



Main Findings Report on PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY-2020



APRIL - 2022

Government of Pakistan

Ministry of planning, Development and special Initiatives

**Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Islamabad**



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Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) is a regular activity of PBS that is conducted during intercensal period to provide reliable data on Demographic Indicators. These Demographic statistics are inevitable for policymakers, planners and administrators for planning of development programmes for the National & Provincial Governments.

Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS), 2020 is the twentieth round of a series of surveys, initiated in 1984. After 1984 nineteen rounds of PDS were completed till 2007. Current round of PDS was started after a gap of 13 years, which provides the detailed information on various demographic indicators for the year 2018-2020 at National level with Urban-Rural breakdown. These indicators are Life Expectancy, Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, General Fertility Rate, Age Specific Fertility Rates, Age Specific Death Rates, Infant Mortality Rate and Rate of Natural Increase etc. Results of the survey are compiled at National level with Urban Rural Segregation.

The field activities of the twentieth round were carried out from 28th April 2021 to 15th October 2021. For the first time data collection was Tablet based i.e., data was collected through Electronic Devices. For this purpose, software for data collection, real time monitoring and online editing was developed by 'Data Processing Centre', of PBS. Wherein available results for PDS 2020 were compared with relevant indicators of PDHS 2017-18 and PSLM 2018-19. Majority of the indicators from two surveys show close proximity thus increasing credibility of PDS.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Ayazuddin, Member (C & S) PBS and the whole PDS team for the successful completion of the task.

(Dr. Naeem uz Zafar)
Chief Statistician

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It is matter of immense pleasure that PBS has successfully completed PDS 2020. This is result of untiring efforts of officers and official in different positions and sections of PBS and it is important to appreciate and encourage them.

I would like to thank Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Gondal and his team for the Digitization of PDS Survey. I am grateful to Ms. Rabia Awan, DDG for her valuable input in Planning, execution and designing the Methodology and Sample Design for PDS-2020. I would also like to thank Mr. Munwar Ali Ghangro, Director PDS for his leadership in Execution of Survey, Data collection and compilation of report. The completion of the report would have not been possible without enormous hard work and devotion of PDS Technical Team lead by Ms. Ayesha Sajid, Instructor. She has worked meticulously for the timely completion of the report.

The efforts of Ms. Sobia Munawwar, Director (DP) and her team for software development of questionnaire and monitoring app are really appreciable. I would also like to thank Mr. Rizwan Bashir, Director (Sample Design) for his participation in sample design of PDS-2020 and Ms. Hina Kanwal, SO (PSLM), Ms. Sana Habib, SO (PSLM) and Ms. Kaneez Amna, SO (DD & SS) for their contribution in training of field staff. Special thanks to Mr. Saqib Sultan Khawar, SO (PSLM), for his contribution towards the finalization and compilation of results. I am indebted to the field force of PBS who accepted the challenge of collecting data by visiting hard to reach areas, areas with High Security Risks in severe weather conditions.

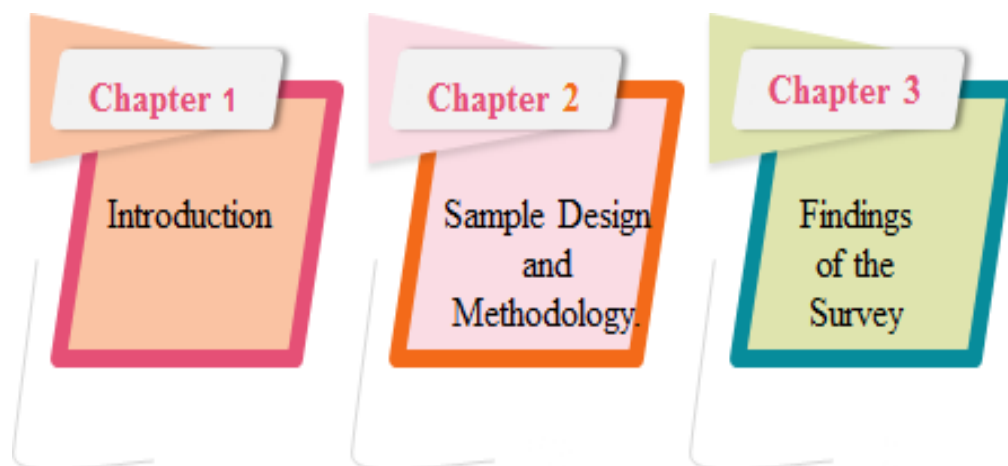
I am also thankful to Technical Experts and Renowned Demographers, Dr. G. M Arif, Dr. Tauseef Ahmed, Dr. Naushin Mahmood, Dr. Durr-e-Nayab and Dr. Aysha Shiraz, who provided their guidance and support from time to time. Their input is always valuable and respected.

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Member (Census & Surveys)

Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Planning Development & Special Initiatives
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The PDS report is produced by the efforts of the following officers/officials of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics listed under the specific tasks:

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Introduction

The Demographic Data in the developing countries is usually obtained by three sources i.e. through Registration System, Census and Surveys. In the absence of very effective registration system, two options are left for collection and dissemination of demographic data i.e. census and surveys. Both have the advantages and disadvantages.

In Pakistan, both these methods (i.e. census and surveys) are used for collecting and disseminating the population data. The last Population and Housing Census was launched in 2017 and various demographic indicators such as population by sex & age, religion, marital status & nationality and data on various housing characteristics were computed.

During the inter-censal period, the Demographic surveys are being conducted to measure various Demographic indicators of the country in detail. Conventionally, Demographic surveys are not launched during the census year to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. The last demographic survey of Pakistan was conducted in 2007 (which was nineteenth in the series since it started in 1984). After 2007, PDS was not conducted due to postponements in launching of Population and Housing Census. Resultantly, huge deficiency/gap has been witnessed in demographic data. In recent Population Census 2017, some important Demographic indicators on fertility/mortality have not been covered which stressed the need for launching Pakistan Demographic Survey, at the earliest.

Accordingly, proposal for launching of Pakistan Demographic Survey, 2020 was placed on the agenda of 16th meeting of Governing Council of PBS, held on 15th January, 2019. In compliance with the recommendations of Governing Council, a Sub Committee, on Demographic and Vital statistics under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. M. Arif, Member of PBS, Governing Council, was formulated, comprising members from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and other stakeholders to develop guidelines for the planned Pakistan Demographic Survey.

The first consultative meeting of the Sub Committee was held on 25th January 2019. In this meeting, need assessment of Demographic data and requirement of regular estimates of Population Growth Rate during the inter-censal period, as per objective of proposed Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS), 2020 was discussed in detail. This proposal was endorsed by NADRA conditioning the fact data regarding the vital events is not sufficient or up to date as informed by DG (CRMS) NADRA. All participants of the Sub Committee unanimously agreed that PDS needs to be launched on regular basis at the earliest possible, as per demand of the planners and policy makers. However, the Sub-

Committee had also recommended that technical issues need to be discussed In-house and by the Technical Committee of the PDS separately.

In view of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, a meeting of Technical Committee on PDS-2020 was held on 20th February, 2019. In this meeting, Questionnaire, Methodology, Reference period and Scope of the proposed Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS), 2020 was discussed in detail. It was also recommended that efforts should be made to ensure, end to end, digital conduct of PDS. It was decided that Random Sampling may be used and reference period will be calendar year, i.e., 1st Jan 2019 to 31st Dec 2019 (Later, the reference period was changed to 1st Jan, 2020 to 31st Dec 2020). For the first time female enumerators will also be involved and the data will be collected through team approach. Meanwhile Technical Sub-Committee recommended that written comments may be sought subsequently from them for possible improvement in the questionnaire.

Major Indicators of PDS

GFR	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE
TFR	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE
CBR	CRUDE BIRTH RATE
CDR	CRUDE DEATH RATE
IMR	INFANT MORTALITY RATE
RNI	RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE
LE	LIFE EXPECTANCY

After finalization of questionnaire and methodology, to get them approved from demographic experts, a meeting of Technical Committee consisted of leading Demographers, under the chair of Member (SS/RM), was held on 6th Dec, 2019. The experts appreciated the changes made in questionnaire by PDS section. The members further suggested some improvements and the same were

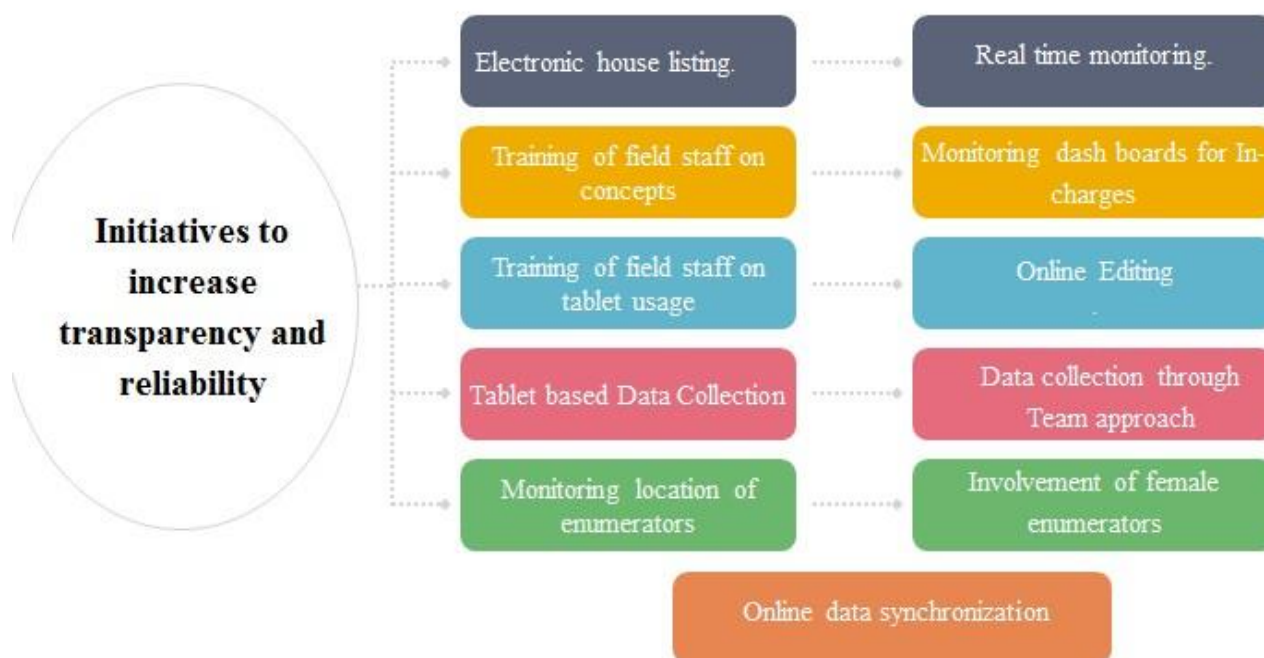
incorporated. The Questionnaire and Methodology were finalized accordingly. The main indicators of PDS survey are mentioned in previous page.

Objectives

Brief overview of objective of PDS-2020 is given below:

- To collect statistics of Births and Death in order to arrive at various measures of Fertility and Mortality for Pakistan with urban and rural breakdown.
- To estimate Current Rate of Natural Increase of population at National level.
- To collect information on other selected characteristics of population e.g. (GFR, TFR, CBR, CDR, IMR, Life expectancy at birth) for planning and development programs.

Main Features of PDS 2020



Sample Design and Methodology

Universe: The population for survey consists of all urban and rural areas of the four provinces of Pakistan, excluded military restricted areas. The population of excluded areas constitute about 2% of the total population.

Sample Design: A stratified two-stage sample design was adopted for the survey.

Sampling Frame: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) has developed its own sampling frame for both urban and rural domains. Each city/town is divided into enumeration blocks. Each enumeration block comprises of 200-250 houses on the average with well-defined maps and boundaries. The updated Population and Housing Census 2017 frame used in this survey is given below:

Table 2.1: Province wise distribution of Blocks in Sampling Frame

Province	Rural	Urban	Total
KP	22,538	3267	25,805
Punjab	60,630	27,888	88,518
Sindh	17,239	21,892	39,131
Balochistan	8383	1839	10,222
Total	108,790	54,886	163,676

Sample size Estimation

Sample size is representative at National level with urban and rural breakup. Sample size has been estimated at 6% relative margin of error (RMOE) and 95% confidence coefficient.

Stratification Plan

Domains of Estimation: In rural domain, each administrative district in three provinces i.e., Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and administrative division in Balochistan, have been considered as an independent stratum. While in urban domain, each administrative division of four provinces has been considered as separate stratum.

Sample Size and its Allocation:

The distribution of sample PSUs and SSUs in the Urban and Rural domains of the four provinces is given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Distribution of sampled PSUS and SSUS in the Urban and Rural Domain.

Provinces	No of Sample Blocks (PSUs)			No of Sample Households (SSUs)		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
KP	50	108	158	2250	4860	7110
Punjab	136	295	431	6120	13275	19395
Sindh	110	90	200	4950	4050	9000
Balochistan	30	65	95	1350	2925	4275
Total	326	558	884	14670	25110	39780

*45 Households per Block

Selection of Primary sampling units (PSUs): Enumeration block in both Urban and Rural domains are taken as Primary Sampling Units. Sample PSUs from each ultimate stratum/sub-stratum are selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) method of sampling scheme. In both Urban and Rural domains, the number of households in an enumeration block has been considered as measure of size (MOS).

Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs): The listed households of sample PSUs are taken as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). 45 households from each sample PSU are selected with equal probability using systematic sampling technique with a random start.

Dropped Areas: 7 blocks were dropped due to security and hard weather reasons, detail is given below:

Table 2.3: Dropped Areas

Province	Balochistan	Sindh	Total
No. of Blocks	5	2	7

Table 2.4: Finalized Methodology of PDS-2020

Survey Name	Pakistan Demographic Survey
Frequency	Alternate years during inter-censal period
Representation	National level with Urban / Rural breakdown
Sample Size	39408 Households were covered.
Reference Period	1st Jan, 2020 to 31st Dec, 2020 (For some indicators three years preceding data was collected.
Geographical Coverage	All Urban/Rural Areas of four provinces of Pakistan. Military restricted areas were excluded.
Compilation Method	Data was collected through tablets from households of selected Enumeration Blocks of urban areas and rural areas of Pakistan, team approach including Female Enumerators was adopted.

Summary of Findings

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.7
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	124
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	27
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.7
Rate of Natural Increase	2.0
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	56
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)	65.0
Life Expectancy at Birth Male (Years)	64.5
Life Expectancy at Birth Female (Years)	65.5
Sex Ratio	103

Findings of the Survey

Age Specific Fertility Rate

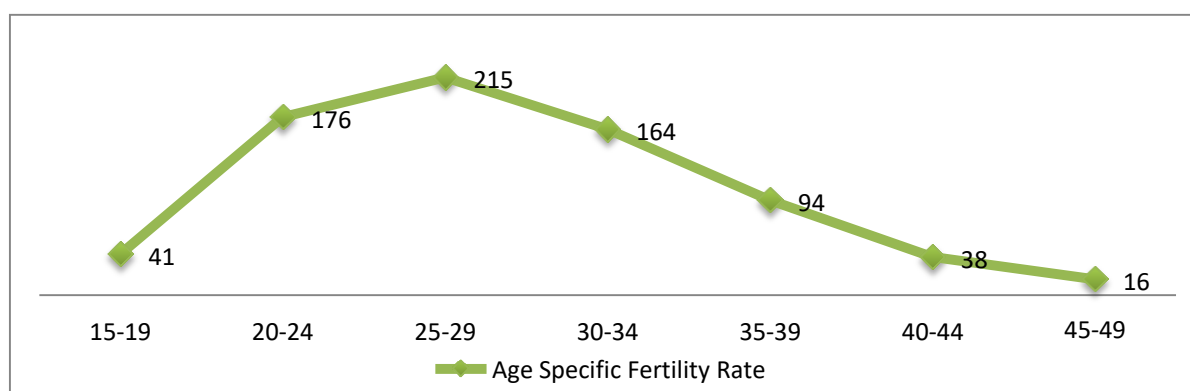
Age Specific Fertility Rate is a refined way to measure fertility trends. Fertility rates are calculated for specific age groups to see differences in fertility behavior at different ages or for comparison over time. In general, fertility is comparatively low among women of ages less than 20 years and after 39 years. It is concentrated at the ages 20-39 years as shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Age Specific Fertility Rate (Per 1000 Women) by Urban-Rural Residence PDHS 2017-18, PSLM-2018-19 and PDS-2020

Age Group	PDHS-2017-18			PSLM-2018-19			PDS-2020		
	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Pakistan	Urban	Rural	Pakistan	Urban	Rural
15-19	46	42	47	54	38	65	41	29	48
20-24	171	142	186	187	153	208	176	146	193
25-29	215	200	224	214	184	233	215	195	227
30-34	160	133	177	157	130	174	164	143	177
35-39	79	56	95	86	66	99	94	71	108
40-44	28	11	40	32	19	40	38	23	47
45-49	12	1	18	19	11	23	16	7	22

From the above table, it is quite visible that the age specific fertility rate rises sharply for age group 20-24 years and reaches the peak in the age group 25-29 years, then declines slowly up to age 35-39 years and rapidly declining for the age groups 40-44 and 45-49 years. This trend can be observed in both urban and rural areas of the country. Figure 3.1 shows Age Specific Fertility Rate of all areas of Pakistan.

Figure 3.1: Age Specific Fertility Rate PDS-2020



Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

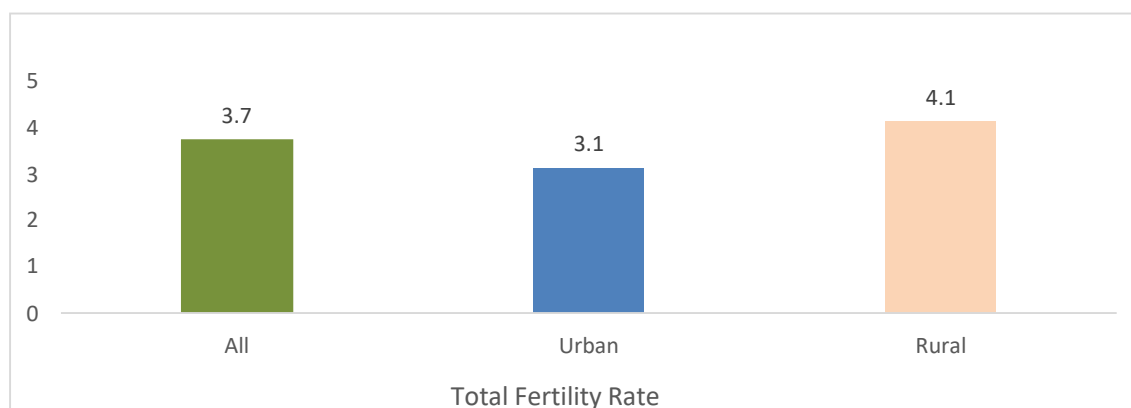
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the summary measures of current fertility level. It indicates the number of children to be born to a woman during her reproductive span of life, if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. The advantage of this measure is that it is less influenced by the age structure of the population. TFR is the most useful indicator of fertility because it gives the best pictures of how many children women are currently having. The TFR depicted by the PDS 2020, PDHS 2017-18 and PSLM- 2018-19 is given in Table No.

3.2. TFR in urban areas is lower than that in rural areas in all surveys.

Table 3.2: Total Fertility Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDHS 2017-18, PSLM 2018-19 and PDS-2020

Area	PDHS- 2017-18	PSLM- 2018-19	PDS-2020(2018-20)
Pakistan	3.6	3.7	3.7
Urban	2.9	3.0	3.1
Rural	3.9	4.2	4.1

Figure 3.2: Total Fertility Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDS-2020



General Fertility Rate

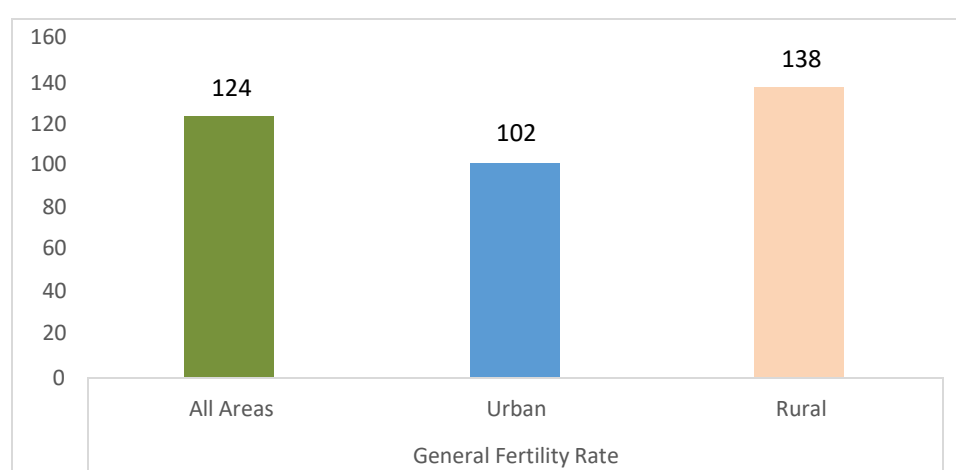
General Fertility Rate (GFR), is defined as the number of births in a year per 1000 women of child-bearing ages (i.e. females of ages 15-44 years). GFR relates birth to the age-sex group at risk of giving birth. It helps eliminate distortions that occurs due to different age and sex distribution among populations. Table 3.3 shows the General Fertility Rates as obtained from PDS-2020 and PDHS 2017-

18. Area wise comparison indicates that General Fertility Rates are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas of the country.

Table 3.3: General Fertility Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDHS 2017-18 and PDS-2020

Area	PDHS-2017-18 (15-44)	PDS-2020 (15-44)
Pakistan	124	124
Urban	106	102
Rural	134	138

Figure 3.3 General Fertility Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDS-2020



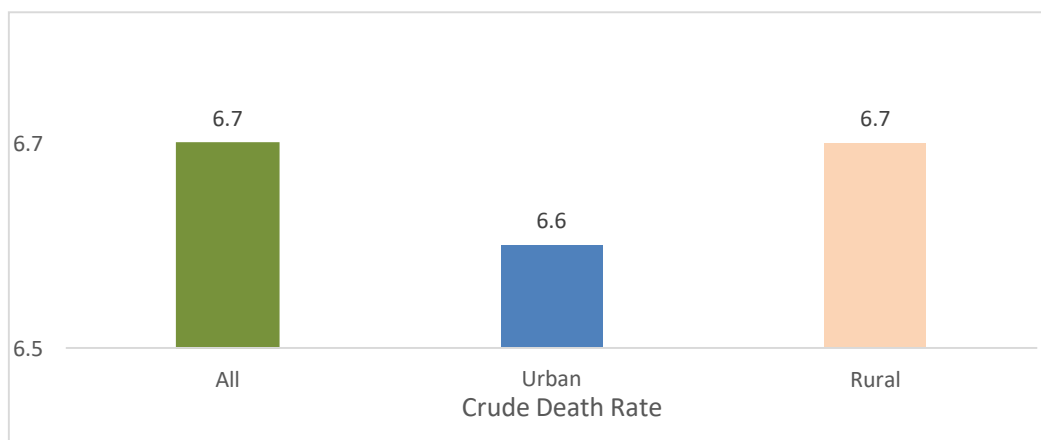
Crude Death Rate

Crude Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths during a year per 1000 persons. Crude Death Rate (CDR) i.e. obtained from PDS-2020 for the year 2020 is 6.7 per thousand persons for Pakistan. Whereas for urban area it is 6.6 and 6.7 for rural area. The Crude Death Rate is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 3.4: Crude Death Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDS-2020

Area	Total
Pakistan	6.7
Urban	6.6
Rural	6.7

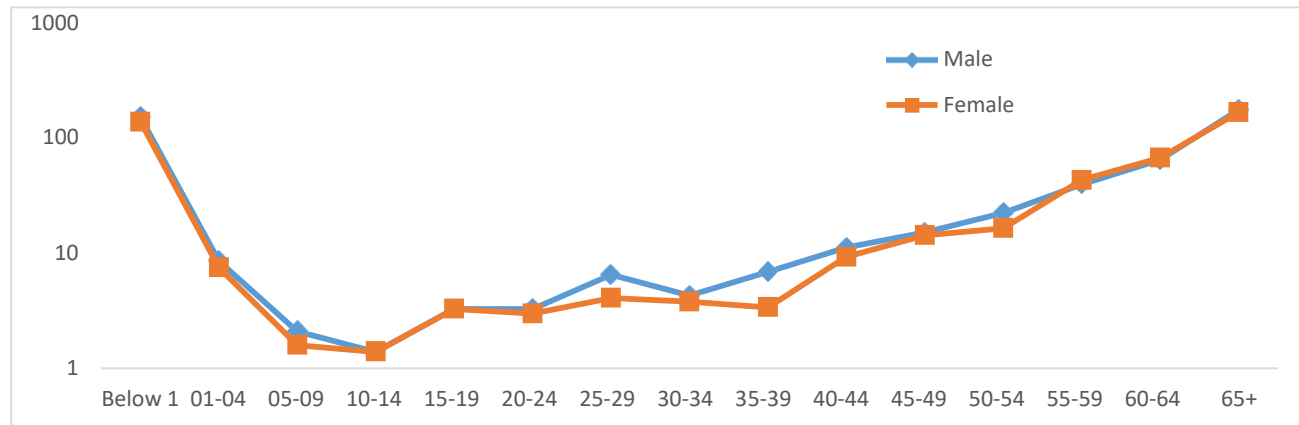
Figure 3.4: Crude Death Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDS-2020



Sex and Age Specific Mortality Rates

The impact of Mortality on various age groups is not evenly distributed. The Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR) starts at a very high peak immediately after birth, declines to a minimum value for the young age population (5-14 years), and rises gradually among the age groups 40-44 years and then rapidly at the advanced ages. This pattern has been observed for both males and females (Table 3.5).

Figure 3.5: Sex and Age Specific Mortality Rate PDS-2020



Females have higher chances of survivorship in all countries of the world, with only a few exceptions. In the past female life expectancy was lower than that of males in Pakistan. However, at present the universal pattern has been observed in Pakistan, i.e. female life expectancy is higher than male life expectancy. Females have lower death rates than the males for most age.

Table 3.5: Sex and Age Specific Mortality Rates PDS-2020

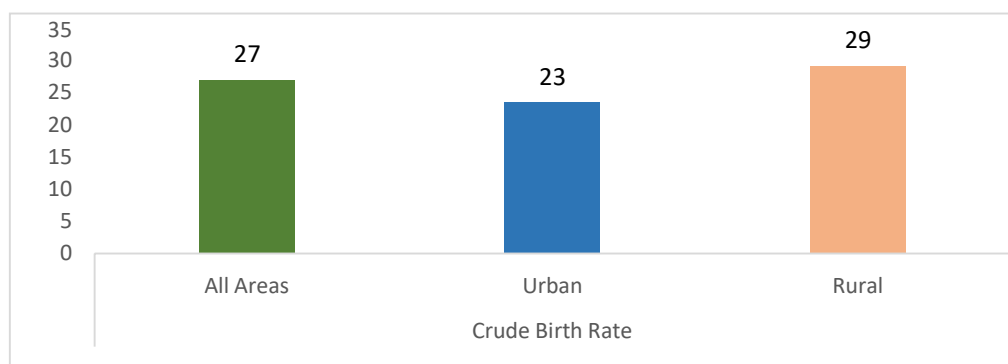
Age Group	PDS-2020 (2018-2020)		
	All	Male	Female
Below 1	100.80	101.96	99.56
01-04	2.62	2.75	2.49
05-09	0.64	0.74	0.54
10-14	0.45	0.46	0.44
15-19	1.08	1.09	1.07
20-24	1.04	1.03	1.04
25-29	1.75	2.19	1.36
30-34	1.55	1.61	1.49
35-39	1.78	2.27	1.31
40-44	3.54	3.94	3.13
45-49	4.96	4.95	4.97
50-54	6.75	7.76	5.93
55-59	14.08	13.16	15.05
60-64	22.41	21.12	23.82
65-69	31.23	30.02	32.69
70-74	45.60	47.65	43.01
75-79	54.99	54.61	55.47
80-84	105.21	109.14	100.70
85+	160.74	163.45	157.59

Crude Birth Rate

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births in a year per 1000 population. Crude Birth Rate is the simple way of measuring current fertility level in any population. Crude Birth Rate as obtained from the PDS-2020 for the year 2020 is 27 per 1000 persons. The PDHS figure indicates that it was 29 in 2017-18. Table 3.6 indicates that rural-urban differentials exist in the fertility level; rates for rural areas are higher than those of urban areas in both the surveys. The Crude Birth Rate is higher in rural areas 29 as compared to urban areas 23.

Table 3.6: Crude Birth Rate by Urban-Rural Residence PDHS 2017-18 and PDS-2020

Area	PDHS-2017-18	PDS-2020
Pakistan	29	27
Urban	26	23
Rural	31	29

Figure 3.6: Crude Birth Rate by Urban-Rural Residence

Crude Birth Rate (CBR), though a very useful index of measuring fertility, is subject to a number of limitations, as it includes certain segments of population in the denominator that are not “exposed to risk” of child-bearing.

Rate of Natural Increase

The rate of natural increase is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to surplus (or deficit) of birth over deaths, expressed as percentage of the base population. The Rate of Natural Increase depicted from PDS-2020 for the year 2020s is 2.04 (Table 3.7) High Rate of Natural Increase during the last few decades is the result of a steadily declining trend in mortality with only moderate decline in fertility.

Table 3.7: Rate of Natural Increase PDS- 2020

Birth Rate	27.0
Death Rate	6.7
Rate of Natural Increase	2.0

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) measures the mortality below one year of age. It is defined as the number of infant deaths during a calendar year per 1000 live births in the same year. Infant Mortality is an important indicator to judge socio- economic conditions, cultural factors, status of hygiene and

availability & utilization of medical services. Table 3.8 exhibits the Infant Mortality Rates as obtained from PDS 2020, PDHS 2017-18 and PSLM- 2018-19. Infant Mortality Rate has been declining in Pakistan but it is still high. Infant Mortality Rates are much higher in rural areas 59 than in urban areas 50, where better Neo-Natal and Post-Natal facilities are available. Male Infant Mortality Rate is 58 which is higher than female Infant Mortality Rate 55 in all areas.

Table 3.8: Infant Mortality Rate PDHS 2017-18, PSLM-2018-19 and PDS-2020

Area	PDHS-2017-18	PSLM-2018-19	PDS-2020(2018-20)
Pakistan	62	60	56

Table 3.9: Infant Mortality Rate by Urban-Rural Residence and Sex PDS-2020

Area	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	56	58	55
Urban	50	48	51
Rural	59	62	56

Neo-Natal and Post-Neo-Natal Mortality Rates

Mortality during the first year of life is divided into two main period's i.e. Neo-natal Mortality occurring within the first month and, Post-Neonatal Mortality occurring during the remaining 11 months. This distinction is useful as the causes as well as the levels of mortality are quite different in these two periods. Table 3.10 shows that mortality within the first month after birth is very high in 2020. Like Crude Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates, the PDS-2020 data indicates that the Neo- Natal Mortality in rural areas is higher than in the urban areas.

Table 3.10: Neo-Natal and Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rates PDHS 2018-19 and PDS-2020

Mortality	PDHS-2017-18	PDS-2020 (2018-2020)
Neo-Natal	42	42
Post Neo-Natal	20	14

Table 3.11: Neo-Natal Mortality Rates by Urban-Rural Residence and Sex PDS-2020

Area	Total	Male	Female
Pakistan	42	45	40
Urban	39	36	41
Rural	44	49	39

Life Expectancy

The Life Expectancy at birth is a summary measure Index that is obtained from a life table. It shows the average number of years that persons can expect to live from the time of birth if they experience currently prevailing age specific death rates throughout their life. The expectation of life at birth is independent of the age structure of a population and therefore provides a more reliable index for international comparisons of the level of mortality and social and economic condition of a country. The Life Table of PDS-2020 for the year 2020 depicts that the expectancy of life at birth in Pakistan is 65 years; it is 64.5 for males and 65.5 for females. The life expectancy increases for age 1-4 both for males and females i.e., 70.6 and 72 respectively and 71.3 overall.

Table 3.12: Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex PDS-2020 and PMMS-2019

Life Expectancy at Birth	PMMS-2019	PDS-2020
Male	64.3	64.5
Female	66.5	65.5
Total	65.4	65.0

Causes of Death

The major cause of death in 2020 is Cardiovascular disease (14.74%), followed by Fever (9.28%), Paralysis (6.45%), Cancers (5.5%) and Diabetes (5.63%). The details of leading causes of death in 2020 are shown in Table 3.13. Cardiovascular Diseases (Ischemic Heart Disease and Stroke) is top global cause of death. Neo natal conditions – which include birth asphyxia and birth trauma, neonatal sepsis and infections, and preterm birth complications are mostly included in complications during pregnancy/delivery, post Natal Complications and respiratory diseases.

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Causes of Death in 2020.

Causes of Death	Percentage
Cardiovascular Disease	14.74
Fever	9.28
Paralysis (Stroke)	6.45
Diabetes	5.63
Cancer	5.50
Asthma	3.85
Respiratory Diseases	3.64
Gastroenteritis With Severe Diarrhea And Vomiting	3.15
Disorder of Kidneys	2.77
Post Natal Complications	2.17
Viral Hepatitis	1.96
Hypertensive Diseases	1.90
Other	3.54
Complications during Delivery	1.67
Liver Diseases	1.57
Complications during Pregnancy	1.26
Traffic Accident	1.13
Injuries	1.06
COVID-19	1.01
Accidental Fall / Drowning	0.80
Tuberculosis	0.75
Jaundice	0.75
Anemia	0.58
Murder (Homicide)	0.55
Malaria	0.53
Ulcer	0.53
Measles	0.42
Suicide	0.25
Dengue	0.22
Diseases of Intestine	0.16
Burns	0.16
Surgical Complication	0.16
Leukemia	0.14
Others	0.32
Unknown Causes	21.40

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. Sex ratio has been recorded as 103 for PDS 2020 and Labour Force Survey 2018-19, however it was 98 in PDHS 2017-18 and 105 in Census 2017. Sex ratio is high in urban areas (104) as compared to rural areas (102). An analysis of data during 1951-2020 indicates that overall sex ratio has been steadily declining in Pakistan since the first population Census in 1951. This can be attributed to relatively faster decline in the female mortality due to improved health facilities, availability of vaccine for various diseases and better female coverage in the censuses and surveys.

Table 3.14: Sex Ratio by Urban and Rural Areas, Census-2017, LFS 2018-19 and PDS-2020

Areas	Census-2017	LFS-2018-19	PDS-2020
Pakistan	105	103	103
Urban	107	105	104
Rural	104	102	102

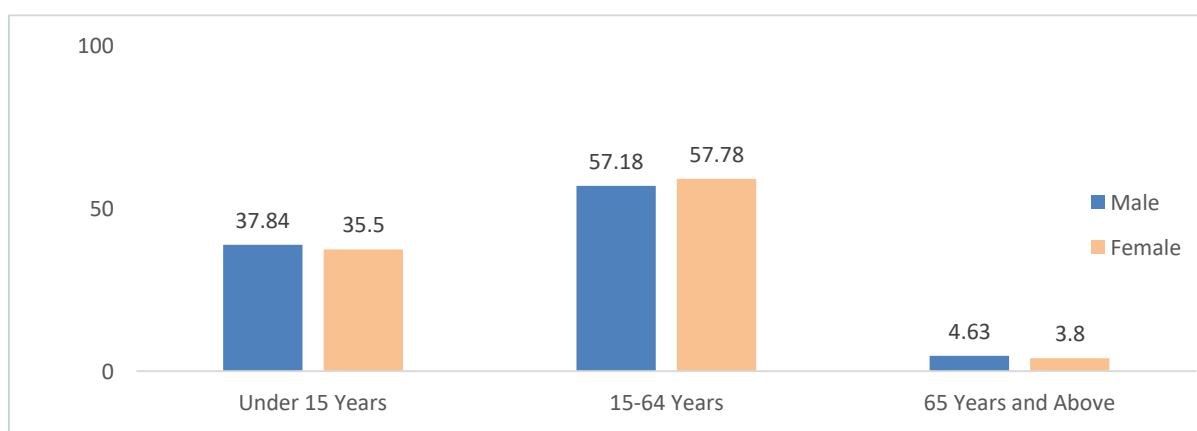
Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex

The distribution of Population for PDS-2020 depicts that the proportion of children under 15 years is 35.5 percent for females and 37.84 percent for males. The census figure of 2017 indicates that proportion of children under 15 is 39.65 and 40.95 percent for female and males respectively. The proportion of old persons (65 years and over) is quite low. Only about 3 to 4 percent of population falls in this age group. Majority of population lies in the age group 15-64 i.e., 57.18 percent males and 57.78 percent females. The comparison of PDS-2020 with census 2017 shows that the percentage of dependent population under 15 is declining and the percentage of population ranges from 15-64, in which working class is expected to be highly concentrated, is slightly rising. The Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex based on PDS-2020 and Census 2017 is shown in Table 3.15:

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group by Sex Census-2017 and PDS-2020

	Age	Census-2017	PDS-2020
Male	< 15	40.95	37.84
	15-64	55.26	57.18
	65 +	3.79	4.63
Female	< 15	39.65	35.50
	15-64	56.72	57.78
	65 +	3.63	3.80

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group and Sex PDS-2020



Household Size

A household in the PDS-2020 is defined to be constituted of all those persons who usually live together and share their meals. A household may consist of one person or more than one person who may or may not be related to each other. The average household size as obtained from the PDS-2020 is 6 (Table 3.16). The household size is larger in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 3.16: Average Household Size by Urban-Rural Residence Census-2017, PDHS 2017-18, PSLM 2018-19 and PDS-2020

AREA	Census-2017	PDHS 2017-18	PSLM 2018-19	PDS-2020
Pakistan	6.39	6.60	6.24	6.00
Urban	6.12	6.30	5.97	5.88
Rural	6.55	6.80	6.40	6.06

Percentage distribution of households by number of persons

Percentage distribution of households by number of persons separately for urban and rural areas for the year 2020 is given in table 3.17. This table shows that the share of single person's household is 1.2 percent. The household with 5 or less persons are about 48.5 percent of the total households, 50.4 percent in urban areas and 46.7 percent in rural areas. The households constituting 10 or more members covered in the survey are 8.5 percent.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Persons PDS-2020

No of Persons	PDS-2020		
	Pakistan	Urban	Rural
1	1.2	1.3	1.2
2	6.1	5.9	6.2
3	9.2	9.1	9.3
4	14.0	15.0	13.4
5	17.5	19.1	16.6
6	16.8	17.9	16.2
7	13.1	12.9	13.1
8	8.5	7.5	9.2
9	5.0	4.2	5.5
10+	8.5	7.1	9.4

CDR	Crude Death Rate
DPC	Data Processing Centre
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
GFR	General Fertility Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NADRA	National Database & Registration Authority
NGR	Natural Growth Rate
NMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PDS	Pakistan Demographic Survey
PMMS	Pakistan Maternal Mortality Survey
PNMR	Post-Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PSLM	Pakistan Standard of Living Standards Measurement Survey
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
RNI	Rate of Natural Increase
SR	Sex Ratio
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

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