

# 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

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## 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
<b>N</b>	1611	593	389	563	66
<b>GENDER</b>					
Male	50.2	50.3	53.1	48.2	49.0
Female	49.8	49.7	46.9	51.8	51.0
<b>AGE GROUP</b>					
15-19 years	40	40	38	42	44
20-24 years	60	60	62	58	56
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
Urban	65.1	88.9	39.4	60.7	40.6
Rural	34.9	11.1	60.6	39.3	59.4
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>					
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
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
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
<b>Total</b>	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).

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 HIV/AIDS 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 HIV/AIDS (%)	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 HIV/AIDS 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 (%)	15 - 19 Years	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2		0.7	1.2		0.7		2.0	0.9		1.3	0.6
	20 - 24 Years	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
<b>Resp. who know at least 2 modern contraceptive methods (%)</b>	15 - 19 Years	34	27	31	29	26	28	21	12	17	47	35	42	32	42	37
	20 - 24 Years	65	43	53	66	46	55	56	27	41	73	49	59	60	62	61
	TOTAL	51	38	44	48	39	44	42	22	32	61	44	52	46	54	50
N		817	794	1611	200	202	402	225	174	399	198	212	410	194	206	400
<b>Resp. who think information on contraception is easily available (%)</b>	15 - 19 Years	36	57	45	36	55	44	28	24	26	42	77	58	34	54	43
	20 - 24 Years	64	63	64	68	72	70	43	28	36	80	76	78	53	69	61
	TOTAL	51	61	56	52	66	59	37	27	32	62	76	69	44	63	53
N		817	794	1611	200	202	402	225	174	399	198	212	410	194	206	400
<b>Resp. who perceive Access to contraception is difficult (%)</b>	15 - 19 Years	30	20	26	25	26	25	39	40	40	30	3	18	33	16	25
	20 - 24 Years	22	16	18	20	12	15	26	39	32	19	4	10	34	26	30
	TOTAL	26	17	21	22	16	19	31	39	35	24	3	13	34	22	27
N		817	794	1611	200	202	402	225	174	399	198	212	410	194	206	400
<b>Resp. who ever used contraception (%)</b>	15 - 19 Years	21	20	21	12	23	15	7	50	23	42		29	42	27	32
	20 - 24 Years	41	48	45	20	48	37	57	38	49	64	55	59	50	44	47
	TOTAL	36	44	40	17	44	32	52	39	46	56	47	51	49	40	44
N		297	318	615	101	124	225	71	42	113	51	58	109	74	94	168

		Overall			Jacobabad			Kohat			Chakwal			Qila Saifullah		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<b>Resp. who used contraception at last intercourse (%)</b>	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
<b>N</b>		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
<b>Females who have ever been pregnant (%)</b>	15 - 19 Years	7	11	4	5	19
	20 - 24 Years	47	68	40	31	42
	TOTAL	33	49	27	22	33
<b>N</b>		794	202	174	212	206
<b>Median age at first pregnancy</b>	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
<b>N</b>		794	202	174	212	206
<b>Unintended pregnancies among last pregnancies (%)</b>	15 - 19 Years	32	41	0	20	54
	20 - 24 Years	40	30	55	44	67
	TOTAL	39	31	52	42	64
<b>N</b>		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.  
- 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 SAMPLE	OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
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 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).

### 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

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

### 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400	
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>	15	7	9	7	6	7
		16	8	7	7	9	9
		17	6	5	6	8	8
		18	9	10	9	9	8
		19	9	8	8	11	12
		(15 - 19)	40	40	38	42	44
		20	11	8	11	14	9
		21	9	8	9	10	6
		22	11	12	11	9	10
		23	12	12	17	9	12
		24	16	18	14	16	20
(20 - 24)	60	60	62	58	56		
<b>MALE</b>	<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>	15	7	10	6	5	7
		16	10	9	9	10	13
		17	8	8	8	8	8
		18	10	11	8	11	9
		19	11	10	11	13	11
		(15 - 19)	46	48	41	47	48
		20	11	7	12	15	9
		21	9	8	9	10	4
		22	10	12	10	7	8
		23	12	12	11	11	14
		24	13	12	16	10	18
		(20 - 24)	54	52	59	53	52
<b>Total</b>		817	200	225	198	194	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>AGE (YEARS)</b>	15	8	9	8	6	6
		16	6	5	5	7	5
		17	5	2	4	7	8
		18	9	10	11	7	8
		19	8	6	6	9	12
		(15 - 19)	35	33	34	37	41
		20	11	9	10	14	9
		21	9	9	10	9	7
		22	12	13	12	11	12
		23	13	13	23	7	11
		24	20	25	11	22	21
(20 - 24)	65	67	66	63	59		
<b>Total</b>		794	202	174	212	206	
- 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.							

### 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Attended Formal School</b>	80	70	74	97	59
	<b>Not Attended Formal School</b>	20	30	26	3	41
	<b>Currently Attending School</b>	28.7	29.0	33.6	25.5	25.7
<b>MALE</b>	<b>Attended Formal School</b>	88	84	81	98	76
	<b>Not Attended Formal School</b>	12	16	19	2	24
	<b>Currently Attending School</b>	37.8	39.9	49.8	26.8	35.5
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Attended Formal School</b>	72	55	67	96	44
	<b>Not Attended Formal School</b>	28	45	33	4	56
	<b>Currently Attending School</b>	19.5	17.9	15.2	24.2	16.2
- All figures are column percentages except base count. - Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						



### 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	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	402	399	410	400	
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	8.7	14.3	8.4	2.7	11.5
	<b>Just Literate</b>	14.5	18.9	19.5	3.9	36.1
	<b>Primary</b>	9.9	9.0	9.5	11.5	7.5
	<b>Lower Secondary</b>	10.4	9.7	6.5	13.6	11.4
	<b>Secondary</b>	27.5	20.6	26.9	36.1	18.8
	<b>Higher Secondary</b>	16.9	15.7	16.8	18.8	11.9
	<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	12.1	11.7	12.3	13.3	2.9
<b>MALE</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	6.7	11.7	7.0	1.2	5.4
	<b>Just Literate</b>	9.0	8.4	13.5	4.0	27.8
	<b>Primary</b>	9.9	12.7	8.1	8.5	6.9
	<b>Lower Secondary</b>	10.2	7.8	6.5	15.7	9.8
	<b>Secondary</b>	29.4	19.0	29.5	41.3	25.3
	<b>Higher Secondary</b>	21.3	21.9	20.8	21.2	19.7
	<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	13.5	18.5	14.7	8.1	5.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Illiterate</b>	10.7	16.9	10.0	4.2	17.4
	<b>Just Literate</b>	20.1	29.6	26.3	3.8	44.0
	<b>Primary</b>	10.0	5.3	11.1	14.3	8.1
	<b>Lower Secondary</b>	10.6	11.7	6.5	11.7	12.9
	<b>Secondary</b>	25.5	22.2	24.0	31.3	12.5
	<b>Higher Secondary</b>	12.6	9.5	12.4	16.7	4.4
	<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	10.6	4.8	9.7	18.1	.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	794	202	174	212	206

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

### 3.8 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		614	183	145	163	123
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Les Than 10 Year</b>	6	7	5	5	3
	<b>10 - 14 Years</b>	20	29	17	11	31
	<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	52	50	58	50	50
	<b>20- 24 Years</b>	22	14	19	34	16
<b>MALE</b>	<b>Les Than 10 Year</b>	9	9	8	9	4
	<b>10 - 14 Years</b>	25	36	20	10	30
	<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	50	42	52	61	55
	<b>20- 24 Years</b>	16	13	21	20	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	423	142	99	95	87
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Les Than 10 Year</b>	1			1	
	<b>10 - 14 Years</b>	10	5	12	11	35
	<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	57	79	74	36	38
	<b>20- 24 Years</b>	33	16	14	52	27
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		614	531
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>MALE</b>	68	64
	<b>FEMALE</b>	32	22
	<b>TOTAL</b>	614	531
	<b>Less Than 10 Year</b>	6	6
	<b>10 - 14 Years</b>	20	19
	<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	52	44
	<b>20- 24 Years</b>	22	17
	<b>TOTAL</b>	614	531
	<b>URBAN</b>	68	60
	<b>RURAL</b>	32	26
	<b>TOTAL</b>	614	531
<b>URBAN</b>	<b>MALE</b>	70	66
	<b>FEMALE</b>	30	23
	<b>TOTAL</b>	455	397
	<b>Less Than 10 Year</b>	6	6
	<b>10 - 14 Years</b>	21	20
<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	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

		Worked for Pay	Working for Pay
	20- 24 Years	21	17
	TOTAL	455	397
RURAL	MALE	64	58
	FEMALE	36	21
	TOTAL	159	134
	Less Than 10 Year	6	6
	10 - 14 Years	20	18
	15 - 19 Years	52	39
	20- 24 Years	22	17
	TOTAL	159	134

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

### 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
	Listening Radio	Daily	17	7	20	23	38
		Occasionally	26	22	32	25	34
		Never	57	72	48	52	27
	Watching TV	Daily	72	70	73	79	25
		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

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

			OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
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

- 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  
Percentage distribution of respondent by ownership of household assets by place of residence

		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.  
- 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	Less Than 2	1	1	1	1	1
	3 - 4	10	11	10	8	5
	5 - 9	64	55	65	76	31
	10 And Above	25	33	23	14	63
	MEAN	8.2	9.0	7.9	7.2	12.1
<b>URBAN</b>	Less Than 2	1	1	1		0
	3 - 4	10	11	8	7	6
	5 - 9	63	56	64	76	36
	10 And Above	27	31	27	17	58
	MEAN	8.3	8.7	8.4	7.3	11.3
	TOTAL	1203	296	300	308	299
<b>RURAL</b>	Less Than 2	2	3	1	2	2
	3 - 4	10	6	12	10	4
	5 - 9	66	48	66	77	28
	10 And Above	23	43	21	11	66
	MEAN	8.1	10.8	7.5	7.0	12.6
	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).

### 3.13 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	Mother	77	66	84	85	70
	Father	69	58	78	74	67
	Sisters	69	61	74	74	68
	Brothers	70	63	71	79	70
	Grand Parents	19	15	31	14	17
	Uncle/Aunt	9	5	16	7	19
	Cousins	7	5	9	5	15
	Spouse	27	41	23	15	30

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
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. Age-wise, 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Married</b>	31.9	46.1	27.3	19.3	39.1
	<b>Unmarried</b>	68.1	53.9	72.7	80.7	60.9
<b>Age 15 to 19 Years</b>	<b>Married</b>	10.7	19.6	4.0	5.1	16.2
	<b>Unmarried</b>	89.3	80.4	96.0	94.9	83.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	676	175	158	170	173
<b>Age 20 to 24 Years</b>	<b>Married</b>	46.3	64.2	41.4	29.5	57.3
	<b>Unmarried</b>	53.7	35.8	58.6	70.5	42.7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	935	227	241	240	227
- All figures are column percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

	Median age at marriage				
	Overall	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
Male	24+	22.18	24+	24+	23.55
Female	21.54	20.12	24+	24+	20.21
<b>Total</b>	22.77	20.67	24+	24+	22.07



## 4.0 Knowledge of STIs including HIV/AIDS

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  
Percentage of respondents who ever heard diseases can be transmitted sexually

	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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	67	51	69	83	72
Female	802	61	51	61	73	37
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	63	51	79	80	57
Unmarried	1096	65	52	60	77	53
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	64	56	65	76	57
Rural	562	64	12	66	80	52
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	54	39	49	73	44
20 - 24 Years	960	71	60	75	81	63
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	72	65	73	80	63
No	1148	61	46	62	77	51
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	67	55	79	83	63

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

### 4.2 Awareness of STIs including HIV/AIDS

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 HIV/AIDS and other STIs / diseases by gender

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	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 HIV/AIDS or STIs	16	24	17	5	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	1611	402	399	410	400
<b>MALE</b>	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 HIV/AIDS or STIs	16	25	19	4	16
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194
<b>FEMALE</b>	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 HIV/AIDS or STIs	16	23	14	6	44
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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

### 4.3 Characteristics of Respondents with Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

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

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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1276	272	342	384	278
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>MALE</b>	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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>163</b>	
<b>FEMALE</b>	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>115</b>	

- 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

#### 4.5 Sources of Information for Respondents on HIV/AIDS 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
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 HIV/AIDS.

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 HIV/AIDS to share with their daughters.

Table – 4.6  
Percentage of respondents who received information on HIV/AIDS during last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1276	272	342	384	278
<b>OVERALL</b>	Health worker	14	32	7	4	11
	Peer educator	6	12	5	3	5
	Youth counsellor	6	10	2	6	2
	Teacher	6	10	3	3	4
	Mother or father	8	12	6	7	8
	Brother or sister	12	16	20	5	9
	Wife or Partner	16	32	14	3	14
	Other relatives	13	22	12	6	9
	Friends or colleagues	35	46	28	31	25
	OTHERS	4	7	4	2	1
	No Source	40	21	41	54	49
<b>MALE</b>	Health worker	6	11	2	3	7
	Peer educator	8	18	6	2	6
	Youth counsellor	5	13	3	0	3
	Teacher	8	18	4	3	4
	Mother or father	1	2		1	
	Brother or sister	3	8		1	1
	Wife or Partner	10	16	12	3	11
	Other relatives	14	33	6	5	5
	Friends or colleagues	42	56	19	46	30
	OTHERS	4	6	4	2	2
	No Source	48	34	63	50	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	670	131	186	190	163	
<b>FEMALE</b>	Health worker	23	52	12	5	16
	Peer educator	4	6	4	3	4
	Youth counsellor	7	7	0	12	1
	Teacher	3	3	2	4	3
	Mother or	16	21	13	12	21

**Table – 4.6**  
Percentage of respondents who received information on HIV/AIDS during last 6 months from survey date by source of information and by gender

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
	father					
	Brother or sister	22	24	41	9	22
	Wife or Partner	21	46	16	3	19
	Other relatives	12	12	20	7	15
	Friends or 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 HIV/AIDS

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
<b>N</b>	(Unweighted)	1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	Very Important	71	66	66	82	59
	Less Important	10	8	13	10	5
	Unimportant	2	1	4	2	2
	Don't Know	17	26	17	6	33
<b>MALE</b>	Very Important	67	63	58	78	72
	Less Important	13	10	15	15	8
	Unimportant	3	1	7	2	4
	Don't Know	17	27	20	4	16
	TOTAL	817	200	225	198	194
<b>FEMALE</b>	Very Important	75	69	74	86	47
	Less Important	7	6	11	6	3
	Unimportant	1	1	0	1	1
	Don't Know	17	25	14	8	50
	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).

#### 4.8 Access to Information on HIV/AIDS

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 HIV/AIDS 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 HIV/AIDS 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Easy</b>	53	56	33	65	42
	<b>Difficult</b>	26	15	42	27	20
	<b>Impossible</b>	1	1	2	0	1
	<b>Don't Know</b>	20	28	23	8	36
<b>MALE</b>	<b>Easy</b>	52	55	33	64	50
	<b>Difficult</b>	26	15	34	31	30
	<b>Impossible</b>	1	1	4	0	1
	<b>Don't Know</b>	21	30	29	5	19
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Easy</b>	53	57	32	65	36
	<b>Difficult</b>	27	16	52	24	11
	<b>Impossible</b>	1	1	0		1
	<b>Don't Know</b>	19	25	16	11	52
	<b>TOTAL</b>	794	202	174	212	206
- All figures are column percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

#### 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 HIV/AIDS 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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	70	61	61	87	67
Female	802	72	63	67	86	47
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	68	62	74	81	53
Unmarried	1096	72	62	60	88	59
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	73	67	69	86	63
Rural	562	67	27	61	87	52
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	62	53	45	83	52
20 - 24 Years	960	77	69	75	89	61
<b>AGE:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	81	82	75	88	74
No	1148	67	54	59	86	51
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	72	66	75	86	60
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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 HIV/AIDS 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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	62	55	57	73	57
Female	802	53	46	45	67	41
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	61	51	73	77	46
Unmarried	1096	56	50	43	68	50
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	60	54	57	72	55
Rural	562	52	20	47	67	45
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	43	38	31	57	42
20 - 24 Years	960	67	59	64	79	54
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	63	60	65	65	71
No	1148	55	47	45	72	41
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	63	53	73	77	52
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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 HIV/AIDS. 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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	13	11	7	17	29
Female	802	17	14	29	14	11
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	17	15	20	18	18
Unmarried	1096	14	10	16	15	21
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						

Urban	1049	15	13	18	17	21
Rural	562	15	10	17	14	19
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	12	7	16	15	19
20 - 24 Years	960	17	16	19	17	21
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	13	11	11	15	19
No	1148	16	13	21	16	20
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	17	15	17	19	22
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

### C) Condoms as a Means to Prevent HIV/AIDS

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 HIV/AIDS, 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 HIV/AIDS

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

	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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	486	48	55	38	46	62
No	1125	37	30	26	51	43
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	616	47	40	51	58	53
- 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 HIV/AIDS 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

	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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	18	18	12	24	15
Female	802	8	7	11	8	14
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	11	11	10	11	14
Unmarried	1096	14	13	12	16	15
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	13	13	10	16	16
Rural	562	13	10	13	15	13
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	15	11	13	20	14
20 - 24 Years	960	12	13	11	12	15
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	15	12	9	22	15
No	1148	13	12	13	13	14
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	15	15	11	16	16
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

### E) Prevention from HIV/AIDS 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 HIV/AIDS 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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	53	34	52	74	53
Female	802	36	15	34	60	37
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	43	24	65	69	46
Unmarried	1096	46	26	36	66	44
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	43	26	50	66	53
Rural	562	47	13	39	68	40
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	35	15	32	57	42
20 - 24 Years	960	51	32	50	73	47
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	51	34	55	65	63
No	1148	42	21	38	67	39
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	47	28	66	71	51
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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  
Percentage of respondents who think HIV/AIDS can be caused by witchcraft

	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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	3	3	3	4	6
Female	802	3	3	1	3	5
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	3	3	2	3	6
Unmarried	1096	3	3	2	3	5
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	3	3	2	4	9
Rural	562	2	4	2	2	3
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	3	4	2	3	3
20 - 24 Years	960	3	3	2	4	7
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	3	4	3	3	3
No	1148	3	3	2	3	6
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	4	4	4	2	7
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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 HIV/AIDS.

**Table – 4.10G**  
**Percentage of respondent who think a healthy looking person could be having HIV/AIDS**

	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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	50	41	38	71	23
Female	802	58	45	56	74	37
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	52	45	54	76	25
Unmarried	1096	55	42	44	72	33
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	56	47	54	71	45
Rural	562	50	11	41	75	20
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	44	29	34	67	23
20 - 24 Years	960	61	53	54	77	35
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	58	48	55	75	43
No	1148	52	41	42	72	26
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	54	45	53	78	28
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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
N (Unweighted)	1611	810	178	210	227	195
OVERALL	1611	50	49	45	56	46
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	45	47	37	49	53
Female	802	55	50	55	62	40
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	56	51	65	65	40
Unmarried	1096	48	47	38	54	50
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	53	52	58	55	51
Rural	562	44	24	37	58	44
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	40	36	31	50	42
20 - 24 Years	960	57	57	54	60	50
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
Illiterate	140	25	20	40	22	24
Just Literate	234	41	42	32	70	41
Primary	160	30	26	15	41	42

**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
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	58	61	53	58	54
No	1148	47	43	42	55	44
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	56	52	62	61	46
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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 - 4.10I**  
**Percentage of respondents who think breastfeeding by infected mother transmits HIV/AIDS to the baby**

	OVERALL	Yes	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N (Unweighted)	1611	671	144	184	174	169
OVERALL	1611	40	39	40	42	39
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	37	39	35	35	38
Female	802	44	39	46	48	39
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	47	41	59	53	34
Unmarried	1096	37	37	33	39	42
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	43	41	50	44	45
Rural	562	34	21	33	39	35
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	33	29	29	38	35
20 - 24 Years	960	45	45	46	44	41
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	44	44	48	39	49
No	1148	39	37	36	43	35
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	46	42	55	49	37
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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-child 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 HIV/AIDS

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 HIV/AIDS.

At least 35% of respondents belonging to 20-24years 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 HIV/AIDS

	OVERALL	Yes	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	456	90	75	191	100
<b>OVERALL</b>	1611	32	26	20	47	24
<b>GENDER:</b>						
<b>Male</b>	809	33	33	25	39	22
<b>Female</b>	802	31	18	14	55	26
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
<b>Married</b>	514	32	24	32	50	34
<b>Unmarried</b>	1096	32	27	16	47	18
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
<b>Urban</b>	1049	32	28	18	45	25
<b>Rural</b>	562	31	7	21	51	24
<b>AGE:</b>						
<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	650	27	17	12	48	12
<b>20 - 24 Years</b>	960	35	32	25	47	34
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
<b>Illiterate</b>	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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	37	31	22	58	20
No	1148	30	23	19	44	26
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	33	28	28	46	36
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

## 4.12 Sources of Information on STIs

Those who were aware of other STIs 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		456	90	75	191	100
<b>OVERALL</b>	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	
<b>MALE</b>	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
<b>FEMALE</b>	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>49</b>

- 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 HIV/AIDS.  
- 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 STIs 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	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	456	90	75	191	100	
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>MALE</b>	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>	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 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 received	23	19	28	22	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>49</b>

- 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 HIV/AIDS.  
- 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	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	456	90	75	191	100	
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
	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
<b>MALE</b>	Health worker	13	27	3	3	22
	Peer educator	11	25	4	1	8
	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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah	
	Mother or father	2	4		2	1	
	Brother or sister	3	5	1	1	11	
	Wife or Partner	17	29	28		10	
	Other relatives	16	37	1	5	8	
	Friends or colleagues	53	71	21	54	21	
	OTHERS	4	11		1		
	NO SOURCE	35	13	57	45	42	
	TOTAL	230	57	46	76	51	
	FEMALE	Health worker	19	44	24	9	22
		Peer educator	7	17	11	3	4
		Youth counsellor	10		2	15	
		Teacher	4	7		4	3
Mother or father		10	7	8	11	18	
Brother or sister		13	10	26	12	17	
Wife or Partner		15	38	23	5	34	
Other relatives		11	27	28	3	28	
Friends or colleagues		23	36	36	17	12	
OTHERS		4	3	4	5	1	
NO SOURCE		44	27	23	54	37	
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 HIV/AIDS.  
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100.

#### 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 HIV/AIDS, 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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	24	26	18	26	18
Female	802	23	12	11	41	25
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	25	19	29	34	30
Unmarried	1096	23	20	10	34	16
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	24	21	14	33	20
Rural	562	22	2	15	35	22
<b>AGE:</b>						

Table – 4.15  
Percentage of respondents reporting they can avoid STIs

	OVERALL	Avoid	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
			Avoid	Avoid	Avoid	Avoid
15 - 19 Years	650	17	10	7	30	10
20 - 24 Years	960	28	25	19	37	30
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	28	28	14	41	17
No	1148	22	16	15	31	23
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	25	21	25	32	32
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

#### 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		344	65	58	138	83
<b>OVERALL</b>	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		
<b>MALE</b>	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		
<b>TOTAL</b>	173	45	36	52	40	
<b>FEMALE</b>	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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>43</b>

- All figures are column percentages except base count.  
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who said that a person can avoid STIs other than HIV/AIDS.  
- Multiple responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100.

#### 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 STIs. 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 Aware	Kohat Aware	Chakwal Aware	Qila Saifullah Aware
N (Unweighted)	1611	354	71	59	145	79
OVERALL	1611	24	21	14	36	20
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	25	29	19	28	15
Female	802	23	13	8	43	25
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	25	21	27	34	29
Unmarried	1096	24	21	9	36	14
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	26	23	15	35	20
Rural	562	21	2	13	36	20
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	18	12	4	34	8
20 - 24 Years	960	29	27	20	37	29
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	29	28	14	45	15
No	1148	22	18	14	32	22
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	27	24	24	36	30

- All figures are percentages except base count.  
- 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 STIs 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		354	71	59	145	79
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Hospital/Clinic</b>	93	91	98	93	98
	<b>Govt. Hospital</b>	38	50	60	22	76
	<b>Pharmacy</b>	8	18	7	1	11
	<b>Friend/Lady Health Worker</b>	9	10	1	11	9
	<b>Community Health Centre</b>	17	23	18	14	15
	<b>NGO's Health Worker</b>	12	26	9	4	9
	<b>Traditional healers</b>	2	3	5	1	
	<b>Doctor</b>	5	11	2	1	4
	<b>OTHERS</b>	4	9	2	2	3
<b>Male</b>	<b>Hospital/Clinic</b>	93	88	97	97	98
	<b>Govt. Hospital</b>	40	50	49	22	66
	<b>Pharmacy</b>	7	10	9	3	4
	<b>Friend/Lady Health Worker</b>	4	8	1	1	
	<b>Community Health Centre</b>	12	15	6	12	4
	<b>NGO's Health Worker</b>	13	25	5	3	2
	<b>Traditional healers</b>	3	4	7		
	<b>Doctor</b>	7	15	3		2
	<b>OTHERS</b>	7	12	1	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	177	48	38	56	35	
<b>Female</b>	<b>Hospital/Clinic</b>	93	100	100	90	98
	<b>Govt. Hospital</b>	36	51	89	22	81
	<b>Pharmacy</b>	8	34	4		15
	<b>Friend/Lady Health Worker</b>	15	14		17	15
	<b>Community Health Centre</b>	24	41	52	15	22
	<b>NGO's Health Worker</b>	11	28	20	4	14
	<b>Traditional healers</b>	1			1	
	<b>Doctor</b>	2	5		2	5
	<b>OTHERS</b>	0		4		3
<b>TOTAL</b>	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 lack 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
<b>TREATMENT SOURCE:</b>					
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. - 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
<b>TREATMENT SOURCE:</b>					
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. - 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
<b>TREATMENT SOURCE:</b>					
Hospital/Clinic	.4		.8		4.2
Govt. Health Facility	.0				1.2
Traditional Healer					
NGO Health Centre					
- All figures are column percentages except base count. - 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 on 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 HIV/AIDS, 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	402	399	410	400
<b>Can a woman get pregnant the first time she has sexual intercourse?</b>					
Yes	58	77	45	46	70
No	10	6	8	17	8
Don't Know	31	17	47	36	22
<b>Can a girl get pregnant before her first menstrual period?</b>					
Yes	9	11	8	9	12
No	57	63	43	60	69
Don't Know	34	27	50	31	19
<b>Awareness of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse</b>					
Yes	30	34	26	28	38
No	14	18	6	16	12
Don't Know	56	48	68	56	50
<b>When is a woman more likely to get pregnant between two menstrual periods?</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	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

	OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
N (Unweighted)	817	200	225	198	194
<b>Can a woman get pregnant the first time she has sexual inter-course?</b>					
Yes	57	69	50	49	65
No	13	10	8	21	13
Don't Know	29	21	42	30	22
<b>Can a girl get pregnant before her first menstrual period?</b>					
Yes	13	16	10	13	14
No	47	45	40	54	57
Don't Know	39	39	50	33	29
<b>Awareness of the time when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relation?</b>					
Yes	29	35	23	27	27
No	17	20	8	21	11
Don't Know	54	45	69	52	61
<b>When is a woman more likely to get pregnant between two menstrual periods?</b>					
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.					
- 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  
Female

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

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

Female					
	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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	809	71	62	64	86	72
Female	802	69	67	67	72	79
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	514	81	75	85	91	86
Unmarried	1096	65	55	58	76	69
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	1049	71	67	69	80	74
Rural	562	68	47	64	77	76
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	650	58	51	51	70	61
20 - 24 Years	960	78	74	75	85	87
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
Yes	462	68	63	73	70	72
No	1148	71	65	62	82	77
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	83	76	84	96	86

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

### 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

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

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)

N=1611		Jacobabad		Kohat		Chakwal		Qila Saifullah	
		Spontaneous Yes	Probing Yes	Spontaneous Yes	Probing Yes	Spontaneous Yes	Probing Yes	Spontaneous Yes	Probing Yes
OVERALL	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
Male	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
Female	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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	Radio	10	8	10	12	16
	TV	55	51	53	64	23
	Newspapers/ Magazines	20	17	26	18	19
	Pamphlets/Posters	8	14	6	4	2
	Health Workers	11	16	6	8	16
	Youth Centres	11	15	6	10	3
	Community Meetings	3	4	4	2	2
	Peer Educators	2	1	3	1	3
	Friends/Relatives	32	27	37	33	46
	Work Place	2	2	3	1	3
	OTHERS	10	15	6	8	13
	Not aware of avoiding pregnancy	30	36	34	21	25
<b>MALE</b>	Radio	10	8	14	11	14
	TV	52	44	55	60	26
	Newspapers/Magazines	24	22	31	20	27
	Pamphlets/Posters	13	25	8	4	2
	Health Workers	5	11	1	1	10
	Youth Centres	7	8	4	8	5
	Community Meetings	3	1	7	2	1
	Peer Educators	3	1	5	2	6
	Friends/Relatives	40	28	39	54	51
	Work Place	4	4	6	2	5
	OTHERS	9	17	5	5	4
	Not aware of avoiding pregnancy	29	38	36	14	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194	
<b>FEMALE</b>	Radio	10	8	7	13	19
	TV	58	58	51	68	20
	Newspapers/Magazines	15	12	21	15	10
	Pamphlets/Posters	3	2	3	4	1

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

	OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
Health Workers	16	21	11	15	22
Youth Centres	14	22	9	11	0
Community Meetings	3	6	1	2	2
Peer Educators	1	1	1	0	1
Friends/Relatives	24	27	35	12	42
Work Place	1	1	1	1	0
OTHERS	11	12	8	11	22
Not aware of avoiding pregnancy	31	33	33	28	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>206</b>

- 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

## 5.6 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

	OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	402	399	410	400	
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>MALE</b>	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>	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
	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>206</b>
- 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>Opinion regarding importance of getting information by girls or women to delay or avoid pregnancy:</b>											
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
<b>Opinion regarding accessibility to get information on methods to avoid or delay pregnancy:</b>											
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.											
- 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	942	206	241	246	249
<b>OVERALL</b>	1611	58	55	57	61	60
<b>GENDER:</b>						
<b>Male</b>	809	64	60	58	75	58
<b>Female</b>	802	52	50	56	49	63
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
<b>Married</b>	514	70	66	79	70	80
<b>Unmarried</b>	1096	52	46	49	59	48
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
<b>Urban</b>	1049	58	57	63	58	64
<b>Rural</b>	562	57	34	54	67	58
<b>AGE:</b>						
<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	650	44	41	37	50	39
<b>20 - 24 Years</b>	960	68	64	69	69	78
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
<b>Illiterate</b>	140	29	23	40	36	50
<b>Just Literate</b>	234	41	38	34	60	61
<b>Primary</b>	160	39	43	25	42	57
<b>Lower Secondary</b>	167	52	55	45	53	55
<b>Secondary</b>	442	66	64	67	66	61
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	273	77	75	82	76	71
<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	194	74	87	82	57	77
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
<b>Yes</b>	462	60	61	67	55	51
<b>No</b>	1148	57	52	52	64	64
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
<b>Had Sexual Intercourse</b>	627	73	68	79	75	85
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	402	399	410	400	
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	1611	402	399	410	400	
<b>Male</b>	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194	
<b>Female</b>	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	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

### 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Pill</b>	40	35	56	33	51
	<b>Condom</b>	31	27	27	36	48
	<b>Injections</b>	28	36	31	18	29
	<b>IUD</b>	2	5	1	1	1
	<b>Does not know</b>	32	28	32	36	30
	<b>OTHER</b>	1	1	2	0	1
	<b>Not applicable</b>	9	15	7	4	7
<b>Male</b>	<b>Pill</b>	41	29	52	45	55
	<b>Condom</b>	46	32	43	62	65
	<b>Injections</b>	33	46	24	26	23
	<b>IUD</b>	0	0			0
	<b>Does not know</b>	23	25	34	13	22
	<b>OTHER</b>	1	1	2		2
	<b>Not applicable</b>	10	19	6	4	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194
<b>Female</b>	<b>Pill</b>	39	41	61	22	48
	<b>Condom</b>	16	21	9	12	32
	<b>Injections</b>	24	26	38	11	35
	<b>IUD</b>	5	10	2	1	1
	<b>Does not know</b>	40	31	30	56	37
	<b>OTHER</b>	1	2	1	0	1
	<b>Not applicable</b>	8	12	8	5	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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

## 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

	OVERALL	Yes	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	637	151	169	139	178
<b>OVERALL</b>	1611	39	41	44	34	43
<b>GENDER:</b>						
<b>Male</b>	809	42	38	44	45	44
<b>Female</b>	802	36	44	44	23	42
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
<b>Married</b>	514	66	59	83	69	66
<b>Unmarried</b>	1096	27	25	29	25	28
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
<b>Urban</b>	1049	40	43	41	34	45
<b>Rural</b>	562	38	22	45	33	42
<b>AGE:</b>						
<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	650	23	21	20	26	25
<b>20 - 24 Years</b>	960	50	54	58	40	57
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
<b>Illiterate</b>	140	33	24	44	43	61
<b>Just Literate</b>	234	35	33	36	30	42
<b>Primary</b>	160	25	29	18	25	36
<b>Lower Secondary</b>	167	30	36	37	23	24
<b>Secondary</b>	442	43	52	48	36	43
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	273	45	43	47	44	51
<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	194	52	64	65	32	58
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
<b>Yes</b>	462	32	33	42	21	35
<b>No</b>	1148	42	44	45	38	46
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>						
<b>Had Sexual Intercourse</b>	627	66	59	80	71	69
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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 families and would facilitate them in such matters. Males on the other hand have to go outside to get their own contraceptives.

Table – 6.5  
Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion on accessibility of contraceptives by gender

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Easy</b>	52	52	34	64	51
	<b>Difficult</b>	21	19	34	13	25
	<b>Impossible</b>	1	1	1	0	2
	<b>Don't Know</b>	18	13	25	18	15
	<b>Not applicable</b>	9	15	7	4	7
<b>Male</b>	<b>Easy</b>	53	50	41	65	48
	<b>Difficult</b>	25	21	30	23	30
	<b>Impossible</b>	1	1	1	1	4
	<b>Don't Know</b>	11	9	22	6	11
	<b>Not applicable</b>	10	19	6	4	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194
<b>Female</b>	<b>Easy</b>	51	55	25	63	53
	<b>Difficult</b>	17	16	39	3	21
	<b>Impossible</b>	0				1
	<b>Don't Know</b>	24	17	28	28	18
	<b>Not applicable</b>	8	12	8	5	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	794	202	174	212	206
- All figures are column percentages except base counts.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years).						

## 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  
Percentage distribution of respondents who perceive access to contraception is difficult

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

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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		262	68	57	58	79
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Pill</b>	53	59	74	27	62
	<b>Condom</b>	58	44	57	75	69
	<b>Injections</b>	26	29	40	11	31
	<b>IUD</b>	8	16		4	
	<b>Implant</b>	2	2	4		
	<b>OTHERS</b>	1	1	4		
<b>Male</b>	<b>Pill</b>	38	35	63	14	59
	<b>Condom</b>	84	72	82	95	81
	<b>Injections</b>	23	33	32	11	10
	<b>OTHERS</b>	2		6		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	122	16	38	29	39
<b>Female</b>	<b>Pill</b>	64	67	95	42	65
	<b>Condom</b>	38	35	12	56	58
	<b>Injections</b>	29	28	55	11	51
	<b>IUD</b>	14	22		8	
	<b>Implant</b>	3	2	11		
	<b>OTHERS</b>	0	1			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	140	52	19	29	40

- 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



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## 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 least 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 15-24 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	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>MALE</b>	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
<b>FEMALE</b>	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 child 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 child 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		389	148	73	60	108
<b>OVERALL</b>	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
<b>MALE</b>	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	
<b>FEMALE</b>	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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400	
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Age at first child</b>	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
<b>MALE</b>	<b>Age at first child</b>	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Age at first child</b>	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	794	202	174	212	206	
<b>Median Age at First Pregnancy</b>		22.8	21.4	24+	24+	21.9	

- All figures are column percentages except base counts.  
- 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 HIV/AIDS.

This section therefore explores respondents’ sexual relationships, including extramarital and premarital, that often lead to various consequences for adolescents including STIs and HIV/AIDS.

### 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
<b>GENDER:</b>			
Male	809	31	26
Female	802	7	7
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>			
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
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>			
Urban	1049	21	18
Rural	562	15	12
<b>AGE:</b>			
15 - 19 Years	650	17	15
20 - 24 Years	960	20	17
<b>EDUCATION:</b>			
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>			
Yes	462	25	23
No	1148	17	14
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>			
Had Sexual Intercourse	627	25	18
- 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
<b>GENDER:</b>			
Male	26	53	47
Female	7	57	43
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>			
Married	9	48	52
Unmarried	19	55	45
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>			
Urban	18	54	46
Rural	12	50	50
<b>AGE:</b>			
15 - 19 Years	15	54	46
20 - 24 Years	17	53	47
<b>EDUCATION:</b>			
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
<b>STUDENT:</b>			
Yes	23	55	45
No	14	52	48
<b>SEXUAL EXPERIENCE:</b>			
Had Sexual Intercourse	18	50	50
- All figures are row percentages except base count.			
- 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  
Percentage distribution of respondent who ever have had sexual intercourse by gender

	OVERALL	Sexually:		Jacobabad		Kohat		Chakwal		Qila Saifullah		
		Active	In-active	Sexually:		Sexually:		Sexually:		Sexually:		
				Active	In-active	Active	In-active	Active	In-active	Active	In-active	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	1611	616	995	225	177	114	285	109	301	168	232	
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Married</b>	32	80	1	83	2	86	67	2	85	6	
	<b>Unmarried</b>	68	20	99	17	98	14	100	33	98	15	94
	<b>TOTAL</b>	1611	616	995	225	177	114	285	109	301	168	232
<b>Male</b>	<b>Married</b>	24	61	1	66	79	33	2	68	2		
	<b>Unmarried</b>	76	39	99	34	100	21	100	67	98	32	98
	<b>TOTAL</b>	817	298	519	101	99	72	153	51	147	74	120
<b>Female</b>	<b>Married</b>	40	97	2	98	3	96	97	1	99	10	
	<b>Unmarried</b>	60	3	98	2	97	4	100	3	99	1	90
	<b>TOTAL</b>	794	318	476	124	78	42	132	58	154	94	112

- 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

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

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

	OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
19 - 20 years	11	20	6	6	11
21 - 22 years	7	11	3	6	3
23 years or above	2	1	1	2	3
Did not have sex	60	41	71	72	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>206</b>

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

	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>24+</b>	<b>21.3</b>

## 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	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	616	225	114	109	168	
<b>OVERALL</b>	Wanted to have sex at that time	84	84	86	83	86
	Wanted to wait for certain period	16	16	14	17	14
<b>Male</b>	Wanted to have sex at that time	92	90	96	92	94
	Wanted to wait for certain period	8	10	4	8	6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Female</b>	Wanted to have sex at that time	76	78	73	75	79
	Wanted to wait for certain period	24	22	27	25	21
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>94</b>

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

## 8.6 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 Saifullah	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	616	225	114	109	168	
<b>OVERALL</b>	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	5.6	4.6	.8	10.8	9.6
	Boy/Girl					



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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila 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
Male	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 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
Female	Spouse	95.4	93.5	100.0	95.9	98.2
	Girl/Boy friend	3.7	5.5		2.7	1.2
	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.

## 8.7 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**  
Percentage of respondents who used condoms at first sexual intercourse by gender

	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
<b>GENDER:</b>						
Male	304	14	8	21	18	19
Female	323	8	12		3	12
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
Married	501	7	7	11	3	11
Unmarried	126	25	27	21	24	41
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
Urban	421	13	11	14	15	17
Rural	206	7	1	11	3	14
<b>AGE:</b>						
15 - 19 Years	129	13	13	4	14	28
20 - 24 Years	498	10	9	13	9	13
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
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
<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	73	18	9	36	23	32
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
<b>Yes</b>	76	23	12	55	17	28
<b>No</b>	551	9	10	5	10	15
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS:</b>						
<b>Working</b>	254	8	5	9	13	11
<b>Not Working</b>	373	13	14	15	9	17
- 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 HIV/AIDS 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		75	19	15	13	28
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	49.1	60.0	57.3	21.5	36.8
	<b>Girl/Boy friend</b>	30.7	18.2	32.6	50.2	47.9
	<b>Acquaintance Boy/Girl</b>	10.8	10.9		21.2	11.1
	<b>Female Sex-worker</b>	6.1	5.5	6.7	7.2	4.2
	<b>Boy/Girl</b>	2.6	5.5			
	<b>Male Sex-worker</b>	.8		3.4		
<b>Male</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	17.1	5.5	57.3	7.2	
	<b>Girl/Boy friend</b>	26.8	10.9	32.6	50.2	43.8
	<b>Acquaintance Boy/Girl</b>	10.7	10.9		21.2	9.0
	<b>Female Sex-worker</b>	6.1	5.5	6.7	7.2	4.2
	<b>Boy/Girl</b>	2.6	5.5			
	<b>Male Sex-worker</b>	.8		3.4		
<b>TOTAL</b>		64.1	38.2	100.0	85.7	56.9
<b>Female</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	32.0	54.5		14.3	36.8
	<b>Girl/Boy friend</b>	3.8	7.3			4.2
	<b>Acquaintance Boy/Girl</b>	.1				2.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	35.9	61.8		14.3	43.1
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who used condom at first sexual intercourse.						

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

	OVERALL	Yes	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	616	24	8	2	1	13
<b>TOTAL (Weighted)</b>	627	3	4	4	1	5
<b>GENDER:</b>						
<b>Male</b>	304	4.0	3.6	6.8	1.5	6.6
<b>Female</b>	323	3.0	5.1			4.2
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
<b>Married</b>	501	2.6	2.6	4.5		3.9
<b>Unmarried</b>	126	7.0	13.3		2.2	13.1
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
<b>Urban</b>	421	3.9	5.1		1.3	9.5
<b>Rural</b>	206	2.5		5.7		2.4
<b>AGE:</b>						
<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	129	2.9	4.9			3.5
<b>20 - 24 Years</b>	498	3.6	4.3	4.3	1.0	5.7
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
<b>Illiterate</b>	85	3.0		11.6		4.4
<b>Just Literate</b>	113	3.5	5.3			2.6
<b>Primary</b>	68	7.7	12.8		4.2	31.7
<b>Lower Secondary</b>	54	3.5	7.5			8.8
<b>Secondary</b>	143	5.4	8.5	8.9		
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	91	.2				10.7
<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	73	.1				8.1
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
<b>Yes</b>	76	2.7	4.1			14.1
<b>No</b>	551	3.5	4.5	4.5	.8	4.7
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS:</b>						
<b>Working</b>	254	4.6	3.8	8.8	2.2	6.1
<b>Not Working</b>	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 Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		592	217	112	108	155
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Used Condom</b>	6.4	3.5	10.7	8.0	12.9
	<b>Wanted a child</b>	38.7	39.9	45.9	29.7	44.2
	<b>Did not think necessary</b>	20.3	22.4	10.3	24.6	17.0
	<b>Did not know other contraceptives</b>	10.5	8.4	13.3	13.0	7.2
	<b>Did not think of it</b>	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	Qila Saifullah	
	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	
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	616	225	114	109	168	
<b>OVERALL</b>	Yesterday	41.4	38.0	47.5	39.7	63.9
	A week ago	41.6	44.6	37.0	41.6	26.3
	A month ago	9.5	6.7	10.9	15.1	6.2
	A year ago	7.5	10.7	4.7	3.6	3.7
	<b>Male</b>	59.6	60.1	62.8	53.3	71.6
	38.3	38.7	33.1	45.2	22.5	
	1.9	1.2	3.4	1.5	4.5	
	.2		.7		1.4	
<b>TOTAL</b>	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
<b>Female</b>	<b>Yesterday</b>	24.3	19.2	27.2	27.3	57.4
	<b>A week ago</b>	44.7	49.6	42.2	38.4	29.5
	<b>A month ago</b>	16.7	11.4	20.8	27.4	7.6
	<b>A year ago</b>	14.3	19.8	9.9	6.9	5.6
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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**

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		616	225	114	109	168
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	78.5	81.0	85.3	67.6	78.1
	<b>Girl/Boy friend</b>	10.1	7.9	8.3	15.1	15.0
	<b>Acquaintance Boy/Girl</b>	4.0	1.7	.4	12.3	1.6
	<b>Female Sex-worker</b>	3.9	5.5	2.9	1.5	2.1
	<b>Boy/Girl</b>	3.5	3.9	2.3	3.6	3.1
	<b>Male Sex-worker</b>	.2		.8		
<b>Male</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	59.2	64.8	74.2	33.3	59.0
	<b>Girl/Boy friend</b>	18.1	12.4	14.5	31.9	26.8
	<b>Acquaintance Boy/Girl</b>	7.8	3.6	.7	24.3	2.8
	<b>Female Sex-worker</b>	7.4	10.8	5.1	3.1	4.5
	<b>Boy/Girl</b>	7.2	8.4	4.1	7.5	6.9
	<b>Male Sex-worker</b>	.3		1.4		
<b>TOTAL</b>		298	101	72	51	74
<b>Female</b>	<b>Spouse</b>	96.6	94.9	100.0	98.6	94.2
	<b>Girl/Boy friend</b>	2.4	4.1			5.2
	<b>Acquaintance Boy/Girl</b>	.4			1.4	.6
	<b>Female Sex-worker</b>	.6	1.0			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>	616	136	32	29	33	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	627	20	16	20	29	22
<b>GENDER:</b>						
<b>Male</b>	304	24	10	32	44	25
<b>Female</b>	323	17	22	3	15	20
<b>MARITAL STATUS:</b>						
<b>Married</b>	501	16	14	19	19	18
<b>Unmarried</b>	126	35	27	21	48	50
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE:</b>						
<b>Urban</b>	421	22	18	30	33	27
<b>Rural</b>	206	16	6	14	23	19
<b>AGE:</b>						
<b>15 - 19 Years</b>	129	17	15	4	23	28
<b>20 - 24 Years</b>	498	21	17	21	31	21
<b>EDUCATION:</b>						
<b>Illiterate</b>	85	4	3		20	16
<b>Just Literate</b>	113	17	17	2	66	19
<b>Primary</b>	68	10	19		4	15
<b>Lower Secondary</b>	54	19	25	37	5	47
<b>Secondary</b>	143	28	24	35	31	15
<b>Higher Secondary</b>	91	37	21	52	52	63
<b>Above Higher Secondary</b>	73	19	9	25	39	49
<b>STUDENT:</b>						
<b>Yes</b>	76	23	12	41	34	33
<b>No</b>	551	20	17	16	28	22
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS:</b>						
<b>Working</b>	254	21	10	29	42	18
<b>Not Working</b>	373	20	21	12	22	24
- All figures are percentages except base count.						
- 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
N (Unweighted)		136	32	29	33	42
OVERALL	Birth Control	81	73	87	88	76
	Disease Prevention	10	14	4	10	12
	Don't Know	9	14	8	3	12
Male	Birth Control	75	38	86	83	80
	Disease Prevention	18	50	5	14	8
	Don't Know	7	13	9	3	11
	TOTAL	79	8	26	23	22
Female	Birth Control	89	86	100	100	71
	Disease Prevention	1				16
	Don't Know	10	14			13
	TOTAL	57	24	3	10	20

- 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.

## 8.16 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
N (Unweighted)		136	32	29	33	42
OVERALL	Respondent	12	20	8	3	13
	Partner	18	16	12	25	9
	Both	64	50	77	72	69
	Don't Remember	6	14	2		9
Male	Respondent	17	63	7	3	20
	Partner	16		11	28	6
	Both	66	38	80	69	69
	Don't Remember	1		2		6
	TOTAL	79	8	26	23	22
Female	Respondent	5	5	33		6
	Partner	21	22	33	18	12
	Both	61	55	33	82	69
	Don't Remember	14	19			13
	TOTAL	57	24	3	10	20

- 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.



### 8.17 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		136	32	29	33	42
<b>OVERALL</b>	Hospital/Clinic	11	17	4	8	13
	Govt. Health/PWD (Population Welfare Dept.) Facility	5	10			16
	Pharmacy	41	46	58	25	46
	Shop/Market	29	14	31	47	17
	Friend	6	3	2	12	
	LHW/CHW	1		2	3	1
	NGO Health Centre	1			3	
	OTHERS	1		2	3	
	Don't Know	5	10			8
<b>Male</b>	Hospital/Clinic	5	25			3
	Govt. Health/PWD (Population Welfare Dept.) Facility	1				15
	Pharmacy	42	38	62	28	62
	Shop/Market	44	38	31	59	17
	Friend	5		2	10	
	LHW/CHW	1		2		
	NGO Health Centre	2			3	
	OTHERS	1		2		
	Don't Know	0				3
<b>TOTAL</b>	79	8	26	23	22	
<b>Female</b>	Hospital/Clinic	19	14	67	27	24
	Govt. Health/PWD (Population Welfare Dept.) Facility	11	14			16
	Pharmacy	39	49		18	28
	Shop/Market	9	5	33	18	16
	Friend	7	5		18	
	LHW/CHW	2			9	3
	OTHERS	2			9	
	Don't Know	10	14			13
	<b>TOTAL</b>	57	24	3	10	20

- 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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		480	193	85	76	126
<b>OVERALL</b>	Had sex with spouse	18	19	8	27	19
	Wanted a child	30	32	32	19	38
	Did not think necessary	23	18	22	34	28
	Did not know condom	13	14	16	9	4
	Did not think of it	6	7	7	2	
	Did not expect to have sex	1	2	1	1	0
	Did not Need	2	3	1		
	Partner refused	3	2	6	2	3
	Had heard the disease spreads	1		2	1	3
	Do not consider it nice	2	1	3	3	3
	No need for a male	0		2		
	OTHERS	1	2		1	1
	<b>Male</b>	Had sex with spouse	25	28	15	24
Wanted a child		21	20	31	11	27
Did not think necessary		25	18	27	43	29
Did not know condom		16	19	6	19	7
Did not think of it		4	3	13		
Did not expect to have sex		1	2	2		
Did not Need		3	5	1		
Do not consider it nice		2	3			1
No need for a male		1		5		
OTHERS		2	3		3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>		219	93	46	28	52
<b>Female</b>		Had sex with spouse	13	9	1	29
	Wanted a child	37	44	34	24	48
	Did not think necessary	21	18	17	29	27
	Did not know condom	10	9	25	3	1
	Did not think of it	7	11	2	3	
	Did not expect to have sex	1	2		2	1
	Did not Need	0	0			
	Partner refused	6	5	11	3	5
	Had heard the disease spreads	2		5	2	5
	Do not consider it nice	3		6	5	5
	OTHERS	1	1			1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	261	100	39	48	74
- All figures are column percentages except base count.						
- Percentage base is all young respondents (age 15 to 24 years) who did not use condom in their sexual intercourse.						

## 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		616	225	114	109	168
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Yes</b>	6	2	13	6	8
	<b>No</b>	93	96	84	93	89
	<b>Don't remember</b>	2	2	2	1	3
<b>Male</b>	<b>Yes</b>	3	2	6		4
	<b>No</b>	95	96	90	98	96
	<b>Don't remember</b>	2	1	4	2	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	298	101	72	51	74
<b>Female</b>	<b>Yes</b>	8	2	23	11	12
	<b>No</b>	90	96	77	88	82
	<b>Don't remember</b>	2	2		1	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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.

## 8.20 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		44	4	14	7	19
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	16	25	18		32
	<b>Partner</b>	2		3		12
	<b>Both</b>	82	75	79	100	56
<b>Male</b>	<b>Partner</b>	8		12		40
	<b>Both</b>	92	100	88		60
	<b>TOTAL</b>	12	2	5		5
<b>Female</b>	<b>Respondent</b>	21	50	24		40
	<b>Partner</b>	0				5
	<b>Both</b>	79	50	76	100	55
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		44	4	14	7	19
<b>OVERALL</b>	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		
<b>Male</b>	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
<b>Female</b>	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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		616	225	114	109	168
<b>OVERALL</b>	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			
	Partner refused	2	3	1		0
	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 and 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)		1611	402	399	410	400
OVERALL	Yes, Definitely	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

		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.						
- 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 discomfoting 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.

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

		OVERALL	Jacobabad	Kohat	Chakwal	Qila Saifullah
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>None</b>	6.8	4.8	6.9	8.2	12.8
	<b>1</b>	24.8	25.4	22	26	26.5
	<b>(2-3)</b>	44.9	47.1	44	43.4	43.5
	<b>(4-5)</b>	16.2	15.8	21.1	14	9.9
	<b>(6-7)</b>	4	4.2	4.6	3.3	4
	<b>Above 7</b>	3.3	2.7	1.4	5.1	3.4
	<b>MEAN</b>	3	3	3	3	3
<b>MALE</b>	<b>None</b>	4.1	3.4	4.6	4.4	3.2
	<b>1</b>	22.1	16.4	20.5	29.2	25
	<b>(2-3)</b>	48.6	46.8	48.7	50.5	49.2
	<b>(4-5)</b>	17.6	20.6	20.6	12.2	15.8
	<b>(6-7)</b>	4.5	7.6	4	1.6	3.4
	<b>Above 7</b>	3.1	5.2	1.6	2	3.4
	<b>MEAN</b>	3	4	3	2	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	817	200	225	198	194	
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>None</b>	9.6	6.1	9.4	11.8	21.9
	<b>1</b>	27.6	34.5	23.7	23	28
	<b>(2-3)</b>	41.1	47.4	38.7	36.6	38
	<b>(4-5)</b>	14.8	10.9	21.7	15.7	4.2
	<b>(6-7)</b>	3.5	0.8	5.3	4.9	4.5
	<b>Above 7</b>	3.4	0.2	1.1	7.9	3.4
	<b>MEAN</b>	3	2	3	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	794	202	174	212	206	

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

### 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
<b>N (Unweighted)</b>		1611	402	399	410	400
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Rest</b>	12.6	10.1	12.9	14.8	13.1
	<b>Reading</b>	21.8	16.5	22.8	27.7	12.4
	<b>Playing</b>	12.9	13.4	20.4	7.5	9.4
	<b>Media entertainment</b>	45.2	45.8	50.9	44.6	11.6
	<b>Work at Home</b>	5.0	7.3	5.2	1.9	9.9
	<b>Meet friends</b>	11.0	8.2	14.7	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**

		<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Jacobabad</b>	<b>Kohat</b>	<b>Chakwal</b>	<b>Qila Saifullah</b>
<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>Rest</b>	7.6	10.1	3.9	7.9	3.5
	<b>Reading</b>	14.2	22.3	11.1	7.2	22.0
	<b>Playing</b>	3.4	4.9	1.6	3.0	3.5
	<b>Media entertainment</b>	8.0	5.3	2.1	14.7	4.7
	<b>Work at Home</b>	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.9	.3
	<b>Meet friends</b>	3.1	2.1	9.0	.8	.5
	<b>Do nothing</b>	24.6	11.6	22.3	39.9	19.0
	<b>Stitching</b>	20.9	32.6	20.0	10.2	15.8
	<b>OTHERS</b>	44.5	42.6	73.7	28.1	46.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	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 responses Question. Percentages may not add up 100