3.3.2**).

***Figure 3.2* Secondary education by residence**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with secondary education complete or higher



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

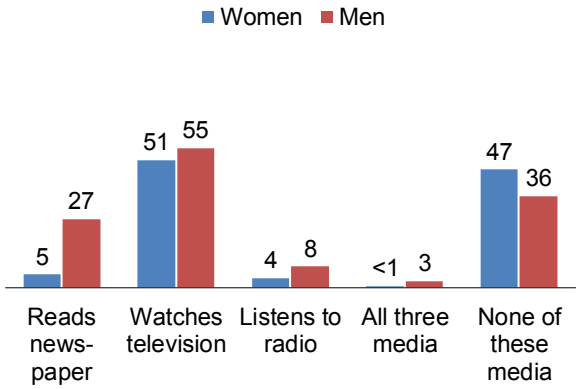
Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

Television is the most commonly accessed form of media among both women (51%) and men (55%). Men are more likely than women to be exposed to the other two forms of media: 27% of men and 5% of women read a newspaper, while 8% of men and 4% of women listen to the radio (**Figure 3.3**, **Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**). Forty-seven percent of women and 36% of men have no access to any of the three media.

Trends: Women have been getting more access to media in the last 5 years, so the proportion of ever-married women having no access to any of the three media declined from 51% in 2012-13 to 47% in 2017-18.

Figure 3.3 **Exposure to mass media**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Overall, 12% of women and 28% of men age 15-49 reported having used the internet in the past 12 months. Among those who had used the internet in the past 12 months, more than half of women and men tended to use it on a daily basis during the past month (60% and 53%, respectively) (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men residing in urban areas are more exposed to mass media, particularly television (71% and 68%, respectively).
- Rural women are more likely than their urban counterparts (58% and 27%, respectively) to have no access to the three media (newspaper, television, and radio). The pattern is similar among men (45% versus 24%) (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Exposure to mass media increases with increasing educational attainment and wealth (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Among regions, ever-married women from ICT Islamabad are more likely to watch television (78%) as compared with women in FATA (6%). A similar pattern is found among ever-married men.
- Internet use is least common among those living in rural areas, those who are not educated, and those in the lowest wealth quintile (**Tables 3.5.1** and **3.5.2**).
- Internet use in the past 12 months is relatively higher in urban areas (22% of women and 40% of men) than in rural areas (7% of women and 21% of men).

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49

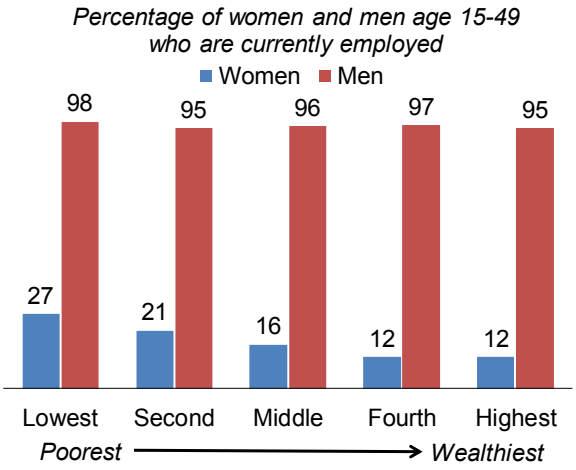
More women than men were unemployed in the past 12 months (80% versus 2%). Seventeen percent of women and 96% of men reported current employment (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**).

Trends: Current employment among men has remained stagnant in the past 5 years (96%). Among women, current employment has declined from 27% in 2012-13 to 17% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women and men (age 20-24) are less likely to be employed (12% and 95%, respectively) than older women and men (**Tables 3.6.1** and **3.6.2**).
- Eighteen percent of women and 93% of men who have higher education are currently employed, while 21% of women and 96% of men who have no education are employed.
- Among regions, FATA has <1% of ever-married women who are currently employed while Sindh has 21% and Punjab has 20% (**Table 3.6.1**).
- Women in the fourth and highest wealth quintile (12% each) are less likely to be employed than their counterparts in the lowest wealth quintile (27%) (**Figure 3.4** and **Table 3.6.1**).

Figure 3.4 **Employment status by wealth**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorised as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales and services, skilled manual, unskilled manual, domestic service, agriculture, and other

Sample: Ever-married women and men age 15-49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

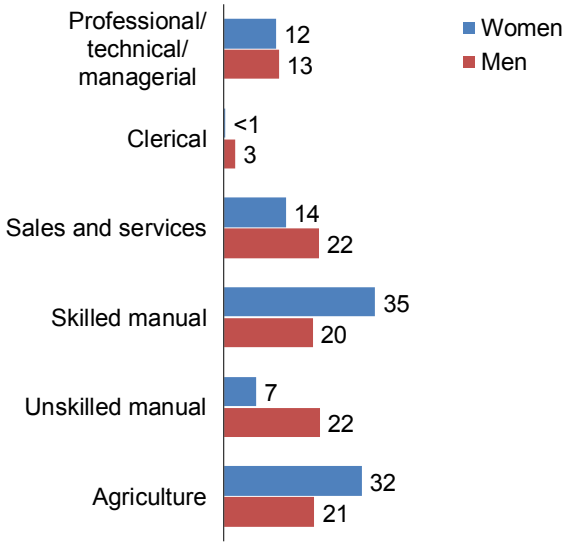
Women are far more likely to be employed in agriculture than men (32% versus 21%) (**Figure 3.5**, **Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**). Women are slightly less likely than men to be employed in professional/technical/ managerial occupations (12% versus 13%), as well as clerical services (less than 1% versus 3%), sales and services (14% versus 22%), and unskilled manual labour (7% versus 22%). Women are more likely to be involved in skilled manual labour than men (35% versus 20%).

Twenty-four percent of women who were employed in agriculture in the past 12 months did not receive any payment for their work (**Table 3.8**).

Trends: Involvement in agricultural work has decreased among women over the past 5 years, from 37% in 2012-13 to 32% in 2017-18. In contrast, involvement in professional/technical/managerial work has increased, from 8% to 12% among ever-married women and from 8% to 13% among ever-married men.

***Figure 3.5* Occupation**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are more likely to be involved in skilled manual work (43%) and in professional/technical/managerial occupations (25%), while rural women are more likely to be involved in agriculture (44%) (**Tables 3.7.1** and **3.7.2**).
- Among the employed, the percentage employed in agriculture falls with each increase in the wealth quintile, from 54% of women and 50% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 3% of women and 5% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

3.6 Health Insurance Coverage and Safety Net

The overall objective of insurance coverage is to promote equitable access to sustainable quality health care, increase financial protection, and enhance social inclusion for the majority of people.

Overall, **Tables 3.9.1** and **3.9.2** show that women are less likely than men to have any type of health insurance in Pakistan (1% versus 4%, respectively). Women and men with higher education are more likely to have any type of health insurance as compared with the rest of the women and men (3% and 10%, respectively).

Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is the largest social safety net programme in Pakistan. Currently 5.4 million women beneficiaries are covered by this programme through an unconditional cash grant (UCT) (Memon 2017).

Overall, 8% of women and 9% men are receiving benefits from the BISP. The majority of the beneficiaries belong to the lowest and second wealth quintile (30% of women and 32% of men). Rural women and men (11% each) are more likely to have benefited from the programme than urban women and men (3% and 5%, respectively). Among the regions, the coverage is higher in Sindh (13% of women and 17% of men), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (13% of women and 16% of men), FATA (13% of women and 11% of men), and Gilgit Baltistan (12% of women and 17% of men) (**Table 3.10**).

3.7 TOBACCO USE

Men are more likely than women to use tobacco. Twenty-three percent of men use any type of tobacco, as compared with 5% of women. Among those who smoke other tobacco products, cigarettes are most common (22% of men and 3% of women) (**Tables 3.11.1** and **3.11.2**). While almost 77% of men are non-smokers, 20% smoke on a daily basis and 3% smoke occasionally. Among those who smoke cigarettes daily, 48% of women (data not shown) and 17% of men smoke fewer than five cigarettes a day (**Table 3.12**).

Trends: Use of cigarettes has decreased slightly during the past 5 years among ever-married men, from 28% to 22%. Among ever-married women it has increased from 1% in 2012-13 to 3% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men, the prevalence of cigarette smoking rises consistently with age, from 13% among those age 20-24 to 31% among those age 45-49 (**Table 3.11.2**).
- Cigarette smoking decreases with education attainment: 4% of women and 23% of men with no education smoke cigarettes, as compared with 3% of women and 16% of men with higher education (**Tables 3.11.1** and **3.11.2**).
- Sindh and Balochistan have more women who use cigarettes (6% each), while Balochistan has the highest proportion of women who use other types of tobacco too (13%). Among men, Azad Jammu and Kashmir have the highest proportion using cigarettes (31%).
- Use of any type of smokeless tobacco is much higher among men (15%) than among women (3%) (**Table 3.13**).

3.8 KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING TUBERCULOSIS

Ninety-one percent of women and 96% of men age 15-49 have heard of tuberculosis (TB). Among those who report having heard of tuberculosis, 55% of women and 53% of men know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. (**Tables 3.14.1** and **3.14.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (49%) are less likely than women in urban areas (66%) to correctly report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing (**Table 3.14.1**).
- The percentage of women and men who correctly report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing increases remarkably with increasing wealth; 36% of women and 34% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have correct knowledge regarding the spread of TB, compared with 74% of women and 68% of men in the highest quintile.

3.9 KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING HEPATITIS

Eighty-eight percent of women and 94% of men age 15-49 have heard of hepatitis B or C. Among those who reported having heard of hepatitis, 18% of women and 34% of men mentioned that avoiding contaminated food/water will prevent them from getting, hepatitis; 13% of women and 23% of men mentioned that using a disposable syringe will help prevent hepatitis (**Tables 3.15.1** and **3.15.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in rural areas (87%) are less likely than women in urban areas (91%) to have heard of hepatitis B or C (**Tables 3.15.1** and **3.15.2**).

- The percentage of women and men who have heard of hepatitis increases remarkably with increasing wealth; 81% of women and 89% of men in the lowest wealth quintile have heard of hepatitis B or C, compared with 95% of women and 97% of men in the highest quintile.

List of Tables

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.1.2 Background characteristics of respondents (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)**
- **Table 3.1.3 Background characteristics of respondents (Gilgit Baltistan)**
- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men**
- **Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men**
- **Table 3.10 Benefit from Benazir Income Support Programme**
- **Table 3.11.1 Tobacco smoking: Women**
- **Table 3.11.2 Tobacco smoking: Men**
- **Table 3.12 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily by men**
- **Table 3.13 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use**
- **Table 3.14.1 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Women**
- **Table 3.14.2 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Men**
- **Table 3.15.1 Knowledge concerning hepatitis: Women**
- **Table 3.15.2 Knowledge concerning hepatitis: Men**

Table 3.1.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	4.8	600	661	1.3	40	48
20-24	15.3	1,889	1,861	8.4	265	268
25-29	20.6	2,548	2,591	19.3	607	582
30-34	19.5	2,413	2,310	19.2	603	651
35-39	17.5	2,163	2,213	19.6	617	633
40-44	11.6	1,437	1,468	16.0	502	482
45-49	10.6	1,316	1,260	16.2	511	481
Marital status						
Married	95.7	11,831	11,902	98.1	3,084	3,091
Divorced/separated	1.6	203	157	1.4	43	34
Widowed	2.7	330	305	0.6	18	20
Residence						
Urban	36.8	4,550	6,098	40.2	1,264	1,640
Rural	63.2	7,814	6,266	59.8	1,881	1,505
Education						
No education	49.2	6,080	6,682	25.4	800	800
Primary[1]	16.5	2,037	1,693	20.3	640	545
Middle[2]	9.4	1,160	980	15.2	478	440
Secondary[3]	11.8	1,463	1,327	20.1	633	634
Higher[4]	13.1	1,624	1,682	18.9	594	726
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.3	2,258	2,406	17.6	554	579
Second	19.7	2,430	2,451	19.5	613	647
Middle	20.3	2,504	2,310	19.7	619	570
Fourth	21.0	2,594	2,441	21.6	680	656
Highest	20.9	2,579	2,756	21.6	680	693
Region						
Punjab	53.6	6,630	3,400	52.7	1,657	853
Sindh	23.1	2,850	2,739	24.9	784	778
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15.4	1,901	2,378	13.9	438	505
Balochistan	5.2	642	1,724	5.9	185	522
ICT Islamabad	0.9	107	1,111	1.0	32	265
FATA	1.9	234	1,012	1.5	49	222
Total	100.0	12,364	12,364	100.0	3,145	3,145

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Primary refers to classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to class 11 and above.

Table 3.1.2 Background characteristics of respondents (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	1.8	31	30	0.0	0	0
20-24	13.5	232	207	5.7	19	15
25-29	21.1	363	361	16.2	54	45
30-34	20.4	350	362	20.3	68	69
35-39	19.1	329	338	19.3	65	66
40-44	12.0	206	219	15.1	51	59
45-49	12.1	208	203	23.4	79	82
Marital status						
Married	95.8	1,648	1,643	97.7	328	327
Divorced/separated	2.1	36	38	1.7	6	6
Widowed	2.1	35	39	0.5	2	3
Residence						
Urban	17.0	292	846	19.3	65	172
Rural	83.0	1,428	874	80.7	271	164
Education						
No education	33.1	569	480	10.4	35	34
Primary[1]	18.0	310	302	13.7	46	46
Middle[2]	16.1	276	265	22.7	76	76
Secondary[3]	17.1	294	328	34.9	117	105
Higher[4]	15.7	270	345	18.3	61	75
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.2	209	173	10.4	35	30
Second	27.2	468	424	24.1	81	82
Middle	27.9	480	487	32.4	109	99
Fourth	18.8	324	354	13.9	47	55
Highest	13.9	239	282	19.1	64	70
Total	100.0	1,720	1,720	100.0	336	336

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended.
[1] Primary refers to classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to class 11 and above.

Table 3.1.3 Background characteristics of respondents (Gilgit Baltistan)

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	3.7	37	37	0.5	1	1
20-24	13.7	135	152	4.5	9	10
25-29	21.7	214	194	20.5	43	45
30-34	19.8	195	181	23.9	50	45
35-39	18.7	184	187	18.9	40	37
40-44	12.3	121	134	16.6	35	39
45-49	9.9	97	99	15.1	32	33
Marital status						
Married	97.4	958	957	100.0	210	210
Divorced/separated	0.9	9	6	0.0	0	0
Widowed	1.8	17	21	0.0	0	0
Residence						
Urban	17.0	168	310	19.6	41	72
Rural	83.0	816	674	80.4	169	138
Education						
No education	53.9	530	465	22.8	48	35
Primary[1]	11.1	110	108	19.2	40	37
Middle[2]	8.0	78	81	10.9	23	25
Secondary[3]	13.2	129	151	17.3	36	43
Higher[4]	13.9	137	179	29.8	63	70
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	39.0	383	307	40.2	84	63
Second	38.7	380	365	34.6	73	72
Middle	12.9	127	169	14.9	31	39
Fourth	5.6	55	83	4.4	9	14
Highest	3.9	38	60	5.9	12	22
Total	100.0	984	984	100.0	210	210

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended.
[1] Primary refers to classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to class 11 and above.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling					Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Primary[1]	Middle[2]	Secondary[3]	Higher[4]			
Age								
15-24	46.4	18.4	11.9	13.2	10.0	100.0	2.9	2,489
15-19	54.0	18.5	13.1	10.9	3.6	100.0	0.0	600
20-24	44.0	18.4	11.6	14.0	12.1	100.0	3.8	1,889
25-29	43.8	15.3	10.2	14.2	16.5	100.0	4.1	2,548
30-34	42.4	18.1	10.4	12.5	16.5	100.0	4.2	2,413
35-39	49.4	16.5	8.1	13.4	12.5	100.0	0.8	2,163
40-44	59.8	14.5	6.6	7.7	11.4	100.0	0.0	1,437
45-49	65.1	14.0	6.3	5.4	9.2	100.0	0.0	1,316
Residence								
Urban	27.8	16.6	12.7	19.1	23.9	100.0	7.2	4,550
Rural	61.6	16.4	7.5	7.6	6.9	100.0	0.0	7,814
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	90.0	7.6	1.2	0.9	0.3	100.0	0.0	2,258
Second	74.8	16.9	4.0	3.1	1.2	100.0	0.0	2,430
Middle	50.5	23.0	12.2	9.3	5.1	100.0	0.0	2,504
Fourth	27.0	22.2	15.2	19.8	15.8	100.0	5.3	2,594
Highest	10.3	11.7	13.1	24.1	40.8	100.0	9.6	2,579
Region								
Punjab	38.1	20.7	11.5	14.1	15.5	100.0	4.4	6,630
Urban	19.6	19.3	14.0	20.9	26.2	100.0	7.7	2,402
Rural	48.6	21.6	10.1	10.2	9.5	100.0	1.3	4,228
Sindh	54.7	13.1	7.8	11.1	13.3	100.0	0.0	2,850
Urban	31.4	14.4	12.2	18.8	23.2	100.0	6.8	1,527
Rural	81.5	11.6	2.7	2.4	1.8	100.0	0.0	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	64.2	11.7	7.4	8.6	8.2	100.0	0.0	1,901
Urban	43.7	12.9	10.3	14.9	18.2	100.0	4.2	366
Rural	69.1	11.4	6.7	7.0	5.8	100.0	0.0	1,535
Balochistan	83.7	5.7	3.1	3.9	3.6	100.0	0.0	642
Urban	70.0	8.0	5.6	7.3	9.2	100.0	0.0	188
Rural	89.4	4.8	2.1	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.0	454
ICT Islamabad	25.0	16.7	8.4	18.1	31.6	100.0	8.0	107
FATA	90.4	5.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	100.0	0.0	234
Total[5]	49.2	16.5	9.4	11.8	13.1	100.0	1.3	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	33.1	18.0	16.1	17.1	15.7	100.0	4.9	1,720
Urban	15.6	17.5	15.2	23.7	28.0	100.0	8.3	292
Rural	36.7	18.2	16.2	15.7	13.2	100.0	4.6	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	53.9	11.1	8.0	13.2	13.9	100.0	0.0	984

[1] Primary refers to classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to class 11 and above.
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling					Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Primary[1]	Middle[2]	Secondary[3]	Higher[4]			
Age								
15-24	26.7	25.4	18.7	12.8	16.4	100.0	4.9	305
15-19	(25.8)	(24.2)	(16.6)	(20.8)	(12.6)	100.0	(5.0)	40
20-24	26.8	25.6	19.0	11.5	17.0	100.0	4.8	265
25-29	27.4	18.9	18.4	15.5	19.8	100.0	6.3	607
30-34	20.9	19.9	16.1	22.4	20.7	100.0	7.4	603
35-39	19.2	24.7	15.1	24.5	16.4	100.0	7.1	617
40-44	27.4	16.0	13.8	26.1	16.8	100.0	7.2	502
45-49	33.3	18.5	9.8	16.3	22.1	100.0	4.8	511
Residence								
Urban	13.7	18.4	15.7	25.3	27.0	100.0	8.4	1,264
Rural	33.3	21.7	14.9	16.7	13.4	100.0	4.6	1,881
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.3	22.6	8.0	7.1	3.0	100.0	0.0	554
Second	38.6	26.8	10.5	16.8	7.2	100.0	3.9	613
Middle	22.9	24.5	19.5	19.3	13.8	100.0	5.7	619
Fourth	9.7	20.4	21.3	26.4	22.2	100.0	7.9	680
Highest	4.0	8.8	15.3	28.3	43.6	100.0	9.7	680
Region								
Punjab	20.6	22.5	18.9	23.2	14.9	100.0	7.1	1,657
Urban	12.1	21.7	18.4	28.0	19.8	100.0	7.8	660
Rural	26.2	23.0	19.2	20.0	11.6	100.0	5.3	997
Sindh	28.2	19.5	9.2	16.1	27.0	100.0	6.4	784
Urban	13.8	15.5	11.9	22.0	36.8	100.0	9.4	441
Rural	46.7	24.7	5.7	8.4	14.4	100.0	1.9	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31.6	16.5	15.1	16.6	20.2	100.0	5.9	438
Urban	13.7	13.3	17.3	25.1	30.6	100.0	9.0	87
Rural	36.1	17.3	14.5	14.5	17.6	100.0	4.6	350
Balochistan	45.6	14.0	6.8	17.5	16.1	100.0	4.1	185
Urban	33.9	12.0	8.4	20.5	25.2	100.0	7.3	56
Rural	50.7	14.9	6.1	16.1	12.2	100.0	0.0	129
ICT Islamabad	6.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	33.9	100.0	9.1	32
FATA	25.9	23.5	17.3	20.9	12.5	100.0	5.2	49
Total[5]	25.4	20.3	15.2	20.1	18.9	100.0	6.7	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	10.4	13.7	22.7	34.9	18.3	100.0	8.3	336
Urban	9.3	12.8	21.5	27.3	29.1	100.0	8.8	65
Rural	10.7	14.0	23.0	36.7	15.7	100.0	8.2	271
Gilgit Baltistan	22.8	19.2	10.9	17.3	29.8	100.0	7.7	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Primary refers to classes 1-5.
[2] Middle refers to classes 6-8.
[3] Secondary refers to classes 9-10.
[4] Higher refers to class 11 and above.
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Class 10 or higher	No schooling and classes 1-9					Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired			
Age									
15-24	21.2	25.1	6.1	47.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.4	2,489
15-19	12.6	24.1	7.5	55.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.2	600
20-24	23.9	25.5	5.6	45.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	1,889
25-29	29.1	21.7	4.7	44.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	55.5	2,548
30-34	27.5	22.6	6.6	43.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.8	2,413
35-39	24.5	19.9	4.9	50.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.2	2,163
40-44	18.0	18.5	5.3	58.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	41.8	1,437
45-49	13.7	18.3	4.1	64.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	1,316
Residence									
Urban	41.0	24.4	5.5	29.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	70.8	4,550
Rural	13.3	19.9	5.3	61.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.5	7,814
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	1.1	4.9	3.3	90.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.4	2,258
Second	3.8	15.5	5.6	75.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.9	2,430
Middle	12.9	30.2	6.5	50.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	49.6	2,504
Fourth	32.7	32.2	6.7	28.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	71.6	2,594
Highest	62.5	22.6	4.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.6	2,579
Region									
Punjab	27.5	29.5	5.1	37.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.2	6,630
Urban	44.8	30.2	4.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	2,402
Rural	17.8	29.2	5.8	47.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	52.7	4,228
Sindh	23.4	13.2	6.8	56.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	43.5	2,850
Urban	40.2	19.2	7.6	32.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	67.0	1,527
Rural	4.0	6.3	5.9	83.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.3	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.0	14.1	4.7	65.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.8	1,901
Urban	31.8	18.4	5.6	44.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.8	366
Rural	12.3	13.0	4.5	70.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.8	1,535
Balochistan	7.2	4.4	4.2	84.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.9	642
Urban	16.2	6.7	6.2	70.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.1	188
Rural	3.5	3.5	3.4	89.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	454
ICT Islamabad	46.0	21.4	6.4	26.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	73.9	107
FATA	3.0	3.3	2.6	91.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.0	234
Total[2]	23.5	21.5	5.4	49.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.4	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	28.5	29.4	5.9	36.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.8	1,720
Urban	45.4	29.3	7.5	17.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	82.2	292
Rural	25.0	29.4	5.6	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	25.9	9.3	8.6	56.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.8	984

[1] Refers to women who attended class 10 or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Class 10 or higher	No schooling and classes 1-9: Can read a whole sentence	No schooling and classes 1-9: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling and classes 1-9: Cannot read at all	No schooling and classes 1-9: No card with required language	No schooling and classes 1-9: Blind/ visually impaired	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number of men
Age									
15-24	26.4	26.3	15.3	31.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	68.0	305
15-19	(24.1)	(22.4)	(15.1)	(38.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(61.6)	40
20-24	26.8	26.9	15.3	30.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.0	265
25-29	31.6	25.6	11.2	31.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.4	607
30-34	37.7	25.1	10.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.6	603
35-39	35.3	28.1	12.1	24.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.5	617
40-44	38.5	21.7	8.8	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	502
45-49	36.0	16.9	10.3	36.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	63.2	511
Residence									
Urban	47.1	23.5	11.3	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	1,264
Rural	26.6	24.3	11.1	37.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	62.0	1,881
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	8.6	15.6	13.6	62.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.8	554
Second	20.1	20.7	13.4	45.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	54.1	613
Middle	28.8	30.2	13.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.0	619
Fourth	44.0	31.3	9.5	15.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.8	680
Highest	65.7	21.0	7.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	680
Region									
Punjab	32.0	32.5	10.5	24.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	75.0	1,657
Urban	39.7	32.0	11.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	660
Rural	26.9	32.7	10.2	30.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	69.9	997
Sindh	41.7	13.5	12.8	31.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.1	784
Urban	57.5	13.9	11.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.1	441
Rural	21.5	12.9	14.3	51.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.7	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	33.0	17.6	9.6	39.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.2	438
Urban	49.7	17.8	13.6	18.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.1	87
Rural	28.9	17.5	8.6	45.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.0	350
Balochistan	33.1	9.6	12.0	44.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	54.6	185
Urban	45.2	8.0	10.2	36.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.3	56
Rural	27.8	10.3	12.7	48.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	50.8	129
ICT Islamabad	52.4	30.2	5.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	32
FATA	29.4	14.5	20.9	35.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.7	49
Total[2]	34.8	24.0	11.2	29.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.0	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	44.0	29.7	9.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.6	336
Urban	48.8	32.8	5.5	12.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	65
Rural	42.8	29.0	11.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	271
Gilgit Baltistan	45.8	13.7	10.1	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.5	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Refers to men who attended class 10 or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	3.3	38.1	4.5	0.3	58.1	600
20-24	4.7	49.1	4.1	0.8	48.8	1,889
25-29	4.9	52.9	4.1	0.5	44.8	2,548
30-34	5.4	53.1	2.7	0.4	44.5	2,413
35-39	5.2	51.2	3.6	0.3	46.1	2,163
40-44	5.8	52.0	3.7	0.4	45.2	1,437
45-49	5.2	46.7	4.0	0.6	50.5	1,316
Residence						
Urban	8.7	70.7	3.2	0.6	27.2	4,550
Rural	3.0	38.9	4.0	0.4	58.4	7,814
Education						
No education	0.2	31.7	3.7	0.0	66.0	6,080
Primary	4.3	57.5	3.5	0.2	39.5	2,037
Middle	5.7	67.5	4.2	0.5	30.5	1,160
Secondary	9.2	74.4	3.8	1.2	22.8	1,463
Higher	20.0	78.9	3.3	1.7	18.2	1,624
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	14.2	3.4	0.0	83.4	2,258
Second	1.2	32.0	4.1	0.2	64.4	2,430
Middle	2.4	53.3	4.5	0.2	44.2	2,504
Fourth	7.0	69.6	3.1	0.7	28.6	2,594
Highest	13.5	78.2	3.4	1.2	19.5	2,579
Region						
Punjab	5.2	60.3	2.2	0.5	38.4	6,630
Urban	7.7	74.9	2.0	0.5	23.6	2,402
Rural	3.7	52.0	2.3	0.4	46.9	4,228
Sindh	6.6	51.6	3.9	0.6	46.7	2,850
Urban	10.7	71.5	3.7	0.8	26.7	1,527
Rural	1.8	28.5	4.0	0.4	69.8	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.3	26.9	4.4	0.3	69.0	1,901
Urban	7.7	53.6	3.9	0.1	41.9	366
Rural	2.2	20.6	4.5	0.4	75.4	1,535
Balochistan	2.9	28.0	14.4	0.3	59.7	642
Urban	6.9	44.8	11.2	0.8	47.8	188
Rural	1.3	21.1	15.8	0.1	64.6	454
ICT Islamabad	16.1	77.5	6.1	2.4	20.0	107
FATA	0.7	5.6	8.6	0.0	86.8	234
Total[1]	5.1	50.6	3.7	0.5	46.9	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	6.7	51.2	5.3	0.8	45.9	1,720
Urban	9.8	66.6	3.9	0.6	31.6	292
Rural	6.0	48.1	5.6	0.9	48.9	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	3.9	43.5	2.5	0.1	55.5	984

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	(17.6)	(53.0)	(14.1)	(5.1)	(32.8)	40
20-24	19.2	49.9	6.8	0.7	41.1	265
25-29	23.7	54.6	8.7	1.7	37.5	607
30-34	30.2	62.2	8.6	3.5	31.6	603
35-39	29.4	59.6	8.9	3.6	30.7	617
40-44	29.5	49.2	7.6	2.1	40.7	502
45-49	26.8	52.5	8.0	2.9	40.9	511
Residence						
Urban	32.5	68.3	7.8	2.9	24.2	1,264
Rural	23.4	46.8	8.7	2.4	44.5	1,881
Education						
No education	0.8	30.9	7.4	0.0	65.1	800
Primary	16.7	52.6	8.4	1.0	38.2	640
Middle	31.6	66.0	5.8	2.2	24.4	478
Secondary	42.8	63.3	10.3	5.3	24.6	633
Higher	53.3	74.5	9.5	5.4	17.8	594
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.2	18.2	9.2	1.4	71.8	554
Second	14.4	45.7	9.5	1.1	44.5	613
Middle	29.0	62.5	9.4	2.6	27.6	619
Fourth	34.1	68.1	6.2	2.7	26.0	680
Highest	43.4	75.3	7.8	5.0	18.3	680
Region						
Punjab	27.9	65.8	6.0	2.6	28.5	1,657
Urban	30.3	75.2	5.9	2.2	20.2	660
Rural	26.3	59.7	6.0	2.8	34.0	997
Sindh	27.2	49.3	11.4	3.3	39.5	784
Urban	33.6	59.6	10.1	3.8	29.2	441
Rural	19.0	36.0	13.0	2.7	52.7	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.8	38.0	11.7	2.0	49.2	438
Urban	46.4	67.2	10.1	3.8	20.6	87
Rural	23.1	30.8	12.1	1.6	56.4	350
Balochistan	17.8	34.1	5.6	1.3	58.8	185
Urban	25.2	53.5	7.3	2.8	40.6	56
Rural	14.6	25.6	4.8	0.6	66.7	129
ICT Islamabad	42.8	81.8	16.1	7.9	12.7	32
FATA	14.0	18.8	13.9	0.5	66.0	49
Total[1]	27.1	55.4	8.3	2.6	36.3	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	27.8	62.3	9.0	0.7	29.1	336
Urban	44.8	70.1	5.6	0.9	21.7	65
Rural	23.8	60.4	9.8	0.7	30.9	271
Gilgit Baltistan	27.2	57.2	7.9	1.3	37.1	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	6.5	5.7	600	(34.4)	(45.9)	(19.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
20-24	14.6	14.1	1,889	56.3	25.9	14.9	2.3	0.6	100.0	267
25-29	16.1	15.3	2,548	61.2	28.0	9.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	390
30-34	15.1	14.1	2,413	62.4	23.8	10.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	340
35-39	11.2	11.0	2,163	63.3	26.2	10.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	238
40-44	8.5	8.4	1,437	61.6	23.4	14.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	120
45-49	8.1	7.4	1,316	59.7	25.0	14.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	98
Residence										
Urban	22.4	21.5	4,550	62.8	26.1	9.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	980
Rural	6.9	6.5	7,814	55.3	26.4	16.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	507
Education										
No education	1.1	1.0	6,080	49.0	29.1	17.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	59
Primary	6.4	6.1	2,037	50.8	27.8	20.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	124
Middle	11.8	10.8	1,160	55.5	30.3	12.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	125
Secondary	22.4	21.4	1,463	55.6	25.7	17.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	313
Higher	55.3	53.3	1,624	64.8	25.4	8.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	865
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.2	0.2	2,258	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Second	1.6	1.5	2,430	(39.7)	(33.2)	(25.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Middle	4.3	3.8	2,504	44.9	25.3	26.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	94
Fourth	14.3	13.5	2,594	56.2	26.2	15.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	350
Highest	40.3	38.8	2,579	64.1	25.9	8.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,001
Region										
Punjab	15.7	15.2	6,630	58.1	27.4	12.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,009
Urban	25.9	25.3	2,402	59.1	29.2	9.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	608
Rural	9.9	9.5	4,228	56.4	24.7	17.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	401
Sindh	11.7	11.0	2,850	69.1	21.5	8.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	313
Urban	20.5	19.2	1,527	72.0	19.0	7.6	0.7	0.6	100.0	294
Rural	1.5	1.5	1,323	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6.8	6.0	1,901	53.6	28.4	17.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	114
Urban	13.3	12.0	366	51.4	28.4	17.7	2.5	0.0	100.0	44
Rural	5.2	4.5	1,535	55.0	28.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Balochistan	2.8	2.3	642	60.9	31.7	7.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	15
Urban	9.2	7.5	188	61.1	32.8	5.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	14
Rural	0.2	0.1	454	*	*	*	*	*	*	0
ICT Islamabad	31.7	31.0	107	68.9	23.2	7.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	33
FATA	1.5	1.3	234	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total[1]	12.6	12.0	12,364	60.3	26.2	11.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,487
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	13.4	12.6	1,720	65.3	24.8	8.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	217
Urban	23.1	22.8	292	71.5	20.2	4.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	67
Rural	11.4	10.6	1,428	62.6	26.9	9.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	151
Gilgit Baltistan	6.7	5.9	984	41.3	36.1	20.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	58

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have ever used the internet ever, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	(31.1)	(26.2)	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
20-24	31.2	30.6	265	58.0	33.2	8.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	81
25-29	31.5	31.0	607	54.4	34.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	188
30-34	36.8	33.9	603	58.0	27.5	14.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	205
35-39	31.8	30.0	617	47.3	42.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
40-44	24.0	22.2	502	55.1	30.1	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
45-49	22.4	21.7	511	48.1	31.6	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Residence										
Urban	42.3	40.1	1,264	54.1	31.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	506
Rural	21.5	20.5	1,881	51.8	35.7	12.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	386
Education										
No education	4.8	3.7	800	(61.4)	(32.6)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Primary	11.8	10.9	640	26.6	45.4	28.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Middle	31.4	30.2	478	32.3	48.3	18.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	144
Secondary	40.9	38.8	633	51.7	31.3	16.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	246
Higher	69.9	67.8	594	65.5	27.6	6.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	403
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	6.5	5.7	554	(48.2)	(42.4)	(7.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Second	11.8	11.2	613	40.8	46.7	12.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	69
Middle	22.1	21.4	619	46.3	45.3	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Fourth	37.9	35.5	680	49.0	30.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	241
Highest	64.1	61.5	680	60.1	28.6	11.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	418
Region										
Punjab	31.3	30.4	1,657	49.4	34.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	504
Urban	43.4	42.3	660	50.6	31.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	279
Rural	23.2	22.5	997	47.9	38.4	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	225
Sindh	27.0	24.3	784	53.1	34.9	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	190
Urban	39.3	35.4	441	53.2	34.3	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
Rural	11.2	9.9	342	(52.6)	(37.8)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30.2	29.5	438	67.0	24.9	7.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	129
Urban	47.1	45.7	87	72.9	25.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
Rural	26.0	25.5	350	64.3	24.6	10.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	89
Balochistan	26.5	23.0	185	55.8	39.3	4.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	43
Urban	41.2	37.4	56	60.9	34.2	3.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	21
Rural	20.1	16.8	129	(50.8)	(44.2)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	22
ICT Islamabad	55.2	54.4	32	65.5	22.1	9.5	1.1	1.8	100.0	18
FATA	18.3	18.3	49	(28.9)	(55.8)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	9
Total[1]	29.8	28.4	3,145	53.1	33.5	13.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	892
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	26.6	25.5	336	63.0	26.0	8.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	86
Urban	41.7	39.7	65	48.1	32.0	16.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	26
Rural	23.0	22.2	271	(69.3)	(23.5)	(4.9)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	60
Gilgit Baltistan	34.1	33.3	210	57.6	32.9	8.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	70

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of women
Age					
15-19	8.7	3.9	87.4	100.0	600
20-24	11.9	3.3	84.8	100.0	1,889
25-29	13.5	2.5	84.0	100.0	2,548
30-34	17.8	2.8	79.4	100.0	2,413
35-39	22.6	2.3	75.1	100.0	2,163
40-44	21.6	2.8	75.6	100.0	1,437
45-49	21.8	2.2	75.9	100.0	1,316
Marital status					
Married	16.3	2.6	81.0	100.0	11,831
Divorced/separated/ widowed	38.9	3.8	57.3	100.0	533
Number of living children					
0	13.5	3.5	83.0	100.0	1,760
1-2	14.7	2.2	83.0	100.0	3,834
3-4	19.1	2.2	78.6	100.0	3,837
5+	20.5	3.4	76.1	100.0	2,933
Residence					
Urban	14.4	1.3	84.3	100.0	4,550
Rural	19.0	3.5	77.5	100.0	7,814
Education					
No education	21.0	3.5	75.4	100.0	6,080
Primary	15.5	2.9	81.5	100.0	2,037
Middle	8.4	1.8	89.7	100.0	1,160
Secondary	9.9	0.5	89.5	100.0	1,463
Higher	18.4	1.9	79.6	100.0	1,624
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	27.3	5.6	67.1	100.0	2,258
Second	21.3	4.2	74.4	100.0	2,430
Middle	16.2	2.4	81.4	100.0	2,504
Fourth	11.6	0.9	87.5	100.0	2,594
Highest	11.5	0.9	87.6	100.0	2,579
Region					
Punjab	19.7	3.9	76.4	100.0	6,630
Urban	15.3	1.5	83.1	100.0	2,402
Rural	22.1	5.2	72.6	100.0	4,228
Sindh	21.3	2.2	76.5	100.0	2,850
Urban	14.7	1.1	84.2	100.0	1,527
Rural	29.0	3.5	67.5	100.0	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.4	0.4	92.2	100.0	1,901
Urban	9.2	0.7	90.1	100.0	366
Rural	7.0	0.4	92.7	100.0	1,535
Balochistan	10.1	0.8	89.1	100.0	642
Urban	8.7	1.4	90.0	100.0	188
Rural	10.6	0.6	88.8	100.0	454
ICT Islamabad	15.8	1.0	82.8	100.0	107
FATA	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	234
Total[2]	17.3	2.7	80.0	100.0	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	11.3	0.5	88.3	100.0	1,720
Urban	14.8	0.4	84.8	100.0	292
Rural	10.5	0.5	89.0	100.0	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	7.5	0.9	91.7	100.0	984

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
Age					
15-19	(89.5)	(0.7)	(9.8)	100.0	40
20-24	95.3	1.6	3.0	100.0	265
25-29	96.1	0.8	3.1	100.0	607
30-34	97.2	1.1	1.6	100.0	603
35-39	97.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	617
40-44	96.3	1.9	1.9	100.0	502
45-49	94.5	2.2	3.4	100.0	511
Marital status					
Married	96.2	1.6	2.2	100.0	3,084
Divorced/separated/ widowed	94.3	0.0	5.7	100.0	61
Number of living children					
0	94.4	1.3	4.4	100.0	467
1-2	96.8	1.6	1.5	100.0	1,067
3-4	96.0	1.2	2.8	100.0	962
5+	96.5	2.2	1.3	100.0	650
Residence					
Urban	96.4	1.1	2.5	100.0	1,264
Rural	96.0	1.8	2.1	100.0	1,881
Education					
No education	96.3	1.7	2.0	100.0	800
Primary	98.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	640
Middle	95.2	2.8	2.0	100.0	478
Secondary	96.5	1.2	2.3	100.0	633
Higher	93.4	1.6	5.0	100.0	594
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.7	1.0	1.3	100.0	554
Second	95.4	1.7	2.9	100.0	613
Middle	96.0	2.3	1.6	100.0	619
Fourth	96.5	1.4	2.1	100.0	680
Highest	95.4	1.3	3.3	100.0	680
Region					
Punjab	96.9	1.2	1.9	100.0	1,657
Urban	96.4	1.1	2.5	100.0	660
Rural	97.2	1.3	1.5	100.0	997
Sindh	97.7	0.7	1.7	100.0	784
Urban	97.4	1.0	1.6	100.0	441
Rural	98.0	0.2	1.8	100.0	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91.5	4.7	3.8	100.0	438
Urban	92.5	2.0	5.5	100.0	87
Rural	91.3	5.3	3.4	100.0	350
Balochistan	94.8	1.5	3.5	100.0	185
Urban	93.0	1.5	5.4	100.0	56
Rural	95.6	1.5	2.7	100.0	129
ICT Islamabad	95.2	0.4	4.4	100.0	32
FATA	92.9	1.3	5.9	100.0	49
Total[2]	96.1	1.6	2.3	100.0	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	88.0	6.0	5.9	100.0	336
Urban	96.1	2.3	1.2	100.0	65
Rural	86.1	6.9	7.0	100.0	271
Gilgit Baltistan	87.8	10.3	2.0	100.0	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	3.7	0.0	0.5	47.5	6.7	41.6	0.0	100.0	76
20-24	6.9	0.3	13.5	38.5	4.8	35.3	0.6	100.0	286
25-29	15.5	0.0	11.4	35.0	3.8	34.0	0.2	100.0	407
30-34	11.7	0.3	11.7	39.0	7.9	29.1	0.4	100.0	496
35-39	12.3	0.0	16.9	35.5	8.3	27.0	0.0	100.0	539
40-44	12.4	0.4	14.4	28.0	10.6	33.9	0.3	100.0	351
45-49	12.5	0.6	20.3	26.4	7.7	31.2	1.4	100.0	316
Marital status									
Married	12.2	0.3	13.9	34.6	7.1	31.7	0.3	100.0	2,242
Divorced/separated/ widowed	8.3	0.0	16.6	34.2	9.2	29.9	1.8	100.0	227
Number of living children									
0	18.6	0.3	8.3	32.9	3.3	35.9	0.6	100.0	300
1-2	15.3	0.2	13.4	39.2	2.5	28.2	1.1	100.0	650
3-4	15.1	0.2	14.2	32.8	8.7	29.0	0.1	100.0	818
5+	2.1	0.3	17.2	33.1	11.7	35.6	0.0	100.0	702
Residence									
Urban	24.6	0.7	21.7	43.2	7.0	2.0	0.8	100.0	712
Rural	6.7	0.0	11.1	31.1	7.4	43.5	0.2	100.0	1,758
Education									
No education	0.3	0.0	13.2	33.4	8.4	44.5	0.3	100.0	1,492
Primary	0.6	0.4	20.6	49.1	6.9	21.7	0.7	100.0	375
Middle	4.7	0.0	27.6	47.0	8.9	11.7	0.2	100.0	119
Secondary	19.8	0.0	16.5	43.2	11.9	7.9	0.7	100.0	153
Higher	75.7	1.1	5.2	15.1	0.0	2.1	0.7	100.0	331
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	0.0	8.1	32.0	4.8	54.2	0.6	100.0	744
Second	2.0	0.0	16.4	32.5	8.4	40.7	0.0	100.0	619
Middle	5.6	0.0	16.3	43.5	12.9	21.2	0.4	100.0	466
Fourth	22.9	0.1	19.9	43.0	8.7	4.3	1.1	100.0	322
Highest	55.8	1.5	14.9	23.2	1.0	3.4	0.2	100.0	319
Region									
Punjab	13.0	0.2	16.7	23.9	8.2	37.5	0.6	100.0	1,560
Urban	28.9	0.7	21.6	35.2	10.3	2.3	1.1	100.0	403
Rural	7.5	0.0	15.0	20.0	7.4	49.8	0.4	100.0	1,157
Sindh	5.3	0.3	9.2	56.3	3.8	25.0	0.0	100.0	671
Urban	13.3	0.8	20.9	60.8	3.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	241
Rural	0.9	0.0	2.7	53.8	4.3	38.3	0.0	100.0	430
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22.4	0.0	11.1	46.2	15.6	4.2	0.6	100.0	149
Urban	41.0	0.0	24.8	26.5	1.6	3.6	2.4	100.0	36
Rural	16.4	0.0	6.7	52.5	20.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	113
Balochistan	17.3	0.7	5.7	46.1	2.8	26.7	0.6	100.0	70
Urban	35.8	0.8	17.7	39.6	0.9	2.9	2.2	100.0	19
Rural	10.5	0.7	1.3	48.6	3.4	35.6	0.0	100.0	51
ICT Islamabad	41.9	2.1	31.9	14.2	4.3	4.1	1.5	100.0	18
FATA	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total[1]	11.9	0.2	14.1	34.6	7.3	31.5	0.4	100.0	2,470
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	38.0	0.0	10.3	25.2	1.8	24.7	0.0	100.0	202
Urban	58.2	0.0	10.7	23.8	2.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	44
Rural	32.2	0.0	10.2	25.5	1.8	30.2	0.0	100.0	157
Gilgit Baltistan	65.7	0.7	5.2	25.4	2.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	82

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual	Agriculture	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	(3.2)	(0.0)	(8.4)	(17.0)	(45.6)	(25.9)	(0.0)	100.0	36
20-24	7.6	3.5	21.6	23.4	25.9	18.0	0.0	100.0	257
25-29	11.7	1.1	19.7	24.1	21.5	21.3	0.6	100.0	588
30-34	14.0	3.8	21.1	19.4	24.4	16.5	0.8	100.0	593
35-39	12.3	3.0	20.5	23.2	19.2	21.7	0.1	100.0	613
40-44	12.4	2.7	24.4	17.9	22.1	20.6	0.0	100.0	493
45-49	15.6	1.6	24.6	14.1	18.9	24.9	0.2	100.0	494
Marital status									
Married	12.8	2.6	21.5	20.3	21.7	20.9	0.3	100.0	3,015
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(0.2)	(0.4)	(32.6)	(22.6)	(34.2)	(10.0)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Number of living children									
0	11.2	2.3	20.1	22.7	25.6	18.0	0.1	100.0	446
1-2	13.4	3.7	21.7	23.4	21.0	16.1	0.7	100.0	1,050
3-4	14.1	1.9	22.6	18.8	20.4	22.2	0.0	100.0	935
5+	9.7	1.7	21.5	15.7	23.2	27.8	0.4	100.0	641
Residence									
Urban	17.3	4.2	31.4	26.8	15.8	4.4	0.1	100.0	1,232
Rural	9.4	1.4	15.2	15.9	26.0	31.6	0.5	100.0	1,841
Education									
No education	2.1	0.6	15.1	15.3	32.3	33.9	0.7	100.0	784
Primary	2.8	0.2	20.6	23.4	29.2	23.8	0.1	100.0	637
Middle	5.6	0.1	26.6	26.3	24.9	16.0	0.5	100.0	469
Secondary	13.1	5.0	26.7	27.7	13.9	13.6	0.0	100.0	619
Higher	43.3	7.0	22.4	10.7	5.7	10.6	0.3	100.0	564
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.1	0.6	5.4	9.2	32.5	50.1	0.1	100.0	547
Second	5.5	0.5	15.6	18.6	32.3	26.4	1.0	100.0	595
Middle	12.1	2.2	22.7	23.1	25.0	14.7	0.4	100.0	608
Fourth	13.6	3.1	28.8	27.2	14.5	12.8	0.0	100.0	665
Highest	27.0	5.7	32.6	21.5	8.5	4.6	0.2	100.0	657
Region									
Punjab	12.0	2.1	21.7	21.6	21.1	21.0	0.5	100.0	1,626
Urban	15.7	3.3	32.6	27.4	18.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	644
Rural	9.5	1.4	14.5	17.8	23.1	32.8	0.8	100.0	982
Sindh	11.3	3.7	22.4	19.0	17.5	26.1	0.0	100.0	771
Urban	17.6	5.1	31.6	26.4	12.7	6.7	0.0	100.0	434
Rural	3.1	2.0	10.5	9.3	23.7	51.2	0.1	100.0	336
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.4	1.8	21.4	21.3	33.5	9.5	0.2	100.0	421
Urban	17.8	4.9	29.2	30.1	14.8	2.0	1.1	100.0	83
Rural	11.0	1.1	19.5	19.1	38.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	338
Balochistan	21.2	1.8	18.3	11.9	21.0	25.4	0.3	100.0	179
Urban	26.5	5.5	24.5	16.9	15.9	10.1	0.6	100.0	53
Rural	18.9	0.2	15.7	9.9	23.2	31.9	0.2	100.0	126
ICT Islamabad	25.3	9.0	22.8	29.9	8.1	4.2	0.8	100.0	31
FATA	13.1	0.6	26.4	13.2	31.4	15.4	0.0	100.0	46
Total[1]	12.5	2.5	21.7	20.3	21.9	20.7	0.3	100.0	3,073
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	13.4	2.9	25.3	25.0	26.9	6.4	0.0	100.0	316
Urban	24.1	3.4	25.6	28.4	17.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	64
Rural	10.7	2.8	25.2	24.2	29.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	252
Gilgit Baltistan	24.6	3.3	23.3	20.0	21.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	206

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Total
Type of earnings			
Cash only	61.2	90.1	81.0
Cash and in-kind	9.2	2.0	4.2
In-kind only	6.1	0.3	2.1
Not paid	23.5	7.7	12.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer			
Employed by family member	42.4	24.0	29.9
Employed by nonfamily member	44.7	42.3	42.9
Self-employed	13.0	33.7	27.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment			
All year	36.8	77.7	64.6
Seasonal	60.2	11.2	26.8
Occasional	3.0	11.1	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	778	1,682	2,470

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Other employer-based insurance	Sehat Sahulat	Privately purchased commercial insurance	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	0.1	600
20-24	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.8	0.2	1,889
25-29	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	99.1	0.9	2,548
30-34	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	98.1	1.9	2,413
35-39	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.8	98.0	2.0	2,163
40-44	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	98.1	1.9	1,437
45-49	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.6	97.7	2.3	1,316
Residence							
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	98.7	1.3	4,550
Rural	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	98.5	1.5	7,814
Education							
No education	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	98.5	1.5	6,080
Primary	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	98.7	1.3	2,037
Middle	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	99.3	0.7	1,160
Secondary	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	99.6	0.4	1,463
Higher	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	97.1	2.9	1,624
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	98.8	1.2	2,258
Second	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	98.6	1.4	2,430
Middle	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	98.7	1.3	2,504
Fourth	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	98.8	1.2	2,594
Highest	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.9	98.1	1.9	2,579
Region							
Punjab	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	98.7	1.3	6,630
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	98.9	1.1	2,402
Rural	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	98.6	1.4	4,228
Sindh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	99.3	0.7	2,850
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	98.7	1.3	1,527
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	0.1	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.6	0.0	2.8	0.1	96.6	3.4	1,901
Urban	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.2	97.6	2.4	366
Rural	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.1	96.3	3.7	1,535
Balochistan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	99.6	0.4	642
Urban	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	98.7	1.3	188
Rural	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	454
ICT Islamabad	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.4	97.7	2.3	107
FATA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	234
Total[1]	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	98.6	1.4	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	98.6	1.4	1,720
Urban	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	96.5	3.5	292
Rural	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	99.0	1.0	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.3	94.8	5.2	984

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mutual health organisation/ community-based insurance	Other employer-based insurance	Sehat Sahulat	Privately purchased commercial insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age								
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	40
20-24	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	97.7	2.3	265
25-29	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	98.6	1.4	607
30-34	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.3	95.0	5.0	603
35-39	0.5	0.6	0.0	2.9	0.1	95.9	4.1	617
40-44	1.0	0.4	1.1	2.6	0.0	94.8	5.2	502
45-49	1.3	1.8	0.7	3.0	0.0	93.5	6.5	511
Residence								
Urban	1.1	1.1	0.4	2.3	0.2	95.1	4.9	1,264
Rural	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.0	96.4	3.6	1,881
Education								
No education	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	99.1	0.9	800
Primary	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.0	97.2	2.8	640
Middle	0.3	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	96.6	3.4	478
Secondary	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	95.4	4.6	633
Higher	2.3	1.9	1.7	4.0	0.3	90.2	9.8	594
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	554
Second	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.0	1.0	613
Middle	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.8	0.3	95.9	4.1	619
Fourth	0.4	1.9	1.0	2.7	0.0	94.1	5.9	680
Highest	2.0	1.5	1.5	3.6	0.1	91.6	8.4	680
Region								
Punjab	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.7	0.1	94.4	5.6	1,657
Urban	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.6	0.2	94.7	5.3	660
Rural	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.7	0.0	94.2	5.8	997
Sindh	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	97.5	2.5	784
Urban	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	95.9	4.1	441
Rural	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.6	0.4	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	98.7	1.3	438
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	98.0	2.0	87
Rural	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	98.8	1.2	350
Balochistan	1.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.3	95.3	4.7	185
Urban	3.6	1.5	0.3	3.8	1.1	89.7	10.3	56
Rural	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	97.7	2.3	129
ICT Islamabad	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.0	97.1	2.9	32
FATA	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.7	1.3	49
Total[1]	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.9	0.1	95.9	4.1	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4.4	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.1	89.4	10.6	336
Urban	2.7	3.4	1.2	2.3	0.7	89.7	10.3	65
Rural	4.8	2.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	89.3	10.7	271
Gilgit Baltistan	5.0	3.8	3.2	4.5	0.0	83.5	16.5	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.10 Benefit from Benazir Income Support Programme

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who receive benefit from Benazir Income Support Programme, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women receiving incentives	Number of women	Percentage of men receiving incentives	Number of men
Age				
15-19	0.4	600	(7.5)	40
20-24	1.5	1,889	6.5	265
25-29	3.8	2,548	6.9	607
30-34	7.4	2,413	7.6	603
35-39	11.8	2,163	8.0	617
40-44	14.8	1,437	9.5	502
45-49	14.5	1,316	13.0	511
Marital status				
Married	7.7	11,831	8.6	3,084
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.1	533	8.2	61
Residence				
Urban	3.2	4,550	4.9	1,264
Rural	10.5	7,814	11.1	1,881
Education				
No education	13.3	6,080	16.2	800
Primary	5.4	2,037	10.5	640
Middle	2.2	1,160	3.8	478
Secondary	0.7	1,463	6.2	633
Higher	0.5	1,624	2.8	594
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	18.4	2,258	21.2	554
Second	11.9	2,430	10.6	613
Middle	7.1	2,504	6.6	619
Fourth	2.2	2,594	4.2	680
Highest	1.0	2,579	2.8	680
Region				
Punjab	3.8	6,630	3.5	1,657
Urban	1.9	2,402	1.8	660
Rural	4.9	4,228	4.5	997
Sindh	13.2	2,850	16.8	784
Urban	4.0	1,527	9.7	441
Rural	23.8	1,323	26.0	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.2	1,901	16.1	438
Urban	6.6	366	6.2	87
Rural	14.8	1,535	18.6	350
Balochistan	8.0	642	3.1	185
Urban	7.3	188	2.2	56
Rural	8.3	454	3.5	129
ICT Islamabad	1.6	107	0.9	32
FATA	13.1	234	10.9	49
Total[1]	7.8	12,364	8.6	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	9.8	1,720	6.8	336
Urban	4.9	292	1.3	65
Rural	10.8	1,428	8.2	271
Gilgit Baltistan	12.0	984	16.5	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.11.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes	Other type of tobacco[2]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	2.0	1.0	3.0	600
20-24	2.3	0.9	3.1	1,889
25-29	3.2	1.7	4.4	2,548
30-34	3.9	1.2	4.8	2,413
35-39	3.5	2.2	5.2	2,163
40-44	5.0	2.8	7.0	1,437
45-49	3.0	2.3	5.1	1,316
Residence				
Urban	3.0	1.3	4.0	4,550
Rural	3.6	2.0	5.1	7,814
Education				
No education	4.1	2.7	6.2	6,080
Primary	3.0	1.0	4.0	2,037
Middle	2.9	1.5	3.9	1,160
Secondary	2.2	0.6	2.7	1,463
Higher	2.5	0.3	2.5	1,624
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.0	3.6	8.9	2,258
Second	2.7	2.1	4.3	2,430
Middle	2.8	2.0	4.4	2,504
Fourth	2.9	0.9	3.5	2,594
Highest	2.8	0.4	3.1	2,579
Region				
Punjab	2.7	1.1	3.6	6,630
Urban	2.3	0.3	2.6	2,402
Rural	2.9	1.5	4.1	4,228
Sindh	5.7	1.6	6.7	2,850
Urban	3.7	1.8	4.8	1,527
Rural	8.0	1.4	8.8	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.1	0.6	2.5	1,901
Urban	2.4	0.3	2.6	366
Rural	2.0	0.7	2.5	1,535
Balochistan	5.5	12.7	16.1	642
Urban	8.0	12.4	18.1	188
Rural	4.5	12.8	15.3	454
ICT Islamabad	2.7	1.5	4.1	107
FATA	0.8	0.0	0.8	234
Total[3]	3.4	1.7	4.7	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	1.0	0.1	1.1	1,720
Urban	0.9	0.0	0.9	292
Rural	1.0	0.1	1.2	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	4.2	0.0	4.2	984

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes pipes full of tobacco and water pipes/hukka/sheesha
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.11.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of ever-married men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke[1]			Smoking frequency			Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker		
Age								
15-19	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(1.6)	(0.1)	(98.3)	100.0	40
20-24	12.7	0.8	12.7	10.9	1.8	87.3	100.0	265
25-29	12.3	1.6	12.9	10.5	2.4	87.0	100.0	607
30-34	19.6	1.2	19.6	17.9	1.6	80.4	100.0	603
35-39	26.0	3.2	27.0	22.5	4.5	73.0	100.0	617
40-44	28.3	2.4	29.0	26.5	2.6	71.0	100.0	502
45-49	31.4	5.4	33.1	30.9	2.2	66.9	100.0	511
Residence								
Urban	19.4	0.6	19.7	17.3	2.4	80.3	100.0	1,264
Rural	23.6	3.8	24.6	21.9	2.7	75.4	100.0	1,881
Education								
No education	23.3	4.2	25.3	21.9	3.4	74.7	100.0	800
Primary	27.3	3.2	27.3	24.4	2.9	72.7	100.0	640
Middle	22.4	2.1	22.8	21.1	1.6	77.2	100.0	478
Secondary	19.9	1.7	20.5	18.6	1.9	79.5	100.0	633
Higher	16.2	0.6	16.2	13.5	2.7	83.8	100.0	594
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.5	3.9	28.4	25.0	3.4	71.5	100.0	554
Second	21.3	4.0	22.3	18.4	3.9	77.7	100.0	613
Middle	21.6	2.5	22.3	20.6	1.7	77.7	100.0	619
Fourth	24.2	2.4	24.2	22.2	2.0	75.8	100.0	680
Highest	16.9	0.1	17.0	14.9	2.1	83.0	100.0	680
Region								
Punjab	27.8	4.5	29.1	26.9	2.2	70.9	100.0	1,657
Urban	23.5	0.8	24.0	22.0	2.0	76.0	100.0	660
Rural	30.6	7.0	32.4	30.1	2.4	67.6	100.0	997
Sindh	16.3	0.2	16.3	14.1	2.2	83.7	100.0	784
Urban	13.4	0.4	13.4	11.4	1.9	86.6	100.0	441
Rural	20.0	0.0	20.0	17.5	2.6	80.0	100.0	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.0	0.1	12.2	9.4	2.7	87.8	100.0	438
Urban	18.0	0.7	18.8	13.9	4.9	81.2	100.0	87
Rural	10.5	0.0	10.5	8.3	2.2	89.5	100.0	350
Balochistan	18.7	0.5	18.7	12.0	6.7	81.2	100.0	185
Urban	18.3	0.0	18.3	10.8	7.5	81.7	100.0	56
Rural	18.8	0.7	18.8	12.5	6.3	81.0	100.0	129
ICT Islamabad	29.5	0.0	29.5	25.7	3.8	70.5	100.0	32
FATA	11.3	0.5	11.3	7.7	3.6	88.7	100.0	49
Total[5]	21.9	2.5	22.6	20.1	2.6	77.3	100.0	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	31.4	0.3	31.5	29.2	2.4	68.5	100.0	336
Urban	39.1	1.5	39.6	37.8	1.8	60.4	100.0	65
Rural	29.6	0.0	29.6	27.1	2.5	70.4	100.0	271
Gilgit Baltistan	24.4	0.2	24.4	19.5	4.9	75.6	100.0	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes and water pipes/hukka/sheesha
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.12 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily by men

Among ever-married men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Average number of cigarettes smoked per day[1]						Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily[1]
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-24	>=25	Total	
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
20-24	(34.0)	(6.3)	(27.0)	(29.6)	(3.1)	100.0	29
25-29	4.4	19.5	31.4	40.5	4.2	100.0	58
30-34	20.8	18.7	22.7	37.0	0.9	100.0	108
35-39	15.6	20.6	19.1	42.8	1.9	100.0	136
40-44	15.3	13.5	17.8	52.9	0.6	100.0	129
45-49	17.2	16.4	23.9	36.9	5.6	100.0	153
Residence							
Urban	23.9	18.3	21.9	32.1	3.9	100.0	215
Rural	12.7	16.2	22.3	46.8	2.0	100.0	400
Education							
No education	13.9	16.8	26.0	40.4	2.9	100.0	167
Primary	16.2	18.6	19.7	42.0	3.5	100.0	156
Middle	14.2	14.8	25.6	41.7	3.7	100.0	99
Secondary	19.6	18.4	15.2	46.6	0.2	100.0	114
Higher	22.1	14.3	24.8	36.3	2.5	100.0	78
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.3	18.5	22.7	50.2	1.3	100.0	132
Second	17.6	9.5	25.5	42.3	5.1	100.0	110
Middle	16.3	18.7	19.4	43.5	2.2	100.0	123
Fourth	22.8	20.8	22.1	31.0	3.3	100.0	151
Highest	19.0	14.8	21.3	43.6	1.3	100.0	99
Region							
Punjab	15.8	15.4	23.5	43.4	1.8	100.0	431
Urban	22.6	16.0	22.8	34.3	4.4	100.0	142
Rural	12.4	15.1	23.9	48.0	0.6	100.0	289
Sindh	18.0	20.3	19.0	38.3	4.4	100.0	110
Urban	26.1	23.9	18.1	30.5	1.4	100.0	50
Rural	11.1	17.3	19.7	44.9	6.9	100.0	60
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	(30.7)	(26.6)	(15.0)	(27.2)	(0.6)	100.0	39
Urban	(45.7)	(29.2)	(19.1)	(4.2)	(1.8)	100.0	12
Rural	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Balochistan	1.6	10.5	22.1	52.3	13.6	100.0	22
Urban	(5.8)	(5.0)	(34.1)	(35.1)	(20.0)	100.0	6
Rural	(0.0)	(12.5)	(17.7)	(58.6)	(11.2)	100.0	16
ICT Islamabad	4.1	26.0	21.9	48.1	0.0	100.0	8
FATA	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total[2]	16.6	16.9	22.2	41.7	2.6	100.0	615
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	18.9	9.0	17.5	48.1	6.5	100.0	98
Urban	15.9	5.0	24.6	51.9	2.7	100.0	24
Rural	(20.0)	(10.3)	(15.2)	(46.8)	(7.7)	100.0	74
Gilgit Baltistan	(40.2)	(8.1)	(26.7)	(25.1)	(0.0)	100.0	41

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.13 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women	Men
Tobacco product		
Snuff, by mouth	0.5	0.7
Snuff, by nose	0.0	0.1
Chewing tobacco	1.5	8.4
Betel quid with tobacco	1.4	5.5
Any type of smokeless tobacco[1]	3.4	14.6
Any type of tobacco[2]	7.8	34.6
Number	12,364	3,145

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily). It excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

[1] Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco

[2] Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes and water pipes/hukka/sheesha

Table 3.14.1 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or LHV that they have TB, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing or sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who have been told by doctor/nurse/ LHV they have TB	Number of women
Age						
15-24	86.1	2,489	45.5	87.2	2.8	2,144
15-19	81.0	600	44.9	84.1	0.8	486
20-24	87.8	1,889	45.6	88.1	3.4	1,658
25-29	91.6	2,548	53.1	91.6	3.3	2,334
30-34	91.8	2,413	60.3	94.1	3.9	2,214
35-39	91.9	2,163	59.1	92.8	3.7	1,987
40-44	91.6	1,437	61.8	94.2	4.5	1,315
45-49	92.9	1,316	55.5	94.6	5.7	1,222
Residence						
Urban	94.5	4,550	65.7	95.6	3.8	4,301
Rural	88.5	7,814	49.0	89.9	3.8	6,915
Education						
No education	86.1	6,080	44.3	88.4	4.2	5,235
Primary	92.7	2,037	51.5	91.6	3.2	1,887
Middle	92.9	1,160	61.3	95.4	3.1	1,077
Secondary	96.1	1,463	68.4	97.3	3.1	1,405
Higher	99.2	1,624	80.8	98.1	4.3	1,611
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.6	2,258	35.8	87.5	3.7	1,842
Second	88.3	2,430	43.1	87.2	4.0	2,146
Middle	91.8	2,504	55.8	92.4	3.7	2,298
Fourth	93.9	2,594	61.5	95.0	4.0	2,437
Highest	96.7	2,579	74.1	96.6	3.5	2,493
Region						
Punjab	91.2	6,630	55.3	92.1	3.6	6,049
Urban	94.2	2,402	68.8	95.5	3.3	2,264
Rural	89.5	4,228	47.1	90.1	3.7	3,785
Sindh	92.3	2,850	50.4	95.2	4.3	2,631
Urban	96.3	1,527	60.4	96.9	4.3	1,471
Rural	87.7	1,323	37.6	93.1	4.3	1,161
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	91.6	1,901	58.1	91.5	3.2	1,741
Urban	96.3	366	64.6	96.6	3.1	352
Rural	90.5	1,535	56.5	90.2	3.2	1,389
Balochistan	72.5	642	66.5	75.4	5.8	465
Urban	79.4	188	70.3	82.7	5.6	149
Rural	69.6	454	64.8	72.0	5.9	316
ICT Islamabad	94.6	107	66.9	96.1	4.9	101
FATA	97.5	234	68.8	92.8	3.3	228
Total[1]	90.7	12,364	55.4	92.1	3.8	11,216
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	92.9	1,720	52.7	93.8	2.1	1,599
Urban	97.5	292	64.1	97.3	1.6	285
Rural	92.0	1,428	50.2	93.0	2.1	1,314
Gilgit Baltistan	74.5	984	38.0	77.8	6.0	734

LHV = Lady health visitor
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.14.2 Knowledge concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing, the percentage who believe that that TB can be cured, and the percentage who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or LHV that they have TB, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among all respondents:		Among respondents who have heard of TB:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through coughing or sneezing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who have been told by doctor/nurse/ LHV they have TB	Number of men
Age						
15-24	92.2	305	43.3	93.7	2.8	281
15-19	(95.6)	40	(38.4)	(88.9)	(4.2)	38
20-24	91.7	265	44.0	94.5	2.6	243
25-29	94.8	607	50.4	92.3	3.0	576
30-34	97.1	603	54.7	93.1	4.9	585
35-39	98.1	617	51.8	92.6	6.6	606
40-44	95.9	502	52.7	95.3	5.1	482
45-49	96.7	511	60.2	96.7	4.8	494
Residence						
Urban	98.3	1,264	59.8	95.0	5.5	1,242
Rural	94.7	1,881	47.9	93.0	4.1	1,781
Education						
No education	91.1	800	33.2	88.4	4.7	729
Primary	96.3	640	43.5	92.3	5.5	616
Middle	97.0	478	53.9	92.8	1.9	464
Secondary	98.9	633	64.0	97.6	5.3	626
Higher	99.0	594	74.1	98.8	5.5	588
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.7	554	33.5	88.6	5.4	508
Second	93.3	613	39.2	93.0	2.5	572
Middle	98.2	619	56.2	95.0	5.6	607
Fourth	98.1	680	61.0	96.8	3.5	667
Highest	98.4	680	67.8	94.5	6.5	669
Region						
Punjab	97.3	1,657	55.8	93.0	3.3	1,612
Urban	98.4	660	55.9	93.0	3.6	649
Rural	96.5	997	55.6	93.0	3.0	962
Sindh	96.0	784	51.6	93.6	8.1	753
Urban	98.7	441	66.9	97.3	9.0	435
Rural	92.6	342	30.6	88.6	6.9	317
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	95.0	438	46.9	97.0	3.5	416
Urban	98.9	87	55.6	98.9	3.0	86
Rural	94.1	350	44.7	96.5	3.6	330
Balochistan	90.3	185	43.3	92.9	7.1	167
Urban	93.0	56	57.7	93.6	5.4	52
Rural	89.1	129	36.8	92.5	7.9	115
ICT Islamabad	91.2	32	55.2	97.6	3.3	30
FATA	94.9	49	55.0	98.7	1.8	46
Total[1]	96.1	3,145	52.8	93.8	4.7	3,023
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	98.8	336	62.1	95.9	1.7	332
Urban	98.2	65	62.3	99.0	1.7	64
Rural	99.0	271	62.1	95.2	1.7	268
Gilgit Baltistan	80.6	210	46.7	94.1	5.2	169

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
LHV = Lady health visitor
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.15.1 Knowledge concerning hepatitis: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have heard of hepatitis B or C, and among women who have heard of hepatitis, the percentage who believe that hepatitis can be avoided by different ways, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:		Ways to avoid hepatitis B or C:								
	Percentage who have heard of hepatitis B or C	Number	Practice safe sex	Safe blood transfer	Use disposable syringe	Avoid contaminated food/water	Avoid contact with infected person	Ensure dentists use sterile instruments	Other	Do not know	Number of women
Age											
15-24	83.4	2,489	4.8	6.8	9.0	11.4	6.0	1.6	1.4	8.6	2,075
15-19	76.8	600	4.3	6.0	6.4	8.3	5.5	0.3	1.7	8.0	460
20-24	85.5	1,889	4.9	7.0	9.7	12.3	6.2	1.9	1.3	8.8	1,615
25-29	90.1	2,548	6.4	9.6	11.7	17.7	7.9	1.9	1.1	7.5	2,295
30-34	89.5	2,413	8.5	9.4	13.8	19.3	8.4	2.8	1.1	6.6	2,159
35-39	89.8	2,163	7.3	10.9	14.5	20.8	9.2	2.7	1.4	8.5	1,942
40-44	89.1	1,437	6.9	10.5	13.8	20.5	8.5	2.4	1.1	8.5	1,281
45-49	88.7	1,316	7.0	9.8	15.7	19.5	7.7	2.6	1.7	7.2	1,167
Residence											
Urban	91.1	4,550	8.5	13.3	19.9	24.3	8.9	3.8	1.4	6.1	4,146
Rural	86.7	7,814	5.8	6.9	8.4	14.0	7.4	1.4	1.2	8.8	6,773
Education											
No education	83.4	6,080	5.3	6.8	7.6	11.4	6.1	1.1	1.0	9.8	5,073
Primary	90.3	2,037	5.9	6.8	9.6	18.9	8.7	1.0	0.7	7.1	1,839
Middle	91.1	1,160	6.6	8.2	11.5	21.3	8.9	2.1	1.5	6.5	1,057
Secondary	93.7	1,463	7.5	11.8	17.7	21.5	9.7	2.4	1.5	6.0	1,370
Higher	97.3	1,624	12.0	19.4	29.8	32.1	10.9	7.5	2.5	4.6	1,580
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	80.9	2,258	5.6	6.1	5.2	9.1	5.5	1.0	0.8	10.9	1,826
Second	86.0	2,430	5.1	6.1	6.4	11.4	6.3	1.1	0.8	9.2	2,089
Middle	88.3	2,504	6.5	8.1	10.7	15.9	8.0	0.9	1.1	7.7	2,211
Fourth	90.5	2,594	6.4	8.7	14.7	19.9	8.7	1.9	1.4	7.0	2,348
Highest	94.8	2,579	9.8	16.5	24.0	29.8	10.3	5.9	2.1	5.1	2,445
Region											
Punjab	91.5	6,630	4.1	5.0	9.2	21.9	7.6	2.0	1.7	6.4	6,065
Urban	95.0	2,402	4.9	8.6	15.7	30.1	9.5	4.2	1.7	5.7	2,282
Rural	89.5	4,228	3.7	2.8	5.3	17.0	6.5	0.6	1.7	6.9	3,783
Sindh	84.7	2,850	14.1	16.4	22.4	15.8	7.1	2.0	0.8	8.6	2,415
Urban	85.6	1,527	14.6	19.8	28.8	17.1	6.5	3.0	1.1	6.0	1,308
Rural	83.7	1,323	13.5	12.4	14.9	14.4	8.0	0.9	0.5	11.6	1,108
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	89.0	1,901	4.2	12.4	11.4	8.7	11.0	3.3	0.5	10.7	1,692
Urban	95.5	366	6.3	17.6	16.1	15.5	14.0	3.2	0.5	8.2	349
Rural	87.4	1,535	3.7	11.1	10.2	6.9	10.2	3.3	0.5	11.3	1,342
Balochistan	66.7	642	15.0	17.5	15.1	13.9	7.3	5.6	1.0	5.3	428
Urban	76.3	188	15.4	18.2	17.0	17.9	9.3	6.8	1.6	6.0	143
Rural	62.8	454	14.8	17.1	14.1	11.9	6.2	5.0	0.7	4.9	285
ICT Islamabad	91.6	107	10.9	17.8	22.3	28.4	9.7	4.7	1.8	7.5	98
FATA	94.5	234	2.3	9.7	7.2	2.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	19.2	221
Total[1]	88.3	12,364	6.8	9.4	12.8	17.9	7.9	2.3	1.3	7.8	10,919
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	81.7	1,720	3.0	6.2	5.2	23.0	9.8	0.3	3.1	9.7	1,406
Urban	92.5	292	5.3	7.4	6.0	24.3	10.0	0.8	4.0	7.8	270
Rural	79.5	1,428	2.5	5.9	5.0	22.6	9.8	0.2	2.9	10.2	1,136
Gilgit Baltistan	51.5	984	2.8	5.5	4.2	9.8	4.3	0.0	3.6	15.8	507

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 3.15.2 Knowledge concerning hepatitis: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have heard of hepatitis B or C, and among men who have heard of hepatitis, the percentage who believe that hepatitis can be avoided by different ways, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among all respondents:		Ways to avoid hepatitis B or C:								
	Percentage who have heard of hepatitis B or C	Number	Practice safe sex	Safe blood transfer	Use disposable syringe	Avoid contaminated food/water	Avoid contact with infected person	Ensure dentists use sterile instruments	Other	Do not know	Number of men
Age											
15-24	92.7	305	10.4	14.6	11.6	23.7	5.8	0.9	10.4	10.5	283
15-19	(92.4)	40	(7.2)	(8.3)	(6.9)	(28.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(4.1)	37
20-24	92.7	265	10.9	15.5	12.3	23.1	5.9	1.0	11.6	11.4	246
25-29	94.0	607	16.1	18.0	23.9	29.5	6.3	3.4	7.8	13.3	571
30-34	95.4	603	19.1	23.8	27.5	34.9	7.0	6.9	9.0	7.7	575
35-39	94.0	617	11.1	15.6	21.1	37.1	6.0	6.2	9.8	7.8	580
40-44	95.4	502	13.9	20.6	25.2	32.4	6.2	4.0	6.4	10.5	479
45-49	94.4	511	15.5	22.8	25.1	41.8	6.6	5.8	6.7	9.4	482
Residence											
Urban	95.9	1,264	15.5	23.6	28.9	36.7	5.9	4.7	8.7	9.3	1,212
Rural	93.4	1,881	14.1	16.8	19.4	32.1	6.7	5.0	7.9	10.2	1,758
Education											
No education	89.3	800	10.5	13.9	14.3	23.2	8.2	1.6	6.9	10.8	714
Primary	93.8	640	11.9	12.9	14.3	23.1	5.6	2.0	11.2	13.8	600
Middle	94.8	478	14.3	14.3	19.2	35.9	3.6	3.0	9.4	9.4	454
Secondary	97.6	633	14.9	21.3	26.5	40.0	6.5	5.7	8.0	9.2	618
Higher	98.3	594	22.7	35.5	43.3	50.4	6.8	12.5	6.1	5.6	583
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	88.5	554	9.1	11.0	12.6	23.7	6.7	2.8	3.2	7.5	490
Second	92.5	613	12.8	16.5	17.9	27.0	7.7	1.3	7.1	10.8	567
Middle	94.8	619	18.5	20.2	20.3	28.4	7.0	4.0	12.2	13.4	586
Fourth	97.6	680	14.9	20.1	25.6	38.7	5.2	4.6	9.9	10.3	664
Highest	97.4	680	16.9	27.3	36.2	47.6	5.6	10.7	7.8	7.1	662
Region											
Punjab	95.9	1,657	10.1	11.5	16.3	34.8	4.2	7.3	12.7	13.8	1,589
Urban	96.3	660	9.9	12.3	17.3	38.0	3.2	7.1	15.2	12.6	635
Rural	95.7	997	10.2	10.9	15.7	32.7	4.8	7.3	11.1	14.6	954
Sindh	92.7	784	17.6	28.3	34.4	30.6	4.9	1.0	1.7	4.5	726
Urban	95.5	441	21.1	37.5	47.5	36.0	6.6	1.4	0.8	4.9	421
Rural	89.0	342	12.7	15.5	16.3	23.2	2.7	0.4	2.8	4.0	305
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	94.7	438	24.0	30.9	29.9	26.8	9.3	4.5	5.5	5.8	414
Urban	96.5	87	23.2	29.2	25.3	25.3	13.7	3.8	6.4	10.4	84
Rural	94.3	350	24.3	31.3	31.0	27.2	8.1	4.7	5.3	4.7	330
Balochistan	88.5	185	23.0	29.1	21.5	53.2	20.8	1.5	3.2	6.6	164
Urban	95.2	56	28.2	39.8	27.0	45.2	20.5	4.0	0.3	2.5	53
Rural	85.6	129	20.6	24.0	18.8	57.0	20.9	0.3	4.5	8.6	111
ICT Islamabad	92.7	32	11.9	21.8	32.6	37.8	2.3	2.3	8.1	8.4	30
FATA	94.3	49	17.7	22.5	29.0	49.1	29.8	2.0	0.4	3.9	46
Total[1]	94.4	3,145	14.7	19.5	23.3	33.9	6.4	4.9	8.3	9.8	2,970
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	93.3	336	4.6	5.6	13.2	31.7	3.9	5.6	2.4	24.8	313
Urban	99.9	65	8.9	15.3	14.2	24.6	2.5	3.1	2.8	13.5	65
Rural	91.7	271	3.4	3.1	13.0	33.5	4.2	6.2	2.3	27.8	249
Gilgit Baltistan	78.7	210	11.4	6.1	9.0	21.7	12.3	3.8	9.6	12.7	165

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Marital status*:** 35% of women age 15-49 have never been married, as compared with 49% of men.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** Women marry earlier than men, with 61% of women and only 24% of men age 25-49 married by age 22.
- ***Polygyny:*** 2% of currently married men age 15-49 have more than one wife.
- ***Sexual initiation:*** The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 20.7 years, while the median age at first marriage is 20.4 years. Twenty-seven percent of women age 25-49 had sexual intercourse by age 18, as compared with only 5% of men.
- ***Recent sexual activity:*** 73% of women and 83% of men had sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

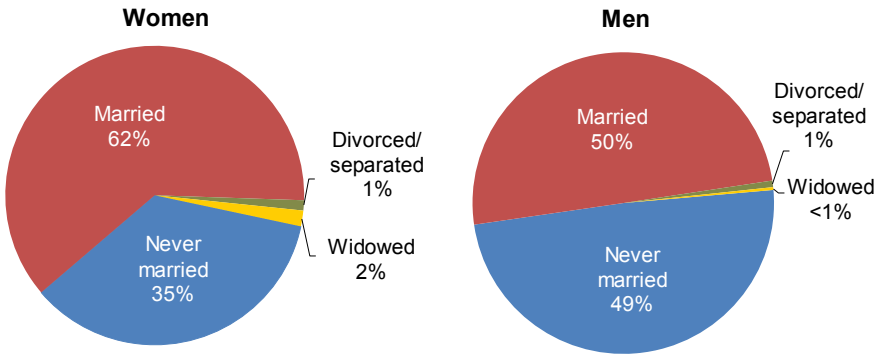
4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married
Women and men who report being married at the time of the survey.
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

In Pakistan, 62% of women and 50% of men age 15-49 are currently married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**). Thirty-five percent of women have never been married, as compared with 49% of men. Seven percent of women age 45-49 are widowed, compared with 1% of men in the same age group.

***Figure 4.1* Marital status**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Young women age 15-19 are more likely than young men to be currently married (14% versus 3%). Early marriage increases the risk of teenage pregnancy, which can have a profound effect on the health and lives of young women and can contribute to high fertility rates.

Trends: The percentage of women who are currently married declined slightly from 64% in 2012-13 to 62% in 2017-18. There was also a slight decline among men, from 51% to 50%.

4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

Four percent of currently married women age 15-49 reported that their husband has multiple wives (**Table 4.2.1**). Two percent of currently married men reported that they have more than one wife (**Table 4.2.2**).

Trends: Between 2012-13 and 2017-18, there was no change in the percentage of women who reported being in a polygamous union (4% in each survey). During the same period, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of men who reported having more than one wife (from 3% to 2%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women are generally more likely than younger women to have co-wives. The percentage of women with co-wives peaks at 6% among those age 40-44 (**Table 4.2.1**).
- Women with no education are more likely to be in a polygynous union than women who are educated. Five percent of women with no education report that their husband has more than one wife, as compared with 3% each of women with a primary education or those with higher education. Similarly, men with no education (3%) are more likely to have multiple wives than those with a higher education (less than 1%).
- The percentage of women reporting co-wives is highest in Balochistan and FATA (6% each) and lowest in Gilgit Baltistan (2%).

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage
Age by which half of respondents have been married.
Sample: Women age 25-49 and men age 30-49

Women tend to marry considerably earlier than men in Pakistan. The median age at first marriage is 20.4 years among women age 25-49 and 25.9 years among men age 30-49 (**Table 4.3**). Twenty-nine percent of women were married by age 18, as compared with 5% of men. Similarly, women are much more likely than men to have been married by age 20 (47% versus 14%).

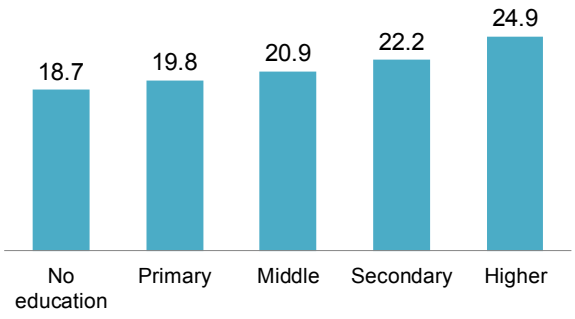
Trends: Between 2012-13 and 2017-18, the median age at first marriage increased from 19.5 years to 20.4 years among women age 25-49. Similarly, median age at first marriage increased from 24.7 years to 25.9 years among men age 30-49. During the same period, the percentage of women who were married by age 18 declined from 35% to 29%, while the percentage of men who were married by age 22 declined from 31% to 24%. These patterns indicate a trend towards late marriage.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first marriage is 21.3 years among urban women and 19.8 years among rural women, a difference of almost 2 years (**Table 4.4**).
- Women with a higher education marry 6.2 years later than women with no education (**Figure 4.2**). Likewise, there is more than a 4-year difference in age at first marriage between men with a higher education (28.2 years) and men with no education (23.8 years).
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile (22.9 years and 28.0 years, respectively) are more likely to marry at a later age than women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (18.3 years and 23.2 years, respectively).
- The median age at first marriage among women ranges from 18.2 years in FATA to 22.7 years in ICT Islamabad.

Figure 4.2 **Women's median age at marriage by education**

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

4.4 CONSANGUINITY

Pakistan has a high rate of consanguineous marriages. **Table 4.5** provides data on marriages between relatives as reported by ever-married women age 15-49 and shows that marriages to first cousins are common; 29% of women marry first cousins on their father's side, and 21% marry first cousins on their mother's side.

Trends: The percentage of women in marriages to first cousins on the father's side decreased from 32% in 2006-07 to 29% in 2017-18, but there was no change in marriages to first cousins on the mother's side.

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-cousin marriages on the father's side (26% and 31%, respectively) are more common than first-cousin marriages on the mother's side (19% and 22%, respectively) in both urban and rural areas. Eighty-five percent of women in urban areas and 78% of those in rural areas had a say in choosing their husband.
- The percentage of women who had a say in choosing their husband increases from 75% among those with no education to 92% among those with a higher education.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have had a say in choosing their husbands than women in the lowest quintile (89% versus 72%).
- The percentage of women who had a say in choosing their husband varies by region, from a high of 89% each in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and ICT Islamabad to a low of 63% in FATA (**Table 4.5**).

4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.
Sample: Women age 25-49 and men age 30-49

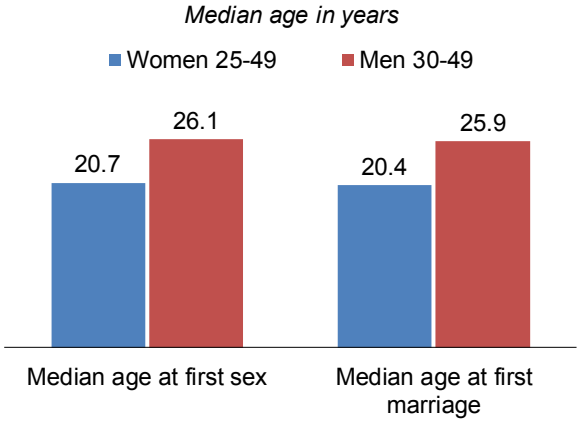
Age at first marriage is widely considered a proxy indicator for the age at which women begin to be exposed to the risks inherent in sexual activity. A comparison of the median age at first marital intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of the risk of getting pregnant before age 18.

The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 is 20.7 years (**Table 4.6**). Six percent of women had initiated sex by age 15 and 27% by age 18. Forty-four percent of women first had sexual intercourse by age 20.

On average, women in Pakistan have their first sexual intercourse at a younger age than men. The median age at first intercourse among men age 30-49 is 26.1 years. Less than 1% of men had initiated sex by age 15 and 5% by age 18. Thirteen percent of men had their first sexual intercourse by age 20.

In Pakistan, women generally initiate sexual intercourse within marriage, as indicated by the median age at first sex and the median age at first marriage (20.7 years and 20.4 years, respectively). The pattern is similar among men (26.1 years and 25.9 years, respectively) (**Figure 4.3**).

Figure 4.3 **Median age at first sex and first marriage**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, rural women start having sex 1.6 years earlier than urban women (20.1 years versus 21.7 years). Similarly, the median age at first sex among rural men is 1.8 years earlier than that among urban men (25.3 years versus 27.1 years) (**Table 4.7**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women ranges from 18.2 years in FATA to 23.1 years in ICT Islamabad.

- There is a 3.5-year difference in median age at first sex between women with no education (18.9 years) and those with a secondary education (22.4 years) (**Table 4.7**).

- Among both women and men, age at first sexual intercourse increases steadily with increasing household wealth and is almost 5 years earlier among those in the lowest wealth quintile than among those in the highest quintile.

4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

The survey also collected data on timing of last intercourse or recent sexual activity. Seventy-three percent of women and 83% of men age 15-49 reported having had sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey.

Although there are only minimal variations in recent sexual activity according to residence, education, and wealth, there is wide variation by region. For example, 88% of women in Balochistan reported having sexual intercourse in the 4 weeks prior to the survey, as compared with only 60% of women in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Ten percent of women in Azad Jammu and Kashmir reported that they last had sexual intercourse 1 or more years prior to the survey. For more information on recent sexual activity, see **Tables 4.8.1** and **4.8.2**.

List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Marriage between relatives**
- **Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age	Marital status					Total	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed		
				WOMEN			
15-19	86.4	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,398
20-24	50.5	48.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	3,816
25-29	20.1	78.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	3,189
30-34	8.7	88.6	0.9	0.4	1.4	100.0	2,644
35-39	4.7	90.1	0.9	1.0	3.4	100.0	2,268
40-44	2.6	89.7	1.0	0.4	6.3	100.0	1,475
45-49	1.9	87.9	1.9	1.0	7.2	100.0	1,342
Total	35.4	61.8	0.7	0.4	1.7	100.0	19,133
				MEN			
15-19	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,524
20-24	76.4	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,121
25-29	44.5	53.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,093
30-34	16.4	83.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	721
35-39	8.1	90.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	672
40-44	4.0	93.1	0.4	0.7	1.7	100.0	523
45-49	2.1	95.8	0.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	522
Total	49.1	49.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	6,176

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.2.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Percentage with one or more co-wives[1]	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Don't know			
Age							
15-19	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.6	592
20-24	97.3	2.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	2.5	1,855
25-29	97.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	2,494
30-34	95.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	4.4	2,344
35-39	95.0	4.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	4.7	2,043
40-44	93.8	5.8	0.4	0.1	100.0	6.2	1,323
45-49	97.2	2.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.8	1,180
Residence							
Urban	96.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.4	4,350
Rural	96.0	3.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.9	7,481
Education							
No education	94.8	4.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	5.0	5,773
Primary	97.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	1,947
Middle	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	1,105
Secondary	97.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	1,428
Higher	97.1	2.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.6	1,579
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	93.3	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	2,155
Second	96.8	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	2,298
Middle	97.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.7	2,407
Fourth	96.4	3.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	3.4	2,475
Highest	96.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.0	2,496
Region							
Punjab	96.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.4	6,277
Urban	96.2	3.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.7	2,283
Rural	96.7	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	3,994
Sindh	95.7	4.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	4.3	2,750
Urban	97.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3.0	1,464
Rural	94.2	5.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	5.7	1,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	96.9	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.0	1,846
Urban	97.6	2.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2.3	356
Rural	96.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3.2	1,490
Balochistan	92.9	5.4	0.4	1.1	100.0	5.8	627
Urban	94.2	3.3	0.6	1.6	100.0	3.9	181
Rural	92.4	6.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	6.6	446
ICT Islamabad	97.5	2.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	103
FATA	94.1	5.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	5.7	229
Total[2]	96.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3.7	11,831
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	1,648
Urban	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	278
Rural	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.1	1,370
Gilgit Baltistan	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	958

[1] Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
20-24	100.0	0.0	100.0	264
25-29	98.6	1.4	100.0	585
30-34	97.3	2.7	100.0	598
35-39	99.1	0.9	100.0	610
40-44	97.4	2.6	100.0	487
45-49	94.9	5.1	100.0	500
Residence				
Urban	98.0	2.0	100.0	1,241
Rural	97.6	2.4	100.0	1,843
Education				
No education	96.8	3.2	100.0	783
Primary	98.0	2.0	100.0	625
Middle	96.4	3.6	100.0	463
Secondary	98.2	1.8	100.0	624
Higher	99.6	0.4	100.0	590
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	97.2	2.8	100.0	541
Second	97.9	2.1	100.0	599
Middle	98.0	2.0	100.0	606
Fourth	98.0	2.0	100.0	666
Highest	97.9	2.1	100.0	672
Region				
Punjab	97.3	2.7	100.0	1,615
Urban	97.2	2.8	100.0	643
Rural	97.3	2.7	100.0	972
Sindh	98.4	1.6	100.0	775
Urban	99.1	0.9	100.0	438
Rural	97.6	2.4	100.0	338
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	98.0	2.0	100.0	432
Urban	98.3	1.7	100.0	87
Rural	98.0	2.0	100.0	345
Balochistan	98.7	1.3	100.0	182
Urban	98.6	1.4	100.0	56
Rural	98.7	1.3	100.0	127
ICT Islamabad	98.6	1.4	100.0	31
FATA	99.2	0.8	100.0	49
Total[1]	97.8	2.2	100.0	3,084
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	97.7	2.3	100.0	328
Urban	97.9	2.1	100.0	62
Rural	97.7	2.3	100.0	266
Gilgit Baltistan	99.8	0.2	100.0	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
	15	18	20	22	25			
				WOMEN				
15-19	1.8	na	na	na	na	86.4	4,398	a
20-24	3.6	18.3	33.3	na	na	50.5	3,816	a
25-29	5.8	24.4	41.9	54.9	71.8	20.1	3,189	21.3
30-34	7.2	26.0	42.6	58.7	76.7	8.7	2,644	20.8
35-39	8.4	31.0	47.3	61.3	78.1	4.7	2,268	20.3
40-44	9.6	35.8	56.1	69.6	84.3	2.6	1,475	19.1
45-49	8.8	37.3	55.7	68.5	85.3	1.9	1,342	19.3
20-49	6.5	26.4	43.3	na	na	20.2	14,735	a
25-49	7.5	29.3	46.8	60.8	77.6	9.6	10,919	20.4
				MEN				
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	97.4	1,524	a
20-24	0.2	4.7	11.3	na	na	76.4	1,121	a
25-29	0.2	4.4	12.7	23.2	40.7	44.5	1,093	a
30-34	0.4	5.3	12.5	24.2	42.0	16.4	721	26.1
35-39	0.5	5.4	12.0	22.6	43.0	8.1	672	26.2
40-44	0.0	4.2	13.0	21.4	43.3	4.0	523	25.9
45-49	0.7	6.9	17.6	29.6	49.2	2.1	522	25.1
20-49	0.3	5.0	12.8	na	na	33.3	4,652	a
25-49	0.3	5.1	13.3	24.0	43.0	19.6	3,531	a
30-49	0.4	5.4	13.6	24.3	44.1	8.4	2,438	25.9

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among men age 30-49, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49	Men age 30-49
Residence		
Urban	21.3	26.8
Rural	19.8	25.0
Education		
No education	18.7	23.8
Primary	19.8	25.0
Middle	20.9	25.3
Secondary	22.2	26.7
Higher	24.9	28.2
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.3	23.2
Second	19.1	23.9
Middle	19.8	25.2
Fourth	21.4	27.0
Highest	22.9	28.0
Region		
Punjab	21.1	26.1
Urban	21.6	26.6
Rural	20.7	25.7
Sindh	20.0	26.2
Urban	21.3	27.7
Rural	18.4	23.6
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	19.1	25.1
Urban	19.7	26.3
Rural	19.0	24.6
Balochistan	19.4	24.8
Urban	19.3	25.0
Rural	19.4	24.8
ICT Islamabad	22.7	27.0
FATA	18.2	23.5
Total[1]	20.4	25.9
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	21.0	26.7
Urban	22.7	28.6
Rural	20.8	26.0
Gilgit Baltistan	18.8	23.5

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse.
[1]Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.5 Marriage between relatives

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by relationship to their husband, and percentage of women who had a say in choosing their husband, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Relationship to husband					Total	Percentage who had a say in choosing their husband[1]	Number of women
	First cousin on father's side	First cousin on mother's side	Second cousin	Other relation	Not related			
Age								
15-19	32.6	21.3	10.5	5.9	29.6	100.0	79.6	600
20-24	29.7	23.2	8.9	5.9	32.2	100.0	83.2	1,889
25-29	27.3	21.5	8.4	5.8	37.0	100.0	82.4	2,548
30-34	26.9	21.6	7.4	5.7	38.4	100.0	81.4	2,413
35-39	29.5	19.1	7.2	6.2	37.9	100.0	79.5	2,163
40-44	28.7	20.0	8.3	5.4	37.5	100.0	76.8	1,437
45-49	30.4	18.9	9.8	6.7	34.2	100.0	77.4	1,316
Age at first marriage								
<15	31.3	20.5	9.8	6.1	32.3	100.0	67.1	1,042
15	32.1	23.9	9.1	7.2	27.6	100.0	72.9	946
16-17	31.4	20.2	9.8	7.3	31.3	100.0	77.3	2,363
18-19	29.8	22.5	9.2	5.0	33.4	100.0	80.5	2,629
20-21	28.6	22.1	6.5	6.8	36.1	100.0	85.3	1,909
22-23	27.0	19.6	8.1	4.4	40.8	100.0	84.8	1,499
24+	22.7	18.1	6.1	5.1	48.1	100.0	87.1	1,976
Residence								
Urban	25.6	19.2	7.2	5.6	42.3	100.0	84.7	4,550
Rural	30.5	21.8	8.9	6.1	32.5	100.0	78.1	7,814
Education								
No education	32.6	21.7	8.9	5.9	30.9	100.0	74.8	6,080
Primary	31.5	21.5	7.1	6.1	33.8	100.0	82.2	2,037
Middle	24.3	20.6	8.4	5.9	40.7	100.0	83.4	1,160
Secondary	23.0	20.8	7.8	6.1	42.3	100.0	86.6	1,463
Higher	19.0	17.3	8.2	5.7	49.9	100.0	92.4	1,624
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	38.4	22.8	7.7	6.3	24.8	100.0	71.8	2,258
Second	32.7	20.6	9.5	5.9	31.3	100.0	76.3	2,430
Middle	26.1	23.6	9.5	6.5	34.2	100.0	82.5	2,504
Fourth	26.5	18.2	7.8	5.9	41.5	100.0	81.7	2,594
Highest	21.4	19.5	7.1	5.1	47.0	100.0	88.9	2,579
Region								
Punjab	25.4	22.7	8.0	5.5	38.4	100.0	85.9	6,630
Urban	23.5	20.3	7.2	5.0	44.1	100.0	87.0	2,402
Rural	26.5	24.0	8.4	5.8	35.1	100.0	85.2	4,228
Sindh	37.6	20.7	5.6	6.7	29.4	100.0	76.0	2,850
Urban	29.1	17.8	5.4	6.6	41.1	100.0	83.4	1,527
Rural	47.3	24.0	5.8	6.9	16.0	100.0	67.4	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.8	15.7	12.7	5.9	38.0	100.0	74.9	1,901
Urban	24.8	17.7	13.9	6.4	37.3	100.0	80.3	366
Rural	28.5	15.2	12.4	5.8	38.2	100.0	73.6	1,535
Balochistan	27.9	23.3	10.2	5.7	32.9	100.0	67.0	642
Urban	27.2	21.6	9.3	4.6	37.3	100.0	72.7	188
Rural	28.2	24.0	10.6	6.1	31.0	100.0	64.7	454
ICT Islamabad	23.3	17.0	8.4	6.3	45.1	100.0	88.6	107
FATA	28.3	11.1	10.5	7.8	42.2	100.0	62.8	234
Total[2]	28.7	20.9	8.3	5.9	36.1	100.0	80.5	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	27.4	21.9	10.0	5.7	35.0	100.0	88.7	1,720
Urban	25.8	17.3	7.6	6.7	42.6	100.0	88.8	292
Rural	27.7	22.8	10.5	5.5	33.4	100.0	88.7	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	22.1	12.5	6.6	10.2	48.7	100.0	79.0	984

[1] Refers to the first husband if a woman has been married more than once
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Current age	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage who never had intercourse	Number	Median age at first intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	1.5	na	na	na	na	86.4	4,398	a
20-24	3.1	16.6	30.9	na	na	50.5	3,816	a
25-29	4.3	22.2	39.6	53.4	70.1	20.1	3,189	21.5
30-34	5.7	23.6	40.3	56.0	74.0	8.7	2,644	21.1
35-39	7.0	28.9	44.7	59.2	76.4	4.7	2,268	20.6
40-44	8.4	32.4	54.1	67.9	83.0	2.6	1,475	19.5
45-49	8.0	35.5	52.7	66.6	83.5	1.9	1,342	19.6
20-49	5.4	24.3	40.9	na	na	20.2	14,735	a
25-49	6.2	26.9	44.4	58.8	75.8	9.6	10,919	20.7
15-24	2.2	na	na	na	na	69.7	8,214	a
				MEN				
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	97.4	1,524	a
20-24	0.3	3.8	10.9	na	na	76.4	1,121	a
25-29	0.3	3.9	11.9	21.3	39.2	44.5	1,093	a
30-34	0.1	4.2	11.6	21.2	41.4	16.4	721	26.3
35-39	0.5	5.1	11.5	21.6	40.0	8.1	672	26.4
40-44	0.0	4.0	13.8	22.5	40.4	4.0	523	26.1
45-49	0.3	5.0	17.0	26.3	47.5	2.1	522	25.5
20-49	0.3	4.2	12.3	na	na	33.3	4,652	a
25-49	0.3	4.4	12.8	22.3	41.2	19.6	3,531	a
15-24	0.2	na	na	na	na	88.5	2,645	a
30-49	0.2	4.6	13.2	22.7	42.1	8.4	2,438	26.1

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 30-49, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49	Men age 30-49
Residence		
Urban	21.7	27.1
Rural	20.1	25.3
Education		
No education	18.9	24.3
Primary	20.2	25.2
Middle	21.2	25.5
Secondary	22.4	27.1
Higher	a	28.3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.5	23.4
Second	19.3	24.3
Middle	20.1	25.6
Fourth	21.7	27.2
Highest	23.2	28.1
Region		
Punjab	21.3	26.3
Urban	22.0	26.8
Rural	20.9	25.9
Sindh	20.4	26.7
Urban	21.8	28.2
Rural	18.8	23.7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	19.4	25.6
Urban	20.0	26.5
Rural	19.3	25.2
Balochistan	19.7	24.7
Urban	19.7	25.1
Rural	19.8	24.6
ICT Islamabad	23.1	27.2
FATA	18.2	23.6
Total[1]	20.7	26.1
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	21.3	26.7
Urban	23.0	28.8
Rural	21.1	26.1
Gilgit Baltistan	19.1	24.1

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	78.8	19.3	1.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	592
20-24	73.4	23.3	3.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,855
25-29	75.0	20.6	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,494
30-34	75.3	20.1	4.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,344
35-39	76.0	20.1	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,043
40-44	69.9	24.0	5.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,323
45-49	57.1	34.5	8.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,180
Marital duration							
0-4 years	74.1	22.3	3.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	2,757
5-9 years	74.8	21.4	3.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,438
10-14 years	75.9	19.3	4.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,116
15-19 years	76.8	19.5	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,665
20-24 years	68.6	25.0	5.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,310
25+ years	59.8	33.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,239
Married more than once	73.4	20.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	305
Residence							
Urban	74.6	21.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,350
Rural	71.8	23.4	4.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,481
Education							
No education	72.5	23.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,773
Primary	72.6	22.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,947
Middle	70.8	25.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,105
Secondary	74.6	21.7	3.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,428
Higher	74.3	20.1	4.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,579
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	76.1	21.1	2.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,155
Second	71.5	23.4	4.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,298
Middle	72.4	23.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,407
Fourth	71.3	23.1	5.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,475
Highest	73.1	22.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,496
Region							
Punjab	69.1	25.6	4.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,277
Urban	72.9	22.2	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,283
Rural	67.0	27.6	5.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,994
Sindh	78.0	18.9	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,750
Urban	74.8	21.1	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,464
Rural	81.6	16.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	72.5	21.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,846
Urban	78.2	17.9	3.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	356
Rural	71.1	22.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,490
Balochistan	88.1	10.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	627
Urban	85.5	12.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	181
Rural	89.2	10.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	446
ICT Islamabad	72.2	22.1	4.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	103
FATA	72.7	22.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	229
Total[2]	72.8	22.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	11,831
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	60.0	30.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,648
Urban	64.5	26.4	9.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	278
Rural	59.1	30.7	10.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,370
Gilgit Baltistan	68.9	27.5	3.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	958

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age						
15-19	(91.6)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	100.0	40
20-24	80.4	19.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	264
25-29	83.7	15.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	585
30-34	84.9	14.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	598
35-39	84.5	14.1	0.5	0.8	100.0	610
40-44	86.8	8.9	1.7	2.6	100.0	487
45-49	75.0	19.5	3.9	1.7	100.0	500
Marital duration						
0-4 years	82.2	17.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	853
5-9 years	84.4	14.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	653
10-14 years	86.7	12.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	576
15-19 years	81.9	13.2	2.5	2.5	100.0	440
20-24 years	83.3	11.3	4.0	1.3	100.0	266
25+ years	75.1	19.4	4.7	0.9	100.0	162
Married more than once	77.7	19.0	0.8	2.5	100.0	133
Residence						
Urban	82.0	15.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	1,241
Rural	83.7	14.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	1,843
Education						
No education	80.9	15.9	2.4	0.8	100.0	783
Primary	83.7	15.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	625
Middle	85.9	13.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	463
Secondary	81.2	16.3	0.3	2.2	100.0	624
Higher	84.7	12.5	1.3	1.6	100.0	590
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.1	16.1	2.0	0.8	100.0	541
Second	85.8	12.5	0.9	0.8	100.0	599
Middle	83.4	14.7	1.1	0.8	100.0	606
Fourth	81.7	15.4	1.0	2.0	100.0	666
Highest	83.0	15.3	0.3	1.4	100.0	672
Region						
Punjab	82.1	15.5	1.0	1.5	100.0	1,615
Urban	81.6	16.3	1.0	1.2	100.0	643
Rural	82.4	14.9	1.0	1.7	100.0	972
Sindh	83.2	15.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	775
Urban	81.0	17.1	0.2	1.7	100.0	438
Rural	86.1	12.9	0.8	0.1	100.0	338
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	83.0	14.3	2.7	0.1	100.0	432
Urban	87.8	11.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	87
Rural	81.8	15.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	345
Balochistan	90.8	7.9	0.2	1.1	100.0	182
Urban	89.1	7.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	56
Rural	91.5	8.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	127
ICT Islamabad	71.8	21.4	0.0	6.8	100.0	31
FATA	87.7	10.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	49
Total[2]	83.0	14.8	1.0	1.2	100.0	3,084
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	85.6	13.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	328
Urban	81.5	16.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	62
Rural	86.5	12.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	266
Gilgit Baltistan	90.6	8.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate:*** The total fertility rate in Pakistan is 3.6 births per woman, a marginal decline from 3.8 in 2012-13.
- ***Children ever born and living:*** On average, women age 45-49 have given birth to 5.3 children, among whom 4.7 were alive at the time of the survey.
- ***Birth intervals:*** The median birth interval in Pakistan is 28.2 months. Thirty-seven percent of births occur within 24 months of the preceding birth.
- ***Insusceptibility to pregnancy:*** The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 3.3 months. Nineteen percent of women are not at risk of pregnancy because they are postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining after the previous birth.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth is 22.8 years among women age 25-49, as compared with 22.2 years in 2012-13.
- ***Teenage pregnancy and motherhood:*** 8% of teenage women age 15-19 have begun childbearing. Fifteen percent of young women with no education have started childbearing.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive effects on the health of the mother and the child. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

The fertility analysis presented here is based on comprehensive pregnancy histories obtained by asking women detailed questions on each pregnancy and its outcome. The 2017-18 PDHS collected fertility data only from ever-married women age 15-49. This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Pakistan and some of the factors that influence fertility. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

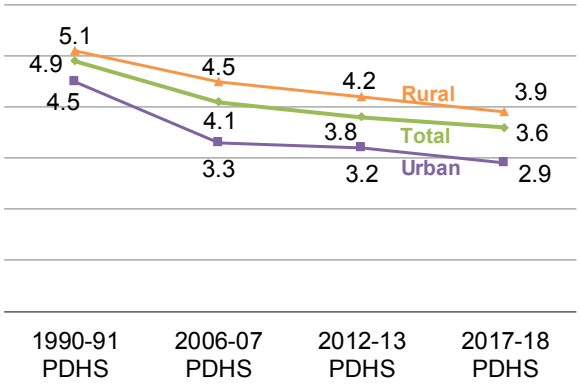
The total fertility rate (TFR) in Pakistan is 3.6 births per woman (**Table 5.1**). Mothers living in rural areas, on average, bear one more child than mothers in urban areas (3.9 versus 2.9 births per woman). Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) provide detailed comparisons of fertility by age groups. The ASFR among women age 15-19 is 46 births per 1,000 women, a figure that increases sharply to 171 births among women age 20-24 and peaks at 215 births among women age 25-29. The crude birth rate, a simple measure of fertility, is 29 births per 1,000 population.

Trends: The onset of a transition to reduced fertility in Pakistan started in the 1990s (Sathar and Casterline 1998). However, the pace of decline has remained slow. Before the 1990s, average fertility in Pakistan was approximately six births (Shah et al.1986).

The results of the 1990-91 PDHS showed a TFR of 4.9 births per woman in the 3 years preceding the survey, a figure that declined to 4.1 births in 2006-07, 3.8 births in 2012-13, and 3.6 births in 2017-18. The TFR decrease was more substantial in rural areas than in urban areas between 2006-07 and 2012-13 (0.3 births versus 0.1 births). This trend has now shifted, however. Between 2012-13 and 2017-18, there was a reduction of 0.3 births per woman in both urban and rural areas (**Figure 5.1**).

Figure 5.1 **Trends in fertility by residence**

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

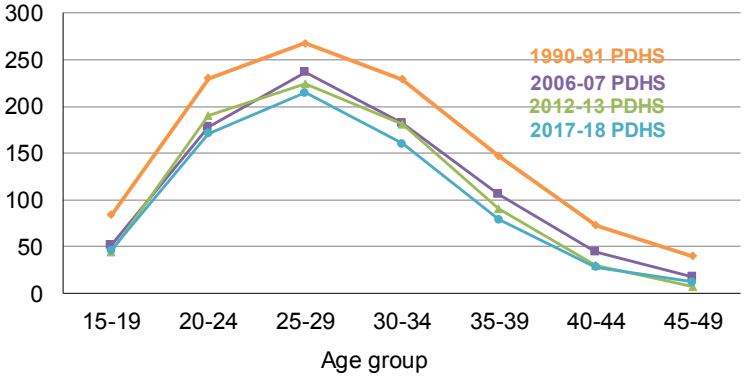


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

ASFR patterns by age are similar across PDHS surveys, with a modest decreasing trend in recent years (**Figure 5.2** and **Table 5.3.2**).

Figure 5.2 **Trends in age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women



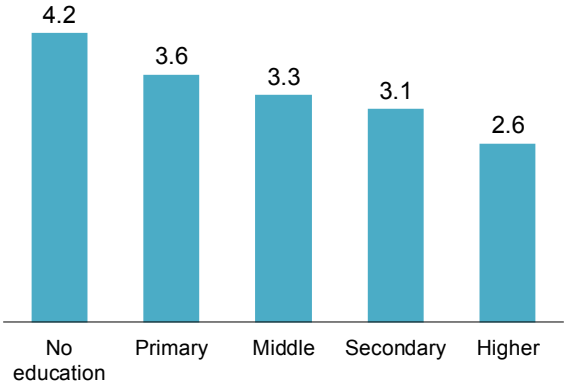
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- The TFR falls with increasing mother's education, from 4.2 births among women with no education to 2.6 births among women with a higher education. On average, women with no education have 0.6 more children than women with a primary education (**Figure 5.3**).
- There are notable differences in the TFR by region. Overall, the TFR is lowest in ICT Islamabad (3.0 births per woman) and highest in FATA (4.8 births per woman) and Gilgit Baltistan (4.7 births per woman) (**Figure 5.4**).
- Across all age groups, age-specific fertility rates are uniformly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (**Table 5.1**). The rural-urban difference in the TFR is highest in Sindh (4.7 births versus 2.9 births per woman), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4.2 births versus 3.1 births per woman) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (3.6 births versus 2.6 births per woman) (**Table 5.2**).
- The largest difference in the TFR is observed by wealth. Women in the lowest wealth quintile have 2.1 more births than women in the highest wealth quintile (4.9 versus 2.8) (**Table 5.2**).

Figure 5.3 Fertility by education

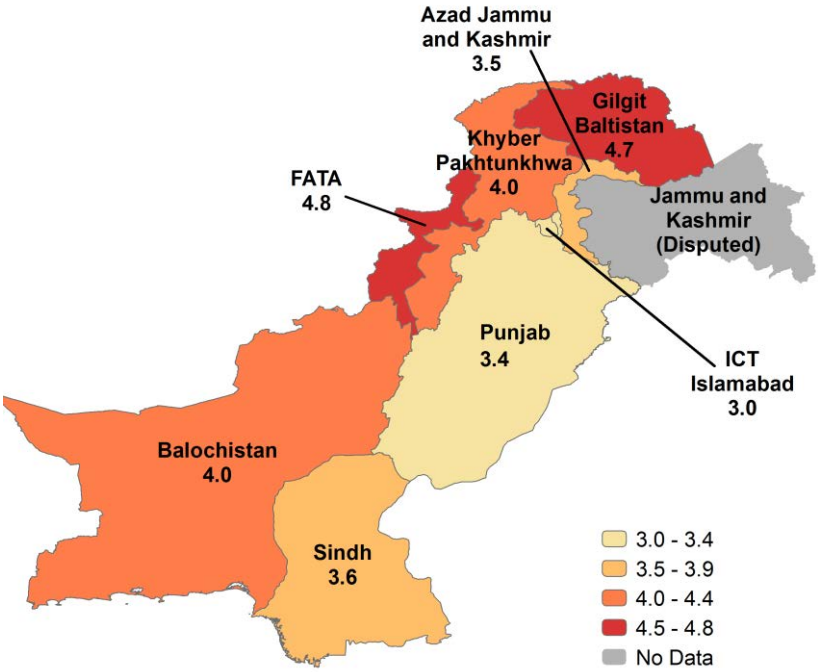
TFR for the 3 years before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 5.4 Fertility by region

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Mean number of children ever born among all women age 45-49 is another measure that indicates completed fertility. Overall, women age 45-49 have given birth to 5.3 children, of whom 4.7 survived to the time of the survey (**Table 5.4**). Mean number of children ever born was higher in the 2012-13 PDHS, at 6.0 children (among whom 5.2 were alive at the time of the survey).

Currently married women age 45-49 have given birth to an average of 5.6 children, and 4.9 of these children were alive at the time of the 2017-18 PDHS. Fifteen percent of currently married women age 25-29 are nulliparous (**Table 5.4**).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

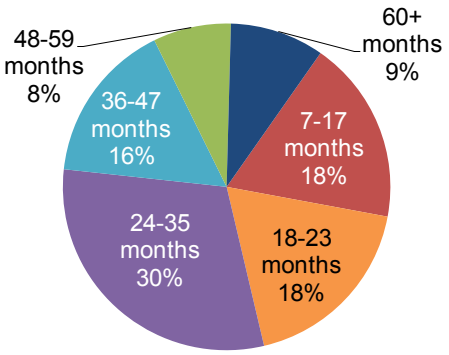
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Birth spacing can save women's and children's lives and offers a host of health advantages to both when the spacing interval is 24 months or more. The median birth interval in Pakistan is 28.2 months (**Table 5.5**). Thirty-seven percent of births occurred within 24 months of the preceding birth (**Figure 5.5**).

Trends: There was no change in the median birth interval between 2012-13 and 2017-18 (approximately 28 months in both surveys), indicating a slow decline in fertility. The pattern is the same according to most background characteristics. The largest increase in the median birth interval over time is 2.7 months in Balochistan (26.5 months in 2012-13 versus 29.2 months in 2012-13).

Figure 5.5 **Birth intervals**

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births among older women occur after longer intervals than births among younger women. The median birth interval among women age 40-49 is 19.4 months longer than the interval among women age 15-19 (39.1 months versus 19.7 months) (**Table 5.5**).
- The median birth interval is 6.5 months longer if the child from the preceding birth is living than if the child has died (28.7 months versus 22.2 months).

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

Postpartum amenorrhoea refers to the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation. The length and intensity of breastfeeding influence the duration of amenorrhoea, which offers protection from conception. Postpartum abstinence refers to the period between childbirth and the time when a woman resumes sexual activity. Almost all women are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first 2 months after a birth. Continued postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence may protect women from pregnancy for longer periods.

The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is 3.3 months. Nineteen percent of women are not at risk of pregnancy because they are postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining after the previous birth. Insusceptibility to pregnancy directly influences fertility. The median period of insusceptibility to pregnancy in Pakistan is 4 months (**Table 5.6**), with 92% of mothers remaining insusceptible to pregnancy within the first 2 months of their last birth. Overall, 15% of women are amenorrhoeic and 9% are abstaining. After 5 months, women's likelihood of abstaining falls from 82% to 8%, while the percentage who are amenorrhoeic declines from 84% to 29%. The immediate implication of this is that it increases the chance of pregnancy. While the wife and husband may feel that they are protected due to postpartum amenorrhoea, ovulation may start when women are still amenorrhoeic.

Trends: There has been a marginal reduction since 2012-13 in the proportion of women who are insusceptible. The overall median duration of insusceptibility has declined from 4.4 months to 4.0 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea declines with increasing wealth, from 4.5 months among women in the lowest quintile to 2.7 months among women in the highest quintile (**Table 5.7**).
- The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is longest in Azad and Jammu Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4.6 months each) and shortest in Balochistan (2.5 months).

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30-49

Overall, 11% of women age 30-49 in Pakistan are menopausal (**Table 5.8**). The percentage of women age 48-49 who are menopausal has decreased over the last 5 years, from 52% in 2012-13 to 39% in 2017-18.

5.5 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

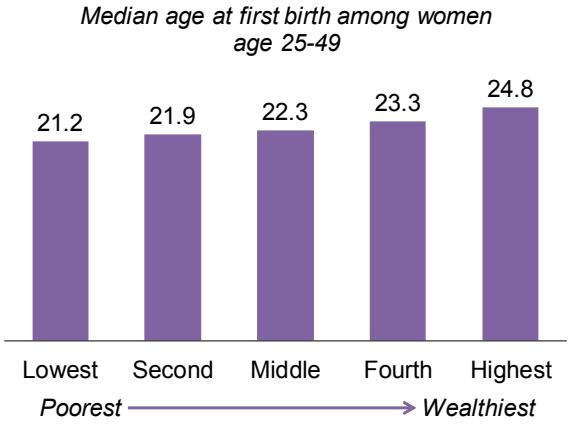
Age at first birth defines the onset of family building. In Pakistan, there is a tradition of starting childbearing soon after marriage. If initiated at an early age, childbearing contributes to population momentum apart from its direct relationship with exposure to pregnancy and other health risks. Among women age 25-49, 64% gave birth by age 25 and 17% have never given birth (**Table 5.9**). The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 22.8 years

Trends: There has been a marginal increase in median age at first birth since 2012-13.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first birth is approximately a year higher in urban areas than in rural areas (23.4 years versus 22.5 years).
- Median age at first birth increases with increasing education, from 21.4 years among mothers with no education to 24.0 years among mothers with a secondary education.
- Wealth has a relatively stronger influence than education. Median age at first birth is 21.2 years among women in the lowest wealth quintile and 24.8 years among women in the highest quintile (**Figure 5.6**).

Figure 5.6 **Median age at first birth by household wealth**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

By region, median age at first birth is highest in ICT Islamabad (24.7 years), followed by Azad Jammu and Kashmir (23.7 years), Punjab (23.2 years), and Sindh (23.0 years). Women in FATA (20.1 years) become mothers nearly 5 years earlier than women in ICT Islamabad (**Table 5.10**).

5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

In Pakistan, 8% of women age 15-19 have started childbearing; 6% have had a live birth, and 2% are pregnant with their first child. Pregnancies before age 18 are regarded as high-risk pregnancies. Among women age 15-17, 3% have started childbearing (**Table 5.11**).

Trends: The percentage of childbearing among women age 15-19 has not changed since 2012-13 (8%). However, the percentage of women age 19 who have begun childbearing has increased from 17% to 19%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenage childbearing increases rapidly with age, from less than 1% at age 15 to 19% by age 19 (**Table 5.11**).

- Among women age 15-19 with no education, 15% have begun childbearing, and 11% of these young women have already had a live birth. Childbearing decreases by more than three-fold among those with a secondary education (4%).

- Teenage childbearing decreases by half from the lowest wealth quintile (10%) to the highest wealth quintile (5%).

List of Tables

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Menopause**
- **Table 5.9 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
10-14	[0]	[0]	[0]
15-19	42	47	46
20-24	142	186	171
25-29	200	224	215
30-34	133	177	160
35-39	56	95	79
40-44	11	40	28
45-49	[1]	[18]	[12]
TFR (15-49)	2.9	3.9	3.6
GFR	106	134	124
CBR	26	31	29

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to the interview. Rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-17. As the survey was based on an ever-married sample, the number of women was increased using a factor based on all de facto women listed in the household who had never been married. The "all women" factors were based on age in the household and background information available at the household level. Women who have never been married are presumed not to have given birth. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
TFR: Total fertility rate, expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	2.9	6.0	4.5
Rural	3.9	7.8	5.5
Education			
No education	4.2	8.4	5.7
Primary	3.6	6.4	4.9
Middle	3.3	7.2	4.3
Secondary	3.1	7.0	3.7
Higher	2.6	5.6	3.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.9	9.1	6.1
Second	3.6	6.8	5.7
Middle	3.8	6.8	5.4
Fourth	3.0	7.4	4.8
Highest	2.8	6.1	3.9
Region			
Punjab	3.4	7.0	4.9
Urban	2.9	6.1	4.4
Rural	3.7	7.5	5.2
Sindh	3.6	7.0	5.0
Urban	2.9	5.5	4.5
Rural	4.7	9.0	5.9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.0	8.2	5.6
Urban	3.1	6.8	4.8
Rural	4.2	8.6	5.8
Balochistan	4.0	9.8	5.9
Urban	4.0	7.5	6.0
Rural	4.0	10.8	5.9
ICT Islamabad	3.0	5.2	3.9
FATA	4.8	10.4	6.6
Total[1]	3.6	7.2	5.1
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	3.5	7.2	5.1
Urban	2.6	5.7	4.3
Rural	3.6	7.5	5.2
Gilgit Baltistan	4.7	8.2	6.3

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[1]	2	3	4
15-19	47	63	74	83
20-24	177	221	225	240
25-29	226	267	272	294
30-34	166	192	228	[262]
35-39	85	113	[165]	
40-44	31	[55]		
45-49	[15]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of the interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period preceding several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Mother's age at birth	1990-91 PDHS	2006-07 PDHS	2012-13 PDHS	2017-18 PDHS
15-19	74	51	44	46
20-24	209	178	190	171
25-29	253	237	224	215
30-34	212	182	181	160
35-39	137	106	91	79
40-44	60	44	30	28
45-49	[38]	[18]	[7]	[12]
TFR (15-49)	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.6

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for the 45-49 age group may be slightly biased due to truncation and are therefore displayed in brackets. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Number of children ever born														
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	94.3	4.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,398	0.07	0.06
20-24	65.1	15.0	12.5	5.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,816	0.65	0.59
25-29	32.1	14.5	18.3	14.9	11.1	6.0	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,189	1.91	1.74
30-34	14.7	7.5	13.2	19.5	18.9	13.8	6.2	3.5	1.6	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,644	3.22	2.98
35-39	10.1	6.5	10.6	14.9	16.8	15.7	10.7	6.8	3.9	2.2	1.8	100.0	2,268	4.00	3.69
40-44	6.4	3.9	5.2	13.1	16.0	16.1	14.1	9.0	7.8	3.9	4.6	100.0	1,475	4.92	4.46
45-49	4.7	3.4	5.7	13.3	13.3	14.6	13.3	10.2	8.0	6.7	6.9	100.0	1,342	5.31	4.72
Total	44.1	8.8	9.6	10.0	8.9	7.1	4.6	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	100.0	19,133	2.13	1.95
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	57.7	34.8	6.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	592	0.51	0.46
20-24	29.8	30.0	25.3	10.8	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,855	1.31	1.20
25-29	14.5	17.9	22.9	18.9	14.1	7.6	2.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,494	2.41	2.20
30-34	6.3	7.8	14.4	21.6	21.1	15.4	6.7	3.8	1.8	0.7	0.6	100.0	2,344	3.55	3.29
35-39	5.2	6.2	11.1	15.8	17.7	16.9	11.4	7.2	4.3	2.4	2.0	100.0	2,043	4.26	3.94
40-44	3.8	3.7	5.2	13.1	16.2	16.1	15.1	9.1	8.4	4.2	5.0	100.0	1,323	5.12	4.64
45-49	2.1	2.9	5.6	12.8	13.2	15.5	14.3	10.7	7.9	7.3	7.8	100.0	1,180	5.56	4.93
Total	13.4	13.5	15.0	15.5	13.8	11.0	7.1	4.2	2.9	1.8	1.8	100.0	11,831	3.31	3.02

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	33.2	26.9	29.6	10.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	50	19.7
20-29	22.9	22.8	32.5	13.7	5.0	3.1	100.0	3,546	24.9
30-39	14.5	15.4	29.4	17.9	9.8	13.0	100.0	3,794	32.1
40-49	12.3	9.6	23.4	18.0	12.1	24.5	100.0	533	39.1
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	18.9	17.9	30.1	16.0	7.9	9.1	100.0	3,867	28.3
Female	17.5	18.8	30.7	16.0	7.6	9.4	100.0	4,056	28.2
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	16.7	18.3	31.0	16.4	8.0	9.5	100.0	7,291	28.7
Dead	35.8	19.4	23.2	10.7	4.3	6.6	100.0	632	22.2
Birth order									
2-3	20.9	19.4	30.5	15.1	6.9	7.2	100.0	4,062	27.0
4-6	15.2	17.3	30.6	16.8	8.2	11.9	100.0	2,965	29.8
7+	16.1	17.2	29.4	17.2	10.0	10.1	100.0	896	29.4
Residence									
Urban	17.0	17.0	29.6	16.2	8.7	11.5	100.0	2,383	29.8
Rural	18.8	19.0	30.7	15.9	7.4	8.3	100.0	5,540	27.6
Mother's education									
No education	18.6	18.1	30.5	16.2	7.8	8.8	100.0	4,198	28.0
Primary	18.0	18.8	32.1	15.7	6.4	9.0	100.0	1,340	27.3
Middle	17.2	16.5	29.8	17.3	10.7	8.5	100.0	692	29.2
Secondary	17.9	22.4	25.4	15.1	8.1	11.0	100.0	868	28.4
Higher	18.0	16.5	32.6	15.2	7.0	10.8	100.0	826	30.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	19.1	18.1	31.2	16.3	7.3	8.1	100.0	1,998	27.4
Second	18.5	19.3	34.3	13.8	6.8	7.4	100.0	1,637	27.0
Middle	20.0	17.7	27.8	18.2	7.3	9.1	100.0	1,643	28.6
Fourth	16.8	20.4	28.2	14.1	9.8	10.7	100.0	1,407	28.8
Highest	15.9	16.3	29.9	17.7	7.8	12.4	100.0	1,239	31.1
Region									
Punjab	22.0	19.4	29.7	14.1	6.7	8.1	100.0	4,052	26.6
Urban	18.8	17.5	30.3	16.1	7.6	9.7	100.0	1,236	28.8
Rural	23.4	20.2	29.5	13.1	6.3	7.4	100.0	2,817	25.8
Sindh	15.3	17.8	30.5	16.5	9.2	10.7	100.0	1,838	29.3
Urban	15.5	15.8	29.5	15.8	9.4	14.0	100.0	755	31.0
Rural	15.2	19.2	31.2	17.0	9.1	8.3	100.0	1,083	28.2
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11.3	17.4	33.1	19.5	8.3	10.4	100.0	1,321	31.0
Urban	11.2	21.0	28.3	16.5	10.5	12.6	100.0	222	31.0
Rural	11.3	16.7	34.1	20.1	7.9	10.0	100.0	1,099	31.0
Balochistan	19.9	14.6	27.8	18.2	9.5	10.1	100.0	459	29.2
Urban	19.9	13.2	26.2	17.9	10.7	12.1	100.0	134	30.2
Rural	19.8	15.1	28.5	18.3	9.0	9.3	100.0	325	28.7
ICT Islamabad	14.6	14.4	27.8	19.5	8.5	15.1	100.0	55	32.5
FATA	11.6	19.3	32.0	21.3	7.4	8.4	100.0	198	29.9
Total[1]	18.2	18.4	30.4	16.0	7.7	9.3	100.0	7,923	28.2
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	12.3	22.6	29.0	16.4	9.3	10.3	100.0	1,012	29.3
Urban	18.1	16.9	27.3	17.6	6.3	13.8	100.0	144	29.4
Rural	11.4	23.5	29.3	16.2	9.9	9.7	100.0	868	29.3
Gilgit Baltistan	17.3	15.8	30.3	18.2	8.1	10.2	100.0	891	29.9

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	84.0	81.8	92.3	389
2-3	47.4	19.4	54.7	410
4-5	29.1	8.1	32.8	415
6-7	25.6	11.2	33.5	354
8-9	23.3	2.5	24.8	254
10-11	9.8	5.6	13.8	251
12-13	12.4	3.0	15.0	421
14-15	3.5	7.7	11.1	399
16-17	1.9	2.6	4.6	386
18-19	5.0	1.2	5.7	305
20-21	3.0	0.7	3.6	270
22-23	2.3	1.4	3.7	307
24-25	1.4	1.1	2.5	338
26-27	0.5	0.7	1.3	378
28-29	1.5	3.5	4.9	419
30-31	0.7	1.7	2.4	337
32-33	0.0	0.0	0.0	256
34-35	1.4	0.3	1.7	293
Total	15.2	9.4	18.5	6,181
Median	3.3	2.4	4.0	na
Mean	6.1	4.1	7.2	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	3.1	2.3	3.7
30-49	3.7	2.5	4.6
Residence			
Urban	2.7	2.3	3.1
Rural	3.7	2.4	4.4
Mother's education			
No education	4.0	2.4	4.4
Primary	3.4	2.0	4.1
Middle	(2.9)	(2.7)	3.8
Secondary	(2.1)	(2.5)	(3.0)
Higher	(2.5)	(2.4)	(3.0)
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.5	2.2	4.8
Second	3.6	2.1	3.9
Middle	3.2	2.5	4.1
Fourth	3.0	2.8	4.0
Highest	2.7	2.2	2.9
Region			
Punjab	3.2	2.5	4.0
Urban	(2.8)	(2.4)	3.2
Rural	3.4	2.6	4.4
Sindh	3.2	2.1	3.6
Urban	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.0)
Rural	3.8	2.0	4.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.6	2.5	5.4
Urban	3.3	(2.5)	3.8
Rural	5.0	(2.5)	5.9
Balochistan	2.5	1.6	2.9
Urban	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.2)
Rural	(2.8)	(1.5)	3.3
ICT Islamabad	3.8	(2.6)	4.2
FATA	3.9	(1.9)	4.1
Total[2]	3.3	2.4	4.0
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	(2.6)	5.7
Urban	3.9	(2.9)	5.1
Rural	5.0	*	5.8
Gilgit Baltistan	4.3	(3.0)	4.7

Note: Medians are based on status at the time of the survey (current status). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of ever-married women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	2.2	2,413
35-39	3.9	2,163
40-41	12.7	661
42-43	16.5	530
44-45	23.8	594
46-47	36.5	510
48-49	39.0	457
Total	11.1	7,328

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Percentage of women (1) who are not pregnant, (2) who have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, (b) they declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) they have never menstruated.

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.3	na	na	na	na	94.3	4,398	a
20-24	0.8	7.4	18.6	na	na	65.1	3,816	a
25-29	1.3	11.7	24.2	39.7	57.8	32.1	3,189	23.6
30-34	2.3	12.2	25.9	42.3	64.4	14.7	2,644	22.9
35-39	2.1	14.0	28.1	45.1	64.3	10.1	2,268	22.8
40-44	1.9	15.3	31.7	50.1	70.6	6.4	1,475	22.0
45-49	1.3	14.3	30.8	49.2	69.6	4.7	1,342	22.1
20-49	1.6	11.6	25.0	na	na	29.1	14,735	a
25-49	1.8	13.1	27.2	44.0	63.9	16.5	10,919	22.8

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	23.4
Rural	22.5
Education	
No education	21.4
Primary	21.9
Middle	22.8
Secondary	24.0
Higher	a
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	21.2
Second	21.9
Middle	22.3
Fourth	23.3
Highest	24.8
Region	
Punjab	23.2
Urban	23.5
Rural	23.0
Sindh	23.0
Urban	23.5
Rural	21.9
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.5
Urban	21.9
Rural	21.4
Balochistan	22.2
Urban	21.8
Rural	22.3
ICT Islamabad	24.7
FATA	20.1
Total[1]	22.8
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	23.7
Urban	a
Rural	23.5
Gilgit Baltistan	21.5

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who: Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15-17	1.5	1.4	2.9	2,625
15	0.4	0.4	0.8	998
16	1.4	1.6	3.0	823
17	3.0	2.4	5.4	804
18	7.9	5.2	13.1	986
19	16.8	2.6	19.4	787
Residence				
Urban	5.0	1.6	6.6	1,344
Rural	6.0	2.8	8.8	3,042
Education				
No education	10.9	4.2	15.1	1,326
Primary	6.3	3.1	9.4	686
Middle	3.9	2.0	5.9	761
Secondary	2.7	1.4	4.1	1,014
Higher	(1.1)	(0.3)	(1.3)	528
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.7	2.4	10.1	836
Second	7.3	2.8	10.1	972
Middle	5.5	2.8	8.3	993
Fourth	4.8	2.9	7.7	741
Highest	3.3	1.4	4.7	784
Region				
Punjab	4.3	2.0	6.2	1,991
Urban	(3.9)	(1.5)	(5.4)	540
Rural	4.9	2.4	7.2	1,309
Sindh	7.5	2.4	9.9	854
Urban	6.9	1.8	8.7	473
Rural	8.2	3.0	11.2	387
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.2	5.5	14.8	682
Urban	5.9	3.0	8.9	118
Rural	9.9	6.1	16.0	565
Balochistan	9.4	2.2	11.6	294
Urban	(6.7)	(1.3)	(8.0)	86
Rural	10.4	2.5	12.8	212
ICT Islamabad	(3.3)	(1.6)	(5.0)	29
FATA	9.8	3.4	13.2	103
Total[1]	5.7	2.4	8.1	4,398
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	(2.8)	(0.5)	(3.3)	479
Gilgit Baltistan	(5.0)	(1.6)	(6.6)	428

Note: As the survey was based on an ever-married sample, the number of women was increased using a factor based on all de facto women listed in the household who had never been married. The "all women" factors were based on age in the household and background information available at the household level. Women who have never been married are assumed to have never been pregnant. Because the number of all women is not normalised, the weighted numbers will not necessarily sum to the total. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child:*** 26% of currently married women want a child within the next 2 years, 16% want to wait at least 2 years, and 44% want no more children or are sterilised. Men are more likely than women to want another child.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** The desire to limit further pregnancies is strong only after a woman has at least four children.
- ***Ideal family size:*** The mean ideal number of children is 3.9 for women and 4.3 for men. It has changed little for women since the 1990-91 PDHS when it was 4.1.
- ***Fertility planning:*** 88% of births in the past 5 years were wanted at the time of conception. Even among women in the oldest age bracket, 71% of births were felt to be appropriately timed.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The overall wanted fertility rate declined from 4.3 in 1990-91 to 2.9 in 2017-18. The difference between total and wanted fertility has decreased only marginally since 2012-13.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning programme planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unintended pregnancies were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

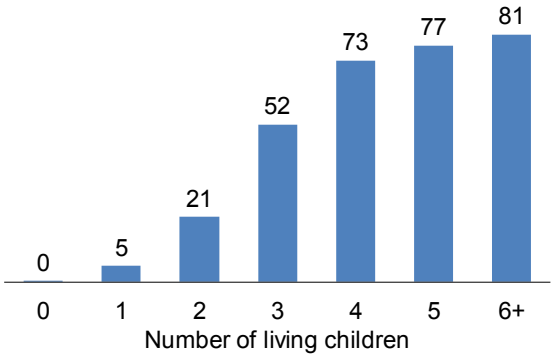
A quarter (26%) of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child within the next 2 years, 16% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child, and 44% want no more children at all or are sterilised (**Table 6.1**). Among currently married men age 15-49, 36% want to have another child in the next 2 years, 21% want to wait at least 2 years before the next child, and 37% want no more children or are sterilised (or their wife is sterilised).

As shown in these results, men are substantially more likely than women to want another child within the next 2 years (36% and 26%, respectively) or later (21% and 16%, respectively). Women are more likely than men to want no more children or are sterilised (44% and 37%, respectively) (**Table 6.1**). These patterns are observed irrespective of the number of children they have.

Twenty-one percent of currently married women with two children and 52% of those with three children want no more children (**Table 6.2.1** and **Figure 6.1**). The desire to limit fertility becomes strong only after the fourth child; 73% or more of women with at least four children want to have no more children (**Figure 6.1**). Similarly, the percentage of currently married men who want no more children rises from 17% among those with two children to 47% among those with three children and 65% among those with four children (**Table 6.2.2**).

Figure 6.1 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children

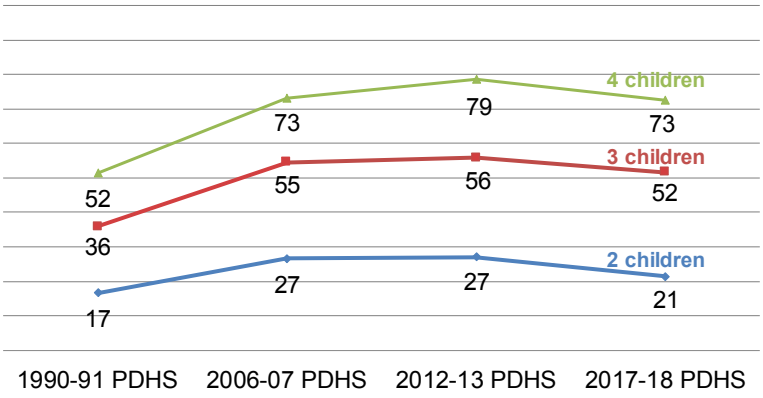


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: The proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children decreased from 27% in 2012-13 to 21% in 2017-18 (**Figure 6.2**). The proportion of women who have three to four children and want to limit childbearing has also decreased modestly since 2012-13.

Figure 6.2 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women are less likely to want to limit childbearing than urban women (42% versus 48%). Interestingly, men from urban and rural areas are equally likely to want to limit childbearing (37% each) (**Tables 6.2.1** and **6.2.2**).
- There are large regional differences in the desire to limit childbearing. Women in ICT Islamabad (57%) and men in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (44%) are most likely to want to limit childbearing. Balochistan (31% of women and 19% of men) and FATA (25% each) have the lowest proportions of women and men who want no more children. Urban-rural variations in desire to limit childbearing are largest among women in Sindh (44% versus 34%).
- The percentage of women who want no more children decreases gradually with increasing education, from 46% among those with no education to 40% among those with a secondary or higher education.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

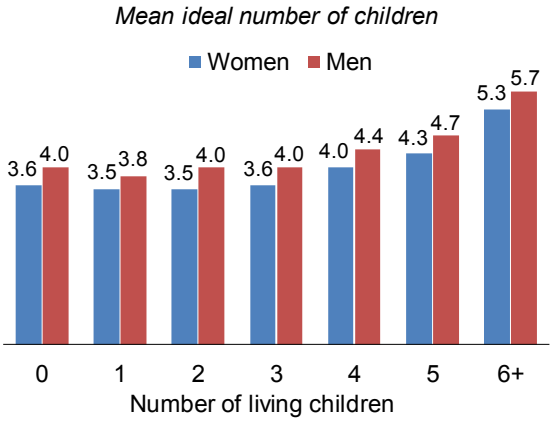
Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The mean ideal number of children is 3.9 among both currently married and ever-married women (**Table 6.3**). Similarly, the mean ideal number of children is the same among currently married and ever-married men (4.3).

In general, ideal number of children increases considerably with increasing numbers of living children among both women and men (**Figure 6.3**). For example, ever-married women who have fewer than three living children consider 3.5-3.6 children to be ideal, whereas those with six or more children consider 5.3 children as ideal; similarly, the ideal number of children rises from 3.8-4.0 among men with fewer than three living children to 5.7 among those with six or more children.

Forty-nine percent of women believe that their husband would like to have the same number of children they want while 30% believe their husband would like more children. (**Table 6.5**).

***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size by number of living children**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: Mean ideal number of children among women has decreased modestly over time, from 4.1 in 1990-91 and 2012-13 to 3.9 in 2017-18. Among men, mean ideal number of children has not changed since 2012-13 (4.3 in both surveys).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In all age groups, mean ideal family size is smaller among women than among men (**Table 6.4**).
- Mean ideal family size is larger among rural women and men (4.2 and 4.5) than among their urban counterparts (3.5 and 3.9).
- Among both women and men, mean ideal family size is larger among those in the lowest wealth quintile (5.0 and 5.3, respectively) than among those in the highest wealth quintile (3.2 and 3.6, respectively).
- The mean ideal number of children is much higher among women with no education (4.5) than among women with a higher education (3.1).
- Mean ideal number of children among women varies across geographical regions, from 3.1 among those in ICT Islamabad to 5.6 each among those in Balochistan and FATA. With the exception of FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, ideal number of children is higher among men than women.

6.3 Fertility Planning Status

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

The majority (88%) of births in the 5 years preceding the survey were wanted at the time of conception; 7% were mistimed, and 5% were unwanted (**Table 6.6** and **Figure 6.4**).

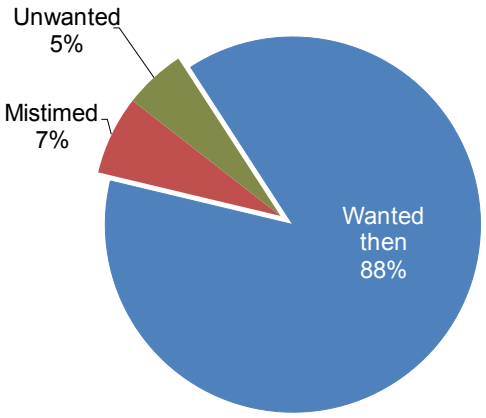
Trends: There is an increasing trend towards pregnancy planning. Seventy-five percent of births were planned in 2006-07, as compared with 84% in 2012-13 and 88% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of unwanted births increases with birth order, from less than 1% among first- and second-order births to 13% among fourth- and higher-order births.
- Similarly, the percentage of unwanted births increases with age, from 0%-4% among mothers age 15-29 to 23%-25% among mothers age 40-49.

Figure 6.4 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of births



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Despite advancing age, 80% of births to mothers age 35-39, 76% of births to those age 40-44, and 71% of births to those age 45-49 in the past 5 years were reported as being appropriately timed.

6.4 Wanted Fertility Rates

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

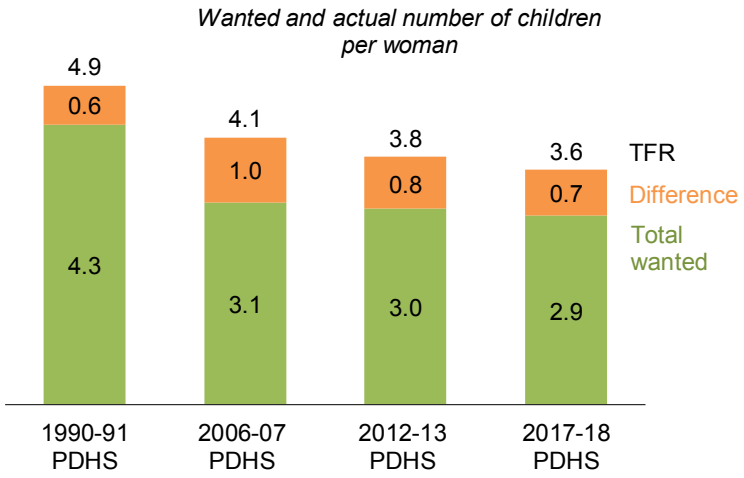
Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Table 6.7 and **Figure 6.5** show differentials in wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates among women age 15-49. The wanted fertility rate indicates what fertility would be if women had only the children they desired. The total wanted fertility rate and the actual total fertility rate in Pakistan are 2.9 and 3.6, respectively. This means that women in Pakistan want on average 0.7 children less than the current fertility rates.

***Figure 6.5* Trends in wanted and actual fertility**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: The overall wanted fertility rate declined from 4.3 in 1990-91 to 2.9 in 2017-18. The difference between total and wanted fertility has decreased only marginally since 2012-13. Between 2012-13 and 2017-18, there were slight declines in both the overall fertility rate (from 3.8 to 3.6) and the wanted fertility rate (from 3.0 to 2.9) (**Figure 6.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Wanted fertility is lower among urban (2.4 children) than rural (3.2 children) women. The difference between the wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate is slightly larger in rural areas (0.7 children) than in urban areas (0.5 children), indicating higher unwanted fertility in rural areas.
- The difference in wanted fertility and actual fertility generally decreases with increasing education. The difference is 0.7 children among women with no education and 0.4 children among women with a higher education.
- The difference between wanted fertility and actual fertility is largest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (0.9 children) and smallest among women in the highest quintile (0.4 children).
- The difference between wanted and actual fertility is largest in Gilgit Baltistan (1.0 child).

List of Tables

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics**
- **Table 6.5 Couple's agreement on family size**
- **Table 6.6 Fertility planning status**
- **Table 6.7 Wanted fertility rates**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
Have another soon[2]	89.0	44.0	28.5	14.1	7.8	5.1	3.6	25.9
Have another later[3]	2.8	35.5	32.2	15.6	6.5	6.1	2.4	15.8
Have another, undecided when	0.9	4.7	3.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.0
Undecided	3.9	8.0	12.8	13.6	8.7	7.3	8.1	9.4
Want no more	0.3	5.2	19.0	42.5	56.1	61.7	61.8	35.1
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.2	2.4	9.1	16.5	15.6	19.0	8.8
Declared infecund	3.1	2.2	1.5	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.0
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,312	1,726	2,091	1,957	1,826	1,300	1,619	11,831
				MEN[5]				
Have another soon[2]	91.7	56.4	36.1	23.7	17.0	14.0	14.9	35.7
Have another later[3]	2.2	33.0	40.4	24.2	12.6	11.5	7.2	21.4
Have another, undecided when	2.0	3.4	2.4	1.1	1.5	0.3	1.8	1.9
Undecided	0.1	2.3	3.4	4.4	3.4	3.5	6.8	3.4
Want no more	0.6	4.7	17.2	43.5	63.4	67.8	63.5	35.2
Sterilised[4]	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.9	2.0	2.3	4.9	1.7
Declared infecund	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	329	517	580	523	461	298	376	3,084

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.1	6.5	28.0	61.5	80.5	84.3	82.4	47.7
Rural	0.3	4.7	16.6	44.3	67.5	73.6	80.3	41.7
Education								
No education	0.3	4.3	15.7	40.1	65.6	72.3	79.3	45.6
Primary	0.7	8.5	23.4	53.1	74.2	78.1	85.1	45.7
Middle	0.0	5.9	25.1	57.9	84.7	87.1	86.5	43.4
Secondary	0.0	6.2	19.4	58.9	75.6	93.6	88.6	39.6
Higher	0.1	4.5	30.9	67.4	88.2	88.6	(95.9)	39.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.0	3.6	12.7	30.7	55.3	59.7	70.0	37.9
Second	0.8	7.2	14.5	40.5	73.0	73.9	81.8	44.2
Middle	0.0	3.8	20.6	49.2	67.7	84.1	87.1	45.9
Fourth	0.0	5.0	23.3	56.9	83.0	81.8	85.8	43.5
Highest	0.4	6.9	29.8	65.9	80.9	91.2	93.3	47.1
Region								
Punjab	0.3	5.2	21.8	56.5	82.6	85.0	91.5	47.8
Urban	0.0	6.3	25.5	66.3	87.3	90.1	93.7	50.7
Rural	0.4	4.6	19.2	49.8	79.6	82.3	90.7	46.2
Sindh	0.0	6.6	24.2	49.9	63.9	68.9	69.4	39.5
Urban	0.0	7.0	33.0	58.5	74.9	78.7	73.3	44.3
Rural	0.0	6.1	11.9	37.3	49.9	59.2	67.2	34.1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.5	5.0	17.9	47.5	61.3	75.5	83.2	42.9
Urban	0.0	6.2	24.8	54.7	70.7	80.5	85.4	48.2
Rural	0.6	4.8	16.0	45.0	58.7	74.3	82.8	41.7
Balochistan	0.5	3.5	13.1	15.5	30.3	50.9	68.9	31.1
Urban	2.3	5.8	19.5	21.8	41.4	60.1	67.3	35.1
Rural	0.0	2.7	9.3	12.8	25.1	47.0	69.5	29.4
ICT Islamabad	3.2	10.6	37.8	81.7	91.4	85.6	93.9	57.1
FATA	0.0	0.6	4.5	12.4	26.6	37.4	56.7	25.2
Total[2]	0.3	5.4	21.4	51.6	72.5	77.3	80.9	43.9
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.3	7.3	26.9	61.4	79.6	78.9	88.1	48.8
Urban	1.6	5.1	34.9	76.6	78.5	78.1	90.4	50.6
Rural	0.0	7.8	25.4	57.5	79.8	79.1	87.8	48.4
Gilgit Baltistan	0.0	2.6	21.5	54.9	63.0	67.3	72.0	47.8

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	0.2	6.1	22.8	51.5	72.7	69.1	76.4	37.1
Rural	0.9	3.5	12.6	42.1	61.7	70.6	65.5	36.7
Education								
No education	0.0	8.7	16.9	46.1	59.3	69.1	59.5	38.4
Primary	(1.8)	5.6	11.4	36.0	64.5	74.2	74.4	38.8
Middle	(0.0)	2.2	4.8	45.3	63.2	(64.8)	(79.2)	33.0
Secondary	0.0	2.9	22.3	52.5	72.3	67.0	70.8	38.2
Higher	1.4	4.0	24.4	49.5	71.0	76.4	80.2	34.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(0.0)	3.4	8.8	33.5	57.8	59.3	53.3	33.5
Second	2.8	7.7	12.6	36.2	52.4	77.1	69.8	36.9
Middle	0.0	4.4	15.7	45.4	67.7	67.9	75.9	39.0
Fourth	0.0	4.1	14.9	43.1	72.4	72.3	82.9	35.9
Highest	0.0	4.5	28.9	62.6	74.9	(78.4)	(86.5)	38.7
Region								
Punjab	0.0	3.3	15.0	54.5	76.4	81.0	80.5	42.3
Urban	(0.0)	3.4	19.4	59.7	(85.1)	(70.5)	(92.9)	41.5
Rural	(0.0)	3.2	11.8	50.1	72.6	86.7	74.9	42.8
Sindh	0.9	10.9	21.9	38.1	57.1	67.2	59.6	31.8
Urban	0.0	11.0	26.1	42.5	59.8	(79.8)	(58.3)	31.8
Rural	(1.8)	10.7	13.4	(30.7)	(54.5)	(56.9)	60.2	31.7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	(0.0)	0.0	13.9	40.2	48.4	63.7	73.1	34.5
Urban	*	(0.0)	(15.3)	38.6	(73.1)	(54.4)	(77.1)	37.2
Rural	*	(0.0)	(13.6)	(40.8)	(40.4)	(66.0)	(72.4)	33.8
Balochistan	6.0	3.1	18.0	8.0	20.2	25.8	35.5	19.2
Urban	(4.2)	(10.5)	(23.9)	(15.8)	(24.7)	(44.3)	44.4	26.2
Rural	(6.7)	(0.0)	(14.1)	*	(18.4)	(16.2)	32.6	16.1
ICT Islamabad	(0.0)	(2.8)	37.3	59.8	(58.5)	*	*	40.1
FATA	*	(0.0)	(6.4)	(7.3)	(30.1)	*	(68.2)	24.9
Total[2]	0.6	4.7	17.4	46.5	65.4	70.1	68.4	36.9
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	(0.0)	(0.6)	22.2	43.8	70.6	(80.6)	(81.1)	43.5
Urban	*	(2.0)	(26.9)	(48.3)	(60.3)	*	*	42.0
Rural	*	*	(21.1)	(42.3)	(72.6)	*	*	43.9
Gilgit Baltistan	0.0	(4.8)	(8.1)	(28.9)	(66.1)	0.0	(58.8)	36.1

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN[1]				
0	4.4	2.8	3.5	4.6	5.7	5.2	6.6	4.6
1	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
2	19.1	22.8	19.7	12.0	10.1	6.8	3.9	13.8
3	15.0	17.1	17.5	21.7	6.7	8.6	4.6	13.5
4	35.6	34.1	39.4	37.5	48.5	32.0	22.6	36.2
5	7.1	6.0	5.7	7.8	8.2	17.3	10.0	8.5
6+	9.7	8.3	7.1	7.9	12.7	18.4	38.2	14.1
Non-numeric responses	8.0	7.2	6.1	7.6	7.8	11.3	14.0	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of ever-married women	1,393	1,825	2,158	2,038	1,900	1,356	1,694	12,364
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
Ever-married women	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.3	3.9
Number of ever-married women	1,282	1,694	2,025	1,884	1,752	1,202	1,457	11,296
Currently married women	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.3	3.9
Number of currently married women	1,209	1,609	1,966	1,812	1,686	1,149	1,395	10,826
				MEN[3]				
0	2.8	3.9	2.3	3.9	5.9	5.1	7.8	4.4
1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
2	15.1	12.9	10.8	5.8	2.8	1.8	1.1	7.6
3	12.1	19.0	15.3	20.4	9.7	6.4	3.8	13.4
4	34.8	37.2	39.1	32.9	34.3	20.7	16.7	32.1
5	13.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	15.5	21.6	13.3	13.7
6+	11.2	8.7	9.7	13.6	16.1	24.1	48.4	17.4
Non-numeric responses	9.7	6.5	10.4	10.6	15.7	20.2	9.0	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of ever-married men	349	526	586	538	464	302	380	3,145
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
Ever-married men	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.7	4.3
Number of ever-married men	315	492	525	481	391	241	346	2,790
Currently married men	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.7	4.3
Number of currently married men	301	484	519	466	389	239	341	2,740

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if the respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all ever-married women and ever-married men age 15-49, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of men[1]
Age				
15-19	3.8	547	(4.4)	35
20-24	3.7	1,752	4.1	239
25-29	3.8	2,389	4.2	544
30-34	3.8	2,235	4.2	548
35-39	4.0	1,982	4.1	560
40-44	4.2	1,257	4.5	427
45-49	4.2	1,134	4.5	437
Residence				
Urban	3.5	4,255	3.9	1,126
Rural	4.2	7,041	4.5	1,664
Education				
No education	4.5	5,400	4.7	730
Primary	3.7	1,873	4.4	578
Middle	3.2	1,110	4.3	434
Secondary	3.4	1,370	3.9	530
Higher	3.1	1,544	3.8	519
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.0	1,969	5.3	502
Second	4.3	2,224	4.5	533
Middle	3.8	2,303	4.1	556
Fourth	3.5	2,394	4.0	600
Highest	3.2	2,406	3.6	599
Region				
Punjab	3.5	6,017	4.0	1,429
Urban	3.2	2,229	3.7	579
Rural	3.7	3,788	4.2	849
Sindh	4.3	2,738	4.5	715
Urban	3.7	1,452	3.9	400
Rural	4.9	1,285	5.2	315
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	4.1	1,656	3.9	401
Urban	4.0	338	4.5	81
Rural	4.1	1,317	3.8	319
Balochistan	5.6	601	6.0	175
Urban	5.1	173	5.4	52
Rural	5.8	428	6.2	123
ICT Islamabad	3.1	102	3.4	23
FATA	5.6	183	5.3	48
Total[2]	3.9	11,296	4.3	2,790
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	3.5	1,661	4.1	304
Urban	3.3	284	4.0	58
Rural	3.5	1,376	4.1	245
Gilgit Baltistan	4.8	953	5.3	200

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Those who gave a numeric response
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 6.5 Couple's agreement on family size

Percent distribution of currently married, non-sterilised women by whether they think their husbands want the same number of children as they want, according to women's ideal number of children, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Ideal number of children	Husband's desire for children				Total	Number
	Both want same	Husband wants more	Husband wants fewer	Don't know/missing		
0	30.2	27.3	3.6	38.9	100.0	433
1	36.2	27.9	10.2	25.7	100.0	85
2	54.2	31.8	4.0	10.0	100.0	1,497
3	58.0	25.6	6.7	9.7	100.0	1,498
4	55.7	27.4	5.5	11.5	100.0	3,904
5	45.7	36.7	5.0	12.6	100.0	928
6+	39.8	40.8	4.7	14.7	100.0	1,536
Non-numeric responses	29.6	26.6	4.4	39.4	100.0	909
Total	49.3	30.4	5.2	15.1	100.0	10,789

Note: Non-sterilised women refers to couples in which neither the wife nor the husband is sterilised. Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 6.6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth			Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
Birth order					
1	98.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	2,915
2	89.2	10.6	0.2	100.0	2,557
3	87.2	10.2	2.6	100.0	2,050
4+	80.1	6.9	13.0	100.0	4,343
Mother's age at birth					
<20	96.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,101
20-24	91.5	7.2	1.3	100.0	3,505
25-29	87.4	8.7	3.9	100.0	3,778
30-34	84.0	6.6	9.4	100.0	2,282
35-39	79.6	3.5	16.9	100.0	905
40-44	75.5	1.4	23.1	100.0	232
45-49	70.6	4.0	25.4	100.0	60
Total	87.9	6.8	5.3	100.0	11,864

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 6.7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.4	2.9
Rural	3.2	3.9
Education		
No education	3.5	4.2
Primary	2.9	3.6
Middle	2.6	3.3
Secondary	2.5	3.1
Higher	2.2	2.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.0	4.9
Second	2.9	3.6
Middle	3.0	3.8
Fourth	2.4	3.0
Highest	2.4	2.8
Region		
Punjab	2.8	3.4
Urban	2.3	2.9
Rural	3.0	3.7
Sindh	3.0	3.6
Urban	2.3	2.9
Rural	3.8	4.7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.2	4.0
Urban	2.7	3.1
Rural	3.3	4.2
Balochistan	3.1	4.0
Urban	3.2	4.0
Rural	3.1	4.0
ICT Islamabad	2.2	3.0
FATA	4.2	4.8
Total[1]	2.9	3.6
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	2.7	3.5
Urban	2.0	2.6
Rural	2.8	3.6
Gilgit Baltistan	3.7	4.7

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Modern contraceptive use:*** Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has stagnated over the last 5 years, with 26% of women using a modern method in 2012-13 and 25% in 2017-18. The most popular modern methods among women are female sterilisation and male condoms (9% each).
- ***Sources of modern methods:*** Women choose almost equally the public (44%) and private (43%) sectors in their use of sources of modern contraception. Lady health workers play a major role in dispensing injectables, oral pills, and condoms to women (18%, 26%, and 15% respectively).
- ***Informed choice:*** Only 19% of women are informed about all three quality-of-service indicators (side effects, what to do in case of side effects, and other methods).
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** In the 5 years preceding the survey, 3 out of 10 contraceptive users (30%) discontinued use within 12 months. The most common reason for stopping a method was the desire to become pregnant (44%), followed by method-related health concerns or side effects (19%).
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** 17% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning.
- ***Future use of contraception:*** One-third (33%) of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use family planning at some future time. Forty-six percent do not.

Family planning methods are used by couples to limit or space the number of births. This chapter presents information on the knowledge, use, and sources of contraceptive methods, informed choice of methods, and rates and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives. It also examines the need for family planning and the demand for family planning that is satisfied. In addition, it provides information on decision-making about family planning, exposure to family planning messages, postpartum counselling received, and whether nonusers are contacting and discussing family planning with service providers.

The use of family planning helps women avoid unintended and untimely pregnancies, and reduces risks of unsafe abortions. Contraceptives help women space the births of their children, which directly benefits the health of the mother and infants.

Pakistan pledged to enhance its contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) to 50% to contribute towards Family Planning 2020 commitments (Jones 2016). This means reaching out and ensuring an additional 4.2 million women become users of family planning methods by 2022.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Knowledge of family planning methods is almost universal in Pakistan, with 98%-99% of currently married women and men age 15-49 knowing at least one method of family planning. Injectables and oral pills are the most well-known methods among currently married women, while male condoms and oral pills are most well-known among currently married men. Among currently married women and men, the standard day's method is the least-known modern contraceptive method. Knowledge of implants has increased among currently married women since 2012-13 from 34% to 52%. On average, women and men each know seven family planning methods (**Table 7.1**). Men are more knowledgeable about traditional methods than women.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods does not vary by all background characteristics among women and men. A comparatively low percentage of rural men from Balochistan (88%) had knowledge of any family planning method. Only 15% of currently married women knew of a family planning method prior to marriage. A substantially higher percentage of highly educated women (34%) and those residing in ICT Islamabad (28%) knew of a method prior to marriage (**Table 7.2**).

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Percentage of women who use any family planning method

Sample: All ever-married women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49

Overall, the contraceptive prevalence rate is 34% of currently married women age 15-49, with 25% using modern contraceptive methods and 9% using traditional methods. Use of a family planning method rises with age of currently married women (**Table 7.3**). The use of family planning methods among younger women (age 15-19 and age 20-24) is low (7% and 18%, respectively). Use of traditional family planning methods is substantially higher among married women age 30 and above (**Table 7.3**).

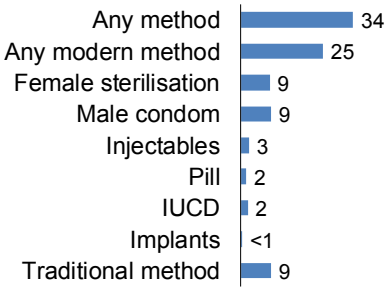
Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, male condoms, the standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception

The modern contraceptive methods most commonly used by currently married women in Pakistan are the male condom (9%) and female sterilisation (9%). Injectables remain the third popular modern contraceptive method (3%). Though the use of implants is only at 0.4%, this survey marks the first time a PDHS has noted their use in Pakistan (**Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 currently using a contraceptive method



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

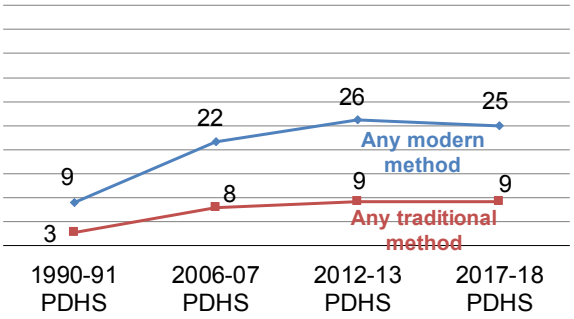
Trends: Modern contraceptive use by currently married women has stagnated over the last 5 years in Pakistan at 26% in 2012-13 and 25% in 2017-18 (**Figure 7.2**). Use of traditional methods persists at 9% over the same period (**Table 7.4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of a modern contraceptive method is substantially higher among currently married women with three or more living children relative to women with fewer than three children (**Table 7.4.1**).
- Modern contraceptive use among currently married women increases according to wealth quintile, from 17% for women in the lowest quintile to 30% for those in the highest quintile (**Figure 7.3**).
- Current use of modern contraception by currently married women is quite low in FATA and Balochistan (14%) but substantially higher in ICT Islamabad (35%) (**Figure 7.4**).
- Use of traditional methods is quite high in urban Punjab (16%), urban Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (15%), urban Sindh (11%) and urban Azad Jammu and Kashmir (12%) (**Table 7.4.1**).
- Overall, urban couples are twice as likely as rural couples to use any traditional method (14% versus 7%).

Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

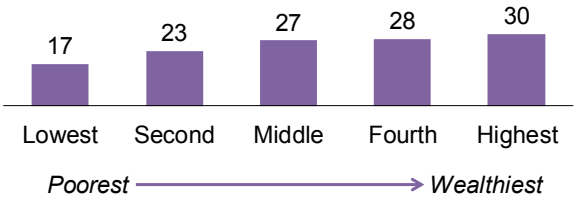
Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 7.3 Use of modern methods by household wealth

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



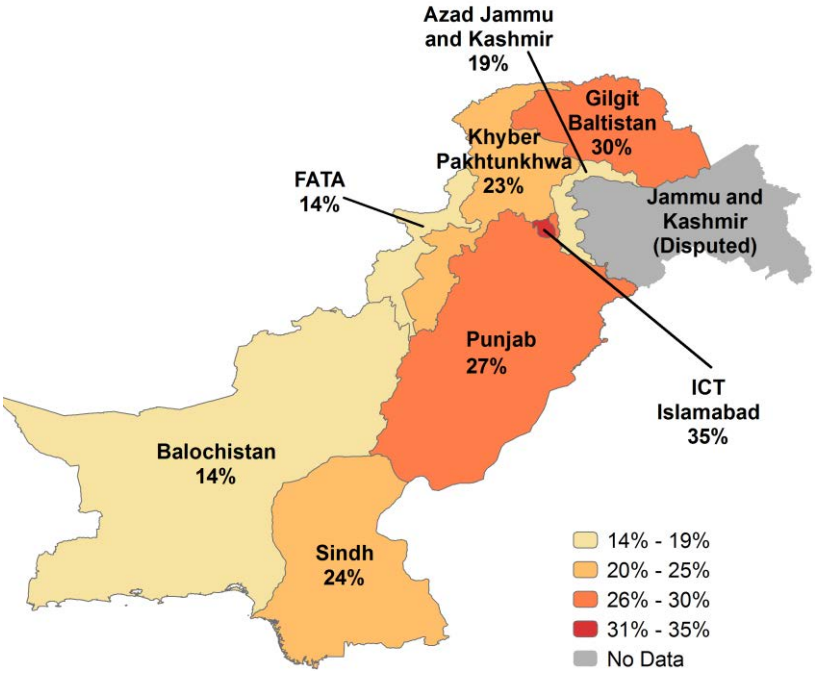
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Knowledge of the fertile period

A very small percentage of rhythm method users actually know the correct fertile period (14%), while non-users of the method rank still lower (8%) (**Table 7.5**). Overall, only 8% of ever-married women in Pakistan correctly know the fertile period during the woman's ovulatory cycle (**Table 7.6**).

Figure 7.4 Modern contraceptive use by region

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



Timing of female sterilisation

Median age at sterilisation has gradually declined since 2012-13 and is highest for women sterilised 8-9 years before the survey (32.9 years) (**Table 7.7**). The median age at sterilisation has declined from 32.8 years in 1990-91, to 31.9 years in 2006-07 and 31.5 years in 2012-13, and to 31 years in the current 2017-18 survey.

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

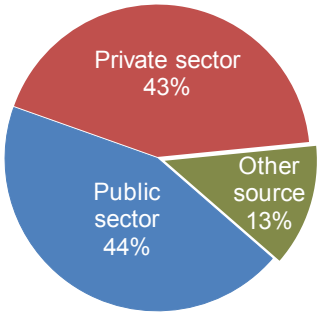
The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Information on current sources of modern contraceptive methods is critical for planning and programme implementation. Nearly 44% of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector facilities, compared with 46% in the 2012-13 PDHS. Government hospitals provide the most services (28%) in the public sector. The private sector provides 43% of users compared with 35% in the 2012-13 PDHS. Other sources, including shops, provide contraceptive methods to another 13% of users (**Table 7.8** and **Figure 7.5**). Public sector sources provide the bulk of four methods: female sterilisation (57%), IUDs (64%), injectables (62%), and implants (86%). The private sector provides nearly half of two other methods: pills and male condoms (48% and 49%, respectively). Lady health workers (LHWs) serve fewer users than 5 years ago.

***Figure 7.5* Source of modern contraceptive methods**

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- **Injectables:** The main source of injectables is the public sector (62%), primarily the government hospitals (29%) and LHWs (18%). Almost a third of all injectables users (34%) used the private sector as their source.
- **Female sterilisation:** The public sector has a large network to provide female sterilisation across Pakistan; also, the private sector has improved service offerings from 33% to 42% of users over the last 5 years.
- **Implants:** The public sector encouraged the use of implants and provided the bulk of users of that method (86%). The private sector too played its role and served 14% of users.
- **IUDs:** Almost two-thirds of all users of IUDs obtained their method from a public sector source (64%). The private sector, as a source, declined from 41% in a previous survey to 31% in this survey.
- **Pill:** The private sector provided pills to 48% of the method users. The private sector has enhanced its role over the last 5 years, increasing its percentage of users from 37% to 48% currently. Private clinics or private pharmacies (39%) are the main source of pills for users.
- **Male Condoms:** The private sector has always been in front as a source provider of this method. An enhanced role over the last 5 years has increased usage of condoms from 35% to 49%.

Social marketing continues to play an important part in the provision of contraceptive methods in Pakistan. Nova, Famila 28, or Lo Feminal are the most common brands reported by 80% of pill users (**Table 7.9**). The most popular condom brands—Sathi, Touch, Josh, and Prudence—are the used by 99% of users.

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experienced side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

About a third of current users of modern contraceptive methods (35%) were informed of the potential side effects or problems associated with the method they used; about a quarter (24%) were told what to do if they experienced side effects. Forty-four percent were informed of other methods that they could use. Overall, 19% of all women currently using modern contraceptives were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, what to do if they experienced side effects, and other available methods (**Table 7.10**). On average, public sector users are better informed (26%) than private sector users (9%) of all three indicators.

Proper counselling on method selection influences continuity of use. Users visiting public sector facilities are better advised on selecting a method than those visiting private sector facilities (44% versus 29%) (**Table 7.11**). Furthermore, public sector users are better informed regarding the use of the selected method (47%), while a lower percentage of women (31%) who visited the private sector were informed about the method. Lady Health Workers are the most active public sector provider informing the users. Interestingly, use of IUDs emerges as a popular method for discussion between users and service providers.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey, experienced by women who are currently age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

A little less than a third (30%) of episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months (**Table 7.12**). Contraceptive discontinuation rates are higher for pills and injectables (47% each) than for either male condoms (33%) or IUDs (23%). Only 3% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued because the woman switched to another method.

Women cited the desire to become pregnant (10%) and method-related health concerns or side effects (7%) as the primary reasons for discontinuing a method (**Table 7.12**). Among the other reasons cited for discontinuation during the last 12 months were method failure (5%) and other fertility-related reasons (4%).

Desire to become pregnant (44%), followed by side effects or health concerns (19%), and became pregnant while using (16%) are the most common reasons for discontinuing a method in the last 5 years (**Table 7.13**). Interestingly, desire to become pregnant was 34% in the 2012-13 PDHS.

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

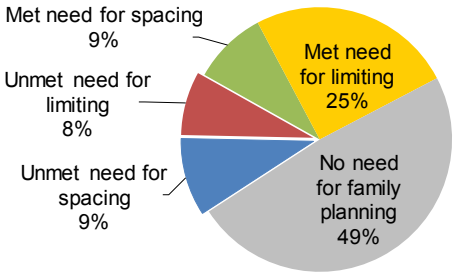
Sample: All women age 15-49, and currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:	Current contraceptive use (any modern method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

Fifty-two percent of currently married women age 15-49 in Pakistan have a demand for family planning; 19% for spacing births, and 33% for limiting births. Only 34% of currently married women are using a contraceptive method either to space or to limit births, and therefore have fulfilled their need. However, 17% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning: 10% want to space and 8% desire to limit births but are currently not using any contraception (**Table 7.14, Figure 7.6**). If all married women who want to space or limit their children were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 34% to 52%. Overall, 66% of currently married women age 15-49 have their demand for family planning satisfied. Forty-nine percent of demand satisfied is by modern methods.

***Figure 7.6* Demand for family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning

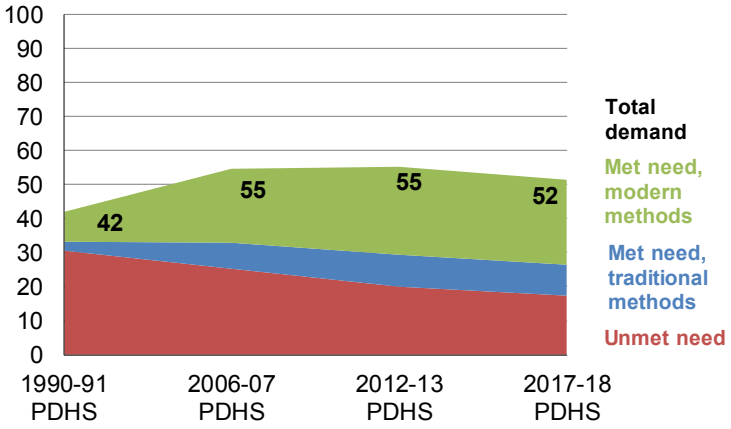


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Trends: Unmet need for family planning among currently married women age 15-49 has declined from 20% in 2012-13 to the current 17% (**Figure 7.7**). However, contraceptive use has remained constant over the same period while use of traditional methods has also remained consistently high (9%). Accordingly, total demand for family planning too has decreased over the last 5 years, from 55% in 2012-13 to 52% in 2017-18.

***Figure 7.7* Trends in demand for family planning**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



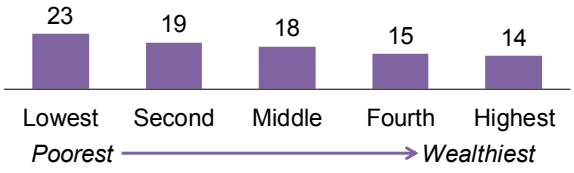
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmet need for family planning among currently married women ranges from a low of 11% among women age 40-49 to a high of 20% among women age 25-34 (**Table 7.14**).
- Unmet need for family planning is higher in rural areas (19%) than in urban areas (15%).
- Unmet need for family planning also declines with increasing wealth quintile, from 23% among currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile to 14% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 7.8**).
- Among provinces, unmet need for family planning is highest in Balochistan (22%) and lowest in Punjab (16%). Highest unmet need is seen in urban Balochistan (24%) and rural Sindh (22%). Rural Azad Jammu and Kashmir (23%) and Gilgit Baltistan (26%) are also noted as high unmet need regions (**Figure 7.9**).

***Figure 7.8* Unmet need by wealth**

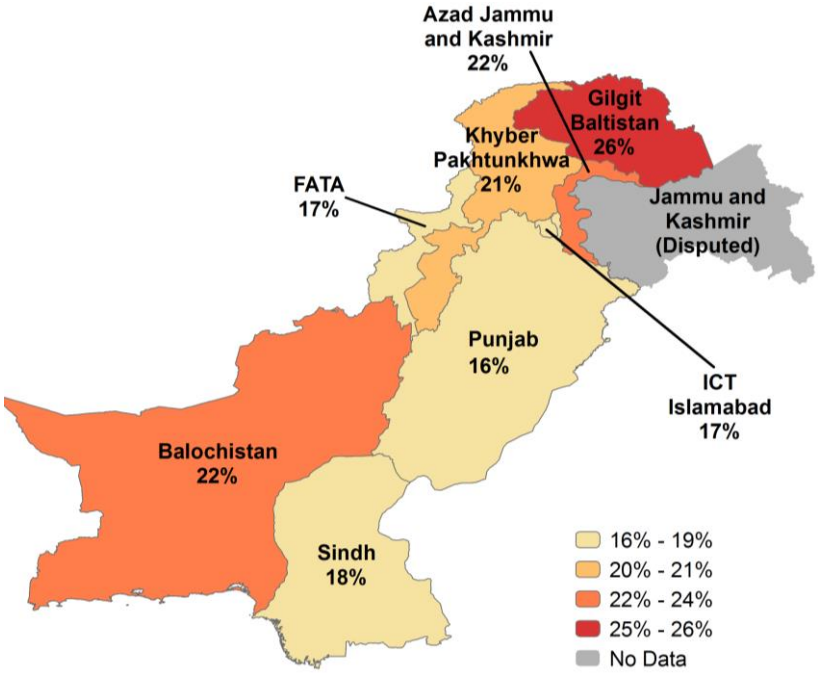
Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

***Figure 7.9* Unmet need by region**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning

The survey collected information regarding decision making about family planning from currently married women age 15-49. **Table 7.15** shows that for 87% of currently married women who are using a family planning method, the decision to use was made jointly with their husband; for only 7% of these women the decision was made mainly by themselves, and for 6% the husband mainly made the decision. Among currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a family planning method, 70% made the decision not to use family planning jointly with their husband, 9% decided themselves, and for 16% the decision was mainly made by their husband.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women in Balochistan and rural women from Sindh show exceptional decision-making, as 16% and 12% decided themselves to use a family planning method.
- Husbands in Balochistan and FATA (30% each) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (25%) play an important role in the decision not to use a family planning method.
- Women with no education (11%), those from poor wealth quintiles (10%), and those from rural Azad Jammu and Kashmir (12%) and from Gilgit Baltistan (18%) also make their own decision not to use contraception.

7.5.2 Future Use of Contraception

This survey also gathered information on intent among nonusers to use contraception in the future. A third (33%) of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception intend to use family planning at some future time (**Table 7.16**). Almost half (46%) do not intend to use family planning in the future, and 21% are unsure.

Trends: The proportion of women who do intend to use family planning has consistently decreased from 50% in 2006-07, to 39% in 2012-13, and to 33% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who do not intend to use family planning in the future rises with parity from 38% with one living child to 53% with more than three living children.
- The percentage of women who are unsure about future use of contraception decreases as the number of living children increases, from 34% for women with no children to 14% for women with four or more children.

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media

The survey gathered information on exposure to family planning messages in the media among women and men age 15-49 (**Table 7.17**). In the few months prior to the survey, 23% of women and 44% of men heard a family planning message on the television; which makes television the most likely source of family planning messages. Respondents were also exposed to family planning messages via radio (2% of women and 7% of men), newspapers (3% of women and 19% of men), and mobile phones (1% of women and 2% of men). Despite these messages appearing in various media, 76% of women and 51% of men were not exposed to any family planning messages in the few months prior to the survey.

Women and men who are exposed to family planning messages through various media sources overwhelmingly think that the messages are effective in promoting family planning use (87% and 85%, respectively) (**Tables 7.18.1** and **7.18.2**).

Women mostly reported having heard family planning messages related to promoting birth spacing (60%), having fewer children as a means to a prosperous life (39%), and using contraception (32%), among many others (**Table 7.18.1**). The reporting of messages about spacing rose from 38% in 2012-13 to 60% in this survey among women.

A much higher percentage of men (53%) than women (18%) heard messages on limiting family size (**Table 7.18.2**).

Trends: Women are now less likely to be exposed to family planning messages on television than a decade ago (40% in 2006-07, 25% in 2012-13, and 23% in 2017-18).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger people are less likely to be exposed to family planning messages through the media, with just 20% of women and 31% of men age 20-24 being exposed to such messages on television (**Table 7.17**).
- Women with no education (11%) are four times less likely to be exposed to family planning messages through the television than women with higher education (45%). Men with no education (21%) are 3 times less likely to be exposed to such messages through the television than men with higher education (68%).
- Exposure to none of the four media sources for family planning messages varies by region. Women from FATA (93%) and Gilgit Baltistan (90%), and men from FATA and Balochistan (79% each), show the highest percentages of non-exposure.

7.6 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

The survey asked women age 15-49 who are not using contraception if they had been visited by a health care worker and discussed family planning with them. **Table 7.19** reveals that 19% of women not using contraception were visited by a Lady Health Worker (LHW) who discussed family planning. Only 8% of women went to a health facility in the 12 months prior to the survey and discussed family planning, while 65% of women visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning during their visit. Overall, more than three-quarters (78%) of women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they did not discuss family planning either with a LHW or at a health facility in the 12 months before the survey.

Trends: There is substantial decline in women who were visited by LHW and discussed family planning from 29% in 2012-13 to 19% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, women age 30-34 are most likely (24%) and women age 15-19 (9%) are least likely to have been visited by a LHW and discuss family planning in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 7.19**).
- The percentage of women who did not discuss family planning with a LHW or at a health facility is lowest in Sindh (68%) and highest in FATA (95%).
- Rural and urban women are about equally likely to not discuss family planning at all during their visit to a health facility in the past 12 months (66% versus 65%).

7.7 POSTPARTUM COUNSELLING ON FAMILY PLANNING

The survey especially enquired from women age 15-49 who had given a livebirth in the 5 years prior to the survey about information and counselling given on family planning methods during postnatal check-up. Only 11% women were given information regarding contraception during postnatal check-up (**Table 7.20**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in ICT Islamabad (24%) and Sindh (21%) were most likely to have been given information on family planning during the postnatal check-up, while women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2%) and FATA (1%) were least likely to have been given any information.

- The likelihood that women had postpartum counselling on family planning rises with education and wealth quintile. For example, women with no education (8%) are less likely to have been counselled than women with middle education (12%) and those with secondary (15%) or higher (16%) education.

7.8 MEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The survey also made a special effort to enquire from men age 15-49 whether they agreed with stereotypical statements about contraception. More than a quarter (27%) of men agreed to the statement that contraception is women's business (**Table 7.21**). Furthermore, 16% of men concurred with the statement that those women who use contraception become promiscuous.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who agree that contraception is women's business is higher among those with primary or no education (32% each), and lower among men with secondary or higher education (20% each). Similarly, men in the lowest (35%) and second wealth quintile (30%) are more likely to agree with this statement than men in the fourth (25%) or highest (23%) wealth quintiles.

- The highest proportion of men who agree with the statement that contraception is women's business are from Balochistan (40%). Interestingly, the lowest percentage of men who believe that contraception may make women more promiscuous is also in Balochistan (1%).

- The highest proportion of men who believe that contraception makes women more promiscuous was in Punjab (23%), but there was a large difference there between urban men (13%) and rural men (30%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age**
- **Table 7.4.1 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.4.2 Trends in the current use of contraception**
- **Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.7 Timing of sterilisation**
- **Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods**
- **Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms**
- **Table 7.10 Informed choice**
- **Table 7.11 Advise on method selection and use**
- **Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**

- **Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.14 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.16 Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.17 Exposure to family planning messages**
- **Table 7.18.1 Exposure to specific family planning messages: Women**
- **Table 7.18.2 Exposure to specific family planning messages: Men**
- **Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**
- **Table 7.20 Postpartum counselling on family planning**
- **Table 7.21 Men's attitudes towards contraceptive use**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of ever-married respondents and currently married respondents age 15-49 who have heard of any contraceptive method, according to specific method, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women		Men	
Method	Ever-married women	Currently married women	Ever-married men	Currently married men
Any method	98.3	98.3	98.9	98.9
Any modern method	98.1	98.1	98.6	98.6
Female sterilisation	88.3	88.2	82.4	82.3
Male sterilisation	35.8	35.7	44.3	44.5
Pill	93.0	93.0	87.4	87.5
IUD	81.1	81.1	48.8	49.1
Injectables	92.8	92.7	84.3	84.4
Implants	52.1	52.3	29.9	30.2
Male condom	83.9	84.2	95.3	95.3
Emergency contraception	25.7	25.9	41.8	42.3
Standard days method (SDM)	12.8	12.9	21.6	21.9
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	57.9	58.0	55.2	55.5
Any traditional method	77.3	77.8	87.7	87.7
Rhythm	46.0	46.3	62.6	63.1
Withdrawal	71.9	72.4	82.9	82.8
Other traditional method	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
Number of respondents	12,364	11,831	3,145	3,084

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women				Men		
Background characteristic	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Heard of any method before marriage	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age							
15-19	90.9	90.5	17.0	592	(97.4)	(97.4)	40
20-24	96.5	96.3	14.0	1,855	98.0	97.9	264
25-29	98.8	98.7	18.3	2,494	98.9	98.9	585
30-34	99.0	98.8	16.9	2,344	98.7	98.6	598
35-39	99.2	99.2	12.9	2,043	99.0	98.5	610
40-44	99.5	99.3	12.7	1,323	99.0	98.9	487
45-49	99.5	99.4	9.7	1,180	99.4	98.7	500
Residence							
Urban	98.7	98.6	18.8	4,350	99.1	99.1	1,241
Rural	98.1	97.9	12.6	7,481	98.7	98.3	1,843
Education							
No education	97.8	97.5	8.4	5,773	97.8	97.2	783
Primary	98.8	98.8	14.0	1,947	99.2	98.6	625
Middle	98.7	98.7	16.9	1,105	99.2	99.2	463
Secondary	98.4	98.4	19.9	1,428	99.8	99.7	624
Higher	99.0	99.0	33.5	1,579	98.9	98.9	590
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	96.8	96.5	7.8	2,155	97.7	97.1	541
Second	98.1	97.8	10.2	2,298	98.8	98.1	599
Middle	98.9	98.7	14.7	2,407	98.5	98.5	606
Fourth	98.5	98.4	15.7	2,475	99.9	99.9	666
Highest	99.1	99.0	24.5	2,496	99.3	99.2	672
Region							
Punjab	98.9	98.8	15.4	6,277	100.0	99.7	1,615
Urban	99.2	99.2	19.6	2,283	100.0	100.0	643
Rural	98.7	98.6	13.0	3,994	100.0	99.6	972
Sindh	97.3	97.3	16.4	2,750	98.5	98.4	775
Urban	98.0	98.0	17.6	1,464	97.7	97.7	438
Rural	96.6	96.5	15.0	1,286	99.5	99.2	338
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	98.2	97.6	11.7	1,846	98.6	98.6	432
Urban	98.6	98.1	17.7	356	100.0	100.0	87
Rural	98.1	97.5	10.3	1,490	98.3	98.3	345
Balochistan	96.5	96.4	11.1	627	91.1	89.8	182
Urban	97.7	97.6	16.6	181	97.6	97.4	56
Rural	95.9	95.9	8.9	446	88.2	86.4	127
ICT Islamabad	98.8	98.8	28.2	103	98.4	96.0	31
FATA	99.4	98.6	11.7	229	100.0	100.0	49
Total[2]	98.3	98.1	14.9	11,831	98.9	98.6	3,084
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	98.3	98.1	14.0	1,648	100.0	99.6	328
Urban	98.8	98.8	16.5	278	100.0	100.0	62
Rural	98.2	97.9	13.5	1,370	100.0	99.5	266
Gilgit Baltistan	97.9	97.8	13.6	958	93.3	93.3	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of ever-married women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

			Modern method										Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other [1]	Any tradi-tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN																		
15-19	7.3	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	92.7	100.0	600
20-24	18.0	13.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.5	7.9	0.3	0.0	4.9	0.6	4.3	0.0	82.0	100.0	1,889
25-29	27.8	20.5	3.3	0.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	0.5	10.5	0.1	0.0	7.3	1.0	6.1	0.2	72.2	100.0	2,548
30-34	41.1	29.4	8.3	0.0	2.4	3.2	3.1	0.6	11.6	0.2	0.0	11.7	1.3	10.2	0.2	58.9	100.0	2,413
35-39	42.2	31.4	12.6	0.1	1.6	3.2	2.5	0.3	10.7	0.2	0.2	10.8	0.8	9.9	0.0	57.8	100.0	2,163
40-44	44.7	34.0	20.3	0.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	0.6	7.3	0.0	0.1	10.7	1.2	9.4	0.1	55.3	100.0	1,437
45-49	34.6	24.9	17.8	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.4	8.2	0.1	65.4	100.0	1,316
Total	33.1	24.3	8.8	0.0	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.4	8.8	0.2	0.0	8.8	1.0	7.7	0.1	66.9	100.0	12,364
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																		
15-19	7.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	92.6	100.0	592
20-24	18.3	13.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.5	8.0	0.3	0.0	5.0	0.6	4.3	0.0	81.7	100.0	1,855
25-29	28.4	20.9	3.4	0.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	0.5	10.7	0.2	0.0	7.5	1.0	6.3	0.2	71.6	100.0	2,494
30-34	42.1	30.1	8.4	0.0	2.5	3.3	3.2	0.6	12.0	0.3	0.0	12.0	1.3	10.5	0.2	57.9	100.0	2,344
35-39	44.1	32.7	12.7	0.1	1.7	3.4	2.7	0.3	11.3	0.3	0.2	11.4	0.9	10.5	0.1	55.9	100.0	2,043
40-44	47.7	36.0	21.2	0.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.7	7.9	0.0	0.1	11.6	1.3	10.2	0.1	52.3	100.0	1,323
45-49	36.6	25.8	17.9	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	10.8	1.6	9.2	0.1	63.4	100.0	1,180
Total	34.2	25.0	8.8	0.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	0.4	9.2	0.2	0.0	9.2	1.0	8.0	0.1	65.8	100.0	11,831

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Includes emergency contraception and standard days method

Table 7.4.1 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method									Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other[1]		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Number of living children																		
0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	99.3	100.0	1,679
1-2	24.8	16.9	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.3	11.3	0.1	0.0	7.9	1.0	6.8	0.1	75.2	100.0	3,668
3-4	46.4	33.8	13.0	0.0	2.2	3.3	2.8	0.6	11.7	0.3	0.0	12.5	1.4	11.0	0.1	53.6	100.0	3,681
5+	50.5	38.8	18.0	0.2	2.6	3.7	4.4	0.7	8.7	0.3	0.1	11.7	1.2	10.2	0.2	49.5	100.0	2,803
Residence																		
Urban	42.5	28.8	9.7	0.1	1.5	2.2	1.6	0.4	12.8	0.2	0.1	13.7	1.3	12.3	0.1	57.5	100.0	4,350
Rural	29.4	22.8	8.2	0.0	1.7	2.1	3.0	0.4	7.1	0.2	0.0	6.5	0.9	5.6	0.1	70.6	100.0	7,481
Education																		
No education	28.6	21.6	9.5	0.1	1.8	1.7	3.2	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.0	7.0	0.9	6.1	0.1	71.4	100.0	5,773
Primary	37.0	28.2	10.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	2.6	0.2	10.6	0.2	0.2	8.7	1.1	7.4	0.3	63.0	100.0	1,947
Middle	35.2	24.0	7.5	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	0.1	11.6	0.1	0.0	11.2	1.2	10.0	0.0	64.8	100.0	1,105
Secondary	41.3	29.6	7.5	0.1	1.6	3.0	1.8	0.3	15.2	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.3	10.2	0.2	58.7	100.0	1,428
Higher	44.0	30.2	6.5	0.0	1.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	18.2	0.2	0.1	13.8	1.2	12.5	0.0	56.0	100.0	1,579
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	20.1	17.1	7.2	0.0	1.8	1.4	3.5	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	3.0	0.5	2.4	0.2	79.9	100.0	2,155
Second	29.0	22.6	9.2	0.0	1.3	2.1	3.6	0.5	5.7	0.1	0.0	6.4	0.9	5.5	0.0	71.0	100.0	2,298
Middle	36.7	26.9	9.1	0.2	2.0	2.5	3.2	0.4	9.3	0.3	0.0	9.8	1.0	8.6	0.1	63.3	100.0	2,407
Fourth	38.4	27.6	9.1	0.0	1.2	2.3	1.7	0.3	12.7	0.2	0.2	10.8	1.3	9.5	0.0	61.6	100.0	2,475
Highest	44.5	29.7	9.1	0.1	2.0	2.3	0.7	0.2	15.2	0.1	0.0	14.8	1.4	13.3	0.1	55.5	100.0	2,496
Region																		
Punjab	38.3	27.2	10.5	0.1	1.0	2.9	1.6	0.2	10.6	0.2	0.1	11.1	1.3	9.7	0.1	61.7	100.0	6,277
Urban	45.9	30.2	11.0	0.1	1.1	2.9	0.9	0.2	13.8	0.1	0.2	15.7	1.3	14.2	0.1	54.1	100.0	2,283
Rural	33.9	25.4	10.3	0.1	0.9	2.9	1.9	0.3	8.8	0.3	0.0	8.5	1.3	7.1	0.1	66.1	100.0	3,994
Sindh	30.9	24.4	10.0	0.0	2.3	1.2	2.7	1.3	6.8	0.2	0.0	6.5	1.1	5.4	0.1	69.1	100.0	2,750
Urban	39.3	28.0	10.1	0.0	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.0	11.4	0.4	0.1	11.4	1.5	9.7	0.1	60.7	100.0	1,464
Rural	21.4	20.4	9.7	0.0	2.9	1.2	3.4	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	78.6	100.0	1,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30.9	23.2	4.0	0.0	2.3	1.7	5.3	0.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.3	7.2	0.2	69.1	100.0	1,846
Urban	42.0	27.5	3.7	0.1	1.9	3.2	4.0	0.1	14.4	0.0	0.1	14.5	0.9	13.5	0.1	58.0	100.0	356
Rural	28.2	22.1	4.1	0.0	2.4	1.4	5.7	0.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.2	5.7	0.2	71.8	100.0	1,490
Balochistan	19.8	14.0	2.4	0.0	2.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	5.4	0.5	0.0	5.8	0.3	5.5	0.1	80.2	100.0	627
Urban	25.3	18.8	3.5	0.0	3.7	0.2	3.1	0.1	8.0	0.2	0.0	6.5	0.6	5.8	0.1	74.7	100.0	181
Rural	17.6	12.1	1.9	0.0	2.4	0.7	2.0	0.1	4.4	0.5	0.0	5.6	0.1	5.3	0.1	82.4	100.0	446
ICT Islamabad	45.7	34.7	9.3	0.2	1.5	3.6	0.8	0.4	18.7	0.3	0.0	11.0	2.9	8.1	0.0	54.3	100.0	103
FATA	21.8	13.7	1.0	0.0	4.3	0.6	4.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	8.1	0.0	78.2	100.0	229
Total[2]	34.2	25.0	8.8	0.1	1.7	2.1	2.5	0.4	9.2	0.2	0.0	9.2	1.0	8.0	0.1	65.8	100.0	11,831

Continued…

Table 7.4.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method									Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other [1]		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	27.6	19.1	6.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	2.5	0.3	7.6	0.1	0.0	8.5	1.2	7.3	0.0	72.4	100.0	1,648
Urban	35.2	23.6	7.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	2.5	0.3	11.2	0.2	0.2	11.6	2.1	9.5	0.0	64.8	100.0	278
Rural	26.1	18.2	6.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	2.5	0.3	6.8	0.1	0.0	7.9	1.1	6.8	0.0	73.9	100.0	1,370
Gilgit Baltistan	39.0	30.2	4.5	0.4	4.2	7.6	9.1	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	1.3	7.2	0.3	61.0	100.0	958

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method
[1] Includes emergency contraception and standard days method
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.4.2 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

Method	1990-91 PDHS	2006-07 PDHS	2012-13 PDHS	2017-18 PDHS
Any method	11.8	29.6	35.4	34.2
Any modern method	9.0	21.7	26.1	25.0
Female sterilisation	3.5	8.2	8.7	8.8
IUD	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.1
Pill	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.7
Injectables	0.8	2.3	2.7	2.5
Implants	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
Male condom	2.7	6.8	8.9	9.2
Other modern method	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.3
Any traditional method	2.8	7.9	9.3	9.2
Rhythm	1.3	3.6	0.7	1.0
Withdrawal	1.2	4.1	8.6	8.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not currently using	88.2	70.4	64.6	65.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,364	9,556	12,937	11,831

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.5 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users and non-users, and ever-married women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Non-users of rhythm method	Ever-married women
Just before her menstrual period begins	1.7	3.9	3.9
During her menstrual period	0.0	1.0	1.0
Right after her menstrual period has ended	35.2	33.2	33.2
Halfway between two menstrual periods	14.1	7.9	8.0
No specific time	14.4	25.7	25.6
Don't know	34.6	28.3	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	122	12,242	12,364

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Table 7.6 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	7.0	600
20-24	7.3	1,889
25-29	8.3	2,548
30-34	7.9	2,413
35-39	7.3	2,163
40-44	9.3	1,437
45-49	8.3	1,316
Total	8.0	12,364

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods." Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.7 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	1.4	27.9	35.9	21.1	10.5	3.2	100.0	176	32.0
2-3	14.9	25.9	39.5	12.0	6.9	0.8	100.0	142	30.4
4-5	6.2	24.1	35.5	23.1	11.2	0.0	100.0	138	31.7
6-7	7.7	29.7	31.9	22.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	190	31.1
8-9	1.9	16.4	44.8	32.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	118	32.9
10+	14.8	36.1	34.7	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	323	a
Total	8.9	28.7	36.2	19.6	6.0	0.6	100.0	1,087	31.0

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[a] = Not calculated due to censoring
[1] Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

Table 7.8 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Source	Female sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	56.8	64.3	61.7	85.8	37.5	19.5	43.5
Government hospital	54.2	40.7	29.0	56.5	3.7	1.6	28.0
Rural health centre	0.0	1.5	2.7	2.8	2.4	0.6	0.8
Family health clinic/RHSC	2.6	4.0	1.7	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.8
Family welfare centre or FWW	0.0	3.2	3.7	12.5	0.7	0.5	1.1
Mother-child health centre	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Basic health unit	0.0	5.1	3.0	2.3	0.8	0.1	0.8
Lady health worker	0.0	2.0	18.0	3.3	25.5	15.3	9.3
Lady health visitor	0.0	1.4	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.6
Community midwife	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other public	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Private medical sector	41.9	30.8	34.0	14.2	47.6	49.0	42.5
Private/NGO hospital/clinic	29.4	23.5	10.8	11.4	3.4	1.7	14.8
Pharmacy/medical store	0.0	0.2	5.9	0.0	35.8	47.0	20.1
Private doctor	12.4	7.0	11.3	2.8	5.1	0.2	6.7
Dispenser/compounder	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.8
Other private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1
Other source	0.0	4.9	3.4	0.0	13.5	30.5	12.8
Shop	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	9.7	27.8	10.9
Friend/relative	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.6	2.7	1.4
Hakim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Dai, traditional birth attendant	0.0	4.9	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Missing	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Number of women	1,087	254	296	53	197	1,092	2,989

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes six women whose husbands are sterilised, four women using emergency contraception, and one woman using the standard days method (SDM); it excludes women using the lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

Table 7.9 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15-49 using a specific social marketing brand according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among pill users		Among condom users[1]	
	Percentage using Nova pills, Famila 28, or Lo Feminal	Number of women	Percentage using Sathi, Touch, Josh, Prudence	Number of women
Residence				
Urban	80.9	59	98.2	468
Rural	79.0	100	99.0	483
Region				
Punjab	*	43	98.4	585
Sindh	94.5	54	99.0	160
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	(79.8)	39	99.5	160
Balochistan	(87.2)	12	95.5	23
ICT Islamabad	*	1	94.8	16
FATA	(98.1)	10	(100.0)	6
Total[2]	79.7	159	98.6	951
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	7	93.3	108
Gilgit Baltistan	(97.1)	34	(98.5)	35

Note: Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Among condom users not also using the pill.

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.10 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (Method Information Index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilisation	28.2	16.5	38.6	11.0	395
IUD	54.5	46.7	61.6	39.6	200
Injectables	30.6	18.1	39.2	15.4	269
Implants	(65.5)	(49.6)	(68.3)	(30.5)	50
Pill	27.4	17.8	36.2	13.9	164
Initial source of method[1]					
Public sector	43.1	31.8	51.6	26.0	579
Government hospital	41.3	29.0	52.7	24.1	384
Family health clinic/RHSC	(43.0)	(21.9)	(46.8)	(20.7)	30
Family welfare centre/FWW	*	*	*	*	20
Lady health worker	41.8	37.9	44.4	31.5	93
Other public	53.3	42.1	51.9	26.0	52
Private medical sector	26.5	15.1	35.5	9.4	445
Private/NGO hospital/clinic	26.4	16.9	33.4	9.4	238
Pharmacy/medical store	15.5	3.6	24.2	3.6	80
Private doctor	38.2	20.1	50.8	12.9	103
Dispenser/compounder	(14.8)	(14.8)	(22.7)	(14.8)	22
Other private	*	*	*	*	2
Other source[2]	27.5	20.6	33.9	20.6	47
Shop	(16.5)	(7.1)	(25.0)	(7.1)	21
Total[3]	35.3	24.2	44.0	18.8	1,078

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. It includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Source at the start of the current episode of use

[2] Includes friends/relatives, hakim, dai/traditional birth attendant not shown separately due to few cases.

[3] Total includes seven cases with missing information on initial source of method.

Table 7.11 Advise on method selection and use

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were advised on selecting a method, and percentage who were explained on how to use the selected method, according to method and initial source, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within the 5 years preceding the survey:			
Method/source	Percentage who were advised on selecting a method	Percentage who were explained on how to use the selected method	Percentage who were both advised on selecting a method and explained on how to use the method	Number of women
Method				
Female sterilisation	31.7	32.1	29.9	395
IUD	52.9	59.4	52.0	200
Injectables	26.9	30.9	24.2	269
Implants	(49.6)	(61.5)	(49.6)	50
Pill	41.7	40.7	40.1	164
Initial source of method[1]				
Public sector	44.1	47.4	42.1	579
Government hospital	42.8	43.9	40.6	384
Family health clinic/RHSC	(28.6)	(34.8)	(28.6)	30
Family welfare centre/FWW	*	*	*	20
Lady health worker	55.8	57.9	55.2	93
Other public	43.6	52.8	39.1	52
Private medical sector	29.2	30.5	27.8	445
Private/NGO hospital/clinic	25.2	26.4	23.3	238
Pharmacy/medical store	26.2	26.0	25.8	80
Private doctor	44.4	48.6	44.4	103
Dispenser/compounder	(14.8)	(8.1)	(7.5)	22
Other private	*	*	*	2
Other source[2]	16.1	25.4	13.6	47
Shop	(11.4)	(15.2)	(5.8)	21
Total[3]	36.8	39.5	35.1	1,078

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. It includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Source at the start of the current episode of use
[2] Includes friends/relatives, hakim, dai/traditional birth attendant not shown separately due to few cases.
[3] Total includes seven cases with missing information on initial source of method.

Table 7.12 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[1]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons[2]	Other reasons	Any reason[3]	Switched to another method[4]	Number of episodes of use[5]
IUD	3.3	1.3	0.5	16.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	22.9	6.5	382
Injectables	2.7	7.6	5.0	26.6	1.2	2.6	1.1	46.8	5.4	663
Pill	7.0	6.2	6.1	17.8	5.3	3.7	1.0	47.2	7.3	423
Male condom	6.2	13.9	5.2	2.3	0.9	1.7	2.9	33.2	2.1	1,752
Rhythm	(3.0)	(23.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(2.1)	163
Withdrawal	5.8	11.5	2.7	0.3	2.5	0.0	1.4	24.2	2.2	1,175
Other[6]	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	5.6	2.3	575
All methods	4.7	9.7	3.8	7.3	1.8	1.3	1.6	30.2	3.4	5,136

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[4] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[5] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.
[6] Includes female sterilisation, male sterilisation, implants, emergency contraception, SDM, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

Table 7.13 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Reason	IUD	Injectables	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other[1]	All methods
Became pregnant while using	7.3	7.3	12.7	19.2	10.7	23.1	13.6	16.2
Wanted to become pregnant	29.4	28.6	24.2	52.8	73.4	53.7	18.9	44.1
Husband disapproved	0.7	1.6	0.5	3.9	0.0	1.7	3.6	2.3
Wanted a more effective method	0.4	2.3	8.8	3.3	9.2	8.6	17.7	5.2
Health concerns/side effects	57.4	46.3	37.3	5.9	0.0	1.5	30.6	19.2
Lack of access/too far	0.0	2.1	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.6	1.4
Cost too much	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Inconvenient to use	2.4	4.1	4.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.0	1.9
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.5	0.5
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.5
Infrequent sex/husband away	1.3	6.2	8.5	9.9	6.6	7.1	0.9	7.5
Marital dissolution/separation	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.2	0.7
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	251	487	319	1,131	92	706	69	3,053

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Includes female sterilisation, implants, standard days method

Table 7.14 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	16.8	1.2	17.9	6.5	0.9	7.4	23.3	2.1	25.3	592	29.2	23.3
20-24	16.7	1.9	18.6	14.0	4.3	18.3	30.7	6.2	36.9	1,855	49.7	36.2
25-29	14.5	5.8	20.4	14.7	13.7	28.4	29.2	19.6	48.8	2,494	58.2	42.9
30-34	9.8	10.5	20.3	11.3	30.8	42.1	21.1	41.4	62.4	2,344	67.5	48.3
35-39	4.7	12.2	16.9	6.3	37.8	44.1	11.0	50.0	61.0	2,043	72.3	53.5
40-44	1.3	9.7	10.9	1.1	46.6	47.7	2.3	56.3	58.6	1,323	81.3	61.5
45-49	0.9	9.6	10.5	0.2	36.4	36.6	1.1	46.0	47.1	1,180	77.7	54.8
Residence												
Urban	8.5	6.4	14.8	11.4	31.0	42.5	19.9	37.4	57.3	4,350	74.2	50.2
Rural	10.1	8.7	18.8	7.7	21.6	29.4	17.8	30.3	48.1	7,481	61.0	47.5
Education												
No education	9.8	9.6	19.3	5.4	23.2	28.6	15.1	32.8	47.9	5,773	59.7	45.0
Primary	7.7	6.7	14.4	9.3	27.7	37.0	16.9	34.4	51.3	1,947	72.0	55.0
Middle	10.5	8.2	18.7	10.9	24.3	35.2	21.4	32.5	53.9	1,105	65.3	44.4
Secondary	9.0	5.7	14.7	14.2	27.1	41.3	23.3	32.7	56.0	1,428	73.7	52.9
Higher	10.5	4.5	15.0	16.5	27.5	44.0	27.0	32.0	59.0	1,579	74.6	51.3
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.1	10.4	22.5	4.4	15.7	20.1	16.5	26.2	42.7	2,155	47.2	40.1
Second	9.4	9.8	19.2	5.6	23.3	29.0	15.0	33.1	48.1	2,298	60.2	46.9
Middle	9.4	8.2	17.5	9.8	26.9	36.7	19.2	35.0	54.2	2,407	67.7	49.6
Fourth	8.5	6.0	14.5	11.2	27.2	38.4	19.7	33.2	52.9	2,475	72.6	52.2
Highest	8.4	5.3	13.7	13.5	31.0	44.5	21.9	36.3	58.2	2,496	76.5	51.1
Region												
Punjab	7.6	8.2	15.8	9.9	28.3	38.3	17.6	36.5	54.0	6,277	70.8	50.3
Urban	7.5	7.2	14.7	12.2	33.7	45.9	19.6	41.0	60.6	2,283	75.8	49.9
Rural	7.7	8.7	16.4	8.7	25.2	33.9	16.4	33.9	50.3	3,994	67.4	50.6
Sindh	11.3	6.4	17.7	7.9	23.0	30.9	19.2	29.4	48.6	2,750	63.6	50.2
Urban	9.3	4.4	13.7	10.5	28.8	39.3	19.8	33.2	53.0	1,464	74.2	52.7
Rural	13.6	8.7	22.3	4.9	16.4	21.4	18.5	25.1	43.6	1,286	49.0	46.7
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11.4	9.1	20.5	8.7	22.2	30.9	20.1	31.3	51.4	1,846	60.1	45.1
Urban	7.9	7.6	15.6	11.3	30.6	42.0	19.3	38.3	57.5	356	72.9	47.8
Rural	12.3	9.5	21.7	8.0	20.2	28.2	20.3	29.6	49.9	1,490	56.5	44.3
Balochistan	13.7	7.9	21.6	6.7	13.1	19.8	20.5	21.0	41.5	627	47.9	33.8
Urban	15.6	8.1	23.7	9.7	15.5	25.3	25.4	23.6	49.0	181	51.5	38.3
Rural	13.0	7.8	20.8	5.5	12.1	17.6	18.5	19.9	38.4	446	46.0	31.5
ICT Islamabad	7.7	9.6	17.3	10.0	35.6	45.7	17.7	45.2	62.9	103	72.6	55.1
FATA	13.0	4.0	17.0	8.9	12.9	21.8	21.9	16.9	38.8	229	56.1	35.3
Total[4]	9.5	7.8	17.3	9.1	25.1	34.2	18.6	32.9	51.5	11,831	66.4	48.6
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	8.7	13.3	21.9	6.2	21.4	27.6	14.9	34.7	49.6	1,648	55.7	38.5
Urban	6.4	11.5	17.8	8.8	26.5	35.2	15.1	37.9	53.1	278	66.4	44.5
Rural	9.1	13.6	22.8	5.7	20.4	26.1	14.9	34.0	48.8	1,370	53.4	37.2
Gilgit Baltistan	16.1	9.9	26.0	10.3	28.6	39.0	26.5	38.5	65.0	958	60.0	46.4

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.
[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Table 7.15 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by whomever makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by whomever makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	8.0	83.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	44	7.1	70.4	17.1	5.4	100.0	405
20-24	7.1	87.5	5.4	0.0	100.0	340	6.0	70.7	18.5	4.9	100.0	1,116
25-29	6.5	87.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	708	7.8	71.3	16.8	4.0	100.0	1,344
30-34	5.9	87.5	6.1	0.4	100.0	988	10.7	67.3	16.2	5.7	100.0	1,119
35-39	6.6	87.1	6.3	0.0	100.0	901	8.7	70.0	15.6	5.7	100.0	1,025
40-44	10.3	83.4	5.1	1.3	100.0	631	11.9	68.6	12.6	6.9	100.0	677
45-49	6.2	88.3	4.7	0.8	100.0	432	12.0	69.8	10.5	7.7	100.0	732
Number of living children												
0	*	*	*	*	*	12	5.9	81.5	9.4	3.2	100.0	1,300
1-2	4.5	88.8	6.3	0.4	100.0	910	8.1	70.3	16.5	5.1	100.0	2,189
3-4	6.2	88.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	1,707	9.0	69.4	15.2	6.4	100.0	1,672
5+	9.6	84.2	5.7	0.5	100.0	1,414	14.0	57.3	21.2	7.5	100.0	1,257
Residence												
Urban	6.4	88.0	5.3	0.3	100.0	1,848	8.7	75.3	11.9	4.0	100.0	2,081
Rural	7.5	85.9	6.1	0.5	100.0	2,196	9.1	67.1	17.5	6.3	100.0	4,337
Education												
No education	9.4	82.8	7.3	0.4	100.0	1,650	10.8	62.6	20.7	6.0	100.0	3,461
Primary	8.6	85.7	5.0	0.7	100.0	720	7.2	74.7	12.5	5.5	100.0	1,037
Middle	3.8	91.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	389	7.7	77.0	10.2	5.0	100.0	567
Secondary	6.0	88.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	589	6.8	78.5	9.6	5.1	100.0	643
Higher	2.3	93.9	3.5	0.3	100.0	695	6.1	84.0	5.7	4.2	100.0	709
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.0	80.9	6.7	0.3	100.0	434	10.5	59.2	25.5	4.7	100.0	1,422
Second	7.0	87.4	5.4	0.2	100.0	665	10.1	67.2	17.0	5.7	100.0	1,377
Middle	10.8	83.7	5.0	0.4	100.0	882	8.9	69.0	15.1	7.0	100.0	1,257
Fourth	4.8	88.2	6.4	0.6	100.0	951	7.6	75.6	11.4	5.3	100.0	1,229
Highest	4.0	90.2	5.5	0.3	100.0	1,111	7.4	80.7	6.9	4.9	100.0	1,133
Region												
Punjab	6.4	89.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	2,402	8.3	78.4	8.3	5.0	100.0	3,179
Urban	6.4	89.6	3.7	0.4	100.0	1,048	7.3	81.5	6.9	4.3	100.0	1,012
Rural	6.5	89.6	3.5	0.5	100.0	1,354	8.7	77.0	8.9	5.4	100.0	2,167
Sindh	7.9	84.7	7.1	0.3	100.0	851	11.0	67.2	19.7	2.1	100.0	1,601
Urban	5.9	87.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	576	10.8	72.8	14.1	2.4	100.0	757
Rural	12.0	77.9	9.1	1.0	100.0	275	11.1	62.1	24.8	1.9	100.0	844
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.5	80.0	12.0	0.5	100.0	570	8.3	55.6	24.9	11.2	100.0	1,046
Urban	6.1	80.7	12.5	0.7	100.0	149	6.6	65.1	21.4	6.9	100.0	168
Rural	8.0	79.8	11.8	0.4	100.0	420	8.7	53.8	25.6	12.0	100.0	877
Balochistan	10.5	78.0	11.3	0.2	100.0	124	10.0	54.0	29.7	6.3	100.0	403
Urban	15.6	73.2	10.8	0.5	100.0	46	11.9	51.5	29.8	6.7	100.0	113
Rural	7.5	80.8	11.7	0.0	100.0	79	9.3	55.0	29.6	6.1	100.0	290
ICT Islamabad	5.6	91.2	3.1	0.1	100.0	47	11.6	70.7	9.3	8.4	100.0	47
FATA	7.8	88.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	50	4.5	54.4	30.0	11.0	100.0	142
Total[1]	7.0	86.9	5.8	0.4	100.0	4,043	9.0	69.8	15.7	5.5	100.0	6,418
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	3.1	94.7	2.2	0.0	100.0	455	11.5	82.6	2.6	3.3	100.0	1,006
Urban	2.0	96.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	98	9.1	83.3	3.0	4.6	100.0	153
Rural	3.4	94.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	357	11.9	82.5	2.5	3.1	100.0	854
Gilgit Baltistan	6.1	88.4	5.3	0.2	100.0	373	18.4	52.4	17.1	12.1	100.0	452

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.16 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	28.0	33.2	37.7	34.6	33.0	33.3
Unsure	34.0	28.6	18.2	16.1	14.0	21.2
Does not intend to use	37.8	38.2	44.1	49.3	53.0	45.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,300	1,477	1,430	1,113	2,468	7,788

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.17 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women						Men					
	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of women	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Mobile phone	None of these four media sources	Number of men
Age												
15-19	1.5	11.0	0.6	0.4	87.7	600	(2.7)	(28.3)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(71.2)	40
20-24	1.6	19.6	2.3	0.9	79.2	1,889	5.2	30.6	10.6	0.8	64.7	265
25-29	2.8	24.4	2.9	0.6	74.0	2,548	4.9	41.8	17.3	1.9	54.2	607
30-34	2.1	23.8	3.9	1.6	74.8	2,413	9.1	45.6	19.2	3.6	49.4	603
35-39	2.1	24.5	3.5	0.6	74.3	2,163	9.0	47.0	20.2	1.8	48.2	617
40-44	2.3	24.4	3.1	0.6	74.5	1,437	5.2	49.3	22.1	2.6	46.8	502
45-49	2.6	22.2	2.9	0.8	76.6	1,316	7.7	44.9	22.2	3.2	50.6	511
Residence												
Urban	2.1	30.6	4.9	1.1	68.5	4,550	7.4	56.8	25.9	3.7	39.9	1,264
Rural	2.3	18.1	1.9	0.7	80.4	7,814	6.8	35.6	14.5	1.5	59.2	1,881
Education												
No education	2.2	11.2	0.2	0.2	87.5	6,080	5.0	21.2	1.1	0.8	74.6	800
Primary	2.1	24.8	1.7	1.1	73.9	2,037	7.6	39.5	10.7	0.8	56.0	640
Middle	2.1	28.7	4.3	0.9	70.3	1,160	5.9	46.1	20.5	1.6	49.1	478
Secondary	2.1	38.2	7.1	1.2	60.3	1,463	9.7	54.2	27.3	3.9	40.8	633
Higher	2.5	44.8	10.5	2.7	53.8	1,624	7.1	67.6	42.3	5.4	28.6	594
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	2.6	4.6	0.1	0.3	93.5	2,258	7.3	14.3	4.5	0.2	77.8	554
Second	2.2	12.2	0.7	0.1	86.1	2,430	7.0	27.2	7.5	0.8	67.2	613
Middle	2.3	22.1	2.5	0.5	77.0	2,504	6.9	46.7	17.0	2.0	48.6	619
Fourth	1.7	32.9	3.9	1.2	66.0	2,594	5.3	60.1	24.3	2.8	37.8	680
Highest	2.3	38.8	7.3	2.1	60.3	2,579	8.5	65.5	38.1	5.7	32.0	680
Region												
Punjab	1.2	27.4	3.4	1.0	72.0	6,630	6.3	51.4	21.7	2.0	45.1	1,657
Urban	1.4	33.2	5.3	1.2	66.0	2,402	6.1	55.7	24.0	1.9	40.8	660
Rural	1.0	24.2	2.3	0.9	75.3	4,228	6.4	48.6	20.3	2.2	47.9	997
Sindh	4.1	23.4	3.0	1.0	74.7	2,850	11.7	49.2	21.2	4.2	45.6	784
Urban	3.3	30.6	4.7	1.2	68.5	1,527	10.3	65.2	31.5	6.7	33.4	441
Rural	5.1	15.2	1.0	0.8	81.9	1,323	13.4	28.6	7.8	1.0	61.2	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.5	11.1	2.4	0.5	86.9	1,901	3.4	24.6	9.6	1.2	70.6	438
Urban	1.7	21.4	4.8	0.5	77.3	366	5.6	50.6	20.9	3.8	40.4	87
Rural	2.7	8.7	1.8	0.5	89.1	1,535	2.8	18.2	6.7	0.6	78.2	350
Balochistan	2.8	8.2	0.9	0.4	88.8	642	1.2	14.5	10.5	1.5	79.2	185
Urban	2.2	12.1	1.9	1.0	85.8	188	2.9	21.9	16.7	2.8	70.0	56
Rural	3.1	6.6	0.5	0.1	90.1	454	0.5	11.3	7.8	1.0	83.2	129
ICT Islamabad	2.1	44.4	8.3	1.2	54.0	107	10.9	38.4	19.7	2.2	58.0	32
FATA	4.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	93.1	234	7.1	5.9	12.6	0.0	79.2	49
Total[1]	2.2	22.7	3.0	0.9	76.0	12,364	7.0	44.1	19.1	2.4	51.4	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	1.4	20.5	3.0	0.4	78.1	1,720	5.5	41.5	18.4	0.8	54.1	336
Urban	1.7	29.7	5.3	1.0	69.0	292	5.8	40.6	22.1	0.7	52.3	65
Rural	1.3	18.7	2.5	0.3	80.0	1,428	5.4	41.7	17.5	0.8	54.5	271
Gilgit Baltistan	0.9	7.9	3.7	0.7	89.8	984	6.6	24.8	25.4	2.8	67.5	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.18.1 Exposure to specific family planning messages: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone, in the past few months by type of messages received, and percentage who think that these messages are effective in promoting family planning use, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Limiting the family size	Disadvantages of getting married at young age	Spacing births	Use of contraception	Welfare of family	Maternal and child health	Fewer children means prosperous life	More children means poverty and starvation	Importance of breast-feeding	Importance of girls' education	Reduction in maternal deaths	Percentage who think that these messages are effective in promoting family planning use	Number of women
Age													
15-19	22.3	14.7	59.2	23.8	7.2	18.2	28.1	4.1	9.0	20.3	4.4	80.5	74
20-24	15.9	7.0	63.3	29.6	7.3	23.8	32.4	4.1	7.1	4.6	3.0	89.7	394
25-29	15.1	7.2	62.9	36.0	7.6	21.5	37.7	4.1	6.7	7.3	2.3	86.6	663
30-34	19.5	8.2	61.8	28.3	13.8	25.2	40.5	6.2	7.0	5.6	2.2	86.8	607
35-39	18.4	9.2	55.7	35.3	11.3	18.0	43.3	5.6	4.1	6.3	0.5	86.9	557
40-44	18.2	6.8	54.9	31.6	7.1	24.1	36.2	6.9	2.3	3.8	2.3	88.3	366
45-49	21.2	8.4	55.6	30.1	8.4	26.0	45.3	4.3	6.1	5.5	2.8	88.3	307
Residence													
Urban	19.6	7.2	56.8	31.4	12.1	24.6	39.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	2.0	87.1	1,434
Rural	16.3	8.8	62.1	32.6	7.2	20.7	38.2	5.0	5.9	6.7	2.3	87.5	1,533
Education													
No education	18.2	11.6	56.0	30.2	8.0	22.5	35.1	6.1	5.4	9.2	3.6	83.8	760
Primary	20.1	6.5	59.9	32.9	8.9	17.7	37.7	4.9	6.2	4.1	1.0	89.4	532
Middle	15.7	5.4	63.2	28.9	13.0	22.3	40.7	4.7	5.5	6.5	3.4	84.0	345
Secondary	17.0	7.8	60.6	33.6	8.3	24.5	39.4	4.5	5.7	3.8	0.7	87.2	581
Higher	17.8	6.8	60.4	33.3	11.0	24.9	42.8	5.3	6.1	6.1	2.1	91.1	751
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	22.0	23.5	44.2	27.5	19.2	30.5	24.7	25.8	10.4	13.9	8.8	86.1	148
Second	15.8	10.8	62.3	32.6	8.5	17.4	31.2	4.0	4.1	9.3	1.3	85.1	337
Middle	18.8	7.6	56.8	35.8	8.0	20.2	44.9	3.6	6.2	5.6	2.5	85.7	576
Fourth	16.8	6.1	63.6	28.8	8.8	23.6	38.1	4.4	6.0	4.7	1.4	88.4	882
Highest	18.5	6.7	58.9	33.1	10.1	23.7	41.0	4.2	5.2	5.5	2.0	88.3	1,024
Region													
Punjab	14.2	3.8	62.4	41.4	5.7	15.9	39.4	2.9	4.4	3.9	1.2	89.6	1,859
Urban	16.9	4.1	59.0	41.6	8.5	16.9	39.9	4.2	4.4	4.4	1.2	89.1	816
Rural	12.0	3.6	65.1	41.2	3.4	15.2	39.0	2.0	4.4	3.5	1.3	89.9	1,043
Sindh	21.8	16.1	48.1	20.4	19.2	35.2	36.6	12.6	9.4	12.6	4.5	84.8	721
Urban	21.6	11.8	51.5	20.0	18.2	35.2	37.0	8.2	8.5	7.7	3.5	84.1	481
Rural	22.2	24.7	41.3	21.2	21.0	35.2	35.9	21.2	11.4	22.3	6.4	86.3	240
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26.5	5.5	72.3	9.1	10.5	28.8	40.4	2.0	4.5	4.0	0.7	81.9	250
Urban	33.3	3.9	65.9	12.0	12.1	34.3	50.7	1.7	2.5	3.3	0.7	86.5	83
Rural	23.1	6.3	75.5	7.6	9.8	26.0	35.4	2.2	5.4	4.3	0.8	79.6	167
Balochistan	46.5	43.1	56.0	5.9	9.8	47.9	37.2	5.0	11.2	10.4	9.3	75.3	72
Urban	22.8	25.6	51.9	7.3	11.3	48.5	44.6	5.4	7.7	9.4	7.3	80.4	27
Rural	60.6	53.4	58.4	5.1	8.9	47.5	32.9	4.7	13.2	11.0	10.5	72.3	45
ICT Islamabad	22.9	6.0	56.1	12.1	12.7	22.8	52.6	0.5	6.1	2.8	0.5	86.8	49
FATA	5.9	15.4	68.4	2.4	2.8	17.9	43.3	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	83.4	16
Total[1]	17.9	8.0	59.5	32.0	9.6	22.6	39.0	5.2	5.8	6.1	2.2	87.3	2,967

(Continued…)

Table 7.18.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Limiting the family size	Disadvantages of getting married at young age	Spacing births	Use of contraception	Welfare of family	Maternal and child health	Fewer children means prosperous life	More children means poverty and starvation	Importance of breast-feeding	Importance of girls' education	Reduction in maternal deaths	Percentage who think that these messages are effective in promoting family planning use	Number of women
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	16.3	4.7	58.7	39.4	4.5	20.2	32.3	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.3	92.8	377
Urban	22.2	4.3	58.1	23.4	6.9	21.2	39.6	4.0	5.7	2.7	1.7	92.5	91
Rural	14.4	4.8	58.9	44.5	3.8	19.8	29.9	1.4	1.8	0.5	1.2	92.8	286
Gilgit Baltistan	35.7	13.4	48.8	10.9	9.5	17.4	26.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	6.7	92.9	100

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.18.2 Exposure to specific family planning messages: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, in a newspaper or magazine, or on a mobile phone, in the past few months by type of messages received, and percentage who think that these messages are effective in promoting family planning use, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Limiting the family size	Disadvantages of getting married at young age	Spacing births	Use of contraception	Welfare of family	Maternal and child health	Less children means prosperous life	More children means poverty and starvation	Importance of breast-feeding	Importance of girls' education	Reduction in maternal deaths	Percentage who think that these messages are effective in promoting family planning use	Number of men
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
20-24	44.1	14.6	52.0	8.0	16.0	9.9	23.8	13.0	5.5	9.2	0.6	85.6	94
25-29	53.5	8.9	56.4	18.8	20.9	19.5	23.4	15.5	5.2	5.4	1.3	80.8	278
30-34	53.0	10.9	49.8	26.5	22.5	20.4	25.5	10.9	6.2	6.6	2.7	86.4	305
35-39	55.8	6.4	44.6	16.7	16.9	16.6	27.9	10.9	3.2	4.5	3.3	84.0	320
40-44	55.8	9.2	45.2	18.2	16.3	22.4	20.3	13.7	3.8	6.2	2.8	90.7	267
45-49	50.6	6.0	43.1	17.6	18.4	17.4	30.7	15.1	3.5	4.9	1.5	84.4	253
Residence													
Urban	54.7	9.7	52.2	19.6	21.7	19.4	24.5	10.7	3.6	5.6	1.9	88.4	759
Rural	51.8	7.6	44.2	18.2	15.9	18.0	26.5	15.2	5.7	5.8	2.5	81.7	768
Education													
No education	51.1	6.7	43.2	7.7	18.5	9.6	16.0	6.5	1.5	3.1	0.6	63.5	203
Primary	50.8	7.5	40.9	16.2	13.1	17.5	24.5	13.9	3.5	7.3	0.7	81.7	282
Middle	53.2	5.6	45.7	16.6	13.2	18.1	29.9	16.1	7.9	4.5	3.4	89.3	244
Secondary	46.7	7.7	48.7	20.3	18.7	18.4	27.1	12.0	3.0	5.0	1.1	89.2	375
Higher	61.8	13.0	56.3	26.0	26.0	24.6	26.8	14.5	6.4	7.1	4.3	91.5	424
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	51.5	8.6	57.0	12.2	15.9	18.4	8.0	11.1	9.3	6.5	0.9	60.6	123
Second	48.2	9.4	48.3	19.5	16.9	16.3	23.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	0.5	79.3	201
Middle	51.9	7.0	48.6	15.4	19.0	18.7	24.3	11.0	4.5	7.2	2.9	86.6	318
Fourth	52.2	7.0	42.2	22.6	19.0	17.1	29.0	18.2	3.3	5.2	1.8	86.3	423
Highest	57.9	10.9	51.0	19.4	20.0	21.3	28.6	14.0	5.0	5.7	3.2	91.9	462
Region													
Punjab	47.3	5.2	33.9	17.1	9.5	15.1	31.7	19.4	2.1	4.6	1.5	86.4	910
Urban	49.7	4.7	38.0	15.1	9.0	13.9	30.7	16.9	0.6	4.2	1.0	89.2	390
Rural	45.6	5.6	30.8	18.7	9.9	16.1	32.5	21.2	3.2	4.9	1.9	84.3	519
Sindh	58.7	13.3	70.4	22.7	34.3	23.5	14.2	3.1	4.5	6.3	1.4	82.8	427
Urban	59.9	15.7	68.3	26.1	37.6	26.6	17.3	4.1	4.4	7.5	1.7	89.2	294
Rural	56.1	8.1	75.0	15.2	27.0	16.7	7.3	0.8	4.9	3.7	0.6	68.7	133
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74.1	14.5	72.0	18.7	28.3	23.1	20.7	4.6	14.4	11.2	6.5	86.8	129
Urban	59.1	7.0	66.0	15.0	25.1	21.2	19.1	4.0	10.5	4.9	3.7	85.4	52
Rural	(84.2)	(19.6)	(76.0)	(21.2)	(30.5)	(24.5)	(21.7)	(5.0)	(17.1)	(15.4)	(8.4)	(87.7)	76
Balochistan	66.1	18.7	66.8	19.0	25.9	28.2	27.8	4.3	32.6	8.5	15.0	67.6	39
Urban	65.4	29.4	61.2	20.1	27.5	19.3	29.1	5.3	36.0	7.4	19.7	63.6	17
Rural	(66.7)	(10.3)	(71.2)	(18.2)	(24.6)	(35.1)	(26.7)	(3.6)	(30.0)	(9.4)	(11.3)	(70.7)	22
ICT Islamabad	40.4	2.8	33.0	23.2	30.2	27.2	22.6	3.1	6.1	2.8	0.6	86.8	14
FATA	(63.2)	(12.3)	(41.5)	(9.0)	(38.8)	(34.4)	(2.4)	(9.6)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(97.7)	10
Total[1]	53.3	8.6	48.2	18.9	18.8	18.7	25.5	13.0	4.6	5.7	2.2	85.0	1,527

(Continued…)

Table 7.18.2—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Limiting the family size	Disadvantages of getting married at young age	Spacing births	Use of contraception	Welfare of family	Maternal and child health	Less children means prosperous life	More children means poverty and starvation	Importance of breast-feeding	Importance of girls' education	Reduction in maternal deaths	Percentage who think that these messages are effective in promoting family planning use	Number of men
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	25.7	1.4	35.2	15.9	6.4	16.3	49.0	9.3	5.7	2.4	2.1	82.1	154
Urban	29.8	2.1	31.0	20.6	9.6	15.7	46.3	6.6	10.9	4.6	2.6	80.7	31
Rural	24.7	1.2	36.2	14.7	5.6	16.4	49.6	10.0	4.4	1.9	1.9	82.4	123
Gilgit Baltistan	36.0	4.8	26.4	25.8	25.5	44.5	32.1	14.0	4.4	10.2	1.7	92.5	68

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 15-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a lady health worker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a lady health worker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a lady health worker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with lady health worker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	8.5	3.4	62.9	89.6	556
20-24	16.1	7.7	67.1	79.5	1,549
25-29	19.4	9.7	67.2	76.5	1,839
30-34	24.1	10.0	65.2	72.4	1,421
35-39	20.3	7.3	63.3	77.2	1,250
40-44	16.4	5.4	62.3	81.2	795
45-49	18.0	5.2	62.1	80.6	860
Residence					
Urban	15.5	7.0	65.9	81.8	2,684
Rural	20.0	8.0	64.5	76.5	5,586
Education					
No education	17.3	8.7	59.3	78.9	4,397
Primary	21.0	7.8	70.5	75.7	1,307
Middle	20.5	6.5	70.8	77.3	767
Secondary	19.3	6.2	70.6	78.5	871
Higher	18.6	5.3	74.0	78.9	928
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	18.4	10.9	53.0	76.4	1,809
Second	18.9	8.4	64.1	77.6	1,754
Middle	21.0	7.3	68.8	76.0	1,610
Fourth	18.2	5.4	70.0	80.4	1,636
Highest	16.0	6.1	71.0	81.2	1,461
Region					
Punjab	20.3	5.1	73.5	77.7	4,186
Urban	12.6	4.1	71.2	85.3	1,340
Rural	23.9	5.5	74.6	74.1	2,846
Sindh	26.1	17.5	48.2	67.5	1,993
Urban	20.2	12.1	57.3	76.5	946
Rural	31.4	22.5	40.0	59.4	1,047
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10.0	2.1	70.4	88.7	1,330
Urban	21.9	2.9	79.0	76.5	216
Rural	7.7	2.0	68.7	91.1	1,114
Balochistan	5.6	7.0	46.4	89.6	517
Urban	4.9	6.9	51.5	90.8	142
Rural	5.9	7.1	44.5	89.2	375
ICT Islamabad	5.9	6.2	64.9	90.0	60
FATA	0.9	4.3	64.2	94.9	184
Total[1]	18.6	7.7	64.9	78.2	8,270
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	16.2	3.5	77.1	82.3	1,264
Urban	21.0	6.9	78.7	75.1	193
Rural	15.4	2.8	76.8	83.6	1,071
Gilgit Baltistan	28.3	8.0	66.6	69.5	610

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.20 Postpartum counselling on family planning

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who were given information on family planning methods during their postnatal checkup, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women to whom information on family planning was given during postnatal check up	Number of women
Age		
15-19	5.0	251
20-24	9.1	1,295
25-29	10.1	1,988
30-34	13.1	1,738
35-39	11.1	1,027
40-44	12.9	302
45-49	17.8	111
Residence		
Urban	14.2	2,248
Rural	9.2	4,463
Education		
No education	8.1	3,212
Primary	10.8	1,097
Middle	12.2	663
Secondary	14.7	828
Higher	16.4	911
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.6	1,444
Second	7.8	1,299
Middle	9.7	1,371
Fourth	12.8	1,349
Highest	15.0	1,248
Region		
Punjab	10.2	3,453
Urban	13.5	1,172
Rural	8.5	2,281
Sindh	20.9	1,571
Urban	19.6	733
Rural	22.1	838
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.6	1,101
Urban	3.2	198
Rural	1.3	903
Balochistan	4.6	377
Urban	6.6	111
Rural	3.8	267
ICT Islamabad	23.8	54
FATA	1.2	156
Total[1]	10.9	6,711
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	5.9	906
Urban	10.6	135
Rural	5.1	771
Gilgit Baltistan	11.0	668

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 7.21 Men's attitudes towards contraceptive use

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who agree with stereotypical statements about contraceptive use, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Contraception is women's business	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous	Number of men
Age			
15-19	(25.9)	(25.1)	40
20-24	27.1	20.1	265
25-29	26.8	15.2	607
30-34	26.6	13.0	603
35-39	27.0	16.8	617
40-44	26.3	14.5	502
45-49	26.1	17.0	511
Residence			
Urban	22.8	8.9	1,264
Rural	29.2	20.5	1,881
Education			
No education	31.8	18.0	800
Primary	31.9	19.3	640
Middle	28.4	17.4	478
Secondary	19.6	12.3	633
Higher	19.8	11.6	594
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	35.2	19.7	554
Second	29.4	17.7	613
Middle	22.7	15.6	619
Fourth	24.6	15.7	680
Highest	22.7	11.1	680
Region			
Punjab	26.5	23.3	1,657
Urban	19.1	13.2	660
Rural	31.4	30.0	997
Sindh	33.9	8.8	784
Urban	30.1	4.8	441
Rural	38.7	13.9	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.1	7.1	438
Urban	7.3	2.5	87
Rural	9.6	8.3	350
Balochistan	40.1	0.8	185
Urban	34.9	0.5	56
Rural	42.3	1.0	129
ICT Islamabad	31.8	15.8	32
FATA	16.9	9.0	49
Total[1]	26.6	15.8	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	4.2	336
Urban	17.1	7.6	65
Rural	9.4	3.4	271
Gilgit Baltistan	5.0	4.3	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** Neonatal mortality is 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality is 62 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality is 74 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Trends:*** Under-5 mortality has declined from 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990-91 to 74 deaths in 2017-18—a 34% decrease over the last 3 decades. Infant mortality declined from 86 to 62 deaths per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality that stagnated at roughly 55 deaths per 1,000 live births for a decade has declined to 42 deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent 5-year period.
- ***Regional differences:*** There are large variations by regions in childhood mortality. For example, childhood mortality is highest in Punjab, where neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 51, 73, and 85 deaths per 1,000 live births. FATA has the lowest at 18, 29, and 33, respectively.
- ***Short birth intervals:*** The under-5 mortality rate is 122 deaths per 1,000 live births for children born within 2 years of a previous birth. The rate is much lower—44 deaths per 1,000 live births—for children born at least 4 years after a previous birth.
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate is 57 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective birth history, in which female respondents list all of the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the birth histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

- The displacement of birth dates, which may distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to lessen the work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C**,** Tables C.4.1–C.6.3.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday.

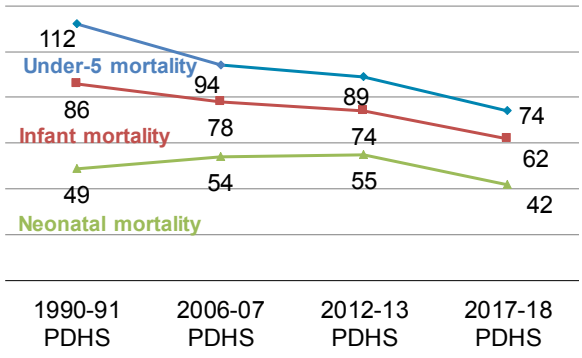
Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

In the 5-year period preceding the survey, neonatal mortality was 42 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality was 62 deaths per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births. These rates imply that nearly one in 16 children die before reaching their first birthday and one in 14 die before reaching their fifth birthday (**Table 8.1**).

Trends: All three indicators of childhood mortality have declined sharply over the past 3 decades (**Figure 8.1**). Under-5 mortality declined from 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990-91 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017-18, representing a 34% decrease during this period. Infant mortality and neonatal mortality declined by 28% and 14%, respectively, from 1990-91 to 2017-18.

Figure 8.1 **Trends in early childhood mortality rates**

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Researchers have identified multiple risk factors for early childhood mortality, including biodemographic and sociodemographic factors, based on the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances at birth. The biodemographic factors included in the analysis were sex of the child, mother's age at birth, birth order, previous birth interval, and birth size. The sociodemographic factors included were place of residence, regions, mother's education, and wealth quintile. Mortality estimates by sex of the child and mother's place of residence (**Table 8.2**) were calculated for the 5-year period before the survey, and

mortality estimates by additional background characteristics of the mother were calculated for the 10-year period before the survey to ensure that there were sufficient cases to produce statistically reliable estimates (**Table 8.3**).

Patterns by sex and residence

- Boys are more likely than girls to die in the first month of their lives. Mortality rates were 52 deaths per 1,000 live births among male neonates and 33 deaths per 1,000 live births among female neonates. Similarly, under-5 mortality rates are 80 deaths per 1,000 live births among boys and 68 deaths per 1,000 live births among girls (**Table 8.2**).

- Childhood mortality rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas by 10 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 45, 68, and 83 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, in rural areas, as compared with 37, 50, and 56 deaths per 1,000 live births in urban areas (**Table 8.2**).

Patterns by additional background characteristics

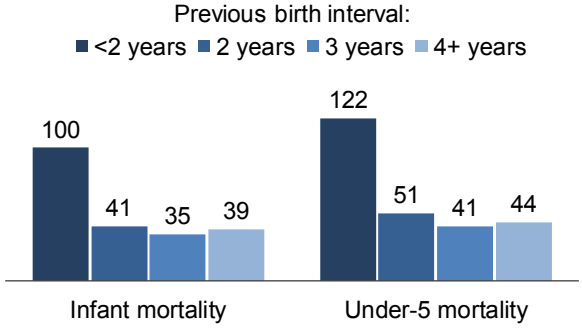
- **Table 8.3** shows that mortality rates are generally lower for children whose mothers were age 30-39 when they were born than for children born to women below age 20 or age 20-29. For instance, the neonatal mortality rate is 66 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers were below age 20 when they were born, as compared with 44 and 37 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, for children whose mothers were age 20-29 and age 30-39.

- Mortality rates are higher among children born fewer than 2 years after a previous birth than among children born 2 or more years after a previous birth. The under-5 mortality rate is 122 deaths per 1,000 live births for children born within 2 years of a previous birth. The rate is much lower—44 deaths per 1,000 live births—for children born at least 4 years after a previous birth (**Figure 8.2**).

- Neonatal and infant mortality are likely to be higher for small or very small children (59 and 87, respectively) than for average or larger children (39 and 57, respectively).

Figure 8.2 **Childhood mortality by previous birth interval**

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

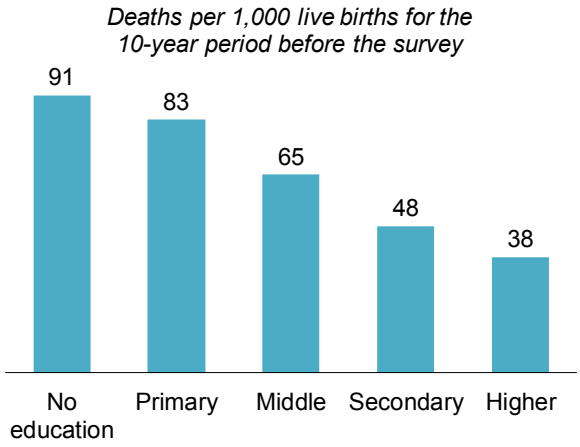


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Childhood mortality rates decrease uniformly as mother's education increases. For example, under-5 mortality rates are 91 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have no education and 48 and 38 deaths per 1,000 live births among children whose mothers have secondary and higher education, respectively (**Figure 8.3**).

- Childhood mortality rates also decrease with increasing wealth. For instance, under-5 mortality rates are 100 deaths per 1,000 live births among children born to women in the lowest wealth quintile but 56 deaths per 1,000 live births among those born to women from the highest quintile, a difference of 44 deaths.

Figure 8.3 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**

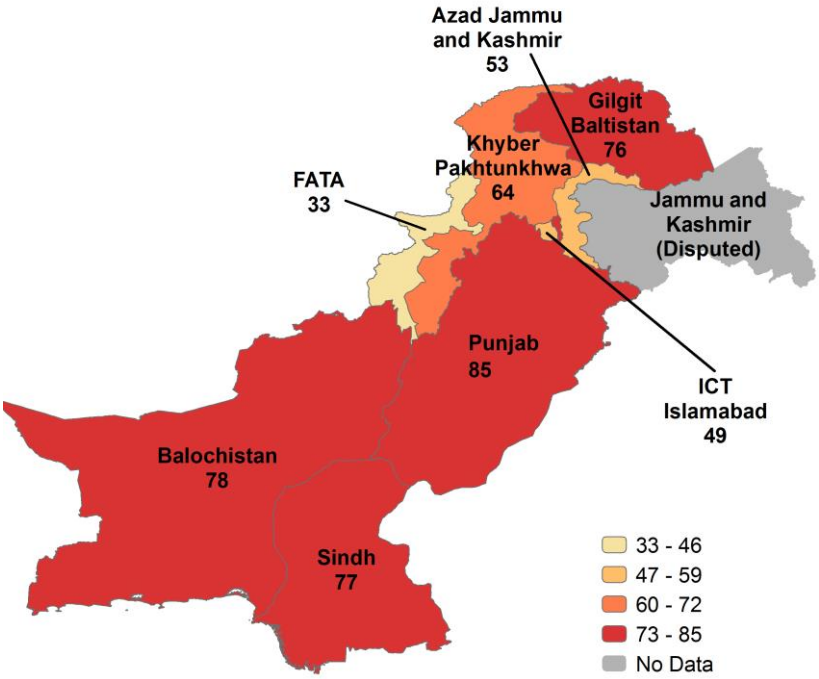


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Childhood mortality is highest in Punjab, where neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates are 51, 73, and 85 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The lowest rates are in FATA, with 18, 29, and 33 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively (**Table 8.3**). There is regional variation in under-5 mortality rates (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.4 **Under-5 mortality by region**

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



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely linked, and it can be difficult to determine whether a death is a stillbirth or a neonatal death. Because the perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, it offers a better measure of the level of mortality and quality of

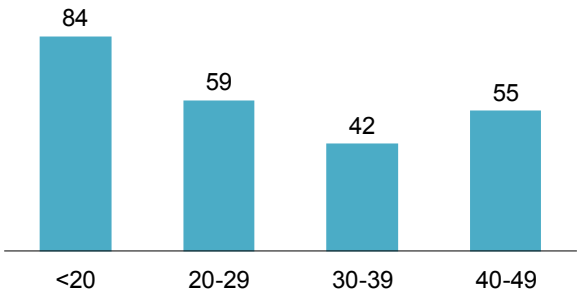
service around delivery. The 2017-18 PDHS yields a perinatal mortality rate of 57 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By age, the perinatal mortality rate is highest for mothers age <20 (84 per 1,000 pregnancies), which sharply declines to 59 per 1,000 pregnancies for mothers age 20-29 and to 42 per 1,000 pregnancies for mothers age 30-39. The rate again rises to 55 per 1,000 pregnancies for women age 40-49. These rates reflect the higher risk of perinatal mortality among youngest and oldest mothers (**Figure 8.5**).

Figure 8.5 **Perinatal mortality by mother's age at birth**

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Perinatal mortality is twice as high for women who become pregnant less than 15 months after a previous pregnancy (78 per 1,000 pregnancies) as for women who become pregnant 39 months or more after a previous pregnancy (29 per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is higher in rural areas (60 per 1,000 pregnancies) than in urban areas (50 per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality ranges from a high of 62 per 1,000 pregnancies in Punjab to a low of 23 per 1,000 pregnancies in FATA.

8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Childhood mortality depends on the magnitude of several known risk factors, such as mother's age at birth, previous birth interval, and parity. Mothers with one or more risk factors are likely to have higher child mortality. The probability of children dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than 3 children). The risk is elevated when a child is born to a mother who has a combination of these risk characteristics.

Table 8.5 gives the percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality, the risk ratio, and the percent distribution of currently married women by their category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey.

- In the 5 years preceding the survey, 56% of births in Pakistan are at an elevated risk of dying from avoidable risks: 37% of the births are in a single high-risk category, and 19% of the births are in a multiple high-risk category. Twenty-two percent of births are not in any high-risk category, while another 22% of births are in the unavoidable risk category.
- The risk ratio shows the relationship between risk factors and child mortality. Among those in the single high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest at 2.92 for births that occur among mothers younger than age 18, with an overall risk ratio of 2.10 for the single risk category.
- The risk ratio is much higher among births in the multiple risk categories, at an average of 3.19. The highest risk ratio, 5.10, is for mothers less than age 18, with a birth interval of less than 24 months. This means that children born to women in this category have a risk of dying that is five times higher

than the risk for children born to women not in any high-risk category. However, less than 1% of births fall in this multiple risk category.

- **Table 8.5** shows that 67% of currently married women in Pakistan would have belonged to any avoidable high-risk category if they had conceived at the time of the survey, with 37% belonging to a multiple high-risk category, and 30% belonging to a single high-risk category. Only 22% would not have belonged at the time to any high-risk category. Almost 11% of currently married women would have belonged to an unavoidable risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	42	20	62	13	74
5-9	46	21	68	15	81
10-14	43	23	66	13	78

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	52	19	71	10	80
Female	33	20	53	15	68
Residence					
Urban	37	13	50	6	56
Rural	45	23	68	16	83
Total	42	20	62	13	74

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	66	25	91	24	113
20-29	44	21	65	12	76
30-39	37	18	54	14	68
40-49	(31)	(21)	(52)	*	*
Birth order					
1	50	18	68	11	78
2-3	38	22	60	12	71
4-6	48	21	69	16	84
7+	45	20	65	21	85
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	65	35	100	24	122
2 years	28	14	41	10	51
3 years	27	8	35	6	41
4+ years	28	11	39	5	44
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	59	28	87	na	na
Average or larger	39	19	57	na	na
Mother's education					
No education	48	26	74	19	91
Primary	51	24	75	9	83
Middle	46	12	59	7	65
Secondary	30	9	39	9	48
Higher	31	6	37	2	38
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	51	26	76	26	100
Second	48	23	71	12	82
Middle	44	23	67	16	82
Fourth	34	17	51	7	58
Highest	43	10	53	4	56
Region					
Punjab	51	22	73	13	85
Urban	44	19	63	7	69
Rural	54	23	77	17	92
Sindh	38	23	60	17	77
Urban	37	13	50	7	56
Rural	39	30	69	26	93
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42	11	53	12	64
Urban	29	8	36	5	41
Rural	45	12	57	13	69
Balochistan	34	32	66	13	78
Urban	32	30	62	12	74
Rural	34	33	67	14	80
ICT Islamabad	24	19	44	5	49
FATA	18	11	29	4	33
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	30	16	47	6	53
Urban	28	10	38	5	44
Rural	31	17	48	6	54
Gilgit Baltistan	47	16	63	14	76

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death. An asterisk indicates that a rate is based on fewer than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death and has been suppressed.
na = Not available
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	33	51	84	1,001
20-29	147	239	59	6,542
30-39	60	59	42	2,848
40-49	9	6	55	267
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	71	85	70	2,230
<15	89	160	78	3,191
15-26	45	50	40	2,363
27-38	20	36	45	1,264
39+	23	24	29	1,609
Residence				
Urban	65	104	50	3,392
Rural	184	251	60	7,265
Mother's education				
No education	134	216	66	5,267
Primary	38	73	63	1,769
Middle	36	33	68	1,012
Secondary	26	12	30	1,285
Higher	15	20	27	1,324
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	66	94	66	2,431
Second	63	89	70	2,146
Middle	54	69	56	2,211
Fourth	36	51	43	2,021
Highest	29	52	44	1,850
Region				
Punjab	129	215	62	5,566
Urban	27	60	49	1,772
Rural	102	155	68	3,793
Sindh	62	67	52	2,466
Urban	27	33	54	1,095
Rural	35	34	51	1,371
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	37	53	53	1,712
Urban	6	6	41	299
Rural	31	47	55	1,413
Balochistan	16	15	54	586
Urban	4	4	46	175
Rural	12	11	57	412
ICT Islamabad	2	1	45	79
FATA	2	3	23	249
Total[5]	249	355	57	10,658
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	44	31	53	1,426
Urban	11	4	70	213
Rural	33	27	49	1,214
Gilgit Baltistan	17	29	43	1,080

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	21.8	1.00	22.0[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	22.0	2.09	11.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	56.2	2.47	66.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	2.3	2.92	0.6
Mother's age >34 only	1.5	2.45	6.2
Birth interval <24 months only	15.0	2.72	10.0
Birth order >3 only	18.1	1.44	13.6
Subtotal	36.9	2.10	30.4
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.5	5.10	0.2
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	*	0.4
Age >34 and birth order >3	6.6	1.21	24.9
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.7	3.64	3.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	10.3	4.26	8.1
Subtotal	19.3	3.19	36.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.8	3.30	0.8
Mother's age >34	9.9	1.87	34.5
Birth interval <24 months	27.6	3.41	21.6
Birth order >3	36.8	2.29	49.6
Number of births/women	10,494	na	11,831

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilised women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

- ***Antenatal care:*** 86% of women who gave birth in the 5 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider, a 13-percentage-point increase from 2012-13. Fifty-one percent of women had at least four antenatal care visits.
- ***Components of antenatal care:*** 89% of women receiving ANC reported that they had their blood pressure checked; urine and blood samples were taken from 7 in 10 women.
- ***Counselling during antenatal care:*** 52% of women received counselling during ANC on early initiation of breastfeeding; 54% received information on exclusive breastfeeding, and 70% reported counselling on having a balanced diet.
- ***Protection against neonatal tetanus:*** 69% percent of the most recent births to women in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus.
- ***Delivery:*** 69% of deliveries are conducted by skilled birth attendants, and 66% of deliveries take place in a health facility.
- ***Postnatal checks:*** Only 6 in 10 mothers and newborns received a postnatal care check within 2 days of delivery.
- ***Problems in accessing health care:*** Nearly 7 in 10 women reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves.

Health care services during pregnancy and childbirth as well as after delivery, are important for the survival and wellbeing of both mother and infant. Because Pakistan lagged in achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly Goals 4 and 5, the government adopted a comprehensive National Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health Strategic Framework in April 2005. This framework provided the vision and guidelines to develop maternal, neonatal, and child health (MNCH) interventions. In 2007, the government launched the National MNCH Programme to accelerate progress on MDGs 4 and 5. The MNCH Programme focused on two major areas: (1) providing emergency obstetric services and community midwives, and (2) promoting institutional deliveries and skilled birth attendance (Technical Resource Facility 2013). Primary health care services were also extended through the lady health workers (LHWs), who provided MNCH services through home visits in rural areas. The LHWs contribute directly to improved hygiene and higher levels of contraceptive use, antenatal care, iron and folic acid supplementation during pregnancy, growth monitoring of children, and counselling for vaccination of mothers and children.

Despite these efforts, the health-related targets of the MDGs were not completely achieved. Being a signatory of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030, which would need even greater

efforts than those employed for the MDGs 2000-2015, the Government of Pakistan developed a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism for the National Health Vision 2016-2025. The resulting framework and plan is linked and coordinated with the Planning Commission of Pakistan for SDG reporting, provincial and area/region health departments for alignment with strategies, and other stakeholders (Government of Pakistan 2016).

9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, midwives, and lady health visitors

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

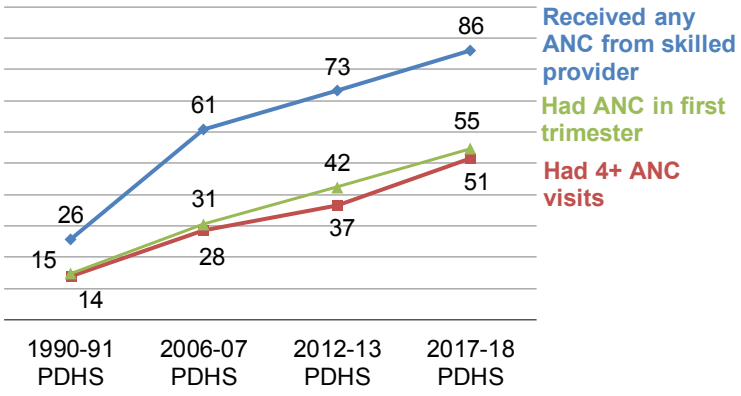
Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled health care provider is important to monitor pregnancy and reduce morbidity and mortality risks for the mother and child during pregnancy, at delivery, and during the postnatal period (42 days after delivery).

The 2017-18 PDHS results show that 86% of women who gave birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider at least once for their last birth. Doctors were the major service providers (82%). Eighty-five percent of women were satisfied with the services provided. (**Table 9.1**).

Trends: **Figure 9.1** depicts trends in ANC service utilisation from a skilled provider. The proportion of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider has steadily increased from 26% in 1990-91 to 86% in 2017-18. Between 2012-13 and 2017-18 alone there was a 13 percentage-point increase in the proportion of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider.

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women, age 15-35, were more likely (85% to 88%) to use ANC services from skilled providers than their older counterparts, age 35-49 (78%).
- Urban women were more likely than rural women to receive ANC from a skilled provider (94% and 82%, respectively). Of women who received ANC from a skilled provider, more urban women than rural women were satisfied with the services provided (93% and 82%, respectively).

- Disparities according to socioeconomic characteristics persist; women in the highest wealth quintile (98%) and the highest education category (99%) are more likely to receive ANC services from a skilled provider than their counterparts in the lowest wealth quintile (67%) and with no education (76%).

- Among the regions, use of ANC services from skilled providers was highest in ICT Islamabad (94%) and lowest in Balochistan (56%). Ninety-two percent of women from Punjab were satisfied with the services provided during antenatal care as compared with only 56% of women from Balochistan.

9.1.2 Timing and Number of ANC Visits

Table 9.2 shows that 51% of women had at least four ANC visits for their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey; however, this proportion differed between urban (71%) and rural (42%) women. Over half of women received ANC during the first trimester of pregnancy (55%), with a variation between urban (70%) and rural (47%) residence. The median length of pregnancy at the first antenatal care visit is 3.4 months (3.0 months in urban areas and 3.7 months in rural areas).

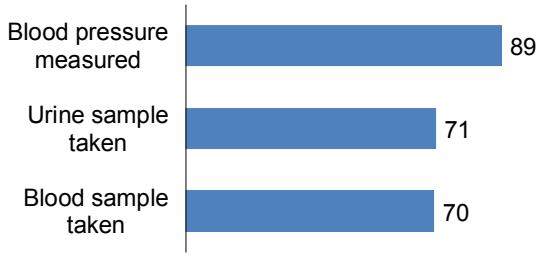
Trends: **Figure 9.1** depicts that there has been a large and steady increase in the proportion of women who had four or more ANC visits: from 14% in 1990-91 to 51% in 2017-18. As **Figure 9.1** shows, over the same time period, a similar trend was observed for the proportion of women with an ANC visit in their first trimester of pregnancy (from 15% in 1990-91 to 55% in 2017-18).

9.2 Components of ANC Visits

Among women who received ANC before their most recent birth, 89% had their blood pressure checked, while urine and blood samples were taken from 7 in 10 women (**Figure 9.2**). There was substantial variation by background characteristics in the components of ANC. Women were more likely to have their blood pressure checked and urine and blood samples taken if they were age 20 or older, had a birth of a lower order, were living in an urban area, and were in a higher education category and a higher wealth quintile as compared with other categories (**Table 9.3**).

Figure 9.2 **Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: Between 2006-07 and 2017-18, the proportion of pregnant women having their blood pressure checked during an ANC visit increased from 80% to 89%. With regard to the routine urine and blood tests, there was a remarkable increase in the proportions receiving these services, from 49% to 71% for a urine test and from 44% to 70% for a blood test during the same period.

Iron tablets/syrup and intestinal parasite drugs

As shown in **Table 9.3**, about three in five women (59%) took iron tablets or syrup and 2% took intestinal deworming drugs during the pregnancy for their most recent birth in the 5 years before the survey. There are substantial variations in iron supplementation by background characteristics. Women pregnant with their first child (67%), urban women (67%), highly educated (82%) and wealthier women (79%) were more likely to have taken iron supplements during pregnancy than their counterparts. Among regions, women from ICT Islamabad (78%) were more likely to use iron supplements than women from FATA (48%). Use of intestinal deworming drugs was highest among women in Balochistan (5%) compared with other regions.

Counselling during antenatal care

The survey also collected information on counselling services provided during ANC visits with respect to breastfeeding and a balanced diet during pregnancy (**Table 9.4**). More than half of women received counselling on early initiation of breastfeeding (52%) and exclusive breastfeeding (54%), while 7 in 10 reported that they had counselling on maintaining a balanced diet during pregnancy. Women were more likely to receive counselling on early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and balanced diet during pregnancy if they were living in an urban area, in a higher education category, or in a higher wealth quintile as compared with other categories (**Table 9.4**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: Last live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Neonatal tetanus is a leading cause of death among neonates in developing countries. Often the cause is failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery. **Table 9.5** shows that 69% of women with a birth in the 5 years before the survey received recommended doses of tetanus toxoid injections to protect their last birth against neonatal tetanus.

Trends: From 2012-13 to 2017-18, the proportion of mothers whose birth was protected against neonatal tetanus increased by 5 percentage points from 64% to 69%, while the proportion of women receiving two or more doses of tetanus toxoid increased by 4 percentage points from 59% to 63% over the same period.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Tetanus toxoid coverage increases with level of education. Women with no education (52%) are less likely to have had their last birth protected from tetanus than women with higher education (91%).
- Tetanus toxoid coverage increases according to wealth quintile. Forty-four percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile had their last birth protected against tetanus compared with 90% in the highest quintile.
- In Balochistan, only 27% of live births are protected against neonatal tetanus, as compared with 81% of those living in Punjab followed by 80% each in ICT Islamabad and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery reduce the risk of complications and infections that may cause death or serious illness for the mother, the baby, or both. Hence, an important

component of efforts to reduce the health risks to mothers and children is to increase the proportion of babies delivered in a safe, clean environment under the supervision of skilled health professionals.

Survey data show that in Pakistan, 66% of the births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.6**). Forty-four percent of deliveries took place in private facilities, and only 22% took place in government facilities.

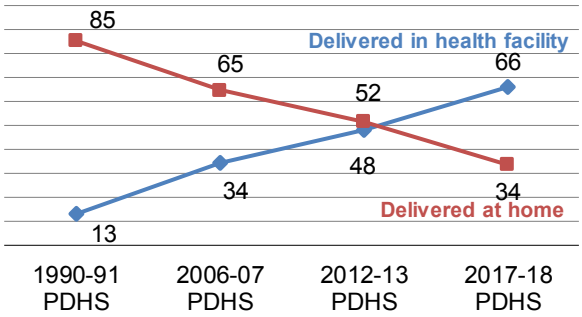
Trends: There has been great improvement over time in the percentage of deliveries at health facilities; institutional deliveries increased from 13% to 66% between 1990-91 and 2017-18. In the last 5 years, the proportion has increased by 18 percentage points from 48% to 66% (**Figure 9.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- First-order births were more likely (79%) to occur in a health facility than sixth and higher order births (50%) (**Table 9.6**).
- Eighty-six percent of most recent births to mothers with four or more ANC visits were delivered at a health facility, as compared with only 26% of births to women with no ANC visits.
- High levels of disparity persist according to mother's educational status; 93% of births to women with higher education occurred in a health facility, compared with only 52% of births to women who had no education (**Figure 9.4**).
- Eight in 10 urban births were delivered in a health facility (81%), but only about 6 in 10 rural births were (59%). Births to women in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to occur at a health facility (92%) than births to women in the lowest quintile (42%) (**Table 9.6**).

Figure 9.3 Trends in place of birth

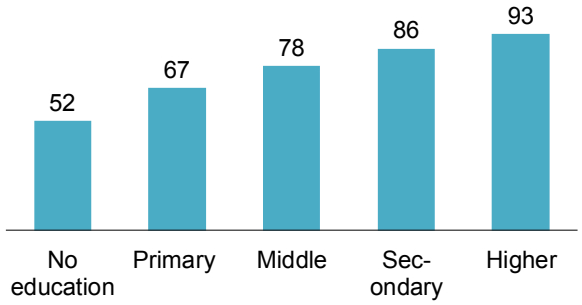
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 9.4 Health facility births by education

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility

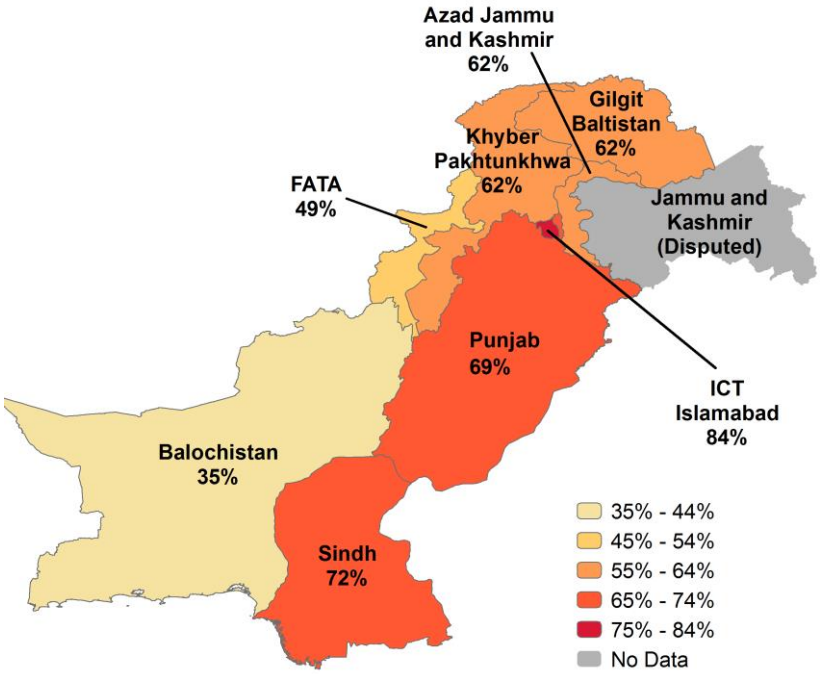


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- The proportion of deliveries taking place at a health facility was more than twice as high in ICT Islamabad as in Balochistan (84% versus 35%) (**Figure 9.5**).

***Figure 9.5* Health facility births by region**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



9.4.2 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Defined as a birth delivered with the assistance of a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or community midwife.

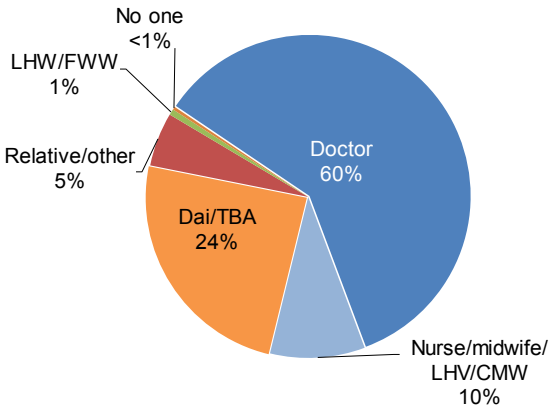
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey

Assistance from a skilled birth attendant during delivery is considered a key factor in reducing maternal and neonatal mortality. In Pakistan, 69% of deliveries are conducted by a skilled provider (**Table 9.7**). **Figure 9.6** shows that a majority of births are attended by doctors (60%), and 9% by other skilled health care providers. However, a significant proportion of births are still attended by a Dai or traditional birth attendant (24%) (**Table 9.7**).

Trends: The proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants increased from 26% in 1990-91 to 69% in 2017-18. There was a substantial decline in the proportion of deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants (down to 24% in 2017-18 from 41% in 1990-91).

***Figure 9.6* Assistance during delivery**

Percent distribution of births in the 5 years before the survey



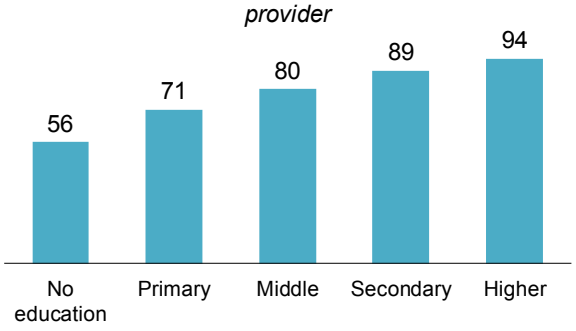
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
Percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Compared with 81% of first births, 54% of sixth- and higher-order births were delivered by a skilled provider.
- Births to women who had four or more ANC visits were three times more likely to be attended by a skilled provider than births to women who had no ANC visits (89% and 30%, respectively).
- Balochistan lags behind other regions in Pakistan, with only 38% of births assisted by skilled providers. Notably, a higher proportion of births were attended by traditional birth attendants in Balochistan (52%) than in the other regions (27% or below). Deliveries assisted by a relative, friend, or others were quite high in FATA (38%) and Gilgit Baltistan (30%) as compared with the rest of the regions (17% or below).
- The proportion of births attended by skilled providers increases with increasing mother's educational attainment, from 56% among mothers with no education to 94% among mothers with a higher education (**Figure 9.7**).

Figure 9.7 **Skilled assistance at delivery by mother's education**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Wealth quintile is another important factor associated with skilled delivery assistance, with a remarkable gap between births in the lowest quintile (46%) and those in the highest quintile (93%) (**Table 9.7**).

9.4.3 Delivery by Caesarean Section

Access to caesarean sections (C-sections) can reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and complications of labour. WHO advises that C-sections be done only when medically necessary and does not recommend a target rate for countries to achieve at the population level. Of the total number of births in the 5 years preceding the survey, 22% were delivered by C-section (**Table 9.8**). For 16% of total births, the decision to deliver by C-section was made before the onset of labour pains.

Trends: The proportion of births delivered by C-section has rapidly increased in the past 5 years, from 14% in 2012-13 to 22% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The C-section delivery rate is higher for births in private facilities (38%) than in public facilities (25%).
- C-section deliveries are almost twice as prevalent in urban areas (32%) compared with rural areas (18%).
- Forty-nine percent of births to women with higher education are delivered by C-section, compared with only 11% of births to women with no education.
- Births to women in the highest wealth quintile are also more likely to be delivered by C-section (46%) than births to women in the lowest quintile (8%).

- C-section deliveries account for only 3% of births in FATA, as compared with 29% each in ICT Islamabad and Punjab.

Duration of stay in the health facility after birth

Table 9.9 presents the percent distribution of women who gave birth in a health facility in the 5 years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility and type of delivery. Among women who gave birth by C-section, 74% stayed at the health facility for more than 3 days, as compared with only 3% of women who had a vaginal birth. The majority of women (69%) who had a vaginal birth in a health facility were discharged fewer than 6 hours after delivery.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The postnatal period is important for mothers, as evidence has shown that they are more likely to develop life-threatening complications such as postpartum haemorrhage during this period. Postnatal care visits can help prevent or treat most of these conditions. In addition, the postnatal period is important for counselling the mother on how to care for herself and her newborn baby. It is recommended that a woman receive at least three postnatal check-ups, the first within 24 hours of delivery, the second on the third day after delivery, and the third on the seventh day after delivery.

Table 9.10 shows that 62% of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the 2 years preceding the survey reported having a postnatal check in the first 2 days after the birth, with most check-ups occurring within 4 hours of delivery (53%). However, 36% of women did not receive any postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery.

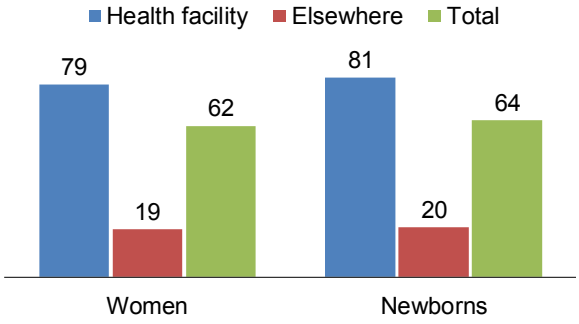
Trends: The proportion of women with a postnatal check-up within 2 days after delivery has remained largely unchanged between 2012-13 (61%) and 2017-18 (62%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-nine percent of women who delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check within 2 days after the delivery as compared with only 19% of women who delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.8**).
- Seventy-six percent of urban women received a postnatal check-up within 2 days after delivery, as compared with 55% of rural women (**Table 9.10**).
- Women in the highest wealth quintile were more than twice as likely (87%) as women in the lowest quintile (44%) to receive postnatal care within 2 days of delivery.
- Among regions, only 32% of women residing in FATA received appropriately timed postnatal care, compared with 78% of women in ICT Islamabad.

***Figure 9.8* Postnatal care by place of delivery**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Type of provider

Postnatal care from a skilled provider is important to diagnose problems or complications during the postpartum period and recommend appropriate treatment or referral. About three-fifths (57%) of women who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey received their first postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor or community midwife. In urban areas, 73% of women received their first postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor or community midwife as compared with 49% of women in rural areas (**Table 9.11**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Proper care for newborns is essential to reduce neonatal problems and death. According to the World Health Organization, postnatal care services for newborns should start as soon as possible after birth because many neonatal deaths occur within the first 48 hours of life (WHO 2015).

Sixty-four percent of newborns received a postnatal check within the first 2 days after birth. Two in five newborns (41%) had a postnatal check within the first hour of life. Thirty-five percent of newborns did not receive any postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early postnatal care decreases as birth order increases; 71% of first births received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, as compared with only 51% of births of order six and higher.
- Eighty-six percent of babies born to women with higher education received postnatal care within the first 2 days after birth, compared with only 50% of babies born to women with no education.
- Babies born to women in the lowest wealth quintile were much less likely (46%) to receive postnatal care within 2 days of birth than babies born to women in the highest quintile (88%).
- Among regions, only 34% of newborns residing in Balochistan received postnatal care during the first 2 days after birth, compared with 77% of newborns in ICT Islamabad.

Type of provider

Fifty-nine percent of newborns received their first postnatal check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or community midwife. The proportion of newborns with a postnatal check by these providers was higher among first births (69%), those whose mothers had higher education (85%), and those born to mothers in the highest wealth quintile (86%) (**Table 9.13**).

9.5.3 Newborn Care Practices

Table 9.14 shows the types of functions often performed for newborns during the first 2 days after birth. Sixty-four percent of infants born in the 2 years preceding the survey had their umbilical cord examined, and 46% had their temperature measured. Forty-five percent were counselled on breastfeeding, and more than one fourth of mothers received counselling on newborn danger signs (27%) and were observed while breastfeeding (26%). Only 19% of newborns were weighed during the first 2 days after their birth. Fifty-eight percent of newborns had at least two signal functions performed.

In addition to these functions, other important newborn care practices are recommended to prevent hypothermia. As **Table 9.15** shows, only 11% of newborns were put immediately after birth on the bare skin of the mother's chest. Nearly 1 in 10 newborns' bare skin was touching their mother's bare skin (9%).

9.5.4 Pregnancy Outcomes

The possible outcomes of a pregnancy are a live birth, a stillbirth, a miscarriage, or an (induced) abortion. **Table 9.16** shows the percent distribution of all pregnancies that ended during the 5 years preceding the survey by type of outcome. The majority of pregnancies (83%) resulted in a live birth. More than 1 in 10 (13%) of pregnancies resulted in miscarriages, and a very small proportion ended in stillbirths and abortions (2% each). The proportion of pregnancies ending in miscarriage was higher among women age 35-49 (18%) and women from the highest quintile (18%) as compared with other women.

Among women who had an abortion, 79% sought advice and treatment after their last abortion. A majority of those who sought advice or treatment consulted doctors (89%) followed by nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor (data not shown separately).

9.6 Problems in Accessing Health Care

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to go to the doctor
- Getting money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

About two-thirds of women reported at least one problem in accessing health care for themselves (67%) (**Table 9.17**). About three-fifths of women reported not wanting to go alone (58%), for two-fifths distance to a health facility was a problem (42%), about one-third of women reported problems getting money for treatment (30%), and one-fifth mentioned that getting permission for accessing health care was a big problem (21%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women age 15-19 are more likely (83%) than women age 35-49 (59%) to report at least one problem in accessing health care.
- Women from rural areas (75%) were more likely to report at least one problem in accessing health care than women in urban areas (53%).
- Women with no education were more likely (75%) than women with higher education (47%) to report at least one problem in accessing health care.
- Similarly, women in the lowest wealth quintile (80%) were far more likely to report at least one problem in accessing care than women in the highest quintile (48%).

List of Tables

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth, percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, and percentage satisfied with the service provided, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider					No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage satisfied with the service provided	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ lady health visitor	Lady health worker	Dai/ traditional birth attendant	Other					
Age at birth										
<20	79.9	4.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	12.5	100.0	84.8	85.4	491
20-34	83.2	4.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	10.7	100.0	87.7	86.8	5,370
35-49	75.2	2.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	21.2	100.0	77.5	75.7	849
Birth order										
1	89.0	4.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	5.1	100.0	93.6	92.6	1,351
2-3	84.6	4.7	0.4	0.8	0.0	9.3	100.0	89.4	88.2	2,585
4-5	80.5	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	13.7	100.0	84.2	84.1	1,718
6+	68.8	3.3	0.3	1.7	0.2	25.7	100.0	72.1	71.1	1,057
Residence										
Urban	91.1	3.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	94.3	92.5	2,248
Rural	77.3	4.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	16.2	100.0	82.1	81.7	4,463
Education										
No education	70.8	5.0	0.6	1.3	0.3	22.1	100.0	75.7	75.6	3,212
Primary	88.1	4.6	0.4	1.5	0.1	5.3	100.0	92.8	92.6	1,097
Middle	90.1	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	100.0	95.4	91.9	663
Secondary	93.7	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.3	94.8	828
Higher	97.5	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.4	97.5	911
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	63.2	4.2	0.5	1.7	0.5	29.8	100.0	67.4	68.6	1,444
Second	74.0	5.9	0.6	1.4	0.3	17.9	100.0	79.9	79.0	1,299
Middle	85.5	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	7.5	100.0	91.6	89.7	1,371
Fourth	91.8	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.7	94.6	1,349
Highest	97.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	98.2	96.4	1,248
Region										
Punjab	87.0	5.3	0.5	1.1	0.1	6.1	100.0	92.3	91.9	3,453
Urban	91.5	4.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.0	100.0	96.1	95.1	1,172
Rural	84.7	5.7	0.5	0.9	0.1	8.1	100.0	90.4	90.3	2,281
Sindh	83.3	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	13.0	100.0	85.7	84.1	1,571
Urban	93.2	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.3	100.0	94.5	91.8	733
Rural	74.6	3.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	20.5	100.0	77.9	77.4	838
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	76.1	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	18.5	100.0	80.1	78.1	1,101
Urban	90.7	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.0	6.1	100.0	92.2	91.1	198
Rural	72.9	4.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	21.2	100.0	77.4	75.3	903
Balochistan	52.8	2.7	0.4	3.5	0.0	40.7	100.0	55.5	56.3	377
Urban	74.1	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	22.2	100.0	76.8	74.4	111
Rural	44.0	2.7	0.5	4.5	0.0	48.3	100.0	46.6	48.8	267
ICT Islamabad	92.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	4.2	100.0	93.6	90.2	54
FATA	65.5	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	28.2	100.0	71.0	69.9	156
Total[2]	82.0	4.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	12.2	100.0	86.2	85.3	6,711
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	87.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	9.9	100.0	89.6	88.6	906
Urban	96.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	97.2	97.3	135
Rural	85.5	2.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	11.3	100.0	88.3	87.1	771
Gilgit Baltistan	71.6	8.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	19.1	100.0	79.6	76.1	668

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	4.2	16.2	12.2
1	4.2	10.3	8.3
2-3	20.1	31.5	27.7
4+	70.7	41.7	51.4
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	4.2	16.2	12.2
<4	69.6	47.0	54.6
4-5	16.8	19.6	18.7
6-7	7.2	12.7	10.8
8+	1.8	4.4	3.5
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,248	4,463	6,711
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	3.0	3.7	3.4
Number of women with ANC	2,154	3,741	5,894

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth; and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among women with a live birth in the past 5 years, percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services			
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the past 5 years	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Age at birth							
<20	56.4	1.4	491	80.7	64.4	64.2	430
20-34	58.8	1.8	5,370	90.0	71.2	70.6	4,795
35-49	57.5	2.5	849	90.2	71.7	72.7	669
Birth order							
1	66.5	1.5	1,351	91.5	78.5	79.1	1,282
2-3	61.0	1.7	2,585	90.7	74.3	72.6	2,343
4-5	54.6	2.2	1,718	88.3	66.1	65.9	1,483
6+	48.3	1.9	1,057	84.1	56.5	58.1	786
Residence							
Urban	66.7	1.5	2,248	93.2	83.1	81.8	2,154
Rural	54.3	2.0	4,463	87.2	63.7	63.9	3,741
Education							
No education	47.1	1.7	3,212	83.4	58.8	58.1	2,503
Primary	59.6	1.5	1,097	88.1	67.9	65.6	1,039
Middle	64.0	1.8	663	94.4	79.3	81.3	634
Secondary	71.2	2.3	828	96.6	84.2	84.0	810
Higher	81.7	2.1	911	97.4	89.0	90.1	908
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	42.5	1.6	1,444	80.1	50.8	52.1	1,013
Second	48.8	2.1	1,299	84.1	54.9	57.6	1,066
Middle	55.6	1.7	1,371	88.9	68.0	67.4	1,268
Fourth	68.4	1.9	1,349	93.5	82.8	80.2	1,311
Highest	79.4	1.9	1,248	97.6	91.0	89.1	1,236
Region							
Punjab	60.3	1.6	3,453	88.6	68.9	66.7	3,243
Urban	66.8	1.0	1,172	92.4	81.4	77.6	1,148
Rural	57.0	1.9	2,281	86.5	62.0	60.8	2,095
Sindh	59.7	1.8	1,571	90.9	75.8	81.0	1,367
Urban	68.1	1.5	733	95.4	86.5	90.7	701
Rural	52.4	2.0	838	86.0	64.5	70.8	666
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54.3	1.8	1,101	90.2	71.2	71.6	897
Urban	63.8	2.7	198	90.4	80.2	79.8	186
Rural	52.2	1.6	903	90.2	68.8	69.5	711
Balochistan	49.9	4.8	377	85.8	73.2	62.6	224
Urban	59.1	3.5	111	91.5	83.6	68.0	86
Rural	46.0	5.4	267	82.2	66.6	59.3	138
ICT Islamabad	78.3	1.4	54	95.2	91.4	90.3	52
FATA	47.9	0.7	156	91.6	47.0	44.0	112
Total[1]	58.5	1.8	6,711	89.4	70.8	70.4	5,894
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	65.8	1.3	906	95.7	80.4	77.7	817
Urban	81.7	2.8	135	96.6	92.6	89.1	133
Rural	63.1	1.0	771	95.5	78.0	75.5	684
Gilgit Baltistan	57.8	0.6	668	90.3	81.3	79.9	541

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.4 Counselling during antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentages who received counselling, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth in the past 5 years, percentage with counselling on:			Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Balanced diet during pregnancy	
Age at birth				
<20	39.8	42.6	59.4	430
20-34	53.2	55.2	70.4	4,795
35-49	52.6	55.4	70.4	669
Birth order				
1	53.5	54.6	69.5	1,282
2-3	56.2	59.4	73.0	2,343
4-5	50.3	52.3	69.1	1,483
6+	41.6	42.7	60.7	786
Residence				
Urban	63.5	66.3	78.1	2,154
Rural	45.6	47.4	64.7	3,741
Education				
No education	38.4	40.0	56.0	2,503
Primary	52.7	56.9	70.2	1,039
Middle	59.5	63.1	81.0	634
Secondary	63.8	66.1	83.3	810
Higher	74.1	74.3	86.5	908
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.2	36.4	49.9	1,013
Second	37.6	40.3	56.4	1,066
Middle	51.1	52.8	71.9	1,268
Fourth	61.6	63.6	78.0	1,311
Highest	69.8	72.9	86.0	1,236
Region				
Punjab	58.0	59.7	78.9	3,243
Urban	64.6	67.5	86.6	1,148
Rural	54.3	55.4	74.7	2,095
Sindh	57.0	59.3	62.2	1,367
Urban	68.1	71.0	71.1	701
Rural	45.2	47.0	52.9	666
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28.5	30.6	55.1	897
Urban	40.1	41.2	60.6	186
Rural	25.4	27.8	53.7	711
Balochistan	47.3	55.0	53.1	224
Urban	58.6	64.1	59.1	86
Rural	40.2	49.4	49.4	138
ICT Islamabad	73.6	76.6	83.5	52
FATA	16.0	16.3	33.8	112
Total[1]	52.2	54.3	69.6	5,894
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	61.9	62.5	79.7	817
Urban	73.9	76.0	89.2	133
Rural	59.6	59.9	77.9	684
Gilgit Baltistan	52.2	52.9	61.5	541

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.5 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Age at birth			
<20	57.7	60.7	491
20-34	64.9	71.4	5,370
35-49	53.1	57.8	849
Birth order			
1	71.1	72.5	1,351
2-3	66.2	73.3	2,585
4-5	60.6	68.7	1,718
6+	48.0	53.7	1,057
Residence			
Urban	72.9	80.0	2,248
Rural	57.9	63.3	4,463
Education			
No education	46.7	52.0	3,212
Primary	71.6	77.4	1,097
Middle	77.3	84.3	663
Secondary	79.0	86.8	828
Higher	84.4	90.6	911
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	38.6	43.8	1,444
Second	55.7	61.0	1,299
Middle	64.9	70.8	1,371
Fourth	76.2	82.0	1,349
Highest	81.9	89.7	1,248
Region			
Punjab	74.6	81.0	3,453
Urban	77.0	85.3	1,172
Rural	73.3	78.8	2,281
Sindh	55.4	61.9	1,571
Urban	71.4	77.7	733
Rural	41.5	48.2	838
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	54.0	58.9	1,101
Urban	76.6	80.9	198
Rural	49.1	54.1	903
Balochistan	22.2	26.7	377
Urban	33.4	39.2	111
Rural	17.6	21.5	267
ICT Islamabad	72.5	79.8	54
FATA	37.2	38.5	156
Total[2]	62.9	68.9	6,711
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	73.8	80.0	906
Urban	79.9	87.0	135
Rural	72.7	78.8	771
Gilgit Baltistan	56.7	64.2	668

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent live birth

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.6 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector					
Mother's age at birth							
<20	25.6	40.3	33.8	0.0	100.0	65.9	972
20-34	22.1	45.0	32.8	0.1	100.0	67.1	8,482
35-49	21.5	37.2	40.7	0.6	100.0	58.7	1,040
Birth order							
1	24.3	54.5	21.1	0.1	100.0	78.8	2,571
2-3	22.5	47.2	30.2	0.1	100.0	69.6	4,062
4-5	21.2	35.5	43.3	0.0	100.0	56.7	2,395
6+	20.8	29.3	49.6	0.3	100.0	50.1	1,466
Antenatal care visits[1]							
None	12.4	13.2	74.4	0.0	100.0	25.6	817
1-3	22.7	35.6	41.5	0.2	100.0	58.3	2,414
4+	27.2	59.1	13.6	0.1	100.0	86.3	3,452
Residence							
Urban	25.3	55.8	18.9	0.0	100.0	81.1	3,351
Rural	21.1	38.2	40.6	0.2	100.0	59.2	7,143
Mother's education							
No education	19.5	32.3	48.1	0.1	100.0	51.8	5,178
Primary	24.6	42.9	32.1	0.3	100.0	67.4	1,746
Middle	32.1	45.9	22.0	0.0	100.0	78.0	984
Secondary	26.4	59.8	13.8	0.0	100.0	86.2	1,268
Higher	19.8	73.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	1,319
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	16.0	26.4	57.3	0.3	100.0	42.4	2,382
Second	20.8	33.0	46.0	0.1	100.0	53.8	2,104
Middle	27.2	41.4	31.3	0.0	100.0	68.6	2,178
Fourth	27.7	53.7	18.6	0.0	100.0	81.4	2,001
Highest	21.1	70.9	8.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	1,830
Region							
Punjab	22.4	46.5	31.0	0.0	100.0	68.9	5,492
Urban	25.1	55.4	19.5	0.0	100.0	80.5	1,759
Rural	21.1	42.4	36.5	0.0	100.0	63.5	3,733
Sindh	20.1	51.6	27.9	0.3	100.0	71.8	2,420
Urban	25.0	63.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	88.7	1,076
Rural	16.3	42.0	41.2	0.5	100.0	58.2	1,345
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.3	34.4	38.1	0.1	100.0	61.8	1,684
Urban	27.5	44.1	28.3	0.1	100.0	71.6	295
Rural	27.3	32.4	40.2	0.1	100.0	59.7	1,389
Balochistan	13.1	21.5	65.2	0.1	100.0	34.6	572
Urban	19.6	35.7	44.6	0.0	100.0	55.2	172
Rural	10.3	15.4	74.0	0.2	100.0	25.8	400
ICT Islamabad	42.3	41.7	16.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	77
FATA	26.6	22.5	50.2	0.7	100.0	49.1	248
Total[2]	22.4	43.8	33.7	0.1	100.0	66.2	10,494
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	35.1	27.1	37.6	0.2	100.0	62.3	1,390
Urban	51.7	35.5	12.8	0.0	100.0	87.2	203
Rural	32.3	25.7	41.8	0.2	100.0	58.0	1,186
Gilgit Baltistan	48.9	13.4	37.6	0.1	100.0	62.3	1,070

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 28 cases with missing information on number of antenatal care visits.

Table 9.7 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Person providing assistance during delivery									
Background characteristic	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife, lady health visitor/com munity midwives	Lady health worker/ family welfare worker	Dai/ Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	58.3	10.0	0.5	25.9	5.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	68.2	972
20-34	61.0	9.4	0.7	23.8	4.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	70.4	8,482
35-49	51.1	10.7	0.7	26.8	10.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	61.8	1,040
Birth order										
1	72.6	8.5	0.3	16.4	2.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	81.1	2,571
2-3	63.5	9.3	0.7	22.0	4.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	72.7	4,062
4-5	50.5	10.0	0.9	31.5	6.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	60.5	2,395
6+	42.4	11.5	0.8	32.9	11.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	53.9	1,466
Antenatal care visits[1]										
None	22.3	7.2	0.7	52.1	16.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	29.6	817
1-3	49.5	12.5	0.9	30.7	6.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.0	2,414
4+	80.9	8.1	0.4	8.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0	3,452
Place of delivery										
Health facility	89.9	9.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	6,947
Public facility	85.4	14.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,351
Private facility	92.2	7.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	4,596
Elsewhere	0.8	9.3	1.7	71.4	16.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	10.1	3,544
Residence										
Urban	76.5	7.3	0.5	14.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.8	3,351
Rural	52.0	10.6	0.7	29.1	7.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	62.6	7,143
Mother's education										
No education	45.7	10.0	0.6	33.9	9.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	55.8	5,178
Primary	58.7	12.1	0.5	25.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	70.8	1,746
Middle	71.7	8.5	1.2	16.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.2	984
Secondary	79.0	9.7	0.3	9.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	1,268
Higher	89.2	4.9	0.8	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1	1,319
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	37.2	8.8	0.3	42.1	10.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	46.0	2,382
Second	45.6	12.0	1.0	32.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	57.6	2,104
Middle	59.9	12.4	0.8	22.8	3.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	72.3	2,178
Fourth	75.0	9.3	0.8	13.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.3	2,001
Highest	88.7	4.5	0.4	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.2	1,830
Region										
Punjab	60.7	10.6	0.5	26.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	71.3	5,492
Urban	74.4	9.0	0.6	15.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	1,759
Rural	54.2	11.4	0.5	31.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	65.6	3,733
Sindh	67.4	7.4	0.2	23.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	74.8	2,420
Urban	85.1	4.4	0.2	9.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.6	1,076
Rural	53.2	9.8	0.2	34.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	63.0	1,345
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	55.2	12.2	1.9	13.3	16.6	0.7	0.1	100.0	67.4	1,684
Urban	68.5	10.7	1.8	11.9	6.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	79.2	295
Rural	52.4	12.5	2.0	13.6	18.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	64.9	1,389
Balochistan	35.3	2.8	0.0	51.8	9.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	38.2	572
Urban	56.0	3.4	0.0	35.5	4.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	59.4	172
Rural	26.4	2.6	0.0	58.9	12.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	29.0	400
ICT Islamabad	84.4	2.2	0.3	9.3	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.6	77
FATA	45.9	6.2	0.0	9.5	38.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	52.1	248
Total[3]	59.8	9.5	0.6	24.3	5.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	69.3	10,494
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	54.8	9.3	0.4	27.1	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.1	1,390
Urban	77.2	11.2	0.2	9.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	88.4	203
Rural	51.0	9.0	0.5	30.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.0	1,186
Gilgit Baltistan	41.4	23.0	0.3	3.4	29.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	64.4	1,070

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and community midwife.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 28 cases with missing information on number of antenatal care visits and three cases with missing information on place of delivery.

Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by Caesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section that was planned before the onset of labour pains, and percentage delivered by C-section that was decided after the onset of labour pains, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Planned before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	14.3	8.4	6.0	972
20-34	24.1	17.7	6.4	8,482
35-49	14.9	9.5	5.2	1,040
Birth order				
1	29.9	17.2	12.7	2,571
2-3	26.6	21.4	5.2	4,062
4-5	16.1	12.8	3.3	2,395
6+	7.1	4.3	2.8	1,466
Antenatal care visits[1]				
None	3.2	2.5	0.7	817
1-3	14.0	9.0	5.0	2,414
4+	35.8	25.6	10.1	3,452
Place of delivery[2]				
Health facility	33.7	24.2	9.5	6,947
Public facility	24.9	19.0	5.9	2,351
Private facility	38.2	26.8	11.3	4,596
Residence				
Urban	32.2	24.0	8.2	3,351
Rural	17.6	12.3	5.4	7,143
Mother's education				
No education	11.1	7.8	3.3	5,178
Primary	20.0	14.8	5.2	1,746
Middle	28.8	20.4	8.5	984
Secondary	38.8	27.7	10.9	1,268
Higher	48.7	35.3	13.3	1,319
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	8.4	5.4	3.0	2,382
Second	10.8	7.5	3.3	2,104
Middle	20.3	14.8	5.5	2,178
Fourth	31.8	22.2	9.7	2,001
Highest	45.5	34.2	11.2	1,830
Region				
Punjab	29.1	21.1	8.0	5,492
Urban	37.2	28.4	8.7	1,759
Rural	25.3	17.6	7.7	3,733
Sindh	22.9	16.2	6.7	2,420
Urban	34.1	24.4	9.7	1,076
Rural	13.9	9.6	4.3	1,345
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7.8	5.7	2.1	1,684
Urban	10.5	7.8	2.7	295
Rural	7.2	5.3	1.9	1,389
Balochistan	4.1	2.3	1.8	572
Urban	8.0	5.2	2.8	172
Rural	2.4	1.1	1.3	400
ICT Islamabad	29.3	21.4	7.9	77
FATA	2.7	1.8	0.9	248
Total[3]	22.3	16.0	6.3	10,494
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	19.4	13.0	6.3	1,390
Urban	36.7	25.8	10.8	203
Rural	16.4	10.8	5.6	1,186
Gilgit Baltistan	10.5	9.0	1.4	1,070

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section.

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

[2] Includes only institutional deliveries

[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 28 cases with missing information on number of antenatal care visits.

Table 9.9 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Type of delivery	< 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	69.3	12.2	2.3	13.6	2.5	100.0	3,001
Caesarean section	1.4	0.1	0.4	24.4	73.7	100.0	1,614

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.10 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	7-41 days	Don't know/ missing				
Age at birth										
<20	46.4	5.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	45.2	100.0	52.9	358
20-34	54.7	6.5	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	33.7	100.0	63.6	3,154
35-49	45.2	6.7	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	44.2	100.0	54.2	424
Birth order										
1	56.1	9.4	3.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	28.5	100.0	68.5	944
2-3	57.3	6.2	2.0	0.7	1.6	0.2	31.9	100.0	65.6	1,556
4-5	50.1	5.7	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.7	40.3	100.0	57.7	904
6+	39.4	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.0	53.4	100.0	44.2	532
Place of delivery										
Health facility	67.9	8.4	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	19.2	100.0	78.5	2,810
Elsewhere	15.5	1.4	2.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	77.7	100.0	19.4	1,125
Residence										
Urban	65.5	7.6	2.9	0.6	1.1	0.3	22.0	100.0	76.0	1,296
Rural	46.8	5.8	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.5	42.7	100.0	54.5	2,639
Education										
No education	41.1	5.4	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.4	49.7	100.0	47.8	1,867
Primary	55.6	3.8	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	35.3	100.0	62.1	618
Middle	57.2	8.9	2.6	0.4	1.8	0.9	28.3	100.0	68.7	394
Secondary	68.9	7.9	4.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	16.3	100.0	80.9	500
Higher	72.5	9.6	3.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	13.2	100.0	85.1	556
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.8	5.0	2.4	0.7	1.9	0.4	52.7	100.0	44.2	841
Second	42.5	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	50.9	100.0	47.0	751
Middle	50.1	6.8	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.5	38.0	100.0	58.7	851
Fourth	62.3	8.3	2.8	0.3	1.6	0.0	24.6	100.0	73.5	734
Highest	75.2	8.8	3.1	0.2	0.8	0.8	11.1	100.0	87.1	758
Region										
Punjab	57.1	6.9	2.5	0.8	1.2	0.7	30.8	100.0	66.4	2,077
Urban	65.9	8.8	3.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	19.7	100.0	78.0	692
Rural	52.7	5.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	36.3	100.0	60.7	1,385
Sindh	60.2	8.6	2.2	0.7	2.2	0.1	26.1	100.0	71.0	909
Urban	72.4	7.2	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	16.9	100.0	81.7	418
Rural	49.7	9.8	2.2	0.8	3.3	0.2	33.9	100.0	61.8	491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	38.1	3.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	56.0	100.0	43.0	630
Urban	49.0	5.4	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	41.8	100.0	56.9	106
Rural	35.9	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	58.9	100.0	40.2	524
Balochistan	31.9	2.5	3.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	59.8	100.0	37.9	197
Urban	43.8	1.2	4.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	48.4	100.0	49.0	62
Rural	26.4	3.0	3.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	65.0	100.0	32.8	136
ICT Islamabad	68.6	7.3	2.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	19.2	100.0	78.1	32
FATA	29.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	67.4	100.0	31.8	90
Total[3]	52.9	6.4	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.5	35.9	100.0	61.6	3,935
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	53.1	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	41.5	100.0	57.7	545
Urban	73.4	5.3	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	18.5	100.0	79.9	76
Rural	49.9	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	45.2	100.0	54.2	470
Gilgit Baltistan	32.9	3.3	3.4	0.8	1.5	0.9	57.2	100.0	39.6	374

[1] Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, community midwife, family welfare worker, lady health worker, or dai/traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes women who received a check after 41 days
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife/lady health visitor/com-munity midwives	Dai/ Traditional birth attendant	Other			
Age at birth						
<20	48.0	4.9	0.0	47.1	100.0	358
20-34	59.0	4.4	0.2	36.4	100.0	3,154
35-49	48.4	5.6	0.2	45.8	100.0	424
Birth order						
1	65.4	2.8	0.3	31.5	100.0	944
2-3	61.2	4.3	0.1	34.4	100.0	1,556
4-5	52.3	5.2	0.2	42.3	100.0	904
6+	36.6	7.5	0.2	55.8	100.0	532
Place of delivery						
Health facility	78.2	0.2	0.1	21.5	100.0	2,810
Elsewhere	3.5	15.5	0.4	80.6	100.0	1,125
Residence						
Urban	72.9	3.0	0.1	24.0	100.0	1,296
Rural	49.0	5.3	0.2	45.5	100.0	2,639
Education						
No education	39.8	7.7	0.2	52.2	100.0	1,867
Primary	59.0	3.0	0.1	37.9	100.0	618
Middle	66.7	1.6	0.5	31.3	100.0	394
Secondary	79.3	1.7	0.0	19.1	100.0	500
Higher	84.5	0.5	0.1	14.9	100.0	556
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	36.0	8.2	0.0	55.8	100.0	841
Second	40.4	6.1	0.5	53.0	100.0	751
Middle	53.8	4.8	0.1	41.3	100.0	851
Fourth	71.5	1.6	0.4	26.5	100.0	734
Highest	85.4	1.7	0.0	12.9	100.0	758
Region						
Punjab	62.5	3.8	0.2	33.6	100.0	2,077
Urban	75.0	3.0	0.0	22.0	100.0	692
Rural	56.2	4.2	0.2	39.3	100.0	1,385
Sindh	64.4	6.4	0.1	29.0	100.0	909
Urban	78.3	3.1	0.3	18.3	100.0	418
Rural	52.6	9.2	0.0	38.2	100.0	491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	38.8	3.8	0.4	57.0	100.0	630
Urban	55.9	1.0	0.0	43.1	100.0	106
Rural	35.3	4.4	0.5	59.8	100.0	524
Balochistan	29.0	8.9	0.0	62.1	100.0	197
Urban	42.2	6.8	0.0	51.0	100.0	62
Rural	22.9	9.9	0.0	67.2	100.0	136
ICT Islamabad	76.1	1.9	0.0	21.9	100.0	32
FATA	31.5	0.4	0.0	68.2	100.0	90
Total[1]	56.9	4.6	0.2	38.4	100.0	3,935
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	52.7	5.0	0.0	42.3	100.0	545
Urban	78.3	1.6	0.0	20.1	100.0	76
Rural	48.6	5.6	0.0	45.8	100.0	470
Gilgit Baltistan	38.7	0.9	0.0	60.4	100.0	374

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know	No postnatal check[2]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	35.1	20.2	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	41.0	100.0	58.3	358
20-34	43.2	18.5	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.5	33.0	100.0	65.5	3,154
35-49	28.4	25.2	2.4	0.8	1.9	1.8	39.5	100.0	56.8	424
Birth order										
1	44.1	22.8	3.0	1.4	1.2	0.3	27.2	100.0	71.2	944
2-3	44.9	18.3	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	32.4	100.0	66.4	1,556
4-5	38.8	16.4	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	37.7	100.0	59.7	904
6+	26.9	21.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	47.7	100.0	50.8	532
Place of delivery										
Health facility	53.2	24.0	2.8	1.4	0.5	0.8	17.4	100.0	81.4	2,810
Elsewhere	10.1	7.8	0.6	1.8	2.5	0.1	77.1	100.0	20.2	1,125
Residence										
Urban	52.8	20.9	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	21.1	100.0	77.3	1,296
Rural	35.0	18.6	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	41.0	100.0	57.4	2,639
Mother's education										
No education	28.7	18.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.4	48.3	100.0	50.0	1,867
Primary	43.2	18.5	2.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	32.5	100.0	65.0	618
Middle	47.6	20.2	2.0	3.2	1.0	1.2	24.8	100.0	73.0	394
Secondary	53.3	25.2	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	16.4	100.0	83.3	500
Higher	63.3	17.0	3.2	2.1	0.5	0.5	13.3	100.0	85.7	556
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.6	22.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.6	51.9	100.0	46.0	841
Second	33.5	14.5	1.8	0.5	1.3	0.3	48.1	100.0	50.3	751
Middle	41.2	16.9	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.0	35.9	100.0	62.4	851
Fourth	50.7	21.2	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.6	22.1	100.0	75.7	734
Highest	60.8	22.0	2.9	1.8	0.2	0.4	11.8	100.0	87.6	758
Region										
Punjab	49.2	16.1	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.9	29.3	100.0	69.0	2,077
Urban	57.9	17.5	2.2	1.3	0.3	1.4	19.3	100.0	78.9	692
Rural	44.9	15.4	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.6	34.3	100.0	64.0	1,385
Sindh	35.6	34.3	3.9	1.4	1.3	0.3	23.3	100.0	75.1	909
Urban	55.0	28.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	12.0	100.0	86.4	418
Rural	19.1	39.4	5.2	1.8	1.4	0.3	32.8	100.0	65.5	491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31.0	10.4	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	55.2	100.0	43.3	630
Urban	31.8	12.2	2.2	2.7	1.1	0.1	49.7	100.0	49.0	106
Rural	30.9	10.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	56.3	100.0	42.2	524
Balochistan	14.4	16.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	0.4	63.9	100.0	34.3	197
Urban	16.9	25.5	0.5	2.7	0.8	0.3	53.3	100.0	45.7	62
Rural	13.3	11.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.5	68.7	100.0	29.1	136
ICT Islamabad	35.6	36.4	3.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	20.0	100.0	77.0	32
FATA	30.3	7.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	61.0	100.0	38.6	90
Total[3]	40.9	19.4	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.6	34.5	100.0	63.9	3,935
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	47.5	9.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.3	38.8	100.0	59.9	545
Urban	61.2	15.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	19.6	100.0	78.9	76
Rural	45.3	8.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.2	41.9	100.0	56.8	470
Gilgit Baltistan	18.9	15.5	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.5	57.4	100.0	38.9	374

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, community midwife, family welfare worker, lady health worker, or dai/traditional birth attendant
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife/lady health visitor/com-munity midwives	Dai/ Traditional birth attendant	Other			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	53.0	5.3	0.0	41.7	100.0	358
20-34	61.3	4.0	0.2	34.5	100.0	3,154
35-49	50.2	6.4	0.2	43.2	100.0	424
Birth order						
1	68.8	2.3	0.2	28.8	100.0	944
2-3	62.4	3.9	0.1	33.6	100.0	1,556
4-5	53.8	5.7	0.2	40.3	100.0	904
6+	43.3	7.3	0.2	49.2	100.0	532
Place of delivery						
Health facility	80.9	0.4	0.1	18.6	100.0	2,810
Elsewhere	5.6	14.3	0.3	79.8	100.0	1,125
Residence						
Urban	74.5	2.8	0.0	22.7	100.0	1,296
Rural	52.0	5.2	0.2	42.6	100.0	2,639
Mother's education						
No education	43.5	6.3	0.2	50.0	100.0	1,867
Primary	60.0	4.9	0.1	35.0	100.0	618
Middle	69.0	3.5	0.5	27.0	100.0	394
Secondary	81.4	1.9	0.0	16.7	100.0	500
Higher	85.1	0.4	0.1	14.3	100.0	556
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	38.3	7.7	0.0	54.0	100.0	841
Second	44.3	5.6	0.5	49.7	100.0	751
Middle	58.5	3.9	0.0	37.6	100.0	851
Fourth	72.4	2.9	0.4	24.3	100.0	734
Highest	86.0	1.6	0.0	12.4	100.0	758
Region						
Punjab	65.1	3.8	0.2	31.0	100.0	2,077
Urban	76.1	2.8	0.0	21.1	100.0	692
Rural	59.5	4.2	0.2	36.0	100.0	1,385
Sindh	68.9	6.2	0.0	24.9	100.0	909
Urban	83.9	2.6	0.0	13.6	100.0	418
Rural	56.2	9.3	0.0	34.5	100.0	491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	38.8	4.1	0.4	56.7	100.0	630
Urban	46.4	2.7	0.0	51.0	100.0	106
Rural	37.3	4.4	0.5	57.8	100.0	524
Balochistan	29.0	5.3	0.0	65.7	100.0	197
Urban	40.9	4.7	0.0	54.3	100.0	62
Rural	23.5	5.6	0.0	70.9	100.0	136
ICT Islamabad	75.4	1.6	0.0	23.0	100.0	32
FATA	36.7	2.0	0.0	61.4	100.0	90
Total[1]	59.4	4.4	0.2	36.1	100.0	3,935
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	53.2	6.7	0.0	40.1	100.0	545
Urban	77.0	1.8	0.0	21.1	100.0	76
Rural	49.3	7.5	0.0	43.2	100.0	470
Gilgit Baltistan	38.2	0.7	0.0	61.1	100.0	374

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.14 Content of postnatal care for the newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after the birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counselling on danger signs	Counselling on breast-feeding	Observation of breast-feeding	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	52.4	39.0	20.1	36.7	19.3	12.4	46.4	358
20-34	66.0	47.7	27.8	47.0	27.0	19.8	59.9	3,154
35-49	59.9	40.3	25.9	39.4	22.6	18.2	52.2	424
Birth order								
1	67.2	52.9	30.2	52.2	27.5	26.5	63.8	944
2-3	66.5	48.7	28.1	48.0	29.9	19.9	61.2	1,556
4-5	61.9	42.1	25.0	42.9	21.9	15.5	54.1	904
6+	55.1	32.7	20.7	28.6	17.2	8.6	43.7	532
Place of delivery								
Health facility	73.3	57.8	34.0	53.9	30.3	25.2	69.0	2,810
Elsewhere	41.1	16.8	9.1	23.6	14.4	3.1	30.0	1,125
Residence								
Urban	75.7	59.2	35.4	59.5	36.5	30.1	71.8	1,296
Rural	58.4	39.6	22.7	38.2	20.5	13.4	51.0	2,639
Mother's education								
No education	55.2	35.5	21.0	32.4	19.4	7.2	45.1	1,867
Primary	62.3	42.0	23.6	46.5	23.3	15.0	56.7	618
Middle	69.6	51.2	26.0	50.8	29.2	23.0	64.8	394
Secondary	77.0	64.3	39.6	64.0	33.8	35.0	77.4	500
Higher	80.1	66.1	39.6	65.8	40.3	45.3	79.4	556
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.6	38.7	23.9	33.2	19.6	4.5	47.5	841
Second	53.5	30.1	16.1	30.7	17.1	8.5	40.8	751
Middle	56.9	39.1	20.5	40.2	24.7	14.5	52.8	851
Fourth	69.1	55.6	31.4	56.8	27.0	25.4	67.9	734
Highest	82.7	68.8	43.7	67.3	41.3	43.9	82.0	758
Region								
Punjab	70.1	47.9	25.1	52.2	25.5	22.1	64.3	2,077
Urban	79.0	59.8	32.7	63.2	34.5	29.7	76.6	692
Rural	65.6	41.9	21.2	46.8	21.0	18.2	58.2	1,385
Sindh	82.9	64.0	44.4	57.9	41.0	21.6	72.8	909
Urban	85.3	70.3	47.1	66.5	47.3	35.9	78.1	418
Rural	80.9	58.7	42.2	50.5	35.7	9.4	68.2	491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	33.2	26.0	15.2	15.4	11.4	7.7	29.5	630
Urban	36.2	31.3	17.5	22.7	18.5	14.2	35.0	106
Rural	32.6	24.9	14.8	13.9	9.9	6.4	28.4	524
Balochistan	28.5	15.9	9.9	21.3	10.4	11.3	23.7	197
Urban	40.7	23.2	13.8	32.8	16.5	18.2	36.0	62
Rural	22.9	12.6	8.1	16.1	7.7	8.1	18.1	136
ICT Islamabad	70.2	59.5	41.5	63.1	47.5	58.3	73.2	32
FATA	26.7	24.9	6.2	9.7	5.8	0.5	24.6	90
Total[2]	64.1	46.1	26.9	45.2	25.8	18.9	57.8	3,935
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	57.1	41.6	21.6	45.6	25.7	23.4	55.9	545
Urban	73.1	53.8	34.4	67.3	42.5	34.2	72.8	76
Rural	54.6	39.6	19.6	42.2	23.0	21.6	53.2	470
Gilgit Baltistan	36.1	30.0	15.5	21.7	18.8	26.6	35.3	374

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed at birth. May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.15 Newborn care practices

Percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey put immediately after birth on mother's chest and percentage whose bare skin was touching mother's bare skin, according to background characteristics Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage put immediately after birth on the mother's chest	Percentage whose bare skin was touching mother's bare skin	Number of births
Mother's age at birth			
<20	11.9	8.1	358
20-34	10.7	8.5	3,154
35-49	12.5	8.6	424
Birth order			
1	12.0	9.6	944
2-3	11.3	8.6	1,556
4-5	10.1	7.6	904
6+	9.8	7.8	532
Place of delivery			
Health facility	12.7	10.1	2,810
Elsewhere	6.7	4.5	1,125
Residence			
Urban	13.9	11.8	1,296
Rural	9.6	6.9	2,639
Mother's education			
No education	7.3	5.1	1,867
Primary	13.8	10.5	618
Middle	12.8	10.1	394
Secondary	18.5	15.2	500
Higher	12.0	10.4	556
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	7.6	4.6	841
Second	8.4	6.5	751
Middle	11.6	9.0	851
Fourth	10.1	7.4	734
Highest	17.6	15.3	758
Region			
Punjab	13.3	11.1	2,077
Urban	15.0	14.0	692
Rural	12.5	9.6	1,385
Sindh	12.3	8.2	909
Urban	14.5	10.3	418
Rural	10.4	6.3	491
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.2	0.9	630
Urban	2.4	2.1	106
Rural	2.1	0.6	524
Balochistan	9.8	8.1	197
Urban	13.2	11.6	62
Rural	8.3	6.5	136
ICT Islamabad	33.2	26.0	32
FATA	0.6	0.4	90
Total[1]	11.0	8.5	3,935
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	13.5	11.3	545
Urban	13.6	11.1	76
Rural	13.4	11.4	470
Gilgit Baltistan	18.5	16.1	374

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.16 Pregnancy outcomes by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 5 years preceding the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth	Miscarriage	Abortion		
Age at end of pregnancy						
<20	80.5	3.0	15.6	0.9	100.0	1,207
20-34	84.1	1.9	12.4	1.6	100.0	10,089
35-49	77.2	2.3	17.7	2.8	100.0	1,348
Pregnancy order						
1	82.3	2.8	14.2	0.7	100.0	2,658
2	85.8	1.7	11.7	0.9	100.0	2,352
3	82.8	1.2	14.1	2.0	100.0	2,089
4	84.7	1.8	12.7	0.7	100.0	1,762
5+	81.0	2.3	13.5	3.1	100.0	3,783
Residence						
Urban	81.9	1.7	14.2	2.3	100.0	4,092
Rural	83.5	2.2	12.9	1.4	100.0	8,552
Education						
No education	85.4	2.3	11.0	1.2	100.0	6,061
Primary	81.0	1.8	15.0	2.2	100.0	2,154
Middle	81.3	3.2	13.0	2.5	100.0	1,209
Secondary	80.1	1.7	15.4	2.8	100.0	1,582
Higher	80.5	1.0	17.4	1.1	100.0	1,638
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.0	2.4	10.0	0.5	100.0	2,738
Second	84.7	2.6	11.1	1.5	100.0	2,483
Middle	82.7	2.2	13.0	2.1	100.0	2,633
Fourth	81.1	1.5	15.4	2.1	100.0	2,467
Highest	78.8	1.4	17.6	2.2	100.0	2,323
Region						
Punjab	80.9	2.0	14.8	2.3	100.0	6,786
Urban	80.2	1.3	15.3	3.2	100.0	2,195
Rural	81.3	2.3	14.5	1.9	100.0	4,591
Sindh	85.0	2.2	12.3	0.5	100.0	2,847
Urban	83.6	2.1	13.3	1.0	100.0	1,287
Rural	86.2	2.3	11.5	0.1	100.0	1,560
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	85.1	2.0	11.0	1.9	100.0	1,979
Urban	84.8	1.9	11.0	2.3	100.0	348
Rural	85.1	2.0	11.0	1.8	100.0	1,631
Balochistan	87.2	2.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	656
Urban	86.4	2.0	11.6	0.0	100.0	199
Rural	87.6	2.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	457
ICT Islamabad	76.0	2.1	20.0	2.0	100.0	102
FATA	90.4	1.0	8.6	0.1	100.0	275
Total[1]	83.0	2.0	13.3	1.7	100.0	12,644
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	82.8	2.8	12.5	1.9	100.0	1,677
Urban	78.8	4.9	13.5	2.8	100.0	258
Rural	83.6	2.5	12.3	1.7	100.0	1,419
Gilgit Baltistan	86.0	1.5	11.6	0.9	100.0	1,244

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 9.17 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age						
15-19	33.6	36.7	52.9	80.3	83.0	600
20-34	22.0	31.0	44.1	64.3	71.5	6,850
35-49	18.5	28.9	37.7	47.2	58.5	4,915
Number of living children						
0	23.2	28.0	43.6	72.5	76.9	1,760
1-2	21.6	29.4	42.2	61.2	68.2	3,834
3-4	18.8	28.7	38.9	51.3	61.2	3,837
5+	22.6	35.5	44.8	54.9	66.6	2,933
Marital status						
Married	21.3	29.8	41.7	58.6	66.9	11,831
Divorced/separated/widowed	19.1	43.5	49.0	50.5	65.6	533
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	22.0	30.2	41.7	60.0	67.6	9,894
Employed for cash	17.7	31.7	40.5	49.2	62.2	2,106
Employed not for cash	19.7	28.0	59.0	63.6	73.8	364
Residence						
Urban	13.5	20.0	25.5	45.3	53.1	4,550
Rural	25.7	36.5	51.6	65.8	74.9	7,814
Education						
No education	27.1	41.1	53.3	64.1	75.0	6,080
Primary	20.5	27.2	40.5	58.8	67.4	2,037
Middle	15.3	22.8	32.2	52.8	59.1	1,160
Secondary	16.3	20.0	30.5	54.2	60.4	1,463
Higher	8.6	9.4	18.8	43.4	47.3	1,624
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	28.3	45.7	59.9	69.9	79.7	2,258
Second	27.9	42.7	58.5	67.5	79.2	2,430
Middle	24.8	32.5	46.0	62.3	71.6	2,504
Fourth	16.3	22.8	30.4	51.2	58.0	2,594
Highest	10.0	11.1	18.5	42.6	48.4	2,579
Region						
Punjab	19.9	27.6	42.1	58.1	66.3	6,630
Urban	13.6	20.8	28.8	47.8	56.3	2,402
Rural	23.5	31.5	49.7	64.0	72.1	4,228
Sindh	10.0	16.5	25.6	45.9	54.1	2,850
Urban	8.3	11.9	17.0	37.8	43.3	1,527
Rural	12.0	21.9	35.5	55.2	66.5	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.2	46.5	50.3	66.2	77.0	1,901
Urban	14.4	28.6	19.8	48.1	58.3	366
Rural	30.3	50.7	57.5	70.5	81.5	1,535
Balochistan	62.9	67.4	74.3	78.9	89.5	642
Urban	51.4	58.1	61.4	66.4	80.5	188
Rural	67.6	71.2	79.7	84.1	93.3	454
ICT Islamabad	14.2	19.0	32.6	48.4	57.9	107
FATA	33.2	52.3	87.6	95.8	97.5	234
Total[1]	21.2	30.4	42.0	58.3	66.9	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	24.5	36.5	58.8	67.5	75.4	1,720
Urban	15.0	22.7	40.6	56.8	63.7	292
Rural	26.5	39.3	62.5	69.6	77.9	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	33.6	52.7	72.2	74.4	78.1	984

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** The percentage of fully immunised children age 12-23 months has increased markedly over a 5-year span, from 54% in 2012-13 to 66% in 2017-18.
- ***Symptoms of ARI:*** 14% of children under age 5 showed symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), 84% were taken to a health facility or care provider for advice or treatment, 51% sought treatment on the same or next day, and 46% were given antibiotics as treatment.
- ***Diarrhoea:*** 19% of children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Thirty-seven percent of the children were given oral rehydration salts, and only 8% were given zinc with ORS. Advice or treatment was sought for 71% of children with diarrhoea.
- ***Appropriate stool disposal:*** Only 36% of children's stools were disposed of appropriately.

Among the numerous determinants of progress in any country, chief and foremost is health. Mortality rates, especially maternal and neonatal mortality rates, carry vital importance in assessing health status. Improvements in maternal and child health are a priority of all developing countries, something that is also evident from the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Pakistan.

The National Maternal, Neonatal, and Child Health (MNCH) program launched the Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) strategy as an integrated approach to management of infectious diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, and measles, and also chronic malnutrition, among children age 2 months to 5 years.

The 2017-18 Demographic and Health Survey in Pakistan (2017-18 PDHS) collected information on birth weight, immunisation status, and prevalence and treatment of the common childhood illnesses of diarrhoea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and fever. Birth weight was assessed for all live births in the 5 years preceding the survey. Because appropriate sanitary practices help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrhoeal disease, information was also collected on the disposal of children's faecal matter. This survey records the current status of important parameters of child health to enable policy makers to formulate future strategies for improving health care within the country.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight < 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or else a mother's report

Information on birth weight or size at birth is important for the design and implementation of public health programs aimed at reducing neonatal and infant mortality. A child's birth weight, or size at birth, not only indicates the child's vulnerability to the risk of childhood illnesses but also defines the child's chances of survival.

A birth weight less than 2.5 kilograms is an important indicator of poor health and nutritional status of children at birth. In Pakistan, among children who had their birth weight reported, more than one-fifth (22%) had a low birth weight, a finding that policy makers and programme managers must take seriously. The survey also provided information on the mothers' estimates of their baby's size at birth. A majority (81%) of the infants born alive in the 5 years before the survey were perceived by their mothers to be of average or larger weight at birth (**Table 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- One-third (34%) of live births to mother's under age 20 had a low birth weight compared with one-fifth (21%) of births to mothers age 20-34.
- Babies of high birth order are more likely to be of low birth weight. Twenty-five percent of live births with a birth order of 6 or higher had a low birth weight compared with 21% of those with a birth order of 2-5.
- Babies born to mothers who smoke cigarettes are more likely to have a low birth weight than babies born to mothers who do not smoke (28% and 22%, respectively).
- Babies born in households in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely (33%) to be of low birth weight than those born in households in the highest quintile (19%).
- Punjab has the highest percentage of babies (24%) with a reported birth weight of less than 2.5 kilograms. It is closely followed by Sindh at 23%.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children under age 1 to prevent the major vaccine-preventable diseases is one of the most cost-effective ways to reduce infant and child morbidity and mortality. The Government of Pakistan took important steps in 1978 to launch the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), which included all six recommended antigens to protect children against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and measles. In 2003, the monovalent hepatitis B (HepB) vaccine was introduced, which was later administered as a single tetravalent (DPT-HepB) injection. The pentavalent vaccine was introduced in 2009 in Pakistan to protect against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus (DPT), hepatitis B (HepB), and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib). In 2012, Pakistan introduced pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV), which protects against *Streptococcus pneumonia*. In 2015, Pakistan also introduced one dose of inactivated poliomyelitis vaccine (IPV) as part of a national routine immunisation schedule.

All basic vaccinations coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- Three doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

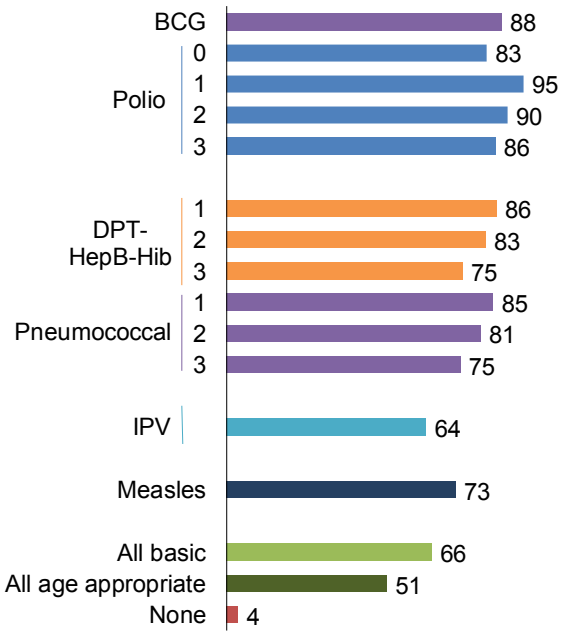
According to WHO immunisation guidelines, children are considered fully immunised when they have received one dose of the vaccine against tuberculosis (BCG), three doses of the vaccine against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT), three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles vaccine. All children should receive the suggested number of doses of BCG, DPT, OPV, and measles vaccines during their first year of life. BCG is given at birth or at first clinical contact; pentavalent and polio vaccines require three doses at approximately 6, 10, and 14 weeks; and measles vaccine is given soon after 9 months.

A second, more critical, measure of vaccination coverage is the proportions of children age 12-23 months and age 24-35 months who have received all age-appropriate vaccinations. A child age 12-23 months is considered to have received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child has received all basic vaccinations, plus a dose at birth of polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine, and three doses of pneumococcal vaccine (also given at age 6, 10, and 14 weeks). Similarly, a child of age 24-35 months has received all age-appropriate vaccinations if the child is given a second dose of measles vaccine at 15 months in addition to all age-appropriate vaccinations for a child age 12-23 months.

The 2017-18 PDHS reveals that overall 66% of children age 12-23 months have had all basic vaccines. Childhood vaccinations should be specific to the age of the child. Only 51% of children had all age-appropriate vaccinations. Only 4% did not have any type of vaccine at any time before the survey (**Table 10.2** and **Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 **Childhood vaccinations**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

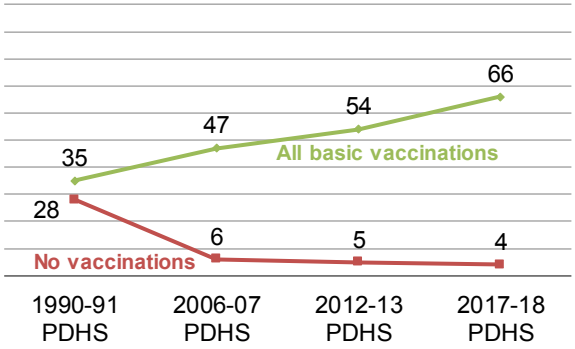
Trends: The percentage of children receiving all basic vaccinations has visibly grown, increasing from 35% in 1990-91 to 66% in 2017-18 (**Figure 10.2**). Coverage sharply increased over the last 5 years, from 54% in 2012-13 to 66% in 2017-18. Noticeable improvement occurred in administration of specific vaccines (antigens), with 65% of children receiving all doses of DPT 3 in 2012-13 and 75% receiving them in 2017-18. Coverage for measles grew from 61%, reported in the 2012-13 PDHS, to 73%, reported in the 2017-18 PDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Girls are slightly less likely to receive all basic vaccines than boys (63% and 68%, respectively) (**Table 10.3**).
- Sixty-nine percent of children of first-, second-, and third-order births received all basic vaccines in contrast with 50% of children of order 6 or higher.
- Seventy-one percent of children from urban residences received all basic vaccines as compared with only 63% of their rural counterparts.
- Mother's education has a positive impact on vaccination coverage. Only 50% of children whose mothers had no education compared with 82% of children whose mothers had a higher level of education received all basic vaccines (**Figure 10.3**).

Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

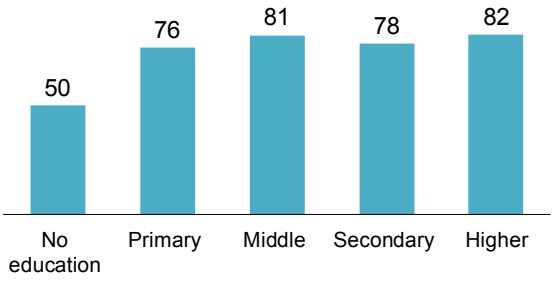
Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by mother's education

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



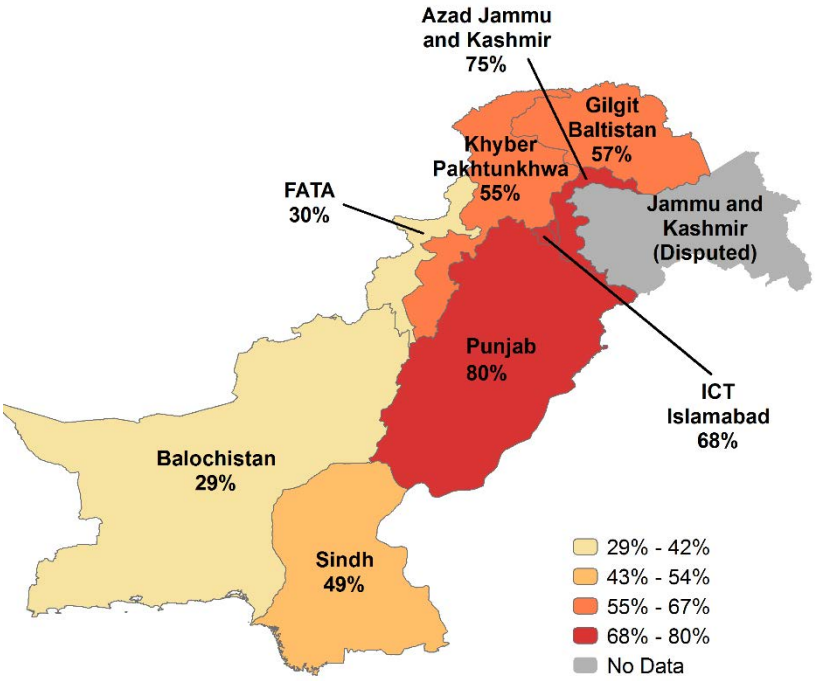
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- A majority of children in the highest wealth quintile (80%) had received all basic vaccines compared with only 38% of those in the poorest wealth quintile.

- Regional variation indicates that all basic vaccination coverage is most prevalent among children of Punjab (80%), followed by children from Azad Jammu and Kashmir (75%), whereas coverage is lowest in FATA (30%) and Balochistan (29%) (**Figure 10.4**). Balochistan has improved from 16% in the 2012-13 PDHS.

***Figure 10.4* Vaccination coverage by region**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



Vaccination card ownership and availability

A card ensures that children receive all the recommended vaccinations. Eighty-five percent of children age 12-13 months were reported to have a vaccination card; however, only 63% of the children's vaccination cards could be seen at the time of the interview (**Table 10.4**). Furthermore, vaccination cards were seen for only 48% of children age 24-35 months.

Note that there is remarkable improvement in ownership and reporting of vaccination data among children age 12-23 months born in the last 5 years; this reporting increased from 36% of children in the 2012-13 PDHS to 63% of children in the 2017-18 PDHS.

10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. Symptoms of ARI consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Information on the prevalence and treatment of ARIs, including treatment with antibiotics, early diagnosis, and treatment when a child has symptoms of these illnesses is crucial in reducing childhood deaths. ARIs are a leading cause of childhood morbidity and mortality in Pakistan. Acute respiratory infections kill more children under age 5 than any other infectious disease. Without early treatment for ARIs, children can die rapidly. Many deaths result from failure to take the child to a health centre quickly or from misdiagnosis by a health care worker.

Table 10.5 presents data on ARI symptoms, treatment sought from a health facility, and use of antibiotics for treatment. The incidence of ARIs is quite low among children under age 5, and has declined from 16% in 2012-13 to 14% in 2017-18. About 84% of children with ARI symptoms sought treatment or advice from a health service provider. Improvement in treatment-seeking behaviour occurred after 2012-13, when it was reported as 64%. Forty-six percent of children with symptoms of ARI were given antibiotics.

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought were taken to either a private sector health facility (83%) or public sector facility (20%) (**Table 10.6**). A private hospital or clinic was the main source of advice or treatment for more than half of the children (52%). Thus people are less likely to visit public sector health care facilities, especially the grass-root level health facilities, such as a basic health unit or rural health centre/maternal and child health centre.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of symptoms of ARI was highest among children age 6-11 months and age 12-23 months (17% each) and lowest among children 48-59 months (10%).
- Eighteen percent of children whose mothers smoke cigarettes/tobacco had ARI symptoms, while 14% of those whose mothers did not smoke had symptoms.
- Children of mothers with higher education (9%) are less likely to have symptoms of ARI compared with those whose mothers had primary (17%), middle-level (15%), or no education (14%). They are also more likely to receive advice or treatment for ARI (92%) than those with mothers having no education (81%).
- Children in households from the lowest wealth quintile are least likely to receive immediate treatment for ARI (36%), receiving treatment on the same or next day, compared with 68% of children in the highest wealth quintile.
- Children in Balochistan with symptoms of ARI are least likely to receive advice or treatment (62%) compared with those in Punjab (86%), Sindh (85%), and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and ICT Islamabad (84% each). They are also least likely to receive antibiotic drugs (23%).

10.4 FEVER

Fever is a major manifestation of malaria and other acute respiratory infections in young children. Malaria and fever contribute to high levels of malnutrition and mortality.

Treatment of fever
Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thirty-eight percent of children under age 5 year had fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment from a health facility or provider was sought for 81% of these children. More than half (55%) received advice or treatment on the same or next day of onset of fever, and 39% received antibiotic drugs (**Table 10.7**).

Trends: Substantial improvement has been witnessed in the percentage of children for whom advice and treatment for fever was sought from a health facility or provider in the last 5 years. The percentage seeking treatment has increased from 65%, reported in the 2012-13 PDHS, to 81%, reported in the 2017-18 PDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of fever increases from 34% among children under age 6 months to 48% among those age 6-11 months and declines thereafter (**Table 10.7**).
- Advice or treatment seeking for fever was relatively higher (87%) for children age 6-11 months.
- Though the prevalence of fever is similar in both urban and rural areas, urban children are more likely to receive advice or treatment than rural children (85% and 80%, respectively).

- Forty-four percent of children age 6-11 months received antibiotic drugs. The use of antibiotic drugs was relatively higher among children of mothers with a higher level of education (49%) and those belonging to the highest wealth quintile (45%).

10.5 Diarrhoeal Disease

10.5.1 Prevalence of Diarrhoea and Treatment-seeking Behaviour

The information on diarrhoea for the 2017-18 PDHS was gathered by asking mothers whether their child had any episode of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. If the mother answered positively, she was further asked what she did to treat the diarrhoea, her feeding practices, and any treatment, including use of oral rehydration salts (ORS). The information on child health presented in this chapter pertains only to children born during the 5 years preceding the survey.

The survey data show that the prevalence of diarrhoea among children under age 5 is 19%. Overall, 71% of children with diarrhoea were taken to a health provider for advice or treatment (**Table 10.8**).

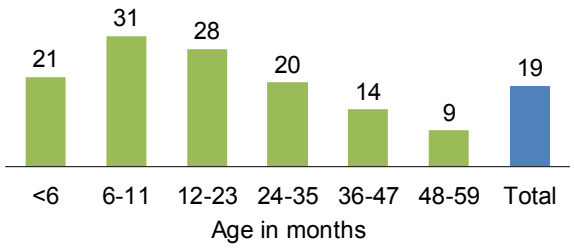
Trends: There has been a downward trend in the prevalence of diarrhoea in children under age 5 from 23% in the 2012-13 PDHS to 19% in the 2017-18 PDHS. The practice of seeking advice or treatment for diarrhoea improved from 61% in 2012-13 to 71% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhoea increases from 21% among children less than age 6 months to 31% among those age 6-11 months, a time when children are introduced to complementary foods. The prevalence of diarrhoea gradually decreases after age 1, with only 9% of children age 48-59 months becoming ill (**Figure 10.5**).

Figure 10.5 **Diarrhoea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Diarrhoea was more prevalent (22%) among children whose households have unimproved sanitation with a shared toilet facility than among children in households that have improved types of toilet facilities (19%).
- The prevalence of diarrhoea was higher in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (21% each) and lower in Sindh and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (14% each).
- Children age 12-23 months received advice or treatment for diarrhoea (77%) more often than younger or older children under age 5.
- Though the prevalence of diarrhoea was the same in urban and rural areas (19% each), 75% of children from urban areas received advice or treatment compared with 69% of rural children.
- Children in Punjab most often received advice or treatment for diarrhoea (75%), while those in FATA were least likely to receive it (48%).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

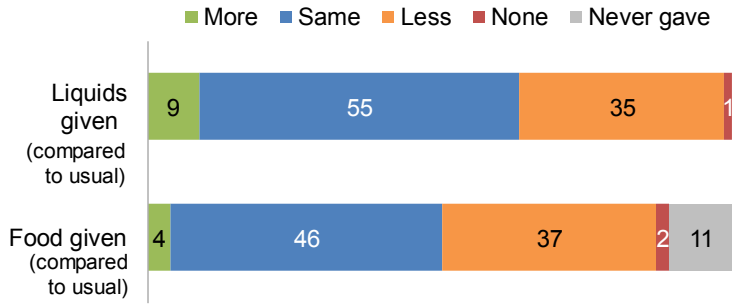
Among children with diarrhoea, the most important action to take is to feed the child enough to avoid further dehydration or nutritional deficiency. Rapid rehydration and re-alimentation remain the cornerstone of treatment.

Table 10.9 shows that only 9% of children who had diarrhoea were given more liquids than usual, while 55% were given the same amount as usual and 35% were given somewhat less or much less than usual.

About 4% of children were given more food than usual, while 46% of children were given the same amount (as recommended). More than one-third of children were given less food (**Figure 10.6**).

***Figure 10.6* Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

10.5.3 Treatment of Diarrhoea

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, fluids made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

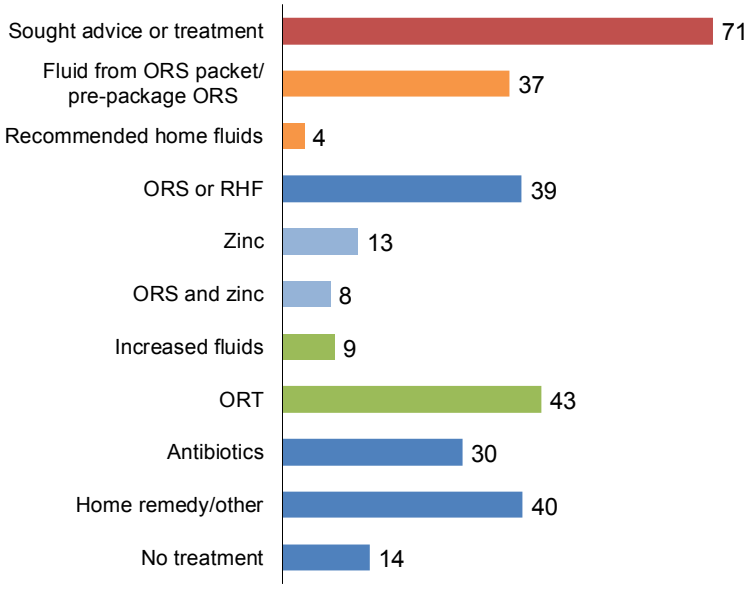
Treatment of diarrhoeal disease with oral rehydration therapy and increased fluids is recommended by treatment programmes. **Table 10.10** shows data on the treatment of recent episodes of diarrhoea among children under age 5, as reported by their mothers according to background characteristics.

It is highly recommended that ORS and zinc be given to children with diarrhoea to reduce the risk of childhood morbidity and mortality. About 37% of children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks were given ORS. Though it is recommended that zinc be given to children with diarrhoea in addition to ORS, only 8% of children received zinc with ORS. About 13% of children were given only zinc (**Figure 10.7**).

It also is recommended that children with diarrhoea continue to eat and receive oral re-dehydration therapy (ORT). About 35% of children were provided with continued feeding and ORT during diarrhoea. Antibiotic drugs are also recommended for children with diarrhoea. Thirty percent of children received antibiotics, while 21% received anti-motility drugs (**Table 10.10**).

***Figure 10.7* Treatment of diarrhoea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: The practice of seeking advice or treatment for diarrhoea in children has increased from 61% in the 2012-13 PDHS to 71% in 2017-18 PDHS. The use of antibiotics for treatment of diarrhoea has slightly declined, from 34% to 30%, in the same period. Use of anti-motility drugs for treatment has substantially increased, from 5% in the 2012-13 PDHS to 21% in the 2017-18 PDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children age 12-23 months are more likely to receive appropriate treatment for diarrhoea, with 46% receiving ORS and 45% getting continued feeding and ORT.
- Seventeen percent of children age 48-59 months received zinc, and 11% received both ORS and zinc as recommended.
- Children in Azad Jammu and Kashmir more often get appropriate treatment for diarrhoea than children in other regions. Fifty-six percent of children suffering from diarrhoea received ORS, 9% received both ORS and zinc, and 57% received continued feeding as recommended. Only 20% of children in FATA received continued feeding and ORT during diarrhoea.

Source of advice or treatment

- Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea who were taken for advice or treatment, 84% received advice or treatment from a private facility while 19% received this from the public sector (**Table 10.11**).
- Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, 75% were taken to a private facility and 22% were taken to a public facility.

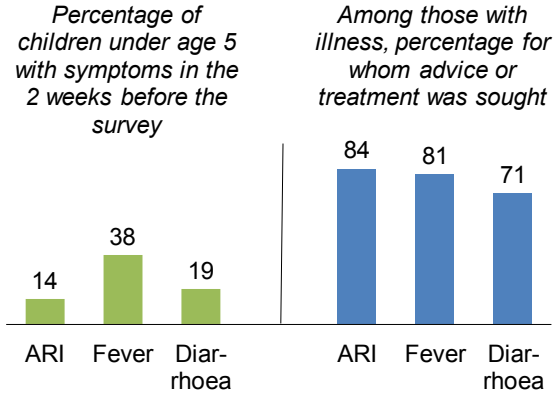
10.5.4 Knowledge of ORS Packets

Women who have had a live birth in the last 5 years were asked about their knowledge of ORS. Overall, more than 95% of mothers had knowledge of ORS packets, with hardly any variation by background characteristics (data not shown).

10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness

In summary, fever (38%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Advice or treatment was more likely to be sought for children with symptoms of ARI (84%) or fever (81%) than for children with diarrhoea (71%) (**Figure 10.8**).

Figure 10.8 **Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

10.7 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

Safe disposal practices for a child's faeces include disposing of them in a latrine or burying them. Unsafe disposal practices include disposal in open areas or leaving them in an open space. Unsafe disposal of child faeces has been associated with increased risk of diarrhoeal disease in some settings as well as markers of environmental enteropathy and impaired child growth (Islam et al. 2018).

Data from the 2017-18 PDHS reveal that more than one-third (36%) of children under age 2 living with their mothers had their last stools disposed of appropriately (**Table 10.12**). Forty-four percent of children had their last faecal matter thrown into the garbage, which may increase the risk of diarrhoeal and other diseases.

Patterns by background characteristics

- An improved toilet facility in a household increases the likelihood of safe disposal of children's stools compared with households disposing of them in an unimproved toilet facility. For instance, 43% of children had their stools disposed of appropriately in households with an improved toilet facility compared with only 22% in an unimproved facility.
- Appropriate disposal of stools was much higher in urban areas (47%) than in rural areas (31%).
- Children from the lowest wealth quintile were less likely to have their stools disposed of appropriately (11%) than children from other wealth quintiles.

- A much higher percentage of children whose stools have been disposed of appropriately was found in Gilgit and Baltistan (43%) and Punjab (42%). This contrasts with a very low percentage in FATA (4%). It is notable that urban Sindh has the best practice of appropriate stool disposal and also has substantial urban versus rural variation in disposal (61% versus 18%).

List of Tables

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection**
- **Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection**
- **Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12 Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total			Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth									
<20	6.0	15.7	77.4	0.9	100.0	10.9	972	33.5	106
20-34	3.8	14.5	81.5	0.2	100.0	16.8	8,482	20.5	1,429
35-49	4.8	15.1	79.6	0.5	100.0	15.2	1,040	27.5	158
Birth order									
1	4.4	14.2	81.1	0.4	100.0	21.2	2,571	22.7	545
2-3	3.3	14.3	82.2	0.3	100.0	17.8	4,062	21.2	721
4-5	4.6	14.9	80.2	0.3	100.0	12.7	2,395	21.4	303
6+	5.1	16.3	78.4	0.3	100.0	8.4	1,466	25.0	123
Mother's smoking status									
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	6.3	16.0	76.9	0.8	100.0	13.6	476	27.9	65
Does not smoke	4.0	14.6	81.1	0.3	100.0	16.2	10,015	21.8	1,627
Residence									
Urban	2.9	11.9	85.1	0.1	100.0	26.5	3,351	20.2	889
Rural	4.6	16.0	79.0	0.4	100.0	11.3	7,143	23.9	804
Mother's education									
No education	4.7	16.8	78.0	0.5	100.0	6.4	5,178	24.8	333
Primary	5.0	13.8	81.0	0.1	100.0	14.1	1,746	21.7	245
Middle	3.9	12.8	82.9	0.5	100.0	20.7	984	30.9	204
Secondary	2.4	13.0	84.6	0.0	100.0	26.6	1,268	26.8	337
Higher	2.0	10.7	87.3	0.0	100.0	43.4	1,319	14.5	573
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.0	16.2	78.4	0.4	100.0	4.5	2,382	33.4	107
Second	5.2	17.8	76.3	0.7	100.0	7.6	2,104	20.6	160
Middle	4.7	16.2	79.0	0.2	100.0	13.0	2,178	26.8	283
Fourth	3.3	12.3	84.3	0.2	100.0	22.4	2,001	21.7	449
Highest	1.8	10.0	88.2	0.0	100.0	37.9	1,830	18.8	693
Region									
Punjab	4.7	15.8	79.2	0.2	100.0	17.5	5,492	23.7	961
Urban	3.7	11.8	84.5	0.0	100.0	23.6	1,759	22.2	415
Rural	5.2	17.8	76.7	0.3	100.0	14.6	3,733	24.9	547
Sindh	2.5	13.4	84.0	0.1	100.0	21.2	2,420	22.5	514
Urban	1.4	12.3	86.3	0.0	100.0	36.5	1,076	19.9	393
Rural	3.4	14.4	82.1	0.1	100.0	9.0	1,345	31.0	121
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.0	14.7	80.2	0.2	100.0	7.0	1,684	12.8	117
Urban	2.4	11.5	86.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	295	7.7	33
Rural	5.5	15.3	79.0	0.2	100.0	6.1	1,389	14.8	84
Balochistan	2.5	11.9	82.3	3.3	100.0	10.2	572	11.8	59
Urban	4.6	12.1	81.4	1.9	100.0	17.7	172	16.4	30
Rural	1.7	11.9	82.6	3.8	100.0	7.0	400	(6.9)	28
ICT Islamabad	3.2	11.3	85.2	0.3	100.0	51.5	77	15.3	40
FATA	2.6	8.3	89.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	248	*	1
Total[2]	4.1	14.7	80.9	0.3	100.0	16.1	10,494	22.0	1,692
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4.7	15.3	80.0	0.0	100.0	21.6	1,390	19.5	300
Urban	3.8	12.5	83.7	0.0	100.0	30.0	203	16.8	61
Rural	4.9	15.8	79.4	0.0	100.0	20.1	1,186	20.1	239
Gilgit Baltistan	11.5	13.1	74.4	1.0	100.0	22.0	1,070	17.4	235

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes three cases without information on mother's smoking status.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3,4]
BCG	63.0	24.9	87.9	87.0	47.2	38.5	85.7	84.4
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	62.9	23.5	86.3	85.0	47.0	36.0	83.0	81.7
2	61.3	21.5	82.8	81.6	46.0	33.7	79.7	77.3
3	58.5	16.8	75.4	73.8	45.2	30.4	75.7	72.4
Polio								
0 (birth dose)	61.5	21.7	83.2	82.6	46.2	33.9	80.0	79.6
1	62.7	32.2	94.9	93.4	47.2	47.3	94.6	93.3
2	60.9	29.0	89.8	88.6	46.1	44.0	90.0	87.4
3	58.5	27.4	85.9	84.2	45.4	42.1	87.5	83.8
IPV	47.7	16.1	63.8	62.6	30.8	24.8	55.6	52.6
Pneumococcal								
1	62.6	22.6	85.2	83.8	46.5	35.2	81.7	80.7
2	60.6	20.6	81.2	79.9	45.7	32.9	78.6	76.1
3	58.2	16.5	74.7	73.1	44.6	29.5	74.1	71.1
Measles								
1	55.3	17.9	73.2	66.9	43.2	32.1	75.3	66.1
2	na	na	na	na	38.8	27.8	66.6	64.6
All basic vaccinations[5]	54.2	11.5	65.6	60.0	42.2	24.1	66.2	58.0
All age appropriate vaccinations[6]	43.6	7.8	51.3	47.0	25.8	13.7	39.5	35.0
No vaccinations	0.0	3.7	3.7	na	0.0	3.4	3.4	na
Number of children	1,252	723	1,975	1,975	920	999	1,919	1,919

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = Hepatitis B
Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b
IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination
[4] Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except measles 2, which should be received by age 24 months
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT-HEPB-HIB, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles
[6] For children 12-23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HEPB-HIB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles. For children 24-35 months, all of these plus a second dose of measles

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Children age 12-23 months:																Children age 24-35 months:		
		DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio[1]					Pneumococcal									
Background characteristic	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	IPV	1	2	3	Measles 1	All basic vaccinations[2]	All age appropriate vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Measles 2	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	Number of children
Sex																				
Male	88.7	87.7	84.2	77.0	82.4	94.3	90.0	85.9	64.4	86.7	82.8	76.6	75.7	68.0	51.2	4.1	1,009	69.6	42.7	945
Female	87.0	84.9	81.3	73.6	84.0	95.5	89.7	85.9	63.2	83.6	79.4	72.6	70.5	63.1	51.5	3.3	966	63.7	36.4	974
Birth order																				
1	90.8	89.1	86.4	77.6	84.8	96.0	92.5	86.0	66.7	89.2	84.6	77.4	76.7	69.3	54.7	2.9	491	76.9	44.1	474
2-3	88.9	87.5	82.8	77.1	84.9	95.0	89.3	86.3	66.4	86.5	81.8	76.7	75.8	68.6	55.0	3.4	783	67.0	41.6	721
4-5	88.4	86.5	83.2	75.0	84.1	94.3	89.1	86.2	61.2	84.5	81.5	73.6	74.1	65.3	49.4	3.9	437	65.3	36.7	473
6+	78.4	77.4	75.4	66.5	73.7	93.2	87.6	84.1	55.2	74.7	72.4	65.1	57.3	50.4	37.3	5.8	263	48.9	30.1	251
Vaccination card[5]																				
Seen	99.4	99.2	96.6	92.3	97.0	98.9	96.0	92.3	75.3	98.7	95.6	91.8	87.2	85.5	68.7	0.0	1,252	81.0	53.8	920
Not seen/ no card	68.0	64.2	58.8	46.0	59.4	87.8	79.1	74.8	44.0	61.6	56.2	44.9	48.9	31.3	21.2	10.2	723	53.4	26.3	999
Residence																				
Urban	93.9	92.1	89.7	82.2	88.8	94.6	90.7	84.0	70.5	91.5	89.0	81.9	78.9	70.8	56.1	3.3	678	78.2	44.8	592
Rural	84.7	83.4	79.2	71.8	80.3	95.0	89.4	86.9	60.3	81.8	77.0	70.9	70.2	63.0	48.8	3.9	1,297	61.5	37.1	1,327
Mother's education																				
No education	76.9	74.7	69.1	60.6	72.4	91.7	84.9	81.2	49.4	72.6	66.6	59.6	57.6	49.6	36.5	6.5	897	48.0	27.5	953
Primary	93.7	92.5	89.0	81.4	91.1	95.8	92.3	89.7	73.6	90.5	86.6	80.8	82.9	75.8	62.2	2.9	306	82.3	48.3	347
Middle	98.1	97.7	96.9	90.2	90.3	98.7	95.0	91.1	68.7	97.7	96.2	89.4	86.0	81.4	58.0	1.2	233	86.6	48.7	171
Secondary	97.5	95.0	92.7	87.2	93.8	98.4	95.5	89.7	77.1	95.5	92.4	86.9	82.6	77.6	65.1	1.0	257	86.5	59.2	219
Higher	99.5	99.5	99.0	92.6	93.8	97.3	93.4	89.1	83.0	99.4	99.0	92.5	93.1	81.8	68.7	0.3	281	86.8	50.2	228
Wealth quintile																				
Lowest	72.4	69.2	62.6	51.2	69.6	91.4	83.4	79.5	43.3	65.7	57.9	50.1	47.2	38.2	28.3	6.4	387	42.2	26.6	444
Second	82.8	82.9	78.3	71.5	75.7	93.9	89.1	86.5	57.4	82.0	77.0	70.2	69.1	63.8	47.1	5.5	373	63.2	35.4	385
Middle	90.8	88.6	84.1	75.7	86.1	94.7	89.1	84.3	67.2	87.7	83.0	75.5	77.3	67.8	55.4	4.2	466	66.7	36.6	384
Fourth	94.9	93.9	92.8	88.1	93.4	96.5	92.9	89.3	72.4	93.2	92.0	87.6	83.8	78.6	61.1	1.8	345	81.7	46.2	389
Highest	98.1	96.9	96.3	90.7	91.2	97.9	95.0	90.4	78.1	96.8	95.9	90.3	88.0	80.0	64.3	0.6	404	86.4	57.7	317

(Continued…)

Table 10.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	BCG	Children age 12-23 months: DPT-HepB-Hib 1	DPT-HepB-Hib 2	DPT-HepB-Hib 3	Polio[1] 0	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Polio[1] IPV	Pneumococcal 1	Pneumococcal 2	Pneumococcal 3	Measles 1	All basic vaccinations[2]	All age appropriate vaccinations[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children	Children age 24-35 months: Measles 2	All age appropriate vaccinations[4]	Number of children
Region																				
Punjab	96.5	95.3	94.2	89.0	88.8	97.8	95.1	92.0	78.2	94.4	93.2	88.8	85.4	79.9	65.6	0.9	1,077	81.7	48.8	961
Urban	97.6	96.2	95.8	88.4	90.9	97.4	94.4	87.3	78.6	95.9	95.5	88.1	84.7	76.6	63.9	0.4	386	85.6	44.9	284
Rural	95.9	94.9	93.3	89.3	87.6	98.1	95.4	94.6	78.0	93.7	91.9	89.1	85.8	81.7	66.6	1.2	691	80.0	50.4	677
Sindh	82.3	80.6	73.2	59.2	81.7	92.4	84.0	79.1	51.5	78.0	69.7	57.7	61.2	48.8	35.4	6.2	432	59.8	38.8	448
Urban	90.6	88.3	82.8	74.5	88.9	91.7	85.9	79.5	62.0	87.3	81.6	74.3	72.6	62.9	48.6	6.0	199	73.8	51.1	207
Rural	75.3	74.1	65.0	46.2	75.6	93.0	82.3	78.7	42.6	70.0	59.6	43.6	51.5	36.8	24.1	6.3	233	47.7	28.2	241
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	81.0	78.6	72.8	64.9	77.6	93.6	86.7	82.3	43.5	78.2	71.3	63.9	63.3	54.7	37.1	4.5	325	49.9	23.1	337
Urban	93.1	91.6	87.8	81.2	90.8	94.8	92.4	87.2	54.9	91.0	87.8	81.6	78.5	75.5	48.3	4.3	55	80.9	36.1	56
Rural	78.6	76.0	69.7	61.6	74.9	93.4	85.5	81.3	41.2	75.7	67.9	60.3	60.3	50.6	34.8	4.6	270	43.7	20.5	281
Balochistan	46.6	43.2	40.1	37.3	51.1	74.8	65.0	57.1	32.3	42.4	39.0	36.9	33.3	28.8	18.6	23.8	78	34.2	22.4	106
Urban	70.5	66.2	61.2	56.7	57.1	77.5	71.8	66.4	52.9	64.4	59.3	55.7	49.1	42.2	23.2	21.7	29	44.8	21.3	35
Rural	32.1	29.3	27.4	25.6	47.5	73.2	60.9	51.5	19.9	29.2	26.8	25.6	23.8	20.8	15.9	25.1	49	29.0	22.9	71
ICT Islamabad	95.4	94.4	91.2	84.0	88.2	94.7	90.4	83.1	76.0	94.4	90.5	83.3	82.8	67.8	51.6	1.7	16	76.7	49.1	14
FATA	54.9	55.3	46.7	42.6	60.4	91.5	86.5	82.5	36.0	53.9	45.3	42.0	34.5	30.4	23.4	7.0	47	20.8	13.5	53
Total[6]	87.9	86.3	82.8	75.4	83.2	94.9	89.8	85.9	63.8	85.2	81.2	74.7	73.2	65.6	51.3	3.7	1,975	66.6	39.5	1,919
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	97.7	91.6	89.8	84.3	92.7	98.4	95.5	91.7	68.8	91.6	89.8	84.3	82.6	75.2	60.9	1.0	295	75.2	36.6	271
Urban	100.0	99.7	98.2	95.3	96.4	100.0	98.4	92.8	73.4	99.7	98.2	95.3	88.9	86.0	64.5	0.0	36	75.9	35.9	38
Rural	97.4	90.5	88.7	82.7	92.2	98.2	95.1	91.5	68.2	90.5	88.7	82.7	81.7	73.7	60.4	1.2	259	75.1	36.7	234
Gilgit Baltistan	80.4	72.6	70.9	61.1	73.6	88.9	87.5	73.2	40.6	72.7	71.0	59.0	66.1	57.0	27.8	4.7	193	61.7	28.6	208

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
HepB = Hepatitis B
Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b
IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine
[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[2] BCG, three doses of DPT-HEPB-HIB, three doses of oral polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of measles vaccine
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HEPB-HIB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and one dose of measles vaccine
[4] BCG, three doses of DPT-HEPB-HIB, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of inactivated polio vaccine, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of measles vaccine
[5] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record
[6] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	86.8	64.2	1,009	80.6	48.7	945
Female	84.1	62.5	966	82.4	47.2	974
Birth order						
1	88.2	67.8	491	88.6	55.0	474
2-3	86.9	64.6	783	84.4	50.0	721
4-5	86.2	61.8	437	78.0	44.0	473
6+	74.5	54.4	263	66.5	36.1	251
Residence						
Urban	91.4	65.7	678	91.2	48.7	592
Rural	82.3	62.2	1,297	77.2	47.6	1,327
Mother's education						
No education	73.2	53.2	897	68.8	36.7	953
Primary	92.6	73.1	306	91.1	56.0	347
Middle	97.2	76.4	233	93.9	64.8	171
Secondary	95.1	76.0	257	96.5	62.5	219
Higher	98.4	62.8	281	96.6	56.3	228
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.7	44.5	387	59.7	27.3	444
Second	81.5	62.5	373	77.6	46.3	385
Middle	87.4	67.5	466	85.1	54.0	384
Fourth	94.7	74.1	345	94.7	63.5	389
Highest	96.8	68.5	404	96.3	52.3	317
Region						
Punjab	95.5	73.8	1,077	93.7	60.7	961
Urban	96.5	70.0	386	96.9	51.7	284
Rural	94.9	75.9	691	92.4	64.5	677
Sindh	76.9	49.1	432	74.8	34.5	448
Urban	86.4	62.8	199	89.2	46.0	207
Rural	68.8	37.5	233	62.6	24.5	241
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	78.9	60.9	325	71.1	39.7	337
Urban	91.9	65.5	55	93.3	59.2	56
Rural	76.3	59.9	270	66.6	35.8	281
Balochistan	40.1	21.4	78	48.6	22.7	106
Urban	58.1	29.2	29	57.4	24.2	35
Rural	29.1	16.8	49	44.4	22.0	71
ICT Islamabad	94.2	62.2	16	93.9	58.1	14
FATA	52.5	43.9	47	45.9	30.7	53
Total[2]	85.4	63.4	1,975	81.5	47.9	1,919
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	98.7	75.9	295	95.1	53.7	271
Urban	100.0	82.7	36	98.2	53.3	38
Rural	98.5	74.9	259	94.6	53.8	234
Gilgit Baltistan	78.2	55.5	193	71.3	24.8	208

[1] Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	13.6	1,147	82.1	53.4	34.2	156
6-11	17.4	817	89.1	54.3	43.9	142
12-23	16.6	1,975	87.5	56.9	46.9	328
24-35	12.5	1,919	77.9	41.7	48.3	241
36-47	14.5	1,960	83.9	48.3	49.4	283
48-59	10.3	1,982	85.4	50.6	50.1	203
Sex						
Male	14.1	4,874	84.4	50.8	45.3	685
Female	13.6	4,926	84.1	50.7	47.4	668
Mother's smoking status						
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	17.9	452	70.4	22.6	31.1	81
Does not smoke	13.6	9,345	85.1	52.6	47.3	1,272
Cooking fuel						
Electricity or gas	12.6	4,409	89.3	61.0	49.8	555
Coal/lignite	*	11	*	*	*	0
Charcoal	8.1	196	*	*	*	16
Wood/straw[3]	15.3	4,777	79.8	44.2	44.1	731
Animal dung	12.1	404	(90.1)	(34.6)	(45.8)	49
No food cooked in household	*	2	*	*	*	2
Residence						
Urban	12.8	3,173	87.4	57.4	46.1	407
Rural	14.3	6,627	82.8	47.9	46.5	946
Mother's education						
No education	14.1	4,750	80.7	42.7	45.1	672
Primary	16.7	1,614	85.2	55.7	41.0	269
Middle	14.6	930	86.9	54.5	40.2	136
Secondary	12.9	1,224	88.9	64.8	58.1	158
Higher	9.3	1,282	92.2	62.0	57.0	119
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	15.2	2,183	73.9	36.0	40.8	331
Second	16.7	1,933	83.8	45.6	41.9	323
Middle	13.8	2,043	88.3	56.6	52.4	283
Fourth	11.3	1,898	89.1	57.5	47.0	215
Highest	11.6	1,742	90.7	67.9	53.4	202
Region						
Punjab	13.0	5,104	86.1	60.9	46.4	662
Urban	12.3	1,657	89.0	65.0	44.1	204
Rural	13.3	3,447	84.8	59.1	47.4	458
Sindh	14.7	2,275	85.4	36.3	48.4	334
Urban	10.9	1,027	89.6	48.4	48.5	112
Rural	17.8	1,247	83.3	30.1	48.4	222
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.3	1,592	84.3	54.2	49.5	260
Urban	20.9	283	86.4	58.0	53.9	59
Rural	15.3	1,310	83.7	53.0	48.1	201

(Continued…)

Table 10.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5: Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children under age 5: Number of children	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children
Balochistan	11.4	512	62.2	26.8	23.4	58
Urban	15.7	157	70.4	38.6	32.3	25
Rural	9.4	354	56.1	18.0	16.9	33
ICT Islamabad	9.4	74	83.6	40.2	48.7	7
FATA	13.2	243	70.6	11.1	40.4	32
Total[4]	13.8	9,800	84.2	50.8	46.4	1,353
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	17.0	1,314	80.8	49.1	48.9	224
Urban	14.9	194	88.7	52.9	55.3	29
Rural	17.4	1,119	79.7	48.5	48.0	195
Gilgit Baltistan	12.0	995	76.3	35.6	50.6	119

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing, which was chest-related, and/or difficult breathing, which was chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from public sector (government hospital, rural health centre, maternal and child health centre, basic health unit, lady health worker), private medical sector (private hospital, clinic, chemist, medical store, private doctor, homeopath, dispenser, compounder, other private), shops, and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues
[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes three cases with missing information on mother's smoking status and one case with missing information on type of cooking fuel.

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of acute respiratory infection

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Public sector	16.7	19.8
Government hospital	14.7	17.4
Rural health centre/MCH	0.3	0.4
Basic health unit	1.7	2.0
Lady health worker	0.0	0.0
Private sector	70.3	83.1
Private hospital/clinic	44.1	52.2
Pharmacy/medical store	5.5	6.5
Private doctor	15.1	17.9
Dispenser/compounder	7.3	8.6
Other private medical sector	0.5	0.5
Other source	1.4	1.6
Shop	0.8	0.9
Hakim	0.7	0.8
Other	0.1	0.1
Number of children	1,353	1,145

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing, which was chest-related, and/or difficult breathing, which was chest-related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	33.5	1,147	75.3	52.9	28.2	384
6-11	47.5	817	86.7	58.9	43.6	388
12-23	45.4	1,975	83.9	57.0	41.1	896
24-35	38.0	1,919	80.2	51.4	35.5	729
36-47	34.7	1,960	80.4	54.9	43.3	681
48-59	30.7	1,982	80.5	55.1	40.6	608
Sex						
Male	38.0	4,874	82.9	56.3	39.7	1,851
Female	37.2	4,926	79.8	53.7	38.8	1,835
Residence						
Urban	37.8	3,173	84.8	64.0	39.7	1,200
Rural	37.5	6,627	79.7	50.6	39.0	2,486
Mother's education						
No education	33.2	4,750	79.8	46.3	35.6	1,576
Primary	41.8	1,614	81.9	58.6	36.2	675
Middle	45.1	930	81.3	57.6	37.7	420
Secondary	44.2	1,224	82.6	63.2	46.6	541
Higher	37.0	1,282	84.5	67.0	48.5	474
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	34.3	2,183	76.2	34.8	32.5	749
Second	38.5	1,933	80.2	51.3	35.8	745
Middle	38.1	2,043	83.9	58.8	42.1	779
Fourth	39.5	1,898	82.0	63.2	41.0	749
Highest	38.1	1,742	84.8	68.1	45.4	664
Region						
Punjab	40.7	5,104	85.3	66.3	43.5	2,079
Urban	40.7	1,657	87.7	73.3	43.7	674
Rural	40.8	3,447	84.2	63.0	43.3	1,406
Sindh	33.6	2,275	84.7	40.8	37.2	764
Urban	33.7	1,027	82.8	51.6	33.1	346
Rural	33.5	1,247	86.3	31.8	40.6	418
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	36.5	1,592	71.5	44.9	32.1	581
Urban	39.5	283	82.2	60.8	40.6	112
Rural	35.9	1,310	69.0	41.1	30.1	470
Balochistan	31.0	512	59.4	34.8	27.2	159
Urban	33.8	157	69.3	39.6	31.1	53
Rural	29.7	354	54.4	32.4	25.3	105
ICT Islamabad	38.0	74	73.8	46.7	43.6	28
FATA	30.9	243	62.9	9.2	21.7	75
Total[2]	37.6	9,800	81.4	55.0	39.2	3,686
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	43.7	1,314	78.8	51.7	37.3	574
Urban	46.0	194	84.9	56.6	40.8	89
Rural	43.3	1,119	77.7	50.8	36.6	485
Gilgit Baltistan	36.7	995	70.7	36.7	32.9	365

[1] Includes advice or treatment from public sector (government hospital, rural health centre, maternal and child health centre, basic health unit, lady health worker), private medical sector (private hospital, clinic, chemist, medical store, private doctor, homeopath, dispenser, compounder, other private), shops and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	21.4	1,147	64.6	246
6-11	31.1	817	75.3	254
12-23	28.0	1,975	77.4	553
24-35	20.0	1,919	67.3	384
36-47	13.6	1,960	62.7	267
48-59	8.6	1,982	72.1	170
Sex				
Male	20.4	4,874	71.5	993
Female	17.9	4,926	70.0	880
Source of drinking water[2]				
Improved	19.3	8,823	71.3	1,707
Unimproved	17.1	976	65.3	167
Type of toilet facility[3]				
Improved	19.1	6,565	71.6	1,256
Unimproved sanitation	19.1	3,234	69.2	618
Shared facility[4]	22.4	1,128	74.5	252
Unimproved facility	18.7	811	63.6	152
Open defecation	16.5	1,296	66.9	213
Residence				
Urban	19.1	3,173	75.0	608
Rural	19.1	6,627	68.7	1,266
Mother's education				
No education	17.4	4,750	69.4	828
Primary	21.1	1,614	71.5	341
Middle	23.1	930	76.4	215
Secondary	20.3	1,224	69.2	249
Higher	18.8	1,282	71.2	241
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	16.4	2,183	66.6	358
Second	20.2	1,933	63.4	391
Middle	21.5	2,043	73.3	440
Fourth	19.2	1,898	77.1	364
Highest	18.5	1,742	73.9	322
Region				
Punjab	20.5	5,104	75.2	1,048
Urban	20.1	1,657	79.5	334
Rural	20.7	3,447	73.1	715
Sindh	14.4	2,275	74.0	328
Urban	17.7	1,027	71.1	181
Rural	11.7	1,247	77.6	146
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.3	1,592	59.7	340
Urban	18.6	283	65.0	53
Rural	21.9	1,310	58.7	287
Balochistan	18.6	512	63.1	95
Urban	19.7	157	70.2	31
Rural	18.1	354	59.7	64
ICT Islamabad	19.7	74	67.9	15
FATA	19.9	243	48.2	48
Total[5]	19.1	9,800	70.8	1,874
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	14.2	1,314	71.2	187
Urban	14.1	194	73.4	27
Rural	14.2	1,119	70.9	159
Gilgit Baltistan	16.0	995	64.9	159

[1] Includes advice or treatment from public sector (government hospital, rural health centre, maternal and child health centre, basic health unit, lady health worker), private medical sector (private hospital, clinic, chemist, medical store, private doctor, homeopath, dispenser, compounder, other private), shops, CMW and other. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.
[2] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[3] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.
[4] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
[5] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age in months																
<6	6.6	66.2	20.0	4.7	2.0	0.6	100.0	3.1	30.7	9.0	1.9	1.4	53.5	0.4	100.0	246
6-11	10.8	57.6	25.5	4.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	46.2	22.5	3.2	6.1	19.9	0.0	100.0	254
12-23	9.4	52.6	33.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.1	49.7	35.8	5.8	2.7	2.7	0.2	100.0	553
24-35	10.2	47.0	37.5	3.2	1.4	0.7	100.0	4.5	45.7	42.2	4.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	100.0	384
36-47	8.1	56.4	30.2	3.2	1.4	0.7	100.0	6.6	51.6	38.3	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	267
48-59	3.3	55.4	32.2	6.6	2.4	0.1	100.0	4.5	52.3	39.8	3.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	170
Sex																
Male	9.3	53.8	30.5	5.0	1.2	0.2	100.0	4.4	46.6	32.4	4.4	2.5	9.5	0.3	100.0	993
Female	8.0	55.7	31.0	3.4	1.3	0.5	100.0	3.3	46.2	32.7	3.4	2.1	12.0	0.2	100.0	880
Breastfeeding status																
Breastfeeding	8.6	59.5	26.6	3.8	1.2	0.2	100.0	2.9	43.6	23.0	4.4	3.9	21.9	0.3	100.0	795
Not breastfeeding	8.7	51.2	33.6	4.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	4.6	48.6	39.5	3.6	1.1	2.4	0.2	100.0	1,077
Residence																
Urban	11.1	52.0	30.4	4.9	1.4	0.3	100.0	5.5	43.4	33.8	4.6	1.7	10.7	0.3	100.0	608
Rural	7.5	56.0	30.9	3.9	1.3	0.4	100.0	3.1	47.9	31.9	3.7	2.5	10.7	0.2	100.0	1,266
Mother's education																
No education	6.3	54.9	33.0	3.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	3.2	45.4	34.0	3.4	3.1	10.4	0.5	100.0	828
Primary	11.7	58.5	25.8	3.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	5.2	50.9	28.5	2.3	0.7	12.4	0.0	100.0	341
Middle	8.0	56.7	29.2	5.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	3.0	52.1	31.3	2.8	3.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	215
Secondary	11.3	49.4	32.7	5.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	4.6	42.0	35.0	3.0	2.0	13.1	0.2	100.0	249
Higher	10.5	52.4	29.2	6.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	4.3	43.0	31.7	10.4	1.4	9.3	0.0	100.0	241
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	4.6	51.9	37.2	4.2	1.7	0.4	100.0	2.4	42.6	39.8	3.0	2.6	8.9	0.7	100.0	358
Second	8.4	60.9	27.1	2.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	3.8	53.5	25.1	3.4	2.8	11.2	0.3	100.0	391
Middle	8.5	52.6	30.0	6.0	2.3	0.5	100.0	4.5	46.1	31.0	5.7	1.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	440
Fourth	9.9	55.8	29.6	3.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	3.9	45.3	31.7	1.7	2.9	14.3	0.1	100.0	364
Highest	12.4	51.9	30.2	5.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	4.7	43.8	36.5	5.8	1.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	322
Region																
Punjab	7.1	58.7	29.8	3.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	49.5	31.7	2.7	1.6	12.1	0.0	100.0	1,048
Urban	8.2	57.0	31.0	3.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	2.5	46.6	33.7	3.3	1.2	12.7	0.0	100.0	334
Rural	6.6	59.5	29.3	3.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	50.9	30.7	2.4	1.8	11.8	0.0	100.0	715
Sindh	16.3	40.1	36.6	5.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	9.6	34.4	36.1	4.4	5.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	328
Urban	17.7	41.5	31.8	6.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	11.7	34.8	35.7	6.0	3.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	181
Rural	14.6	38.4	42.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6.9	34.0	36.6	2.5	7.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	146
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5.2	59.8	26.7	5.6	1.6	1.0	100.0	2.7	55.3	27.6	6.7	1.3	6.2	0.3	100.0	340
Urban	5.1	65.9	19.4	7.4	1.4	0.8	100.0	3.1	59.7	22.8	7.4	0.4	5.8	0.8	100.0	53
Rural	5.3	58.7	28.1	5.2	1.6	1.1	100.0	2.6	54.5	28.5	6.6	1.5	6.3	0.1	100.0	287

(Continued…)

Table 10.9—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Balochistan	14.5	40.2	33.0	7.0	2.4	2.9	100.0	6.4	25.9	40.1	5.6	4.1	14.1	3.9	100.0	95
Urban	13.6	36.2	34.2	10.9	1.5	3.6	100.0	7.1	33.1	41.7	4.7	1.0	8.4	4.1	100.0	31
Rural	14.9	42.1	32.4	5.1	2.9	2.6	100.0	6.0	22.4	39.3	6.1	5.6	16.8	3.8	100.0	64
ICT Islamabad	16.8	43.9	30.1	5.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	3.5	40.0	33.4	7.3	1.5	14.0	0.3	100.0	15
FATA	1.0	61.7	34.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	40.3	46.4	4.8	0.4	8.1	0.0	100.0	48
Total[1]	8.7	54.7	30.7	4.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	3.9	46.4	32.5	4.0	2.3	10.7	0.2	100.0	1,874
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	6.8	63.4	22.3	4.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	4.1	48.5	25.7	6.3	2.1	13.2	0.0	100.0	187
Urban	4.7	53.3	36.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	38.2	45.2	6.8	0.8	6.4	0.0	100.0	27
Rural	7.1	65.1	20.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	4.3	50.3	22.4	6.2	2.4	14.4	0.0	100.0	159
Gilgit Baltistan	14.2	29.7	41.0	12.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	2.4	29.4	46.2	11.6	1.9	8.6	0.0	100.0	159

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes two cases with missing information on breastfeeding status.

Table 10.10 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage given fluid from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:														
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months															
<6	17.1	0.6	17.8	6.1	2.6	23.4	24.0	9.7	22.6	13.5	0.3	35.0	0.0	28.1	246
6-11	36.8	4.4	38.5	9.1	4.8	41.1	42.7	26.0	22.1	22.0	1.9	46.5	0.0	13.8	254
12-23	45.8	5.2	48.1	14.2	9.5	48.9	50.8	44.7	38.0	18.7	1.7	41.8	0.0	7.2	553
24-35	38.3	2.7	39.7	14.0	9.4	40.9	42.2	36.6	26.1	28.7	3.0	37.6	0.0	14.8	384
36-47	36.7	2.3	38.0	12.7	8.8	39.6	40.9	38.2	31.1	22.3	0.6	39.2	0.0	18.4	267
48-59	39.9	6.9	44.7	17.2	11.1	41.4	45.9	44.0	29.9	22.3	0.6	33.7	2.0	11.7	170
Sex															
Male	38.2	2.9	39.4	12.7	8.8	41.7	42.9	35.4	31.6	21.7	2.3	40.5	0.4	13.4	993
Female	36.6	4.6	39.3	12.2	7.0	39.8	42.2	34.3	27.5	21.0	0.8	38.6	0.0	15.5	880
Residence															
Urban	39.2	3.7	41.3	13.7	8.5	43.0	45.0	37.4	29.6	23.8	1.3	37.2	0.0	11.8	608
Rural	36.6	3.7	38.4	11.9	7.7	39.8	41.4	33.7	29.7	20.2	1.7	40.7	0.3	15.7	1,266
Mother's education															
No education	37.9	2.7	39.1	10.3	7.8	39.8	41.0	33.2	29.2	24.3	2.6	41.4	0.4	15.7	828
Primary	34.7	1.8	35.5	13.7	6.4	37.6	38.4	34.4	28.8	12.8	0.5	39.2	0.0	14.1	341
Middle	38.3	4.2	40.2	10.7	5.8	40.7	42.6	32.8	33.4	19.7	0.8	42.2	0.0	8.9	215
Secondary	37.8	5.8	41.7	19.6	10.7	45.2	48.0	40.1	24.9	25.5	0.3	32.1	0.0	16.2	249
Higher	38.8	7.4	42.7	12.5	9.8	44.6	48.3	38.0	33.9	20.7	1.6	39.5	0.0	13.5	241
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	40.6	3.6	42.1	12.4	10.2	41.7	43.2	34.0	30.3	23.8	3.7	42.9	0.0	15.3	358
Second	34.5	2.5	35.3	7.9	7.1	36.0	36.7	30.4	27.4	18.5	0.4	40.2	0.7	19.6	391
Middle	36.8	3.9	39.7	13.7	8.2	40.8	43.1	35.2	30.0	23.9	1.0	38.1	0.0	13.0	440
Fourth	35.8	4.3	37.8	13.6	5.7	41.3	43.1	35.3	28.7	20.8	1.4	37.6	0.2	12.3	364
Highest	40.2	4.4	42.7	15.1	9.0	45.2	47.6	40.5	32.3	19.4	1.4	39.5	0.0	11.3	322
Region															
Punjab	34.2	4.2	36.3	13.0	7.3	37.6	39.5	33.4	26.8	13.1	0.4	39.0	0.3	16.5	1,048
Urban	32.3	2.3	33.7	15.9	9.1	35.7	37.1	31.9	26.9	14.9	0.0	36.6	0.0	14.3	334
Rural	35.1	5.1	37.5	11.7	6.4	38.6	40.6	34.0	26.8	12.3	0.5	40.2	0.5	17.5	715
Sindh	52.0	4.1	54.2	15.4	11.8	56.2	58.4	45.1	39.5	31.2	5.4	36.8	0.0	11.1	328
Urban	49.3	6.6	52.8	10.0	6.9	54.6	58.1	47.0	36.2	38.0	3.2	36.3	0.0	8.1	181
Rural	55.3	1.1	56.0	22.1	18.0	58.1	58.8	42.8	43.5	22.7	8.2	37.5	0.0	14.8	146
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31.2	1.8	32.3	9.1	6.5	33.6	34.7	28.7	33.9	37.9	1.8	40.5	0.0	12.6	340
Urban	36.9	0.0	36.9	11.1	7.0	38.7	38.7	30.2	31.2	36.2	2.2	41.0	0.0	11.6	53
Rural	30.2	2.1	31.5	8.7	6.4	32.6	34.0	28.5	34.4	38.2	1.7	40.4	0.0	12.8	287

(Continued…)

Table 10.10—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given: Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Anti-biotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
Balochistan	51.0	2.8	53.0	9.4	7.6	55.7	57.1	44.9	17.8	8.2	0.9	56.6	0.0	9.5	95
Urban	57.4	6.0	61.9	15.6	13.8	61.2	63.5	51.7	20.5	11.1	2.0	46.5	0.0	6.2	31
Rural	47.8	1.2	48.7	6.4	4.6	53.1	53.9	41.6	16.5	6.8	0.4	61.5	0.0	11.1	64
ICT Islamabad	43.6	17.2	53.6	12.1	9.4	52.1	56.5	44.8	19.3	22.6	0.0	28.7	0.0	14.6	15
FATA	23.9	0.3	24.2	10.8	8.2	24.4	24.7	19.9	20.1	42.5	1.4	33.9	0.0	12.9	48
Total[2]	37.4	3.7	39.4	12.5	8.0	40.8	42.6	34.9	29.6	21.4	1.6	39.6	0.2	14.4	1,874
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	56.1	17.8	63.4	9.7	8.9	60.9	64.7	57.2	36.1	27.4	1.8	31.4	0.0	10.0	187
Urban	57.0	15.6	60.2	15.5	14.6	59.9	63.1	57.9	38.5	20.6	2.6	27.4	0.0	14.7	27
Rural	55.9	18.2	63.9	8.7	8.0	61.1	65.0	57.1	35.6	28.5	1.7	32.1	0.0	9.2	159
Gilgit Baltistan	52.1	13.9	54.3	23.2	19.6	56.6	58.7	46.5	21.7	12.0	4.5	19.3	0.0	19.1	159

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
Source	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS[1]
Public sector	13.6	19.2	22.4
Government hospital	11.0	15.5	18.7
Rural health centre/MCH	0.9	1.3	1.5
Basic health unit	1.1	1.5	1.5
Lady health worker	0.9	1.2	1.2
Private sector	59.9	84.2	74.8
Private hospital/clinic	32.0	45.0	46.2
Pharmacy/medical store	6.1	8.6	6.7
Private doctor	13.9	19.5	14.7
Dispenser/compounder	8.1	11.4	8.4
Other private medical sector	0.7	1.0	0.4
Other source	1.0	1.4	1.0
Shop	0.3	0.5	0.4
Hakim	0.7	1.1	0.7
Other	0.4	0.6	0.4
Number of children	1,874	1,333	702

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.12 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Missing			
Age of child in months											
0-1	1.0	25.7	0.0	18.0	51.2	3.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	26.7	367
2-3	0.9	24.7	0.0	14.2	57.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.7	387
4-5	1.5	28.9	0.4	16.5	48.8	3.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	30.9	385
6-8	1.9	27.5	0.4	17.8	47.1	4.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	29.8	458
9-11	3.7	37.3	0.8	13.8	38.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.9	345
12-17	4.1	33.0	0.3	16.0	41.6	4.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	37.4	1,067
18-23	9.7	38.0	0.3	10.6	35.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.0	719
6-23	5.2	34.0	0.4	14.5	40.6	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	39.6	2,589
Type of toilet facility[2]											
Improved	5.2	37.3	0.2	11.0	43.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	42.7	2,537
Unimproved sanitation	1.4	19.7	0.5	23.7	45.1	9.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	21.6	1,190
Shared facility[3]	2.9	35.1	0.0	16.7	37.3	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.0	418
Unimproved facility	1.3	20.4	0.4	33.1	41.7	2.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	22.1	294
Open defecation	0.2	5.7	1.1	24.1	54.1	14.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	7.0	478
Residence											
Urban	7.2	39.8	0.0	5.9	46.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	47.0	1,233
Rural	2.4	27.7	0.4	19.6	43.3	6.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	30.5	2,495
Mother's education											
No education	2.2	25.0	0.6	24.2	39.6	7.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	27.8	1,744
Primary	4.8	42.6	0.0	12.3	37.3	2.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	47.5	576
Middle	6.7	42.2	0.0	8.7	41.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.9	376
Secondary	8.2	35.4	0.0	4.3	51.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	43.7	486
Higher	3.1	31.1	0.0	2.7	62.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.2	546
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.7	9.9	1.0	27.2	47.7	13.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.5	789
Second	1.9	31.1	0.0	24.9	35.8	5.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	33.0	696
Middle	4.9	43.3	0.2	15.7	34.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	48.4	812
Fourth	7.4	42.2	0.0	4.8	44.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	49.6	706
Highest	5.1	32.9	0.2	1.6	59.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	38.2	725
Region											
Punjab	4.1	37.4	0.1	5.3	46.5	6.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	41.7	1,973
Urban	5.2	38.4	0.0	2.0	53.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.7	658
Rural	3.6	36.9	0.2	6.9	43.0	8.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	40.7	1,315
Sindh	6.7	31.1	0.5	22.4	37.1	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	38.3	859
Urban	13.0	48.1	0.0	6.9	31.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	61.1	400
Rural	1.2	16.3	1.0	35.9	41.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.4	459
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.5	22.0	0.3	30.6	44.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	22.7	598
Urban	0.8	26.6	0.0	18.1	53.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.4	101
Rural	0.4	21.0	0.3	33.1	42.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	21.8	497
Balochistan	2.6	19.9	1.0	29.9	42.2	3.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	23.5	179
Urban	2.2	25.7	0.5	20.1	47.5	2.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	28.5	56
Rural	2.8	17.2	1.2	34.3	39.8	4.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	21.2	122
ICT Islamabad	1.1	21.5	0.3	2.6	73.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	22.8	30
FATA	0.3	3.4	0.4	30.3	60.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	89
Total[4]	4.0	31.7	0.3	15.0	44.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	36.0	3,728
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	3.1	31.5	3.3	5.7	47.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	37.9	516
Urban	7.9	16.5	0.0	8.2	63.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.5	75
Rural	2.2	34.0	3.9	5.3	45.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.1	441
Gilgit Baltistan	10.5	24.4	7.8	7.5	34.1	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.6	365

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households
[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN 11

Key Findings

- ***Nutritional status of children:*** 38% of children in Pakistan are stunted (short for their age), 7% are wasted (thin for their height), and 3% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- ***Breastfeeding:*** Only 20% of children born in the last 2 years were breastfed within 1 hour of birth. Forty-eight percent of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 1.6 months.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** 21% of children age 6-23 months receive meals with the minimum recommended diversity (at least four food groups); 63% receive meals at the minimum frequency; but only 13% meet the criteria of a minimum acceptable diet.
- ***Micronutrient intake:*** Overall, 48% of children age 6-23 months consumed food rich in vitamin A, and 38% consumed food rich in iron.
- ***Deworming:*** Only 21% of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication in the preceding 6 months.
- ***Nutritional status of women:*** 5% of women age 15-49 are short (less than 145 cm), and 9% are underweight (BMI less than 18.5). More than half of the women (52%) are overweight or obese (BMI greater than or equal to 25.0).
- ***Iron supplements:*** Overall, 29% of women took iron tablets for at least 90 days during their most recent pregnancy.

This chapter focuses on the nutritional status of children and adults. It describes the nutritional status of children under age 5, and infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods. Also covered are the diversity of foods fed and the frequency of feeding as well as micronutrient status, supplementation, and fortification. Relevant aspects of the nutritional status of women 15-49 are also addressed.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

The anthropometric data on height and weight measurement collected in the 2017-18 PDHS permit the assessment and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Pakistan. This assessment and evaluation allow identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2017-18 PDHS measured the height and weight of eligible children under age 5 in a subsample of one-third of households. Weight measurements were taken using lightweight SECA infant scales with a digital display (model no. SECA 878U), which were designed and supplied by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Height was measured with a standard measuring board (Shorr Board®). Recumbent length (lying down) was measured for children younger than age 24 months; standing height was measured for older children.

Children's height/length, weight, and age data were used to calculate three indices: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Each of these indices provides information about growth and body composition that is useful in assessing nutritional status. As indicated in the shaded boxes that follow, *stunting*, or low height-for-age, is a sign of chronic undernutrition that reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period. The most direct causes are (1) not eating enough or eating foods that lack growth-promoting nutrients and (2) recurrent infections or chronic diseases that cause poor nutrient intake, absorption, or utilisation. *Wasting*, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents a failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness causing weight loss. *Overweight and obesity*, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little). Overweight and obesity are now problems for children in many countries. *Weight-for-age* is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It includes both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) undernutrition and is an indicator of overall undernutrition.

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished. Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z-scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics representing the nutritional status of children in a population. These mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cut-off point. A mean Z-score of less than 0 (that is, a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests the downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z-scores are from 0, the higher would be the prevalence of undernutrition.

11.1.2 Data Collection

A total of 3,994 children (unweighted) under age 5 were eligible for height and weight measurements from the subsample of households (excluding Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan). The analysis for anthropometric indices (height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age) included valid dates of birth and measures of both height and weight. Valid height data were available for 87% of children, and valid weight data were available for 91% of children. Table C.7.1 provides additional information on data completeness and quality for the assessment of height, weight, and age among children.

Similarly, for Azad Jammu and Kashmir, a total of 486 children (unweighted) under age 5 were eligible for measurement, while analysis included 91% of the measured children with valid data on height and 92% of the children with valid data on weight. In Gilgit Baltistan, a total of 314 children (unweighted) under age 5 were eligible, while analysis included 88% of the measured children with valid data on height and 89% with valid data on weight. Tables C.7.2 and C.7.3 provide additional information on data completeness and quality for the assessment of height, weight, and age among children in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, respectively. Thus, the anthropometry data should be interpreted with caution.

11.1.3 Malnutrition Prevalence in Children

Overall, 38% of children under age 5 are stunted, with 17% severely stunted; 7% are wasted, with 2% severely wasted; and 23% are underweight, with 8% severely underweight. Two percent of children are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting and of wasting among children under age 5 has decreased, from 45% to 38%, and from 11% to 7%, respectively, in the last 5 years (2012-13 to 2017-18). This indicates stunting in children declined by 7 percentage points and wasting by 4 percentage points. A similar downward trend over the last 5 years, from 30% to 23%, is observed for underweight children. The proportion of overweight children has stagnated at 3% during the same period. There has been a modest improvement over time in nutritional status of children.

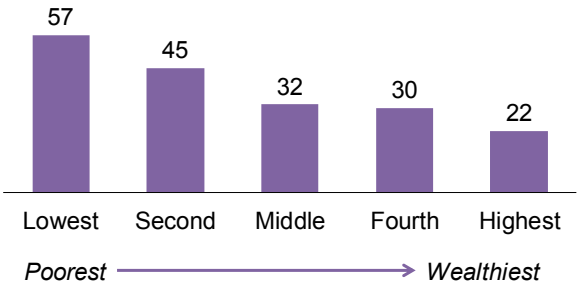
Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of stunting increases with age of the children, peaking at age 24-35 months (48%), while wasting is more prevalent (15%) among children younger than age 1.
- More than half of the children who are small at birth (57%), are stunted, and 41% are underweight. Wasting is also common among children born small (20%). Thirty-five percent of the children reported to be average or larger at birth are also stunted, and 21% are underweight.

- The prevalence of underweight is highest among children whose mothers are underweight (35%) compared with normal (28%) and overweight or obese (15%).
- The prevalence of stunting and wasting among children is lowest (29% and 5%, respectively) among overweight or obese mothers.
- Children born to mothers with no education are undernourished compared with children whose mothers have a higher level of education (stunting: 48% versus 16%, wasting: 9% versus 5%, and underweight: 32% versus 8%). The prevalence of overweight in children (6%) is highest among those born to mothers with a higher level of education.
- Stunting is high among children from the lowest wealth quintile (57%) compared with the highest wealth quintile (22%) (**Figure 11.1**).
- FATA region has the highest proportion of stunted children (52%) whereas ICT Islamabad has the lowest (24%) (**Figure 11.2**).

Figure 11.1 **Stunting in children by household wealth**

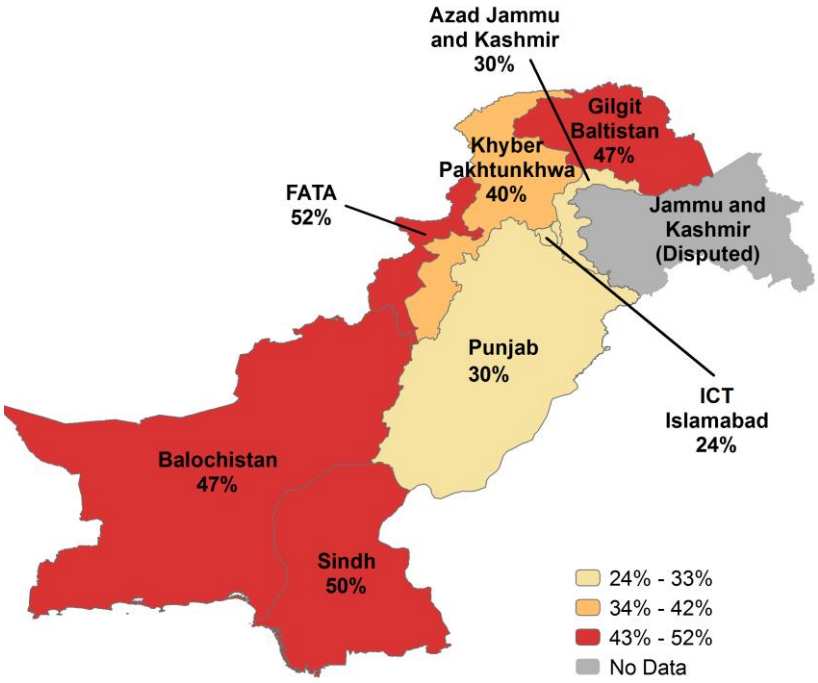
Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 11.2 **Stunting in children by region**

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



11.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices

Appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of life, exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding up to 2 years of age or beyond, introduction of a range of solid and semisolid foods at age 6 months, and gradual increases in the amount of food given and frequency of feeding as the child gets older. It is also important for young children to receive a diverse diet—eating foods from different food groups to take care of the growing micronutrient needs (WHO 2008).

11.2.1 Initiation of Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding within the first hour of life is important for both mother and child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from disease. Early breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, facilitating the production of regular breast milk. It is recommended that children be put to the breast immediately or within 1 hour after birth and feeding anything other than breast milk during the first hour of life is discouraged (WHO 1993).

Early breastfeeding
Initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
Sample: Last born children who were born in the 2 years before the survey

Table 11.2 shows that almost all last-born children under age 2 (94%) are breastfed, while only 20% of children are breastfed within 1 hour of birth. More than half of the children (56%) are breastfed within a day of birth.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Early breastfeeding is less likely among children assisted by health personnel at delivery (18%) than among those assisted by traditional birth attendants (24%) or others (23%).
- Children born to mothers with no education are more likely to be breastfed within 1 hour of birth than those born to mothers with higher education (22% versus 15%).
- Among the last-born children under age 2 who were ever breastfed, 76% were given a pre-lacteal feed within 3 days of birth.
- Balochistan has the highest number of children (60%) who start early breastfeeding within an hour of birth.
- Prelacteal feeding is high in FATA (90%) and Punjab (89%).

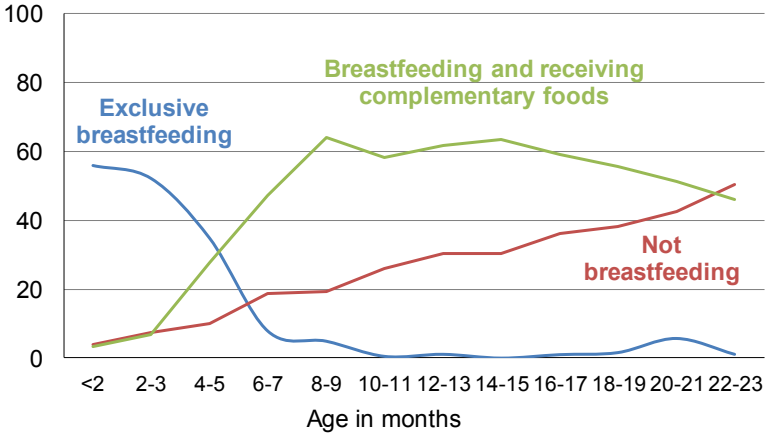
11.2.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breast milk contains all of the nutrients needed by children in the first 6 months of life and is the best source of nutrition. It is recommended that children be exclusively breastfed in the first 6 months of their life; that is, that they be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding until age 6 months prevents infections, such as diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses, and provides the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Early initiation of complementary feeding also reduces breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling.

Tables 11.3 and **11.4** and **Figure 11.3** show breastfeeding practices by child's age. Nearly half (48%) of the children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed, whereas 54% of those under 3 months are exclusively breastfed. As expected, exclusive breastfeeding declines with age, but the decline is quite rapid. Only 35% of children age 4-5 months are exclusively breastfed compared with 56% of children age 0-1 months and 52% of children age 2-3 months. Contrary to the recommendation that children under 6 months should be exclusively breastfed, 23% of children receive breast milk with other milk, and 13% of children receive complementary foods in addition to breast milk.

Figure 11.3 **Breastfeeding practices by age**

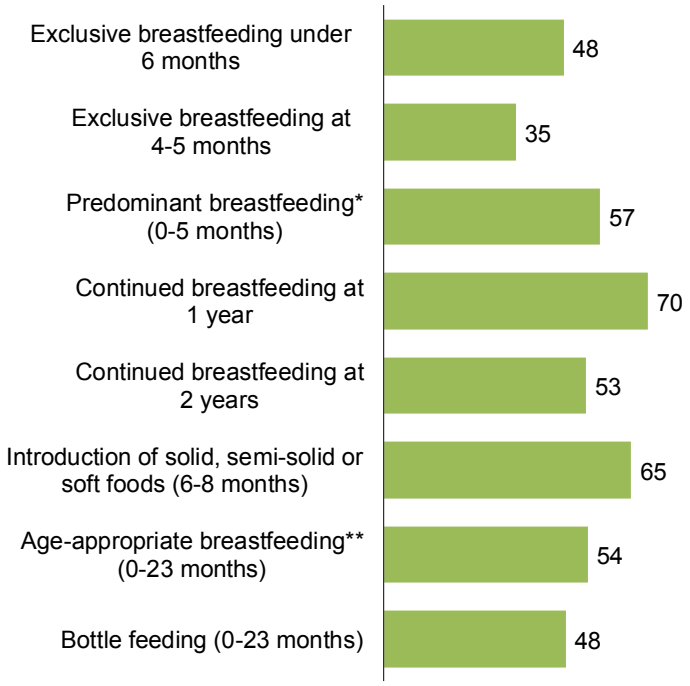
Percentage of children under age 2



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 11.4 shows breastfeeding and infant feeding practices. As noted previously, 20% of children start breastfeeding within the first hour of birth and 48% of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Fifty-seven percent of children under age 6 months are predominantly breastfed. Seventy percent of children are still breastfeeding at age 1, and 53% are breastfeeding at age 2. Overall, 65% of children were introduced to complementary foods at 6-8 months. Fifty-four percent of children under age 2 are breastfed appropriately for their age. Overall, 48% of children 0-23 months are bottle fed.

Figure 11.4 **IYCF Indicators on Breastfeeding Status**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice
**Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods

Trends: Exclusive breastfeeding among children under age 6 months increased from 38% in 2012-13 to 48% in 2017-18, whereas for children age 4-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding increased from 24% to 35% over 5 years. Similarly, exclusive breastfeeding increased from 36% to 52% during the same period for children 2-3 months. Note that with the devolution of the Ministry of Health in 2009, the provinces of Pakistan have enacted the Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding

and Child Nutrition Act since 2012[1], which discourages formula milk production and sale and places penalties on health workers for prescribing bottled or packaged milk (Government of Pakistan 2015).

11.2.3 Reasons for Not Breastfeeding or Stopping Breastfeeding

Table 11.4 shows that 61% of last-born living children are never breastfed because of health concerns of their mothers, while for 20% it is because the child could not suckle. Among last-born living children who are breastfed, discontinued breastfeeding is mostly due to a mother's health concern (42%) or next pregnancy (22%). Sixteen percent of last-born living children in urban areas and 26% in rural areas stopped breastfeeding because their mothers became pregnant.

11.2.4 Median Duration of Breastfeeding

The median duration of any breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey is 19.4 months. Overall, median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 1.6 months, and median duration of predominant breastfeeding (either exclusively breastfed or breastfed with plain water and/or nonmilk liquids) is 3.5 months (**Table 11.5**).

Trends: The median duration of any breastfeeding has increased slightly from 18.9 months in 2006-07 to 19.4 months in 2017-18. Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has increased from 0.9 months to 1.6 months during the same period. Similarly, the median duration of predominant breastfeeding increased from 2.7 months to 3.5 months after 2006-07.

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, children from rural areas are breastfed for a longer duration than those from urban areas (20.5 months versus 17.4 months).
- The median duration for any breastfeeding decreases with an increase in maternal education. For instance, children of mothers with no education have a median duration of breastfeeding as 21 months, compared with only 12.5 months among children whose mothers have higher education.
- The median duration for any breastfeeding decreases with household wealth, from 22.3 months in the lowest quintile to 12.3 months in the highest quintile.
- Among the regions, the median duration of any breastfeeding is highest in Sindh (22.5 months) and lowest in the Punjab (15.2 months).

11.2.5 Complementary Feeding

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of the infant; at this time appropriate complementary foods should be introduced. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods occurs when children are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Complementary feeding should be *timely* (offering foods in addition to breast milk from 6 months onwards), *adequate* (in amount, frequency, consistency, and variety), and *appropriate* (in texture). Foods should include animal source foods and fruits and vegetables.

Table 11.6 shows the percentage of youngest children, under age 2 and living with their mother, by the types of foods and liquids consumed in the day and/or night preceding the interview, and in relation to the

[1] The Sindh Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2013; Balochistan Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2014; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2015; and Punjab Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Act, 2012. The Punjab Act has been notified as the Protection of Breastfeeding and Child Nutrition Rules 2014.

child's age and breastfeeding status. Only 65% of breastfeeding and 67% of nonbreastfeeding children, age 6-8 months, received solid or semisolid foods. Among children 6-23 months, grains were commonly consumed foods followed by other milk. The least consumed foods include legumes and nuts.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-three percent of breastfed children age 6-23 months consumed grains, 29% consumed eggs, 18% consumed Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, and 13% consumed meat products.
- Eighty percent of nonbreastfeeding children age 6-23 months consumed grains, 36% consumed eggs, 19% consumed Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, and 13% consumed meat products.

11.2.6 Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) to ensure appropriate growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and to increased morbidity and mortality.

Dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding the child food from at least 4 of 7 standard food groups. By consuming food from at least 4 food groups, the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers (WHO 2008). The four food groups should come from a list of seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for a child's energy requirements. For infants and young children the indicator is based on how much energy the child needs and, if the child is breastfed, the amount of energy needs not met by breast milk. Breastfed children are considered to be consuming at minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and three times a day for children 9-23 months. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6–23 months}}$$

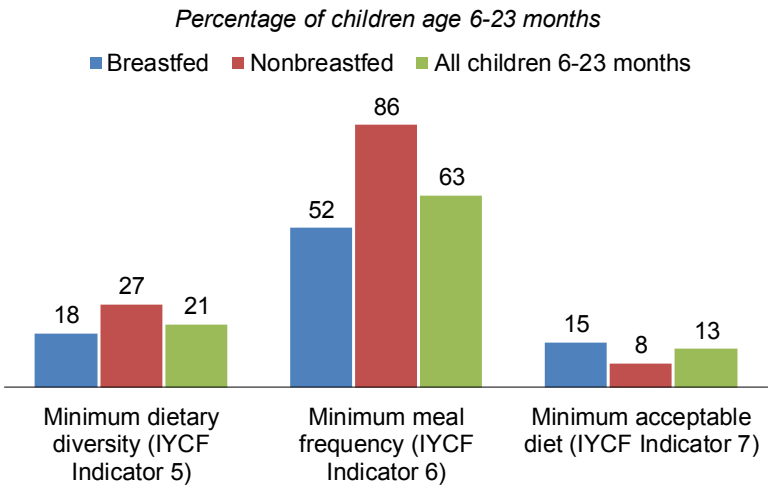
and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months}}$$

Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and appropriate milk feeds together constitute a child's minimum acceptable diet (**Table 11.7**). Twenty-one percent of children age 6-23 months achieved minimum dietary diversity. Sixty-three percent of children age 6-23 months achieved minimum meal frequency. Only 13% of children age 6-23 months receive the minimum acceptable diet. **Figure 11.5**

Figure 11.5 **IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Minimum dietary diversity improved with increasing age, from 9% among children 6-8 months to 28% among children 18-23 months.
- Minimum meal frequency is higher in urban areas (69%) than in rural areas (60%).
- Minimum acceptable diet increased with wealth, from 6% among children in the lowest wealth quintile households to 22% of children in the highest wealth quintile households.
- Minimum acceptable diet was highest in Gilgit Baltistan (28%) and lowest in FATA (7%).

11.3 Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation.

The information collected on food consumption among children 6-23 months is useful in assessing the extent to which children are consuming food groups rich in two key micronutrients—vitamin A and iron—in their daily diet. Iron is an essential micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems, and iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Iron deficiency anaemia leads to impaired motor and cognitive function, slower emotional development, and poor academic performance among children. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and is the leading cause of childhood blindness. VAD also increases the severity of infections such as measles and diarrhoeal disease in children and slows recovery from illness. Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A should be part of the daily diet. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients, especially iron. Therefore, it has been recommended that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be part of the daily diet as well, or eaten as often as possible (WHO 1998).

Table 11.8 presents information on micronutrient intake in the 24 hours preceding the survey among children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother. It also gives information on micronutrient supplementation among children 6-59 months. Overall, 48% of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and 38% consumed foods rich in iron. One percent of children age 6-23 months received Baby Active multiple micronutrient powder in the previous 7 days. Seventy-five percent of children age 6-59 months were given vitamin A supplements in the past 6 months,

and 21% of children age 6-59 months were given deworming medication. Seven percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the past 7 days.

Patterns by background characteristics

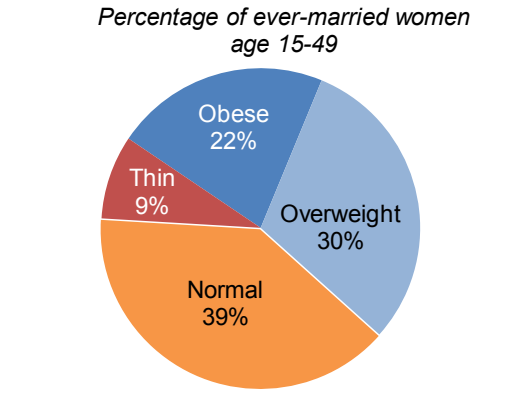
- The percentage of children age 6-59 months given both vitamin A supplements and deworming medication increases with the mother's age.
- Children in urban areas (78%) are more likely to receive vitamin A supplements than those in rural areas (74%).
- Provision of deworming medication is more common in rural areas (22%) than in urban areas (18%).
- The percent of children age 6-59 months given iron supplements varies from a low of 1% in FATA to a high of 12% in Sindh.

11.4 Nutritional Status of Women

The nutritional status of women was assessed with two anthropometric indices: height and body mass index. The 2017-18 PDHS measured height and weight of all eligible women age 15-49, and excluded from analysis, women who were pregnant and who had given birth in the 2 months preceding the survey. A total of 4,690 ever-married women were eligible for weight and height measurement, and the analysis in **Table 11.9** included the valid data, which accounted for 94% of the measurements.

Overall, 5% of ever-married women are shorter than 145 cm. A total of 9% of women are underweight, 39% have normal BMI, 30% are overweight, and 22% are obese (**Figure 11.6**). The mean BMI is 25.7%.

Figure 11.6 **Nutrition status of women**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared (kg/m^2).

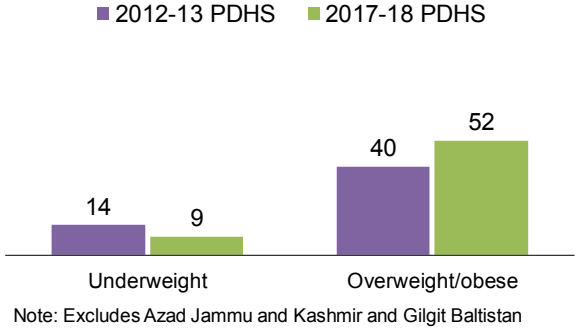
Status	BMI
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey

Trends: Over the past 5 years, the proportion of underweight women has decreased from 14% to 9%. In contrast, the proportion of ever-married women who are overweight or obese has increased from 40% to 52% (**Figure 11.7**).

***Figure 11.7* Trends in women's nutritional status**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women in urban areas are more likely to be overweight and obese, whereas women in rural areas are more likely to be underweight.
- Overweight/obesity increases with wealth and education. For example, 40% of women in the highest wealth quintile are overweight compared with only 16% in the lowest wealth quintile. Similarly, 12% of women with no education are underweight (12%) compared with only 4% of those with secondary or higher education.
- The prevalence of women who are underweight is highest in Sindh (15%), and in rural Sindh more than a quarter of women (26%) are underweight.
- Regions with a high prevalence of overweight and obese women include ICT Islamabad (68%), FATA (58%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (57%), and Punjab (56%).

11.5 Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming During Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women are at higher risk of anaemia due to an increase in blood volume. Severe anaemia can put both the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour, preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality. To prevent anaemia, pregnant women are advised to take iron folate supplements, eat iron-rich foods, and prevent intestinal worms.

According to the 2017-18 PDHS, 41% of women with a child born in the last 5 years did not take any iron tablets during their most recent pregnancy. Only 29% percent of women took iron tablets for 90 days or more during their most recent pregnancy, while only 2% of women took deworming medication (**Table 11.10**).

Trends: The percentage of women taking iron supplementation for 90 days or more has improved from 22% in the 2012-13 PDHS to 29% in the 2017-18 PDHS. Deworming during pregnancy has not changed during the last 5 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Intake of iron and deworming medication increases from younger to older women. For example, among women age 15-19, 22% took iron for 90 days or more, and 1% took deworming medication during pregnancy. For women age 40-49, the values are 25% and 4%, respectively.
- More women residing in urban areas took iron tablets for 90 days or more during pregnancy (39%) than women living in rural areas (25%).
- Taking iron tablets for 90 days or more increases with education level. For instance, 56% of women with higher education took iron tablets for 90 days or more, compared with 19% of women with no education.

- Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to take iron tablets for 90 days or more than those in the lowest quintile (52% versus 18%).

- ICT Islamabad has the highest proportion of women taking iron supplements for 90 days or more (52%), followed by Sindh (33%). Conversely, Balochistan has the lowest percentage of women taking iron for 90 days or more (14%).

List of Tables

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children**
- **Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 11.4 Reasons for not breastfeeding or stopping breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.9 Nutritional status of women**
- **Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months														
<6	8.7	21.6	-0.8	406	7.5	15.0	3.6	-0.6	402	12.3	23.2	1.4	-1.1	419
6-8	7.1	17.5	-0.6	166	3.6	12.3	4.2	-0.3	166	6.9	14.3	0.9	-0.7	166
9-11	12.0	23.0	-0.9	125	5.8	12.5	3.9	-0.3	128	6.5	19.1	0.1	-0.8	132
12-17	7.7	29.4	-1.2	452	2.2	8.5	1.7	-0.4	458	5.1	15.9	1.4	-0.9	472
18-23	18.7	39.0	-1.7	281	1.9	5.0	3.0	-0.1	284	6.6	19.8	1.8	-1.0	288
24-35	23.5	48.1	-1.9	697	1.8	6.2	3.6	-0.2	702	9.2	26.7	1.6	-1.2	723
36-47	23.2	46.5	-2.0	705	1.5	4.3	1.3	-0.2	717	8.6	25.3	0.1	-1.3	728
48-59	19.5	39.7	-1.7	689	0.7	4.0	1.4	-0.3	691	8.5	25.9	0.5	-1.3	693
Sex														
Male	18.6	38.2	-1.6	1,802	2.7	7.6	2.3	-0.3	1,813	8.7	24.0	0.7	-1.2	1,840
Female	16.1	37.1	-1.5	1,720	2.1	6.6	2.6	-0.3	1,734	8.0	22.1	1.2	-1.1	1,783
Birth interval in months[3]														
First birth[4]	17.2	33.5	-1.4	755	2.2	6.4	3.3	-0.3	751	7.8	20.2	1.3	-1.1	777
<24	19.6	40.4	-1.7	1,097	2.1	5.8	2.3	-0.3	1,106	9.1	24.7	1.4	-1.2	1,137
24-47	15.6	38.2	-1.6	1,212	2.7	8.6	2.0	-0.4	1,213	7.7	23.0	0.6	-1.2	1,237
48+	15.0	34.1	-1.4	375	1.7	6.4	3.1	-0.2	375	8.0	21.5	0.3	-1.0	386
Size at birth[3]														
Very small	29.6	56.5	-2.2	112	3.0	19.6	1.4	-0.7	109	22.7	40.6	1.0	-1.8	115
Small	21.1	44.7	-1.7	489	1.6	6.9	1.8	-0.5	496	9.3	26.9	0.2	-1.4	503
Average or larger	16.0	35.4	-1.5	2,831	2.4	6.5	2.7	-0.3	2,833	7.4	21.3	1.1	-1.1	2,911
Mother's interview status														
Interviewed	17.2	37.4	-1.6	3,440	2.3	7.0	2.5	-0.3	3,445	8.2	22.8	1.0	-1.1	3,536
Not interviewed but in household	(27.4)	(57.1)	(-2.3)	29	(1.7)	(3.4)	(0.9)	(-0.1)	45	(17.4)	(34.3)	(0.0)	(-1.5)	31
Not interviewed and not in the household[5]	(24.1)	(38.9)	(-1.8)	54	(10.0)	(16.5)	(0.1)	(-0.6)	57	(14.1)	(36.3)	(0.0)	(-1.3)	55
Mother's nutritional status[6]														
Thin (BMI<18.5)	22.9	42.8	-1.8	314	1.5	8.6	1.5	-0.7	317	14.5	34.6	0.4	-1.6	327
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	20.8	43.0	-1.7	1,216	3.2	9.3	2.2	-0.4	1,232	10.5	27.5	0.5	-1.4	1,247
Overweight/obese (BMI ≥ 25)	11.7	29.2	-1.2	1,188	1.5	4.5	3.3	-0.1	1,183	3.6	15.0	1.6	-0.8	1,225
Residence														
Urban	12.0	30.7	-1.3	1,135	2.4	6.7	3.0	-0.3	1,134	5.9	18.8	1.3	-1.0	1,170
Rural	19.9	40.9	-1.7	2,386	2.4	7.3	2.2	-0.3	2,413	9.6	25.1	0.8	-1.2	2,452

(Continued…)

Table 11.1—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age				
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD[2]	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Mother's education[7]														
No education	25.2	47.8	-1.9	1,688	2.6	8.6	1.9	-0.4	1,715	12.8	31.9	0.2	-1.5	1,750
Primary	13.3	38.7	-1.6	519	2.8	5.4	1.5	-0.4	519	5.7	19.3	0.7	-1.1	533
Middle	9.4	27.0	-1.3	306	1.7	4.3	2.2	-0.4	303	4.7	15.2	1.5	-1.0	307
Secondary	8.9	29.0	-1.2	473	1.3	6.3	2.1	-0.3	472	3.4	14.0	1.3	-0.9	480
Higher	6.8	15.8	-0.7	482	2.2	5.0	6.2	0.1	481	2.2	8.2	3.2	-0.4	498
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	35.1	56.5	-2.3	742	2.9	9.4	1.8	-0.4	777	20.1	41.9	0.1	-1.8	782
Second	19.4	44.9	-1.8	736	4.0	9.1	1.9	-0.4	735	9.0	27.3	0.3	-1.4	743
Middle	11.2	31.6	-1.4	713	1.5	5.3	1.2	-0.2	707	3.8	15.0	1.1	-1.0	725
Fourth	11.6	30.4	-1.4	696	2.0	7.2	2.4	-0.3	698	4.4	17.4	0.8	-1.0	713
Highest	7.5	22.0	-0.9	634	1.6	3.7	5.3	-0.0	630	3.1	10.8	2.7	-0.6	660
Region														
Punjab	10.4	29.8	-1.3	1,862	0.8	4.0	2.0	-0.2	1,871	4.1	14.0	1.4	-0.9	1,890
Urban	8.4	25.7	-1.2	600	1.1	4.2	2.2	-0.2	602	3.5	13.4	2.0	-0.8	613
Rural	11.3	31.8	-1.4	1,262	0.6	3.9	1.9	-0.2	1,269	4.4	14.3	1.1	-0.9	1,277
Sindh	29.0	49.9	-2.0	844	4.4	11.7	2.2	-0.6	860	18.0	40.2	0.1	-1.7	889
Urban	15.4	35.5	-1.5	379	4.3	10.0	3.2	-0.6	376	9.1	26.4	0.2	-1.4	396
Rural	40.1	61.6	-2.4	465	4.6	13.0	1.4	-0.7	483	25.2	51.2	0.0	-2.1	493
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18.9	40.4	-1.5	536	3.1	7.5	3.0	-0.2	537	4.6	21.8	1.0	-1.0	552
Urban	13.8	33.7	-1.3	89	1.3	6.5	6.6	0.0	89	3.3	13.4	1.8	-0.7	91
Rural	20.0	41.7	-1.6	447	3.5	7.7	2.3	-0.2	447	4.9	23.4	0.8	-1.1	461
Balochistan	27.0	47.4	-1.6	174	8.6	18.3	5.3	-0.6	173	18.0	39.0	0.8	-1.6	183
Urban	25.7	48.0	-1.8	52	6.4	13.7	4.3	-0.4	52	15.1	35.9	1.0	-1.5	55
Rural	27.6	47.2	-1.5	121	9.6	20.2	5.7	-0.7	120	19.3	40.4	0.7	-1.7	128
ICT Islamabad	6.8	24.4	-1.0	20	0.9	2.8	2.3	-0.0	20	2.3	8.5	1.3	-0.6	22
FATA	27.6	52.3	-2.1	85	2.5	5.3	5.8	0.2	87	8.4	22.9	0.0	-1.2	87
Total[8]	17.4	37.6	-1.6	3,522	2.4	7.1	2.5	-0.3	3,547	8.4	23.1	0.9	-1.2	3,622
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	11.9	30.0	-1.3	466	0.9	6.4	0.5	-0.3	464	4.3	17.6	0.0	-1.0	469
Urban	6.6	24.9	-1.0	71	0.6	4.3	2.1	-0.0	72	2.5	9.1	0.3	-0.7	72
Rural	12.9	30.9	-1.4	395	1.0	6.8	0.2	-0.4	392	4.6	19.2	0.0	-1.1	396
Gilgit Baltistan	27.1	47.2	-1.8	319	0.2	1.1	3.3	0.4	321	7.4	18.2	1.1	-0.7	322

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

[4] First-born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.12.1.

[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

[8] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes eight cases with missing information on size at birth.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	93.7	19.8	55.5	1,984	76.1	1,859
Female	94.9	19.3	55.4	1,952	75.7	1,852
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	93.4	17.9	53.2	2,790	76.1	2,606
Traditional birth attendant	96.5	23.8	59.2	829	74.3	801
Other	96.3	22.5	65.7	313	78.7	301
No one	*	*	*	3	*	3
Place of delivery						
Health facility	93.3	17.8	53.4	2,810	75.8	2,623
At home	96.7	23.8	60.6	1,120	76.2	1,084
Other	*	*	*	5	*	4
Residence						
Urban	93.9	20.8	59.2	1,296	71.1	1,217
Rural	94.5	19.0	53.6	2,639	78.3	2,494
Mother's education						
No education	95.5	21.7	58.3	1,867	73.6	1,783
Primary	93.0	18.6	57.0	618	79.3	575
Middle	95.2	20.3	52.6	394	76.5	375
Secondary	93.6	17.1	52.5	500	78.8	468
Higher	91.6	15.1	49.1	556	77.1	510
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.3	23.5	60.7	841	69.6	810
Second	94.8	22.8	55.2	751	74.9	712
Middle	95.2	17.2	54.9	851	80.7	811
Fourth	94.8	17.1	54.1	734	75.1	696
Highest	90.0	17.0	51.8	758	79.6	682
Region						
Punjab	92.3	12.0	37.3	2,077	89.2	1,917
Urban	91.9	14.9	42.6	692	86.4	636
Rural	92.5	10.6	34.7	1,385	90.5	1,281
Sindh	96.8	28.3	79.5	909	49.3	880
Urban	96.0	26.6	80.0	418	48.0	402
Rural	97.4	29.8	79.0	491	50.4	478
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	96.1	18.1	68.6	630	78.0	605
Urban	96.5	17.8	69.7	106	77.7	102
Rural	96.0	18.1	68.4	524	78.0	503
Balochistan	96.1	59.6	86.3	197	55.2	190
Urban	97.1	47.1	82.0	62	52.6	60
Rural	95.6	65.3	88.3	136	56.5	130
ICT Islamabad	95.6	39.8	77.6	32	60.8	30
FATA	98.3	19.9	64.4	90	89.6	89
Total[4]	94.3	19.6	55.5	3,935	75.9	3,711
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	93.7	25.6	61.9	545	71.5	511
Urban	93.1	23.0	62.2	76	73.7	71
Rural	93.8	26.0	61.8	470	71.1	441
Gilgit Baltistan	98.3	54.8	92.9	374	13.9	368

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife
[4] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

		Breastfeeding status									
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming nonmilk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percent-age using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	4.0	55.9	6.5	1.3	28.9	3.3	100.0	96.0	367	33.5	367
2-3	7.5	52.1	7.1	1.9	24.5	6.9	100.0	92.5	387	39.6	392
4-5	10.0	34.8	11.3	0.7	15.5	27.7	100.0	90.0	385	37.9	388
6-8	17.7	7.1	10.5	1.4	9.7	53.5	100.0	82.3	458	49.3	462
9-11	25.5	1.8	8.7	0.5	5.5	58.0	100.0	74.5	345	50.6	354
12-17	32.2	0.7	2.3	0.4	3.0	61.4	100.0	67.8	1,067	51.6	1,135
18-23	43.7	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.7	50.9	100.0	56.3	719	56.4	840
0-3	5.8	54.0	6.8	1.6	26.7	5.2	100.0	94.2	754	36.7	759
0-5	7.2	47.5	8.3	1.3	22.9	12.8	100.0	92.8	1,139	37.1	1,147
6-9	18.9	6.6	11.0	1.2	8.1	54.3	100.0	81.1	569	48.6	578
12-15	30.4	0.6	2.2	0.4	4.0	62.5	100.0	69.6	737	52.8	769
12-23	36.8	1.6	2.1	0.3	2.1	57.2	100.0	63.2	1,786	53.6	1,975
20-23	46.6	3.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	48.5	100.0	53.4	473	56.2	557

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, nonmilk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus children who receive breast milk and nonmilk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the nonmilk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.
[1] Nonmilk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.4 Reasons for not breastfeeding or stopping breastfeeding

Among last-born living children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of children who were never breastfed and those whose mothers stopped breastfeeding, by reasons for stopping breastfeeding, according to sex and residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among those never breastfed[1]	Among those whose mothers stopped breastfeeding				
Reasons for stopping breastfeeding		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Total
Child has grown	1.3	22.3	17.2	20.1	18.3	19.2
Health problem	60.7	39.7	42.8	42.3	40.9	41.6
Child could not suckle	20.3	16.4	10.4	13.2	12.4	12.8
Mother had to go for work	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5
Mother's figure concern	0.3	3.3	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.4
Due to next pregnancy	4.9	16.0	25.8	20.8	22.9	21.8
Other reasons	12.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children	122	313	466	395	384	779

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Data by residence and sex not presented for those never breastfed due to few cases.

Table 11.5 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding[2]
Sex			
Male	18.4	a	2.6
Female	19.8	2.4	4.3
Residence			
Urban	17.4	a	3.3
Rural	20.5	2.0	3.6
Mother's education			
No education	21.0	3.3	4.5
Primary	17.1	1.2	2.6
Middle	19.3	a	a
Secondary	16.7	a	a
Higher	12.5	a	a
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	22.3	3.3	4.7
Second	21.1	a	4.1
Middle	18.1	2.6	3.7
Fourth	17.6	a	2.7
Highest	12.3	a	a
Region			
Punjab	15.2	a	a
Urban	15.6	a	a
Rural	15.0	a	a
Sindh	22.5	3.5	5.3
Urban	18.6	3.6	5.7
Rural	23.5	3.5	5.0
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.7	3.9	4.4
Urban	21.3	3.5	3.5
Rural	21.9	4.0	4.6
Balochistan	21.0	3.2	4.6
Urban	21.8	(2.2)	(2.9)
Rural	20.1	3.4	5.0
ICT Islamabad	15.9	a	3.1
FATA	21.3	3.6	4.7
Total[3]	19.4	1.6	3.5
Mean for all children[3]	18.0	4.1	5.4
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	19.2	(1.4)	(1.7)
Urban	19.6	a	3.6
Rural	19.1	*	*
Gilgit Baltistan	21.1	4.1	4.7

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[a] = omitted because less than 50% of the children in this group were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or nonmilk liquids only

[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 11.6 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Liquids			Solid or semisolid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vege-tables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vege-tables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	10.2	20.7	3.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.5	352
2-3	8.7	22.5	3.1	2.6	3.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.8	0.3	7.5	358
4-5	9.1	24.0	4.1	19.0	24.4	1.0	5.1	6.1	0.2	0.8	5.3	1.3	30.8	346
6-8	6.8	33.0	14.7	22.1	50.2	6.6	12.5	18.6	4.1	1.7	19.7	2.2	65.0	377
9-11	4.2	31.6	19.3	22.3	63.7	13.7	17.0	29.7	5.2	7.9	23.6	9.3	77.8	257
12-17	3.8	36.1	24.1	17.5	83.9	21.9	30.7	45.3	9.4	18.4	33.5	8.1	90.6	723
18-23	3.9	36.5	25.5	12.3	80.1	25.7	32.8	44.6	10.1	18.5	32.2	14.5	90.5	404
6-23	4.5	34.9	21.7	18.0	72.9	18.3	25.3	37.1	7.8	13.3	28.8	8.5	83.2	1,762
Total	6.3	30.2	14.9	13.9	49.1	11.6	16.5	24.0	4.9	8.5	19.2	5.5	57.2	2,818
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-5	49.0	47.3	7.0	9.2	12.1	0.0	1.4	7.9	0.0	0.0	9.1	3.2	20.4	82
6-8	17.1	80.3	9.0	40.4	57.0	0.2	11.2	16.9	0.0	3.0	27.1	6.5	66.6	81
9-11	13.3	89.7	17.6	24.8	66.4	8.3	24.6	32.3	5.4	5.9	37.7	11.3	84.4	88
12-17	12.3	79.9	19.6	19.3	80.9	19.9	38.4	40.0	10.6	10.6	34.9	12.5	89.1	344
18-23	8.1	75.6	24.5	14.0	88.5	26.7	38.4	38.9	6.5	19.6	39.1	13.2	96.0	314
6-23	11.3	79.3	20.2	19.9	79.9	19.3	34.3	36.5	7.5	12.8	36.1	12.0	89.0	827
Total	14.7	76.4	19.0	19.0	73.8	17.6	31.3	33.9	6.8	11.6	33.6	11.2	82.8	909

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour period (yesterday and last night).
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk
[2] Does not include plain water. Includes juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other nonmilk liquids.
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes pumpkin, carrots, squash, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables like kale, palak, sarsoon, bathu, chulai, kechanar, chana ka sag, phalian, ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, peaches, apricots, and other fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A

Table 11.7 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	8.8	44.3	8.8	377	91.2	8.4	91.4	3.2	81	98.4	8.7	52.6	7.8	458
9-11	10.0	39.6	8.1	257	92.1	16.8	94.3	4.1	88	98.0	11.8	53.5	7.1	345
12-17	21.7	57.8	17.6	723	84.0	28.6	82.9	8.7	344	94.8	23.9	65.9	14.7	1,067
18-23	23.9	58.0	19.9	404	75.0	33.6	86.0	9.6	314	89.0	28.2	70.2	15.4	719
Sex														
Male	15.7	54.4	13.6	926	83.0	22.7	86.0	9.1	421	94.7	17.9	64.2	12.2	1,347
Female	20.0	50.0	16.3	836	81.2	32.0	86.2	6.9	406	93.9	23.9	61.9	13.2	1,242
Residence														
Urban	23.9	58.0	19.4	545	84.0	29.0	86.9	8.8	322	94.1	25.8	68.7	15.5	867
Rural	15.0	49.8	12.8	1,217	80.9	26.2	85.6	7.6	505	94.4	18.3	60.3	11.3	1,722
Mother's education														
No education	11.2	49.0	9.4	922	72.8	21.3	82.1	6.2	298	93.4	13.7	57.1	8.6	1,221
Primary	12.7	48.9	11.4	237	85.8	15.1	82.8	2.2	141	94.7	13.6	61.6	8.0	378
Middle	22.2	57.8	14.8	182	84.9	37.4	85.0	11.9	102	94.6	27.7	67.6	13.8	284
Secondary	33.4	57.1	29.2	205	90.6	41.7	94.1	14.9	124	96.5	36.5	71.1	23.8	329
Higher	32.8	60.9	28.2	216	87.8	31.5	91.0	8.8	162	94.8	32.2	73.8	19.9	378
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	7.8	41.7	6.2	438	70.9	13.7	80.8	5.7	106	94.3	8.9	49.3	6.1	544
Second	11.5	51.4	9.3	366	79.4	16.6	81.8	2.8	125	94.7	12.8	59.2	7.7	491
Middle	21.5	56.2	18.4	376	78.7	29.0	84.0	6.2	191	92.8	24.0	65.5	14.3	567
Fourth	21.4	59.4	18.5	308	83.7	28.1	88.2	5.8	172	94.1	23.8	69.7	13.9	480
Highest	33.1	57.3	27.1	274	90.4	37.1	90.9	15.1	233	95.6	34.9	72.7	21.6	507
Region														
Punjab	22.8	43.4	18.7	797	90.8	28.0	88.3	9.0	579	96.1	25.0	62.3	14.6	1,376
Urban	31.4	54.2	25.5	267	92.9	29.1	90.7	10.0	218	96.8	30.4	70.6	18.6	485
Rural	18.5	37.9	15.2	529	89.6	27.4	86.8	8.3	361	95.8	22.1	57.8	12.4	891
Sindh	14.2	57.1	10.8	449	61.9	22.1	75.5	3.7	111	92.4	15.8	60.8	9.4	559
Urban	17.9	61.5	14.1	181	59.4	29.9	76.2	5.1	72	88.5	21.3	65.7	11.6	253
Rural	11.7	54.1	8.5	268	(66.5)	(7.8)	(74.4)	(1.2)	39	95.7	11.2	56.7	7.6	307
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.4	61.8	13.4	358	59.2	32.1	87.4	9.2	90	91.8	17.1	66.9	12.6	448
Urban	13.0	67.5	13.0	55	81.8	25.1	91.4	9.3	20	95.1	16.3	73.9	12.0	75
Rural	13.5	60.7	13.5	303	52.7	34.1	86.3	9.1	69	91.2	17.3	65.5	12.7	373

(Continued…)

Table 11.7—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of nonbreastfed children 6-23 months	Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: Breastmilk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Balochistan	12.5	57.9	9.6	91	66.3	20.8	76.2	2.4	26	92.4	14.4	62.0	8.0	117
Urban	14.6	50.3	9.0	33	(69.0)	(20.8)	(72.1)	(3.7)	8	93.9	15.8	54.7	8.0	41
Rural	11.3	62.3	9.9	58	(65.1)	(20.8)	(78.0)	(1.8)	18	91.7	13.6	66.0	8.0	76
ICT Islamabad	32.4	67.2	29.7	14	83.5	46.9	81.6	11.6	8	94.2	37.5	72.2	23.3	22
FATA	7.0	68.1	7.0	54	(55.9)	(7.7)	(93.5)	(5.0)	13	91.2	7.2	73.2	6.6	67
Total[10]	17.8	52.3	14.8	1,762	82.1	27.3	86.1	8.0	827	94.3	20.8	63.1	12.7	2,589
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	20.8	50.7	18.3	272	82.1	40.5	84.5	13.6	132	94.2	27.2	61.7	16.8	403
Urban	29.0	58.1	23.4	37	87.8	50.8	79.6	28.5	17	96.2	35.8	64.8	25.0	54
Rural	19.5	49.5	17.5	234	81.3	39.0	85.2	11.4	114	93.9	25.9	61.2	15.5	349
Gilgit Baltistan	31.2	66.3	30.7	223	(53.5)	(57.7)	(84.5)	(13.1)	51	91.4	36.1	69.7	27.5	274

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt.

[5] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[6] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[10] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-23 months, percentage given Baby Active multiple micronutrient powder in the 7 days preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the 7 days preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-23 months:		Among all children age 6-59 months:			
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given Baby Active multiple micronutrient powder in past 7 days	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days[3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[4]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,5]	Number of children
Age in months									
6-8	24.0	21.4	458	0.7	462	4.2	59.9	4.5	462
9-11	39.4	32.6	345	1.0	354	5.0	71.6	5.2	354
12-17	51.5	41.0	1,067	0.9	1,135	7.2	77.3	10.0	1,135
18-23	60.7	47.2	719	0.2	840	5.7	76.4	12.6	840
24-35	na	na	na	na	na	8.3	76.8	25.4	1,919
36-47	na	na	na	na	na	6.8	75.7	24.9	1,960
48-59	na	na	na	na	na	7.3	75.5	28.5	1,982
Sex									
Male	45.7	36.9	1,347	0.6	1,454	7.1	75.2	21.3	4,345
Female	49.6	39.4	1,242	0.8	1,337	6.9	75.1	20.3	4,307
Breastfeeding status									
Breastfeeding	44.8	35.8	1,762	0.6	1,773	6.3	71.3	11.6	2,054
Not breastfeeding	53.6	43.1	827	0.8	1,019	7.2	76.4	23.7	6,594
Mother's age									
15-19	39.3	30.8	112	2.7	117	4.0	63.1	11.8	180
20-29	47.3	38.2	1,467	0.7	1,605	6.9	74.1	18.6	4,389
30-39	49.5	39.6	916	0.5	970	7.0	76.9	23.2	3,603
40-49	43.2	31.2	93	0.0	99	8.1	76.4	26.4	480
Residence									
Urban	53.1	47.2	867	0.9	948	7.0	77.9	18.3	2,806
Rural	44.8	33.6	1,722	0.6	1,843	6.9	73.9	22.0	5,847
Mother's education									
No education	39.9	28.2	1,221	0.5	1,304	5.6	70.8	18.5	4,222
Primary	45.9	36.9	378	1.2	408	8.0	81.1	22.3	1,414
Middle	55.4	49.3	284	0.1	308	9.6	77.6	23.8	836
Secondary	60.0	51.3	329	1.2	358	7.4	80.8	26.9	1,065
Higher	57.4	51.4	378	0.9	412	8.4	76.8	19.4	1,114
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	38.0	23.3	544	0.3	571	8.1	66.7	16.0	1,937
Second	41.6	32.2	491	1.1	533	4.5	74.9	21.3	1,725
Middle	48.1	37.5	567	0.6	628	5.5	77.1	23.0	1,795
Fourth	51.1	45.9	480	0.8	511	8.9	78.5	24.8	1,673
Highest	59.8	53.0	507	0.7	549	7.9	80.3	19.5	1,523

(Continued…)

Table 11.8—*Continued*

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother: Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Among all children age 6-23 months: Percentage given Baby Active multiple micronutrient powder in past 7 days	Number of children	Among all children age 6-59 months: Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days[3]	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[4]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[3,5]	Number of children
Region									
Punjab	48.9	42.2	1,376	0.3	1,491	6.3	79.0	21.6	4,504
Urban	57.7	53.1	485	0.3	526	5.3	82.3	16.6	1,483
Rural	44.2	36.3	891	0.3	965	6.8	77.4	24.0	3,021
Sindh	48.8	33.0	559	1.7	602	11.6	72.3	18.9	1,975
Urban	48.1	40.1	253	2.2	282	10.3	71.1	18.5	880
Rural	49.4	27.1	307	1.3	319	12.6	73.3	19.3	1,095
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44.9	34.1	448	0.7	476	4.3	73.5	24.5	1,439
Urban	46.6	39.6	75	0.6	80	6.5	85.2	31.8	257
Rural	44.5	32.9	373	0.8	396	3.8	71.0	22.9	1,182
Balochistan	39.6	34.6	117	0.0	125	3.9	57.7	10.6	449
Urban	41.4	34.8	41	0.0	45	3.5	63.1	10.4	142
Rural	38.6	34.5	76	0.0	81	4.1	55.2	10.8	307
ICT Islamabad	60.6	55.0	22	2.2	24	11.3	50.1	16.6	65
FATA	37.3	25.1	67	1.2	73	1.3	75.4	20.0	220
Total[6]	47.6	38.1	2,589	0.7	2,791	7.0	75.2	20.8	8,652
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	45.7	38.1	403	2.8	436	5.0	74.9	33.5	1,200
Urban	59.2	50.9	54	6.2	58	9.5	77.0	30.3	173
Rural	43.6	36.1	349	2.3	378	4.2	74.6	34.0	1,027
Gilgit Baltistan	54.1	42.3	274	0.0	292	9.4	80.7	27.9	904

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangos, papayas, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Based on mother's recall
[4] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[5] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and schistosomiasis.
[6] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes four cases with missing information on breastfeeding status.

Table 11.9 Nutritional status of women

Among ever-married women age 15-49, percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
Background characteristic	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean body mass index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥ 25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	≥ 30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	11.9	196	22.3	56.7	18.6	8.0	10.6	24.7	21.0	3.7	135
20-29	4.8	1,665	24.4	45.9	12.2	8.5	3.7	42.0	27.8	14.1	1,236
30-39	4.1	1,614	26.3	37.2	6.8	4.3	2.4	56.0	30.2	25.8	1,435
40-49	5.2	927	27.2	31.0	4.8	2.4	2.4	64.2	35.6	28.6	915
Residence											
Urban	4.7	1,677	26.9	31.5	5.5	3.8	1.7	63.0	37.7	25.3	1,458
Rural	5.1	2,726	25.0	44.3	10.5	6.4	4.1	45.3	25.7	19.5	2,265
Education											
No education	6.2	2,152	24.6	45.3	11.8	6.9	4.9	42.9	26.5	16.4	1,830
Primary	6.1	685	26.3	37.9	6.7	5.0	1.7	55.4	29.1	26.3	596
Middle	3.8	397	27.0	30.2	7.0	5.2	1.8	62.7	31.2	31.5	320
Secondary	2.8	545	27.3	33.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	63.3	36.6	26.7	451
Higher	1.9	623	26.9	30.7	4.3	3.3	1.0	65.0	39.8	25.2	526
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	9.4	750	22.0	55.9	21.1	13.1	8.0	23.0	15.9	7.1	608
Second	4.4	877	24.7	50.1	9.2	5.1	4.0	40.7	24.8	15.9	753
Middle	3.9	868	26.1	36.2	7.3	5.0	2.4	56.5	33.8	22.7	759
Fourth	5.0	911	26.8	35.4	5.0	3.1	1.9	59.6	33.9	25.8	742
Highest	2.9	996	28.1	24.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	72.8	39.6	33.2	860
Region											
Punjab	5.4	2,347	26.3	37.2	6.6	4.1	2.6	56.1	30.7	25.4	1,982
Urban	5.0	895	27.3	27.4	5.5	3.4	2.0	67.1	38.9	28.2	780
Rural	5.7	1,451	25.6	43.6	7.4	4.5	3.0	49.0	25.4	23.6	1,202
Sindh	6.2	1,037	23.9	45.6	14.9	9.6	5.3	39.5	26.4	13.1	898
Urban	5.0	568	25.8	39.2	5.9	4.7	1.2	54.9	36.3	18.6	499
Rural	7.7	469	21.5	53.6	26.1	15.7	10.3	20.3	14.0	6.3	399
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.9	685	26.5	35.9	6.7	4.4	2.3	57.4	35.1	22.3	576
Urban	3.0	127	28.8	21.8	1.9	1.9	0.0	76.3	40.5	35.8	106
Rural	1.7	558	26.0	39.0	7.8	4.9	2.8	53.2	33.9	19.3	470
Balochistan	4.2	221	25.9	43.2	5.8	3.4	2.4	51.0	29.3	21.7	175
Urban	2.4	65	25.8	39.3	8.8	4.7	4.2	51.9	27.0	25.0	54
Rural	5.0	156	25.9	45.0	4.5	2.9	1.6	50.6	30.4	20.2	121
ICT Islamabad	1.8	32	27.8	29.7	2.7	1.5	1.2	67.6	38.5	29.1	30
FATA	3.6	80	26.2	38.8	2.9	2.5	0.4	58.3	33.5	24.8	61
Total[2]	5.0	4,402	25.7	39.3	8.5	5.4	3.1	52.2	30.4	21.8	3,722
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	2.3	628	25.3	45.5	9.3	6.1	3.1	45.2	26.5	18.7	554
Urban	3.3	105	27.0	40.3	4.0	3.2	0.8	55.7	28.4	27.3	94
Rural	2.1	523	24.9	46.6	10.4	6.7	3.6	43.0	26.1	17.0	459
Gilgit Baltistan	6.7	339	24.6	59.9	1.8	1.5	0.3	38.3	27.7	10.6	264

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 11.10 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, and percentage who took deworming medication during the pregnancy of the last child, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women
	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total		
Age								
15-19	40.5	26.3	9.9	21.7	1.6	100.0	1.0	251
20-29	40.7	19.0	10.3	28.6	1.4	100.0	1.7	3,283
30-39	40.7	18.2	7.4	31.7	1.9	100.0	1.7	2,765
40-49	47.5	17.7	7.6	25.4	1.8	100.0	4.0	413
Residence								
Urban	32.6	17.7	8.9	38.7	2.0	100.0	1.5	2,248
Rural	45.4	19.5	8.9	24.8	1.5	100.0	2.0	4,463
Education								
No education	52.5	19.0	7.6	18.9	2.0	100.0	1.7	3,212
Primary	40.0	22.6	8.4	27.7	1.3	100.0	1.5	1,097
Middle	35.9	19.5	10.0	32.6	1.9	100.0	1.8	663
Secondary	28.0	18.6	11.5	40.9	1.0	100.0	2.3	828
Higher	18.0	13.8	11.2	55.8	1.2	100.0	2.1	911
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.2	18.1	5.7	17.7	1.3	100.0	1.6	1,444
Second	50.3	20.6	8.5	18.8	1.8	100.0	2.1	1,299
Middle	44.3	18.5	9.8	25.9	1.5	100.0	1.7	1,371
Fourth	31.5	21.3	10.5	35.3	1.4	100.0	1.9	1,349
Highest	19.9	15.7	10.4	51.7	2.3	100.0	1.9	1,248
Region								
Punjab	39.2	19.8	9.4	30.5	1.2	100.0	1.6	3,453
Urban	32.5	17.8	8.2	40.1	1.4	100.0	1.0	1,172
Rural	42.7	20.8	9.9	25.5	1.1	100.0	1.9	2,281
Sindh	40.2	18.3	7.6	33.4	0.6	100.0	1.8	1,571
Urban	31.7	17.5	9.3	40.4	1.1	100.0	1.5	733
Rural	47.6	19.0	6.0	27.2	0.1	100.0	2.0	838
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	45.4	16.4	9.5	26.2	2.5	100.0	1.8	1,101
Urban	36.0	15.6	10.4	32.4	5.6	100.0	2.7	198
Rural	47.5	16.5	9.3	24.9	1.9	100.0	1.6	903
Balochistan	48.0	20.5	9.1	13.7	8.6	100.0	4.8	377
Urban	37.3	21.5	10.4	22.6	8.2	100.0	3.5	111
Rural	52.4	20.1	8.6	10.1	8.8	100.0	5.4	267
ICT Islamabad	21.7	18.1	6.4	52.1	1.7	100.0	1.4	54
FATA	51.8	18.9	9.2	19.7	0.5	100.0	0.7	156
Total[1]	41.1	18.9	8.9	29.4	1.7	100.0	1.8	6,711
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	34.2	22.4	11.2	32.0	0.2	100.0	1.3	906
Urban	18.3	18.5	11.0	52.1	0.2	100.0	2.8	135
Rural	36.9	23.1	11.3	28.5	0.2	100.0	1.0	771
Gilgit Baltistan	41.7	20.9	9.9	26.7	0.9	100.0	0.6	668

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

MALARIA 12

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of nets:*** Overall, 23% of households possess a mosquito net; however, only 4% own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN).
- ***Access to an ITN:*** Only 2% of the household population has access to an ITN.
- ***Use of an ITN:*** 5% of the household population and 8% each of children under age 5 and pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- ***Type of antimalarial drugs used:*** Quinine pills are the most commonly used (52%) medicine for malaria treatment.
- ***Source of nets:*** 84% of households obtained mosquito nets from shops or markets.

Malaria is a major public health problem in Pakistan. Of the country's 180 million residents, about 177 million are at risk of malaria, with 3.5 million presumed and confirmed malaria cases annually (Association for Community Development 2016). Malaria is a disease that disproportionally affects the health and welfare of the poorer sections of the population living in hot, humid, and remote areas that lack good health surveillance systems. In Pakistan, the major malaria transmission period is from August to November (i.e., post-monsoon). According to the Directorate of Malaria Control, the major contributing risk factors for malaria in the country are unpredictable transmission patterns; low immune status of the population in the lowest endemicity areas; poor socioeconomic conditions; mass population movements within the country and across international borders; natural disasters, including floods and heavy rainfall; lack of access to quality assured care at the most peripheral health settings; low antenatal coverage; and internally displaced population crises in the agencies and districts along the western border. Pakistan has been actively engaged in malaria control activities since 1950. A malaria control and eradication campaign was launched in 1961 throughout the country. Pakistan strives to achieve a 75% reduction in the malaria burden in highly and moderately endemic districts/agencies by 2020 and to eliminate malaria in districts of low endemicity in accordance with the Global Technical Strategy (GTS) and the Global Malaria Plan of Action (GMAP) 2015-2020 (Government of Pakistan 2014).

This chapter presents data that are useful for assessing how well malaria control strategies are being implemented along with information on availability and use of mosquito nets and prophylactic and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs among children under age 5.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is defined as (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (long-lasting insecticidal net, or LLIN) or (2) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every 2 people.

Sample: Households

Household ownership and use of mosquito nets (in particular, insecticide-treated nets, or ITNs) is a central strategy in malaria prevention. All households in the 2017-18 PDHS were asked if they owned mosquito nets, and if so they were asked a series of follow-up questions about each net: what type it was, where it was obtained, and who and how many people slept under it the night before the survey.

Twenty-three percent of households in Pakistan have at least one mosquito net, while 4% have at least one ITN. Among households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, 6% have any type of mosquito net and 1% have an ITN (**Table 12.1**).

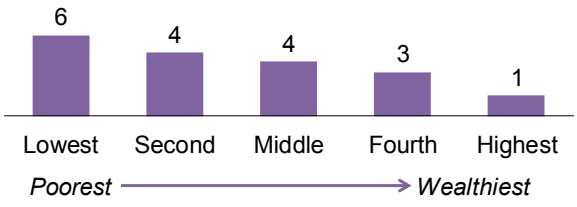
Trends: The percentage of households with at least one ITN has increased slightly since 2012-13, from 1% to 4%. The percentage of households with at least one mosquito net of any type has also increased, from 14% to 23%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Availability of any type of mosquito net is higher in rural (28%) than urban (15%) areas. Similarly, rural households (5%) are more likely to have at least one ITN than urban households (2%).
- Households in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to possess an ITN than those in the other quintiles (**Figure 12.1**).
- The percentage of households with at least one ITN varies by region. ITN ownership is highest in FATA (12%) and lowest in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (1%) and Gilgit Baltistan (<1%) (**Table 12.1**).
- Mosquito nets of any type are most common in Sindh and Punjab (25% and 24%, respectively) and least common in Gilgit Baltistan (2%).
- Rural households are more likely than urban households to own at least one net of any type for every two residents (8% versus 4%).

Figure 12.1 **ITN ownership by household wealth**

Percentage of households with at least one ITN



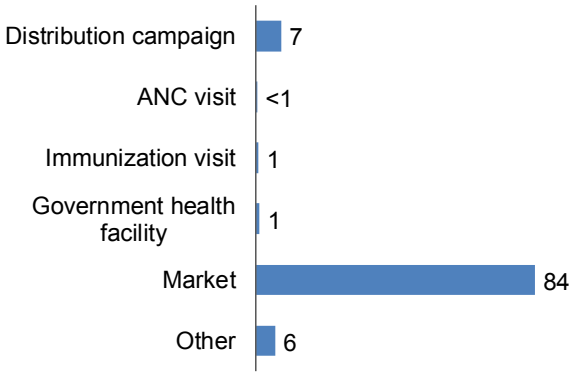
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Source of nets

More than 8 in 10 (84%) mosquito nets of any type were obtained from a shop or market. Nets obtained through mass distribution campaigns, during antenatal care (ANC) and immunisation visits, and from health facilities are mostly ITNs. Overall, 7% of nets were obtained through mass distribution campaigns (**Figure 12.2**). By region, households in FATA (69%), Balochistan (28%), and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (24%) were most likely to obtain nets through mass distribution campaigns (**Table 12.2**).

***Figure 12.2* Source of ITNs**

Percent distribution of ITNs in interviewed households



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

12.2 Household Access to and Use of ITNs

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population that could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify if there is a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the ITN programme may need to focus on behaviour change. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine whether they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

Overall, 2% of the household population had access to an ITN; in other words, 2% of those who stayed in the household the night before the survey could have slept under an ITN if each net was used by a maximum of two people (**Tables 12.3** and **12.4**).

Although 2% of household members have access to an ITN, less than 1% slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.5**). In households with at least one ITN, 5% of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Only 12% of all ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Access to an ITN is higher in rural than urban areas (3% and 1%, respectively) (**Table 12.4**).
- In households with at least one ITN, children under age 5 were most likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (8%).

- The percentage of the population that slept under any mosquito net the night before the survey is highest in Sindh (5%).

12.3 USE OF ITNS BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Age is an important factor in the determination of levels of acquired immunity against malaria. For the first 6 months of life, antibodies acquired from the mother during pregnancy protect children born in areas endemic for malaria. This immunity is gradually lost as children start developing their own immunity over a period of time. The Government of Pakistan recognises that children less than age 5 and pregnant women are high-risk groups and recommends that they be protected by sleeping under ITNs. The government has recently been attempting to provide ITNs under the malaria control programme, especially in high-prevalence areas.

Just 2% each of children under age 5 and pregnant women slept under any net the night before the survey (**Tables 12.7** and **12.8**). In households with at least one ITN, only 8% each of children and pregnant women slept under an ITN.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of ITNs by children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN is highest in Sindh (20%).
- Pregnant women in the lowest wealth quintile (6%) are more likely than those in the highest quintile (2%) to have used any mosquito net the night before the survey.

12.4 USE OF ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS

Prompt and effective treatment for malaria is crucial to prevent the disease from becoming severe and complicated. *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium falciparum* are the two prevalent species of parasites detected in the country. Since 2007, the first line of treatment for uncomplicated *P. falciparum* malaria has been artesunate combined with sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (AS+SP). Oral quinine was recommended as the second-line treatment in 2005 but was replaced by artemether and lumefantrine (AL) in 2013 (Government of Pakistan 2017b).

The 2017-18 PDHS showed that 38% of children under age 5 year had a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey and that advice or treatment was sought for 81% of these children.[1] Eighty-four percent of children with a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought were taken to a private sector health facility, while 17% were taken to a public sector facility (**Table 12.9**).

Among those for whom advice or treatment was sought, about 9% received antimalarial drugs for treatment (data not shown). **Table 12.10** presents information on the types of antimalarial drugs given to children with a fever and the proportion who took specific antimalarial drugs in the 2 weeks preceding the survey after the onset of the illness. In interpreting the data, it is important to remember that the information is based on reports from mothers of ill children who may not have known the specific drug given to their child. The 2017-18 PDHS fieldwork was carried out from October 2017 to March 2018, almost a month after the rainy season, and thus use of antimalarial medication could have been reduced during that period. Among children with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took antimalarial medication, 52% took quinine pills, 18% received quinine injections, and 16% received artesunate injections. Eleven percent were given SP/Fansidar, and 3% were treated with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

[1] Refer to Chapter 10, Table 10.7, for details.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and one insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of nets and ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]	
Residence								
Urban	14.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	4,540	3.6	0.2	4,529
Rural	27.7	4.7	0.6	0.1	7,329	7.8	0.9	7,319
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.4	5.5	0.5	0.1	2,322	4.2	0.7	2,319
Second	23.2	4.3	0.5	0.1	2,449	6.3	0.6	2,447
Middle	24.9	3.7	0.5	0.1	2,318	6.7	0.8	2,316
Fourth	23.5	3.0	0.6	0.1	2,397	7.9	0.6	2,387
Highest	18.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	2,383	5.8	0.5	2,380
Region								
Punjab	23.7	2.2	0.5	0.0	6,596	7.9	0.6	6,583
Urban	16.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	2,466	5.1	0.2	2,459
Rural	27.8	2.9	0.7	0.1	4,130	9.5	0.8	4,125
Sindh	25.3	5.2	0.5	0.1	2,789	4.5	0.8	2,784
Urban	10.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	1,515	1.5	0.1	1,512
Rural	42.7	9.2	0.9	0.2	1,274	8.0	1.6	1,272
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16.1	4.7	0.4	0.1	1,595	4.2	0.6	1,593
Urban	12.1	3.5	0.3	0.1	328	2.2	0.4	328
Rural	17.1	5.0	0.4	0.1	1,268	4.7	0.7	1,265
Balochistan	18.8	5.7	0.4	0.1	565	2.4	0.4	565
Urban	21.2	7.1	0.4	0.1	157	2.4	0.4	157
Rural	17.9	5.2	0.4	0.1	408	2.4	0.3	408
ICT Islamabad	14.0	2.2	0.3	0.0	119	4.1	0.5	118
FATA	20.0	12.1	0.4	0.2	205	2.2	1.3	205
Total[2]	22.6	3.6	0.5	0.1	11,869	6.2	0.6	11,848
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	17.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	1,697	5.3	0.4	1,691
Urban	11.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	311	3.4	0.2	310
Rural	18.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	1,386	5.7	0.5	1,381
Gilgit Baltistan	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	974	0.1	0.0	974

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immuni-sation visit	Govern-ment health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/ market	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Type of net											
ITN[1]	35.3	1.0	3.8	1.6	0.5	1.1	51.3	4.7	0.7	100.0	846
Other[2]	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	89.1	5.7	1.2	100.0	5,153
Residence											
Urban	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	84.8	6.6	1.0	100.0	1,332
Rural	7.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	83.5	5.3	1.1	100.0	4,667
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	16.7	0.5	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	74.7	3.3	0.3	100.0	1,092
Second	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	77.6	7.7	0.7	100.0	1,150
Middle	5.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	86.4	6.0	0.2	100.0	1,256
Fourth	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	89.4	5.2	2.3	100.0	1,414
Highest	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	89.1	5.7	1.9	100.0	1,087
Region											
Punjab	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	91.0	6.0	1.5	100.0	3,574
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	91.3	6.9	0.5	100.0	850
Rural	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	90.9	5.8	1.8	100.0	2,724
Sindh	10.3	0.2	2.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	81.4	3.7	0.2	100.0	1,470
Urban	13.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	79.2	3.3	1.0	100.0	304
Rural	9.6	0.1	2.7	1.7	0.3	0.0	81.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	1,166
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	70.3	3.4	0.5	100.0	620
Urban	19.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	6.7	3.7	100.0	86
Rural	24.7	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	70.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	534
Balochistan	27.5	1.8	0.0	6.4	2.0	0.2	41.6	17.4	3.2	100.0	215
Urban	13.3	2.0	0.0	7.2	0.5	0.5	52.7	19.5	4.4	100.0	65
Rural	33.6	1.7	0.0	6.0	2.6	0.0	36.8	16.5	2.7	100.0	150
ICT Islamabad	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	87.4	9.2	0.0	100.0	33
FATA	68.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	26.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	85
Total[3]	7.4	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	83.8	5.6	1.1	100.0	5,998
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	91.1	5.6	2.2	100.0	614
Urban	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	83.7	7.6	2.6	100.0	68
Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	92.0	5.4	2.1	100.0	546
Gilgit Baltistan	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(87.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	100.0	33

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ANC = Antenatal care
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Any net that is not an ITN
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by number of ITNs the household owns, and percentage with access to an ITN, according to number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Number of persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey								
Number of ITNs[1]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
0	100.0	98.4	96.6	97.5	95.7	97.3	96.6	95.1	95.9
1	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
2	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	257	1,170	2,723	5,996	8,543	10,600	10,340	38,190	77,818
Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN[2]	0.0	1.6	3.0	1.9	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.[2] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people

Table 12.4 Access to an ITN by background characteristics

Percentage of the de facto household population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of de facto household population with access to an ITN[1]	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	0.9	28,388
Rural	2.7	49,430
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.8	15,428
Second	2.5	15,560
Middle	2.2	15,584
Fourth	1.9	15,584
Highest	0.8	15,663
Region		
Punjab	1.3	40,611
Urban	0.5	14,812
Rural	1.8	25,799
Sindh	2.9	18,507
Urban	1.0	9,540
Rural	4.8	8,966
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.7	11,751
Urban	1.7	2,281
Rural	3.0	9,470
Balochistan	2.6	4,631
Urban	3.1	1,315
Rural	2.3	3,315
ICT Islamabad	1.4	670
FATA	5.7	1,649
Total[2]	2.0	77,818
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.6	10,563
Urban	0.4	1,808
Rural	0.6	8,756
Gilgit Baltistan	0.2	7,334

[1] Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two people
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.5 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	2.1	0.4	10,310	7.8	462
5-14	1.5	0.2	19,545	5.2	884
15-34	1.2	0.2	27,137	5.2	1,087
35-49	1.3	0.1	10,561	3.3	371
50+	1.4	0.1	10,263	1.9	349
Sex					
Male	1.4	0.2	38,457	4.6	1,566
Female	1.5	0.2	39,361	5.4	1,586
Residence					
Urban	0.9	0.1	28,388	5.9	582
Rural	1.8	0.2	49,430	4.8	2,570
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.5	0.6	15,428	10.8	885
Second	1.4	0.2	15,560	3.7	803
Middle	0.6	0.1	15,584	2.1	653
Fourth	0.5	0.1	15,584	3.0	551
Highest	0.3	0.0	15,663	0.5	260
Region					
Punjab	0.3	0.0	40,611	0.6	933
Sindh	5.2	0.8	18,507	13.7	1,051
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.1	0.0	11,751	0.7	656
Balochistan	0.2	0.1	4,631	1.2	296
ICT Islamabad	0.3	0.0	670	0.0	17
FATA	0.0	0.0	1,649	0.1	198
Total[2]	1.4	0.2	77,818	5.0	3,152
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	10,563	0.0	97
Gilgit Baltistan	0.0	0.0	7,334	(0.0)	32

Note: Regional disaggregation by urban and rural areas is not shown due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 4 cases with missing information on age.

Table 12.6 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs[1] used last night	Number of ITNs[1]
Residence		
Urban	19.1	138
Rural	10.1	708
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	22.7	226
Second	10.4	198
Middle	6.9	190
Fourth	8.0	157
Highest	0.4	74
Region		
Punjab	1.1	289
Urban	*	41
Rural	1.3	248
Sindh	31.9	278
Urban	52.6	49
Rural	27.5	230
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.4	165
Urban	1.1	20
Rural	2.5	145
Balochistan	3.1	59
Urban	2.6	21
Rural	3.3	38
ICT Islamabad	(0.0)	5
FATA	0.4	48
Total[2]	11.6	846
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	(0.0)	38
Urban	*	3
Rural	*	35
Gilgit Baltistan	*	8

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	1.3	0.1	2,048	2.7	98
12-23	3.0	0.4	2,074	9.6	86
24-35	2.1	0.5	2,029	12.5	82
36-47	2.4	0.5	2,054	9.8	109
48-59	1.9	0.2	2,106	5.0	86
Sex					
Male	2.2	0.3	5,141	6.8	227
Female	2.1	0.4	5,168	8.8	235
Residence					
Urban	1.6	0.1	3,329	6.4	74
Rural	2.4	0.4	6,981	8.1	387
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.8	1.2	2,319	19.0	142
Second	1.2	0.2	2,011	3.8	117
Middle	1.1	0.0	2,147	0.2	102
Fourth	0.8	0.2	1,977	5.7	65
Highest	1.1	0.0	1,857	1.9	35
Region					
Punjab	0.7	0.0	5,385	1.7	127
Sindh	7.4	1.4	2,389	20.3	161
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.0	0.0	1,643	0.4	97
Balochistan	0.3	0.1	558	1.6	45
ICT Islamabad	0.6	0.0	77	(0.0)	3
FATA	0.0	0.0	258	0.0	28
Total[2]	2.1	0.4	10,310	7.8	462
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	1,396	*	14
Gilgit Baltistan	0.0	0.0	1,070	*	4

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Regional disaggregation by urban and rural areas is not shown due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.8 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	1.4	0.3	415	(9.1)	12
Rural	2.3	0.4	964	7.6	52
Education					
No education	3.2	0.6	670	11.5	33
Primary	0.4	0.0	191	*	10
Middle	0.0	0.0	150	*	4
Secondary	0.6	0.6	197	*	8
Higher	2.3	0.0	172	*	9
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.7	1.2	307	*	16
Second	1.1	0.1	256	(2.3)	9
Middle	0.6	0.0	269	*	13
Fourth	0.4	0.4	295	*	20
Highest	1.8	0.0	252	*	6
Region					
Punjab	0.5	0.0	708	*	28
Sindh	8.0	1.6	296	*	13
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.0	0.0	231	*	9
Balochistan	0.2	0.2	98	(2.3)	9
ICT Islamabad	0.0	0.0	8	*	0
FATA	0.0	0.0	38	(0.0)	5
Total[2]	2.0	0.4	1,379	7.8	64
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	196	*	2
Gilgit Baltistan	0.0	0.0	135	*	0

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Regional disaggregation by urban and rural areas is not shown due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.9 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	13.7	16.7
Government hospital	11.2	13.7
Rural health centre/maternal and child health centre	0.8	1.0
Basic health unit	1.2	1.5
Lady health worker	0.4	0.5
Private sector	68.9	84.0
Private hospital/clinic	39.5	48.2
Pharmacy/medical store	5.6	6.9
Private doctor	17.5	21.4
Dispenser/compounder	7.0	8.5
Other private medical sector	0.3	0.4
Other source	1.8	2.2
Shop	1.0	1.2
Hakim	0.9	1.1
Other	0.1	0.1
Number of children	3,686	3,021

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 12.10 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took anti-malarial drug
Background characteristic	Any ACT	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection/IV	Artesunate rectal	Artesunate injection/IV	Other anti-malarial	
Age in months										
<6	(2.9)	(12.2)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(57.6)	(19.7)	(0.2)	(10.2)	(0.0)	33
6-11	(0.0)	(13.2)	(10.7)	(1.3)	(36.5)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(32.4)	(0.0)	27
12-23	2.1	4.9	5.5	6.0	46.7	26.3	0.0	19.7	2.4	105
24-35	8.2	13.3	8.0	9.0	45.6	10.9	0.0	23.9	0.0	60
36-47	1.9	19.6	6.9	2.3	71.4	8.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	58
48-59	3.6	10.3	7.2	0.0	53.2	20.2	3.8	9.0	0.0	56
Sex										
Male	0.7	11.1	5.0	3.1	52.2	17.2	1.3	17.1	1.5	163
Female	5.7	11.3	8.7	4.7	52.0	18.4	0.0	14.1	0.0	176
Residence										
Urban	0.3	8.1	9.3	7.1	49.4	15.0	0.1	16.2	2.7	90
Rural	4.4	12.3	6.0	2.8	53.0	18.8	0.9	15.3	0.0	249
Mother's education										
No education	3.6	9.3	10.7	3.6	50.2	22.6	1.2	15.5	0.0	188
Primary	(0.0)	(18.4)	(4.6)	(4.3)	(41.9)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(4.3)	57
Middle	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.1)	(8.3)	(60.1)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(24.7)	(0.0)	35
Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Higher	(14.1)	(17.3)	(2.0)	(3.8)	(54.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	31
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.1	10.8	12.5	6.6	47.7	26.4	0.9	16.4	0.0	115
Second	5.3	8.6	7.4	2.3	49.5	19.5	2.0	11.4	0.0	62
Middle	0.0	8.8	5.0	0.7	59.2	19.4	0.0	14.2	0.0	76
Fourth	0.6	17.1	0.1	0.0	59.3	0.3	0.0	22.9	0.0	50
Highest	(11.2)	(13.5)	(1.7)	(10.5)	(45.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(6.8)	36
Total	3.3	11.2	6.9	3.9	52.1	17.8	0.7	15.5	0.7	339

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Regional disaggregation is not shown due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

13

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge of HIV or AIDS:*** 32% of women and 67% of men have heard of HIV/AIDS.
- ***Comprehensive knowledge about HIV:*** Comprehensive knowledge about HIV is not widespread among either women (4%) or men (10%).
- ***Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT):*** 16% of women and 25% of men know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. Additionally, 9% of women and 23% of men know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:*** 60% of women and 61% of men have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.
- ***HIV testing:*** 8% of women and 35% of men know where to get an HIV test, and 2% of women and 4% of men have ever been tested and received the results.
- ***Self-reported prevalence of STIs:*** 35% of women and 11% of men who had ever had sexual intercourse reported having had a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among young people:*** 2% of young women and 6% of young men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV.

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is one of the most serious public health and development challenges facing the world today. AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to secondary infections and opportunistic diseases. Without treatment, HIV infection leads to AIDS, which is invariably fatal. The predominant mode of HIV transmission is sexual contact. Other modes of transmission are unsafe injections, use of tainted blood supplies during blood transfusions, and mother-to-child transmission (in which the mother passes HIV to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding).

The Government of Pakistan (GoP) has launched an HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness programme generally known as NACP (National AIDS Control Programme). It was established in 1986-87 with a focus on cases diagnosed in hospitals but progressively began to shift towards a community focus. Since then, the GoP has maintained a sustained response to the HIV epidemic through close collaborations among NACP, provincial AIDS control programmes and the programme in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral donors, and a consortium of non-governmental organisations and

civil society organisations (CSOs), including people living with HIV (PLHIV) representative organisations operating at the national, provincial, and grassroots levels (International Labour Organisation 2015).

13.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

The 2017-18 PDHS included a series of questions to measure respondents' knowledge and attitudes regarding HIV/AIDS. Ever-married women and men age 15-49 were first asked whether they had heard of HIV/AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV/AIDS were asked additional questions regarding the various modes of prevention, including whether it is possible to reduce the chance of getting the HIV virus by having just one faithful sex partner and using a condom during every sexual encounter. To allow an assessment of the level of possible misconceptions, respondents were also asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV/AIDS virus and whether a person can contract HIV/AIDS from mosquito bites, by sharing food with a person who has HIV/AIDS, or through supernatural means.

Thirty-two percent of ever-married women and 67% of men are aware of HIV/AIDS (**Table 13.1**). Overall, 18% of women and 46% of men know that using condoms is a way to prevent HIV transmission (**Table 13.2**). Twenty-five percent of women and 58% of men recognise that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner. However, only 16% of women and 42% of men are aware of both of these prevention methods.

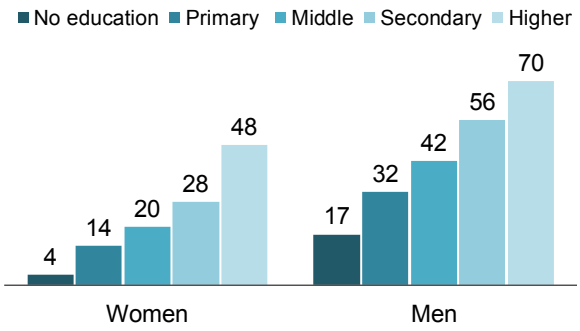
Trends: Knowledge about HIV/AIDS has gradually decreased over time. In 2006, 44% of women were aware of HIV/AIDS; this percentage dropped slightly in 2012-13 to 42% and then decreased sharply to 32% in 2017-18. Women's knowledge of both prevention methods increased from 17% in 2006 to 20% in 2012 before dropping to 16% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among women varies by age, with women in the 25-29 (35%) and 30-39 (38%) age groups more likely to know about HIV/AIDS than younger women age 15-24 (20%) and older women age 40-49 (33%). Men's knowledge follows the same pattern.
- Married women are more likely to be knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS (33%) than divorced, separated, or widowed women (29%).
- Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is higher among urban women than rural women (50% and 22%, respectively). A similar pattern is observed among men (79% in urban areas and 59% in rural areas).
- Across regions, knowledge of HIV/AIDS ranges from a high of 63% among women in ICT Islamabad to a low of 5% among women in FATA and 14% among women in Balochistan. Also, there are large urban-rural differentials within regions. Similar patterns are observed among men.
- Women and men with a higher education (48% and 70%, respectively) are much more likely to be aware of HIV/AIDS prevention methods than those with no education (4% and 17%, respectively) (**Figure 13.1**).

***Figure 13.1* Knowledge of HIV prevention methods by education**

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- Knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention among women increases with increasing wealth, from 1% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 36% among those in the highest quintile. The same pattern is observed among men (18% in the lowest quintile and 62% in the highest quintile) (**Table 13.2**).

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-24 and 15-49

The 2017-18 PDHS assessed HIV and AIDS knowledge and misconceptions by obtaining information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission.

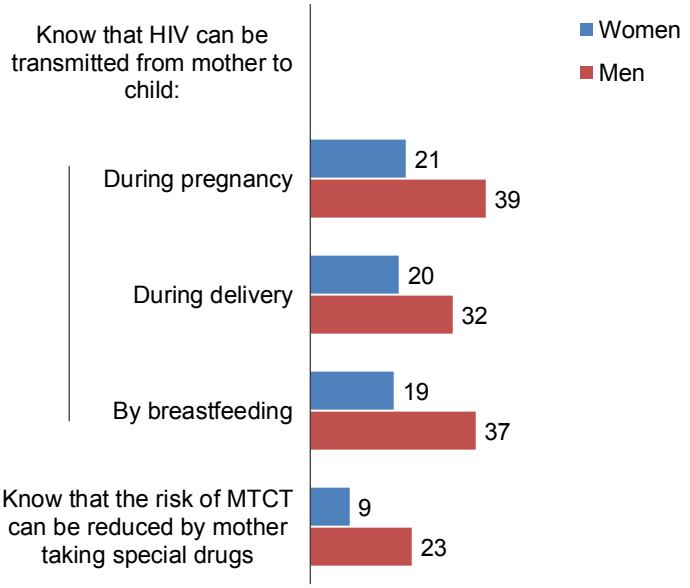
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV is a composite measure defined as knowing that both condom use and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can prevent HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission of HIV, which in Pakistan are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and that a person can become infected with HIV by sharing food with someone who has AIDS. Four percent of women and 10% of men age 15-49 have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (**Table 13.3**).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of general knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Figure 13.2 **Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)**

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Knowledge about reducing MTCT is higher among men than women (**Figure 13.2** and **Table 13.4**). Specifically, men are more aware than women that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy (39% versus 21%), during delivery (32% versus 20%), and through breastfeeding (37% versus 19%) and that the risk of transmission can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (23% versus 9%).

13.3 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) programmes. Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

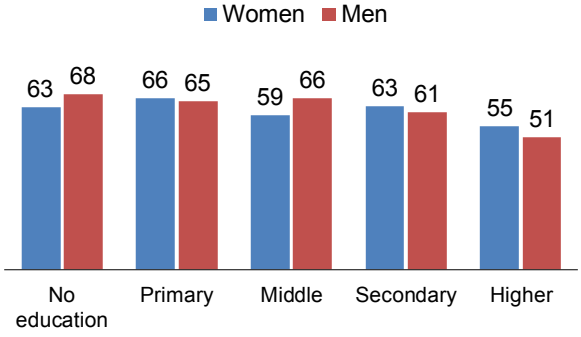
Forty-six percent of women and 48% of men who have heard of AIDS do not think that children living with HIV should attend school with children who are HIV negative (**Table 13.5**). Fifty-three percent of women and 48% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. Overall, similar percentages of women and men have discriminatory attitudes towards people with living with HIV according to the two indicators (60% and 61%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women living in rural areas (65%) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV/AIDS than those living in urban areas (56%). The difference between men in rural and urban areas is less pronounced (63% and 58%, respectively).
- Women and men in Gilgit Baltistan (72% and 73%, respectively) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV than women and men in other regions. More women than men in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (68% and 64%, respectively), Balochistan (64% and 52%, respectively), and FATA (55% and 32%, respectively) have discriminatory attitudes.
- Women and men with no education (63% and 68%, respectively) are more likely to have discriminatory attitudes than those with a higher education (55% and 51%) (**Figure 13.3**).

Figure 13.3 **Discriminatory attitudes* towards people living with HIV by education**

Percentage among ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
* Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

- Discriminatory attitudes are more common among women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (67% and 65%, respectively) than among those in the highest quintile (54% and 55%).

13.4 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV-negative individuals make specific decisions to reduce risk and increase safer sex practices so that they can remain disease free. Among those who are living with HIV, knowledge of their status allows them to take action to protect their sexual partners, to access care, and to

receive treatment. The Government of Pakistan promotes HIV testing and counselling services through the NACP.

13.4.1 Awareness of HIV Testing Services and Experience with HIV Testing

To assess awareness and coverage of HIV testing services, respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said that they had, they were asked whether they had received the results of their last test and where they had been tested. If they had never been tested, they were asked whether they knew a place where they could go to be tested.

Tables 13.6.1 and **13.6.2** show coverage of prior HIV testing among women and men. Overall, 8% of women and 35% of men know where to get an HIV test. However, only 2% of women and 4% of men have ever been tested for HIV and received the results.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge regarding where to get tested is lower among women and men in rural areas (4% and 29%, respectively) than those in urban areas (14% and 43%, respectively).
- Knowledge about where to get tested is lowest among women and men with no education (2% and 12%, respectively) and highest among those with a higher education (27% and 56%). The pattern by education is similar with respect to prior HIV testing.
- Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (1% and 15%, respectively) are less likely to know where to go for an HIV test than women and men in the highest quintile (20% and 56%, respectively).
- Knowledge about where to get tested for HIV is lowest among women in FATA (1%) and Balochistan (2%). Among men, percentages are lowest in Gilgit Baltistan (19%), Balochistan (24%), and Sindh (29%).

13.5 Self-Reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex

Sexually transmitted infections are associated with HIV, and people with an STI are more likely to contract HIV than those without an STI. Overall, 35% of women and 11% of men who had ever had sexual intercourse reported that they had experienced an STI and/or STI symptoms in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 13.7**). Among them, 55% of women and 44% of men sought no advice or treatment (**Table 13.8**).

13.6 HIV/AIDS-related Knowledge and Behaviour among Young People

This section addresses HIV/AIDS-related knowledge among young ever-married women and men age 15-24 and also assesses the extent to which young people are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.6.1 Knowledge

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial in enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people. Two percent of young ever-married women and 6% of young ever-married men have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS (defined as knowing that consistent condom

use and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission) (**Table 13.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Two percent of ever-married women age 23-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV, as compared with 5% of men in the same age group.
- Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young women and men is higher in urban areas (4% and 13%, respectively) than in rural areas (1% and 3%).
- Among young women, comprehensive knowledge about HIV increases consistently with increasing education, from less than 1% among those with no education to 9% among those with a higher education.

13.6.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks. Seven percent of young ever-married women and 2% of young ever-married men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15 (**Table 13.10**). As a result of early female marriage, a higher proportion of young women (38%) than young men (20%) age 18-24 had sexual intercourse before age 18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Young women and men in rural areas (41% and 23%, respectively) are more likely than those in urban areas (31% and 13%) to initiate sexual intercourse before age 18 (**Table 13.10**).
- The percentage of young women age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18 decreases with increasing education, from 51% among those with no education to 7% among those with a higher education. Similarly, the proportion of young men who had sexual intercourse before age 18 decreases as education increases, from 30% among those with no education to 12% among those with a higher education.

13.6.3 Coverage of HIV Testing Services

Seeking an HIV test may be more difficult for young people than adults because many young people lack experience in accessing health services for themselves and because there are often barriers to young people obtaining services. **Table 13.11** presents information on recent HIV tests among young people. Less than 1% of ever-married young women and 3% of ever-married young men age 15-24 had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the test results.

13.7 Knowledge of Treatment of HIV

Three percent of ever-married women and 33% of ever-married men age 15-49 in Pakistan believe that there is a treatment for HIV (**Table 13.12**). Similarly, only 3% of women and 24% of men know where HIV treatment can be received.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who know where to receive HIV treatment is higher in urban areas (4%) than in rural areas (2%). By contrast, men's knowledge is higher in rural areas (26% versus 21%).

- The percentage of women who know where treatment for HIV can be received increases with increasing education, from less than 1% among those with no education to 8% among those with a higher education. The pattern is the same for men (11% among those with no education and 31% among those with a higher education).

- In general, women's and men's knowledge about where to receive HIV treatment increases with increasing wealth. Less than 1% of women in the lowest wealth quintile know where treatment can be received, as compared with 6% of women in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, the percentage increases from 14% in the lowest quintile to 29% in the fourth quintile and then decreases to 25% in the highest quintile (**Table 13.12**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS**
- **Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV**
- **Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV**
- **Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men**
- **Table 13.7 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 13.8 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**
- **Table 13.9 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people**
- **Table 13.10 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people**
- **Table 13.11 Recent HIV tests among young people**
- **Table 13.12 Knowledge regarding treatment of HIV**

Table 13.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	19.5	2,489	47.9	305
15-19	13.2	600	(22.3)	40
20-24	21.5	1,889	51.8	265
25-29	34.7	2,548	63.3	607
30-39	37.9	4,575	71.4	1,220
40-49	32.9	2,752	70.7	1,013
Marital status				
Married	32.6	11,831	67.5	3,084
Divorced/separated/ widowed	28.7	533	58.5	61
Residence				
Urban	50.2	4,550	79.2	1,264
Rural	22.1	7,814	59.3	1,881
Education				
No education	9.7	6,080	33.2	800
Primary	29.0	2,037	59.9	640
Middle	44.7	1,160	75.2	478
Secondary	62.6	1,463	87.2	633
Higher	85.9	1,624	93.7	594
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.7	2,258	33.8	554
Second	10.6	2,430	52.8	613
Middle	28.0	2,504	69.2	619
Fourth	46.3	2,594	83.5	680
Highest	68.4	2,579	89.8	680
Region				
Punjab	41.1	6,630	76.0	1,657
Urban	59.5	2,402	86.8	660
Rural	30.7	4,228	68.8	997
Sindh	26.0	2,850	49.4	784
Urban	42.0	1,527	68.6	441
Rural	7.6	1,323	24.5	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	19.6	1,901	70.2	438
Urban	35.6	366	82.8	87
Rural	15.7	1,535	67.0	350
Balochistan	13.6	642	54.2	185
Urban	23.7	188	65.4	56
Rural	9.4	454	49.4	129
ICT Islamabad	63.4	107	84.8	32
FATA	5.3	234	73.1	49
Total[1]	32.4	12,364	67.3	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	36.7	1,720	81.5	336
Urban	57.8	292	88.8	65
Rural	32.4	1,428	79.8	271
Gilgit Baltistan	16.0	984	50.8	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Using condom[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	8.6	13.5	6.7	2,489	30.5	37.3	26.7	305
15-19	6.1	8.8	4.9	600	(10.6)	(10.4)	(4.1)	40
20-24	9.4	15.0	7.3	1,889	33.5	41.4	30.1	265
25-29	18.2	26.2	16.1	2,548	43.5	53.3	39.5	607
30-39	22.1	29.1	19.0	4,575	47.9	62.9	45.3	1,220
40-49	18.9	25.4	17.0	2,752	48.1	59.9	43.5	1,013
Residence								
Urban	28.7	38.8	25.2	4,550	56.9	70.3	52.9	1,264
Rural	11.5	16.2	9.8	7,814	37.7	49.1	34.3	1,881
Education								
No education	4.4	6.3	3.6	6,080	19.3	26.6	17.3	800
Primary	15.6	21.9	13.5	2,037	37.4	47.9	31.9	640
Middle	23.3	31.0	19.9	1,160	46.7	61.9	42.2	478
Secondary	32.4	47.0	28.4	1,463	59.5	78.0	56.3	633
Higher	53.9	71.4	47.6	1,624	73.4	84.8	69.6	594
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.6	2.2	1.2	2,258	20.4	26.5	17.8	554
Second	5.1	7.1	4.3	2,430	31.1	41.4	27.7	613
Middle	14.2	20.2	11.7	2,504	47.7	58.0	43.6	619
Fourth	24.6	34.7	21.5	2,594	56.2	75.2	52.0	680
Highest	40.8	54.6	36.2	2,579	66.0	79.8	62.3	680
Region								
Punjab	22.0	31.9	19.6	6,630	51.0	66.3	47.3	1,657
Urban	33.8	47.0	30.5	2,402	63.7	77.8	59.9	660
Rural	15.3	23.4	13.5	4,228	42.5	58.6	39.0	997
Sindh	15.2	19.6	13.0	2,850	33.6	43.6	30.6	784
Urban	24.2	32.0	20.6	1,527	45.3	61.4	41.7	441
Rural	4.9	5.3	4.3	1,323	18.6	20.8	16.4	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.0	13.6	9.4	1,901	42.5	53.4	37.7	438
Urban	22.0	25.8	17.9	366	62.2	69.1	56.9	87
Rural	9.6	10.7	7.4	1,535	37.6	49.5	33.0	350
Balochistan	6.2	6.5	4.3	642	46.1	44.7	42.3	185
Urban	12.2	14.2	8.4	188	56.3	53.5	49.2	56
Rural	3.7	3.4	2.7	454	41.7	40.8	39.3	129
ICT Islamabad	33.0	46.6	28.2	107	60.2	73.0	56.7	32
FATA	3.5	3.5	2.7	234	63.1	65.8	57.8	49
Total[3]	17.8	24.6	15.5	12,364	45.5	57.6	41.8	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	19.8	28.2	17.8	1,720	56.3	71.3	52.0	336
Urban	35.1	47.1	32.0	292	65.3	74.5	58.1	65
Rural	16.7	24.3	14.9	1,428	54.2	70.5	50.5	271
Gilgit Baltistan	9.8	11.6	8.1	984	36.7	39.5	30.2	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.3 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage of respondents who say that: A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
				WOMEN			
15-24	13.2	8.4	13.1	6.9	3.1	1.8	2,489
15-19	7.4	4.3	7.8	4.1	1.5	1.0	600
20-24	15.1	9.7	14.7	7.7	3.7	2.1	1,889
25-29	23.5	18.2	25.2	15.5	7.5	4.1	2,548
30-39	25.8	19.6	27.2	17.5	8.0	4.8	4,575
40-49	22.7	16.7	23.0	15.4	8.4	5.4	2,752
Total	22.1	16.4	23.0	14.5	7.0	4.2	12,364
				MEN			
15-24	26.5	25.1	30.6	19.7	8.4	5.9	305
15-19	(3.2)	(7.8)	(2.7)	(2.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)	40
20-24	30.0	27.7	34.8	22.3	9.7	6.8	265
25-29	40.8	35.8	46.8	26.5	12.9	10.6	607
30-39	48.6	40.1	53.6	33.8	15.3	9.9	1,220
40-49	48.4	38.0	53.0	34.5	15.8	12.0	1,013
Total	44.9	37.2	49.9	31.3	14.4	10.3	3,145

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, and percentage who know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By all three means	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Number of respondents
			WOMEN			
15-24	11.4	9.7	10.4	8.2	5.1	2,489
15-19	7.8	7.5	8.1	6.4	2.0	600
20-24	12.5	10.4	11.1	8.8	6.1	1,889
25-29	21.5	20.4	19.7	16.2	10.0	2,548
30-39	25.7	24.0	22.1	19.7	10.2	4,575
40-49	22.5	21.1	18.8	17.0	8.7	2,752
Total	21.2	19.7	18.5	16.1	8.8	12,364
			MEN			
15-24	24.4	16.3	20.6	12.8	13.1	305
15-19	(7.2)	(2.5)	(8.0)	(2.5)	(7.8)	40
20-24	27.0	18.3	22.5	14.3	13.9	265
25-29	35.2	27.8	35.4	22.3	21.0	607
30-39	42.2	33.8	39.1	27.4	25.9	1,220
40-49	41.0	35.5	39.0	27.6	22.2	1,013
Total	38.8	31.5	36.6	25.0	22.5	3,145

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.5 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS
Age								
15-24	48.4	55.8	62.6	486	51.7	50.9	64.4	146
15-19	38.1	60.9	68.0	79	*	*	*	9
20-24	50.4	54.8	61.6	407	49.0	51.8	62.5	137
25-29	44.0	50.5	56.8	883	49.2	51.4	61.7	384
30-39	44.9	54.2	62.1	1,734	44.0	46.1	58.7	870
40-49	46.6	51.5	58.1	904	51.5	46.8	61.6	716
Marital status								
Married	45.5	53.0	60.2	3,854	48.3	47.7	60.9	2,081
Divorced/separated/ widowed	46.0	52.6	57.1	153	(30.5)	(44.9)	(45.6)	36
Residence								
Urban	42.4	48.1	56.2	2,283	42.4	47.0	58.2	1,001
Rural	49.6	59.4	65.2	1,724	53.1	48.2	62.8	1,116
Education								
No education	49.6	55.2	62.6	587	47.3	55.1	67.6	265
Primary	48.0	59.5	65.7	590	53.7	51.9	64.7	383
Middle	46.8	53.0	59.3	519	54.0	53.1	66.0	360
Secondary	45.6	54.7	62.7	916	50.6	45.9	60.5	552
Higher	42.3	48.2	55.2	1,395	38.1	39.3	51.0	556
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	55.5	55.3	66.8	83	51.9	55.3	65.2	187
Second	56.7	64.2	72.2	258	55.9	55.1	65.4	323
Middle	46.5	58.3	63.5	701	47.3	48.4	58.6	428
Fourth	46.3	55.0	63.4	1,200	49.4	47.3	63.7	568
Highest	42.5	47.7	54.4	1,765	41.9	41.1	55.1	610
Region								
Punjab	48.5	57.0	64.3	2,726	53.5	50.6	66.3	1,259
Urban	45.6	51.6	60.4	1,429	46.9	47.9	62.5	573
Rural	51.7	63.0	68.6	1,297	59.0	52.8	69.5	686
Sindh	38.8	44.7	51.3	742	36.4	46.7	52.0	387
Urban	37.7	43.9	50.8	641	33.3	46.5	50.5	303
Rural	45.7	49.8	54.2	101	47.6	47.5	57.2	84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	36.1	41.2	47.0	372	43.6	44.3	54.0	307
Urban	29.8	32.5	37.8	130	38.7	42.3	53.3	72
Rural	39.5	46.0	52.0	241	45.1	44.9	54.2	235
Balochistan	54.9	50.2	63.8	87	44.0	34.5	52.3	101
Urban	45.7	42.8	54.5	45	51.7	44.4	62.9	37
Rural	64.6	57.9	73.6	43	39.5	28.8	46.2	64
ICT Islamabad	39.1	50.5	55.2	68	51.1	53.1	62.8	27
FATA	44.6	51.3	54.5	13	28.9	15.1	31.6	36
Total[2]	45.5	53.0	60.1	4,007	48.0	47.6	60.6	2,116
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	54.0	60.9	68.3	631	50.8	52.5	63.5	274
Urban	53.9	58.2	67.4	169	57.9	62.6	70.2	58
Rural	54.0	61.9	68.6	462	48.9	49.8	61.7	216
Gilgit Baltistan	56.0	66.8	71.8	158	57.6	65.1	72.8	107

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.6.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	4.4	1.0	0.1	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.3	2,489
15-19	2.9	0.7	0.0	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.2	600
20-24	4.9	1.1	0.1	98.9	100.0	1.1	0.4	1,889
25-29	8.5	2.2	0.1	97.7	100.0	2.3	1.1	2,548
30-39	9.0	2.3	0.2	97.6	100.0	2.4	0.5	4,575
40-49	9.2	1.6	0.1	98.3	100.0	1.7	0.2	2,752
Marital status								
Married	8.1	1.9	0.1	98.0	100.0	2.0	0.5	11,831
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.6	1.8	0.0	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.2	533
Residence								
Urban	14.4	3.6	0.2	96.2	100.0	3.8	1.0	4,550
Rural	4.3	0.8	0.1	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.2	7,814
Education								
No education	1.5	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.1	6,080
Primary	6.4	1.8	0.0	98.2	100.0	1.8	0.4	2,037
Middle	11.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	3.0	0.5	1,160
Secondary	14.8	3.2	0.5	96.4	100.0	3.6	0.8	1,463
Higher	26.7	5.8	0.3	93.9	100.0	6.1	2.0	1,624
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2,258
Second	1.6	0.3	0.1	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.0	2,430
Middle	5.9	1.2	0.1	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.2	2,504
Fourth	10.9	2.3	0.2	97.6	100.0	2.4	0.7	2,594
Highest	19.8	5.2	0.2	94.7	100.0	5.3	1.5	2,579
Region								
Punjab	10.5	2.3	0.2	97.5	100.0	2.5	0.6	6,630
Urban	17.9	4.0	0.3	95.7	100.0	4.3	1.1	2,402
Rural	6.3	1.4	0.1	98.5	100.0	1.5	0.4	4,228
Sindh	6.8	2.1	0.1	97.8	100.0	2.2	0.6	2,850
Urban	11.4	3.8	0.1	96.1	100.0	3.9	1.2	1,527
Rural	1.6	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.4	0.3	0.0	99.7	100.0	0.3	0.2	1,901
Urban	7.6	1.3	0.0	98.7	100.0	1.3	0.8	366
Rural	2.4	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	1,535
Balochistan	1.8	0.2	0.0	99.8	100.0	0.2	0.1	642
Urban	4.9	0.5	0.2	99.3	100.0	0.7	0.2	188
Rural	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	454
ICT Islamabad	24.8	6.3	0.0	93.7	100.0	6.3	1.1	107
FATA	0.7	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	0.1	0.0	234
Total[2]	8.1	1.9	0.1	98.0	100.0	2.0	0.5	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	7.7	0.9	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	0.5	1,720
Urban	17.5	3.6	0.2	96.2	100.0	3.8	1.2	292
Rural	5.7	0.4	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	0.3	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	4.1	0.9	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.9	0.2	984

[1] Includes “don’t know/missing”
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.6.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15-49 who were tested in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	24.1	4.5	0.0	95.5	100.0	4.5	3.4	305
15-19	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
20-24	26.2	5.1	0.0	94.9	100.0	5.1	3.9	265
25-29	35.1	4.5	0.1	95.4	100.0	4.6	3.0	607
30-39	35.7	4.5	0.4	95.1	100.0	4.9	2.4	1,220
40-49	36.9	4.0	0.7	95.4	100.0	4.6	2.0	1,013
Marital status								
Married	35.1	4.3	0.4	95.3	100.0	4.7	2.5	3,084
Divorced/separated/widowed	19.0	3.6	0.0	96.4	100.0	3.6	3.6	61
Residence								
Urban	43.2	5.7	0.5	93.8	100.0	6.2	2.6	1,264
Rural	29.2	3.4	0.3	96.3	100.0	3.7	2.4	1,881
Education								
No education	12.3	1.1	0.2	98.7	100.0	1.3	1.1	800
Primary	26.2	4.4	0.3	95.3	100.0	4.7	3.2	640
Middle	37.2	2.7	0.5	96.8	100.0	3.2	1.1	478
Secondary	50.8	7.1	0.7	92.2	100.0	7.8	4.0	633
Higher	55.6	6.9	0.5	92.7	100.0	7.3	3.1	594
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.4	1.7	0.3	98.0	100.0	2.0	1.0	554
Second	21.8	3.5	0.0	96.5	100.0	3.5	2.9	613
Middle	31.8	3.0	0.7	96.4	100.0	3.6	1.8	619
Fourth	44.5	5.3	0.7	94.0	100.0	6.0	2.8	680
Highest	55.5	7.5	0.3	92.2	100.0	7.8	3.7	680
Region								
Punjab	38.7	5.4	0.3	94.2	100.0	5.8	2.7	1,657
Urban	45.7	6.5	0.2	93.3	100.0	6.7	2.0	660
Rural	34.1	4.8	0.4	94.8	100.0	5.2	3.2	997
Sindh	29.1	3.2	0.8	95.9	100.0	4.1	2.1	784
Urban	42.4	5.1	1.1	93.8	100.0	6.2	3.4	441
Rural	11.9	0.9	0.5	98.6	100.0	1.4	0.4	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	33.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	3.0	2.5	438
Urban	38.5	5.7	0.0	94.3	100.0	5.7	3.2	87
Rural	31.6	2.3	0.0	97.7	100.0	2.3	2.3	350
Balochistan	23.7	2.2	0.1	97.7	100.0	2.3	2.2	185
Urban	29.2	1.6	0.3	98.2	100.0	1.8	1.6	56
Rural	21.3	2.4	0.0	97.6	100.0	2.4	2.4	129
ICT Islamabad	40.5	7.3	1.3	91.4	100.0	8.6	1.7	32
FATA	50.4	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	2.1	1.5	49
Total[2]	34.8	4.3	0.4	95.3	100.0	4.7	2.5	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	45.8	2.7	1.8	95.5	100.0	4.5	1.4	336
Urban	38.4	6.0	1.1	92.9	100.0	7.1	3.7	65
Rural	47.6	2.0	1.9	96.1	100.0	3.9	0.9	271
Gilgit Baltistan	18.8	3.0	0.7	96.3	100.0	3.7	1.1	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes "don't know/missing"
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.7 Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among ever-married women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	1.2	32.4	9.4	34.6	2,486	3.3	11.5	7.6	14.4	305
15-19	1.2	26.5	7.6	29.0	598	(7.3)	(8.1)	(8.8)	(16.9)	40
20-24	1.2	34.2	10.0	36.4	1,888	2.7	12.0	7.5	14.0	265
25-29	1.3	34.1	10.1	35.8	2,548	1.1	9.2	3.2	11.8	607
30-39	2.1	36.1	10.2	38.0	4,574	1.8	7.8	4.9	10.3	1,218
40-49	1.3	27.9	9.7	30.0	2,752	1.3	8.2	2.0	9.1	1,013
Marital status										
Married	1.6	33.5	10.0	35.4	11,827	1.7	8.7	4.0	10.8	3,082
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.4	23.9	7.7	27.1	533	1.3	2.1	0.1	2.2	61
Residence										
Urban	2.4	32.9	9.6	34.8	4,548	1.3	6.6	3.0	8.2	1,262
Rural	1.1	33.3	10.1	35.2	7,811	1.9	10.0	4.5	12.2	1,881
Education										
No education	1.2	29.2	10.2	31.2	6,079	1.9	9.4	6.4	12.6	800
Primary	1.4	37.5	9.4	39.2	2,036	2.9	12.8	4.5	14.9	640
Middle	1.4	40.9	11.0	43.2	1,160	0.8	6.4	3.3	8.6	478
Secondary	2.5	37.2	11.1	39.8	1,461	1.2	7.7	2.8	9.6	632
Higher	2.4	33.1	7.9	34.4	1,623	1.3	5.7	1.5	6.1	593
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.0	24.8	11.1	27.4	2,257	2.0	7.0	6.6	11.1	554
Second	1.5	33.0	10.4	35.0	2,428	3.3	12.6	4.2	14.6	613
Middle	1.5	37.1	10.3	39.2	2,504	0.8	9.4	3.7	10.8	618
Fourth	1.8	35.8	9.1	37.2	2,593	1.3	7.2	2.9	8.3	680
Highest	1.8	33.9	9.0	35.7	2,578	1.1	7.0	2.7	8.8	679
Region										
Punjab	0.8	41.3	9.9	42.8	6,628	1.1	10.7	4.6	12.8	1,657
Urban	1.3	41.5	9.2	42.9	2,402	1.5	9.6	4.5	11.8	660
Rural	0.5	41.3	10.2	42.7	4,226	0.9	11.5	4.7	13.5	997
Sindh	2.8	17.0	8.6	19.2	2,849	1.3	3.9	3.0	5.8	783
Urban	4.3	21.7	9.3	24.0	1,525	0.8	2.0	0.8	2.5	440
Rural	1.0	11.5	7.8	13.6	1,323	2.0	6.5	5.7	10.0	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.5	28.8	10.6	32.0	1,900	2.3	9.3	3.3	11.3	438
Urban	1.0	22.2	10.7	25.7	365	0.8	8.3	1.9	9.5	87
Rural	1.6	30.4	10.5	33.5	1,535	2.7	9.5	3.7	11.7	350
Balochistan	4.4	32.5	15.0	34.7	642	6.2	6.8	2.3	8.1	184
Urban	3.7	33.4	14.4	35.3	188	5.2	4.9	1.2	7.3	55
Rural	4.6	32.1	15.3	34.4	454	6.7	7.6	2.7	8.4	129
ICT Islamabad	1.7	36.2	12.9	39.8	107	0.2	8.6	7.2	15.1	32
FATA	0.5	31.7	7.8	33.5	234	4.1	11.5	3.7	15.1	49
Total[1]	1.6	33.1	9.9	35.1	12,360	1.7	8.6	3.9	10.6	3,143
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	3.2	43.2	9.6	44.1	1,719	0.7	20.6	6.0	23.9	336
Urban	3.9	46.4	15.3	48.5	292	0.0	4.9	2.2	6.6	65
Rural	3.1	42.6	8.5	43.2	1,426	0.8	24.3	6.9	28.0	271
Gilgit Baltistan	0.3	39.0	11.7	43.0	983	0.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.8 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 reporting an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months who sought advice or treatment, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Source of advice or treatment	Women	Men
Clinic/hospital/private doctor/other health professional	42.4	48.4
Advice or medicine from shop/pharmacy	2.0	11.4
Advice or treatment from any other source	0.2	1.2
No advice or treatment	55.4	44.4
Number with STI or symptoms of STI	4,334	334

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 13.9 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among young people

Percentage of young ever-married women and young ever-married men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women age 15-24		Men age 15-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of respondents	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of HIV[1]	Number of respondents
Age				
15-19	1.0	600	(0.2)	40
15-17	1.0	165	*	11
18-19	1.1	435	(0.2)	29
20-24	2.1	1,889	6.8	265
20-22	1.8	1,053	9.3	120
23-24	2.4	836	4.6	145
Residence				
Urban	3.5	757	13.4	96
Rural	1.1	1,732	2.5	209
Education				
No education	0.3	1,155	2.5	81
Primary	0.4	458	1.2	77
Middle	1.1	297	(6.6)	57
Secondary	4.3	330	(2.5)	39
Higher	9.0	250	20.5	50
Total 15-24	1.8	2,489	5.9	305

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2 and 13.3.

Table 13.10 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young ever-married women and young ever-married men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young ever-married women and young ever-married men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women				Men			
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of respondents (15-24)	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of respondents (18-24)
Age								
15-19	10.7	600	na	na	(6.2)	40	na	na
15-17	20.1	165	na	na	*	11	na	na
18-19	7.1	435	56.4	435	(5.3)	29	(53.3)	29
20-24	6.2	1,889	33.5	1,889	1.4	265	16.2	265
20-22	7.4	1,053	38.2	1,053	0.0	120	21.2	120
23-24	4.7	836	27.5	836	2.6	145	12.1	145
Residence								
Urban	5.1	757	31.2	726	0.0	96	13.4	93
Rural	8.2	1,732	40.7	1,599	3.0	209	22.9	201
Education								
No education	11.1	1,155	51.4	1,060	5.4	81	29.8	79
Primary	6.0	458	37.8	422	1.3	77	17.3	75
Middle	4.2	297	29.7	275	(0.0)	57	(17.2)	55
Secondary	2.8	330	23.1	319	(2.0)	39	(19.2)	34
Higher	1.7	250	7.3	248	0.0	50	11.6	50
Total	7.3	2,489	37.8	2,324	2.0	305	19.9	294

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.11 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young ever-married women and young ever-married men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:		Men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
Age	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
15-19	0.2	581	(0.0)	40
15-17	0.0	162	*	11
18-19	0.3	419	(0.0)	29
20-24	0.4	1,793	3.9	263
20-22	0.4	1,007	4.0	120
23-24	0.4	786	3.9	143
Total 15-24	0.3	2,374	3.4	303

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 13.12 Knowledge regarding treatment of HIV

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who think there is a treatment for HIV, and percentage who know where HIV treatment can be received, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Thinks that there is a treatment for HIV	Knows where HIV treatment can be received	Number of women	Thinks that there is a treatment for HIV	Knows where HIV treatment can be received	Number of men
Age						
15-19	1.1	0.8	600	8.6	8.4	40
20-24	1.9	1.7	1,889	27.2	22.9	265
25-29	3.9	3.2	2,548	35.0	25.3	607
30-34	3.2	2.7	2,413	31.5	22.3	603
35-39	2.3	1.8	2,163	36.4	26.0	617
40-44	3.6	3.3	1,437	32.5	24.2	502
45-49	4.3	3.7	1,316	32.0	22.2	511
Residence						
Urban	4.6	3.8	4,550	32.4	20.5	1,264
Rural	2.2	1.9	7,814	33.0	26.0	1,881
Education						
No education	0.6	0.6	6,080	16.9	10.9	800
Primary	2.7	2.1	2,037	34.0	25.3	640
Middle	4.2	3.3	1,160	36.4	27.5	478
Secondary	5.8	4.9	1,463	41.9	29.1	633
Higher	9.4	8.0	1,624	40.0	30.8	594
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.4	0.4	2,258	18.6	14.4	554
Second	0.7	0.6	2,430	30.9	21.6	613
Middle	2.7	2.4	2,504	35.0	27.5	619
Fourth	4.2	3.3	2,594	40.2	28.6	680
Highest	6.8	5.7	2,579	36.4	25.1	680
Total	3.1	2.6	12,364	32.7	23.8	3,145

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

DISABILITY 14

Key Findings

- ***Disability by domain:*** 13% of household members age 5 or above have some level of difficulty in at least one functional domain, while 6% have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.
- ***Disability by sex:*** Women and men age 15 or above most often report experiencing difficulty in seeing (15% and 12%, respectively) and in walking and climbing steps (15% and 11%, respectively).
- ***Disability by age:*** The proportion of household members who have difficulty in each domain rises with age, with a rapid increase after age 39.
- ***Disability by education:*** Women and men with no education (13% and 14%, respectively) are more likely than women and men with a higher education (2% each) to have a lot of difficulty or no ability at all in at least one domain.

The 2017-18 PDHS included The DHS Program's Disability Module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) Short Set of questions, which in turn are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide basic necessary information on disability comparable to that being collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

14.1 DISABILITY BY DOMAIN AND AGE

The respondent to the Household Questionnaire provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in the specified domain. The results, based on 67,586 respondents, are presented in **Table 14.1** for the de facto household population age 5 and older.

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

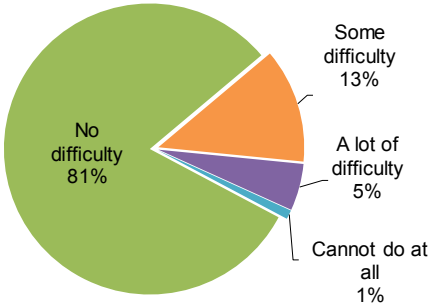
Sample: De facto household population age 5 or above

More than four in five (81%) de facto household members age 5 or older have no difficulty in any of the functional domains. Thirteen percent have some level of difficulty in at least one domain, 5% have a lot of difficulty in at least one domain, and 1% cannot function at all in at least one domain (**Figure 14.1**). Thus, overall, 6% of household members either have a lot of difficulty functioning or cannot function at all in at least one of the specified domains. Eight percent of household members age 15 or above have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain.

Walking or climbing steps (3%) and seeing (2%) are the two domains in which household members age 5 or above most often reported having a lot of difficulty or not being able to function at all.

Figure 14.1 **A lot of difficulty or no ability at all in at least one domain**

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

The proportion of household members who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain increases from 2% among those age 5-9 to 14% among those age 50-59 and 32% among those age 60 or above. The fact that 6% each of children age 5-9 and children age 10-14 have some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or no ability at all in at least one domain is a serious matter that requires policy attention.

14.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Functional domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.

Sample: De facto household population age 15 or above

Tables 14.2.1 and **14.2.2** present disability data for de facto household members age 15 or older by background characteristics. Nine percent of women and 7% of men age 15 or older have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain. Three percent of women and 2% of men have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain.

Patterns by background characteristics

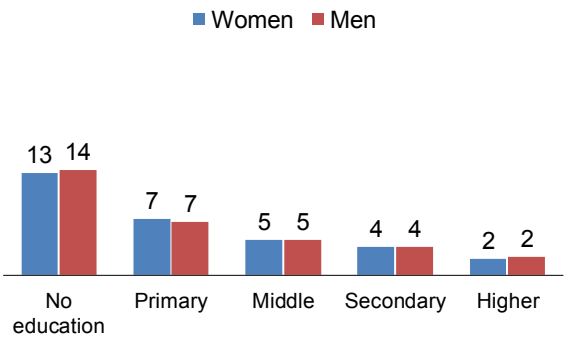
- Thirty-two percent of widowed women have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one of the domains, as compared with 10% of divorced/separated women, 8% of married women, and 3% of never-married women. A similar pattern is observed among men.
- Rural women (9%) and men (8%) are more likely to have a lot of difficulty or no ability at all in at least one domain than urban women (8%) and men (5%).

- There is a strong negative association between difficulty in all domains and level of education. Thirteen percent of women and 14% of men with no education have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, as compared with 2% each of women and men with a higher education (**Figure 14.2**).

- There are regional variations in the proportion of women who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, ranging from 7% each in Sindh, Balochistan, and FATA to 11% each in ICT Islamabad and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Azad Jammu and Kashmir (10%) has the highest proportion of men who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one domain, followed by Gilgit Baltistan (9%).

Figure 14.2 **A lot of difficulty or no ability at all in at least one domain by education**

Percent distribution of women and men age 15 and above



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- The proportion of women and men who report difficulty seeing is high in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (18% and 15%, respectively), ICF Islamabad (17% and 14%, respectively), Punjab (17% and 12%, respectively), and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (16% and 14%, respectively).

List of Tables

For more information on disability, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 14.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 14.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**

Table 14.1 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and over by degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Domain and age	Degree of difficulty					A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	Number of persons
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total		
Domain							
Difficulty seeing	89.9	8.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	2.0	67,586
Difficulty hearing	96.6	2.4	0.8	0.2	100.0	1.0	67,586
Difficulty communicating	98.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	0.8	67,586
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	94.1	4.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	1.3	67,586
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	90.7	5.9	2.9	0.5	100.0	3.4	67,586
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	96.8	1.9	0.8	0.4	100.0	1.2	67,586
Difficulty in at least one domain[1]							
5-9	93.7	4.2	1.3	0.6	100.0	1.9	10,469
10-14	93.7	3.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	2.2	9,153
15-19	92.7	4.8	1.8	0.6	100.0	2.4	8,486
20-29	91.3	6.0	1.9	0.6	100.0	2.6	13,677
30-39	83.5	12.6	3.1	0.7	100.0	3.8	9,531
40-49	66.5	24.9	7.6	1.0	100.0	8.5	6,004
50-59	48.7	36.9	12.8	1.4	100.0	14.2	5,039
60+	30.6	37.8	26.9	4.6	100.0	31.5	5,224
Age 15 and over	75.8	16.2	6.7	1.2	100.0	7.9	47,961
Total[2]	81.0	12.7	5.2	1.0	100.0	6.2	67,586
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	74.5	16.3	7.5	1.5	100.0	9.1	9,175
Age 15 and over	68.9	20.4	8.9	1.7	100.0	10.6	6,600
Gilgit Baltistan	80.8	12.5	5.5	1.1	100.0	6.6	6,257
Age 15 and over	73.2	17.2	8.0	1.5	100.0	9.5	4,026

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 4 cases with missing information on difficulty in at least one domain.

Table 14.2.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of de facto female household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]				A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of women
		Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all		
Marital status													
Never married	90.8	3.6	1.3	2.1	3.2	2.7	1.2	5.7	2.3	1.1	3.4	1.5	6,581
Married	71.5	16.1	4.0	1.3	8.9	14.9	3.5	20.5	7.2	0.7	7.9	2.2	15,582
Divorced or separated	67.7	22.3	3.6	4.1	10.3	19.2	8.0	22.8	7.6	1.9	9.5	3.2	282
Widowed	31.5	43.4	16.3	6.0	25.5	50.1	19.5	35.9	26.8	5.6	32.4	14.2	1,984
Residence													
Urban	73.3	13.7	3.6	1.7	7.4	16.3	4.1	18.5	7.1	1.0	8.1	2.7	9,239
Rural	73.5	15.8	4.7	2.1	9.6	13.4	4.3	17.4	7.7	1.4	9.1	3.2	15,198
Education													
No education	64.5	21.2	6.6	3.2	12.7	20.1	6.6	22.2	11.1	2.1	13.2	4.7	12,101
Primary	75.5	11.7	2.8	1.3	7.4	13.9	3.3	17.2	6.4	0.8	7.2	2.3	3,467
Middle	81.5	10.0	2.3	0.7	5.2	9.0	1.7	13.9	3.9	0.6	4.6	1.6	2,414
Secondary	84.2	7.7	1.9	0.6	4.1	7.5	1.5	12.1	3.4	0.3	3.6	1.1	2,935
Higher	87.5	6.6	1.0	0.2	2.6	5.3	0.8	10.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.4	3,511
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	76.1	14.4	5.9	2.5	10.1	11.4	5.2	14.8	7.3	1.6	8.9	3.5	4,234
Second	71.3	17.5	5.1	2.3	10.9	14.4	4.0	19.5	8.0	1.2	9.2	3.2	4,703
Middle	71.1	16.6	3.8	2.0	9.2	15.5	4.2	18.9	8.5	1.4	9.9	3.1	4,794
Fourth	71.8	15.8	4.1	1.7	8.2	16.3	4.4	19.2	7.8	1.2	9.0	3.4	5,216
Highest	76.6	11.2	2.8	1.4	5.9	14.3	3.5	16.4	6.1	0.9	7.0	2.1	5,490
Region													
Punjab	70.0	16.9	4.5	2.0	9.4	17.1	4.4	20.0	8.6	1.3	9.8	3.5	13,126
Urban	70.1	15.1	4.1	1.7	7.9	18.9	4.0	21.1	7.8	1.0	8.8	3.1	4,866
Rural	70.0	17.9	4.8	2.2	10.3	16.1	4.7	19.5	9.0	1.4	10.4	3.7	8,260
Sindh	78.8	11.6	3.7	1.8	6.8	11.9	3.9	14.4	5.6	1.1	6.7	2.4	5,680
Urban	77.4	11.4	2.9	1.8	5.8	13.8	4.2	15.1	6.5	1.0	7.4	2.3	3,124
Rural	80.4	11.9	4.7	1.7	8.1	9.7	3.5	13.6	4.6	1.3	5.9	2.5	2,556
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	74.6	15.5	4.7	2.2	10.1	11.5	4.3	16.7	7.0	1.6	8.6	2.9	3,643
Urban	72.8	15.9	4.1	1.8	11.3	13.6	3.8	19.3	6.6	1.1	7.7	2.0	728
Rural	75.1	15.5	4.8	2.3	9.8	11.0	4.4	16.1	7.1	1.8	8.8	3.1	2,915
Balochistan	83.4	10.4	2.6	1.1	3.1	6.5	2.7	9.3	6.3	0.7	7.0	1.5	1,287
Urban	82.1	10.9	2.3	1.4	4.1	6.9	2.8	11.5	4.7	1.1	5.8	2.2	381
Rural	84.0	10.2	2.8	1.0	2.7	6.3	2.6	8.4	7.0	0.5	7.5	1.2	905
ICT Islamabad	66.6	16.8	5.3	2.6	12.7	19.6	7.0	22.4	9.8	1.0	10.8	4.4	225
FATA	67.8	11.5	5.2	1.0	17.3	13.9	4.3	25.1	6.1	0.9	7.1	2.2	476
Total[2]	73.4	15.0	4.3	1.9	8.8	14.5	4.2	17.8	7.5	1.2	8.7	3.0	24,437
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	67.0	17.6	6.4	2.2	13.3	20.4	5.3	21.8	9.5	1.5	11.0	3.9	3,697
Urban	68.7	15.0	6.1	2.4	12.3	19.9	4.8	20.7	8.4	2.2	10.6	3.8	658
Rural	66.7	18.1	6.4	2.2	13.5	20.4	5.4	22.0	9.8	1.4	11.1	4.0	3,039
Gilgit Baltistan	73.7	11.3	8.8	3.1	7.3	15.9	5.5	16.3	8.5	1.4	9.9	3.7	2,192

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 7 women with missing information on marital status and 9 women with missing information on education.

Table 14.2.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of de facto male household members age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

		Domain						Difficulty in at least one domain[1]					
Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Seeing	Hearing	Commu-nicating	Remem-bering or concen-trating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	A lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain	Number of men
Marital status													
Never married	91.0	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	1.5	4.8	2.7	1.4	4.0	1.6	8,722
Married	72.5	16.0	4.9	1.6	7.7	13.9	3.5	19.7	6.8	0.9	7.7	2.3	13,877
Divorced or separated	68.7	18.1	13.2	1.4	13.6	13.1	2.8	20.3	8.1	2.7	10.9	3.6	168
Widowed	40.4	36.1	20.2	7.0	19.1	39.5	15.8	30.3	25.2	3.8	29.0	11.9	751
Residence													
Urban	81.3	9.4	3.2	1.7	4.8	9.4	2.5	13.6	4.2	0.8	5.0	1.6	9,326
Rural	76.4	13.3	4.9	2.5	7.5	11.4	3.6	15.1	7.0	1.4	8.4	2.9	14,198
Education													
No education	66.6	19.1	7.8	4.5	11.6	18.2	6.2	19.6	11.0	2.6	13.6	5.1	6,938
Primary	78.0	12.0	3.8	2.1	6.4	10.7	2.9	15.1	6.1	0.8	6.9	2.2	3,853
Middle	84.1	7.7	2.3	1.4	3.9	7.2	1.8	11.4	3.9	0.6	4.5	1.2	3,875
Secondary	84.2	8.5	2.7	0.9	3.7	6.5	1.6	12.1	3.1	0.6	3.7	1.2	4,506
Higher	86.2	6.7	2.0	0.6	3.2	5.4	1.4	11.1	2.2	0.2	2.4	0.5	4,349
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	74.5	15.1	5.9	3.0	9.0	11.9	4.0	16.0	7.5	1.7	9.2	3.4	4,157
Second	76.8	13.0	4.6	2.6	7.7	11.5	3.8	14.5	7.4	1.3	8.7	2.8	4,519
Middle	77.3	13.0	4.2	1.9	6.2	11.3	3.4	15.7	5.9	0.9	6.9	2.3	4,645
Fourth	78.9	11.0	3.7	2.0	6.2	10.3	2.9	14.1	5.9	1.0	6.9	2.1	4,976
Highest	83.0	7.7	2.9	1.6	3.6	8.4	2.0	12.6	3.2	0.9	4.1	1.5	5,227
Region													
Punjab	76.8	12.3	4.6	2.1	6.9	12.1	3.4	15.3	6.6	1.2	7.7	2.6	12,510
Urban	80.9	9.7	3.4	1.6	4.9	9.9	2.4	14.2	4.2	0.8	4.9	1.7	4,881
Rural	74.2	14.0	5.5	2.5	8.1	13.5	3.9	16.0	8.1	1.4	9.6	3.2	7,629
Sindh	81.1	10.1	3.7	2.3	5.8	8.8	2.7	12.9	4.7	1.2	5.9	1.8	5,799
Urban	82.6	8.3	2.7	1.8	4.5	8.9	2.6	12.2	4.3	0.9	5.2	1.4	3,232
Rural	79.2	12.3	4.9	2.9	7.5	8.7	2.9	13.8	5.3	1.6	6.9	2.2	2,567
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	76.5	13.6	4.1	2.6	7.1	10.3	3.7	16.1	6.0	1.3	7.3	3.1	3,226
Urban	77.8	10.7	3.9	1.6	7.3	9.9	2.9	17.2	4.2	0.7	5.0	1.8	686
Rural	76.2	14.4	4.1	2.9	7.1	10.5	3.9	15.8	6.5	1.5	7.9	3.4	2,540
Balochistan	85.8	9.1	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.7	2.0	8.7	4.5	0.7	5.1	1.4	1,350
Urban	83.4	10.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	5.0	2.1	11.2	4.0	0.6	4.5	0.9	378
Rural	86.7	8.6	2.1	0.8	2.8	4.5	2.0	7.8	4.7	0.7	5.4	1.6	972
ICT Islamabad	75.3	13.6	4.4	1.8	6.7	11.5	2.8	17.7	5.4	1.1	6.5	2.4	231
FATA	76.9	11.2	4.7	2.4	7.9	9.8	3.0	17.1	5.2	0.9	6.0	1.7	407
Total[2]	78.3	11.7	4.2	2.2	6.4	10.6	3.2	14.5	5.9	1.2	7.0	2.4	23,523
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	71.3	14.8	7.0	2.7	9.2	16.2	3.8	18.7	8.1	1.8	10.0	4.0	2,903
Urban	72.6	12.7	5.8	2.9	8.6	14.4	3.4	19.4	5.9	2.1	8.0	3.5	546
Rural	71.0	15.3	7.3	2.7	9.3	16.6	3.8	18.5	8.7	1.8	10.5	4.1	2,357
Gilgit Baltistan	72.5	11.4	8.6	4.6	8.4	13.6	4.7	18.2	7.5	1.6	9.2	3.9	1,835

[1] If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 5 men with missing information on marital status and 2 men with missing information on education.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 15

Key Findings

- ***Employment and control over earnings:*** Almost all currently married men (98%) were employed during the past 12 months, as compared with only 19% of currently married women. Nearly half of currently married women (49%) with cash earnings decide independently on how their earning are used.
- ***Ownership of property:*** A significantly larger proportion of men than women own houses and land. Three percent of women and 72% of men own a house, while 2% of women and 27% of men own land.
- ***Participation in decision making:*** 41% of women indicated that they make decisions regarding their own health care jointly with their husband, 37% reported that such decisions are made mainly by their husband, and 10% said that they mainly make these decisions on their own.
- ***Attitudes towards wife beating:*** 42% of women and 40% of men agree that wife beating is justified in at least one of six specified situations.
- ***Empowerment and health outcomes:*** Use of any contraceptive method is higher among women who participate in one or more household decisions. Also, women's participation in decision making is positively associated with three specified components of reproductive care (antenatal care, delivery from a skilled provider, and postnatal checkups).

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define two different indicators of women's empowerment: their participation in household decision making and their attitudes towards wife beating.

According to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, "advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women, and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility are cornerstones of population and development-related programs" (United Nations, 1994). In addition, Article 34 of the Constitution of Pakistan states that "steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life" (Government of Pakistan 1973).

Similarly, the Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act of 2010 (Part 1) provides workplace protections for women (Government of Pakistan 2010).

15.1 Married Women's and Men's Employment

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

Economic empowerment gives women an opportunity for increased participation in family decision making, and it is expected that women who are employed and who receive cash earnings are more likely to have control over household resources.

A significantly larger percentage of currently married men (98%) than currently married women (19%) were employed during the past 12 months. Among employed respondents, women are less likely to be paid in cash (85%) than men (98%) and much more likely not to be paid (13% versus less than 1%) (**Table 15.1**).

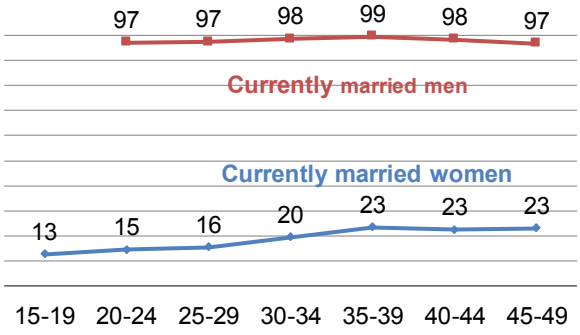
Trends: The percentage of women employed in the last 12 months decreased from 29% in 2012-13 to 19% in 2017-18. However, among women who were employed, the proportion working for cash increased from 77% in 2012-13 to 85% in 2017-18. The percentage of women working without pay decreased slightly from 15% in 2012-13 to 13% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Employment among women increases with age and peaks among those age 35-49, at 23%. Among men, those age 35-39 are most likely to be employed (99%) (**Figure 15.1**).
- The percentage of women who are paid in cash is highest among those age 15-19 (90%) and lowest among those age 20-24 (82%). Women age 45-49 are most likely to not be paid for their work (17%), while women age 15-19 are least likely not to be paid (10%).

Figure 15.1 **Employment by age**

Percentage of currently married women and men who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

15.2 Control over Women's Earnings

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

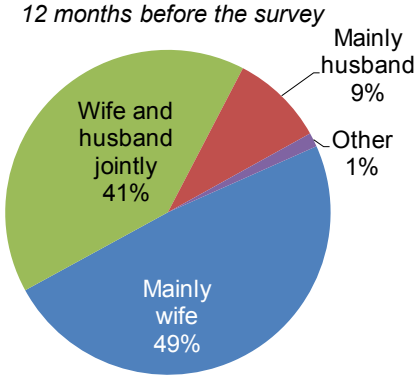
Women's equal access to financial resources has become a human rights issue and is considered an important mechanism for reducing poverty among women; consequently, it has been an explicit focus of a variety of human rights instruments.

Forty-nine percent of women decide independently how their cash earnings are used, while 41% decide jointly with their husband. Only 9% of women reported that their husband mainly decides how their earnings are used (**Figure 15.2**).

Seventy-six percent of women earn less than their husbands, and 9% earn around the same amount. Only 6% of women earn more than their husbands (**Table 15.2.1**).

***Figure 15.2* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends: The percentage of women who decide independently how to spend their income decreased from 52% in 2012-13 to 49% in 2017-18. However, the percentage who decide jointly with their husband how to spend their cash earnings increased from 35% in 2012-13 to 41% in 2017-18. Overall, the proportion of women who have control over their own cash earnings was 87% in 2012-13 and 89% in 2017-18.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, the percentage of women who have control over their cash earnings increases with increasing wealth. Also, women in the lower wealth quintiles are less likely to earn more than their husbands.
- Urban women are more likely to have control over their earnings (94%) than rural women (87%). The percentage of women who earn more than their husbands is also greater in urban than rural areas (10% versus 5%).
- The percentages of women who have control over their earnings and earn more than their husbands are lowest among those with no education (87% and 4%, respectively) and highest among those with a higher education (96% and 16%, respectively).
- By region, the proportion of women who have control over their earnings is highest in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan (96% each) and lowest in Balochistan (62%).

15.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Forty-seven percent of men reported that they independently controlled their earnings, 41% said that they decided jointly with their wife, and only 3% reported that their wife decided mainly on the use of their earnings (**Table 15.2.2**). Men's and women's reports differ in terms of control over men's earnings, with fewer men than women claiming that the wife controls the husband's earnings (3% versus 7%) and more men than women claiming that the husband controls his earnings (47% versus 40%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Currently married men with five or more children are more likely than men with one or two children to report that they have greater control over their own earnings (55% and 43%, respectively).
- Men and women in rural areas (50% and 42%, respectively) are more likely to say that the husband has independent control over his earnings than men and women in urban areas (42% and 37%, respectively).

- Fifty-seven percent of men and 45% of women with no education report that the husband decides independently how his earnings will be used, as compared with 39% of men and 31% of women with a higher education.
- Sixty-five percent of men and 48% of women in the lowest wealth quintile report that the husband has independent control over his earnings, compared with 39% of men and 36% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentages of men and women who say that the husband has independent control over his earnings are highest in Balochistan (87% and 77%, respectively) and FATA (79% and 65%, respectively) and lowest in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (34% and 29%, respectively).

15.4 Women's Control over Their Own Earnings and Those of Their Husbands

Control over the cash earnings of both men and women varies according to the amount women earn relative to their husbands.

Fifty-three percent of women who earn more than their husbands are the main decision makers over their own earnings, and 21% decide on their husband's earnings (**Table 15.3**). Sixty-eight percent of women who earn about the same as their husband jointly decide how to use their earnings, while 76% jointly decide on the use of their husband's earnings. In cases in which the husband has no cash earnings or does not work, 46% of women have independent control over their own incomes. Only 3% of women who work but have no cash earnings are the main decision makers with regard to their husband's earnings.

15.5 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Ownership of assets, particularly high-value assets, has many beneficial effects for households, including protection against financial ruin. Women's individual ownership of assets provides economic empowerment and protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment.

Ninety-seven percent of women did not inherit land or a house, while 1% each inherited agricultural land and a house. Less than 1% of women inherited non-agricultural plots or residential plots (**Table 15.4**). It is not common in Pakistan for women to inherit property. Gilgit Baltistan has the highest proportion of women inheriting agricultural land (3%).

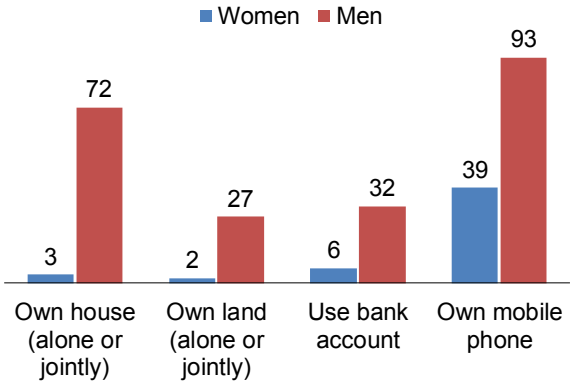
Women are much less likely to own a house (3%) or land (2%) than men (72% and 27%, respectively) (**Tables 15.5.1** and **15.5.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women and men who own houses and land generally increases with increasing age.
- Rural men are more likely to own a house and land (77% and 37%, respectively) than urban men (66% and 13%, respectively). Among women, there is very little difference between urban and rural residents.
- Men with a higher education (79%) are more likely than those with no education or a middle-level education (69% each) to own a house. Six percent of women with a higher education own a house, as compared with only 2% of women with no education.

Figure 15.3 **Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by ownership of specific items



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

15.6 Ownership of Title or Deed for House and Land

Ownership of title or deed

Respondents who own a house or land, alone or jointly with someone else, are asked whether they have a title or deed for the house or land they own.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

Thirty-one percent of men and 43% of women who own a house have ownership of a title or deed. Among these men and women, 33% and 36%, respectively, have autonomy to sell the house. Regarding land ownership, 43% of women and 39% of men have their name on a title or deed for land, and 37% of women and 38% of men have autonomy to sell the land (**Tables 15.6.1**, **15.6.2**, **15.7.1**, and **15.7.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Age is a contributing factor in ownership of a title or deed for a house or land. Among both women and men, those in the 45-49 age group are most likely to have their name on a title or deed for a house (66% and 62%, respectively).
- Women in rural areas (47%) are more likely to have their name on a title or deed for a house than women in urban areas (39%).

15.7 Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Ownership of bank accounts and mobile phones

Respondents who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and own a mobile phone.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

There is a striking difference between the proportion of women (6%) and men (32%) who have and use a bank account (**Tables 15.8.1** and **15.8.2**). Ninety-three percent of men own a mobile phone, as compared with only 39% of women. A very small proportion of men and women use their mobile phone for financial transactions (21% and 7%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The proportion of women who use a bank account is highest among those age 45-49 (12%) and lowest among those age 15-19 (less than 1%). Among men, use of a bank account is also highest among those age 45-49 (37%).
- Women in urban areas (10%) are more likely than women in rural areas (4%) to have and use a bank account. Similarly, urban men are twice as likely as rural men to have and use a bank account (46% versus 22%).
- Among men, education and household wealth are associated with use of a bank account. The proportion of men using bank accounts is highest among those with a higher education (69%) and lowest among those with no education (7%). Similarly, bank account use is highest among men in the highest wealth quintile (67%) and lowest among those in the lowest quintile (6%).
- Women and men in the highest wealth quintile (8% and 31%, respectively) are most likely to use a mobile phone for financial transactions.
- Among men, use of mobile phones for financial transactions is higher in urban areas (29%) than in rural areas (15%).

15.8 Women's Participation in Decision Making

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49

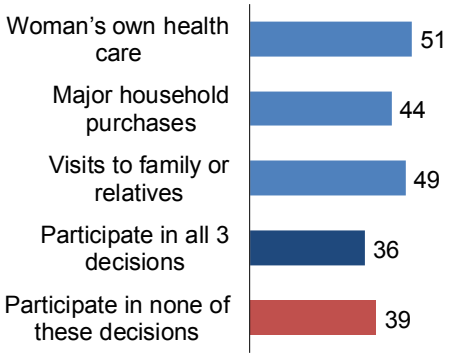
The ability of women to make decisions that affect their personal circumstances is an essential element of their empowerment and serves as an important contributor to their overall development. To assess currently married women's decision-making autonomy, the 2017-18 PDHS collected information on their participation in three types of decisions: their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to family or relatives. To provide an understanding of gender differences in household decision making, currently married men were asked about their participation in decisions about their own health care and major household purchases.

Forty-one percent of women indicated that they make decisions regarding their own health care jointly with their husband, 37% reported that such decisions are made mainly by their husband, and 10% indicated that they mainly make these decisions on their own. Forty-six percent of men stated that they make decisions regarding their own health care jointly with their wife (**Table 15.9**). A similar pattern is observed regarding major household purchases, with 38% of women making decisions jointly with their husband. The majority of women indicated that decisions regarding visits to their family or relatives are made jointly (39%) or mainly by their husband (34%).

More than 4 in 10 women decide by themselves or jointly with their husband on their own health care (51%), making major household purchases (44%), and visiting family or relatives (49%). Thirty-six percent of women participate in all three decisions, and 39% participate in none of the decisions (**Table 15.10.1** and **Figure 15.4**). Men are more likely than women to report that they decide alone or jointly on their own health care (89%) and making major household purchases (83%). Seventy-nine percent of men participate in both decisions, and only 8% participate in neither decision (**Table 15.10.2**).

***Figure 15.4* Women's participation in decision making**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in specific decisions



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's involvement in all three decisions increases with age, from 12% among those age 15-19 to 53% among those age 45-49 (**Table 15.10.1**).
- Women employed for cash (47%) and those residing in urban areas (44%) are most likely to participate in all three decisions either alone or jointly with their husbands.
- The percentage of women participating in all three decisions is highest in ICT Islamabad (47%), followed by Sindh and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (46% each). The percentage is lowest in FATA (4%) and Balochistan (10%).

15.9 Attitudes toward Wife Beating

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following six circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she refuses to have sex with him, and she neglects the in-laws. If respondents answer yes in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes justifying wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

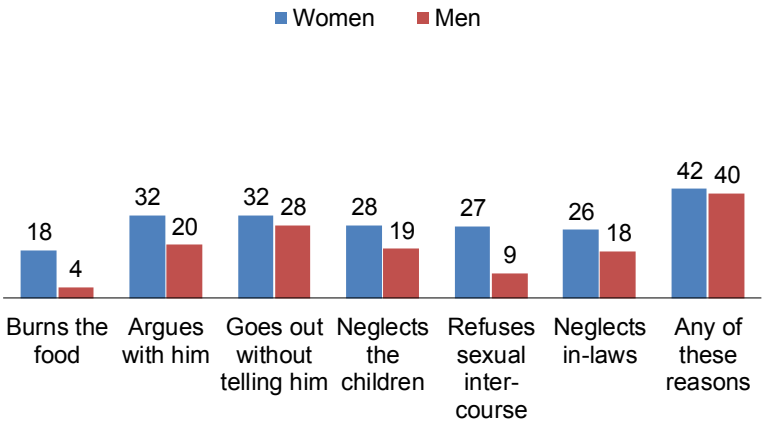
Women across the globe face many critical problems, and among the most serious is violence. Pakistan is no exception in this regard. Forty-two percent of women and 40% of men agree that wife beating is justified under specific circumstances (**Tables 15.11.1** and **15.11.2**).

Women are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she argues with him or goes out without telling him (32% each); 28% of women consider wife beating as justified if the wife neglects the children (28%) (**Figure 15.5**). Men are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she goes out without telling him (28%) or argues with him (20%) (**Figure 15.5**). Burning the food is the least-justified reason among both women and men (18% and 4%, respectively).

Trends: The proportion of women who consider wife beating justifiable under specific circumstances was 42% in both 2012-13 and 2017-18. The proportion among men increased from 34% to 40%.

***Figure 15.5* Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Patterns by background characteristics

- Younger women and men are more likely to justify wife beating. For instance, 53% of women age 15-19 and 50% of men age 20-24 consider wife beating justifiable.
- Rural women and men (51% and 48%, respectively) are more likely to justify wife beating under one of the specified circumstances than urban women and men (27% and 28%, respectively).
- The percentage of women who justify wife beating under one of the specified circumstances is highest in FATA (95%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (63%) and Gilgit Baltistan (57%). Women in ICT Islamabad are least likely to agree with any of the specified reasons for wife beating (26%).
- Women with a higher education (17%) and those in the highest wealth quintile (19%) are least likely to agree that wife beating is justifiable under any circumstance. Attitudes justifying wife beating are most common among women with no education (56%) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (62%).
- A similar pattern is observed among male respondents. The proportion of men justifying wife beating under any one of the specified circumstances decreases with increasing education (from 58% among those with no education to 19% among those with a higher education) and wealth (from 66% among those in the lowest quintile to 20% among those in the highest quintile).

15.10 Attitude towards Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husband

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked whether they thought that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women or asking that he uses a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Fifty-eight percent of women believe that a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse if she knows her husband has sex with other women. Similarly, 59% of women believe that a wife is justified in

asking her husband to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI. The corresponding proportions among male respondents are 74% and 83% (**Table 15.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Older women and men are more likely than younger women and men (age 15-24) to believe that a wife is justified in negotiating safer sexual relations with her husband.
- Urban women and men (70% and 80%, respectively) are more likely than rural women and men (50% and 69%, respectively) to believe that a woman is justified in refusing sex with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. Similarly, urban women and men are more likely to believe that a woman is justified in asking her husband to use a condom if she knows he has an STI than their rural counterparts.
- Women and men (81% and 82%, respectively) with a higher education are more likely than women and men with no education (45% and 60%, respectively) to justify refusal of sex if a wife knows that her husband has sex with other women.
- The proportion of women who believe that a wife is justified in refusing sex if she knows that her husband has sex with other women is lowest in FATA (26%) and highest in ICT Islamabad (77%) followed by Azad Jammu and Kashmir (75%).

15.11 Ability to Negotiate Sexual Relations with Husband

Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

To assess the ability of a woman to negotiate sexual relations, currently married women were asked whether they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and whether they can ask their husband to use a condom.

More than half of women (54%) can deny sex to their husband, and more than 4 in 10 (43%) can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women's ability to negotiate sexual relations increases with increasing education. For instance, 76% of women with a higher education are able to refuse sex to their husband, as compared with only 41% of women with no education. Similarly, 65% of women with a higher education can ask their husband to use a condom, compared with only 31% of women with no education.
- The proportions of women reporting that they can deny sex and ask their husband to use a condom are lower in FATA (34% and 25%, respectively) than in other regions.
- Women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to report that they can deny sex and ask their husband to use a condom (73% and 60%, respectively).

15.12 Women's Empowerment Indicators

Women's empowerment indicators

Two sets of empowerment indicators, women's participation in making household decisions and women's attitudes towards wife beating, can be summarised with two indices. The first index shows the number of decisions in which women participate either alone or jointly with their husband. This index ranges from 0 to 3 and reflects the degree of decision-making control that women are able to exercise in areas that affect their lives and the level of women's empowerment in a society. The second index, which ranges from 0 to 6, is the number of reasons for which a woman thinks that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator reflects a higher status of women in the household and society.

Sample: Women and men age 15-49

The ability of women to make decisions that affect their personal circumstances is an essential element of their empowerment and serves as an important contributor to their overall development. Assessing women's decision making helps judge their autonomy in the household.

The data indicate that there is a positive relationship between women's disagreement with all of the reasons justifying wife beating and women's participation in decision making (**Table 15.14**). Also, among women who participate in all decisions, the proportion who do not justify any of the reasons for wife beating is much larger (44%) than the proportion who justify wife beating in all six circumstances (22%).

15.13 Current Use of Contraception by Women's Empowerment

A woman's desire and ability to control her fertility and the contraceptive method she chooses is likely to be affected by her status in the household, her self-image, and her sense of empowerment. A woman who feels that she is unable to control other aspects of her life may be less likely to feel that she can make and carry out decisions about her fertility. She may also feel the need to choose methods that can be hidden from others or that do not depend on her husband's cooperation.

Use of any contraceptive method and any modern method of contraception is higher among women who participate in one or more decisions. For example, the percentage of women using any method increases from 27% among those who do not participate in any decisions to 41% among those who participate in all three decisions. Women who participate in all three decisions are more likely to be sterilised (13%) than women who do not participate in decision making (5%) (**Table 15.15**).

Use of any method is lowest (29%) among women who justify wife beating in five to six circumstances and highest (37%) among those who justify none of the circumstances. Women not currently using contraception are most likely to participate in none of the decisions (73%) and to think that a husband is justified in beating his wife in five to six circumstances (71%).

15.14 Ideal Number of Children and Unmet Need for Family Planning by Women's Empowerment

There are only marginal variations in ideal number of children according to the two indices of women's empowerment (**Table 15.16**). The ideal number of children is higher (4.2 children) among women who do not participate in any decisions than among women who participate in all three decisions (3.8 children), while the ideal number is lower among women who do not justify wife beating under any circumstance (3.6 children) than among those who justify wife beating in five to six circumstances (4.5 children).

Women's unmet need for family planning varies with the two empowerment indicators. Total unmet need is lowest among women who participate in all three decisions (15%). Similarly, unmet need is lowest

among women who do not justify wife beating under any circumstance (16%) and highest among those who justify wife beating under five to six circumstances (20%) (**Table 15.16**).

15.15 Reproductive Health Care by Women's Empowerment

In general, women's empowerment is positively associated with reproductive health seeking behaviour.

There is a positive relationship between the number of decisions in which women participate and all three components of reproductive care. Among women who participate in all three decisions, 91% received antenatal care, 79% received delivery care from a skilled provider, and 71% received postnatal checkups within the first 2 days after birth (**Table 15.17**).

A similar pattern is observed with respect to justification of wife beating. Among women who do not justify wife beating in any circumstance, 91% received antenatal care from a skilled provider, 79% received delivery care from a skilled provider, and 69% received postnatal checkups in the first 2 days after birth.

15.16 Early Childhood Mortality and Women's Empowerment

The ability of women to access information to make decisions and the ability to act effectively in their own interests or in the interests of those who depend on them are essential aspects of empowerment. It follows that if women, who are the primary caretakers of children, are empowered, the health and survival of their children will be enhanced. In fact, maternal empowerment fits into the Mosley-Chen framework on child survival as an intervening individual-level variable that affects child survival through proximate determinants (Mosley and Chen 1984).

There is a negative relationship between all three indicators of childhood mortality (infant, child, and under-5 mortality) and women's participation in decision making. All three mortality rates decline as women's participation in decision making increases. Infant mortality declines from 67 deaths per 1,000 live births among women who do not participate in any decisions to 61 deaths per 1,000 live births among women who participate in all three decisions, and the same trend is observed for under-5 mortality rates. Although there is no clear pattern with respect to justification of wife beating, childhood mortality rates are lower among women who do not justify wife beating in any circumstance than among women who justify wife beating under five to six circumstances (**Table 15.18**).

List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
- **Table 15.4 Inheriting of land or house**
- **Table 15.5.1 Ownership of assets: Women**
- **Table 15.5.2 Ownership of assets: Men**
- **Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women**
- **Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men**
- **Table 15.7.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women**
- **Table 15.7.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men**
- **Table 15.8.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women**
- **Table 15.8.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men**
- **Table 15.9 Participation in decision making**

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings					
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	Number of respondents
				WOMEN				
15-19	12.8	592	86.3	3.2	0.9	9.7	100.0	76
20-24	14.5	1,855	78.5	3.6	2.1	15.9	100.0	269
25-29	15.6	2,494	82.0	3.4	1.4	13.2	100.0	390
30-34	19.6	2,344	80.5	3.7	5.0	10.8	100.0	460
35-39	23.4	2,043	81.3	4.1	1.9	12.6	100.0	479
40-44	22.5	1,323	79.8	6.4	2.5	11.4	100.0	297
45-49	23.1	1,180	77.6	5.0	0.4	16.9	100.0	272
Total	19.0	11,831	80.4	4.2	2.3	13.0	100.0	2,242
				MEN				
15-19	(90.2)	40	(95.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	100.0	36
20-24	97.0	264	92.3	4.1	2.6	1.1	100.0	256
25-29	97.2	585	93.7	4.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	569
30-34	98.4	598	92.9	5.9	1.1	0.1	100.0	588
35-39	99.3	610	94.8	4.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	605
40-44	98.1	487	89.4	8.8	1.3	0.3	100.0	478
45-49	96.6	500	91.5	6.4	1.8	0.3	100.0	483
Total	97.8	3,084	92.6	5.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	3,015

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:							
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age														
15-19	53.0	28.1	9.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	4.0	76.1	7.4	6.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	68
20-24	51.1	37.2	7.3	4.3	0.1	100.0	2.0	83.4	7.4	5.4	1.7	0.1	100.0	221
25-29	47.1	40.2	10.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	3.9	86.0	5.0	3.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	333
30-34	51.5	39.2	8.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	8.4	77.0	11.1	3.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	387
35-39	50.4	40.2	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	75.0	7.8	7.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	409
40-44	43.2	46.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	65.9	14.5	11.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	256
45-49	46.2	45.2	8.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.4	65.6	11.8	12.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	225
Number of living children														
0	53.8	33.9	6.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	6.4	78.9	7.8	4.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	225
1-2	52.1	37.8	8.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	5.4	77.0	8.8	6.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	489
3-4	50.6	42.6	6.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	9.9	73.8	9.9	5.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	660
5+	41.1	43.6	14.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.9	76.6	9.6	10.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	523
Residence														
Urban	58.0	36.2	5.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	9.7	71.2	13.3	4.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	625
Rural	44.2	42.8	11.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	4.8	78.3	7.4	8.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,273
Education														
No education	43.6	42.9	12.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	4.0	75.8	8.9	9.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,091
Primary	54.5	38.2	6.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	5.4	83.1	4.6	5.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	273
Middle	52.0	37.2	9.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	2.1	88.1	7.6	0.1	1.1	1.0	100.0	94
Secondary	46.0	44.1	7.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	8.7	69.7	20.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	135
Higher	62.0	34.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	16.1	69.4	10.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	306
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	39.5	46.7	12.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	2.2	80.0	8.7	7.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	579
Second	44.0	39.3	14.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	5.0	77.8	5.9	10.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	417
Middle	54.3	40.2	4.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	6.6	76.0	8.3	7.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	360
Fourth	54.1	36.8	6.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	11.0	69.8	11.4	6.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	256
Highest	62.5	34.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.7	70.9	14.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	286
Region														
Punjab	49.0	41.6	7.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	77.9	8.5	5.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,105
Urban	61.3	32.9	5.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	10.2	75.3	10.3	3.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	351
Rural	43.3	45.6	8.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	4.6	79.1	7.7	7.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	754
Sindh	51.8	40.4	7.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.0	78.7	10.4	7.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	591
Urban	55.1	40.3	3.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	4.9	69.9	17.5	6.8	0.6	0.5	100.0	215
Rural	49.9	40.5	9.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.9	83.7	6.3	7.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	376
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	37.0	39.7	23.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	16.0	56.4	8.7	17.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	129
Urban	54.4	38.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	28.0	49.5	17.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29
Rural	31.8	40.1	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.4	58.5	6.1	20.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	99
Balochistan	39.7	22.1	35.3	1.3	1.6	100.0	17.2	61.3	12.6	5.1	2.2	1.6	100.0	55
Urban	50.4	31.4	16.5	0.2	1.4	100.0	22.9	54.6	8.7	9.1	3.3	1.4	100.0	17
Rural	35.1	18.0	43.5	1.7	1.7	100.0	14.7	64.2	14.3	3.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	38
ICT Islamabad	46.1	47.7	5.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	17.5	56.5	19.2	3.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	16
FATA	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Total[1]	48.7	40.6	9.3	1.3	0.1	100.0	6.4	76.0	9.3	6.9	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,898
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	62.5	33.6	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	10.6	74.4	10.3	4.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	147
Urban	70.9	25.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.9	71.2	14.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Rural	59.9	36.1	2.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	10.1	75.4	8.9	4.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	112
Gilgit Baltistan	35.3	60.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.5	53.8	1.9	14.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	77

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Men						Women					
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number
Age												
15-19	(3.3)	(23.3)	(55.2)	(18.1)	100.0	34	3.2	22.4	44.2	30.2	100.0	548
20-24	0.0	32.7	44.4	22.9	100.0	247	3.2	31.9	39.9	25.0	100.0	1,801
25-29	0.5	40.1	41.2	18.2	100.0	561	5.0	39.2	41.1	14.7	100.0	2,439
30-34	3.1	38.2	49.9	8.9	100.0	581	5.7	42.9	40.6	10.9	100.0	2,303
35-39	3.3	42.2	49.0	5.5	100.0	603	8.0	44.6	42.3	5.1	100.0	1,978
40-44	5.3	47.4	46.0	1.3	100.0	469	11.5	47.4	39.3	1.7	100.0	1,269
45-49	4.5	45.3	48.0	2.1	100.0	473	12.6	51.7	34.0	1.7	100.0	1,110
Number of living children												
0	0.7	33.1	44.9	21.3	100.0	421	3.2	30.3	40.4	26.0	100.0	1,620
1-2	2.3	42.7	43.4	11.5	100.0	1,021	5.5	38.0	40.8	15.6	100.0	3,550
3-4	5.6	44.6	46.0	3.8	100.0	901	7.9	45.7	37.8	8.6	100.0	3,584
5+	1.7	39.8	54.7	3.8	100.0	626	8.8	45.4	42.9	2.9	100.0	2,694
Residence												
Urban	4.6	43.7	42.4	9.4	100.0	1,205	7.9	46.5	37.0	8.5	100.0	4,256
Rural	1.9	39.7	49.8	8.7	100.0	1,763	6.0	37.8	42.2	13.9	100.0	7,192
Education												
No education	2.6	32.7	56.5	8.2	100.0	749	6.7	37.6	45.3	10.5	100.0	5,541
Primary	3.6	42.2	45.9	8.2	100.0	608	7.6	42.5	36.2	13.7	100.0	1,873
Middle	2.6	40.1	46.0	11.3	100.0	451	5.7	41.3	37.9	15.0	100.0	1,081
Secondary	2.5	45.0	42.9	9.5	100.0	605	6.4	43.4	38.0	12.2	100.0	1,406
Higher	3.4	49.0	39.4	8.2	100.0	555	6.8	49.6	31.0	12.5	100.0	1,547
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	1.7	28.1	64.7	5.6	100.0	514	3.3	41.5	47.8	7.4	100.0	2,060
Second	1.3	36.7	52.4	9.7	100.0	568	7.1	36.3	44.5	12.2	100.0	2,203
Middle	3.7	44.2	40.8	11.3	100.0	592	9.1	38.1	39.4	13.4	100.0	2,323
Fourth	3.1	47.9	41.2	7.8	100.0	649	7.7	43.2	34.9	14.2	100.0	2,401
Highest	4.7	46.7	38.7	9.9	100.0	645	6.1	45.6	36.4	11.9	100.0	2,460
Region												
Punjab	3.7	52.4	33.5	10.5	100.0	1,571	6.7	46.6	34.3	12.3	100.0	6,105
Urban	6.0	48.2	32.4	13.4	100.0	625	7.7	48.4	35.3	8.6	100.0	2,247
Rural	2.2	55.1	34.2	8.5	100.0	946	6.1	45.6	33.7	14.5	100.0	3,858
Sindh	2.4	39.0	54.1	4.6	100.0	743	7.1	52.3	34.0	6.5	100.0	2,664
Urban	3.5	44.9	47.0	4.6	100.0	429	9.7	50.7	31.5	8.1	100.0	1,427
Rural	0.9	30.9	63.7	4.5	100.0	314	4.2	54.2	36.8	4.7	100.0	1,237
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.3	19.1	64.6	14.0	100.0	405	8.3	17.0	55.4	19.3	100.0	1,762
Urban	1.8	16.7	72.5	9.0	100.0	82	4.9	27.0	57.1	11.1	100.0	344
Rural	2.4	19.7	62.6	15.3	100.0	323	9.1	14.6	55.0	21.3	100.0	1,418
Balochistan	0.9	10.9	86.5	1.7	100.0	174	1.8	14.6	76.6	6.9	100.0	610
Urban	0.9	22.4	74.5	2.3	100.0	51	3.3	24.7	64.4	7.4	100.0	176
Rural	0.9	6.1	91.6	1.5	100.0	123	1.2	10.5	81.6	6.7	100.0	434
ICT Islamabad	3.6	47.4	41.1	7.9	100.0	30	6.0	52.1	36.0	5.5	100.0	101
FATA	0.0	9.0	79.4	11.5	100.0	46	3.7	7.3	64.8	24.2	100.0	206
Total[1]	3.0	41.3	46.8	8.9	100.0	2,968	6.7	41.0	40.3	11.9	100.0	11,448
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	1.9	56.7	33.6	7.9	100.0	306	10.2	53.0	28.7	8.1	100.0	1,567
Urban	2.8	51.6	41.2	4.4	100.0	61	12.8	50.1	31.0	6.1	100.0	269
Rural	1.7	57.9	31.7	8.7	100.0	245	9.6	53.6	28.3	8.5	100.0	1,297
Gilgit Baltistan	2.1	29.7	53.0	15.2	100.0	200	4.2	28.9	52.4	14.5	100.0	867

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used, and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:					
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	Number of women
More than husband	52.8	36.3	10.3	0.7	100.0	122	21.1	42.5	35.3	1.1	100.0	122
Less than husband	52.2	37.7	8.9	1.1	100.0	1,443	8.1	52.6	34.3	5.0	100.0	1,443
Same as husband	22.4	67.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	177	3.8	75.7	19.7	0.7	100.0	177
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	45.5	44.2	8.4	1.9	100.0	129	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	0	3.0	43.3	39.0	14.7	100.0	339
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	0	6.5	38.6	41.7	13.2	100.0	9,342
Total[1]	48.7	40.6	9.3	1.3	100.0	1,898	6.7	41.0	40.3	11.9	100.0	11,448

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes cases in which a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband.

Table 15.4 Inheriting of land or house

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who inherited land or a house, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Agricultural land	Non-agricultural land	Residential plot	House	Did not inherit land or a house	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.2	100.0	592
20-24	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	98.2	100.0	1,855
25-29	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	97.9	100.0	2,494
30-34	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	97.3	100.0	2,344
35-39	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.2	96.1	100.0	2,043
40-44	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.8	97.4	100.0	1,323
45-49	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	94.4	100.0	1,180
Residence							
Urban	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.0	97.2	100.0	4,350
Rural	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	97.2	100.0	7,481
Education							
No education	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	98.3	100.0	5,773
Primary	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	96.7	100.0	1,947
Middle	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	97.1	100.0	1,105
Secondary	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.3	96.3	100.0	1,428
Higher	2.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	94.8	100.0	1,579
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	98.8	100.0	2,155
Second	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	98.5	100.0	2,298
Middle	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	97.4	100.0	2,407
Fourth	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	97.0	100.0	2,475
Highest	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	94.6	100.0	2,496
Region							
Punjab	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	96.3	100.0	6,277
Urban	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	96.0	100.0	2,283
Rural	1.8	0.1	0.4	1.2	96.4	100.0	3,994
Sindh	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	98.4	100.0	2,750
Urban	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	99.0	100.0	1,464
Rural	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	97.7	100.0	1,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	98.1	100.0	1,846
Urban	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.4	97.2	100.0	356
Rural	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	98.3	100.0	1,490
Balochistan	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	98.7	100.0	627
Urban	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	97.7	100.0	181
Rural	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	99.1	100.0	446
ICT Islamabad	1.8	0.7	1.9	2.8	92.7	100.0	103
FATA	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	99.6	100.0	229
Total[1]	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	97.2	100.0	11,831
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	98.3	100.0	1,648
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	97.4	100.0	278
Rural	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	98.5	100.0	1,370
Gilgit Baltistan	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	96.2	100.0	958

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.5.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number
Age											
15-19	0.6	1.4	0.0	98.0	100.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	99.0	100.0	600
20-24	0.7	0.9	0.0	98.4	100.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	98.7	100.0	1,889
25-29	1.4	1.2	0.1	97.3	100.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	97.9	100.0	2,548
30-34	1.2	1.0	0.2	97.6	100.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	98.6	100.0	2,413
35-39	1.8	1.6	0.2	96.4	100.0	1.1	1.7	0.0	97.2	100.0	2,163
40-44	2.4	1.7	0.1	95.9	100.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	98.6	100.0	1,437
45-49	5.1	2.2	0.2	92.3	100.0	3.4	1.4	0.1	95.2	100.0	1,316
Residence											
Urban	2.0	2.1	0.1	95.8	100.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	98.5	100.0	4,550
Rural	1.7	0.9	0.1	97.3	100.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	97.5	100.0	7,814
Education											
No education	1.2	0.6	0.1	98.1	100.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	98.5	100.0	6,080
Primary	2.5	1.5	0.3	95.8	100.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	97.2	100.0	2,037
Middle	0.8	2.0	0.2	97.1	100.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	98.1	100.0	1,160
Secondary	2.5	1.8	0.1	95.6	100.0	1.3	0.9	0.1	97.7	100.0	1,463
Higher	3.1	3.2	0.0	93.6	100.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	96.5	100.0	1,624
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	1.1	0.5	0.2	98.2	100.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	98.6	100.0	2,258
Second	1.1	0.6	0.1	98.2	100.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	98.4	100.0	2,430
Middle	1.2	1.2	0.2	97.3	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	97.7	100.0	2,504
Fourth	2.2	1.6	0.1	96.1	100.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	97.7	100.0	2,594
Highest	3.1	2.7	0.0	94.1	100.0	1.6	1.1	0.1	97.2	100.0	2,579
Region											
Punjab	2.3	1.8	0.1	95.8	100.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	97.1	100.0	6,630
Urban	2.4	3.3	0.0	94.2	100.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	97.8	100.0	2,402
Rural	2.3	0.9	0.1	96.7	100.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	96.7	100.0	4,228
Sindh	0.8	0.7	0.2	98.2	100.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	99.1	100.0	2,850
Urban	1.2	0.4	0.2	98.2	100.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	99.4	100.0	1,527
Rural	0.4	1.1	0.1	98.3	100.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	98.7	100.0	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.8	0.9	0.2	97.1	100.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	98.3	100.0	1,901
Urban	2.1	1.4	0.1	96.4	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	98.8	100.0	366
Rural	1.7	0.7	0.3	97.3	100.0	1.2	0.5	0.1	98.2	100.0	1,535
Balochistan	0.7	1.0	0.2	98.1	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	99.3	100.0	642
Urban	1.4	2.2	0.6	95.9	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	99.0	100.0	188
Rural	0.4	0.5	0.0	99.1	100.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	99.5	100.0	454
ICT Islamabad	3.2	4.1	0.0	92.4	100.0	1.9	2.4	0.1	95.4	100.0	107
FATA	0.3	0.1	0.1	99.5	100.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	99.3	100.0	234
Total[1]	1.8	1.4	0.1	96.7	100.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	97.9	100.0	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	1.2	0.5	0.2	98.1	100.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	98.2	100.0	1,720
Urban	1.7	1.5	0.1	96.7	100.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	97.3	100.0	292
Rural	1.1	0.3	0.2	98.4	100.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	98.4	100.0	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	0.7	0.6	0.1	98.5	100.0	2.8	0.6	0.2	96.4	100.0	984

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.5.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of ever-married men age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own land: Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Age												
15-19	(6.5)	(34.7)	(4.6)	(54.2)	100.0	(1.5)	(4.4)	(4.6)	(89.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
20-24	9.5	45.3	16.3	29.0	100.0	1.5	13.8	6.1	78.6	0.0	100.0	265
25-29	16.5	48.2	7.1	28.2	100.0	5.9	15.5	1.7	76.8	0.0	100.0	607
30-34	21.8	40.7	5.7	31.8	100.0	5.7	16.6	4.2	73.4	0.1	100.0	603
35-39	33.2	30.7	5.6	30.5	100.0	11.2	14.1	2.9	71.8	0.0	100.0	617
40-44	39.1	31.4	5.7	23.9	100.0	11.4	13.8	2.5	72.3	0.0	100.0	502
45-49	59.5	16.8	3.1	20.6	100.0	20.8	12.2	2.4	64.5	0.0	100.0	511
Residence												
Urban	26.2	35.6	3.9	34.3	100.0	5.0	5.9	1.7	87.3	0.0	100.0	1,264
Rural	33.7	34.8	8.0	23.5	100.0	13.0	20.0	4.0	63.0	0.1	100.0	1,881
Education												
No education	34.2	27.2	7.3	31.3	100.0	10.0	11.9	4.3	73.7	0.1	100.0	800
Primary	32.9	33.8	6.7	26.6	100.0	10.1	14.5	2.4	73.1	0.0	100.0	640
Middle	24.2	39.0	6.0	30.8	100.0	6.8	13.3	1.6	78.2	0.0	100.0	478
Secondary	28.7	37.0	5.4	28.9	100.0	12.8	14.8	3.6	68.9	0.0	100.0	633
Higher	30.8	42.0	6.1	21.0	100.0	8.3	17.9	2.8	71.0	0.0	100.0	594
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	38.1	21.4	3.9	36.5	100.0	11.0	13.9	2.7	72.2	0.2	100.0	554
Second	32.4	32.3	9.5	25.7	100.0	15.2	16.5	3.4	65.0	0.0	100.0	613
Middle	29.0	37.2	10.8	23.1	100.0	9.0	15.7	7.0	68.4	0.0	100.0	619
Fourth	30.1	38.2	5.3	26.4	100.0	7.0	14.3	1.6	77.1	0.0	100.0	680
Highest	25.2	43.8	2.6	28.3	100.0	7.4	11.7	1.0	79.9	0.0	100.0	680
Region												
Punjab	35.4	33.6	4.9	26.2	100.0	14.3	13.7	1.5	70.4	0.0	100.0	1,657
Urban	31.5	34.6	3.6	30.4	100.0	6.6	6.0	0.8	86.6	0.0	100.0	660
Rural	37.9	32.9	5.7	23.5	100.0	19.4	18.9	2.0	59.7	0.0	100.0	997
Sindh	25.0	40.6	1.4	33.0	100.0	3.9	10.7	0.3	85.0	0.1	100.0	784
Urban	18.1	38.8	1.7	41.4	100.0	2.9	3.3	0.2	93.6	0.0	100.0	441
Rural	33.8	42.9	1.1	22.2	100.0	5.2	20.4	0.3	73.8	0.2	100.0	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22.6	34.7	14.5	28.3	100.0	5.7	16.3	5.3	72.6	0.0	100.0	438
Urban	25.2	34.6	7.2	33.0	100.0	6.2	9.3	3.2	81.3	0.0	100.0	87
Rural	21.9	34.7	16.3	27.2	100.0	5.6	18.1	5.9	70.4	0.0	100.0	350
Balochistan	33.2	28.8	20.0	17.7	100.0	5.6	29.5	19.8	44.9	0.2	100.0	185
Urban	28.8	26.2	22.3	22.5	100.0	0.9	20.0	21.5	57.4	0.2	100.0	56
Rural	35.2	29.9	19.0	15.7	100.0	7.7	33.6	19.1	39.5	0.2	100.0	129
ICT Islamabad	26.7	36.0	1.6	35.7	100.0	6.4	19.7	0.3	73.4	0.2	100.0	32
FATA	28.9	27.2	17.0	27.0	100.0	3.2	15.0	17.5	64.3	0.0	100.0	49
Total[1]	30.7	35.1	6.4	27.8	100.0	9.8	14.4	3.1	72.8	0.0	100.0	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	42.8	38.3	1.0	18.0	100.0	13.2	47.7	0.0	39.2	0.0	100.0	336
Urban	31.3	35.3	0.0	33.4	100.0	12.0	25.1	0.0	62.9	0.0	100.0	65
Rural	45.5	39.0	1.2	14.3	100.0	13.4	53.1	0.0	33.5	0.0	100.0	271
Gilgit Baltistan	54.3	37.4	0.2	8.1	100.0	41.2	42.1	0.6	15.4	0.6	100.0	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, and percentage of women who have the autonomy to sell the house they own, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Percentage who have autonomy to sell the house they own	Number who own a house[2]
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
20-24	(19.4)	(10.5)	(69.9)	(0.2)	100.0	(18.7)	30
25-29	33.6	0.3	63.0	3.2	100.0	29.7	68
30-34	42.7	0.5	55.2	1.6	100.0	35.9	58
35-39	33.0	0.6	66.0	0.4	100.0	26.2	78
40-44	45.0	2.8	45.6	6.6	100.0	37.0	59
45-49	66.1	10.0	22.2	1.7	100.0	53.8	99
Residence							
Urban	39.0	6.0	53.2	1.9	100.0	30.1	190
Rural	46.9	2.4	47.0	3.7	100.0	41.9	214
Education							
No education	47.0	3.0	44.3	5.7	100.0	44.5	116
Primary	39.7	1.5	53.9	5.0	100.0	30.0	86
Middle	(24.2)	(2.1)	(73.1)	(0.6)	100.0	(20.8)	34
Secondary	38.8	10.7	50.5	0.1	100.0	35.1	64
Higher	50.9	4.1	44.9	0.2	100.0	38.2	103
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	(52.3)	(2.2)	(39.6)	(5.9)	100.0	(48.3)	40
Second	(28.0)	(0.7)	(65.1)	(6.2)	100.0	(24.4)	44
Middle	29.9	0.3	65.2	4.6	100.0	32.7	67
Fourth	48.5	7.7	41.0	2.8	100.0	39.0	101
Highest	47.5	4.9	47.4	0.2	100.0	36.5	151
Region							
Punjab	46.2	4.9	46.8	2.1	100.0	40.2	280
Sindh	(48.5)	(3.2)	(47.9)	(0.4)	100.0	(39.4)	49
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26.6	0.0	70.8	2.5	100.0	16.2	54
Balochistan	(24.3)	(6.4)	(40.3)	(29.0)	100.0	(19.8)	12
ICT Islamabad	42.1	5.3	46.3	6.3	100.0	37.8	8
FATA	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Total[3]	43.2	4.1	49.9	2.8	100.0	36.3	404
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	(44.7)	(0.0)	(47.0)	(8.3)	100.0	(38.4)	33
Gilgit Baltistan	*	*	*	*	*	*	15

Note: Disaggregation by residence is not shown for regions due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes women who have a house with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title/deed for the house (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Men

Among ever-married men age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, and percentage of men who have the autonomy to sell the house they own, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	House has a title or deed and: Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Percentage who have autonomy to sell the house they own	Number who own a house[2]
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
20-24	10.8	15.8	69.4	4.1	100.0	10.5	188
25-29	16.9	18.4	60.6	4.0	100.0	19.3	436
30-34	20.3	21.3	56.3	2.1	100.0	23.2	411
35-39	31.3	13.9	53.6	1.1	100.0	33.5	429
40-44	37.8	15.7	46.0	0.5	100.0	40.2	382
45-49	61.7	4.8	33.1	0.4	100.0	61.6	405
Residence							
Urban	37.0	22.8	37.6	2.6	100.0	39.5	830
Rural	27.9	10.5	60.2	1.4	100.0	29.3	1,440
Education							
No education	30.1	9.3	59.2	1.3	100.0	31.0	550
Primary	29.2	13.5	56.5	0.8	100.0	29.7	470
Middle	28.0	17.2	52.0	2.8	100.0	30.6	331
Secondary	33.6	16.6	47.4	2.4	100.0	36.8	450
Higher	34.4	20.1	43.1	2.4	100.0	36.6	469
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.4	6.5	69.6	0.5	100.0	23.2	352
Second	31.2	8.2	58.0	2.6	100.0	31.8	455
Middle	27.9	17.4	53.9	0.8	100.0	31.8	476
Fourth	35.4	15.9	47.3	1.3	100.0	36.8	500
Highest	35.6	24.2	36.4	3.8	100.0	38.4	487
Region							
Punjab	41.2	10.4	46.8	1.5	100.0	41.2	1,223
Urban	43.7	15.5	38.7	2.2	100.0	42.8	460
Rural	39.7	7.4	51.7	1.1	100.0	40.2	763
Sindh	15.6	26.8	55.0	2.6	100.0	21.8	525
Urban	27.0	41.9	27.8	3.4	100.0	37.3	259
Rural	4.5	12.3	81.4	1.8	100.0	6.7	266
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	25.1	20.3	52.2	2.4	100.0	27.9	314
Urban	37.6	13.8	46.0	2.7	100.0	36.2	59
Rural	22.3	21.8	53.6	2.3	100.0	26.0	255
Balochistan	16.1	3.5	80.2	0.2	100.0	17.4	152
Urban	23.4	4.2	71.8	0.5	100.0	23.4	43
Rural	13.2	3.3	83.5	0.1	100.0	15.0	109
ICT Islamabad	57.5	9.0	25.5	8.0	100.0	44.7	21
FATA	20.0	3.6	75.1	1.3	100.0	20.7	36
Total[3]	31.2	15.0	51.9	1.9	100.0	33.0	2,270
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	49.1	4.6	44.0	2.2	100.0	49.4	276
Urban	56.5	0.6	37.5	5.5	100.0	52.0	43
Rural	47.8	5.4	45.3	1.6	100.0	48.9	232
Gilgit Baltistan	26.4	4.5	68.1	1.0	100.0	27.0	193

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes men who have a house with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title/deed for the house (or this information is missing)
[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.7.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title or deed, and percentage of women who have the autonomy to sell the land they own, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Percentage who have autonomy to sell the land they own	Number who own land[2]
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	(39.1)	(0.0)	(57.0)	(3.9)	100.0	(18.0)	25
25-29	(24.5)	(0.0)	(72.8)	(2.7)	100.0	(24.1)	52
30-34	(35.4)	(0.0)	(63.7)	(0.9)	100.0	(28.4)	33
35-39	(37.7)	(0.6)	(59.8)	(1.9)	100.0	(33.2)	61
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
45-49	(65.1)	(0.1)	(34.7)	(0.2)	100.0	(55.3)	64
Residence							
Urban	43.0	0.1	52.2	4.7	100.0	34.6	66
Rural	43.4	0.6	55.1	0.8	100.0	37.4	192
Education							
No education	50.1	1.3	46.4	2.2	100.0	42.5	90
Primary	(42.0)	(0.1)	(55.9)	(1.9)	100.0	(35.7)	57
Middle	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Secondary	(40.9)	(0.0)	(58.7)	(0.4)	100.0	(36.9)	33
Higher	41.6	0.0	56.5	1.9	100.0	31.7	56
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	32
Second	(51.0)	(0.9)	(45.5)	(2.6)	100.0	(43.8)	38
Middle	(18.5)	(0.1)	(78.1)	(3.4)	100.0	(16.4)	57
Fourth	(45.8)	(0.0)	(54.1)	(0.1)	100.0	(33.1)	59
Highest	54.2	0.1	44.3	1.5	100.0	44.9	73
Region							
Punjab	46.5	0.0	53.5	0.0	100.0	38.9	190
Sindh	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	(23.9)	(0.0)	(76.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(23.2)	32
Balochistan	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
ICT Islamabad	(41.9)	(1.8)	(53.5)	(2.7)	100.0	(39.7)	5
FATA	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Total[3]	43.3	0.5	54.4	1.8	100.0	36.6	259
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	(56.2)	(5.4)	(38.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(41.0)	30
Gilgit Baltistan	(33.7)	(1.3)	(60.2)	(4.8)	100.0	(32.7)	36

Note: Disaggregation by residence is not shown for regions due to the small number of cases. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes women who have land with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if there is a title/deed for the land (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.7.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Men

Among ever-married men age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title or deed, and percentage of men who have the autonomy to sell the land they own, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Land has a title or deed and: Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Percentage who have autonomy to sell the land they own	Number who own land[2]
Age							
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	14.7	14.5	65.2	5.6	100.0	14.0	57
25-29	26.0	11.5	60.8	1.7	100.0	23.7	140
30-34	24.6	17.5	57.3	0.6	100.0	24.0	160
35-39	47.2	9.3	42.3	1.2	100.0	41.0	174
40-44	43.9	13.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	42.2	139
45-49	60.2	7.3	32.3	0.2	100.0	62.6	181
Residence							
Urban	46.8	11.8	40.4	1.0	100.0	42.2	160
Rural	37.7	11.8	49.5	1.1	100.0	36.8	695
Education							
No education	31.8	11.3	54.6	2.3	100.0	32.2	209
Primary	40.5	14.3	45.1	0.1	100.0	43.9	172
Middle	39.5	10.1	48.2	2.2	100.0	32.3	104
Secondary	50.4	11.2	38.1	0.3	100.0	43.9	197
Higher	34.8	11.5	53.1	0.6	100.0	34.9	172
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	30.1	11.6	58.0	0.4	100.0	33.0	153
Second	42.2	12.1	43.5	2.2	100.0	42.8	215
Middle	34.7	15.0	50.2	0.0	100.0	35.2	196
Fourth	47.4	9.2	41.8	1.7	100.0	35.5	155
Highest	42.9	9.8	46.6	0.7	100.0	41.7	137
Region							
Punjab	52.1	8.4	38.8	0.7	100.0	49.4	491
Urban	55.7	8.5	35.8	0.0	100.0	50.3	88
Rural	51.3	8.4	39.4	0.9	100.0	49.3	402
Sindh	34.6	37.4	27.7	0.3	100.0	34.5	117
Urban	(60.3)	(33.4)	(6.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(50.2)	28
Rural	26.4	38.7	34.5	0.4	100.0	29.5	89
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23.5	8.6	65.2	2.7	100.0	20.7	120
Urban	40.2	6.4	47.7	5.6	100.0	40.8	16
Rural	20.8	8.9	67.9	2.3	100.0	17.5	104
Balochistan	4.3	4.0	91.2	0.5	100.0	7.6	102
Urban	2.8	2.1	94.4	0.7	100.0	3.0	24
Rural	4.8	4.6	90.3	0.4	100.0	9.0	78
ICT Islamabad	57.9	5.3	27.5	9.3	100.0	44.5	9
FATA	19.0	3.8	74.4	2.8	100.0	24.2	17
Total[3]	39.4	11.8	47.8	1.1	100.0	37.8	855
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	37.1	6.2	52.4	4.2	100.0	34.0	204
Urban	59.9	2.1	30.0	8.1	100.0	48.9	24
Rural	34.1	6.8	55.4	3.7	100.0	32.0	180
Gilgit Baltistan	33.6	6.5	59.9	0.0	100.0	34.0	176

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes men who have land with a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if there is a title/deed for the land (or this information is missing)

[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.8.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of women who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	0.3	19.5	600	3.8	117
20-24	2.6	32.2	1,889	3.7	609
25-29	4.4	40.3	2,548	8.0	1,027
30-34	6.7	43.6	2,413	6.7	1,053
35-39	6.9	43.7	2,163	8.4	944
40-44	7.9	42.9	1,437	5.8	617
45-49	11.7	36.3	1,316	7.5	477
Residence					
Urban	9.6	55.4	4,550	8.2	2,519
Rural	3.9	29.8	7,814	5.4	2,325
Education					
No education	1.6	20.4	6,080	5.7	1,243
Primary	3.6	41.3	2,037	8.7	840
Middle	5.3	50.3	1,160	4.6	584
Secondary	6.7	60.1	1,463	5.1	880
Higher	25.3	79.9	1,624	8.8	1,297
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.8	9.3	2,258	6.6	209
Second	1.6	22.2	2,430	6.4	538
Middle	2.9	36.4	2,504	5.4	912
Fourth	6.6	52.5	2,594	6.6	1,360
Highest	17.1	70.7	2,579	7.9	1,824
Region					
Punjab	7.8	46.8	6,630	8.3	3,100
Urban	12.2	62.1	2,402	9.9	1,491
Rural	5.3	38.1	4,228	6.7	1,610
Sindh	4.7	28.2	2,850	5.4	805
Urban	7.3	47.7	1,527	5.6	729
Rural	1.6	5.7	1,323	3.8	76
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2.5	37.0	1,901	1.7	704
Urban	3.7	52.8	366	2.9	193
Rural	2.2	33.3	1,535	1.3	511
Balochistan	2.2	16.0	642	12.0	103
Urban	5.4	33.5	188	12.2	63
Rural	0.9	8.8	454	11.8	40
ICT Islamabad	18.6	67.5	107	8.8	72
FATA	4.5	25.8	234	0.0	60
Total[1]	6.0	39.2	12,364	6.8	4,844
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	61.2	1,720	6.7	1,053
Urban	18.2	71.9	292	5.8	210
Rural	9.4	59.0	1,428	7.0	843
Gilgit Baltistan	9.6	55.0	984	7.0	541

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.8.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who have and use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, and among men who own a mobile phone, percentage who use it for financial transactions, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Have and use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men	Use mobile phone for financial transactions	Number of men who own a mobile phone
Age					
15-19	(1.1)	(78.5)	40	(8.6)	31
20-24	18.2	94.0	265	21.5	249
25-29	26.3	93.6	607	22.4	568
30-34	34.0	94.3	603	23.4	568
35-39	35.7	93.3	617	16.5	576
40-44	34.3	91.6	502	22.2	460
45-49	36.9	90.8	511	19.5	464
Residence					
Urban	45.5	96.2	1,264	28.7	1,216
Rural	22.3	90.4	1,881	15.0	1,700
Education					
No education	7.0	84.1	800	13.4	672
Primary	17.9	90.4	640	13.8	579
Middle	32.2	96.6	478	20.2	462
Secondary	40.9	98.0	633	25.7	621
Higher	69.2	98.1	594	31.1	583
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.1	81.1	554	8.1	450
Second	13.9	90.7	613	16.9	556
Middle	23.4	95.2	619	18.3	589
Fourth	40.4	96.4	680	24.5	655
Highest	67.2	98.1	680	30.7	667
Region					
Punjab	34.9	94.9	1,657	18.4	1,572
Urban	42.0	96.4	660	21.6	636
Rural	30.2	93.9	997	16.3	936
Sindh	32.6	88.3	784	30.2	692
Urban	50.8	95.7	441	40.2	422
Rural	9.1	78.9	342	14.6	270
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	20.4	93.3	438	13.1	408
Urban	41.5	97.1	87	19.1	85
Rural	15.1	92.3	350	11.5	323
Balochistan	24.5	93.4	185	22.4	173
Urban	45.1	96.9	56	37.7	54
Rural	15.6	91.9	129	15.4	119
ICT Islamabad	59.4	97.3	32	32.2	31
FATA	15.0	80.2	49	6.7	39
Total[1]	31.6	92.7	3,145	20.7	2,916
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	42.5	98.1	336	19.0	330
Urban	48.1	95.9	65	25.7	62
Rural	41.1	98.6	271	17.5	267
Gilgit Baltistan	57.8	89.3	210	20.0	188

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.9 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
			WOMEN				
Own health care	9.6	41.0	37.2	9.0	3.2	100.0	11,831
Major household purchases	5.8	38.2	35.4	15.3	5.2	100.0	11,831
Visits to her family or relatives	9.5	39.0	34.4	13.3	3.8	100.0	11,831
			MEN				
Own health care	3.9	45.6	43.0	7.5	0.0	100.0	3,084
Major household purchases	1.8	44.6	37.9	15.7	0.0	100.0	3,084

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.10.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	23.6	16.4	18.8	12.1	71.2	592
20-24	36.8	27.4	31.8	21.3	54.5	1,855
25-29	46.3	39.8	44.6	32.6	43.9	2,494
30-34	53.0	47.3	51.9	37.6	35.7	2,344
35-39	55.8	49.1	54.8	40.5	33.1	2,043
40-44	62.7	58.2	60.7	46.9	26.9	1,323
45-49	67.3	62.2	66.2	52.6	22.3	1,180
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	47.7	41.1	46.2	33.7	42.5	9,584
Employed for cash	65.6	59.2	61.0	47.0	22.8	1,898
Employed not for cash	47.3	41.7	42.5	32.3	44.1	344
Number of living children						
0	37.8	28.4	31.8	23.1	55.0	1,679
1-2	47.7	40.3	45.6	33.3	42.7	3,668
3-4	56.3	51.2	55.5	41.2	32.3	3,681
5+	54.2	49.0	53.2	39.4	35.0	2,803
Residence						
Urban	59.0	52.4	58.6	43.6	29.8	4,350
Rural	45.6	39.3	42.6	31.2	45.0	7,481
Education						
No education	45.1	39.3	43.3	31.5	45.1	5,773
Primary	50.8	45.9	49.0	36.1	38.2	1,947
Middle	49.7	42.4	48.5	34.1	39.3	1,105
Secondary	56.9	47.3	54.1	39.6	33.4	1,428
Higher	64.8	57.4	61.9	48.5	25.4	1,579
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	44.6	38.7	44.0	32.7	46.2	2,155
Second	44.4	38.4	40.9	29.8	46.4	2,298
Middle	48.5	43.3	46.3	33.2	39.9	2,407
Fourth	54.1	47.3	51.6	38.1	35.3	2,475
Highest	59.7	51.5	58.4	43.9	30.6	2,496
Region						
Punjab	56.5	49.5	52.0	39.7	33.5	6,277
Urban	61.6	55.7	59.7	46.8	28.2	2,283
Rural	53.6	45.9	47.6	35.6	36.6	3,994
Sindh	59.4	54.0	63.5	46.2	27.6	2,750
Urban	63.1	55.6	65.8	46.5	23.6	1,464
Rural	55.3	52.1	60.8	45.8	32.1	1,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	29.2	23.9	28.8	19.0	63.3	1,846
Urban	37.1	30.7	38.5	25.0	52.8	356
Rural	27.3	22.3	26.4	17.5	65.9	1,490
Balochistan	26.9	17.3	18.4	10.0	64.5	627
Urban	36.6	27.4	26.3	16.8	54.0	181
Rural	22.9	13.2	15.2	7.3	68.8	446
ICT Islamabad	67.6	58.7	65.3	47.0	21.1	103
FATA	9.7	6.2	6.9	4.2	88.6	229
Total[1]	50.5	44.1	48.5	35.8	39.4	11,831
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	62.8	55.1	58.4	45.6	28.0	1,648
Urban	63.5	58.5	63.7	48.8	25.3	278
Rural	62.7	54.5	57.4	45.0	28.6	1,370
Gilgit Baltistan	47.7	32.1	48.1	24.4	37.3	958

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total excludes 4 women with missing information on employment status.

Table 15.10.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Age					
15-19	(72.4)	(71.9)	(65.3)	(21.0)	40
20-24	79.6	62.7	60.8	18.5	264
25-29	84.7	70.3	68.0	13.0	585
30-34	91.3	82.7	80.4	6.5	598
35-39	91.1	84.0	80.2	5.0	610
40-44	90.0	94.1	87.5	3.4	487
45-49	91.6	94.8	89.7	3.3	500
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	75.9	54.0	51.3	21.4	68
Employed for cash	89.1	83.3	79.6	7.2	2,968
Employed not for cash	(74.1)	(77.5)	(70.0)	(18.4)	46
Number of living children					
0	80.2	65.8	63.6	17.5	446
1-2	88.8	78.1	76.2	9.2	1,052
3-4	90.5	88.8	84.1	4.8	944
5+	91.3	92.1	85.9	2.4	642
Residence					
Urban	90.4	81.5	78.7	6.8	1,241
Rural	87.4	83.2	78.8	8.2	1,843
Education					
No education	89.1	86.6	83.0	7.3	783
Primary	88.1	80.6	76.5	7.9	625
Middle	86.1	76.6	73.5	10.8	463
Secondary	87.3	84.3	79.0	7.4	624
Higher	91.9	81.9	79.5	5.7	590
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	91.4	90.8	86.5	4.3	541
Second	87.0	83.4	80.1	9.8	599
Middle	83.5	79.1	73.2	10.6	606
Fourth	91.8	83.3	80.2	5.1	666
Highest	89.2	77.5	75.0	8.3	672
Region					
Punjab	87.3	80.6	76.5	8.6	1,615
Urban	85.6	75.2	71.9	11.0	643
Rural	88.5	84.1	79.6	7.0	972
Sindh	94.8	92.1	89.5	2.6	775
Urban	96.9	90.3	88.9	1.7	438
Rural	92.0	94.4	90.2	3.9	338
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	82.3	67.6	65.0	15.1	432
Urban	89.1	74.3	70.0	6.6	87
Rural	80.6	65.9	63.7	17.3	345
Balochistan	91.9	95.5	90.0	2.5	182
Urban	95.6	93.2	89.3	0.5	56
Rural	90.2	96.6	90.2	3.4	127
ICT Islamabad	96.2	78.4	77.4	2.9	31
FATA	71.3	81.5	64.2	11.3	49
Total[1]	88.6	82.5	78.8	7.7	3,084
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	85.9	79.2	74.0	8.9	328
Urban	83.4	85.0	75.2	6.8	62
Rural	86.5	77.9	73.7	9.4	266
Gilgit Baltistan	94.3	75.4	74.5	4.8	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total excludes 2 men with missing information on employment status.

Table 15.11.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Neglects in-laws		
Age								
15-19	20.8	39.1	38.9	32.6	32.6	35.7	52.7	600
20-24	19.9	33.7	34.7	30.6	27.7	28.4	44.1	1,889
25-29	18.2	31.7	31.2	28.5	27.3	26.4	41.4	2,548
30-34	17.4	30.0	31.1	27.0	26.0	24.7	41.0	2,413
35-39	17.4	29.8	29.9	25.3	26.5	23.2	39.4	2,163
40-44	19.1	31.0	28.8	26.2	27.7	24.6	40.5	1,437
45-49	17.5	31.6	30.0	27.3	28.2	26.5	40.6	1,316
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	17.0	30.3	30.6	26.1	26.0	24.9	40.1	9,890
Employed for cash	22.8	34.1	33.3	32.9	30.6	28.6	46.0	2,106
Employed not for cash	29.9	51.0	45.3	43.5	45.0	42.0	63.1	364
Number of living children								
0	16.6	27.8	28.3	24.9	23.9	24.2	39.5	1,760
1-2	16.4	28.7	28.9	25.6	24.7	24.5	38.3	3,834
3-4	17.0	28.9	29.6	26.9	24.7	23.5	38.9	3,837
5+	23.6	41.2	39.2	33.4	36.4	32.5	51.2	2,933
Marital status								
Married	18.3	31.8	31.6	27.8	27.5	26.1	41.9	11,831
Divorced/separated /widowed	19.6	27.6	28.4	27.9	25.2	25.2	37.9	533
Residence								
Urban	8.7	17.3	18.1	15.8	14.8	14.2	26.7	4,550
Rural	24.0	39.9	39.2	34.8	34.7	32.9	50.5	7,814
Education								
No education	27.1	44.5	44.2	38.3	38.7	36.4	55.5	6,080
Primary	16.7	29.2	28.4	25.6	24.8	25.5	40.4	2,037
Middle	10.7	22.7	19.6	19.2	19.4	18.4	31.2	1,160
Secondary	5.8	13.9	14.4	14.2	11.9	10.9	22.8	1,463
Higher	4.3	8.5	11.3	9.4	7.7	7.0	16.7	1,624
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	35.7	50.2	50.8	46.1	44.8	44.6	61.7	2,258
Second	27.5	46.3	46.4	39.3	40.2	37.2	57.9	2,430
Middle	15.3	33.0	31.2	26.9	27.6	25.5	43.8	2,504
Fourth	11.6	20.8	20.4	19.9	18.2	17.5	30.2	2,594
Highest	4.2	11.0	11.7	9.7	9.0	8.5	18.7	2,579
Region								
Punjab	15.1	25.6	23.9	23.0	22.8	21.3	35.0	6,630
Urban	7.0	13.5	14.1	12.0	12.5	11.4	22.3	2,402
Rural	19.8	32.4	29.4	29.3	28.6	27.0	42.3	4,228
Sindh	18.7	24.6	28.7	27.6	21.7	23.6	36.9	2,850
Urban	8.1	14.9	17.0	15.7	12.5	13.4	25.0	1,527
Rural	30.9	35.8	42.3	41.3	32.2	35.3	50.6	1,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26.5	55.1	50.9	41.6	46.1	41.7	63.3	1,901
Urban	16.9	41.3	35.3	31.3	32.9	29.4	48.8	366
Rural	28.8	58.4	54.6	44.1	49.3	44.6	66.7	1,535
Balochistan	19.0	37.0	46.5	28.5	29.4	24.9	52.3	642
Urban	18.4	34.4	41.1	30.5	26.8	24.7	50.9	188
Rural	19.2	38.0	48.7	27.7	30.5	25.0	52.8	454
ICT Islamabad	5.6	15.4	14.9	14.2	15.0	10.3	26.2	107
FATA	42.0	88.7	88.1	56.1	74.1	72.2	95.0	234
Total[1]	18.3	31.6	31.5	27.8	27.4	26.0	41.7	12,364
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	10.8	22.0	22.8	20.8	18.0	18.1	31.3	1,720
Urban	10.1	17.4	19.2	18.5	16.9	16.0	27.2	292
Rural	11.0	23.0	23.5	21.2	18.2	18.5	32.1	1,428
Gilgit Baltistan	31.9	46.0	51.5	47.3	43.8	42.9	56.7	984

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total excludes 4 women with missing information on employment status.

Table 15.11.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of ever-married men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:						Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Neglects in-laws		
Age								
15-19	(6.1)	(24.3)	(50.1)	(20.9)	(24.5)	(28.1)	(58.7)	40
20-24	7.0	27.8	33.5	22.3	11.2	25.1	49.6	265
25-29	5.1	22.5	31.5	21.0	10.6	20.2	42.7	607
30-34	3.6	21.1	26.2	16.1	7.0	17.6	38.6	603
35-39	4.7	17.7	27.1	17.1	11.1	18.6	37.6	617
40-44	3.1	17.0	24.3	20.4	6.5	13.2	40.7	502
45-49	2.1	18.8	24.1	17.7	9.6	14.7	34.3	511
Employment (past 12 months)								
Not employed	0.1	11.0	15.2	15.6	4.0	18.8	28.1	72
Employed for cash	4.2	20.3	27.9	18.8	9.5	17.7	40.2	3,023
Employed not for cash	(2.4)	(34.2)	(31.3)	(22.7)	(15.2)	(27.3)	(47.9)	48
Number of living children								
0	4.6	19.0	27.0	14.1	10.5	18.8	39.2	467
1-2	4.7	19.3	26.2	17.8	7.6	17.0	38.6	1,067
3-4	4.1	19.3	26.3	17.7	7.5	16.3	37.0	962
5+	2.7	24.3	32.5	25.2	14.4	21.1	47.3	650
Marital status								
Married	4.0	20.0	27.5	18.5	9.4	17.9	39.8	3,084
Divorced/separated/ widowed	9.1	35.7	35.2	33.1	11.3	18.8	49.8	61
Residence								
Urban	2.5	12.6	16.1	12.8	3.8	11.0	27.5	1,264
Rural	5.2	25.5	35.5	22.8	13.2	22.5	48.4	1,881
Education								
No education	5.5	32.4	40.4	28.0	18.6	29.4	58.3	800
Primary	5.4	22.0	30.6	20.3	9.3	20.4	43.5	640
Middle	3.7	19.6	27.8	19.7	7.7	12.5	42.0	478
Secondary	3.4	14.2	23.6	15.0	5.8	12.5	31.4	633
Higher	1.9	9.2	11.5	7.8	2.5	9.8	19.3	594
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.4	35.6	48.6	26.1	21.0	29.4	65.7	554
Second	7.5	30.7	39.8	26.4	13.4	29.1	53.4	613
Middle	3.3	16.1	23.6	19.1	8.3	14.4	35.3	619
Fourth	2.8	13.7	19.4	15.9	4.1	11.5	31.2	680
Highest	2.1	8.8	11.7	8.5	2.7	8.0	20.1	680
Region								
Punjab	4.1	16.8	24.2	19.1	8.5	13.7	36.6	1,657
Urban	2.2	11.0	17.3	15.3	2.7	8.7	26.8	660
Rural	5.3	20.6	28.7	21.6	12.3	17.1	43.1	997
Sindh	4.9	19.8	24.5	11.3	10.2	17.3	38.8	784
Urban	3.5	9.7	7.0	4.9	3.7	10.0	21.8	441
Rural	6.8	32.8	47.1	19.5	18.5	26.7	60.6	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3.3	32.6	48.1	34.2	10.9	30.6	56.9	438
Urban	1.1	35.9	50.4	35.2	5.9	29.0	61.3	87
Rural	3.8	31.8	47.6	33.9	12.1	31.0	55.8	350
Balochistan	2.4	18.7	18.1	7.0	11.2	21.3	30.6	185
Urban	2.3	19.0	20.8	11.8	13.1	20.5	31.4	56
Rural	2.4	18.6	17.0	4.9	10.5	21.6	30.3	129
ICT Islamabad	1.0	8.6	8.9	10.2	5.4	7.6	17.4	32
FATA	7.7	50.2	63.6	40.0	12.3	48.8	75.0	49
Total[1]	4.1	20.3	27.7	18.8	9.4	17.9	40.0	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	13.6	27.0	24.3	6.5	25.0	44.5	336
Urban	2.7	11.2	22.5	15.9	9.4	16.4	32.8	65
Rural	5.1	14.2	28.1	26.3	5.9	27.0	47.3	271
Gilgit Baltistan	9.9	20.7	19.9	19.1	17.4	20.7	32.8	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total excludes 2 men with missing information on employment status.

Table 15.12 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15-24	53.5	51.7	2,489	64.2	69.5	305
15-19	46.1	43.2	600	(47.5)	(49.0)	40
20-24	55.8	54.4	1,889	66.7	72.6	265
25-29	57.0	57.1	2,548	70.2	86.5	607
30-39	59.6	63.7	4,575	74.4	85.1	1,220
40-49	58.1	61.1	2,752	77.1	82.5	1,013
Marital status						
Married	57.7	59.5	11,831	73.4	83.1	3,084
Divorced/separated/ widowed	52.3	55.6	533	75.9	80.7	61
Residence						
Urban	70.1	69.4	4,550	79.7	87.5	1,264
Rural	50.2	53.5	7,814	69.3	80.0	1,881
Education						
No education	44.7	45.2	6,080	60.2	72.3	800
Primary	60.0	63.9	2,037	72.8	81.3	640
Middle	65.5	68.2	1,160	79.7	85.8	478
Secondary	74.5	76.6	1,463	78.4	88.1	633
Higher	81.2	84.6	1,624	81.7	91.6	594
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	36.5	35.8	2,258	54.3	67.6	554
Second	46.8	49.6	2,430	65.1	78.7	613
Middle	57.0	61.9	2,504	81.1	87.2	619
Fourth	67.2	67.4	2,594	77.8	85.7	680
Highest	76.7	78.6	2,579	85.4	93.1	680
Region						
Punjab	63.5	67.3	6,630	77.7	86.8	1,657
Urban	73.3	73.1	2,402	80.5	90.1	660
Rural	57.9	63.9	4,228	75.9	84.6	997
Sindh	56.3	52.9	2,850	64.1	77.1	784
Urban	71.2	69.6	1,527	80.4	85.0	441
Rural	39.1	33.7	1,323	43.1	66.9	342
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44.7	48.7	1,901	85.7	88.8	438
Urban	54.2	55.5	366	90.5	96.6	87
Rural	42.5	47.0	1,535	84.5	86.9	350
Balochistan	47.1	38.4	642	47.6	58.4	185
Urban	48.8	43.5	188	47.0	62.9	56
Rural	46.4	36.3	454	47.9	56.4	129
ICT Islamabad	76.6	74.6	107	81.7	87.3	32
FATA	26.2	51.3	234	62.1	88.8	49
Total[1]	57.5	59.4	12,364	73.5	83.0	3,145
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	75.4	75.2	1,720	79.3	90.5	336
Urban	81.0	81.4	292	87.4	89.9	65
Rural	74.2	73.9	1,428	77.3	90.6	271
Gilgit Baltistan	68.8	68.6	984	54.9	70.4	210

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.13 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15-24	47.8	34.5	2,447
15-19	41.3	25.1	592
20-24	49.9	37.5	1,855
25-29	53.1	45.8	2,494
30-39	57.3	47.4	4,387
40-49	55.9	40.7	2,503
Residence			
Urban	67.3	52.7	4,350
Rural	46.5	37.3	7,481
Education			
No education	40.6	30.8	5,773
Primary	57.0	45.8	1,947
Middle	63.3	51.4	1,105
Secondary	73.8	57.9	1,428
Higher	76.2	64.8	1,579
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	34.4	26.2	2,155
Second	44.3	34.8	2,298
Middle	53.8	42.5	2,407
Fourth	62.0	49.0	2,475
Highest	72.8	59.5	2,496
Region			
Punjab	58.4	47.1	6,277
Urban	67.2	53.6	2,283
Rural	53.3	43.3	3,994
Sindh	60.4	46.0	2,750
Urban	74.8	56.0	1,464
Rural	43.9	34.6	1,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	38.4	32.8	1,846
Urban	49.8	44.4	356
Rural	35.6	30.0	1,490
Balochistan	36.5	22.3	627
Urban	41.2	28.1	181
Rural	34.6	19.9	446
ICT Islamabad	68.2	61.9	103
FATA	33.5	25.1	229
Total[1]	54.2	43.0	11,831
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	66.6	51.0	1,648
Urban	76.7	66.3	278
Rural	64.5	47.9	1,370
Gilgit Baltistan	56.4	56.8	958

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 15.14 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	45.9	4,660
1-2	na	58.2	2,941
3	na	71.5	4,230
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	44.0	na	6,872
1-2	29.7	na	1,483
3-4	22.1	na	1,330
5-6	22.0	na	2,146

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.15 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's empowerment, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

			Modern methods							
Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method[1]	Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Temporary modern female methods[2]	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]										
0	26.7	19.3	4.8	0.0	7.2	7.4	7.4	73.3	100.0	4,660
1-2	36.1	27.6	9.3	0.0	7.3	11.1	8.5	63.9	100.0	2,941
3	41.0	29.5	12.8	0.1	6.6	10.0	11.5	59.0	100.0	4,230
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]										
0	37.1	26.5	9.3	0.1	6.0	11.1	10.6	62.9	100.0	6,872
1-2	31.2	22.8	8.1	0.1	6.7	7.9	8.4	68.8	100.0	1,483
3-4	30.8	23.6	8.4	0.0	8.1	7.1	7.2	69.2	100.0	1,330
5-6	29.0	22.6	7.7	0.0	9.5	5.4	6.4	71.0	100.0	2,146
Total	34.2	25.0	8.8	0.1	7.0	9.2	9.2	65.8	100.0	11,831

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods
[3] See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.16 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	4.2	4,164	11.8	6.9	18.7	4,660
1-2	3.9	2,735	7.6	10.3	18.0	2,941
3	3.8	3,927	8.3	7.1	15.4	4,230
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	3.6	6,715	8.9	7.1	16.0	6,872
1-2	4.1	1,396	9.3	8.2	17.5	1,483
3-4	4.4	1,235	10.2	8.6	18.9	1,330
5-6	4.5	1,951	11.1	9.3	20.4	2,146
Total	3.9	11,296	9.5	7.8	17.3	11,831

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.17 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	82.0	66.7	50.9	2,895
1-2	87.5	73.0	64.9	1,597
3	91.3	78.8	71.0	2,113
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	90.6	78.8	69.2	3,742
1-2	85.3	68.1	59.6	795
3-4	80.0	61.9	49.3	821
5-6	78.3	61.5	44.6	1,353
Total	86.2	72.0	60.7	6,711

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, community midwife, family welfare worker, lady health worker, or dai/traditional birth attendant in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 15.18 Early childhood mortality rates by women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	67	15	82
1-2	66	13	78
3	61	12	72
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	62	14	75
1-2	69	11	79
3-4	60	10	69
5-6	74	16	89

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.10.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 16

Key Findings

- ***Experience of violence:*** 28% of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 6% have experienced sexual violence. Seven percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced violence during pregnancy.
- ***Marital control:*** 8% of ever-married women report that their husbands display three or more specific types of controlling behaviours.
- ***Spousal violence:*** 34% of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence. The most common type of spousal violence is emotional violence (26%), followed by physical violence (23%). Five percent of women have experienced spousal sexual violence.
- ***Injuries due to spousal violence:*** 26% of ever-married women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have sustained injuries. Cuts and bruises are the most common types of injuries reported.
- ***Help seeking:*** 56% of women who have experienced any type of physical or sexual violence have not sought any help or talked with anyone about resisting or stopping the violence.

Gender-based violence, particularly against women, is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Gender-based violence is defined by the United Nations as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Growing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). This chapter focuses on domestic violence against women, a form of gender-based violence.

The provincial assembly of Punjab enacted the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016 to guarantee gender equality; this legislation included special provisions for protection of women against violence and domestic violence. It also promulgated a protection system for women victims to promote effective service delivery and create a conducive environment to encourage and facilitate women to fulfil their role in society (Government of Pakistan 2016b). Similar Acts were promulgated in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The 2017-18 PDHS implemented the domestic violence module in a subsample of one-third of the sample households, those selected for the men's survey. In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected to be interviewed, and the module was not to be administered if privacy

could not be maintained (WHO 2001). In total, 3,303 women in Pakistan, 500 women in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and 282 women in Gilgit Baltistan were successfully interviewed with the domestic violence module (**Table 16.1**). Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that the domestic violence subsample was nationally and regionally representative.

16.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

In the 2017-18 PDHS, information was obtained from ever-married women on their experience of violence committed by their current and former husbands and by others. More specifically, violence committed by the current husband (for currently married women) and by the most recent husband (for formerly married women) was measured by asking all ever-married women if their husband ever did the following to them:

Physical spousal violence: push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to choke you or burn you on purpose; or threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon

***Sexual spousal violence*:** physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to, physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to

***Emotional spousal violence*:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition, information was obtained from ever-married women about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Also, information was gathered on experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a current or most recent husband) by asking women if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to.

16.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by anyone

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Twenty-eight percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 15% experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.1**).

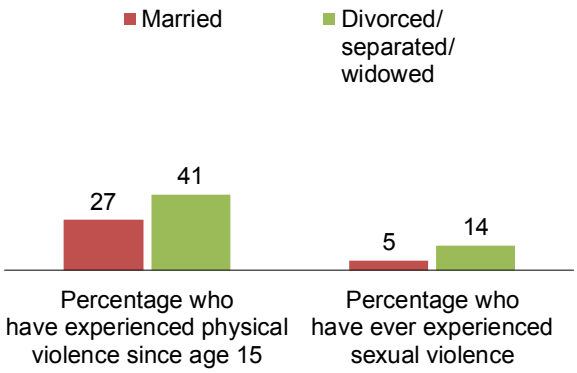
Women who had ever been pregnant were asked whether they had experienced physical violence during any pregnancy. Overall, 7% of women have experienced such violence, and 3% reported having had an abortion, miscarriage, or other health problems due to violence experienced during pregnancy (**Table 16.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 has decreased from 32% to 28% over the past 5 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ever-married women age 15-19 are most likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (32%), whereas women age 20-24 are least likely to have experienced such violence (21%) (**Table 16.1**).
- Rural women (30%) are more likely to have experienced physical violence than urban women (24%). They are also more likely to have experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the past 12 months (17% versus 11%).
- By region, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence is highest in FATA (56%), followed by Balochistan (48%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (43%). Women in Sindh are least likely to have experienced physical violence (15%).
- Divorced, separated, and widowed women are more likely to have experienced physical violence (41%) than currently married women (27%) (**Figure 16.1**).
- Experience of physical violence is more common among women who are employed but do not earn cash (32%) than among women who are employed for cash (27%) and women who are not employed (28%).
- The percentage of women who have experienced physical violence is highest among those with a primary education (35%) and lowest among those with a higher education (12%).
- Nine percent of women who have five or more children have experienced violence during pregnancy, as compared with 4% of women who have no children (**Figure 16.2** and **Table 16.2**).

Figure 16.1 **Women's experience of violence by marital status**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Figure 16.2 **Violence during pregnancy by number of living children**

Percentage among ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

16.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

Eighty percent of ever-married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 report their current husband as the perpetrator, while 8% name a former husband as the perpetrator. Seventeen percent report violence by mothers or stepmothers, and 11% each report violence by sisters or brothers and fathers or stepfathers (**Table 16.3**).

16.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49

16.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Only 6% of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence; 4% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey (**Table 16.4**). Three percent of women had experienced sexual violence by age 22, and 1% had experienced sexual violence by age 18 (**Table 16.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fourteen percent of divorced, separated, or widowed women have experienced sexual violence. By contrast, only 5% of currently married women have experienced sexual violence, with 4% experiencing such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.4**).
- Women residing in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region are most likely (9%) to have experienced sexual violence, followed by women in Gilgit Baltistan (7%) and Punjab (6%). Experience of sexual violence is least common in ICT Islamabad (3%) (**Table 16.4**).

16.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

Seventy-eight percent of ever-married women who have experienced sexual violence since age 15 report their current husband as the perpetrator, while 18% report a former husband as the perpetrator. Two percent each report other relatives and police or soldiers as perpetrators (**Table 16.6**).

16.4 Experience of Different Forms of Violence

Physical violence or sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of both forms, and these combinations of violence can have long-lasting negative effects on women's lives, health, and well-being.

Overall, 28% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence: 23% have experienced only physical violence, 1% have experienced only sexual violence, and 5% have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Women age 15-19 are more vulnerable to all forms of violence, with 33% of women in this age group experiencing physical or sexual violence (**Table 16.7**).

16.5 Marital Control by Husband

Marital control

Percentage of women whose current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married) demonstrates at least one of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

In a patriarchal society such as Pakistan, women's lives are often controlled by male family members. Attempts by husbands to closely control and monitor their wives' behaviour can be another expression of women's subordinate status in the family. Marital controlling behaviours can also be important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

Twenty percent of ever-married women report that their husband is jealous or angry if they talk to other men, 14% report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times, 10% say that he does not permit them to meet female friends, 7% report that he frequently accuses them of being unfaithful, and 6% say

that he tries to limit their contact with their families. Eight percent of women report that their husbands display three or more of these behaviours, while 72% say that they display none of the behaviours (**Table 16.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with five or more children are most likely (11%) to have husbands who display three or more of the specific controlling behaviours.
- Women age 30-39 are twice as likely as women age 40-49 to report that their husband displays at least three controlling behaviours (10% versus 5%).
- Women who are afraid of their husbands most of the time are much more likely to experience three or more controlling behaviours than those who are never afraid of their husbands (30% and 2%, respectively).
- By region, 22% of women in FATA and 20% of women in Balochistan report that their husbands display three or more controlling behaviours, as compared with only 4% each of women in Sindh and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

16.6 Forms of Spousal Violence

Spousal violence

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married), ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49

16.6.1 Prevalence of Spousal Violence

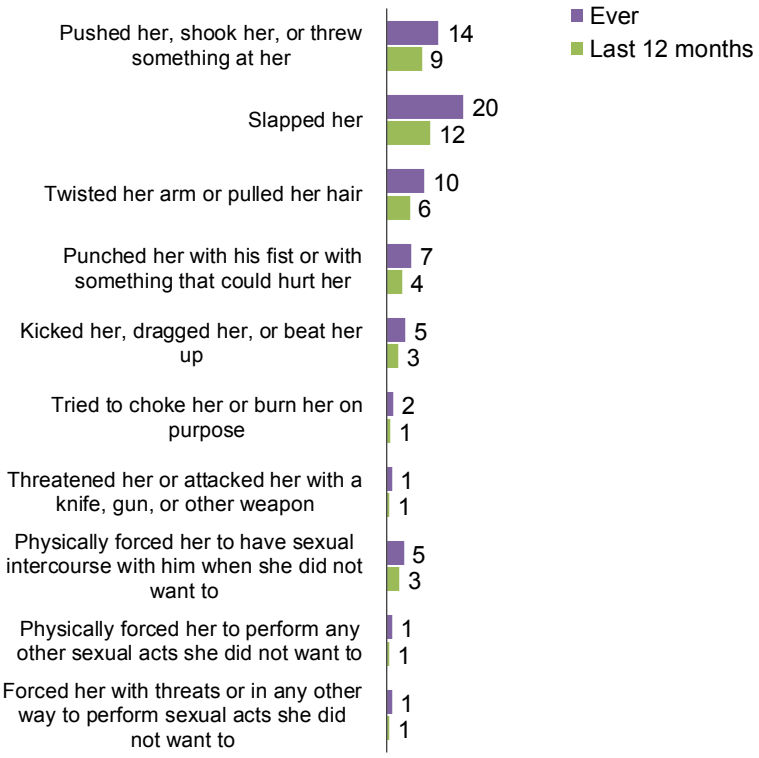
Recent experience of spousal violence is an indicator of the extent to which domestic violence is a current problem. Fifteen percent of women have experienced any form of physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months. The most common type of spousal violence women have ever experienced is emotional violence (26%), followed by physical violence (23%) and sexual violence (5%). Women who have been married more than once were also asked about spousal violence committed by any husband. Thirty-four percent of ever-married women have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by any husband, with 25% having experienced violence in the past 12 months (**Table 16.9**).

Women experiencing spousal violence most often reported that their husband slapped them (20%); 14% of women reported that their husband pushed, shook, or threw something at them. Ten percent of women reported that their husband twisted their arm or pulled their hair; 7% said that their husband punched them with his fist or something that could hurt them; 5% said that their husband kicked, dragged, or beat them up; and 2% reported that their husband tried to choke or burn them on purpose (**Figure 16.3** and **Table 16.9**).

With respect to sexual violence, women most often reported being physically forced to have sexual intercourse with their husband when they did not want to (5%); 1% each said that their husband physically forced them to perform other sexual acts they did not want to and forced them with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts they did not want to.

***Figure 16.3* Forms of spousal violence**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced specfic acts of violence by their husband



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Women experiencing emotional violence were most likely to report that their husband said or did something to humiliate them in front of others (22%), followed by their husband insulting them or making them feel bad about themselves (21%). Four percent of women reported that their husband threatened to hurt or harm them or someone they cared about.

Trends: Ever-married women's experience of spousal physical violence declined from 27% in 2012-13 to 23% in 2017-18. Similarly, their experience of spousal emotional violence declined from 32% to 26% during the same time period.

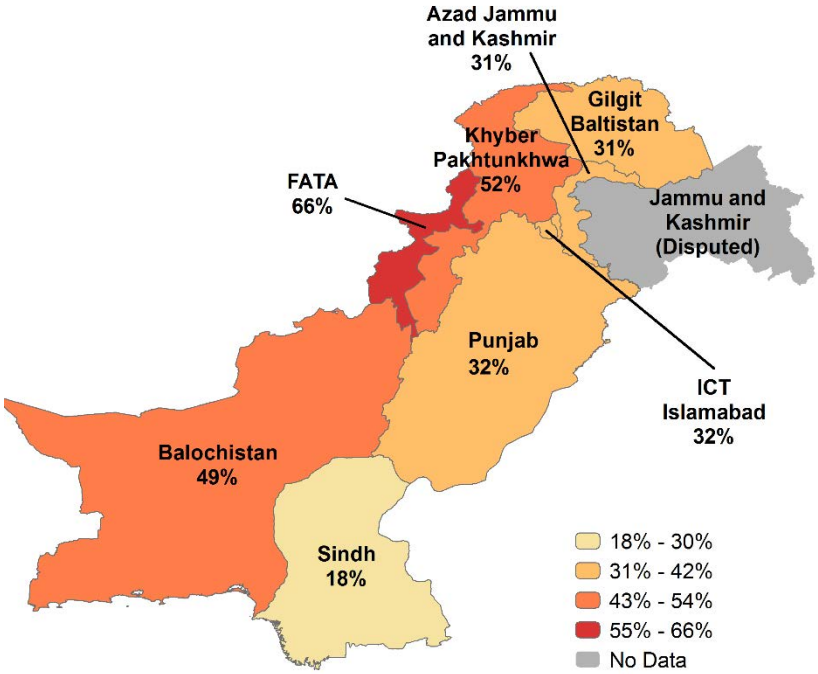
Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 30-49 (36%) are more likely than women age 20-24 (25%) to have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband (**Table 16.10**).
- Women living in rural areas are more likely to experience spousal violence (36%) than women living in urban areas (30%). Rural women are more likely to have experienced spousal violence in the last 12 months than urban women (28% versus 20%) (**Table 16.12**).
- Women's experience of spousal violence increases with number of living children, from 17% among women with no children to 45% among those with five or more children.
- Women who are employed but do not earn cash are more likely to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (47%) than women who are employed for cash (34%) and women who are not employed (33%).

- By region, the percentage of women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence is highest in FATA (66%), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (52%) and Balochistan (49%). The percentage is lowest in Sindh (18%) (**Figure 16.4**).

***Figure 16.4* Spousal violence by region**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence



Patterns by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

- The percentage of women who have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence is lowest among those whose husbands have a higher education (24%) and highest among those whose husbands have a primary education (41%) (**Table 16.11**).

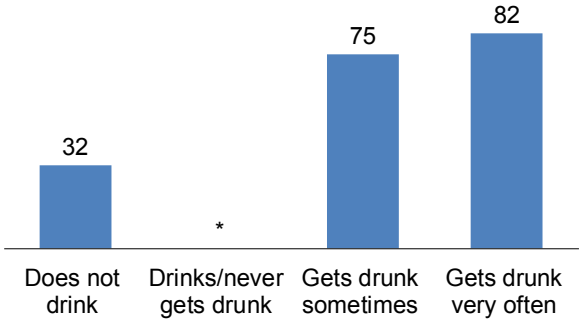
- Women whose husband is often drunk are more likely to experience physical, sexual, or emotional violence (82%) than women whose husband does not drink alcohol (32%) (**Figure 16.5**).

- Women with the same level of education as their spouse are less likely (26%) to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence than women in couples in which neither the husband nor the wife is educated (37%).

- The likelihood of experiencing spousal violence increases sharply with the number of controlling behaviours displayed by husbands; 87% of women whose husbands display all five of the specified behaviours have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence, as compared with 22% of women whose husbands do not display any of the behaviours (**Table 16.11**).

***Figure 16.5* Spousal violence by husband's alcohol consumption**

Percentage of ever-married women who have ever experienced spousal (physical, sexual, or emotional) violence by their husband



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

- Women who are afraid of their husband most of the time are more likely to have experienced spousal physical, sexual, or emotional violence (74%) than women who are sometimes afraid (44%) or never afraid (18%) of their husband (**Table 16.11**).

16.6.2 Onset of Spousal Violence

To obtain information on the onset of marital violence, currently married women were asked when the first episode of violence took place. **Table 16.13** shows when spousal violence first occurred in relation to the start of marriage among women who have been married only once. Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, 11% first experienced spousal violence within 2 years of marriage, 19% by 5 years of marriage, and 22% by 10 years of marriage.

16.7 Injuries to Women due to Spousal Violence

Injuries due to spousal violence

Percentage of women who have the following types of injuries from spousal violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; or deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury.

Sample: Ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband (if currently married) or most recent husband (if formerly married)

In the 2017-18 PDHS, ever-married women age 15-49 were asked whether they had sustained some form of injury as a result of physical violence inflicted by their husband. Twenty-six percent of women who have experienced spousal physical violence have sustained some type of physical injury, while 48% of women who have experienced sexual violence have sustained an injury (**Table 16.14**). The most common types of injuries reported by women experiencing violence are cuts, bruises, or aches (22%) and eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns (12%). Fortunately, women were least likely to report deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, and other serious injuries (6%).

Consequences of violence

Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence, 84% have not faced any consequences resulting from the violence, while 8% have faced isolation and 5% got divorced (**Table 16.15**). Those experiencing both physical and sexual violence are more likely to face isolation (22%) and to get divorced (16%) than those experiencing physical or sexual violence alone.

16.8 Response to Violence

16.8.1 Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence

Reporting and seeking help for violence are still not common in Pakistan. Fifty-six percent of ever-married women who reported experiencing physical or sexual violence neither sought help to stop the violence nor told anyone. Thirty percent sought help, and 14% never sought help but told someone (**Table 16.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 30-49 are more likely to seek help to end violence than younger women.
- Women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence are more likely to seek help than women who have experienced only physical violence (45% versus 27%) (**Figure 16.6**).
- The proportion of women seeking help to end violence is higher in urban areas (39%) than in rural areas (25%).
- Women with a higher education are much more likely to seek help to end violence (46%) than women with no education (25%).

***Figure 16.6* Help seeking by type of violence experienced**

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

- There is great variation in help-seeking behaviour according to region. Only 10% of women in Gilgit Baltistan and 14% of women in FATA have sought help to end violence, as compared with 43% of women in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and 41% in Punjab.

16.8.2 Sources for Help

Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence and have sought help, the most common source is their own family (76%), followed by their husband's family (36%) and husbands/former husbands and neighbours (2% each). Very few women went to the police, lawyers, or social work organisations (1% each) (**Table 16.17**).

16.8.3 Reasons for Seeking Help

Women who had sought help were asked about the reasons that encouraged them to seek help. Most women who had experienced only physical violence reported that they were afraid of more violence (47%) or that they could not endure more violence (30%). Twenty-four percent of women said that they were encouraged by their friends and family to seek help (**Table 16.18**).

Similarly, among women who experienced both physical and sexual violence, the majority reported that they could not endure more violence (48%) or were afraid of more violence (45%); 17% were encouraged by their friends and family (**Table 16.18**).

The 2017-18 PDHS also explored the consequences a woman might face for reporting violence or seeking help. Most of the women who experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help faced no consequences for doing so (69%). However, 11% of women received threats after reporting violence. Similarly, another 11% said that they were embarrassed about seeking help (**Table 16.19**).

16.8.4 Reasons for Not Seeking Help

The survey also assessed reasons why women who experienced violence did not seek help. Overall, 24% of women who had experienced physical or sexual violence did not think that the violence was serious enough for them to seek help. Fifteen percent of women were embarrassed or ashamed to seek help, while 12% felt it would bring a bad name to their family (**Table 16.20**). Nine percent feared threats, consequences, or more violence. Even though only 2% of women reported that they would not be believed or would instead be blamed for the violence themselves, this remains an important reason why women keep silent about the violence they face.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on domestic violence, see the following tables:

Table 16.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes[2]	
Age					
15-19	31.5	6.4	12.9	19.3	142
20-24	21.2	3.0	9.2	12.2	563
25-29	28.6	5.4	9.1	14.5	682
30-39	29.8	5.2	11.9	17.1	1,180
40-49	27.4	5.1	6.6	11.7	735
Residence					
Urban	24.2	3.6	7.4	11.0	1,236
Rural	29.6	5.7	11.1	16.8	2,067
Marital status					
Married	27.2	5.0	10.0	15.0	3,192
Divorced/separated/ widowed	40.7	2.4	2.0	4.4	111
Number of living children					
0	17.6	2.8	7.2	10.0	451
1-2	25.3	4.6	8.5	13.1	1,065
3-4	28.0	4.7	9.9	14.6	1,009
5+	36.1	6.8	12.7	19.4	778
Employment					
Employed for cash	26.5	3.9	9.9	13.8	538
Employed not for cash	31.6	6.7	10.1	16.8	88
Not employed	27.7	5.0	9.7	14.7	2,677
Education					
No education	31.2	7.0	11.4	18.5	1,637
Primary	35.0	4.3	13.3	17.6	512
Middle	28.9	2.7	5.5	8.2	286
Secondary	20.9	3.4	6.4	9.9	390
Higher	12.2	0.8	5.2	6.0	478
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	30.5	7.2	13.6	20.8	579
Second	37.0	6.5	13.5	20.0	655
Middle	28.1	5.9	8.7	14.5	645
Fourth	25.1	3.4	8.6	12.0	678
Highest	18.9	2.1	5.4	7.5	747
Region					
Punjab	25.8	3.1	8.3	11.4	1,774
Urban	28.5	2.2	7.6	9.8	659
Rural	24.2	3.6	8.7	12.4	1,115
Sindh	14.6	3.8	6.3	10.1	766
Urban	13.6	4.1	4.6	8.6	415
Rural	15.8	3.5	8.3	11.8	351
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43.0	12.3	12.4	24.7	506
Urban	29.0	8.6	10.1	18.7	94
Rural	46.2	13.1	12.9	26.0	412
Balochistan	48.4	6.3	28.5	34.8	171
Urban	45.2	8.5	23.0	31.5	51
Rural	49.8	5.3	30.9	36.2	120
ICT Islamabad	30.2	3.0	6.4	9.3	25
FATA	56.2	6.1	21.0	27.1	60
Total[3]	27.6	4.9	9.7	14.6	3,303
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	16.6	1.8	6.1	7.9	500
Urban	28.5	4.6	9.3	13.9	82
Rural	14.2	1.2	5.5	6.8	418
Gilgit Baltistan	19.3	2.8	3.1	5.8	282

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months. For women who were married before age 15 and reported physical violence only by their husband/partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.
[2] Includes women who reported physical violence in the past 12 months but for whom frequency is not known
[3] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 16.2 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy and percentage who had an abortion, miscarriage, stillbirth, or other health issues due to violence experienced during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Percentage who had an abortion, miscarriage, stillbirth, or other health problems due to violence experienced during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age			
15-19	4.8	0.1	94
20-24	6.5	1.0	468
25-29	6.5	3.2	626
30-39	8.3	3.0	1,133
40-49	7.8	2.4	723
Residence			
Urban	7.1	3.1	1,129
Rural	7.7	2.2	1,915
Marital status			
Married	7.1	2.1	2,942
Divorced/separated/ widowed	16.8	15.4	102
Number of living children			
0	4.2	3.1	192
1-2	6.1	2.1	1,065
3-4	8.4	2.3	1,009
5+	8.8	3.2	778
Education			
No education	8.1	2.7	1,529
Primary	11.8	2.7	452
Middle	8.5	5.0	267
Secondary	4.2	1.1	371
Higher	2.5	1.4	425
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.0	2.6	543
Second	8.3	2.2	597
Middle	8.4	2.6	588
Fourth	6.1	2.7	622
Highest	5.7	2.5	695
Region			
Punjab	7.4	2.5	1,638
Urban	8.1	4.1	598
Rural	7.0	1.7	1,040
Sindh	3.0	0.8	707
Urban	4.3	1.4	383
Rural	1.4	0.0	324
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.2	3.7	465
Urban	9.3	3.4	87
Rural	12.8	3.8	378
Balochistan	10.1	5.4	154
Urban	12.0	4.8	46
Rural	9.2	5.6	108
ICT Islamabad	3.5	0.5	24
FATA	20.0	7.3	57
Total[1]	7.4	2.5	3,044
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4.5	2.1	445
Urban	6.7	3.7	75
Rural	4.0	1.8	370
Gilgit Baltistan	2.0	0.2	260

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 16.3 Persons committing physical violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Person	Ever-married women
Current husband	80.0
Former husband	8.0
Current boyfriend	0.2
Father/stepfather	10.9
Mother/stepmother	16.7
Sister/brother	10.8
Daughter/son	0.1
Other relative	2.7
Mother-in-law	1.4
Father-in-law	0.6
Other in-law	4.0
Teacher	2.7
Other	0.3
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	912

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

Table 16.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced sexual violence: Ever[1]	In the past 12 months	Number of women
Age			
15-19	7.1	6.6	142
20-24	4.8	3.0	563
25-29	6.5	3.6	682
30-39	5.9	4.6	1,180
40-49	4.8	1.8	735
Residence			
Urban	5.5	2.9	1,236
Rural	5.8	4.0	2,067
Marital status			
Married	5.4	3.7	3,192
Divorced/separated/ widowed	13.5	0.0	111
Employment			
Employed for cash	8.7	4.6	538
Employed not for cash	8.2	8.2	88
Not employed	5.0	3.2	2,677
Number of living children			
0	4.3	3.6	451
1-2	5.1	2.1	1,065
3-4	6.5	3.9	1,009
5+	6.1	5.1	778
Education			
No education	5.5	4.1	1,637
Primary	8.1	5.5	512
Middle	10.9	3.2	286
Secondary	2.9	2.0	390
Higher	2.6	1.1	478
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.2	3.4	579
Second	7.8	6.4	655
Middle	7.3	4.5	645
Fourth	3.9	2.9	678
Highest	4.3	0.9	747
Region			
Punjab	5.7	2.9	1,774
Urban	6.2	2.2	659
Rural	5.4	3.4	1,115
Sindh	4.1	3.2	766
Urban	4.0	3.3	415
Rural	4.2	3.0	351
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	8.5	7.0	506
Urban	7.0	4.7	94
Rural	8.8	7.5	412
Balochistan	5.0	2.5	171
Urban	6.3	5.6	51
Rural	4.4	1.1	120
ICT Islamabad	2.6	0.7	25
FATA	4.7	3.2	60
Total[2]	5.7	3.6	3,303
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	4.6	3.3	500
Urban	8.6	4.9	82
Rural	3.8	2.9	418
Gilgit Baltistan	7.2	6.1	282

[1] Includes violence in the past 12 months
[2] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 16.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and current marital status, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: 12	15	18	22	Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.5	na	na	92.9	142
20-24	0.0	0.6	1.8	na	95.2	563
25-29	0.0	0.4	0.9	4.2	93.5	682
30-39	0.1	0.3	1.1	2.7	94.1	1,180
40-49	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	95.2	735
Marital status						
Married	0.0	0.3	1.3	2.8	94.6	3,192
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	86.5	111
Total	0.0	0.3	1.2	3.0	94.3	3,303

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Person	Ever-married women
Current husband	77.6
Former husband	17.6
Current/former boyfriend	0.6
Father/stepfather	0.9
Other relative	1.6
Police/soldier	1.5
Stranger	0.9
Other	0.1
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	187

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Ever-married women can report up to three perpetrators: a current husband, a former husband, or one other person who is not a current or former husband.

Table 16.7 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence, by current age, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15-19	26.3	1.9	5.3	33.4	142
15-17	(31.9)	(2.2)	(9.8)	(43.9)	34
18-19	24.5	1.8	3.8	30.1	109
20-24	17.9	1.6	3.3	22.8	563
25-29	23.0	1.0	5.6	29.6	682
30-39	24.4	0.6	5.3	30.4	1,180
40-49	22.8	0.3	4.5	27.6	735
Total	22.8	0.8	4.8	28.4	3,303

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 16.8 Marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husbands have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays three or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	15.8	4.6	9.4	3.9	13.5	7.4	74.8	142
20-24	20.5	5.1	8.0	4.1	14.8	6.4	71.8	563
25-29	20.7	6.1	14.0	5.4	16.2	8.1	70.5	682
30-39	23.2	8.1	9.9	7.7	15.2	10.2	69.8	1,180
40-49	14.4	6.0	8.1	5.5	10.2	4.9	76.2	735
Residence								
Urban	16.2	5.9	7.8	6.2	10.3	6.7	77.7	1,236
Rural	22.2	6.9	11.3	5.8	16.5	8.5	68.5	2,067
Marital status								
Married	19.8	6.3	9.6	5.5	14.2	7.8	72.4	3,192
Divorced/separated/ widowed	23.9	15.1	21.4	20.5	13.4	9.5	58.9	111
Number of living children								
0	15.5	4.8	7.1	2.0	13.0	4.6	74.5	451
1-2	18.5	6.1	11.3	5.6	12.6	7.2	73.8	1,065
3-4	18.7	5.1	9.9	6.8	13.2	7.4	73.4	1,009
5+	26.1	10.0	10.0	7.8	18.3	11.0	65.9	778
Employment								
Employed for cash	19.8	10.6	10.9	7.2	14.8	9.7	70.3	538
Employed not for cash	34.2	9.0	6.5	4.6	11.1	6.7	64.6	88
Not employed	19.5	5.6	9.9	5.8	14.1	7.5	72.5	2,677
Education								
No education	22.0	7.8	11.0	6.4	17.9	9.4	69.4	1,637
Primary	27.5	9.2	12.2	8.0	15.8	9.6	61.5	512
Middle	17.7	5.1	11.4	9.1	7.8	6.2	73.7	286
Secondary	14.9	3.5	7.0	3.4	7.2	6.0	82.5	390
Higher	10.5	3.0	5.9	2.4	9.1	2.9	82.1	478
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	23.2	9.1	8.9	5.0	17.0	8.5	68.8	579
Second	26.4	10.8	14.3	8.9	21.5	12.5	64.6	655
Middle	22.1	4.6	9.9	6.3	15.9	7.7	68.0	645
Fourth	17.6	5.1	9.1	4.9	10.4	6.0	75.7	678
Highest	12.2	3.9	7.9	4.9	7.3	4.9	80.8	747
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Afraid most of the time	56.8	23.1	34.0	22.8	35.8	29.7	30.5	414
Sometimes afraid	23.7	8.0	10.5	6.1	18.3	8.4	65.3	1,084
Never afraid	9.2	1.9	4.2	2.0	6.7	2.4	85.5	1,804
Region								
Punjab	22.8	6.7	9.3	5.7	10.7	7.2	70.7	1,774
Urban	19.3	5.7	6.6	6.5	8.0	5.8	74.7	659
Rural	24.9	7.4	10.8	5.2	12.3	8.0	68.4	1,115
Sindh	7.2	4.3	5.1	3.0	7.4	3.9	88.3	766
Urban	7.4	5.0	6.9	4.2	7.7	5.3	88.1	415
Rural	6.9	3.3	3.1	1.5	7.1	2.2	88.5	351
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23.2	4.9	13.4	9.3	24.8	10.0	62.8	506
Urban	21.2	5.3	10.3	7.6	19.7	9.4	71.0	94
Rural	23.7	4.8	14.1	9.7	26.0	10.1	60.9	412
Balochistan	28.9	14.9	23.2	12.4	39.9	19.7	49.2	171
Urban	34.7	17.3	25.7	14.0	40.1	23.5	47.8	51
Rural	26.5	13.9	22.2	11.8	39.9	18.1	49.9	120
ICT Islamabad	28.9	5.2	14.6	9.2	16.4	9.6	60.6	25
FATA	41.8	21.2	25.0	2.9	37.4	22.0	46.6	60
Total[1]	20.0	6.5	10.0	6.0	14.2	7.8	71.9	3,303
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	16.2	6.1	4.3	2.6	5.1	4.0	81.9	500
Urban	23.4	12.8	12.6	6.9	10.4	12.0	71.7	82
Rural	14.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	4.0	2.5	83.9	418
Gilgit Baltistan	33.8	14.1	3.5	4.8	24.3	12.5	60.5	282

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Total includes 2 women with missing information as to being afraid of their husband.

Table 16.9 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey committed by their current or most recent husband, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the past 12 months	Frequency in the past 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband[1]				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	22.9	13.6	4.8	8.8
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.8	9.3	3.0	6.2
Slapped her	20.4	11.5	3.5	8.0
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	9.9	6.1	1.9	4.3
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	6.6	4.1	1.6	2.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	5.0	3.1	1.1	2.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.2
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	4.8	3.6	1.7	1.9
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	4.5	3.4	1.5	1.9
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	25.8	20.6	8.4	12.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	22.2	17.9	6.8	11.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	4.0	2.7	1.3	1.4
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	21.0	16.7	6.9	9.8
Any form of physical or sexual violence	23.7	14.5	5.3	9.2
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	33.5	24.8	10.2	14.6
Spousal violence committed by any husband				
Physical violence	23.6	13.6	na	na
Sexual violence	5.3	3.6	na	na
Emotional violence	25.8	20.6	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	24.5	14.5	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	34.2	24.8	na	na
Number of ever-married women	3,303	3,303	3,303	3,303

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not available
[1] Includes current husband for currently married women and most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

Table 16.10 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	21.9	21.6	6.6	4.7	4.7	23.5	30.8	142
20-24	19.4	16.3	3.5	2.2	1.7	17.6	25.1	563
25-29	25.6	24.4	5.6	5.0	4.7	25.0	32.9	682
30-39	28.8	25.2	5.1	4.3	3.9	26.0	36.4	1,180
40-49	27.0	23.1	4.2	3.9	2.6	23.4	36.3	735
Residence								
Urban	22.8	19.9	4.9	4.3	3.5	20.5	30.0	1,236
Rural	27.7	24.7	4.7	3.9	3.4	25.6	35.5	2,067
Marital status								
Married	25.7	22.4	4.5	3.7	3.1	23.2	33.1	3,192
Divorced/separated/ widowed	30.7	38.8	13.5	13.5	13.5	38.8	44.9	111
Number of living children								
0	14.1	10.2	3.7	2.6	2.6	11.3	16.8	451
1-2	25.1	21.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	21.8	31.3	1,065
3-4	26.2	22.7	5.4	4.6	3.4	23.6	34.5	1,009
5+	33.2	33.0	5.8	5.2	4.7	33.6	44.7	778
Employment								
Employed for cash	27.3	21.5	6.7	5.6	4.3	22.5	33.6	538
Employed not for cash	29.6	29.4	8.2	3.4	3.4	34.2	46.8	88
Not employed	25.4	23.0	4.3	3.7	3.3	23.6	33.0	2,677
Education								
No education	29.4	26.7	4.6	3.9	3.8	27.4	37.0	1,637
Primary	30.0	28.5	7.2	5.7	4.5	30.0	40.2	512
Middle	23.8	21.7	9.0	8.4	5.2	22.3	30.3	286
Secondary	18.8	16.5	2.5	2.3	1.6	16.6	27.5	390
Higher	16.4	10.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	10.8	21.0	478
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.0	27.2	4.2	3.7	3.1	27.7	34.8	579
Second	34.1	32.5	6.9	5.9	5.8	33.4	42.1	655
Middle	28.2	22.0	5.9	4.6	4.3	23.2	36.0	645
Fourth	23.4	19.1	3.3	2.5	1.7	19.9	31.3	678
Highest	17.9	15.5	3.8	3.6	2.5	15.8	24.6	747
Region								
Punjab	23.3	21.2	4.6	3.7	2.9	22.1	32.4	1,774
Urban	26.7	23.3	5.4	4.6	3.3	24.1	36.5	659
Rural	21.3	20.0	4.1	3.2	2.6	21.0	30.0	1,115
Sindh	12.9	11.9	3.7	2.8	2.3	12.9	17.8	766
Urban	12.4	10.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	11.0	15.8	415
Rural	13.6	13.4	3.7	2.1	1.2	15.1	20.3	351
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	48.2	35.2	7.7	7.4	7.4	35.5	51.7	506
Urban	36.0	24.6	6.8	6.3	6.3	25.1	38.4	94
Rural	51.1	37.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	37.8	54.8	412
Balochistan	29.8	44.4	3.1	3.0	2.6	44.5	49.1	171
Urban	30.0	40.8	5.8	5.4	3.9	41.2	45.8	51
Rural	29.8	45.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	45.9	50.5	120
ICT Islamabad	25.7	17.1	1.9	1.9	0.8	17.1	31.7	25
FATA	64.5	51.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	51.2	65.6	60
Total[1]	25.8	22.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	23.7	33.5	3,303
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	25.8	13.0	4.0	2.3	1.5	14.7	31.1	500
Urban	34.5	22.5	8.0	7.0	5.2	23.6	41.1	82
Rural	24.1	11.1	3.2	1.3	0.7	13.0	29.1	418
Gilgit Baltistan	27.8	8.3	6.9	4.0	3.7	11.1	30.6	282

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 16.11 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband, according to the husband's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's education[1]								
No education	29.4	26.2	6.1	5.0	5.0	27.2	36.5	945
Primary	29.9	29.8	8.2	6.7	4.9	31.4	41.1	520
Secondary	24.6	20.1	3.0	2.7	1.8	20.5	31.8	1,049
More than secondary	18.9	14.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	15.5	24.3	675
Husband's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	24.1	21.5	4.1	3.5	2.9	22.1	31.8	3,185
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Is sometimes drunk	74.0	59.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	59.4	74.5	48
Is often drunk	68.4	67.2	29.6	21.9	21.9	74.9	82.4	60
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband has more education	26.4	23.0	3.4	2.8	2.3	23.7	33.8	1,468
Wife has more education	23.5	17.4	5.1	4.1	2.7	18.5	30.7	551
Both have equal education	18.1	17.5	5.3	4.5	3.2	18.3	26.2	387
Neither has any education	29.6	27.2	5.6	4.8	4.8	28.0	36.9	783
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	21.6	21.6	5.0	4.6	2.1	21.9	30.2	297
Wife is same age	18.4	19.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	19.9	29.6	208
Wife 1-4 years younger	27.8	24.1	4.9	4.3	4.0	24.7	34.8	1,114
Wife 5-9 years younger	24.8	20.4	4.1	3.0	2.5	21.5	32.3	1,053
Wife 10 or more years younger	28.1	24.0	5.0	3.8	3.3	25.3	33.9	520
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband[2]								
0	15.9	12.8	1.8	1.4	0.7	13.2	21.9	2,376
1-2	40.7	38.9	6.9	5.5	5.2	40.3	54.5	669
3-4	77.6	73.4	25.5	22.8	22.6	76.1	85.8	213
5	85.9	81.2	34.5	34.5	33.4	81.2	87.4	45
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]								
0	30.6	28.0	5.6	5.1	4.9	28.5	37.7	1,235
1-2	24.9	21.4	4.3	3.1	2.6	22.6	33.2	805
3	21.0	17.0	3.4	2.6	1.5	17.8	28.0	1,152
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]								
0	21.3	18.7	3.6	2.8	2.2	19.4	29.3	1,943
1-2	29.8	26.6	4.5	3.5	3.4	27.5	36.8	420
3-4	35.1	29.1	7.4	7.4	6.8	29.1	39.4	363
5-6	32.3	30.7	7.3	6.3	5.5	31.8	41.5	577
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	46.0	42.6	10.4	9.3	8.9	43.6	57.7	679
No	20.6	17.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	18.2	26.8	2,423
Don't know/missing	21.2	22.3	3.1	2.7	1.4	22.7	31.7	201
Woman afraid of husband								
Afraid most of the time	62.1	61.9	22.5	21.5	19.1	62.9	74.1	414
Sometimes afraid	34.6	29.3	4.5	3.5	3.1	30.3	43.6	1,084
Never afraid	12.3	10.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	10.7	18.1	1,804
Total	25.8	22.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	23.7	33.5	3,303

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 3 women with missing information on husband's education, 2 women with missing information on husband's alcohol consumption, 3 women with missing information on spouse's education, and 2 women with missing information as to being afraid of their husband. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes only currently married women.

[2] According to the wife's report. See Table 16.8 for the list of behaviours.

[3] According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.9 for the list of decisions.

[4] According to the wife's report. See Table 15.11.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 16.12 Violence by any husband in the last 12 months

Percentage of ever-married women who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
15-19	18.4	15.4	6.6	4.7	4.7	17.3	22.8	142
20-24	17.6	10.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	11.4	21.4	563
25-29	20.4	13.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	14.2	24.2	682
30-39	24.0	16.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	17.8	28.8	1,180
40-49	18.1	10.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	11.3	22.0	735
Residence								
Urban	16.9	10.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	11.0	19.9	1,236
Rural	22.9	15.6	4.0	3.0	2.8	16.6	27.8	2,067
Education								
No education	24.1	17.5	4.1	3.2	3.2	18.3	28.8	1,637
Primary	24.1	15.8	5.5	4.2	3.9	17.0	29.1	512
Middle	14.6	7.0	3.2	1.8	1.8	8.5	16.6	286
Secondary	14.1	9.6	2.0	1.9	1.2	9.8	18.7	390
Higher	13.8	5.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	6.3	16.5	478
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.9	19.5	3.3	2.7	2.7	20.2	28.1	579
Second	27.9	19.3	6.4	5.2	5.0	20.5	32.0	655
Middle	22.5	13.7	4.5	3.5	3.4	14.8	27.5	645
Fourth	18.8	10.0	2.9	1.9	1.3	11.1	23.1	678
Highest	12.5	7.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	7.7	15.2	747
Region								
Punjab	17.8	10.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	11.3	21.5	1,774
Urban	18.7	8.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	9.7	21.6	659
Rural	17.2	11.1	3.4	2.2	1.9	12.3	21.5	1,115
Sindh	11.4	9.4	3.1	2.1	2.0	10.5	14.8	766
Urban	9.8	8.3	3.3	3.0	2.9	8.7	12.2	415
Rural	13.2	10.7	2.8	1.0	1.0	12.6	18.0	351
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40.6	23.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	23.7	43.2	506
Urban	29.7	18.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	19.0	32.3	94
Rural	43.1	24.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	24.8	45.7	412
Balochistan	25.8	34.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	34.7	43.1	171
Urban	26.9	30.8	5.6	5.2	3.7	31.2	39.0	51
Rural	25.3	36.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	36.2	44.8	120
ICT Islamabad	21.0	9.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	9.3	23.6	25
FATA	40.0	27.1	3.2	3.2	2.3	27.1	42.6	60
Total[1]	20.6	13.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	14.5	24.8	3,303
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	18.6	6.3	3.3	1.1	0.8	8.4	22.0	500
Urban	22.2	12.5	4.9	2.9	2.3	14.4	26.7	82
Rural	17.9	5.1	2.9	0.8	0.5	7.3	21.1	418
Gilgit Baltistan	27.0	4.7	6.1	1.5	1.2	9.4	29.1	282

Note: Any husband includes all current, most recent, and former husbands.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 16.13 Experience of spousal violence by duration of marriage

Among currently married women age 15-49 who have been married only once, percentage who first experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current husband by specific exact years since marriage, according to marital duration, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Years since marriage	Percentage who first experienced spousal physical or sexual violence by exact marital duration				Percentage who have not experienced sexual or physical violence	Number of currently married women who have been married only once
	Before marriage	2 years	5 years	10 years		
<2	0.0	na	na	na	90.9	327
2-4	0.2	11.7	na	na	82.4	482
5-9	0.2	11.7	23.1	na	73.4	600
10+	0.0	10.9	20.2	23.5	74.4	1,704
Total	0.1	11.0	19.2	21.7	77.2	3,113

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
na = Not applicable

Table 16.14 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent husband, percentage who have been injured as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to type of violence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence
Physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	23.2	12.8	6.4	26.3	757
Past 12 months	23.4	12.2	9.5	26.9	451
Sexual violence					
Ever[2]	44.6	30.5	16.2	47.8	158
Past 12 months	38.3	22.5	18.4	42.7	117
Physical or sexual violence[1]					
Ever[2]	22.4	12.4	6.2	25.5	782
Past 12 months	22.4	11.4	8.9	25.6	479

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months

Table 16.15 Consequences of violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence by consequences faced due to violence, according to type of violence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Consequence	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Isolated	5.0	*	22.1	7.8
Got divorced	2.3	*	15.8	4.5
Did not face any consequences	87.9	*	69.0	84.3
Stopped participating in decision making	0.9	*	2.9	1.2
Other	1.3	*	0.9	1.2
Don't know or refused to respond	4.5	*	2.9	4.8
Number of women	752	27	160	939

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Women can report more than one consequence faced due to violence. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.16 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	27.2	13.3	59.1	0.5	100.0	752
Sexual only	*	*	*	*	100.0	27
Both physical and sexual	45.0	16.4	38.6	0.0	100.0	160
Age						
15-19	(23.7)	(6.5)	(69.7)	(0.0)	100.0	48
20-24	21.5	21.7	55.6	1.2	100.0	128
25-29	25.6	15.0	58.4	1.0	100.0	202
30-39	33.4	12.7	53.9	0.0	100.0	358
40-49	33.1	10.6	56.3	0.0	100.0	203
Residence						
Urban	38.8	11.3	49.9	0.0	100.0	306
Rural	25.1	14.8	59.6	0.6	100.0	633
Marital status						
Married	28.1	14.2	57.3	0.4	100.0	894
Divorced/separated/ widowed	(58.3)	(2.2)	(39.5)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Number of living children						
0	29.2	13.7	57.1	0.0	100.0	84
1-2	30.3	16.8	52.4	0.5	100.0	277
3-4	29.2	13.2	57.0	0.7	100.0	293
5+	29.3	11.0	59.6	0.0	100.0	286
Employment						
Employed for cash	33.4	22.8	43.8	0.0	100.0	147
Employed not for cash	*	*	*	*	100.0	32
Not employed	28.2	12.4	59.0	0.5	100.0	759
Education						
No education	25.3	11.9	62.4	0.4	100.0	524
Primary	34.5	19.0	46.5	0.0	100.0	185
Middle	29.9	17.0	53.1	0.0	100.0	84
Secondary	32.9	12.2	53.1	1.8	100.0	84
Higher	45.6	9.5	45.0	0.0	100.0	62
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.9	16.4	62.7	0.0	100.0	181
Second	29.9	13.7	55.6	0.8	100.0	247
Middle	29.7	6.3	63.9	0.0	100.0	191
Fourth	28.2	19.5	51.4	0.8	100.0	177
Highest	41.1	12.6	46.3	0.0	100.0	143
Region						
Punjab	40.7	15.1	43.9	0.3	100.0	474
Urban	45.9	8.5	45.6	0.0	100.0	192
Rural	37.2	19.6	42.7	0.5	100.0	282
Sindh	20.5	21.0	58.5	0.0	100.0	120
Urban	38.9	17.2	43.8	0.0	100.0	58
Rural	3.2	24.5	72.3	0.0	100.0	62
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	17.1	8.7	73.3	0.9	100.0	221
Urban	13.3	11.8	74.9	0.0	100.0	28
Rural	17.7	8.2	73.0	1.0	100.0	193
Balochistan	18.9	11.2	69.9	0.0	100.0	83
Urban	14.9	18.6	66.5	0.0	100.0	23
Rural	20.4	8.4	71.2	0.0	100.0	60
ICT Islamabad	23.0	11.3	65.7	0.0	100.0	8
FATA	14.1	5.5	80.4	0.0	100.0	34
Total[1]	29.5	13.6	56.4	0.4	100.0	939
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	42.9	7.1	50.0	0.0	100.0	90
Urban	47.2	14.3	38.5	0.0	100.0	24
Rural	(41.4)	(4.6)	(54.0)	(0.0)	100.0	67
Gilgit Baltistan	9.7	10.5	78.1	1.7	100.0	63

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 16.17 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Own family	73.8	*	81.9	76.0
Husband's family	36.2	*	37.1	36.3
Husband/former husband	3.2	*	0.0	2.4
Boyfriend	0.8	*	0.0	0.6
Friend	1.6	*	1.2	1.5
Neighbour	1.2	*	5.6	2.3
Religious leader	0.7	*	0.1	0.5
Police	1.7	*	0.3	1.3
Lawyer	0.6	*	0.3	0.5
Social work organisation	0.6	*	2.4	1.1
Other	1.4	*	3.5	1.9
Don't know/don't remember/refused/ no answer	2.0	*	0.0	1.5
Number of women who have sought help	204	1	72	277

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.18 Reasons that encouraged women to seek help

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by reasons that encouraged them to seek help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Reason	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Encouraged by friends/family	23.6	*	16.6	21.7
Could not endure more	29.7	*	48.0	34.8
Badly injured	3.8	*	15.5	6.9
Threatened or tried to kill	3.1	*	15.7	6.4
Saw children suffering	4.7	*	7.8	5.5
Thrown out of home	10.8	*	15.5	12.0
Afraid of more violence	47.4	*	44.8	46.6
Other	2.4	*	0.5	1.9
Don't know/remember or refused	5.9	*	3.8	5.3
Number of women who have sought help	204	1	72	277

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Women can report more than one reason that encouraged them to seek help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.19 Consequences faced for seeking help

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by consequences faced for seeking help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
Consequence faced	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Got threats	4.3	*	31.3	11.2
Embarrassed/ashamed	11.5	*	8.5	10.7
Blamed	4.0	*	2.8	3.7
Marriage breakup	2.5	*	22.4	7.6
Faced no consequences	76.6	*	48.1	69.3
Other	4.6	*	2.1	3.9
Don't know/remember or refused	3.5	*	3.7	3.6
Number of women who have sought help	204	1	72	277

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Women can report more than one consequence faced for seeking help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 16.20 Reasons for not seeking help

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and did not seek help by reasons for not seeking help, according to the type of violence that women reported, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
Reason	Physical only	Sexual only	Physical and sexual	
Fear of threats, consequences, or more violence	9.3	*	10.6	9.3
Violence was not serious	27.6	*	4.8	24.0
Embarrassed/ashamed	11.9	*	29.5	15.1
Would not be believed/would be blamed for it instead	2.3	*	0.3	1.9
No trust in anyone	2.9	*	2.0	2.7
Unaware if anyone can help	8.4	*	2.8	7.3
Afraid of marriage breakup	7.6	*	9.9	8.1
Bring bad name to family	12.5	*	10.9	12.1
Unsure about her options	6.9	*	15.6	7.9
Other	4.8	*	3.8	4.6
Don't know or refused to respond	9.6	*	2.8	9.2
Number of women who did not seek help	548	26	88	662

Note: Table excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Women can report more than one reason for not seeking help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MIGRATION 17

Key Findings

- ***Incidence of in-migration and immigration:*** The overall incidence of in-migration and immigration is estimated at 11%; the incidence in urban areas (17%) is more than double that in rural areas (7%).
- ***Duration of continuous residence:*** More than a quarter of in-migrants (27%) are recent migrants, and more than half (57%) are long-staying migrants.
- ***Rural-urban migration:*** 56% of in-migrants migrated to urban areas and 44% to rural areas.
- ***Reasons for migration:*** Marriage and accompanying family are the primary reasons for migrating (reported by 78% of all in-migrants), followed by better economic opportunities (15% of in-migrants).
- ***Out-migration/emigration:*** Half of out-migrants (52%) moved to a city within Pakistan, 29% went abroad, and 19% migrated to a rural area within Pakistan.
- ***Out-migration within Pakistan:*** 14% of households had at least one member who had out-migrated within the previous 10 years; three-quarters of out-migrants moved to urban areas.
- ***Emigration:*** 81% of people who emigrated in the last 10 years went to the Middle East and 14% went to Europe.

Migratory behaviour within Pakistan has increasingly gained importance in accounting for population growth and population redistribution and has far-reaching socioeconomic implications for individuals and society at large. The 2017 population census did not collect information on the migration status of the population, leaving a data gap regarding the magnitude of migration and the characteristics of migrants. The in-migration module included in the 2017-18 PDHS has narrowed this gap by providing household-level information on the incidence of in-migration, the duration of continuous residence among in-migrants, the direction of population movements (inter- and intra-regional as well as rural-urban), and reasons for migration.[1] These data provide the basis for measuring lifetime migration within Pakistan. The 2017-18 PDHS out-migration module profiles the out-migrant population within Pakistan, as well as abroad, during the last 10 years. The 2017-18 PDHS also enables estimation of how many households received remittances during the year preceding the survey, although information on the value of remittances received is not available in the survey.

[1] Regional movement refers to geographical movement within provinces and regions.

Lifetime migrant

A person whose place of birth is different from her/his place of enumeration.

17.1 IN-MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

The 2017-18 PDHS collected information on in-migration grounded on the concept of lifetime migration, which was also used in the 1981 and 1998 Pakistan population censuses. The survey gathered data on place (district/city/other country) of birth and, among migrants, the district/city/other country of most recent residence prior to the current one and how long ago they moved to their current place of residence.

In-migrant

A person whose district or city of birth within the country is different from her/his district/city of enumeration within the country.

According to this concept, a person is considered an in-migrant if his or her place of birth is different from his or her place of enumeration; place is defined here at the district level in rural areas and the city level in urban areas. Thus, in-migrants have moved within Pakistan across district or city boundaries at some point over their lifetime.

17.1.1 Incidence of In-migration and Immigration

The incidence of in-migration combined with immigration is estimated at 11% (**Table 17.1**); thus, one in nine persons in Pakistan have moved to their place of enumeration (district/city) from another place (district/city/country). Note that **Table 17.1** classifies persons as immigrants only if their move from another country was their most recent move. Recent comparable statistics from other nationally representative surveys are not available.[2] However, the 1998 population census reported the incidence of in-migration as 8% (Karim and Nasar 2003). The size of the in-migrant population in 1998 was 10.8 million, and it is likely that this figure has doubled during the last two decades.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are noteworthy regional variations in in-migration and immigration; the highest level of in-migration/immigration (48%) is reported for ICT Islamabad, where half of the population was born elsewhere (**Table 17.1**). Also, ICT Islamabad was reported as having the highest population growth in the 2017 census, with its total population increasing from 0.805 million in 1998 to 2.007 million in 2017 (Government of Pakistan 2017a).
- Punjab has the second-highest percentage of in-migration/immigration (13%), although percentages in urban areas of other regions are similar.
- In-migrants/immigrants have migrated in from both cities and rural areas. Sixty percent of in-migrants/immigrants have migrated in from rural areas, and 40% have migrated in from cities or other countries.
- Twelve percent of female household members and 9% of male household members are either in-migrants or immigrants.
- The percentage of individuals who are in-migrants or immigrants increases steadily with increasing education and wealth.

[2] Pakistan Labour Force Surveys collect information on migration but are limited to persons age 10 and above.

17.1.2 Duration of Continuous Residence

"Duration of continuous residence" refers to the period of time since a migrant or immigrant moved from his or her most recent place of residence (district/city/country) to his or her current place of residence (district/city). Duration is commonly divided into short intervals to identify "recent" and "long-staying" migrants. In **Table 17.1**, in-migrants and immigrants are categorised by durations of less than 1 year, 1-5 years, 6-9 years, and 10 years or more. Recent migrants are those who migrated less than 6 years ago, and long-staying migrants last migrated 10 or more years ago.

More than a quarter of in-migrants/immigrants (27%) are recent migrants, while more than half (57%) are long-staying migrants. Fourteen percent of migrants moved into their current residence 6-9 years prior to the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The share of recent migrants as a percentage of all in-migrants/immigrants is highest in FATA (75%), followed by Balochistan (44%), Gilgit Baltistan (42%), and ICT Islamabad (37%).
- There is a positive association between age and continuous duration of residence. For example, more than 80% of migrants above age 40 are long-staying migrants, as compared with 40% of migrants age 21-30. More than one-third of those age 21-30 are recent migrants. This is not surprising, as older people have longer periods of stay while younger people have a truncation effect on duration of migration.

17.1.3 Most Recent Place of Residence Prior to Current Residence

In **Table 17.1**, a person is classified as most recently having migrated (or immigrated) from a city within Pakistan, from a rural area within Pakistan, or from an outside country. Ninety-six percent of in-migrants and immigrants most recently moved to their place of current residence from within Pakistan (either an urban or a rural area). Data from the first Pakistan census (carried out in 1951, 4 years after partition) show that 82% of migrants were born outside of Pakistan, a proportion that had declined to 23% by 1998.

Patterns by background characteristics

- While in-migration is often thought of as being rural to urban migration, this is not always the case. Among people who migrated into urban areas, 39% came from other urban areas within Pakistan. Among people who migrated into rural areas, 31% came from urban areas.
- As one might expect, the percentage of individuals who are in-migrants or immigrants increases with age; the high percentage among people age 71 and above reflects the period of partition some 70 years ago. This is evident from the fact that 41% of those age 71 or above migrated from another country.
- The proportion of in-migrants migrating in from a city increases with increasing education, from 28% among those with no education to 49% among those with a higher education.

17.1.4 Direction of In-migration

The direction of population movement is assessed through two commonly used measures: inter- and intra-regional migration and rural-urban population movement.

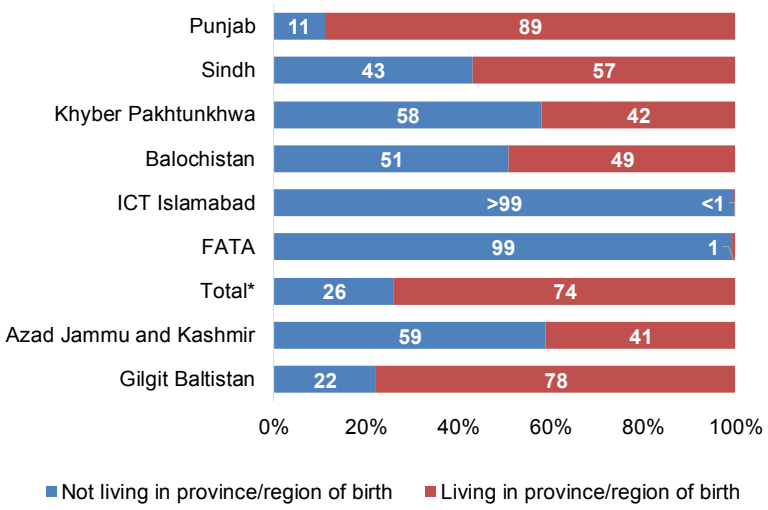
Inter- and intra-regional migration

Figure 17.1 shows the percentage of in-migrants living in the region of their birth by region of current residence. Three-quarters of in-migrants live within the region of their birth. The remaining one-quarter now reside in a region other than their region of birth. It is worth noting that intra-regional migration was 53% in the 1998 census (Karim and Nasar 2003).

Table 17.2 presents the distribution of in-migrants by their place of birth according to region of current residence.

***Figure 17.1* Current residence of in-migrants**

Percent distribution of in-migrants



Patterns of movement by place of birth

- Sixty-six percent of in-migrants were born in Punjab, and the vast majority of in-migration in Punjab is accounted for by residents of that region (89%). People born in Sindh or Khyber Pakhtunkhwa account for most of the remainder of in-migration to Punjab.
- Over half of in-migrants in ICT Islamabad (58%), 43% in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and 26% in Sindh were born in Punjab.
- People born in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa account for the majority of in-migration in FATA (62%).

Table 17.3 shows the distribution of in-migrants by place of current residence according to their place of birth.

Patterns of movement by place of current residence

- The most likely inter-regional destination among people born in Punjab is Sindh (7%), while, conversely, the most likely destination among people born in Sindh is Punjab (21%).
- People born in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are most likely to migrate to Punjab (22%).
- The most likely inter-regional destinations among people born in Balochistan are Sindh (31%) and Punjab (19%).
- The most likely inter-regional destination among people born in FATA is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (86%), and the most likely destination among those born in Azad Jammu and Kashmir is Punjab (66%).

Rural-urban in-migration

Rural-urban migration is a common phenomenon in developing countries, including Pakistan. The four possible directions of such moves are rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, and urban to rural. **Table 17.4** presents data on these moves, at the national level as well as for regional level, according to in-migrants' most recent move. Overall, 33% of in-migrants moved from rural areas to urban localities, and 30% moved from rural to rural areas. The share of urban to urban migration as a percentage of total

internal migration is 23%, while the share of urban to rural migration is 14%. Thus, population movement is found in all four directions, with 56% of in-migrants going to urban areas and 44% going to rural areas. Migration has historically been a source of urban growth in Pakistan (Abbasi 1987; Arif and Ibrahim 1999), but the PDHS shows that not all migrants seek to relocate to urban areas.

Regional movement patterns

Regional movement patterns include population movement in provinces and regions. There is considerable variation in terms of the regional direction of population movement (**Table 17.4**).

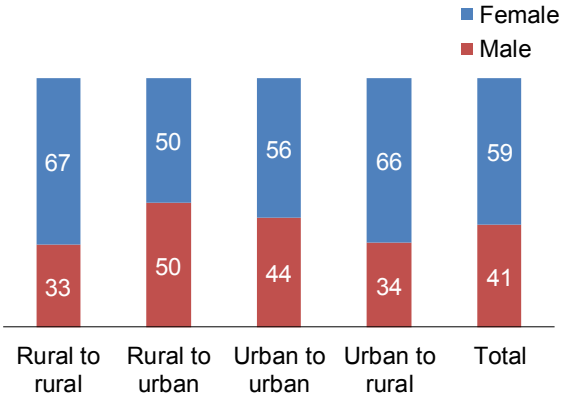
- Punjab reflects the national pattern; about a third of in-migrants (32%) moved from rural to urban areas, and a similar proportion (31%) moved from rural to other rural areas.
- Most in-migration in Sindh was to urban areas (48% from rural to urban areas and 35% from urban to other urban areas).
- Eight in 10 (79%) in-migrants in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa moved to rural areas. Only 21% of in-migrants in this region moved to urban areas.
- In-migrants in Balochistan and ICT Islamabad are as likely to move to rural areas as to urban areas.
- FATA has the highest percentage of in-migrants who moved from urban to rural areas (38%).
- Two-thirds of in-migrants (67%) in Azad Jammu and Kashmir moved to rural areas.
- Gilgit Baltistan has the highest percentage of in-migrants moving from rural to urban areas (50%).

Demographic characteristics of in-migrants

- Forty-two percent of in-migrants are age 21-40 (**Table 17.5**), and 26% are age 20 or younger. The proportion of in-migrants above age 60 is low.
- Two-thirds of in-migrants to rural areas are female (67% from rural to rural and 66% from urban to rural) (**Figure 17.2**).

Figure 17.2 **Sex composition of in-migrants**

Percent distribution of in-migrants



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

17.1.5 Reasons for In-migration

Over three-quarters (78%) of in-migrants migrated either for marriage or to accompany family (**Table 17.6**). Only 15% reported better economic opportunities as a reason for migrating.

Reasons for migration by background characteristics

Table 17.7 shows reasons for the most recent migration by direction of move and sex, while **Table 17.8** shows reasons by age and sex.

- Over 90% of all female in-migrants report either marriage or accompanying family as the reason for migrating, regardless of the direction of the move.
- Overall, 54% of men reported accompanying family as the reason for migrating, with a range of 49% to 60% across the four directional moves. The second most common reason was better economic

opportunities, reported by 29% of men (with a range of 24% to 40% across the four directional moves).

- Most men under age 20 in-migrated to accompany family, while men in the older age groups moved primarily either to accompany family or for better economic opportunities (**Table 17.8**).
- Most women under age 20 also in-migrated to accompany family, while those in the older age groups moved mainly for marriage or to accompany family.

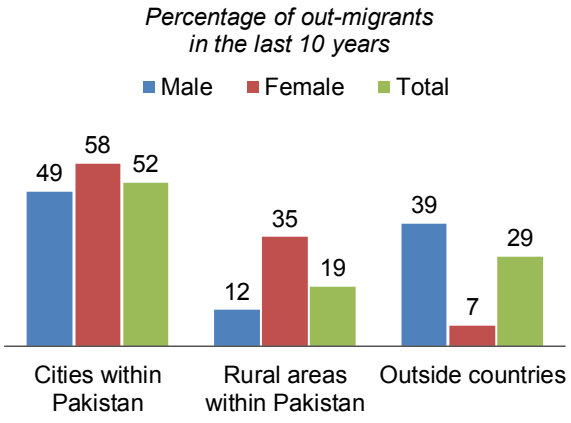
17.2 OUT-MIGRATION

Information on out-migration is important to understand an individual's motivation and decision to move to another area for a specific reason, which may be temporary, seasonal, or permanent and may have socioeconomic implications for households and the economy at large. The 2017-18 PDHS collected information on out-migration at the household level by asking the following question: Are there any members of your household who lived here in the past 10 years but who have since moved away? Among households that reported an out-migrant, data gathered on the person who moved away included the person's relationship to the head of the household, sex, the date he or she moved away, age and education at the time of the move, main reason for moving away, and destination (city, district, or country). Households were also asked if they had sent money to or received money from the out-migrant in the previous year.

Figure 17.3 shows the distribution of out-migrants by place of destination, grouped into three categories: cities within Pakistan, rural areas within Pakistan, and other countries.

- One-half of out-migrants (52%) moved to a city within Pakistan, 29% moved to another country, and 19% moved to a rural area within Pakistan.
- Other countries are the second most common destination among male out-migrants (39%).
- Women usually move to a city (58%) or rural area (35%) within Pakistan. Few women migrate to another country (7%).

***Figure 17.3* Place of destination of out-migrants by sex**



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

In the remainder of this section, out-migration within Pakistan and out-migration abroad are analysed separately.

17.2.1 Out-migration within Pakistan

Table 17.9 presents the percentage of households with at least one out-migrant moving within Pakistan in the 10 years preceding the survey, according to the region from which the person out-migrated and the urban/rural status of the destination. Overall, 14% of households had at least one out-migrating member; 11% of households reported that out-migrants are now living in an urban area, while 4% reported that out-migrants are now residing in a rural area.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Most out-migrants move to urban areas.
- As many as 28% of households in Gilgit Baltistan and 25% in Azad Jammu and Kashmir have a member who out-migrated within the last 10 years. In addition to these two regions, other regions in which at least 15% of households have a member who out-migrated include Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA.
- The regions where out-migration is least likely are Balochistan (5% of households) and Sindh (6% of households).

17.2.2 Direction of Movement among Out-migrants

Direction of movement reflects the inter- and intra-regional out-migration and rural-urban migration patterns within Pakistan. **Table 17.10** shows the percent distribution of out-migrants by the region or province from which they migrated and their place of destination.

Inter- and intra-regional out-migration

The 2017-18 PDHS results show that most out-migrants moved within their own region.

- Most Punjab out-migrants moved to another location within that region (78%).
- Punjab is also the most common destination of out-migrants from ICT Islamabad (70%), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (50%), FATA (45%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (31%), and Gilgit Baltistan (25%).
- Out-migrants in Punjab (78%), Sindh (65%), and Balochistan (34%) are most likely to engage in intra-regional migration.

Rural- urban out-migration

Table 17.11 shows the percent distribution of out-migrants by the direction of their move, according to the region from which they migrated.

- Out-migrants are most likely to move from rural to urban areas in all regions other than Sindh, with percentages ranging from 41% in ICT Islamabad to 76% in FATA. There is no difference in the percentage of out-migrants in Sindh who migrate from rural to urban areas and from urban to other urban areas (41% each).
- Rural to rural out-migration is most common in Azad Jammu and Kashmir (26%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (24%), and Punjab (23%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The vast majority of out-migrants are age 10-30, and this is true for both the female and the male population (**Table 17.12**).
- Out-migrating after age 40 is unusual, accounting for only 6% of the out-migrant population.

17.2.3 Reasons for Out-migration within Pakistan

Table 17.13 shows the percent distribution of out-migrants within Pakistan by reason for migration, according to direction of movement.

- The most common reason reported for out-migrating is seeking better economic opportunities (42% of all out-migrants).
- Thirty percent of out-migrants migrated for marriage.
- Migration for better economic opportunities or marriage accounts for most out-migration, regardless of direction of move.

17.3 EMIGRATION

According to recent estimates, approximately 8-9 million Pakistanis are presently working, studying, or living abroad in three primary regions: the Middle East, Europe (particularly the United Kingdom), and North America (Government of Pakistan 2018). Emigration to the United Kingdom started in the 1960s and continued into the mid-1970s, when temporary migration for employment began in the Middle East. Emigration to North America and some countries of Europe (e.g., Germany, Italy, and Spain) began in the 1990s. Large household surveys have seldom addressed or collected information on emigration. The 2017-18 PDHS module on out-migration gathered information from the sampled households about out-migration of their members occurring within the 10 years preceding the survey. Of note, migration to the Middle East is often for a short period (4-5 years), and migrants who went abroad and returned home were not included in the out-migration module; however, if they had not yet returned, they were counted as out-migrants.

Table 17.14 presents the percentage of households with at least one emigrant in the last 10 years by region of destination. Overall, 6% of the sampled households had at least one emigrant migrating to the Middle East.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are large variations in emigration across provinces and regions. Emigration is most common in Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and FATA. Interestingly, 4% of households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir have at least one member in Europe.
- Eighty-one percent of people who emigrated in the last 10 years went to the Middle East and 14% went to Europe (**Table 17.15**).
- Seven percent of urban residents who emigrated in the last 10 years went to North America.
- Most emigrants are age 21-30 (56%), and 89% were age 40 or younger when they went abroad (**Table 17.16**).
- The age pattern of emigration is the same among urban and rural emigrants.
- Fifty-seven percent of emigrants had a secondary or higher education at the time of their emigration.

Table 17.17 presents data on people's reasons for emigrating according to the urban/rural status of the household from which they emigrated. The vast majority of emigrants went abroad to pursue better economic opportunities (88%). Although emigrants from both urban and rural areas are most likely to emigrate for better economic opportunities, emigrants from urban areas are somewhat more likely to have other reasons for emigrating; 13% of urban emigrants moved for marriage or to accompany family, and 5% emigrated to study abroad.

17.4 REMITTANCES

Out-migrants and emigrants may send money back to their families (remittances). They also sometimes receive money from their families. In the 2017-18 PDHS, households that had someone who had migrated to another district or city within Pakistan or had migrated to another country within the previous 10 years were asked whether they had received remittances from the migrant/emigrant in the year preceding the survey. The survey did not collect information on the actual amount received. **Table 17.18** presents data on the percentage of households that received remittances from migrants. Overall, 23% of households with at least one out-migrant within Pakistan received remittances during the year preceding the survey. Forty-three percent of households with at least one emigrant received remittances from abroad.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In Azad Jammu and Kashmir, half of households with an out-migrant and three-quarters of households with an emigrant abroad received remittances in the year before the survey, proportions that were far higher than those in any other region.
- The next most likely households to receive remittances from out-migrants were those in Gilgit Baltistan (30%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (28%), and FATA (26%). The next most likely to receive remittances from emigrants abroad were households in FATA (68%).
- Households in ICT Islamabad (13%), Sindh (16%), and Balochistan (17%) are least likely to receive remittances from out-migrants, while households in Sindh are least likely to receive remittances from emigrants abroad (14%).
- In most regions, rural households are more likely to receive remittances than urban households. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, however, rural and urban households are about equally likely to receive remittances.
- Interestingly, the proportion of households receiving remittances from emigrants increases steadily with increasing household wealth in the lowest to fourth wealth quintiles (from 24% to 58%) before declining in the highest wealth quintile (38%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on migration, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1 Status of in-migration/immigration in household**
- **Table 17.2 Inter- and intra-regional migration: Place of birth**
- **Table 17.3 Inter- and intra-regional migration: Place of current residence**
- **Table 17.4 Rural-urban in-migration**
- **Table 17.5 Age of in-migrants**
- **Table 17.6 Reasons for in-migrating**
- **Table 17.7 Reasons for in-migrating by sex**
- **Table 17.8 Reasons for in-migrating by age**
- **Table 17.9 Households reporting out-migrants**
- **Table 17.10 Inter- and intra-province out-migration**
- **Table 17.11 Rural-urban out-migration**
- **Table 17.12 Age of out-migrants**
- **Table 17.13 Reasons for out-migrating**
- **Table 17.14 Households reporting an emigrant**
- **Table 17.15 Destination of emigrants**
- **Table 17.16 Characteristics of emigrants**
- **Table 17.17 Reasons for emigrating**
- **Table 17.18 Remittances from out-migrants and emigrants**

Table 17.1 Status of in-migration/immigration in household

Among usual members of the household, percentage of in-migrants and immigrants, and among those who have migrated, percent distribution of duration since most recent in-migration or immigration and most recent place of residence before the most recent in-migration or immigration, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage of in-migrants and immigrants[1]	Total	Duration since most recent in-migration or immigration (years)						Most recent place of residence before most recent in-migration or immigration					Number of in-migrants and immigrants[1]
			<1	1-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/ missing	Total	City within Pakistan	Rural area within Pakistan	Outside country	Missing	Total	
Sex														
Male	9.0	38,654	3.4	22.9	14.3	57.1	2.4	100.0	34.5	60.4	4.8	0.3	100.0	3,485
Female	12.4	39,687	2.3	24.5	14.5	57.1	1.5	100.0	36.7	59.5	3.7	0.1	100.0	4,914
Age														
<10	4.1	20,837	6.4	61.6	29.4	2.1	0.4	100.0	46.2	52.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	849
10-20	6.6	19,586	5.9	31.8	17.9	42.2	2.2	100.0	36.9	61.3	1.5	0.3	100.0	1,287
21-30	13.9	13,451	3.7	33.7	21.8	40.1	0.8	100.0	38.2	60.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,867
31-40	16.4	9,234	1.2	15.7	12.4	69.5	1.2	100.0	37.4	61.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,514
41-50	17.6	5,382	0.8	9.4	6.5	81.0	2.3	100.0	35.3	63.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	949
51-60	18.8	5,512	0.5	7.5	4.7	83.6	3.7	100.0	28.1	67.8	3.5	0.6	100.0	1,034
61-70	18.1	2,883	0.2	4.6	2.2	88.7	4.3	100.0	30.7	55.7	13.6	0.0	100.0	521
71+	26.1	1,451	0.0	4.0	3.0	89.5	3.5	100.0	19.0	40.3	40.7	0.0	100.0	379
Residence														
Urban	16.6	28,578	3.1	24.6	12.2	58.3	1.9	100.0	39.1	55.9	4.9	0.1	100.0	4,748
Rural	7.3	49,763	2.3	22.9	17.3	55.6	2.0	100.0	31.4	65.1	3.2	0.3	100.0	3,651
Education														
No education	9.0	38,835	3.4	24.5	13.6	55.9	2.6	100.0	28.2	66.4	5.0	0.3	100.0	3,501
Primary	9.8	15,838	2.0	24.4	20.6	51.4	1.6	100.0	35.8	61.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,549
Middle	11.3	8,132	2.5	22.0	12.1	61.8	1.6	100.0	39.5	57.5	2.7	0.4	100.0	917
Secondary	14.0	7,582	2.3	23.8	11.7	60.7	1.5	100.0	41.2	56.1	2.6	0.1	100.0	1,061
Higher	17.2	7,920	2.6	22.8	12.8	60.8	0.9	100.0	48.5	45.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	1,363
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	3.9	15,673	3.1	25.3	12.3	58.0	1.4	100.0	31.0	66.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	615
Second	8.1	15,661	5.5	24.8	18.7	49.2	1.7	100.0	25.3	72.9	1.6	0.2	100.0	1,263
Middle	11.3	15,671	1.8	28.2	16.1	52.1	1.8	100.0	31.7	64.1	3.7	0.5	100.0	1,769
Fourth	13.1	15,667	2.2	25.1	16.6	53.0	3.2	100.0	37.7	58.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	2,058
Highest	17.2	15,668	2.4	19.3	10.0	67.0	1.2	100.0	43.0	51.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	2,693
Region														
Punjab	13.4	40,684	2.6	24.0	12.6	58.6	2.4	100.0	34.8	61.5	3.6	0.1	100.0	5,457
Urban	20.2	14,914	3.6	26.2	11.7	56.2	2.3	100.0	40.0	56.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	3,015
Rural	9.5	25,770	1.3	21.2	13.6	61.5	2.4	100.0	28.5	67.6	3.8	0.1	100.0	2,442
Sindh	8.0	18,717	1.7	19.9	12.7	64.1	1.6	100.0	40.7	51.5	7.4	0.4	100.0	1,505
Urban	13.0	9,591	1.6	19.3	12.0	65.8	1.2	100.0	38.6	52.7	8.6	0.1	100.0	1,249
Rural	2.8	9,126	2.2	22.7	16.4	55.5	3.3	100.0	50.9	45.6	1.9	1.7	100.0	256
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	6.7	11,895	1.9	22.5	30.5	44.7	0.3	100.0	25.4	72.5	1.9	0.3	100.0	803
Urban	7.5	2,297	3.4	24.9	14.6	57.1	0.0	100.0	28.7	66.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	173
Rural	6.6	9,599	1.5	21.9	34.9	41.3	0.4	100.0	24.5	74.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	630
Balochistan	6.1	4,694	10.6	33.6	11.6	42.8	1.5	100.0	50.2	43.2	5.5	1.0	100.0	287
Urban	11.0	1,331	5.3	34.9	16.2	41.6	2.0	100.0	44.7	48.7	4.7	1.8	100.0	146
Rural	4.2	3,363	16.1	32.2	6.8	44.0	0.9	100.0	55.9	37.5	6.3	0.3	100.0	141
ICT Islamabad	47.5	680	5.7	31.5	16.2	46.3	0.3	100.0	41.5	56.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	323
FATA	1.4	1,670	2.6	72.6	7.0	17.8	0.0	100.0	40.9	48.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	24
Total[2]	10.7	78,341	2.7	23.9	14.4	57.1	1.9	100.0	35.8	59.9	4.2	0.2	100.0	8,399
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	7.7	10,550	2.8	29.0	17.8	48.3	2.1	100.0	39.4	54.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	812
Urban	14.8	1,815	2.4	27.9	14.0	55.0	0.7	100.0	37.7	55.0	7.2	0.1	100.0	268
Rural	6.2	8,735	3.1	29.6	19.6	45.0	2.8	100.0	40.2	54.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	544
Gilgit Baltistan	4.3	7,521	3.2	38.9	11.0	46.7	0.2	100.0	30.4	68.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	325

Note: Total includes 4 cases with missing information on age and 34 cases with missing information on education.
[1] Immigrants include only those whose recent move was from another country. Immigrants who migrated to Pakistan and also moved within Pakistan are considered as in-migrants.
[2] Total excludes in-migrants and immigrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.2 Inter- and intra-regional migration: Place of birth

Percent distribution of in-migrants by place of birth, according to current place of residence, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Place of current residence (region)	Place of birth: Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakh-tunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT Islamabad	FATA	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Missing	Total	Number of in-migrants
Punjab	89.1	4.7	3.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,209
Sindh	26.3	57.2	7.8	7.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,379
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11.0	9.3	42.2	1.7	1.4	34.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	786
Balochistan	11.2	15.4	23.6	48.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	269
ICT Islamabad	57.6	6.7	23.7	3.2	0.2	1.9	6.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	317
FATA	10.7	22.0	62.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	22
Total[1]	66.4	14.7	9.5	3.9	0.4	3.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,981
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	42.8	7.4	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	41.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	746
Gilgit Baltistan	4.9	3.4	7.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	4.0	77.8	0.0	100.0	322

[1] Total excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.3 Inter- and intra-regional migration: Place of current residence

Percent distribution of in-migrants by place of current residence, according to place of birth, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Place of current residence (region)	Place of birth: Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT Islamabad	FATA	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Total in-migrants
Punjab	87.5	20.9	22.1	18.8	(63.0)	6.5	65.5	(49.0)	65.3
Sindh	6.8	67.1	14.2	31.3	(0.0)	5.1	8.1	(0.0)	17.3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1.6	6.2	43.6	4.3	(33.2)	85.9	0.3	(28.8)	9.9
Balochistan	0.6	3.5	8.3	42.2	(1.2)	0.4	0.0	(0.0)	3.4
ICT Islamabad	3.4	1.8	9.9	3.3	(1.9)	2.0	26.2	(15.2)	4.0
FATA	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.1	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	(7.0)	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of in-migrants	5,303	1,175	760	309	34	313	77	6	7,981

Note: Excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 17.4 Rural-urban in-migration

Percent distribution of in-migrants by direction of migration, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Place of current residence (region)	Direction of most recent movement of in-migrant population: Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	Total	Number of in-migrants
Punjab	31.4	32.4	22.9	13.2	100.0	5,254
Sindh	8.4	47.5	34.7	9.4	100.0	1,387
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	59.5	14.6	6.3	19.6	100.0	785
Balochistan	19.7	26.6	24.4	29.4	100.0	269
ICT Islamabad	25.4	32.1	17.1	25.4	100.0	315
FATA	34.1	20.2	7.9	37.7	100.0	22
Total[1]	29.6	33.0	23.1	14.3	100.0	8,032
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	38.8	19.3	13.2	28.6	100.0	763
Gilgit Baltistan	19.2	50.2	18.8	11.8	100.0	323

[1] Total excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.5 Age of in-migrants

Percent distribution of in-migrants by age, according to direction of migration and sex, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at migration	Direction of most recent movement of in-migrant population								Total in-migrants
	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to urban		Urban to rural		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<10	13.2	6.4	10.0	8.1	14.7	9.4	20.8	12.3	10.4
10-20	19.4	13.2	17.9	14.3	19.0	15.6	19.8	10.5	15.7
21-30	14.9	25.1	22.9	22.8	20.9	23.3	20.8	29.0	22.9
31-40	12.1	20.5	17.5	20.5	15.9	22.5	14.5	19.3	18.6
41-50	12.2	11.8	11.3	12.6	11.6	12.4	8.1	10.5	11.6
51-60	15.0	14.4	12.9	13.7	8.5	11.0	7.6	10.2	12.3
61-70	8.6	5.5	4.4	5.8	6.5	3.5	5.3	6.6	5.6
71+	4.6	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	1.5	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of in-migrants	786	1,589	1,317	1,335	810	1,047	392	755	8,032

Note: Excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.6 Reasons for in-migrating

Percent distribution of in-migrants by reasons for migrating, according to direction of migration, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Main reason for migrating	Direction of movement of most recent in-migrant population				Total in-migrants
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	
Better economic opportunity	10.8	21.0	13.5	9.6	14.6
Marriage	41.7	23.0	25.3	38.3	31.3
Accompanied family	40.5	48.7	53.1	43.8	46.6
Study	0.6	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.7
Transferred on job	0.8	1.4	2.7	1.0	1.4
Escape from violence/natural disaster	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.3
Other reasons	2.8	2.0	2.7	4.2	2.7
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,375	2,652	1,857	1,147	8,032

Note: Excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.7 Reasons for in-migrating by sex

Percent distribution of in-migrants by reasons for migrating, according to direction of migration and sex, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Main reason for migrating	Direction of most recent movement of in-migrant population								Total in-migrants
	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to urban		Urban to rural		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Better economic opportunities	28.8	1.9	40.1	2.0	28.6	1.8	23.8	2.1	14.6
Marriage	0.8	62.0	0.3	45.5	0.2	44.7	0.8	57.8	31.3
Accompanied family	53.5	34.1	49.2	48.2	57.5	49.7	59.7	35.5	46.6
Study	1.2	0.3	4.1	1.1	3.5	0.6	3.6	0.5	1.7
Transferred on job	2.4	0.0	2.6	0.2	4.9	0.9	2.5	0.2	1.4
Escape from violence/natural disaster	6.7	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	1.3
Other reasons	6.0	1.2	1.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	7.4	2.6	2.7
Don't know/missing	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	786	1,589	1,317	1,335	810	1,047	392	755	8,032

Note: Excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.8 Reasons for in-migrating by age

Percent distribution of in-migrants by reasons for migrating, according to age and sex, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Main reason for migrating	Age of in-migrant at time of migration						Total in-migrants
	≤20		21-40		41+		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Better economic opportunities	6.7	1.4	38.1	1.8	52.4	2.5	14.6
Marriage	0.2	14.1	0.9	68.4	0.1	57.5	31.3
Accompanied family	85.1	77.7	49.3	28.0	26.9	36.4	46.6
Study	3.8	1.8	3.4	0.4	2.5	0.2	1.7
Transferred on job	0.2	0.1	2.7	0.3	6.4	0.4	1.4
Escape from violence/natural disaster	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.3	5.5	0.6	1.3
Other reasons	3.1	4.2	3.5	0.6	5.3	2.1	2.7
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,056	1,046	1,182	2,147	1,069	1,532	8,032

Note: Excludes in-migrants reported by households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.9 Households reporting out-migrants

Percentage of households with at least one inter- or intra- regional out-migrant in the last 10 years, by background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic of household reporting an out-migrant	Destination of out-migrant			Number of households
	Urban	Rural	Total	
Residence				
Urban	8.6	2.4	11.0	4,540
Rural	11.8	4.6	16.4	7,329
Region				
Punjab	13.3	4.9	18.2	6,596
Urban	11.4	2.8	14.2	2,466
Rural	14.4	6.1	20.6	4,130
Sindh	4.5	1.2	5.7	2,789
Urban	4.5	1.5	5.9	1,515
Rural	4.6	0.8	5.5	1,274
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11.1	4.6	15.7	1,595
Urban	7.7	4.2	12.0	328
Rural	12.0	4.7	16.7	1,268
Balochistan	4.3	0.9	5.2	565
Urban	5.1	0.9	6.1	157
Rural	4.0	0.9	4.9	408
ICT Islamabad	9.1	3.1	12.2	119
FATA	17.3	4.0	21.2	205
Total[1]	10.6	3.8	14.3	11,869
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	17.9	7.5	25.4	1,697
Urban	11.9	5.7	17.6	311
Rural	19.2	7.9	27.1	1,386
Gilgit Baltistan	22.6	5.4	28.0	974

[1] Total excludes households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan reporting an out-migrant.

Table 17.10 Inter- and intra-province out-migration

Percent distribution of inter- and intra-regional out-migrants by place of destination, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Region of household reporting an out-migrant	Place of destination									Total	Number of out-migrants
	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pak-htunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT Islamabad	FATA	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan	Missing		
Punjab	77.6	11.0	2.1	0.9	7.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,840
Sindh	23.1	64.7	5.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	251
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31.0	23.1	24.8	1.9	13.3	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	381
Balochistan	27.1	7.4	28.7	33.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
ICT Islamabad	70.1	5.9	12.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.5	1.3	100.0	21
FATA	44.9	32.3	17.7	1.0	3.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Total[1]	63.6	18.3	6.8	2.2	7.4	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,621
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	49.9	5.6	5.8	0.2	9.5	3.5	24.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	712
Gilgit Baltistan	24.5	22.2	4.8	0.3	11.3	0.2	15.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	481

[1] Total excludes out-migrants who migrated out from households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.11 Rural-urban out-migration

Percent distribution of inter- and intra-regional out-migrants by direction of move, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Region of household reporting an out-migrant	Direction of movement of out-migrant population				Total	Number of out-migrants
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural		
Punjab	22.6	50.0	22.2	5.3	100.0	1,840
Sindh	7.2	40.5	40.7	11.5	100.0	251
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24.4	61.6	9.1	4.9	100.0	381
Balochistan	9.4	59.7	23.3	7.6	100.0	58
ICT Islamabad	12.8	40.8	34.9	11.6	100.0	21
FATA	18.7	75.6	2.4	3.3	100.0	70
Total[1]	20.9	51.6	21.6	5.9	100.0	2,621
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	26.2	62.8	7.7	3.4	100.0	712
Gilgit Baltistan	16.7	71.6	10.1	1.6	100.0	481

[1] Total excludes out-migrants who migrated out from households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.12 Age of out-migrants

Percent distribution of inter- and intra-regional out-migrants by age, according to direction of migration and sex, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at migration	Direction of movement of out-migrant population								Total out-migrants
	Rural to rural		Rural to urban		Urban to urban		Urban to rural		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<10	6.7	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.9	3.2	6.8
10-20	28.4	44.8	37.1	42.5	25.3	32.9	24.6	45.8	36.4
21-30	36.0	42.5	33.0	45.4	41.3	50.9	46.7	43.3	39.8
31-40	22.1	4.4	15.6	3.7	12.5	5.3	11.2	2.2	11.0
41-50	2.2	0.4	5.2	0.2	7.0	1.9	4.6	5.0	3.4
51-60	3.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	4.5	0.7	3.0	0.2	1.5
61-70	1.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
71+	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of out-migrants	243	305	945	407	291	276	49	105	2,621

Note: Excludes out-migrants who migrated out from households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.13 Reasons for out-migrating

Percent distribution of inter- and intra-regional out-migrants by reasons for migrating, according to direction of migration, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Main reason for migration	Direction of movement of out-migrant population				Total out-migrants
	Rural to rural	Rural to urban	Urban to urban	Urban to rural	
Better economic opportunities	32.1	53.1	31.5	17.2	41.9
Marriage	45.8	18.5	35.5	51.3	29.8
Accompanied family	9.2	11.6	10.4	11.8	10.9
Study	7.3	9.7	10.4	12.3	9.5
Transferred on job	1.5	3.8	5.3	1.6	3.5
Other reasons	4.0	3.2	6.9	5.8	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	548	1,352	567	154	2,621

Note: Excludes out-migrants who migrated out from households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.14 Households reporting an emigrant

Percentage of households reporting that a household member had emigrated in the last 10 years, by background characteristics of the reporting households and destination of the emigrant, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic of household reporting an emigrant	Destination of emigrant				Number of households
	Middle East	Europe	North America	Other countries	
Residence					
Urban	4.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	4,540
Rural	6.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	7,329
Region					
Punjab	6.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	6,596
Urban	5.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	2,466
Rural	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	4,130
Sindh	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2,789
Urban	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,515
Rural	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,274
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	1,595
Urban	7.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	328
Rural	13.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	1,268
Balochistan	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	565
Urban	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	157
Rural	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	408
ICT Islamabad	4.4	1.3	0.4	0.6	119
FATA	8.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	205
Total[1]	5.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	11,869
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	14.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	1,697
Urban	12.4	3.2	0.1	0.0	311
Rural	15.2	3.8	0.0	0.2	1,386
Gilgit Baltistan	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	974

[1] Total excludes households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan reporting an emigrant.

Table 17.15 Destination of emigrants

Percent distribution of emigrants in the last 10 years by destination, according to residence of the household reporting an emigrant, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Residence of household reporting an emigrant		
Destination of emigrant	Urban	Rural	Total
Middle East	75.3	83.7	80.8
Europe	12.2	14.1	13.5
North America	6.7	1.4	3.2
Other countries	5.8	0.8	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	340	674	1,013

Note: Excludes households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan reporting an emigrant.

Table 17.16 Characteristics of emigrants

Percent distribution of emigrants who migrated out of Pakistan by background characteristics, according to residence of household reporting an emigrant, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic of emigrant	Residence of household reporting an emigrant		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age at migration			
<10	3.9	1.2	2.1
10-20	10.9	15.3	13.8
21-30	56.8	55.9	56.2
31-40	17.5	17.1	17.2
41-50	4.7	6.8	6.1
51-60	4.3	3.2	3.6
61-70	1.0	0.4	0.6
Don't know/missing	1.1	0.0	0.4
Educational status of migrant[1]			
No education	8.2	9.9	9.3
Primary	9.6	14.0	12.5
Middle	17.5	21.7	20.3
Secondary	21.4	34.2	29.9
Higher	41.1	19.5	26.9
Don't know/missing	1.0	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	359	696	1,055

Note: Total excludes emigrants who migrated out from households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Excludes those less than age 5

Table 17.17 Reasons for emigrating

Percent distribution of emigrants by reasons for migration, according to residence of household reporting an emigrant, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Main reason for out-migration	Residence of household reporting an emigrant		Total out-migrants
	Urban	Rural	
Better economic opportunities	79.8	92.2	88.0
Marriage	6.7	2.7	4.1
Accompanied family	6.3	2.1	3.5
Study	4.8	1.9	2.9
Transferred on job	2.3	0.5	1.1
Other reasons	0.1	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	359	696	1,055

Note: Excludes emigrants who migrated out from households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table 17.18 Remittances from out-migrants and emigrants

Percentage of households with at least one out-migrant or emigrant who migrated in the 10 years preceding the survey that received remittances from the migrant in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics of the household reporting the migrant, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic of household reporting an out-migrant or emigrant	Households with at least one out-migrant within Pakistan		Households with at least one emigrant	
	Percentage receiving remittances from within Pakistan	Total households	Percentage receiving remittances from abroad	Total households
Residence				
Urban	16.6	499	36.2	274
Rural	26.2	1,199	46.6	557
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	27.4	265	23.9	48
Second	22.1	415	35.6	128
Middle	27.6	353	42.8	160
Fourth	21.1	362	57.7	235
Highest	19.2	303	37.5	259
Region				
Punjab	23.5	1,200	44.1	527
Urban	17.4	351	38.2	194
Rural	26.0	849	47.6	333
Sindh	16.4	159	14.4	65
Urban	9.8	90	17.0	44
Rural	24.9	69	*	22
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.8	251	47.6	206
Urban	27.1	39	51.7	30
Rural	27.9	212	47.0	177
Balochistan	16.6	30	(35.2)	5
Urban	(9.7)	10	*	2
Rural	(19.9)	20	*	3
ICT Islamabad	12.9	14	45.3	8
FATA	26.4	44	67.6	19
Total[1]	23.3	1,699	43.2	831
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	50.8	430	72.6	315
Urban	37.6	55	66.6	49
Rural	52.7	376	73.7	266
Gilgit Baltistan	29.6	273	(54.2)	32

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Total excludes households in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan reporting an out-migrant or emigrant.

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SAMPLE DESIGN

Appendix A

A.1 INTRODUCTION

The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey PDHS 2017-18 was the fourth of its kind in Pakistan, following the 1990-91, 2006-07, and 2012-13 PDHS surveys. A nationally representative sample of 16,240 households from 580 PSUs was selected. All ever-married women 15-49 in selected households who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for individual interview. The survey expected to result in about 15,778 interviews of women. The main objective of the PDHS 2017-18 is to provide reliable information on fertility and fertility preferences; awareness, approval, and use of family planning methods; maternal and child health and knowledge; childhood mortality levels; and knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS. The survey was designed to produce reliable estimates for key indicators at the national level; for the urban and rural areas separately; for the four provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan; for two regions including Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan; Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT); FATA; and for the urban and rural areas separately for the five large regions of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In total, there are 13 second-level survey domains.

Apart from the female survey, a male survey was also conducted at the same time in a subsample of 10 households selected randomly from the 28 households selected for the female survey in every cluster. All ever-married men age 15-49 who were usual residents of the selected households or who slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for the male survey. The survey collected information on their basic demographic and social status; on their knowledge and use of family planning methods; and on their knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The survey was expected to result in about 3,660 interviews of men age 15-49. In this subsample, a module of domestic violence against woman was administered to only one woman randomly selected from the households with at least one eligible woman.

A.2 SAMPLE FRAME

The sampling frame used for PDHS 2017-18 used is a complete list of all enumeration blocks (EBs) created for the Pakistan General Population and Housing Census 2017 (PGPHC 2017), which was conducted in May 2017. The frame has 168,943 EBs in total, with 55,365 EBs in urban areas and 113,578 EBs in rural areas. Table A.1 below gives the distribution of EBs by region and according to residence types. Punjab represents more than 50% of the EBs in Pakistan, with a total number of 87,006 EBS, while Gilgit Baltistan has only 1,246 EBs. The FATA region will be the first time to be included in a national survey in Pakistan.

Table A.1 Number of enumeration blocks by region and by type of residence

Province	Number of enumeration blocks			% Province
	Urban	Rural	Total	
Punjab	26,958	60,048	87,006	0.515
Sindh	21,916	17,223	39,139	0.232
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3,221	18,777	21,998	0.130
Balochistan	1,826	8,386	10,212	0.060
Islamabad	727	787	1,514	0.009
Gilgit Baltistan	148	1,098	1,246	0.007
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	526	3,496	4,022	0.024
FATA	43	3,763	3,806	0.023
Pakistan	**55,365**	**113,578**	**168,943**	**1.000**

Source: Pakistan General Population and Housing Census 2017

A.3 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

The sample for PDHS 2017-18 was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the PGPHC 2017. Stratification was achieved by separating each of the 8 regions into urban and rural areas. In total, 16 sampling strata had been created. Samples were selected independently in every stratum, through a two-stage selection process. Implicit stratification was achieved at each of the lower administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame before sample selection, according to all administrative units within each of the explicit sampling stratum, and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling. The implicit stratification also resulted in a proportional allocation of sample points at each of the lower administrative levels.

In the first stage, 580 EBs were selected with probability proportional to the EB size. The EB size is the number of households residing in the EB at the time of the census. After the selection of EBs and before the main survey, a household listing operation was carried out in all of the selected EBs. The household listing operation consisted of visiting each of the 580 selected EBs to draw a location map and a detailed sketch map; and to record on the household listing forms all occupied residential households found in the EB with the address and the name of the head of the households. The resulting list of households served as sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage. Some of the selected EBs were large in size. In order to limit the work load during household listing, selected EBs with more than 300 households (estimated by the listing team in the field) could be segmented by the listing team in the field before the household listing. Only one segment was selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size. Household listing was conducted only in the selected segment. So a PDHS 2017-18 cluster is either an EB or a segment of an EB.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 28 households were randomly selected in every cluster by an equal probability systematic sampling procedure. Household selection was carried out in the central office. An Excel spreadsheet was constructed to facilitate the household selection. The survey interviewers were asked to interview only the pre-selected households. No replacements and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages in order to prevent bias since non-response of households and individuals had already been taken into consideration in the sample design and sample calculation. Interviewers were trained on ways to optimise their effort to identify selected households and ensure that individuals cooperate to minimise non-response.

Table A.2 below shows the sample allocation of EBs and households according to region and by residence type. The best approach would be allocating the target sample size proportionally to the population size of each of the sampling stratum. But with the great variations in the region size, a proportional allocation would allocate too few samples to small regions such as Islamabad and Gilgit Baltistan. Therefore, a power allocation with adjustment was adopted. Table A.3 below shows the sample allocation of expected

number of completed women and men interviews by region and by type of residence, which were calculated based on the survey results of PDHS 2012-13.

Table A.2 Sample allocation of enumeration blocks and households by province and by type of residence

Region	Allocation of EB			Allocation Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	54	77	131	1,512	2,156	3,668
Sindh	63	42	105	1,764	1,176	2,940
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	42	42	84	1,176	1,176	2,352
Baluchistan	31	31	62	868	868	1,736
Islamabad	40	15	55	1,120	420	1,540
Gilgit Baltistan	12	32	44	336	896	1,232
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	34	32	66	952	896	1,848
FATA	9	24	33	252	672	924
Pakistan	**285**	**295**	**580**	**7,980**	**8,260**	**16,240**

Table A.3 Sample allocation of expected women and men interviews by province and by type of residence

Region	Women interviewed			Men interviewed		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Punjab	1,359	2,085	3,444	332	498	830
Sindh	1,626	1,166	2,792	387	272	659
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,157	1,244	2,401	258	272	530
Baluchistan	966	1,038	2,004	190	200	390
Islamabad	883	356	1,239	246	97	343
Gilgit Baltistan	305	876	1,181	74	207	281
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	895	906	1,801	209	207	416
FATA	237	679	916	56	155	211
Pakistan	**7,428**	**8,350**	**15,778**	**1,752**	**1,908**	**3,660**

Note: Male survey conducted in 10 households in every cluster

Tables A.4 and A.5 present response rates, for women and men, respectively, by urban and rural areas, and by regions. The male subsample constituted one in three of the households selected for the woman's sample.

Table A.4 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Residence		Region							Region	
Result	Urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakh-tunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT Islamabad	FATA	Total[1]	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan
Selected households											
Completed (C)	91.9	93.4	95.4	92.3	93.2	89.5	87.4	95.9	92.6	94.7	91.5
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.5	3.0	0.6	2.0	1.1	0.6
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Refused (R)	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.6	1.9	4.9	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.4
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	5.6
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.6
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	6,631	6,184	3,611	2,912	2,240	1,702	1,482	868	12,815	1,792	1,064
Household response rate (HRR)[2]	95.3	97.1	98.1	95.7	97.3	93.8	91.7	99.3	96.2	98.2	98.9
Eligible women											
Completed (EWC)	93.2	95.3	95.9	94.3	93.7	92.7	90.3	97.3	94.3	97.2	94.3
Not at home (EWNH)	4.4	3.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.6	5.0	2.2	3.9	2.2	4.0
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	2.3	2.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9
Other (EWO)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	6,545	6,573	3,546	2,905	2,538	1,859	1,230	1,040	13,118	1,769	1,043
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[3]	93.2	95.3	95.9	94.3	93.7	92.7	90.3	97.3	94.3	97.2	94.3
Overall women response rate (OWRR)[4]	88.8	92.6	94.1	90.2	91.2	87.0	82.8	96.6	90.7	95.5	93.3

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

[2] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[3] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

[4] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table A.5 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Residence		Region							Region	
Result	Urban	Rural	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakh-tunkhwa	Balochistan	ICT Islamabad	FATA	Total[1]	Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan
Selected households											
Completed (C)	92.4	94.0	95.5	93.5	93.8	91.4	86.4	95.8	93.2	95.5	92.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.3	3.3	3.8	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Refused (R)	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.0	6.2	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.5
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Household absent (HA)	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	5.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.3
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other (O)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	2,368	2,208	1,289	1,040	800	608	529	310	4,576	640	380
Household response rate (HRR)[2]	95.3	97.2	98.0	96.2	97.5	94.4	89.6	99.7	96.2	98.7	98.9
Eligible men											
Completed (EMC)	85.1	88.2	89.7	90.6	78.8	90.0	71.0	96.5	86.5	93.6	84.0
Not at home (EMNH)	11.7	9.7	8.6	7.2	19.3	7.4	20.4	2.2	10.8	5.6	14.8
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	2.6	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.4	6.7	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.8
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
Other (EMO)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,928	1,706	951	859	641	580	373	230	3,634	359	250
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[3]	85.1	88.2	89.7	90.6	78.8	90.0	71.0	96.5	86.5	93.6	84.0
Overall men response rate (OMRR)[4]	81.0	85.7	87.9	87.2	76.8	85.0	63.7	96.2	83.2	92.4	83.1

[1] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[2] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[3] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[4] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

A.4 SAMPLE PROBABILITIES AND SAMPLING WEIGHTS

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample across regions and to their urban-rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights must be used in all analyses of the 2017-18 PDHS results to ensure that survey results are representative at both the national and domain levels. Since the 2017-18 PDHS sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights are based on sampling probabilities calculated separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster where:

P_{1hi}: first-stage sampling probability of the i^{th} cluster in stratum h
P_{2hi}: second-stage sampling probability within the i^{th} cluster (households)

The following describes the calculation of these probabilities:

Let a_h be the number of EBs selected in stratum h, M_{hi} the number of households according to the sampling frame in the i^{th} cluster, and $\sum M_{hi}$ the total number of households in the stratum. The probability of selecting the i^{th} EB in stratum h in the 2017-18 PDHS sample is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{a_h \, M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

Let s_{hi} be the proportion of households in the selected segment compared with the total number of households in the EB i in stratum h if the EB is segmented, otherwise $s_{hi} = 1$. Then the probability of selecting cluster i in stratum h in the sample is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{a_h \, M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}} \times s_{hi}$$

Let L_{hi} and g_{hi} be the number of households listed and selected in the cluster. The second stage's selection probability for each household in the EB is calculated as follows:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{g_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h in the 2017-18 PDHS is therefore the product of the selection probabilities:

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \times P_{2hi}$$

The sampling weight for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$W_{hi} = 1 / P_{hi}$$

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of the design weights. Design weights were adjusted for cluster level non-response, household level non-response, and for individual non-response to get the sampling weights for women's and men's surveys respectively. The differences of the household sampling weights and the individual sampling weights are introduced by individual nonresponse. The final sampling weights were normalised in order to get the total number of unweighted cases equal to the total number of weighted cases at national level, for

both household weights and individual weights, respectively. There are four sets of weights to be calculated:

- one set for all households selected for the survey
- one set for women selected for individual survey
- one set for households selected for the male survey
- one set for the male individual survey
- one set for the domestic violence survey

It is important to note that the normalised weights are relative weights, which are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios, but not valid for estimating population totals nor for pooled data. Also the number of weighted cases by using the normalised weight has no direct relation with the survey precision because it is relative, especially for oversampled areas. The number of weighted cases is much smaller than the number of unweighted cases; the latter is directly related to survey precision.

Sampling errors were calculated for selected indicators for the national sample, for the urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 13 survey domains.

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix B

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18 PDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2017-18 PDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017-18 PDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. Sampling errors are computed by SAS programmes developed by ICF. These programmes use the Taylor linearisation method to estimate variances for survey estimates that are means, proportions, or ratios. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2017-18 PDHS there were 561 non-empty clusters. Hence, 561 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 561 clusters,

$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 560 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and

k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also calculated. The design effect is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. Relative standard errors and confidence limits for the estimates are also calculated.

Sampling errors for the 2017-18 PDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Pakistan, excluding Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, for its urban and rural areas, for each of its six regions, and separately for Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 through B.22 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The sampling errors for mortality rates are presented for the 5-year period preceding the survey for the national sample and the urban and rural samples, and for the 10-year period preceding the survey at other domain levels. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (for example, as calculated for *ideal number of children*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average ideal number of children for all interviewed women age 15-49 from the national sample is 3.916, and its standard error is 0.052. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, that is, 3.916±2×0.052. There is high probability (95%) that the *true* average ideal number of children for all ever-married women age 15 to 49 is between 3.812 and 4.021.

For the total sample, the value of the DEFT, averaged over all women variables, is 1.862. This means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.862 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table B.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION		
Ownership of at least one ITN	Proportion	Households
Access to an ITN	Proportion	De facto household population
Use of an ITN	Proportion	De facto household population
WOMEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All women 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Married to first cousin	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using male condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implants	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using withdrawal	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Ever-married women 15-49
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with a live birth in last 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Treated with ORS	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Sought treatment	Proportion	Children under 5 with diarrhoea in past 2 weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received [DPT-HepB-Hib] vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles/MMR vaccination	Proportion	Children 24-35 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children under 5 who are measured
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25	Proportion	Women 15-49 who were measured
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Ever experienced any physical violence since age 15	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any sexual violence	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Ever experienced any physical/sexual/emotional violence in the last 12 months by most recent husband	Proportion	Ever-married women 15-49
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women-years of exposure to childbearing
Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality rate[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
MEN		
Urban residence	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
No education	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All men 15-49
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Know a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	Ever-married men 15-49
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	Ever-married men 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS

[1] The mortality rates are calculated for 5 years before the survey for the national sample, urban, and rural samples and for the 10 years before the survey for regional samples.

Table B.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.036	0.004	11,869	11,869	2.361	0.113	0.028	0.044
Access to an ITN	0.020	0.003	80,764	77,818	2.333	0.123	0.015	0.025
Slept under an ITN last night	0.002	0.001	80,764	77,818	1.631	0.253	0.001	0.003
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.368	0.014	12,364	12,364	3.273	0.039	0.340	0.396
Literacy	0.504	0.015	12,364	12,364	3.397	0.030	0.473	0.534
No education	0.492	0.016	12,364	12,364	3.465	0.032	0.461	0.523
Secondary education or higher	0.343	0.015	12,364	12,364	3.582	0.045	0.313	0.374
Currently married	0.618	0.012	20,095	19,133	1.373	0.019	0.595	0.642
Married to first cousin	0.496	0.010	12,364	12,364	2.127	0.019	0.477	0.515
Married before age 18	0.264	0.008	14,727	14,735	2.115	0.029	0.249	0.280
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.243	0.007	14,727	14,735	2.103	0.030	0.228	0.257
Currently pregnant	0.072	0.003	20,095	19,133	1.548	0.043	0.065	0.078
Know any contraceptive method	0.983	0.002	11,902	11,831	1.718	0.002	0.979	0.987
Know a modern method	0.981	0.002	11,902	11,831	1.700	0.002	0.977	0.986
Currently using any method	0.342	0.010	11,902	11,831	2.194	0.028	0.323	0.361
Currently using a modern method	0.250	0.007	11,902	11,831	1.707	0.027	0.237	0.264
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	11,902	11,831	1.493	0.105	0.013	0.020
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.002	11,902	11,831	1.397	0.087	0.018	0.025
Currently using male condoms	0.092	0.005	11,902	11,831	1.796	0.052	0.083	0.102
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.002	11,902	11,831	1.724	0.099	0.020	0.030
Currently using female sterilisation	0.088	0.004	11,902	11,831	1.675	0.050	0.079	0.096
Currently using withdrawal	0.080	0.005	11,902	11,831	1.865	0.058	0.071	0.090
Currently using rhythm	0.010	0.001	11,902	11,831	1.556	0.140	0.007	0.013
Used public sector source	0.435	0.017	2,805	2,989	1.785	0.038	0.401	0.468
Want no more children	0.439	0.008	11,902	11,831	1.771	0.018	0.423	0.455
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.158	0.005	11,902	11,831	1.490	0.032	0.148	0.168
Ideal number of children	3.916	0.052	11,222	11,296	2.823	0.013	3.812	4.021
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.689	0.013	6,803	6,711	2.367	0.019	0.662	0.715
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.693	0.015	10,473	10,494	2.620	0.021	0.664	0.723
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.191	0.007	9,867	9,800	1.603	0.035	0.178	0.205
Treated with ORS	0.374	0.017	1,807	1,874	1.374	0.044	0.341	0.407
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.709	0.015	1,807	1,874	1.278	0.021	0.679	0.738
Vaccination card seen	0.634	0.018	1,893	1,975	1.679	0.029	0.597	0.670
Received BCG vaccination	0.879	0.013	1,893	1,975	1.754	0.015	0.853	0.905
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.754	0.018	1,893	1,975	1.836	0.024	0.718	0.789
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.832	0.015	1,893	1,975	1.819	0.018	0.802	0.863
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.859	0.013	1,893	1,975	1.651	0.015	0.833	0.885
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.747	0.018	1,893	1,975	1.813	0.024	0.711	0.782
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.732	0.018	1,893	1,975	1.810	0.025	0.696	0.768
Received all basic vaccinations	0.656	0.020	1,893	1,975	1.907	0.031	0.615	0.697
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.666	0.022	1,974	1,919	2.042	0.033	0.622	0.711
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.376	0.015	3,492	3,522	1.645	0.039	0.347	0.406
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.071	0.006	3,522	3,547	1.362	0.089	0.058	0.083
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.231	0.013	3,613	3,622	1.538	0.055	0.205	0.256
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.085	0.007	3,660	3,722	1.529	0.082	0.071	0.099
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.522	0.015	3,660	3,722	1.884	0.030	0.491	0.553
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.005	0.001	12,364	12,364	1.498	0.187	0.003	0.007
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.601	0.013	3,881	4,007	1.627	0.021	0.575	0.627
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.276	0.014	3,303	3,303	1.785	0.050	0.248	0.304
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.057	0.007	3,303	3,303	1.733	0.123	0.043	0.071
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.237	0.013	3,303	3,303	1.749	0.055	0.211	0.263
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.335	0.014	3,303	3,303	1.722	0.042	0.306	0.363
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.248	0.013	3,303	3,303	1.681	0.051	0.223	0.274
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.557	0.078	54,843	53,369	1.428	0.022	3.401	3.713
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	42.400	3.285	10,479	10,499	1.580	0.077	35.830	48.969
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	19.896	2.224	10,440	10,487	1.536	0.112	15.448	24.345
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	62.296	4.226	10,488	10,511	1.663	0.068	53.844	70.748
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	12.512	1.618	10,154	10,285	1.427	0.129	9.276	15.748
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	74.029	4.404	10,529	10,559	1.633	0.059	65.220	82.838
MEN								
Urban residence	0.402	0.017	3,145	3,145	1.989	0.043	0.367	0.437
Literacy	0.700	0.014	3,145	3,145	1.697	0.020	0.672	0.728
No education	0.254	0.014	3,145	3,145	1.845	0.056	0.226	0.283
Secondary education or higher	0.542	0.016	3,145	3,145	1.808	0.030	0.510	0.574
Currently married	0.499	0.032	7,405	6,176	0.873	0.065	0.434	0.564
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.042	0.004	4,723	4,652	1.362	0.094	0.034	0.050
Know any contraceptive method	0.989	0.003	3,091	3,084	1.474	0.003	0.983	0.994
Know a modern method	0.986	0.003	3,091	3,084	1.406	0.003	0.980	0.992
Want no more children	0.369	0.012	3,091	3,084	1.419	0.033	0.344	0.394
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.214	0.013	3,091	3,084	1.810	0.062	0.187	0.240
Ideal number of children	4.276	0.075	2,793	2,790	1.857	0.017	4.127	4.425
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.025	0.005	3,145	3,145	1.672	0.187	0.016	0.034
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.606	0.017	2,089	2,116	1.578	0.028	0.572	0.640

Table B.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.017	0.003	6,091	4,540	1.765	0.172	0.011	0.023
Access to an ITN	0.009	0.002	40,309	28,388	1.653	0.177	0.006	0.012
Slept under an ITN last night	0.001	0.001	40,309	28,388	1.805	0.451	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	6,098	4,550	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.708	0.017	6,098	4,550	2.852	0.023	0.675	0.742
No education	0.278	0.017	6,098	4,550	2.887	0.060	0.245	0.311
Secondary education or higher	0.556	0.021	6,098	4,550	3.255	0.037	0.515	0.598
Currently married	0.615	0.021	10,684	7,070	1.219	0.034	0.573	0.657
Married to first cousin	0.449	0.013	6,098	4,550	2.094	0.030	0.422	0.476
Married before age 18	0.198	0.009	7,664	5,726	1.918	0.044	0.181	0.216
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.179	0.008	7,664	5,726	1.935	0.047	0.163	0.196
Currently pregnant	0.060	0.003	10,684	7,070	1.103	0.052	0.053	0.066
Know any contraceptive method	0.987	0.003	5,866	4,350	2.053	0.003	0.981	0.993
Know a modern method	0.986	0.003	5,866	4,350	2.028	0.003	0.980	0.993
Currently using any method	0.425	0.013	5,866	4,350	1.978	0.030	0.399	0.450
Currently using a modern method	0.288	0.009	5,866	4,350	1.577	0.032	0.269	0.306
Currently using pill	0.015	0.002	5,866	4,350	1.497	0.157	0.011	0.020
Currently using IUD	0.022	0.003	5,866	4,350	1.446	0.125	0.017	0.028
Currently using male condoms	0.128	0.008	5,866	4,350	1.877	0.064	0.112	0.145
Currently using injectables	0.016	0.003	5,866	4,350	1.542	0.157	0.011	0.021
Currently using female sterilisation	0.097	0.006	5,866	4,350	1.672	0.066	0.085	0.110
Currently using withdrawal	0.123	0.008	5,866	4,350	1.806	0.063	0.107	0.138
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.002	5,866	4,350	1.552	0.174	0.009	0.018
Used public sector source	0.367	0.025	1,569	1,262	2.054	0.068	0.317	0.417
Want no more children	0.477	0.010	5,866	4,350	1.595	0.022	0.456	0.498
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.155	0.007	5,866	4,350	1.520	0.046	0.140	0.169
Ideal number of children	3.513	0.063	5,702	4,255	2.768	0.018	3.386	3.640
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.800	0.016	3,158	2,248	2.148	0.020	0.769	0.832
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.838	0.015	4,732	3,351	2.172	0.018	0.808	0.868
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.191	0.014	4,492	3,173	2.133	0.071	0.164	0.219
Treated with ORS	0.392	0.029	814	608	1.571	0.073	0.335	0.449
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.750	0.022	814	608	1.336	0.029	0.706	0.795
Vaccination card seen	0.657	0.029	881	678	1.845	0.044	0.599	0.715
Received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.011	881	678	1.379	0.012	0.917	0.962
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.822	0.023	881	678	1.785	0.028	0.776	0.868
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.888	0.017	881	678	1.590	0.019	0.854	0.922
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.840	0.023	881	678	1.874	0.027	0.794	0.886
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.819	0.023	881	678	1.775	0.028	0.774	0.865
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.789	0.023	881	678	1.676	0.029	0.743	0.834
Received all basic vaccinations	0.708	0.030	881	678	1.999	0.043	0.647	0.768
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.782	0.022	898	592	1.513	0.029	0.737	0.827
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.307	0.019	1,630	1,135	1.460	0.061	0.270	0.345
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.067	0.009	1,631	1,134	1.251	0.130	0.050	0.085
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.188	0.017	1,681	1,170	1.548	0.091	0.154	0.223
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.055	0.008	1,855	1,458	1.548	0.146	0.039	0.071
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.630	0.018	1,855	1,458	1.690	0.029	0.593	0.667
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.010	0.002	6,098	4,550	1.638	0.205	0.006	0.015
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.562	0.016	2,699	2,283	1.643	0.028	0.531	0.593
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.242	0.019	1,646	1,236	1.819	0.079	0.204	0.281
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.055	0.011	1,646	1,236	1.904	0.196	0.033	0.076
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.205	0.020	1,646	1,236	2.009	0.098	0.165	0.245
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.300	0.021	1,646	1,236	1.816	0.068	0.259	0.342
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.199	0.017	1,646	1,236	1.726	0.085	0.165	0.233
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.930	0.087	29,143	20,138	1.373	0.030	2.756	3.104
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	37.343	4.409	4,738	3,353	1.466	0.118	28.525	46.161
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	12.951	2.361	4,727	3,363	1.295	0.182	8.228	17.674
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	50.294	4.828	4,742	3,354	1.415	0.096	40.639	59.949
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	6.177	1.730	4,644	3,358	1.463	0.280	2.716	9.638
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	56.160	5.387	4,755	3,360	1.489	0.096	45.385	66.935
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,640	1,264	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.820	0.016	1,640	1,264	1.642	0.019	0.788	0.851
No education	0.137	0.013	1,640	1,264	1.559	0.097	0.111	0.164
Secondary education or higher	0.679	0.020	1,640	1,264	1.718	0.029	0.640	0.719
Currently married	0.528	0.043	4,197	2,352	0.714	0.081	0.442	0.614
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.022	0.004	2,562	1,964	1.422	0.188	0.014	0.030
Know any contraceptive method	0.991	0.004	1,614	1,241	1.758	0.004	0.983	0.999
Know a modern method	0.991	0.004	1,614	1,241	1.752	0.004	0.982	0.999
Want no more children	0.371	0.017	1,614	1,241	1.379	0.045	0.338	0.404
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.238	0.019	1,614	1,241	1.824	0.081	0.199	0.276
Ideal number of children	3.940	0.075	1,444	1,126	1.418	0.019	3.790	4.090
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.026	0.006	1,640	1,264	1.475	0.225	0.014	0.037
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.582	0.025	1,261	1,001	1.774	0.042	0.532	0.631

na = Not applicable

Table B.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.047	0.006	5,778	7,329	2.234	0.132	0.035	0.060
Access to an ITN	0.027	0.004	40,455	49,430	2.176	0.142	0.019	0.035
Slept under an ITN last night	0.002	0.001	40,455	49,430	1.461	0.299	0.001	0.004
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	6,266	7,814	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.385	0.021	6,266	7,814	3.404	0.054	0.343	0.426
No education	0.616	0.021	6,266	7,814	3.434	0.034	0.574	0.658
Secondary education or higher	0.220	0.020	6,266	7,814	3.726	0.089	0.181	0.259
Currently married	0.618	0.014	10,360	12,107	1.258	0.023	0.590	0.646
Married to first cousin	0.524	0.013	6,266	7,814	2.032	0.024	0.498	0.550
Married before age 18	0.304	0.011	7,271	9,065	2.046	0.035	0.283	0.326
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.281	0.010	7,271	9,065	2.023	0.037	0.260	0.302
Currently pregnant	0.078	0.005	10,360	12,107	1.536	0.057	0.069	0.087
Know any contraceptive method	0.981	0.003	6,036	7,481	1.524	0.003	0.975	0.986
Know a modern method	0.979	0.003	6,036	7,481	1.513	0.003	0.973	0.984
Currently using any method	0.294	0.012	6,036	7,481	2.117	0.042	0.269	0.318
Currently using a modern method	0.228	0.009	6,036	7,481	1.676	0.040	0.210	0.246
Currently using pill	0.017	0.002	6,036	7,481	1.419	0.137	0.013	0.022
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.002	6,036	7,481	1.324	0.116	0.016	0.026
Currently using male condoms	0.071	0.006	6,036	7,481	1.731	0.080	0.060	0.083
Currently using injectables	0.030	0.004	6,036	7,481	1.634	0.119	0.023	0.037
Currently using female sterilisation	0.082	0.006	6,036	7,481	1.616	0.070	0.070	0.093
Currently using withdrawal	0.056	0.005	6,036	7,481	1.796	0.095	0.045	0.066
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.002	6,036	7,481	1.549	0.215	0.005	0.012
Used public sector source	0.484	0.022	1,236	1,727	1.566	0.046	0.439	0.529
Want no more children	0.417	0.011	6,036	7,481	1.731	0.026	0.395	0.439
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.159	0.007	6,036	7,481	1.416	0.042	0.146	0.173
Ideal number of children	4.160	0.073	5,520	7,041	2.638	0.018	4.014	4.306
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.633	0.018	3,645	4,463	2.198	0.028	0.597	0.668
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.626	0.020	5,741	7,143	2.439	0.031	0.586	0.665
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.191	0.008	5,375	6,627	1.318	0.039	0.176	0.206
Treated with ORS	0.366	0.020	993	1,266	1.242	0.055	0.326	0.407
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.688	0.019	993	1,266	1.168	0.027	0.651	0.725
Vaccination card seen	0.622	0.023	1,012	1,297	1.539	0.037	0.575	0.668
Received BCG vaccination	0.847	0.019	1,012	1,297	1.660	0.022	0.810	0.884
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.718	0.024	1,012	1,297	1.725	0.034	0.669	0.766
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.803	0.021	1,012	1,297	1.740	0.027	0.760	0.846
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.016	1,012	1,297	1.486	0.018	0.838	0.900
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.709	0.024	1,012	1,297	1.699	0.034	0.661	0.757
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.702	0.025	1,012	1,297	1.728	0.035	0.653	0.751
Received all basic vaccinations	0.630	0.027	1,012	1,297	1.770	0.042	0.576	0.683
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.615	0.029	1,076	1,327	1.950	0.048	0.556	0.673
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.409	0.020	1,862	2,386	1.576	0.049	0.369	0.449
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.073	0.008	1,891	2,413	1.308	0.114	0.056	0.089
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.251	0.017	1,932	2,452	1.433	0.067	0.217	0.285
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.105	0.010	1,805	2,265	1.436	0.099	0.084	0.125
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.453	0.022	1,805	2,265	1.869	0.048	0.409	0.496
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.001	6,266	7,814	1.524	0.413	0.000	0.004
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.652	0.021	1,182	1,724	1.497	0.032	0.611	0.694
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.296	0.019	1,657	2,067	1.700	0.064	0.258	0.334
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.058	0.009	1,657	2,067	1.591	0.158	0.040	0.076
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.256	0.017	1,657	2,067	1.582	0.066	0.222	0.290
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.355	0.019	1,657	2,067	1.626	0.054	0.317	0.393
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.278	0.017	1,657	2,067	1.574	0.062	0.243	0.312
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.934	0.110	27,710	33,444	1.348	0.028	3.713	4.155
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	44.780	4.369	5,741	7,145	1.513	0.098	36.042	53.518
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	23.212	3.035	5,713	7,124	1.446	0.131	17.141	29.283
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	67.992	5.738	5,746	7,157	1.593	0.084	56.516	79.467
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	15.583	2.205	5,510	6,927	1.300	0.142	11.173	19.993
Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years)	82.515	5.827	5,774	7,199	1.537	0.071	70.861	94.169
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1,505	1,881	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.620	0.020	1,505	1,881	1.602	0.032	0.579	0.660
No education	0.333	0.021	1,505	1,881	1.759	0.064	0.290	0.376
Secondary education or higher	0.450	0.022	1,505	1,881	1.749	0.050	0.405	0.495
Currently married	0.494	0.038	3,703	3,728	0.805	0.077	0.418	0.570
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.057	0.006	2,261	2,709	1.217	0.105	0.045	0.069
Know any contraceptive method	0.987	0.004	1,477	1,843	1.289	0.004	0.980	0.995
Know a modern method	0.983	0.004	1,477	1,843	1.214	0.004	0.975	0.991
Want no more children	0.367	0.017	1,477	1,843	1.381	0.047	0.333	0.402
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.197	0.018	1,477	1,843	1.747	0.092	0.161	0.234
Ideal number of children	4.503	0.112	1,349	1,664	1.893	0.025	4.279	4.727
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.024	0.007	1,505	1,881	1.694	0.277	0.011	0.038
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.628	0.023	828	1,116	1.364	0.037	0.582	0.674

na = Not applicable

Table B.5 Sampling errors: Punjab sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.022	0.004	3,444	6,596	1.656	0.188	0.014	0.030
Access to an ITN	0.013	0.003	20,945	40,611	1.737	0.213	0.007	0.018
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	20,945	40,611	1.039	0.841	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.362	0.021	3,400	6,630	2.534	0.058	0.320	0.404
Literacy	0.622	0.022	3,400	6,630	2.647	0.035	0.578	0.666
No education	0.381	0.023	3,400	6,630	2.707	0.059	0.336	0.426
Secondary education or higher	0.412	0.024	3,400	6,630	2.827	0.058	0.364	0.459
Currently married	0.629	0.027	5,189	9,982	1.141	0.043	0.574	0.683
Married to first cousin	0.481	0.013	3,400	6,630	1.534	0.027	0.454	0.507
Married before age 18	0.215	0.011	4,076	7,991	1.694	0.050	0.193	0.236
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.193	0.010	4,076	7,991	1.711	0.054	0.172	0.214
Currently pregnant	0.070	0.005	5,189	9,982	1.170	0.072	0.060	0.080
Know any contraceptive method	0.989	0.002	3,217	6,277	1.341	0.002	0.984	0.994
Know a modern method	0.988	0.002	3,217	6,277	1.309	0.003	0.983	0.993
Currently using any method	0.383	0.016	3,217	6,277	1.824	0.041	0.351	0.414
Currently using a modern method	0.272	0.010	3,217	6,277	1.328	0.038	0.251	0.293
Currently using pill	0.010	0.002	3,217	6,277	0.976	0.173	0.006	0.013
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.003	3,217	6,277	1.004	0.103	0.023	0.035
Currently using male condoms	0.106	0.008	3,217	6,277	1.421	0.073	0.091	0.122
Currently using injectables	0.016	0.003	3,217	6,277	1.187	0.166	0.010	0.021
Currently using female sterilisation	0.105	0.007	3,217	6,277	1.239	0.064	0.092	0.119
Currently using withdrawal	0.097	0.008	3,217	6,277	1.446	0.078	0.082	0.112
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.002	3,217	6,277	1.238	0.189	0.008	0.018
Used public sector source	0.471	0.025	882	1,736	1.487	0.053	0.421	0.521
Want no more children	0.478	0.011	3,217	6,277	1.304	0.024	0.455	0.501
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.007	3,217	6,277	1.129	0.047	0.137	0.166
Ideal number of children	3.513	0.061	3,088	6,017	2.122	0.017	3.391	3.635
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.810	0.018	1,740	3,453	1.918	0.022	0.774	0.846
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.713	0.024	2,759	5,492	2.232	0.034	0.665	0.762
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.205	0.010	2,567	5,104	1.179	0.048	0.186	0.225
Treated with ORS	0.342	0.025	519	1,048	1.111	0.072	0.293	0.392
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.752	0.020	519	1,048	1.009	0.027	0.711	0.792
Vaccination card seen	0.738	0.024	532	1,077	1.294	0.033	0.689	0.786
Received BCG vaccination	0.965	0.010	532	1,077	1.244	0.010	0.945	0.984
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.890	0.017	532	1,077	1.270	0.019	0.856	0.924
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.888	0.019	532	1,077	1.406	0.021	0.850	0.926
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.920	0.015	532	1,077	1.257	0.016	0.891	0.949
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.888	0.017	532	1,077	1.264	0.019	0.854	0.922
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.854	0.023	532	1,077	1.545	0.027	0.808	0.901
Received all basic vaccinations	0.799	0.026	532	1,077	1.513	0.032	0.747	0.850
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.817	0.032	487	961	1.848	0.039	0.752	0.881
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.298	0.022	924	1,862	1.358	0.073	0.255	0.342
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.040	0.007	931	1,871	1.083	0.179	0.025	0.054
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.140	0.015	936	1,890	1.189	0.109	0.110	0.171
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.066	0.010	1,010	1,982	1.233	0.145	0.047	0.086
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.561	0.024	1,010	1,982	1.528	0.042	0.514	0.609
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	3,400	6,630	1.179	0.256	0.003	0.009
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.643	0.016	1,441	2,726	1.233	0.024	0.612	0.674
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.258	0.019	955	1,774	1.347	0.074	0.220	0.296
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.057	0.010	955	1,774	1.382	0.183	0.036	0.077
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.221	0.018	955	1,774	1.359	0.083	0.185	0.258
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.324	0.020	955	1,774	1.321	0.062	0.284	0.364
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.215	0.016	955	1,774	1.200	0.074	0.183	0.247
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.403	0.111	14,479	28,185	1.008	0.033	3.181	3.625
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	50.936	4.237	5,402	10,670	1.316	0.083	42.463	59.409
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	21.590	2.369	5,397	10,667	1.119	0.110	16.852	26.328
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	72.526	5.084	5,405	10,678	1.292	0.070	62.358	82.694
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.121	2.005	5,338	10,549	1.156	0.153	9.110	17.131
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	84.695	5.480	5,413	10,696	1.280	0.065	73.736	95.655
MEN								
Urban residence	0.398	0.026	853	1,657	1.551	0.065	0.346	0.450
Literacy	0.750	0.020	853	1,657	1.315	0.026	0.711	0.789
No education	0.206	0.021	853	1,657	1.487	0.100	0.165	0.247
Secondary education or higher	0.569	0.024	853	1,657	1.422	0.042	0.521	0.618
Currently married	0.510	0.050	1,817	3,166	0.919	0.098	0.410	0.610
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.038	0.006	1,307	2,480	1.102	0.157	0.026	0.049
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	829	1,615	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.997	0.002	829	1,615	1.045	0.002	0.994	1.001
Want no more children	0.423	0.020	829	1,615	1.142	0.046	0.383	0.462
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.252	0.021	829	1,615	1.399	0.084	0.210	0.295
Ideal number of children	4.039	0.096	727	1,429	1.394	0.024	3.848	4.230
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.027	0.008	853	1,657	1.413	0.288	0.012	0.043
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.663	0.021	643	1,259	1.135	0.032	0.621	0.705

na = Not applicable

Table B.6 Sampling errors: Punjab Urban sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.010	0.003	1,439	2,466	1.235	0.324	0.004	0.016
Access to an ITN	0.005	0.002	8,463	14,812	1.117	0.316	0.002	0.008
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	8,463	14,812	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,355	2,402	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.790	0.022	1,355	2,402	1.996	0.028	0.746	0.835
No education	0.196	0.021	1,355	2,402	1.954	0.108	0.153	0.238
Secondary education or higher	0.611	0.031	1,355	2,402	2.349	0.051	0.549	0.674
Currently married	0.621	0.030	2,072	3,677	1.233	0.049	0.561	0.681
Married to first cousin	0.438	0.016	1,355	2,402	1.193	0.037	0.406	0.470
Married before age 18	0.156	0.010	1,752	3,137	1.126	0.067	0.135	0.177
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.140	0.011	1,752	3,137	1.198	0.075	0.119	0.161
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.005	2,072	3,677	0.938	0.083	0.051	0.071
Know any contraceptive method	0.992	0.005	1,286	2,283	2.031	0.005	0.982	1.002
Know a modern method	0.992	0.005	1,286	2,283	2.031	0.005	0.982	1.002
Currently using any method	0.459	0.021	1,286	2,283	1.520	0.046	0.417	0.501
Currently using a modern method	0.302	0.015	1,286	2,283	1.145	0.049	0.273	0.332
Currently using pill	0.011	0.003	1,286	2,283	0.999	0.262	0.005	0.017
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.004	1,286	2,283	0.868	0.140	0.021	0.037
Currently using male condoms	0.138	0.014	1,286	2,283	1.460	0.102	0.110	0.166
Currently using injectables	0.009	0.003	1,286	2,283	1.188	0.351	0.003	0.015
Currently using female sterilisation	0.110	0.009	1,286	2,283	1.022	0.081	0.092	0.128
Currently using withdrawal	0.142	0.011	1,286	2,283	1.174	0.080	0.119	0.165
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.004	1,286	2,283	1.199	0.289	0.006	0.021
Used public sector source	0.392	0.039	385	701	1.559	0.099	0.314	0.470
Want no more children	0.507	0.014	1,286	2,283	1.019	0.028	0.479	0.536
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.011	1,286	2,283	1.139	0.075	0.128	0.174
Ideal number of children	3.218	0.069	1,249	2,229	1.607	0.021	3.081	3.356
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.853	0.024	650	1,172	1.718	0.028	0.805	0.900
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.834	0.024	976	1,759	1.650	0.029	0.786	0.882
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.201	0.019	921	1,657	1.366	0.092	0.164	0.238
Treated with ORS	0.323	0.043	177	334	1.185	0.133	0.237	0.409
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.795	0.032	177	334	1.010	0.040	0.731	0.859
Vaccination card seen	0.700	0.045	207	386	1.432	0.064	0.611	0.789
Received BCG vaccination	0.976	0.011	207	386	1.022	0.011	0.955	0.997
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.884	0.026	207	386	1.192	0.029	0.833	0.936
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.909	0.021	207	386	1.089	0.023	0.867	0.952
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.873	0.030	207	386	1.329	0.034	0.812	0.933
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.881	0.026	207	386	1.177	0.029	0.830	0.933
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.847	0.033	207	386	1.337	0.039	0.782	0.912
Received all basic vaccinations	0.766	0.044	207	386	1.520	0.057	0.679	0.854
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.856	0.033	164	284	1.189	0.039	0.790	0.922
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.257	0.027	347	600	1.089	0.104	0.204	0.311
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.042	0.011	348	602	0.952	0.254	0.020	0.063
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.134	0.020	352	613	0.991	0.147	0.094	0.173
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.055	0.012	425	780	1.106	0.219	0.031	0.079
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.671	0.029	425	780	1.309	0.044	0.613	0.730
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.003	1,355	2,402	1.190	0.313	0.004	0.017
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.604	0.020	835	1,429	1.155	0.032	0.564	0.643
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.285	0.032	388	659	1.399	0.113	0.221	0.350
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.062	0.018	388	659	1.494	0.297	0.025	0.098
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.241	0.034	388	659	1.556	0.140	0.174	0.309
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.365	0.033	388	659	1.337	0.090	0.300	0.431
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.216	0.028	388	659	1.349	0.131	0.159	0.272
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.866	0.135	6,103	10,814	1.064	0.047	2.595	3.136
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.430	5.502	1,950	3,498	1.183	0.124	33.426	55.434
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.833	3.326	1,950	3,508	0.930	0.177	12.180	25.486
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	63.263	6.209	1,951	3,500	1.043	0.098	50.846	75.680
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.533	2.033	1,949	3,518	1.049	0.311	2.467	10.600
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	69.383	7.019	1,952	3,504	1.099	0.101	55.345	83.421
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	360	660	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.828	0.021	360	660	1.058	0.025	0.785	0.870
No education	0.121	0.017	360	660	0.978	0.139	0.087	0.155
Secondary education or higher	0.662	0.030	360	660	1.201	0.045	0.602	0.722
Currently married	0.480	0.111	795	1,339	0.844	0.231	0.259	0.701
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.016	0.007	786	1,321	1.003	0.402	0.003	0.030
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	352	643	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	352	643	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.415	0.028	352	643	1.077	0.068	0.358	0.471
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.268	0.029	352	643	1.221	0.108	0.210	0.326
Ideal number of children	3.744	0.101	312	579	0.903	0.027	3.542	3.945
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.020	0.008	360	660	1.131	0.417	0.003	0.037
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.625	0.034	317	573	1.261	0.055	0.556	0.694

na = Not applicable

Table B.7 Sampling errors: Punjab Rural sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.029	0.006	2,005	4,130	1.682	0.217	0.016	0.042
Access to an ITN	0.018	0.004	12,482	25,799	1.736	0.240	0.009	0.026
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	12,482	25,799	1.002	0.842	0.000	0.001
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	2,045	4,228	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.527	0.031	2,045	4,228	2.844	0.060	0.464	0.590
No education	0.486	0.032	2,045	4,228	2.900	0.066	0.422	0.550
Secondary education or higher	0.298	0.032	2,045	4,228	3.144	0.107	0.234	0.362
Currently married	0.636	0.030	3,103	6,275	1.110	0.047	0.577	0.696
Married to first cousin	0.505	0.018	2,045	4,228	1.661	0.036	0.468	0.542
Married before age 18	0.247	0.016	2,396	4,966	1.870	0.065	0.215	0.279
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.222	0.016	2,396	4,966	1.866	0.070	0.191	0.253
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.007	3,103	6,275	1.206	0.089	0.062	0.089
Know any contraceptive method	0.987	0.003	1,931	3,994	1.025	0.003	0.982	0.993
Know a modern method	0.986	0.003	1,931	3,994	1.013	0.003	0.980	0.991
Currently using any method	0.339	0.021	1,931	3,994	1.905	0.061	0.298	0.380
Currently using a modern method	0.254	0.014	1,931	3,994	1.399	0.055	0.227	0.282
Currently using pill	0.009	0.002	1,931	3,994	0.960	0.229	0.005	0.013
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.004	1,931	3,994	1.062	0.141	0.020	0.037
Currently using male condoms	0.088	0.009	1,931	3,994	1.410	0.103	0.070	0.107
Currently using injectables	0.019	0.004	1,931	3,994	1.159	0.187	0.012	0.027
Currently using female sterilisation	0.103	0.009	1,931	3,994	1.331	0.090	0.084	0.121
Currently using withdrawal	0.071	0.009	1,931	3,994	1.578	0.130	0.052	0.089
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.003	1,931	3,994	1.252	0.248	0.007	0.020
Used public sector source	0.524	0.032	497	1,034	1.412	0.060	0.461	0.587
Want no more children	0.462	0.016	1,931	3,994	1.389	0.034	0.430	0.493
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.151	0.009	1,931	3,994	1.119	0.060	0.133	0.170
Ideal number of children	3.686	0.088	1,839	3,788	2.310	0.024	3.511	3.861
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.788	0.024	1,090	2,281	1.934	0.030	0.740	0.836
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.656	0.033	1,783	3,733	2.273	0.050	0.591	0.721
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.207	0.011	1,646	3,447	1.089	0.055	0.184	0.230
Treated with ORS	0.351	0.030	342	715	1.058	0.085	0.292	0.411
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.731	0.025	342	715	0.974	0.034	0.681	0.782
Vaccination card seen	0.759	0.028	325	691	1.197	0.037	0.703	0.815
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.014	325	691	1.286	0.015	0.931	0.987
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.893	0.022	325	691	1.301	0.025	0.850	0.937
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.876	0.027	325	691	1.492	0.031	0.822	0.930
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.946	0.015	325	691	1.198	0.016	0.917	0.976
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.891	0.022	325	691	1.300	0.025	0.847	0.935
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.858	0.031	325	691	1.636	0.036	0.796	0.921
Received all basic vaccinations	0.817	0.032	325	691	1.505	0.039	0.753	0.880
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.800	0.043	323	677	1.949	0.054	0.714	0.886
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.318	0.029	577	1,262	1.407	0.092	0.260	0.376
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.039	0.009	583	1,269	1.124	0.238	0.020	0.057
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.143	0.021	584	1,277	1.227	0.143	0.102	0.184
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.074	0.014	585	1,202	1.281	0.188	0.046	0.102
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.490	0.034	585	1,202	1.631	0.069	0.422	0.558
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.002	2,045	4,228	1.220	0.441	0.000	0.007
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.686	0.024	606	1,297	1.283	0.035	0.638	0.735
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.242	0.023	567	1,115	1.292	0.096	0.196	0.289
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.054	0.012	567	1,115	1.307	0.230	0.029	0.079
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.210	0.021	567	1,115	1.210	0.099	0.168	0.251
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.300	0.024	567	1,115	1.270	0.082	0.251	0.349
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.215	0.019	567	1,115	1.110	0.089	0.177	0.254
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.704	0.158	8,589	17,652	1.041	0.043	3.388	4.020
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	54.117	5.724	3,452	7,172	1.336	0.106	42.669	65.566
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.959	3.144	3,447	7,159	1.187	0.137	16.671	29.248
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	77.077	6.933	3,454	7,177	1.349	0.090	63.211	90.942
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.516	2.779	3,389	7,031	1.144	0.168	10.958	22.074
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	92.320	7.309	3,461	7,192	1.318	0.079	77.702	106.937
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	493	997	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.699	0.029	493	997	1.419	0.042	0.640	0.757
No education	0.262	0.032	493	997	1.614	0.122	0.198	0.326
Secondary education or higher	0.508	0.035	493	997	1.529	0.068	0.439	0.577
Currently married	0.527	0.054	1,040	1,845	0.909	0.102	0.419	0.634
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.050	0.009	731	1,425	1.066	0.174	0.033	0.068
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	477	972	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.996	0.003	477	972	1.017	0.003	0.989	1.002
Want no more children	0.428	0.027	477	972	1.174	0.062	0.375	0.481
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.242	0.030	477	972	1.504	0.122	0.183	0.301
Ideal number of children	4.240	0.139	415	849	1.633	0.033	3.963	4.518
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.032	0.012	493	997	1.490	0.368	0.009	0.056
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.695	0.026	326	686	1.029	0.038	0.642	0.747

na = Not applicable

Table B.8 Sampling errors: Sindh sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.052	0.011	2,687	2,789	2.617	0.217	0.029	0.074
Access to an ITN	0.029	0.006	17,869	18,507	2.447	0.223	0.016	0.041
Slept under an ITN last night	0.008	0.002	17,869	18,507	1.606	0.270	0.004	0.012
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.536	0.030	2,739	2,850	3.164	0.056	0.475	0.596
Literacy	0.435	0.025	2,739	2,850	2.683	0.059	0.384	0.486
No education	0.547	0.027	2,739	2,850	2.853	0.050	0.493	0.601
Secondary education or higher	0.322	0.026	2,739	2,850	2.927	0.081	0.270	0.375
Currently married	0.648	0.020	4,143	4,243	1.291	0.031	0.608	0.688
Married to first cousin	0.582	0.023	2,739	2,850	2.404	0.039	0.537	0.628
Married before age 18	0.309	0.015	3,290	3,388	1.890	0.049	0.279	0.339
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.287	0.015	3,290	3,388	1.894	0.052	0.257	0.317
Currently pregnant	0.070	0.007	4,143	4,243	1.558	0.093	0.057	0.083
Know any contraceptive method	0.973	0.005	2,641	2,750	1.583	0.005	0.964	0.983
Know a modern method	0.973	0.005	2,641	2,750	1.569	0.005	0.963	0.983
Currently using any method	0.309	0.016	2,641	2,750	1.782	0.052	0.277	0.341
Currently using a modern method	0.244	0.014	2,641	2,750	1.628	0.056	0.217	0.271
Currently using pill	0.023	0.005	2,641	2,750	1.860	0.234	0.013	0.034
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.003	2,641	2,750	1.585	0.284	0.005	0.018
Currently using male condoms	0.068	0.007	2,641	2,750	1.483	0.107	0.054	0.083
Currently using injectables	0.027	0.004	2,641	2,750	1.434	0.169	0.018	0.036
Currently using female sterilisation	0.100	0.009	2,641	2,750	1.523	0.089	0.082	0.117
Currently using withdrawal	0.054	0.009	2,641	2,750	1.958	0.160	0.036	0.071
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.002	2,641	2,750	1.132	0.213	0.006	0.015
Used public sector source	0.425	0.029	662	673	1.494	0.068	0.367	0.482
Want no more children	0.395	0.016	2,641	2,750	1.663	0.040	0.364	0.427
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.154	0.010	2,641	2,750	1.371	0.063	0.135	0.173
Ideal number of children	4.267	0.121	2,618	2,738	2.777	0.028	4.024	4.510
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.619	0.024	1,474	1,571	1.942	0.039	0.571	0.668
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.748	0.024	2,278	2,420	2.068	0.032	0.700	0.796
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.144	0.015	2,155	2,275	1.872	0.103	0.114	0.174
Treated with ORS	0.520	0.036	290	328	1.212	0.069	0.448	0.591
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.741	0.032	290	328	1.201	0.043	0.677	0.806
Vaccination card seen	0.491	0.035	391	432	1.435	0.072	0.421	0.562
Received BCG vaccination	0.823	0.035	391	432	1.825	0.042	0.754	0.893
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.592	0.040	391	432	1.637	0.067	0.513	0.672
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.817	0.035	391	432	1.817	0.043	0.747	0.887
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.791	0.036	391	432	1.787	0.046	0.719	0.863
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.577	0.038	391	432	1.570	0.066	0.501	0.654
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.612	0.037	391	432	1.551	0.061	0.537	0.687
Received all basic vaccinations	0.488	0.038	391	432	1.538	0.078	0.412	0.564
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.598	0.035	434	448	1.492	0.059	0.527	0.668
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.499	0.028	793	844	1.436	0.055	0.443	0.554
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.117	0.016	810	860	1.360	0.139	0.085	0.150
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.402	0.026	832	889	1.357	0.065	0.350	0.454
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.149	0.015	861	898	1.234	0.101	0.119	0.179
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.395	0.025	861	898	1.502	0.063	0.345	0.445
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.006	0.002	2,739	2,850	1.228	0.290	0.003	0.010
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.513	0.030	740	742	1.651	0.059	0.452	0.574
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.146	0.018	770	766	1.406	0.123	0.110	0.182
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.041	0.009	770	766	1.288	0.225	0.022	0.059
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.129	0.018	770	766	1.475	0.138	0.093	0.164
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.178	0.020	770	766	1.446	0.112	0.139	0.218
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.148	0.018	770	766	1.438	0.124	0.112	0.185
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.633	0.159	11,707	12,030	1.413	0.044	3.315	3.951
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.701	3.389	4,560	4,822	1.096	0.090	30.923	44.479
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	22.609	4.966	4,549	4,807	2.059	0.220	12.677	32.540
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	60.310	6.825	4,561	4,823	1.680	0.113	46.660	73.959
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.429	3.061	4,567	4,817	1.383	0.176	11.307	23.551
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.688	8.284	4,578	4,846	1.808	0.108	60.121	93.255
MEN								
Urban residence	0.563	0.034	778	784	1.905	0.060	0.495	0.631
Literacy	0.681	0.026	778	784	1.525	0.038	0.630	0.732
No education	0.282	0.025	778	784	1.527	0.088	0.232	0.331
Secondary education or higher	0.523	0.028	778	784	1.550	0.053	0.467	0.579
Currently married	0.534	0.050	1,518	1,451	1.029	0.093	0.435	0.634
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.058	0.009	1,159	1,126	1.239	0.152	0.040	0.075
Know any contraceptive method	0.985	0.007	771	775	1.556	0.007	0.971	0.999
Know a modern method	0.984	0.007	771	775	1.514	0.007	0.970	0.998
Want no more children	0.318	0.021	771	775	1.254	0.066	0.276	0.360
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.174	0.023	771	775	1.691	0.133	0.127	0.220
Ideal number of children	4.501	0.115	721	715	1.525	0.026	4.270	4.731
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.021	0.006	778	784	1.164	0.286	0.009	0.033
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.520	0.041	392	387	1.602	0.078	0.439	0.601

Table B.9 Sampling errors: Sindh Urban sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.017	0.006	1,596	1,515	1.939	0.367	0.005	0.030
Access to an ITN	0.010	0.004	10,261	9,540	1.781	0.371	0.003	0.017
Slept under an ITN last night	0.003	0.002	10,261	9,540	1.595	0.460	0.000	0.007
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,570	1,527	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.670	0.031	1,570	1,527	2.589	0.046	0.609	0.732
No education	0.314	0.032	1,570	1,527	2.745	0.103	0.250	0.379
Secondary education or higher	0.542	0.036	1,570	1,527	2.833	0.066	0.471	0.613
Currently married	0.614	0.030	2,527	2,384	1.267	0.049	0.554	0.674
Married to first cousin	0.469	0.030	1,570	1,527	2.365	0.064	0.409	0.529
Married before age 18	0.216	0.019	1,973	1,911	2.136	0.090	0.178	0.255
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.196	0.018	1,973	1,911	2.065	0.093	0.160	0.233
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.004	2,527	2,384	0.797	0.071	0.047	0.063
Know any contraceptive method	0.980	0.004	1,503	1,464	1.214	0.004	0.972	0.989
Know a modern method	0.980	0.004	1,503	1,464	1.199	0.004	0.971	0.988
Currently using any method	0.393	0.017	1,503	1,464	1.386	0.044	0.358	0.428
Currently using a modern method	0.280	0.015	1,503	1,464	1.277	0.053	0.250	0.309
Currently using pill	0.019	0.005	1,503	1,464	1.521	0.286	0.008	0.029
Currently using IUD	0.011	0.005	1,503	1,464	1.730	0.418	0.002	0.021
Currently using male condoms	0.114	0.011	1,503	1,464	1.295	0.093	0.093	0.136
Currently using injectables	0.020	0.005	1,503	1,464	1.308	0.234	0.011	0.030
Currently using female sterilisation	0.101	0.012	1,503	1,464	1.596	0.123	0.077	0.126
Currently using withdrawal	0.097	0.014	1,503	1,464	1.799	0.141	0.070	0.125
Currently using rhythm	0.015	0.003	1,503	1,464	1.074	0.223	0.008	0.022
Used public sector source	0.331	0.038	426	409	1.668	0.115	0.254	0.407
Want no more children	0.443	0.020	1,503	1,464	1.584	0.046	0.402	0.484
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.160	0.011	1,503	1,464	1.197	0.071	0.138	0.183
Ideal number of children	3.669	0.139	1,490	1,452	2.940	0.038	3.391	3.948
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.777	0.024	760	733	1.586	0.031	0.729	0.825
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.896	0.020	1,137	1,076	1.703	0.022	0.856	0.936
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.177	0.029	1,084	1,027	2.269	0.162	0.119	0.234
Treated with ORS	0.493	0.031	171	181	0.802	0.063	0.431	0.554
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.711	0.039	171	181	1.051	0.055	0.633	0.789
Vaccination card seen	0.628	0.046	209	199	1.337	0.073	0.536	0.720
Received BCG vaccination	0.906	0.027	209	199	1.256	0.030	0.851	0.960
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.745	0.053	209	199	1.703	0.071	0.639	0.851
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.889	0.037	209	199	1.602	0.042	0.815	0.963
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.795	0.047	209	199	1.631	0.059	0.700	0.890
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.743	0.053	209	199	1.697	0.071	0.637	0.849
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.726	0.039	209	199	1.221	0.054	0.648	0.804
Received all basic vaccinations	0.629	0.052	209	199	1.507	0.082	0.525	0.732
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.738	0.039	233	207	1.291	0.053	0.659	0.817
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.355	0.031	413	379	1.160	0.088	0.293	0.417
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.100	0.019	416	376	1.127	0.185	0.063	0.138
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.264	0.035	429	396	1.469	0.133	0.194	0.334
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.059	0.013	506	499	1.279	0.226	0.032	0.086
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.549	0.025	506	499	1.150	0.046	0.499	0.600
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.012	0.003	1,570	1,527	1.261	0.294	0.005	0.018
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.508	0.033	635	641	1.679	0.066	0.442	0.575
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.136	0.019	445	415	1.178	0.141	0.098	0.174
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.040	0.012	445	415	1.266	0.295	0.016	0.063
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.110	0.016	445	415	1.105	0.149	0.077	0.143
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.158	0.022	445	415	1.256	0.138	0.114	0.201
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.122	0.020	445	415	1.265	0.161	0.082	0.161
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.864	0.142	7,121	6,797	1.366	0.050	2.580	3.148
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.697	5.185	2,264	2,177	1.099	0.141	26.327	47.067
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.156	2.673	2,266	2,178	1.018	0.203	7.810	18.501
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	49.853	6.394	2,264	2,177	1.165	0.128	37.064	62.642
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.966	2.780	2,251	2,154	1.528	0.399	1.406	12.526
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.471	7.086	2,266	2,177	1.239	0.125	42.300	70.642
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	471	441	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.831	0.030	471	441	1.712	0.036	0.772	0.890
No education	0.138	0.026	471	441	1.652	0.191	0.085	0.190
Secondary education or higher	0.707	0.033	471	441	1.550	0.046	0.642	0.772
Currently married	0.527	0.123	871	831	1.064	0.233	0.281	0.773
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.020	0.006	687	637	1.095	0.295	0.008	0.032
Know any contraceptive method	0.977	0.012	467	438	1.680	0.012	0.954	1.001
Know a modern method	0.977	0.012	467	438	1.680	0.012	0.954	1.001
Want no more children	0.318	0.021	467	438	0.991	0.067	0.276	0.361
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.230	0.034	467	438	1.734	0.147	0.162	0.298
Ideal number of children	3.944	0.113	432	400	1.395	0.029	3.718	4.170
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.034	0.010	471	441	1.212	0.298	0.014	0.054
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.505	0.044	319	303	1.569	0.087	0.417	0.594

na = Not applicable

Table B.10 Sampling errors: Sindh Rural sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.092	0.023	1,091	1,274	2.663	0.254	0.046	0.139
Access to an ITN	0.048	0.013	7,608	8,966	2.483	0.261	0.023	0.073
Slept under an ITN last night	0.012	0.004	7,608	8,966	1.542	0.324	0.004	0.020
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1,169	1,323	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.163	0.024	1,169	1,323	2.194	0.146	0.115	0.210
No education	0.815	0.027	1,169	1,323	2.346	0.033	0.762	0.869
Secondary education or higher	0.069	0.017	1,169	1,323	2.237	0.241	0.036	0.102
Currently married	0.691	0.029	1,671	1,861	1.271	0.041	0.634	0.748
Married to first cousin	0.713	0.028	1,169	1,323	2.131	0.040	0.657	0.770
Married before age 18	0.430	0.016	1,326	1,474	1.129	0.036	0.399	0.461
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.405	0.017	1,326	1,474	1.219	0.041	0.372	0.439
Currently pregnant	0.090	0.014	1,671	1,861	1.833	0.152	0.062	0.117
Know any contraceptive method	0.966	0.009	1,138	1,286	1.723	0.010	0.947	0.984
Know a modern method	0.965	0.009	1,138	1,286	1.717	0.010	0.947	0.984
Currently using any method	0.214	0.023	1,138	1,286	1.867	0.106	0.168	0.259
Currently using a modern method	0.204	0.023	1,138	1,286	1.898	0.111	0.158	0.249
Currently using pill	0.029	0.010	1,138	1,286	1.989	0.341	0.009	0.049
Currently using IUD	0.012	0.005	1,138	1,286	1.425	0.382	0.003	0.021
Currently using male condoms	0.015	0.006	1,138	1,286	1.732	0.411	0.003	0.028
Currently using injectables	0.034	0.008	1,138	1,286	1.496	0.238	0.018	0.050
Currently using female sterilisation	0.097	0.013	1,138	1,286	1.434	0.129	0.072	0.123
Currently using withdrawal	0.004	0.002	1,138	1,286	1.302	0.620	0.000	0.009
Currently using rhythm	0.005	0.003	1,138	1,286	1.408	0.570	0.000	0.011
Used public sector source	0.571	0.053	236	264	1.645	0.093	0.464	0.677
Want no more children	0.341	0.023	1,138	1,286	1.639	0.068	0.294	0.387
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.147	0.016	1,138	1,286	1.545	0.110	0.115	0.180
Ideal number of children	4.943	0.176	1,128	1,285	2.406	0.036	4.591	5.294
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.482	0.036	714	838	1.981	0.076	0.409	0.555
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.630	0.034	1,141	1,345	1.898	0.054	0.562	0.697
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.117	0.012	1,071	1,247	1.174	0.100	0.094	0.141
Treated with ORS	0.553	0.070	119	146	1.540	0.126	0.414	0.693
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.779	0.053	119	146	1.403	0.068	0.673	0.885
Vaccination card seen	0.375	0.049	182	233	1.440	0.130	0.278	0.472
Received BCG vaccination	0.753	0.057	182	233	1.883	0.075	0.640	0.866
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.462	0.051	182	233	1.465	0.110	0.360	0.563
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.756	0.054	182	233	1.815	0.072	0.647	0.864
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.787	0.054	182	233	1.878	0.068	0.680	0.895
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.436	0.048	182	233	1.375	0.109	0.341	0.531
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.515	0.057	182	233	1.624	0.110	0.402	0.628
Received all basic vaccinations	0.368	0.049	182	233	1.447	0.132	0.271	0.465
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.477	0.052	201	241	1.527	0.110	0.372	0.582
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.616	0.035	380	465	1.375	0.057	0.546	0.685
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.130	0.024	394	483	1.412	0.188	0.081	0.179
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.512	0.031	403	493	1.146	0.060	0.450	0.574
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.261	0.029	355	399	1.224	0.110	0.204	0.318
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.203	0.038	355	399	1.771	0.187	0.127	0.279
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,169	1,323	0.872	1.012	0.000	0.002
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.542	0.069	105	101	1.401	0.127	0.405	0.680
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.158	0.032	325	351	1.571	0.202	0.094	0.221
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.042	0.014	325	351	1.298	0.345	0.013	0.071
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.151	0.033	325	351	1.680	0.222	0.084	0.218
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.203	0.035	325	351	1.560	0.172	0.133	0.273
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.180	0.032	325	351	1.510	0.179	0.116	0.245
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.708	0.283	4,708	5,241	1.389	0.060	4.142	5.273
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.530	4.536	2,296	2,646	1.074	0.118	29.458	47.602
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.362	8.270	2,283	2,629	2.097	0.272	13.821	46.903
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	68.892	10.803	2,297	2,646	1.778	0.157	47.287	90.497
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.274	4.560	2,316	2,662	1.229	0.174	17.154	35.395
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	93.356	12.613	2,312	2,668	1.826	0.135	68.131	118.581
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	307	342	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.487	0.036	307	342	1.270	0.075	0.414	0.560
No education	0.467	0.038	307	342	1.334	0.081	0.391	0.544
Secondary education or higher	0.286	0.038	307	342	1.482	0.134	0.209	0.362
Currently married	0.540	0.056	625	625	0.969	0.103	0.429	0.652
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.111	0.017	441	469	1.100	0.149	0.078	0.145
Know any contraceptive method	0.995	0.004	304	338	1.011	0.004	0.987	1.003
Know a modern method	0.992	0.005	304	338	0.902	0.005	0.983	1.001
Want no more children	0.317	0.040	304	338	1.479	0.125	0.238	0.396
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.101	0.022	304	338	1.289	0.221	0.056	0.146
Ideal number of children	5.207	0.184	289	315	1.419	0.035	4.838	5.575
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.004	0.004	307	342	1.074	0.995	0.000	0.011
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.572	0.092	73	84	1.560	0.160	0.389	0.756

na = Not applicable

Table B.11 Sampling errors: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.047	0.014	2,087	1,595	2.906	0.286	0.020	0.074
Access to an ITN	0.027	0.009	15,324	11,751	2.795	0.314	0.010	0.044
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	15,324	11,751	1.381	0.851	0.000	0.001
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.192	0.025	2,378	1,901	3.078	0.130	0.142	0.242
Literacy	0.348	0.036	2,378	1,901	3.637	0.102	0.277	0.419
No education	0.642	0.036	2,378	1,901	3.655	0.056	0.570	0.714
Secondary education or higher	0.241	0.031	2,378	1,901	3.547	0.129	0.179	0.304
Currently married	0.660	0.018	3,436	2,794	1.284	0.027	0.625	0.696
Married to first cousin	0.434	0.019	2,378	1,901	1.913	0.045	0.395	0.473
Married before age 18	0.350	0.021	2,689	2,112	2.387	0.060	0.308	0.392
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.324	0.018	2,689	2,112	2.104	0.056	0.288	0.361
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.008	3,436	2,794	1.637	0.093	0.067	0.098
Know any contraceptive method	0.982	0.006	2,312	1,846	2.047	0.006	0.970	0.993
Know a modern method	0.976	0.006	2,312	1,846	2.038	0.007	0.963	0.989
Currently using any method	0.309	0.017	2,312	1,846	1.727	0.054	0.276	0.342
Currently using a modern method	0.232	0.013	2,312	1,846	1.535	0.058	0.205	0.259
Currently using pill	0.023	0.004	2,312	1,846	1.359	0.185	0.014	0.031
Currently using IUD	0.017	0.004	2,312	1,846	1.455	0.227	0.009	0.025
Currently using male condoms	0.096	0.011	2,312	1,846	1.798	0.115	0.074	0.118
Currently using injectables	0.053	0.010	2,312	1,846	2.195	0.192	0.033	0.074
Currently using female sterilisation	0.040	0.006	2,312	1,846	1.510	0.153	0.028	0.053
Currently using withdrawal	0.072	0.007	2,312	1,846	1.285	0.096	0.058	0.086
Currently using rhythm	0.003	0.002	2,312	1,846	1.338	0.493	0.000	0.006
Used public sector source	0.340	0.029	562	428	1.452	0.085	0.282	0.399
Want no more children	0.429	0.023	2,312	1,846	2.215	0.053	0.384	0.475
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.177	0.014	2,312	1,846	1.706	0.076	0.150	0.205
Ideal number of children	4.054	0.131	2,105	1,656	2.864	0.032	3.792	4.316
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.589	0.039	1,386	1,101	2.935	0.066	0.512	0.666
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.674	0.029	2,097	1,684	2.331	0.043	0.617	0.732
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.213	0.016	1,988	1,592	1.650	0.076	0.181	0.246
Treated with ORS	0.312	0.025	405	340	1.020	0.079	0.263	0.361
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.597	0.034	405	340	1.289	0.057	0.528	0.665
Vaccination card seen	0.609	0.048	397	325	1.959	0.079	0.513	0.704
Received BCG vaccination	0.810	0.041	397	325	2.112	0.051	0.729	0.892
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.649	0.054	397	325	2.253	0.083	0.542	0.757
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.776	0.045	397	325	2.177	0.058	0.685	0.866
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.031	397	325	1.658	0.038	0.760	0.885
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.639	0.054	397	325	2.230	0.084	0.532	0.746
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.633	0.047	397	325	1.962	0.075	0.539	0.728
Received all basic vaccinations	0.547	0.053	397	325	2.130	0.097	0.441	0.654
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.499	0.060	389	337	2.423	0.120	0.379	0.619
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.404	0.027	695	536	1.331	0.066	0.350	0.457
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.075	0.014	696	537	1.411	0.191	0.047	0.104
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.218	0.024	714	552	1.460	0.108	0.171	0.265
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.067	0.019	722	576	2.000	0.278	0.030	0.104
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.574	0.036	722	576	1.936	0.062	0.503	0.646
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.001	2,378	1,901	1.216	0.639	0.000	0.003
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.470	0.030	644	372	1.542	0.065	0.409	0.531
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.430	0.047	609	506	2.321	0.109	0.337	0.524
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.085	0.022	609	506	1.985	0.265	0.040	0.130
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.355	0.040	609	506	2.079	0.114	0.274	0.435
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.517	0.043	609	506	2.138	0.084	0.431	0.604
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.432	0.043	609	506	2.155	0.100	0.345	0.519
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.962	0.176	9,638	7,783	1.386	0.044	3.610	4.314
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.850	4.895	4,176	3,407	1.317	0.117	32.059	51.641
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.312	2.740	4,174	3,403	1.582	0.242	5.831	16.793
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	53.162	5.909	4,178	3,410	1.401	0.111	41.344	64.979
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.918	2.779	4,165	3,404	1.613	0.233	6.360	17.477
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	64.447	6.892	4,187	3,423	1.539	0.107	50.662	78.232
MEN								
Urban residence	0.200	0.030	505	438	1.664	0.149	0.140	0.259
Literacy	0.602	0.040	505	438	1.825	0.066	0.523	0.682
No education	0.316	0.041	505	438	1.957	0.129	0.235	0.398
Secondary education or higher	0.519	0.041	505	438	1.847	0.079	0.437	0.601
Currently married	0.560	0.057	887	772	1.170	0.103	0.445	0.675
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.021	0.007	662	592	1.337	0.349	0.006	0.036
Know any contraceptive method	0.986	0.007	501	432	1.352	0.007	0.972	1.000
Know a modern method	0.986	0.007	501	432	1.352	0.007	0.972	1.000
Want no more children	0.345	0.029	501	432	1.353	0.083	0.288	0.403
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.195	0.027	501	432	1.526	0.139	0.141	0.249
Ideal number of children	3.904	0.283	471	401	2.281	0.072	3.338	4.469
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.025	0.009	505	438	1.284	0.359	0.007	0.043
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.540	0.049	384	307	1.900	0.090	0.443	0.637

Table B.12 Sampling errors: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Urban sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.035	0.011	1,113	328	1.959	0.307	0.014	0.057
Access to an ITN	0.017	0.006	8,055	2,281	2.020	0.347	0.005	0.028
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	8,055	2,281	0.863	1.012	0.000	0.001
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,225	366	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.558	0.028	1,225	366	1.955	0.050	0.502	0.613
No education	0.437	0.028	1,225	366	1.959	0.064	0.382	0.493
Secondary education or higher	0.434	0.029	1,225	366	2.054	0.067	0.375	0.492
Currently married	0.636	0.033	2,075	560	1.042	0.052	0.569	0.702
Married to first cousin	0.425	0.022	1,225	366	1.580	0.053	0.380	0.469
Married before age 18	0.314	0.020	1,480	442	1.708	0.063	0.274	0.353
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.285	0.015	1,480	442	1.347	0.054	0.254	0.315
Currently pregnant	0.068	0.007	2,075	560	1.153	0.109	0.053	0.083
Know any contraceptive method	0.986	0.005	1,192	356	1.577	0.005	0.975	0.997
Know a modern method	0.981	0.008	1,192	356	1.961	0.008	0.966	0.997
Currently using any method	0.420	0.017	1,192	356	1.167	0.040	0.386	0.453
Currently using a modern method	0.275	0.013	1,192	356	1.023	0.048	0.249	0.302
Currently using pill	0.019	0.005	1,192	356	1.182	0.249	0.009	0.028
Currently using IUD	0.032	0.009	1,192	356	1.781	0.284	0.014	0.050
Currently using male condoms	0.144	0.009	1,192	356	0.924	0.065	0.126	0.163
Currently using injectables	0.040	0.008	1,192	356	1.469	0.210	0.023	0.056
Currently using female sterilisation	0.037	0.006	1,192	356	1.146	0.169	0.025	0.050
Currently using withdrawal	0.135	0.017	1,192	356	1.759	0.129	0.100	0.170
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.004	1,192	356	1.292	0.395	0.002	0.016
Used public sector source	0.372	0.038	317	98	1.407	0.103	0.295	0.448
Want no more children	0.482	0.017	1,192	356	1.141	0.034	0.449	0.515
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.160	0.012	1,192	356	1.171	0.078	0.135	0.185
Ideal number of children	3.981	0.133	1,144	338	2.398	0.034	3.714	4.247
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.809	0.026	697	198	1.688	0.032	0.758	0.860
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.792	0.033	1,039	295	2.025	0.041	0.727	0.857
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.186	0.018	997	283	1.333	0.098	0.150	0.222
Treated with ORS	0.369	0.051	189	53	1.276	0.139	0.266	0.472
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.650	0.034	189	53	0.882	0.052	0.582	0.718
Vaccination card seen	0.655	0.051	192	55	1.444	0.078	0.554	0.757
Received BCG vaccination	0.931	0.022	192	55	1.170	0.023	0.888	0.975
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.812	0.034	192	55	1.183	0.042	0.743	0.880
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.908	0.024	192	55	1.148	0.027	0.859	0.957
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.872	0.030	192	55	1.226	0.035	0.811	0.932
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.816	0.035	192	55	1.208	0.042	0.747	0.885
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.785	0.038	192	55	1.260	0.049	0.709	0.862
Received all basic vaccinations	0.755	0.042	192	55	1.317	0.055	0.671	0.838
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.809	0.039	183	56	1.370	0.048	0.731	0.888
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.337	0.043	346	89	1.472	0.127	0.251	0.423
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.065	0.019	346	89	1.152	0.291	0.027	0.102
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.134	0.036	356	91	1.656	0.269	0.062	0.206
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.019	0.009	365	106	1.250	0.480	0.001	0.037
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.763	0.030	365	106	1.323	0.039	0.703	0.823
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.008	0.005	1,225	366	1.941	0.622	0.000	0.018
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.378	0.036	462	130	1.572	0.094	0.307	0.449
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.290	0.046	308	94	1.752	0.157	0.199	0.381
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.070	0.021	308	94	1.441	0.301	0.028	0.112
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.251	0.042	308	94	1.681	0.166	0.168	0.335
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.384	0.050	308	94	1.792	0.130	0.284	0.484
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.323	0.045	308	94	1.684	0.140	0.232	0.413
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.089	0.130	5,530	1,575	0.857	0.042	2.830	3.348
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	28.559	3.838	2,060	583	0.904	0.134	20.884	36.234
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	7.763	2.956	2,064	584	1.446	0.381	1.851	13.675
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	36.322	4.793	2,060	583	1.044	0.132	26.736	45.908
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.123	1.660	2,065	590	0.962	0.324	1.803	8.442
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	41.259	5.432	2,063	584	1.155	0.132	30.394	52.124
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	275	87	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.811	0.035	275	87	1.473	0.043	0.741	0.881
No education	0.137	0.032	275	87	1.547	0.235	0.073	0.202
Secondary education or higher	0.730	0.038	275	87	1.404	0.052	0.654	0.805
Currently married	0.474	0.098	869	183	0.818	0.207	0.278	0.670
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.021	0.007	474	127	0.931	0.321	0.007	0.034
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	273	87	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	273	87	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.372	0.036	273	87	1.225	0.097	0.300	0.444
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.187	0.036	273	87	1.538	0.195	0.114	0.260
Ideal number of children	4.462	0.329	259	81	1.758	0.074	3.805	5.120
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.032	0.012	275	87	1.167	0.387	0.007	0.057
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.533	0.039	230	72	1.179	0.073	0.455	0.611

na = Not applicable

Table B.13 Sampling errors: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Rural sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.050	0.017	974	1,268	2.382	0.333	0.017	0.084
Access to an ITN	0.030	0.010	7,269	9,470	2.212	0.352	0.009	0.051
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	7,269	9,470	1.169	0.983	0.000	0.001
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	1,153	1,535	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.298	0.042	1,153	1,535	3.130	0.142	0.213	0.383
No education	0.691	0.043	1,153	1,535	3.137	0.062	0.605	0.776
Secondary education or higher	0.195	0.037	1,153	1,535	3.134	0.188	0.122	0.269
Currently married	0.666	0.019	1,691	2,236	1.009	0.029	0.628	0.704
Married to first cousin	0.437	0.023	1,153	1,535	1.606	0.054	0.390	0.484
Married before age 18	0.360	0.026	1,260	1,671	2.015	0.072	0.308	0.412
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.335	0.023	1,260	1,671	1.779	0.067	0.290	0.380
Currently pregnant	0.086	0.009	1,691	2,236	1.360	0.109	0.067	0.104
Know any contraceptive method	0.981	0.007	1,120	1,490	1.698	0.007	0.967	0.995
Know a modern method	0.975	0.008	1,120	1,490	1.680	0.008	0.960	0.991
Currently using any method	0.282	0.019	1,120	1,490	1.438	0.069	0.244	0.321
Currently using a modern method	0.221	0.016	1,120	1,490	1.295	0.073	0.189	0.254
Currently using pill	0.024	0.005	1,120	1,490	1.117	0.214	0.014	0.034
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.004	1,120	1,490	1.191	0.300	0.006	0.022
Currently using male condoms	0.085	0.013	1,120	1,490	1.574	0.155	0.059	0.111
Currently using injectables	0.057	0.013	1,120	1,490	1.813	0.221	0.032	0.082
Currently using female sterilisation	0.041	0.008	1,120	1,490	1.265	0.183	0.026	0.056
Currently using withdrawal	0.057	0.007	1,120	1,490	1.033	0.125	0.043	0.072
Currently using rhythm	0.002	0.002	1,120	1,490	1.401	0.983	0.000	0.005
Used public sector source	0.331	0.036	245	331	1.177	0.107	0.260	0.402
Want no more children	0.417	0.028	1,120	1,490	1.905	0.067	0.360	0.473
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.182	0.016	1,120	1,490	1.430	0.091	0.149	0.215
Ideal number of children	4.073	0.161	961	1,317	2.323	0.040	3.750	4.396
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.541	0.045	689	903	2.321	0.082	0.452	0.630
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.649	0.034	1,058	1,389	1.895	0.052	0.582	0.717
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.219	0.019	991	1,310	1.352	0.087	0.181	0.258
Treated with ORS	0.302	0.028	216	287	0.825	0.092	0.247	0.357
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.587	0.040	216	287	1.054	0.068	0.507	0.667
Vaccination card seen	0.599	0.057	205	270	1.615	0.095	0.486	0.713
Received BCG vaccination	0.786	0.049	205	270	1.676	0.062	0.689	0.883
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.616	0.063	205	270	1.812	0.102	0.490	0.742
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.749	0.054	205	270	1.741	0.072	0.642	0.856
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.813	0.037	205	270	1.347	0.046	0.739	0.887
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.603	0.063	205	270	1.791	0.104	0.477	0.728
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.603	0.056	205	270	1.587	0.092	0.492	0.714
Received all basic vaccinations	0.506	0.062	205	270	1.719	0.123	0.381	0.630
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.437	0.066	206	281	1.871	0.150	0.306	0.568
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.417	0.031	349	447	1.075	0.075	0.355	0.479
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.077	0.017	350	447	1.176	0.218	0.044	0.111
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.234	0.027	358	461	1.154	0.116	0.180	0.289
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.078	0.022	357	470	1.572	0.288	0.033	0.123
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.532	0.042	357	470	1.566	0.078	0.448	0.615
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1,153	1,535	na	na	0.000	0.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.520	0.046	182	241	1.248	0.089	0.427	0.613
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.462	0.055	301	412	1.907	0.119	0.352	0.573
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.088	0.027	301	412	1.647	0.307	0.034	0.142
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.378	0.048	301	412	1.704	0.127	0.282	0.474
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.548	0.051	301	412	1.763	0.093	0.446	0.650
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.457	0.051	301	412	1.771	0.112	0.355	0.560
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.187	0.214	4,684	6,209	1.159	0.051	3.760	4.614
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	44.601	5.762	2,116	2,824	1.057	0.129	33.076	56.125
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.052	3.266	2,110	2,819	1.273	0.271	5.520	18.584
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	56.652	6.981	2,118	2,826	1.122	0.123	42.690	70.615
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.410	3.272	2,100	2,814	1.295	0.244	6.867	19.954
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	69.303	8.034	2,124	2,839	1.220	0.116	53.235	85.371
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	230	350	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.550	0.045	230	350	1.381	0.083	0.459	0.641
No education	0.361	0.047	230	350	1.477	0.130	0.267	0.455
Secondary education or higher	0.466	0.047	230	350	1.417	0.100	0.373	0.560
Currently married	0.574	0.062	396	601	0.921	0.108	0.449	0.698
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.021	0.009	305	466	1.108	0.432	0.003	0.040
Know any contraceptive method	0.983	0.009	228	345	1.030	0.009	0.965	1.000
Know a modern method	0.983	0.009	228	345	1.030	0.009	0.965	1.000
Want no more children	0.338	0.035	228	345	1.109	0.103	0.269	0.408
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.197	0.033	228	345	1.232	0.165	0.132	0.262
Ideal number of children	3.761	0.336	212	319	1.890	0.089	3.089	4.433
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.023	0.011	230	350	1.080	0.465	0.002	0.044
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.542	0.062	154	235	1.540	0.115	0.418	0.667

na = Not applicable

Table B.14 Sampling errors: Balochistan sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.057	0.011	1,524	565	1.884	0.196	0.035	0.080
Access to an ITN	0.026	0.006	12,443	4,631	1.956	0.223	0.014	0.037
Slept under an ITN last night	0.001	0.000	12,443	4,631	0.961	0.518	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.293	0.040	1,724	642	3.640	0.137	0.213	0.373
Literacy	0.159	0.029	1,724	642	3.280	0.182	0.101	0.217
No education	0.837	0.029	1,724	642	3.254	0.035	0.779	0.895
Secondary education or higher	0.106	0.019	1,724	642	2.503	0.176	0.069	0.143
Currently married	0.617	0.042	2,616	1,016	2.843	0.068	0.533	0.700
Married to first cousin	0.512	0.032	1,724	642	2.650	0.062	0.448	0.576
Married before age 18	0.355	0.021	2,010	722	1.978	0.058	0.313	0.397
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.332	0.021	2,010	722	2.074	0.065	0.290	0.375
Currently pregnant	0.098	0.018	2,616	1,016	2.983	0.179	0.063	0.133
Know any contraceptive method	0.965	0.011	1,676	627	2.336	0.011	0.943	0.986
Know a modern method	0.964	0.011	1,676	627	2.329	0.011	0.943	0.985
Currently using any method	0.198	0.028	1,676	627	2.914	0.143	0.141	0.255
Currently using a modern method	0.140	0.019	1,676	627	2.249	0.136	0.102	0.178
Currently using pill	0.027	0.005	1,676	627	1.196	0.174	0.018	0.037
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.004	1,676	627	1.981	0.639	0.000	0.013
Currently using male condoms	0.054	0.010	1,676	627	1.839	0.188	0.034	0.074
Currently using injectables	0.023	0.007	1,676	627	1.953	0.309	0.009	0.038
Currently using female sterilisation	0.024	0.008	1,676	627	2.123	0.334	0.008	0.039
Currently using withdrawal	0.055	0.013	1,676	627	2.335	0.237	0.029	0.081
Currently using rhythm	0.003	0.001	1,676	627	1.152	0.538	0.000	0.006
Used public sector source	0.294	0.048	215	85	1.538	0.164	0.197	0.390
Want no more children	0.311	0.031	1,676	627	2.698	0.098	0.250	0.372
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.169	0.017	1,676	627	1.911	0.104	0.134	0.204
Ideal number of children	5.601	0.105	1,602	601	1.987	0.019	5.391	5.811
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.268	0.025	1,005	377	1.814	0.095	0.217	0.318
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.382	0.039	1,508	572	2.490	0.102	0.304	0.459
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.186	0.014	1,383	512	1.283	0.076	0.157	0.214
Treated with ORS	0.510	0.044	248	95	1.337	0.086	0.422	0.597
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.640	0.047	248	95	1.473	0.073	0.547	0.734
Vaccination card seen	0.214	0.040	229	78	1.421	0.189	0.133	0.295
Received BCG vaccination	0.466	0.047	229	78	1.365	0.102	0.371	0.560
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.373	0.043	229	78	1.269	0.114	0.288	0.458
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.511	0.056	229	78	1.604	0.109	0.400	0.622
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.571	0.059	229	78	1.724	0.104	0.453	0.690
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.369	0.042	229	78	1.262	0.114	0.285	0.454
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.333	0.046	229	78	1.405	0.138	0.241	0.425
Received all basic vaccinations	0.288	0.044	229	78	1.397	0.152	0.200	0.376
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.342	0.040	283	106	1.406	0.117	0.262	0.421
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.474	0.031	499	174	1.257	0.066	0.412	0.537
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.183	0.029	502	173	1.536	0.157	0.125	0.240
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.390	0.043	532	183	1.660	0.111	0.304	0.477
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.058	0.015	490	175	1.414	0.263	0.028	0.089
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.510	0.047	490	175	2.020	0.091	0.417	0.603
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.001	0.001	1,724	642	1.066	1.008	0.000	0.002
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.638	0.054	255	87	1.775	0.084	0.531	0.746
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.484	0.047	425	171	1.931	0.097	0.390	0.578
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.050	0.014	425	171	1.302	0.276	0.022	0.077
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.445	0.044	425	171	1.807	0.098	0.357	0.532
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.491	0.040	425	171	1.655	0.082	0.411	0.572
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.431	0.043	425	171	1.764	0.099	0.346	0.516
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.000	0.244	7,393	2,785	1.464	0.061	3.512	4.488
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	33.692	6.638	3,346	1,308	1.867	0.197	20.416	46.967
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.226	7.721	3,349	1,308	2.521	0.240	16.784	47.668
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	65.918	12.549	3,350	1,310	2.585	0.190	40.819	91.016
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.395	2.411	3,373	1,334	1.160	0.180	8.573	18.216
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	78.429	13.252	3,354	1,311	2.517	0.169	51.925	104.934
MEN								
Urban residence	0.303	0.044	522	185	2.176	0.145	0.215	0.391
Literacy	0.546	0.045	522	185	2.035	0.082	0.457	0.635
No education	0.456	0.044	522	185	2.032	0.098	0.367	0.545
Secondary education or higher	0.404	0.051	522	185	2.339	0.125	0.303	0.505
Currently married	0.519	0.073	951	351	1.094	0.140	0.374	0.665
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.078	0.014	736	258	1.463	0.182	0.049	0.106
Know any contraceptive method	0.911	0.034	514	182	2.694	0.037	0.843	0.979
Know a modern method	0.898	0.035	514	182	2.570	0.038	0.829	0.967
Want no more children	0.192	0.032	514	182	1.831	0.166	0.128	0.256
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.068	0.020	514	182	1.764	0.288	0.029	0.108
Ideal number of children	5.976	0.172	474	175	1.794	0.029	5.631	6.321
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.022	0.010	522	185	1.640	0.484	0.001	0.043
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.523	0.072	283	101	2.395	0.137	0.379	0.667

Table B.15 Sampling errors: Balochistan Urban sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.071	0.019	771	157	2.059	0.269	0.033	0.109
Access to an ITN	0.031	0.010	6,427	1,315	2.103	0.305	0.012	0.051
Slept under an ITN last night	0.001	0.000	6,427	1,315	0.808	0.590	0.000	0.001
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	886	188	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.291	0.039	886	188	2.573	0.136	0.212	0.370
No education	0.700	0.040	886	188	2.563	0.057	0.621	0.779
Secondary education or higher	0.220	0.035	886	188	2.494	0.158	0.150	0.290
Currently married	0.594	0.057	1,409	305	1.210	0.096	0.480	0.707
Married to first cousin	0.488	0.036	886	188	2.122	0.073	0.416	0.559
Married before age 18	0.354	0.031	1,056	219	2.180	0.087	0.292	0.416
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.323	0.031	1,056	219	2.210	0.095	0.261	0.384
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.012	1,409	305	1.371	0.158	0.051	0.098
Know any contraceptive method	0.977	0.007	856	181	1.350	0.007	0.963	0.991
Know a modern method	0.976	0.007	856	181	1.366	0.007	0.961	0.990
Currently using any method	0.253	0.029	856	181	1.980	0.117	0.194	0.311
Currently using a modern method	0.188	0.029	856	181	2.135	0.152	0.130	0.245
Currently using pill	0.037	0.007	856	181	1.080	0.189	0.023	0.050
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	856	181	0.910	0.721	0.000	0.005
Currently using male condoms	0.080	0.014	856	181	1.562	0.182	0.051	0.109
Currently using injectables	0.031	0.015	856	181	2.617	0.506	0.000	0.061
Currently using female sterilisation	0.035	0.013	856	181	2.063	0.369	0.009	0.061
Currently using withdrawal	0.058	0.013	856	181	1.588	0.219	0.033	0.084
Currently using rhythm	0.006	0.003	856	181	1.297	0.577	0.000	0.013
Used public sector source	0.323	0.067	140	34	1.675	0.207	0.189	0.457
Want no more children	0.351	0.033	856	181	2.047	0.095	0.284	0.418
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.143	0.018	856	181	1.470	0.123	0.107	0.178
Ideal number of children	5.104	0.139	829	173	1.993	0.027	4.825	5.382
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.394	0.046	512	111	2.118	0.117	0.302	0.486
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.594	0.054	772	172	2.460	0.091	0.486	0.703
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.197	0.025	714	157	1.566	0.126	0.147	0.246
Treated with ORS	0.574	0.074	129	31	1.690	0.130	0.425	0.723
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.702	0.059	129	31	1.381	0.085	0.583	0.821
Vaccination card seen	0.292	0.055	128	29	1.399	0.188	0.182	0.401
Received BCG vaccination	0.705	0.051	128	29	1.295	0.072	0.604	0.807
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.567	0.059	128	29	1.377	0.104	0.449	0.684
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.571	0.061	128	29	1.431	0.107	0.449	0.692
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.664	0.047	128	29	1.165	0.071	0.570	0.759
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.557	0.057	128	29	1.335	0.102	0.443	0.671
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.491	0.078	128	29	1.809	0.159	0.335	0.647
Received all basic vaccinations	0.422	0.069	128	29	1.628	0.164	0.283	0.560
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.448	0.060	152	35	1.509	0.134	0.328	0.569
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.480	0.053	265	52	1.623	0.111	0.373	0.587
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.137	0.032	266	52	1.261	0.231	0.074	0.200
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.359	0.049	282	55	1.385	0.136	0.262	0.457
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.088	0.022	265	54	1.247	0.251	0.044	0.132
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.519	0.063	265	54	2.002	0.121	0.394	0.645
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	886	188	1.420	1.013	0.000	0.007
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.545	0.037	200	45	1.040	0.067	0.472	0.619
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.452	0.053	216	51	1.569	0.118	0.345	0.559
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.063	0.022	216	51	1.320	0.349	0.019	0.106
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.412	0.051	216	51	1.515	0.124	0.310	0.514
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.458	0.050	216	51	1.475	0.110	0.358	0.559
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.390	0.053	216	51	1.600	0.137	0.283	0.496
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.049	0.219	3,942	837	1.170	0.054	3.610	4.488
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.115	9.091	1,676	375	1.768	0.283	13.933	50.296
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.327	5.581	1,676	375	1.427	0.184	19.164	41.489
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	62.441	11.661	1,678	375	1.872	0.187	39.120	85.762
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	12.487	3.299	1,678	376	1.081	0.264	5.889	19.084
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	74.148	12.358	1,679	376	1.841	0.167	49.431	98.865
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	271	56	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.633	0.057	271	56	1.918	0.089	0.520	0.746
No education	0.339	0.044	271	56	1.524	0.130	0.251	0.427
Secondary education or higher	0.541	0.061	271	56	2.003	0.113	0.419	0.663
Currently married	0.525	0.098	444	106	1.374	0.187	0.329	0.721
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.071	0.013	383	79	1.070	0.184	0.045	0.097
Know any contraceptive method	0.976	0.012	267	56	1.308	0.013	0.951	1.001
Know a modern method	0.974	0.012	267	56	1.282	0.013	0.950	0.999
Want no more children	0.262	0.037	267	56	1.355	0.140	0.189	0.335
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.037	0.014	267	56	1.237	0.387	0.008	0.066
Ideal number of children	5.384	0.221	247	52	1.664	0.041	4.942	5.825
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.016	0.013	271	56	1.695	0.823	0.000	0.041
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.629	0.074	180	37	2.028	0.118	0.481	0.776

na = Not applicable

Table B.16 Sampling errors: Balochistan Rural sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.052	0.014	753	408	1.678	0.262	0.025	0.079
Access to an ITN	0.023	0.007	6,016	3,315	1.754	0.299	0.009	0.037
Slept under an ITN last night	0.001	0.001	6,016	3,315	0.841	0.639	0.000	0.002
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	838	454	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.104	0.037	838	454	3.451	0.352	0.031	0.178
No education	0.894	0.036	838	454	3.389	0.041	0.821	0.966
Secondary education or higher	0.059	0.020	838	454	2.487	0.346	0.018	0.099
Currently married	0.624	0.049	1,311	714	2.583	0.079	0.525	0.722
Married to first cousin	0.522	0.043	838	454	2.511	0.083	0.435	0.609
Married before age 18	0.356	0.027	950	502	1.731	0.075	0.302	0.409
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.337	0.028	950	502	1.847	0.084	0.280	0.394
Currently pregnant	0.108	0.024	1,311	714	2.724	0.223	0.060	0.156
Know any contraceptive method	0.959	0.015	820	446	2.137	0.015	0.930	0.989
Know a modern method	0.959	0.015	820	446	2.137	0.015	0.930	0.989
Currently using any method	0.176	0.040	820	446	2.967	0.225	0.097	0.256
Currently using a modern method	0.121	0.025	820	446	2.232	0.211	0.070	0.172
Currently using pill	0.024	0.006	820	446	1.140	0.255	0.012	0.036
Currently using IUD	0.007	0.005	820	446	1.679	0.685	0.000	0.017
Currently using male condoms	0.044	0.014	820	446	1.958	0.321	0.016	0.072
Currently using injectables	0.020	0.008	820	446	1.596	0.387	0.005	0.036
Currently using female sterilisation	0.019	0.010	820	446	2.034	0.514	0.000	0.038
Currently using withdrawal	0.053	0.018	820	446	2.238	0.330	0.018	0.089
Currently using rhythm	0.001	0.001	820	446	1.117	1.025	0.000	0.004
Used public sector source	0.274	0.066	75	51	1.274	0.242	0.141	0.407
Want no more children	0.294	0.042	820	446	2.608	0.142	0.211	0.377
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.179	0.024	820	446	1.763	0.132	0.132	0.227
Ideal number of children	5.802	0.127	773	428	1.661	0.022	5.548	6.056
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.215	0.033	493	267	1.783	0.155	0.149	0.282
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.290	0.047	736	400	2.227	0.162	0.196	0.384
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.181	0.017	669	354	1.083	0.093	0.147	0.214
Treated with ORS	0.478	0.055	119	64	1.148	0.115	0.369	0.588
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.611	0.064	119	64	1.377	0.104	0.484	0.738
Vaccination card seen	0.168	0.060	101	49	1.499	0.355	0.049	0.287
Received BCG vaccination	0.321	0.063	101	49	1.276	0.197	0.194	0.448
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.256	0.060	101	49	1.301	0.236	0.136	0.377
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.475	0.085	101	49	1.595	0.178	0.306	0.645
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.515	0.097	101	49	1.818	0.188	0.322	0.709
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.256	0.060	101	49	1.301	0.236	0.136	0.377
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.238	0.062	101	49	1.364	0.260	0.114	0.361
Received all basic vaccinations	0.208	0.061	101	49	1.416	0.294	0.086	0.330
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.290	0.057	131	71	1.433	0.197	0.176	0.404
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.472	0.038	234	121	1.055	0.081	0.396	0.548
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.202	0.038	236	120	1.417	0.189	0.126	0.279
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.404	0.058	250	128	1.550	0.144	0.287	0.520
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.045	0.018	225	121	1.327	0.412	0.008	0.081
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.506	0.062	225	121	1.841	0.122	0.382	0.629
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	838	454	na	na	0.000	0.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.736	0.096	55	43	1.578	0.130	0.544	0.928
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.498	0.063	209	120	1.798	0.126	0.373	0.623
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.044	0.017	209	120	1.222	0.394	0.009	0.079
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.459	0.058	209	120	1.676	0.127	0.343	0.575
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.505	0.053	209	120	1.522	0.105	0.399	0.611
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.448	0.056	209	120	1.613	0.125	0.337	0.560
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.967	0.354	3,632	1,953	1.292	0.089	3.259	4.675
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	34.325	8.837	1,670	933	1.701	0.257	16.652	51.999
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.983	10.672	1,673	933	2.368	0.324	11.640	54.327
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	67.309	17.205	1,672	934	2.390	0.256	32.899	101.718
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	13.747	3.121	1,695	958	1.033	0.227	7.506	19.989
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	80.131	18.149	1,675	936	2.318	0.226	43.833	116.428
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	251	129	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.508	0.061	251	129	1.911	0.119	0.387	0.630
No education	0.507	0.061	251	129	1.920	0.120	0.385	0.629
Secondary education or higher	0.344	0.065	251	129	2.163	0.190	0.213	0.475
Currently married	0.517	0.098	527	245	0.824	0.190	0.320	0.714
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.080	0.019	355	180	1.347	0.241	0.041	0.118
Know any contraceptive method	0.882	0.050	247	127	2.406	0.057	0.782	0.982
Know a modern method	0.864	0.051	247	127	2.318	0.059	0.762	0.966
Want no more children	0.161	0.039	247	127	1.671	0.244	0.083	0.240
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.082	0.028	247	127	1.609	0.344	0.026	0.139
Ideal number of children	6.225	0.219	227	123	1.612	0.035	5.786	6.664
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.024	0.014	251	129	1.429	0.573	0.000	0.052
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.462	0.099	103	64	1.973	0.214	0.265	0.660

na = Not applicable

Table B.17 Sampling errors: ICT Islamabad sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.022	0.008	1,295	119	1.957	0.365	0.006	0.038
Access to an ITN	0.014	0.005	7,413	670	1.753	0.371	0.004	0.024
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	7,413	670	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.490	0.039	1,111	107	2.596	0.080	0.412	0.568
Literacy	0.739	0.025	1,111	107	1.906	0.034	0.689	0.789
No education	0.250	0.025	1,111	107	1.941	0.101	0.200	0.301
Secondary education or higher	0.582	0.030	1,111	107	2.053	0.052	0.521	0.643
Currently married	0.621	0.034	1,774	166	1.387	0.055	0.553	0.689
Married to first cousin	0.402	0.019	1,111	107	1.265	0.046	0.365	0.440
Married before age 18	0.180	0.016	1,448	137	1.645	0.092	0.147	0.213
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.160	0.015	1,448	137	1.534	0.092	0.131	0.190
Currently pregnant	0.052	0.007	1,774	166	1.308	0.136	0.038	0.066
Know any contraceptive method	0.988	0.005	1,072	103	1.357	0.005	0.979	0.997
Know a modern method	0.988	0.005	1,072	103	1.357	0.005	0.979	0.997
Currently using any method	0.457	0.019	1,072	103	1.277	0.043	0.418	0.495
Currently using a modern method	0.347	0.020	1,072	103	1.385	0.058	0.306	0.387
Currently using pill	0.015	0.005	1,072	103	1.308	0.325	0.005	0.025
Currently using IUD	0.036	0.008	1,072	103	1.411	0.223	0.020	0.052
Currently using male condoms	0.187	0.018	1,072	103	1.529	0.098	0.150	0.223
Currently using injectables	0.008	0.003	1,072	103	0.993	0.337	0.003	0.013
Currently using female sterilisation	0.093	0.011	1,072	103	1.294	0.124	0.070	0.116
Currently using withdrawal	0.081	0.011	1,072	103	1.326	0.137	0.058	0.103
Currently using rhythm	0.029	0.007	1,072	103	1.267	0.223	0.016	0.042
Used public sector source	0.446	0.035	354	36	1.325	0.079	0.376	0.517
Want no more children	0.571	0.021	1,072	103	1.368	0.036	0.529	0.612
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.149	0.014	1,072	103	1.241	0.091	0.122	0.176
Ideal number of children	3.123	0.076	1,052	102	1.741	0.024	2.972	3.275
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.798	0.027	546	54	1.562	0.033	0.745	0.851
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.866	0.026	810	77	1.649	0.030	0.814	0.918
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.197	0.025	774	74	1.636	0.125	0.148	0.247
Treated with ORS	0.436	0.074	148	15	1.689	0.169	0.289	0.583
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.679	0.057	148	15	1.403	0.083	0.566	0.792
Vaccination card seen	0.622	0.052	155	16	1.366	0.084	0.518	0.727
Received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.021	155	16	1.285	0.022	0.912	0.996
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.840	0.030	155	16	1.045	0.036	0.780	0.900
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.882	0.033	155	16	1.298	0.037	0.817	0.948
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.028	155	16	0.946	0.033	0.776	0.887
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.833	0.030	155	16	1.040	0.036	0.772	0.894
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.828	0.042	155	16	1.408	0.050	0.745	0.912
Received all basic vaccinations	0.678	0.041	155	16	1.123	0.061	0.595	0.760
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.767	0.044	158	14	1.203	0.057	0.679	0.854
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.244	0.035	237	20	1.075	0.143	0.174	0.314
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.028	0.012	237	20	1.149	0.446	0.003	0.053
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.085	0.022	244	22	1.088	0.253	0.042	0.129
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.027	0.011	306	30	1.203	0.411	0.005	0.049
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.676	0.039	306	30	1.472	0.058	0.597	0.754
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.004	1,111	107	1.114	0.313	0.004	0.018
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.552	0.029	706	68	1.531	0.052	0.495	0.610
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.302	0.043	281	25	1.561	0.142	0.216	0.388
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.026	0.010	281	25	1.043	0.384	0.006	0.045
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.171	0.031	281	25	1.390	0.183	0.108	0.234
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.317	0.036	281	25	1.288	0.113	0.245	0.388
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.236	0.039	281	25	1.526	0.165	0.158	0.314
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.020	0.136	5,164	484	1.136	0.045	2.747	3.292
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	24.415	6.111	1,594	155	1.351	0.250	12.193	36.636
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	19.344	5.274	1,584	154	1.445	0.273	8.796	29.891
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.759	8.879	1,596	155	1.506	0.203	26.001	61.516
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.319	3.249	1,572	152	1.723	0.611	0.000	11.817
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.845	8.830	1,598	155	1.451	0.181	31.185	66.504
MEN								
Urban residence	0.486	0.058	265	32	1.889	0.120	0.369	0.603
Literacy	0.880	0.028	265	32	1.416	0.032	0.824	0.937
No education	0.068	0.016	265	32	1.061	0.241	0.035	0.101
Secondary education or higher	0.784	0.033	265	32	1.300	0.042	0.718	0.850
Currently married	0.639	0.068	404	49	1.416	0.106	0.504	0.774
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.012	0.005	358	45	0.936	0.448	0.001	0.022
Know any contraceptive method	0.984	0.013	254	31	1.673	0.014	0.957	1.010
Know a modern method	0.960	0.026	254	31	2.080	0.027	0.909	1.012
Want no more children	0.401	0.036	254	31	1.168	0.090	0.329	0.473
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.238	0.033	254	31	1.231	0.139	0.172	0.304
Ideal number of children	3.427	0.126	181	23	1.107	0.037	3.175	3.679
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.017	0.010	265	32	1.190	0.552	0.000	0.036
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.628	0.046	223	27	1.402	0.073	0.536	0.719

na = Not applicable

Table B.18 Sampling errors: FATA sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.121	0.029	832	205	2.569	0.241	0.063	0.179
Access to an ITN	0.057	0.017	6,770	1,649	2.807	0.300	0.023	0.090
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	6,770	1,649	0.938	1.018	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.065	0.026	1,012	234	3.314	0.398	0.013	0.116
Literacy	0.090	0.016	1,012	234	1.780	0.179	0.058	0.122
No education	0.904	0.017	1,012	234	1.880	0.019	0.869	0.939
Secondary education or higher	0.046	0.014	1,012	234	2.139	0.308	0.017	0.074
Currently married	0.634	0.029	1,565	360	1.286	0.046	0.576	0.693
Married to first cousin	0.394	0.028	1,012	234	1.822	0.071	0.338	0.450
Married before age 18	0.439	0.025	1,115	258	1.759	0.056	0.390	0.489
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.430	0.025	1,115	258	1.774	0.058	0.380	0.481
Currently pregnant	0.104	0.012	1,565	360	1.424	0.113	0.080	0.127
Know any contraceptive method	0.994	0.005	984	229	2.020	0.005	0.984	1.004
Know a modern method	0.986	0.009	984	229	2.321	0.009	0.969	1.004
Currently using any method	0.218	0.017	984	229	1.317	0.080	0.183	0.252
Currently using a modern method	0.137	0.026	984	229	2.322	0.186	0.086	0.188
Currently using pill	0.043	0.011	984	229	1.668	0.251	0.022	0.065
Currently using IUD	0.006	0.002	984	229	0.967	0.389	0.001	0.011
Currently using male condoms	0.029	0.006	984	229	1.068	0.195	0.018	0.041
Currently using injectables	0.048	0.017	984	229	2.561	0.367	0.013	0.082
Currently using female sterilisation	0.010	0.005	984	229	1.466	0.458	0.001	0.020
Currently using withdrawal	0.081	0.018	984	229	2.057	0.222	0.045	0.116
Currently using rhythm	0.000	0.000	984	229	na	na	0.000	0.000
Used public sector source	0.328	0.089	130	31	2.117	0.271	0.150	0.505
Want no more children	0.252	0.024	984	229	1.719	0.095	0.204	0.300
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.184	0.022	984	229	1.758	0.118	0.140	0.227
Ideal number of children	5.602	0.231	757	183	3.150	0.041	5.139	6.065
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.385	0.044	652	156	2.310	0.113	0.298	0.472
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.521	0.046	1,021	248	2.558	0.089	0.428	0.614
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.199	0.019	1,000	243	1.406	0.093	0.162	0.236
Treated with ORS	0.239	0.041	197	48	1.274	0.170	0.158	0.320
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.482	0.039	197	48	1.060	0.080	0.405	0.560
Vaccination card seen	0.439	0.080	189	47	2.207	0.183	0.278	0.600
Received BCG vaccination	0.549	0.090	189	47	2.472	0.164	0.369	0.729
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.426	0.078	189	47	2.147	0.183	0.270	0.582
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.604	0.082	189	47	2.336	0.136	0.440	0.769
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.825	0.031	189	47	1.113	0.037	0.764	0.886
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.420	0.080	189	47	2.216	0.192	0.259	0.580
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.345	0.069	189	47	1.943	0.199	0.208	0.482
Received all basic vaccinations	0.304	0.059	189	47	1.749	0.194	0.186	0.422
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.208	0.055	223	53	2.043	0.267	0.097	0.319
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.523	0.053	344	85	1.779	0.102	0.417	0.630
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.053	0.014	346	87	1.158	0.257	0.026	0.080
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.229	0.043	355	87	1.708	0.188	0.143	0.315
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.029	0.012	271	61	1.171	0.417	0.005	0.053
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.583	0.046	271	61	1.530	0.080	0.490	0.676
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.000	0.000	1,012	234	na	na	0.000	0.000
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.545	0.065	95	13	1.263	0.119	0.415	0.675
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.562	0.051	263	60	1.673	0.092	0.459	0.665
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.047	0.019	263	60	1.448	0.404	0.009	0.085
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.512	0.054	263	60	1.727	0.105	0.405	0.619
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.656	0.049	263	60	1.675	0.075	0.557	0.755
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.426	0.051	263	60	1.656	0.119	0.325	0.528
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.827	0.382	4,265	977	1.873	0.079	4.063	5.592
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	18.110	5.735	2,070	499	1.831	0.317	6.640	29.579
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.150	2.572	2,056	494	1.020	0.231	6.006	16.294
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	29.260	6.710	2,070	499	1.698	0.229	15.840	42.680
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	3.839	1.576	2,080	496	1.119	0.410	0.687	6.990
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	32.986	7.005	2,072	499	1.656	0.212	18.977	46.996
MEN								
Urban residence	0.069	0.024	222	49	1.400	0.346	0.021	0.117
Literacy	0.647	0.042	222	49	1.308	0.065	0.563	0.732
No education	0.259	0.042	222	49	1.415	0.161	0.175	0.342
Secondary education or higher	0.506	0.048	222	49	1.420	0.095	0.411	0.602
Currently married	0.534	0.072	755	91	0.669	0.134	0.391	0.677
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.085	0.022	466	68	1.107	0.260	0.041	0.130
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	222	49	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	222	49	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.249	0.052	222	49	1.783	0.209	0.145	0.354
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.260	0.088	222	49	2.917	0.337	0.085	0.435
Ideal number of children	5.266	0.370	219	48	2.023	0.070	4.526	6.006
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.015	0.011	222	49	1.323	0.727	0.000	0.036
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.316	0.079	164	36	2.133	0.249	0.159	0.473

na = Not applicable

Table B.19 Sampling errors: Gilgit Baltistan sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.004	0.002	974	974	1.246	0.645	0.000	0.009
Access to an ITN	0.002	0.001	6,906	7,334	1.152	0.635	0.000	0.005
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	6,906	7,334	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.170	0.028	984	984	2.337	0.165	0.114	0.227
Literacy	0.438	0.048	984	984	3.032	0.110	0.342	0.535
No education	0.539	0.051	984	984	3.214	0.095	0.436	0.642
Secondary education or higher	0.350	0.047	984	984	3.054	0.133	0.257	0.443
Currently married	0.591	0.049	1,752	1,622	0.804	0.084	0.492	0.689
Married to first cousin	0.346	0.017	984	984	1.123	0.049	0.312	0.380
Married before age 18	0.368	0.026	1,207	1,194	1.891	0.072	0.315	0.421
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.329	0.020	1,207	1,194	1.444	0.060	0.289	0.369
Currently pregnant	0.082	0.016	1,752	1,622	1.476	0.191	0.051	0.113
Know any contraceptive method	0.979	0.005	957	958	1.126	0.005	0.968	0.989
Know a modern method	0.978	0.006	957	958	1.188	0.006	0.966	0.989
Currently using any method	0.390	0.035	957	958	2.205	0.089	0.320	0.460
Currently using a modern method	0.302	0.024	957	958	1.648	0.081	0.253	0.351
Currently using pill	0.042	0.008	957	958	1.294	0.200	0.025	0.059
Currently using IUD	0.076	0.016	957	958	1.921	0.217	0.043	0.109
Currently using male condoms	0.043	0.010	957	958	1.535	0.236	0.022	0.063
Currently using injectables	0.091	0.017	957	958	1.806	0.185	0.057	0.125
Currently using female sterilisation	0.045	0.011	957	958	1.666	0.249	0.023	0.067
Currently using withdrawal	0.072	0.016	957	958	1.915	0.223	0.040	0.104
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.005	957	958	1.383	0.398	0.003	0.022
Used public sector source	0.686	0.030	294	290	1.117	0.044	0.626	0.747
Want no more children	0.478	0.026	957	958	1.607	0.054	0.426	0.530
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.233	0.023	957	958	1.699	0.100	0.186	0.279
Ideal number of children	4.756	0.422	948	953	5.930	0.089	3.912	5.600
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.642	0.094	614	668	4.992	0.147	0.453	0.831
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.644	0.059	915	1,070	3.189	0.091	0.526	0.762
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.160	0.021	870	995	1.628	0.129	0.119	0.201
Treated with ORS	0.521	0.042	118	159	0.988	0.080	0.437	0.604
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.649	0.037	118	159	0.867	0.057	0.575	0.722
Vaccination card seen	0.555	0.039	159	193	1.070	0.070	0.478	0.632
Received BCG vaccination	0.804	0.053	159	193	1.837	0.066	0.698	0.910
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.611	0.154	159	193	4.319	0.253	0.302	0.920
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.736	0.070	159	193	2.199	0.096	0.595	0.877
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.732	0.121	159	193	3.752	0.166	0.489	0.975
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.590	0.148	159	193	4.113	0.251	0.294	0.887
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.661	0.104	159	193	2.988	0.157	0.454	0.868
Received all basic vaccinations	0.570	0.143	159	193	3.941	0.251	0.284	0.856
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.617	0.151	170	208	4.196	0.245	0.315	0.918
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.472	0.055	277	319	1.917	0.116	0.363	0.582
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.011	0.007	280	321	1.153	0.596	0.000	0.025
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.182	0.047	280	322	1.925	0.260	0.087	0.276
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.018	0.007	296	264	0.851	0.389	0.004	0.032
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.383	0.034	296	264	1.135	0.089	0.315	0.451
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.002	0.002	984	984	1.144	0.787	0.000	0.006
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.718	0.034	214	158	1.118	0.048	0.650	0.787
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.193	0.025	282	282	1.060	0.129	0.143	0.243
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.072	0.030	282	282	1.921	0.414	0.012	0.131
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.111	0.026	282	282	1.379	0.233	0.060	0.163
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.306	0.036	282	282	1.302	0.117	0.234	0.377
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.291	0.036	282	282	1.321	0.123	0.219	0.362
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	4.674	0.891	4,836	4,541	2.003	0.191	2.891	6.456
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.691	13.590	1,863	2,228	2.327	0.291	19.510	73.871
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.117	3.599	1,858	2,210	1.211	0.223	8.919	23.314
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	62.807	12.207	1,863	2,228	1.814	0.194	38.394	87.220
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	14.120	3.804	1,867	2,219	1.214	0.269	6.511	21.728
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	76.040	14.992	1,866	2,230	1.938	0.197	46.056	106.024
MEN								
Urban residence	0.196	0.028	210	210	1.004	0.141	0.141	0.251
Literacy	0.695	0.039	210	210	1.213	0.056	0.618	0.773
No education	0.228	0.058	210	210	1.975	0.253	0.113	0.344
Secondary education or higher	0.579	0.050	210	210	1.450	0.086	0.480	0.679
Currently married	0.473	0.104	431	444	1.046	0.219	0.265	0.681
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.071	0.014	346	350	0.981	0.202	0.042	0.100
Know any contraceptive method	0.933	0.023	210	210	1.316	0.024	0.888	0.979
Know a modern method	0.933	0.023	210	210	1.316	0.024	0.888	0.979
Want no more children	0.361	0.047	210	210	1.409	0.130	0.267	0.454
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.272	0.041	210	210	1.344	0.152	0.189	0.355
Ideal number of children	5.293	0.464	200	200	2.508	0.088	4.366	6.221
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.011	0.007	210	210	0.911	0.586	0.000	0.025
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.728	0.072	121	107	1.760	0.099	0.584	0.872

na = Not applicable

Table B.20 Sampling errors: Azad Jammu and Kashmir sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.010	0.004	1,697	1,697	1.817	0.441	0.001	0.019
Access to an ITN	0.006	0.003	10,265	10,563	1.736	0.451	0.001	0.011
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	10,265	10,563	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.170	0.016	1,720	1,720	1.819	0.097	0.137	0.203
Literacy	0.638	0.038	1,720	1,720	3.232	0.059	0.562	0.713
No education	0.331	0.037	1,720	1,720	3.240	0.111	0.257	0.405
Secondary education or higher	0.489	0.036	1,720	1,720	2.985	0.074	0.417	0.561
Currently married	0.623	0.057	2,901	2,646	1.017	0.091	0.509	0.736
Married to first cousin	0.493	0.016	1,720	1,720	1.358	0.033	0.460	0.525
Married before age 18	0.191	0.012	2,155	2,167	1.433	0.062	0.168	0.215
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.170	0.012	2,155	2,167	1.501	0.071	0.146	0.194
Currently pregnant	0.072	0.010	2,901	2,646	1.237	0.137	0.052	0.091
Know any contraceptive method	0.983	0.005	1,643	1,648	1.582	0.005	0.973	0.993
Know a modern method	0.981	0.006	1,643	1,648	1.871	0.007	0.968	0.993
Currently using any method	0.276	0.027	1,643	1,648	2.418	0.097	0.223	0.330
Currently using a modern method	0.191	0.021	1,643	1,648	2.169	0.110	0.149	0.233
Currently using pill	0.004	0.002	1,643	1,648	1.113	0.413	0.001	0.008
Currently using IUD	0.020	0.004	1,643	1,648	1.231	0.214	0.011	0.028
Currently using male condoms	0.076	0.009	1,643	1,648	1.385	0.120	0.058	0.094
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.005	1,643	1,648	1.251	0.191	0.016	0.035
Currently using female sterilisation	0.062	0.010	1,643	1,648	1.601	0.154	0.043	0.081
Currently using withdrawal	0.073	0.013	1,643	1,648	2.089	0.184	0.046	0.100
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.003	1,643	1,648	1.233	0.272	0.006	0.019
Used public sector source	0.498	0.066	343	314	2.407	0.131	0.367	0.629
Want no more children	0.488	0.018	1,643	1,648	1.480	0.037	0.452	0.525
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.127	0.011	1,643	1,648	1.324	0.086	0.105	0.149
Ideal number of children	3.495	0.056	1,686	1,661	1.848	0.016	3.383	3.607
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.801	0.035	870	906	2.614	0.044	0.731	0.870
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.641	0.047	1,320	1,390	2.902	0.073	0.547	0.735
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.142	0.016	1,252	1,314	1.479	0.113	0.110	0.174
Treated with ORS	0.561	0.042	182	187	1.061	0.075	0.477	0.645
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.712	0.054	182	187	1.538	0.075	0.605	0.820
Vaccination card seen	0.759	0.035	262	295	1.361	0.047	0.688	0.829
Received BCG vaccination	0.977	0.012	262	295	1.361	0.012	0.954	1.001
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.843	0.036	262	295	1.600	0.043	0.770	0.915
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.927	0.023	262	295	1.488	0.024	0.882	0.973
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.917	0.022	262	295	1.371	0.024	0.872	0.962
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.843	0.036	262	295	1.600	0.043	0.770	0.915
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.826	0.039	262	295	1.721	0.048	0.747	0.905
Received all basic vaccinations	0.752	0.045	262	295	1.698	0.060	0.661	0.842
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.752	0.043	259	271	1.626	0.057	0.666	0.838
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.300	0.040	442	466	1.657	0.135	0.219	0.381
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.064	0.018	441	464	1.418	0.281	0.028	0.100
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.176	0.026	447	469	1.257	0.148	0.124	0.228
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.093	0.021	555	554	1.665	0.221	0.052	0.134
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.452	0.038	555	554	1.800	0.084	0.376	0.528
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.005	0.002	1,720	1,720	1.108	0.384	0.001	0.009
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.683	0.027	739	631	1.561	0.039	0.629	0.736
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.166	0.023	500	500	1.376	0.138	0.120	0.211
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.046	0.012	500	500	1.312	0.267	0.022	0.071
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.147	0.022	500	500	1.417	0.153	0.102	0.192
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.311	0.030	500	500	1.447	0.097	0.251	0.371
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.220	0.027	500	500	1.451	0.122	0.166	0.274
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.464	0.137	7,636	7,523	1.131	0.040	3.189	3.739
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.254	3.940	2,593	2,671	1.189	0.130	22.374	38.134
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.346	3.714	2,596	2,677	1.411	0.227	8.919	23.773
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	46.600	5.478	2,595	2,672	1.232	0.118	35.644	57.555
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.297	2.576	2,565	2,640	1.678	0.409	1.145	11.450
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	52.604	5.414	2,596	2,672	1.137	0.103	41.776	63.432
MEN								
Urban residence	0.193	0.026	336	336	1.190	0.133	0.142	0.245
Literacy	0.836	0.023	336	336	1.149	0.028	0.790	0.883
No education	0.104	0.025	336	336	1.477	0.237	0.055	0.154
Secondary education or higher	0.758	0.029	336	336	1.245	0.038	0.700	0.817
Currently married	0.444	0.145	653	740	1.301	0.328	0.153	0.735
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.030	0.012	653	740	1.361	0.382	0.007	0.054
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	327	328	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.996	0.003	327	328	0.847	0.003	0.990	1.002
Want no more children	0.435	0.044	327	328	1.583	0.100	0.348	0.522
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.227	0.036	327	328	1.538	0.157	0.156	0.299
Ideal number of children	4.090	0.141	305	304	1.557	0.034	3.808	4.371
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.014	0.006	336	336	0.925	0.417	0.002	0.027
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.635	0.057	276	274	1.946	0.089	0.521	0.748

na = Not applicable

Table B.21 Sampling errors: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Urban sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.006	0.004	877	311	1.453	0.611	0.000	0.014
Access to an ITN	0.004	0.002	5,059	1,808	1.317	0.576	0.000	0.008
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	5,059	1,808	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	846	292	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.822	0.018	846	292	1.332	0.021	0.787	0.857
No education	0.156	0.017	846	292	1.397	0.112	0.121	0.191
Secondary education or higher	0.669	0.025	846	292	1.515	0.037	0.620	0.718
Currently married	0.574	0.048	1,590	484	0.757	0.084	0.478	0.671
Married to first cousin	0.431	0.023	846	292	1.327	0.052	0.386	0.477
Married before age 18	0.166	0.013	1,173	396	1.161	0.077	0.140	0.191
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.147	0.012	1,173	396	1.160	0.083	0.123	0.172
Currently pregnant	0.057	0.007	1,590	484	0.872	0.125	0.043	0.071
Know any contraceptive method	0.988	0.006	805	278	1.519	0.006	0.976	1.000
Know a modern method	0.988	0.006	805	278	1.519	0.006	0.976	1.000
Currently using any method	0.352	0.028	805	278	1.656	0.079	0.297	0.408
Currently using a modern method	0.236	0.023	805	278	1.519	0.096	0.191	0.282
Currently using pill	0.002	0.002	805	278	0.938	0.707	0.000	0.005
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.006	805	278	1.175	0.281	0.009	0.033
Currently using male condoms	0.112	0.014	805	278	1.228	0.122	0.084	0.139
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.007	805	278	1.208	0.266	0.012	0.038
Currently using female sterilisation	0.070	0.010	805	278	1.104	0.142	0.050	0.090
Currently using withdrawal	0.095	0.013	805	278	1.226	0.134	0.070	0.120
Currently using rhythm	0.021	0.006	805	278	1.174	0.282	0.009	0.033
Used public sector source	0.504	0.042	191	66	1.166	0.084	0.419	0.589
Want no more children	0.506	0.020	805	278	1.118	0.039	0.466	0.545
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.138	0.015	805	278	1.220	0.107	0.109	0.168
Ideal number of children	3.293	0.070	829	284	1.628	0.021	3.154	3.433
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.871	0.024	398	135	1.402	0.027	0.823	0.919
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.884	0.023	598	203	1.350	0.026	0.838	0.931
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.141	0.019	573	194	1.162	0.135	0.103	0.179
Treated with ORS	0.570	0.074	82	27	1.264	0.130	0.422	0.718
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.734	0.065	82	27	1.189	0.089	0.604	0.865
Vaccination card seen	0.827	0.038	111	36	1.020	0.046	0.751	0.903
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	111	36	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.953	0.024	111	36	0.994	0.025	0.905	1.000
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.964	0.018	111	36	0.996	0.019	0.927	1.000
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.928	0.027	111	36	0.985	0.030	0.874	0.983
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.953	0.024	111	36	0.994	0.025	0.905	1.000
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.889	0.046	111	36	1.386	0.051	0.798	0.980
Received all basic vaccinations	0.860	0.046	111	36	1.279	0.053	0.768	0.951
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.759	0.057	115	38	1.373	0.075	0.645	0.873
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.249	0.030	212	71	0.880	0.121	0.189	0.309
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.043	0.015	213	72	0.953	0.347	0.013	0.074
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.091	0.032	215	72	1.498	0.348	0.028	0.155
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.040	0.013	270	94	1.098	0.326	0.014	0.066
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.557	0.034	270	94	1.143	0.062	0.488	0.626
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.012	0.006	846	292	1.560	0.487	0.000	0.024
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.674	0.021	470	169	0.971	0.031	0.632	0.716
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.285	0.039	245	82	1.354	0.138	0.207	0.363
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.086	0.022	245	82	1.208	0.252	0.043	0.130
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.236	0.036	245	82	1.341	0.155	0.163	0.309
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.411	0.045	245	82	1.415	0.109	0.322	0.501
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.267	0.044	245	82	1.545	0.164	0.179	0.355
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	2.634	0.137	4,185	1,342	1.024	0.052	2.361	2.908
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	27.995	3.930	1,187	403	0.790	0.140	20.135	35.855
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	10.376	2.578	1,185	403	0.892	0.248	5.219	15.532
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	38.371	3.873	1,188	404	0.679	0.101	30.624	46.117
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	5.485	2.212	1,165	392	0.984	0.403	1.060	9.910
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	43.645	4.572	1,189	404	0.764	0.105	34.501	52.789
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	172	65	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.871	0.027	172	65	1.045	0.031	0.817	0.924
No education	0.093	0.024	172	65	1.074	0.256	0.046	0.141
Secondary education or higher	0.779	0.028	172	65	0.880	0.036	0.723	0.835
Currently married	0.428	0.137	365	145	1.120	0.319	0.155	0.702
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.009	0.006	365	145	1.061	0.658	0.000	0.020
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	167	62	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	1.000	0.000	167	62	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Want no more children	0.420	0.039	167	62	1.022	0.093	0.341	0.498
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.217	0.038	167	62	1.180	0.174	0.142	0.293
Ideal number of children	3.996	0.155	156	58	1.066	0.039	3.687	4.305
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.037	0.015	172	65	1.071	0.419	0.006	0.068
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.702	0.051	153	58	1.376	0.073	0.599	0.804

na = Not applicable

Table B.22 Sampling errors: Azad Jammu and Kashmir Rural sample, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Un-weighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: Lower (R-2SE)	Confidence limits: Upper (R+2SE)
HOUSEHOLDS								
Ownership of at least one ITN	0.011	0.005	820	1,386	1.470	0.494	0.000	0.021
Access to an ITN	0.006	0.003	5,206	8,756	1.388	0.500	0.000	0.013
Slept under an ITN last night	0.000	0.000	5,206	8,756	na	na	0.000	0.000
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	874	1,428	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.600	0.045	874	1,428	2.702	0.075	0.510	0.690
No education	0.367	0.044	874	1,428	2.707	0.121	0.278	0.455
Secondary education or higher	0.452	0.043	874	1,428	2.552	0.095	0.366	0.538
Currently married	0.631	0.072	1,492	2,171	0.846	0.114	0.488	0.775
Married to first cousin	0.505	0.019	874	1,428	1.139	0.038	0.467	0.544
Married before age 18	0.197	0.014	1,087	1,772	1.204	0.073	0.168	0.226
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.175	0.015	1,087	1,772	1.262	0.083	0.146	0.204
Currently pregnant	0.075	0.012	1,492	2,171	1.011	0.165	0.050	0.099
Know any contraceptive method	0.982	0.006	838	1,370	1.302	0.006	0.970	0.994
Know a modern method	0.979	0.008	838	1,370	1.535	0.008	0.964	0.994
Currently using any method	0.261	0.032	838	1,370	2.089	0.122	0.197	0.324
Currently using a modern method	0.182	0.025	838	1,370	1.867	0.137	0.132	0.232
Currently using pill	0.005	0.002	838	1,370	0.904	0.447	0.001	0.009
Currently using IUD	0.019	0.005	838	1,370	1.034	0.254	0.010	0.029
Currently using male condoms	0.068	0.011	838	1,370	1.205	0.154	0.047	0.089
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.006	838	1,370	1.045	0.224	0.014	0.037
Currently using female sterilisation	0.060	0.011	838	1,370	1.374	0.188	0.037	0.083
Currently using withdrawal	0.068	0.016	838	1,370	1.833	0.234	0.036	0.100
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.004	838	1,370	1.077	0.360	0.003	0.018
Used public sector source	0.497	0.082	152	248	1.996	0.165	0.333	0.661
Want no more children	0.484	0.022	838	1,370	1.247	0.044	0.441	0.528
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.125	0.013	838	1,370	1.119	0.103	0.099	0.150
Ideal number of children	3.537	0.066	857	1,376	1.544	0.019	3.406	3.668
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.788	0.041	472	771	2.168	0.052	0.706	0.870
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.600	0.055	722	1,186	2.442	0.092	0.489	0.710
Had diarrhoea in last 2 weeks	0.142	0.019	679	1,119	1.238	0.130	0.105	0.179
Treated with ORS	0.559	0.047	100	159	0.868	0.085	0.464	0.654
Sought medical treatment for diarrhoea	0.709	0.062	100	159	1.292	0.087	0.585	0.832
Vaccination card seen	0.749	0.040	151	259	1.123	0.054	0.669	0.830
Received BCG vaccination	0.974	0.014	151	259	1.074	0.014	0.947	1.001
Received DPT+HepB+Hib vaccination (3 doses)	0.827	0.042	151	259	1.308	0.050	0.744	0.911
Received birth dose polio 0 vaccination	0.922	0.026	151	259	1.216	0.028	0.870	0.974
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.915	0.025	151	259	1.139	0.028	0.865	0.966
Received pneumococcal vaccination (3 doses)	0.827	0.042	151	259	1.308	0.050	0.744	0.911
Received measles vaccination (12-23 months)	0.817	0.044	151	259	1.402	0.054	0.729	0.906
Received all basic vaccinations	0.737	0.051	151	259	1.396	0.070	0.634	0.840
Received measles vaccination (24-35 months)	0.751	0.049	144	234	1.352	0.065	0.653	0.849
Height-for-age (-2SD)	0.309	0.047	230	395	1.354	0.152	0.215	0.404
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	0.068	0.021	228	392	1.146	0.312	0.026	0.110
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	0.192	0.030	232	396	0.977	0.154	0.133	0.251
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5	0.104	0.024	285	459	1.335	0.235	0.055	0.152
Body mass index (BMI) >=25.0	0.430	0.045	285	459	1.536	0.106	0.339	0.521
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.003	0.002	874	1,428	0.965	0.562	0.000	0.007
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.686	0.036	269	462	1.259	0.052	0.615	0.758
Experienced physical violence since age 15 by anyone	0.142	0.025	255	418	1.157	0.179	0.091	0.193
Experienced sexual violence by anyone ever	0.038	0.014	255	418	1.167	0.367	0.010	0.066
Experienced any physical/sexual violence by most recent husband ever	0.130	0.026	255	418	1.210	0.197	0.079	0.181
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband ever	0.291	0.034	255	418	1.204	0.118	0.222	0.360
Experienced spousal physical/sexual/emotional violence by most recent husband in the past 12 months	0.211	0.031	255	418	1.213	0.147	0.149	0.273
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	3.640	0.160	4,101	6,229	0.861	0.044	3.319	3.960
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	30.655	4.576	1,406	2,267	0.996	0.149	21.502	39.807
Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	17.393	4.336	1,411	2,274	1.148	0.249	8.721	26.064
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	48.047	6.394	1,407	2,268	1.020	0.133	35.259	60.836
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	6.451	3.022	1,400	2,247	1.414	0.468	0.407	12.495
Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years)	54.188	6.286	1,407	2,268	0.939	0.116	41.616	66.760
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	164	271	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.828	0.028	164	271	0.958	0.034	0.771	0.885
No education	0.107	0.030	164	271	1.241	0.281	0.047	0.167
Secondary education or higher	0.753	0.035	164	271	1.046	0.047	0.683	0.824
Currently married	0.438	0.146	358	607	1.018	0.334	0.146	0.731
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.035	0.014	358	607	1.073	0.392	0.008	0.063
Know any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	160	266	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Know a modern method	0.995	0.004	160	266	0.665	0.004	0.987	1.002
Want no more children	0.439	0.053	160	266	1.340	0.121	0.333	0.545
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.230	0.043	160	266	1.296	0.189	0.143	0.316
Ideal number of children	4.112	0.171	149	245	1.373	0.042	3.770	4.454
Had an HIV test and received results in past 12 months	0.009	0.006	164	271	0.863	0.705	0.000	0.022
Discriminatory attitudes towards people with HIV	0.617	0.069	123	216	1.567	0.112	0.478	0.756

na = Not applicable

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix C

Table C.1.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,005	2.6	1,034	2.6	37	308	0.8	395	1.0
1	1,020	2.7	957	2.4	38	455	1.2	540	1.4
2	990	2.6	979	2.5	39	280	0.7	274	0.7
3	1,080	2.8	1,092	2.8	40	661	1.7	533	1.4
4	1,007	2.6	1,068	2.7	41	175	0.5	216	0.5
5	957	2.5	1,003	2.5	42	360	0.9	353	0.9
6	1,081	2.8	1,062	2.7	43	209	0.5	236	0.6
7	1,137	3.0	1,086	2.8	44	169	0.4	206	0.5
8	1,210	3.1	1,105	2.8	45	569	1.5	418	1.1
9	925	2.4	905	2.3	46	224	0.6	247	0.6
10	1,097	2.9	1,052	2.7	47	248	0.6	271	0.7
11	680	1.8	755	1.9	48	329	0.9	275	0.7
12	1,075	2.8	1,034	2.6	49	173	0.4	135	0.3
13	786	2.0	852	2.2	50	305	0.8	206	0.5
14	882	2.3	939	2.4	51	168	0.4	215	0.5
15	888	2.3	872	2.2	52	307	0.8	427	1.1
16	875	2.3	903	2.3	53	225	0.6	297	0.8
17	800	2.1	766	1.9	54	212	0.6	276	0.7
18	989	2.6	1,073	2.7	55	404	1.1	481	1.2
19	649	1.7	670	1.7	56	176	0.5	275	0.7
20	868	2.3	1,015	2.6	57	169	0.4	193	0.5
21	553	1.4	541	1.4	58	223	0.6	207	0.5
22	806	2.1	904	2.3	59	130	0.3	142	0.4
23	586	1.5	667	1.7	60	512	1.3	406	1.0
24	616	1.6	719	1.8	61	103	0.3	92	0.2
25	761	2.0	906	2.3	62	181	0.5	178	0.5
26	620	1.6	672	1.7	63	112	0.3	120	0.3
27	507	1.3	593	1.5	64	82	0.2	79	0.2
28	727	1.9	750	1.9	65	347	0.9	296	0.8
29	370	1.0	494	1.3	66	82	0.2	46	0.1
30	803	2.1	777	2.0	67	107	0.3	73	0.2
31	309	0.8	420	1.1	68	109	0.3	119	0.3
32	567	1.5	589	1.5	69	66	0.2	42	0.1
33	351	0.9	409	1.0	70+	1,198	3.1	873	2.2
34	349	0.9	405	1.0	Don't know	3	0.0	1	0.0
35	756	2.0	698	1.8					
36	395	1.0	452	1.1	Total	38,457	100.0	39,361	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.1.2 Household age distribution – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	116	2.4	149	2.6	37	44	0.9	62	1.1
1	164	3.4	139	2.4	38	43	0.9	74	1.3
2	159	3.2	117	2.1	39	32	0.7	50	0.9
3	136	2.8	130	2.3	40	73	1.5	85	1.5
4	143	2.9	135	2.4	41	20	0.4	32	0.6
5	132	2.7	181	3.2	42	39	0.8	51	0.9
6	156	3.2	88	1.5	43	29	0.6	36	0.6
7	124	2.5	172	3.0	44	21	0.4	32	0.6
8	137	2.8	138	2.4	45	92	1.9	53	0.9
9	122	2.5	89	1.6	46	49	1.0	49	0.9
10	117	2.4	135	2.4	47	41	0.8	40	0.7
11	89	1.8	120	2.1	48	34	0.7	60	1.1
12	143	2.9	136	2.4	49	26	0.5	20	0.3
13	128	2.6	135	2.4	50	26	0.5	20	0.3
14	111	2.3	123	2.2	51	17	0.3	37	0.6
15	126	2.6	124	2.2	52	38	0.8	48	0.8
16	116	2.4	111	2.0	53	34	0.7	48	0.9
17	119	2.4	101	1.8	54	19	0.4	59	1.0
18	133	2.7	132	2.3	55	35	0.7	74	1.3
19	84	1.7	110	1.9	56	28	0.6	31	0.5
20	75	1.5	131	2.3	57	19	0.4	21	0.4
21	56	1.2	101	1.8	58	35	0.7	44	0.8
22	77	1.6	114	2.0	59	31	0.6	9	0.2
23	65	1.3	133	2.3	60	79	1.6	57	1.0
24	71	1.5	118	2.1	61	12	0.2	29	0.5
25	82	1.7	116	2.0	62	15	0.3	32	0.6
26	63	1.3	103	1.8	63	17	0.3	18	0.3
27	65	1.3	100	1.8	64	17	0.3	9	0.2
28	70	1.4	123	2.2	65	54	1.1	50	0.9
29	42	0.9	55	1.0	66	11	0.2	6	0.1
30	81	1.7	102	1.8	67	18	0.4	16	0.3
31	39	0.8	62	1.1	68	18	0.4	15	0.3
32	49	1.0	63	1.1	69	9	0.2	7	0.1
33	40	0.8	69	1.2	70+	228	4.7	191	3.4
34	41	0.8	83	1.5					
35	67	1.4	109	1.9					
36	38	0.8	71	1.3	Total	4,879	100.0	5,684	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.1.3 Household age distribution – Gilgit Baltistan

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Male		Female			Male		Female	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	94	2.7	97	2.5	37	24	0.7	36	0.9
1	100	2.9	96	2.5	38	33	0.9	35	0.9
2	128	3.7	94	2.4	39	12	0.3	29	0.8
3	123	3.5	120	3.1	40	61	1.7	56	1.5
4	105	3.0	119	3.1	41	29	0.8	21	0.5
5	110	3.1	106	2.8	42	25	0.7	18	0.5
6	121	3.5	112	2.9	43	17	0.5	17	0.4
7	131	3.8	128	3.3	44	9	0.3	14	0.4
8	161	4.6	116	3.0	45	63	1.8	49	1.3
9	87	2.5	107	2.8	46	9	0.3	20	0.5
10	102	2.9	141	3.7	47	23	0.7	15	0.4
11	92	2.6	116	3.0	48	19	0.6	18	0.5
12	110	3.1	93	2.4	49	15	0.4	8	0.2
13	111	3.2	107	2.8	50	20	0.6	12	0.3
14	86	2.5	96	2.5	51	11	0.3	15	0.4
15	112	3.2	117	3.0	52	22	0.6	34	0.9
16	68	1.9	96	2.5	53	10	0.3	40	1.0
17	69	2.0	93	2.4	54	16	0.5	17	0.4
18	97	2.8	100	2.6	55	43	1.2	50	1.3
19	35	1.0	64	1.7	56	15	0.4	11	0.3
20	44	1.3	90	2.3	57	9	0.3	15	0.4
21	40	1.1	44	1.2	58	17	0.5	13	0.4
22	44	1.2	74	1.9	59	22	0.6	4	0.1
23	29	0.8	45	1.2	60	44	1.2	49	1.3
24	42	1.2	26	0.7	61	5	0.1	4	0.1
25	59	1.7	98	2.5	62	12	0.3	31	0.8
26	34	1.0	65	1.7	63	6	0.2	7	0.2
27	37	1.0	49	1.3	64	3	0.1	7	0.2
28	60	1.7	57	1.5	65	46	1.3	14	0.4
29	22	0.6	47	1.2	66	4	0.1	6	0.1
30	60	1.7	72	1.9	67	3	0.1	13	0.3
31	13	0.4	37	1.0	68	9	0.3	7	0.2
32	38	1.1	41	1.1	69	7	0.2	8	0.2
33	39	1.1	43	1.1	70+	126	3.6	98	2.6
34	19	0.5	28	0.7					
35	64	1.8	81	2.1					
36	20	0.6	35	0.9	Total	3,495	100.0	3,839	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table C.2.1.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
Age group		Number	Percentage	
10-14	4,633	na	na	na
15-19	4,284	578	4.7	93.7
20-24	3,847	1,856	15.2	95.0
25-29	3,415	2,669	21.8	94.9
30-34	2,600	2,291	18.7	95.7
35-39	2,359	2,136	17.5	94.6
40-44	1,544	1,431	11.7	94.7
45-49	1,346	1,264	10.3	96.0
50-54	1,421	na	na	na
15-49	19,394	12,226	100.0	95.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.1.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	649	na	na	na
15-19	579	29	1.6	83.2
20-24	597	262	14.8	98.5
25-29	496	366	20.6	96.6
30-34	379	347	19.6	97.9
35-39	367	338	19.1	97.5
40-44	235	218	12.3	97.8
45-49	223	215	12.1	98.1
50-54	212	na	na	na
15-49	2,876	1,775	100.0	97.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.1.3 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women – Gilgit Baltistan

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	552	na	na	na
15-19	469	42	4.2	95.1
20-24	279	122	12.2	95.2
25-29	316	239	23.9	93.8
30-34	221	186	18.6	93.5
35-39	216	192	19.2	92.3
40-44	126	120	12.0	96.7
45-49	110	99	9.9	90.9
50-54	118	na	na	na
15-49	1,737	1,000	100.0	93.7

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	1,639	na	na	na
15-19	1,471	30	1.4	89.8
20-24	1,227	261	12.1	87.6
25-29	1,086	586	27.1	87.4
30-34	826	604	28.0	86.8
35-39	773	629	29.2	88.6
40-44	555	479	22.2	89.9
45-49	591	518	24.0	89.2
50-54	382	na	na	na
15-49	6,530	2,158	144.0	61.3

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

De facto household population of men age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	239	na	na	na
15-19	221	0	0.0	na
20-24	142	21	8.5	98.8
25-29	117	53	21.4	93.8
30-34	86	68	27.4	97.8
35-39	73	64	25.6	95.0
40-44	62	61	24.4	99.2
45-49	80	71	28.6	94.7
50-54	51	na	na	na
15-49	782	250	135.8	70.9

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.2.2.3 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men – Gilgit Baltistan

De facto household population of men age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-49, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age group	Household population of men age 10-54	Interviewed men age 15-49		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	160	na	na	na
15-19	125	1	0.8	62.0
20-24	83	10	8.6	66.4
25-29	97	41	33.9	96.5
30-34	59	37	30.7	74.1
35-39	52	40	32.8	78.4
40-44	47	29	24.3	63.5
45-49	41	34	28.2	85.7
50-54	27	na	na	na
15-49	506	121	159.4	49.1

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table C.3.1 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases[2]
Birth date		
Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only	11.83	29,321
Month only	0.69	29,321
Month and year	0.02	29,321
Age at Death		
Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	2,261
Age/date at first union[1]		
Ever married women age 15-49	0.06	12,364
Ever married men age 15-49	0.31	3,145
Respondent's education		
Women age 15-49	0.00	12,364
Men age 15-49	0.00	3,145
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks		
Living children age 0-59 months	0.32	9,800
Anthropometry of children		
Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height	7.86	3,904
Weight	6.64	3,904
Height or weight	7.91	3,904
Anthropometry of women		
Age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height	6.74	4,690
Weight	6.58	4,690
Height or weight	6.75	4,690

[1] Both year and age missing
[2] Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Table C.3.2 Completeness of reporting – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date		
Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only	2.00	3,800
Month only	0.32	3,800
Month and year	0.00	3,800
Age at Death		
Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	234
Age/date at first union[1]		
Ever married women age 15-49	0.09	1,720
Ever married men age 15-49	0.00	336
Respondent's education		
Women age 15-49	0.00	1,720
Men age 15-49	0.00	336
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks		
Living children age 0-59 months	0.37	1,314
Anthropometry of children		
Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height	9.35	516
Weight	8.65	516
Height or weight	9.35	516
Anthropometry of women		
Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height	4.40	678
Weight	4.37	678
Height or weight	4.40	678

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.3.3 Completeness of reporting – Gilgit Baltistan

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Birth date		
Births in the 15 years preceding the survey		
Day only	0.00	3,097
Month only	0.71	3,097
Month and year	0.00	3,097
Age at Death		
Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey	0.00	215
Age/date at first union[1]		
Ever married women age 15-49	0.00	984
Ever married men age 15-49	0.00	210
Respondent's education		
Women age 15-49	0.00	984
Men age 15-49	0.00	210
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks		
Living children age 0-59 months	0.27	995
Anthropometry of children		
Living children age 0-59 months from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height	7.00	347
Weight	6.71	347
Height or weight	7.00	347
Anthropometry of women		
Women age 15-49 from the Biomarker Questionnaire		
Height	6.19	372
Weight	6.19	372
Height or weight	6.19	372

[1] Both year and age missing

Table C.4.1 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth[1]			Calendar year ratio[2]		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2018	83	2	85	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.4	0.0	73.5	na	na	na
2017	1,968	136	2,104	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9	93.2	99.4	na	na	na
2016	1,950	138	2,089	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.2	142.5	107.4	100.1	107.5	100.6
2015	1,929	122	2,051	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	160.8	98.7	98.7	87.8	98.0
2014	1,960	139	2,098	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.0	85.5	98.1	100.9	98.2	100.7
2013	1,955	160	2,116	100.0	99.1	99.9	97.4	186.4	102.2	105.4	123.1	106.6
2012	1,750	122	1,872	99.9	100.0	99.9	95.8	132.8	97.9	86.5	64.0	84.6
2011	2,089	221	2,311	99.3	97.7	99.2	101.0	96.0	100.5	113.3	159.9	116.6
2010	1,938	155	2,093	99.5	97.7	99.4	104.2	138.1	106.4	93.6	81.0	92.5
2009	2,053	160	2,213	99.1	95.8	98.9	106.6	266.3	113.3	113.1	92.7	111.3
2014 - 2018	7,889	537	8,426	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	115.6	100.5	na	na	na
2009 - 2013	9,785	819	10,604	99.6	97.9	99.4	101.1	148.1	104.1	na	na	na
2004 - 2008	7,958	781	8,739	99.0	95.5	98.7	99.6	130.7	102.1	na	na	na
1999 - 2003	6,219	581	6,799	98.3	95.9	98.1	101.6	121.6	103.2	na	na	na
<1999	5,421	841	6,262	96.9	91.0	96.1	105.3	106.3	105.5	na	na	na
All	37,273	3,558	40,831	98.9	95.8	98.6	101.1	124.2	103.0	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[2] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.4.2 Births by calendar years – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Calendar year	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth[1]			Calendar year ratio[2]		
	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2018	39	2	41	100.0	100.0	100.0	130.0	0.0	115.7	na	na	na
2017	267	21	288	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.0	69.7	78.3	na	na	na
2016	267	12	279	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.0	368.5	137.1	96.1	77.8	95.2
2015	289	9	298	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	175.6	111.6	119.9	53.7	115.4
2014	215	23	238	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.5	108.5	104.9	77.2	261.0	82.9
2013	267	8	275	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.2	95.3	105.8	109.6	42.1	104.5
2012	273	17	289	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.9	283.0	81.5	111.7	187.5	114.3
2011	221	9	231	99.1	100.0	99.1	151.9	367.4	156.7	83.4	78.6	83.2
2010	258	7	265	99.7	100.0	99.7	80.3	382.8	83.3	109.5	59.3	107.1
2009	250	14	265	99.4	100.0	99.5	99.7	313.5	105.5	105.6	139.3	107.0
2014 - 2018	1,077	68	1,145	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.5	114.3	106.0	na	na	na
2009 - 2013	1,270	56	1,325	99.7	100.0	99.7	98.1	258.1	101.9	na	na	na
2004 - 2008	1,049	91	1,140	99.5	96.6	99.3	95.3	105.3	96.0	na	na	na
1999 - 2003	873	122	995	99.7	98.2	99.5	102.6	133.3	105.9	na	na	na
<1999	822	93	914	99.8	100.0	99.8	91.6	148.7	96.2	na	na	na
All	5,090	430	5,519	99.7	98.8	99.7	98.7	137.0	101.2	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[2] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.4.3 Births by calendar years – Gilgit Baltistan

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given			Sex ratio at birth[1]			Calendar year ratio[2]		
Calendar year	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2018	23	0	23	100.0	0.0	100.0	114.1	0.0	114.1	na	na	na
2017	199	3	202	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	149.3	100.4	na	na	na
2016	182	5	187	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	78.8	99.4	87.3	35.6	83.7
2015	217	28	245	100.0	100.0	100.0	116.0	107.6	115.0	114.6	164.1	118.6
2014	198	28	226	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.9	39.6	90.5	96.5	144.5	100.6
2013	193	11	204	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	127.6	96.0	98.7	71.9	96.7
2012	193	4	197	100.0	100.0	100.0	106.3	22.0	103.7	90.7	21.0	85.5
2011	233	23	255	98.7	100.0	98.8	88.6	104.5	89.9	110.6	206.5	115.4
2010	228	18	246	94.3	100.0	94.8	109.1	247.6	115.5	99.6	78.1	97.6
2009	224	25	249	100.0	100.0	100.0	159.9	81.2	149.3	111.1	125.5	112.4
2014 - 2018	819	65	884	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.6	70.3	101.7	na	na	na
2009 - 2013	1,071	81	1,151	98.5	100.0	98.6	109.4	112.9	109.6	na	na	na
2004 - 2008	870	59	929	99.7	94.3	99.4	85.5	81.4	85.2	na	na	na
1999 - 2003	587	57	644	99.8	100.0	99.8	98.3	103.4	98.7	na	na	na
<1999	398	91	489	100.0	97.1	99.5	117.1	106.6	115.1	na	na	na
All	3,745	352	4,097	99.5	98.3	99.4	101.3	95.2	100.8	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[2] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5.1 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	115	123	100	81	419
1	83	93	74	34	283
2	38	43	37	15	133
3	67	56	42	27	192
4	28	38	16	9	90
5	22	27	7	7	63
6	8	11	19	10	48
7	14	10	13	3	40
8	5	4	4	6	19
9	3	4	5	5	17
10	11	3	8	5	27
11	8	1	3	7	19
12	5	6	1	0	12
13	1	3	6	3	13
14	0	1	6	3	11
15	11	13	7	4	35
16	1	2	0	5	8
17	4	1	0	0	6
18	3	4	3	0	10
19	0	0	0	0	1
20	3	17	8	1	29
21	3	11	2	4	19
22	3	0	4	2	9
23	2	2	0	0	4
24	3	0	0	0	3
25	0	4	1	2	7
27	0	0	0	1	1
28	2	2	1	0	5
Total 0-30	442	481	367	234	1,524
Percentage early neonatal[1]	81.6	81.3	80.1	78.4	80.7

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.5.2 Reporting of age at death in days – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	14	12	25	11	62
1	4	8	11	11	33
2	4	1	0	11	16
3	4	5	6	12	26
4	1	2	2	3	9
5	1	1	1	3	7
6	3	4	0	1	9
7	0	0	1	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	1	3
10	0	3	0	0	3
11	0	0	1	1	3
12	0	0	0	2	2
13	1	0	0	2	3
14	0	0	2	1	3
15	0	1	0	0	1
17	2	0	0	0	2
18	0	0	1	0	1
20	0	2	1	0	3
22	0	1	0	1	2
23	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	2	0	2
25	0	0	0	1	1
27	1	0	0	1	2
28	3	0	0	0	3
Total 0-30	38	41	54	66	199
Percentage early neonatal[1]	81.8	80.6	84.0	80.3	81.7

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.5.3 Reporting of age at death in days – Gilgit Baltistan

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	4	7	2	7	21
1	11	16	10	5	42
2	4	0	3	0	8
3	2	7	0	2	11
4	8	2	0	1	11
5	0	0	0	2	2
6	0	3	2	1	7
7	12	1	1	0	14
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	0	1	2
10	0	1	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	1	1
12	7	1	0	0	8
13	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	6	1	1	8
17	0	0	2	0	2
20	6	3	0	0	9
23	0	0	0	1	1
24	0	0	0	1	1
26	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-30	55	49	22	23	149
Percentage early neonatal[1]	53.5	73.8	80.3	77.3	67.8

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table C.6.1 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	442	481	367	234	1,524
1	56	43	36	28	164
2	21	34	24	24	103
3	14	37	26	36	112
4	19	15	21	14	68
5	11	21	16	6	55
6	18	19	13	20	70
7	18	15	12	11	56
8	14	14	9	9	47
9	19	10	14	5	48
10	1	1	5	3	10
11	3	7	10	4	24
12	9	26	18	16	70
13	2	10	4	1	17
14	1	2	6	1	10
15	0	4	6	1	11
16	1	5	4	0	10
17	0	0	0	0	1
18	15	12	1	5	32
19	0	0	2	0	2
20	0	0	1	0	2
22	2	3	0	3	8
23	0	0	1	4	5
Total 0-11	636	697	553	395	2,281
Percentage neonatal[1]	69.5	69.0	66.4	59.2	66.8

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month / under one year

Table C.6.2 Reporting of age at death in months – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	38	41	54	66	199
1	8	3	0	3	13
2	8	5	4	1	18
3	1	0	0	2	2
4	3	0	2	5	10
5	0	0	3	1	5
6	6	0	1	3	10
7	0	0	3	0	3
8	1	0	2	0	4
9	3	0	1	1	6
10	1	0	0	1	3
11	1	1	1	2	5
12	0	1	3	3	8
13	3	1	0	0	4
14	0	1	0	0	1
16	0	0	1	0	2
17	0	0	0	2	2
18	0	0	5	0	5
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	0	0	0	1
Total 0-11	71	50	72	85	278
Percentage neonatal[1]	53.3	80.7	75.0	77.9	71.4

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month / under one year

Table C.6.3 Reporting of age at death in months – Gilgit Baltistan

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods preceding the survey (weighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	55	49	22	23	149
1	6	4	5	4	18
2	2	8	3	5	18
3	1	1	3	2	7
4	1	2	0	1	5
5	0	1	0	6	7
6	1	2	3	3	10
7	1	1	0	0	2
8	2	1	0	0	3
9	1	1	0	0	1
10	0	0	1	0	1
12	2	9	3	3	17
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	1	2
18	2	0	0	1	3
20	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0-11	70	69	37	45	222
Percentage neonatal[1]	78.4	70.4	60.3	51.5	67.4

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month / under one year

Table C.7.1 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth; percentage with out-of-range height-for-age, and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data; and percentage with valid data, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with out-of-range data for[4]:			Percentage with valid data for[8]:			Number of children
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Age in months[3]	Height-for-age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Weight-for-age[7]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	
Age in months										
<6	11.2	9.6	3.1	3.4	5.6	0.7	85.0	83.2	89.3	447
6-8	7.1	7.1	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.0	90.8	90.3	91.3	196
9-11	9.7	7.7	3.2	4.5	1.9	0.0	85.8	88.4	92.3	155
12-17	11.3	9.0	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	87.1	88.1	90.6	479
18-23	9.8	8.1	3.9	1.3	1.0	0.0	88.6	89.3	91.5	307
24-35	9.5	8.3	3.6	3.6	2.1	0.0	86.6	88.3	91.5	797
36-47	9.8	9.1	3.8	1.8	1.3	0.1	87.8	88.9	90.2	817
48-59	10.1	9.9	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	88.6	89.2	89.3	796
Sex										
Male	9.4	8.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	0.1	87.9	88.5	91.2	2,014
Female	10.6	9.6	4.1	2.0	1.5	0.2	86.9	87.9	89.7	1,980
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed	5.8	4.7	0.1	2.2	1.9	0.2	91.9	92.2	95.1	3,726
Not interviewed but in household	78.6	78.1	60.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	21.4	15.6	224
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	13.6	13.6	6.8	4.5	2.3	0.0	77.3	84.1	81.8	44
Residence										
Urban	10.9	9.9	3.9	1.9	2.2	0.3	86.8	86.9	89.4	1,903
Rural	9.1	8.0	3.2	2.3	1.5	0.1	88.0	89.4	91.4	2,090
Mother's education[10]										
No education	8.7	7.7	3.2	3.0	2.4	0.3	87.8	88.9	91.5	2,168
Primary	7.9	6.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	90.3	91.1	92.9	504
Middle	7.1	7.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	0.0	90.2	90.2	92.5	266
Secondary	13.4	12.1	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	86.3	86.1	87.9	454
Higher	15.1	13.3	5.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	83.9	83.9	86.2	558
Region										
Punjab	5.4	4.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	93.2	93.9	94.5	991
Urban	5.7	4.6	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	93.5	93.8	94.9	371
Rural	5.3	4.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	93.1	94.0	94.2	620
Sindh	8.8	7.5	3.4	3.1	1.5	0.1	87.7	89.6	92.0	904
Urban	11.9	10.0	4.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	86.0	86.7	89.4	480
Rural	5.4	4.7	2.4	5.0	1.7	0.2	89.6	92.9	95.0	424
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9.7	8.7	3.1	1.4	1.7	0.0	88.5	88.7	91.0	785
Urban	9.9	9.2	3.3	1.8	2.0	0.0	88.0	88.0	90.6	393
Rural	9.4	8.2	2.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	89.0	89.3	91.3	392
Balochistan	15.7	14.8	5.7	4.8	4.6	0.5	79.2	79.7	84.4	630
Urban	17.9	16.4	6.2	4.1	4.1	0.6	77.7	78.0	82.7	341
Rural	13.1	12.8	5.2	5.5	5.2	0.3	81.0	81.7	86.5	289
ICT Islamabad	21.1	18.8	8.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	78.0	78.0	80.3	304
FATA	6.8	6.3	1.3	2.6	2.1	0.3	90.5	91.1	93.4	380
Total[11]	10.0	8.9	3.5	2.1	1.8	0.2	87.4	88.2	90.5	3,994

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year
[4] Cases with missing or incomplete data are not considered to be out-of-range cases.
[5] Out-of-range cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[6] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[7] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or out of range data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire
[11] Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.

Table C.7.2 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children – Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth; percentage with out-of-range height-for-age, and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data; and percentage with valid data, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Background characteristic	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with out-of-range data for[4]:			Percentage with valid data for[8]:			Number of children
	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Age in months[3]	Height-for-age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Weight-for-age[7]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	
Age in months										
<6	10.9	10.9	6.5	2.2	4.3	0.0	87.0	84.8	89.1	46
6-8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	28
9-11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0	95.7	95.7	23
12-17	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.9	92.9	92.9	56
18-23	10.9	8.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.1	89.1	91.3	46
24-35	11.3	8.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.7	88.7	91.8	97
36-47	3.6	3.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	95.2	96.4	96.4	84
48-59	13.2	13.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.8	86.8	86.8	106
Sex										
Male	9.5	8.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	90.1	90.1	90.9	242
Female	7.8	7.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	91.8	91.4	93.0	244
Mother's interview status										
Interviewed	7.1	6.2	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	92.5	92.3	93.6	468
Not interviewed but in household	75.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	12
Not interviewed and not in the household[9]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6
Residence										
Urban	4.6	4.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	94.9	94.9	95.8	216
Rural	11.9	10.7	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	87.8	87.4	88.9	270
Mother's education[10]										
No education	11.9	11.1	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	88.1	87.4	88.9	135
Primary	9.5	9.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	89.5	89.5	90.5	95
Middle	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	96.8	95.2	95.2	62
Secondary	8.4	6.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	90.4	91.6	94.0	83
Higher	7.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	92.4	93.3	105
Total	8.6	7.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	90.9	90.7	92.0	486

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Cases with missing or incomplete data are not considered to be out-of-range cases.
[5] Out-of-range cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[6] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[7] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or out of range data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

Table C.7.3 Height and weight data completeness and quality for children – Gilgit Baltistan

Among children under age 5 (age 0-59 months) who were eligible for anthropometry, percentage with incomplete or missing height and/or weight measurements and/or date of birth; percentage with out-of-range height-for-age, and/or weight-for-height, and/or weight-for-age data; and percentage with valid data, according to background characteristics (unweighted), Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Percentage with data missing or incomplete:			Percentage with out-of-range data for[4]:		Percentage with valid data for[8]:			
Background characteristic	Height[1]	Weight[2]	Age in months[3]	Height-for-age[5]	Weight-for-height[6]	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
Age in months									
<6	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	88.6	85.7	88.6	35
6-8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	17
9-11	20.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	10
12-17	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	95.7	100.0	95.7	23
18-23	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	91.9	91.9	37
24-35	9.1	7.6	3.0	1.5	0.0	87.9	90.9	90.9	66
36-47	15.6	15.6	4.7	1.6	3.1	81.3	81.3	82.8	64
48-59	9.7	9.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	88.7	90.3	88.7	62
Sex									
Male	10.4	9.8	2.9	0.0	0.6	89.0	89.0	89.6	173
Female	9.2	9.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	87.2	89.4	88.7	141
Mother's interview status									
Interviewed	6.1	5.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	93.2	93.2	94.2	293
Not interviewed but in household	68.8	68.8	50.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	25.0	6.3	16
Not interviewed and not in the household9	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	5
Residence									
Urban	12.9	12.9	5.0	0.0	2.0	84.2	85.1	84.2	101
Rural	8.5	8.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	90.1	91.0	91.5	212
Mother's education[10]									
No education	10.7	9.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	87.6	89.3	89.3	121
Primary	5.6	5.6	8.3	0.0	2.8	86.1	91.7	86.1	36
Middle	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	5.7	91.4	88.6	94.3	35
Secondary	9.5	9.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	90.5	90.5	90.5	63
Higher	11.1	11.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	88.9	88.9	88.9	54
Total	9.9	9.6	2.5	0.6	1.0	88.2	89.2	89.2	314

[1] Child's height in centimetres is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[2] Child's weight in kilograms is missing, child was not present, child refused, and "other" result codes
[3] Incomplete date of birth; a complete date of birth is month/day/year or month/year.
[4] Cases with missing or incomplete data are not considered to be out-of-range cases.
[5] Out-of-range cases for height-for-age are defined as more than 6 standard deviations (SD) above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[6] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-height are defined as more than 5 SD above or below the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[7] Out-of-range cases for weight-for-age are defined as more than 6 SD below or 5 SD above the standard population median (Z-scores) based on the WHO Child Growth Standards.
[8] No missing data, incomplete data, or out of range data
[9] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[10] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

ACCESS TO SERVICES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Appendix D

Table D.1 Availability of services in rural areas

Percent distribution of rural households by distance to selected services in their communities, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

	Number of kilometres to service					
Services	Community[1]	1-4 km	5-9 km	10+ km	Don't know/ missing	Total
Administrative services						
Post office	16.7	28.1	17.0	38.0	0.1	100.0
Courier services	3.7	19.0	21.0	56.2	0.1	100.0
Bank	8.7	22.9	23.5	44.8	0.1	100.0
NADRA office	0.0	11.1	19.1	66.8	3.1	100.0
Education						
Primary school for boys	85.5	11.0	1.1	2.3	0.1	100.0
Primary school for girls	75.3	10.2	6.0	8.4	0.1	100.0
Secondary school for boys	33.6	25.4	19.2	21.7	0.1	100.0
Secondary school for girls	27.0	24.0	19.8	29.1	0.1	100.0
Degree college for boys or girls	4.2	13.8	17.8	63.2	0.9	100.0
Health services						
Hospital	8.7	19.2	16.3	55.3	0.4	100.0
Functioning basic health unit (BHU)	15.4	39.0	24.6	21.1	0.0	100.0
Rural health centre (RHC)	5.4	17.6	26.5	47.2	3.2	100.0
Functioning government dispensary	6.8	22.0	25.3	40.4	5.6	100.0
Functioning maternal and child health (MHC) centre	2.4	16.0	22.9	52.4	6.3	100.0
Female doctor	9.9	20.1	25.5	44.1	0.4	100.0
Private doctor	16.1	22.9	23.2	37.0	0.8	100.0
Dispenser or compounder	35.3	17.5	19.4	27.3	0.4	100.0
Family welfare centre/ source of family planning	3.4	20.2	18.6	55.5	2.3	100.0
Dai (traditional birth attendant)	52.3	21.7	11.4	14.6	0.0	100.0
Hakim	20.8	19.0	18.0	41.8	0.4	100.0
Homeopath	16.4	21.0	16.6	44.6	1.4	100.0
Any ambulance service	8.9	14.7	19.7	55.6	1.1	100.0
Ultrasound services for pregnant women	8.6	14.2	20.4	55.0	1.8	100.0
Medical store	26.8	22.1	22.5	28.6	0.1	100.0
Other services						
General store or shop	62.9	9.0	12.4	14.9	0.8	100.0
Motorised public transport	65.1	12.6	12.2	9.9	0.2	100.0
Non-motorised public transport	60.5	4.7	3.8	13.4	17.5	100.0

Note: Table is based on 7,322 rural households. Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan.
[1] Includes responses of "0" kilometres

Table D.2 Availability of services in rural areas of Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Percent distribution of rural households by distance to selected services in their communities, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Services	Number of kilometres to service					
	Community[1]	1-4 km	5-9 km	10+ km	Don't know/ missing	Total
Administrative services						
Post office	11.9	40.4	29.0	18.7	0.0	100.0
Courier services	10.1	4.9	24.4	60.7	0.0	100.0
Bank	17.3	25.1	40.6	17.0	0.0	100.0
NADRA office	0.0	9.1	18.4	72.5	0.0	100.0
Education						
Primary school for boys	84.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0
Primary school for girls	83.3	8.5	4.3	3.9	0.0	100.0
Secondary school for boys	25.3	52.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary school for girls	29.7	43.4	23.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Degree college for boys or girls	4.5	15.1	36.1	44.3	0.0	100.0
Health services						
Hospital	10.1	19.4	37.8	32.7	0.0	100.0
Functioning basic health unit (BHU)	7.4	37.5	34.6	20.5	0.0	100.0
Rural health centre (RHC)	0.0	8.1	43.1	34.7	14.2	100.0
Functioning government dispensary	13.6	40.8	30.4	12.7	2.5	100.0
Functioning maternal and child health (MHC) centre	6.9	14.6	45.4	33.1	0.0	100.0
Female doctor	6.9	28.6	27.8	36.7	0.0	100.0
Private doctor	15.8	30.0	18.8	35.4	0.0	100.0
Dispenser or compounder	18.3	43.3	31.0	7.4	0.0	100.0
Family welfare centre/ source of family planning	0.0	12.8	27.9	59.3	0.0	100.0
Dai (traditional birth attendant)	12.3	47.5	20.8	14.1	5.3	100.0
Hakim	3.2	37.3	20.6	38.9	0.0	100.0
Homeopath	0.0	22.7	27.3	50.0	0.0	100.0
Any ambulance service	5.1	23.9	31.0	40.1	0.0	100.0
Ultrasound services for pregnant women	10.1	20.5	27.3	42.1	0.0	100.0
Medical store	30.7	23.9	33.3	9.5	2.6	100.0
Other services						
General store or shop	59.9	14.0	13.2	12.8	0.0	100.0
Motorised public transport	72.9	17.3	4.3	5.4	0.0	100.0
Non-motorised public transport	31.6	10.9	0.0	38.8	18.7	100.0

Note: Table is based on 1,386 rural households.
[1] Includes responses of "0" kilometres

Table D.3 Availability of services in rural areas of Gilgit Baltistan

Percent distribution of rural households by distance to selected services in their communities, Pakistan DHS 2017-18

Services	Number of kilometres to service					Total
	Community[1]	1-4 km	5-9 km	10+ km	Don't know/ missing	
Administrative services						
Post office	58.5	12.0	8.6	20.9	0.0	100.0
Courier services	10.9	6.2	3.0	60.6	19.2	100.0
Bank	21.9	6.2	3.0	49.6	19.2	100.0
NADRA office	3.3	3.5	3.0	70.9	19.2	100.0
Education						
Primary school for boys	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary school for girls	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary school for boys	80.6	13.6	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary school for girls	82.4	11.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Degree college for boys or girls	7.9	13.3	3.0	52.5	23.2	100.0
Health services						
Hospital	34.3	11.5	3.0	51.2	0.0	100.0
Functioning basic health unit (BHU)	51.3	10.8	5.6	28.1	4.3	100.0
Rural health centre (RHC)	46.0	12.0	5.6	30.7	5.8	100.0
Functioning government dispensary	58.7	28.0	7.4	5.8	0.0	100.0
Functioning maternal and child health (MHC) centre	28.2	10.9	8.6	52.3	0.0	100.0
Female doctor	31.1	7.5	1.5	54.3	5.6	100.0
Private doctor	31.1	3.5	7.1	58.3	0.0	100.0
Dispenser or compounder	71.6	18.8	7.4	2.1	0.0	100.0
Family welfare centre/source of family planning	42.9	1.4	1.5	48.7	5.6	100.0
Dai (traditional birth attendant)	71.4	5.7	0.0	14.0	8.9	100.0
Hakim	36.8	5.7	1.5	29.7	26.2	100.0
Homeopath	34.3	1.8	0.0	37.7	26.2	100.0
Any ambulance service	14.5	6.2	8.6	51.4	19.2	100.0
Ultrasound services for pregnant women	1.8	6.2	1.5	71.3	19.2	100.0
Medical store	76.4	14.1	1.5	5.9	2.1	100.0
Other services						
General store or shop	89.8	5.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0
Motorised public transport	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-motorised public transport	52.8	0.0	0.0	9.0	38.2	100.0

Note: Table is based on 809 rural households.
[1] Includes responses of "0" kilometres

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017-18 PDHS

Appendix E

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF NIPS

Project Director
Pervaiz Ahmed Junejo

Deputy Project Director
Dr. Aysha Sheraz

Director (Research and Survey)
Azra Aziz

Research Fellows
Ali Anwar Buriro
Rabia Zafar

Principal Investigator
Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Arif

Advisor
Dr. Farid Midhet (Technical)
Zafar Zahir (Operations)

Office Coordinators
Moiz Agha
Sajawal Mukhtar
Aneel Shahzad
Mehar Nisha

DATA PROCESSING STAFF

Muhammad Ali Raza – Data Processing Manager/Data Analyst
Gulnaz Mushtaq – Data Entry Supervisor/Network Administrator

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Zafar Iqbal Niazi, Mohammad Arif, Asif Amin Khan
Muhammed Imran, Muhammad Suba, Sajjad Omar
Hammad Ali Syed, Asghar Ali, Asma Shaheen
Shaukat Saleem, Saqib Karim, Shahzad Ali
Shah Nazar Khan, Adnan, Sohail, Saleem,
Syed Ahsan Ali Shah

DATA ENTRY OPERATORS

Aamir Ali
Adnan Ahmad Ali
Asif Mehmood
Atif Riaz Qureshi
Dilnawaz
Farman Ali
Junaid Ijaz
Kamran Manzoor
Qamar Rasool
Muhammad Adnan Khan
Muhammad Imtiaz
Muhammad Saeed Tariq
Nawaz Ahmed
Qaiser Mughal
Sidra Naz
Sobia Rasool
Shakeel Ahmad
Umar Farooq
Umar Jalil
Umer Farooq Khan
Usama Hafeez
Usman Afzal
Waqar Hussain Shah

Office Editors

Ayesha Gull, Samia Asif, Fauzia Anjum
Maliha Noor, Naimal Iqbal Khawaja
Nasira Jamil, Urooj Khurram

Household Listing Staff

Abdul Basit Khan
Abdul Raheem
Abdul Samad
Aftab Ahmad Mangi
Altaf Hussain
Altaf Hussain Larak
Anwar Ali Raja
Arshad Ali
Asad Ali
Asif Shakoor
Atif Riaz Qureshi
Atiq ur Rehman M.
Burhan Khan
Ghulam Haider Saggu
Hamid Ali
Ilyas Khan
Immadullah
Irfan Rauf
Kamran Khan
Karamat Hussain
Karim Ullah Khan
Khush Dil
M. Alam Shah
M. Babar Makhdoom
M. Rafiq Khan
Manthar Ali
Maqbool Ahmed
Masood Khan
Muhammad Adnan Khan
Muhammad Afzal
Muhammad Amir
Muhammad Arsalan
Muhammad Ashraf
Muhammad Asif
Muhammad Asif Khan
Muhammad Azam
Muhammad Azhar
Muhammad Faizan Azhar
Muhammad Intizar
Muhammad Kaleem
Muhammad Naeem
Muhammad Qasi
Muhammad Shehzad
Muhammad Zahid
Muneer Anjum
Mureed Abbas
Niamat Maqsood
Omar Farooq
Qaisar Ismail
Rashid Hussein
Sajjad Hussain
Sajjad Majeed
Saleem Hussain
Saleem Nawaz Abbasi
Saqib Shakeel
Sardar Qamar
Sarmad Hussain
Satram Das
Shakeel Ahmad
Shehzad Ahmad
Sheraz Khan
Shoaib Ali
Shohaib Ahmad
Sohail Ahmed
Syed Atif Hussain Kazmi
Syed Azhar Hussain Kazmi
Syed Numan Haider
Tahir Saeed
Waheed Gul
Waseem Ullah
Yasir Nazir
Zulfiqar Ali Dharejo

Provincial Coordinators

Ahmed Ali
Asif Mahmood
Muhammad Ali
Muhammad Ishtiaq
Muhamamd Iqbal khan

Quality Control Staff

Fakhara Rashid Ahmed
Ishtiaq Khan
Maryam Shahid
Muhammad Awais Chughtai
Muhammad Iqbal
Muhammad Naeem Khan
Muhammad Nasir
Rubina Shah
Samina Abbas
Sumaira Naz
Syeda Khadija

Field Supervisors

Abid Hussain Bhabhar
Allah Yar Khan
Hafiz M. Aamir Mushtaq
Imran Ullah
Ishtiaq Ahmed Soomro
Kashif Miraj
Liaqat Ali Noori
Malik Kamran
Malook Bangulzai
Muhammad Awais Otho
Muhammad Faisal
Muhammad Imtiaz
Muhammad Ishaq Daha
Muhammad Shafiq
Muhammad Umar
Naveed Umar
Noor Hassan
Qaisar Abbas
Shahzaib
Sohail Arshad
Syed Azmat Bukhari
Tanweer Ahmad
Waseem Akhtar
Zafar Ullah Khan

Field Editors

Ambar Mushtaq
Aneela Gohar
Asma Shaheen
Ayesha Khan
Bezan Reki
Farhana Naz
Hadia Khushnood
Iram Sanaullah
Kashfa Naz
Khalida Keerano
Maheen Khan
Muhammad Ayaz Khan
Nazish Rehmat
Rafia Bibi
Saeedani
Sara Saleem
Shabnam Nazir
Shagufta Shaheen
Sidra Abdul Haseeb
Tahira Naz
Uzma Kanwal
Zahid Ali Somro

Interviewers

Anum Mehmood
Aisha Qamar
Allah Dewaya
Amtul Fatima
Aneela Rani
Aneesa Khursheed
Arisha Zia
Asif Ali
Asif Tariq
Asiya Zulfiqar
Asma Kanwal
Bilqees
Bushra Bibi
Farhat Arra
Farida Abbas
Farida Gull
Fozia Marri
Fozia Shah
Ghulam Mustafa Mallah
Haleema Baloch
Haseena Sultan
Huma Razzaq
Inayatullah
Iqrar Hussain
Irfan Haider
Irum Rani
Jahanzaib
Jamila Yousaf
Javed Iqbal
Kalsoom Magsi
Kaniz Fatima
Kazbano Asif
Khalida Kanwal
Khalida Yaqoob
Khansa Munawar
Laila Ameer
Lubna Ameer Khan
Madiha Bibi
Mehar Jan Baloch
Merry Mobin
Moomal Bhutto
Muhammad Naseem
Muhammad Nasir
Muhammad Sajid Khan
Muhammad Simak Ali
Muhammad Shahzad
Mukhtiar Bibi
Mumtaz Sheikh
Naeem Ahmad
Naila Begum
Nasima Parveen
Navida Naz
Nazia Hameed
Neelofar Qureshi
Om-i-Zarah Shafique
Rohina Taranum
Ruqqaya Baloch
Sabra Sultana
Sabz Ali
Sadia
Sadia Javed
Safina Hayat
Saima Bhutto
Sakina Luqmani
Samreen Bano
Sanam Malano
Saqiba Ali
Sehrish Khan
Shagufta Hayat
Shaista Ibrahim
Shaista Naz
Shaista Qaiser
Shakeela Abdullah
Shamsa Noushahi
Shehzadi Khursheed
Sher Bano
Shukria Nazir
Sumera Naz
Syed Yasir Ali Kazmi
Tabish Nawab
Tania Khadim
Tatheer Zara
Tilal Adil
Zainab Bibi
Zain-ul-Abdeen
Zarina Ansari

Reserve Interviewers

Asad Ullah, Asia Mughal, Fiaz Ahmed, Ghulam Mustafa
Gulshan Ibrahim, Ishtiaq Ahmed, Jahan Zaib, Muhamamd Iqbal Khan,
Muhammad Safdar Khan, Nigar Akber, Noor Bano, Rubina Bugti, Sabeer Ahmad,
Shazia Syed, Shoaib Rauf, Warda Riaz

ICF Staff

Anjushree Pradhan, Jose Miguel Guzman,
Ruilin Ren, Ruben Hume, Trevor Croft, Jehan Ahmed, Chrystelle Jean,
Jeremy Taglieri, Christian Reed, Kia Reinis, Rukundo Benedict,
Joan Wardell, Natalie Shattuck, Cynthia Kramer, Mylene San Gabriel, Nancy Johnson, Greg Edmondson,
Trinadh Dontamsetti, Tom Fish, Sally Zweimueller

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **F**

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Aug 2016
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 30 Oct 2017

PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

PAKISTAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE/REGION (PUNJAB=1; SINDH=2; KPK=3; BALOCHISTAN=4; GB=5; ICT=6; AJK=7; FATA=8 . . . . .)

DISTRICT _____

TEHSIL _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . .)

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . .)

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . .)

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . .)

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** ENGLISH

**LANGUAGE CODES:

01 ENGLISH	03 SINDHI	05 SARAIKI
02 URDU	04 PUNJABI	06 BALUCHI
		07 PUSHTO
		08 OTHER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ NUMBER	NAME _____ NUMBER	NUMBER

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Asalum-o-Alaikum. My name is _____. I am working with National Institute of Population Studies. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Pakistan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 30 to 35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	
		MINUTES	

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-34 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, WRITE `00' IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO ARE MARRIED, DIVORCED/ SEPARA-TED OR WIDOWED	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49 WHO ARE MARRIED, DIVORCED/ SEPARA-TED OR WIDOWED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
			M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS				
01			1 2	1 2	1 2			01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW
10 = NEICE/NEPHEW
11 = GRAND PARENTS
12 = AUNTS/UNCLE
13 = OTHER RELATIVE
14 = ADOPTED/STEPCHILD
15 = NOT RELATED
16 = DOMESTIC SERVANT
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-34 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old is (NAME)? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, WRITE `00' IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = MARRIED 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49 WHO ARE MARRIED, DIVORCED/ SEPARA-TED OR WIDOWED	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE 15-49 WHO ARE MARRIED, DIVORCED/ SEPARA-TED OR WIDOWED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN AGE 0-5
11			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW
10 = NEICE/NEPHEW
11 = GRAND PARENTS
12 = AUNTS/UNCLE
13 = OTHER RELATIVE
14 = ADOPTED/STEPCHILD
15 = NOT RELATED
16 = DOMESTIC SERVANT
98 = DON'T KNOW

IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-17 YEARS	IF AGE 18 OR OLDER
SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			REGISTRATION WITH NADRA	REGISTRATION WITH NADRA
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19A	20	20A
Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest class (NAME) has completed? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during this school year?	During [this/that] school year, what class/grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the main reason (NAME) is not attending school?	Does (NAME) have his/her name entered onto a 'bay' form? IF YES: Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO: Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? 1 = NAME ON BAY FORM AND HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2 = NAME ON BAY FORM AND HAVE NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE 3 = ONLY BIRTH CERTIFICATE 4= NEITHER OF ABOVE 8= DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) have NIC card?
Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	CLASS	Y N 1 2 GO TO 19A	CLASS GO TO 20			Y N 1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

CLASS
00 = LESS THAN CLASS 1 COMPLETED
01 - 10 = CLASS 1 - CLASS 10 (MATRIC)
11 - 12 = CLASS 11 - 12
13 -15 = BACHELORS DEGREE
16 = MASTER'S DEGREE OR MBBS, PhD, MPHIL, BSc (4 YEARS)
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q. 19A: DROP OUTS
01 = SCHOOL TOO FAR
02 = TRANSPORT NOT AVAILABLE
03 = FURTHER EDUCATION NOT NECESSARY
04 = REQUIRED FOR HOUSEHOLD/FARM WORK
05 = GOT MARRIED
06 = COSTS TOO MUCH
07 = NOT INTERESTED IN STUDIES
08 = REPEATED FAILURES
09 = DID NOT GET ADMISSION
10 = NOT SAFE
11 = NEED TO EARN
96 = OTHER
98 = DON'T KNOW

IF AGE 0-17 YEARS				IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-17 YEARS	IF AGE 18 OR OLDER
SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS				EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			REGISTRATION WITH NADRA	REGISTRATION WITH NADRA
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	19A	20	20A
Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest class (NAME) has completed? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during this school year?	During [this/that] school year, what class/grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	What is the main reason (NAME) is not attending school?	Does (NAME) have his/her name entered onto a 'bay' form? IF YES: Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO: Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? 1 = NAME ON BAY FORM AND HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2 = NAME ON BAY FORM AND HAVE NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE 3 = ONLY BIRTH CERTIFICATE 4= NEITHER OF ABOVE 8= DON'T KNOW	Does (NAME) have NIC card?
Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 14		Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N 1 2 GO TO 20	CLASS	Y N 1 2 GO TO 19A	CLASS GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2
1 2 8 GO TO 14		1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 GO TO 20		1 2 GO TO 19A	GO TO 20			1 2

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

CLASS
00 = LESS THAN CLASS 1 COMPLETED
01 - 10 = CLASS 1 - CLASS 10 (MATRIC)
11 - 12 = CLASS 11 - 12
13 -15 = BACHELORS DEGREE
16 = MASTER'S DEGREE OR MBBS, PhD, MPHIL, BSc (4 YEARS)
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Q. 19A: DROP OUTS

01 = SCHOOL TOO FAR
02 = TRANSPORT NOT AVAILABLE
03 = FURTHER EDUCATION NOT NECESSARY
04 = REQUIRED FOR HOUSEHOLD/FARM WORK
05 = GOT MARRIED
06 = COSTS TOO MUCH
07 = NOT INTERESTED IN STUDIES
08 = REPEATED FAILURES
09 = DID NOT GET ADMISSION
10 = NOT SAFE
11 = NEED TO EARN
96 = OTHER
98 = DON'T KNOW

	FOR ALL USUAL MEMBERS					IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		
LINE NO.	IN-MIGRATION					SEEING DIFFICULTY		
	21	21A	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Was (NAME) born in this village/city?	In which village/city was (NAME) born? WRITE NAME OF PLACE. IN THE FIRST BOX, WRITE CODE 1, 2, or 3 AS FOLLOWS: 1=CITY (IF URBAN) 2=DISTRICT (IF RURAL) 3=OUTSIDE PAKISTAN THEN, WRITE THE 3-DIGIT CODES AS PROVIDED.	From where did (NAME) move to this village/city the last time? WRITE NAME OF PLACE. IN THE FIRST BOX, WRITE CODE 1, 2, or 3 AS FOLLOWS: 1=CITY (IF URBAN) 2=DISTRICT (IF RURAL) 3=OUTSIDE PAKISTAN THEN, WRITE THE 3-DIGIT CODES AS PROVIDED.	In which year did (NAME) last move to this village/city?	What was the primary reason for (NAME) to move to this village/city?	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
01	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
02	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
03	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
04	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
05	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
06	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
07	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
08	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
09	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
10	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8

CODES FOR Q. 24: REASON FOR IN-MIGRATION

1 = BETTER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
2 = MARRIAGE
3 = ACCOMPANY FAMILY
4 = STUDY
5 = TRANSFERRED ON JOB
6 = ESCAPE FROM VIOLENCE/NATURAL DISASTER
7 = OTHER REASONS
8 = DON'T KNOW

	FOR ALL USUAL MEMBERS					IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		
LINE NO.	IN-MIGRATION					SEEING DIFFICULTY		
	21	**21A**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**
	Was (NAME) born in this village/city?	In which village/city was (NAME) born? WRITE NAME OF PLACE. IN THE FIRST BOX, WRITE CODE 1, 2, or 3 AS FOLLOWS: 1=CITY (IF URBAN) 2=DISTRICT (IF RURAL) 3=OUTSIDE PAKISTAN THEN, WRITE THE 3-DIGIT CODES AS PROVIDED.	From where did (NAME) move to this village/city the last time? WRITE NAME OF PLACE. IN THE FIRST BOX, WRITE CODE 1, 2, or 3 AS FOLLOWS: 1=CITY (IF URBAN) 2=DISTRICT (IF RURAL) 3=OUTSIDE PAKISTAN THEN, WRITE THE 3-DIGIT CODES AS PROVIDED.	In which year did (NAME) last move to this village/city?	What was the primary reason for (NAME) to move to this village/city?	Does (NAME) wear glasses or contact lenses to help them see?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses or contact lenses. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty seeing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty seeing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot see at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY SEEING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT SEE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
12	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
13	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
14	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
15	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
18	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
19	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8
20	1 2 ↓ GO TO 25					1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 27	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 28)	1 2 3 4 8

CODES FOR Q. 24: REASON FOR IN-MIGRATION

1 = BETTER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
2 = MARRIAGE
3 = ACCOMPANY FAMILY
4 = STUDY
5 = TRANSFERRED ON JOB
6 = ESCAPE FROM VIOLENCE/NATURAL DISASTER
7 = OTHER REASONS
8 = DON'T KNOW

IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER						
HEARING DIFFICULTY			OTHER FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES			
28	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**
Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUN-ICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8

IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER						
HEARING DIFFICULTY			OTHER FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Does (NAME) wear a hearing aid?	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing even when using a hearing aid. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty hearing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty hearing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot hear at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY HEARING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty communicating when using his/her usual language. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty understanding or being understood, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot communicate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT COMMUN-ICATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty remembering or concentrating. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty remembering or concentrating, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot remember or concentrate at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING/ CONCENTRATING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty walking or climbing steps. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty walking or climbing steps, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot walk or climb steps at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WALK OR CLIMB AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW	I would like to know if (NAME) has difficulty washing all over or dressing. Would you say that (NAME) has no difficulty washing all over or dressing, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot wash all over or dress at all? 1 = NO DIFFICULTY WASHING OR DRESSING 2 = SOME DIFFICULTY 3 = A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 4 = CANNOT WASH OR DRESS AT ALL 8 = DON'T KNOW
Y N DK 1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8
1 2 8 ↓ GO TO 30	1 2 3 4 8 (GO TO 31)	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 3 4 8

35 Now I would like to ask you about members of this household who lived here in the past 10 years but have since moved away.

Are there any members of your household who lived here in the past 10 years but who have since moved away?

YES 1
NO . . . . . 2 → 43
DON'T KNOW 8

LINE NO.	MIGRANTS	RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD	SEX	MONTH AND YEAR MOVED AWAY	AGE	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER: EDUCATION	REASON FOR MIGRATION	PLACE TRAVELLED TO	REMITTANCE
	36	**36A**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**39A**	**40**	**41**	**41A**
	Please give me the names of the persons who are living outside of this household? AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 38-41A FOR EACH PERSON	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female? M F 1 2	In what month and year did (NAME) move away? MONTH YEAR	How old was (NAME) when s/he moved away? IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, WRITE `00' IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'.	What was the highest class (NAME) completed when he/she moved away? SEE CODES BELOW.	What was the main reason that (NAME) moved away? 1 = BETTER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY 2 = MARRIAGE 3 = ACCOMPANY FAMILY 4 = STUDY 5 = TRANSFERRED ON JOB 6 = ESCAPE FROM VIOLENCE/ NATURAL DISASTER 7 = OTHER REASONS 8 = DON'T KNOW	Where has (NAME) travelled to? IF OTHER CITY OF PAKISTAN, ASK FOR NAME OF THE CITY AND CODE. IF OTHER PARTS OF PAKISTAN, ASK FOR NAME OF THE DISTRICT AND CODE. IF OUTSIDE PAKISTAN WRITE THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY AND PROVIDE THE CODE.	In the past one year did you send money or receive money from (NAME)? 1 = SEND MONEY 2 = RECEIVED MONEY 3 = NEITHER SEND NOR RECEIVED 8 = DON'T KNOW
01			M F 1 2	MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	CLASS		CITY IN PAKISTAN NAME 1 DISTRICT IN PAKISTAN NAME 2 OUTSIDE PAKISTAN NAME 3 DON'T KNOW 9998	
02			M F 1 2	MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	CLASS		CITY IN PAKISTAN NAME 1 DISTRICT IN PAKISTAN NAME 2 OUTSIDE PAKISTAN NAME 3 DON'T KNOW 9998	
03			M F 1 2	MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	CLASS		CITY IN PAKISTAN NAME 1 DISTRICT IN PAKISTAN NAME 2 OUTSIDE PAKISTAN NAME 3 DON'T KNOW 9998	
04			M F 1 2	MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	CLASS		CITY IN PAKISTAN NAME 1 DISTRICT IN PAKISTAN NAME 2 OUTSIDE PAKISTAN NAME 3 DON'T KNOW 9998	
05			M F 1 2	MONTH YEAR	IN YEARS	CLASS		CITY IN PAKISTAN NAME 1 DISTRICT IN PAKISTAN NAME 2 OUTSIDE PAKISTAN NAME 3 DON'T KNOW 9998	

42 TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS

TICK IF CONTINUATION SHEE . . . .

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = BROTHER/SISTER-IN-LAW
10 = NEICE/NEPHEW
11 = GRAND PARENTS
12 = AUNTS/UNCLE
13 = OTHER RELATIVE
14 = ADOPTED/STEPCHILD
15 = NOT RELATED
16 = DOMESTIC SERVANT
98 = DON'T KNOW

CODES FOR Qs. 39A: EDUCATION

CLASS
00 = LESS THAN CLASS 1 COMPLETED
01 - 10 = CLASS 1 - CLASS 10 (MATRIC)
11 - 12 = CLASS 11 - 12
13 -15 = BACHELORS DEGREE
16 = MASTER'S DEGREE OR MBBS, PhD, MPHIL, BSc (4 YEARS)
98 = DON'T KNOW

SELECTION OF WOMAN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

43	CHECK COVER PAGE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 101

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE ROW NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN (COLUMN 9) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. THIS IS THE COLUMN NUMBER YOU SHOULD GO TO. FOLLOW THE SELECTED ROW AND COLUMN TO THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER IN THE CELL. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN SELECTED FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS FROM THE LIST OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN COLUMN 9 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. WRITE THE NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE SELECTED WOMAN IN THE SPACE BELOW THE TABLE.

EXAMPLE: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER IS '716' AND THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9 SHOWS THAT THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN THE HOUSEHOLD (LINE NUMBERS 02, 04, AND 05). SINCE THE LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NUMBER IS '6' GO TO ROW '6' AND SINCE THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE CELL WHERE THEY MEET ('2') AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER. NOW GO TO THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND FIND THE SECOND WOMAN WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (LINE NUMBER '04' IN THIS EXAMPLE). WRITE HER NAME AND LINE NUMBER IN

LAST DIGIT OF THE HOUSE-HOLD QUESTION-NAIRE SERIAL NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN AGE 15-49 IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE COLUMN 9							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

44	NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN _____ HH LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN ☐☐ IF NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN THE HOUSEHOLD WRITE `00' AND SKIP TO 101.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	106 103 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back? IF WATER IS DELIVERED AT HOME, RECORD `000'.	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES ☐ (↓) NO ☐		107

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	**FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM . . . . . 11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE . . . . . 13 FLUSH TO SOMEWHERE ELSE . . . . . 14 FLUSH, DON'T KNOW WHERE . . . . . 15 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/OPEN PI . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 113
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 ☐ 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112	Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 10 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Other cattle (buffalo)? c) Horses, donkeys, or mules? d) Goats? e) Sheep? f) Camels? g) Chickens or other poultry?	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . b) OTHER CATTLE (BUFFALO) . . . . . c) HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . d) GOATS . . . . . . e) SHEEP . . . . . . f) CAMELS . . . . . . g) CHICKENS/POULTRY	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many acres or kanals of agricultural land do members of this household own?	ACRES . KANAL LAND . . . . . . DON'T KNOW 9998	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	Does your household have:	YES NO	
	a) Electricity?	a) ELECTRICITY 1 2	
	b) A radio?	b) RADIO 1 2	
	c) A television?	c) TELEVISION 1 2	
	d) A non-mobile telephone?	d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2	
	e) A refrigerator?	e) REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
	f) Almirah/cabinet?	f) ALMIRAH/CABINET 1 2	
	g) Chair?	g) CHAIR 1 2	
	h) Room cooler?	h) ROOM COOLER 1 2	
	i) Airconditioner?	i) AIRCONDITIONER 1 2	
	j) Washing machine?	j) WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
	k) Water pump?	k) WATER PUMP 1 2	
	l) Bed?	l) BED 1 2	
	m) Clock?	m) CLOCK 1 2	
	n) Sofa?	n) SOFA 1 2	
	o) Camera?	o) CAMERA 1 2	
	p) Sewing machine?	p) SEWING MACHINE 1 2	
	q) Computer?	q) COMPUTER 1 2	
	r) Internet connection?	r) INTERNET CONNECTION 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own:	YES NO	
	a) A watch?	a) WATCH 1 2	
	b) A mobile phone?	b) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
	c) A bicycle?	c) BICYCLE 1 2	
	d) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER 1 2	
	e) An animal-drawn cart?	e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
	f) A car or truck or bus?	f) CAR/TRUCK/BUS 1 2	
	g) A tractor?	g) TRACTOR 1 2	
	h) A boat with a motor?	h) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
	i) A boat without a motor?	i) BOAT WITHOUT MOTOR 1 2	
	j) A Rickshaw/chingchi ?	j) RICKSHAW/CHINGCHI 1 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke cigarette/huqa/berri or pipe inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
125	At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 127
126	Who sprayed the dwelling?	GOVERNMENT WORKER/PROGRAM . . . . . A PRIVATE COMPANY . . . . . B NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (NGO) . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 139
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

<u>MOSQUITO NETS</u>

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU ALL THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED 2
130	How many months ago did your household get the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
131	OBSERVE OR ASK BRAND/TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. IF BRAND IS UNKNOWN AND YOU CANNOT OBSERVE THE NET, SHOW PICTURES OF TYPICAL NET TYPES/BRANDS TO RESPONDENT.	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** DAWA PLUS . . . . 11 YORKOOL . . . . 12 TANA NETTING . . . . . 13 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . 16 OTHER TYPE . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** DAWA PLUS . . . . 11 YORKOOL . . . . 12 TANA NETTING . . . . . 13 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . 16 OTHER TYPE . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98	**LONG-LASTING INSECTICIDE-TREATED NET (LLIN)** DAWA PLUS . . . . 11 YORKOOL . . . . 12 TANA NETTING . . . . . 13 OTHER/DON'T KNOW BRAND . . . . 16 OTHER TYPE . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW TYPE . . 98
134	Did you get the net through Continuous LLINs Distribution (CD) Program, during an antenatal care visit, or during an immunization visit?	YES, CONTINUOUS LLINs DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4	YES, CONTINUOUS LLINs DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4	YES, CONTINUOUS LLINs DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM . . . . 1 YES, ANC . . . . 2 YES, IMMUNIZATION VISIT . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 136) NO 4
135	Where did you get the net?	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 CHW . . . . 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 06 SCHOOL . . . . 07 OTHER . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 CHW . . . . 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 06 SCHOOL . . . . 07 OTHER . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	GOVT. HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 01 PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . 02 PHARMACY . . . . 03 SHOP/MARKET . . . . . 04 CHW . . . . 05 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . 06 SCHOOL . . . . 07 OTHER . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98

MOSQUITO NETS

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
136	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 138) NOT SURE 8
137	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . [ ][ ]	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . [ ][ ]
138		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 139.

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands?	OBSERVED, FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 OBSERVED, MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEI . . . . . 4 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOI . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 CHIPS/TERRAZZO . . . . . 36 BRICKS . . . . . 37 MATS . . . . . 38 MARBLE . . . . . 39 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 SOD/GRASS . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** ASBESTOS . . . . . 31 REINFORCED BRICK CEMENT/F . . . . . 32 METAL . . . . . 33 WOOD . . . . . 34 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 35 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 36 CEMENT/RCC . . . . . 37 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 38 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 MUD/STONES . . . . . 14 BAMBOO/STICKS/MUI . . . . . 15 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** UNBAKED BRICKS/MU . . . . . 21 BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 22 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 23 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 24 PLYWOOD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BRICKS . . . . . 33 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
146	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
EVER-MARRIED WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

PAKISTAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE/REGION (PUNJAB=1; SINDH=2; KPK=3; BALOCHISTAN=4; GB=5; ICT=6; AJK=7; FATA=8 . . . . . ☐

DISTRICT _____ ☐☐☐

TEHSIL _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐☐☐

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐☐☐

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ ☐☐

CHECK COVER PAGE OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=N . . . . . ☐

CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE Q. 44: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . ☐

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
INTERVIEWER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	INT. NO. ☐☐☐
RESULT*	_____	_____	_____	RESULT* ☐
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS ☐
TIME	_____	_____		

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** ☐☐ | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** ☐☐ | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) ☐

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 URDU
03 SINDHI
04 PUNJABI
05 SARAIKI
06 BALUCHI
07 PUSHTO
08 OTHER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ NUMBER ☐☐☐☐	NAME _____ NUMBER ☐☐☐☐	NUMBER ☐☐

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Asalum-o-Alaikum. My name is _____. I am working with National Institute of Population Studies. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Pakistan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 60 to 90 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
109	What is the highest class you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN CLASS ONE, RECORD '00'. IF MA, MPHIL, PHD, MBBS, OR BSC/4 YEARS, WRITE `16'.	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 109: CLASS 00-09 ☐ ↓ CLASS 10 OR HIGHER ☐		→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED → 114		
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 121A
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 121A
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 3 NOT AT ALL . . . 4	
121A	What is your mother tongue?	URDU . . . 01 PUNJABI . . . 02 SINDHI . . . 03 PUSHTO . . . 04 BALOCHI . . . 05 ENGLISH . . . 06 BARAUHI . . . 07 SIRAIKI . . . 08 HINDKO . . . 09 KASHMIRI . . . 10 SHINA . . . 11 BRUSHASKI . . . 12 WAKHI . . . 13 CHITRALI/ KHWAR . . . 14 BALTI . . . 15 PAHARI . . . 16 POTOWARI . . . 17 MARWARI . . . 18 FARSI . . . 19 OTHER . . . 96	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
200	Now I would like to ask you about all the pregnancies that you have had during your life. By this I mean all the children born to you whether they were born alive or dead, whether they are still living or not, whether they live with you or somewhere else, and all the pregnancies that you have had that did not result in a live birth. I understand that it is not easy to talk about children who have died, or pregnancies that ended before full term, but it is important that you tell us about all of them, so that the government can develop programs to improve children's health.		
201	First I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 207AA
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
207AA	Women sometimes have pregnancies that do not result in a live born child. That is, a pregnancy can end in a miscarriage, or the child can be born dead. Have you ever had a pregnancy that did not end in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207BB	How many pregnancies have you had that did not end in a live birth?	PREGNANCY LOSSES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, 207, AND 207BB, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL PREGNANCIES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ pregnancies during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE PREGNANCIES ☐ NO PREGNANCIES ☐ → 226		

211 Now I would like to record all your pregnancies, whether born alive, born dead, or lost before full term, starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE PREGNANCIES IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE ROWS. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 10 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW.

212 PREG-NANCY HISTORY NUMBER	212A Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single or multiple pregnancy?	212B Was the baby born alive, born dead, or lost before birth?	212C Did that baby cry, move, or breathe when it was born?	212D What name was given to the child? RECORD NAME	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?
01	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
02	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
03	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
04	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)

212 PREG-NANCY HISTORY NUMBER	212A Think back to your first pregnancy. Was that a single or multiple pregnancy?	212B Was the baby born alive, born dead, or lost before birth?	212C Did that baby cry, move, or breathe when it was born?	212D What name was given to the child? RECORD NAME	213 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	215 On what day, month, and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?
05	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
06	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
07	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
08	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
09	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)
10	SING 1 MULT 2	BORN ALIVE 1 (SKIP TO 212D) BORN DEAD 2 LOST BEFORE FULL TERM 3 (SKIP TO 220AB)	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220AB)	_____ NAME	BOY . . . 1 GIRL . . . 2	DAY ☐☐ MONTH ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 (SKIP TO 220)

217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	220AB IF BORN DEAD OR LOST BEFORE BIRTH On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	220AC How many months did this pregnancy last? RECORD IN COMP-LETED MONTHS.	220AD Did you or someone else do something to end this preg-nancy?	221 Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (NEXT PREGNANCY)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (NEXT PREGNANCY)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)

217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at (NAME)'s last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMP-LETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD. RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD.	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? IF '12 MONTHS' OR '1 YR', ASK: Did (NAME) have (his/her) first birthday? THEN ASK: Exactly how many months old was (NAME) when (he/she) died? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	220AB IF BORN DEAD OR LOST BEFORE BIRTH On what day, month, and year did this pregnancy end?	220AC How many months did this pregnancy last? RECORD IN COMP-LETED MONTHS.	220AD Did you or someone else do something to end this preg-nancy?	221 Were there any other pregnancies between the previous pregnancy and this pregnancy?
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)
AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ]	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2	HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] MONTHS 2 [ ][ ] YEARS 3 [ ][ ] (SKIP TO 221)	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] [ ][ ][ ][ ] YEAR	MONTHS [ ][ ]	YES . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . . 1 (ADD PREGNANCY) NO . . . . 2 (NEXT PREGNANCY)

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
222	Have you had any pregnancies since the last pregnancy mentioned?	YES . . . . . 1 (RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE) NO 2	
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2012-2018 IF NONE, RECORD `0'.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
225	**C** FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2018, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.) CHECK 220AC FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH. CHECK 220AD. IF YES (CODE '1' CIRCLED), ENTER 'A' FOR ABORTION OR 'C' (IF CODE '2' CIRCLED) FOR MISCARRIAGE OR `S' FOR STILLBIRTH, IN CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE."		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 229A
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. **C** ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 229A
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS ONE OR MORE ☐: a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children? NONE ☐: b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
229A	CHECK 220AB, 220AC, AND 220AD HAD ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE OR STILLBIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012 ☐ DID NOT HAVE ABORTION OR MISCARRIAGE OR STILLBIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012 ☐ → 239		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
229B	You mentioned that you had a pregnancy that (MISCARRIED/ABORTED/ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH) in the last 5 years. Now I would like to ask you about the last such pregnancy that ended. Did you seek health care (advice and treatment) after such pregnancy ended?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
229C	From whom did you seek health care (advice and treatment)? Anyone else?	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE/LHV . . . . . B **OTHER PERSON** DAI-TBA . . . . . C LADY H. WORKER . . . . . D HOMEOPATH . . . . . E HAKIM . . . . . F DISPENSER/COMPOUNDER . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
239	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGIN . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy up to ten years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor, nurse or LHV which can prevent pregnancy up to five years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y
301A	Did you hear about any family planning methods before your marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓	PREGNANT ☐ → 312	
303	Are you or your husband currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 312	
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A → 307 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D → 309 IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G → 306 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L → 309 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	
305	What is the brand name of the pills you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	NOVA PILLS . . . . . 01 FAMILA 28 . . . . . 02 LO FEMENAL . . . . . 03 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309
306	What is the brand name of the condoms you are using? IF DON'T KNOW THE BRAND, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	SATHI . . . . . 01 TOUCH . . . . . 02 JOSH . . . . . 03 PRUDENCE . . . . . 04 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 309
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC/RHSC . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 12 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE/NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE/NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 PRIVATE DOCTOR'S CLINIC . . . . . 22 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 310
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 220AB: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		
311	CHECK 308 AND 309: YEAR IS 2012-2018 ☐ ↓ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. THEN CONTINUE ↓ YEAR IS 2011 OR EARLIER ☐ ↓ **C** ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2012 . THEN ☐ → (SKIP TO 324)		
312	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your husband may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. **C** IN **COLUMN 1**, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: a) When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? b) When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? c) How long did you use the method then? **C** IN **COLUMN 2**, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 2 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1. ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: d) Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? e) IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓ ANY METHOD USED ☐		→ 315
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get it at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC/RHSC . . . . . 11 FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE/FWV . . . . . 12 MOBILE SERVICE CAMP/ UNIT . . . . . 13 MALE MOBILIZER . . . . . 14 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 15 RURAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 16 BASIC HEALTH UNIT . . . . . 17 MCH CENTER . . . . . 18 DISPENSORY . . . . . 19 LADY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 20 LADY HEALTH VISITOR . . . . . 21 COMMUNTY MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE/NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE/NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 32 PHARMACY/MEDICAL STORE . . . . . 33 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 34 DISPENSER/COMPOUNDER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP (NOT PHARMACY/CHEMIST) . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 42 HAKIM . . . . . 43 DAI, TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 323 → 322 → 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' → a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? OTHER → b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 323A
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
323A	Were you advised by a health or family planning worker about the following: a) Help you in selecting a method? b) Explained how to use the selected method?	YES NO a) HELP SELECT METHOI . . . . . 1 2 b) EXPLAIN METHOD USE 1 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTABLES . . . . . 04 IMPLANTS . . . . . 05 PILL . . . . . 06 CONDOM . . . . . 07 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . 09 STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . 10 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 11 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC/RHSC . . . . . 11 FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE/FWV . . . . . 12 MOBILE SERVICE CAMP/ UNIT . . . . . 13 MALE MOBILIZER . . . . . 14 GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 15 RURAL HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 16 BASIC HEALTH UNIT . . . . . 17 MCH CENTER . . . . . 18 DISPENSORY . . . . . 19 LADY HEALTH WORKER . . . . . 20 LADY HEALTH VISITOR . . . . . 21 COMMUNTY MIDWIFE . . . . . 22 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE/NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE/NGO HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 31 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 32 PHARMACY/MEDICAL STORE . . . . . 33 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 34 DISPENSER/COMPOUNDER . . . . . 35 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP (NOT PHARMACY/CHEMIST) . . . . . 41 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 42 HAKIM . . . . . 43 DAI, TRAD. BIRTH ATTENDAN . . . . . 44 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 327
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
327	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a LHW?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the LHW talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: CHILDREN LIVING WITH RESPONDENT YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ ↓ a) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2018 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2012-2018 ☐ → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2018. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212D AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 408) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 426) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 203, 205, and 207: ONLY ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ / MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ☐ ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 408) ←	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 426) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE/LHV . . . . . B **OTHER PERSON** DAI-TBA . . . . . C LADY H. WORKER . . . . . D HOMEOPATH . . . . . E HAKIM . . . . . F DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . G OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
409A	Were you satisfied with the service provided?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . C RHC/MCH . . . . . D BHU . . . . . E CMW . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . H PVT. DOCTOR . . . . . I HOMEOPATH . . . . . J DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY) HAKIM . . . . . M **OTHER** _____ X (SPECIFY)	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your blood pressure measured? b) Did you give a urine sample? c) Did you give a blood sample?	YES NO a) BP . . . . . 1 2 b) URINE . . . . . 1 2 c) BLOOD 1 2	
413A	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you advised on the following: a) Early initiation of breastfeeding? b) Exclusive breastfeeding? c) Balanced diet during pregnancy?	YES NO a) EARLY BF . . . . . 1 2 b) EXCLUSIVE BF . . 1 2 c) BALANCED DIET . . 1 2	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES ☐ → (SKIP TO 420) OTHER ☐ ↓	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 420) DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY ONE ☐ ↓ a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE ☐ ↓ b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 422) DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
422	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 429) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐☐☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B MIDWIFE . . . . . C LHV . . . . . D CMW . . . . . E **OTHER PERSON** DAI/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F FAMILY WELFARE WK . . . . . G LADY H. WORKER . . . . . H HOMEOPATH . . . . . I HAKIM . . . . . J RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . A NURSE . . . . . B MIDWIFE . . . . . C LHV . . . . . D CMW . . . . . E **OTHER PERSON** DAI/TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F FAMILY WELFARE WK . . . . . G LADY H. WORKER . . . . . H HOMEOPATH . . . . . I HAKIM . . . . . J RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTED . . . . . Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 RHC/MCH . . . . . 22 BHU . . . . . 23 CMW . . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . 21 RHC/MCH . . . . . 22 BHU . . . . . 23 CMW . . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 434)
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)
433	When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? Was it before or after your labor pains started?	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2	BEFORE . . . . . 1 AFTER 2
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434B) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459) DON'T KNOW 8
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434B	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY	CODE 11, 12, OR 96 CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 449) OTHER	
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 LHV . . . . . 14 CMW . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** DAI- TBA . . . . . 21 FWW . . . . . 22 LADY H.WORKER . . . . . 23 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 24 HAKIM . . . . . 25 DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
437A	Did this person talk to you about using a family planning method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW 8	
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	
440	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 LHV . . . . . 14 CMW . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** DAI- TBA . . . . . 21 FWW . . . . . 22 LADY H.WORKER . . . . . 23 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 24 HAKIM . . . . . 25 DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445)	
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 LHV . . . . . 14 CMW . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** DAI- TBA . . . . . 21 FWW . . . . . 22 LADY H.WORKER . . . . . 23 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 24 HAKIM . . . . . 25 DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
443A	Did this person talk to you about using a family planning method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 RHC/MCH . . . . . 22 BHU . . . . . 23 CMW . . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 DAYS . . . . . 2 WEEKS . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
447	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 LHV . . . . . 14 CMW . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** DAI- TBA . . . . . 21 FWW . . . . . 22 LADY H.WORKER . . . . . 23 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 24 HAKIM . . . . . 25 DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 RHC/MCH . . . . . 22 BHU . . . . . 23 CMW . . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457)	
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)	
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 LHV . . . . . 14 CMW . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** DAI- TBA . . . . . 21 FWW . . . . . 22 LADY H.WORKER . . . . . 23 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 24 HAKIM . . . . . 25 DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
451A	Did this person talk to you about using a family planning method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 RHC/MCH . . . . . 22 BHU . . . . . 23 CMW . . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 WEEKS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 998	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR . . . . . 11 NURSE . . . . . 12 MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 LHV . . . . . 14 CMW . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** DAI- TBA . . . . . 21 FWW . . . . . 22 LADY H.WORKER . . . . . 23 HOMEOPATH . . . . . 24 HAKIM . . . . . 25 DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . 26 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** HER HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 RHC/MCH . . . . . 22 BHU . . . . . 23 CMW . . . . . 24 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 36 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY	
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the following: a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe (NAME) breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b) TEMP. . . . . 1 2 8 c) SIGNS . . . . . 1 2 8 d) COUNSEL BREAST-FEED 1 2 8 e) OBSERVE BREAST-FEED 1 2 8	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 461)	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ☐ (SKIP TO 463) PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 464)	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 466) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ (SKIP TO 469A) DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 470) NO 2	
469A	Why did you (not breastfeed) stop breastfeeding (NAME)?	CHILD HAS GROWN . . . . . 1 HEALTH PROBLEM . . . . . 2 CHILD CANNOT SUCKLE . . . . . 3 MOTHER GO FOR WORK . . . . . 4 MOTHER'S FIGURE CONCER . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2014-2018? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 ☐ → 601		
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212D AND 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2018. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ → 501B		
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 → 507A YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 → 507A NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐ → 511A		
507A	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4 → 511A	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)								
MEASLES								
MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA (MMR)								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509A	CHECK 508A: 'BCG' TO 'MMR' ALL RECORDED? NO ☐ ↓	YES ☐ →	525A
510A	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT (THEN SKIP TO 525A) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525A)	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine? RECORD 7 IF MORE THAN 7.	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519A
518A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
519A	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521A
520A	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
521A	Has (NAME) ever received an inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles (Measles/MMR) vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525A
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles (Measles/MMR) vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
525A	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) BABY ACTIVE b) PLUMPY'NUT? c) PLUMPY'DOZ?	YES NO DK a) BABY ACTIVE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) PLUMPY'NUT . . . . . 1 2 8 c) PLUMPY'DOZ 1 2 8	
526A	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 ☐ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 ☐		→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212D AND 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2018. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY A CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY AN OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 2 YES, HAS CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 4	→ 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '4' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511B
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 2 YES, CARD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 4	 → 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	

508B COPY DATES FROM THE CARD.
WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
BCG								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 0 (BIRTH DOSE)								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 1								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 2								
ORAL POLIO VACCINE (OPV) 3								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 1								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 2								
DPT-HEP.B-HIB (PENTAVALENT) 3								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 1								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 2								
PNEUMOCOCCAL 3								
INACTIVATED POLIO VACCINE (IPV)								
MEASLES								
MEASLES, MUMPS AND RUBELLA (MMR)								
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)								

509B CHECK 508B: 'BCG' TO 'MMR' ALL RECORDED?

NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 525B

510B In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in national immunization day campaign?

YES 1
(PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT
(THEN SKIP TO 525B)

RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.

NO 2
DON'T KNOW 8
(WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN)
(THEN SKIP TO 525B)

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER	
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine? RECORD 7 IF MORE THAN 7.	NUMBER OF TIMES	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a pentavalent vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
518B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pentavalent vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
519B	Has (NAME) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
520B	How many times did (NAME) receive the pneumococcal vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
521B	Has (NAME) ever received an inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles (Measles/MMR) vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 525B
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles (Measles/MMR) vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES	
525B	In the last 7 days was (NAME) given: a) BABY ACTIVE b) PLUMPY'NUT? c) PLUMPY'DOZ?	YES NO DK a) BABY ACTIVE . . . . . 1 2 8 b) PLUMPY'NUT . . . . . 1 2 8 c) PLUMPY'DOZ 1 2 8	
526B	CHECK 215 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018 → (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2018		→ 601

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2012-2018 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2012-2018 ☐ → 648		
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH IN 2012-2018. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
603	PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN PREGNANCY HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH PREGNANCY HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
604	FROM 212D AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
606	In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like [this/any of these]? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
609	CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES ☐ ↓ / NO/ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less? b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 615)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 615)
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A RHC/MCH . . . . . B BHU . . . . . C LADY H.WORKER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . F CHEMIST/MEDICAL STOR . . G PVT. DOCTOR . . . . . H HOMEOPATH . . . . . I DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . L HAKIM . . . . . M DAI, TBA . . . . . N CMW . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A RHC/MCH . . . . . B BHU . . . . . C LADY H.WORKER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . F CHEMIST/MEDICAL STOR . . G PVT. DOCTOR . . . . . H HOMEOPATH . . . . . I DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . L HAKIM . . . . . M DAI, TBA . . . . . N CMW . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 615)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) A fluid made from a special packet called Nimkol/ORS? b) A pre-packaged ORS liquid? c) A government-recommended homemade fluid? d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) FLUID FROM ORS PACKET . . 1 2 8 b) ORS LIQUID . . 1 2 8 c) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I RICE STARCH . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I RICE STARCH . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 623) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)
623	CHECK 618: HAD FEVER?	YES → NO OR DK → (SKIP TO 646)	YES → NO OR DK → (SKIP TO 646)
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . A RHC/MCH . . . . . B BHU . . . . . C LADY H.WORKER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . F CHEMIST/MEDICAL STOR . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H HOMEOPATH . . . . . I DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . L HAKIM . . . . . M DAI/TBA . . . . . N CMW . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . A RHC/MCH . . . . . B BHU . . . . . C LADY H.WORKER . . . . . D OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ E (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . F CHEMIST/MEDICAL STOR . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H HOMEOPATH . . . . . I DISPENSER / COMPOUNDER . . . . . J OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ K (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . L HAKIM . . . . . M DAI/TBA . . . . . N CMW . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED → ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED → ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ]	DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ]
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . . . . . A SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION/IV . . . . . F ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . G INJECTION/IV . . . . . H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . J INJECTION/IV . . . . . K **OTHER DRUGS** PONSTAN . . . . . L PARACETAMOL . . . . . M IBUPROFEN . . . . . N COUGH SYRUP . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . . . . . A SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . B CHLOROQUINE . . . . . C AMODIAQUINE . . . . . D QUININE PILLS . . . . . E INJECTION/IV . . . . . F ARTESUNATE RECTAL . . . . . G INJECTION/IV . . . . . H OTHER ANTIMALARIAL _____ I (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . J INJECTION/IV . . . . . K **OTHER DRUGS** PONSTAN . . . . . L PARACETAMOL . . . . . M IBUPROFEN . . . . . N COUGH SYRUP . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) AND 615(b), ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID/ QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID ☐ → 649		
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called Nimkol/ORS OR PRE-PACKAGED ORS LIQUID you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2015-2018 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ → 701 _____ (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods. Did (NAME FROM 649) drink or eat:	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Juice or juice drinks?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Clear broth?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	f) Any other liquids?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES ATE ☐	
	h) Nestle, Cerelac, Nestum, Farex etc.?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Bread, roti, rice, noodles, kicheri, daliya, sewain, sagudana, porridge, or other foods made from grains?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) White potatoes, white yams, cassava, arvi, kachalu or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables like kale, palak, sarsoon, bathu, chulai, kechanar, chana ka sag, phalian etc.?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Ripe mangoes, papayas, peach, apricot?	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables (like cabbage, cauli flower, brinjal, apple, banana, pomegranate, plum etc.)?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, lamb, mutton, chicken, or duck?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, or nuts?	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Any other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	u) 1 2 8	
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		653

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN CONTINUE TO 653) NO 2	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 NO, NOT IN UNION 2	→ 704
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 708A
704	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
706	Does your husband have other wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 708A
707	Including yourself, in total, how many wives does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES . . . . . DON'T KNOW 98	
708	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK	
708A	Is/was there a blood relationship between you and your husband?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 709
708B	What type of relationship (is/was) it?	FIRST COUSIN ON FATHER'S SIDE . . . . . 1 FIRST COUSIN ON MOTHER'S SIDE . . . . . 2 SECOND COUSIN . . . . . 3 OTHER RELATIONSHIP 6	
709	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
709A	While getting married, did you have a say in choosing your (first) husband?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE ↓ a) In what month and year did you start living with your husband? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE ↓ b) Now I would like to ask about your first husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 712
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 801
713A	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐		→ 813
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ↓	HE OR SHE STERILIZED →	813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ↓	NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE →	804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓	PREGNANT →	812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ↓	CURRENTLY USING →	813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ↓ NOT ASKED ↓	'00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR →	812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ↓	YEARS AGO → NOT ASKED →	811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ ↓ / WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	**FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ / NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ ↓ / YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ / NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 815 (SPECIFY)	
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
815A	CHECK 815: HEARD MESSAGE (ANY YES IN 815) ☐ NOT HEARD MESSAGE ☐ → 817		
816	What messages did it convey to you? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	LIMITING THE FAMILY SIZ . . . . . A DISADVANTAGES OF GETTING MARRIED AT YOUNG AGE . . . . . B SPACING BIRTHS . . . . . C USE OF CONTRACEPTIOI . . . . . D WELFARE OF FAMILY . . . . . E MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH . . . . . F LESS CHILDREN MEANS PROSPEROUS LIFE . . . . . G MORE CHILDREN MEANS POVERTY AND STARVATION . . . . . H IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING . . . . . I IMPORTANCE OF GIRLS' EDUCATIC . . . . . J REDUCTION IN MATERNAL DEATHS . . . . . K OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW/DO NOT REMEMBI . . . . . Z	
816A	Do you think that the message you heard was effective or not effective in encouraging couples to use family planning?	EFFECTIVE . . . . . 1 NOT EFFECTIVE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
817	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐ → 901		
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING ☐ NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 820 NOT ASKED ☐ → 822		
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	→ 821
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED ☐ → 901		
822	Does your husband want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐ →		908A
902	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your husband ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
905	What was the highest class he completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN CLASS ONE, RECORD '00'. IF MA, MPHIL, PHD, MBBS, OR BSC/4 YEAR,	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
906	Has your husband done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your husband done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908A
908	What is your husband's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	
908A	Aside from housework, women work for cash or kind, did you work for cash or kind at any time before you (first) got married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
908B	Did you work after you (first) got married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 909
908C	When did you start work after (first) marriage? IF LESS THAN ONE-YEAR WRITE `00'	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
909	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ _____ ☐☐ _____	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
915A	Do you work at home or away from home?	AT HOME . . . . . 1 AWAY FROM HOME 2	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐ →		925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your husband's earnings will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924A	Did you inherit any land or house?	YES, AGRICULTURAL LAND . . . . . 1 YES, NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND . . . . . 2 YES, RESIDENTIAL PLOT . . . . . 3 YES, HOUSE . . . . . 4 NO 5	
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 928
927	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
927A	Do you have the autonomy to sell the house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 931
930	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930A	Do you have the autonomy to sell the land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she neglects the in-laws?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 f) NEGLECTS IN-LAWS . . 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1002	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1009	CHECK 1008: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 1027
1010	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1027	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1031
1028	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1029	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1030	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 31 WORKPLACE . . . . . 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1035
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1035
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . E STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . F PHARMACY . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1032A	Do you think there is a treatment for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	→ 1035
1032B	Do you know from where HIV treatment (Anti Retroviral Treatment) can be received?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039A	Do people living with HIV, get discriminatory treatment from the health service providers?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1043	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE		→ 1051
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO		→ 1046
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW		→ 1051

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . G STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1053	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐ → 1101		
1054	Can you say no to your husband if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
1055	Could you ask your husband to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 1104
1102	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 1104
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1107A
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . A WATER PIPE/HUKAA/SHEESHA . . . . . B SNUFF BY MOUTH . . . . . C SNUFF BY NOSE . . . . . D CHEWING TOBACCO/NUSWAR . . . . . E BETEL QUID/PAAN WITH TOBACCO . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1107A	Do you currently use any types of drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1107B	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1107G
1107C	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A BY SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B BY TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH SHARING FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1107D	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1107F
1107E	What is the duration of treatment of TB now a days? IF MORE THAN 7 MONTHS, RECORD 7.	MONTHS . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1107F	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse or LHV that god forbid you have/had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1107G	Have you ever heard of illness called Hepatitis B or C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1108
1107H	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting Hepatitis B or C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1107J
1107I	What can a person do to avoid getting Hepatitis B or C? Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PRACTICE SAFE SEX . . . . . A SAFE BLOOD TRANSFER . . . . . B USE DISPOABLE SYRINGE . . . . . C AVOID CONTAMINATED FOOD/WATER . . . . . D AVOID CONTACT WITH INFECTED PERSOI . . . . . E ENSURE INSTRUMENTS OF DENTISTS ARE PROPERLY STERILIZED . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
1107J	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for Hepatitis B or C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1108
1107K	How many months ago was your most recent test for Hepatitis B or C?	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1110A
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SEHAT SAHULAT . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110A	Do you receive any cash/kind benefit from Benazir Income Support Program through government of Pakistan?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

1200 CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR DV MODULE?

WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ☐ ↓

WOMAN NOT SELECTED ☐ → 1233

1201 CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS:
DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.

PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓

PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 → 1232

1201A READ TO THE RESPONDENT:
Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Pakistan. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.

1202 CHECK 701:

CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓

WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED ☐ ↓

(READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND')

1203 First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband?

	YES	NO	DK
a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? — JEALOUS	1	2	8
b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? — ACCUSES	1	2	8
c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? — NOT MEET FRIENDS . .	1	2	8
d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? — NO FAMILY	1	2	8
e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? — WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8

1204 Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband.

	A. Did your (last) husband ever: EVER		B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1205	A. Did your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS
a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
b) slap you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			
j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES	1 →	1	2	3
	NO	2 ↓			

1206	CHECK 1205A (a-j):		
	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →	1209
1207	How long after you first got married with your (last) husband did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE 95	
1208	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you:		
	a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1209	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1211
1210	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) husband: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1211	Does (did) your (last) husband drink alcohol or consume other drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1213

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1212	How often does (did) he get drunk or high on drugs: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1213	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) husband: most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID . . . . . 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1214	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE ↓ MARRIED ONLY ONCE →		1216
1215	A. So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) husband. Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband.	B. How long ago did this last happen?	

	EVER		0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER
a) Did any previous husband ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	1	2	3
b) Did any previous husband physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	YES NO	1 2 ↓	1	2	3

1216	From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) husband hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1219
1217	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . A FATHER/STEP-FATHER . . . . . B SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . C DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . D OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . E CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . F FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . I OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . J TEACHER . . . . . K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . . . L POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1218	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1219	CHECK 201, 207AA, AND 226: EVER BEEN PREGNANT ('YES' ON 201 OR 207AA OR 226) ↓ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT →		1222A

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1220	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1222A
1221	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND . . . . . A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER/STEP-FATHEI . . . . . C SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . D DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . E OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . F FORMER HUSBAND . . . . . G CURRENT BOYFRIENC . . . . . H FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . I MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . J FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . L TEACHER . . . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI . . . . . N POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1221A	As a consequence of this did you suffer from abortion, miscarriage, stillbirth, or had any other health problems?	HAD ABORTION . . . . . 1 HAD MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 2 HAD STILLBIRTH . . . . . 3 HAD OTHER HEALTH PROBLEM . . . . . 4 NO PROBLEMS 5	
1222A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) husband. At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1224A
1223	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND . . . . . 01 FORMER HUSBAND . . . . . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHEI . . . . . 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHE . . . . . 05 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 06 IN-LAW . . . . . 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANC . . . . . 08 FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . 09 TEACHER . . . . . 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORI . . . . . 11 POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 13 STRANGER . . . . . 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1224	In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) husband physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1225
1224A	CHECK 1205A (h-j) and 1215A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' →		→ 1226
1225	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1226	CHECK 1205A (a-j), 1215A (a,b), 1216, 1220, AND 1222A: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ → 1230		
1227	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1229
1228	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND'S FAMILY . . . . . B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . H POLICE . . . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIO . . . . . K WOMEN'S CRISIS CENTER . . . . . L SHELTER HOMES . . . . . M PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . N PRIVATE HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . O GOVT. SOCIAL WELFARE CENTER . . P LOCAL LEADERS (WADERA, KHAN) . . Q PUBLIC REPRESENTATIV . . . . . R OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . Y REFUSED/NO ANSWER . . . . . Z	
1228A	Were you satisfied with the help provided?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1228B	What were the reasons that made you seek help?	ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY . . A PUBLIC CAMPAIGN . . . . . B KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HELPLINE . . . . . C SERVICE PROVIDER'S ATTITUDE . . . . . D COULD NOT ENDURE MORE . . . . . E BADLY INJURED . . . . . F THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HI . . G THREATENED TO HIT CHILDREN . . . . . H SAW CHILDREN SUFFERING . . . . . I THROWN OUT OF THE HOME . . . . . J AFRAID OF MORE VIOLENCE . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . Y REFUSED/NO ANSWER . . . . . Z	
1228C	Did you face any consequences due to seeking help?	GOT THREATS . . . . . A EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED . . . . . B BLAMED . . . . . C MARRIAGE BREAKUP . . . . . D LOST CHILDREN . . . . . E EXPLIOTATION BY THE PERSON WHO APPROACHED TO HELP . . . . . F FACED NO CONSEQUENCES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Y REFUSED/NO ANSWER . . . . . Z	→ 1229B
1229	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1229B

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1229A	What were the reasons for not seeking help?	FEAR OF THREATS . . . . . A FEAR OF CONSEQUENCES . . . . . B MORE VIOLENC . . . . . C VIOLENCE WAS NOT SERIOU . . . . . D EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED . . . . . E AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED . . . . . F NO TRUST ON ANY ONE TO HEL . . . . . G UNAWARE IF ANYONE CAN HEL . . . . . H UNAWARE IF A FEMALE CAN HELP . . I AFRAID OF MARRIAGE BREAKU . . . . . J AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDRE . . . . . K BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY . . . . . L DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS/ WAY OUT . . . . . M OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Y REFUSED/NO ANSWE . . . . . Z	
1229B	Did you have to face any consequences due to this violence?	ISOLATED SELF . . . . . A FIRED FROM JOB . . . . . B QUIT JOB . . . . . C STOP PARTICIPATING IN DECISION MAKING . . . . . D GOT DIVORCED . . . . . E NOT FACED ANY CONSEQUENCES . . F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Y REFUSED/NO ANSWE . . . . . Z	
1230	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
	THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
1231	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	YES, ONCE / YES, MORE THAN ONCE / NO HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALE ADUL . . . . . 1 2 3 FEMALE ADULT 1 2 3	
1232	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS/EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE. _____ _____ _____		
1233	RECORD THE TIME	HOURS . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS:

ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
COLUMN 1 REQUIRES A CODE IN EVERY MONTH.

CODES FOR EACH COLUMN:

COLUMN 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE (2)

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- A ABORTION
- C MISCARRIAGE
- S STILLBIRTH

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 IUD
- 4 INJECTABLES
- 5 IMPLANTS
- 6 PILL
- 7 CONDOM
- 9 EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION
- J STANDARD DAYS METHOD
- K LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
- L RHYTHM METHOD

- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER MODERN METHOD
- Y OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD

COLUMN 2: DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 0 INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
- 1 BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
- 2 WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
- 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DISAPPROVED
- 4 WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
- 5 SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS
- 6 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
- 7 COSTS TOO MUCH
- 8 INCONVENIENT TO USE
- F UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC
- A DIFFICULT TO GET PREGNANT/MENOPAUSAL
- D MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
- X OTHER

_____
(SPECIFY)

- Z DON'T KNOW

				COL. 1	COL. 2	
	12	DEC	01			
	11	NOV	02			
	10	OCT	03			
2	09	SEP	04			2
0	08	AUG	05			0
1	07	JUL	06			1
8	06	JUN	07			8
	05	MAY	08			
	04	APR	09			
	03	MAR	10			
	02	FEB	11			
	01	JAN	12			
	12	DEC	13			
	11	NOV	14			
	10	OCT	15			
	09	SEP	16			
2	08	AUG	17			2
0	07	JUL	18			0
1	06	JUN	19			1
7	05	MAY	20			7
	04	APR	21			
	03	MAR	22			
	02	FEB	23			
	01	JAN	24			
	12	DEC	25			
	11	NOV	26			
	10	OCT	27			
	09	SEP	28			
2	08	AUG	29			2
0	07	JUL	30			0
1	06	JUN	31			1
6	05	MAY	32			6
	04	APR	33			
	03	MAR	34			
	02	FEB	35			
	01	JAN	36			
	12	DEC	37			
	11	NOV	38			
	10	OCT	39			
	09	SEP	40			
2	08	AUG	41			2
0	07	JUL	42			0
1	06	JUN	43			1
5	05	MAY	44			5
	04	APR	45			
	03	MAR	46			
	02	FEB	47			
	01	JAN	48			
	12	DEC	49			
	11	NOV	50			
	10	OCT	51			
	09	SEP	52			
2	08	AUG	53			2
0	07	JUL	54			0
1	06	JUN	55			1
4	05	MAY	56			4
	04	APR	57			
	03	MAR	58			
	02	FEB	59			
	01	JAN	60			
	12	DEC	61			
	11	NOV	62			
	10	OCT	63			
	09	SEP	64			
2	08	AUG	65			2
0	07	JUL	66			0
1	06	JUN	67			1
3	05	MAY	68			3
	04	APR	69			
	03	MAR	70			
	02	FEB	71			
	01	JAN	72			
	12	DEC	73			
	11	NOV	74			
	10	OCT	75			
	09	SEP	76			
2	08	AUG	77			2
0	07	JUL	78			0
1	06	JUN	79			1
2	05	MAY	80			2
	04	APR	81			
	03	MAR	82			
	02	FEB	83			
	01	JAN	84			

FORMATTING DATE: 16 May 2016
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 24 Sept 2017

PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS 2017-18
EVER-MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

PAKISTAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE/REGION (PUNJAB=1; SINDH=2; KPK=3; BALOCHISTAN=4; GB=5; ICT=6; AJK=7; FATA=8 . . . . .)

DISTRICT _____

TEHSIL _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . .)

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . .)

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY / MONTH / YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NO.
RESULT*				RESULT*
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES: 1 COMPLETED; 2 NOT AT HOME; 3 POSTPONED; 4 REFUSED; 5 PARTLY COMPLETED; 6 INCAPACITATED; 7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** 0 1 | LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** | NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** | TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2)

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 URDU
03 SINDHI
04 PUNJABI
05 SARAIKI
06 BALUCHI
07 PUSHTO
08 OTHER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ NUMBER	NAME _____ NUMBER	NUMBER

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Asalum-o-Alaikum. My name is _____. I am working with National Institute of Populaiton Studies. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Pakistan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30-35 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
109	What is the highest class you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN CLASS ONE, RECORD '00'. IF MA, MPHIL, PHD, MBBS, OR BSC/4 YEARS,	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐	
110	CHECK 109: CLASS 00-09 ☐ ↓ CLASS 10 OR HIGHER ☐		→ 113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED → 114		
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 118
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 121A
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 121A
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . 3 NOT AT ALL . . . 4	
121A	What is your mother tongue?	URDU . . . 01 PUNJABI . . . 02 SINDHI . . . 03 PUSHTO . . . 04 BALOCHI . . . 05 ENGLISH . . . 06 BARAUHI . . . 07 SIRAIKI . . . 08 HINDKO . . . 09 KASHMIRI . . . 10 SHINA . . . 11 BRUSHASKI . . . 12 WAKHI . . . 13 CHITRALI/ KHWAR . . . 14 BALTI . . . 15 PAHARI . . . 16 POTOWARI . . . 17 MARWARI . . . 18 FARSI . . . 19 OTHER . . . 96	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with your wife/wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Do you have a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	a) How many boys have died? b) And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] b) GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 211 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
210	Did all of the children have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
211	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD a) How old were you when your first child was born? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD b) How old were you when your child was born?	AGE IN YEARS	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD NO LIVING CHILDREN		→ 301
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD a) How old is your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: MORE THAN ONE LIVING CHILD a) What is the name of your youngest child? ONLY ONE LIVING CHILD b) What is the name of your child?	_____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)	
216	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 218
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups or did you just accompany your wife to any of those antenatal checkups?	PRESENT DURING CHECK UI . . . . . 1 ONLY ACCOMPANIED . . . . . 2 NOT PRESENT/NOT ACCOMPANIEC 3	
218	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy up to ten years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor, nurse or LHV which can prevent pregnancy up to five years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Standard Days Method. PROBE: A woman uses a string of colored beads to know the days she can get pregnant. On the days she can get pregnant, she uses a condom or does not have sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
14	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES, MODERN METHOD _____ A (SPECIFY) YES, TRADITIONAL METHOD _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last few months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Received a voice or text message about family planning on a mobile phone?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOBILE PHONE 1 2	
302AA	CHECK 302: HEARD MESSAGE (ANY YES IN 302) ☐ NOT HEARD MESSAGE ☐ → 303		
302BB	What messages did it convey to you? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	LIMITING THE FAMILY SIZ . . . . . A DISADVANTAGES OF GETTING MARRIED AT YOUNG AGE . . . . . B SPACING BIRTHS . . . . . C USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE . . . . . D FAMILY WELFARE . . . . . E MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH . . . . . F LESS CHILDREN MEANS PROSPEROUS LIFE . . . . . G MORE CHILDREN MEANS POVERTY AND STARVATION . . . . . H IMPORTANCE OF BREASTFEEDING . . . . . I IMPORTANCE OF GIRLS' EDUCATIC . . . . . J REDUCTION IN MATERNAL DEATHS . . . . . K OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW/DO NOT REMEMBI . . . . . Z	
302CC	Do you think that the message you heard was effective or not effective in encouraging couples to use family planning?	EFFECTIVE . . . . . 1 NOT EFFECTIVE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
303	In the last few months, have you discussed family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGIN . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDE . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIOD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is a woman's concern and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK a) CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 b) WOMEN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS 1 2 8	
307AA	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 NO, NOT IN UNION 2	→ 404
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your wife living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives?	YES (MORE THAN ONE WIFE) . . . . . 1 NO (ONLY ONE WIFE) 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVE	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE → a) Please tell me the name of your wife. MORE THAN ONE WIFE → b) Please tell me the name of each of your wives. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER [ ][ ] 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE [ ][ ] _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ] _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ] _____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ]	
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH WIFE.	_____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ]	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE MORE THAN ONE WIFE		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 1 ONLY ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 410: BOTH ARE CODE '2' → a) In what month and year did you start living with your wife? OTHER → b) Now I would like to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
414	I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS	→ 501
414A	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ WIDOWED/DIVORCED OR SEPARATED ☐		→ 501
415	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 YEARS AGO 4	
438	The last time you had sex did you or your wife use any method to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501
439	What method did you or your wife use? PROBE: Did you or your wife use any other method to prevent pregnancy?	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E PILL . . . . . F CONDOM . . . . . G EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . I STANDARD DAYS METHOD . . . . . J LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . K RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ WIDOWED/DIVORCED OR SEPARATED ☐ →		514
502	CHECK 439: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐ ↓ MAN STERILIZED ☐ →		514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE ☐ ↓ MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐ →		509
504	Is your wife currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you and your wife are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
506	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
507	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
508	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ ↓ b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
509	Are any of your wives currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 512

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your wives are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
511	After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not to have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 (WIFE/WIVES) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of another child? HAS NOT FATHERED CHILDREN ☐ → b) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE 00	→ 601
		NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
		OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 607
604	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
607	CHECK 401: CURRENTLY MARRIED ☐ ↓ WIDOWED/DIVORCED OR SEPARATED ☐		→ 612
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your wife, or you and your wife jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your wife, you and your wife jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE JOINTLY . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 615
614	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
614A	Do you have the autonomy to sell the house you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
615	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 618
617	Is your name on the title deed?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
617A	Do you have the autonomy to sell the land you own?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food? f) If she neglects the in-laws?	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 f) NEGLECTS IN-LAWS . . 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
702	HIV is the virus that can lead to AIDS. Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get HIV from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get HIV because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
709	CHECK 708: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ → 711		
710	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
711	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
712	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 716
713	How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
714	I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
715	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 13 OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ 16 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 21 STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . 22 PHARMACY . . . . . 23 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ 26 (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** HOME . . . . . 31 WORKPLACE . . . . . 32 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 717A
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 717A
717	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . C OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ D (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . E STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . F PHARMACY . . . . . G OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ H (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
717A	Do you think there is a treatment for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	→ 720
717B	Do you know from where HIV treatment (Anti Retroviral Treatment) can be received?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724A	Do people living with HIV, get discriminatory treatment from the health service providers?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 SAYS HE HAS HIV . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
728	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE → 736		
729	CHECK 727: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO → 731		

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer on or near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ☐ ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW ☐		→ 736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . C FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . . . . D MOBILE HTC SERVICES . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . G STAND-ALONE HTC CENTER . . . . . H PHARMACY . . . . . I OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ J (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with women other than his wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ][ ] NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 812AA → 813
811	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each day? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe (hukka,sheesha) sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER DAILY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 812AA

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812	On average, how many of the following products do you currently smoke each week? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Manufactured cigarettes? b) Hand-rolled cigarettes? c) Kreteks? d) Pipes full of tobacco? e) Cigars, cheroots, or cigarillos? f) Number of water pipe (hukka,sheesha) sessions? g) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	NUMBER WEEKLY a) MANUFACTURED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) HAND-ROLLED CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) KRETEKS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) PIPES FULL OF TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) CIGARS, CHEROOTS, OR CIGARILLOS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] f) NUMBER OF WATER PIPE SESSIONS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] g) OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
812AA	How old were you when you started smoking?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
813	Do you currently use smokeless tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 → 815 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 → 815AA	
814	On average, how many times a day do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every day. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY DAY, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco/nuswar? d) Betel quid (paan) with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES DAILY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	→ 815AA

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	On average, how many times a week do you use the following products? Also, let me know if you use the product, but not every week. IF RESPONDENT REPORTS USING THE PRODUCT BUT NOT EVERY WEEK, RECORD '888'. IF THE PRODUCT IS NOT USED AT ALL, RECORD '000'. a) Snuff, by mouth? b) Snuff, by nose? c) Chewing tobacco/nuswar? d) Betel quid (paan) with tobacco? e) Any others? _____ (SPECIFY)	TIMES WEEKLY a) SNUFF, BY MOUTH . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] b) SNUFF, BY NOSE . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] c) CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] d) BETEL QUID WITH TOBACCO . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] e) ANY OTHERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]	
815AA	Do you currently use any types of drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
815BB	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 815GG
815CC	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A BY SHARING UTENSIL . . . . . B BY TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH SHARING FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTAC . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW Z	
815DD	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 815FF
815EE	What is the duration of treatment of TB now a days? IF MORE THAN 7 MONTHS, RECORD 7.	MONTHS . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
815FF	Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse or LHV that god forbid you have/had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
815GG	Have you ever heard of illness called Hepatitis B or C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816
815HH	Is there anything a person can do to avoid getting Hepatitis B or C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 815JJ

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815II	What can a person do to avoid getting Hepatitis B or C? Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PRACTICE SAFE SEX . . . . . A SAFE BLOOD TRANSFER . . . . . B USE DISPOABLE SYRINGI . . . . . C AVOID CONTAMINATED FOOD/WATER . . . . . D AVOID CONTACT WITH INFECTED PERSO . . . . . E ENSURE INSTRUMENTS OF DENTISTS ARE PROPERLY STERILIZED . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
815JJ	I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for Hepatitis B or C?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 816
815KK	How many months ago was your most recent test for Hepatitis B or C?	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ TWO OR MORE YEARS 95	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 817A
817	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER . . . . . B SEHAT SAHULAT . . . . . C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
817A	Do you receive any cash/kind benefit from Benazir Income Support Program through government of Pakistan?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 09 Jun 2015
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 24 Sept 2017

PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
BIOMARKER QUESTIONNAIRE

PAKISTAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE/REGION (PUNJAB=1; SINDH=2; KPK=3; BALOCHISTAN=4; GB=5; ICT=6; AJK=7; FATA=8 . . . . . [ ]

DISTRICT _____ [ ][ ][ ]

TEHSIL _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MAN'S SURVEY? (1=YES, 2=NO) . . . . . [ ]

FIELDWORKER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ]
FIELDWORKER'S NAME	_____	_____	_____	MONTH [ ][ ]
				YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
TIME	_____	_____		

NOTES:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN [ ][ ]

TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN [ ][ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** [0][1] LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** [ ][ ] NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** [ ][ ] TRANSLATOR (YES = 1, NO = 2) [ ]

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:

01 ENGLISH	03 SINDHI	05 SARAIKI
02 URDU	04 PUNJABI	06 BALUCHI
		07 PUSHTO
		08 OTHER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
_____ [ ][ ][ ][ ]	_____ [ ][ ][ ][ ]	[ ][ ]
NAME NUMBER	NAME NUMBER	NUMBER

101	CHECK COLUMN 11 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 102; IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2012-2018?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE NEXT PAGE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
102	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
103	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED: COPY CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH (DAY, MONTH, AND YEAR) FROM PREGNANCY HISTORY. IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED ASK: What is (NAME)'s date of birth?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . ☐☐☐☐
104	CHECK 103: CHILD BORN IN 2012-2018?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 114)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 114)
105	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. . . . ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
106	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)	CM. . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER . . . . . 9996 (SKIP TO 108)
107	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP 2
108	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
114	GO BACK TO 103 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 201.			

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

201	CHECK COLUMN 9 IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 202. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
202	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 9. NAME FROM COLUMN 2.	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
205	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS.	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
206	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS.	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
206A	CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
207	MEASURER: ENTER YOUR FIELDWORKER NUMBER.	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER	☐☐☐☐ FIELDWORKER NUMBER
233	GO BACK TO 202 IN NEXT COLUMN OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE; IF NO MORE WOMEN, END.			

FIELDWORKER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING BIOMARKERS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

FORMATTING DATE: 10 Aug 2016
ENGLISH LANGUAGE: 10 November 2017

PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE
(RURAL LOCATIONS)

PAKISTAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

IDENTIFICATION

PROVINCE/REGION (PUNJAB=1; SINDH=2; KPK=3; BALOCHISTAN=4; GB=5; ICT=6; AJK=7; FATA= . . . . . ☐

DISTRICT _____ ☐☐☐

TEHSIL _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐☐☐

INTERVIEW RESULT

*RESULT CODES:
1 COMPLETED
2 UNABLE TO FIND SUITABLE RESPONDENTS
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) ☐

DAY ☐☐
MONTH ☐☐
YEAR ☐☐☐☐
INT. NO ☐☐☐☐

NAME OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED	SEX (M=1; F=2)	POSITION (WRITE POSITION, E.G., VILLAGE LEADER, NAZIM, COUNCILLOR, RELIGIOUS LEADER, CHOWKIDAR, LOCAL FEMALE OR MALE TEACHER, LHV OR LHW)
1 _____	☐	_____
2 _____	☐	_____
3 _____	☐	_____
4 _____	☐	_____
5 _____	☐	_____
6 _____	☐	_____
7 _____	☐	_____
8 _____	☐	_____

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **0 1** LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT**

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH**

**LANGUAGE CODES:
01 ENGLISH
02 URDU
03 SINDHI
04 PUNJABI
05 SARAIKI
06 BALUCHI
07 PUSHTO
08 OTHER

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____ NUMBER ☐☐☐☐	NAME _____ NUMBER ☐☐☐☐	NUMBER ☐☐

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INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

AFTER ASSEMBLING THE INFORMANTS, READ THE FOLLOWING GREETING:

Asalum-o-Alaikum. My name is _____. I am working with National Institute of Population Studies. We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Pakistan. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services.

We are collecting information with communities to get a picture of infrastructure available in the community, services available to the communities and to understand the access to the people. I would like to ask you some questions about your community and about sources of health care in it and around it as a way of better understanding how to serve the population. Please be assured that this discussion is strictly confidential. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENTS AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENTS DO NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

100	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS	
		MINUTES	

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	How far is the district headquarter from this village? ASK FROM THE CENTER OF THE LARGEST SETLLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE	KILOMETERS . . . . . [ ][ ] 95 KMS. OR MORE 95	
102	Is the road that goes to the district headquarter mainly a katcha road or a pakka road?	MAINLY KATCHA . . . . . 1 MAINLY PAKKA 2	
103	How far is it from this village to the road that goes to the district headquarter? ASK FROM THE CENTER OF THE LARGEST SETLLEMENT OF THE VILLAGE	LESS THAN 1 KM. . . . . 00 KILOMETERS . . . . . [ ][ ] 95 KMS. OR MORE 95	
104	How do most people get from here to the road that goes to to the district headquarter?	WALK . . . . . 01 RICKSHAW . . . . . 02 BICYCLE . . . . . 03 MOTORBIKE . . . . . 04 PRIVATE CAR / TAXI / SUZUKI VAN TRACTOR TROLLY . . . . . 05 TONGA/CATTLE CART . . . . . 06 BUS / TRUCK . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
105	How far is the nearest city/town from this village?	LESS THAN 1 KM. . . . . 00 KILOMETERS . . . . . [ ][ ] 95 KMS. OR MORE 95	
106	Are most of the streets/galies of this village paved, cemented, bricks solling or kutcha?	PAVED . . . . . 1 CEMENTED . . . . . 2 BRICKS SOLLING . . . . . 3 KUTCHA . . . . . 4 OTHERS _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
107	What means of transport are available in this village?	BUS . . . . . A WAGON . . . . . B PRIVATE CAR . . . . . C PICK-UP SUZUKI . . . . . D RIKSHAW . . . . . E MOTORBIKE . . . . . F TONGA . . . . . G OTHERS _____ X (SPECIFY)	

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Is transport available during the night time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE 8	
109	If a woman in this village has a serious problem with her pregnancy, where would she go for treatment? _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	DHQ HOSPITAL . . . . . 01 THQ HOSPITAL . . . . . 02 MCH CENTRE . . . . . 03 RHC . . . . . 04 BHU . . . . . 05 PRIVATE CLINIC / HOSPITAL . . . . . 06 DAI / BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 07 LADY HEALTH WORKER 08	
110	How would she reach (NAME OF PLACE IN 109)?	WALK . . . . . 01 RICKSHAW . . . . . 02 BICYCLE . . . . . 03 MOTORBIKE . . . . . 04 PRIVATE CAR / TAXI / SUZUKI VAN TRACTOR TROLLY . . . . . 05 TONGA/CATTLE CART . . . . . 06 BUS / TRUCK . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
111	How long would it take to reach the facility using this means?	MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DOES NOT KNOW 998	
112	Is there a Lady Health Worker in this village?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE 8	→ 115
113	What services does she provide? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ANTENATAL CARE . . . . . A DELIVERY . . . . . B CHILD IMMUNIZATIONS . . . . . C CHILD CARE SERVICES . . . . . D POSTNATAL CARE . . . . . E FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . F GENERAL AILMENTS . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
114	Does the LHW make house visits on a regular basis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE 8	
115	Where births are registered?	UNION COUNCIL . . . . . A TOWN COMMITTEE . . . . . B MUNICIPLE COORPORATION . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
116	How many women from this village get finacial support through BISP? IF NO WOMAN IS GETTING BISP FINANCIAL SUPPPORT 'RECORDE 00'	NO. OF WOMEN . . . . . [ ][ ]	

GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
117	What type of economic activities are available for women in this village?	AGRICULTURE . . . . . A LIVESTOCK . . . . . B STITCHING/EMBROIDERY . . . . . C HANDICRAFT MAKING . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
118	In this village, do the following social organizations exist? a) Punchayat? b) Cooperative society? c) Socal welfare society? d) School committee?	YES NO a) PUNCHAYAT . . . . . 1 2 b) COOPERATIVE SOCIETY . . . . . 1 2 c) SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY . . 1 2 d) SCHOOL COMMITTEE 1 2	
119	Do the women of this villiage usually participate in these organizations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
120	Is there any campaign for the use of mosquito nets and their distribution in this village?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
121	Are medicines easily available in this village?	EASILY AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 SOMETIME AVAILABLE . . . . . 2 NEVER AVAILABLE 3	
122	Is there any natural disaster occurred in this village during last 5 years?	NOT OCCURRED . . . . . 1 FLOOD . . . . . 2 HEVAEY RAINS . . . . . 3 DROUGHT . . . . . 4 EARTH QUAKE . . . . . 5 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	

AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES

201 Now I would like to ask you about facilities and other services that may be in this village or at some distance.

NO.	TYPE OF FACILITY/SERVICE	LOCATION	DISTANCE
	202	**203**	**204**
	Please specify the types of facilities:	Is the (FACILITY/SERVICE) in this village?	How far away is (FACILITY/SERVICE) from this village? **IF >95 KMS, WRITE 95.**
a.	Medical store?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
b.	General store or shop?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
c.	Motorized public transport?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
d.	Non-motorized public transport?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
e.	Post office?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
f.	Courier services ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
g.	Bank?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
h.	Primary school for **boys**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
i.	Primary school for **girls**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
j.	Secondary school for **boys**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
k.	Secondary school for **girls**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
l.	Degree college for boys or girls?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .

AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES

201 Now I would like to ask you about facilities and other services that may be in this village or at some distance.

NO.	TYPE OF FACILITY/SERVICE	LOCATION	DISTANCE
	202	**203**	**204**
	Please specify the types of facilities:	Is the (FACILITY/SERVICE) in this village?	How far away is (FACILITY/SERVICE) from this village? **IF >95 KMS, WRITE 95.**
m.	Any ambulance service?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
n.	Ultrasound services for pregnant women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
o.	NADRA Office ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	KMS . . . . .
p.	A waste water drainage scheme?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
q.	A sweage system?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
r.	A drinking water scheme?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
s.	Television signal/service?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
t.	Cable television connections ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
u.	Any land-line telephone service?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
v.	Mobile telephone coverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
w.	Electricity?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
x.	Gas connection?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
y.	Any public call office (PCO)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

301	Please tell me how far away each of the following facilities are from here? **ASK FROM THE CENTER OF THE (LARGEST) SETTLEMENT**	**IF LESS THAN 1 KM PUT 00 IF 95 KMS. OR MORE PUT 95**
a.	Dai?	KMS . . . . .
b.	A **functioning*** basic health unit (BHU)?	KMS . . . . .
c.	A rural health center (RHC)?	KMS . . . . .
d.	A functioning government dispensary.	KMS . . . . .
e.	A **functioning*** MCH Centre.	KMS . . . . .
f.	A female doctor.	KMS . . . . .
g.	A private doctor.	KMS . . . . .
h.	A dispenser or a compounder.	KMS . . . . .
i.	A family welfare center (FWC) or somewhere else to get family planning.	KMS . . . . .
j.	A hakeem.	KMS . . . . .
k.	A homeopath	KMS . . . . .
l.	A hospital.	KMS . . . . .

*** Funtioning** facility: Presence of LHV or Midwife to provide required services on regular basis.

302	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . .
		MINUTES . . . . .

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

23 August 2017

PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18
FIELDWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

PAKISTAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POPULATION STUDIES

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE ENGLISH

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
100	What is your name?	NAME _____	
101	RECORD FIELDWORKER NUMBER	NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	

INSTRUCTIONS

Information on all Pakistan DHS field workers is collected as part of the Pakistan DHS survey. Please fill out the questions below. The information you provide will be part of the survey data file; however, your name will be removed and will not be part of the data file. Thank you for providing the information needed.

102	In what province do you live?	PUNJAB . . . . . 01 SINDH . . . . . 02 KPK . . . . . 03 BALOCHISTAN . . . . . 04 GB . . . . . 05 ICT . . . . . 06 AJK . . . . . 07 FATA 08	
103	Do you live in urban or rural area?	URBAN . . . . . 1 RURAL 2	
104	How old are you? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
105	Are you male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	
106	What is your current marital status?	CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 WIDOWED . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 NEVER MARRIED 6	
107	How many living children do you have? INCLUDE ONLY CHILDREN WHO ARE YOUR BIOLOGICAL CHILDREN.	LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever had a child who died?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
110	What is the highest class you have completed? IF MA, MPHIL, PHD, MBBS, OR BSC/4 YEARS, WRITE `16'.	CLASS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
111	What is your religion?	MUSLIM . . . . . 01 HINDU . . . . . 02 CHRISTIAN . . . . . 03 PARSI . . . . . 04 NO RELIGION . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	What is your ethnicity?	PUNJABI . . . . . 01 PATHAN . . . . . 02 SINDHI . . . . . 03 MUHAJIR . . . . . 04 BALOCHI . . . . . 05 SARAIKI . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	
113	What languages can you speak? RECORD ALL LANGUAGES YOU CAN SPEAK.	ENGLISH . . . . . A URDU . . . . . B SINDHI . . . . . C PUNJABI . . . . . D SARAIKI . . . . . E BALUCHI . . . . . F PASHTO . . . . . H OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
114	What is your mother tongue/native language (language spoken at home growing up)?	ENGLISH . . . . . 01 URDU . . . . . 02 SINDHI . . . . . 03 PUNJABI . . . . . 04 SARAIKI . . . . . 05 BALUCHI . . . . . 06 PASHTO . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96	
115	Have you ever worked on a DHS/MMS survey prior to this one?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	Have you ever worked on any other survey prior to this one (not a DHS)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	Were you already working for the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) at the time you were employed to work on this DHS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	Are you a permanent or temporary employee of the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS)?	PERMANENT . . . . . 1 TEMPORARY 2	
119	If you have comments, please write them here.		

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com	
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com	
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store	
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com	
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram	
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data	
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com	

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