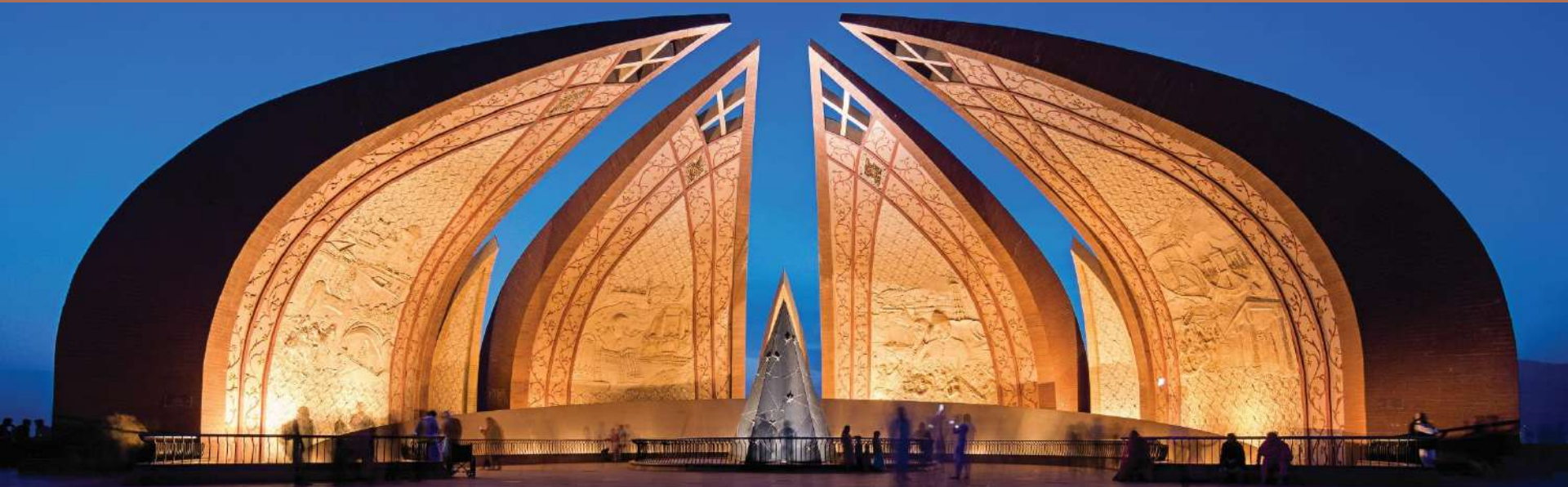


Introduction and Methodology

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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)



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

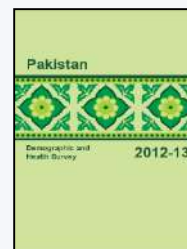
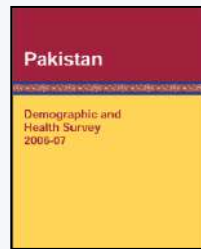


Objective

- The main objective of the 2017-18 PDHS is to provide current estimates on fertility, marriage, family planning, nutrition, childhood mortality, maternal and child health, malaria, women's empowerment, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, migration, and disability.
- This information is essential for programme managers and policymakers to evaluate and design programmes and strategies for improving the health of Pakistan.

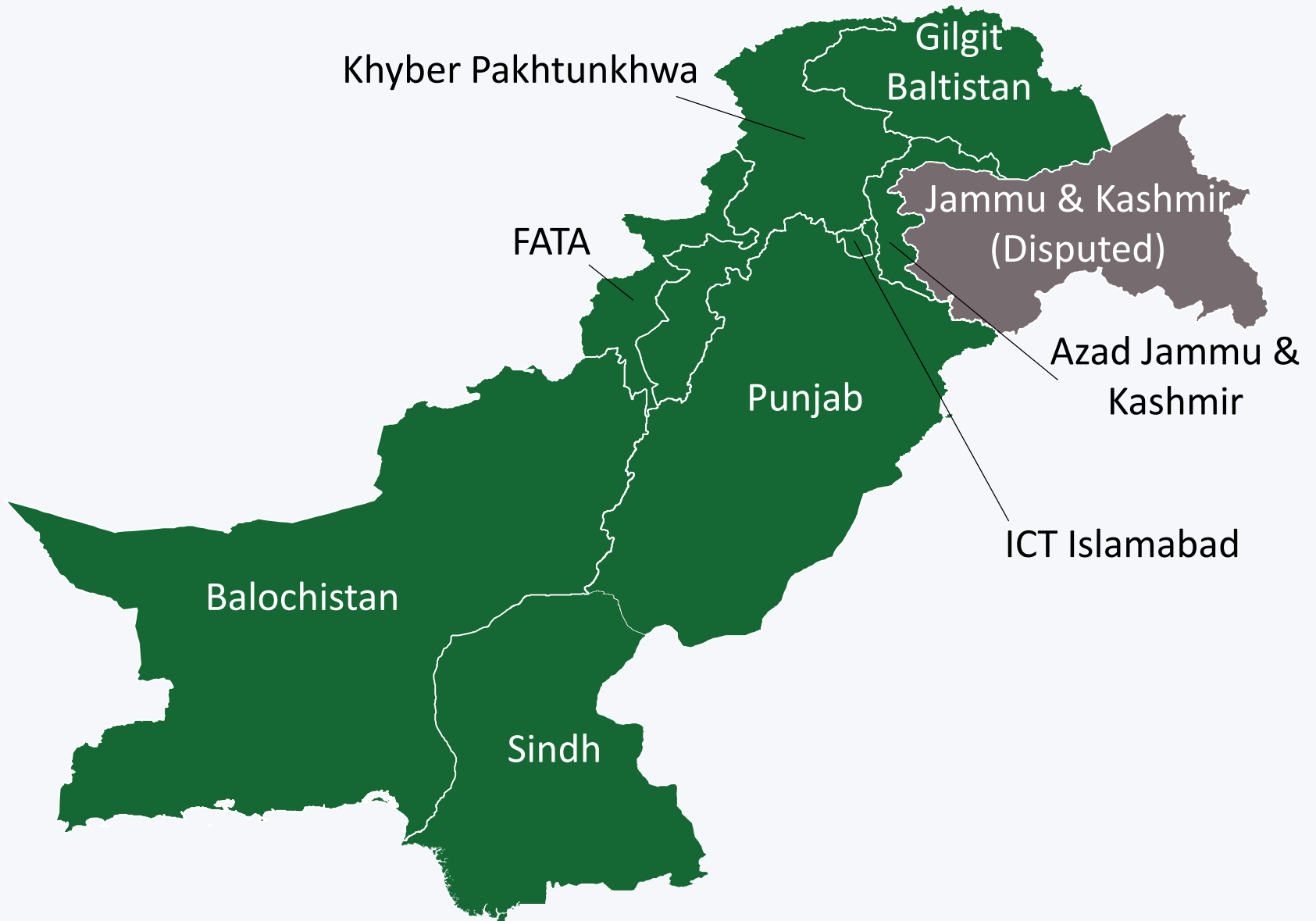
The Survey

- The 2017-18 PDHS is the 4th Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Pakistan since 1990-91 as part of The DHS Program.



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

Pakistan's Regions



Sample Design

Sampling Frame: Pakistan Population and Housing Census 2017

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

Second Stage: 28 households per cluster were selected.

Selected households were visited and interviewed.

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

Questionnaires

- Household Questionnaire
- Woman's Questionnaire
- Man's Questionnaire
- Biomarker Questionnaire
- Community Questionnaire
- Fieldworker Questionnaire

Questionnaires were translated from English to **Urdu and Sindhi.**

Pretest and Main Survey Training

Pretest:

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

Main Survey Training:

- Training from October-November 2017 with 169 fieldworkers
- Anthropometry standardization exercise carried out with 44 measurers

Fieldwork and Data Processing

- Total of **22 teams**
 - 1 supervisor, 1 field editor, 3 female interviewers, and 1 male interviewer
- Fieldwork conducted from **22 November 2017 to 30 April 2018**
- Data collected via paper questionnaires. Field editors entered data for each cluster in the field using the CAFÉ system. Data then sent electronically via IFSS to the main office in Islamabad.
- Data processing personnel conducted data editing with CSPro. Secondary editing and data processing took place from November 2017 to May 2018.

Quality Assurance

- Main training
 - 22 supervisors, 4 provincial coordinators, and 13 quality controllers were trained in data quality control procedures, fieldwork coordination, and management.
- Fieldwork & data collection monitoring
 - Several rounds of fieldwork monitoring carried out by PDHS core team, provincial coordinators, quality controllers, and ICF staff
 - Quality and progress of data collection monitored through weekly field check tables and dashboards

Interpretation of Trends

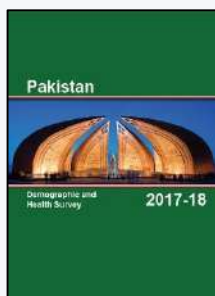
- The 2012-13 PDHS final report excluded GB.
- 2012-13 PDHS data were recalculated to also exclude AJK for inclusion in the 2017-18 PDHS final report and today's presentation for comparability.

Results of Household and Individual Interviews

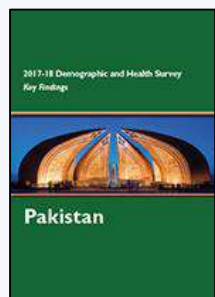
Household interviews	Pakistan	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Gilgit Baltistan
Households selected	12,815	1,792	1,064
Households occupied	12,338	1,728	985
Households interviewed	11,869	1,697	974
Response rate	96%	98%	99%
Interviews with ever-married women age 15-49			
Eligible women	13,118	1,769	1,043
Women interviewed	12,364	1,720	984
Response rate	94%	97%	94%
Interviews with ever-married men age 15-49			
Eligible men	3,634	359	250
Men interviewed	3,145	336	210
Response rate	87%	94%	84%

PDHS Publications, Data, and Digital Tools

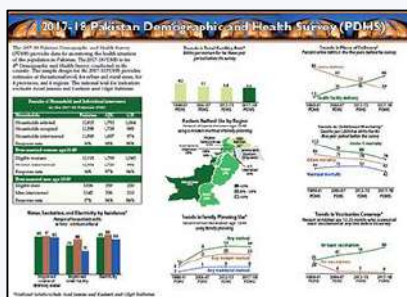
Final Report



Key Findings



Fact Sheet



Dataset available at [DHSprogram.com](https://dhsprogram.com)



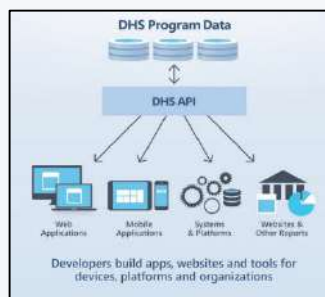
[STATcompiler.com](https://statcompiler.com)



DHS Program
Mobile App for
Android & iOS



[API.DHSprogram.com](https://api.dhsprogram.com)

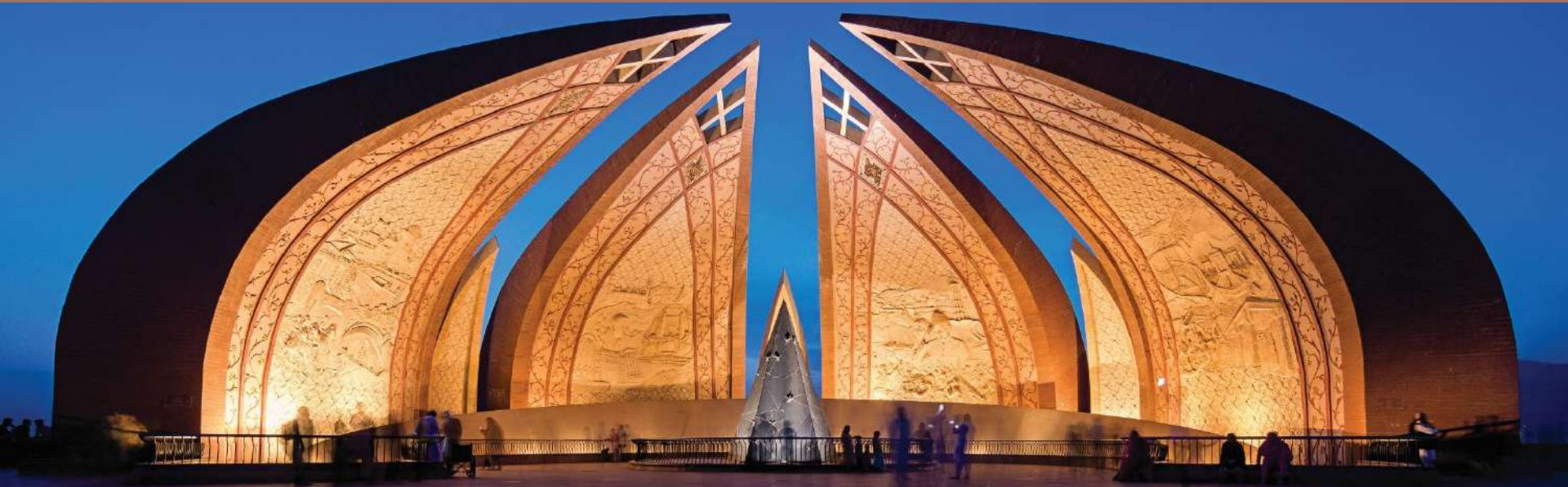


Publications available
at nips.org.pk



Household and Respondent Characteristics

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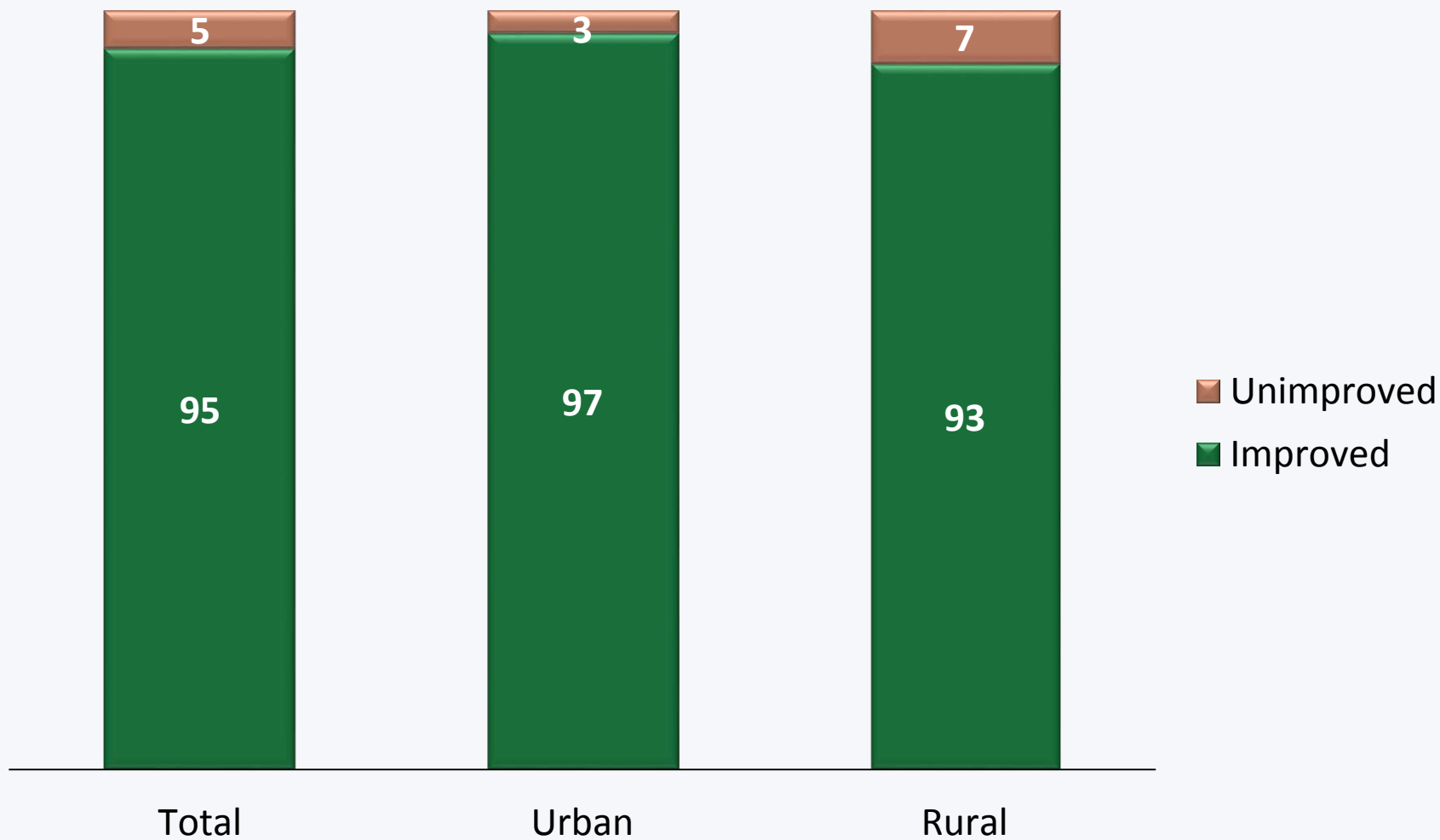
2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)

Pakistan's Households

- **13%** of households are **headed by women**.
- Households have an average of **6.6 members**.
- **38%** of the population is **under age 15**.

Drinking Water

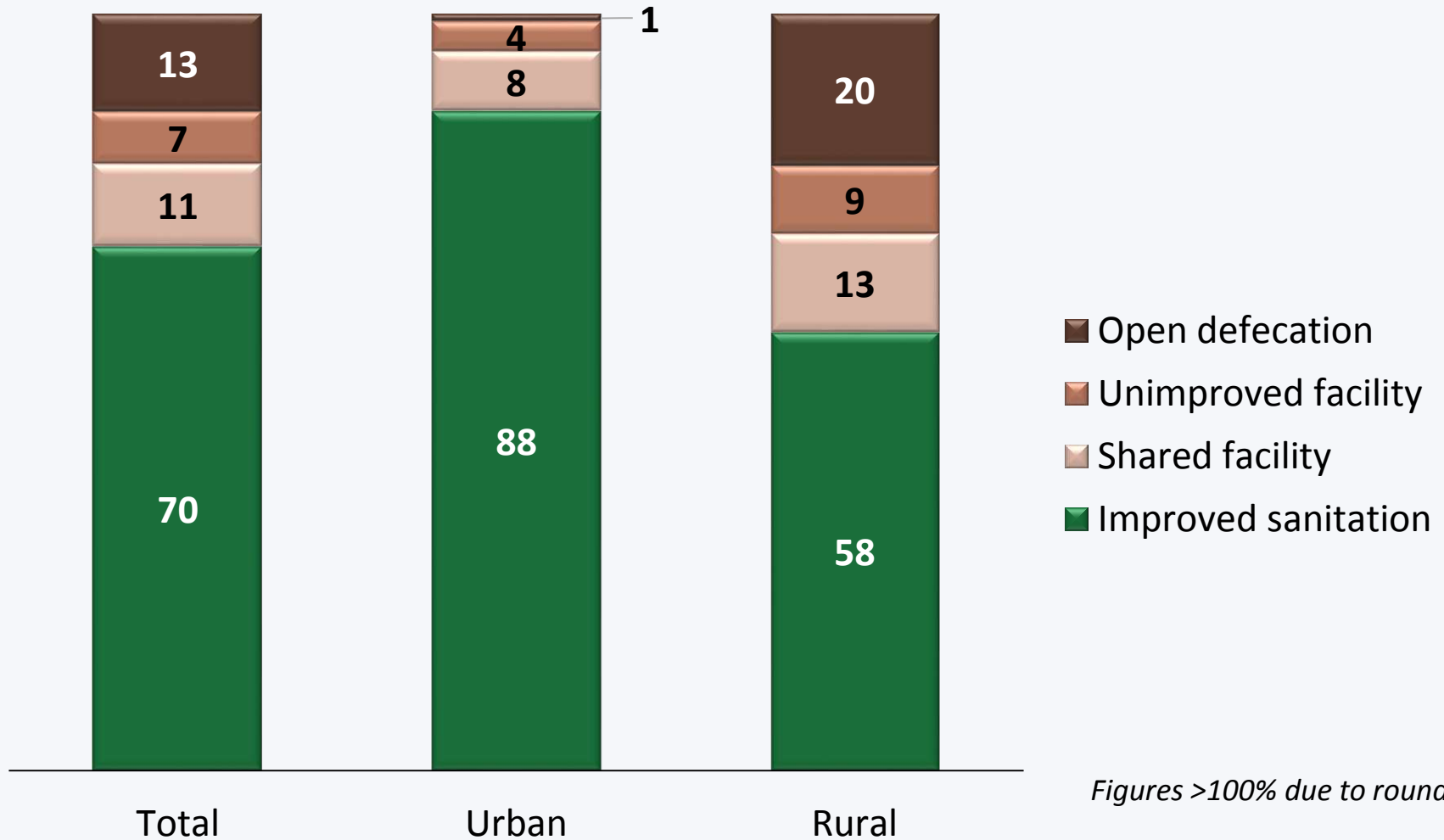
Percent distribution of households



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Sanitation

Percent distribution of households

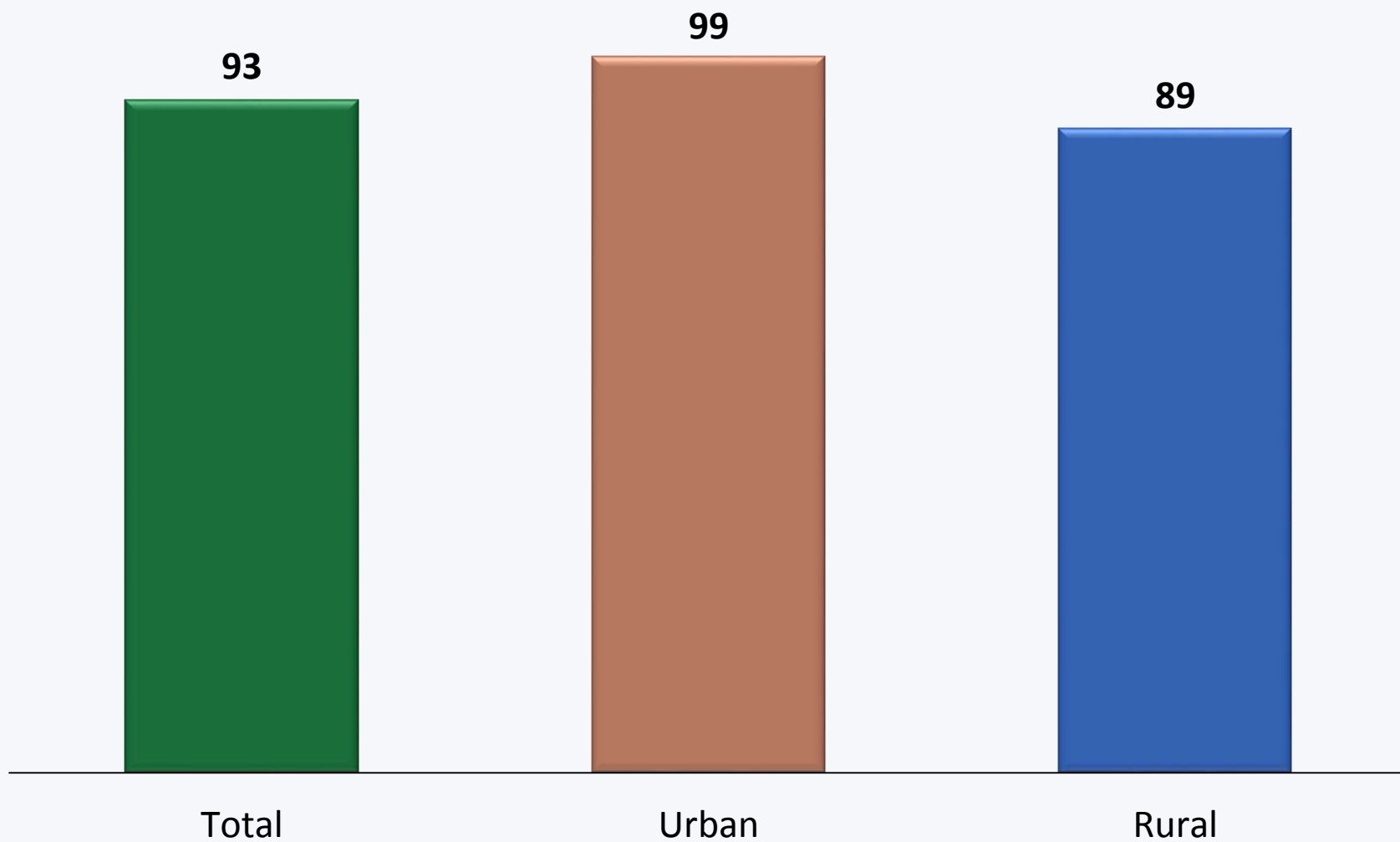


Figures >100% due to rounding.

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Electricity

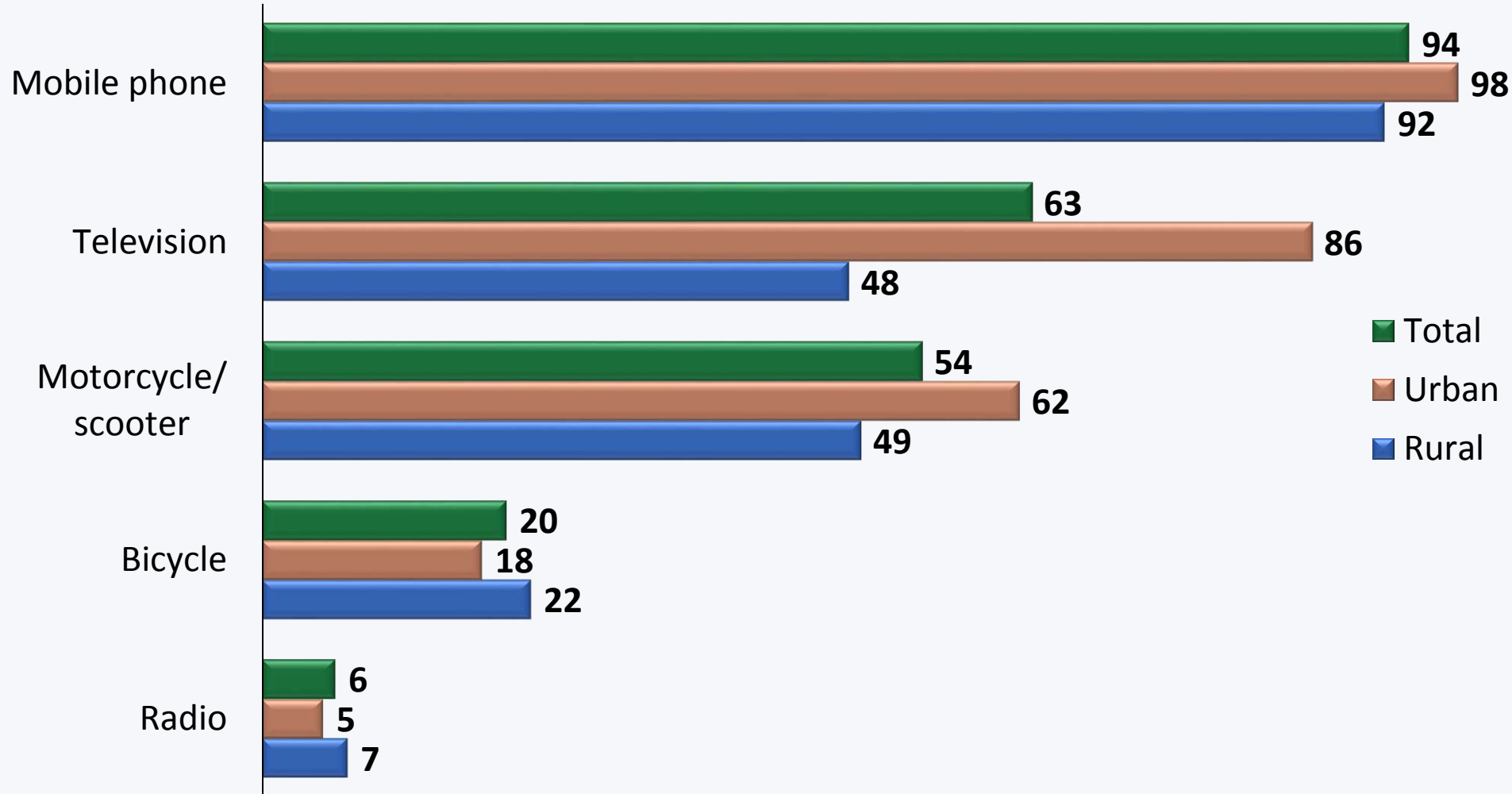
Percent of households



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Household Durable Goods and Possessions

Percent of households with:



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Wealth Index

- Wealth is determined by scoring households based on a set of characteristics including access to electricity and ownership of various consumer goods.
- Households are then ranked, from lowest to highest score.
- This list is then separated into 5 equal pieces (or quintiles) each representing 20% of the population.
- Therefore, those in the highest quintile may not be “rich” but they are of higher socioeconomic status than 80% of Pakistan.

Wealth Index

	Lowest	2 nd	Middle	4 th	Highest
Urban	3%	7%	17%	31%	42%
Rural	30%	27%	22%	14%	7%

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

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

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Education

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

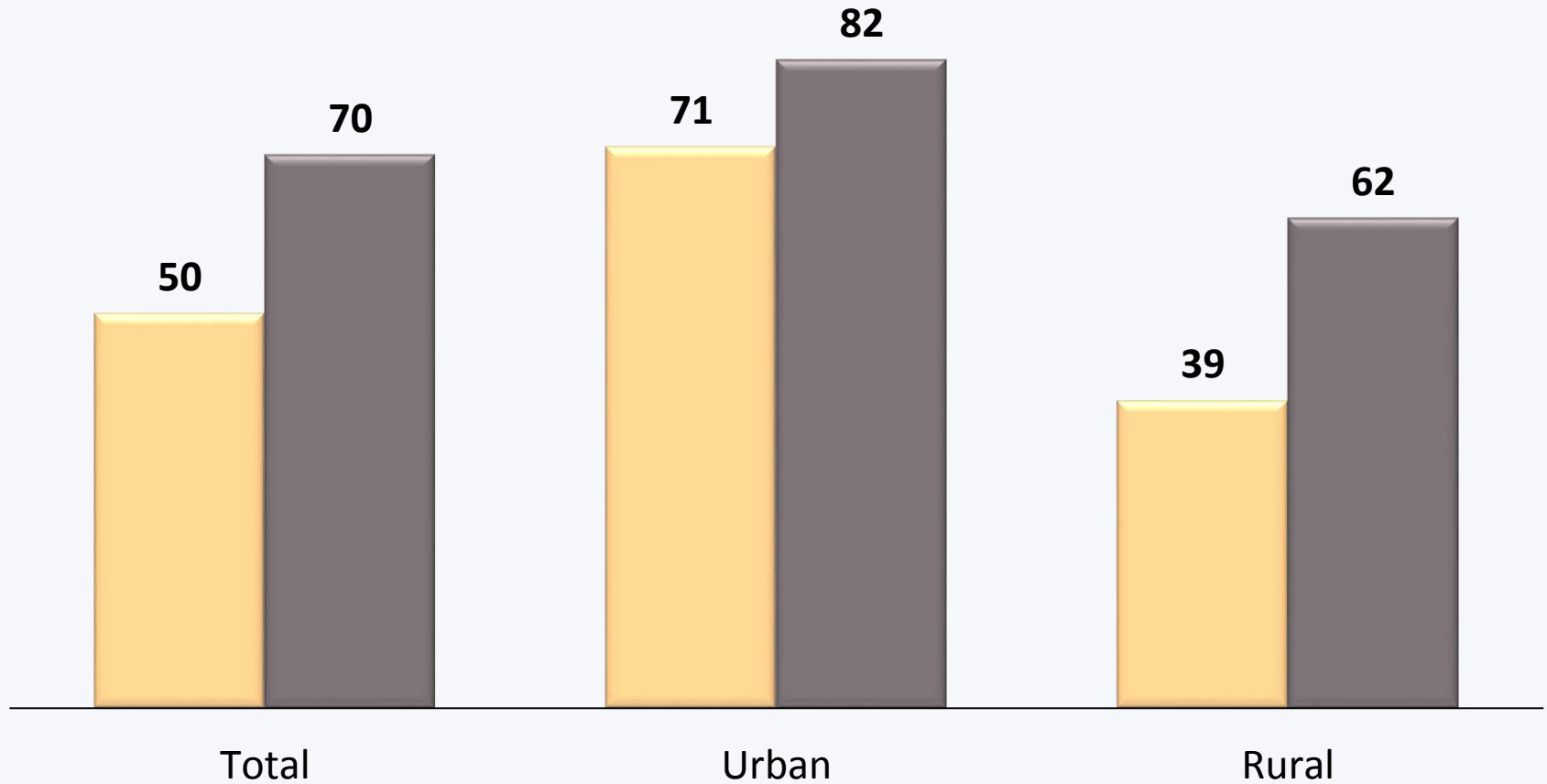


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Literacy

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

Women Men

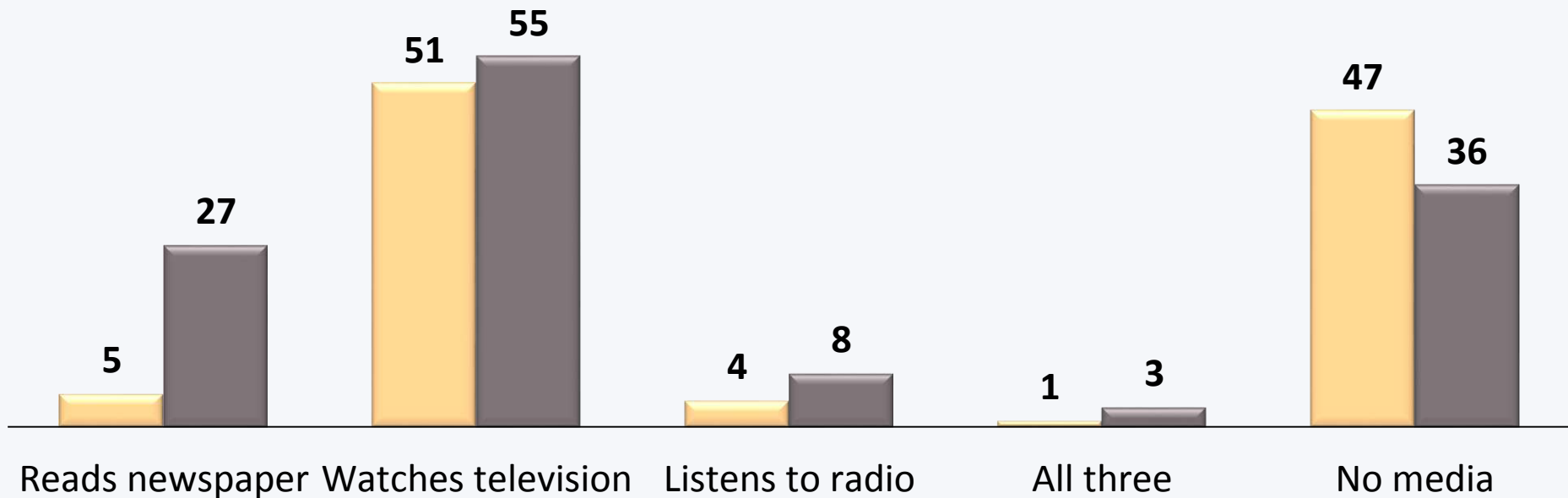


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Exposure to Mass Media

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

Women Men

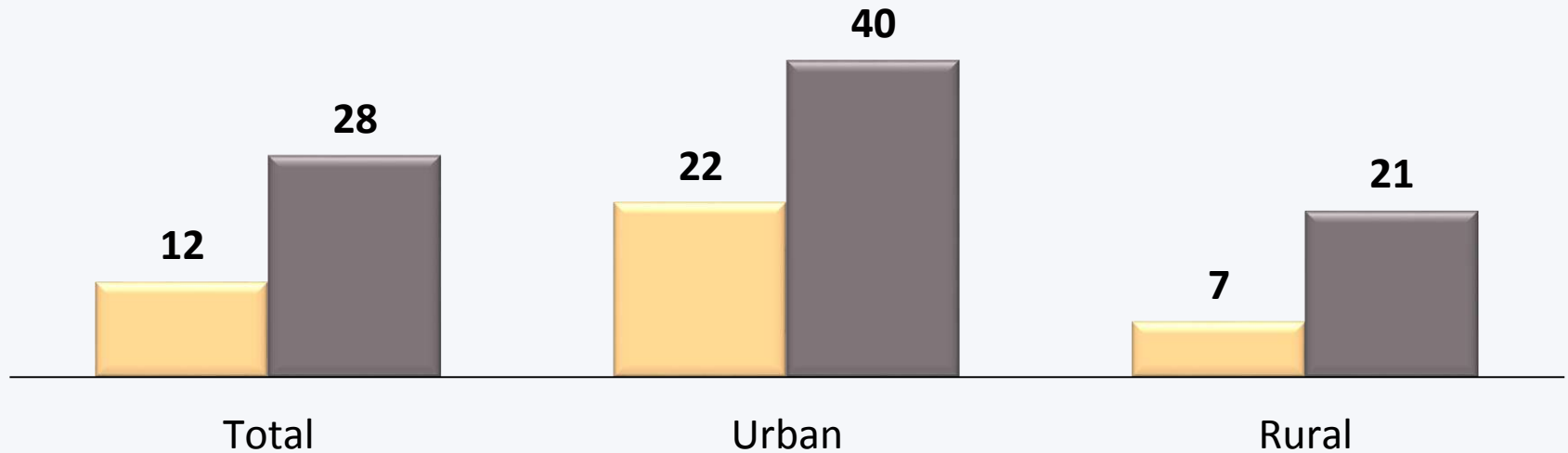


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Internet Usage

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

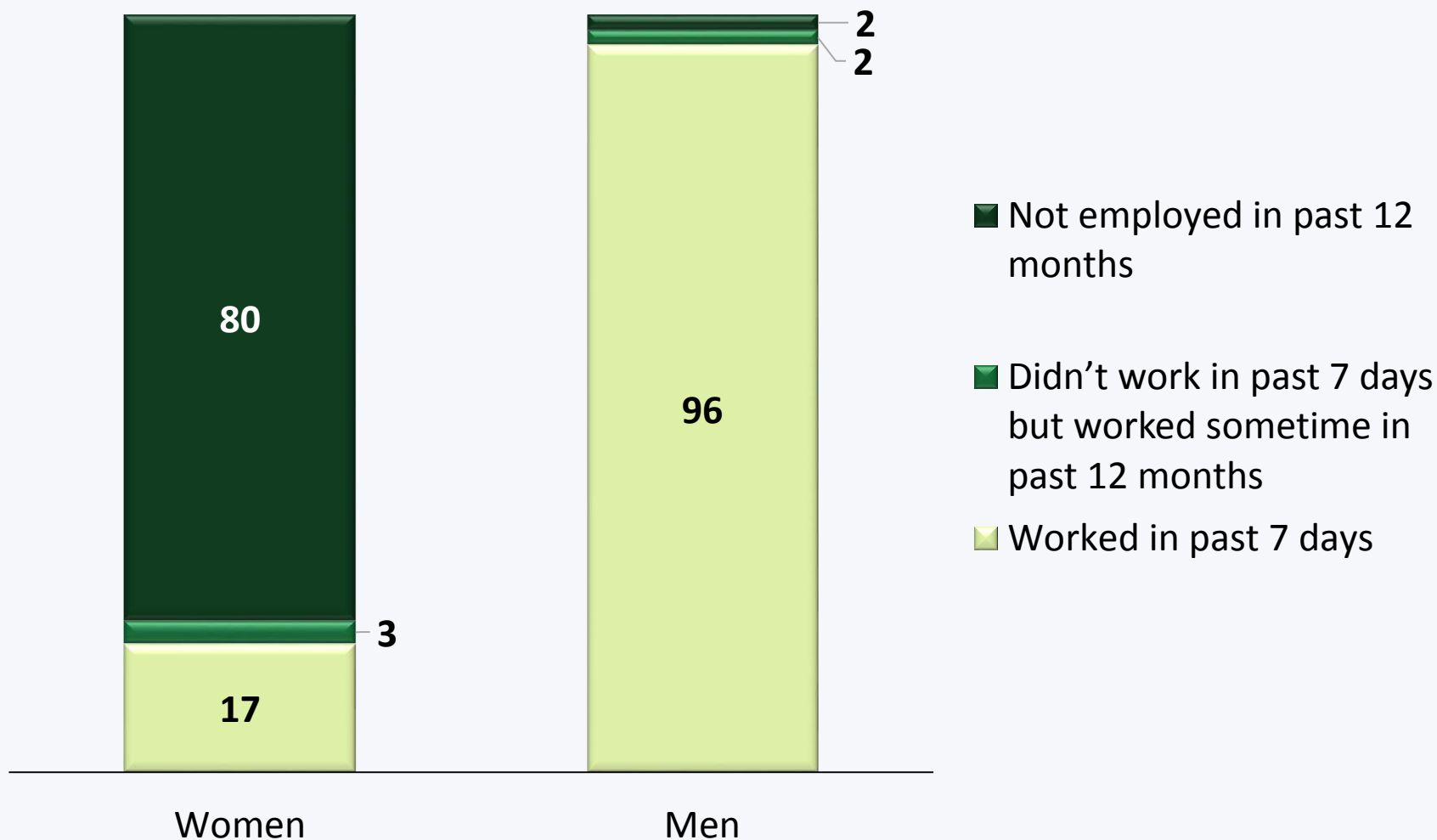
Women Men



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Employment

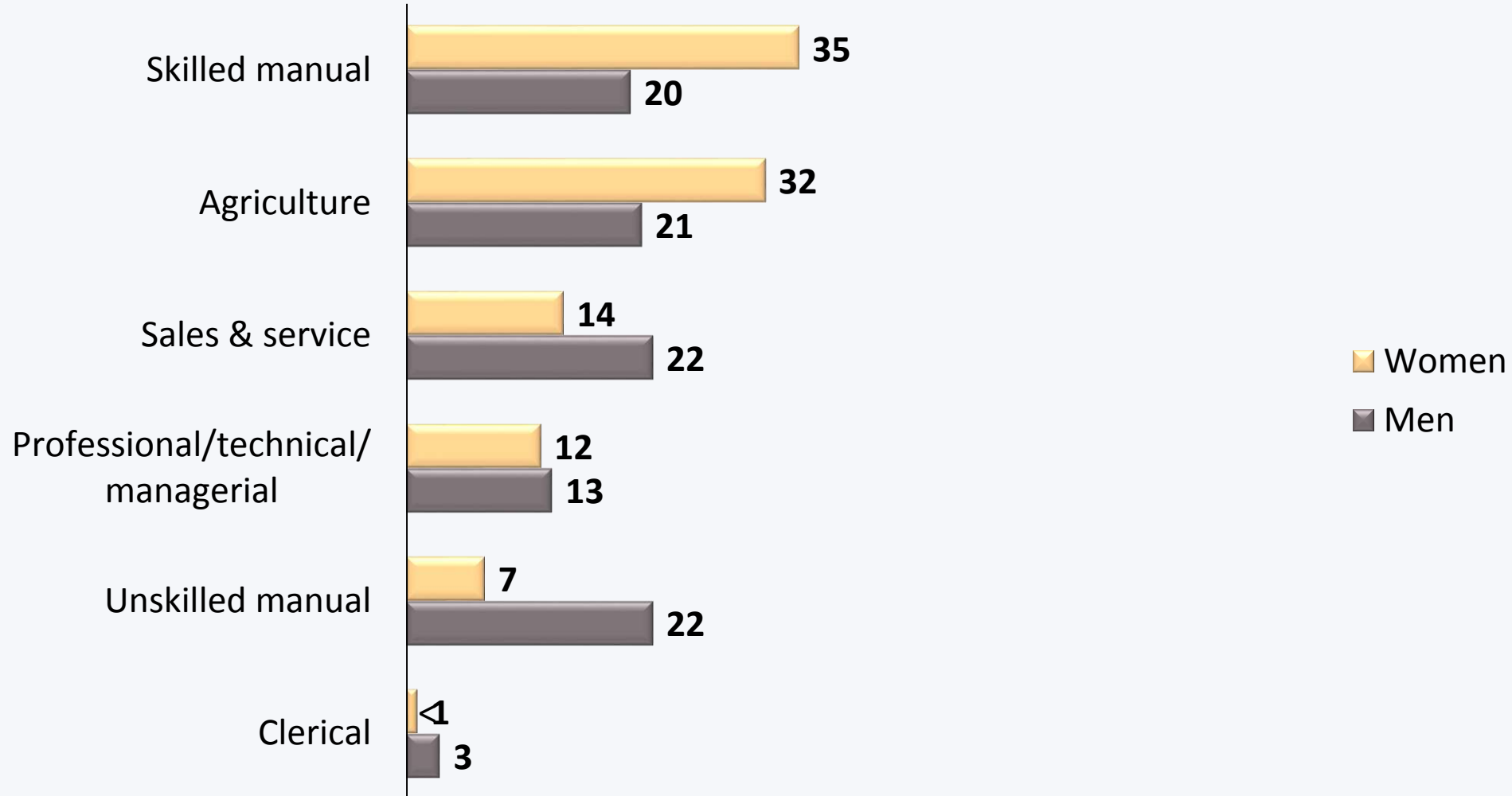
Percent distribution of ever-married women and men age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Occupation

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

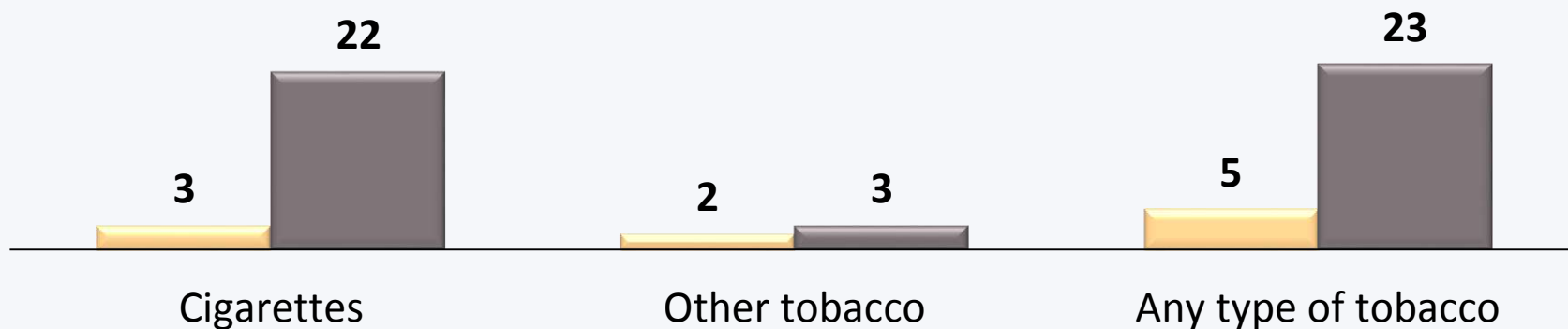


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Tobacco Use

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

Women Men



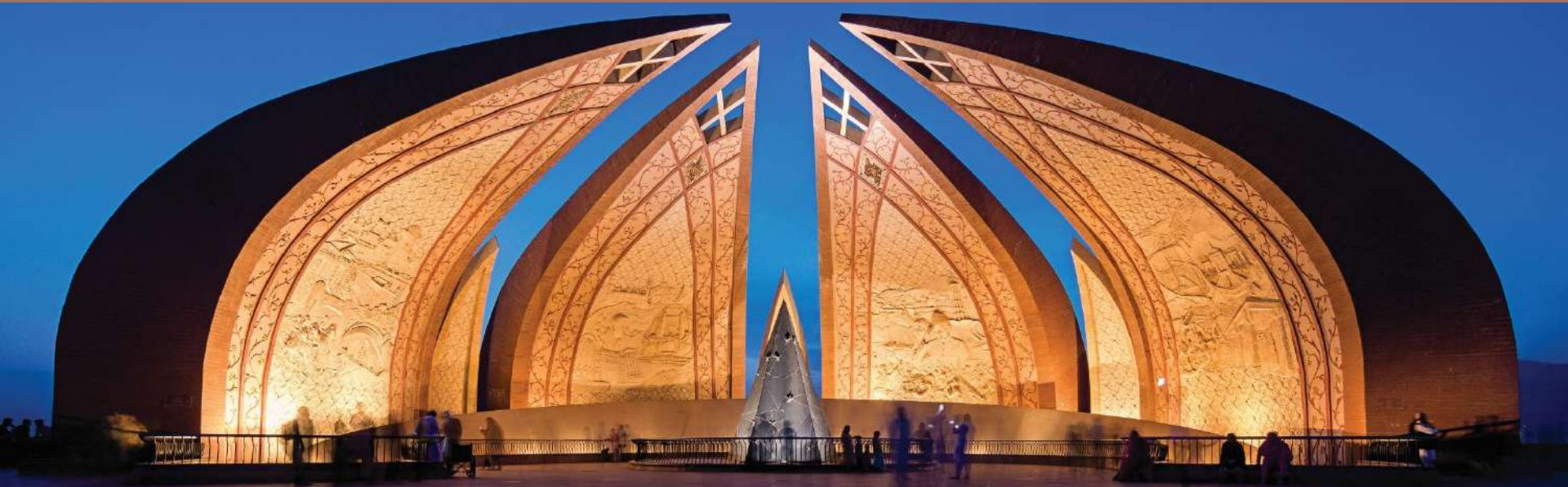
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Key Findings

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

Fertility & Family Planning

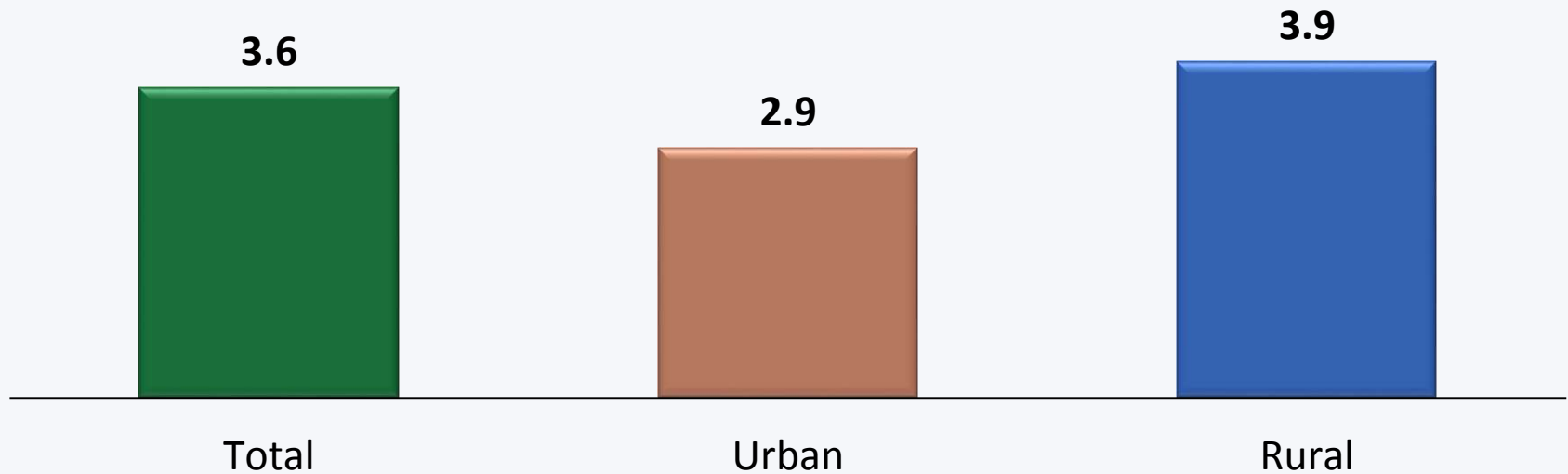
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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)

Fertility by Residence

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Fertility by Education

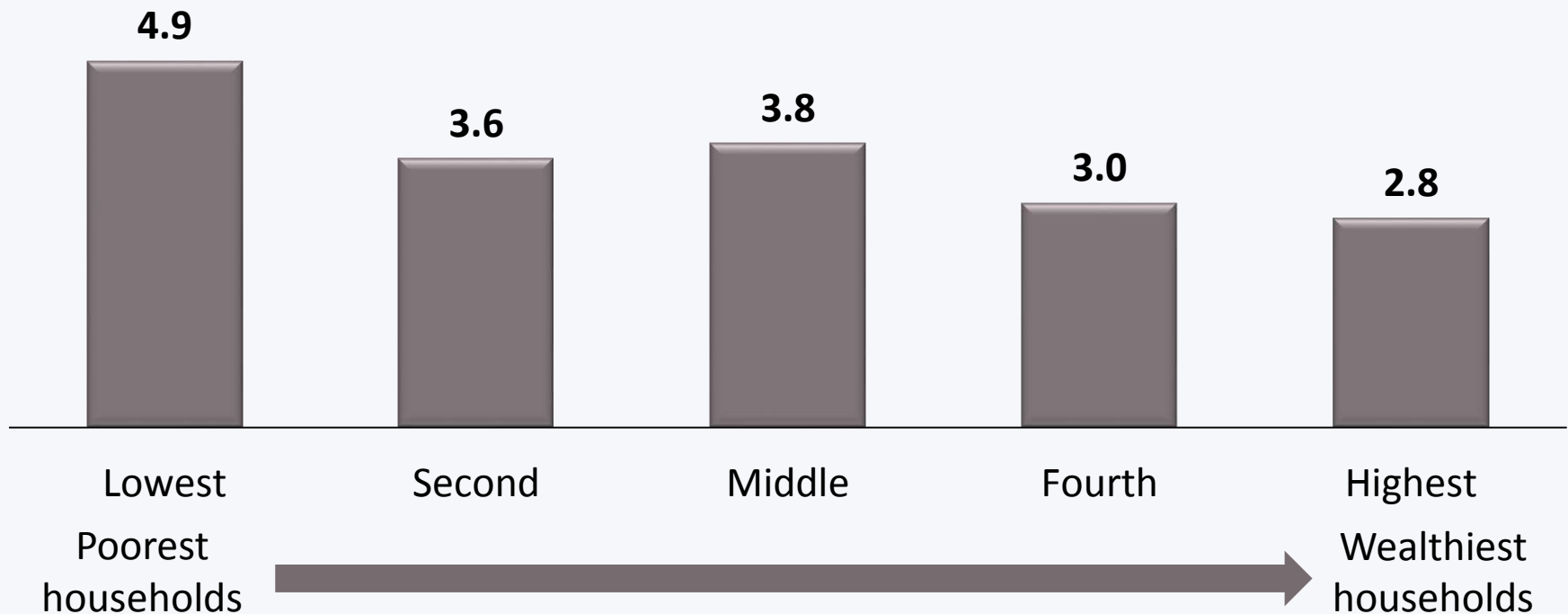
Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Fertility by Wealth

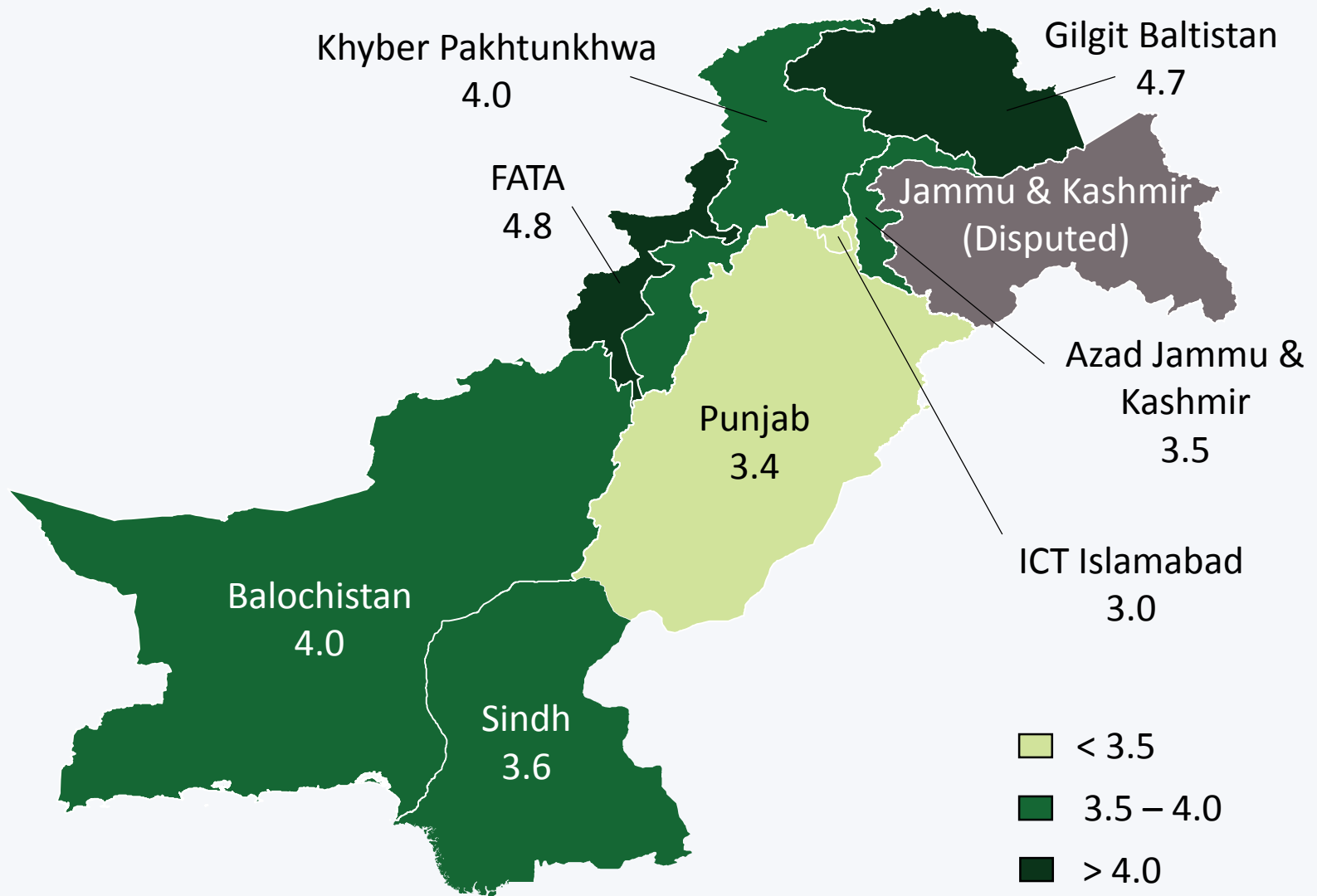
Births per woman for the 3-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

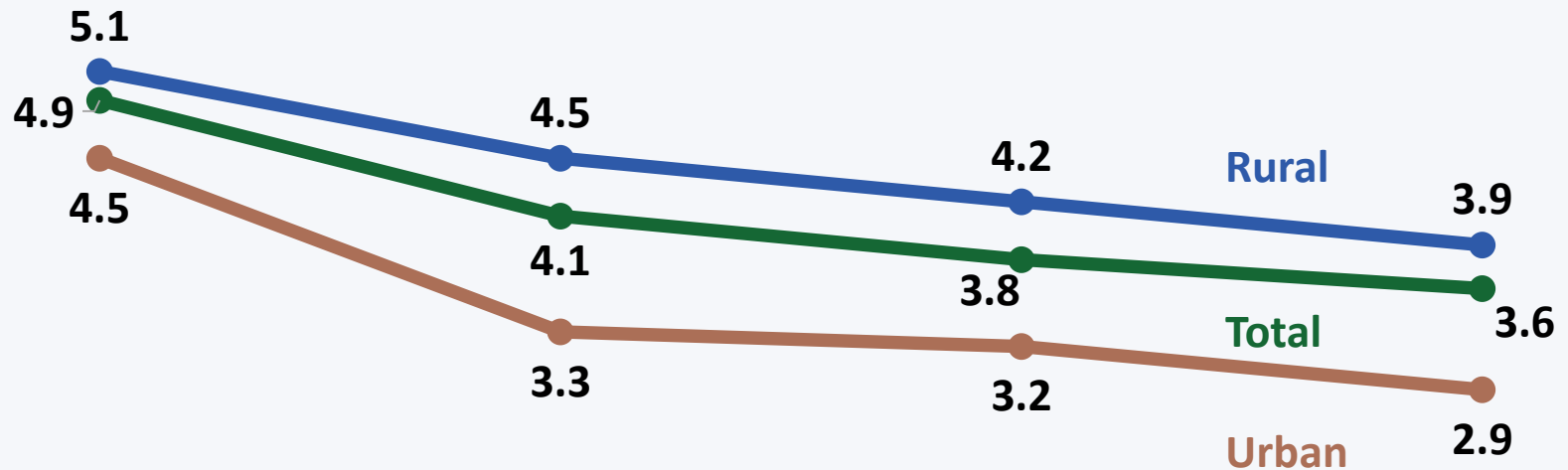
Fertility by Region

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



Fertility Trends

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



1990-91 PDHS

2006-07 PDHS

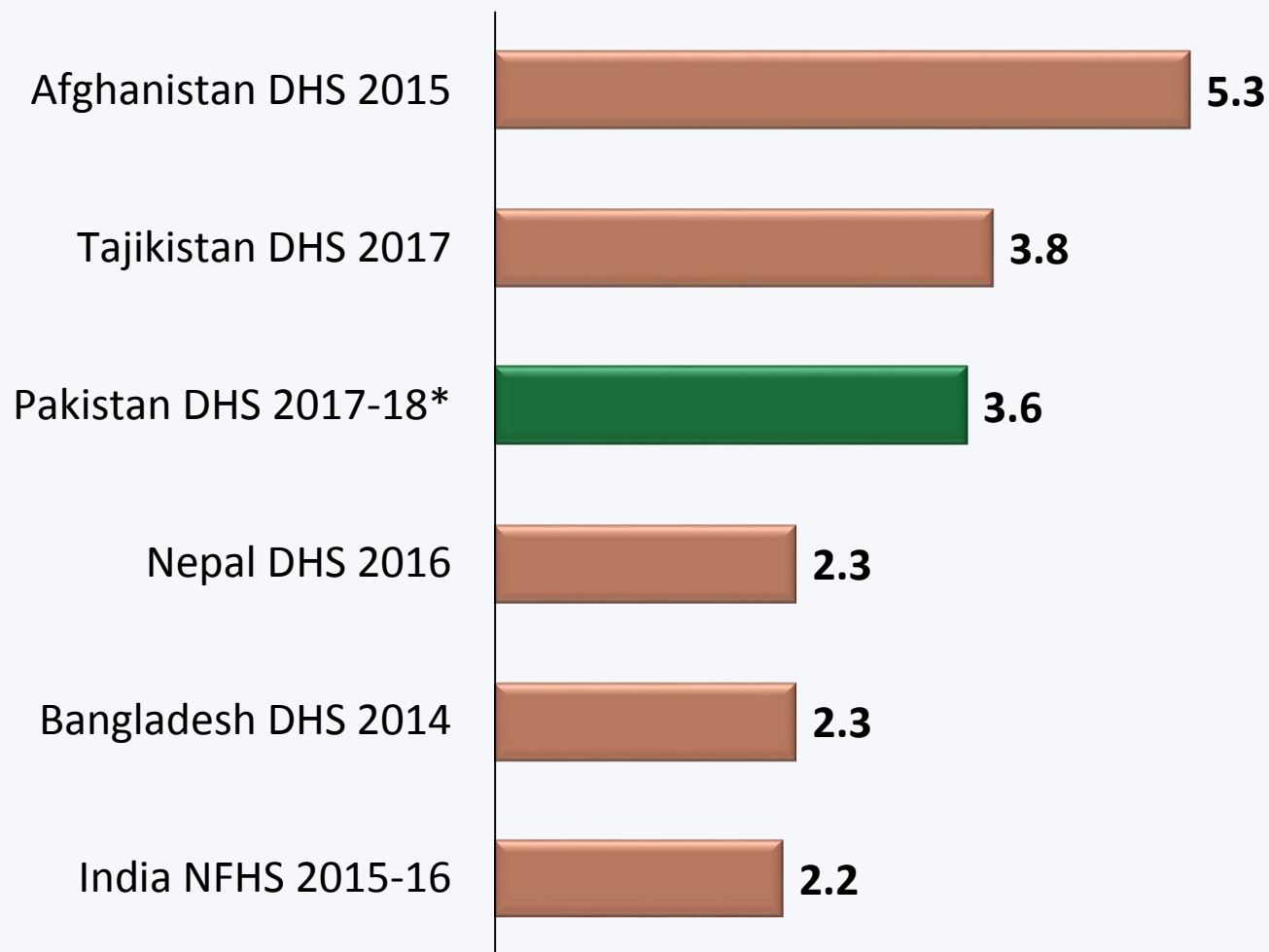
2012-13 PDHS

2017-18 PDHS

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Fertility Regional Comparison

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



**Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*

Birth Intervals

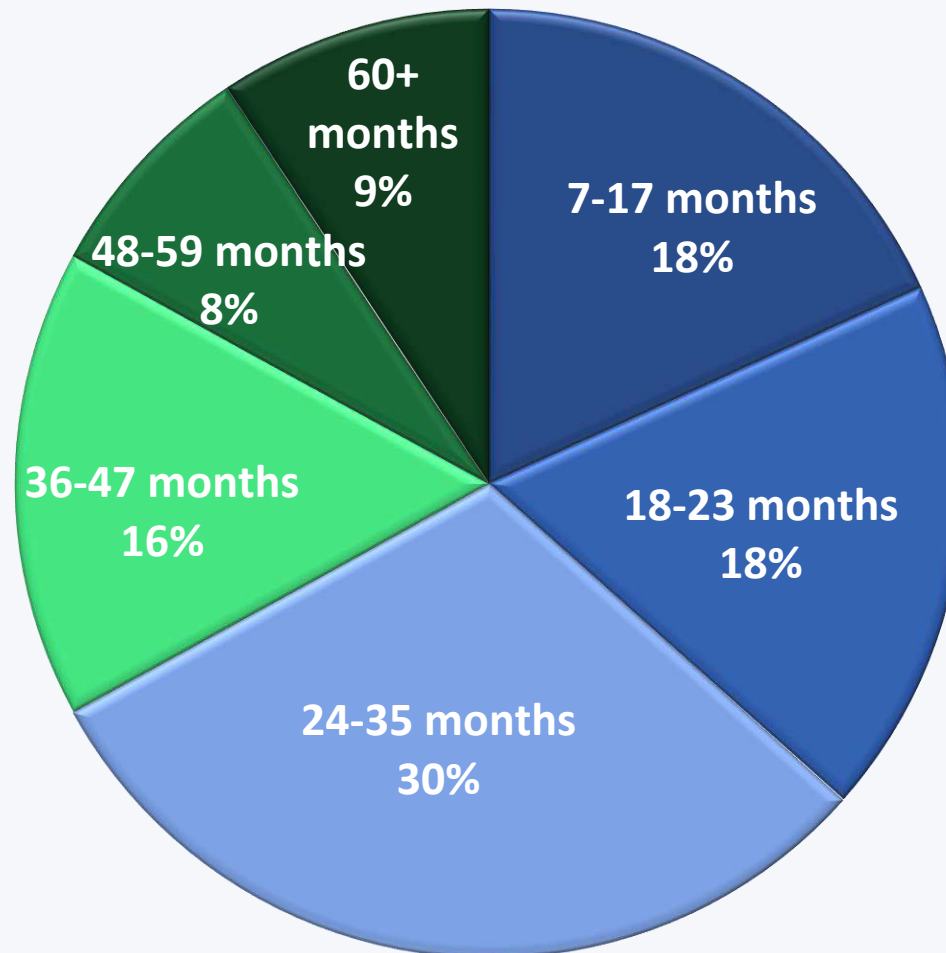
In addition to their impact on fertility, birth intervals also affect the health of mothers and their children.

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

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Length of Birth Intervals

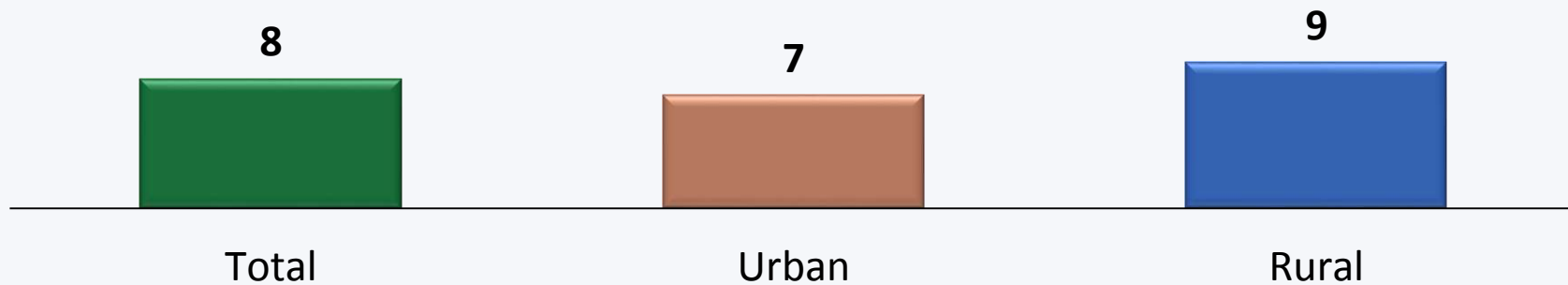
Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Teenage Childbearing by Residence

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Current Marital Status

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

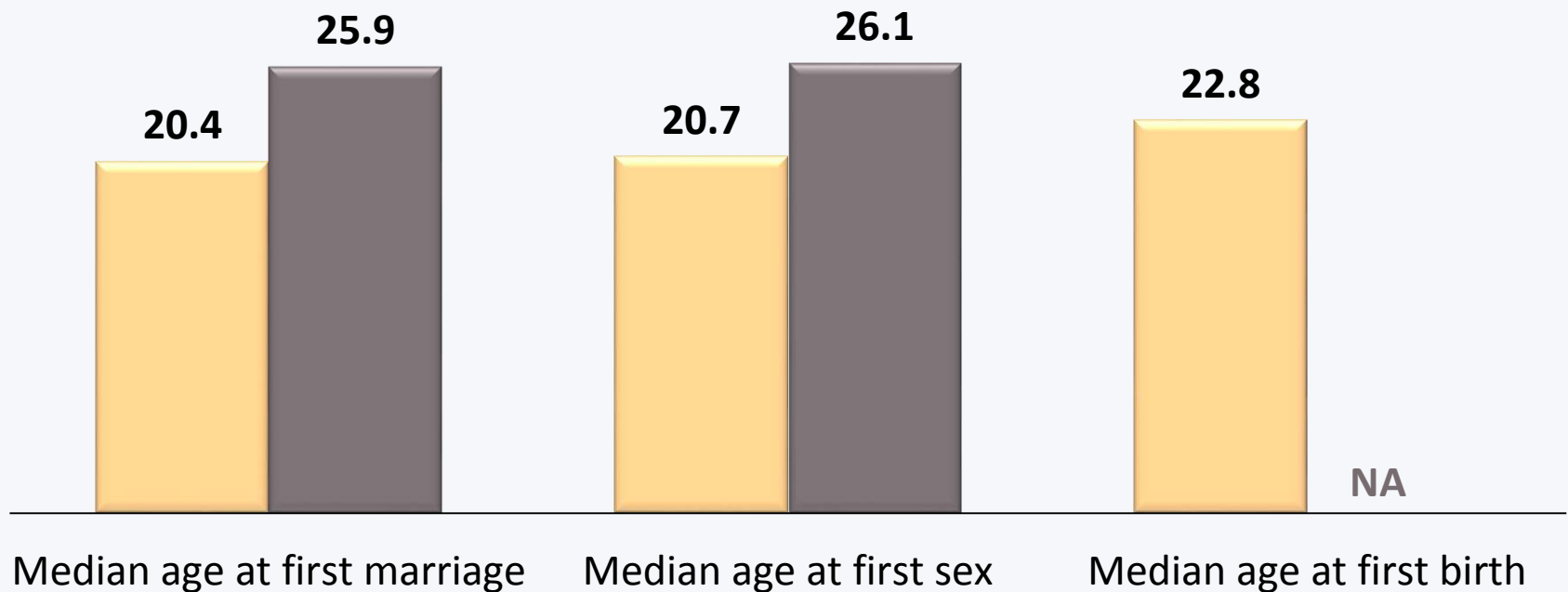


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Median Age at First Marriage, Sex, and Birth

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

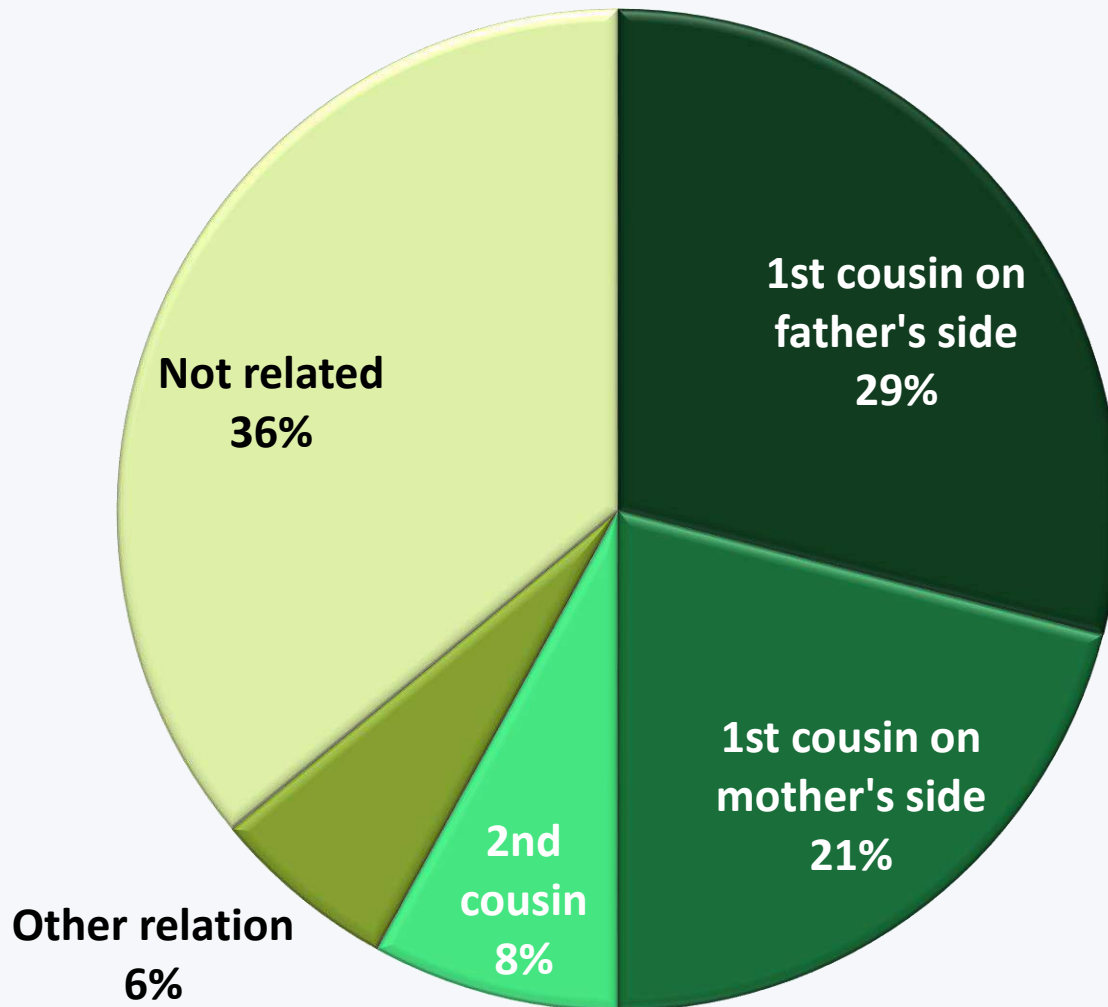
Women Men



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Consanguinity

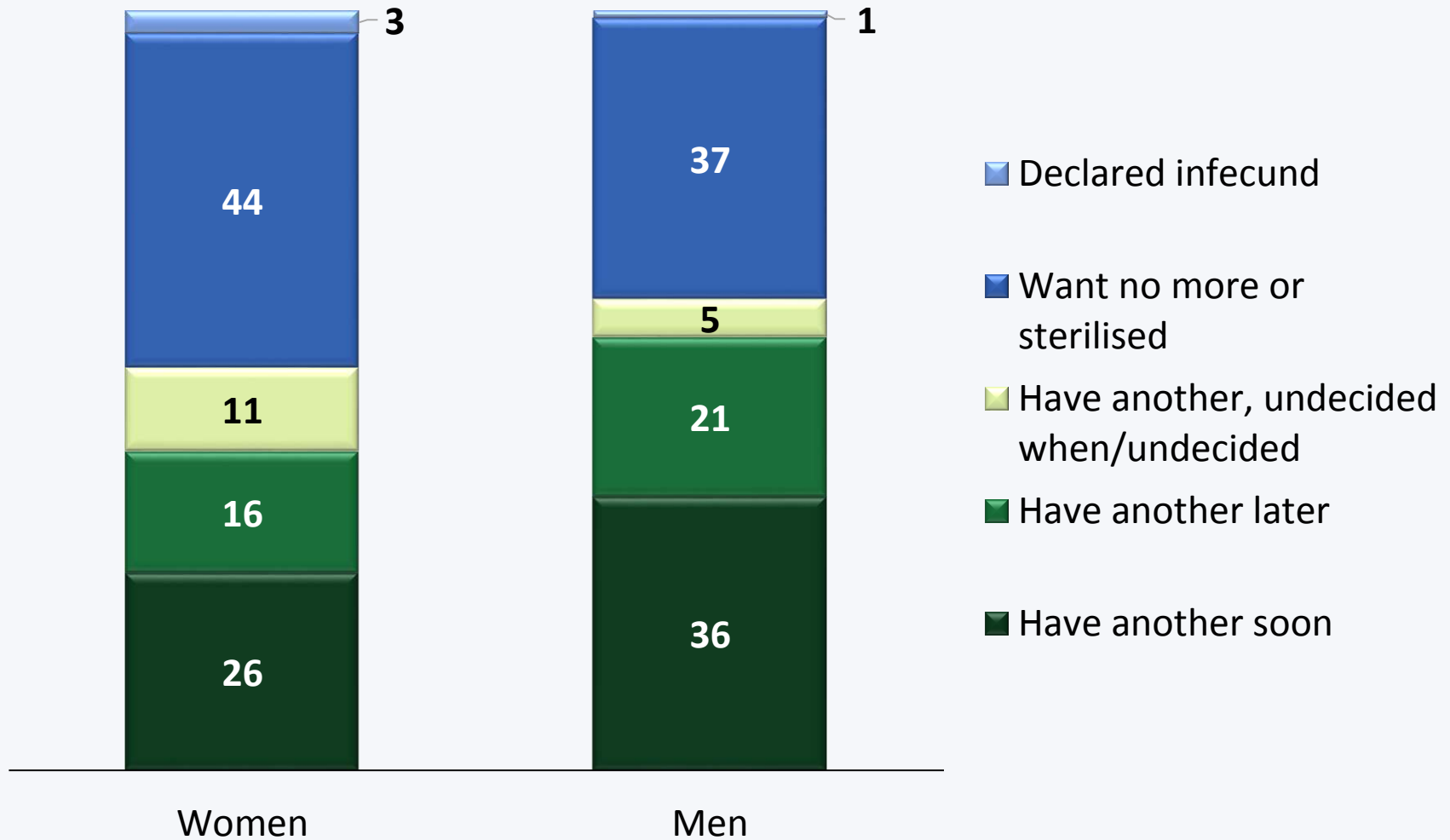
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by relationship to their husband



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Fertility Preferences of Married Women and Men

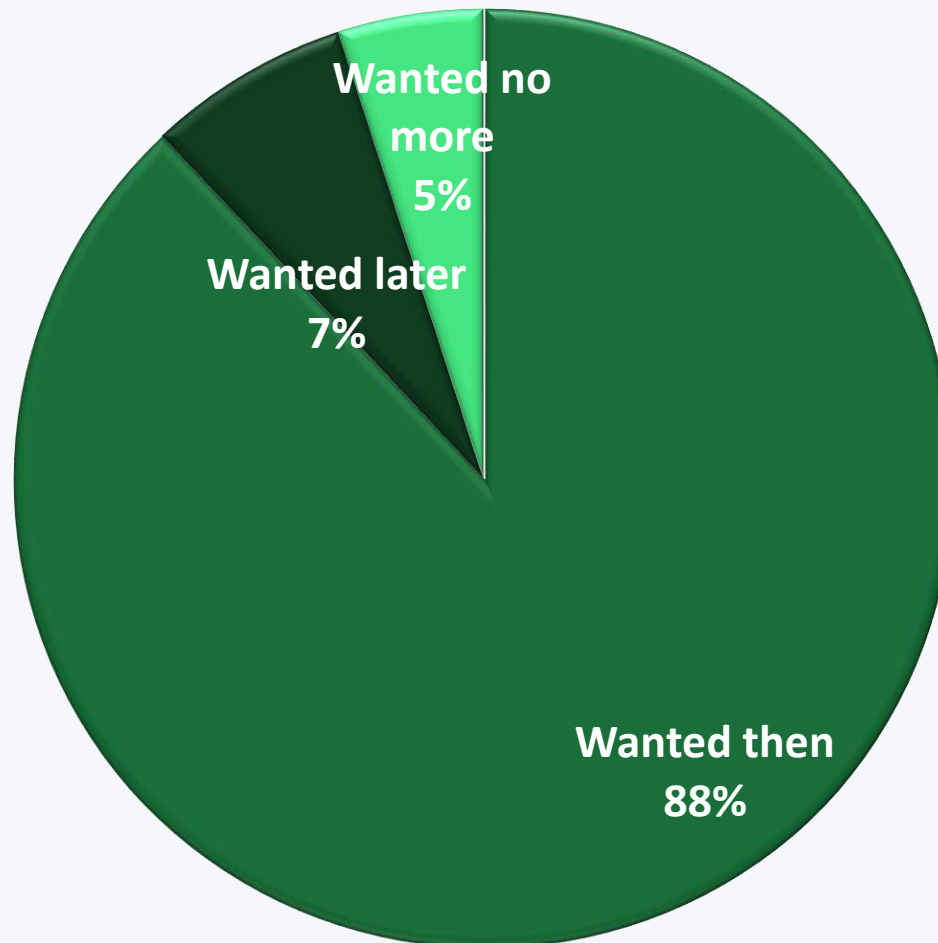
Percent distribution of married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children in the future



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Birth Planning

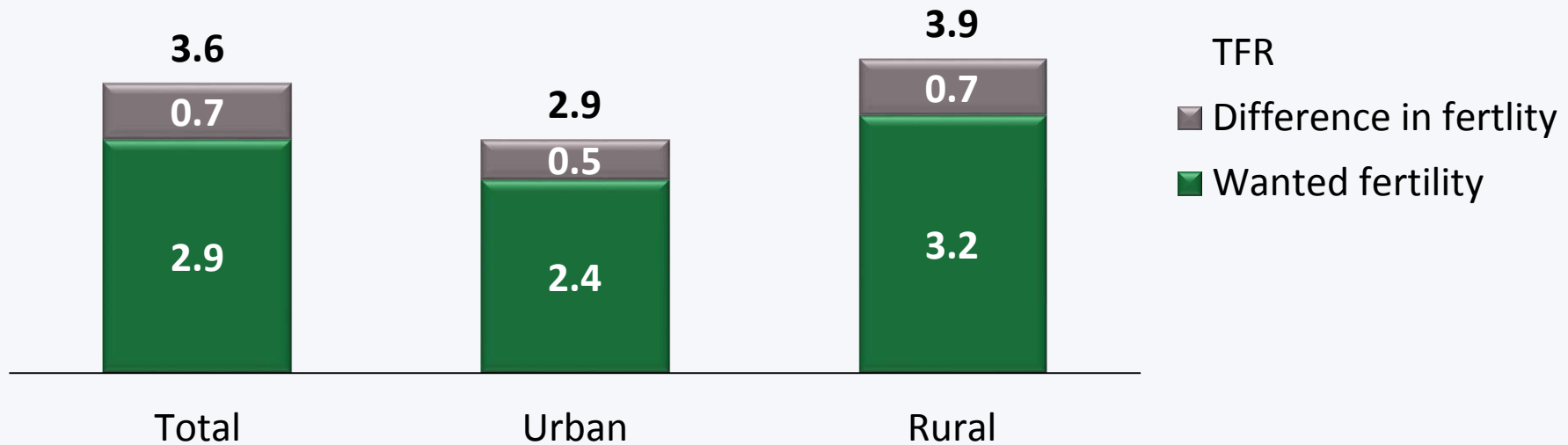
Percent distribution of births to women in the five years before the survey by birth planning status



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Difference between Wanted and Actual Fertility Rates

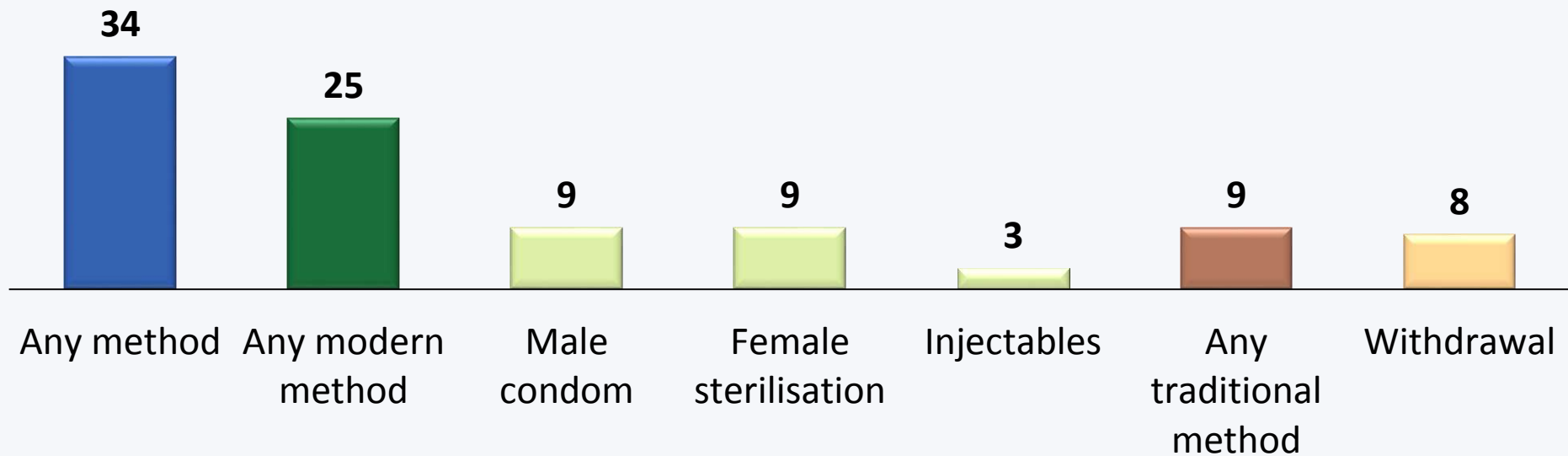
Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Family Planning

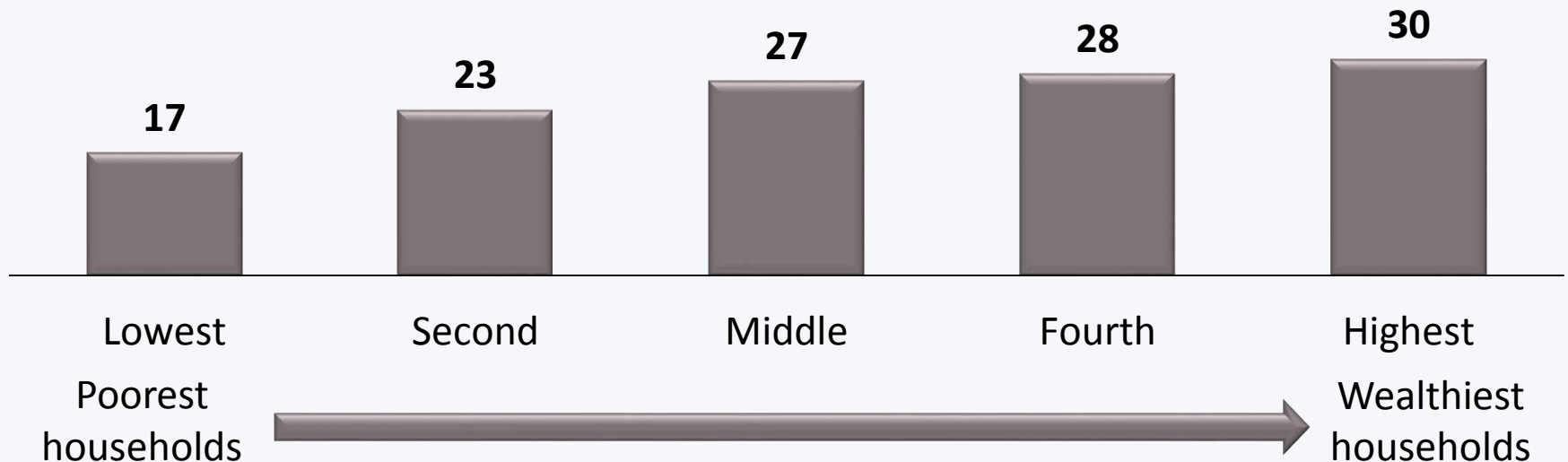
Percent of married women age 15-49 current using family planning



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Modern Method Use by Wealth

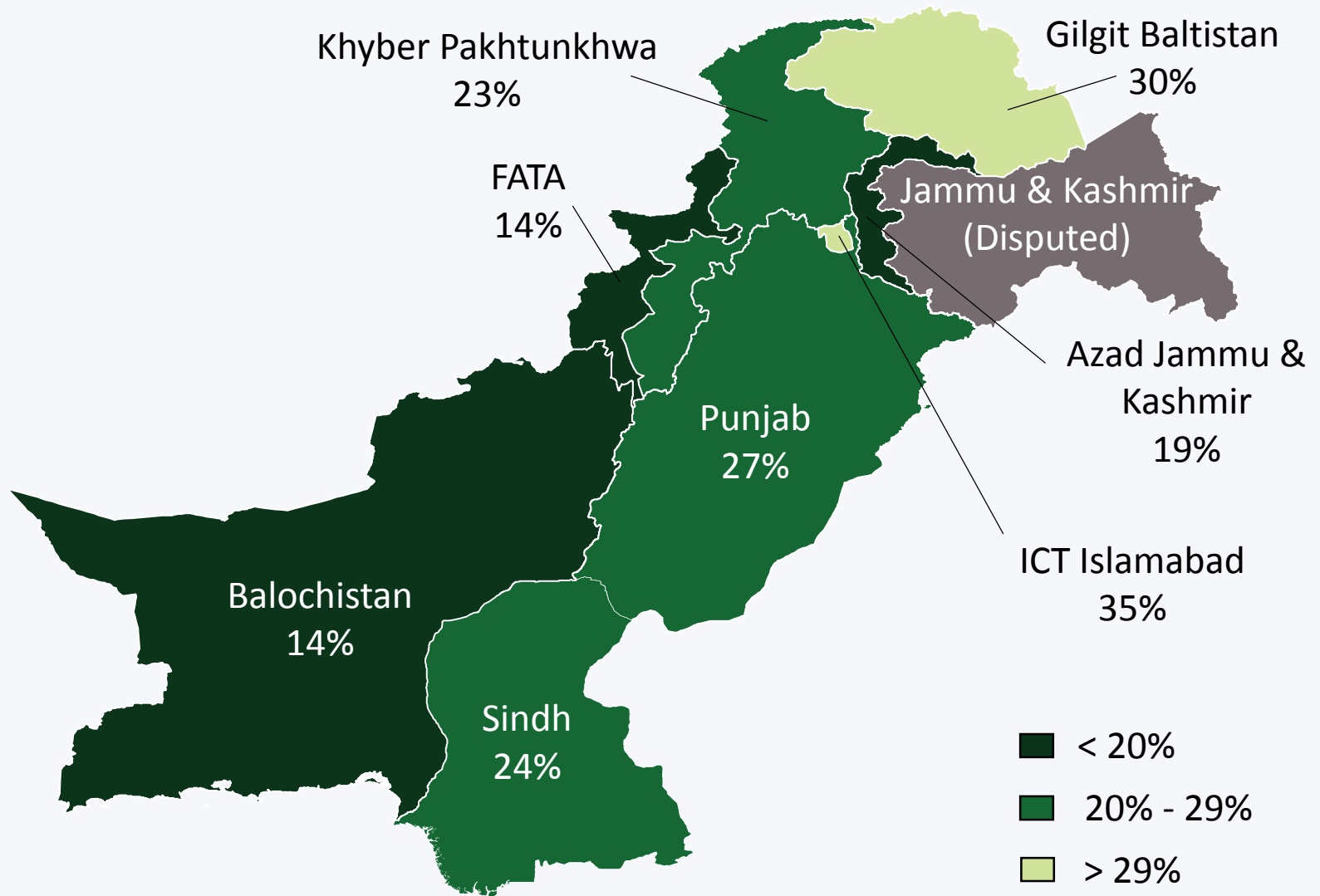
Percent of married women age 15-49 using any modern method of family planning



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

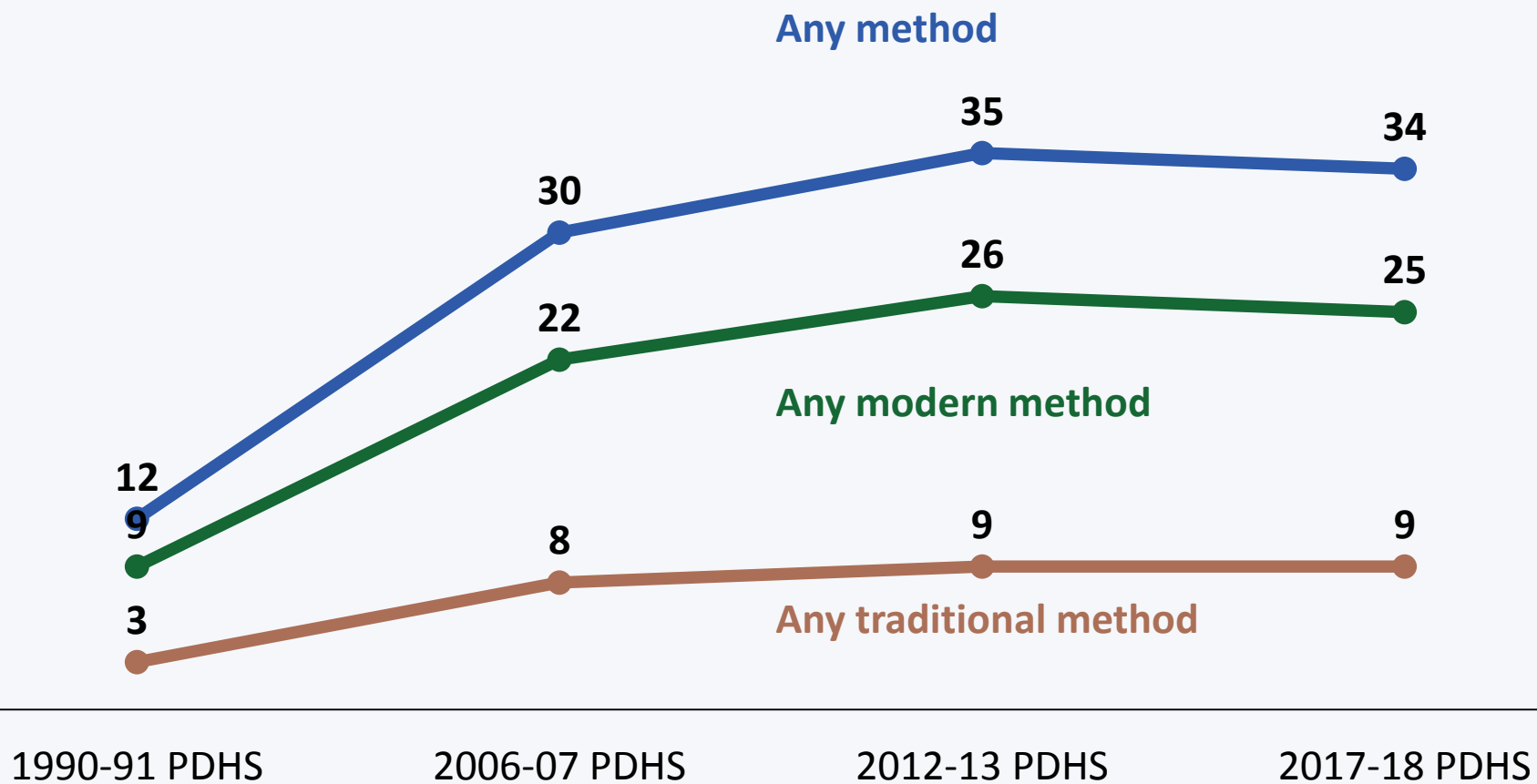
Modern Method Use by Region

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



Trends in Family Planning Use

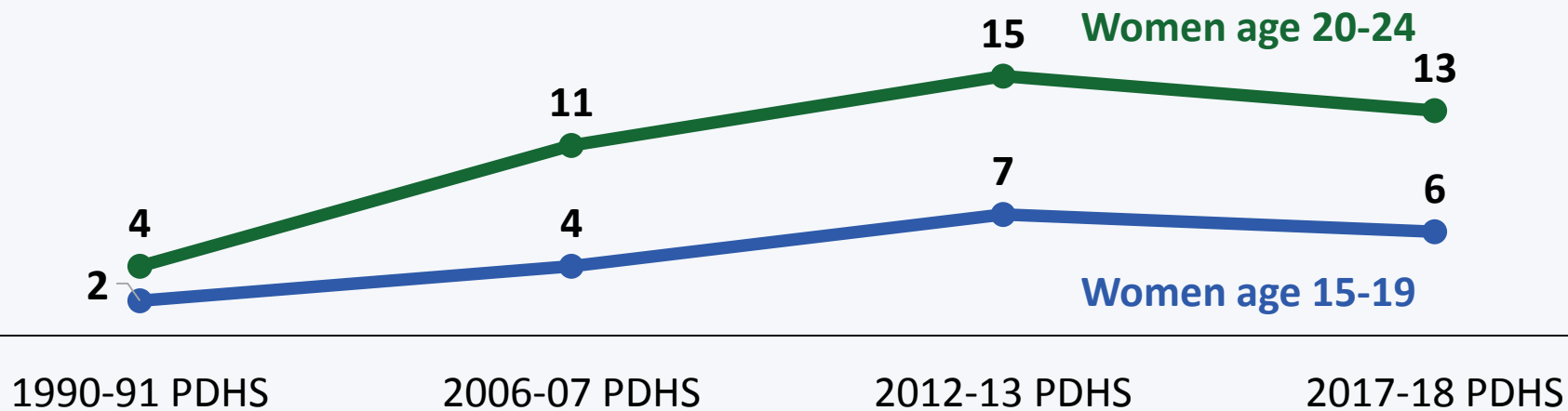
Percent of married women age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in Modern Method Use among Young Women

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

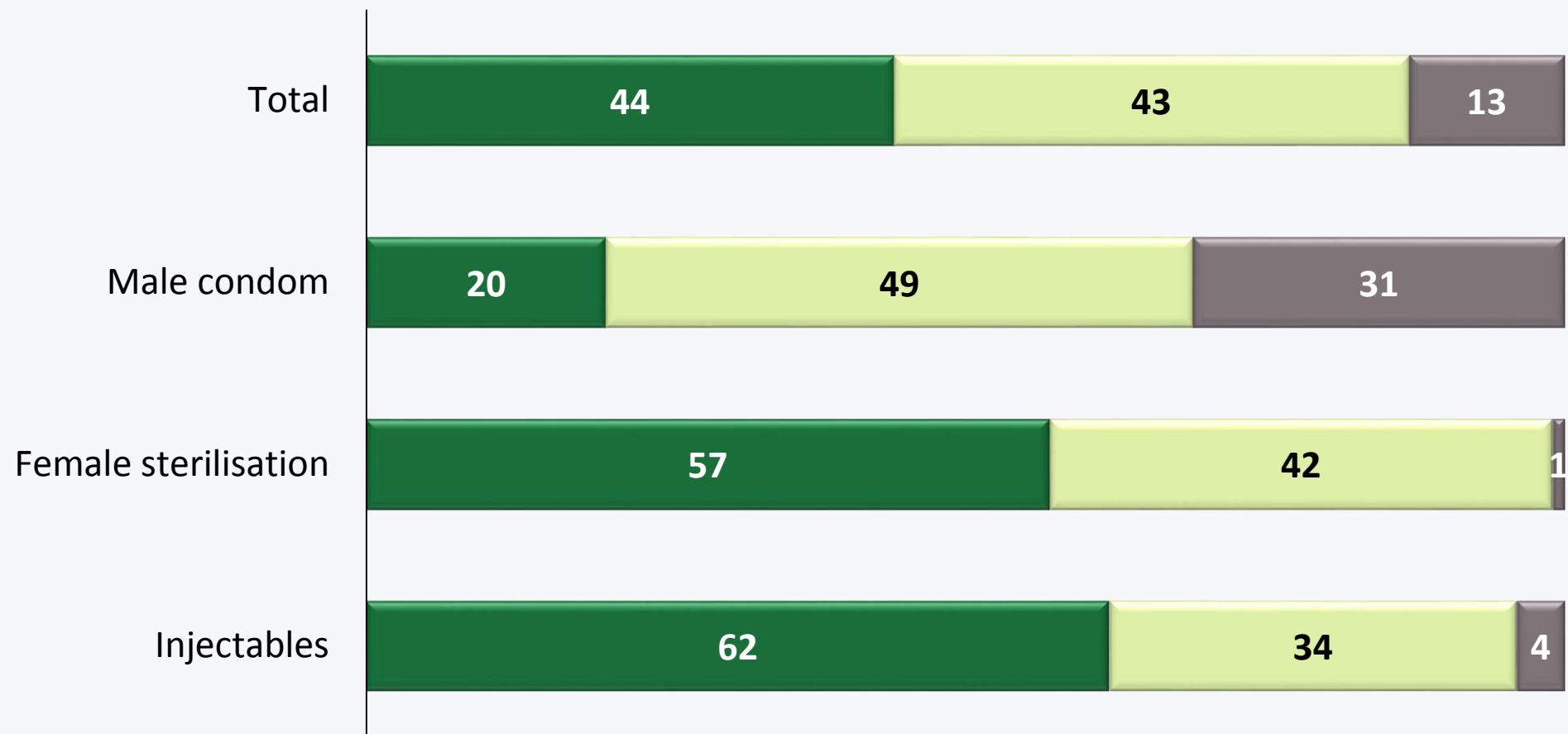


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Source of Modern Methods

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

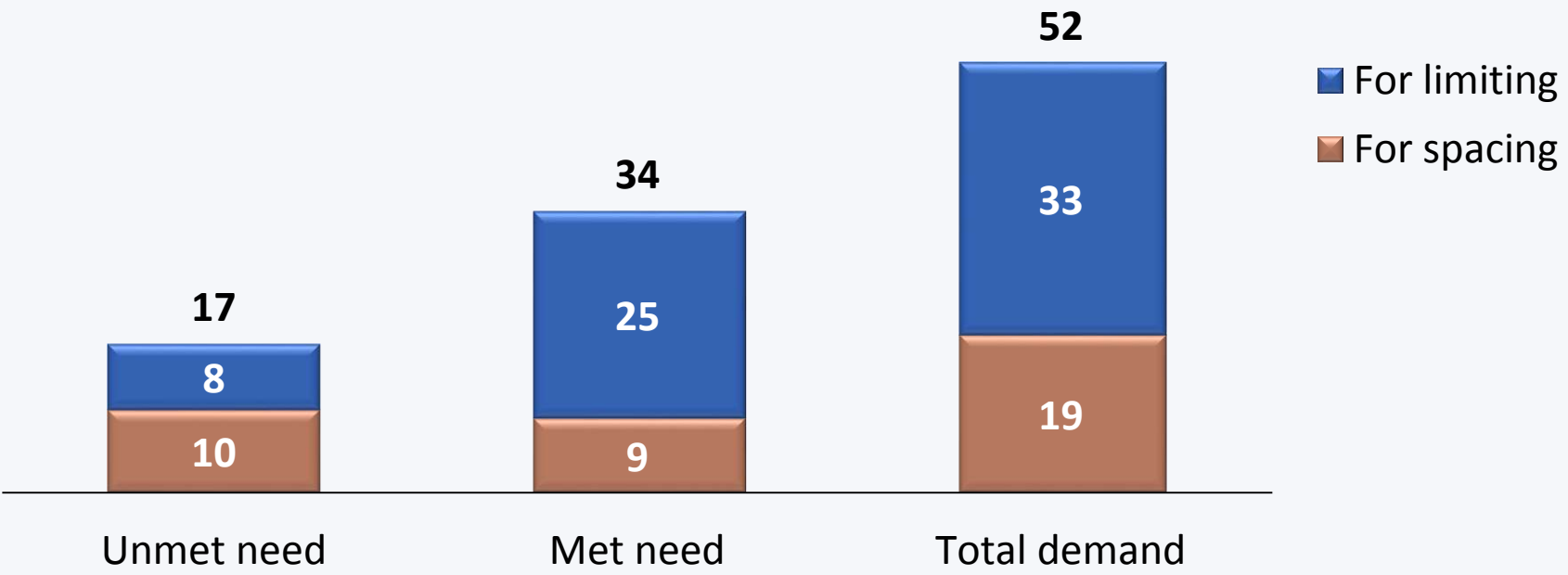
■ Public sector ■ Private sector ■ Other/missing



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Unmet Need, Met Need, and Total Demand

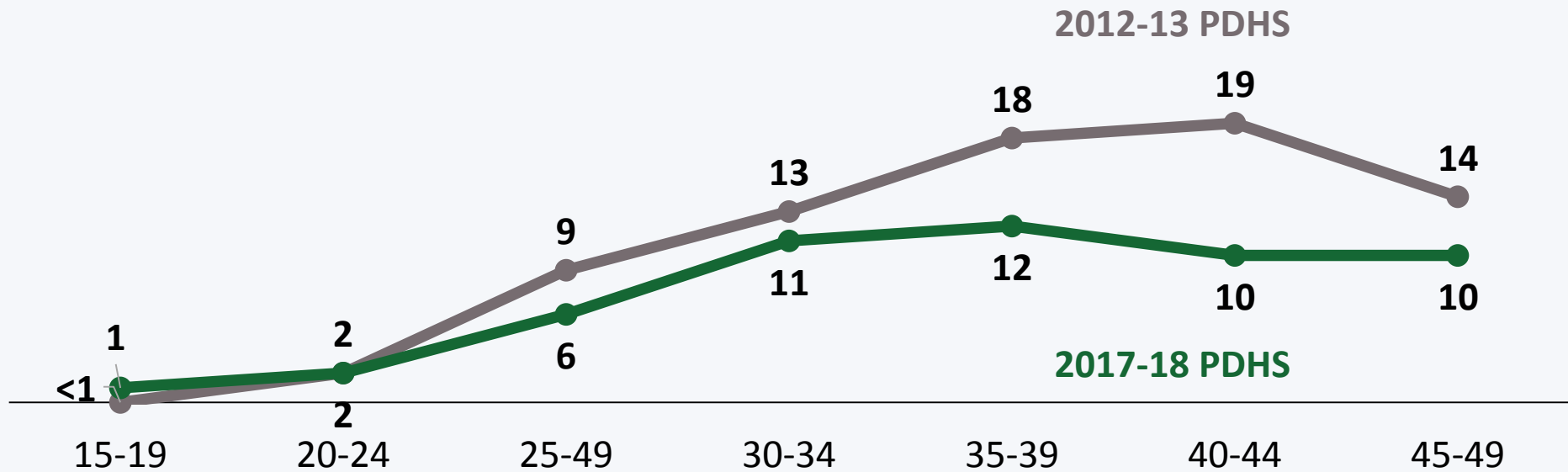
Percent of married women age 15-49 with unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in Unmet Need for Limiting by Age

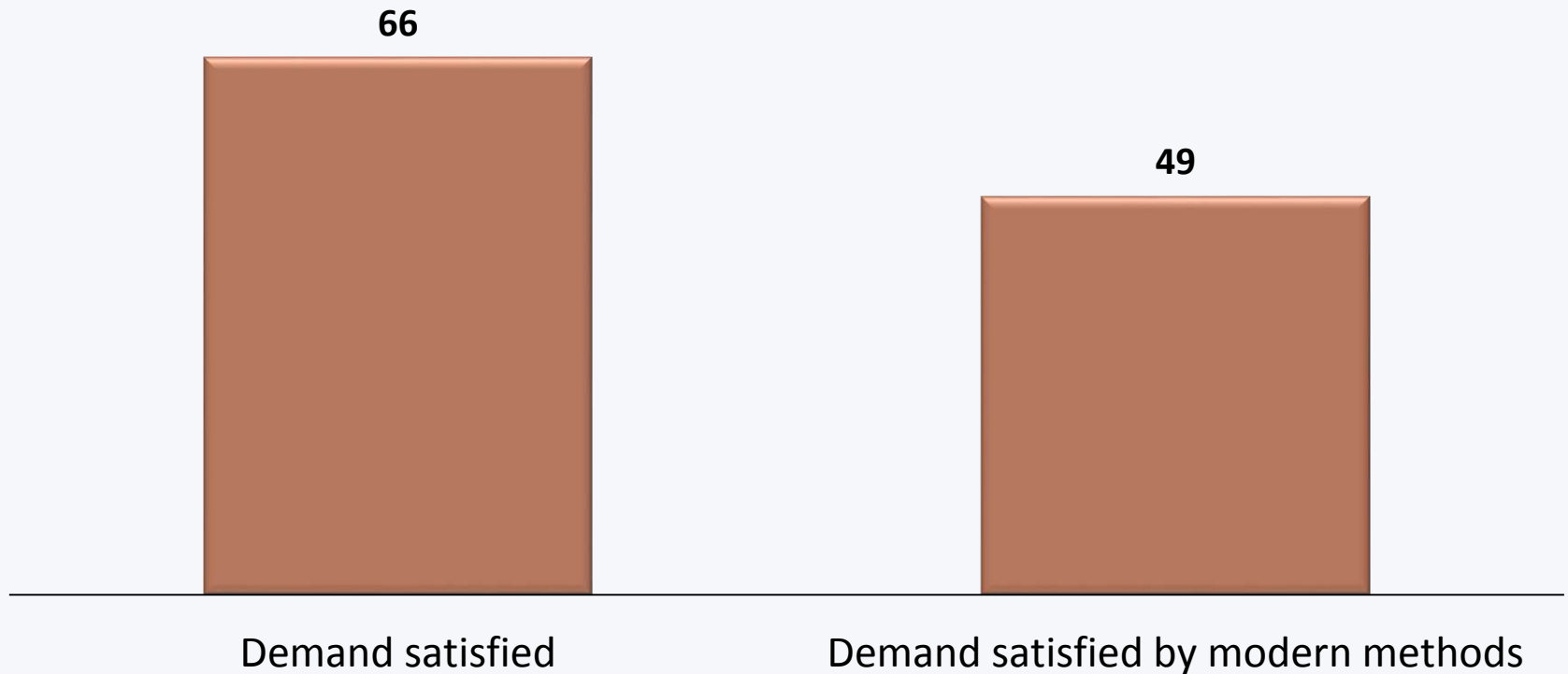
Percent of married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning to limit births



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Demand Satisfied for Family Planning

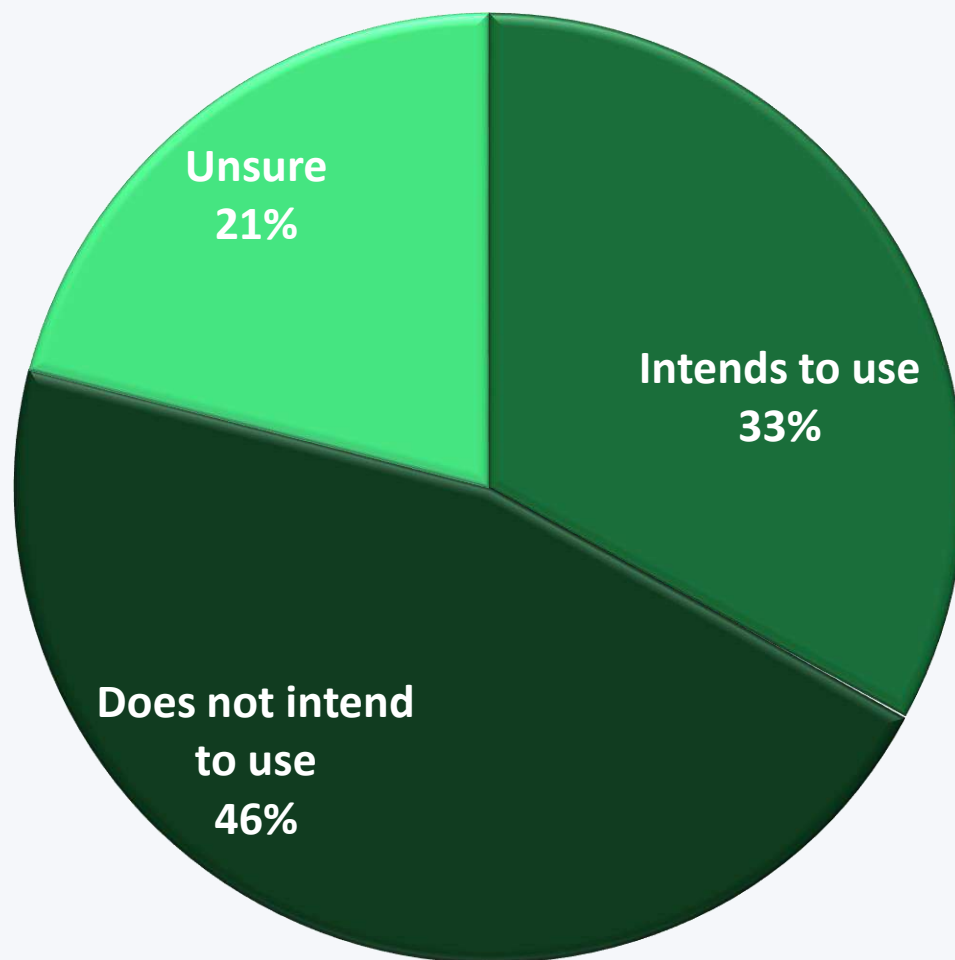
Percent of married women age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Future Use of Family Planning

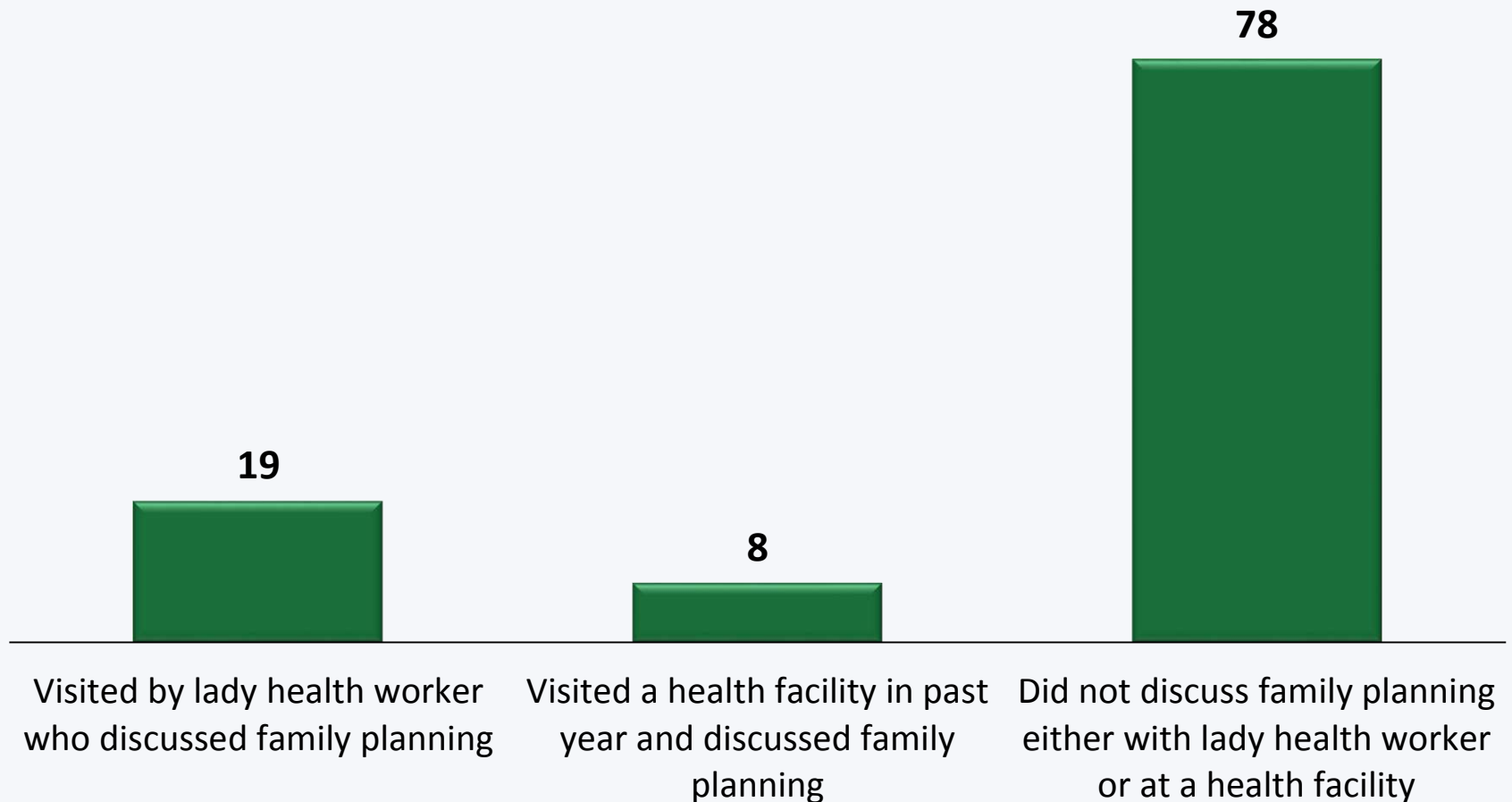
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who are currently not using family planning



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers

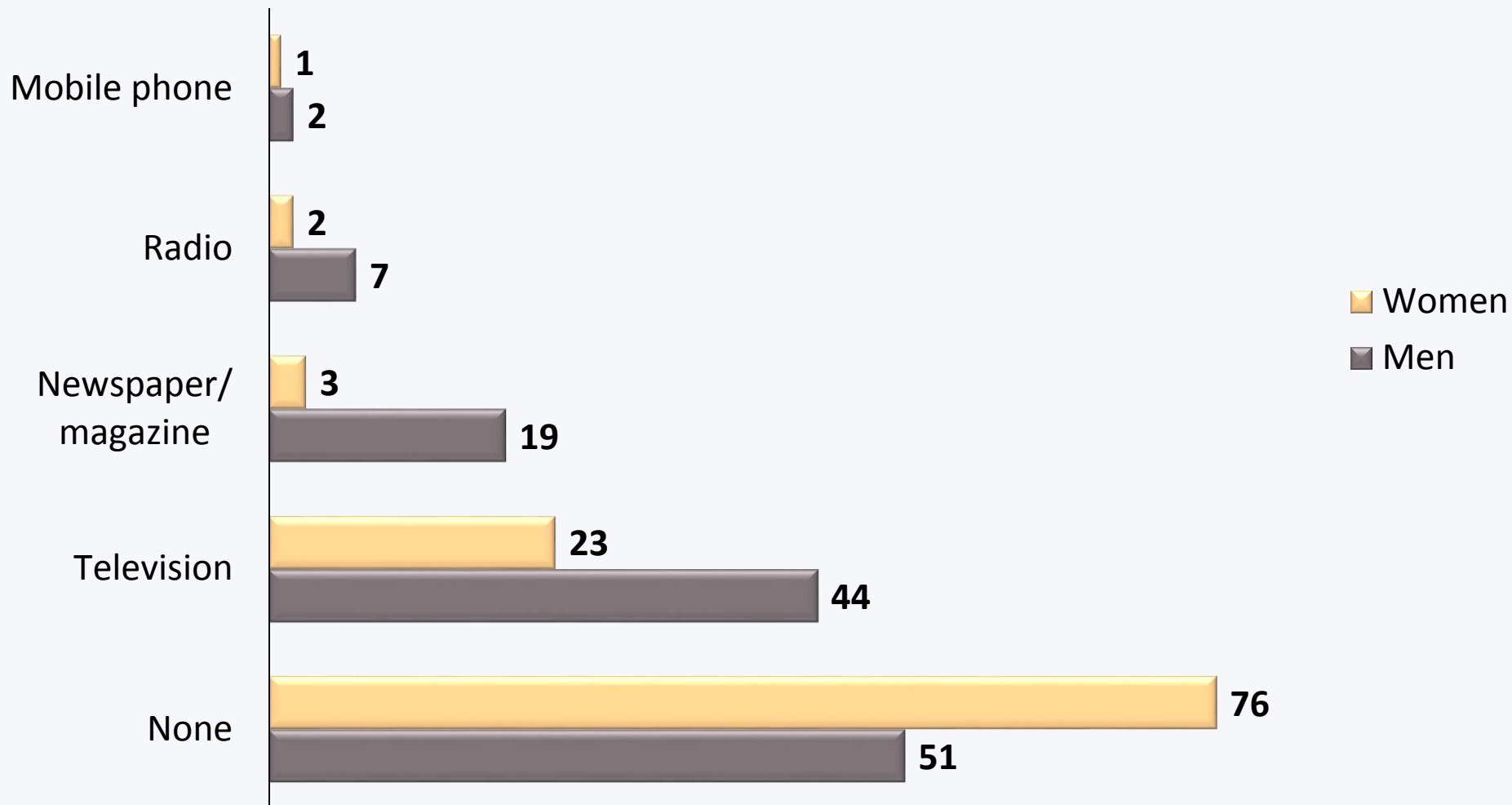
Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percent who:



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Source of Family Planning Messages

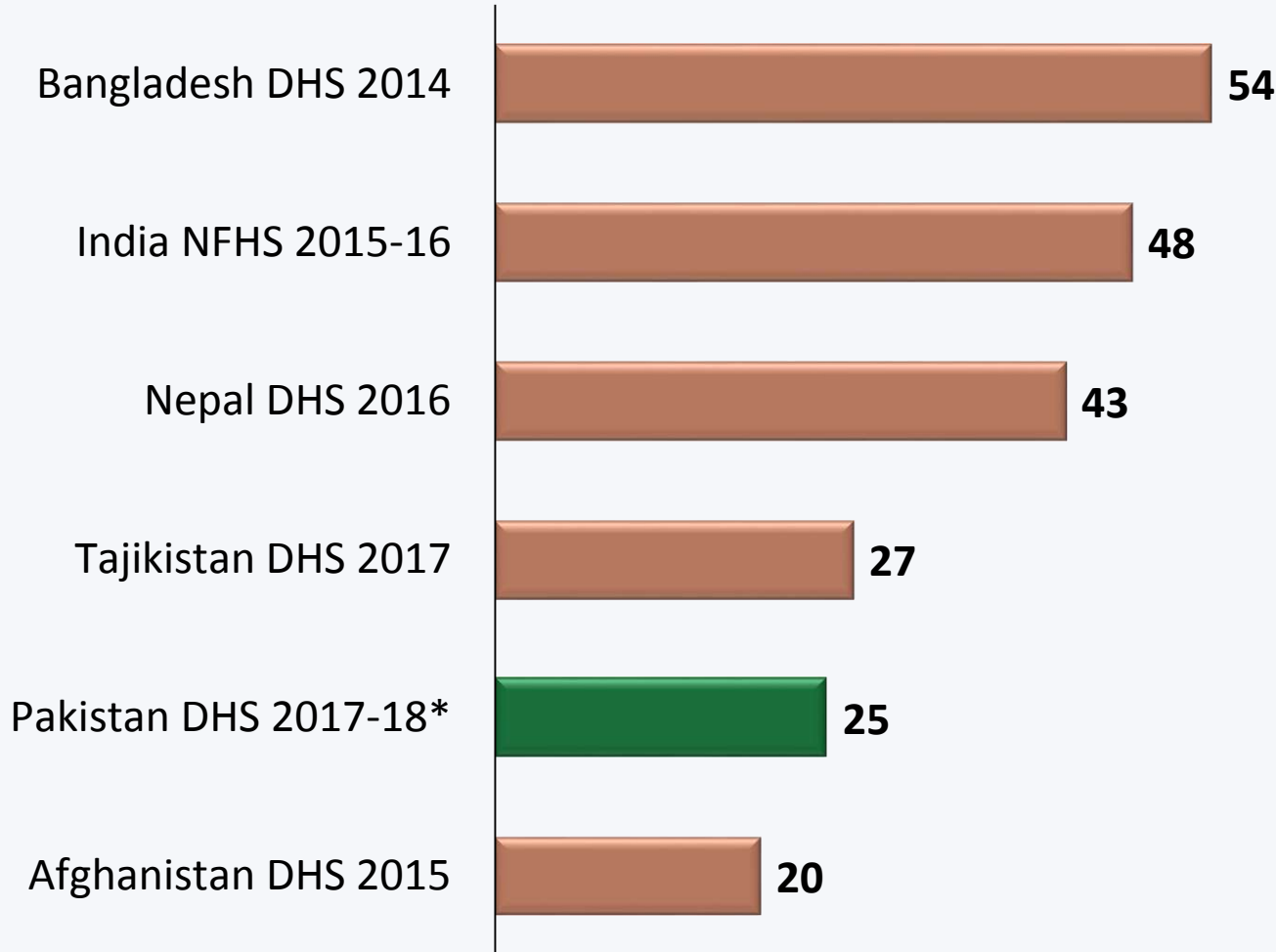
Percent of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a message about family planning in the past few months



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Modern Method Use Regional Comparison

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



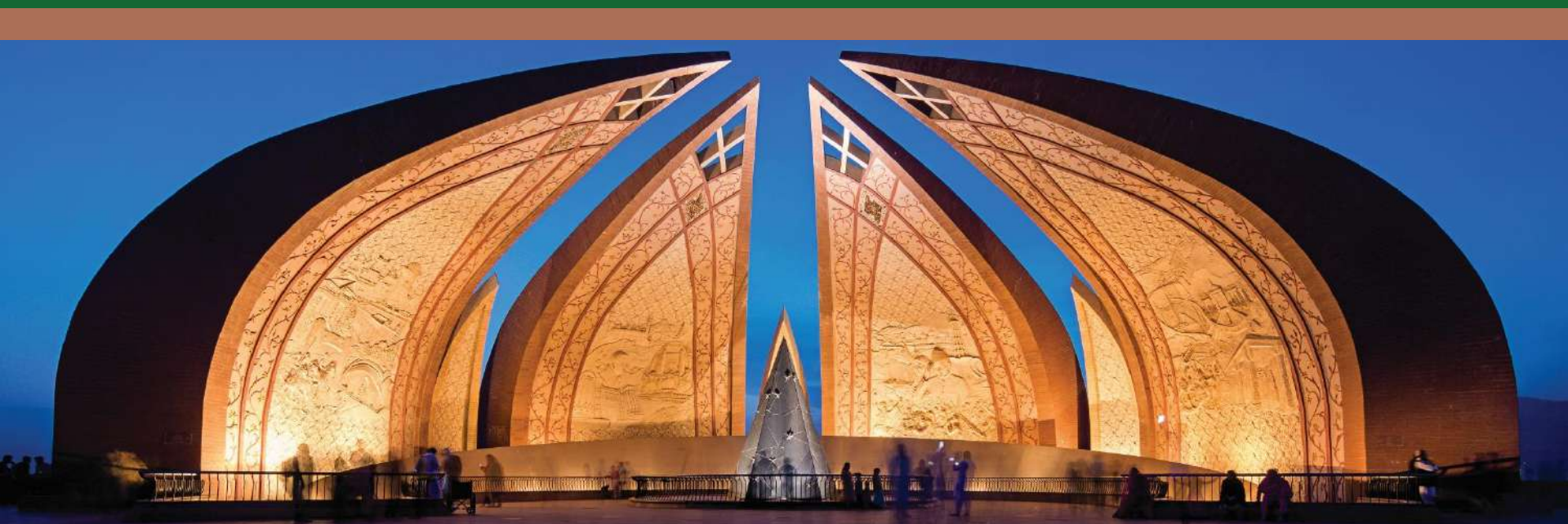
**Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*

Key Findings

- Women have an average of **3.6** children.
- **8%** of women age 15-19 are **pregnant** with the first child or are **already mothers**.
- **44%** of married women and **37%** of married men **want no more children or are sterilised**.
- The **modern contraceptive prevalence rate** among married women is **25%**; **9%** use a traditional method.
- The most commonly used methods among married women are **male condoms, female sterilisation, and withdrawal**.
- Of the total demand for family planning methods, **49%** is **satisfied by modern methods**.

Maternal Health Care

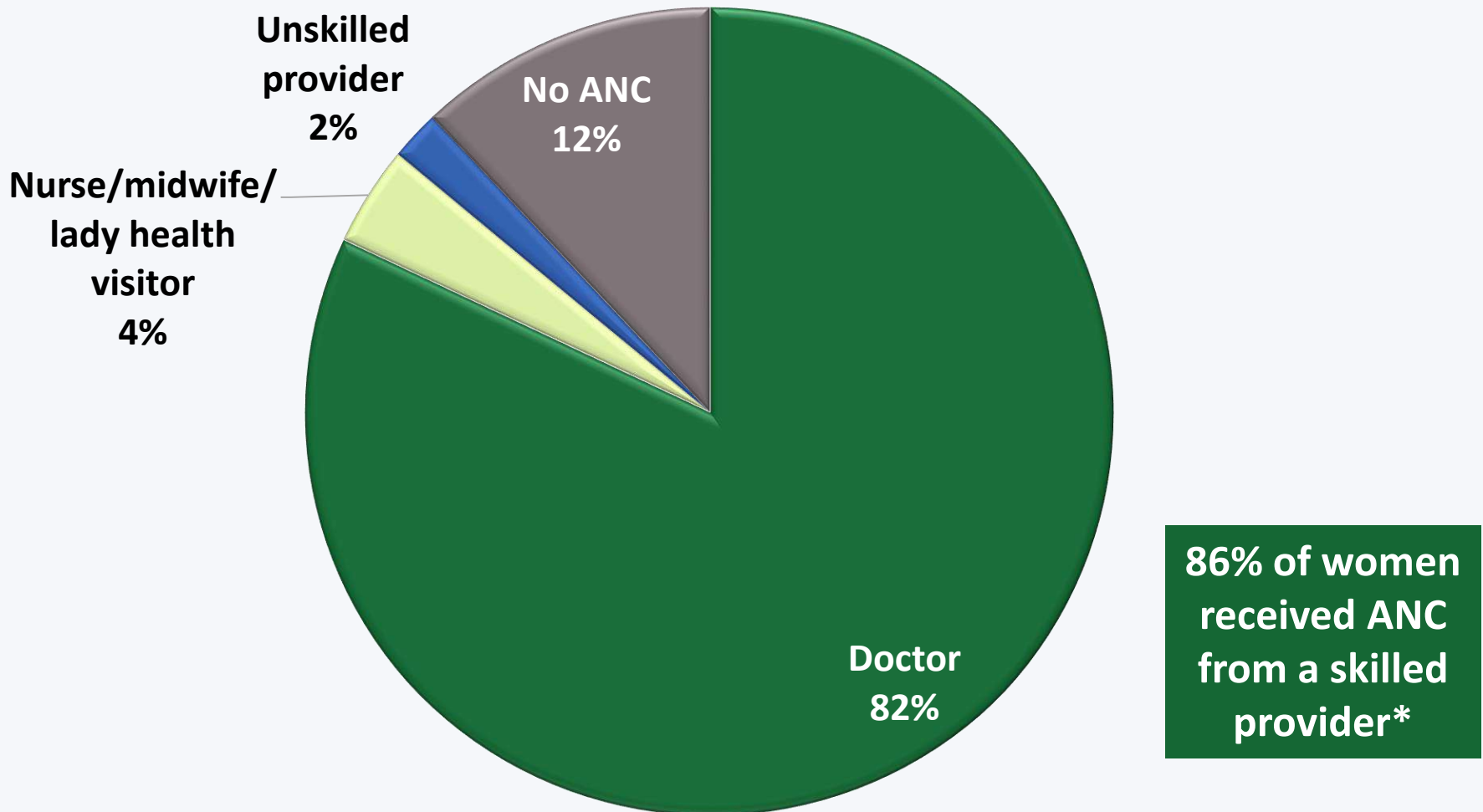
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2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS)

Antenatal Care (ANC) by Provider

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



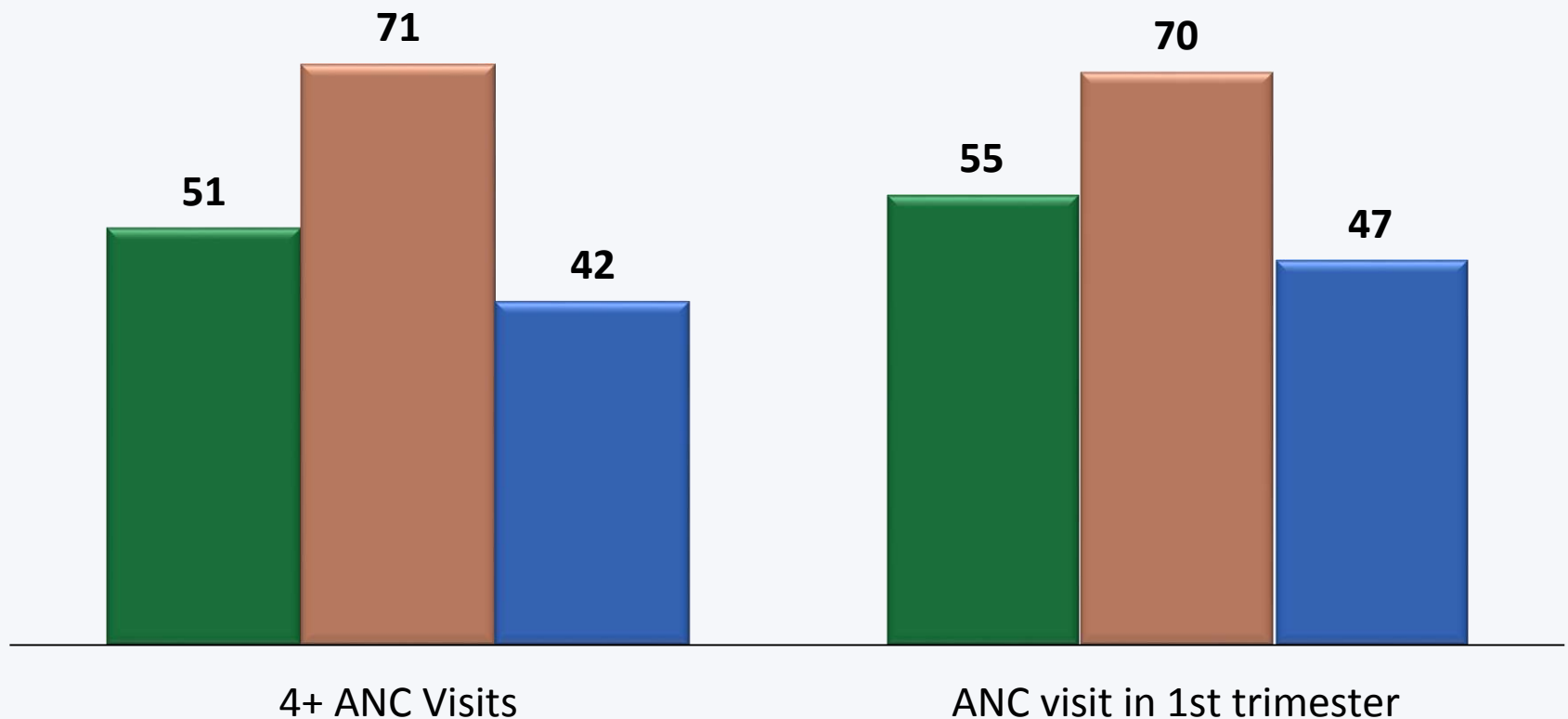
**Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or lady health visitor.*

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Timing and Number of ANC Visits by Residence

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

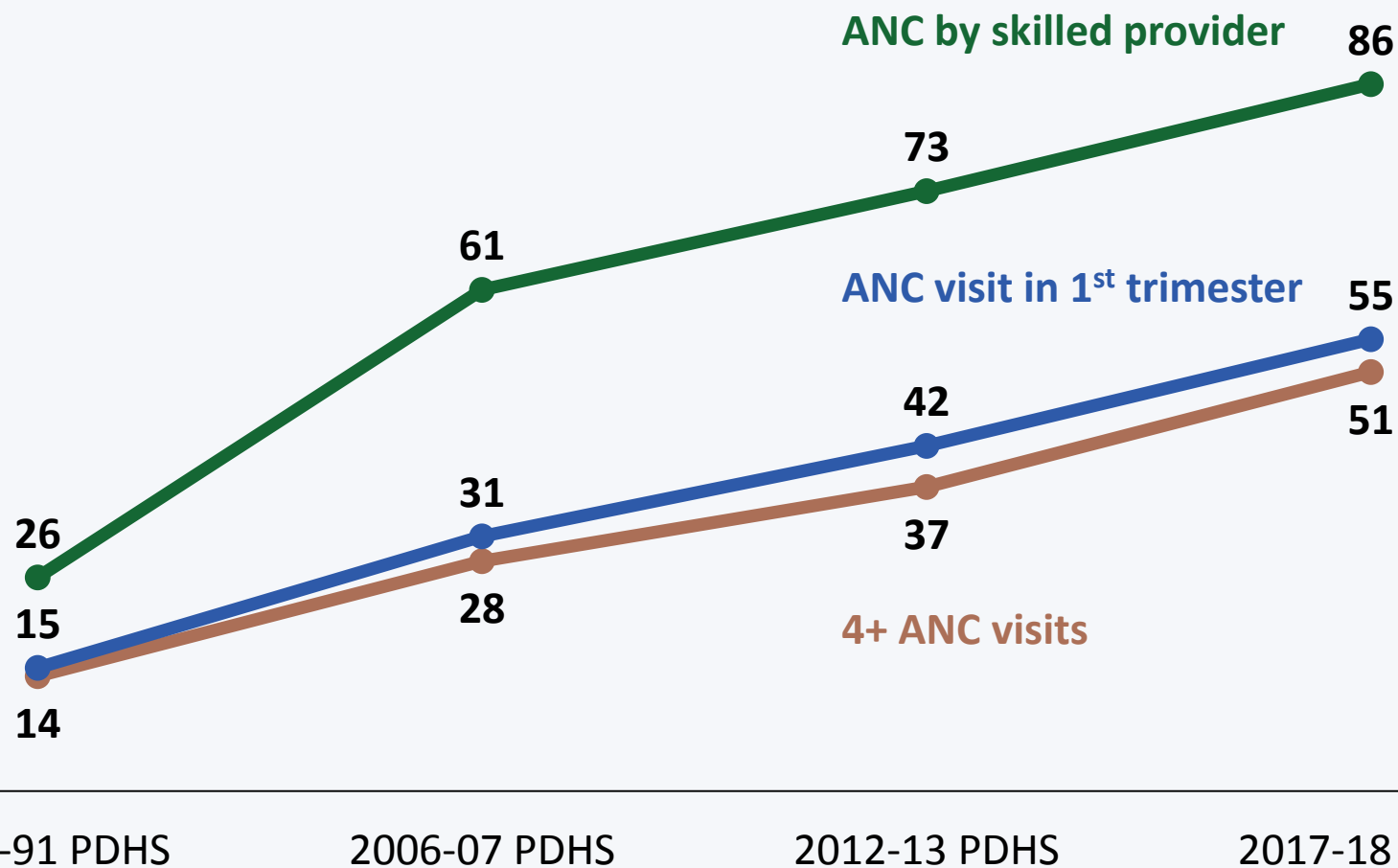
■ Total ■ Urban ■ Rural



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in ANC Coverage

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



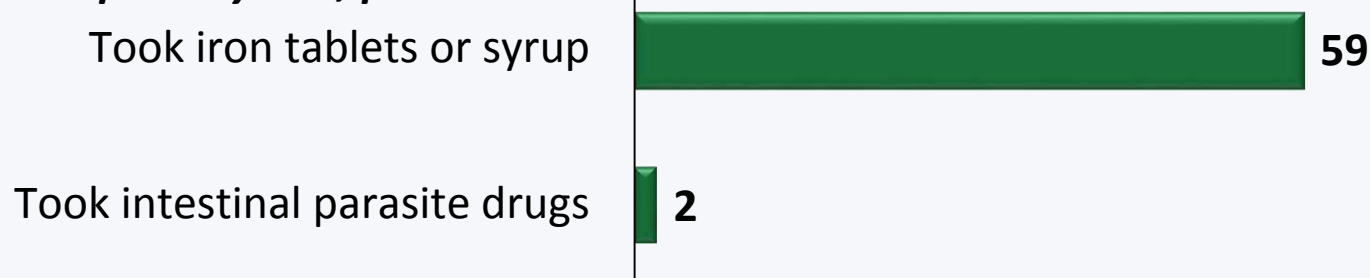
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Components of ANC

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



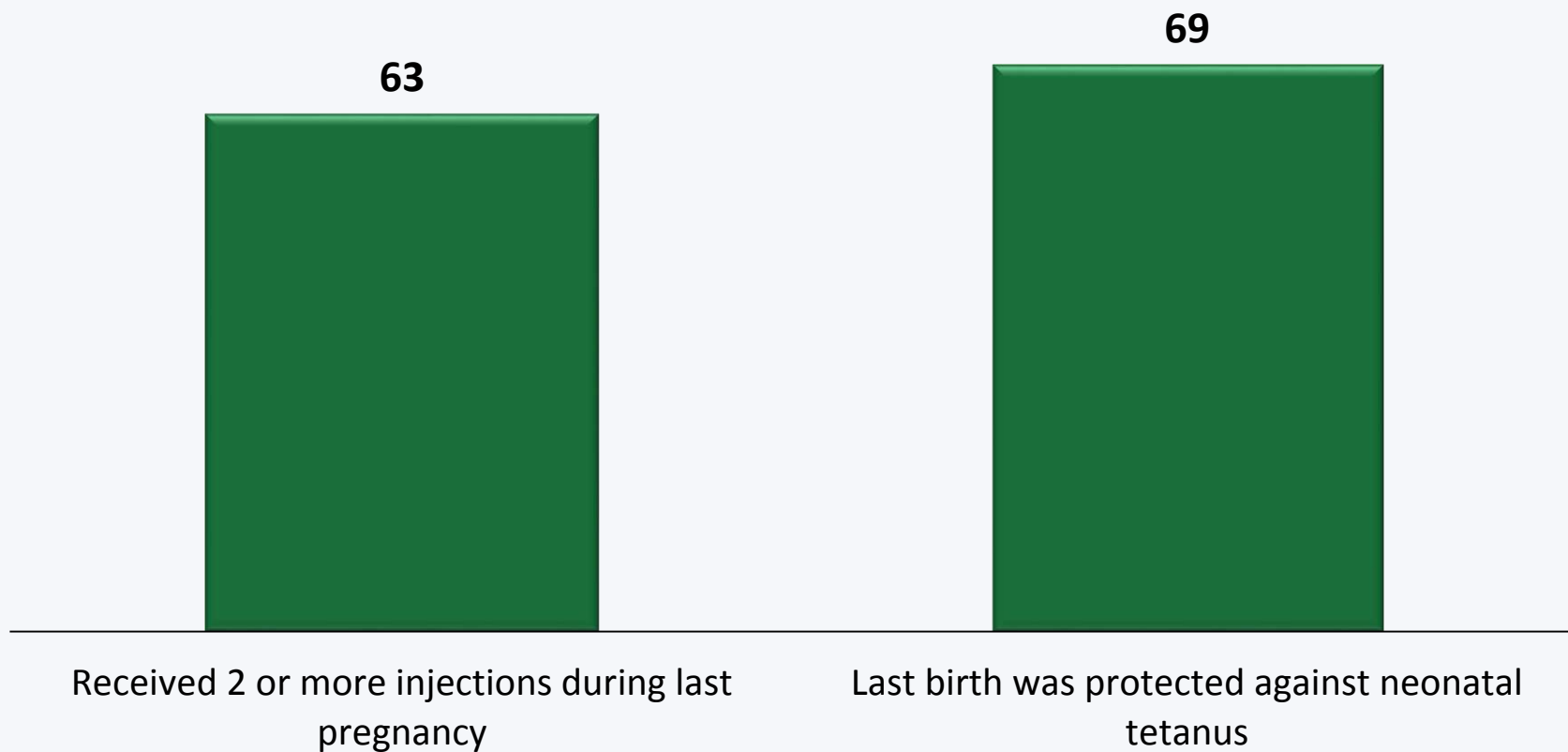
Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the past 5 years, percent who:



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination

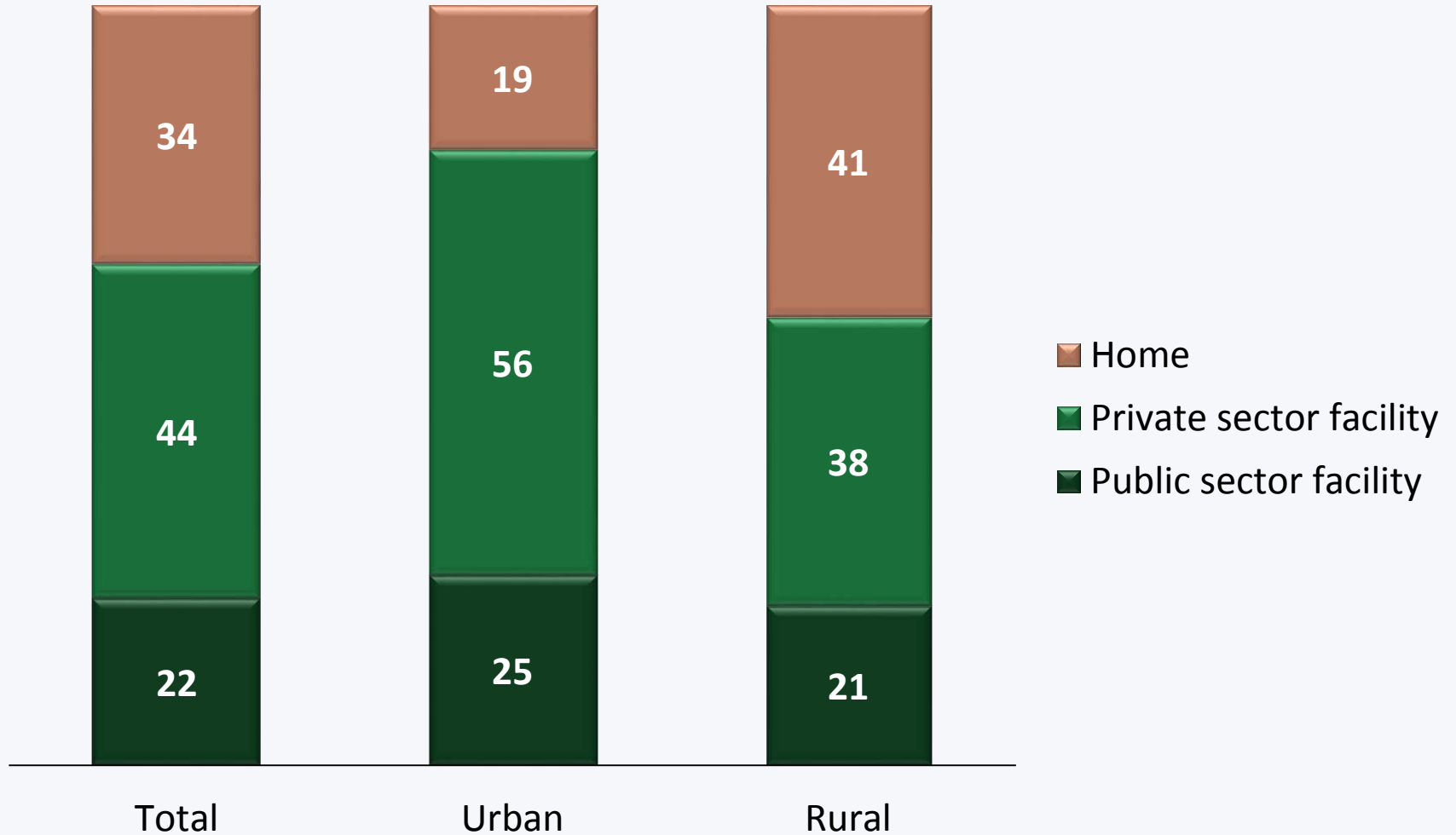
Percent of mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Place of Delivery

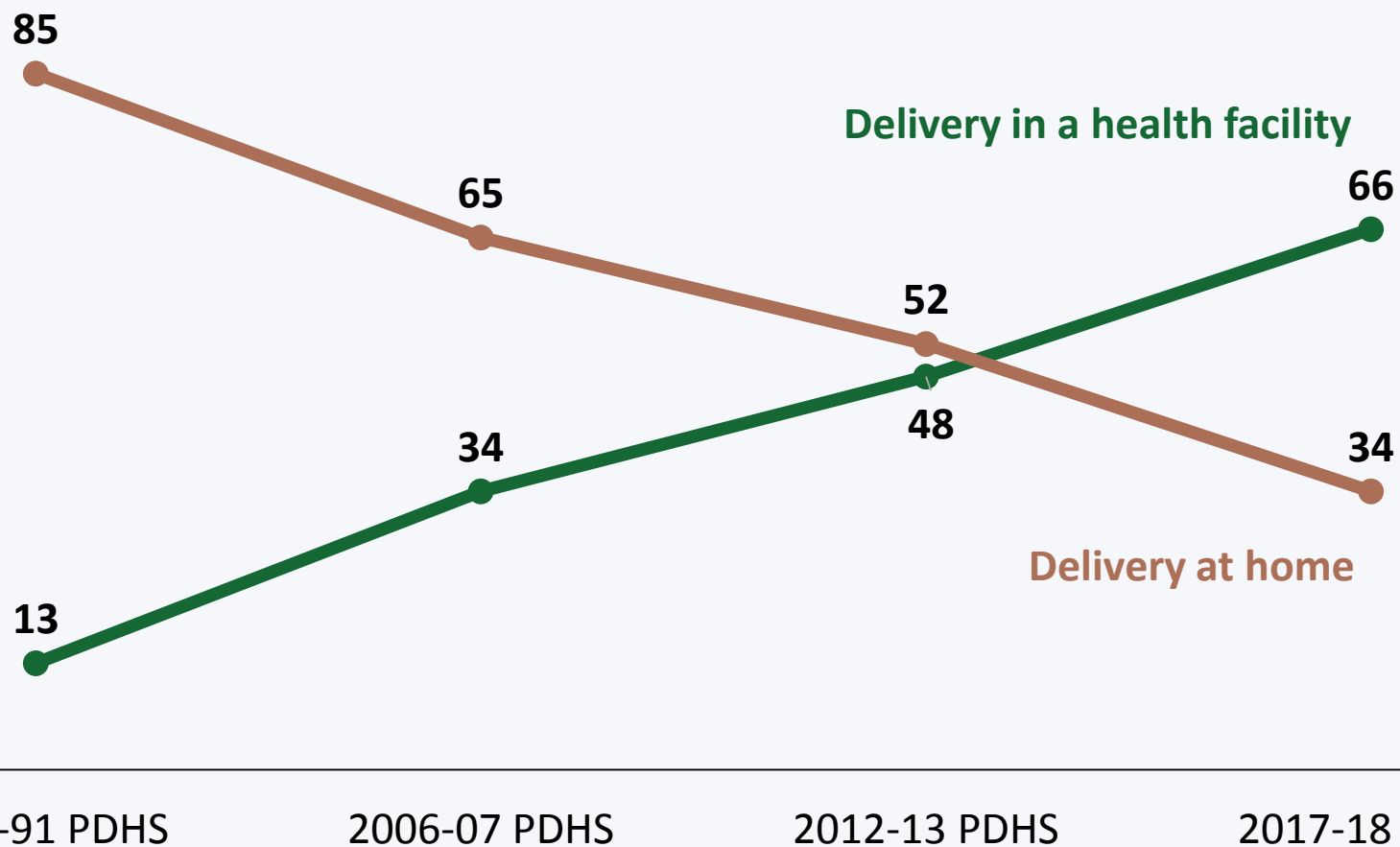
Percent distribution of live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in Place of Delivery

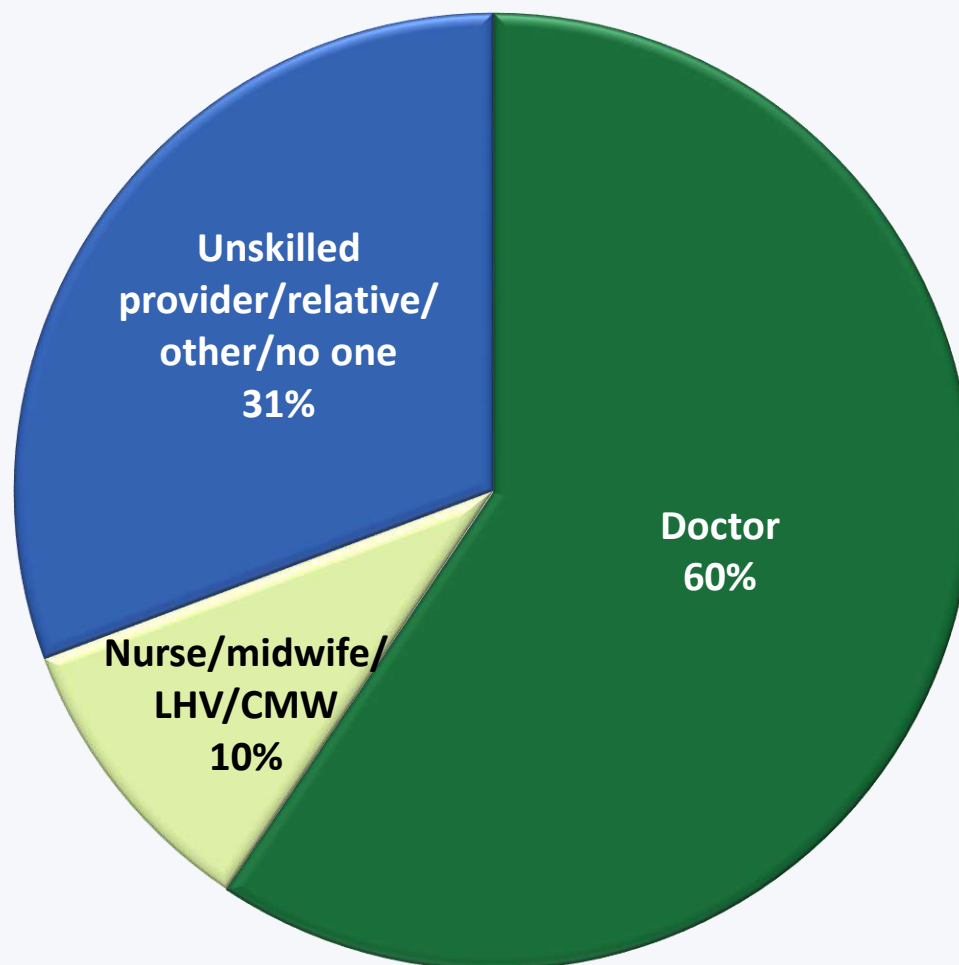
Percent of live births in the 5-year period before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Assistance during Delivery

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



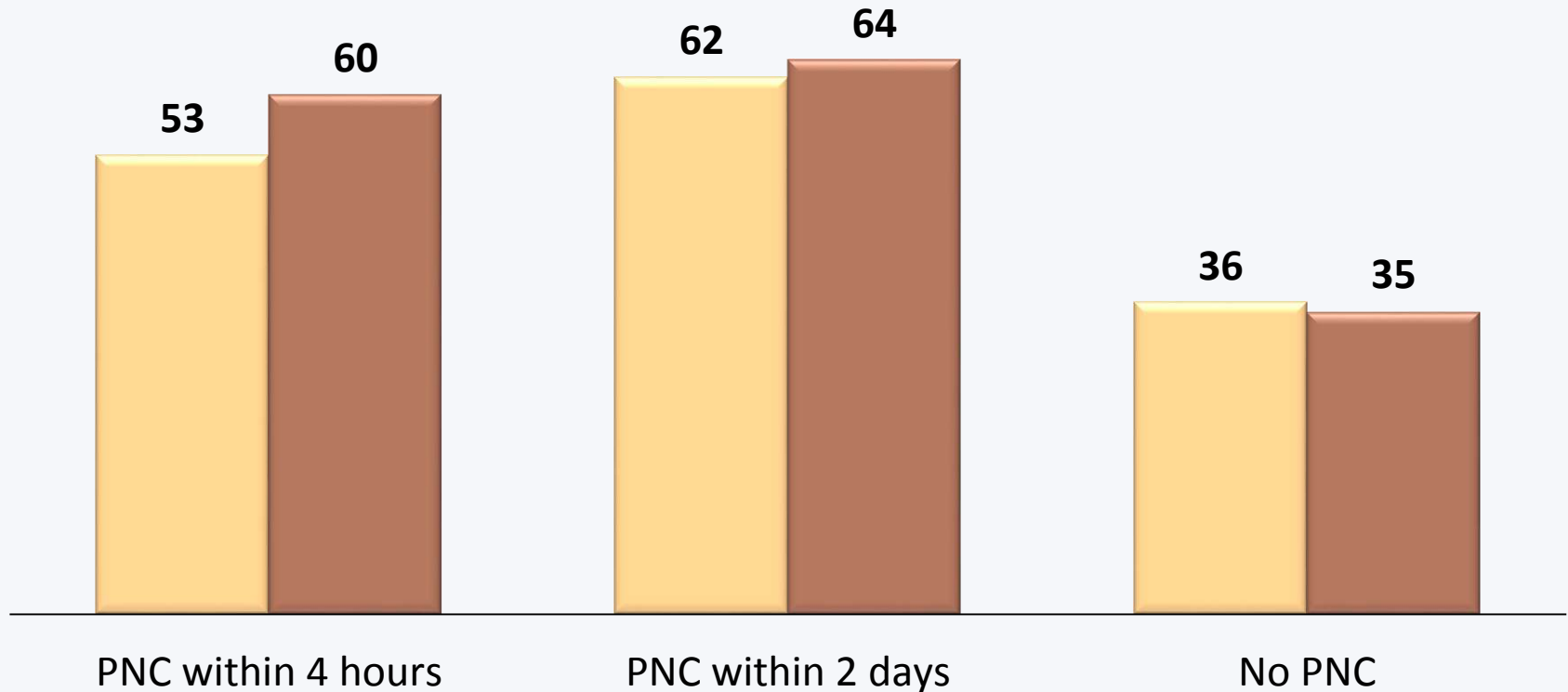
**69% of births
are delivered
by a skilled
provider***

**Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, lady health visitor (LHV), midwife, or community midwife (CMW).
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*

Timing of Postnatal Care (PNC) for Mother and Newborn

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

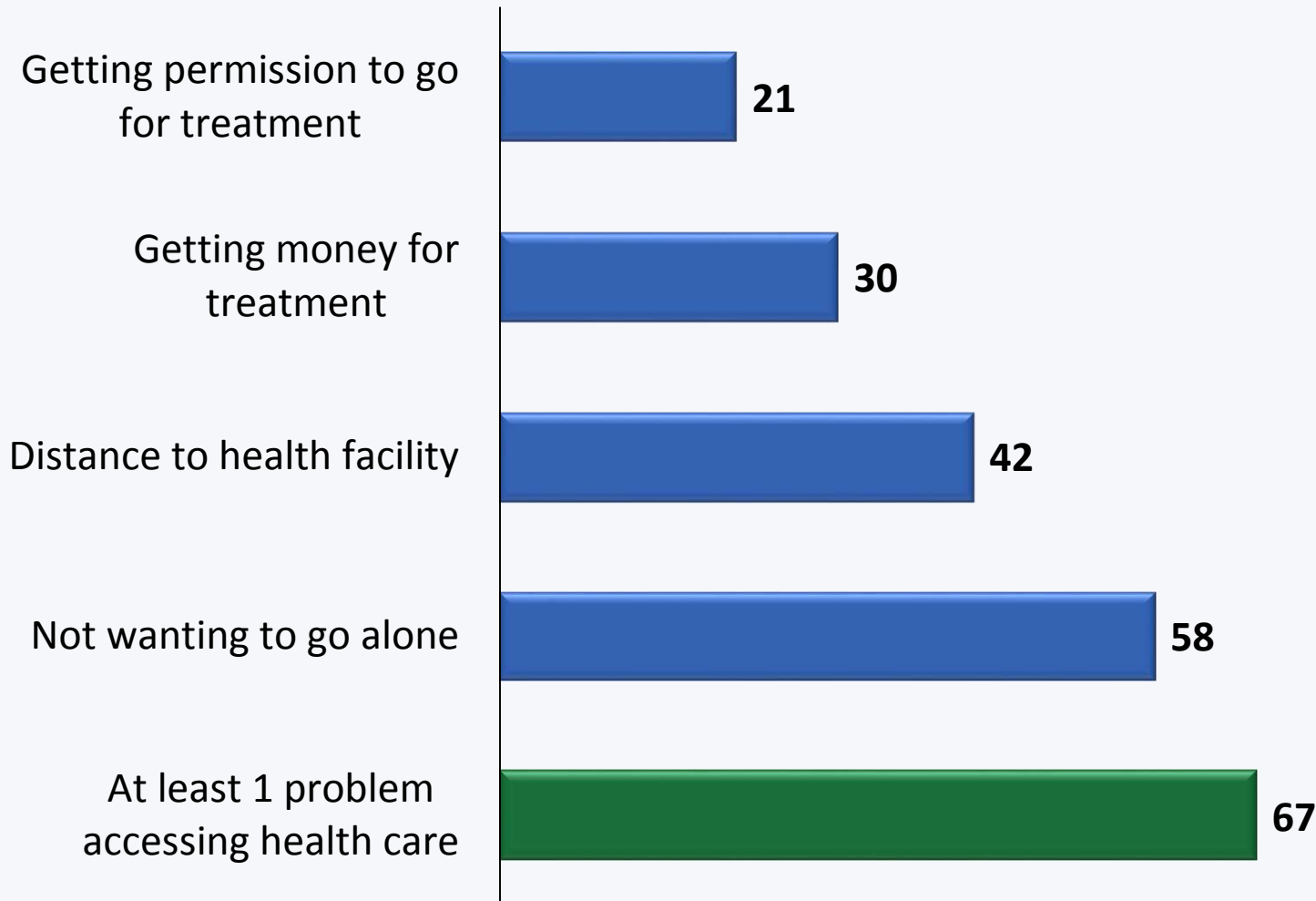
■ Mother ■ Newborn



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Problems in Accessing Health Care

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



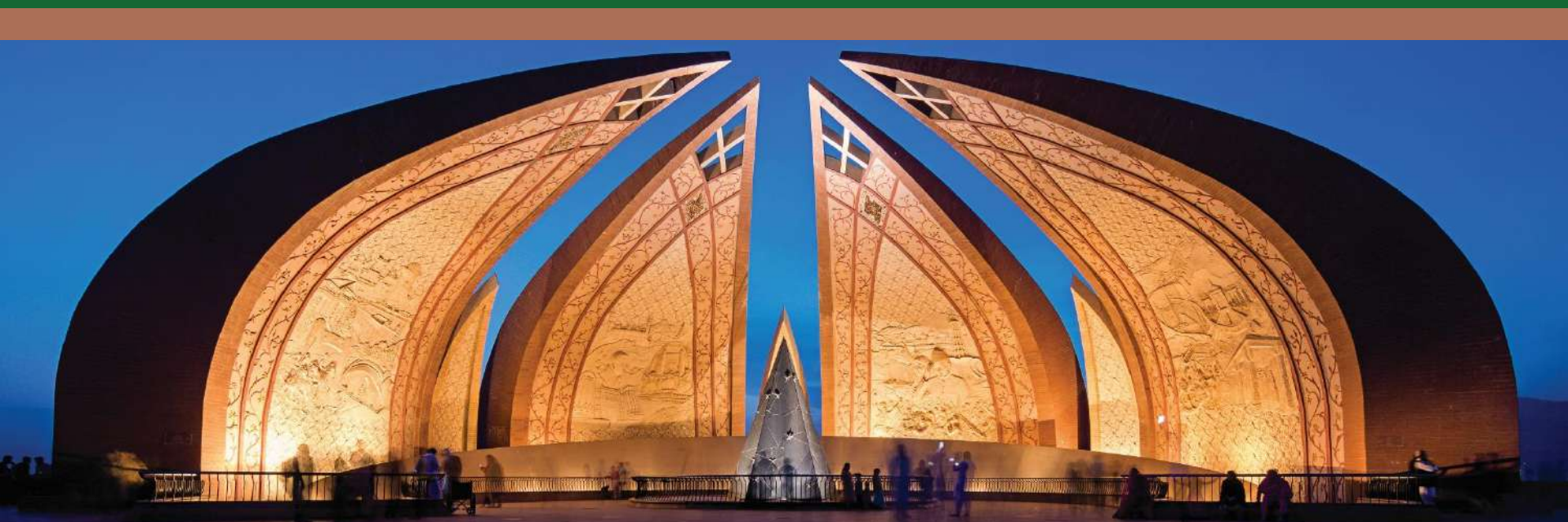
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Key Findings

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

Child Health & Mortality

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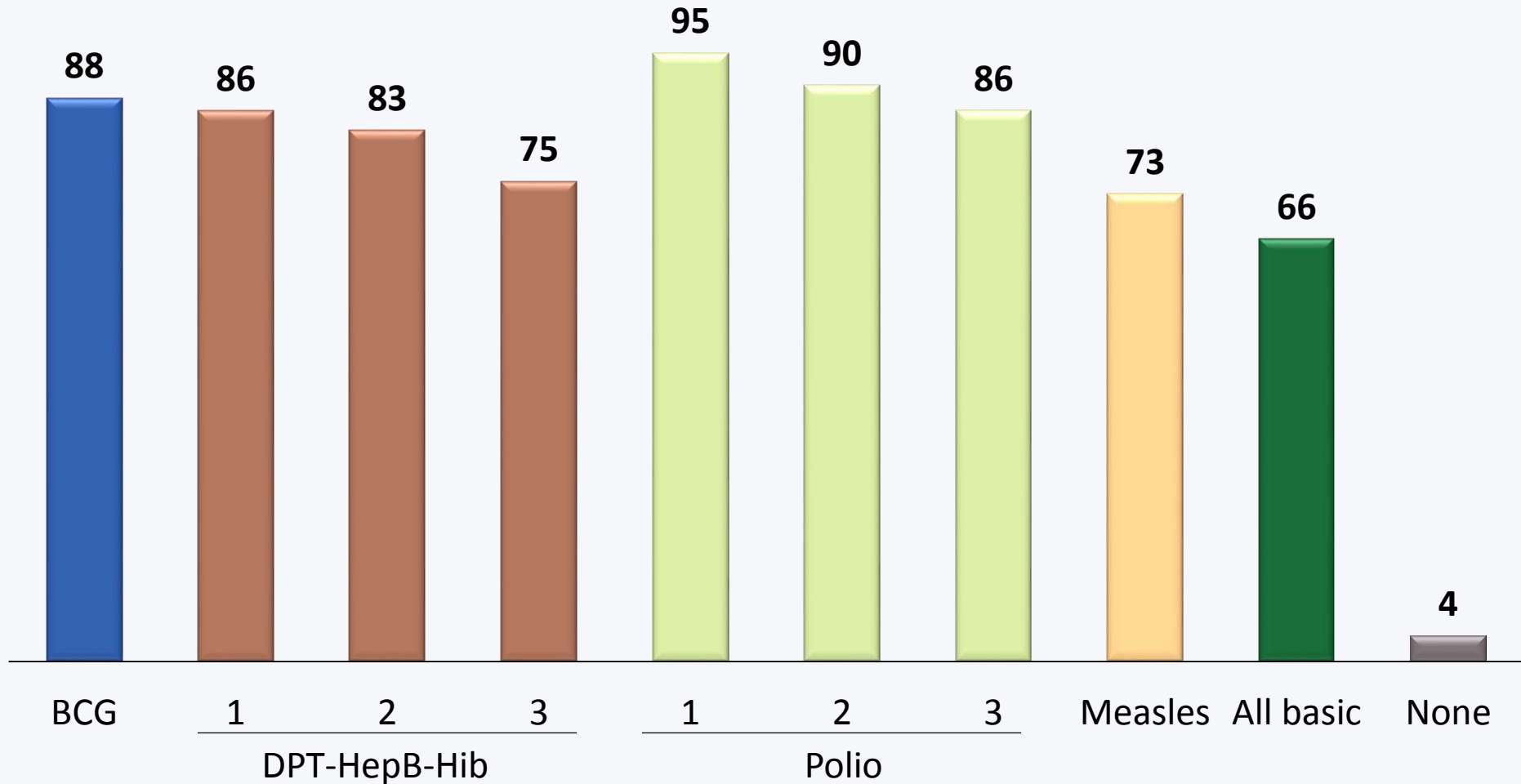
Basic Vaccinations

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

- BCG
- Measles 1
- 3 doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- 3 doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0)

Basic Childhood Vaccinations

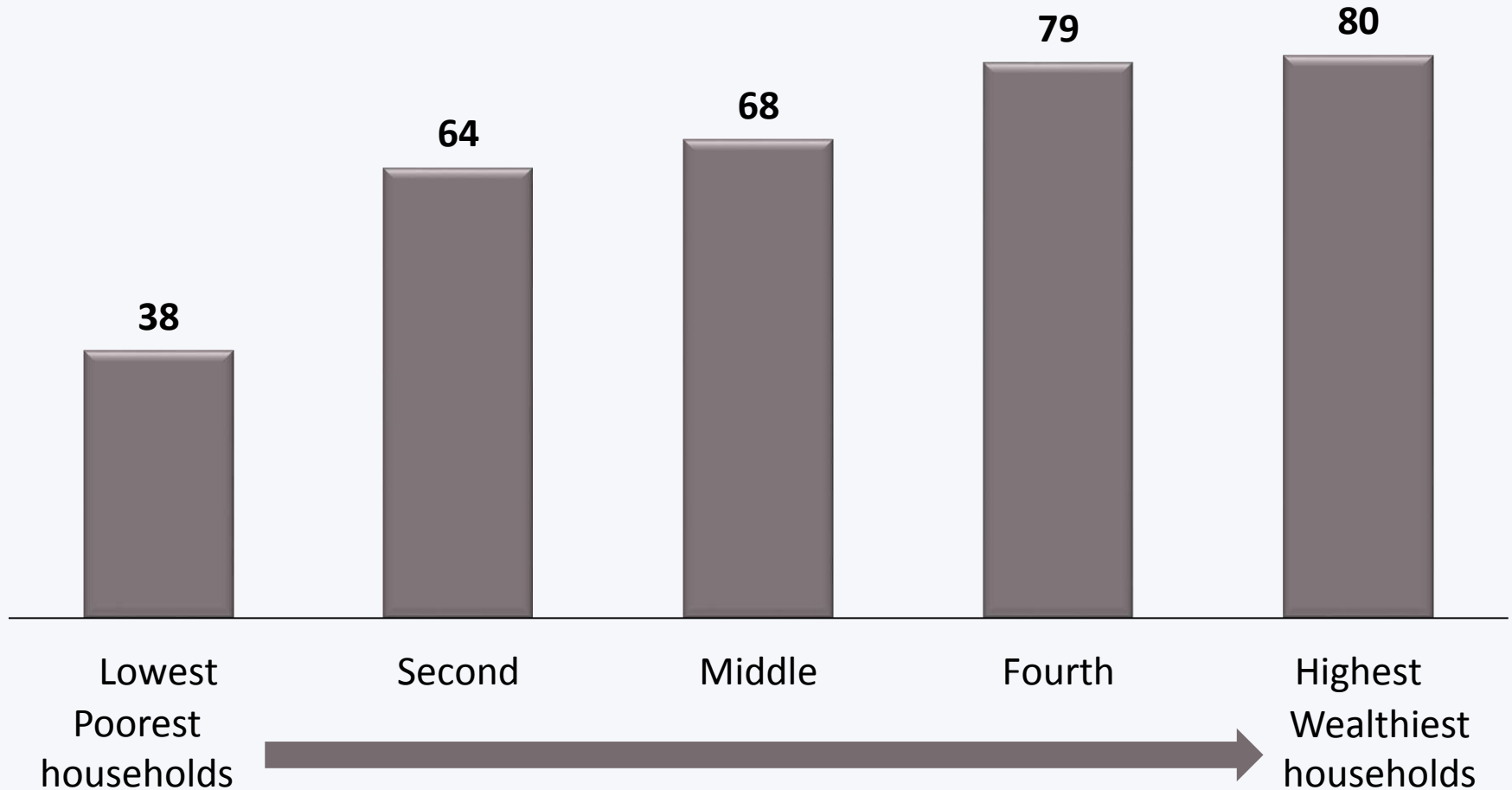
Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received:



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Basic Vaccination Coverage by Wealth

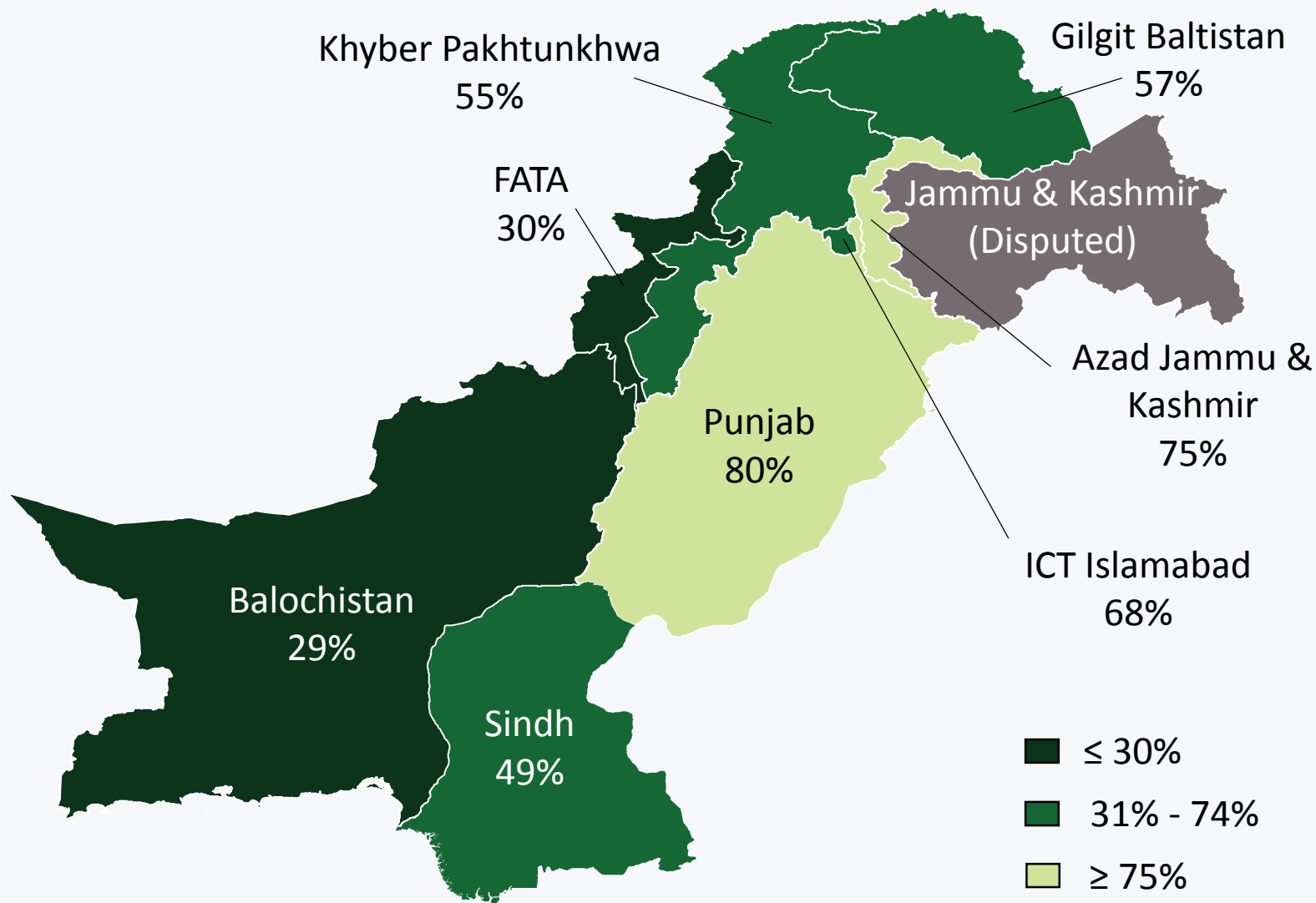
Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

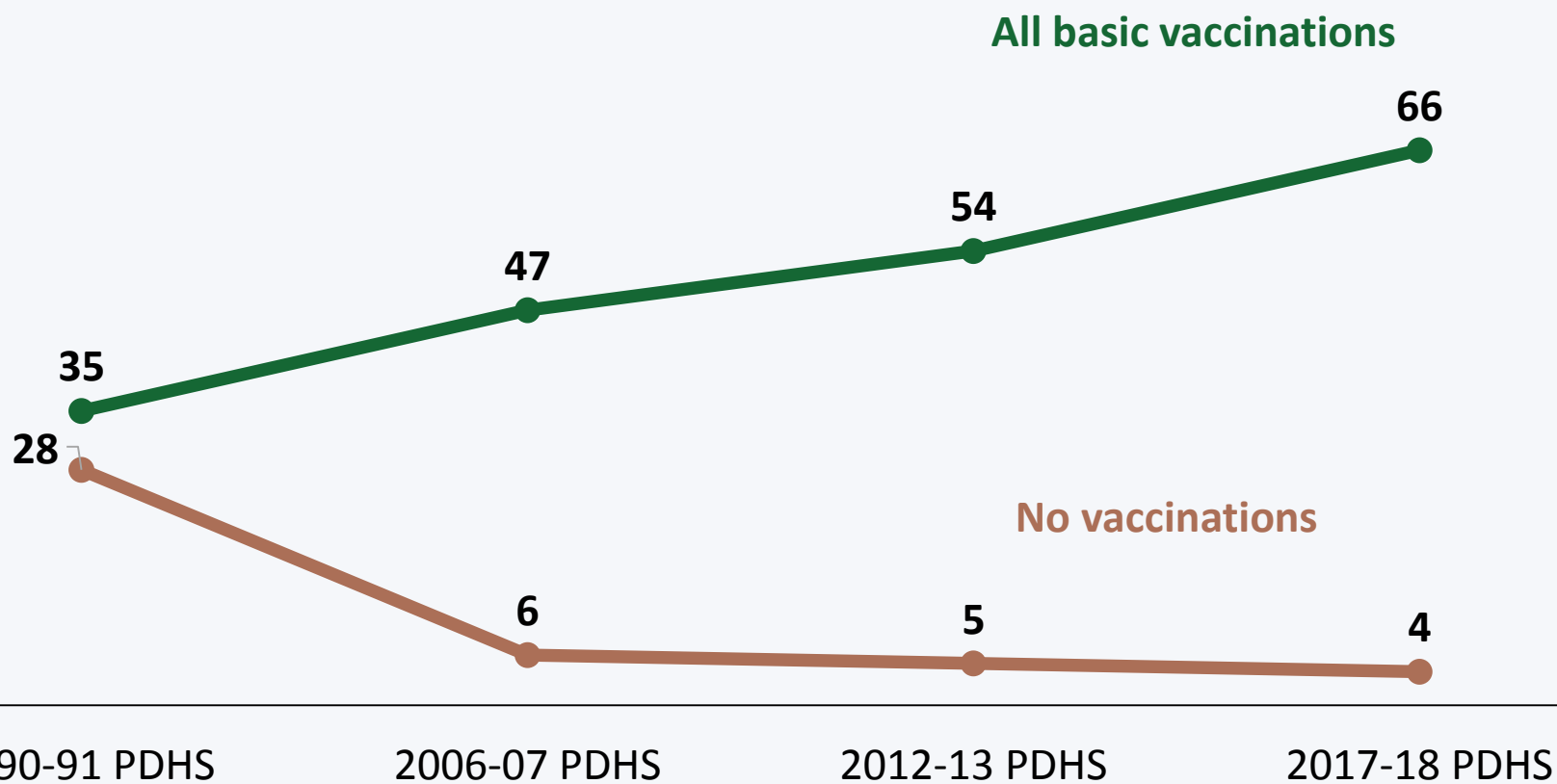
Basic Vaccination Coverage by Region

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



Trends in Basic Vaccination Coverage

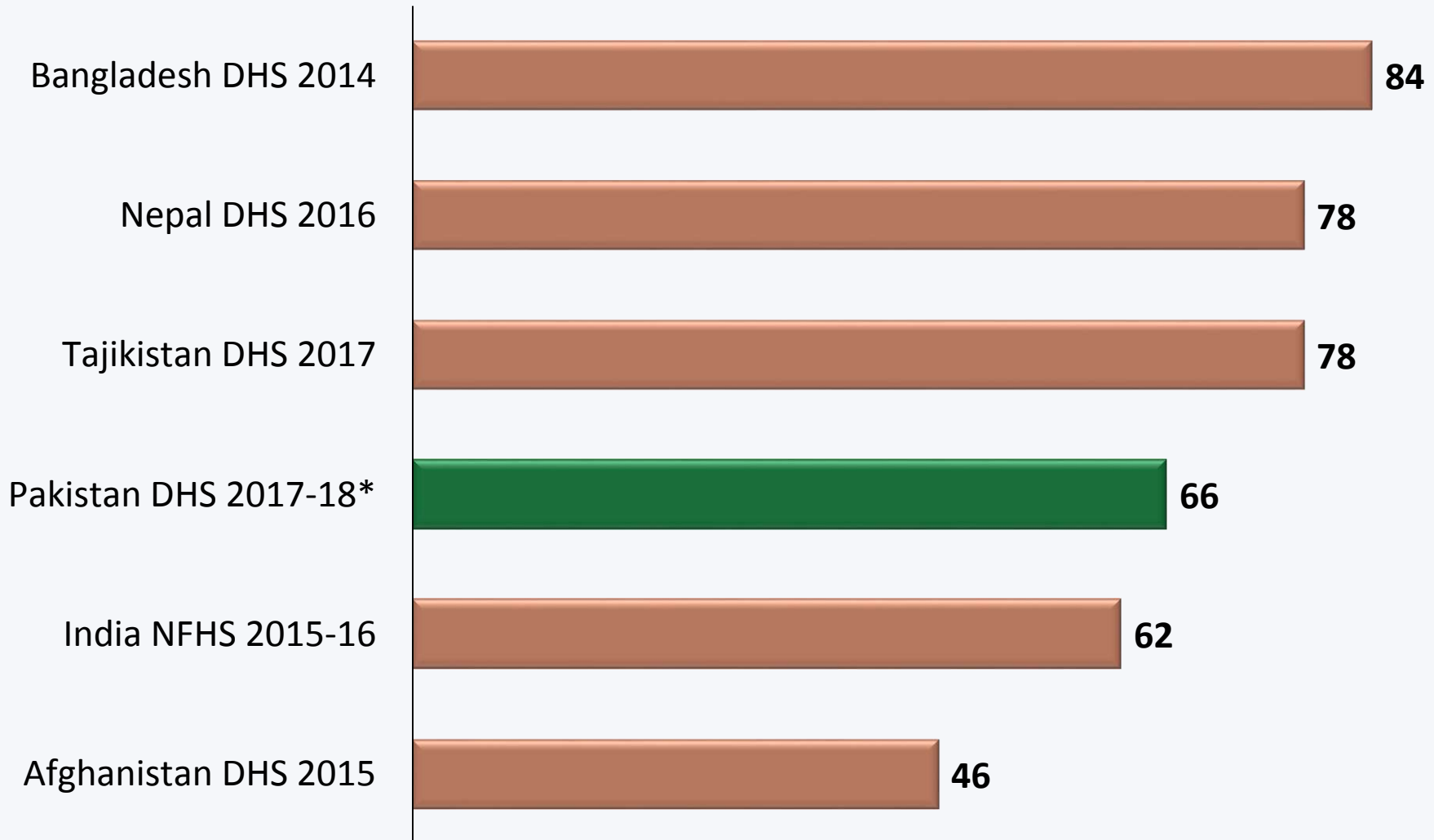
Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Basic Vaccination Coverage Regional Comparison

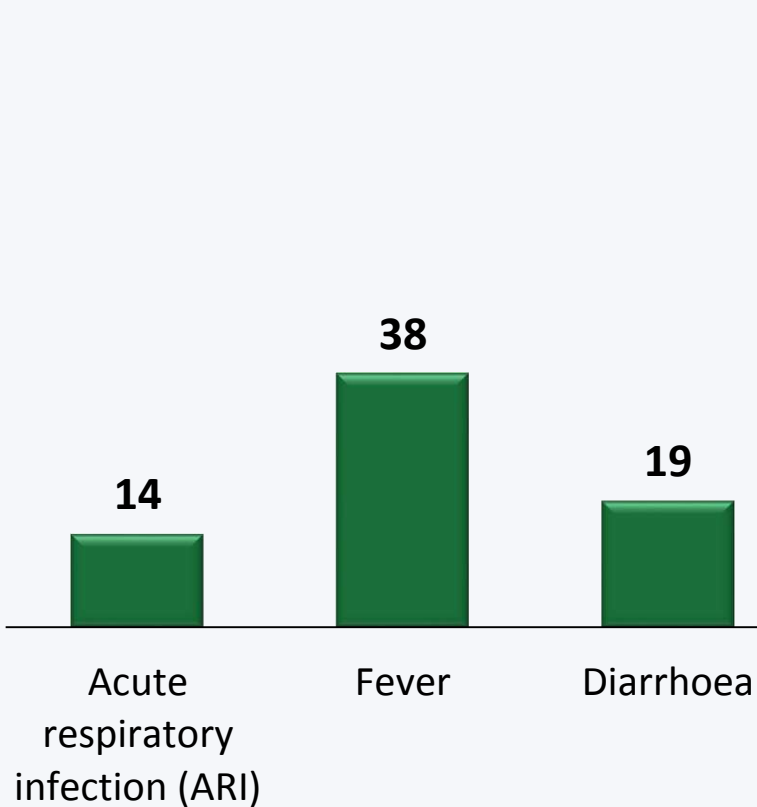
Percent of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccinations



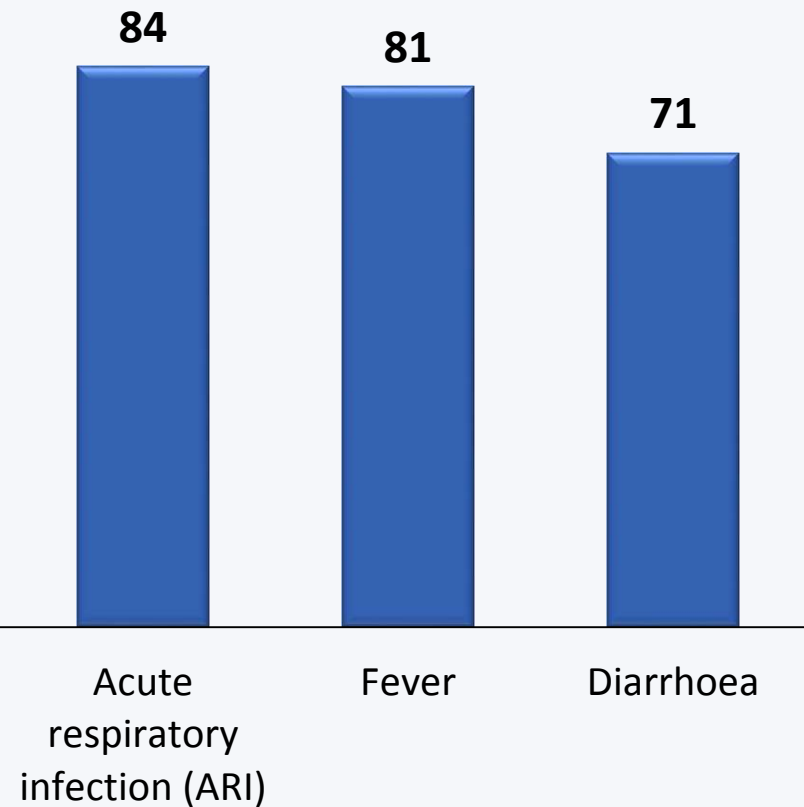
**Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan*

Prevalence and Treatment of Childhood Illnesses

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



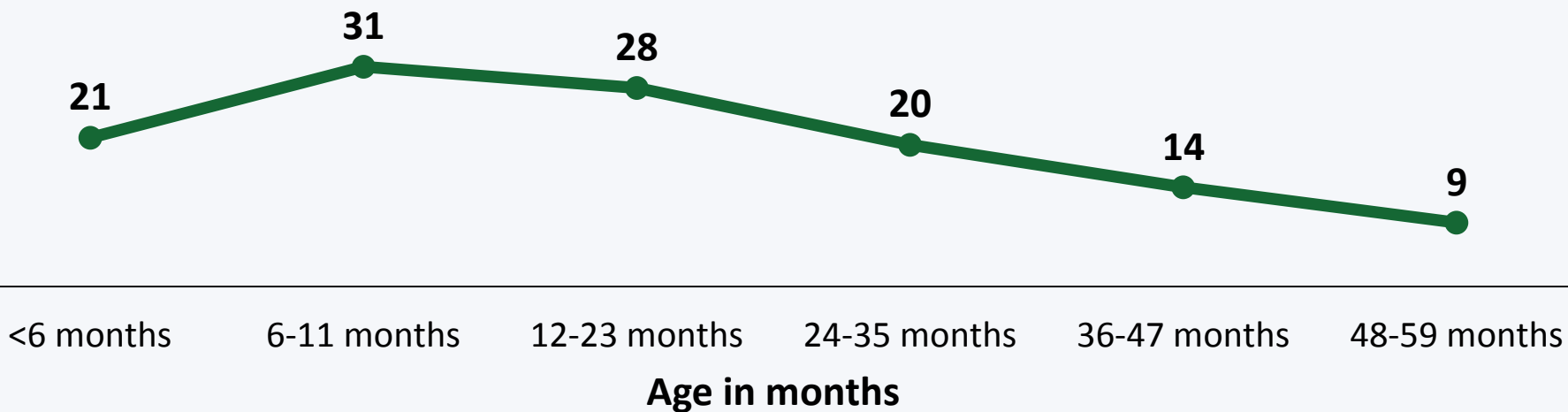
Among sick children under 5, percent for whom advice or treatment was sought



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Diarrhoea Prevalence by Age

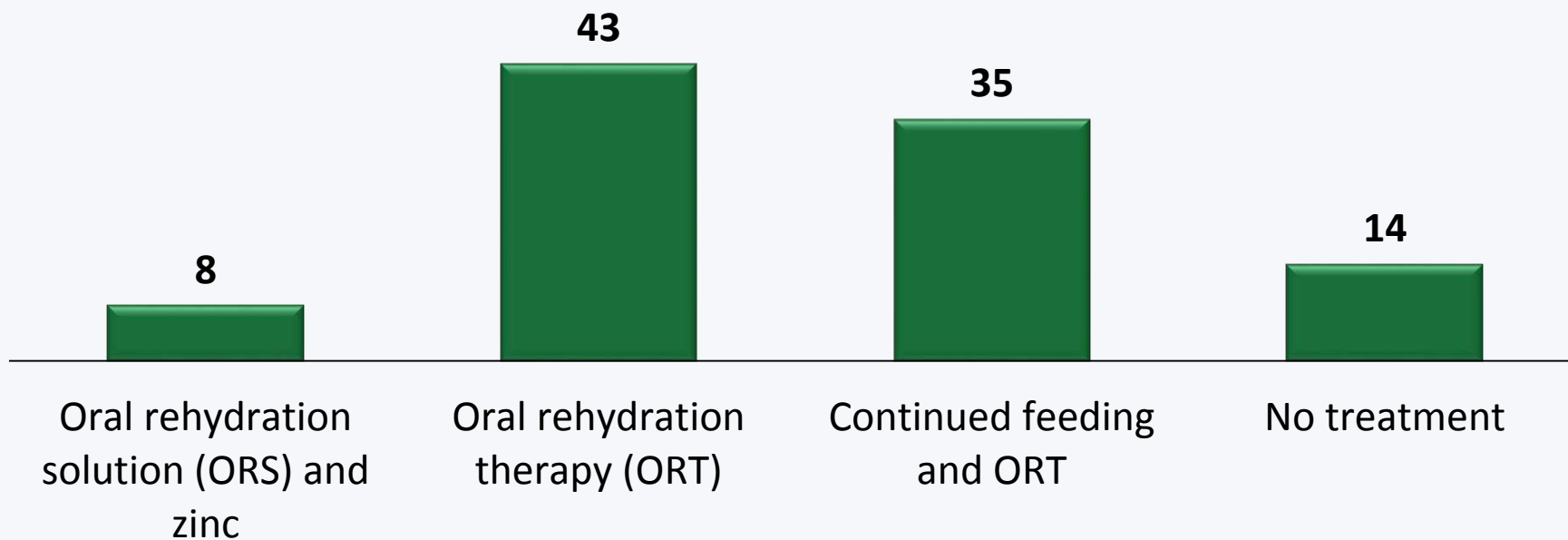
Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Diarrhoea Treatment

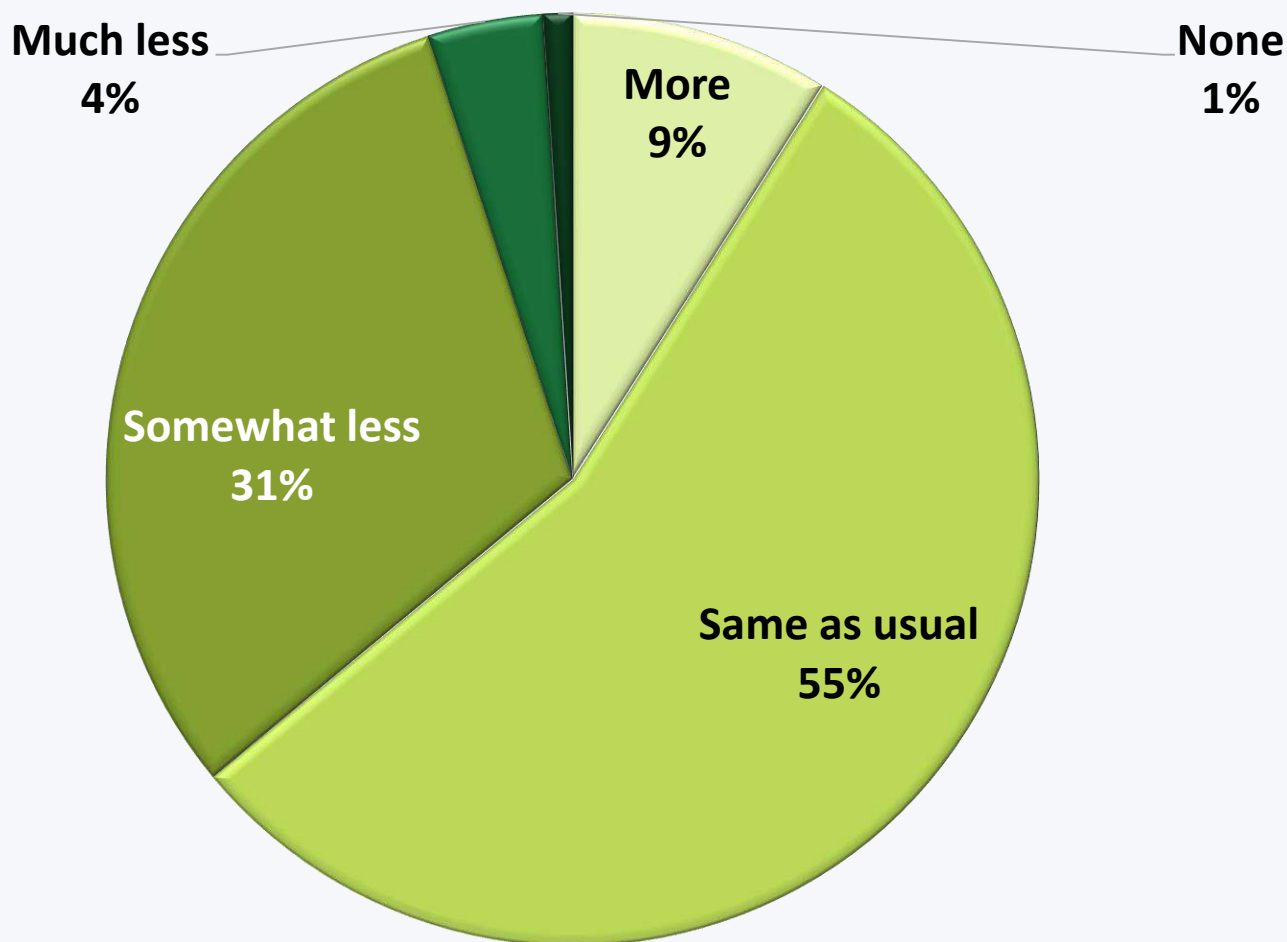
Percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Liquids Offered

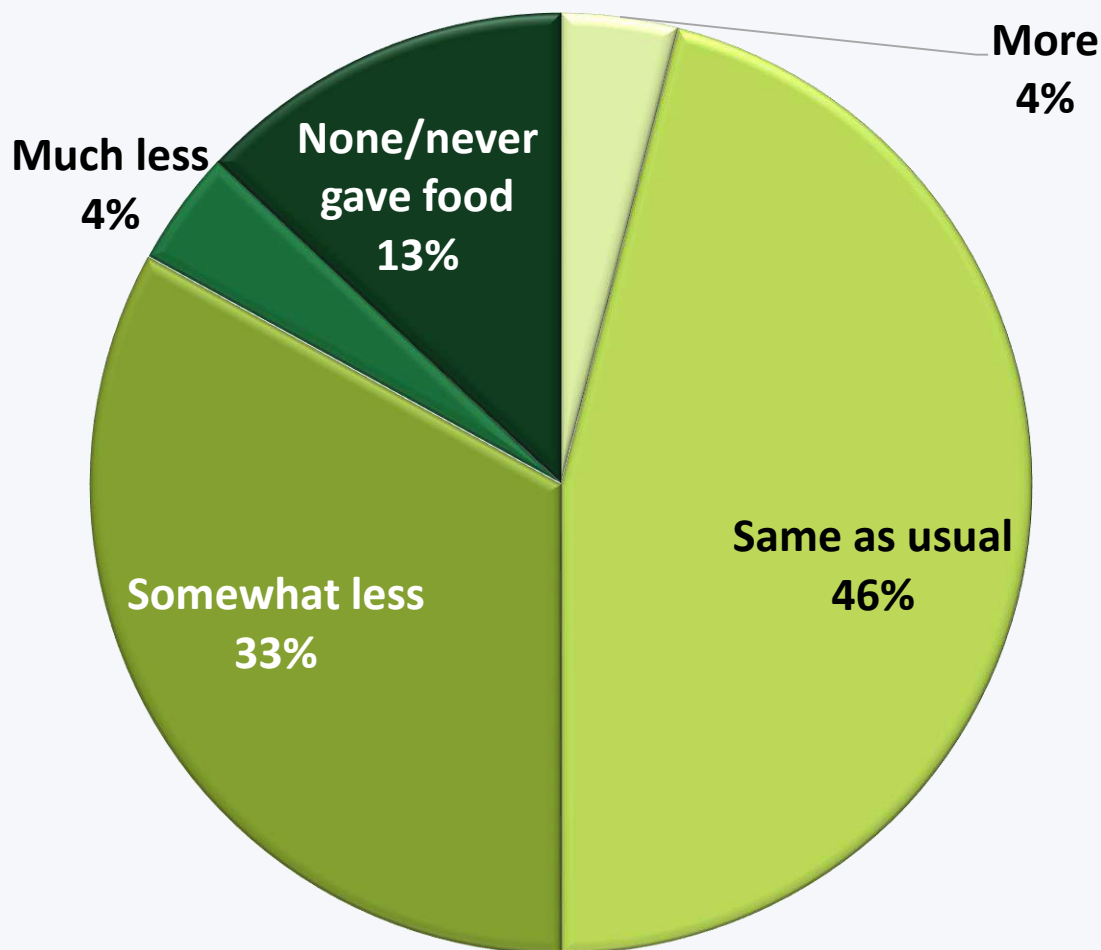
Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids given compared to normal practice



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Feeding Practices during Diarrhoea: Foods Offered

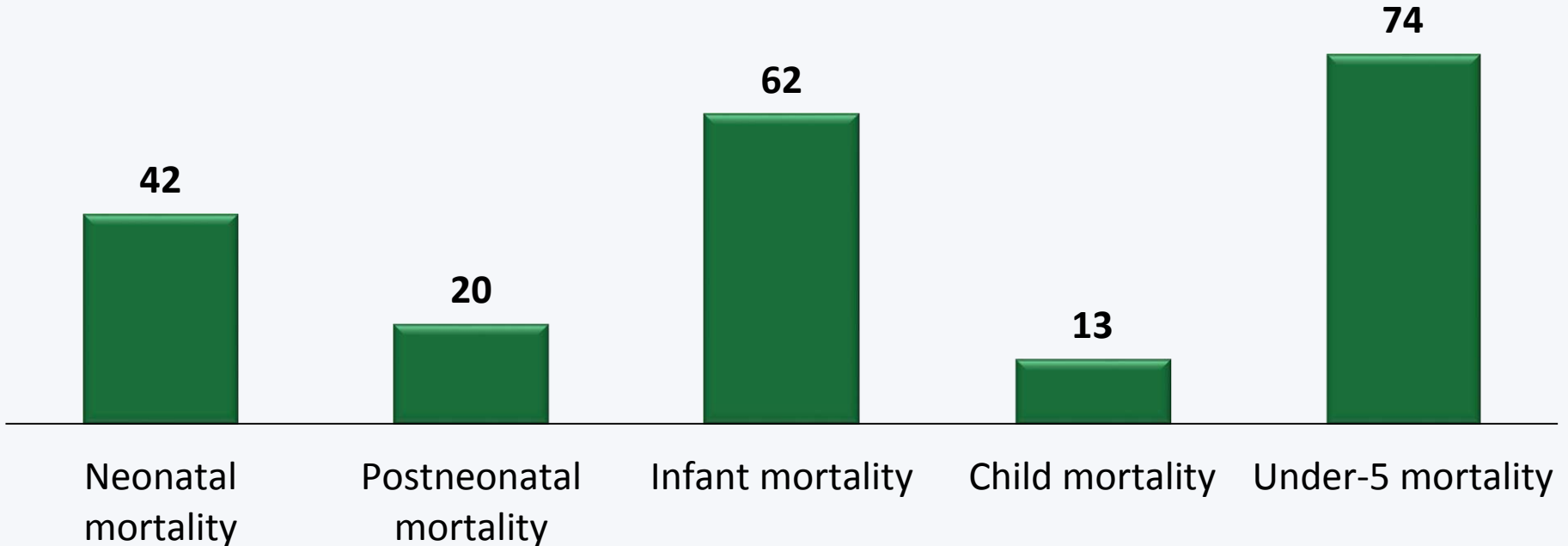
Percent distribution of children under 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of foods given compared to normal practice



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Childhood Mortality Rates

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

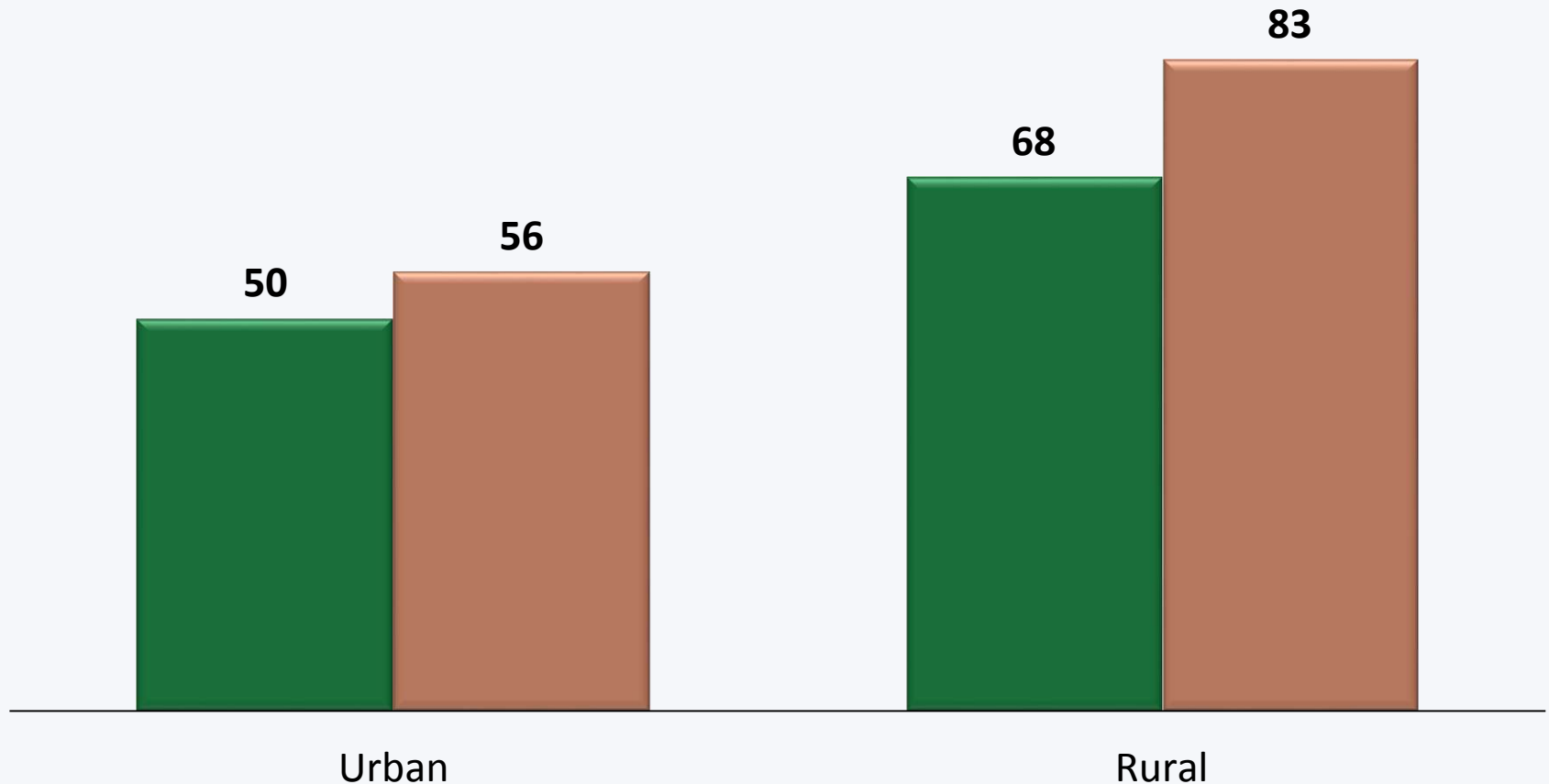


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Childhood Mortality by Residence

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

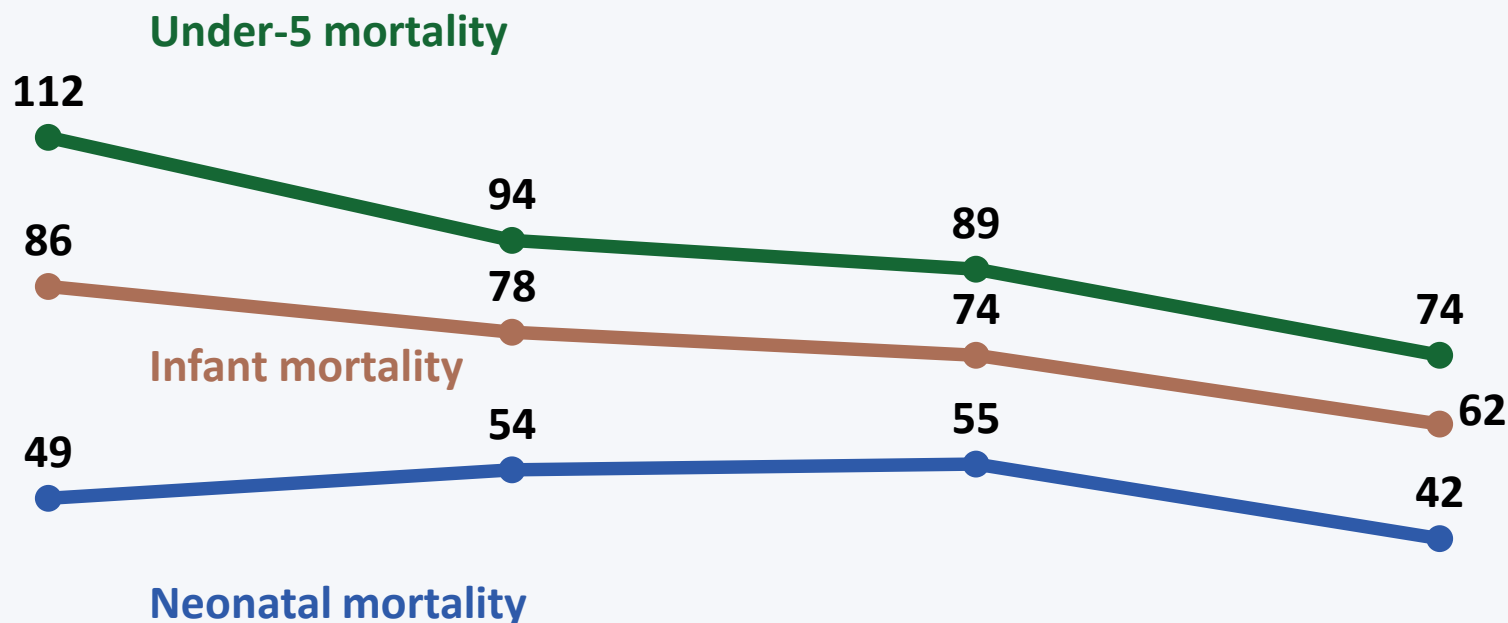
■ Infant mortality ■ Under-5 mortality



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in Childhood Mortality

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



1990-91 PDHS

2006-07 PDHS

2012-13 PDHS

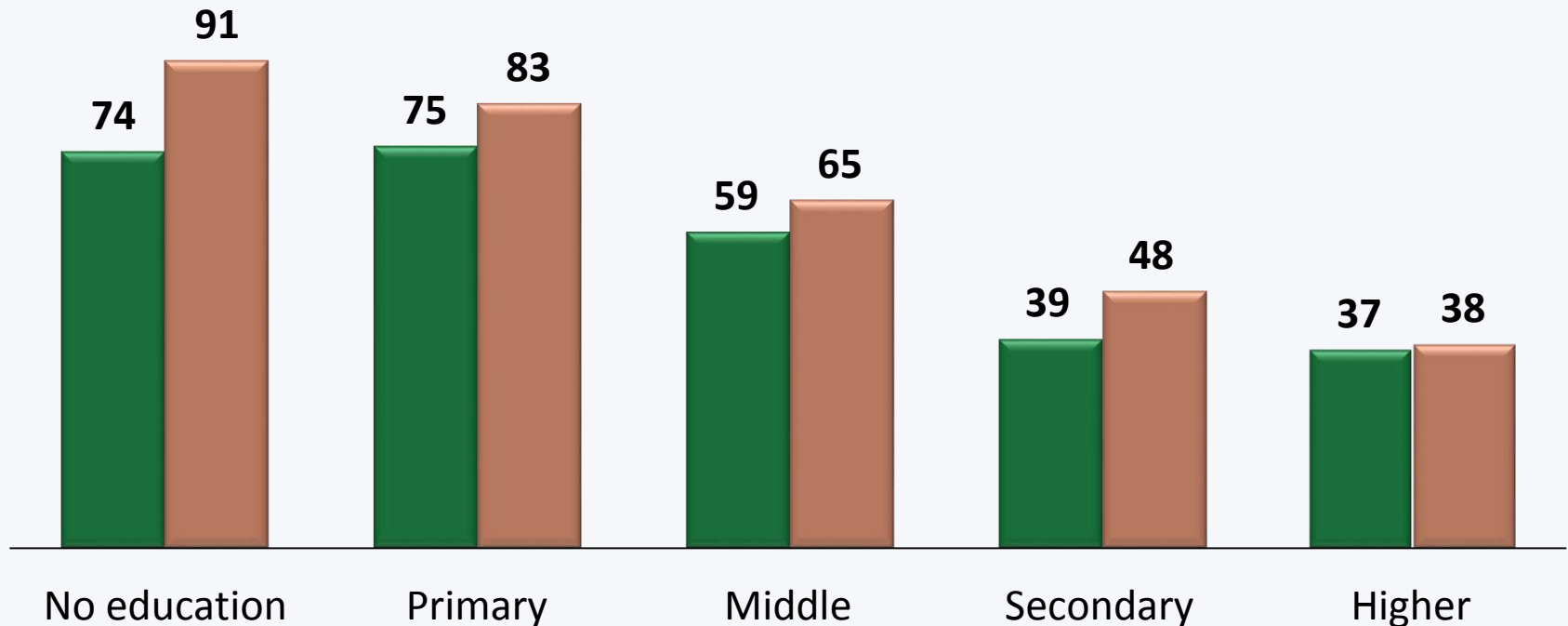
2017-18 PDHS

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Childhood Mortality by Mother's Education

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

■ Infant mortality ■ Under-5 mortality

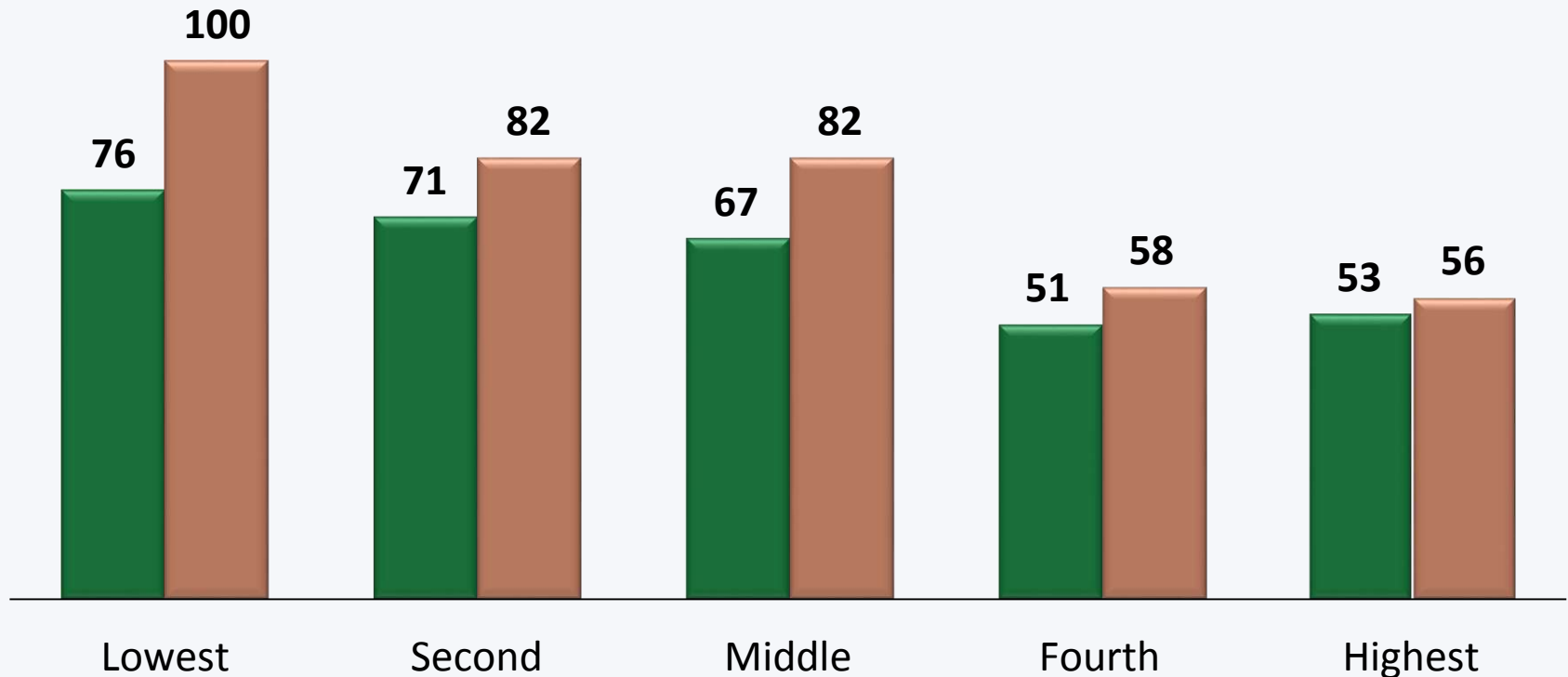


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Childhood Mortality by Wealth

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

■ Infant mortality ■ Under-5 mortality

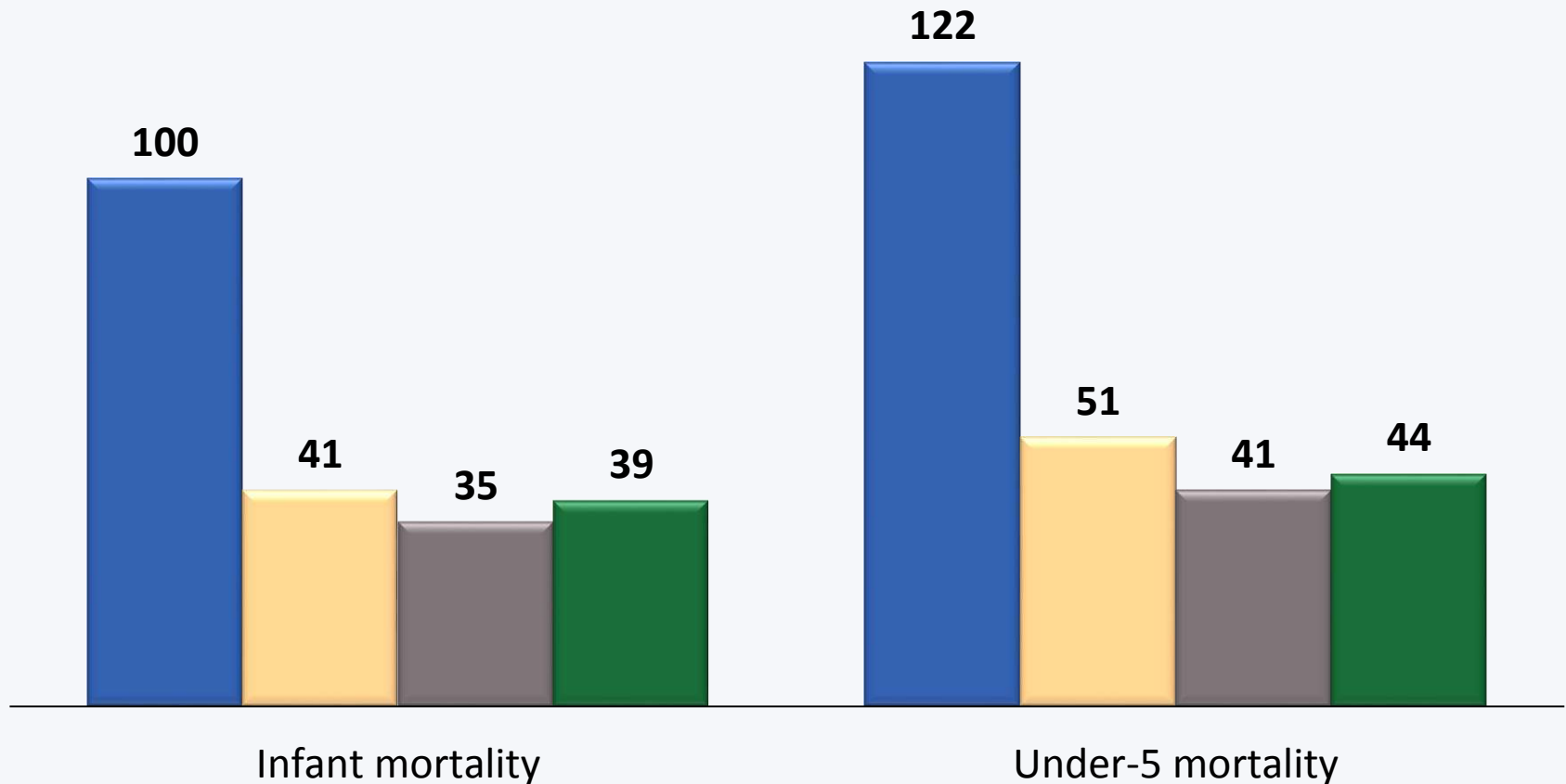


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Childhood Mortality by Previous Birth Interval

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

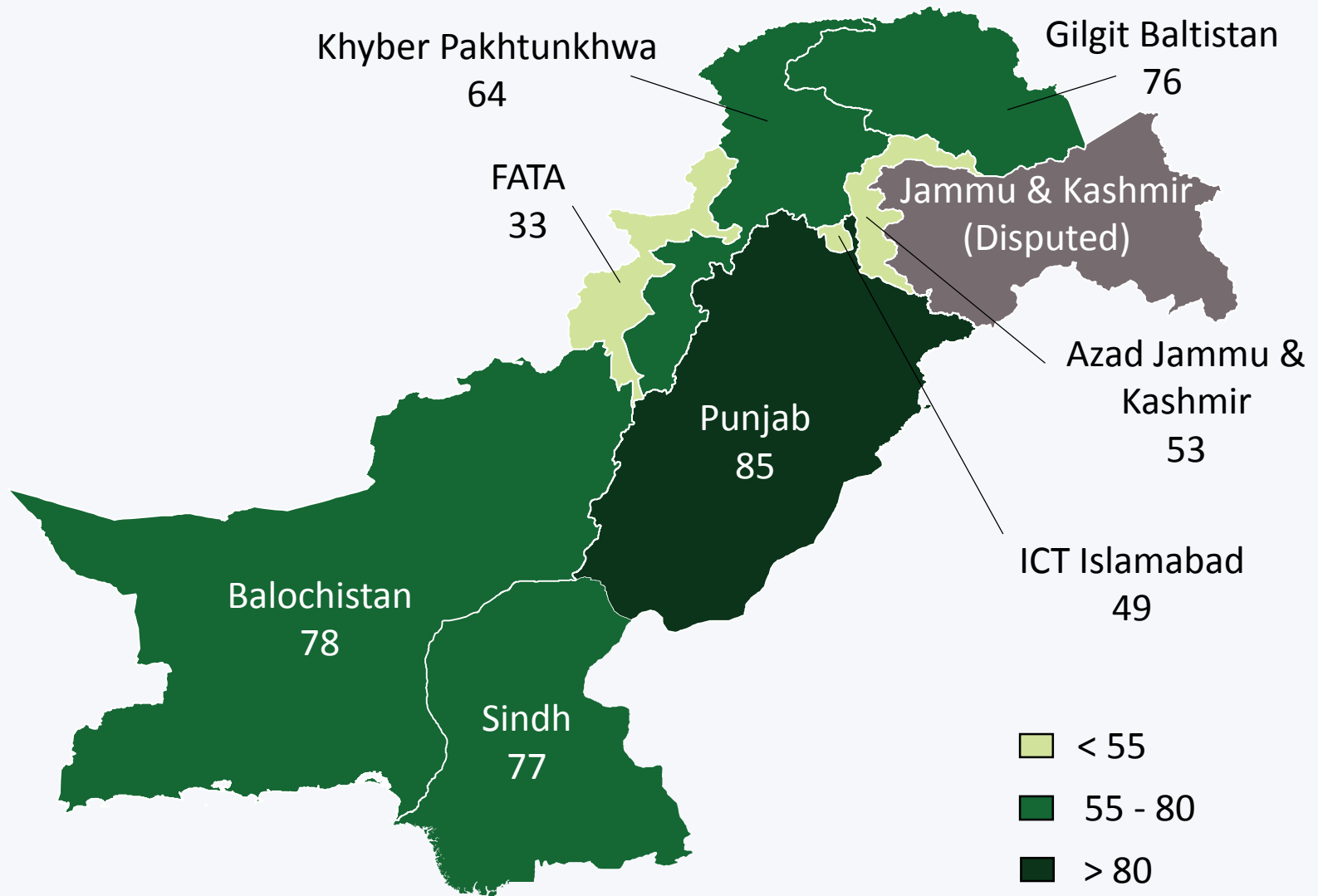
■ <2 years ■ 2 years ■ 3 years ■ 4+ years



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Under-5 Mortality by Region

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

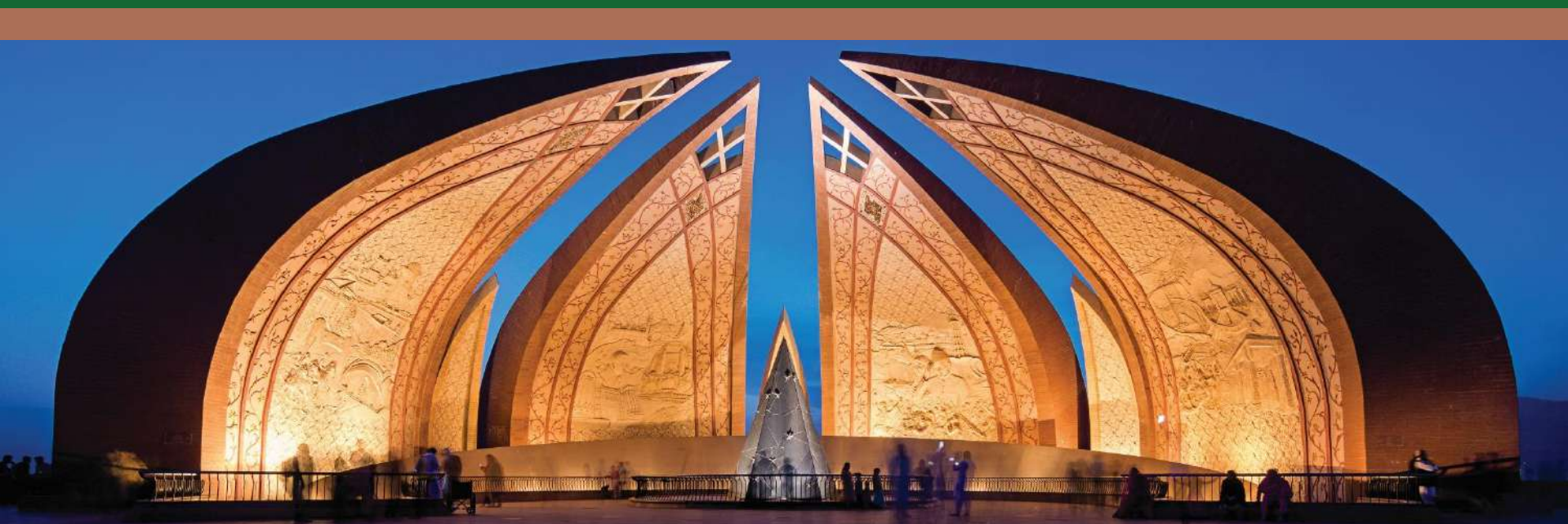


Key Findings

- **66%** of children age 12-23 months received **all basic vaccinations**.
- Among children with ARI, **84%** had **treatment or advice sought**. Among children with fever, **81%** had **treatment or advice sought**. Among children with diarrhoea, **71%** had **treatment or advice sought**.
- **43%** of children with diarrhoea are given **ORT**.
- Childhood mortality has declined. Current **infant mortality rate** is **62** deaths per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality** is **74** deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Childhood mortality is generally **higher** among children of **less educated mothers** and those from **poorer households**.

Nutrition

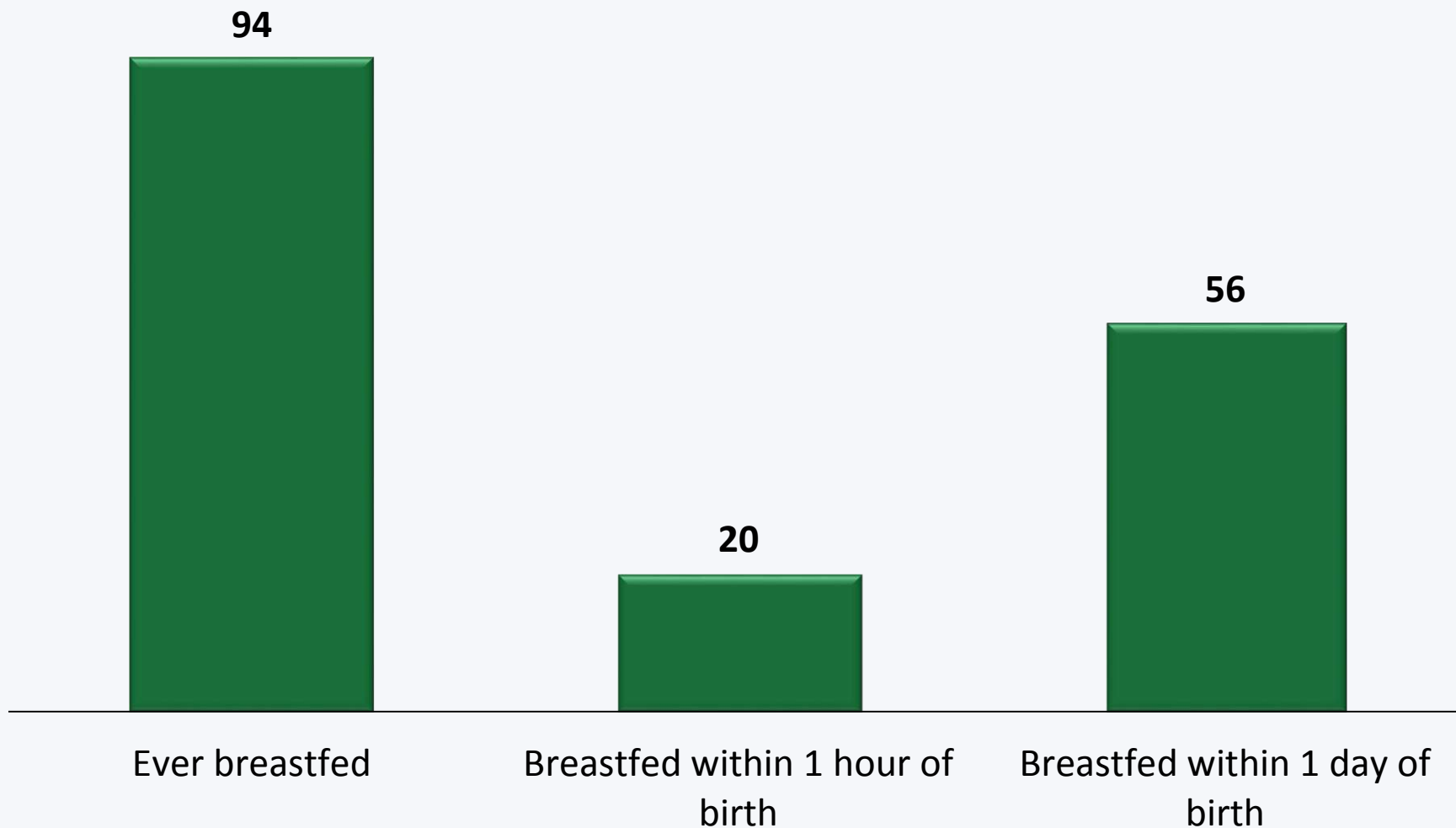
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**2017-18 Pakistan Demographic and
Health Survey (PDHS)**

Early Breastfeeding

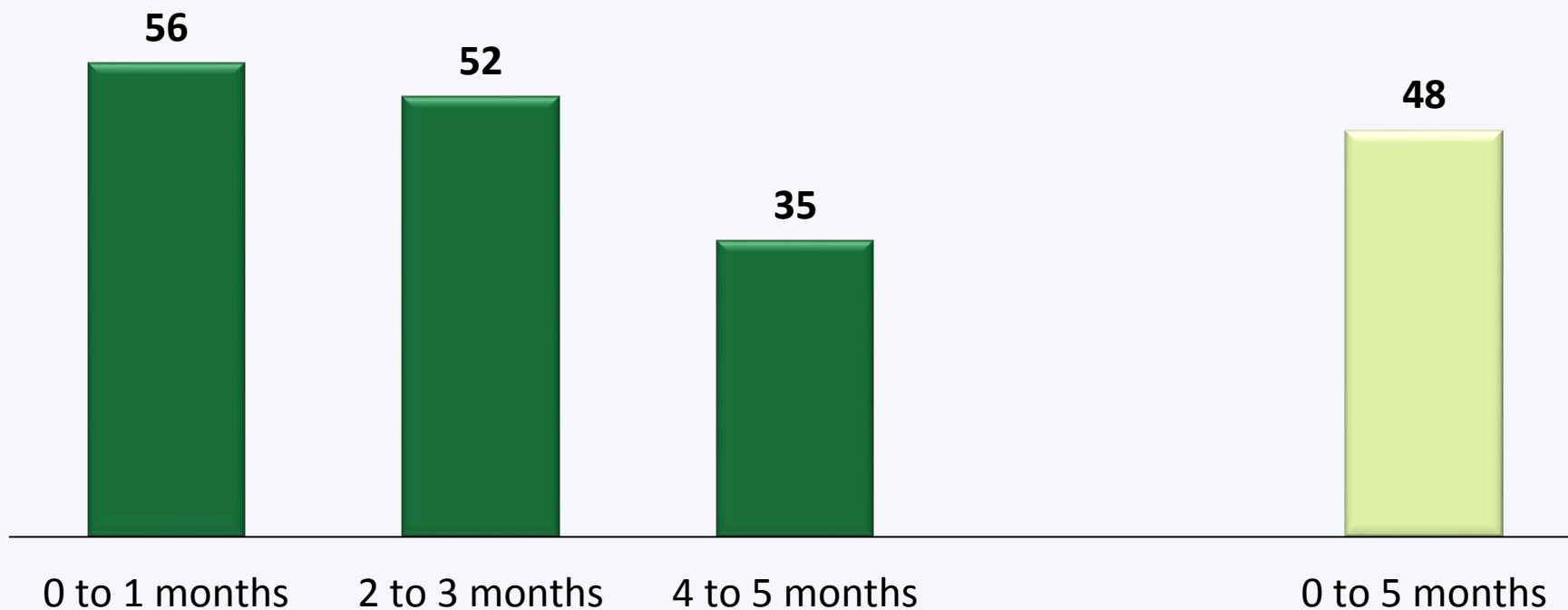
Percent of last-born children born in the past 2 years



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent of children exclusively breastfed

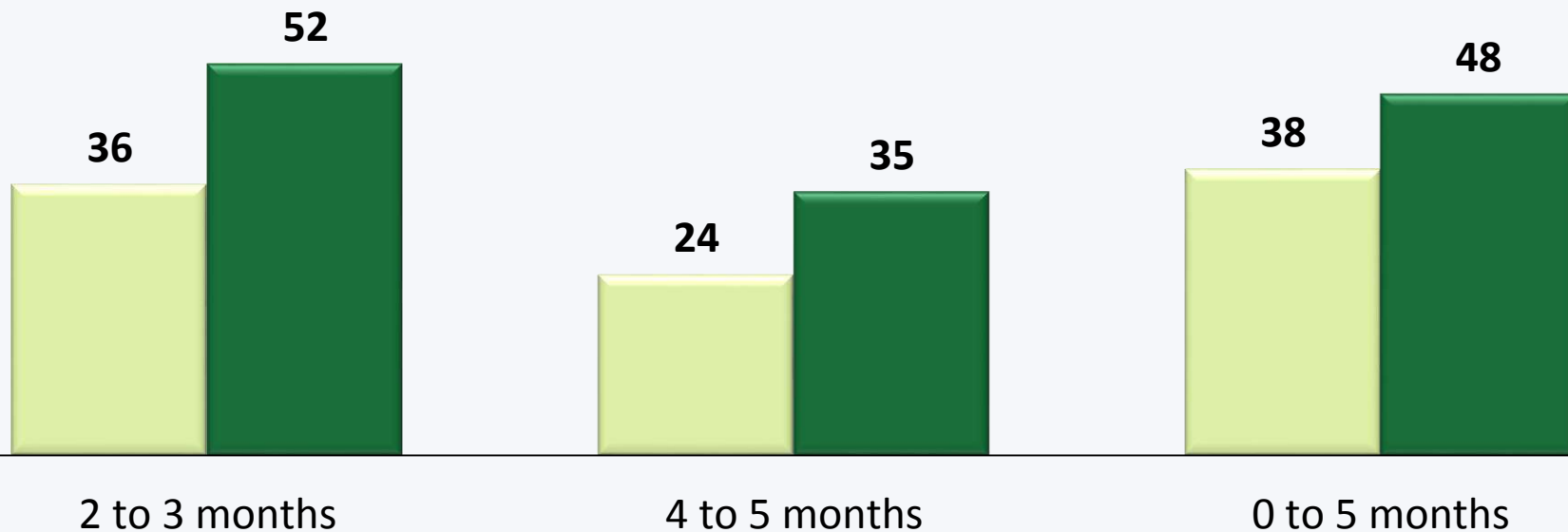


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in Exclusive Breastfeeding by Age

Percent of children exclusively breastfed

■ 2012-13 PDHS ■ 2017-18 PDHS



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Duration of Breastfeeding

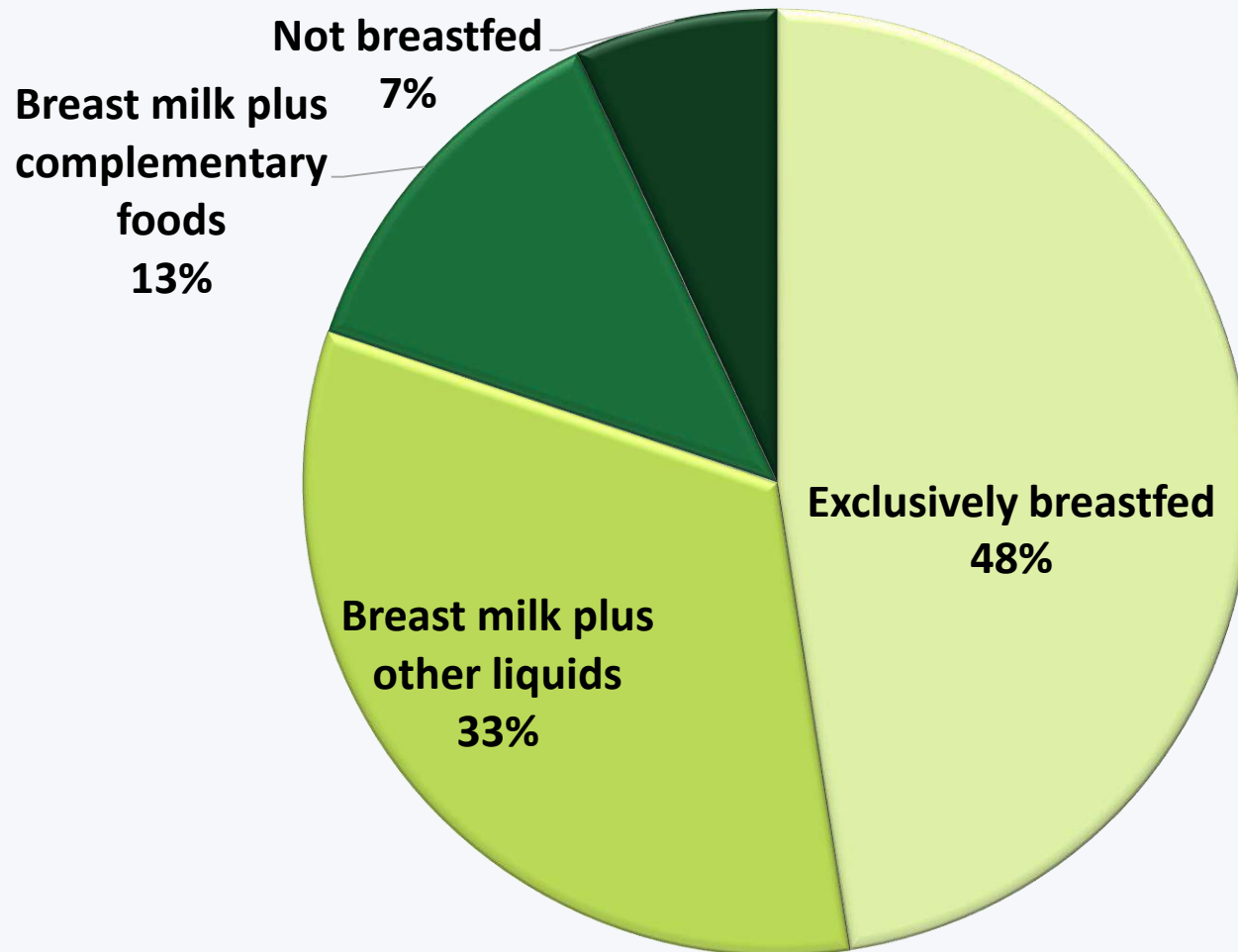
Median duration of breastfeeding in months among children born in the last 3 years



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Breastfeeding Status for Children Under 6 Months

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

IYCF Practices

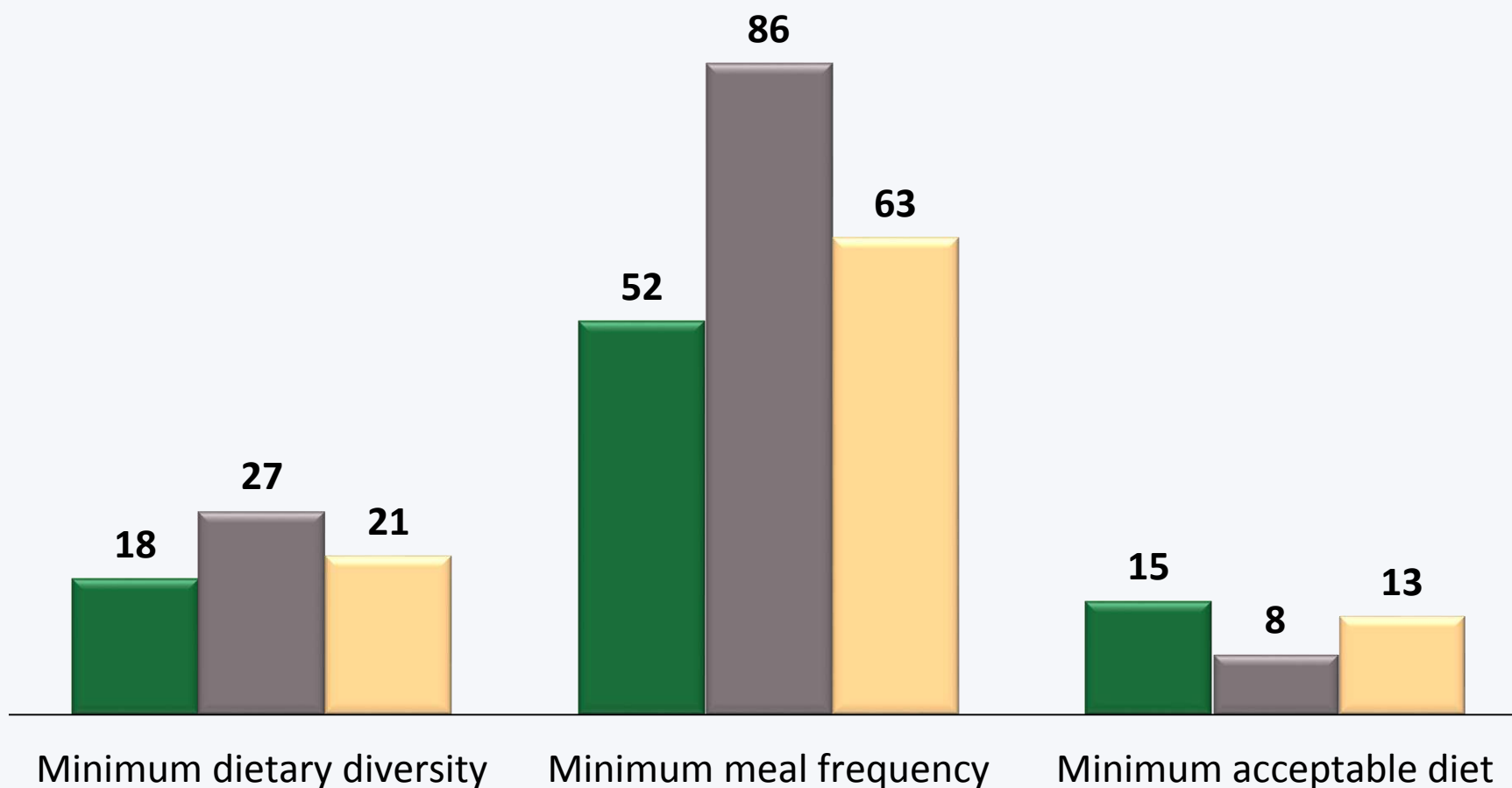
The Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) recommendations by WHO state:

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

Minimum Acceptable Diet

Percent of children age 6-23 months

■ Breastfed children ■ Non-breastfed children ■ All children



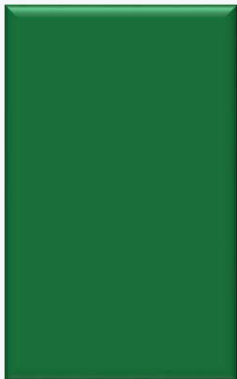
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Micronutrients for Children

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

Percent of all children age 6-59 months

48



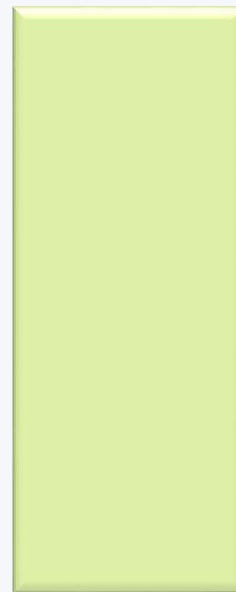
Consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours

38



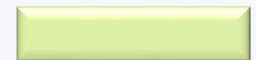
Consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours

75



Given vitamin A supplement in last 6 months

7

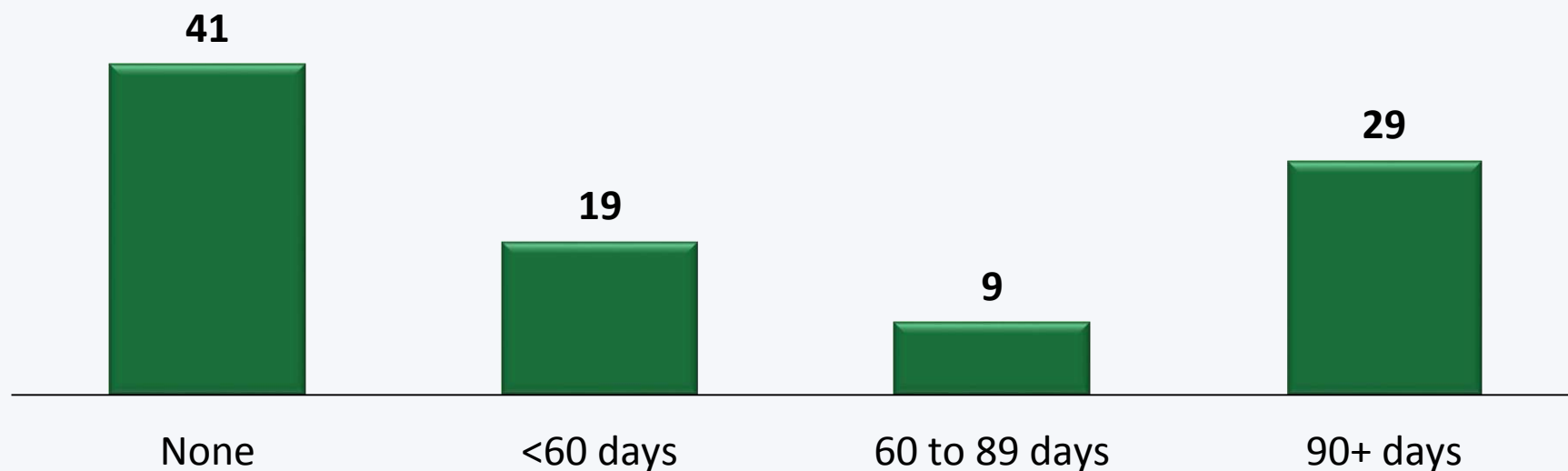


Given iron supplement in past 7 days

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Micronutrients for Pregnant Women

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Nutritional Status of Children by Residence

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

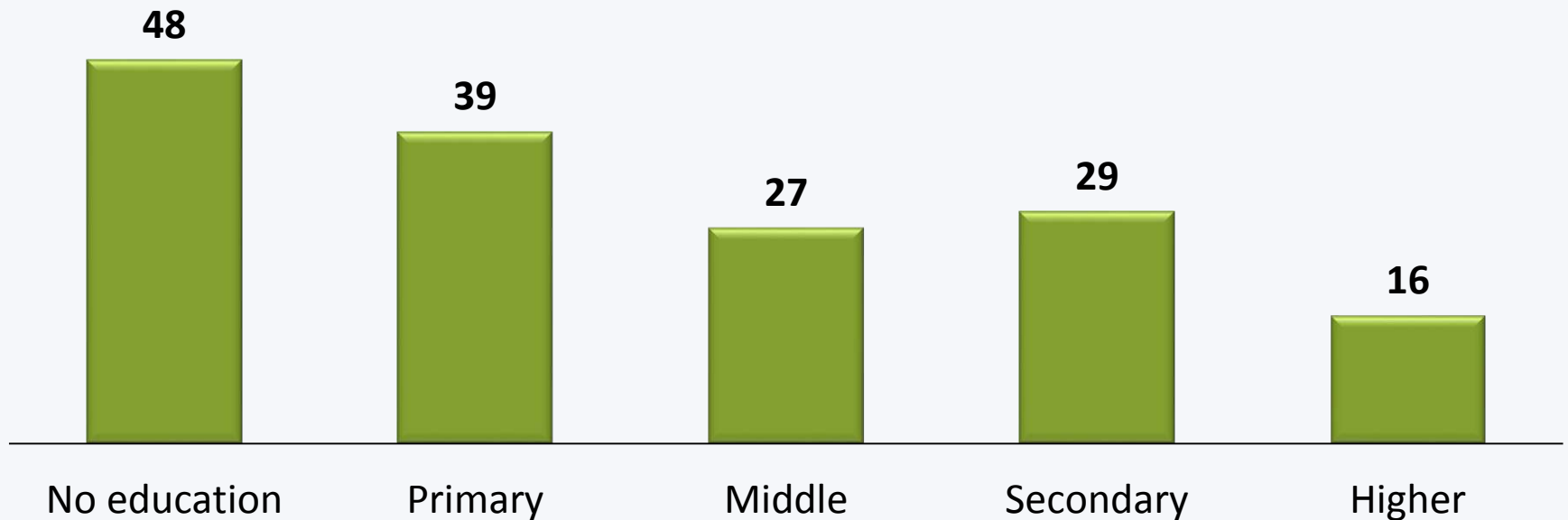
■ Total ■ Urban ■ Rural



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Child Stunting by Mother's Education

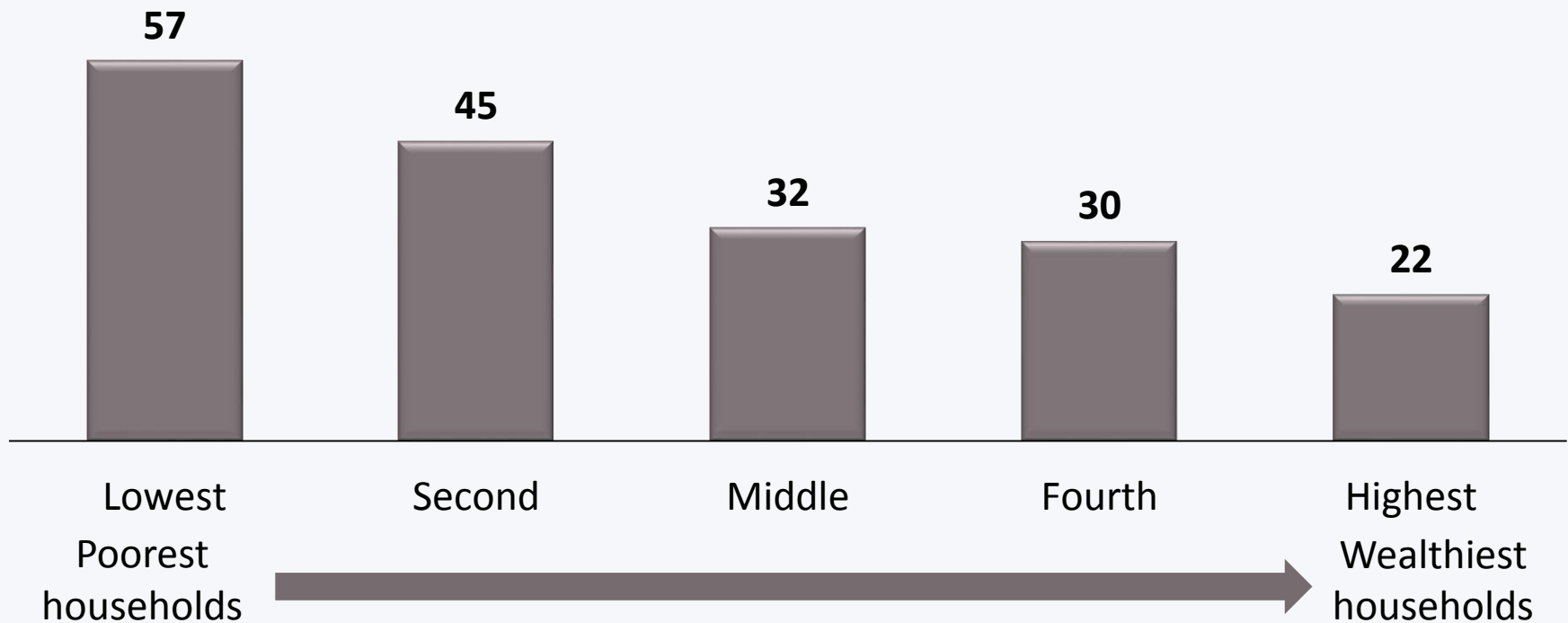
Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Child Stunting by Wealth

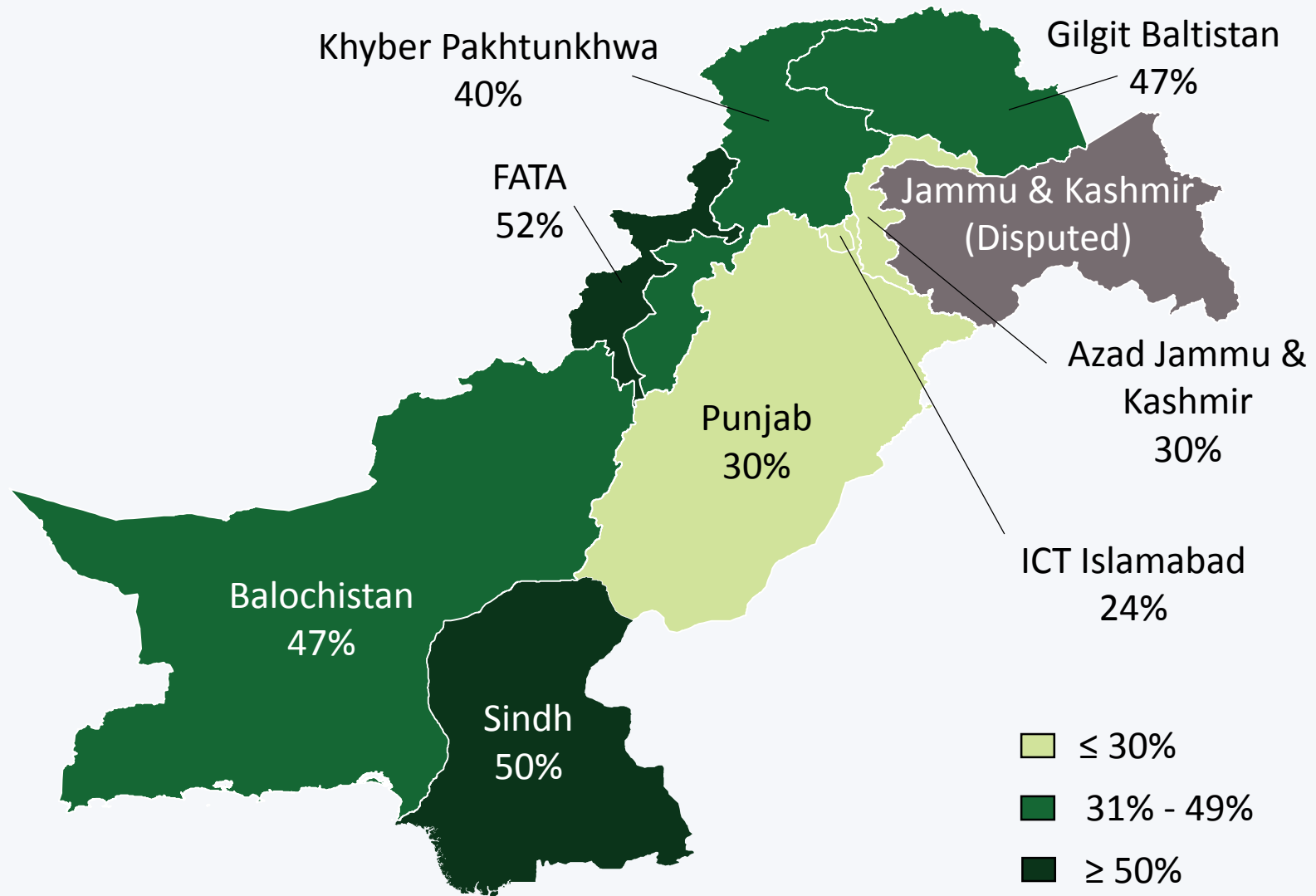
Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Child Stunting by Region

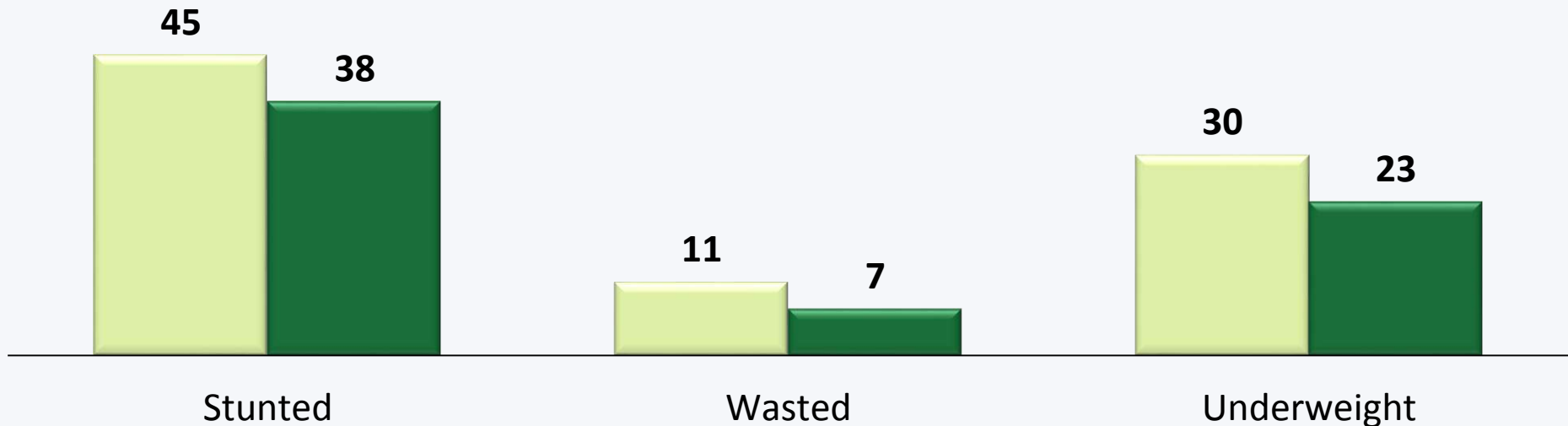
Percent of children under 5 stunted, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards



Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

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

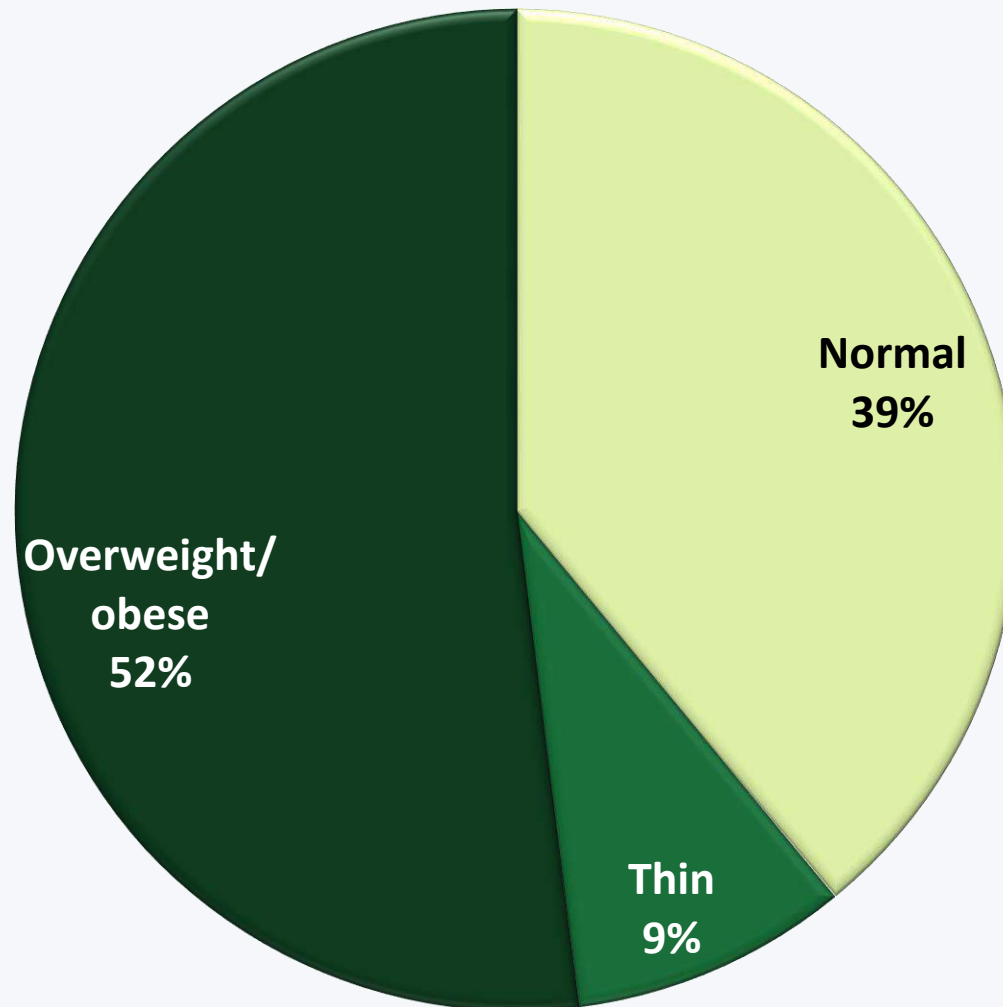
■ 2012-13 PDHS ■ 2017-18 PDHS



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Women's Nutritional Status

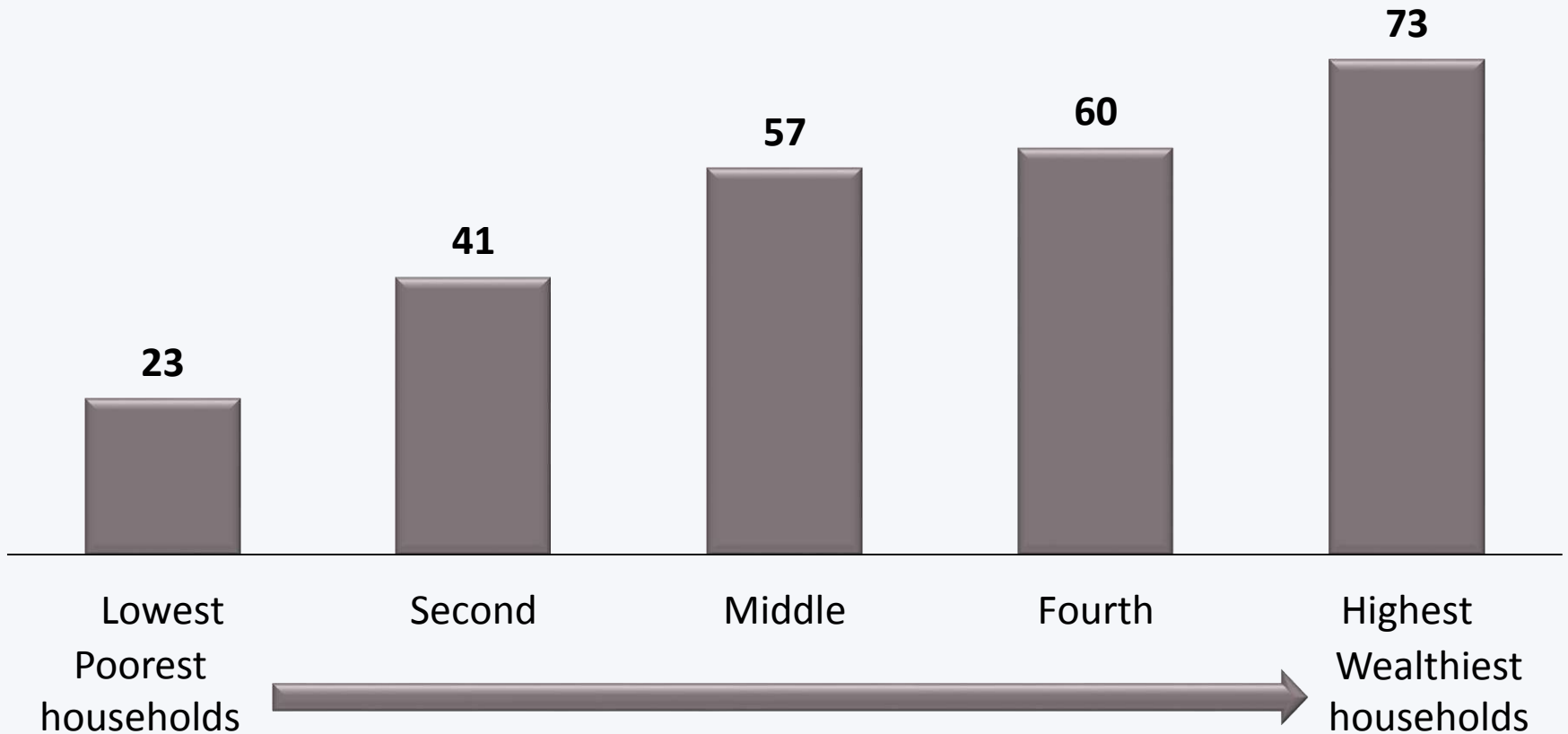
Percent distribution of women age 15-49



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Overweight/Obesity among Women by Wealth

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

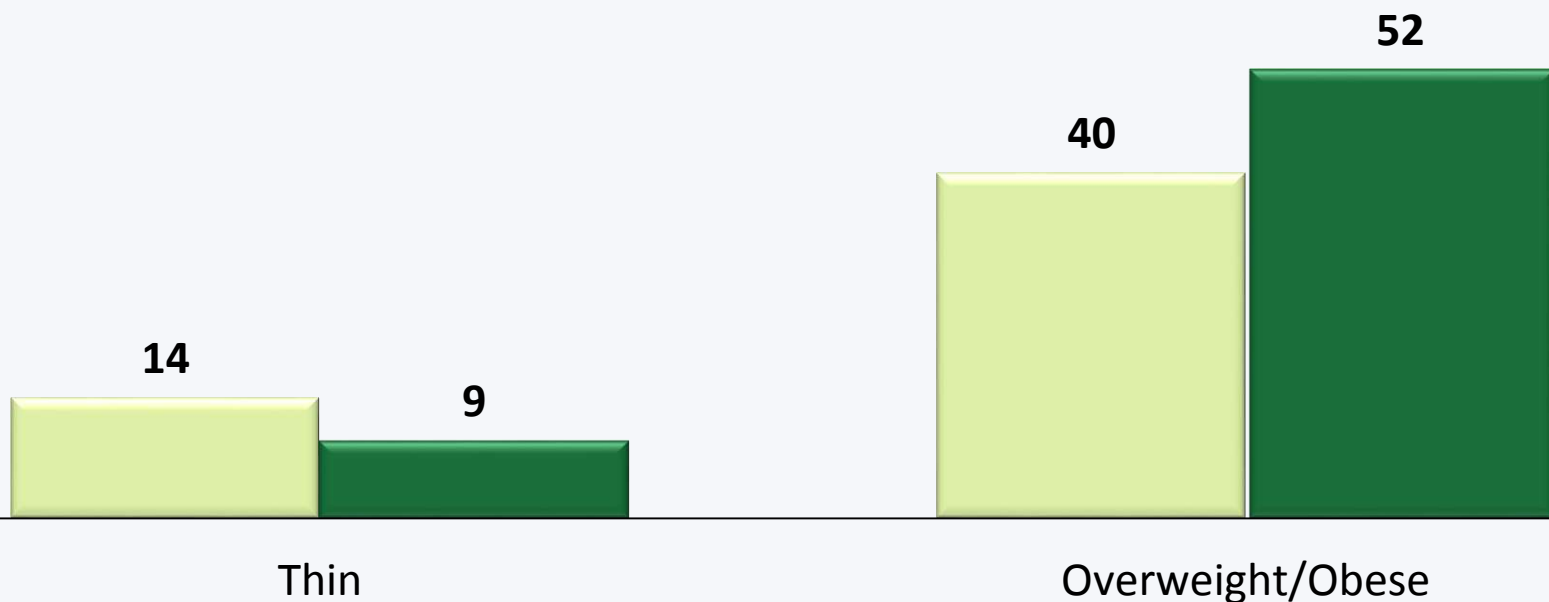


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Trends in Nutritional Status of Women

Percent of women age 15-49

■ 2012-13 PDHS ■ 2017-18 PDHS



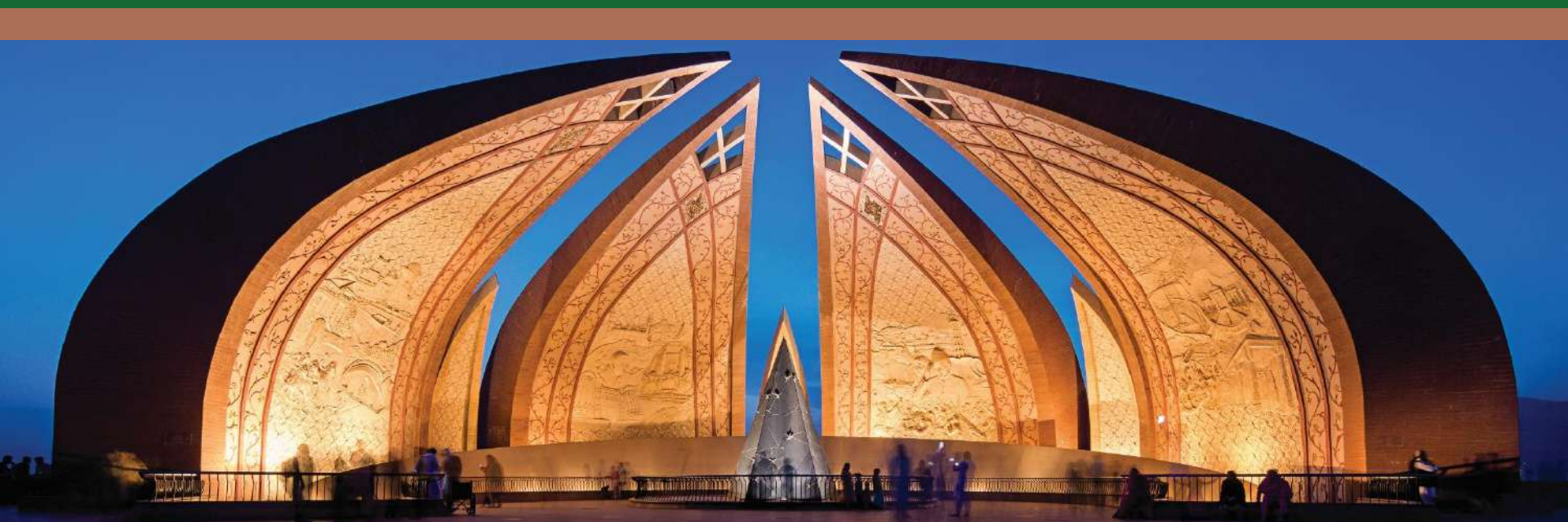
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Key Findings

- Children are breastfed for a median of **19.4 months** and **exclusively breastfed** for **1.6 months**.
- **48%** of children under 6 months are **exclusively breastfed**.
- **29%** pregnant women took **iron supplements** for 90+ days as recommended.
- **38%** of children under 5 are **stunted**.
- **52%** of women are **overweight or obese**.

Disability & Migration

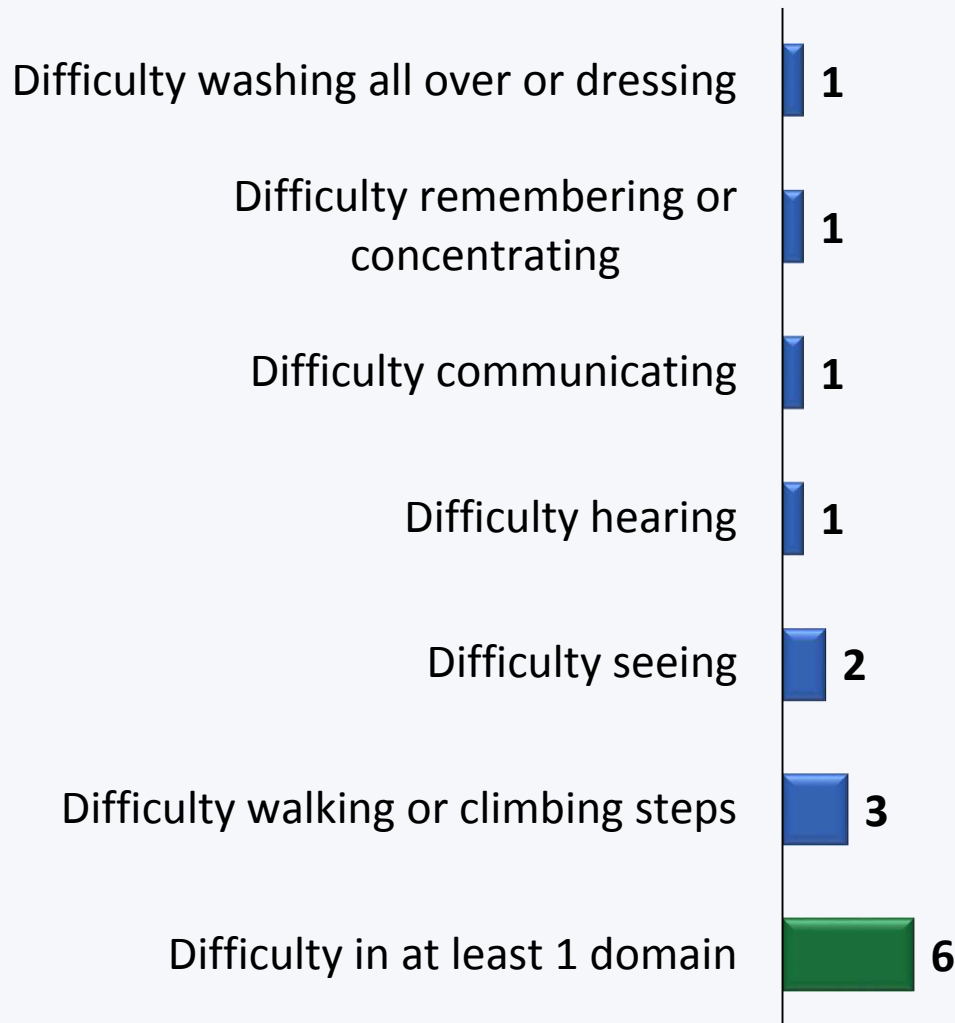
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Difficulty by Domain

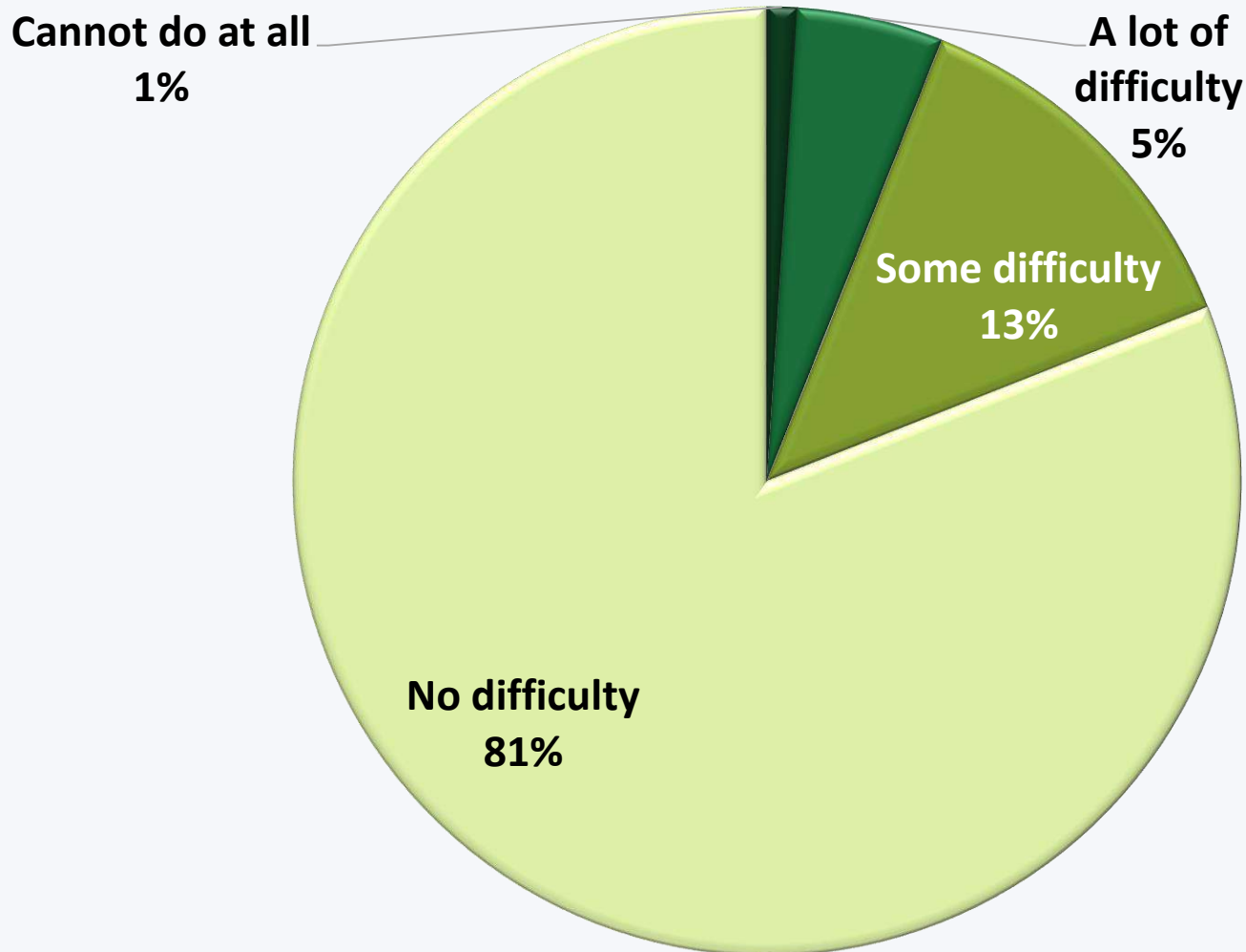
Percent of the de facto household population age 5 and above with difficulty by domain



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Degree of Difficulty

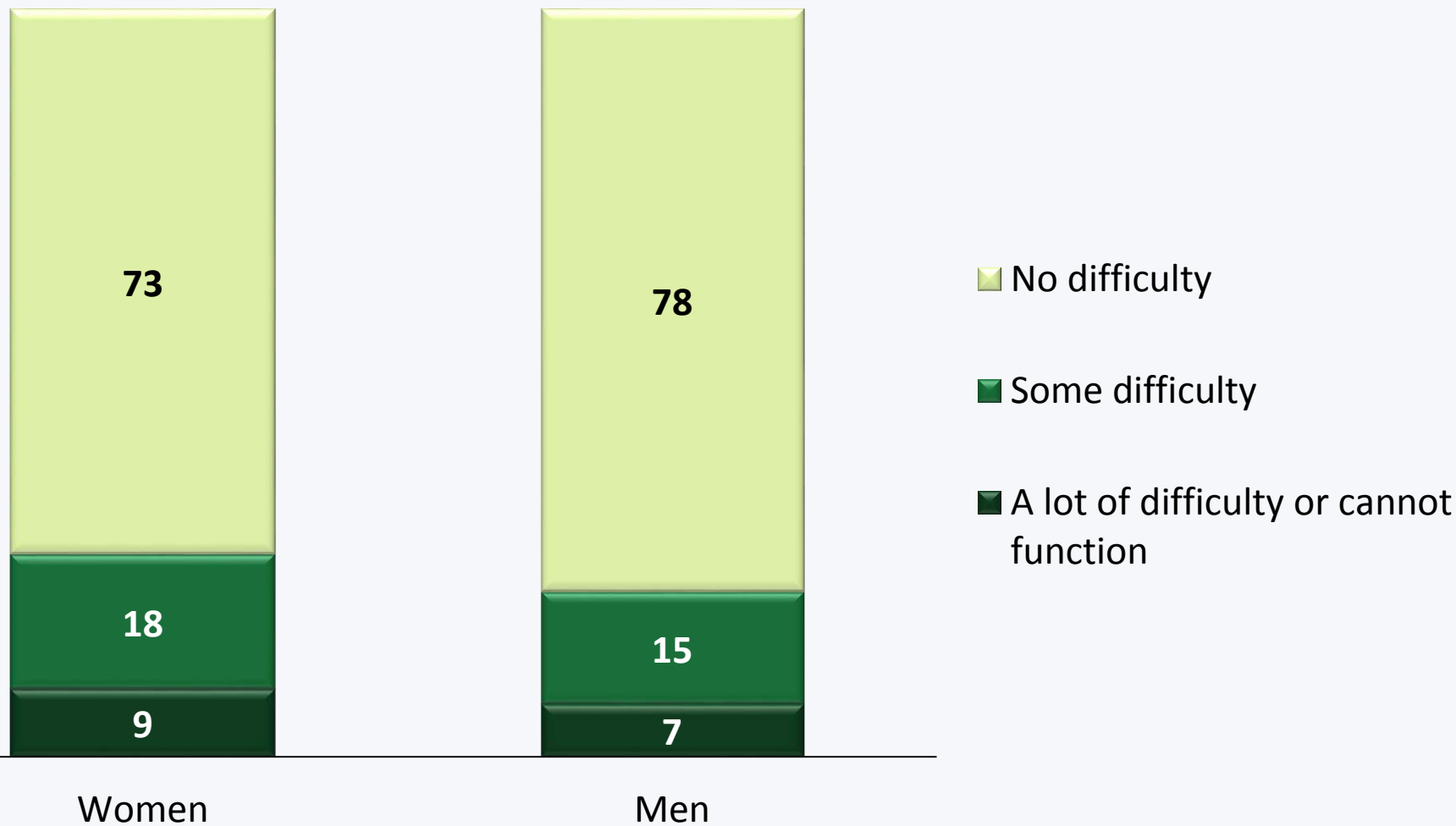
Percent distribution of the de facto household population age 5 and above by degree of difficulty in functioning



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Disability among Adults

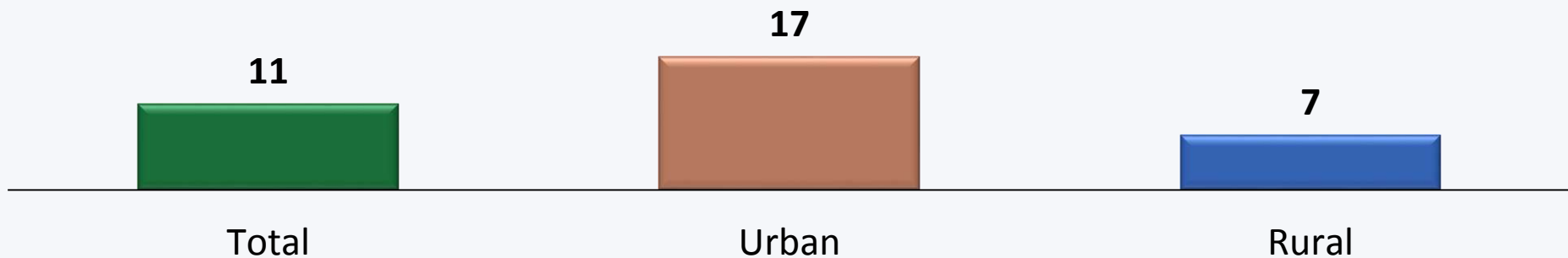
Percent distribution of household population age 15 and above by highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Status of In-migration/immigration

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

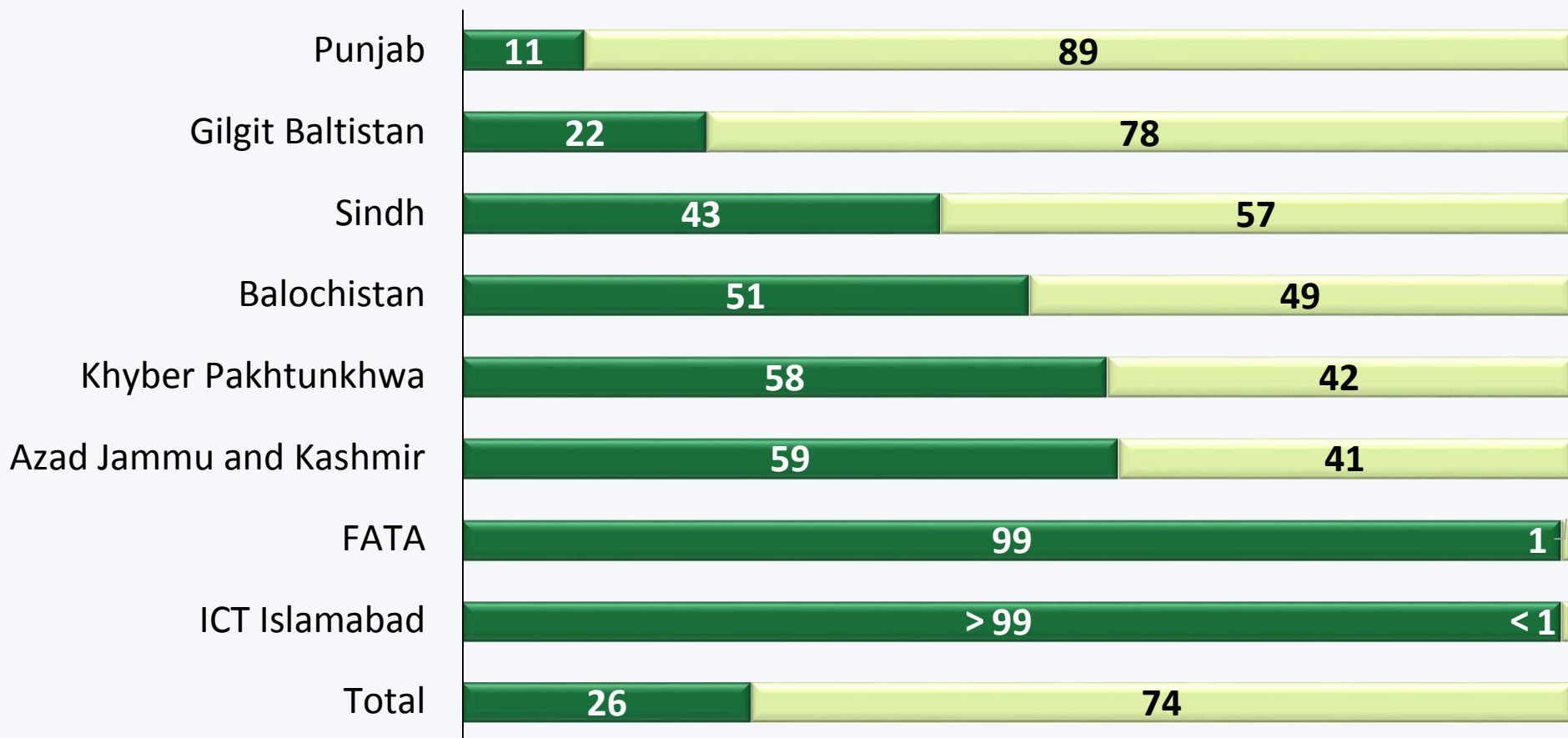


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Current Residence of In-migrants

Percent distribution of in-migrants

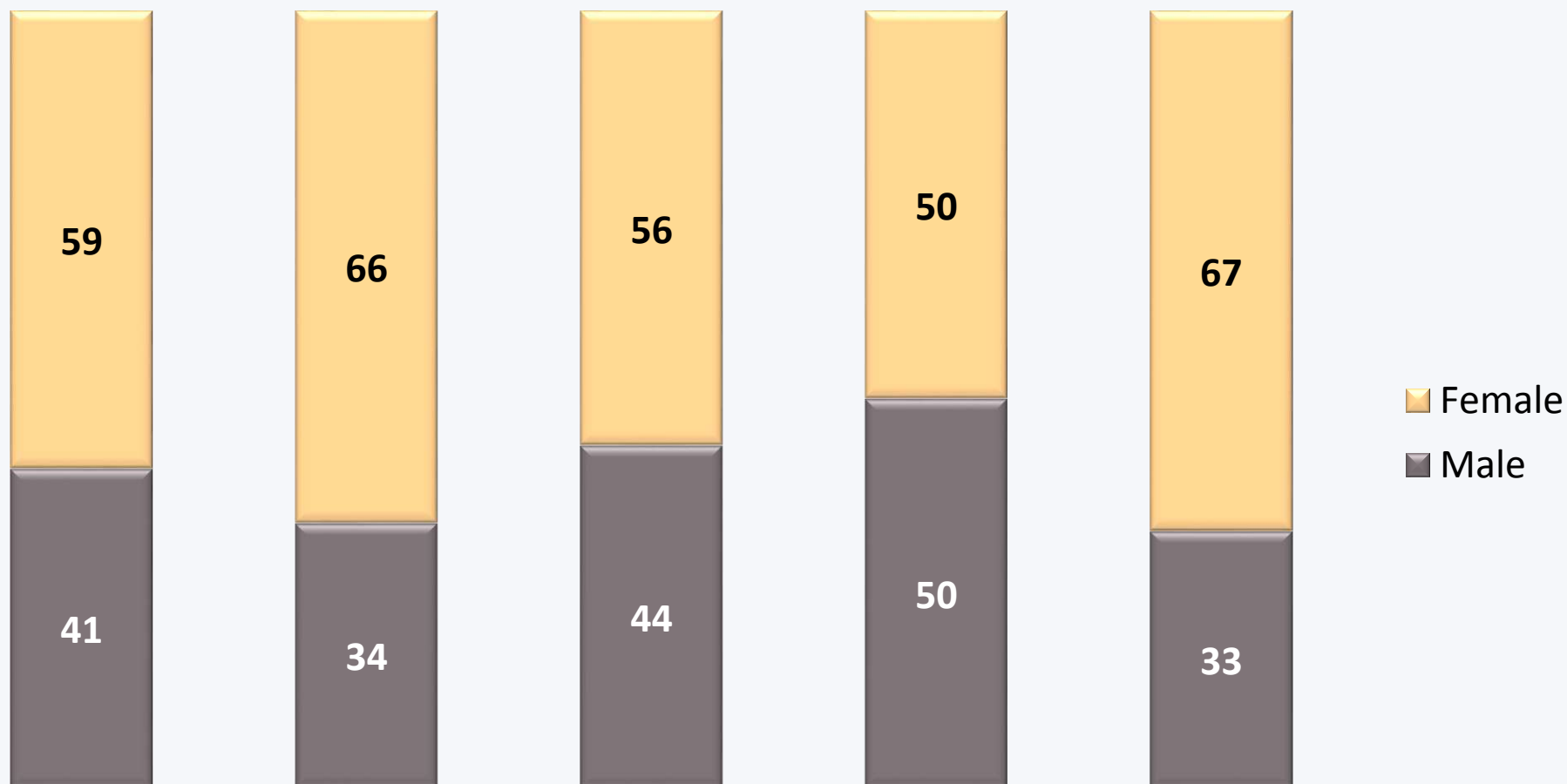
■ Not living in province/region of birth ■ Living in province/region of birth



Note: Total excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Sex Composition of In-migrants

Percent distribution of in-migrants



Total

Urban to rural

Urban to urban

Rural to urban

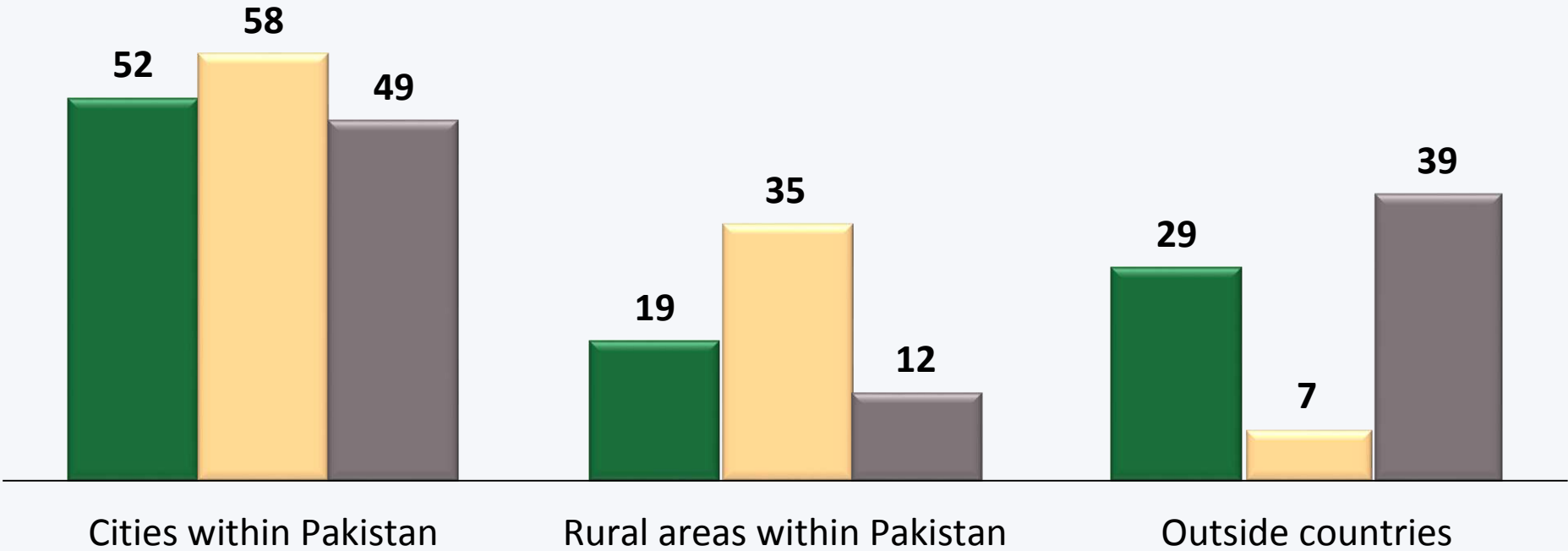
Rural to rural

Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Place of Destination of Out-migrants by Sex

Percent of out-migrants in the last 10 years

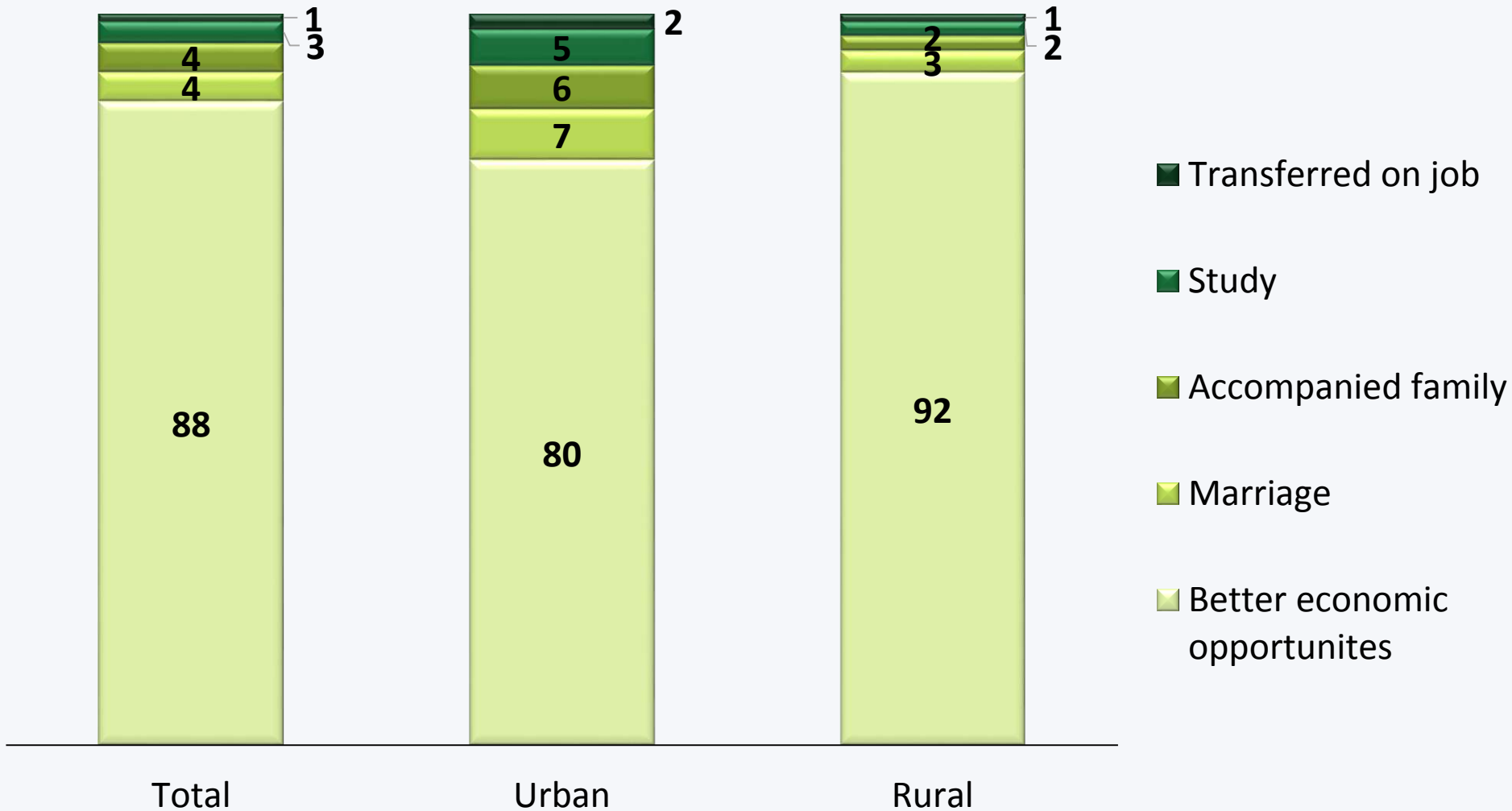
■ Total ■ Female ■ Male



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Reasons for Emigration

Percent distribution of emigrants by reason for migration

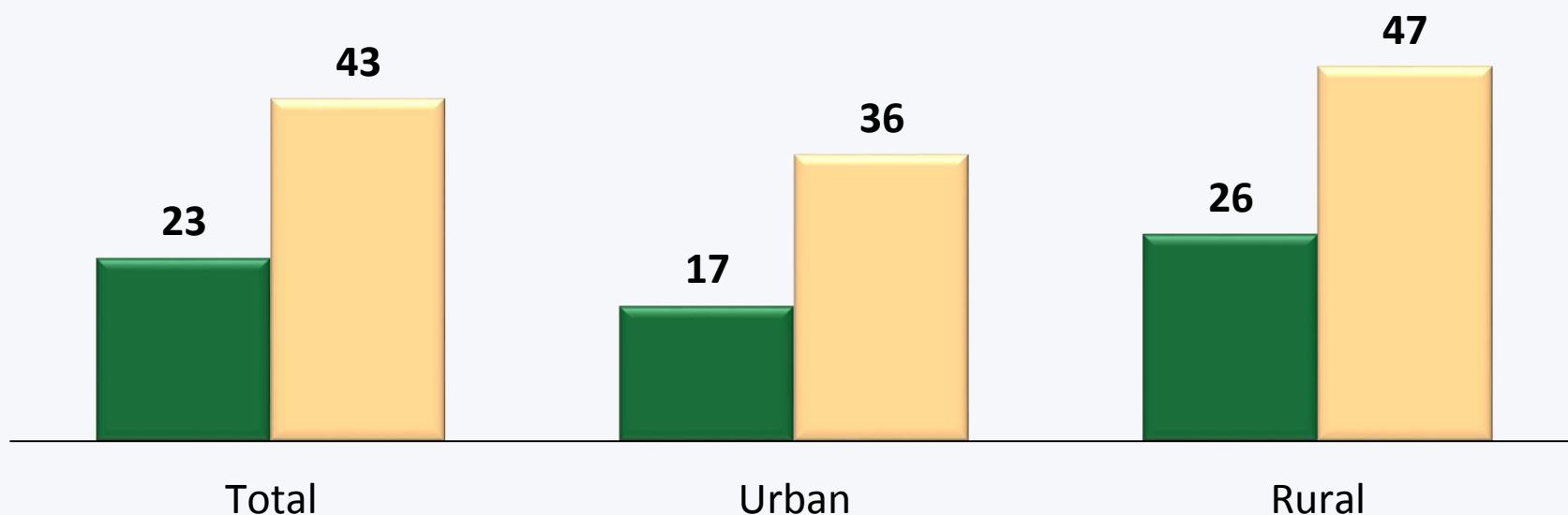


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Remittances by Residence

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

■ Receive remittances within Pakistan ■ Receive remittances from abroad

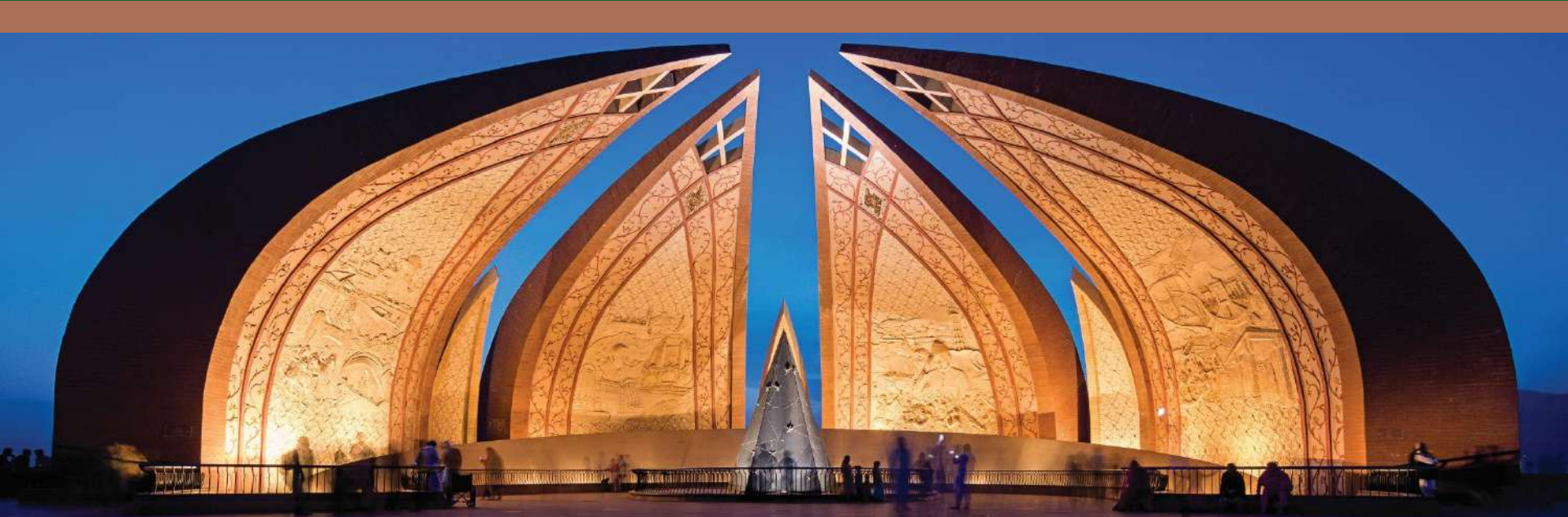


Key Findings

- **81%** of the household population above age 5 do not have difficulty in any domain, while **6%** have difficulty in at least one domain.
- Among adults age 15 and older, **9%** of women and **7%** of men have **a lot of difficulty or cannot function in at least one domain.**
- The incidence of in-migration/immigration is **11%**, meaning 1 in 9 persons in Pakistan have moved to their current place of residence from another place.
- **Three-quarters** of in-migrants live within the region of their birth.
- **52%** of out-migrants moved to a city within Pakistan, **29%** moved to another country, and **19%** moved to a rural area within Pakistan.

Women's Empowerment & Domestic Violence

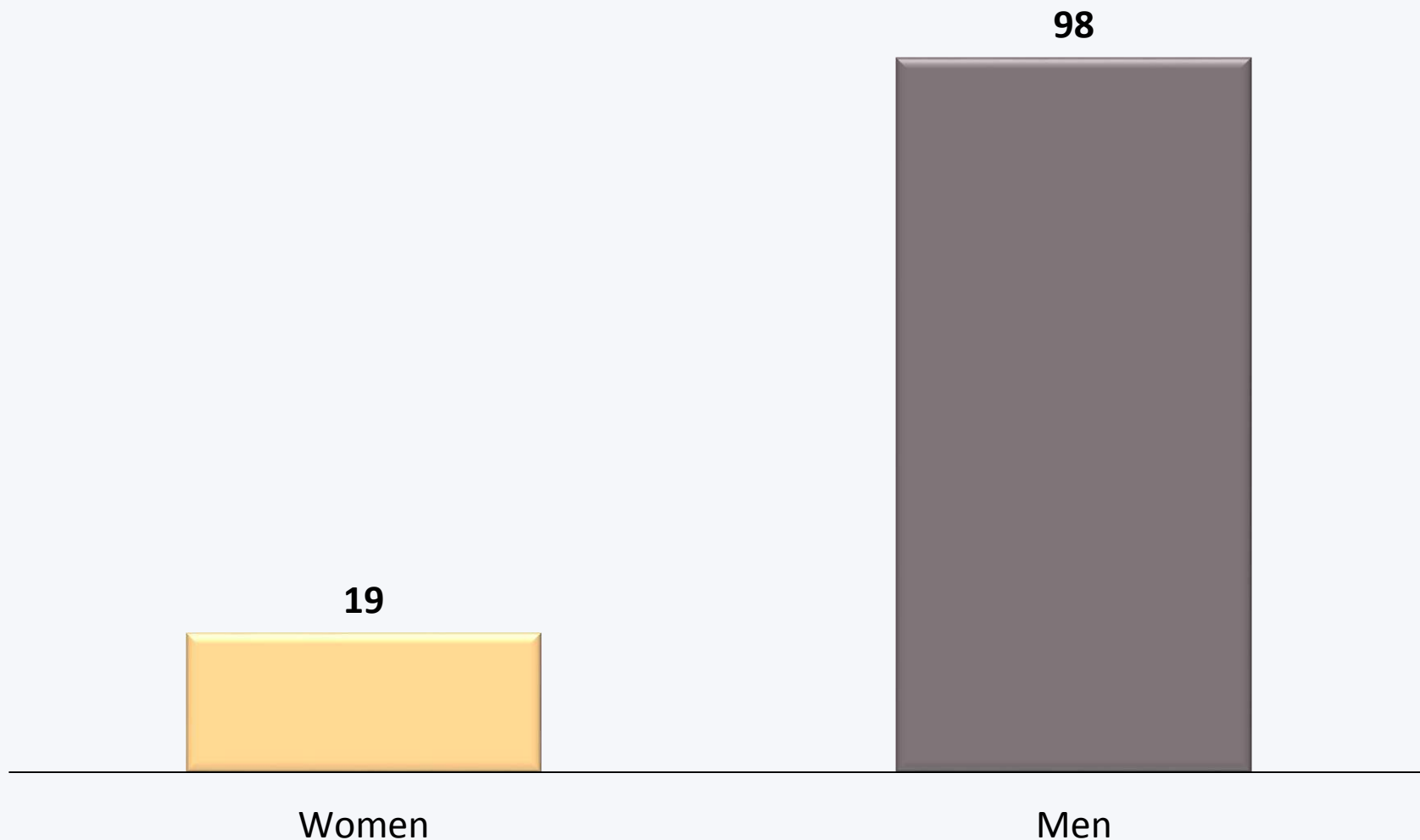
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Employment

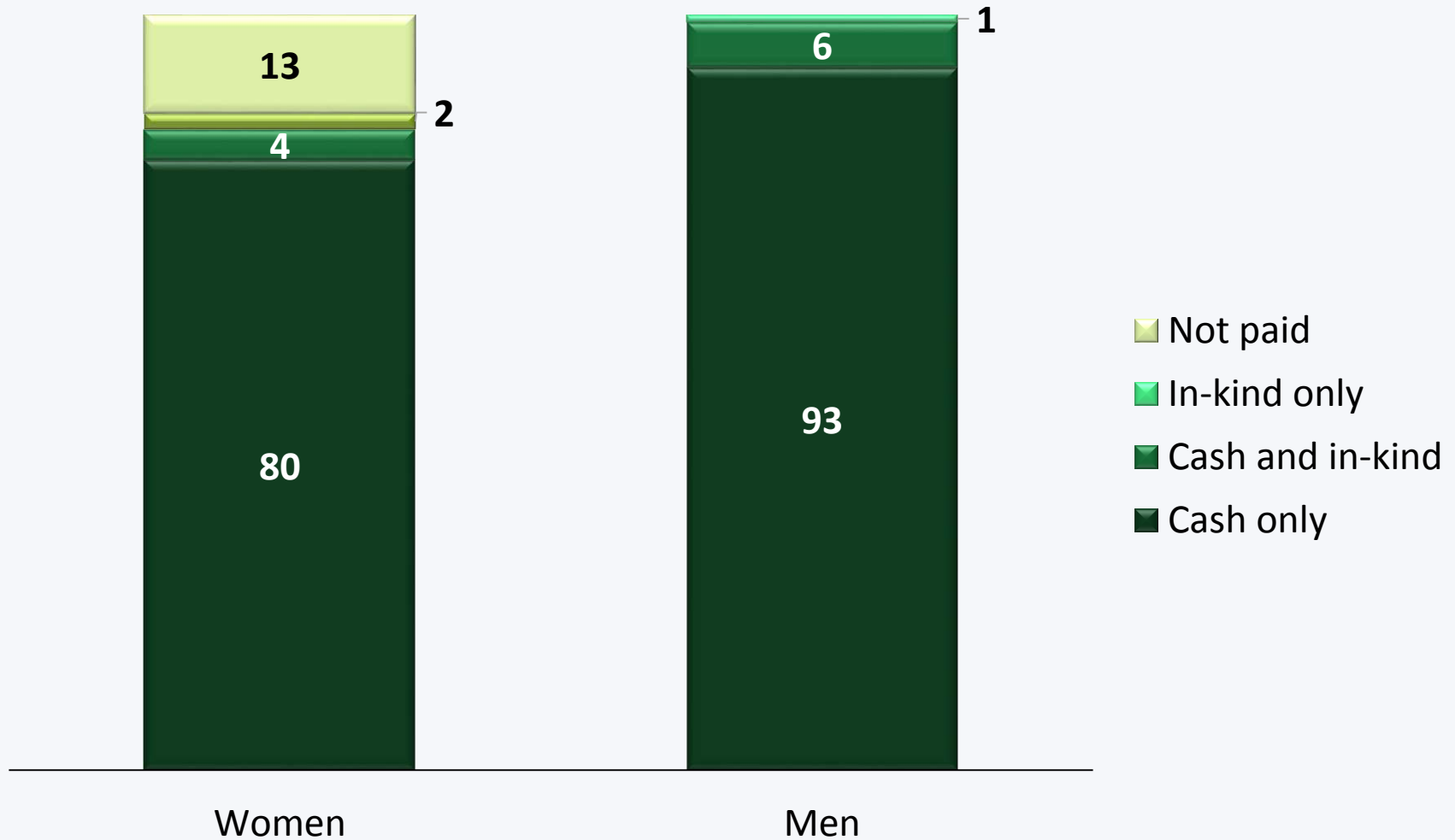
Percent of married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Type of Payment

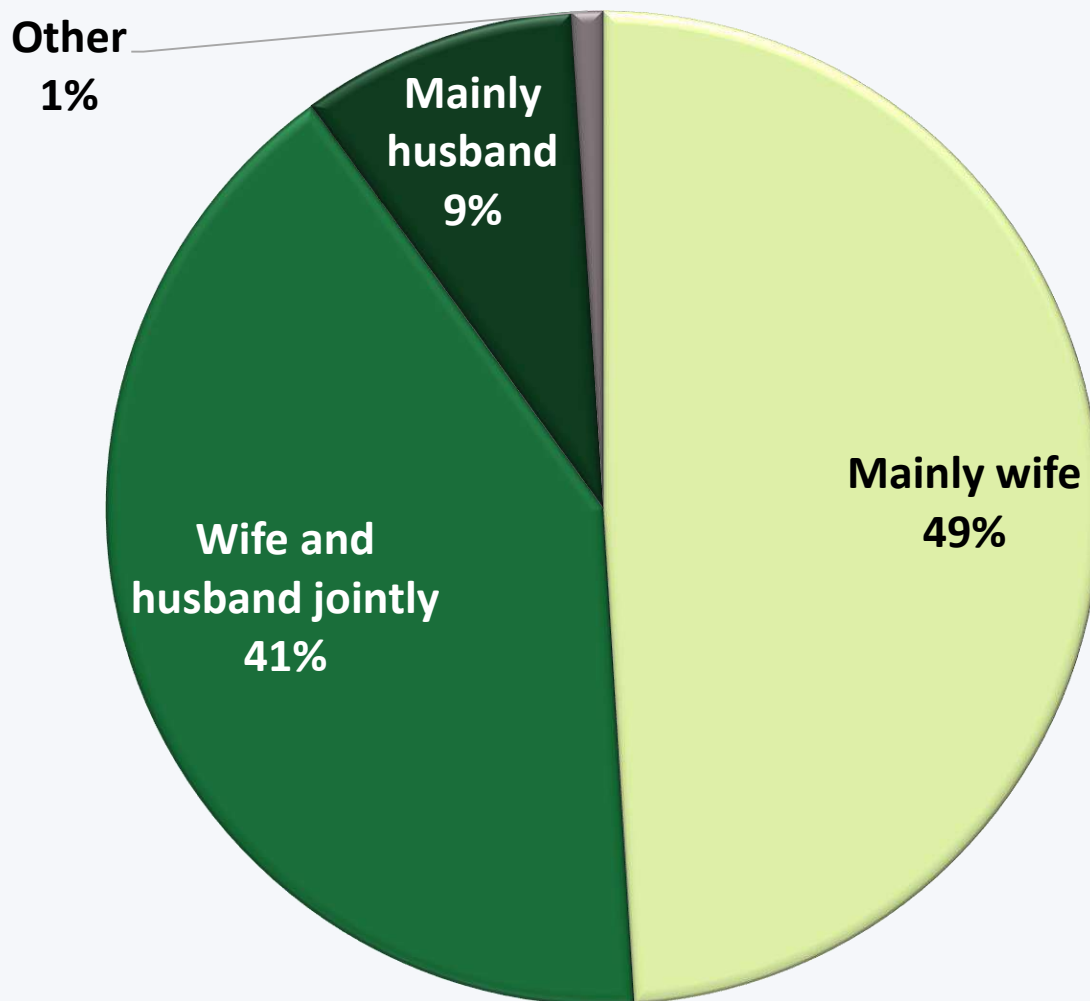
Percent distribution of payment type among married women and men age 15-49 who were employed in the 12 months before the survey



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Control over Women's Earnings

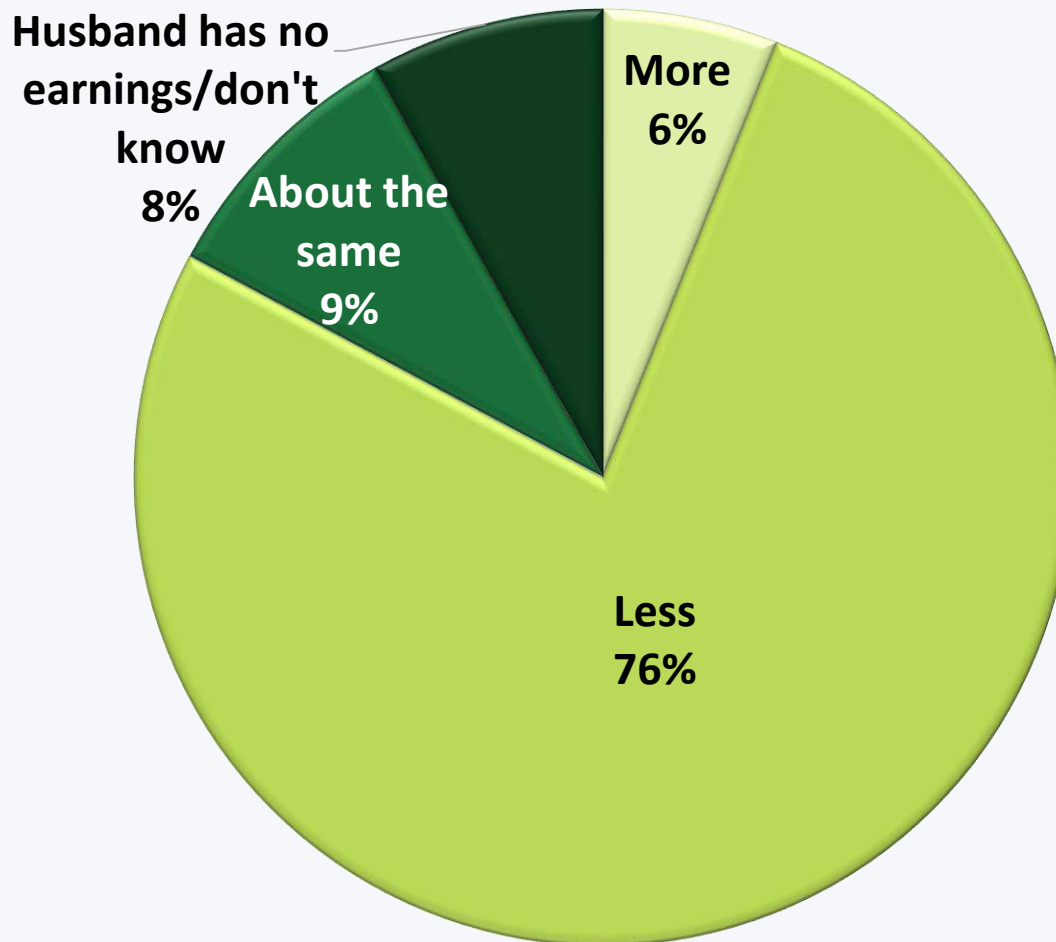
Percent distribution of working married women who received cash earnings by person who decides how women's earnings are used



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Comparing Women's and their Partners' Earnings

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

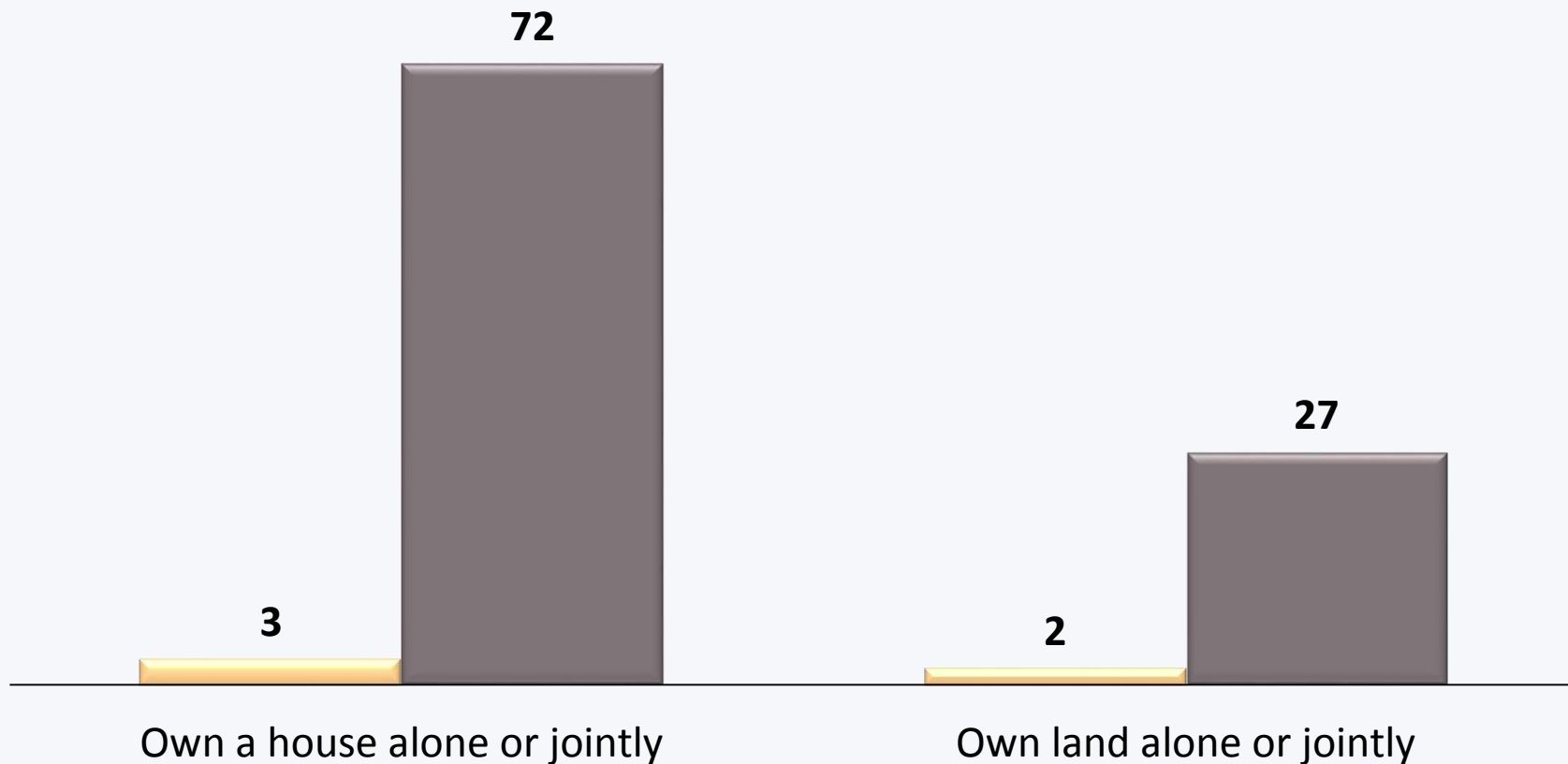


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Ownership of House and Land

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

■ Women ■ Men



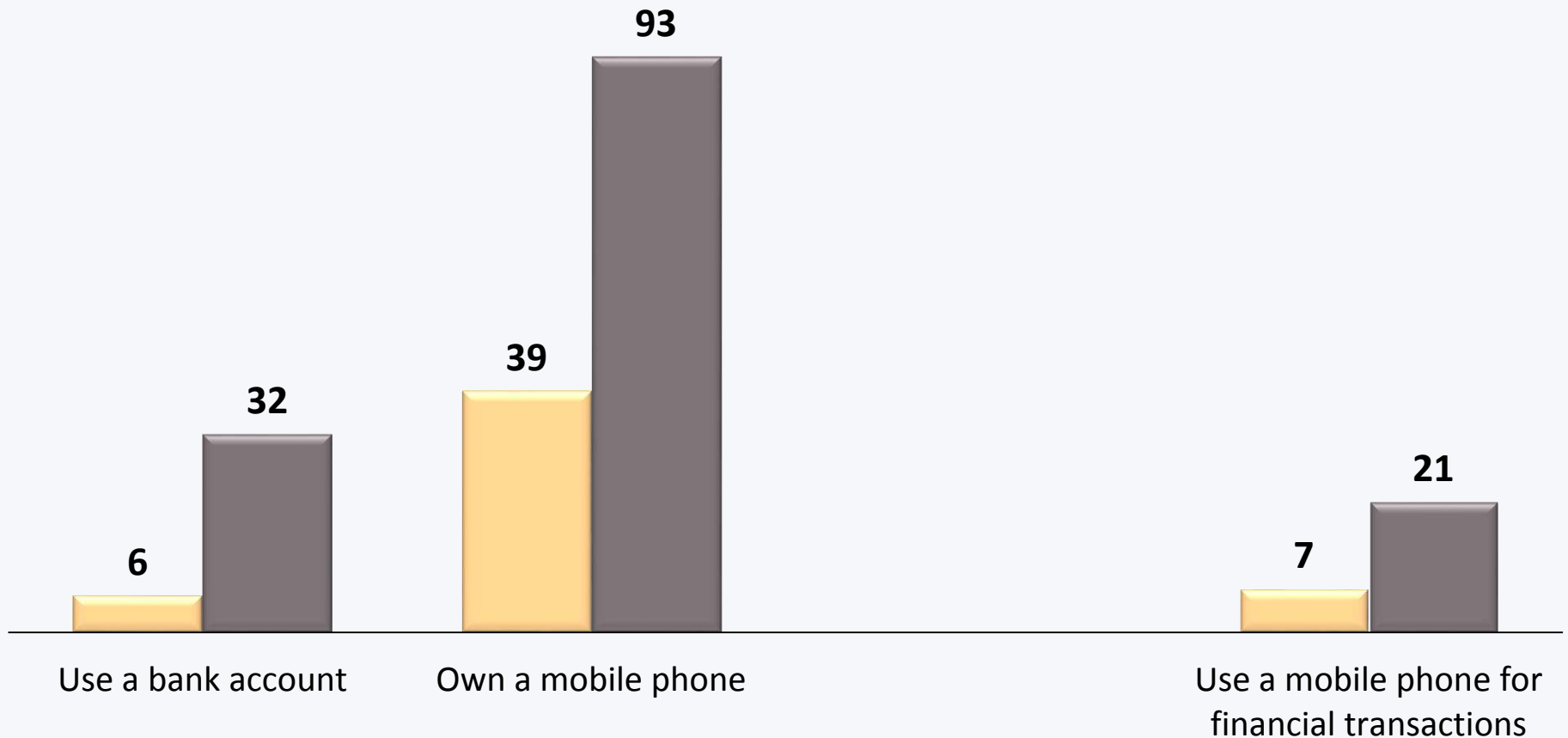
Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Ownership and Use of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Women Men

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

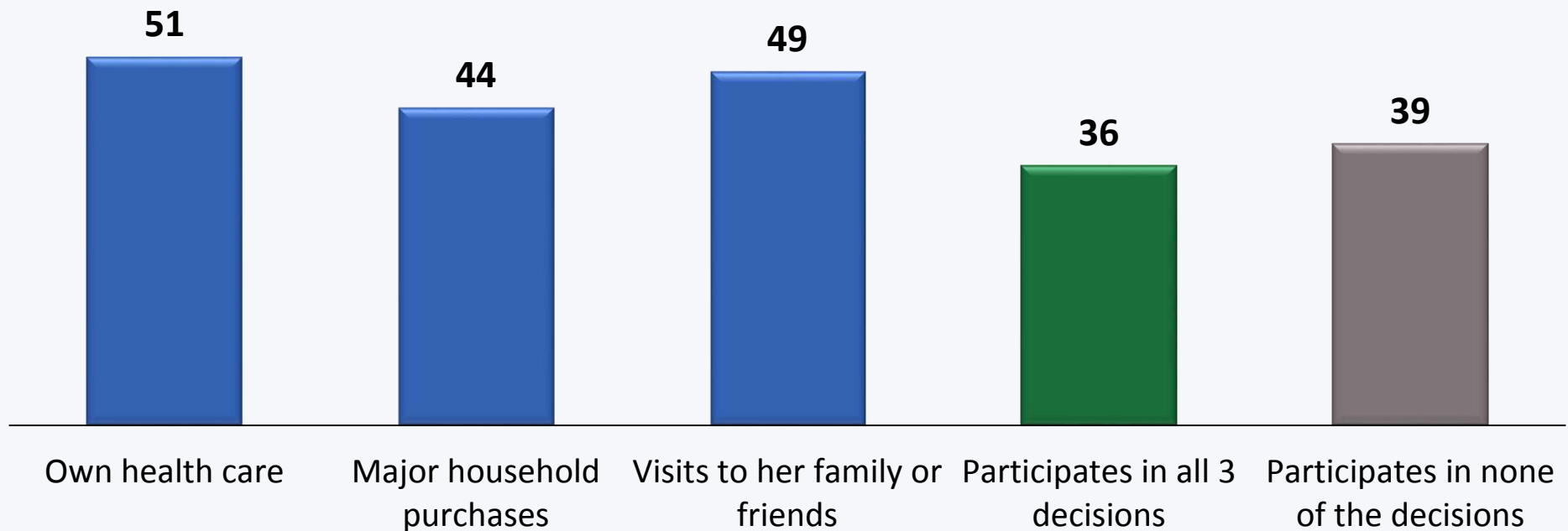
Among ever-married women and men age 15-49 who own a mobile phone, percent who:



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Women's Participation in Decision Making

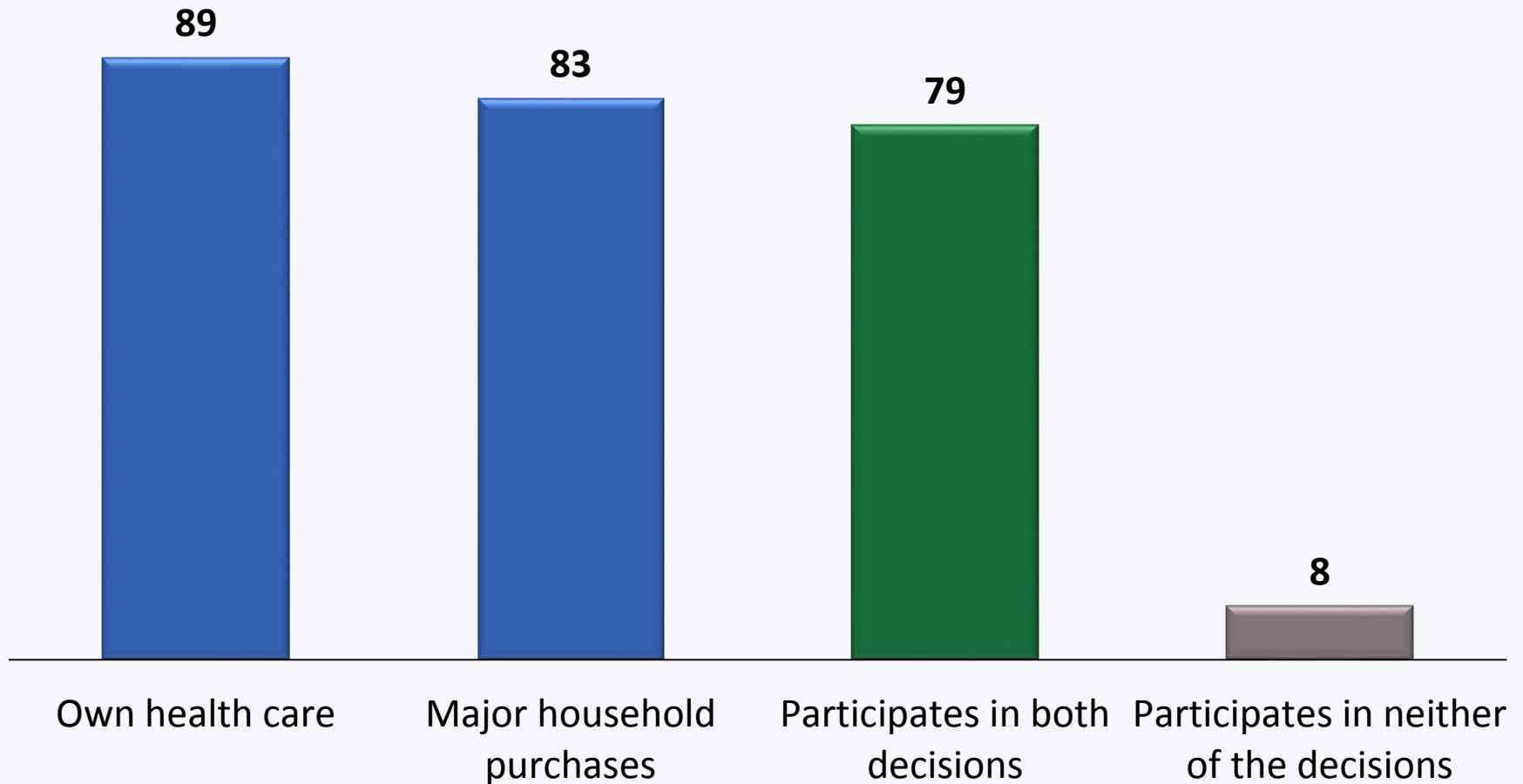
Percent of married women age 15-49 who make specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their husband



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Men's Participation in Decision Making

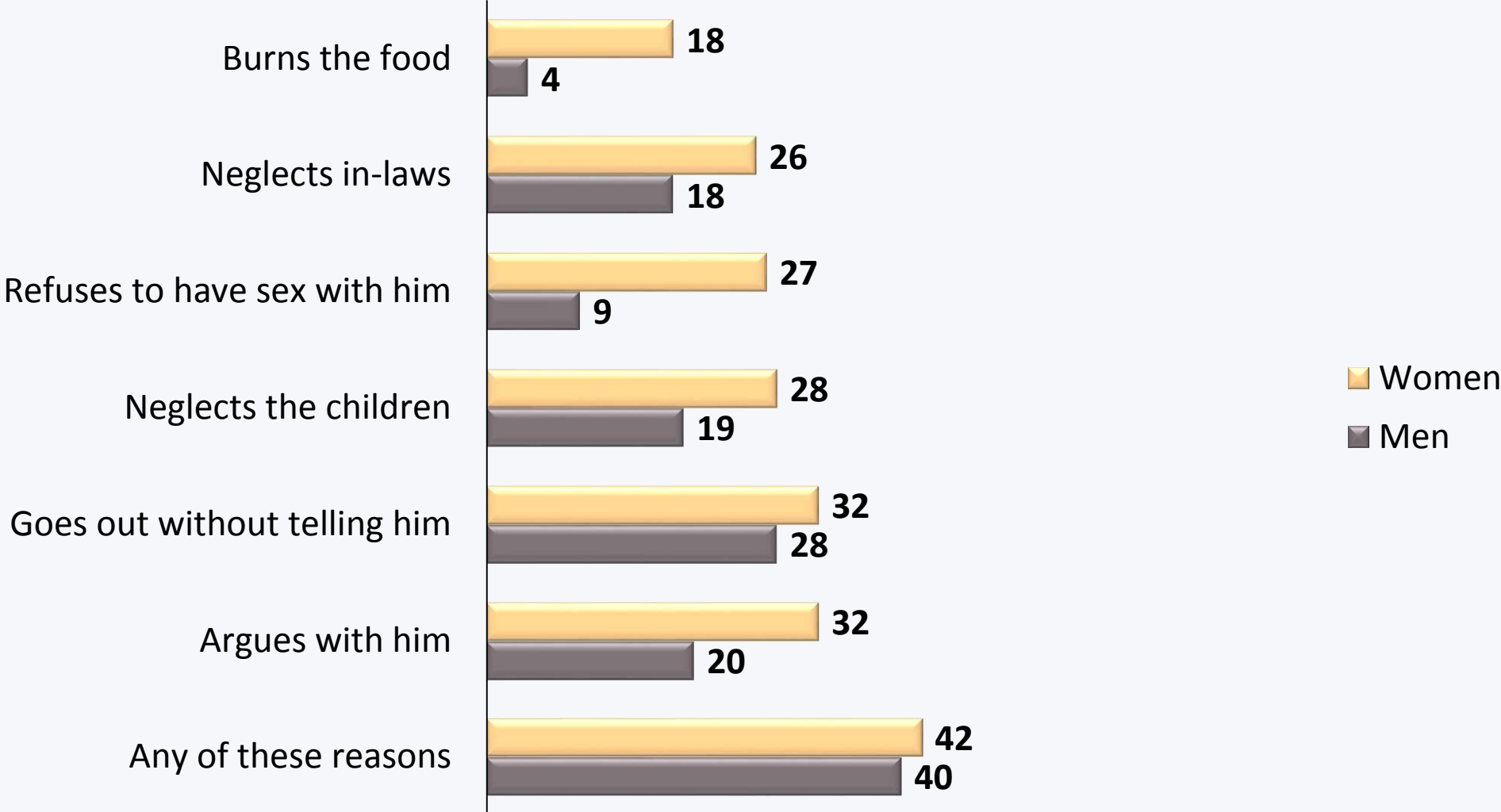
Percent of married men age 15-49 who make specific decisions by themselves or jointly with their wife



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Attitudes toward Wife Beating

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Experience of Physical Violence

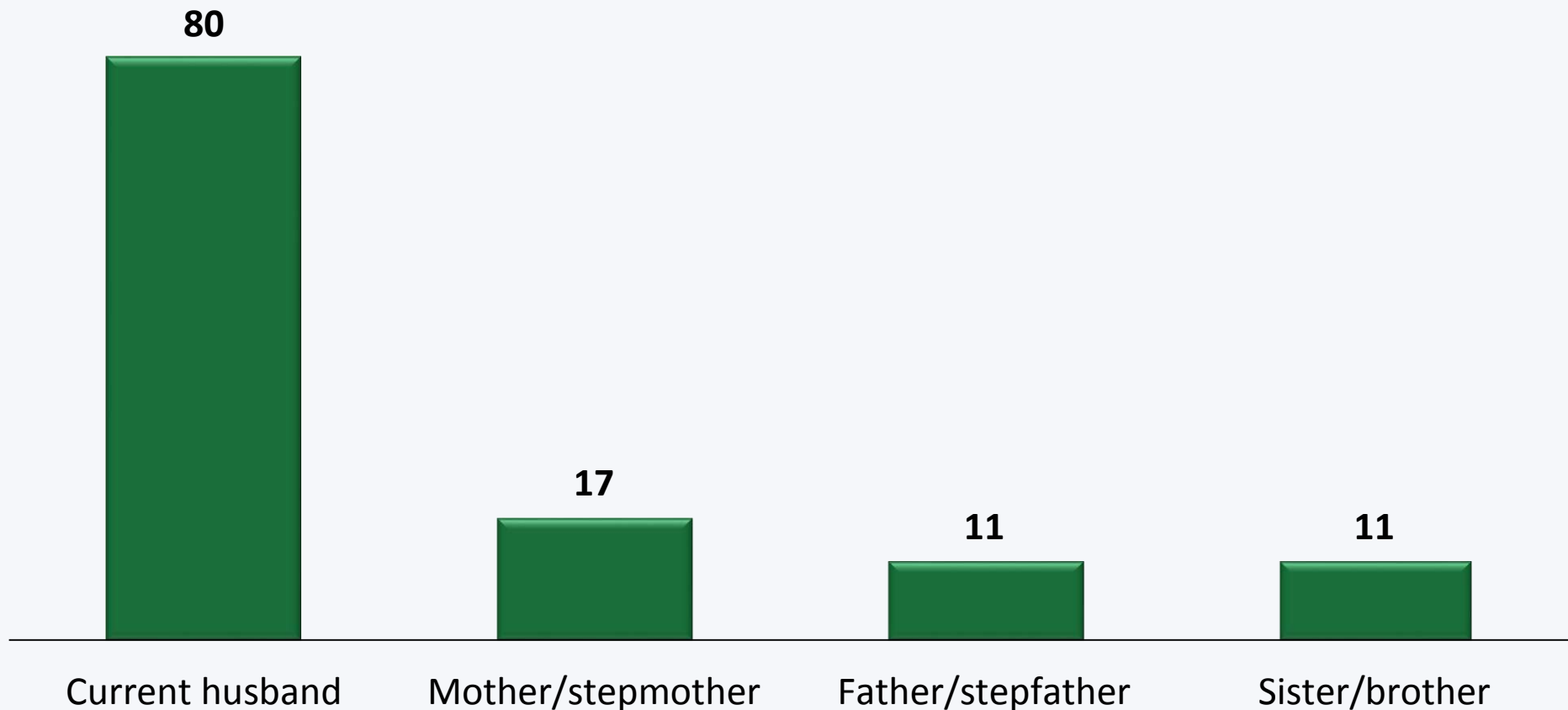
Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Perpetrators of Physical Violence

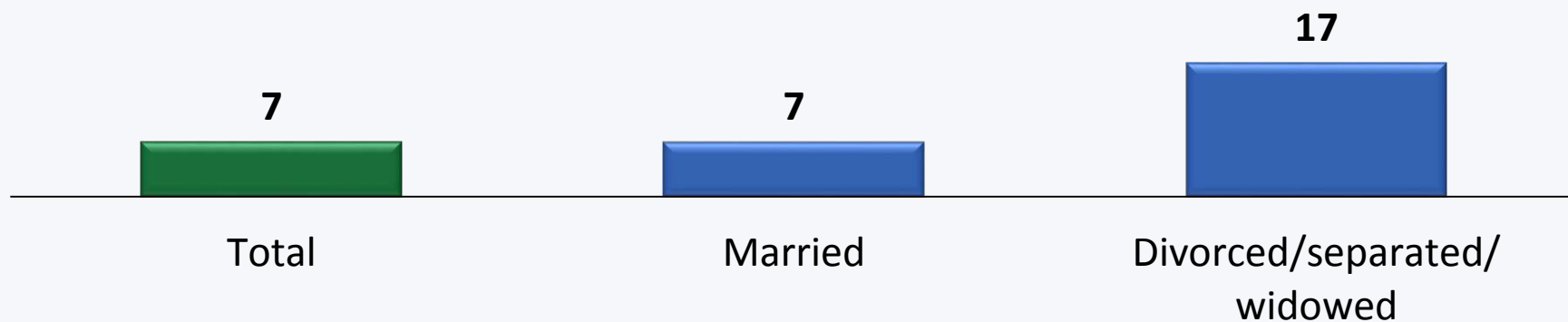
Among ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Violence during Pregnancy by Marital Status

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Experience of Sexual Violence

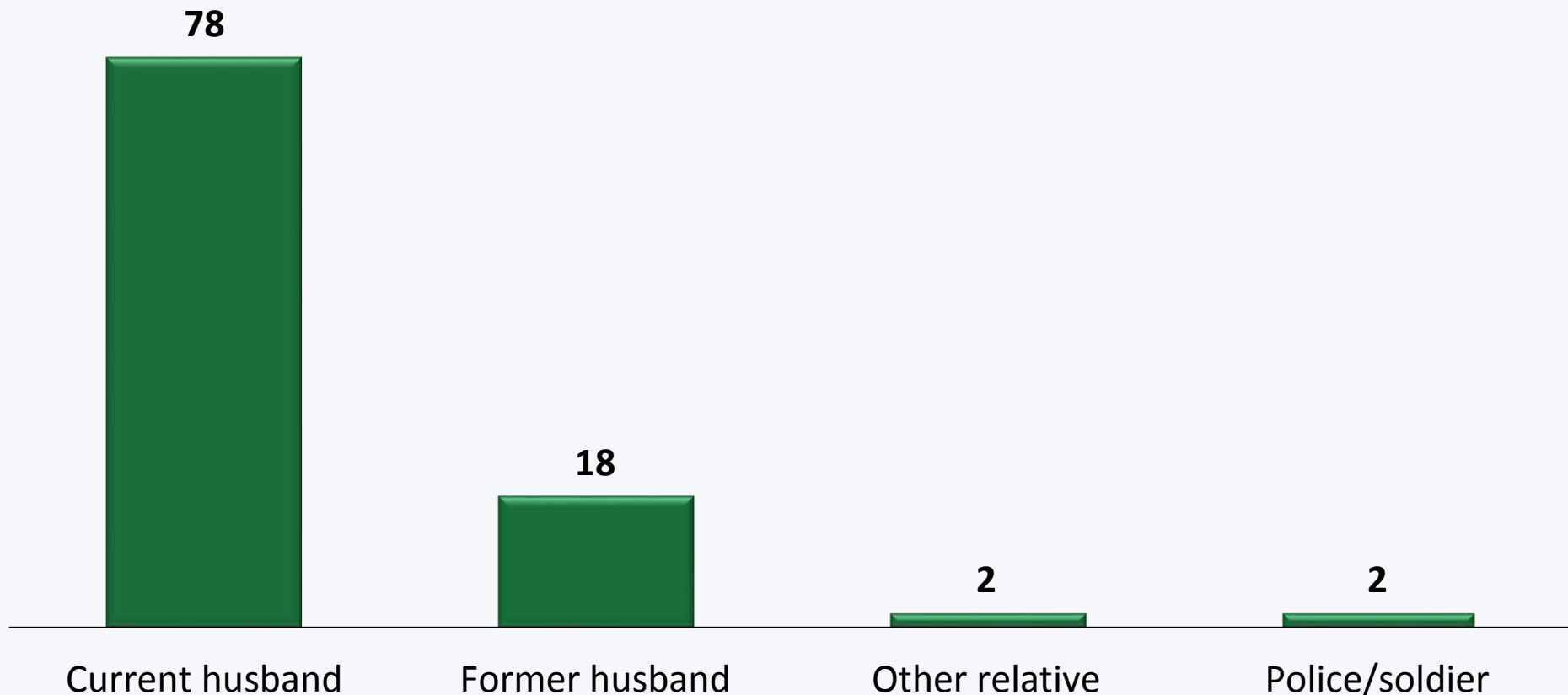
Percent of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

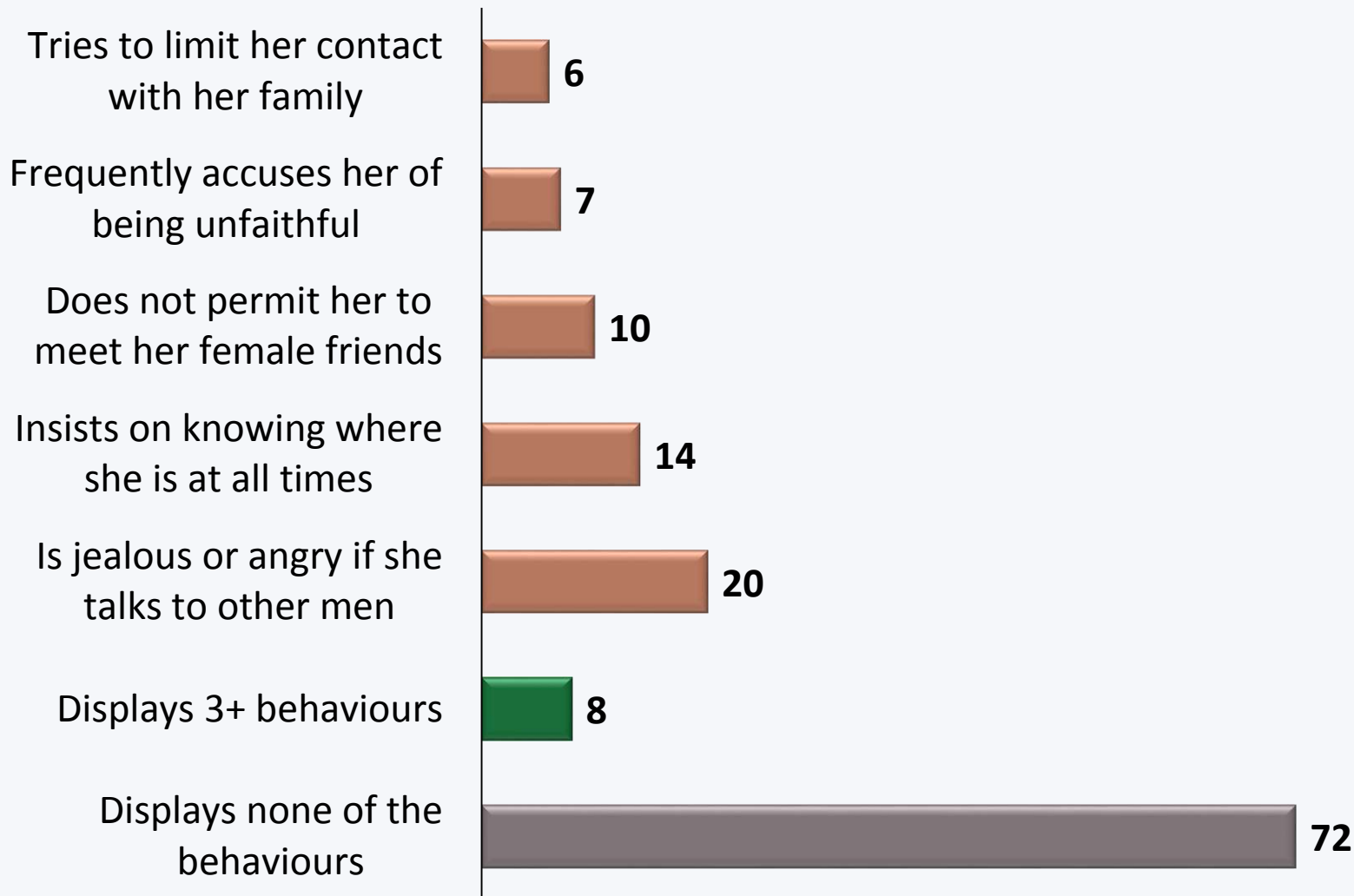
Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percent who report specific persons who committed the violence



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Marital Control by Husbands

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

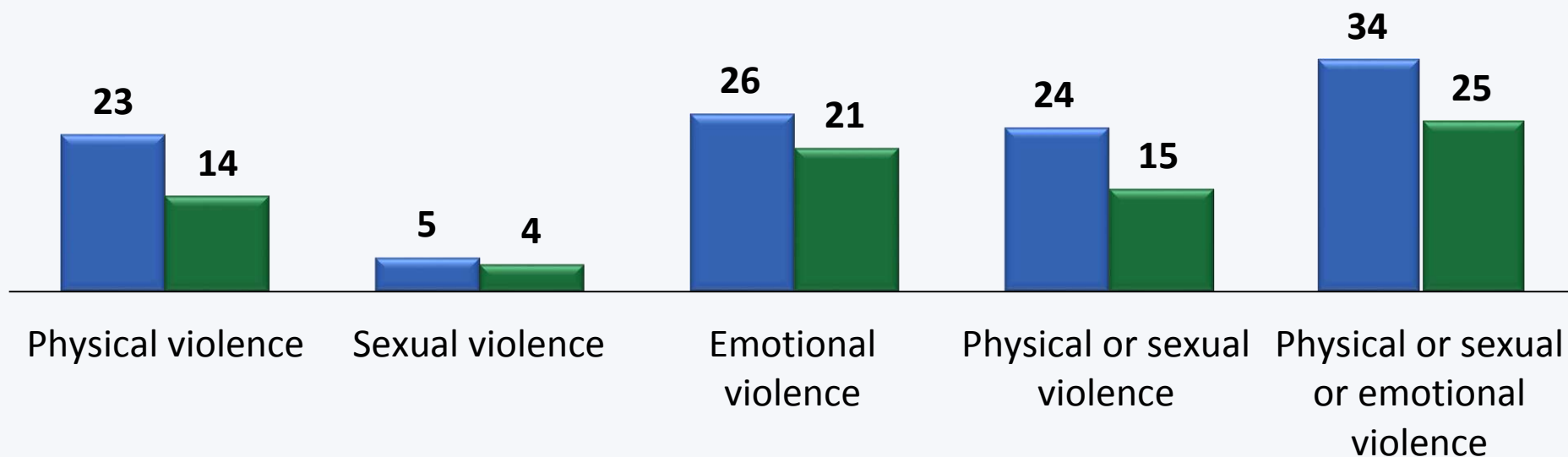


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Spousal Violence

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

■ Ever ■ In the past 12 months

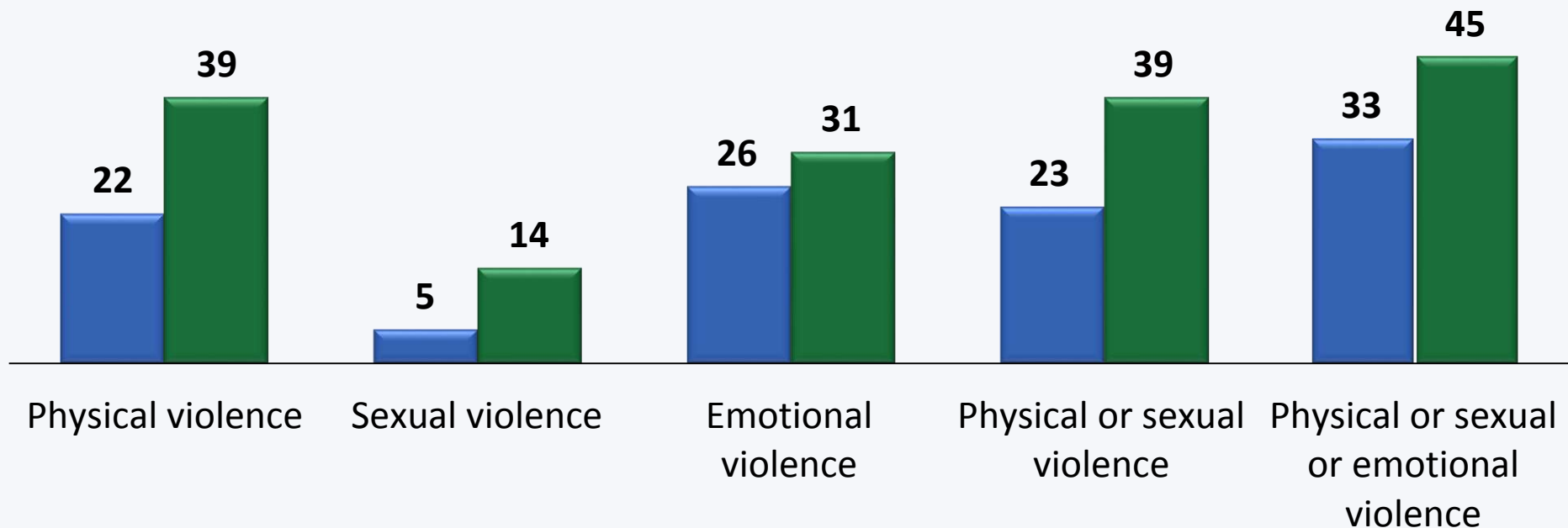


Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Spousal Violence by Marital Status

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

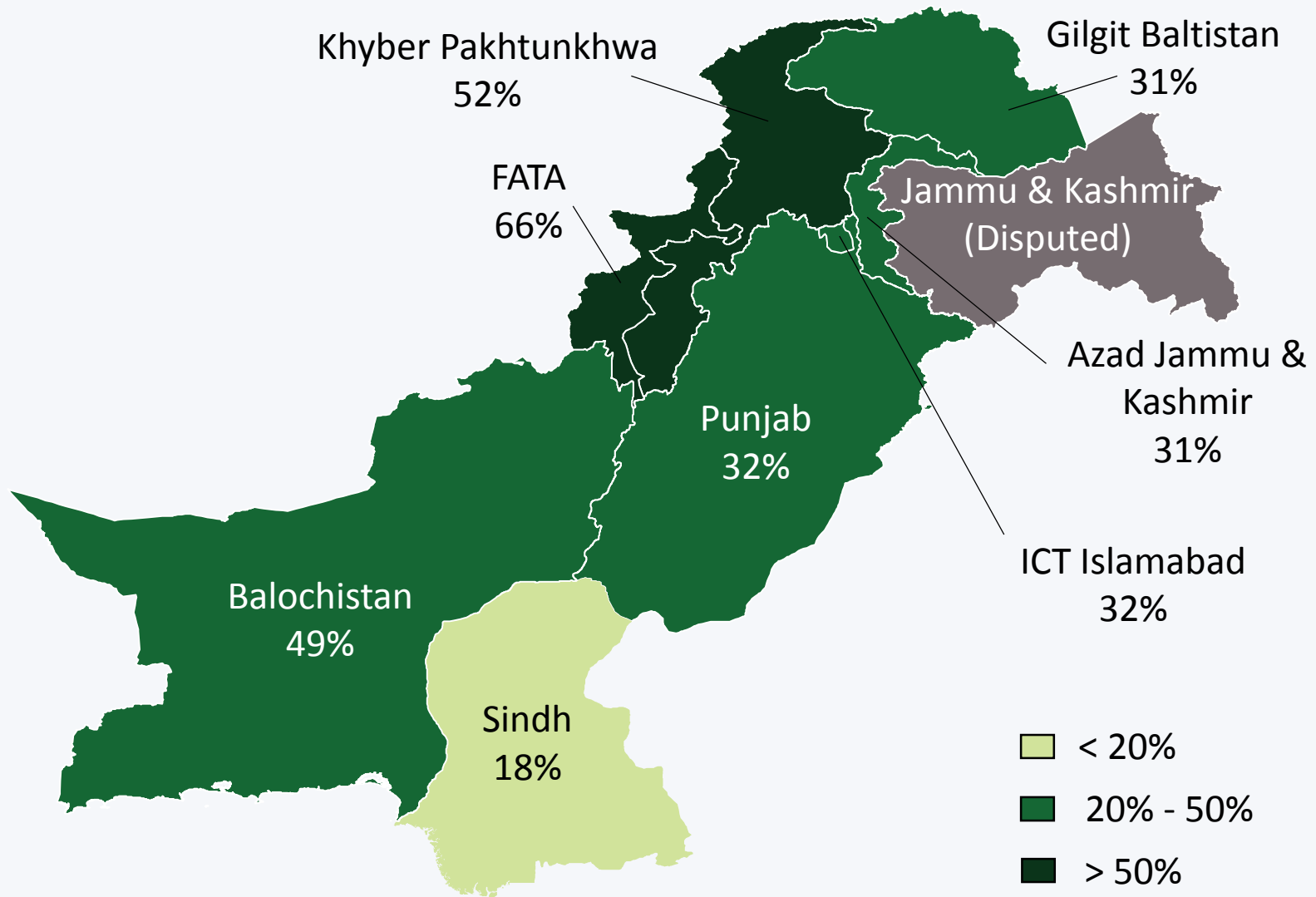
■ Married women ■ Divorced/separated/widowed women



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

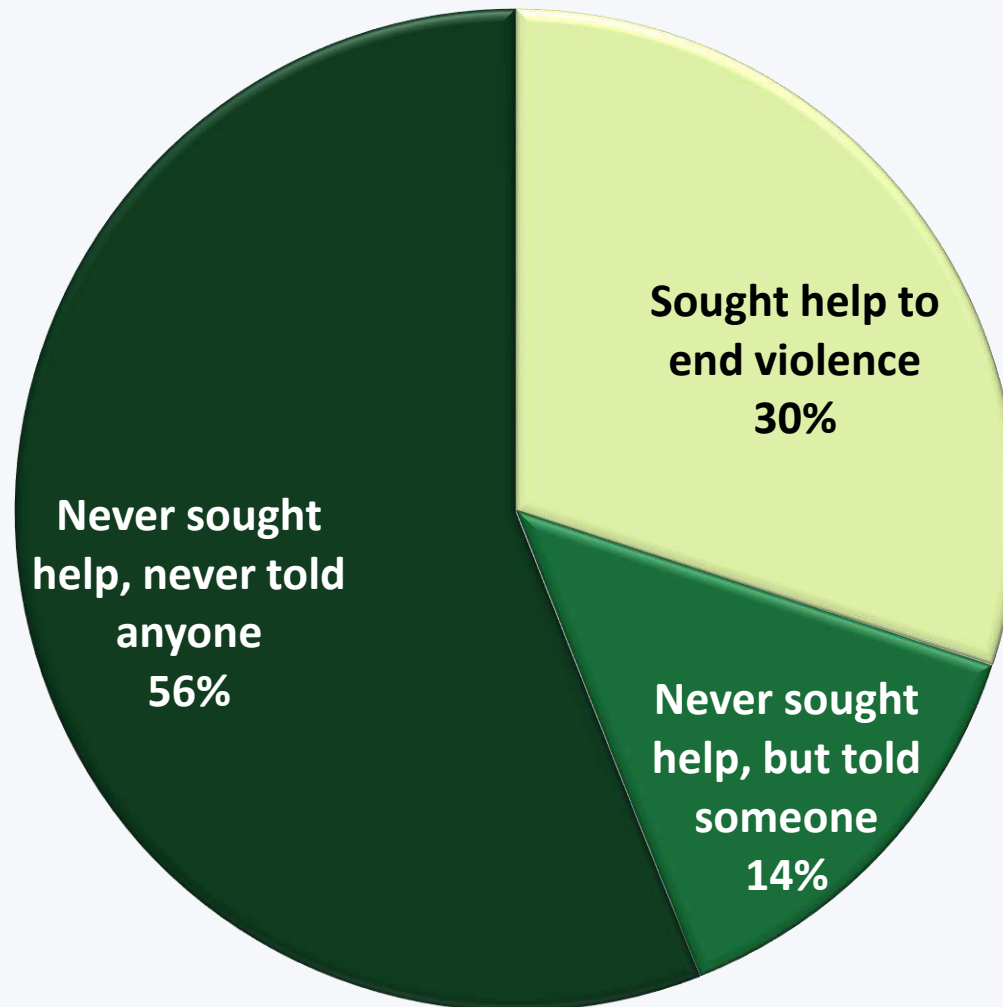
Spousal Violence by Region

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



Help Seeking Behaviour

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



Note: Excludes Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan

Key Findings

- **19%** of married women were **employed** in the last year.
- **36%** of married women participate in all 3 household decisions.
- **42%** of ever-married women and **40%** of men believe that a **husband is justified in beating his wife** under certain circumstances.
- **28%** of women have ever experienced **physical violence** since age 15.
- **6%** of women have ever experienced **sexual violence**.
- **34%** of ever-married women have experienced **spousal violence**, whether physical, sexual, or emotional.