

# Pakistan

## DEMOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Capital: Islamabad  
Total area, square miles: 307,375  
Gross national income (GNI) adjusted for purchasing  
power parity (PPP) per capita, 1999 (US\$)\*: 1,860

Population 2001, in millions:	145.0
Population per square mile:	472
Crude birth rate, births per 1,000 population:	39
Annual estimated number of births, in thousands:	5,657
Crude death rate, deaths per 1,000 population:	11
Annual estimated number of deaths, in thousands:	1,596
Annual rate of natural increase, percent:	2.8
Excess of births over deaths at current rate per year, in thousands:	4,061
Doubling time at current rate, in years:	25
Total fertility rate:	5.6
Infant Mortality Rate, number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	91
Annual infant deaths, in thousands:	515
Percentage of population under age 15:	42
Percentage of population over age 65:	4
Life expectancy at birth, in years:	60
Life expectancy for males, in years:	60
Life expectancy for females, in years:	61
Percentage of population living in urban areas:	33
Urban population, in millions:	47.3
Projected population 2025, in millions:	252
Projected population 2050, in millions:	345
Percent change from 2001-2050:	138

\* Please see the PRB 2001 World Population Data Sheet for a full explanation of GNI PPP.

Source: PRB, 2001 World Population Data Sheet

# Pakistan

## FAMILY PLANNING

### Trends in family planning use

Percent of currently married women of reproductive age practicing family planning:

1979/80	3.3	1990/91	11.9
1984/85	7.6	1994/95	18

### Trends in total fertility rate (TFR)

1975	6.3	1985/91	5.5
1984/85	6.0	mid to late 1990's	5.6

### Percent currently married women using family planning by method, 1994/95

(Age range 15-49)

Total	18			
Modern Methods	13			
Sterilization (F)	5	IUD	2	Implants
Sterilization (M)	-	Condom	4	Vaginal methods
Pill	1	Injectables		Other modern methods
Traditional methods	5			1

### Source of family planning supplies among current users, 1994

Percent of current users relying on:

Public programs	67	NGO Sector
Private sector	33	Other

### Unmet need\* for family planning,

	Spacing	Limiting	Total
Women ages 15-19			
Women ages 20-24			
Urban			
Rural			

#### All women

\*Unmet need represents women who say they desire to either wait at least two years before their next birth or who do not want any more children, but are not currently using a family planning method.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention country reports; ORC Macro DHS country reports; UNICEF reports; United Nations; and PRB unpublished data

# Pakistan

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR), 1990-98* (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	Number of maternal deaths		
Percentage of pregnant women immunized for tetanus, 1994-99*	58		
Percentage of births attended by trained personnel, 1990-99*	18		
Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea (in months)	6		
Percent of infants with low birth weight, 1990-97*	25		
Percent of under-fives (1990-97*) suffering from:			
	Underweight		
	Moderate and severe	Severe	Wasting (moderate and severe) Stunting (moderate and severe)
	38	13	

\* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified

x Indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

### Trends in infant mortality rate

Deaths under age 1 per 1,000 live births:

1960	139
1985/91	91

### Immunization

Percent 1-year-old children fully immunized:

1995-98	Polio	59	Measles	55
	DPT3	59	TB	66

### Breastfeeding

Percent of children who are:

Ever breastfed	Breastfed within one hour of birth	Exclusively breastfed at ages (ages <6 months)	Breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months)
94	9	23	59

Median duration of any breastfeeding (in months) 20

Median age at introduction of complementary foods (in months) ...

Baby friendly health facilities (number/percent) 35 / 4

State of implementation of Int'l Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes S

In 1981, the World Health Assembly adopted the International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes as part of the WHO consortium. It calls on countries to regulate the marketing of breast milk substitutes to prevent interference with breastfeeding. The Code is in the form of recommendations and its enforcement is a matter for each government to decide, according to its social and legislative framework. Letters shown refer to the status of implementation by each country as reported by UNICEF in the Progress of Nations 1997.

F Full Compliance - legislation or other legally enforceable measures have been enacted that implement the Code in its entirety.

P Partial Compliance - legislation or other legally enforceable measures have been enacted encompassing some of the Code's provisions.

S Some Action - legislation or other legally enforceable measures implementing the Code have not been enacted, but are in the process, or government have taken other measures.

N No Action - no steps to implement the Code have been taken

Sources: PRB, "Breastfeeding Patterns in the Developing World," 1999; UNICEF, "State of the World's Children 2001,"; ORC Macro Country Reports

# Pakistan

## GOVERNMENT VIEW AND POLICY

Government's view on population growth	TOO HIGH
Intervention on growth	INTERVENE TO LOWER RATES
Acceptability of mortality level	MORTALITY LEVEL IS ACCEPTABLE
Government's view on fertility level	TOO HIGH
Type of intervention to modify fertility	INTERVENE TO LOWER FERTILITY
Policy on use of modern contraceptives	DIRECT SUPPORT
Government's view on migration level	SATISFACTORY
Policy on migration	NO INTERVENTION
Government's view on emigration	SATISFACTORY
Policy on emigration	RAISE EMIGRATION
Year family planning/population policy began	
Is there a government agency responsible for formulation/coordination of population policies	YES
Name of government agency responsible	Ministry of Population Welfare and the Ministry of Planning

## ABORTION POLICY

### Grounds on which abortion is permitted:

To save the woman's life	x	Foetal impairment	-
To preserve physical health	x	Economic or social reasons	-
To preserve mental health	x	On request	-
Rape or incest	-		

An X indicates that abortion is permitted.

A hyphen (-) indicates that abortion is not permitted.

Two dots (..) indicate that information is not readily available.

## MINIMUM LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

Men 18

Women 18

## LEGAL STATUS OF FEMALE STERILIZATION

Minimum age

Minimum number of children

Available on request

Sources: United Nations, "Global Review and Inventory of Population Policies: 1999"; United Nations, "World Abortion Policies 1999"; and International Planned Parenthood Federation and International Women's Rights Action Watch, "Reproductive Rights 2000."

# Pakistan

## HIV/AIDS

### Situation at the end of 1999

Total adult population, 15-49, 1999 72,468,000

Percent of adult population living with HIV/AIDS 0.10

### Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS

Adults and children 74,000

Adults (15-49) 73,000

Women (15-49) 15,000

Children (0-14) 1,600

Estimated AIDS deaths of adults and children, 1999 6,500

Cumulative number of orphans due to HIV/AIDS 7,900

\* signifies a country without enough data to produce an estimate of HIV prevalence for end 1999

**Source:** UNAIDS, "Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, June 2000."

# Pakistan

## YOUTH

Population ages 10-24 in 2000, in millions 49.1

Population ages 10-24 in 2025, in millions 85.4

Percentage of total 2000 population ages 10-24 31

Percentage enrolled in secondary school\*, 1980:

Male 20 Female 8

Percentage enrolled in secondary school\*, 2000:

Male 33 Female 17

\* The ratio of the number of students enrolled in secondary school to the population in the applicable age group for the country.

Average age at first marriage\*\*, female 21.7

Percentage of total fertility rate attributed to births by ages 15-19, 1998 9

AIDS education included in school curriculum, 1993 N

## Teen Population, Ages 15-19

2000 population, in millions 15.9

Percentage illiterate:

Male 56 Female 74

Percentage giving birth by age 20 (among women ages 20-24) 31

Percentage of births attended by trained personnel 17.2

Percentage currently married\*\*, female 24.3

Percentage single, sexually active female -

Percentage using contraception, female:

Single, any method of contraception -

Single, modern method of contraception -

Married\*\*, any method of contraception 2.6

Married\*\*, modern method of contraception -

a: Data prior to 1990

b: Among 18-24 year-olds

c: % ever married women ages 15-19 who are mothers

d: Among women 15-24

e: Among women currently ages 20 - 24

f: Delivery in public facilities

z: Number rounds to zero

\*\* : Includes formal and informal marriages

\*\*\*: Data are based on single teens who have ever had intercourse rather than those reporting intercourse in the last 4 weeks.

Source: PRB, The World's Youth 2000 Data Sheet

# Pakistan

## INDICATORS ON WOMEN

### Political participation

Year women were given the right to vote 1947

#### Women in political office

	Election date	Total number of seats	Seats held by women	Percent women
Lower or single house	02 1997	217	5	2.3
Upper house or senate	03 1997	87	1	1.1

### Education

#### Percent illiterate (ages 15+)

1970	Male	70	Female	90	1995	Male	46	Female	76
1990	Male		Female		2000	Male	42	Female	72

### Family

Percent of households headed by women, latest available year 7

#### Average age at first marriage

1970	Male	26	Female	20
1990	Male	27	Female	22
Latest available year	Male		Female	

### Violence Against Women

Percentage of adult women who have been physically assaulted by an intimate partner\*

\* Survey:

12 months prior to the survey

In current relationship

Ever in adult life, in any relationship

### Employment

#### Percent of population (ages 15+) in the labor force, estimated and projected

1990	Male	85	Female	11
1995	Male	82	Female	13
Latest available year	Male	82	Female	15

Female wages as a percentage of male wages, 1997

Agriculture

Nonagriculture

Manufacturing

#### Percent of labor force unemployed

Latest available year	Male	4	Female	14
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Sources: Inter-Parliamentary Union, "Women in National Parliaments," 2001 (<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>); UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1999; United Nations, "Women's Indicators and Statistics Database, Version 4, CD-Rom," 1999; and the International Labour Organization, World Employment Report, 2001.