## Benchmark Survey on Issues Related to Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia

A Quantitative Report


Empowerment Performance Result

## ACRONYMS

| AIDS | Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| :--- | :--- |
| ARH | Adolescent Reproductive Health |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| LHW | Lady Health Worker |
| CHW | Community Health Worker |
| IDI | In-Depth Interviews |
| NGO | Non Government organization |
| RH | Reproductive Health |
| RHIYA | Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary .....  1
I. 0 INTRODUCTION ..... I
2.0 Methodology and Approach ..... 2
2.I QUANTITATIVE SURVEY ..... 2
2.2 SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION ..... 2
2.3 Questionnaire Translation and Enumerator Selection ..... 3
Findings ..... 5
3.0 Respondent Characteristics ..... 5
4.0 Knowledge of STIs including HIVIAIDS ..... 17
5.0 Knowledge of Reproduction and Contraception ..... 44
6.0 Access to Family Planning Services and Contraceptive Use ..... 57
7.0 REPRODUCTION ..... 66
8.0 Sexual ReLationships ..... 69
9.0 Closing Section ..... 88

## Executive Summary

The UNFPA benchmark survey in Pakistan commenced in November 2005. It was initially planned to target five RHIYA target districts in Pakistan, namely Chakwal, Jacobabad, Kohat, Qilla Saifullah and Muzaffarabad; but after the earthquake, Muzaffarabad was excluded from the study.

The main objective of this study was to collect and provide relevant and reliable current indicators on youth reproductive health during the implementation of project activities. The benchmark survey information was collected through Quantitative and Qualitative data collection techniques at various programme levels. The analysis in this quantitative component has been carried out by district level and the data therefore is cross-tabulated by district to gauge the benchmark variance at the district level for post-project intervention assessment.

This report deals with the Quantitative component of the study, for which a total of 1611 males and females aged 15-24 were enumerated. Some of the background characteristics of the respondents are given in the table below:

Table - A
Percentage distribution of respondents aged (15-24) by gender, place of residence and marital status

| Weighted sample | Overall | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | 1611 | 593 | 389 | 563 | 66 |
| GENDER |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 50.2 | 50.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 49.0 |
| Female | 49.8 | 49.7 | 46.9 | 51.8 | 51.0 |
| AGE GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 years | 40 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 44 |
| 20-24 years | 60 | 60 | 62 | 58 | 56 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 65.1 | 88.9 | 39.4 | 60.7 | 40.6 |
| Rural | 34.9 | 11.1 | 60.6 | 39.3 | 59.4 |
| MARITAL STATUS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 30.7 | 43.8 | 27.1 | 18.5 | 37.8 |
| Widow | . 8 | 1.3 |  | . 8 | 1.2 |
| Divorcee | . 3 | . 6 | . 3 |  |  |
| Separated | . 2 | . 4 |  |  | . 1 |
| Unmarried | 68.1 | 53.9 | 72.7 | 80.7 | 60.9 |
| EDUCATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 8.7 | 14.3 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 11.5 |
| Just Literate | 14.5 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 3.9 | 36.1 |
| Primary | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 7.5 |
| Lower Secondary | 10.4 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 11.4 |
| Secondary | 27.5 | 20.6 | 26.9 | 36.1 | 18.8 |
| Higher Secondary | 16.9 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 18.8 | 11.9 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 2.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

From the 1611 respondents interviewed, the gender distribution between males and females was close to equal. However more respondents were fell in the higher age group (20-24
years) compared to the lower one (15-19 years). The majority of the respondents were unmarried, which was expected considering the age group that was targeted. The one-third married, fell mostly in the higher age group, which is also confirmed by the median age. The median age of males was found to be 24 years and that of females 22 years. Females married comparatively early mainly due to cultural preference that males marry females much younger to them. There were therefore comparatively less married in males compared to females in the particular age group.

From the educational attainment perspective, the majority of the respondents was found to be literate and above. Comparatively more males than females had secondary level education. The percentage of above higher secondary education was also higher in males at $13.5 \%$ as against females $10.6 \%$. While males seemingly fared better than females in education achievements, the fact that girls followed closely behind was noteworthy considering, culturally, the priority given to boys, and also considering that girls are discouraged to travel far from their houses for higher education.

## Knowledge of STIs including HIV/AIDS

Respondents were tested for their knowledge of STIs, specifically HIV/AIDS, their mode of transmission and prevention, availability of treatment and health seeking behaviour for these infections.

Though almost half of the respondents had not heard of STIs at all, when specifically explored for HIV/AIDS, a greater proportion (83\%) had heard of it. This was a significant figure keeping in view the country population demographics, which are characterised by low literacy rate and cultural sensitivities especially towards reproductive issues.

However, respondents' knowledge of HIV/AIDS was inadequate particularly in the context of its transmission and prevention. Only around half of the respondents had enough knowledge to differentiate facts from myths. While respondents disregarded myths, such as AIDS by witchcraft or mosquito bite, or by sharing utensils with an AIDS patient, their knowledge was lacking in several other aspects such as transmission to newborns and breastfed children through infected mothers or use of condom for safe sex, and not just a means of delaying pregnancy.

It was heartening to observe that majority of the respondents felt that people should acquire information on HIV/AIDS. Interestingly more unmarried respondents believed that AIDS is avoidable than married ones. This could be because in the Pakistani society, sex is prohibited before marriage, which is why unmarried people are more inquisitive to know more about sexual issues and practices out of sheer curiosity, as compared to married ones.

As regards STIs, other than HIV/AIDS, majority of the respondents were not aware of STIs. Those that knew that infections are also transmitted through sexual intercourse mainly referred to STIs through symptoms rather than names. However, youth centres, posters and pamphlets played a more intensive role as they provided information to a greater number of respondents.

While a huge majority of respondents visited hospitals/clinics for treatment of STIs, many also approached traditional healers, who still are quite popular in Pakistan, despite the advent of modern treatment.

Table-B
Indicators of HIVIAIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections

|  |  | Overall |  |  | Jacobabad |  |  | Kohat |  |  | Chakwal |  |  | Qila Saifullah |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Resp. who have heard about HIVIAIDS (\%) | 15-19 Years | 74 | 77 | 75 | 60 | 71 | 64 | 66 | 81 | 72 | 95 | 84 | 90 | 73 | 50 | 62 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 91 | 86 | 88 | 86 | 78 | 81 | 90 | 88 | 89 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 50 | 70 |
|  | TOTAL | 83 | 83 | 83 | 73 | 76 | 74 | 80 | 86 | 83 | 96 | 92 | 94 | 84 | 50 | 67 |
| N |  | 817 | 794 | 1611 | 200 | 202 | 402 | 225 | 174 | 399 | 198 | 212 | 410 | 194 | 206 | 400 |
| Resp. who think information on HIVIAIDS is easy to obtain (\%) | 15-19 Years | 41 | 51 | 45 | 41 | 56 | 47 | 23 | 31 | 26 | 54 | 60 | 57 | 39 | 35 | 37 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 61 | 55 | 58 | 67 | 58 | 62 | 40 | 32 | 37 | 73 | 68 | 70 | 59 | 36 | 47 |
|  | TOTAL | 52 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 50 | 36 | 42 |
| N |  | 817 | 794 | 1611 | 200 | 202 | 402 | 225 | 174 | 399 | 198 | 212 | 410 | 194 | 206 | 400 |
| Resp. who have heard about STIs (\%) | 15-19 Years | 21 | 24 | 22 | 19 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 44 | 36 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 36 | 30 | 33 | 45 | 21 | 32 | 32 | 16 | 24 | 30 | 48 | 40 | 29 | 36 | 33 |
|  | TOTAL | 29 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 18 | 25 | 24 | 14 | 19 | 30 | 47 | 39 | 21 | 26 | 24 |
| N |  | 817 | 794 | 1611 | 200 | 202 | 402 | 225 | 174 | 399 | 198 | 212 | 410 | 194 | 206 | 400 |
| Resp. who know ways of prevention of STIs (\%) | 15-19 Years | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 6 | 3 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 18 | 14 |
|  | TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 9 |
| N |  | 817 | 794 | 1611 | 200 | 202 | 402 | 225 | 174 | 399 | 198 | 212 | 410 | 194 | 206 | 400 |
| Composite indicator of sexual \& RH knowledge (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & 15-19 \\ & \text { Years } \end{aligned}$ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 |  | 0.7 | 1.2 |  | 0.7 |  | 2.0 | 0.9 |  | 1.3 | 0.6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 20-24 \\ \text { Years } \end{array}$ | 6.4 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 4.3 |
|  | TOTAL | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| N |  | 817 | 794 | 1611 | 200 | 202 | 402 | 225 | 174 | 399 | 198 | 212 | 410 | 194 | 206 | 400 |

## Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Remarkably, majority of the respondents were aware that pregnancy can be delayed or avoided. This could be attributed to the government's active support to control high population growth rate in Pakistan.

When explored for their knowledge of contraceptives, around half of the total respondents knew of two or more contraceptive methods. Not only were respondents aware of the contraceptives, most of them also knew the names of the contraceptives. More males as compared to females were aware of the methods. Knowledge of contraceptives was directly proportional to the educational level of respondents. Age group also affected knowledge as $53 \%$ in 20-24 years slot knew of two more methods compared to $31 \%$ of 15-19 years.

Pills were the most common contraceptives. This could be because the society is male dominated and therefore males hardly willing to compromise on their pleasure feel better off having their wives take the pills. However, in the case of having sex with partners, males find condom more handy and safe, which is why condoms ranked high when asked the type of contraceptives used in sexual intercourse. No significant variation was observed between males and females, except in condoms where male response was higher. This was obvious because men more occasionally used condoms. The difference between spontaneous and probing was larger in small rods and coils, which showed that these were secondary choices for females.

Respondents perceived acquiring information on delaying pregnancy was important for both girls and boys. Interestingly a lot more females felt that acquiring information was very important for females as compared to males. Overall, $56 \%$ respondents felt that obtaining information on delaying pregnancy was easy.

Close to half of the sexually active respondents reported using modern contraceptives. Gender comparison shows that $36 \%$ male and $44 \%$ female respondents used modern contraceptives. Of the respondents who ever used modern contraceptives, the most commonly reported were condoms, then pills and injections. There was a marked gender differential regarding use of contraceptives: a greater majority of males preferred condoms compared to females; whereas majority females preferred pills as against less than half of males.

Table -C
Indicators of contraceptive knowledge and contraceptive use


|  |  | Overall |  |  | Jacobabad |  |  | Kohat |  |  | Chakwal |  |  | Qila Saifullah |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Resp. who used contraception at last intercourse (\%) | 15-19 Years | 20 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 7 |  | 4 | 34 |  | 23 | 23 | 32 | 29 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 25 | 24 | 24 | 7 | 23 | 17 | 35 | 26 | 31 | 50 | 24 | 35 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
|  | TOTAL | 24 | 22 | 23 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 32 | 24 | 28 | 44 | 21 | 32 | 27 | 28 | 27 |
| N |  | 297 | 318 | 615 | 101 | 124 | 225 | 71 | 42 | 113 | 51 | 58 | 109 | 74 | 94 | 168 |

## Childbearing among Female Respondents

One third of total females enumerated had ever been pregnant. The median age at pregnancy was found to be 22.7 years. Almost $40 \%$ pregnancies among last pregnancies were unintended ones, a finding rooted in cultural reasons. In the Pakistani society, the desire for first child is often very strong, and often the desire translates into pressure that comes from the husband's family - or the husband himself. Failing to conceive in due course after marriage may also lead to divorce or the arrival of a second wife.

Table - D
Indicators of childbearing and motherhood

|  |  | Overall | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Female | Female | Female | Female | Female |
| Females who have ever been pregnant (\%) | 15-19 Years | 7 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 19 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 47 | 68 | 40 | 31 | 42 |
|  | TOTAL | 33 | 49 | 27 | 22 | 33 |
|  | N | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| Median age at first pregnancy | 15-19 Years | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 22.73 | 21.4 | 24+ | 24+ | 21.77 |
|  | TOTAL | 22.76 | 21.36 | 24+ | 24+ | 21.91 |
| N |  | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| Unintended pregnancies among last pregnancies (\%) | 15-19 Years | 32 | 41 | 0 | 20 | 54 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 40 | 30 | 55 | 44 | 67 |
|  | TOTAL | 39 | 31 | 52 | 42 | 64 |
|  | N | 261 | 101 | 39 | 47 | 74 |

### 1.0 Introduction

The United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) commissioned the services of AASA Consulting to undertake a benchmark study as part of its RHIYA Programme, which aims to improve the reproductive health status of young people between 10-14 and 15-24 years of age in- and out-of-school from both urban and rural areas with a special attention to gender equity in the sexual and reproductive health education and services activities.

This benchmark study was carried out in 4 RHIYA target districts in Pakistan, namely Chakwal, Jacobabad, Kohat, and Qila Saifullah. The main objective of this study was to collect and provide relevant and reliable current indicators on youth reproductive health during the implementation of project activities. The benchmark survey information was collected through Quantitative and Qualitative surveys at various programme levels.

This Quantitative Report is the first of three volumes produced as part of this study. The other volumes are the Qualitative Report (Vol. II) and the Statistical Tables (Vol. III).

It must be mentioned here, that the Table numbers in this report correspond to the question numbers as given in the questionnaires.

### 2.0 Methodology and Approach

As per the scope of work provided in the Terms of Reference (TOR) and based on our experience and understanding of the nature and the scope of work, the following methodologies for qualitative and quantitative surveys were used:

### 2.1 Quantitative Survey

The methodology for the quantitative survey contained the following elements:

- Project Mobilization
- Sample Frame designing
- Questionnaire designing and pre-testing
- Enumerator Training
- Primary Data Collection at Household Level
- Conducting and facilitating focus group sessions
- Data Processing and Management
- Data Analysis
- Report Writing


### 2.2 Sampling Distribution

The household-based survey was designed to collect information from a representative sample of men and women of reproductive age in four districts (Jacobabad-Sindh, Qilla Saifullah-Balochistan, Chakwal-Punjab and Kohat-NWFP) of Pakistan. Respondents were selected from the universe of all females aged 15-24 years and all males aged 15-24 years, regardless of their marital status, who were residing in the catchment areas of the 80 RHIYA youth Centres in these districts. Male and female samples were selected independently.

The survey was a three-stage sampling design, which allows independent estimates for the female and male samples. The first stage of the sampling was selection of Union Councils (UCs) with probability proportional to the number of households recorded in the 1998 Census. During this stage, 16 Union Councils (12 urban and 4 rural) were selected as primary sampling units (PSUs) in the chosen districts. In the second stage of sampling, clusters of households were randomly selected in each PSU chosen in the first stage. Interviewers selected households using the EPI random walk method. Female interviewers started at the Youth Centre for young women and male interviewers from the Youth Centre for young men. About 100 households were enumerated from each UC (separate households were selected for the female and male samples). Finally, in the third stage of sampling, in each of the households in the female sample, one woman aged 15-24 years was selected at random for interview and in the male sample one man aged 15-24 years was randomly selected for interview. At this stage, the sample was further disaggregated in terms of marital status with probability proportional to the percentage of married men (or women) recorded in the 1998 Census. The urban areas were over-sampled due to more heterogeneity, and rural areas under-sampled, so that precise estimates could be made for urban strata.

Some PSUs intended for both the male and female samples were not large enough to provide non-overlapping clusters. In such cases, an adjacent enumeration area in the same location was identified for enumeration. Because only one respondent was designed to select from each household with women (or men) of reproductive age, all results were weighted to compensate for the fact that some households included more than one possible respondent. Survey results would also be weighted to adjust for over-sampling of urban strata and under-sampling of rural areas.

### 2.2.1 Determination of Optimal Sample Size

In most household surveys, a tolerated sampling error of 5 percent with 95 percent confidence level is generally considered acceptable. The suggested sample size in the ToR for 5 districts was 1500, but this figure was converted to 1611 based on 4 districts after Muzaffarabad was excluded from the study. This sample was proportionally adjusted with the size of the districts in terms of population and households.

Due to the nature of assignment, the sample proposed closely targeted the populations of the RHIYA projects. Only those Union Councils where RHIYA activities were underway had been made part of the sample. The allocation of the sample was performed by NGOs taking into account the size of the target population of RHIYA projects in the 40 UCs that were covered by the three NGOs involved in RHIYA Pakistan.

### 2.3 Questionnaire Translation and Enumerator Selection

### 2.3.1 Translation and Pre-Testing of Structured Questionnaires

The questionnaire developed by UNFPA were translated into Urdu for actual survey purposes after due modifications upon consultation with the three NGOs, UCL and UNFPA.

A separate complementary guide for focus group discussion was also prepared for focus group sessions.

The questionnaires were field-tested to see the appropriateness of questions framed and to assess their practicality. Based on field-testing of about 10 to 15 questionnaires of each type the questions were finalized with the consultation of the client.

All the questionnaires were pre-tested prior to the enumerator training stage on the basis of few interviews. After incorporating the findings of pre-testing, the questionnaires were submitted to UNFPA for final approval.

### 2.3.2 Selection of Enumerator

The data collection task was accomplished with the help of 8 survey supervisors and approximately 40 highly skilled male and female enumerators.

The survey was conducted using 4 teams comprising of two survey supervisors and 5 male and 5 female enumerators. One team was responsible for covering one district. The enumerators were selected from their respective districts on the basis of their past experience in conducting similar surveys at the household level as well as on their knowledge about the local area and fluency in local language.

### 2.3.3 Enumerator's Training

The enumerators and supervisors were imparted five days training by the master trainer who was a specialist in the field of survey at the household level. Training sessions were then
also held at district level. A guidebook for training was also prepared to assist supervisors and enumerators in understanding the difficult / or important questions. After completion of the pre-trial survey training session, all enumerators carried out at least two trial field interviews. These helped test the knowledge, behaviour and attitude of enumerators for conducting interviews in the light of instructions given to them. There was a one day post trial training survey season, after the trial interviews, to obtain and discuss feedback on problems and difficulties encountered in conducting the survey.

Furthermore, the enumerators were adequately trained to take care of the randomness in selecting households within selected blocks of the project area. Rural locations were picked according to the instructions of the field coordinator.

### 2.3.4 Household Survey Methodology

The area sample was selected from the randomly selected survey blocks. 10 households were selected within each survey block, from which complete interviews were taken. After completion of one survey block, the enumerator moved on to the next selected survey block, again consisting of 10 households and repeated the procedure. The survey coordinator accompanied a team of enumerators throughout the fieldwork to provide guidance for selection of area and survey block.

Female interviewers conducted interviews with females and male interviewers with males, in the selected households. In both cases, only one respondent was selected from a household. In cases where respondents were unwilling to answer what has been asked during the interview, enumerators would assure them of the confidentiality of the information being sought of the respondent.

## Refusals on Sensitive Questions

In cases where a respondent refused to answer a sensitive question, the enumerator attempted to motivate them, convincing them of the significance of the survey. Also, enumerators would leave the unanswered questions for the moment and return to it later when the respondent has gained ample trust in the enumerator. Enumerators had been trained to establish rapport with the respondent before the start of the actual interview so that the respondent feels secure and comfortable when answering sensitive questions.

## Refusal Rate for Participating in Survey

Refusal was witnessed on 3 stages: the first was when the initial contact was made and the household member refused to participate in the survey. In this case the refusal rate was $25 \%$. The second was when the respondent was selected but refused to participate - in this the refusal rate was $20 \%$. The third was during the interview, when the respondent refused to continue with the interview and discontinued it. The refusal rate was $5 \%$. In the third case, the incomplete question was not made part of the survey. Overall, the refusal rate was approximately $20 \%$.

## Findings

### 3.0 Respondent Characteristics

This section describes and evaluates the socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the respondents - such as age, household education, socio-economic condition, profession, income, and facilities at home.

### 3.1 Respondents Interviewed by Gender and Place of Residence

Of the 1611 respondents interviewed, the gender distribution was almost equal. No significant variation was observed in gender distribution across the districts. Urban-rural bifurcation shows $74.7 \%$ urban and $25.3 \%$ rural respondents. A similar pattern was observed across the districts.

Table - 3.1

| Percentage distribution of respondents aged (15-24) by gender and place of residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| N | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| MALE | 50.7 | 49.8 | 56.4 | 48.3 | 48.5 |
| FEMALE | 49.3 | 50.2 | 43.6 | 51.7 | 51.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| URBAN | 74.7 | 73.6 | 75.2 | 75.1 | 74.8 |
| RURAL | 25.3 | 26.4 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 25.3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

### 3.2 Gender distribution of respondents

In the weighted sample, of the 1611 respondents interviewed, almost $50 \%$ were males and around $50 \%$ females. Across the districts only slight variation was observed in this distribution ratio. Urban-rural bifurcation reveals a ratio of 65:35 after sample weights (given in Annexure - II) were applied, which is very close to the actual population distribution in the selected districts.

From the 1611 respondents interviewed, $68 \%$ were unmarried and around $31 \%$ married. A very small fraction was widow, divorcee or separated. This is because the median age of marriage was found to be around 23 years, which suggests a low probability of being widow, divorced or separated in the target group in the selected districts.

Table-3.2
Percentage distribution of respondents aged (15-24) by gender, place of residence and marital status

| WEIGHTED <br> SAMPLE | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{N}$ | 1611 | 593 | 389 | 563 | 66 |
| MALE | 50.2 | 50.3 | 53.1 | 48.2 | 49.0 |
| FEMALE | 49.8 | 49.7 | 46.9 | 51.8 | 51.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| URBAN | 65.1 | 88.9 | 39.4 | 60.7 | 40.6 |
| RURAL | 34.9 | 11.1 | 60.6 | 39.3 | 59.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 30.7 | 43.8 | 27.1 | 18.5 | 37.8 |

Table-3.2
Percentage distribution of respondents aged (15-24) by gender, place of residence and marital status

| WEIGHTED <br> SAMPLE | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Widow | .8 | 1.3 |  | .8 | 1.2 |
| Divorcee | .3 | .6 | .3 |  |  |
| Separated | .2 | .4 |  |  | .1 |
| Unmarried | 68.1 | 53.9 | 72.7 | 80.7 | 60.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  | |  |
| :--- |$l$

### 3.3 Period of Stay and Migration Pattern of Respondents

Period of stay refers to the average duration of stay of the respondents in their existing place. A majority of the respondents were natives of the place where they were interviewed. Only $7.6 \%$ respondents had arrived in their current places of residence during the last 6-10 years, and a little above 5\% in the last 11-20 years. The selected districts were 'rural' and are ranked as underdeveloped districts according to the District Census Report 1998 and therefore account for low rates of migration towards these areas.

The migration pattern covers the movement of population from one district, city, town or village to another. It does not cover persons who change their place of residence within their own city, town or village. Most of the respondents were natives of the place where they were interviewed, and around a quarter had migrated in from different places (Table 102). A similar pattern was observed across the districts.

Table-3.3
Percentage distribution of respondents aged (15-24) by period of stay in current place

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| Less Than 1 Year | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| 1-2 Years | 3.3 | 2.5 | . 9 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| 3-5 Years | 5.1 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| 6-10 Years | 7.6 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| 11-20 Years | 5.2 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 1.4 |
| Native | 76.8 | 79.7 | 79.2 | 71.2 | 84.1 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).

Table-4
Percentage distribution of respondents by migration from origin to the existing place of residence by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  |  |  |  |  | 1611 |
| 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |  |  |  |
|  | City | 11.1 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 17.4 | 2.3 |
|  | Town | 2.9 | 3.3 | 5.3 | .8 | 3.3 |
|  | Village | 9.2 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 10.6 | 11.4 |
|  | Natives | 76.7 | 79.4 | 79.7 | $71 . .2$ | 83.0 |

[^0]
### 3.4 Distribution of Respondents by Single Age

Out of the total 1611 respondents interviewed, $60 \%$ respondents belonged to the age group 20-24 and $40 \%$ to 15-19 years group. In both male and female respondents, the highest number of respondents was found in age 24. In males, however, an almost equal distribution was observed between age 20-24 (54\%) and age 15-19 (46\%). In females, $65 \%$ fell in age group 20-24 years and only $35 \%$ in the younger age group.

Table - 3.4
Percentage distribution of respondents by single age and by gender


[^1]
### 3.5 Distribution of Respondents by Ever Attending School

In this region, education is being provided by two types of schools - formal and informal. Formal school refers to schools that start from grade 1 and go up to grade 16, in both public and private institutions. Informal schooling generally refers to teachings related to the Holy Quran, imparted at madressahs (in mosques) or even at homes. Culturally, parents exhort children to Quranic learning even before the latter commence their formal school. This teaching continues even after age 20 years.

At least $80 \%$ of the respondents had attended school, which also included over a quarter that were currently enrolled, and those that were attending informal school.

Males were better off than females with $88 \%$ attendance in school. Greater male attendance signalled to the fact that families attach higher importance to educating boys, seeing them as future bread-winners for the families. Females on the other hand are deemed to work more as wives at home so the emphasis falls when it comes to schools for females. Strikingly, in Chakwal, the percentage of respondents attending school was $97 \%$. As per the District Census Report 1998, the overall literacy rate in Chakwal is $56 \%$ (70.7\% in urban and $54.8 \%$ in rural). This rate has been calculated for age 10 years and above, whereas the respondents for this survey are between age 15 and 24 years, which may certainly push the literacy rate for this age group in Chakwal to 97\%. Also, Chakwal is a cantonment area, and a major recruiting ground for the army, which is why elementary education rate is higher than other selected districts.

Table - 3.5
Percentage distribution of respondents by ever attended school by gender


### 3.6 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Dropping Out of School/College

The trend of drop-out from schools and colleges was quite high as a huge majority ( $84 \%$ ) of the respondents had discontinued school by age 19. This was mainly due to economic pressure which pushed them to become breadwinners for their families at an early age. Only around $16 \%$ continued their education. These were mainly those that belonged to the middle and higher-middle income group. The mean age at which drop-outs occurred was 16. The percentage of drop-out was similarly high in the age bracket 15-19 years for both males ( $58.2 \%$ ) and females (57\%). The drop-out in this age bracket was highest in Chakwal, which due to better employment opportunities in the armed forces, which respondents tapped at the cost of their studies.

Table-3.6
Percentage of respondents by age at drop-out from school by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 758 | 164 | 165 | 284 | 145 |
| OVERALL | Les Than 10 Year | 4.3 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 22.4 | 21.3 | 26.1 | 20.5 | 41.2 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 57.6 | 53.6 | 51.3 | 63.3 | 42.8 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 15.7 | 20.4 | 16.3 | 12.9 | 12.2 |
|  | MEAN | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| MALE | Les Than 10 Year | 5.5 | 7.2 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 21.1 | 28.9 | 20.6 | 14.3 | 44.5 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 58.2 | 45.1 | 48.9 | 72.0 | 34.6 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 15.1 | 18.8 | 23.0 | 9.7 | 18.9 |
|  | MEAN | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
|  | TOTAL | 385 | 90 | 71 | 136 | 88 |
| FEMALE | Les Than 10 Year | 3.1 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 6.1 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 23.6 | 12.1 | 29.8 | 26.2 | 36.7 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 57.0 | 63.9 | 53.0 | 55.3 | 54.3 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 16.3 | 22.2 | 11.7 | 15.9 | 2.9 |
|  | MEAN | 16 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 14 |
|  | TOTAL | 373 | 74 | 94 | 148 | 57 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who have dropped out.


### 3.7 Educational Attainment

A literate person, according to the 1998 Census was one that could read a newspaper or write a simple letter in any language. Primary, and onwards to secondary and above higher secondary education refers to the grade ladder.

The majority of the respondents were found to be literate and above, and around $9 \%$ were illiterate. Comparatively more males than females had secondary level education. The percentage of above higher secondary education was also higher in males at $13.5 \%$ as against females $10.6 \%$. While males seemingly fared better than females in education achievements, the fact that girls followed closely behind was noteworthy considering, culturally, the priority given to boys. And girls are not allowed to travel far away from their houses for higher education

Table - 3.7
Percentage distribution of respondents by level of education by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Illiterate | 8.7 | 14.3 | 8.4 | 2.7 | 11.5 |
|  | Just Literate | 14.5 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 3.9 | 36.1 |
|  | Primary | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 7.5 |
|  | Lower Secondary | 10.4 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 11.4 |
|  | Secondary | 27.5 | 20.6 | 26.9 | 36.1 | 18.8 |
|  | Higher Secondary | 16.9 | 15.7 | 16.8 | 18.8 | 11.9 |
|  | Above Higher Secondary | 12.1 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 13.3 | 2.9 |
| MALE | Illiterate | 6.7 | 11.7 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 |
|  | Just Literate | 9.0 | 8.4 | 13.5 | 4.0 | 27.8 |
|  | Primary | 9.9 | 12.7 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 6.9 |
|  | Lower Secondary | 10.2 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 15.7 | 9.8 |
|  | Secondary | 29.4 | 19.0 | 29.5 | 41.3 | 25.3 |
|  | Higher Secondary | 21.3 | 21.9 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 19.7 |
|  | Above Higher Secondary | 13.5 | 18.5 | 14.7 | 8.1 | 5.1 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| FEMALE | Illiterate | 10.7 | 16.9 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 17.4 |
|  | Just Literate | 20.1 | 29.6 | 26.3 | 3.8 | 44.0 |
|  | Primary | 10.0 | 5.3 | 11.1 | 14.3 | 8.1 |
|  | Lower Secondary | 10.6 | 11.7 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 12.9 |
|  | Secondary | 25.5 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 31.3 | 12.5 |
|  | Higher Secondary | 12.6 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 16.7 | 4.4 |
|  | Above Higher Secondary | 10.6 | 4.8 | 9.7 | 18.1 | . 8 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 3.8 Respondents Who Worked for Pay

Over half of the total respondents had worked for pay by age 19. The highest percentage was found in age group 15-19 years, which is not surprising as this age slot also had the highest drop-outs from schools or colleges. Interestingly, there were higher numbers of females ( $57 \%$ ) than males ( $50 \%$ ) who had started work for pay in the age slot 15-19 years. This could be because females, normally working indoors, earn money through stitching or sewing or through tuitions to younger children. Males on the other hand, try to find jobs outdoor. The percentage in females increased even at age group 20-24 years (33\%) whereas it was quite low at $16 \%$ for males. This suggested that males were more likely to discontinue school at earlier ages to pick up work for money. But at 20-24 years, they have either completed their education and are already on jobs, or are pursuing higher education.

Table-3.8
Percentage distribution of respondents by age and gender when started work for pay

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 614 | 183 | 145 | 163 | 123 |
| OVERALL | Les Than 10 Year | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 20 | 29 | 17 | 11 | 31 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 52 | 50 | 58 | 50 | 50 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 22 | 14 | 19 | 34 | 16 |
| MALE | Les Than 10 Year | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 25 | 36 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 50 | 42 | 52 | 61 | 55 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 16 | 13 | 21 | 20 | 11 |
|  | TOTAL | 423 | 142 | 99 | 95 | 87 |
| FEMALE | $\text { Les Than } 10$ Year | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | 10-14 Years | 10 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 35 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 57 | 79 | 74 | 36 | 38 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 33 | 16 | 14 | 52 | 27 |
|  | TOTAL | 191 | 41 | 46 | 68 | 36 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) involved in paid work.


### 3.9 Respondents Who Worked for Pay and Are Currently Working

The employed labour force, as defined by Pakistan Economic Survey, is all persons of 10 years and above who worked at least one hour during the reference period and were either paid employees or self-employed. According to this definition, the overall labour force participation rate is around $30 \%$ in Pakistan.

The current employment rate found in this survey for age group 15-24 years (33\%) was close to the national employment rate. This rate was higher because the target group was only 15-24 years of age. The rate difference can also be attributed to the overall changes in employment situation between the two surveys.

Table-3.9
Percentage distribution of respondents by who ever worked for pay and currently working for pay by place of residence,
gender and age

|  |  | Worked for Pay | Working for Pay |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 614 | 531 |
| OVERALL | MALE | 68 | 64 |
|  | FEMALE | 32 | 22 |
|  | TOTAL | 614 | 531 |
|  | Less Than 10 Year | 6 | 6 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 20 | 19 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 52 | 44 |
|  | 20-24 Years | 22 | 17 |
|  | TOTAL | 614 | 531 |
|  | URBAN | 68 | 60 |
|  | RURAL | 32 | 26 |
|  | TOTAL | 614 | 531 |
| URBAN | MALE | 70 | 66 |
|  | FEMALE | 30 | 23 |
|  | TOTAL | 455 | 397 |
|  | Less Than 10 Year | 6 | 6 |
|  | 10-14 Years | 21 | 20 |
|  | 15-19 Years | 52 | 47 |

Table - 3.9
Percentage distribution of respondents by who ever worked for pay and currently working for pay by place of residence, gender and age


### 3.10 Media Habits of Respondents

Looking at the literacy level of respondents (around $91 \%$ as shown in Table 108a), the trend of reading newspapers and magazine was very poor as only $23 \%$ respondents read newspapers daily and $34 \%$ never read any. Television on the other hand gained considerably greater interest as $72 \%$ respondents watched TV daily. This was also because $88 \%$ of the respondents had TV in their households (see Table 115). Radio on the other hand, attracted the least respondents as $57 \%$ never listened to radio. More males had the tendency to read compared to females because females are discouraged to read different magazines in the rural areas. The analysis suggests that the electronic media is more effective for information dissemination compared to print media, as therefore can be utilised for raising awareness of reproductive health issues.

Table - 3.10
Percentage distribution of respondents by media habits and gender

|  |  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Reading Newspaper \& Magazine | Daily | 23 | 22 | 28 | 23 | 18 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 42 | 36 | 42 | 50 | 36 |
|  |  | Never | 34 | 43 | 29 | 27 | 46 |
|  |  | Daily | 17 | 7 | 20 | 23 | 38 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 26 | 22 | 32 | 25 | 34 |
|  |  | Never | 57 | 72 | 48 | 52 | 27 |
|  |  | Daily | 72 | 70 | 73 | 79 | 25 |
|  | Watching | Occasionally | 17 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 16 |
|  |  | Never | 11 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 60 |
| MALE | Reading Newspaper \& Magazine | Daily | 28 | 30 | 29 | 25 | 27 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 44 | 39 | 46 | 49 | 45 |
|  |  | Never | 28 | 32 | 25 | 26 | 28 |
|  | Listening Radio | Daily | 16 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 44 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 30 | 23 | 41 | 30 | 35 |
|  |  | Never | 53 | 68 | 38 | 52 | 21 |
|  | Watching TV | Daily | 70 | 70 | 78 | 70 | 29 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 20 | 25 | 14 | 18 | 27 |
|  |  | Never | 10 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 43 |
|  | TOTAL |  | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |

Table - 3.10
Percentage distribution of respondents by media habits and gender

|  |  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qila } \\ \text { Saifullah } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEMALE | Reading Newspaper \& Magazine | Daily | 19 | 14 | 27 | 20 | 10 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 41 | 33 | 38 | 51 | 27 |
|  |  | Never | 40 | 53 | 34 | 29 | 63 |
|  | Listening Radio | Daily | 18 | 5 | 19 | 28 | 33 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 33 |
|  |  | Never | 61 | 75 | 60 | 51 | 34 |
|  | Watching TV | Daily | 74 | 70 | 69 | 86 | 20 |
|  |  | Occasionally | 14 | 27 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
|  |  | Never | 13 | 3 | 23 | 8 | 75 |
|  | TOTAL |  | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


### 3.11 Respondents' Household Assets and Facilities

This analysis was carried out to gauge the respondent's socio-economic status and the infrastructure facilities available. Amongst the several facilities and assets respondents had, electricity was the commonest (99\%) amongst 1611 respondents. $88 \%$ also had TV and $59 \%$ had radio. This suggests that electronic media can be an effective means of raising awareness of RH issues amongst the youth.

Table - 3.11

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Electricity | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 86 |
|  | Radio | 59 | 35 | 75 | 68 | 86 |
|  | TV | 88 | 92 | 85 | 93 | 29 |
|  | Bicycle | 64 | 62 | 69 | 64 | 58 |
|  | Motorcycle | 37 | 41 | 42 | 30 | 42 |
|  | Car | 16 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 24 |
|  | Telephone | 54 | 44 | 66 | 59 | 37 |
|  | Refrigerator | 61 | 55 | 79 | 60 | 29 |
| URBAN | Electricity | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 97 |
|  | Radio | 54 | 35 | 78 | 69 | 87 |
|  | TV | 93 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 43 |
|  | Bicycle | 63 | 64 | 66 | 61 | 59 |
|  | Motorcycle | 41 | 44 | 52 | 31 | 39 |
|  | Car | 15 | 11 | 30 | 13 | 32 |
|  | Telephone | 58 | 49 | 77 | 65 | 48 |
|  | Refrigerator | 65 | 58 | 90 | 67 | 43 |
|  | TOTAL | 1203 | 296 | 300 | 308 | 299 |
| RURAL | Electricity | 98 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 78 |
|  | Radio | 68 | 40 | 74 | 67 | 86 |
|  | TV | 80 | 73 | 80 | 94 | 19 |
|  | Bicycle | 67 | 50 | 71 | 70 | 58 |
|  | Motorcycle | 31 | 17 | 36 | 27 | 45 |
|  | Car | 18 | 4 | 32 | 6 | 19 |
|  | Telephone | 48 | 8 | 60 | 50 | 30 |
|  | Refrigerator | 54 | 24 | 72 | 50 | 20 |
|  | TOTAL | 408 | 106 | 99 | 102 | 101 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 3.12 Respondent Family Size

A percentage distribution of respondent family size reveals an average family size of around 8. Since the selected districts are predominantly rural in nature, therefore the average family size is higher than the national average which is 6.5 . This reflects comparatively bigger families in general and extended family system in particular prevalent in the target districts. In both rural and urban areas of these districts, 5-9 member family was found to be the most common at above $60 \%$ for each. The total fertility rate in Pakistan is above 4, which shows that even the nuclear family would consist of at least 6-7 persons. The joint family system is a tradition in rural areas.

Table - 3.12
Percentage distribution of respondent by family size and place of residence


[^2]- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


### 3.13 Respondents' Relatives in Household

The analysis reveals that the joint family system is common in the target districts. And the joint family generally consists of more than two generations living together in a household. This is evident from grandparents living in the households of $19 \%$ respondents. Since this family composition also consists of uncles and aunts and other relatives at times, any dissemination of information may have a far-reaching effect of an awareness raising message.

Table-3.13
Percentage distribution of respondent by kind of relative in respondent household by place of residence


Table - 3.13
Percentage distribution of respondent by kind of relative in respondent household by place of residence

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Children | 22 | 31 | 19 | 12 | 29 |
|  | Sister in Law | 9 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 13 |
|  | OTHERS | 19 | 29 | 7 | 15 | 30 |
| URBAN | Mother | 77 | 68 | 90 | 86 | 75 |
|  | Father | 67 | 59 | 84 | 71 | 69 |
|  | Sisters | 69 | 63 | 77 | 74 | 72 |
|  | Brothers | 71 | 63 | 79 | 79 | 72 |
|  | Grand Parents | 19 | 15 | 39 | 15 | 15 |
|  | Uncle/Aunt | 8 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 17 |
|  | Cousins | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 16 |
|  | Spouse | 28 | 40 | 17 | 14 | 28 |
|  | Children | 23 | 30 | 15 | 14 | 28 |
|  | Sister in Law | 11 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
|  | OTHERS | 22 | 28 | 11 | 17 | 25 |
|  | TOTAL | 1203 | 296 | 300 | 308 | 299 |
| RURAL | Mother | 77 | 49 | 80 | 84 | 66 |
|  | Father | 72 | 49 | 74 | 78 | 65 |
|  | Sisters | 70 | 53 | 73 | 73 | 65 |
|  | Brothers | 70 | 58 | 66 | 78 | 68 |
|  | Grand Parents | 18 | 16 | 25 | 12 | 19 |
|  | Uncle/Aunt | 11 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 20 |
|  | Cousins | 7 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 14 |
|  | Spouse | 26 | 51 | 27 | 17 | 31 |
|  | Children | 19 | 37 | 22 | 9 | 30 |
|  | Sister in Law | 6 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 15 |
|  | OTHERS | 14 | 38 | 5 | 13 | 33 |
|  | TOTAL | 408 | 106 | 99 | 102 | 101 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 3.14 Marital Status of Respondents by Gender and Age

All respondents aged 15-24 years were enumerated according to their marital status, namely married and unmarried. One third of the respondents were married from the total interviewed. The median age of males was found to be 24 years and that of females 22 years. Females married comparatively early mainly because in the Pakistani society there is a preference that males marry females much younger to them. There were therefore comparatively less married in males compared to females in the particular age group. Agewise, majority of the respondents were unmarried at age 15-19 years, compared to almost half in age 20-24 years.

Table-3.14
Percentage distribution of respondent by marital status and gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Married | 31.9 | 46.1 | 27.3 | 19.3 | 39.1 |
|  | Unmarried | 68.1 | 53.9 | 72.7 | 80.7 | 60.9 |
| MALE | Married | 23.7 | 33.1 | 26.9 | 10.5 | 28.1 |
|  | Unmarried | 76.3 | 66.9 | 73.1 | 89.5 | 71.9 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| FEMALE | Married | 40.2 | 59.4 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 49.6 |
|  | Unmarried | 59.8 | 40.6 | 72.1 | 72.5 | 50.4 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).

Table - 3.14A
Percentage distribution of respondent by marital status and age

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Married | 31.9 | 46.1 | 27.3 | 19.3 | 39.1 |
|  | Unmarried | 68.1 | 53.9 | 72.7 | 80.7 | 60.9 |
| Age 15 to 19 <br> Years | Married | 10.7 | 19.6 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 16.2 |
|  | Unmarried | 89.3 | 80.4 | 96.0 | 94.9 | 83.8 |
|  | TOTAL | 676 | 175 | 158 | 170 | 173 |
| Age 20 to 24 <br> Years | Married | 46.3 | 64.2 | 41.4 | 29.5 | 57.3 |
|  | Unmarried | 53.7 | 35.8 | 58.6 | 70.5 | 42.7 |
|  | TOTAL | 935 | 227 | 241 | 240 | 227 |

[^3]- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).

|  | Median age at marriage |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $24+$ | 22.18 | $24+$ | $24+$ | 23.55 |
|  | 21.54 | 20.12 | $24+$ | $24+$ | 20.21 |
|  | 22.77 | 20.67 | $24+$ | $24+$ | 22.07 |

### 4.0 Knowledge of STIs including HIVIAIDS

This section explores the respondent's awareness and knowledge of diseases sexually transmitted from one person to the other. Attempt was therefore made to check the concepts respondents have about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), including AIDS, and the myths they harbour in their minds.

### 4.1 Respondents Who Ever Heard Diseases Can be Transmitted Sexually

Over half of the total respondents knew that diseases or infection can be transmitted from one person to another sexually. There was no significant variation observed by gender, marital status or place of residence, except in the age group and educational background of the respondents. The awareness is positively correlated with the level of education as well as with the age group.

Table-4.1

|  | OVERALL | Heard | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Heard | Heard | Heard | Heard |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 979 | 179 | 261 | 316 | 223 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 64 | 51 | 66 | 78 | 54 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 67 | 51 | 69 | 83 | 72 |
| Female | 802 | 61 | 51 | 61 | 73 | 37 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 63 | 51 | 79 | 80 | 57 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 65 | 52 | 60 | 77 | 53 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 64 | 56 | 65 | 76 | 57 |
| Rural | 562 | 64 | 12 | 66 | 80 | 52 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 54 | 39 | 49 | 73 | 44 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 71 | 60 | 75 | 81 | 63 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 23 | 19 | 25 | 43 | 24 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 49 | 49 | 45 | 70 | 44 |
| Primary | 160 | 48 | 21 | 49 | 69 | 48 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 60 | 44 | 70 | 70 | 55 |
| Secondary | 442 | 72 | 57 | 74 | 78 | 76 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 78 | 66 | 85 | 85 | 75 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 91 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 95 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 72 | 65 | 73 | 80 | 63 |
| No | 1148 | 61 | 46 | 62 | 77 | 51 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 67 | 55 | 79 | 83 | 63 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.2 Awareness of STIs including HIVIAIDS

Respondents were asked to name the STIs they knew of. It was satisfactory to note that a huge majority ( $83 \%$ ) mentioned HIV/AIDS. Looking at the country population demographics, which is characterised by low literacy rate and cultural sensitivities especially towards reproductive issues, the figure of $83 \%$, is significantly high. However, very few - less than $10 \%$ - were able to name any other STI. In cases, where other STIs were mentioned, they
were referred to through symptoms rather than names, in the local language. $16 \%$ were also those that were not aware of either HIV/AIDS or any other STIs.

Table-4.2
Percentage distribution of respondent by knowledge of HIVIAIDS and other STls / diseases by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | HIV/AIDS | 83 | 74 | 83 | 94 | 67 |
|  | Chlamydia | 6 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 4 |
|  | Gonorrhoea | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 3 |
|  | Syphilis | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Genital herpes | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Genital warts | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
|  | Trichomoniasis | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
|  | Hepatitis C | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
|  | Disease not mentioned | 3 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
|  | Cancer | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 7 | 6 | 0 | 12 |  |
|  | Not Aware of HIVIAIDS or STIS | 16 | 24 | 17 | 5 | 30 |
|  | TOTAL | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| MALE | HIV/AIDS | 83 | 73 | 80 | 96 | 84 |
|  | Chlamydia | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
|  | Gonorrhoea | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 |
|  | Syphilis | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
|  | Genital herpes | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|  | Genital warts | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Trichomoniasis | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
|  | Hepatitis C | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 |  |
|  | Disease not mentioned | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
|  | Cancer | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 8 | 10 |  | 14 |  |
|  | Not Aware of HIVIAIDS or STIS | 16 | 25 | 19 | 4 | 16 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| FEMALE | HIV/AIDS | 83 | 76 | 86 | 92 | 50 |
|  | Chlamydia | 7 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 5 |
|  | Gonorrhoea | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 |
|  | Syphilis | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1 |
|  | Genital herpes | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
|  | Genital warts | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
|  | Trichomoniasis | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
|  | Hepatitis C | 2 | 2 |  | 3 | 0 |
|  | Disease not mentioned | 3 |  |  | 9 | 0 |
|  | Cancer | 1 | 1 |  | 3 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 5 | 2 | 1 | 11 |  |
|  | Not Aware of HIVIAIDS or STIS | 16 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 44 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) <br> - Multiple response Question. Percentages may not add up 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.3 Characteristics of Respondents with Knowledge of HIVIAIDS

As many as $83 \%$ were aware of HIV/AIDS. There was no significant variation observed by gender, marital status or place of residence, except in the age group and educational background of the respondents. The awareness is positively correlated with the level of education as well as with the age group.

Table-4.3

| Percentage of respondents who ever heard of HIV/AIDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERAL | Heard | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  | OVERALL | Heard | Heard | Heard | Heard | Heard |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 1276 | 272 | 342 | 384 | 278 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 83 | 74 | 83 | 94 | 67 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 83 | 73 | 80 | 96 | 84 |
| Female | 802 | 83 | 76 | 86 | 92 | 50 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 81 | 74 | 91 | 92 | 59 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 84 | 75 | 80 | 94 | 71 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 85 | 79 | 88 | 94 | 72 |
| Rural | 562 | 79 | 35 | 80 | 94 | 63 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 75 | 64 | 72 | 90 | 62 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 88 | 81 | 89 | 96 | 70 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 45 | 33 | 57 | 86 | 36 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 62 | 62 | 55 | 90 | 56 |
| Primary | 160 | 74 | 56 | 77 | 90 | 47 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 88 | 87 | 96 | 89 | 67 |
| Secondary | 442 | 92 | 87 | 92 | 96 | 93 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 96 | 96 | 99 | 95 | 94 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 98 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 95 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 91 | 90 | 91 | 93 | 81 |
| No | 1148 | 80 | 68 | 79 | 94 | 62 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 83 | 76 | 90 | 94 | 67 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.4 Sources of Information on HIV/AIDS

For a majority of the respondents, television was a prime source of information on HIV/AIDS, followed by newspapers and magazines (37\%) and relatives (33\%). Media habit analysis shown in Table 3.10, also supports this finding - most respondents were attuned to watching television, and were least in the reading habit. Health workers, peer educators, and youth centres provided information to only a limited number of respondents. While TV was a prime source for males, males also heavily relied on newspapers and magazine, compared to majority of females who received information through TV. However, youth centres were more efficient in providing information to females compared to males. More males sought information from relatives compared to females. Mothers normally provide information on health care matters to daughters. This trend is strongly observed in Kohat and Qilla Saifullah.

Table - 4.4
Percentage distribution of respondent by source of information about HIVIAIDS by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1276 | 272 | 342 | 384 | 278 |
| OVERALL | Radio | 21 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 48 |
|  | TV | 86 | 88 | 82 | 90 | 41 |
|  | Newspaper/Magazines | 37 | 34 | 50 | 32 | 36 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 13 | 24 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
|  | Health Workers | 10 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 13 |
|  | Youth Centres | 15 | 23 | 10 | 12 | 7 |
|  | Schools/Teachers | 8 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 9 |
|  | Community Meetings | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Peer Educators | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
|  | Relatives | 33 | 28 | 50 | 26 | 39 |
|  | Work Place | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
|  | People | 1 | 3 |  | 1 | 0 |
|  | OTHERS | 7 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| MALE | Radio | 23 | 19 | 29 | 20 | 45 |
|  | TV | 81 | 80 | 86 | 84 | 39 |
|  | Newspaper/Magazines | 44 | 39 | 65 | 34 | 45 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 19 | 40 | 15 | 6 | 6 |
|  | Health Workers | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|  | Youth Centres | 10 | 16 | 3 | 9 | 10 |
|  | Schools/Teachers | 11 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 4 |
|  | Community Meetings | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 0 |
|  | Peer Educators | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
|  | Relatives | 42 | 32 | 51 | 45 | 35 |
|  | Work Place | 5 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 |
|  | People | 2 | 6 |  | 0 | 1 |
|  | OTHERS | 8 | 22 | 2 | 2 |  |
|  | TOTAL | 670 | 131 | 186 | 190 | 163 |
| FEMALE | Radio | 18 | 13 | 13 | 24 | 52 |
|  | TV | 90 | 95 | 77 | 95 | 44 |
|  | Newspaper/Magazines | 30 | 29 | 35 | 29 | 22 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 6 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
|  | Health Workers | 16 | 30 | 11 | 7 | 23 |
|  | Youth Centres | 21 | 31 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
|  | Schools/Teachers | 5 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 17 |
|  | Community Meetings | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
|  | Peer Educators | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 1 |
|  | Relatives | 24 | 23 | 49 | 8 | 44 |
|  | Work Place | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
|  | People | 1 |  |  | 2 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 6 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 1 |
|  | TOTAL | 606 | 141 | 156 | 194 | 115 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who are aware of HIVIAIDS. <br> - Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.5 Sources of Information for Respondents on HIVIAIDS during Last 6 Months

In the last 6 months, while a similar pattern was observed as regards sources of information, it is worthy to note that the efforts of youth centres started producing results as greater number of respondents were made aware through the youth centres.

Table - 4.5
Percentage distribution of respondent who got information about HIV/AIDS during last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender

| N(Unweighted) |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1276 | 272 | 342 | 384 | 278 |
| OVERALL | Radio | 18 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 35 |
|  | TV | 80 | 88 | 72 | 82 | 33 |
|  | Newspaper | 34 | 40 | 39 | 25 | 35 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 17 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 6 |
|  | Community Meetings | 8 | 14 | 7 |  | 2 |
|  | School | 8 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
|  | Work Place | 7 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
|  | Youth Centre | 20 | 36 | 10 | 12 | 9 |
|  | Theatre | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Friends | 11 | 9 | 9 | 15 | 3 |
|  | Relative | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Sathi / Husband / Wife | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
|  | OTHERS | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
|  | No Source | 11 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 31 |
| MALE | Radio | 16 | 16 | 18 | 13 | 35 |
|  | TV | 74 | 84 | 73 | 71 | 30 |
|  | Newspaper | 37 | 48 | 44 | 22 | 43 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 23 | 54 | 10 | 6 | 9 |
|  | Community Meetings | 8 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
|  | School | 9 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
|  | Work Place | 10 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
|  | Youth Centre | 12 | 24 | 3 | 8 | 12 |
|  | Theatre | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Friends | 16 | 7 | 10 | 28 | 3 |
|  | Relative | 1 | 2 | 2 |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 5 | 8 |  | 5 | 4 |
|  | No Source | 16 | 7 | 24 | 17 | 28 |
|  | TOTAL | 670 | 131 | 186 | 190 | 163 |
| FEMALE | Radio | 19 | 17 | 13 | 25 | 34 |
|  | TV | 86 | 92 | 71 | 93 | 38 |
|  | Newspaper | 31 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 21 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 11 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 3 |
|  | Community Meetings | 7 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
|  | School | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 12 |
|  | Work Place | 4 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Youth Centre | 27 | 48 | 19 | 16 | 5 |
|  | Theatre | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Friends | 6 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Relative | 1 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Sathi / Husband / Wife | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
|  | OTHERS | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  | No Source | 6 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 35 |
|  | TOTAL | 606 | 141 | 156 | 194 | 115 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who are aware of HIV/AIDS.
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 4.6 Respondents Discussing HIV/AIDS with People in Last 6 Months

Apart from being inquired about the sources of information on HIV/AIDS, respondents were also asked to disclose if they discussed such information with any persons during the last 6 months. This analysis will reveal the kind of people with whom respondents commonly discussed HIVIAIDS.

Amongst these people were prominently friends and colleagues. Discussions were also made between spouses and health workers were. However, a major portion of respondents ( $40 \%$ ) did not quote the source with whom they discussed HIV/AIDS. Friends or colleagues for men and health workers for females were reported to be main discussants. What was surprising was that a very low percentage of females quoted mothers (16\%) with whom they discussed HIV/AIDS, given that culturally mothers are prime sources for females. This showed that mothers too had poor knowledge of HIVAIDS to share with their daughters.

Table-4.6
Percentage of respondents who received information on HIVAIDS during last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender


Table-4.6
Percentage of respondents who received information on HIVAIDS during last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| father |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Brother or <br> sister | 22 | 24 | 41 | 9 | 22 |
|  | Wife or Partner | 21 | 46 | 16 | 3 | 19 |
|  | Other relatives | 12 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 15 |
|  | Friends or <br> colleagues | 28 | 36 | 39 | 17 | 16 |
|  | OTHERS | 5 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
|  | No Source | 32 | 9 | 17 | 58 | 47 |
|  | TOTAL | 606 | 141 | 156 | 194 | 115 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who are aware of HIV/AIDS.
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 4.7 Respondents' Perceptions of Acquiring Knowledge of HIVIAIDS

Respondents were asked how they perceived acquiring information on HIV/AIDS by people their age. It was heartening to observe that majority of the respondents felt that people should acquire information on HIV/AIDS. This is also endorsed by the qualitative component of this study, which mentions that all young girls and boys acknowledged the importance of knowing about reproductive health and various means of contraception specifying it highly beneficial for preventing diseases and controlling population. However a small percentage believed it to be of no significance, and some of them were not sure whether such knowledge is important or not. Interestingly more females compared to males thought that knowledge of HIV/AIDS is more important. These results are also underpinned by findings from focus group discussions.

Table-4.7
Percentage distribution of respondents by their opinion regarding the importance of having knowledge of HIV/AIDS by people their age by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | (Unweighted) | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
|  | Very Important | 71 | 66 | 66 | 82 | 59 |
| OVERALL | Less Important | 10 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 5 |
| OVERALL | Unimportant | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Don't Know | 17 | 26 | 17 | 6 | 33 |
|  | Very Important | 67 | 63 | 58 | 78 | 72 |
|  | Less Important | 13 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 8 |
| MALE | Unimportant | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 4 |
|  | Don't Know | 17 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 16 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
|  | Very Important | 75 | 69 | 74 | 86 | 47 |
|  | Less Important | 7 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| FEMALE | Unimportant | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Don't Know | 17 | 25 | 14 | 8 | 50 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| - All figures <br> - Percentag | ges except base spondents (age 1 | to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |

### 4.8 Access to Information on HIVIAIDS

Respondents were probed for their perception of access to information on HIV/AIDS, as to whether or not access was easy. While just over half of the respondents (53\%) thought that obtaining information on HIVIAIDS was easy, at least $26 \%$ felt it was difficult. The qualitative component reveals that for most of the respondents acquiring such information was easy while talking to peers, discussing with cousins and friends, through visiting a health centre or an NGO or through TV and radio.

At least $20 \%$ did not know whether it was easy or difficult. These may have been those respondents who were not aware of HIVIAIDS and therefore did not have any opinion on access to information on HIV/AIDS. Similar pattern was observed in males and females.

Table-4.8
Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion on access to information on HIV/AIDS by gender


### 4.9 Respondents' Views on Avoiding HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether or not HIV/AIDS is avoidable. Generally most of the males and females believed HIV/AIDS is avoidable. Interestingly more unmarried respondents believed that AIDS is avoidable than married ones. This could be because in the Pakistani society, sex is prohibited before marriage, which is why unmarried people are more inquisitive to know more about sexual issues and practices out of sheer curiosity, as compared to married ones.

More of the age group 20-24 thought AIDS was avoidable than their younger counterparts. Educational status also affected the respondents' views on HIV/AIDS as an avoidable disease, with more respondents in higher educational levels supporting this view. Higher percentages were observed in Chakwal, which was mainly due to higher literacy rates - it has been observed that literacy affects views on such issues, which is why Chakwal being higher in literacy was also the highest in saying AIDS is avoidable More respondents who were currently students thought that AIDS is avoidable.

Looking at the respondents' views on HIV/AIDS, it seems that the taboo that used to prevail on issues such as HIV/AIDS is now weakening.

Table-4.9

| Percentage distribution of respondent who think HIVAIDS is avoidable |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALL | Avoid | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  |  |  | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 1088 | 226 | 267 | 353 | 242 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 71 | 62 | 64 | 86 | 57 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 70 | 61 | 61 | 87 | 67 |
| Female | 802 | 72 | 63 | 67 | 86 | 47 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 68 | 62 | 74 | 81 | 53 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 72 | 62 | 60 | 88 | 59 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 73 | 67 | 69 | 86 | 63 |
| Rural | 562 | 67 | 27 | 61 | 87 | 52 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 62 | 53 | 45 | 83 | 52 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 77 | 69 | 75 | 89 | 61 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 27 | 22 | 25 | 57 | 25 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 47 | 41 | 44 | 90 | 44 |
| Primary | 160 | 53 | 36 | 46 | 73 | 42 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 74 | 76 | 64 | 77 | 57 |
| Secondary | 442 | 81 | 78 | 64 | 91 | 87 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 88 | 87 | 90 | 89 | 86 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 96 | 95 | 99 | 97 | 66 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 81 | 82 | 75 | 88 | 74 |
| No | 1148 | 67 | 54 | 59 | 86 | 51 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 72 | 66 | 75 | 86 | 60 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.10 Avoiding HIV/AIDS: Facts and Myths

In this portion, an attempt was made to gauge respondents' perception of the ways in which HIV/AIDS is or is not avoidable. The analysis of this portion would reveal the myths and facts respondents have about HIV/AIDS. The scenarios given to them were the following:

## A) Avoiding HIV/AIDS by Limiting Sex to One Partner

Respondents were asked whether the probability of having HIV/AIDS could be lowered by limiting sex to one partner. Over half of the total respondents believed that HIVIAIDS was avoidable by limiting sex to one partner. This view was supported more strongly by males, urban respondents, higher age group and respondents with higher educational levels. This reveals that the organizations and institutions involved in raising awareness of HIV/AIDS have made substantial efforts towards HIV/AIDS. There however is a need to continue accelerating the efforts so that proper beliefs may lead to better and safer practices amongst a much greater majority.

Table-4.10A

| Percentage of respondents who think HIV/AIDS is avoidable by limiting sex to one partner |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 899 | 182 | 219 | 289 | 209 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 57 | 51 | 51 | 70 | 49 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 62 | 55 | 57 | 73 | 57 |
| Female | 802 | 53 | 46 | 45 | 67 | 41 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 61 | 51 | 73 | 77 | 46 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 56 | 50 | 43 | 68 | 50 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 60 | 54 | 57 | 72 | 55 |
| Rural | 562 | 52 | 20 | 47 | 67 | 45 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 43 | 38 | 31 | 57 | 42 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 67 | 59 | 64 | 79 | 54 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 19 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 38 | 42 | 27 | 55 | 39 |
| Primary | 160 | 38 | 20 | 33 | 56 | 42 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 60 | 55 | 56 | 67 | 47 |
| Secondary | 442 | 64 | 61 | 56 | 69 | 72 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 74 | 66 | 73 | 82 | 67 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 82 | 79 | 83 | 82 | 95 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 63 | 60 | 65 | 65 | 71 |
| No | 1148 | 55 | 47 | 45 | 72 | 41 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 63 | 53 | 73 | 77 | 52 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## B) HIV/AIDS Transmission through Mosquito Bite

One of the myths tested was whether a mosquito which has bitten an HIV/AIDS person could transfer the disease to another normal person through its bite. A huge majority disagreed with this concept which shows a greater accuracy of knowledge of respondents as regards HIVIAIDS. What is interesting is that married respondents had $17 \%$ of them who believed AIDS through mosquito bite was possible as against $14 \%$ unmarried ones.

Table-4.10B
Percentage of respondents who think people can get HIV/AIDS through mosquito bite

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 269 | 48 | 71 | 67 | 83 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 20 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 13 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 29 |
| Female | 802 | 17 | 14 | 29 | 14 | 11 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 21 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Urban | 1049 | 15 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 21 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rural | 562 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 19 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 15 | 19 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 21 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 10 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 16 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 21 | 19 | 22 | 25 | 19 |
| Primary | 160 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 17 | 7 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 15 | 8 | 19 | 17 | 20 |
| Secondary | 442 | 15 | 13 | 12 | 17 | 13 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 13 | 40 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 14 | 10 | 19 | 15 | 39 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 19 |
| No | 1148 | 16 | 13 | 21 | 16 | 20 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 22 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## C) Condoms as a Means to Prevent HIVIAIDS

Not even half of the total respondents viewed condom as a means of prevention from AIDS through sexual intercourse. While this is upsetting, the reasons behind could be that most people view condoms as a means of avoiding pregnancy only. Looking at such a low figure of the use of condom may indicate low prevalence of condoms in the selected districts; and the little awareness of condoms only indicates its use in delay child birth. This also points to the fact that while the media is open and vocal on HIVIAIDS, it is still shy to promote the other important benefits, such as prevention from STIs including HIV/AIDS, of using condoms.

Over twice the number of males (56\%) compared to only $24 \%$ females subscribed to this view. The percentage was also higher for married respondents at $42 \%$ as against $39 \%$ unmarried. Amongst age groups, it was higher in 20-24 age slots at $45 \%$. Education also affected views on this, as $60 \%$ above higher secondary level respondents believed condoms reduced chances of HIV/AIDS compared to only $11 \%$ illiterate.

Table-4.10C
Percentage of respondents who think condoms reduce chances of HIVIAIDS

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 665 | 130 | 131 | 202 | 202 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 40 | 37 | 30 | 50 | 48 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 817 | 56 | 55 | 39 | 70 | 64 |
| Female | 794 | 24 | 20 | 19 | 31 | 33 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 511 | 42 | 35 | 48 | 52 | 44 |
| Unmarried | 1100 | 39 | 39 | 23 | 49 | 51 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1203 | 43 | 41 | 35 | 49 | 52 |
| Rural | 408 | 35 | 8 | 26 | 51 | 46 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 676 | 33 | 30 | 16 | 44 | 40 |
| 20-24 Years | 935 | 45 | 42 | 38 | 53 | 55 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 22 | 19 |
| Just Literate | 281 | 21 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 38 |

Table - 4.10C
Percentage of respondents who think condoms reduce chances of HIV/AIDS
Percentage of respondents who think condoms reduce chances of HiV/AlDS

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |
| Primary | 152 | 31 | 11 | 14 | 56 | 43 |
| Lower Secondary | 170 | 40 | 40 | 27 | 43 | 49 |
| Secondary | 411 | 45 | 39 | 32 | 53 | 64 |
| Higher Secondary | 270 | 56 | 61 | 50 | 54 | 79 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 187 | 60 | 77 | 54 | 47 | 77 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 486 | 48 | 55 | 38 | 46 | 62 |
| No | 1125 | 37 | 30 | 26 | 51 | 43 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: | 616 | 47 | 40 | 51 | 58 | 53 |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 616 |  |  |  |  |  |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |$.$|  |
| :--- |

## D) Transmission of HIV/AIDS through Sharing Food Utensils

Respondents were asked if HIVIAIDS was transferable to a normal person by eating food with an AIDS-infected person in the same utensils. It was satisfactory to note that closer to $90 \%$ respondents disagreed with this concept. Marked gender differential was observed with $18 \%$ males as against only $8 \%$ females subscribing to this view. Educational status also affected views on this concept.

Table-4.10D
Percentage of respondents who think eating food in same utensil with person with HIV/ AIDS causes HIV/AIDS

| Preme | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 216 | 48 | 42 | 64 | 62 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 14 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 18 | 18 | 12 | 24 | 15 |
| Female | 802 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 14 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 14 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 15 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 16 | 16 |
| Rural | 562 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 13 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 14 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 21 | 21 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 12 | 4 | 15 | 35 | 17 |
| Primary | 160 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 20 | 2 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 16 | 20 | 6 | 17 | 7 |
| Secondary | 442 | 16 | 21 | 11 | 15 | 12 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 12 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 14 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 28 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 22 | 15 |
| No | 1148 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 16 | 16 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## E) Prevention from HIVIAIDS by Not Having Sex at All

A hypothetical question was asked of the respondents that by not having sex at all if it was possible for a person to remain prevented from HIV/AIDS. Of the 1611 respondents interviewed, closer to half (45\%) thought that by not having sex at all, chances of acquiring HIV/AIDS reduced. The analysis gives rise to two notions: one, that those believing AIDS was preventable by not having sex at all were either excluding other ways of being infected with AIDS, or were right in the sense that the possibility by avoiding sex would certainly reduce the chances of AIDS to a certain extent, but will not totally eliminate the chances. Females constituted $35 \%$ as against males (53\%) who believed in this concept. Marked differential was observed between age groups, as $51 \%$ of $20-24$ years believed it was true compared to $35 \%$ of their younger counterparts. Percentage increased with educational level and was highest at $67 \%$ for above higher secondary level respondents.

Table-4.10E
Percentage of respondents who think by not having sex at all, chances of acquiring HIVIAIDS reduce

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 750 | 92 | 189 | 272 | 197 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 45 | 25 | 44 | 67 | 45 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 53 | 34 | 52 | 74 | 53 |
| Female | 802 | 36 | 15 | 34 | 60 | 37 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 43 | 24 | 65 | 69 | 46 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 46 | 26 | 36 | 66 | 44 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 43 | 26 | 50 | 66 | 53 |
| Rural | 562 | 47 | 13 | 39 | 68 | 40 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 35 | 15 | 32 | 57 | 42 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 51 | 32 | 50 | 73 | 47 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 19 | 10 | 29 | 43 | 19 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 65 | 33 |
| Primary | 160 | 30 |  | 28 | 56 | 30 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 51 | 31 | 50 | 66 | 49 |
| Secondary | 442 | 51 | 26 | 47 | 66 | 71 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 58 | 34 | 63 | 75 | 68 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 67 | 59 | 73 | 71 | 56 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 51 | 34 | 55 | 65 | 63 |
| No | 1148 | 42 | 21 | 38 | 67 | 39 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 47 | 28 | 66 | 71 | 51 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## F) HIV/AIDS Caused by Witchcraft

Only a very small proportion of respondents (3\%) believed that HIV/AIDS could be caused by witchcraft and there were no differentials in terms of gender, marital status, age, area of residence and exposure to sexual contact.

Table-4.10F

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 65 | 13 | 8 | 15 | 29 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Female | 802 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| Rural | 562 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 4 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 |
| Primary | 160 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 |  |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 4 |
| Secondary | 442 | 5 | 9 |  | 4 | 4 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 2 |  | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| No | 1148 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## G) Healthy Appearance and HIV/AIDS Infection

Respondents were asked as to whether a person seemingly healthy could already be infected with AIDS; or in other words, was it possible to identify an HIV/AIDS-infected person. Over half of the total respondents believed that a healthy looking person could be a victim of HIV/AIDS. More females ( $58 \%$ ) than males ( $50 \%$ ) subscribed to this concept. The percentage was higher amongst older age group (61\%) compared to the younger one (44\%). More respondents with education of above higher secondary level ( $75 \%$ ) and higher secondary level (69\%) believed that appearance did not affect the HIV/AIDS status of the person and an apparently health looking person could be infected with HIVIAIDS.

Table - 4.10G
Percentage of respondent who think a healthy looking person could be having HIVIAIDS

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 807 | 152 | 204 | 296 | 155 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 54 | 43 | 47 | 73 | 30 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 50 | 41 | 38 | 71 | 23 |
| Female | 802 | 58 | 45 | 56 | 74 | 37 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 52 | 45 | 54 | 76 | 25 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 55 | 42 | 44 | 72 | 33 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 56 | 47 | 54 | 71 | 45 |
| Rural | 562 | 50 | 11 | 41 | 75 | 20 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 44 | 29 | 34 | 67 | 23 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 61 | 53 | 54 | 77 | 35 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 19 | 15 | 16 | 43 | 17 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 30 | 25 | 30 | 65 | 19 |
| Primary | 160 | 43 | 25 | 28 | 68 | 28 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 54 | 43 | 56 | 61 | 47 |
| Secondary | 442 | 63 | 61 | 47 | 74 | 34 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 69 | 63 | 62 | 81 | 43 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 75 | 64 | 79 | 82 | 72 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 58 | 48 | 55 | 75 | 43 |
| No | 1148 | 52 | 41 | 42 | 72 | 26 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 54 | 45 | 53 | 78 | 28 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## H) Foeto-Maternal Transmission of HIV/AIDS

As to whether or not a foetus in an AIDS-infected mother was prone to be infected with the disease, half of the total respondents believed that the foetus would be infected with the disease. As many as $55 \%$ females and $45 \%$ males believed it was possible. This showed poor knowledge of the respondents as half did not believe this was possible.

Table - 4.10H
Percentage distribution of respondent who believe HIV/AIDS is transferable to the foetus in an infected pregnant mother

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 810 | 178 | 210 | 227 | 195 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 50 | 49 | 45 | 56 | 46 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 45 | 47 | 37 | 49 | 53 |
| Female | 802 | 55 | 50 | 55 | 62 | 40 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 56 | 51 | 65 | 65 | 40 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 48 | 47 | 38 | 54 | 50 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 53 | 52 | 58 | 55 | 51 |
| Rural | 562 | 44 | 24 | 37 | 58 | 44 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 40 | 36 | 31 | 50 | 42 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 57 | 57 | 54 | 60 | 50 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 25 | 20 | 40 | 22 | 24 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 41 | 42 | 32 | 70 | 41 |
| Primary | 160 | 30 | 26 | 15 | 41 | 42 |

Table $\mathbf{4 . 1 0 \mathrm { H }}$
Percentage distribution of respondent who believe HIV/AIDS is transferable to the foetus in an infected pregnant mother

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 58 | 58 | 47 | 61 | 57 |
| Secondary | 442 | 53 | 51 | 46 | 58 | 48 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 59 | 65 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 68 | 79 | 70 | 56 | 91 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 58 | 61 | 53 | 58 | 54 |
| No | 1148 | 47 | 43 | 42 | 55 | 44 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 56 | 52 | 62 | 61 | 46 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## I) Transmission of HIV/AIDS through Breastfeeding

Respondents were inquired as to whether an AIDS-infected mother would transmit the disease if she breastfeeds her child. Over half of the respondents did not think AIDS is transmitted through breastfeeding. It shows poor knowledge of respondents as regards AIDS in the maternal context. Differentials in terms of gender and marital status were observed: females $44 \%$ as against males $42 \%$, married respondents (47\%) and unmarried $37 \%$. Educational status prominently affected views on this concept. Females were generally more aware as this was related more to them than to males.

Table - 4.101
Percentage of respondents who think breastfeeding by infected mother transmits HIV/AIDS to the baby

|  |  |  | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALL | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 671 | 144 | 184 | 174 | 169 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 39 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 37 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 38 |
| Female | 802 | 44 | 39 | 46 | 48 | 39 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 47 | 41 | 59 | 53 | 34 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 37 | 37 | 33 | 39 | 42 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 43 | 41 | 50 | 44 | 45 |
| Rural | 562 | 34 | 21 | 33 | 39 | 35 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 38 | 35 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 44 | 41 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 22 | 16 | 32 | 36 | 28 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 34 | 39 | 28 | 35 | 24 |
| Primary | 160 | 28 | 26 | 18 | 34 | 38 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 43 | 44 | 34 | 44 | 55 |
| Secondary | 442 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 48 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 45 | 40 | 54 | 43 | 57 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 57 | 67 | 61 | 46 | 67 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 44 | 44 | 48 | 39 | 49 |
| No | 1148 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 43 | 35 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 46 | 42 | 55 | 49 | 37 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Summary ( A - I)

Overall, respondents did not harbour myths, however their knowledge of certain aspects of HIV/AIDS, such as in maternal-chid aspect, was lacking. Generally, respondents viewed condoms more as a means of avoiding pregnancy, but not as a safe method of sex which also prevented against several STIs including AIDS.

It was impressive that respondents generally disregarded myths, such as witchcraft and mosquito bite, and more of them agreed to the fact that appearance did not necessarily indicate whether or not a person was HIV/AIDS infected. Similarly, most respondents ruled out that sharing utensils with an AIDS patient transmitted the disease from one person to the other.

Respondents did believe that limiting sex to one partner reduced chances of AIDS, and equally were strong in subscribing to the fact that not having sex at all minimised risks of being infected with AIDS.

What however is of crucial is that only around $50 \%$ respondents had knowledge to differentiate facts from myths.

All this points to the fact that the information or awareness raising campaigns being initiated through different sources are not providing holistic knowledge to respondents which is clearly evident from the degree of variation across the above.

### 4.11 Awareness of STIs Other than HIVIAIDS

Respondents were probed for their awareness of infections or diseases that can be transmitted by sexual intercourse. Majority of the respondents were unaware of STIs. Those that knew that infections are also transmitted through sexual intercourse mainly referred to STIs through their symptoms rather than names. This shows that the government is laying emphasis on family planning and prevention of HIV/AIDS, and not on other STIs; as a result of awareness level of respondents of other STIs is much lower than HIVIAIDS.

At least $35 \%$ of respondents belonging to $20-24 y e a r s$ age group had knowledge of other STIs compared to $27 \%$ of their younger counterparts Information regarding STIs other than HIV/AIDS increased in direct proportion to the literacy status. As compared to HIV/AIDS, respondents had limited knowledge of other STIs.

Table-4.11
Percentage of respondents who ever heard of STIs other than HIVIAIDS

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 456 | 90 | 75 | 191 | 100 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 32 | 26 | 20 | 47 | 24 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 33 | 33 | 25 | 39 | 22 |
| Female | 802 | 31 | 18 | 14 | 55 | 26 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 32 | 24 | 32 | 50 | 34 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 32 | 27 | 16 | 47 | 18 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 32 | 28 | 18 | 45 | 25 |
| Rural | 562 | 31 | 7 | 21 | 51 | 24 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 27 | 17 | 12 | 48 | 12 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 35 | 32 | 25 | 47 | 34 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 35 | 21 |

Table-4.11
Percentage of respondents who ever heard of STIs other than HIV/AIDS

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Just Literate | 234 | 20 | 21 | 8 | 50 | 26 |
| Primary | 160 | 28 | 11 | 4 | 56 | 19 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 34 | 33 | 15 | 43 | 25 |
| Secondary | 442 | 32 | 20 | 29 | 41 | 15 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 42 | 41 | 29 | 50 | 33 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 47 | 46 | 29 | 60 | 47 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 37 | 31 | 22 | 58 | 20 |
| No | 1148 | 30 | 23 | 19 | 44 | 26 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 46 | 36 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.12 Sources of Information on STIs

Those who were aware of other STls were inquired of the sources through which they received information on STIs. The ranking of sources of information was observed similar to that of HIV/AIDS. A majority of the respondents cited TV as the prime source of information on STIs. This appears more as their perception rather than a reality, mainly because hardly any programmes air any STI related issues in Pakistan. Health workers and youth centres targeted comparatively fewer respondents ( $10 \%$ and $12 \%$ respectively). While relatives were also significant sources of information for males, youth centres and health workers approached greater number of females.

Table - 4.12
Percentage of respondents by source of information about STIs other than HIV/AIDS by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 456 | 90 | 75 | 191 | 100 |
| OVERALL | Radio | 14 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 34 |
|  | TV | 75 | 76 | 71 | 78 | 34 |
|  | Newspaper/Magazines | 23 | 21 | 37 | 20 | 32 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 9 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 3 |
|  | Health Workers | 10 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 14 |
|  | Youth Centres | 12 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 8 |
|  | Schools/Teachers | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
|  | Community Meetings | 2 |  | 7 | 0 | 5 |
|  | Relatives | 27 | 31 | 38 | 21 | 36 |
|  | Work Place | 3 | 5 | 9 |  | 1 |
|  | Through doctor | 3 | 8 |  | 2 |  |
|  | Through spouse | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 12 |
|  | Relatives | 0 |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | OTHERS | 9 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| MALE | Radio | 11 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 36 |
|  | TV | 66 | 63 | 76 | 65 | 33 |
|  | Newspaper/Magazines | 22 | 22 | 36 | 14 | 50 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 15 | 22 | 17 | 7 | 6 |
|  | Health Workers | 6 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
|  | Youth Centres | 9 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 13 |
|  | Schools/Teachers | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
|  | Community Meetings | 2 |  | 11 |  |  |
|  | Relatives | 37 | 34 | 41 | 40 | 37 |
|  | Work Place | 6 | 7 | 14 |  | 1 |
|  | Through doctor | 6 | 13 |  | 3 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 10 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 2 |
|  | TOTAL | 230 | 57 | 46 | 76 | 51 |
| FEMALE | Radio | 18 | 3 | 10 | 24 | 32 |
|  | TV | 84 | 100 | 59 | 86 | 34 |
|  | Newspaper/Magazines | 25 | 20 | 40 | 24 | 18 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |  |

Table - 4.12
Percentage of respondents by source of information about STIs other than HIV/AIDS by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Health Workers | 14 | 31 | 22 | 7 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Youth Centres | 16 | 24 | 15 | 14 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Schools/Teachers | 3 |  | 6 | 3 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Community Meetings | 1 |  |  | 1 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Relatives | 16 | 26 | 34 | 9 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Work Place | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Through doctor | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Through spouse | 2 |  | 4 | 1 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Relatives | 0 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 9 | 18 | 4 | 7 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 226 | 33 | 29 | 115 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who are aware of STIs other than HIVIAIDS.
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 4.13 Sources of Information on STIs in Last 6 Months

No significant change in the ranking of TV, radio or newspapers as sources of information on STls was observed. However, youth centres, posters and pamphlets played a more intensive role as they provided information to a greater number of respondents. However, there were at least a quarter of respondents who despite having awareness of STIs, did not receive any related information in the last 6 months. TV and newspapers were the main sources for both male and female respondents, but posters and pamphlets provided information to greater percentage of males (23\%) compared to females ( $9 \%$ ).

Table-4.13
Percentage of respondents who received information on STIs in last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 456 | 90 | 75 | 191 | 100 |
| OVERALL | Radio | 15 | 20 | 3 | 15 | 33 |
|  | TV | 60 | 78 | 52 | 54 | 24 |
|  | Newspaper | 29 | 43 | 29 | 21 | 31 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 17 | 32 | 13 | 10 | 4 |
|  | Community Meetings | 9 | 18 | 9 | 5 | 6 |
|  | School teacher | 5 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
|  | Work Place | 12 | 25 | 9 | 6 | 4 |
|  | Youth Centre | 18 | 32 | 11 | 14 | 8 |
|  | Through friends | 11 | 8 |  | 16 | 5 |
|  | The partner | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
|  | OTHERS | 10 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
|  | No information received | 24 | 10 | 37 | 27 | 40 |
| MALE | Radio | 13 | 22 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
|  | TV | 56 | 82 | 54 | 34 | 23 |
|  | Newspaper | 27 | 47 | 21 | 10 | 42 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 23 | 47 | 16 | 6 | 9 |
|  | Community Meetings | 9 | 18 | 12 |  | 2 |
|  | School teacher | 7 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 10 |
|  | Work Place | 17 | 32 | 12 | 5 | 4 |
|  | Youth Centre | 13 | 22 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
|  | Through friends | 18 | 10 |  | 35 | 5 |
|  | OTHERS | 9 | 16 |  | 7 | 8 |
|  | No information received | 25 | 5 | 41 | 34 | 36 |
|  | TOTAL | 230 | 57 | 46 | 76 | 51 |
| FEMALE | Radio | 18 | 17 | 6 | 20 | 28 |
|  | TV | 64 | 71 | 48 | 67 | 25 |

Table - 4.13
Percentage of respondents who received information on STIs in last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Newspaper | 31 | 37 | 45 | 27 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 9 | 3 | 6 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Community <br> Meetings | 9 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | School teacher | 3 |  | 2 | 3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Work Place | 7 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Youth Centre | 24 | 50 | 17 | 18 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Through friends | 3 | 5 |  | 3 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | The partner | 3 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 10 | 23 | 10 | 6 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | No information <br> received | 23 | 19 | 28 | 22 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 226 | 33 | 29 | 115 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who are aware of STls other than HIVIAIDS.
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 4.14 Respondents Discussing STIs in Last 6 Months

Besides being inquired about the sources of information on STIs, respondents were asked to disclose if they discussed such information with any persons during the last 6 months. This analysis gives the kind of people with whom respondents commonly discussed STIs.

At least $40 \%$ respondents did not cite any source with whom they discussed STIs in last 6 months, but $38 \%$ discussed them with friends and colleagues; $16 \%$ with health workers and $16 \%$ with spouse. More females discussed STIs with health workers (19\%) compared to males (13\%). Generally in the Pakistani cultural, sex-related issues are not encouraged to be discussed with any person, unlike in the West. Such issues are discussed only with people who are close and trustworthy, such as friends. Even with doctors, people are shy to discuss such matters.

However, a major portion of respondents (40\%) did not quote the source with whom they discussed STIs.

Table - 4.14
Percentage distribution of respondents who discussed with others about STIs in last 6 months from survey date by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 456 | 90 | 75 | 191 | 100 |
|  | Health worker | 16 | 33 | 10 | 7 | 22 |
|  | Peer educator | 9 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
|  | Youth counsellor | 9 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
|  | Teacher | 5 | 12 |  | 3 | 5 |
|  | Mother or father | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| OVERALL | Brother or sister | 8 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 14 |
|  | Wife or Partner | 16 | 32 | 26 | 3 | 23 |
|  | Other relatives | 14 | 33 | 10 | 4 | 19 |
|  | Friends or colleagues | 38 | 59 | 26 | 32 | 16 |
|  | OTHERS | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
|  | NO SOURCE | 40 | 18 | 45 | 50 | 39 |
|  | Health worker | 13 | 27 | 3 | 3 | 22 |
|  | Peer educator | 11 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| MALE | Youth counsellor | 9 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
|  | Teacher | 6 | 14 |  | 2 | 8 |

Table - 4.14
Percentage distribution of respondents who discussed with others about STIs in last 6 months from survey date by gender


### 4.15 Respondents Reporting STIs are Avoidable

Respondents were asked if they felt STIs were avoidable, in order to gauge their awareness of the preventive methods. Of the $32 \%$ that knew of STIs other than HIVIAIDS, $23 \%$ believed STIs are avoidable. This means that of the respondents who were aware of STIs, $10 \%$ had no clue if they are avoidable. More respondents in the age group 20-24 years thought that STIs are avoidable compared to their younger counterparts. Education seemed to have affected the views, as greater majority of respondents at higher levels of education reported STIs to be avoidable.

It is obvious that only a small percentage of respondents were capable of providing information on STIs.

Table-4.15
Percentage of respondents reporting they can avoid STIs

|  | OVERALL | Avoid | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 344 | 65 | 58 | 138 | 83 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 23 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 21 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 24 | 26 | 18 | 26 | 18 |
| Female | 802 | 23 | 12 | 11 | 41 | 25 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 25 | 19 | 29 | 34 | 30 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 23 | 20 | 10 | 34 | 16 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 24 | 21 | 14 | 33 | 20 |
| Rural | 562 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 35 | 22 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table-4.15
Percentage of respondents reporting they can avoid STIs

| Percentage of respondents reporting they can avoid STIs |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALL | Avoid | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  | OVERALL | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid | Avoid |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 30 | 10 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 28 | 25 | 19 | 37 | 30 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 14 | 13 | 4 | 45 | 22 |
| Primary | 160 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 25 | 17 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 24 | 22 | 13 | 28 | 24 |
| Secondary | 442 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 29 | 13 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 36 | 35 | 24 | 44 | 29 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 38 | 38 | 21 | 48 | 42 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 28 | 28 | 14 | 41 | 17 |
| No | 1148 | 22 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 23 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 25 | 21 | 25 | 32 | 32 |

### 4.16 Preventive Measures against STIs

Respondents reporting STIs are avoidable were explored for the preventive measures that against STIs. Majority of the respondents suggested limiting sex to one partner, use of condoms and abstaining from sex totally, as preventive measures against STIs. It was heartening to know that respondents believed that avoiding sex with prostitutes, or with people having many sex partners, was a way of preventing STIs.

Table - 4.16
Percentage distribution of respondent reporting the ways of avoid getting STIs by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 344 | 65 | 58 | 138 | 83 |
| OVERALL | Abstain from Sex | 37 | 21 | 21 | 51 | 54 |
|  | Use Condoms | 29 | 44 | 32 | 17 | 67 |
|  | Limit Sex to 1 Partner | 46 | 38 | 65 | 44 | 46 |
|  | Limit Number of Sexual Partners | 12 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 18 |
|  | Avoid sex with prostitutes | 15 | 28 | 19 | 6 | 30 |
|  | Avoid sex with persons Who Have Many Partners | 15 | 28 | 9 | 8 | 22 |
|  | Avoid Homosexuality | 12 | 24 | 18 | 5 | 5 |
|  | Separate food | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |  |
|  | Precaution | 7 | 13 | 9 | 3 |  |
|  | Avoid sexual indulgence | 2 |  | 5 | 2 |  |
|  | Attested phone | 0 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 7 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
|  | Don't Know | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 |  |
| MALE | Abstain from Sex | 36 | 19 | 24 | 58 | 81 |
|  | Use Condoms | 36 | 47 | 23 | 28 | 69 |
|  | Limit Sex to 1 Partner | 34 | 27 | 80 | 17 | 29 |
|  | Limit Number of Sexual Partners | 7 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 16 |
|  | Avoid sex with prostitutes | 21 | 34 | 28 | 3 | 18 |
|  | Avoid sex with persons Who Have Many Partners | 15 | 23 | 4 | 13 | 12 |
|  | Avoid Homosexuality | 20 | 32 | 25 | 6 | 5 |
|  | Separate food | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 |  |
|  | Precaution | 9 | 18 | 8 |  |  |
|  | Avoid sexual indulgence | 2 |  | 8 |  |  |
|  | Attested phone | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 11 | 18 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
|  | Don't Know | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 |  |
|  | TOTAL | 173 | 45 | 36 | 52 | 40 |
| FEMALE | Abstain from Sex | 39 | 26 | 15 | 46 | 37 |

Table - 4.16
Percentage distribution of respondent reporting the ways of avoid getting STIs by gender

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Use Condoms | 22 | 36 | 47 | 10 | 65 |
| Limit Sex to 1 Partner | 58 | 64 | 39 | 60 | 57 |
| Limit Number of Sexual Partners | 17 | 21 | 2 | 18 | 19 |
| Avoid sex with prostitutes | 10 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 38 |
| Avoid sex with persons Who Have Many Partners | 15 | 41 | 17 | 5 | 30 |
| Avoid Homosexuality | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Separate food | 1 |  | 2 | 2 |  |
| Precaution | 4 |  | 12 | 5 |  |
| Avoid sexual indulgence | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |
| OTHERS | 3 | 16 |  |  | 5 |
| Don't Know | 5 |  |  | 7 |  |
| TOTAL | 171 | 20 | 22 | 86 | 43 |
| - All figures are column percentages except bas <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (a <br> - Multiple responses Question. Percentages may | unt. <br> to 24 years) <br> add up 100 | aid that a pers | an avoi | STIs other | HIV/AIDS |

### 4.17 Awareness of Treatments for STIs

After seeking their response on preventive methods of STIs, respondents were inquired if they knew there was treatment for STIs, in order to gauge their awareness of curative methods. Only $24 \%$ of the total respondents interviewed were aware of the treatment of STls. The percentage was higher at $29 \%$ for age group $20-24$ years compared to the younger group. The percentage of those aware of the treatments increased with each educational level upward. Awareness was high in Chakwal mainly due to better literacy levels.

Table-4.17
Percentage of respondents aware of the treatment of STIs

|  | OVERALL | Aware | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Aware | Aware | Aware | Aware |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 354 | 71 | 59 | 145 | 79 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 24 | 21 | 14 | 36 | 20 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 25 | 29 | 19 | 28 | 15 |
| Female | 802 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 43 | 25 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 25 | 21 | 27 | 34 | 29 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 24 | 21 | 9 | 36 | 14 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 26 | 23 | 15 | 35 | 20 |
| Rural | 562 | 21 | 2 | 13 | 36 | 20 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 34 | 8 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 29 | 27 | 20 | 37 | 29 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 40 | 22 |
| Primary | 160 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 30 | 17 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 23 | 22 | 15 | 26 | 24 |
| Secondary | 442 | 24 | 18 | 21 | 30 | 9 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 37 | 40 | 20 | 47 | 22 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 41 | 44 | 23 | 51 | 37 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 29 | 28 | 14 | 45 | 15 |
| No | 1148 | 22 | 18 | 14 | 32 | 22 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 36 | 30 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.18 Health Facilities for Treatment of STIs

It should be kept in mind that only those respondents, who were aware that STIs are treatable, were asked to name the different treatment sources. Most of the respondents named more than one source of treatment. Out of those who knew STls can be treated, a good majority ( $93 \%$ ) of respondents believed treatment of STIs was available at hospitals or clinics. However, $17 \%$ said they looked to community health centres for the treatment. A similar pattern was observed in both males and females, although few male respondents (12\%) as against $24 \%$ females viewed Community Health Centres as a facility for treatment.

Table-4.18
Percentage of respondents by knowledge of treatment sources of STIs by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 354 | 71 | 59 | 145 | 79 |
| OVERALL | Hospital/Clinic | 93 | 91 | 98 | 93 | 98 |
|  | Govt. Hospital | 38 | 50 | 60 | 22 | 76 |
|  | Pharmacy | 8 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 11 |
|  | Friend/Lady Health Worker | 9 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 9 |
|  | Community Health Centre | 17 | 23 | 18 | 14 | 15 |
|  | NGO's Health Worker | 12 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 9 |
|  | Traditional healers | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 |  |
|  | Doctor | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
|  | OTHERS | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Male | Hospital/Clinic | 93 | 88 | 97 | 97 | 98 |
|  | Govt. Hospital | 40 | 50 | 49 | 22 | 66 |
|  | Pharmacy | 7 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Friend/Lady Health Worker | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 |  |
|  | Community Health Centre | 12 | 15 | 6 | 12 | 4 |
|  | NGO's Health Worker | 13 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Traditional healers | 3 | 4 | 7 |  |  |
|  | Doctor | 7 | 15 | 3 |  | 2 |
|  | OTHERS | 7 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
|  | TOTAL | 177 | 48 | 38 | 56 | 35 |
| Female | Hospital/Clinic | 93 | 100 | 100 | 90 | 98 |
|  | Govt. Hospital | 36 | 51 | 89 | 22 | 81 |
|  | Pharmacy | 8 | 34 | 4 |  | 15 |
|  | Friend/Lady Health Worker | 15 | 14 |  | 17 | 15 |
|  | Community Health Centre | 24 | 41 | 52 | 15 | 22 |
|  | NGO's Health Worker | 11 | 28 | 20 | 4 | 14 |
|  | Traditional healers | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |
|  | Doctor | 2 | 5 |  | 2 | 5 |
|  | OTHERS | 0 |  | 4 |  | 3 |
|  | TOTAL | 176 | 23 | 21 | 89 | 43 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who know about the treatment of STIs other than HIV/AIDS.
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100.


### 4.19 Respondent's Exposure to STIs and Sources of Treatment

Respondents were asked as to whether or not they themselves had suffered any infections or diseases which were transmitted through sexual intercourse. Only a fraction of the total respondents reported suffering from STIs. However, previous analysis suggests a very low awareness level of STIs, which is why it is possible that many respondents may not have been able to report if they actually had an STI.

Almost the same percentage of respondents sought treatment for their STIs. Majority of these respondents went to the hospital or clinic for treatment, and only a negligible proportion were treated at the NGO health centres. Surprisingly, while in the preceding table a huge majority of respondents pointed to hospitals/clinics for treatment of STIs, a good number of those would even visit the traditional healer when they were exposed to STIs - as
is shown in the table, that out of $2.1 \%$ who had been exposed to STIs, at least $0.5 \%$ of them approached the traditional healer. Traditional healers are quite popular in Pakistan, and despite the advent of modern facilities and treatment, people are prone to revisiting the traditional options. In Qilla Saifullah, out of $6.1 \%$ suffering from STIs, $1.4 \%$ remained untreated - unlike in other districts where no untreated cases were reported. This could be because of ck of treatment facilities in Qilla Saifullah, as is clear from the table that no cases of treatment at the traditional healer or NGO health centre were reported in this district.

Table - 4.19
Percentage distribution of respondent by incidence and type of STIs and sources of treatment by gender
OVERALL

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| \% of Incidences | 2.1 | 1.8 | 4 | 3.1 | 6.1 |
| \% of Treated | 2.0 | 1.8 | . 4 | 3.1 | 4.7 |
| TREATMENT SOURCE: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hospital/Clinic | 1.4 | 1.2 | . 4 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| Govt. Health Facility | . 0 |  |  |  | . 6 |
| Traditional Healer | . 5 | . 3 |  | 1.2 |  |
| NGO Health Centre | . 1 | . 3 |  |  |  |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

A greater majority of male respondents suffered from STIs compared to only a small percentage of female respondents. This could be because males generally are not restricted to one partner. However, all males and females exposed to STIs had sought treatment for their infections. It is noteworthy that one-third of the males with STIs had consulted the traditional healer for treatment, compared to none amongst females - who preferred hospitals and clinics. It has been found that males have the tendency to visit quacks and traditional healers especially when it comes to STIs, mainly because in rural districts males are more hesitant to disclose problems with their reproductive health openly, and therefore resort to traditional healers. Also, most men feel that the hospitals or clinics, as regards RH issues, are meant mainly for females.

Table - 228b
Percentage distribution of respondent by incidence and type of STIs and sources of treatment by gender MALE

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| \% of Incidences | 3.7 | 3.6 |  | 6.5 | 6.1 |
| \% of Treated | 3.7 | 3.6 |  | 6.5 | 4.1 |
| TREATMENT SOURCE: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hospital/Clinic | 2.4 | 2.4 |  | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Govt. Health Facility |  |  |  |  |  |
| Traditional Healer | 1.0 | . 6 |  | 2.4 |  |
| NGO Health Centre | . 2 | . 6 |  |  |  |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

Table-228c
Percentage distribution of respondent by incidence and type of STIS and sources of treatment by gender FEMALE

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| $\%$ of Incidences | .4 |  | .8 |  | 6.1 |
| $\%$ of Treated | .4 |  | .8 |  | 5.3 |
| TREATMENT SOURCE: | .4 |  | .8 |  | 4.2 |
| Hospital/Clinic | .0 |  |  |  | 1.2 |
| Govt. . ealth Facility |  |  |  |  |  |
| Traditional Healer |  |  |  |  |  |
| NGO Health Centre |  |  |  |  |  |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

## Reasons for Not Seeking Treatment of STIs

The number of respondents who did not seek treatment for STIs was very small (only 7). Amongst them, many did not seek treatment because they wanted to keep the matter confidential, and others either did not know the method or did not cite any source. Especially in the case where an unmarried person gets infected with an STI, he or she would not disclose it to anyone so that their sexual affair remains secret.

## Summary

Information from adolescents aged 15-24 years was collected regarding STIs (including HIV/AIDS), their mode of transmission and prevention, availability of treatment and health seeking behaviour for these infections.

Though almost half of the respondents had not heard of STIs at all, when specifically explored for HIV/AIDS, a greater proportion (83\%) had heard of it. This was a significant figure keeping in view the country population demographics, which are characterised by low literacy rate and cultural sensitivities especially towards reproductive issues. Generally those who had heard of STIs and HIV/AIDs were mostly literate, married and more often belonged to age group of 20-24 years. Though the majority of the respondents who had heard of STIs were residing in urban areas, knowledge of HIV/AIDS was equal among urban and rural respondents.

However, respondents' knowledge of HIV/AIDS was inadequate particularly in the context of its transmission and prevention. Only around half of the respondents had enough knowledge to differentiate facts from myths. While respondents disregarded myths, such as AIDS by witchcraft or mosquito bite, or by sharing utensils with an AIDS patient, their knowledge was lacking in several other aspects such as transmission to newborns and breastfed children through infected mothers or use of condom for safe sex, and not just a means of delaying pregnancy.

Generally television was the prime source of information on STIs including HIV/AIDS. Males also heavily relied on newspapers and magazine, compared to majority of females. This could be due women getting fewer chances compared to men to go outdoor and therefore are less exposed to printed material such as pamphlets and posters. Moreover, more males as compared to females were able to obtain information from relatives, friends and peers. This could be due to hesitation among females that keeps them from discussing such issues with friends and relatives as females, particularly unmarried girls, are presumed not to indulge in conversation regarding such issues. Interestingly, youth centres were identified as a good source of information particularly for females. This is very important and shows that though females in Pakistan usually stay in homes they do visit youth centres if available in their areas.

It was heartening to observe that majority of the respondents felt that people should acquire information on HIV/AIDS. The qualitative component of the study reveals that for most of the respondents acquiring information o HIV/AIDS was easy while talking to peers, discussing with cousins and friends, through visiting a health centre or an NGO or through TV and radio. Generally most of the males and females believed HIV/AIDS is avoidable. Interestingly more unmarried respondents believed that AIDS is avoidable than married ones. This could be because in the Pakistani society, sex is prohibited before marriage, which is why unmarried people are more inquisitive to know more about sexual issues and practices out of sheer curiosity, as compared to married ones.

Majority of the respondents were unaware of STIs. Those that knew that infections are also transmitted through sexual intercourse mainly referred to STIs through symptoms rather than
names. This may indicate that the government is laying emphasis on family planning and prevention of HIVIAIDS, and not on other STIs; as a result of awareness level of respondents of other STIs is much lower than HIV/AIDS. A majority of the respondents cited TV as the prime source of information on STIs. This appears more as their perception rather than a reality, mainly because hardly any programmes air any STI related issues in Pakistan

However, youth centres, posters and pamphlets played a more intensive role as they provided information to a greater number of respondents.

Of the 32\% that knew of STIs other than HIV/AIDS, 23\% believed STIs are avoidable. Only $24 \%$ of the total respondents interviewed were aware of the treatment of STIs.

While a huge majority of respondents visited hospitals/clinics for treatment of STIs, many also approached traditional healers, who still are quite popular in Pakistan, despite the advent of modern treatment.

A greater majority of male respondents suffered from STIs compared to only a small percentage of female respondents. This could be because males generally are not restricted to one partner. However, all males and females exposed to STIs had sought treatment for their infections. It is noteworthy that one-third of the males with STIs had consulted the traditional healer for treatment, compared to none amongst females - who preferred hospitals and clinics. It has been found that males have the tendency to visit quacks and traditional healers especially when it comes to STIs, mainly because in rural districts males are more hesitant to disclose problems with their reproductive health openly, and therefore resort to traditional healers. Also, most men feel that the hospitals or clinics, as regards RH issues, are meant mainly for females.

Respondents not seeking treatment for STI cited reasons of confidentiality. This reason was stronger amongst unmarried respondents who would not disclose their STI to keep their sexual affairs secret in a society where illicit sex, if uncovered, may lead to damaging repercussions.

### 5.0 Knowledge of Reproduction and Contraception

Respondent's knowledge of reproduction is a critical factor in determining the practices young people adopt as regards contraception. This section tests the respondent's knowledge of the different aspects of reproduction, and evaluates their approaches to family planning methods.

### 5.1 Information on Conception and Fertility Period

In order to gauge the respondents' knowledge of fertility of a woman, questions were asked on the likelihood of a woman getting pregnant in her very first sexual intercourse, the time when fertility is high or low.

More than $50 \%$ of the respondents had correct knowledge of conception and fertility period and the remaining half either did not have correct information or did not know. Almost half of the respondents did not know if a woman could get pregnant in her first sexual intercourse. However, $60 \%$ respondents believed that the chances of a woman getting pregnant are high after menses.

Overall, a gender-based analysis reveals that more females than males have correct knowledge of conception and fertility, which was mainly because these aspects were directly linked to females. That male percentages were not much lower than females' was also due to more correct responses coming from married males.

Table - 5.1
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting the time when a woman could get pregnant
OVERALL

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| Can a woman get pregnant the first time she has sexual intercourse? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 58 | 77 | 45 | 46 | 70 |
| No | 10 | 6 | 8 | 17 | 8 |
| Don't Know | 31 | 17 | 47 | 36 | 22 |
| Can a girl get pregnant before her first menstrual period? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 9 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 12 |
| No | 57 | 63 | 43 | 60 | 69 |
| Don't Know | 34 | 27 | 50 | 31 | 19 |
| Awareness of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 30 | 34 | 26 | 28 | 38 |
| No | 14 | 18 | 6 | 16 | 12 |
| Don't Know | 56 | 48 | 68 | 56 | 50 |

When is a woman more likely to get pregnant between two menstrual periods?

| Before Menses | 7 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| During Menses | 7 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 6 |
| After Menses | 60 | 63 | 67 | 52 | 66 |
| Between 2 Periods | 12 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 17 |
| Don't Know | 13 | 18 | 7 | 10 | 9 |
| TOTAL | 491 | 131 | 93 | 110 | 157 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


## Males

$57 \%$ agreed that a woman could get pregnant the first time she has sexual intercourse. 47\% disagreed that a girl can get pregnant before her first menstrual period. 29\% were aware of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse. $55 \%$ believed that a woman can become pregnant after menses between two menstrual periods.

Table - 5.1a
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting time a woman could get pregnant
Male

| Male |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| N (Unweighted) | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Can a woman get pregnant the first time she has sexual inter-course? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 57 | 69 | 50 | 49 | 65 |
| No | 13 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 13 |
| Don't Know | 29 | 21 | 42 | 30 | 22 |
| Can a girl get pregnant before her first menstrual period? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 13 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 14 |
| No | 47 | 45 | 40 | 54 | 57 |
| Don't Know | 39 | 39 | 50 | 33 | 29 |
| Awareness of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relation? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 29 | 35 | 23 | 27 | 27 |
| No | 17 | 20 | 8 | 21 | 11 |
| Don't Know | 54 | 45 | 69 | 52 | 61 |
| When is a woman more likely to get pregnant between two menstrual periods? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Before Menses | 9 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 1 |
| During Menses | 9 | 2 | 18 | 15 | 10 |
| After Menses | 55 | 50 | 71 | 52 | 47 |
| Between 2 Periods | 8 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 24 |
| Others | 0 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Don't Know | 19 | 32 | 4 | 11 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 216 | 63 | 48 | 50 | 55 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

## Females

$59 \%$ agreed that a woman could get pregnant the first time she has sexual intercourse. $67 \%$ disagreed that a girl can get pregnant before her first menstrual period. $31 \%$ were aware of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse. $66 \%$ believed that a woman can become pregnant after menses between two menstrual periods.

The information was low at 5\% as compared to males. But appropriate information about fertile period was more in females.

Table - 5.1b
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting the time when a woman could get pregnant

| Fem |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| N (Unweighted) | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| Can a woman get pregnant the first time she has sexual inter-course? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 59 | 84 | 39 | 44 | 74 |
| No | 8 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 4 |
| Don't Know | 33 | 14 | 53 | 42 | 22 |
| Can a girl get pregnant before her first menstrual period? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 11 |
| No | 67 | 80 | 46 | 66 | 80 |
| Don't Know | 28 | 14 | 50 | 30 | 9 |
| Awareness of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relation? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 31 | 33 | 29 | 30 | 48 |
| No | 11 | 16 | 3 | 11 | 13 |
| Don't Know | 57 | 51 | 68 | 59 | 38 |
| When is a woman more likely to get pregnant between two menstrual periods? |  |  |  |  |  |

Table-5.1b
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting the time when a woman could get pregnant

|  | Female |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \begin{tabular}{\|l|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\end{tabular} | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| Before Menses | 6 | 6 |  | 11 | 2 |
| During Menses | 5 | 6 |  | 8 | 4 |
| After Menses | 66 | 78 | 63 | 52 | 76 |
| Between 2 Periods | 16 | 7 | 27 | 20 | 13 |
| Others |  |  |  |  |  |
| Don't Know | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 275 | 68 | 45 | 60 | 102 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |

### 5.2 Awareness of Delaying or Avoiding Pregnancy

Questions were also asked to investigate if respondents knew that pregnancy could be delayed or avoided. Remarkably, majority (70\%) of the respondents were aware that pregnancy can be delayed or avoided. This high percentage can be attributed to the government's active support. To control the high population growth rate, the government of Pakistan made intensive efforts to that end. According to Pakistan Economic Survey, the government's National Programme for Family Planning employed 71,000 LHWs nationwide to reach about 63 million people or $45 \%$ of the population in almost all districts of the country.

More married respondents ( $81 \%$ ) compared to $65 \%$ unmarried were aware that pregnancy is avoidable. Similarly, age group 20-24 years were greater in majority (78\%) compared to lower age group. Awareness of delaying or avoiding pregnancy increased with educational level.

Table-5.2
Percentage of respondents by awareness of delaying or avoiding pregnancy

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 1139 | 247 | 269 | 325 | 298 |
| OVERALL | 100 | 70 | 64 | 66 | 79 | 75 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 71 | 62 | 64 | 86 | 72 |
| Female | 802 | 69 | 67 | 67 | 72 | 79 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 81 | 75 | 85 | 91 | 86 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 65 | 55 | 58 | 76 | 69 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 71 | 67 | 69 | 80 | 74 |
| Rural | 562 | 68 | 47 | 64 | 77 | 76 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 58 | 51 | 51 | 70 | 61 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 78 | 74 | 75 | 85 | 87 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 45 | 39 | 47 | 57 | 85 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 53 | 49 | 47 | 75 | 70 |
| Primary | 160 | 54 | 46 | 45 | 64 | 60 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 68 | 73 | 43 | 73 | 67 |
| Secondary | 442 | 77 | 69 | 72 | 84 | 87 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 86 | 79 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 89 | 95 | 97 | 79 | 81 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 68 | 63 | 73 | 70 | 72 |
| No | 1148 | 71 | 65 | 62 | 82 | 77 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 83 | 76 | 84 | 96 | 86 |

[^4]
### 5.3 Knowledge of Two or More Contraceptive Methods

Respondents were explored for the names of the contraceptives. Out of the total respondents, around half knew that two or more contraceptive methods exist. Not only were respondents aware of the contraceptives, most of them also knew the names of the contraceptives. More males as compared to females were aware of the methods; $53 \%$ married and $40 \%$ unmarried. Information in this regard proportionately increased with the literacy status and was highest at $64 \%$ amongst above higher secondary level respondents. Age group also affected knowledge as $53 \%$ in 20-24 years slot knew of two more methods compared to $31 \%$ of $15-19$ years.

Table - 5.3

| Percentage of respondents knowing two or more modern contraceptives methods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALI | Know | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  | OVERALL |  | Know | Know | Know | Know |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 700 | 166 | 125 | 209 | 200 |
| OVERALL | 100 | 44 | 44 | 32 | 52 | 50 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 51 | 48 | 42 | 61 | 46 |
| Female | 802 | 38 | 39 | 22 | 44 | 54 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 53 | 53 | 44 | 61 | 57 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 40 | 36 | 28 | 50 | 46 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 45 | 46 | 31 | 49 | 50 |
| Rural | 562 | 43 | 29 | 33 | 56 | 50 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 31 | 28 | 17 | 42 | 37 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 53 | 55 | 41 | 59 | 61 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 43 | 48 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 28 | 30 | 19 | 35 | 47 |
| Primary | 160 | 33 | 24 | 16 | 49 | 53 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 41 | 47 | 8 | 47 | 50 |
| Secondary | 442 | 49 | 53 | 36 | 53 | 58 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 54 | 58 | 49 | 54 | 46 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 64 | 74 | 58 | 59 | 63 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 37 | 49 |
| No | 1148 | 44 | 43 | 24 | 57 | 51 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 54 | 53 | 42 | 63 | 61 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 5.4 Knowledge of Different Family Planning Methods

Respondents were assessed for knowledge of different contraceptive methods through spontaneous and probed responses. Spontaneous responses were meant to gauge the contraceptives most commonly used; whereas probing would reveal the contraceptives that respondents recognise but may not necessarily be using.

Around two-thirds of respondents were aware of oral contraceptive pills: $48 \%$ responded spontaneously and $21 \%$ on probing. Similarly for $65 \%$ of respondents who knew about injections, the spontaneous and probed responses were $36 \%$ and $29 \%$ respectively. $53 \%$ knew that men use condoms as contraceptives, of which $33 \%$ were spontaneous and $20 \%$ on probing. More women recognised IUCD and more males reported condoms.

The knowledge of pills was most common, mainly because the society is male dominated and therefore males hardly willing to compromise on their pleasure feel better off having their wives take the pills. However, in the case of having sex with partners, males find condom more handy and safe. Looking at the gender-wise distribution, it is clear that there is no significant variation between males and females, except for the condoms where male response was higher. This is obvious because men more occasionally used condoms. The difference between spontaneous and probing was larger in small rods and coils, which showed that these were secondary choices for females.

Table-5.4
Percentage distribution of respondents by knowledge of different family planning methods by gender
(OVERALL)

| $\mathrm{N}=1611$ |  | TOTAL | Spontaneous Yes | Probing Yes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OVERALL | Women can take pill everyday | 69 | 48 | 21 |
|  | Men can use condom sexual intercourse | 53 | 33 | 20 |
|  | Women can have an injection | 65 | 36 | 29 |
|  | Women can have small rods placed in their upper arms | 18 | 4 | 13 |
|  | Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them | 31 | 9 | 22 |
|  | Other | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Male | Women can take pill everyday | 69 | 51 | 18 |
|  | Men can use condom sexual intercourse | 68 | 51 | 17 |
|  | Women can have an injection | 65 | 39 | 25 |
|  | Women can have small rods placed in their upper arms | 16 | 5 | 11 |
|  | Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them | 25 | 7 | 19 |
|  | Other | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Female | Women can take pill everyday | 68 | 44 | 25 |
|  | Men can use condom sexual intercourse | 37 | 15 | 22 |
|  | Women can have an injection | 65 | 33 | 32 |
|  | Women can have small rods placed in their upper arms | 19 | 4 | 15 |
|  | Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them | 37 | 11 | 26 |
|  | Other | 6 | 3 | 3 |

- All figures are percentages of 'True' responses.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).

Table - 306b2
Percentage distribution of respondents by knowledge of different family planning methods by gender
(DISTRICT WISE)

| $\mathrm{N}=1611$ |  | Jacobabad |  | Kohat |  | Chakwal |  | Qila Saifullah |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Spontaneous Yes | Probing <br> Yes | Spontaneous Yes | Probing Yes | Spontaneous Yes | Probing <br> Yes | Spontaneous Yes | Probing Yes |
|  | Women can take pill everyday | 45 | 18 | 40 | 24 | 54 | 23 | 57 | 17 |
|  | Men can use condom sexual intercourse | 30 | 19 | 25 | 21 | 41 | 19 | 43 | 22 |
|  | Women can have an injection | 37 | 26 | 22 | 33 | 45 | 28 | 37 | 30 |
|  | Women can have small rods placed in their upper arms | 7 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
|  | Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them | 13 | 31 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 17 |
|  | Other | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| $\frac{0}{\mathbb{N}_{\Sigma}^{(1)}}$ | Women can take pill everyday | 42 | 20 | 50 | 12 | 63 | 19 | 51 | 20 |
|  | Men can use condom sexual intercourse | 39 | 21 | 44 | 17 | 68 | 13 | 56 | 15 |
|  | Women can have an injection | 44 | 16 | 20 | 34 | 49 | 28 | 25 | 36 |
|  | Women can have small rods placed in their upper arms | 8 | 20 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
|  | Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them | 11 | 29 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 17 | 1 | 5 |
|  | Other | 3 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Women can take pill everyday | 49 | 17 | 29 | 37 | 46 | 26 | 62 | 14 |
|  | Men can use condom sexual intercourse | 21 | 16 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 31 | 29 |
|  | Women can have an injection | 29 | 36 | 23 | 32 | 42 | 28 | 49 | 25 |
|  | Women can have small rods placed in their upper arms | 6 | 19 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 21 |
|  | Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them | 15 | 33 | 0 | 20 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 30 |
|  | Other | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |  | 4 | 14 |

- All figures are percentages of 'True' responses.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


### 5.5 Source of Information for Contraceptive Methods

Majority of the respondents sought information on contraceptive methods from television, one-third from friends and relatives, and even less than a quarter from newspapers and magazines. Health workers and youth centres each contributed to only $11 \%$ of the respondents. Contraceptive methods do not refer to the methods of using a contraceptive, but the methods of delaying pregnancy - such as condoms, pills etc.

Television was cited as a major source by majority of respondents mainly because of the availability of foreign channels which often show contraceptive ads. TV channels in Pakistan have only recently started showing ads on HIV/AIDS, but even in that case, contraceptives are not shown on TV. Therefore, while TV is a most effective media, for contraceptives it is still in its infancy.

The sources of information showed marked gender differentials with regards to newspaper and magazine: a much higher percentage of males sought information through newspapers and magazines compared to females. But on the other hand, $16 \%$ females looked to health workers for information as against only 5\% males.

Table - 5.5
Percentage distribution of respondents by sources of information on methods to delay or avoid pregnancy by gender


Table-5.5
Percentage distribution of respondents by sources of information on methods to delay or avoid pregnancy by gender


### 5.6 Source of Information on Methods of Avoiding Pregnancy during Last 6 Months

As such no significant change was observed in the ranking of sources of information in the last six months. But at least $40 \%$ did not receive any information from the sources in the last six months. Almost half of the respondents used TV as a source of information on methods to delay or avoid pregnancy. One-fifth received such information from newspapers and magazine and $12 \%$ from youth centres. More females used TV than males but this was compensated in print publications which most male respondents read. Youth centres were also helpful for females (15\%) as against only 8\% males.

Table - 5.6
Percentage distribution of respondents by sources of information on methods to avoid or delay pregnancy during last 6 months from the date of survey by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweigh |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Radio | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 14 |
|  | TV | 48 | 52 | 42 | 51 | 17 |
|  | Newspapers/Magazines | 21 | 26 | 24 | 16 | 15 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 9 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
|  | Community Meetings | 6 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Presentation at School | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Presentation at Work Place | 5 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Youth Centres | 12 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 4 |
|  | Theatre Activities | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
|  | Friends | 9 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 2 |
|  | Relatives | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
|  | Husband/ Spouse | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
|  | OTHERS | 6 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
|  | Did not receive information | 40 | 38 | 49 | 34 | 63 |
| MALE | Radio | 10 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 15 |
|  | TV | 43 | 48 | 41 | 41 | 18 |
|  | Newspapers/Magazines | 25 | 34 | 27 | 13 | 22 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 14 | 32 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|  | Community Meetings | 6 | 11 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
|  | Presentation at School | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Presentation at Work Place | 8 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 3 |

Table - 5.6
Percentage distribution of respondents by sources of information on methods to avoid or delay pregnancy during last 6 months from the date of survey by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Youth Centres | 8 | 13 | 2 | 9 | 6 |
|  | Theatre Activities | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
|  | Friends | 14 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 3 |
|  | Relatives | 1 | 2 | 0 |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 4 | 9 |  | 4 | 1 |
|  | Did not receive information | 43 | 41 | 54 | 34 | 62 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
|  | Radio | 12 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 13 |
|  | TV | 53 | 56 | 44 | 61 | 15 |
|  | Newspapers/Magazines | 18 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 8 |
|  | Pamphlets/Posters | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 |  |
|  | Community Meetings | 5 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Presentation at School | 2 |  | 4 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Presentation at Work Place | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| FEMALE | Youth Centres | 15 | 24 | 9 | 12 | 1 |
|  | Theatre Activities | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Friends | 4 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
|  | Relatives | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
|  | Husband / Spouse | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
|  | OTHERS | 7 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
|  | Did not receive information | 38 | 36 | 43 | 34 | 64 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

- All figures are column percentages except base counts.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 5.7 Discussion on Methods to Delay Pregnancy during Last 6 Months

Over half of the total respondents did not discuss methods to delay pregnancy with anyone in the last six months. Just above a quarter discussed contraceptive with friends and only $14 \%$ with their spouses. Only a small percentage of respondents discussed contraceptive methods with health workers (12\%) and youth counsellors. Males consulted with friends or colleagues more than females whereas females discussed more with health workers (17\%) compared to males. Males cited health workers as source of discussion because generally when health workers approach females for briefing, male members (normally husbands) also tend to get that information through their wives, which is why males too have identified health workers as a source of discussion.

Table - 5.7
Percentage of respondents by people with whom methods to delay or avoid pregnancy were discussed in last 6 months from survey date by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |  |
| OVERALL | Health Worker | 12 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 17 |
|  | Peer Educator | 4 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Youth Counsellor | 6 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
|  | Mother or Father | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
|  | Brother or Sister | 7 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 6 |
|  | Husband or Partner | 14 | 23 | 15 | 4 | 13 |
|  | Other Relatives | 8 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 9 |

Table - 5.7
Percentage of respondents by people with whom methods to delay or avoid pregnancy were discussed in last 6 months from survey date by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Friends or colleagues | 26 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 13 |
|  | OTHERS | 5 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Did not discuss with anyone | 58 | 54 | 61 | 61 | 62 |
| MALE | Health Worker | 7 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 18 |
|  | Peer Educator | 5 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
|  | Youth Counsellor | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Mother or Father | 1 | 2 | 1 |  | 0 |
|  | Brother or Sister | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
|  | Husband or Partner | 11 | 16 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
|  | Other Relatives | 8 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
|  | Friends or colleagues | 34 | 34 | 19 | 46 | 18 |
|  | OTHERS | 5 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
|  | Did not discuss with anyone | 61 | 60 | 71 | 52 | 64 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| FEMALE | Health Worker | 17 | 27 | 7 | 12 | 15 |
|  | Peer Educator | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
|  | Youth Counsellor | 9 | 13 | 4 | 9 |  |
|  | Mother or Father | 7 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 11 |
|  | Brother or Sister | 12 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 11 |
|  | Husband or Partner | 17 | 31 | 16 | 4 | 20 |
|  | Other Relatives | 8 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 12 |
|  | Friends or colleagues | 19 | 22 | 30 | 11 | 9 |
|  | OTHERS | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Did not discuss with anyone | 56 | 47 | 49 | 69 | 59 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

- All figures are column percentages except base counts.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 5.8 Opinion on Acquiring Information on Methods to Delay or Avoid Pregnancy

Respondents perceived acquiring information on delaying pregnancy was important for both girls and boys. Interestingly a lot more females felt that acquiring information was very important for females as compared to males. Overall, $56 \%$ respondents felt that obtaining information on delaying pregnancy was easy, but almost half ( $27 \%$ ) thought it was difficult. In Kohat especially, it seemed more difficult for females to acquire such information ( $62 \%$ found it difficult). It seemed that the local NGOs and government institutions were not doing enough to cater to the information requirement of females in this district.

Table - 5.8
Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion on importance of information on methods to avoid or delay pregnancy by gender

|  | OVERALL | MALE | FEMALE | Jacobabad |  | Kohat |  | Chakwal |  | Qila Saifullah |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 817 | 794 | 200 | 202 | 225 | 174 | 198 | 212 | 194 | 206 |
| Opinion regarding importance of getting information by boys or men to delay or avoid pregnancy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Very Important | 66 | 61 | 71 | 52 | 61 | 48 | 72 | 80 | 80 | 64 | 67 |
| Less Important | 19 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 24 | 23 |

Table - 5.8
Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion on importance of information on methods to avoid or delay pregnancy by gender

|  | OVERALL | MALE | FEMALE | Jacobabad |  | Kohat |  | Chakwal |  | Qila Saifullah |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Unimportant | 6 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Don't know | 9 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Opinion regarding importance of getting information by girls or women to delay or avoid pregnancy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Very Important | 69 | 62 | 76 | 58 | 73 | 49 | 75 | 76 | 79 | 70 | 80 |
| Less Important | 17 | 20 | 14 | 18 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 18 | 11 |
| Unimportant | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 18 |  | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Don't know | 9 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Opinion regarding accessibility to get information on methods to avoid or delay pregnancy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Easy | 56 | 51 | 61 | 52 | 66 | 37 | 27 | 62 | 76 | 44 | 63 |
| Difficult | 27 | 29 | 26 | 25 | 14 | 28 | 62 | 32 | 15 | 37 | 24 |
| Impossible | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |  | 4 |  | 1 |  | 3 | 2 |
| Can not avoid | 9 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| Don't Know | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 4 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base counts. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Summary

Adolescents aged 15-24 years were explored in depth for their knowledge regarding reproduction and contraceptives including names of contraceptives, important sources of information, their attitude towards discussing these and their perceptions for the importance of acquiring information in this regard.

Remarkably, majority ( $70 \%$ ) of the respondents were aware that pregnancy can be delayed or avoided. This high percentage can be attributed to the government's active support towards controlling high population growth rate.

A greater majority in married respondents compared to unmarried ones were aware that pregnancy is avoidable. When explored for knowledge of contraceptives, respondents were not only aware of the contraceptives; most of them could also name the contraceptives. More males as compared to females were aware of the methods. Age group also affected knowledge as $53 \%$ in 20-24 years slot knew of two more methods compared to $31 \%$ of $15-$ 19 years.

Respondents were assessed for knowledge of different contraceptive methods through spontaneous and probed responses. Around two-thirds of respondents were aware of oral contraceptive pills: $48 \%$ responded spontaneously and $21 \%$ on probing. More women recognised IUCD and more males reported condoms.

The knowledge of pills was most common, mainly because the society is male dominated and therefore males hardly willing to compromise on their pleasure feel better off having their wives take the pills. However, in the case of having sex with partners, males find condom more handy and safe. Looking at the gender-wise distribution, it is clear that there is no significant variation between males and females, except for the condoms where male response was higher. This is obvious because men more occasionally used condoms. The
difference between spontaneous and probing was larger in small rods and coils, which showed that these were secondary choices for females.

Majority of the respondents sought information on contraceptive methods from television, one-third from friends and relatives, and even less than a quarter from newspapers and magazines. Health workers and youth centres each contributed to only $11 \%$ of the respondents. Television was cited as a major source by majority of respondents mainly because of the availability of foreign channels which often show contraceptive ads. TV channels in Pakistan have only recently started showing ads on HIV/AIDS, but even in that case, contraceptives are not shown on TV. Therefore, while TV is a most effective media, for contraceptives it is still in its infancy.

Respondents perceived acquiring information on delaying pregnancy was important for both girls and boys. Interestingly a lot more females felt that acquiring information was very important for females as compared to males. Overall, $56 \%$ respondents felt that obtaining information on delaying pregnancy was easy, but almost half ( $27 \%$ ) thought it was difficult. In Kohat especially, it seemed more difficult for females to acquire such information ( $62 \%$ found it difficult). It seemed that the local NGOs and government institutions were not doing enough to cater to the information requirement of females in this district.

### 6.0 Access to Family Planning Services and Contraceptive Use

This section has the purpose of evaluating the respondent's knowledge of places providing family planning services and how it affects contraceptive use.

### 6.1 Awareness of Places Providing Family Planning Services

Respondent were questioned for their awareness of places from where they could get family planning services. More than half of the total respondents interviewed were aware of the places where contraceptives were available. Those not aware of the places were mainly the unmarried respondents. But the point of concern is that at last $30 \%$ of the married respondents did not know the places where family planning services are available. It means that the media is not playing an effective role in promoting family planning services. More males than females were aware of the places due to their easy mobility. The percentage was higher for age group 20-24 at $68 \%$ compared to $15-19$ years (44\%) due to the probability of more married people in the higher age group. The percentage increased proportionally with the level of education and was highest for above higher secondary level at $74 \%$. Interestingly, in Chakwal, more people in rural areas knew about the places, may be because of rural health centres and basic health units and RH services providers working more effectively.

Table - 6.1
Percentage of respondents by knowledge about source of supply of family planning methods

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 942 | 206 | 241 | 246 | 249 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 58 | 55 | 57 | 61 | 60 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 64 | 60 | 58 | 75 | 58 |
| Female | 802 | 52 | 50 | 56 | 49 | 63 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 70 | 66 | 79 | 70 | 80 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 52 | 46 | 49 | 59 | 48 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 58 | 57 | 63 | 58 | 64 |
| Rural | 562 | 57 | 34 | 54 | 67 | 58 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 44 | 41 | 37 | 50 | 39 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 68 | 64 | 69 | 69 | 78 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 29 | 23 | 40 | 36 | 50 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 60 | 61 |
| Primary | 160 | 39 | 43 | 25 | 42 | 57 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 52 | 55 | 45 | 53 | 55 |
| Secondary | 442 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 66 | 61 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 77 | 75 | 82 | 76 | 71 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 74 | 87 | 82 | 57 | 77 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 60 | 61 | 67 | 55 | 51 |
| No | 1148 | 57 | 52 | 52 | 64 | 64 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 73 | 68 | 79 | 75 | 85 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 6.2 Places Providing Family Planning Methods

Most of the respondents were relying on hospitals and clinics and government health facilities for supply of family planning services. Only $13 \%$ approached the pharmacy or shops. Generally, people tend to approach places where they get the FP products or services on subsidized rates - normally offered by NGOs and public sector. Which is why most people either approached hospitals/clinics and government health facility or relied on LHW/CHW which were cited by almost a quarter respondents. Males were generally more comfortable in visiting pharmacy or shops for contraceptives compared to females. Because sales person at the pharmacy or shop counters are generally males, females find it culturally awkward to ask them for contraceptives. This trend is even common in the urban metropolitan cities.

Table - 6.2
Percentage distribution of respondents by knowledge of supply source of contraceptives by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Hospital/Clinic | 44 | 38 | 43 | 50 | 57 |
|  | Govt. Health Facility Centre | 24 | 24 | 29 | 19 | 30 |
|  | Pharmacy | 6 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
|  | Shop/Market | 7 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 5 |
|  | Friend | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
|  | LHW/CHW | 21 | 14 | 18 | 30 | 16 |
|  | NGO Health Centre | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Youth centre | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
|  | Not applicable | 9 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Don't know | 33 | 30 | 36 | 34 | 33 |
|  | TOTAL | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| Male | Hospital/Clinic | 49 | 38 | 47 | 62 | 53 |
|  | Govt. Health Facility Centre | 27 | 26 | 33 | 24 | 33 |
|  | Pharmacy | 10 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 2 |
|  | Shop/Market | 11 | 12 | 6 | 15 | 2 |
|  | Friend | 6 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
|  | LHW/CHW | 21 | 16 | 11 | 34 | 11 |
|  | NGO Health Centre | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Youth centre | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 4 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
|  | No response | 10 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Not applicable | 26 | 21 | 36 | 21 | 36 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Female | Hospital/Clinic | 39 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 60 |
|  | Govt. Health Facility Centre | 20 | 21 | 26 | 14 | 27 |
|  | Pharmacy | 2 | 4 |  |  | 1 |
|  | Shop/Market | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
|  | Friend | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
|  | LHW/CHW | 21 | 13 | 26 | 26 | 21 |
|  | NGO Health Centre | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | Youth centre | 1 |  |  | 4 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 3 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
|  | Not applicable | 8 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
|  | Don't know | 40 | 38 | 36 | 46 | 30 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

[^5]
### 6.3 Respondents' Preferred Choice of Contraceptives

When explored for their preferred choice of contraceptives, majority of the respondents preferred pills to any other contraceptives. Following this were choices of condoms and injections. However, one-third respondents did not reveal their preferred choice - these were mainly of the adolescent age group that had not been married yet. Gender-wise, condoms were the most preferred choice for $46 \%$ males. $39 \%$ females preferred pills. Males have only contraceptive to choose from - condoms. Females on the other hand have multiple choices, and may choose as per what their health or situation permits. Therefore, asking females the choice of contraceptive is more relevant and significant than asking males about contraceptives females should use. On the other hand, the $16 \%$ females making a choice of condom reflects their little confidence in condoms in terms of their quality and method of use.

Table - 6.3
Percentage distribution of respondents by preferred choice of contraceptives to delay or avoid pregnancy by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweigh |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
|  | Pill | 40 | 35 | 56 | 33 | 51 |
|  | Condom | 31 | 27 | 27 | 36 | 48 |
|  | Injections | 28 | 36 | 31 | 18 | 29 |
| OVERALL | IUD | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Does not know | 32 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 30 |
|  | OTHER | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
|  | Not applicable | 9 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
|  | Pill | 41 | 29 | 52 | 45 | 55 |
|  | Condom | 46 | 32 | 43 | 62 | 65 |
|  | Injections | 33 | 46 | 24 | 26 | 23 |
|  | IUD | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 |
| Male | Does not know | 23 | 25 | 34 | 13 | 22 |
|  | OTHER | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | Not applicable | 10 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
|  | Pill | 39 | 41 | 61 | 22 | 48 |
|  | Condom | 16 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 32 |
|  | Injections | 24 | 26 | 38 | 11 | 35 |
| Female | IUD | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| remale | Does not know | 40 | 31 | 30 | 56 | 37 |
|  | OTHER | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | Not applicable | 8 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

[^6]
### 6.4 Respondents' Knowledge of Using Family Planning Methods

After opining on their preferred choice of contraceptive, respondents were asked if they knew how to use their choice contraceptive. Only around one-third of them knew the method of using the contraceptive. The low percentage could be attributed to the users of pills and condoms, as these are the only methods that the users perform themselves. The other contraceptives are often applied with the assistance of paramedic, etc. More males than females possessed knowledge of using a contraceptive. The difference was considerable, and understandable, on marital status: $66 \%$ married knew as against only $27 \%$ unmarried respondents - the unmarried ones being those that had had a sexual relationship. This was equally true for the better literate respondents as well as those in the age group of 20-24 years.

Table-6.4
Percentage of respondents by knowledge of ways of using family planning methods

| Prem | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 637 | 151 | 169 | 139 | 178 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 39 | 41 | 44 | 34 | 43 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 42 | 38 | 44 | 45 | 44 |
| Female | 802 | 36 | 44 | 44 | 23 | 42 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 66 | 59 | 83 | 69 | 66 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 25 | 28 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 40 | 43 | 41 | 34 | 45 |
| Rural | 562 | 38 | 22 | 45 | 33 | 42 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 26 | 25 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 40 | 57 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 33 | 24 | 44 | 43 | 61 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 30 | 42 |
| Primary | 160 | 25 | 29 | 18 | 25 | 36 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 30 | 36 | 37 | 23 | 24 |
| Secondary | 442 | 43 | 52 | 48 | 36 | 43 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 45 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 51 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 52 | 64 | 65 | 32 | 58 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 32 | 33 | 42 | 21 | 35 |
| No | 1148 | 42 | 44 | 45 | 38 | 46 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 66 | 59 | 80 | 71 | 69 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 6.5 Respondents' Perceptions of Availability of Family Planning Methods

On accessibility of contraceptives, over half of the respondents believed accessibility was easy and only $21 \%$ thought it was difficult. Over half of male respondents (53\%) thought it was easy as against $51 \%$ females. More males compared to females believed availability was difficult. This was mainly because males were generally responsible for their own females and would facilitate them in such matters. Males on the other hand have to go outside to get their own contraceptives.

Table - 6.5

| - |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Easy | 52 | 52 | 34 | 64 | 51 |
|  | Difficult | 21 | 19 | 34 | 13 | 25 |
|  | Impossible | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
|  | Don't Know | 18 | 13 | 25 | 18 | 15 |
|  | Not applicable | 9 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Male | Easy | 53 | 50 | 41 | 65 | 48 |
|  | Difficult | 25 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 30 |
|  | Impossible | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
|  | Don't Know | 11 | 9 | 22 | 6 | 11 |
|  | Not applicable | 10 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Female | Easy | 51 | 55 | 25 | 63 | 53 |
|  | Difficult | 17 | 16 | 39 | 3 | 21 |
|  | Impossible | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | Don't Know | 24 | 17 | 28 | 28 | 18 |
|  | Not applicable | 8 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

### 6.6 Respondents Reporting Contraceptives Not Easily Available

As mentioned in the previous table, $21 \%$ respondents considered contraceptive accessibility difficult. Those who found accessibility difficult were mainly respondents who were unmarried ( $24 \%$ ), rural respondents ( $25 \%$ ), and lower age group ( $25 \%$ ). Strikingly unmarried respondents who had had sex, found it much less difficult to access compared to married ones. This was chiefly due to the fact that when unmarried people have an opportunity to have sex, obtaining contraceptives becomes a secondary challenge for them.

Table - 6.6

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 361 | 82 | 134 | 55 | 90 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 21 | 19 | 34 | 13 | 25 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 25 | 21 | 30 | 23 | 30 |
| Female | 802 | 17 | 16 | 39 | 3 | 21 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 15 | 14 | 26 | 4 | 22 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 24 | 23 | 38 | 15 | 28 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 19 | 18 | 33 | 14 | 20 |
| Rural | 562 | 25 | 28 | 35 | 12 | 29 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 25 | 24 | 38 | 17 | 22 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 18 | 15 | 32 | 10 | 28 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 24 |
| Just Literate | 234 | 25 | 17 | 38 | 20 | 30 |
| Primary | 160 | 15 | 16 | 25 | 9 | 22 |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 19 | 27 | 30 | 10 | 22 |
| Secondary | 442 | 19 | 10 | 31 | 17 | 25 |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 25 | 25 | 45 | 13 | 22 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 17 | 15 | 37 | 6 | 14 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 462 | 23 | 22 | 41 | 10 | 20 |
| No | 1148 | 20 | 17 | 31 | 14 | 27 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 627 | 14 | 13 | 24 | 6 | 21 |
| Married Had Sex | 501 | 15 | 15 | 26 | 4 | 20 |
| Unmarried Had Sex | 126 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 26 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 6.7 Respondents Who Used Modern Contraceptives

Close to half of the sexually active (616) respondents reported using modern contraceptives. Gender comparison shows that $36 \%$ male and $44 \%$ female respondents used modern contraceptives. Higher age group respondents were $45 \%$ compared to only $21 \%$ their younger counterparts. Percentages rose from lower levels of education from $25 \%$ to $59 \%$ at secondary level but tapered at above higher secondary level (42\%).

Table - 6.7

| centage of sexually |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVERALI | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N(Unweighted) | 616 | 248 | 65 | 54 | 57 | 72 |
| OVERALL | 616 | 40 | 32 | 46 | 51 | 44 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 304 | 36 | 17 | 52 | 56 | 49 |
| Female | 323 | 44 | 44 | 39 | 47 | 40 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 501 | 41 | 34 | 48 | 54 | 44 |
| Unmarried | 126 | 34 | 23 | 34 | 46 | 41 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 421 | 40 | 34 | 48 | 54 | 42 |
| Rural | 206 | 40 | 16 | 46 | 47 | 45 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 129 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 29 | 32 |
| 20-24 Years | 498 | 45 | 37 | 49 | 59 | 47 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 85 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 61 | 51 |
| Just Literate | 113 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 34 | 43 |
| Primary | 68 | 25 | 20 | 19 | 33 | 37 |
| Lower Secondary | 54 | 53 | 40 | 80 | 58 | 65 |
| Secondary | 143 | 59 | 57 | 76 | 51 | 50 |
| Higher Secondary | 91 | 39 | 20 | 67 | 55 | 21 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 73 | 42 | 30 | 48 | 69 | 32 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 76 | 33 | 21 | 55 | 42 | 33 |
| No | 551 | 41 | 34 | 45 | 52 | 45 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual | 616 | 40 | 32 | 46 | 51 | 44 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 6.8 Type of Modern Contraceptive Used by Respondents

Of the 262 respondents who ever used modern contraceptives, the most commonly reported were condoms ( $58 \%$ ), pills ( $53 \%$ ) and injections ( $26 \%$ ). There was a marked gender differential regarding use of contraceptives: $84 \%$ males preferred condoms compared to only $38 \%$ females; whereas majority ( $64 \%$ ) females preferred pills as against $38 \%$ males. There was no marked difference in the use of injections between males and females.

Table - 6.8
Percentage distribution of respondent by type of modern contraceptive methods ever used by gender


- All figures are column percentages except base counts.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) ever used any contraceptive method.
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100


## Summary

Close to half of the sexually active respondents reported using modern contraceptives. Gender comparison shows that $36 \%$ male and $44 \%$ female respondents used modern contraceptives.

The most commonly reported contraceptives were condoms (58\%), pills (53\%) and injections (26\%). There was a marked gender differential regarding use of contraceptives: $84 \%$ males preferred condoms compared to only $38 \%$ females; whereas majority ( $64 \%$ ) females preferred pills as against $38 \%$ males. There was no marked difference in the use of injections between males and females.

More than half of the total respondents interviewed were aware of the places where contraceptives were available. Those not aware of the places were mainly the unmarried respondents. But the point of concern is that at last $30 \%$ of the married respondents did not know the places where family planning services are available. This means that media is not playing an effective role in promoting family planning services. More males than females were aware of the places due to their easy mobility. Interestingly, in Chakwal, more people in rural areas knew about the places, may be because of rural health centres and basic health units and RH services providers working more effectively.

Most of the respondents were relying on hospitals and clinics and government health facilities for supply of family planning services. Only $13 \%$ approached the pharmacy or shops. Generally, people tend to approach places where they get the FP products or services on subsidized rates - normally offered by NGOs and public sector. Which is why most people either approached hospitals/clinics and government health facility or relied on LHW/CHW which were cited by almost a quarter respondents. Males were generally more comfortable in visiting pharmacy or shops for contraceptives compared to females. Because sales person at the pharmacy or shop counters are generally males, females find it culturally awkward to ask them for contraceptives. This trend is even common in the urban metropolitan cities.

On accessibility of contraceptives, over half of the respondents believed accessibility was easy but a quarter thought it was difficult. More males compared to females believed availability was difficult. This was mainly because males were generally responsible for their own females and would facilitate them in such matters. Males on the other hand have to go outside to get their own contraceptives.

### 7.0 Reproduction

This section centres on the different aspects of fertility and pregnancies, intended and unintended. The child bearing age in Pakistan is from 15 to 49 years. This study targets 1524 years age group. Therefore, this analysis will represent only around a half of the female population within the reproductive age.

### 7.1 Fertility Aspects of Respondents

Almost one-quarter of the total respondents had children out of which $11 \%$ had one child and $13 \%$ with more than one. Greater percentage was observed for females as $32 \%$ as against $16 \%$ males had children. This could be attributed to the early age marriage of girls with men a couple of years older than they are. Hence at same age level under 24 years, it is more likely for a female to have a child than for a male to have one at the same age.

Table - 7.1
Respondents by fertility and by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qila } \\ \text { Saifullah } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Respondents with children | 24 | 35 | 22 | 14 | 26 |
|  | Respondents with one child | 11 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 11 |
|  | Respondents with more than one child | 13 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 15 |
| MALE | Respondents with children | 16 | 23 | 18 | 7 | 20 |
|  | Respondents with one child | 10 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 12 |
|  | Respondents with more than one child | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| FEMALE | Respondents with children | 32 | 47 | 27 | 20 | 31 |
|  | Respondents with one child | 11 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
|  | Respondents with more than one child | 21 | 29 | 18 | 13 | 21 |

- All figures are column percentages except base counts.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


### 7.2 Intended and Unintended Pregnancies

The table below shows unintended pregnancies as against intended ones. Of the $24 \%$ respondents with children, majority ( $68 \%$ ) had their first child born when desired. This finding is backed by cultural reasons. In the Pakistani society, especially in the rural areas, the desire for first child is often very strong. While the female herself has a desire to bear child immediately after marriage, this desire is often the result of a subtle pressure from the husband's family (joint family systems are common especially in rural Pakistan - evident also from the respondent's large family composition as mentioned earlier in the section on demographics). If the daughter-in-law does not bear a child in due course of time for a longer period, this may bring pressure from the family on their son for a second marriage, the extremes of which is a divorce to make way for the next wife. Considering it's a male dominated society, the concept that if a woman is not conceiving, it could be for reasons of male infertility, is often ignored.

The table further shows that $26 \%$ had their first child when it was desired later, and at least $3 \%$ cases were reported where no child was desired when it was born. Similarly, $57 \%$ had their last child born when it was desired but 29\% had last child undesirably born. For $65 \%$ males, the first chid was born when desired and $27 \%$ males first child was born when desired later. Last child for $58 \%$ males was born when desired but for $29 \%$ it was born when desired later. At least $69 \%$ females had their first chid when desired and $25 \%$ had it when desired later. $57 \%$ had last child when desired but $29 \%$ had it when not desired.

Table - 7.2
Respondent percentage by intended and unintended pregnancies by gender

| - |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 389 | 148 | 73 | 60 | 108 |
| OVERALL | First child was desired when born | 68 | 71 | 58 | 73 | 58 |
|  | First child was desired later when born | 26 | 25 | 32 | 19 | 30 |
|  | No any child was desired when born | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
|  | Last child was desired when born | 57 | 61 | 47 | 61 | 43 |
|  | Last child was desired later when born | 29 | 26 | 37 | 27 | 31 |
|  | Last child was undesirably born | 9 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 12 |
| MALE | First child was desired when born | 65 | 66 | 49 | 94 | 63 |
|  | First child was desired later when born | 27 | 34 | 29 |  | 25 |
|  | No any child was desired when born | 7 |  | 20 | 6 |  |
|  | Last child was desired when born | 58 | 55 | 48 | 88 | 59 |
|  | Last child was desired later when born | 29 | 38 | 30 |  | 22 |
|  | Last child was undesirably born | 8 |  | 20 | 12 |  |
| FEMALE | First child was desired when born | 69 | 73 | 64 | 67 | 55 |
|  | First child was desired later when born | 25 | 21 | 34 | 25 | 33 |
|  | No any child was desired when born | 2 | 2 |  | 3 | 3 |
|  | Last child was desired when born | 57 | 64 | 46 | 53 | 33 |
|  | Last child was desired later when born | 29 | 21 | 43 | 35 | 37 |
|  | Last child was undesirably born | 9 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 20 |

- All figures are column percentages except base counts.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who got pregnant or gave birth to any child.


### 7.3 Age at First Child

The median age at pregnancy was found to be 22.8 years. Of the total respondents interviewed, $14.2 \%$ were of age group 20-24 years when their first child was born. For males, only $11 \%$ had their first child born at age 20-24 years, as against females $17.5 \%$ of whom had their first child born during the age 20-24 years.

It must be mentioned here that generally people in the rural areas are not sure about their ages, and tend often to quote themselves younger than what their appearance suggests. This is not done with the purpose to show themselves young, but because marking dates of birth or celebrating birthdays is not part of the rural culture. Besides, even now, the birth registration system is poor in Pakistan.

Table - 7.3
Respondents by reproductive age at first child by gender

|  |  | 促 | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Age at first child | Up to 15 Years | . 6 | 1.5 |  | . 2 | . 3 |
|  |  | 16-17 Years | 3.9 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
|  |  | 18-19 Years | 5.3 | 8.1 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 7.8 |
|  |  | 20-24 Years | 14.2 | 19.8 | 13.9 | 8.4 | 14.2 |
|  |  | No Children | 76.0 | 65.3 | 77.8 | 86.1 | 74.3 |
| MALE | Age at first child | Up to 15 Years | . 8 | 2.2 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 16-17 Years | 2.3 | 5.4 |  | . 8 |  |
|  |  | 18-19 Years | 2.1 | 3.6 | 1.4 | . 8 | 3.2 |
|  |  | 20-24 Years | 10.9 | 11.4 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 16.7 |
|  |  | No Children | 83.9 | 77.4 | 81.9 | 93.1 | 80.0 |
|  | TOTAL |  | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| FEMALE | Age at first child | Up to 15 Years | . 5 | . 8 |  | . 4 | . 5 |
|  |  | 16-17 Years | 5.6 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 6.9 |
|  |  | 18-19 Years | 8.6 | 12.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 12.1 |
|  |  | 20-24 Years | 17.5 | 28.3 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 11.7 |
|  |  | No Children | 67.9 | 53.0 | 73.2 | 79.6 | 68.7 |
|  | TOTAL |  | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
|  | Median Age at Fir | Pregnancy | 22.8 | 21.4 | 24+ | 24+ | 21.9 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base counts. <br> - Percentage base is total number of cases in a given category. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 7.4 Child Miscarriages

Of the 262 female respondents who had children, $12 \%$ had miscarriage at first child while $6 \%$ had it at last child. This often was the result of early marriages, malnutrition and improper maternal care. Even now, deliveries through 'Dai' (traditional midwife) within homes in Pakistan are very common in rural areas.

Table-7.4
Female respondents by child miscarriage

|  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 262 | 101 | 40 | 47 | 74 |
| Miscarriage at first child | 12 | 11 | 2 | 21 | 17 |
| Miscarriage at last child | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 2 |

- All figures are column percentages except base counts.
- Percentage base is all young females (age 15 to 24 years) ever got pregnant or gave birth to any child.


## Summary

Almost a quarter of the total respondents had children. Greater percentage was observed for females as $32 \%$ as against $16 \%$ males in having children. This could be attributed to the early age marriage of girls with men a couple of years older than they are. Hence at same age level under 24 years, it is more likely for a female to have a child than for a male to have one at the same age.

Of the respondents with children, majority (68\%) had their first child born when desired, a finding rooted in cultural reasons. In the Pakistani society, the desire for first child is often very strong, and often the desire translates into pressure that comes from the husband's family - or the husband himself. Failing to conceive in due course after marriage may also lead to divorce or the arrival of a second wife. Also, considering it's a male dominated society, the concept that if a woman is not conceiving, it could be for reasons of male infertility, is often ignored.

The median age at pregnancy was found to be 22.8 years. Of the total respondents interviewed, $14.2 \%$ were of age group 20-24 years when their first child was born. For males, only $11 \%$ had their first child born at age 20-24 years, as against females $17.5 \%$ of whom had their first child born during the age 20-24 years.

It must be mentioned here that generally people in the rural areas are not sure about their ages, and often tend to quote themselves younger than what their appearance suggests. This is not done with the purpose to show oneself young, but because marking dates of birth or celebrating birthdays is not part of the rural culture. Besides, even now, the birth registration system is poor in Pakistan.

Miscarriages were reported by $12 \%$ in first pregnancy and $6 \%$ in the last. This often was the result of early marriages, malnutrition and improper maternal care. Even now, deliveries through 'Dai' (traditional midwife) within homes in Pakistan, are very common in rural areas.

### 8.0 Sexual Relationships

Any sexual activity performed with any other person than the spouse is considered immoral in Islam, and Pakistan being an Islamic state, therefore, does not permit any illicit sexual relations between people. However, such relations continue but secretly. If the couple involved in an illicit sexual affair is caught, they are punishable by law.

This is why one of the most difficult tasks of this study was to dig out information on sexual relationships of respondents, especially the unmarried ones, as it was only natural to expect respondents would refuse or lie on this count. However, it was important to know to what extent the incidence of illicit sexual relations prevailed amongst the respondents so as to gauge whether or not their sexual practices were safe, given that lack of knowledge in such affairs often culminates in health problems the extremes of which could be STIs, including HIVIAIDS.

This section therefore explores respondents' sexual relationships, including extramarital and premarital, that often lead to various consequences for adolescents including STIs and HIVIAIDS.

### 8.1 Extra and Premarital Relationship

Overall, around one-fifth of the respondents reported ever having a girl/boyfriend in their lives with whom they had sexual relationships, and $16 \%$ continued to have one. In view of the preamble to this section given above, this figure is very high. More males (31\%) compared to $7 \%$ females had sexual relationships. The higher figure for males could also be due to heterosexuality amongst males. More unmarried males (33\%) had a girlfriend compared to married ones (27\%). Similarly, more unmarried females (8\%) compared to 5\% married ones had a boyfriend. Age group difference was not sharp. The relationship was commonly mentioned by respondents having higher educational level. It is noteworthy that respondents were honest enough to even disclose their current sexual relationships.

Table - 8.1
Percentage of respondents reporting sexual relationship with girl/boyfriend

|  | OVERALL | Had/Have Friendship | Have Friendship |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 337 | 286 |
| OVERALL | 1611 | 19 | 16 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |
| Male | 809 | 31 | 26 |
| Female | 802 | 7 | 7 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |
| Married | 514 | 13 | 9 |
| Unmarried | 1096 | 22 | 19 |
| Married Male | 192 | 27 | 17 |
| Married Female | 323 | 5 | 5 |
| Unmarried Male | 617 | 33 | 28 |
| Unmarried Female | 479 | 8 | 8 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1049 | 21 | 18 |
| Rural | 562 | 15 | 12 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 650 | 17 | 15 |
| 20-24 Years | 960 | 20 | 17 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 140 | 11 | 10 |

Table - 8.1
Percentage of respondents reporting sexual relationship with girl/boyfriend

|  | OVERALL | Had/Have Friendship | Have Friendship |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Just Literate | 234 | 11 | 10 |  |
| Primary | 160 | 17 | 10 |  |
| Lower Secondary | 167 | 19 | 17 |  |
| Secondary | 442 | 18 | 15 |  |
| Higher Secondary | 273 | 27 | 24 |  |
| Above Higher Secondary | 194 | 28 | 25 |  |
| STUDENT: | 462 | 25 | 23 |  |
| Yes | 1148 | 17 | 14 |  |
| No |  |  |  |  |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: | 627 | 25 | 18 |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse |  |  |  |  |
| - All figures are cell percentages except base count. |  |  |  |  |
| - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |

### 8.2 Duration of Extra- and Premarital Relationship

Overall, a total of 286 respondents reported having a boy/girlfriend at the time of interview. The duration of such relationship varied: almost half of the respondents mentioned that the relationship was of shorter duration i.e. up to one year. The remaining half reported a longer relationship, extending beyond a year. There was no marked difference in the background characteristics of the respondents with short or long term relationship except that latter was more marked among married respondents and those with slightly higher educational level.

Table - 8.2
Percentage of respondents having sexual relationship with girl / boyfriend reporting duration of such friendship

|  | OVERALL | Short term (Up to 1 year) | Long term (Above 1 year) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 286 | 142 | 144 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |
| Male | 26 | 53 | 47 |
| Female | 7 | 57 | 43 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |
| Married | 9 | 48 | 52 |
| Unmarried | 19 | 55 | 45 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |
| Urban | 18 | 54 | 46 |
| Rural | 12 | 50 | 50 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 15 | 54 | 46 |
| 20-24 Years | 17 | 53 | 47 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 10 | 61 | 39 |
| Just Literate | 10 | 70 | 30 |
| Primary | 10 | 22 | 78 |
| Lower Secondary | 17 | 48 | 52 |
| Secondary | 15 | 60 | 40 |
| Higher Secondary | 24 | 48 | 52 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 25 | 55 | 45 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |
| Yes | 23 | 55 | 45 |
| No | 14 | 52 | 48 |
| SEXUAL EXPERIENCE: |  |  |  |
| Had Sexual Intercourse | 18 | 50 | 50 |
| - All figures are row percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who have any boy/girl friendship. |  |  |  |

### 8.3 Experience of Sexual Intercourse

A total of 616 respondents were reported to be sexually active out of 1611 interviewed. $80 \%$ married and $20 \%$ unmarried respondents were sexually active. $39 \%$ of the unmarried males were sexually active compared to only $3 \%$ unmarried females. The low percentage in unmarried females may suggest that females refused to disclose.

Table - 8.3


- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


### 8.4 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

The median age at first sexual intercourse was reported to be 22.1 years - male beings slightly higher than females. Overall, early age sex was $4 \%$. This was high in males at $6 \%$ compared females at $3 \%$. Females' early sex was mainly after being married whereas the chances of early intercourse in males under 15 were partly due to an illicit relationship.

Table - 8.4
Percentage distribution of respondents by age at which had sexual intercourse by gender

| N (Unweighted) |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Less than 15 years | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
|  | 15-16 years | 7 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
|  | 17-18 years | 11 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 15 |
|  | 19-20 years | 9 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 7 |
|  | 21-22 years | 6 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
|  | 23 years or above | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
|  | Did not have sex | 61 | 45 | 68 | 74 | 58 |
| Male | Less than 15 years | 6 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
|  | 15-16 years | 8 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
|  | 17-18 years | 10 | 13 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
|  | 19-20 years | 6 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
|  | 21-22 years | 6 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 |
|  | 23 years or above | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | Did not have sex | 63 | 50 | 66 | 75 | 61 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Female | Less than 15 years | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 15-16 years | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
|  | 17-18 years | 12 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 19 |

Table - 8.4
Percentage distribution of respondents by age at which had sexual intercourse by gender


|  | Median age at first sexual intercourse |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Overall | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| Male | 22.3 | 19.7 | 22.5 | $24+$ | 22.0 |
| Female | 22.0 | 20.2 | $24+$ | $24+$ | 20.5 |
| Total | 22.1 | 20.1 | 23.4 | $24+$ | 21.3 |

### 8.5 Respondents' Opinion about First Sexual Intercourse

Out of the 616 respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse, majority said they wanted to have it at the time they had it, but $16 \%$ did not want to have. In males, $92 \%$ wanted to have sex and only $8 \%$ wanted to have it later. More females than males did not want to have sex at that time ( $24 \%$ ) but were persuaded to have it; there were however $76 \%$ who wanted to have sex when they had it.

Table - 8.5
Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion on first sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 616 | 225 | 114 | 109 | 168 |
| OVERALL | Wanted to have sex at that time | 84 | 84 | 86 | 83 | 86 |
|  | Wanted to wait for certain period | 16 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 14 |
| Male | Wanted to have sex at that time | 92 | 90 | 96 | 92 | 94 |
|  | Wanted to wait for certain period | 8 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 |
|  | TOTAL | 298 | 101 | 72 | 51 | 74 |
| Female | Wanted to have sex at that time | 76 | 78 | 73 | 75 | 79 |
|  | Wanted to wait for certain period | 24 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 21 |
|  | TOTAL | 318 | 124 | 42 | 58 | 94 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 8.6 Sexual Partners in First Sexual Intercourse

When explored for the kind of sexual partners in first sexual intercourse, majority of the respondents said they had intercourse with their spouse and almost $12 \%$ with their boy/girlfriend. Percentages of those having sex with an acquaintance or sex-worker were below $10 \%$. All types of sexual partners were reported by respondents including homosexual and heterosexual including animals.

Table-8.6
Percentage distribution of respondents by sexual partner during first sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila <br> Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 225 | 114 | 109 | 168 |  |
| OVERALL | Spouse | 73.3 | 74.6 | 82.4 | 64.0 | 68.1 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 11.9 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 19.4 | 13.3 |
|  | Acquaintance <br> Boy/Girl | 5.6 | 4.6 | .8 | 10.8 | 9.6 |

Table - 8.6
Percentage distribution of respondents by sexual partner during first sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila <br> Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 4.0 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
|  | Boy/Girl | 4.7 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
|  | Animal | .1 | .2 |  |  |  |
|  | Male Sex-worker | .5 | .6 | .8 |  | .3 |
|  | Spouse | 49.8 | 52.4 | 69.1 | 28.7 | 32.2 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 20.7 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 37.9 | 27.7 |
|  | Acquaintance <br> Boy/Girl | 11.1 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 21.2 | 20.4 |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 7.7 | 10.0 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 8.3 |
|  | Boy/Girl | 9.6 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 10.7 |
|  | Animal | .2 | .4 |  |  |  |
|  | Male Sex-worker | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 |  | .7 |
|  | TOTAL | 298 | 101 | 72 | 51 | 74 |
|  | Spouse | 95.4 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 98.2 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 3.7 | 5.5 |  | 2.7 | 1.2 |
|  | Acquaintance | .4 |  |  | 1.4 | .6 |
|  | Boy/Girl | .6 | 1.0 |  |  |  |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 318 | 124 | 42 | 58 | 94 |
|  | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse.


### 8.7 Condoms at First Sexual Intercourse

Only $11 \%$ of the sexually active respondents used condoms in their first sexual intercourse which was very low. This could be due to unplanned and unprepared sex taking place due to availability of an opportunity and immaturity in early age. Interestingly, only 8\% married respondents used condoms compared to $25 \%$ unmarried ones. Both married and unmarried respondents used condoms mainly to avoid impregnating the partner, and not necessarily as a safety measure against STIs including HIV/AIDS.

Table - 8.7

| OVERALL |  | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 616 |  | 75 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| TOTAL | 627 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 16 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 304 | 14 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 19 |
| Female | 323 | 8 | 12 |  | 3 | 12 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 501 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Unmarried | 126 | 25 | 27 | 21 | 24 | 41 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 421 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| Rural | 206 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 129 | 13 | 13 | 4 | 14 | 28 |
| 20-24 Years | 498 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 13 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Just Literate | 113 | 7 | 11 |  |  | 8 |
| Primary | 68 | 11 | 22 |  | 4 | 37 |
| Lower Secondary | 54 | 10 | 15 |  | 5 | 56 |
| Secondary | 143 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 13 | 22 |
| Higher Secondary | 91 | 13 | 4 | 41 | 11 | 39 |

Table-8.7
Percentage of respondents who used condoms at first sexual intercourse by gender

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |  |  |
| Above Higher <br> Secondary | 73 | 18 | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| STUDENT: | 76 | 23 | 12 | 56 | 23 | 32 |  |
| Yes | 551 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 17 | 28 |  |
| No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working | 254 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 15 |  |
| Not Working | 373 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 11 |  |

- All figures are percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse.


### 8.8 Type of Partner at First Sexual Intercourse Using Condoms

In the first sexual intercourse, condoms were used mostly with spouses (49\%) and almost $31 \%$ with boy/girlfriends. Due to lack of knowledge only $6.1 \%$ and $0.8 \%$ used condoms with female sex worker and male sex worker respectively. This is dangerous the female or male sex workers are exposed to different partners and therefore may be a potential source of STIs and HIVIAIDS carriers. Males had a greater tendency to use condoms with their girlfriends as almost $27 \%$ used them with girlfriends as against $17 \%$ using them with their wives. Females on the other hand had sexual intercourse with their husbands through condoms as against only $3.8 \%$ preferring condom use during sex with boyfriend. It showed that females tended to make an attempt to delay or avoid pregnancy considering their husbands were least concerned about it as many did not use condoms during intercourse with their wives.

Table - 8.8
Percentage distribution of respondents who have used condom at first sexual intercourse by type of partner

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 75 | 19 | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| OVERALL | Spouse | 49.1 | 60.0 | 57.3 | 21.5 | 36.8 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 30.7 | 18.2 | 32.6 | 50.2 | 47.9 |
|  | Acquaintance Boy/Girl | 10.8 | 10.9 |  | 21.2 | 11.1 |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 6.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 4.2 |
|  | Boy/Girl | 2.6 | 5.5 |  |  |  |
|  | Male Sex-worker | . 8 |  | 3.4 |  |  |
| Male | Spouse | 17.1 | 5.5 | 57.3 | 7.2 |  |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 26.8 | 10.9 | 32.6 | 50.2 | 43.8 |
|  | Acquaintance Boy/Girl | 10.7 | 10.9 |  | 21.2 | 9.0 |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 6.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 4.2 |
|  | Boy/Girl | 2.6 | 5.5 |  |  |  |
|  | Male Sex-worker | . 8 |  | 3.4 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 64.1 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 56.9 |
| Female | Spouse | 32.0 | 54.5 |  | 14.3 | 36.8 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 3.8 | 7.3 |  |  | 4.2 |
|  | Acquaintance Boy/Girl | . 1 |  |  |  | 2.1 |
|  | TOTAL | 35.9 | 61.8 |  | 14.3 | 43.1 |

### 8.9 Reasons for Not Using Condoms at First Sexual Intercourse

The majority of sexually active respondents who did not use condoms at first intercourse did so because they either wanted to have a child or said they had sex with their spouse. These were mainly the married respondents. Almost an equal percentage thought condom was not necessary and at least $19.8 \%$ did not know condom. Only around $3 \%$ cases were reported
where the partner had refused to use condom. And $3.8 \%$ did not think of condom at first sexual intercourse.

Gender-wise, it was discomforting to note that over a quarter (28.2\%) males did not know condom and $23.3 \%$ did not think it was necessary. This was cause for concern as males generally being the decision-makers in the household, also tend to be the decision-makers in sexual affairs; which means that if they themselves are not aware of condoms, their wives would not dare to advice use of condom. As regards females, $47.8 \%$ did not have their partner use a condom as they wanted a child. Only $12.6 \%$ did not know condom.

Table - 8.9
Percentage distribution of respondents by main reasons for not using condom at first sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 541 | 206 | 99 | 96 | 140 |
| OVERALL | Had sex with husband/wife | 17.2 | 17.9 | 7.4 | 22.4 | 23.8 |
|  | Wanted a child | 32.8 | 34.2 | 44.0 | 20.0 | 38.5 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 17.5 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 26.3 | 5.3 |
|  | Did not know condom | 19.8 | 19.2 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 21.4 |
|  | Did not think of it | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
|  | Partner refused | 2.9 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.6 | . 8 |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 2.5 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
|  | OTHERS | 3.5 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Male | Had sex with wife | 18.1 | 24.6 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 18.5 |
|  | Wanted a child | 15.6 | 9.2 | 30.2 | 16.6 | 16.5 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 23.3 | 17.1 | 28.9 | 35.1 | 7.4 |
|  | Did not know condom | 28.2 | 30.8 | 19.4 | 27.8 | 43.5 |
|  | Did not think of it | 4.8 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 4.7 |
|  | Partner refused | . 7 | 1.3 |  |  |  |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 3.5 | 3.9 |  | 5.6 | 3.8 |
|  | OTHERS | 5.8 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
|  | TOTAL | 251 | 94 | 57 | 40 | 60 |
| Female | Had sex with husband | 16.4 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 33.7 | 28.0 |
|  | Wanted a child | 47.8 | 56.3 | 58.5 | 22.6 | 55.5 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 12.4 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 19.7 | 3.6 |
|  | Did not know condom | 12.6 | 8.9 | 20.8 | 15.5 | 4.3 |
|  | Did not think of it | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
|  | Partner refused | 4.8 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 1.6 |  | 8.9 |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 1.5 | 2.0 |  | 1.4 | 3.6 |
|  | TOTAL | 290 | 112 | 42 | 56 | 80 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who did not use condom at first sexual intercourse.


### 8.10 Respondents' Who Used Other Contraceptives in First Sexual Intercourse

Of the 627 sexually active respondents, only $3 \%$ used other contraceptives than condoms during their first sexual intercourse. $4 \%$ of these were males and $3 \%$ females. A greater percentage was of unmarried ones (7\%) compared to only $2.6 \%$ married. But no sharp difference was observed between age groups. From the educational point of view, the higher the level of education, the lower was the use of other contraceptives - but higher use of condoms as discussed earlier.

Table - 8.10
Percentage distribution of respondent who used other contraceptives at their first sexual intercourse

| Percentage distil | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qila } \\ \text { Saifullah } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 616 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| TOTAL (Weighted) | 627 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 304 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 6.6 |
| Female | 323 | 3.0 | 5.1 |  |  | 4.2 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 501 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4.5 |  | 3.9 |
| Unmarried | 126 | 7.0 | 13.3 |  | 2.2 | 13.1 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 421 | 3.9 | 5.1 |  | 1.3 | 9.5 |
| Rural | 206 | 2.5 |  | 5.7 |  | 2.4 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 129 | 2.9 | 4.9 |  |  | 3.5 |
| 20-24 Years | 498 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 5.7 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 85 | 3.0 |  | 11.6 |  | 4.4 |
| Just Literate | 113 | 3.5 | 5.3 |  |  | 2.6 |
| Primary | 68 | 7.7 | 12.8 |  | 4.2 | 31.7 |
| Lower Secondary | 54 | 3.5 | 7.5 |  |  | 8.8 |
| Secondary | 143 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 8.9 |  |  |
| Higher Secondary | 91 | . 2 |  |  |  | 10.7 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 73 | . 1 |  |  |  | 8.1 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 76 | 2.7 | 4.1 |  |  | 14.1 |
| No | 551 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | . 8 | 4.7 |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working | 254 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 6.1 |
| Not Working | 373 | 2.6 | 4.9 |  |  | 5.0 |

- All figures are percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse.


### 8.11 Reasons for Not Using Other Contraceptives in First Sexual Intercourse

Around $40 \%$ of the respondents did not use other contraceptives in first sexual intercourse because they wanted a child. Another 20.3\% did not think a contraceptive was necessary in the first sexual intercourse, and $10.5 \%$ did not know of any other contraceptives. The desire to have a child was found in a greater majority of females who did not use other contraceptives, as compared to males. These females were mainly the married ones desirous of a first child. In Pakistani society, unmarried woman cannot even think of having a child for religious reasons which may lead to humiliation and even punishment. Reasons given by males included wanted a child (21.4\%) and did not think necessary (27.5\%). But $10.4 \%$ did not use because they used condoms. A huge majority (54.9\%) did not use other contraceptives because they wanted a child. But $13.7 \%$ also thought it was not necessary.

Table - 8.11
Percentage distribution of respondent by reasons for not using other contraceptives during first sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila <br> Saifullah |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 592 | 217 | 112 | 108 | 155 |  |
|  | Used Condom | 6.4 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 12.9 |
|  | Wanted a child | 38.7 | 39.9 | 45.9 | 29.7 | 44.2 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 20.3 | 22.4 | 10.3 | 24.6 | 17.0 |
|  | Did not know other <br> contraceptives | 10.5 | 8.4 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 7.2 |
|  | Did not think of it | 6.3 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |

Table-8.11
Percentage distribution of respondent by reasons for not using other contraceptives during first sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qila } \\ \text { Saifullah } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Did not expect to have sex | 1.5 | 2.3 |  | 1.4 | . 3 |
|  | Did not Need | 1.5 | 2.1 |  | 1.5 |  |
|  | Partner refused | 2.4 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.4 | . 3 |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 2.0 | 1.2 | . 4 | 5.1 | 1.8 |
|  | Don't Know | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 11.1 |
|  | OTHERS | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 |  | . 7 |
| Male | Used Condom | 10.4 | 5.0 | 19.4 | 12.4 | 13.5 |
|  | Wanted a child | 21.4 | 21.3 | 32.1 | 10.8 | 27.2 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 27.5 | 30.0 | 17.1 | 33.8 | 17.8 |
|  | Did not know other contraceptives | 11.7 | 16.8 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 14.5 |
|  | Did not think of it | 6.3 | 5.0 | 9.1 | 7.6 |  |
|  | Did not expect to have sex | 2.6 | 3.7 |  | 3.0 |  |
|  | Did not Need | 2.2 | 2.9 |  | 3.1 |  |
|  | Partner refused | 1.2 | 2.5 |  |  |  |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 4.2 | 2.5 | . 8 | 10.9 | 4.1 |
|  | Don't Know | 9.8 | 6.7 | 13.5 | 10.7 | 22.3 |
|  | OTHERS | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 |  | . 8 |
|  | TOTAL | 286 | 98 | 70 | 50 | 68 |
| Female | Used Condom | 2.8 | 2.2 |  | 4.1 | 12.5 |
|  | Wanted a child | 54.9 | 56.1 | 62.9 | 46.4 | 58.2 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 13.7 | 15.9 | 1.9 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
|  | Did not know other contraceptives | 9.3 | 1.1 | 24.3 | 17.9 | 1.2 |
|  | Did not think of it | 6.2 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 7.9 |
|  | Did not expect to have sex | . 6 | 1.1 |  |  | . 6 |
|  | Did not Need | . 8 | 1.5 |  |  |  |
|  | Partner refused | 3.5 | 2.2 | 9.9 | 2.7 | . 6 |
|  | Don't Know | 8.2 | 10.1 |  | 11.1 | 1.9 |
|  | OTHERS | . 0 |  |  |  | . 6 |
|  | TOTAL | 306 | 119 | 42 | 58 | 87 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who did not use other contraceptives at first sexual intercourse.


### 8.12 Time Since Last Sexual Intercourse

While $41.6 \%$ of respondents had their last sexual intercourse a week before they were interviewed, $41.4 \%$ had it a day before, and $9.5 \%$ a month back. This shows that the frequency of sexual intercourse was moderate, but comparatively high in males as $59.6 \%$ males had sexual intercourse a day before as against only 24.3\% females; and around 38\% males had it a week ago compared to $44.7 \%$ females.

Table - 8.12
Percentage distribution of respondent by time they had last sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{N}$ (Unweighted) |  |  |  |  |  | 616 |
| OVERALL | Yesterday | 41.4 | 38.0 | 114 | 109 | 168 |
|  | A week ago | 41.6 | 44.6 | 37.5 | 39.7 | 63.9 |
|  | A month ago | 9.5 | 6.7 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 26.3 |
|  | A year ago | 7.5 | 10.7 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 6.2 |
|  | Yesterday | 59.6 | 60.1 | 62.8 | 53.3 | 7.7 |
|  | A week ago | 38.3 | 38.7 | 33.1 | 45.2 | 22.5 |
|  | A month ago | 1.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 4.5 |
|  | A year ago | .2 |  | .7 |  | 1.4 |
|  | TOTAL | 298 | 101 | 72 | 51 | 74 |

Table-8.12
Percentage distribution of respondent by time they had last sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | Yesterday | 24.3 | 19.2 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 57.4 |
|  | A week ago | 44.7 | 49.6 | 42.2 | 38.4 | 29.5 |
|  | A month ago | 16.7 | 11.4 | 20.8 | 27.4 | 7.6 |
|  | A year ago | 14.3 | 19.8 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 5.6 |
|  | TOTAL | 318 | 124 | 42 | 58 | 94 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse.


### 8.13 Sexual Partner in Last Sexual Intercourse

At least $78 \%$ of the respondents had their last sexual intercourse with their spouses and around $10 \%$ with their boy/girlfriends. Almost $97 \%$ females had their last sexual intercourse with their spouse compared to around $60 \%$ males. Only $2.4 \%$ females had sexual intercourse with their boyfriends as against $18 \%$ males who had last sex with their girlfriends.

Table - 8.13
Percentage distribution of respondent by type of sexual partner in last sexual intercourse by gender

| N (Unweighed) |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 616 | 225 | 114 | 109 | 168 |
| OVERALL | Spouse | 78.5 | 81.0 | 85.3 | 67.6 | 78.1 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 10.1 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 15.1 | 15.0 |
|  | Acquaintance Boy/Girl | 4.0 | 1.7 | . 4 | 12.3 | 1.6 |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 3.9 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
|  | Boy/Girl | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 |
|  | Male Sex-worker | . 2 |  | . 8 |  |  |
| Male | Spouse | 59.2 | 64.8 | 74.2 | 33.3 | 59.0 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 18.1 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 31.9 | 26.8 |
|  | Acquaintance Boy/Girl | 7.8 | 3.6 | . 7 | 24.3 | 2.8 |
|  | Female Sex-worker | 7.4 | 10.8 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
|  | Boy/Girl | 7.2 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 6.9 |
|  | Male Sex-worker | . 3 |  | 1.4 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 298 | 101 | 72 | 51 | 74 |
| Female | Spouse | 96.6 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 94.2 |
|  | Girl/Boy friend | 2.4 | 4.1 |  |  | 5.2 |
|  | Acquaintance Boy/Girl | . 4 |  |  | 1.4 | . 6 |
|  | Female Sex-worker | . 6 | 1.0 |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 318 | 124 | 42 | 58 | 94 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse.


### 8.14 Background Characteristics of Respondents Who Used Condoms in Last Sexual Intercourse

Only $20 \%$ respondents used condoms in their last sexual intercourse. These included 24\% males and $17 \%$ females; 16\% married and $35 \%$ unmarried respondents. The condom use was high amongst respondents in the age group 20-24 (21\%) compared to their younger counterparts (17\%) and those with the higher secondary level of education.

Table - 8.14
Percentage of respondents who used condom in last sexual intercourse

|  | OVERALL | Yes | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| N (Unweighted) | 616 | 136 | 32 | 29 | 33 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 627 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 29 | 22 |
| GENDER: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 304 | 24 | 10 | 32 | 44 | 25 |
| Female | 323 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 15 | 20 |
| MARITAL STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married | 501 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Unmarried | 126 | 35 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 50 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 421 | 22 | 18 | 30 | 33 | 27 |
| Rural | 206 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 23 | 19 |
| AGE: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 Years | 129 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 23 | 28 |
| 20-24 Years | 498 | 21 | 17 | 21 | 31 | 21 |
| EDUCATION: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illiterate | 85 | 4 | 3 |  | 20 | 16 |
| Just Literate | 113 | 17 | 17 | 2 | 66 | 19 |
| Primary | 68 | 10 | 19 |  | 4 | 15 |
| Lower Secondary | 54 | 19 | 25 | 37 | 5 | 47 |
| Secondary | 143 | 28 | 24 | 35 | 31 | 15 |
| Higher Secondary | 91 | 37 | 21 | 52 | 52 | 63 |
| Above Higher Secondary | 73 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 39 | 49 |
| STUDENT: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 76 | 23 | 12 | 41 | 34 | 33 |
| No | 551 | 20 | 17 | 16 | 28 | 22 |
| EMPLOYMENT STATUS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working | 254 | 21 | 10 | 29 | 42 | 18 |
| Not Working | 373 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 22 | 24 |
| - All figures are percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 8.15 Reasons for Using Condoms in Last Sexual Intercourse

Reasons for using condoms in last sexual intercourse included birth control by $81 \%$ respondents and disease prevention by $10 \%$. This confirms the analysis made earlier in the report, that most respondents used condoms mainly for avoiding pregnancy but not necessarily for disease prevention. Birth control remained the main reason for both males ( $75 \%$ ) and females ( $89 \%$ ), but while $18 \%$ males also used it for disease prevention, females did not - merely $1 \%$.

Table-8.15
Percentage distribution of respondents by reasons for using condoms in last sexual intercourse by gender


### 8.16 Decision to Use Condom in Last Sexual Intercourse

While in majority of the cases ( $64 \%$ ), it was a joint decision by both partners to use a condom during the last intercourse, in $18 \%$ of cases respondent's partner made a decision. Males and females reported almost the same proportion (above 60\%) of joint decision by both partners. However, more males were decision makers compared to females.

Table-8.16
Percentage distribution of respondents by persons making decision to use condoms in last sexual intercourse by gender


[^7]
### 8.17 Supply of Condoms in Last Sexual Intercourse

Only 8\% respondents used condoms in last sexual intercourse. Out of these $41 \%$ obtained condoms from the pharmacy, and around a third from shop/market. A similar pattern was observed in males. But in females, while 39\% purchased condoms from pharmacy, 19\% received them from hospital/clinic and $11 \%$ from govt. health facility. The 'don't know' cases were $10 \%$ in females compared to males, which suggests that females were often also dependent on males to bring in contraceptives.

Table - 8.17
Percentage distribution of respondent by source of supply of condoms in last sexual intercourse by gender


- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who used condom in their sexual intercourse.


### 8.18 Reasons for Not Using Condom in Last Sexual Intercourse

Out of the 480 - which is $78 \%$ of the total sexually active respondents - who did not use condoms in last sexual intercourse, at least $30 \%$ did not use condom because they wanted a child. Almost a quarter ( $23 \%$ ) did not think it was necessary and $18 \%$ did not use it because they had sex with their spouse. The responses showed gender differentials as more males ( $25 \%$ ) did not think it was necessary; $25 \%$ had sex with wife, and $21 \%$ wanted a child and $16 \%$ did not know condom. Females did not use it mainly because they wanted a child (37\%) and $21 \%$ thought it was not necessary.

Table - 8.18
Percentage distribution of respondents by reasons for not using condoms in their last sexual intercourse by gender


### 8.19 Use of Other Contraceptives in Last Sexual Intercourse

Out of 616 respondents, only $6 \%$ used other contraceptives than condoms in their last sexual intercourse. Females (9\%) were slightly higher than males in using other contraceptives.

Table - 8.19
Percentage distribution of respondents who reported using contraceptives other than condoms in their last sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweigh |  | 616 | 225 | 114 | 109 | 168 |
|  | Yes | 6 | 2 | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| OVERALL | No | 93 | 96 | 84 | 93 | 89 |
|  | Don't remember | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
|  | Yes | 3 | 2 | 6 |  | 4 |
|  | No | 95 | 96 | 90 | 98 | 96 |
| Male | Don't remember | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 |  |
|  | TOTAL | 298 | 101 | 72 | 51 | 74 |
|  | Yes | 8 | 2 | 23 | 11 | 12 |
| Female | No | 90 | 96 | 77 | 88 | 82 |
| Female | Don't remember | 2 | 2 |  | 1 | 5 |
|  | TOTAL | 318 | 124 | 42 | 58 | 94 |
| - All figures <br> - Percentag | n percentages exc all young responde | ount. to 24 years | had sexual |  |  |  |

### 8.20 Decision to Use other Contraceptives in Last Sexual Intercourse

The decision to use other contraceptives during the last sexual intercourse was made in $82 \%$ cases by both partners and $16 \%$ by respondent. The percentage of decision made by both partners was higher in males (92\%) than females (79\%)

Table - 8.20
Percentage distribution of respondents by person making decision to use contraceptives in last sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 44 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 19 |
| OVERALL | Respondent | 16 | 25 | 18 |  | 32 |
|  | Partner | 2 |  | 3 |  | 12 |
|  | Both | 82 | 75 | 79 | 100 | 56 |
| Male | Partner | 8 |  | 12 |  | 40 |
|  | Both | 92 | 100 | 88 |  | 60 |
|  | TOTAL | 12 | 2 | 5 |  | 5 |
| Female | Respondent | 21 | 50 | 24 |  | 40 |
|  | Partner | 0 |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | Both | 79 | 50 | 76 | 100 | 55 |
|  | TOTAL | 32 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 14 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who used contraceptive other than condom in last sexual intercourse.


### 8.21 Places for Getting Contraceptives in Last Sexual Intercourse

Supply of contraceptives was chiefly from hospitals from where $42 \%$ respondents obtained contraceptives, followed by LHW/CHW (34\%) and govt. health facility (30\%). In $21 \%$ cases, it was a friend through which contraceptive was obtained. Hospital/clinic was highest amongst males at $60 \%$ compared to only $38 \%$ in females. More males received contraceptives from LHW/CHW (68\%) compared to $26 \%$ females.

Table - 8.21
Percentage distribution of respondents by sources of supply of contraceptives used in last sexual intercourse by gender

| N (Unweighted) |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 44 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 19 |
| OVERALL | Hospital/Clinic | 42 | 75 | 11 | 63 | 46 |
|  | Govt. Health Facility Centre | 30 | 50 | 41 |  | 16 |
|  | Pharmacy | 16 | 50 | 7 |  | 24 |
|  | Shop/Market | 2 |  | 4 |  |  |
|  | Friend | 21 |  | 24 | 37 |  |
|  | LHW/CHW | 34 | 100 | 24 |  | 22 |
|  | Don't Know | 2 |  | 4 |  |  |
|  | Through relatives | 7 |  | 17 |  |  |
| Male | Hospital/Clinic | 60 | 100 |  |  |  |
|  | Govt. Health Facility Centre | 33 | 50 |  |  | 50 |
|  | Pharmacy | 71 | 100 | 25 |  | 50 |
|  | Friend | 9 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  | LHW/CHW | 68 | 100 | 25 |  |  |
|  | Don't Know | 9 |  | 25 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 10 | 2 | 4 |  | 4 |
| Female | Hospital/Clinic | 38 | 50 | 13 | 63 | 55 |
|  | Govt. Health Facility Centre | 29 | 50 | 48 |  | 10 |
|  | Pharmacy | 3 |  | 4 |  | 19 |
|  | Shop/Market | 2 |  | 4 |  |  |
|  | Friend | 23 |  | 24 | 37 |  |
|  | LHW/CHW | 26 | 100 | 24 |  | 26 |
|  | Through relatives | 9 |  | 20 |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 32 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 14 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who used contraceptive other than condom in last sexual intercourse.


### 8.22 Reasons for Not Using Any Modern Contraceptives in Last Sexual Intercourse

At least $35 \%$ respondents did not use contraceptives at last sexual intercourse because they wanted a child, and $18 \%$ did not think it was necessary. A similar pattern was revealed in the gender distribution.

Table - 8.22
Percentage distribution of respondents by reasons for not using modern contraceptives in last sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 616 | 225 | 114 | 109 | 168 |  |
|  | Used Condom | 10 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 7 |
|  | Wanted a child | 35 | 37 | 40 | 27 | 38 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 18 | 23 | 5 | 18 | 15 |
|  | Did not know | 7 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
|  | Did not think | 4 | 7 | 2 |  | 0 |
|  | Did not expect to have sex | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | Did not Need | 1 | 2 |  |  | 0 |
|  | Partner refused | 2 | 3 | 1 |  |  |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |

Table - 8.22
Percentage distribution of respondents by reasons for not using modern contraceptives in last sexual intercourse by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OTHER | 21 | 7 | 42 | 32 | 38 |
|  | TOTAL | 616 | 225 | 114 | 109 | 168 |
| Male | Used Condom | 12 | 6 | 11 | 24 | 6 |
|  | Wanted a child | 30 | 39 | 28 | 17 | 22 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 18 | 24 | 9 | 14 | 13 |
|  | Did not know | 8 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
|  | Did not think | 3 | 5 | 1 |  |  |
|  | Did not expect to have sex | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | Did not Need | 2 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | Partner refused | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |
|  | OTHER | 26 | 6 | 49 | 38 | 59 |
|  | TOTAL | 298 | 101 | 72 | 51 | 74 |
| Female | Used Condom | 9 | 11 |  | 8 | 9 |
|  | Wanted a child | 39 | 35 | 56 | 35 | 52 |
|  | Did not think necessary | 18 | 22 |  | 22 | 17 |
|  | Did not know | 6 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
|  | Did not think | 5 | 9 | 3 |  | 1 |
|  | Did not expect to have sex | 2 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | Did not Need | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
|  | Partner refused | 3 | 6 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | Did not Known Whereabouts | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | OTHER | 17 | 8 | 34 | 26 | 21 |
|  | TOTAL | 318 | 124 | 42 | 58 | 94 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who ever had sexual intercourse.


### 8.23 Ability to Refuse Sex

The respondents were explored for their perceptions regarding their ability to refuse for sex even if the partner wanted. While around $23 \%$ did not know if they would be able to refuse, $25 \%$ said they would not be able to refuse sex and $20 \%$ said they would. $15 \%$ were sure they would have the capability to say no to sex. More females thought they would not be able to refuse sex ( $31 \%$ ) and $30 \%$ did not know if they would be able to. This is most possibly due to males being more dominating in Pakistani society due to which females often times have to given in to male demands. Females are from an early age imbued with the concept of keeping husbands happy in every way, otherwise husbands may divorce them ad marry another woman. For a woman in Pakistani society, it is very important to remain married partly because they otherwise are not economically independent, especially in rural Pakistan.

Table - 8.23
Percentage distribution of respondents by ability to refuse sex by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | Yes, Definitely | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | 15 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 20 |  |
|  | Yes, Probably | 20 | 28 | 21 | 9 | 33 |
|  | Probably Not | 17 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 17 |
|  | Definitely Not | 25 | 23 | 15 | 35 | 21 |
|  | Don't Know | 23 | 20 | 34 | 21 | 9 |

Table-8.23
Percentage distribution of respondents by ability to refuse sex by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Male | Yes, Definitely | 17 | 21 | 11 | 17 | 26 |
|  | Yes, Probably | 26 | 37 | 29 | 12 | 33 |
|  | Probably Not | 21 | 10 | 23 | 31 | 16 |
|  | Definitely Not | 19 | 16 | 5 | 32 | 14 |
|  | Don't Know | 17 | 15 | 32 | 8 | 10 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Female | Yes, Definitely | 12 | 10 | 8 | 15 | 14 |
|  | Yes, Probably | 13 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 32 |
|  | Probably Not | 14 | 18 | 17 | 8 | 18 |
|  | Definitely Not | 31 | 29 | 26 | 38 | 27 |
|  | Don't Know | 30 | 25 | 36 | 34 | 8 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).


### 8.24 Perception of Partner's Refusal of Sex

The respondents were explored for their perceptions of the partner's right to refuse sex. At least $35 \%$ agreed, and $25 \%$ strongly agreed, that the partner had the right to refuse sex, and only $5 \%$ disagreed with this view. While more males than females agreed that partners had the right to refuse sex, in reality males hardly accept their partner's refusal.

Table - 8.24
Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion on acceptance of refusal of sex partner by gender

|  | Parcer | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Strongly Agree | 25 | 17 | 19 | 38 | 18 |
|  | Agree | 35 | 43 | 31 | 30 | 41 |
|  | Disagree | 10 | 13 | 12 | 4 | 20 |
|  | Strongly disagree | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
|  | Does not know | 25 | 20 | 35 | 23 | 18 |
| Male | Strongly Agree | 30 | 25 | 23 | 42 | 25 |
|  | Agree | 38 | 37 | 29 | 46 | 44 |
|  | Disagree | 12 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 18 |
|  | Strongly disagree | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
|  | Does not know | 16 | 16 | 29 | 6 | 11 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| Female | Strongly Agree | 20 | 10 | 15 | 34 | 11 |
|  | Agree | 33 | 49 | 33 | 16 | 37 |
|  | Disagree | 8 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 21 |
|  | Strongly disagree | 6 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
|  | Does not know | 34 | 25 | 42 | 39 | 25 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Places in the Area for Discussing SRH

The analysis describes the places respondents knew in their area where they could discuss about SRH. Only few had heard of such a place in their area. The most commonly reported places were hospitals and clinics and various RH centres, both NGOs and govt's.

## Summary

The facts about sexual behaviour surfacing from the four districts are eye opening. The premarital and extramarital relationship with the opposite sex was not a rarity among young people and was reported by a proportion of respondents, both males and females. Moreover, the sexual relationship was reported to be a part of such friendship and was reported more by males and, though not equally, was also reported by females. The sexual relationships were also reported with persons other than friends.

Overall, around one-fifth of the respondents reported ever having a girl/boyfriend in their lives with whom they had sexual relationships, and $16 \%$ continued to have one. A total of 616 respondents were reported to be sexually active out of 1611 interviewed. Though the adolescents, both married and unmarried, were involved in sexual activities, their awareness of preventive measures for STIs and pregnancy was low as their knowledge of and actual use of condoms and other contraceptives was minimum. A good proportion of respondents did not think it important to use a contraceptive. However, those who reported the use of condoms and other contraceptives were married, aged 20-24 years; however their

The median age at first sexual intercourse was reported to be 22.1 years. Females' early exposure sexual activity was mainly after being married whereas the chances of early intercourse in males under 15 were partly due to an illicit relationship.

All types of sexual partners were reported by respondents including homosexual and heterosexual including animals. However, majority of the respondents had intercourse with their spouse and almost $12 \%$ with their boy/girlfriend.

Condoms were used by only $11 \%$ of the sexually active respondents in first sexual intercourse - which was very low. This could be due to unplanned and unprepared sex. Interestingly, only 8\% married respondents used condoms compared to $25 \%$ unmarried ones. Both married and unmarried respondents used condoms mainly to avoid impregnating the partner, and not necessarily as a safety measure against STIs including HIV/AIDS. Respondents who did not use condoms in first intercourse cited the reason that they either wanted to have a child or said they had sex with their spouse. These were mainly the married respondents. It was discomforting to note that over a quarter ( $28.2 \%$ ) males did not know condom and $23.3 \%$ did not think it was necessary. This was cause for concern as males generally being the decision-makers in the household, also tend to be the decisionmakers in sexual affairs; which means that if they themselves are not aware of condoms, their wives would not dare to advice use of condom.

Most respondents felt they would not be able to refuse sex if their partners wanted it. More females had this view, most possibly because, males being more dominating in Pakistani society, females often times have to give in to male demands. Females are from an early age imbued with the concept of keeping husbands happy in every way, otherwise husbands may divorce them ad marry another woman. For a woman in Pakistani society, it is very important to remain married partly because they otherwise are not economically independent, especially in rural Pakistan.

### 9.0 Closing Section

### 9.1 Number of Close Friends

Table 701b discusses the number of close friends of respondents. Overall, $45 \%$ of the respondents had 2-3 friends and $23 \%$ had just one friend. 16\% had $4-5$ friends. On average, respondent had 3 friends with a standard deviation of 5 . gender-wise, more males ( $51 \%$ ) had 2-3 friends compared to $40 \%$ females. $25 \%$ females had one friend compared to $22 \%$ males. $16 \%$ of both genders had $4-5$ friends.

Table-9.1
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting number of close friends by gender


### 9.2 Respondents' Leisure Time Activities

Media entertainment seemed to be dominating the leisure time, as around $45 \%$ respondents enjoyed TV or any other form of media entertainment. This was followed by reading (21.8\%), and playing (around 13\%). Media entertainment was higher for females (50.7\%) than male (36.3\%), which possibly was because females spent more time at home while males often resorted to outdoor activities. As many as around $32 \%$ females spent time reading and around $24 \%$ stitched during leisure time.

Table - 9.2
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting things they do in their free time by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |  |
|  | Rest | 12.6 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 13.1 |
|  | Reading | 21.8 | 16.5 | 22.8 | 27.7 | 12.4 |
|  | Playing | 12.9 | 13.4 | 20.4 | 7.5 | 9.4 |
|  | Media entertainment | 45.2 | 45.8 | 50.9 | 44.6 | 11.6 |
|  | Work at Home | 5.0 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 9.9 |
|  | Meet friends | 11.0 | 8.2 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 7.5 |

Table - 9.2
Percentage distribution of respondents reporting things they do in their free time by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Do nothing | 3.7 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
|  | Stitching | 11.9 | 20.1 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 31.9 |
|  | Gardening | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.1 |  | 3.3 |
|  | Others | 36.3 | 30.3 | 58.0 | 28.5 | 27.6 |
| MALE | Rest | 14.0 | 16.4 | 7.3 | 17.0 | 10.0 |
|  | Reading | 11.3 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 |
|  | Playing | 19.6 | 21.3 | 27.0 | 12.6 | 14.5 |
|  | Media entertainment | 39.7 | 43.9 | 44.6 | 34.8 | 11.0 |
|  | Work at Home | 6.5 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 1.6 | 19.7 |
|  | Meet friends | 16.7 | 12.4 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 9.0 |
|  | Do nothing | 5.3 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.8 |
|  | Stitching | . 1 | . 2 |  |  |  |
|  | Gardening | 2.5 | 2.5 | 5.8 |  | 2.4 |
|  | Others | 38.3 | 37.6 | 52.9 | 29.2 | 29.7 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |
| FEMALE | Rest | 11.1 | 3.9 | 19.3 | 12.8 | 16.1 |
|  | Reading | 32.4 | 22.4 | 36.3 | 42.2 | 13.2 |
|  | Playing | 6.1 | 5.4 | 12.9 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
|  | Media entertainment | 50.7 | 47.7 | 57.9 | 53.6 | 12.2 |
|  | Work at Home | 3.5 | 7.3 |  | 2.3 | . 5 |
|  | Meet friends | 5.3 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 6.0 |
|  | Do nothing | 2.2 | 4.3 | 1.3 | . 8 | . 5 |
|  | Stitching | 23.9 | 40.1 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 62.5 |
|  | Gardening | . 7 | 1.5 |  |  | 4.2 |
|  | Others | 34.2 | 23.0 | 63.9 | 27.9 | 25.5 |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |

- All figures are column percentages except base count.
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).
- Multiple response Question. Percentages may not add up 100


### 9.3 Respondents' Leisure Time Wish List

There were not marked differences amongst respondents wishing to do different things, but $18 \%$ said they would not like to do anything, while around $11 \%$ each said they would read or rest. Females were greater in percentages as $24.6 \%$ said they would do nothing while around $21 \%$ said they would like to stitch. Males preferred playing and meeting friends.

Table - 9.3
Percentage distribution of respondent reporting the things they want to do in their free time by gender

|  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N (Unweighted) |  | 1611 | 402 | 399 | 410 | 400 |
| OVERALL | Rest | 11.7 | 16.8 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 3.7 |
|  | Reading | 11.4 | 15.0 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 21.3 |
|  | Playing | 9.2 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 10.0 |
|  | Media entertainment | 10.1 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 13.1 | 2.8 |
|  | Work at Home | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 6.7 |
|  | Meet friends | 9.0 | 7.6 | 15.4 | 7.0 | 1.0 |
|  | Do nothing | 18.4 | 9.3 | 16.3 | 30.0 | 12.5 |
|  | Stitching | 11.1 | 17.4 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 8.1 |
|  | OTHERS | 41.8 | 40.0 | 63.3 | 28.5 | 46.2 |
| MALE | Rest | 15.8 | 23.3 | 9.6 | 13.8 | 3.8 |
|  | Reading | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 20.5 |
|  | Playing | 15.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 12.6 | 16.8 |
|  | Media entertainment | 12.3 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 11.3 | . 8 |
|  | Work at Home | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 13.5 |
|  | Meet friends | 14.9 | 13.0 | 21.1 | 13.7 | 1.5 |
|  | Do nothing | 12.1 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 19.4 | 5.8 |
|  | Stitching | 1.5 | 2.4 | . 7 | 1.2 |  |
|  | OTHERS | 39.1 | 37.4 | 54.1 | 28.8 | 46.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 817 | 200 | 225 | 198 | 194 |

Table - 9.3
Percentage distribution of respondent reporting the things they want to do in their free time by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OVERALL | Jacobabad | Kohat | Chakwal | Qila Saifullah |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEMALE | Rest | 7.6 | 10.1 | 3.9 | 7.9 | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Reading | 14.2 | 22.3 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 22.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Playing | 3.4 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Media entertainment | 8.0 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 14.7 | 4.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Work at Home | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | .3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Meet friends | 3.1 | 2.1 | 9.0 | .8 | .5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Do nothing | 24.6 | 11.6 | 22.3 | 39.9 | 19.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Stitching | 20.9 | 32.6 | 20.0 | 10.2 | 15.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | OTHERS | 44.5 | 42.6 | 73.7 | 28.1 | 46.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 794 | 202 | 174 | 212 | 206 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - All figures are column percentages except base count. <br> - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years). <br> - Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    - All figures are column percentages except base count.
    - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).

[^1]:    - All figures are column percentages except base count.
    - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).
    - All percentages may not add up 100 due to multiple age groups.

[^2]:    - All figures are column percentages except base count.

[^3]:    - All figures are column percentages except base count.

[^4]:    - All figures are percentages except base count.
    - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).

[^5]:    All figures are column percentages except base counts.

    - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).
    - Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100

[^6]:    - All figures are column percentages except base counts.
    - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).
    - Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100

[^7]:    - All figures are column percentages except base count.
    - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who used condom in their sexual intercourse.

