

GALLUP PAKISTAN REPORT

PATTERNS OF DIVORCE STATUS BASED ON PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARDS MEASUREMENT SURVEYS

DIVORCE STATUS IN PAKISTAN



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Note: The share of divorced individuals in the total adult population (of over 15 years of age) is estimated at 0.39% (i.e. approximately every 4 in 1000 individuals are divorced). Any indicator where the divorce statistic is greater than 0.5% has an impact on the overall divorce statistic. Any indicator where the divorce statistic is greater than 1 shows the number of times that the divorce statistic increases by the impact of any such indicator.

Abstract

From the beginning of time, 'family' has continued to exist as a unit that acts as one of the most fundamental components of society. Families are generally held responsible for the well-being, personality development and progress of an individual and their actions in a society. While relationships in general and marriages are ideally meant to be built on tenets of respect, love and understanding, any conflict and disturbance in relationships is generally frowned upon. In contrast with other romantic relationships, the presence of legality in a marriage makes a split in a marriage a more significant and arduous issue to be dealt with. While the proceedings for a divorce take months and occasionally, years in courts, divorces have not just a substantial social cost but also take a financial, physical and emotional toll on all the people involved.

While the social taboo and stigma that surrounds the idea of divorce has decreased immensely over the last few decades, it is still discouraged in many societies, including amongst people of South Asia. In many societies, a marriage is linked to family honor, respect and sanctity and any chaos within the family structure is considered a dishonor and embarrassment for the families involved. Globally, divorce is often only taken as an extreme measure considering the damage it causes to the social life of the conjugal partners along with the children and the families of both partners.

This report aims to look at patterns of divorce statistics in Pakistan. The insights presented can serve as important recommendations for government organizations, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, community organizations, law development organizations as well as policymakers to identify

the issues commonly faced and ways to tackle them in a more efficient manner and to reduce the negative effects of divorce within the society.

This report employs the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) to estimate the national divorce statistic (*this is interchangeably used as divorce rate as well. Please look for details with respect to methodology of calculation of rate which is different from usually held understanding of the divorce rate*) amongst the 15+ adult population that was found to be 0.39 % (4 per 1,000 individuals are divorced) in 2014-15, but is constantly increasing in Pakistan. Many demographic, economic, geographic and social factors influence these divorce patterns. In terms of the composition of population, divorce statistics vary when we account for factors such as **gender, age, education, employment statuses, occupation types, income levels, household economic situation, family structures, fertility, and location.**

Salient findings: Classification tree models identified that a family history of divorce, infertility, difference in ages, financial empowerment and financial conditions are the major determinants that impact divorce statistic in Pakistan.

Introduction

In Pakistan, although social, religious and traditional values continue to discourage divorce and a vast majority of people consider it a matter of dishonor and shame for the family, the increasing rate of divorces in Pakistan over the last few decades has been an alarming trend.

The divorce rates in patriarchal societies like Pakistan, with low literacy rates of around **60%**, remain relatively low as compared to western countries. Some have argued that it is not because abuse and unhappy marriages are uncommon but because empowerment, decision-making and financial resources are generally dominated by males and a majority of people, especially women, have no alternative means of sustaining their livelihood and are dependent on the head of their families. It is also believed some authors and researchers that from a young age, women in South Asia are taught the importance of compromise and adjustment for the pleasure of their husbands and in-laws. There is however evidence, that the emphasis is increasingly shifting towards education and independence and younger people are more encouraged to choose their own partners, practicing freedom in decision-making, even in terms of divorce as tolerance for abuse, emotional and physical, has decreased over time due to factors such as awareness and education.

How do we calculate the divorce statistic?

Considering that there is no system in place by the government of Pakistan that tracks the national divorce rate, the PSLM survey was used as a proxy in this research to estimate how many individuals among 15+ adult population hold the marital status of being **“divorced”**.

In the PSLM survey, the complete available detail of a household roster includes the relationship with the head of household, gender, age and marital status for every member of the household. Some other variables such as educational status, employment, asset possession, family/household details and benefits from services were also available allowing for other demographic behaviors of the same individuals and their housing characteristics to be tracked. The different types of marital statuses found in the Pakistani society include **never married, currently married, widow/widower, divorced and Nikkah**.

Definition of Divorce

The definition of divorce rate/divorced statistics used in this report is the **“percentage of people amongst 15+ adult population who hold the marital status divorced”**. Hence, divorce statistics is divorce status.

As informed earlier this should not be confused with divorce rate , which may be considered as any one who has ever been divorced. We can assume that if there is such a statistic then it would be higher than our divorce statistic. By what amount would it be higher is unfortunately difficult to say as such numbers do not currently exist in Pakistan

Current Level of Divorce Status in Pakistan : An estimated 0.13% of 15+ population identify themselves as currently divorced

According to the most recent PSLM survey (2014-15), from the total 15+ population, the major share of the marital status has been estimated at **33.65%**: people that have **never married and are single**; followed by **60.41%** that are currently married. **5.42%** are widows/widowers, **0.39%** are divorced and **0.13%** of the total 15+ adult population are legally and religiously married by **Nikkah** but the **Rukhsati** (departure of the bride to the groom's house) has not taken place.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15
Unmarried/Never Married	33.00%	32.01%	33.65%
Currently Married	61.03%	61.73%	60.41%
Widow/Widower	5.53%	5.78%	5.42%
Divorced	0.31%	0.38%	0.39%
Nikkah has been done but the Rukhsati has not taken place	0.13%	0.11%	0.13%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM), the estimate for the divorce status was found to be consistent with **standard error 0.0006%** which accounts for **0.39%** of the 15+ adult population that reported their marital status as **divorced** as being a true estimate of the population mean for divorce-statistic. Population projection for divorces was found to be highest in PSLM 2014-15 as compared to previous years. Although the penetration of individuals in the population who hold the marital status **divorced** is very low in terms of 15+ adult population, the data is testament that the divorce status is constantly **increasing** in Pakistan, irrespective of the factors that may be causing this.

Surveys	Divorced Statistics	Standard Error of Divorced Statistics
PSLM 2010-11	0.31%	0.0006
PSLM 2012-13	0.38%	0.0007
PSLM 2014-15	0.39%	0.0006

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Is Divorce Statistic increasing? Yes, statistically speaking it is !

Potential questions that may arise in order to address this increase in divorce rates may include “Is the divorce-statistic increasing proportionally with the increase in population?” and “Are greater or fewer number of people getting married which is influencing the divorce-statistic?”. In order to answer the above questions, ratio estimation was used to test whether the estimate of divorce-statistics is biased or unbiased in terms of the overall married population. It was found that the ratio

estimates for the divorce-statistic according to marriage statistics is consistently increasing. This essentially means that the likelihood of having a divorced person in the population estimated is increasing as compared to the rate at which the population of married individuals is increasing. **Hence, it can be concluded that the divorce-statistic is realistically increasing.**

	Divorced Population	Married Population	Ratio
PSLM 2010-11	0.310	61.030	0.51%
PSLM 2012-13	0.380	61.730	0.62%
PSLM 2014-15	0.390	60.410	0.65%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

What is the perception of Pakistanis with respect to Divorce Rate?

According to one of the most recent survey carried out Gallup Pakistan; 58% of Pakistanis believe that divorce rates have increased in recent times in Pakistan which indicates that the public perception of divorces in Pakistan is mostly in accordance with the actual increase in the divorce-statistic in the country. (Access detailed survey here: <http://gallup.com.pk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/11th-October-2019-English.pdf>)

SECTION 1

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS



1.1 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN GENDER

Gender analysis showed that divorce status is **higher** for females as compared to males. In PSLM 2014-15 household roster, it was found that marital status among 15+ adult male population estimated to be **0.30%** and **0.47%** for the female population. However, in the terms of projections made for the divorced population, **0.16 million male** and **0.25 million** female population were estimated to be divorced for that year. **When any couple**

In Pakistan, it is harder for females to remarry once they have been divorced owing to social stigma, but more men tend to remarry.

goes through with a divorce; the marital status for both the male and female converts from married to divorced but in terms of population, the percentage of females that are reporting their marital status as divorced is approximately 1.57 times higher. This essentially means that females are 57% more like to stay divorced. This indicates that the trend of getting remarried is **higher** in males however more females tend to remain divorced/single.

	Divorced Population (Male)	Divorced Statistics (Male)	Divorced Population (Female)	Divorced Statistics (Female)
PSLM 2010-11	0.10 Million	0.24	0.15 Million	0.39
PSLM 2012-13	0.12 Million	0.32	0.17 Million	0.43
PSLM 2014-15	0.16 Million	0.30	0.25 Million	0.47

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

1.2 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN AGE GROUPS

The divorce-statistic has been found to be the lowest amongst those that are **under 25** years of age. The intuitive explanation to this statistic is that the proportion of this population that is married is the lowest because of the younger age. **18.77%** of the population in this group is married, and divorce-statistic within the same age group is **0.13%**. Divorce-statistic was found to be **0.59%** within the age group 26-35 years old, **0.71%** within the age group 36-45 years old, and **0.44%** amongst age group 46-55 years old.

In the composition of Pakistani population low divorce rate in lower age groups can be explain by fewer marriages in this group. Similarly, low divorce rate in high age groups can be explain by high death rate in these age groups.

Over the last 5 years, the highest change in the divorce-statistic was found in the age group 36-45 by **+0.25%**. However, the divorce-statistic amongst those aged **66 and above** has declined. ***Data shows that the chances of getting divorced at a younger age is becoming more common than it was in the past.*** Factors causing these can only be speculated as follows and are entirely based on subjective opinion of the author: rise in recognition that it is okay to have differences, lack of tolerance, higher levels of independence and education as well as an increase in younger people's involvement in crime, abuse, addiction and similar factors that are detrimental to not just the individual but to their whole family.

	PSLM 2010-11		PSLM 2012-13		PSLM 2014-15		Change	Rate
	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married		
15-25	0.12	22.11	0.15	23.38	0.13	18.77	0.01	1.08
26-35	0.52	82.72	0.56	83.42	0.59	79.73	0.07	1.13
36-45	0.46	94.48	0.56	94.42	0.71	94.45	0.25	1.54
46-55	0.38	89.93	0.47	89.29	0.44	91.03	0.06	1.16
56-65	0.28	77.53	0.42	77.58	0.33	80.02	0.05	1.18
66-75	0.32	60.86	0.36	59.56	0.37	62.95	0.05	1.16
76-85	0.42	44.15	0.34	41.56	0.21	47.13	-0.21	0.50
86-95	0.21	36.27	0.20	29.72	0.14	31.34	-0.07	0.67
95+	0.65	22.23	0.61	21.73	0.00	21.95	-	-

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

1.3 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN AGE WITH GENDER

Gender breakdown and age-wise analysis show that female population is more likely to get a divorce in early age groups compared to males. These statistics, again, identify the tendency that males get remarried after being divorced while the female population is estimated to be less likely to get married again and maintain their divorcee status. Divorce-statistic was found to be highest in both at age group **36-45 years** where **0.93%** of females and **0.47%** males were found to be divorced.

It can be concluded that within the male population, **highest** rate of change in divorce-statistic was found in those that are **under 36 years**, but divorce growth rate saw a **decline** after **66 years** of age. It can be explained that the death rate above 66 years of age is higher so the change in composition and structure of the population accounts for the low rate of divorce. In contrast, the female population has a lower divorce-statistic **under 36 years** and **higher** divorce-statistics within the **age 36-66 years old**.

Male	PSLM 2010-11		PSLM 2012-13		PSLM 2014-15		Change	Rate
	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married		
15-25	0.07	12.54	0.10	13.37	0.09	10.34	0.02	1.29
26-35	0.43	75.91	0.45	77.32	0.52	71.43	0.09	1.21
36-45	0.37	95.72	0.46	95.77	0.47	94.86	0.10	1.27
46-55	0.29	95.49	0.44	95.02	0.33	95.46	0.04	1.14
56-65	0.24	88.85	0.50	89.10	0.38	90.00	0.14	1.58
66-75	0.25	76.36	0.37	76.49	0.31	78.92	0.06	1.24
76-85	0.45	62.73	0.33	61.28	0.28	63.50	-0.17	0.62
86-95	0.36	51.61	0.37	45.37	0.27	49.91	-0.09	0.75
Female	PSLM 2010-11		PSLM 2012-13		PSLM 2014-15		Change	Rate
	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married	Divorced	Married		
15-25	0.17	32.01	0.20	33.45	0.18	27.47	0.01	1.06
26-35	0.60	89.00	0.66	88.91	0.66	87.11	0.06	1.10
36-45	0.55	93.31	0.65	93.17	0.93	94.08	0.38	1.69
46-55	0.46	84.36	0.49	83.75	0.54	86.70	0.08	1.17
56-65	0.32	64.21	0.34	64.47	0.27	68.78	-0.05	0.84
66-75	0.40	41.86	0.34	38.89	0.44	43.69	0.04	1.10
76-85	0.37	21.91	0.35	20.44	0.12	26.02	-0.25	0.32

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

1.4 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

In Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) the question “Has _____ ever attended any educational institution?” was used for estimating the literacy rate within a household and the question “What is the highest class/level of education completed?” was used for educational classification of the individuals. **Comparing the statistics derived from the PSLM Survey (2010-2015) it has been found that the divorce rate is increasing within both the literate and illiterate population.** In the latest PSLM (2014-15), divorce status was found to be at **0.47%** in the literate

population and **0.33%** in the illiterate population. This estimates a nearly equal population of **0.20 Million** population projected as divorced in the literate and illiterate segment of the population. Divorce-statistic has increased by **0.10%** in the literate population and **0.05%** within the illiterate population. ***Change indices/rate of change of the divorce rate shows that growth in the divorce-statistics in the literate population estimated to be much higher as compared to the illiterate population where there is an insignificant or almost constant rate of change in divorce status.***

	Literate Population		Illiterate Population	
	Divorced Population	Divorced Statistics	Divorced Population	Divorced Statistics
PSLM 2010-11	0.10 Million	0.23	0.15 Million	0.43
PSLM 2012-13	0.14 Million	0.31	0.16 Million	0.46
PSLM 2014-15	0.20 Million	0.33	0.20 Million	0.47
Change	0.10 Million	0.10	0.05 Million	0.05
Rate of Change	-	1.46	-	1.11

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

In the latest PSLM 2014-15, divorce status was found to be **0.345%** amongst those who have attained lower education (primary or middle) and medium education (matric or intermediate) (**0.223%**). ***Divorce status was found to be the highest in higher educational classification (graduate and above) (0.433%). The rate of change in the divorce-statistic was found to be highest in a high educational classification where divorce-statistic increased by 0.27% and the rate of change was 2.58 times higher than recorded 5 years ago.*** With

an educated population, divorce-statistic seems to be the function of education as the data shows an increase in divorce statistics with higher education levels attained.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate
Illiterate/Never attended School	0.427	0.457	0.475	0.05	1.11
Low: Primary/Middle	0.293	0.371	0.345	0.05	1.18
Medium: Matric/Intermediate	0.160	0.258	0.223	0.06	1.40
High: Graduate and above	0.168	0.270	0.433	0.27	2.58

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

1.5 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND GENDER

Analyzing the divorce rate across the educational classification with the gender interaction effect, it was found that the divorce rate is higher amongst those people across both genders who never attended school or received any formal education. But the rate of change of holding a divorcee status is higher in illiterate males in comparison to illiterate females. In the most recent Pakistan, Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey, divorced statistics among illiterate males is **0.450%** while **0.490%** illiterate females are divorced. Among individuals who have low education (primary and middle), there is a divorce-statistic of **0.300%** for males and **0.410%** for females. Within the medium educational classification (matric and intermediate), there is a divorce rate of **0.170%** for males and **0.300%** for females. Within the educational classification graduate and above, **0.190%** of males and **0.750%** of females hold the status “divorced”. The divorce rate was found to be highest among educated females.

Data indicates that women with higher upper and middle classes educational classification are more likely to be divorced at the time of the survey being conducted in any given year.

Males	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate
Illiterate/Never attended School	0.380	0.460	0.450	0.07	1.18
Low: Primary/Middle	0.240	0.340	0.300	0.06	1.25
Medium: Matric/Intermediate	0.130	0.200	0.170	0.04	1.31
High: Graduate and above	0.130	0.160	0.190	0.06	1.46
Females	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate
Illiterate/Never attended School	0.460	0.450	0.490	0.03	1.07
Low: Primary/Middle	0.380	0.420	0.410	0.03	1.08
Medium: Matric/Intermediate	0.210	0.350	0.300	0.09	1.43
High: Graduate and above	0.230	0.430	0.760	0.53	3.30

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

SECTION 2

ECONOMIC FACTORS



2.1 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH EMPLOYMENT/ABILITY TO WORK FOR PAY OR PROFIT

Employment or work for pay or profit is understood as the main indicator of financial empowerment. In the PSLM survey, respondents were asked, “**Did _____ do you any work for pay, profit or family gain during the last month at-least for one hour any day?**” This question was used to estimate whether a person is employed (work for pay or profit) or unemployed (does not work for pay or profit).

Among all PSLM surveys, it was found that the divorce-statistic was higher amongst employed.

The ability to work and earn allows an individual to feel empowered and be more active in decision-making processes in their home. It boosts self-esteem and confidence of individuals.

In the most recent PSLM Survey (2014-15), it was found that the divorce rate is higher **(0.45%)** amongst the population who can work for pay or profit as compared to the population that is unable to find employment **(0.43%)**. There has been an incline of **0.11 points** in the divorce-statistic of non-labor workforce in the last 5 years and decline by **0.13 points** among labor work force. However, change indices/rate of change of divorce-statistic was found higher in non-labor force **(32%)** as compared to labor force (where rate of change decline by 33%).

	Work for Pay or Profit	Don't work for Pay or Profit	Ratio
PSLM 2010-11	0.56	0.34	1.65
PSLM 2012-13	0.52	0.45	1.16
PSLM 2014-15	0.43	0.45	0.96
Change	-0.13	0.11	
Rate of Change	0.77	1.32	

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

2.2 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER

Financial empowerment refers broadly to the expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape one's life. Employment allows individuals to effectively manage their finances and help themselves and their family improve long-term financial well-being.

While analyzing the divorce status with respect to gender within the workforce, it was found that the chances of divorce are 19% higher in financially empowered women (1.06%) as compared to non-financially empowered women (0.89%). Divorce-statistic is 3% (0.01 points) lower in financially empowered males as compared to non-financially empowered males. In the comparison of male divorce, statistics is 1.06% in females who can work for pay or profit and 0.89% in females who are non-financially empowered.

Women are gradually gaining financial empowerment and awareness about their rights. Data indicates that financially empowered women are more inclined toward taking a divorce than financially dependent women.

Males	Work for Pay or Profit	Don't work for Pay or Profit	Ratio
PSLM 2010-11	0.44	0.25	1.76
PSLM 2012-13	0.31	0.34	0.91
PSLM 2014-15	0.33	0.34	0.97
Change	-0.11	0.09	
Rate of Change	0.75	1.36	
Females	Work for Pay or Profit	Don't work for Pay or Profit	Ratio
PSLM 2010-11	1.67	0.76	2.20
PSLM 2012-13	1.92	0.89	2.16
PSLM 2014-15	1.06	0.89	1.19
Change	-0.61	0.13	
Rate of Change	0.63	1.17	

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

2.3 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Using the Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-15), the behavior of the divorce-statistics across different levels of income remain ambivalent. It is important to keep in mind that the average income per household is also changing every year in Pakistan. Hence, we have used income quintiles instead of absolute household income. Data indicates that income **quintile # 1** (extremely low income) tend to have the highest divorce rate. The divorce rate is slightly lower in the rest of the income groups, but it is difficult to say with surety whether income is a positive or negative function of the divorce-statistic (explained in detail in Section 5: predictive modelling). Divorce-statistic was found to be randomly scattered across the rest of the income groups. However, the comparison was made among three waves using income quintiles; growth in divorce statistics was experienced within all income quintiles.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
Income Quintiles # 1	0.48	0.52	0.54	0.06	1.13
Income Quintiles # 2	0.27	0.34	0.39	0.12	1.44
Income Quintiles # 3	0.26	0.36	0.35	0.09	1.35
Income Quintiles # 4	0.24	0.31	0.3	0.06	1.25
Income Quintiles # 5	0.2	0.29	0.32	0.12	1.60

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

2.4 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC SITUATIONS

An assumption that exists is that people that face fewer economic problems/financial strain i.e. have a more stable financial situation are less likely to be divorced. One of the questions that was asked in PSLM surveys was **“How is the economic situation of your family as compared to one year before?”** In the

most recent PSLM Survey 2014-15, among those households where the economic situation was much worse or worse as compared to the last one year had a higher divorce-statistic **(0.25% and 0.34% respectively)** followed by those who reported their economic situation was the same as before **(0.35%)**. ***The lowest divorce rate was found amongst households where household economic situation was better than before or much better than before (0.5% and 0.0.43% respectively)***. This also explains household economic situation can be used as proxy of household income quintiles when desired.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
Much Worse	0.47	0.55	0.43	-0.04 	0.91
Worse	0.36	0.45	0.5	0.14 	1.39
Same As before	0.28	0.34	0.35	0.07 	1.25
Better than before	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.09 	1.36
Much better than before	0.11	0.21	0.25	0.14 	2.27
Don't Know	0.24	0.14	0	-0.24 	0.00

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

SECTION 3

SOCIAL FACTORS



3. SOCIAL FACTORS

3.1 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN FAMILY TYPOLOGY

As part of family composition typology in Pakistan, **7%** of the households are the ones where single parents are either widow/widower or divorced. In the majority of the households (**54%**), parents live with alone their children but with no other relative and **38.5%** of families follow the same traditional family system where parents along with their children live with grandparents or any other relatives from their extended family.

	PSLM 2010-11		PSLM 2012-13		PSLM 2014-15	
	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Total	20.48 M	100.00%	20.86 M	100.00%	26.29 M	100.00%
Single family: a woman or a man alone taking care of biological son_daughteren	1.36 M	6.66%	1.56 M	7.47%	1.96 M	7.44%
Nuclear family: a woman or a man staying with spouse alone or with son_daughteren	11.44 M	55.83%	11.23 M	53.86%	14.21 M	54.05%
Extended family: a woman or a man alone or with spouse taking care of son_daughteren including other members like grand	7.68 M	37.51%	8.07 M	38.67%	10.12 M	38.51%

Note: These calculations were made on the HH's level instead of individual Roaster

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

In the most recent PSLM Survey 2014-15, the divorce rate was found to be **0.02%** among single families HH's, **0.0024%** among nuclear families and **0.03%** amongst joint family systems HH's. In the family system in Pakistan, divorce was found to be higher in single-family where a single or divorced parent is taking care of their children, but this figure has also **declined** (36%) over a period of 5 years. Over a period of 5 years, the divorce rate has **increased** amongst both nuclear families and extended families.

		PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
Family Type	Single family: a woman or a man alone taking care of biological	0.03	0.03	0.02	-0.01	74.23
	Nuclear family: a woman or a man staying with spouse alone or with	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	134.98
	Extended family: a woman or a man alone or with spouse taking care of son_daughterren including other	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	132.66

Note: These calculations were made on the HH's level instead of individual Roaster. Hence it means 0.02% out of 26.29 Million been head by the divorce parent.

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Another hypothesis was being tested through data; families whom parents/head of household hold the marital status divorced are more likely to have some other divorces in their families. Excluding the main head of household (themselves) from the base; divorce statistics was found much higher among the families who head of household was already divorced. Divorce statistics was found to be 6.21% (every 62 among 1000 individuals) were divorced if their head of household was divorced which is extremely higher as compared to all Pakistan statistics. Hence, data justifies the hypothesis.

Marital status of head of household	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15
Unmarried/Never Married	1.1	1.31	1.58
Currently Married	0.25	0.3	0.32
Widow/Widower	0.94	1.07	1.14
Divorced	7.12	6.66	6.21
Nikkah has been solemnized but the rukhsati has not taken place	0	0	0.99

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

3.2 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE MARRIAGE

The number of children of a married couple has a high level of association or effect on the marital life of the couples. The odds of having a divorce increase when couples have no child. The data from the PSLM Surveys also justifies the

same hypothesis to quite an extent. With the reference of PSLM roster data, more than 50% of divorce individuals do not have any child in comparison to any other marital status. In the most recent PSLM 2014-15, 56% of individuals are not living with their children while 44% of the divorced individuals are living with their children. It is however, difficult to conclude with surety whether these individuals do not have any child or whether their children are living with their spouse but over-all in the composition of population, more of the divorced individuals tend to have no children from their marriage.

		No Child	At-least one Child
PSLM 2010-11	Currently Married	11.6%	88.4%
	Widow/Widower	10.9%	89.1%
	Divorced	60.5%	39.5%
PSLM 2012-13	Currently Married	12.2%	87.8%
	Widow/Widower	11.4%	88.6%
	Divorced	63.9%	36.1%
PSLM 2014-15	Currently Married	12.2%	87.8%
	Widow/Widower	12.8%	87.2%
	Divorced	55.6%	44.4%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

In the most recent PSLM Survey, ***it was found that the divorce-statistic is almost 9 times greater if the couple had no child.*** In PSLM Survey 2014-15, the divorce-statistic was found to be **2.62** if the couple did not have any child while the divorce-statistic within people who had children was found to be only **0.30**. Over the period of last 5 years, it was noticed that divorce-statistic increased by **0.18** points, but the rate of change was **highest** among those individuals who have children. There was a **41%** growth rate in the divorce-statistic among individuals with children which indicates that more couples with offspring have gone through with a divorce in the last few years.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
No Child	2.42	2.86	2.61	0.18	1.08
Children	0.21	0.23	0.30	0.09	1.41
Ratio	11.46	12.53	8.73		

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

SECTION 4

GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS



4. GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS

4.1 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITH LOCATION

In the most recent PSLM Survey 2014-15, the divorce rate was found to be 0.39% among both rural and urban areas. In the

2010-11 survey, the divorce rate was higher in the rural population (rural population have bigger share in terms of composition of population) but change or rate of change in divorce statistics was found higher in urban areas. As compared to the PSLM 2010-11 in urban areas; rate of change or growth in Divorce statistics was found to be 63%.

	Rural	Urban
PSLM 2010-11	0.36	0.24
PSLM 2012-13	0.40	0.33
PSLM 2014-15	0.39	0.39
Change	0.03	0.15
Rate of Change	1.08	1.63

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

4.2 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN PROVINCES

In the most recent PSLM survey 2014-15, it was found that divorce statistics was **0.58%** in Punjab, **0.17%** in Sindh, **0.11%** in KPK, **0.04%** in Balochistan. Divorce statistics was highest in Punjab. But rate of change in divorce statistics was experience highest in Balochistan where divorce statistics increase by **2 times** over the period of **5 years**.

	Punjab	Sindh	KPK	Balochistan
PSLM 2010-11	0.46	0.11	0.15	0.02
PSLM 2012-13	0.54	0.15	0.15	0.06
PSLM 2014-15	0.58	0.17	0.11	0.04
Change	0.12	0.06	-0.04	0.02
Rate of Change	1.26	1.55	0.73	2.00

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

4.3 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN PROVINCIAL RURAL URBAN AREAS

In the most recent PSLM survey 2014-15, it was found that divorce statistics was **0.58%** in Punjab Rural, **0.57%** in Punjab Urban, **0.11%** in Sindh Rural, **0.21%** in Sindh Urban, **0.12%** in KPK Rural, **0.08%** in KPK Urban, **0.03%** in Balochistan Rural, **0.06%** in Balochistan Urban. Over a period of **5 years**, the highest rate of change of divorce has been in Sindh Rural and Punjab Urban.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
Punjab Rural	0.53	0.59	0.58	0.05	1.09
Punjab Urban	0.32	0.44	0.57	0.25	1.78
Sindh Rural	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.06	2.20
Sindh Urban	0.16	0.23	0.21	0.05	1.31
KPK Rural	0.16	0.16	0.12	-0.04	0.75
KPK Urban	0.10	0.11	0.08	-0.02	0.80
Balochistan Rural	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01	1.50
Balochistan Urban	0.00	0.08	0.06	-0.02	-

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

4.4 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN TWELVE REGIONS

In the most recent PSLM survey 2014-15, it was found that the divorce-statistic was **0.58%** in Punjab North, **0.62%** in Punjab West, **0.54%** in Punjab Central, **0.59%** in Punjab South, **0.3%** in Karachi Region, **0.1%** in Interior Sindh, **0.04%** in KPK North, **0.11%** in KPK South, **0.05%** in Peshawar Valley, **0.33%** in Hazara, **0.04%** in Quetta Region and **0.04%** in Kalat and Makran Region.

The overall divorce-statistic is highest in Punjab. Within Sindh, the Karachi Region has the main share of the divorce-statistic. Among the 4 regions of KPK, Hazara has the highest divorce rate.

Highest change in the actual divorce-statistic was found in central Punjab, southern Punjab and interior Sindh but when it comes to the rate of change or growth in divorce-statistic, a significant change was observed in both regional markets of Balochistan where the divorce-statistic is most rapidly increasing but 5 years ago, it was very low.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
Punjab North	0.57	0.69	0.58	0.01	1.02
Punjab West	0.55	0.63	0.62	0.07	1.13
Punjab Central	0.40	0.51	0.54	0.14	1.35
Punjab South	0.44	0.47	0.59	0.15	1.34
Karachi Region	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.13	1.76
Interior Sindh	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.02	1.25
KPK North	0.08	0.07	0.04	-0.04	0.50
KPK South	0.16	0.22	0.11	-0.05	0.69
Peshawar Valley	0.08	0.04	0.05	-0.03	0.63
Hazara	0.32	0.37	0.33	0.01	1.03
Quetta Region	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02	2.00
Kalat and Makran	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.03	4.00

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

4.5 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN TWENTY REGIONAL ZONES

Analyzing the divorce status among 20 regional Zones of Pakistan, the data shows that the highest divorce status was found within **6 divisions** of Punjab: including Multan Division, Sargodha Division, Rawalpindi Division, Faisalabad Division, Gujranwala Division, Bahawalpur Division and Lahore Division followed by only **2 division** of the Sindh: Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur and **1 division** of KPK: Hazara Division. In terms of change in divorce-statistic, the **5 divisions** of Punjab

that have the highest change in divorce-statistic over the period of 5 years include Multan Division, Deraa Ghazi Khan Division, Sargodha Division, Lahore Division, and Gujranwala Division. Among the **top 5 divisions** is **1 division** from Punjab: Dera Ghazi Khan and **3 divisions** from Sindh including Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi Division which have the highest turnover or rate of change in the divorce status of Pakistan. Cumulatively, districts of Kalat, Nasirabad and Sibi are part of top 5 zones where divorce-statistic was found to be highest in terms of rate of change.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
Zone-1 (North) Rawalpindi	0.57	0.69	0.58	0.01	1.02
Zone-2 (West -1) Sargodha	0.47	0.50	0.63	0.16	1.34
Zone-3 (West -2) Faisalabad	0.60	0.70	0.61	0.01	1.02
Zone-4 (Central -1) Gujranwala Division	0.43	0.58	0.56	0.13	1.30
Zone-5 (Central -2) Lahore	0.37	0.45	0.53	0.16	1.43
Zone-6 (South -2) Multan	0.49	0.56	0.77	0.28	1.57
Zone-7 (South -2) Dera Ghazi Khan Division	0.12	0.21	0.34	0.22	2.83
Zone-8 (South -3) Bahawalpur	0.60	0.54	0.57	-0.03	0.95
Zone-1 (West) Karachi Division	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.13	1.76
Zone-2 (East) Mirpur Khas	0.08	0.06	0.04	-0.04	0.50
Zone-3 (South) Hyderabad	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.07	1.78
Zone-4 (North-1) Sukkur Division	0.04	0.14	0.08	0.04	2.00
Zone-5 (North-2) Larkana	0.10	0.05	0.05	-0.05	0.50
Zone-1 (North) Malakand	0.08	0.07	0.04	-0.04	0.50
Zone-2 (South) Bannu, DI Khan, Kohat Divisions	0.16	0.22	0.11	-0.05	0.69
Zone-3 (Peshawar Valley) Peshawar & Mardan Divisions	0.08	0.04	0.05	-0.03	0.63
Zone-4 (Hazara) Hazara Division	0.32	0.37	0.33	0.01	1.03
Zone-1 (Quetta) Quetta, Zhob Divisions	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02	2.00
Zone-2 Kalat, Nasirabad, Sibi	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.01	2.00
Zone-3 Makran Division	0.00	0.04	0.28	0.28	#DIV/0!

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

4.6 EXPLORING DIVORCE PATTERNS WITHIN DISTRICTS

By analyzing the district wise marital status, data made evident that out of **116 districts** there were **9 districts** where no one had reported status “divorced”. It is important to note that these districts already have a very small share in national population. These districts include Torgarh from KPK, and Barkhan, Khuzdar, Killa Abdullah, Kohlu, Nasirabad, Panjgur, Pashin and Ziarat from Balochistan.

The top 10 districts where the divorce-statistic is highest in Punjab include Vehari, Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Chiniot, Khushab, Jhelum, Bahawalnagar, Jhang, Attock and Sargodha.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
VEHARI	0.63	0.80	1.21	0.58	1.92
SAHIWAL	0.62	1.08	1.11	0.49	1.79
PAKPATTAN	0.50	0.62	0.95	0.45	1.90
CHINIOT	1.12	1.49	0.92	-0.20	0.82
KHUSHAB	0.79	0.47	0.90	0.11	1.14
JEHLUM	0.60	0.48	0.89	0.29	1.48
BAHAWALNAGAR	1.27	0.68	0.88	-0.39	0.69
JHANG	0.88	1.05	0.81	0.07	0.92
ATTOCK	0.89	0.95	0.80	0.09	0.90
SARGHODHA	0.41	0.68	0.80	0.39	1.95

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Top 10 districts in Punjab where the change in the divorce-statistic was highest in the last 5 years include Vehari, Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Layyah, Sargodha, Lahore, Muzaffargarh, Jhelum, Sialkot and T.T.Singhl.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
VEHARI	0.63	0.80	1.21	0.58	1.92
SAHIWAL	0.62	1.08	1.11	0.49	1.79
PAKPATTAN	0.50	0.62	0.95	0.45	1.90
LAYYAH	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.44	4.67
SARGHODHA	0.41	0.68	0.80	0.39	1.95
LAHORE	0.27	0.34	0.66	0.39	2.44
MUZAFFARGARH	0.15	0.38	0.45	0.30	3.00
JEHLUM	0.60	0.48	0.89	0.29	1.48
SIALKOT	0.39	0.56	0.68	0.29	1.74
T.T.SINGHL	0.38	0.56	0.66	0.28	1.74

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 10 districts in Punjab where the divorce-statistic was quite low 5 years ago but over the period of 5 years, these areas have had the highest rate of change (percentage growth) include Rajanpur, Layyah, Muzaffargarh, Lahore, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan, Sargodha, Vehari, Pakpattan and Sahiwal.

	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
RAJANPUR	0.04	0.08	0.20	0.16	5.00
LAYYAH	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.44	4.67
MUZAFFARGARH	0.15	0.38	0.45	0.30	3.00
LAHORE	0.27	0.34	0.66	0.39	2.44
MULTAN	0.24	0.25	0.51	0.27	2.13
RAHIM YAR KHAN	0.25	0.37	0.53	0.28	2.12
SARGHODHA	0.41	0.68	0.80	0.39	1.95
VEHARI	0.63	0.80	1.21	0.58	1.92
PAKPATTAN	0.50	0.62	0.95	0.45	1.90
SAHIWAL	0.62	1.08	1.11	0.49	1.79

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 5 districts in Sindh where divorce-statistic is highest include Hyderabad, Karachi, Jamshoro, Tando Mohammad Khan and Badin.

Sindh	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
HYDERABAD	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.13	1.65
KARACHI	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.13	1.76
JAMSHORO	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.21	8.00
TANDO MOHAMMAD KHAN	0.26	0.12	0.22	-0.04	0.85
BADIN	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.15	6.00

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Top 5 districts in Sindh where the divorce status increased over the period of 5 years include Jamshoro, Khairpur, Jacobabad, Badin and Hyderabad.

Sindh	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change
JAMSHORO	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.21
KHAIRPUR	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.18
JACCOBABAD	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
BADIN	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.15
HYDERABAD	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.13

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Top 5 districts of Sindh where the rate of change or percentage growth in divorce status is the highest include Jamshoro, Badin, Karachi, Hyderabad and Shaheed Benazir Abad.

Sindh	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
JAMSHORO	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.21	8.00
BADIN	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.15	6.00
KARACHI	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.13	1.76
HYDERABAD	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.13	1.65
SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAD	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.04	1.44

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 5 districts of KPK in which the divorce rate is highest include Haripur, Abbottabad, Kohat, Karak and Kohistan.

KPK	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change
HARIPUR	0.52	0.92	0.94	0.42
ABBOTTABAD	0.10	0.15	0.36	0.26
KOHAT	0.41	0.21	0.21	-0.20
KARAK	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.18
KOHISTAN	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.03

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 4 districts in KPK where the change in divorce status was found to be the highest include Haripur, Abbottabad, Karak, Nowshera And Tank.

KPK	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change
HARIPUR	0.52	0.92	0.94	0.42
ABBOTTABAD	0.10	0.15	0.36	0.26
KARAK	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.18
NOWSHERA	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.09
TANK	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.08

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 5 districts of the KPK where the rate of change for divorce-statistic was found to be highest include Abbottabad, Nowshera, Tank, Haripur And Kohistan.

KPK	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
ABBOTTABAD	0.10	0.15	0.36	0.26	3.60
NOWSHERA	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.09	3.25
TANK	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.08	2.33
HARIPUR	0.52	0.92	0.94	0.42	1.81
KOHISTAN	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.03	1.23

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 5 districts of Balochistan where the divorce-statistic was found to be highest includes Gwadar, Sheerani, Jhal Magsi, Lasbela And Quetta.

Balochistan	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change
GAWADAR	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.28
SHEERANI	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
JHAL MAGSI	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
LASBELA	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.12
QUETTA	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The top 5 districts of Balochistan where highest change was estimated include Gwadar, Sheerani, Jhal Magsi, Lasbela And Quetta.

Balochistan	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change
GAWADAR	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.28
SHEERANI	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
JHAL MAGSI	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
LASBELA	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.12
QUETTA	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

The complete details of divorce-statistic among all districts with each province are given below:

Punjab: Divorce-statistics

Punjab	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
ATTOCK	0.89	0.95	0.80	-0.09	0.90
BAHAWALNAGAR	1.27	0.68	0.88	-0.39	0.69
BAHAWALPUR	0.44	0.63	0.40	-0.04	0.91
BHAKHAR	0.42	0.25	0.40	-0.02	0.95
CHAKWAL	0.49	0.97	0.49	0.00	1.00
CHINIOT	1.12	1.49	0.92	-0.20	0.82
D.G.KHAN	0.11	0.13	0.07	-0.04	0.64
FAISALABAD	0.48	0.49	0.47	-0.01	0.98
GUJRANWALA	0.40	0.45	0.53	0.13	1.33
GUJRAT	0.62	0.72	0.73	0.11	1.18
HAFIZABAD	0.51	0.91	0.59	0.08	1.16
ISLAMABAD	0.37	0.46	0.60	0.23	1.62
JEHLUM	0.60	0.48	0.89	0.29	1.48
JHANG	0.88	1.05	0.81	-0.07	0.92
KASUR	0.32	0.43	0.27	-0.05	0.84
KHANEWAL	0.58	0.35	0.53	-0.05	0.91
KHUSHAB	0.79	0.47	0.90	0.11	1.14
LAHORE	0.27	0.34	0.66	0.39	2.44
LAYYAH	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.44	4.67
LODHRAN	0.42	0.40	0.53	0.11	1.26
MANDI BAHUDDIN	0.39	0.61	0.51	0.12	1.31
MIANWALI	0.37	0.32	0.23	-0.14	0.62
MULTAN	0.24	0.25	0.51	0.27	2.13
MUZAFFARGARH	0.15	0.38	0.45	0.30	3.00
NANKANA SAHIB	0.80	0.54	0.52	-0.28	0.65
NAROWAL	0.24	0.45	0.07	-0.17	0.29
OKARA	0.60	0.91	0.56	-0.04	0.93
PAKPATTAN	0.50	0.62	0.95	0.45	1.90
RAHIM YAR KHAN	0.25	0.37	0.53	0.28	2.12
RAJANPUR	0.04	0.08	0.20	0.16	5.00
RAWALPINDI	0.52	0.60	0.47	-0.05	0.90
SAHIWAL	0.62	1.08	1.11	0.49	1.79
SARGHODHA	0.41	0.68	0.80	0.39	1.95
SHEIKHUPURA	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.04	1.14
SIALKOT	0.39	0.56	0.68	0.29	1.74
T.T.SINGHL	0.38	0.56	0.66	0.28	1.74
VEHARI	0.63	0.80	1.21	0.58	1.92

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Sindh: Divorce Statistics

Sindh	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
BADIN	0.03	0.06	0.18	0.15	6.00
DADU	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
GHOTKI	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.00
HYDERABAD	0.20	0.25	0.33	0.13	1.65
JACCOBABAD	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	#DIV/0!
JAMSHORO	0.03	0.13	0.24	0.21	8.00
KARACHI	0.17	0.25	0.30	0.13	1.76
KASHMORE	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
KHAIRPUR	0.00	0.13	0.18	0.18	#DIV/0!
LARKANA	0.24	0.03	0.05	-0.19	0.21
MIRPUR KHAS	0.03	0.07	0.00	-0.03	0.00
MITIARI	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.02	1.33
NAUSHAHRO FEROZE	0.06	0.16	0.04	-0.02	0.67
SANGHAR	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.02	1.25
SHAHDADKOT	0.08	0.03	0.00	-0.08	0.00
SHAHEED BENAZIR ABAD	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.04	1.44
SHIKARPUR	0.16	0.10	0.03	-0.13	0.19
SUJAWAL	.	.	0.05	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
SUKKUR	0.05	0.17	0.00	-0.05	0.00
TANDO ALLAH YAR	0.05	0.15	0.03	-0.02	0.60
TANDO MOHAMMAD KHAN	0.26	0.12	0.22	-0.04	0.85
THARPARKAR	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.11	0.00
THATTA	0.06	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.50
UMER KOT	0.12	0.10	0.09	-0.03	0.75

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

KPK: Divorce Statistics

KPK	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change	Rate of Change
ABBOTTABAD	0.10	0.15	0.36	0.26	3.60
BANNU	0.20	0.07	0.13	-0.07	0.65
BATGRAM	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
BUNER	0.19	0.29	0.10	-0.09	0.53
CHARSADDA	0.15	0.05	0.00	-0.15	0.00
CHITRAL	0.10	0.03	0.04	-0.06	0.40
D.I.KHAN	0.15	0.39	0.04	-0.11	0.27
HANGU	0.14	0.21	0.00	-0.14	0.00
HARIPUR	0.52	0.92	0.94	0.42	1.81
KARAK	0.00	0.10	0.18	0.18	#DIV/0!
KOHAT	0.41	0.21	0.21	-0.20	0.51
KOHISTAN	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.03	1.23
LAKKI MARWAT	0.06	0.21	0.06	0.00	1.00
LOWER DIR	0.06	0.00	0.00	-0.06	0.00
MALAKAND	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	#DIV/0!
MANSHERA	0.51	0.46	0.14	-0.37	0.27
MARDAN	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.01	1.10
NOWSHERA	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.09	3.25
PESHAWAR	0.07	0.08	0.00	-0.07	0.00
SHANGLA	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.02	#DIV/0!
SWABI	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.01	1.20
SWAT	0.13	0.05	0.05	-0.08	0.38
TANK	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.08	2.33
TORGARH	.	0.00	0.00	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
UPPER DIR	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	#DIV/0!

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

Balochistan: Divorce Statistics

Balochistan	PSLM 2010-11	PSLM 2012-13	PSLM 2014-15	Change
AWARAN	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.10
BARKHAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BOLAN /KARACHI	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
CHAGI	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.22
DERA BUGTI	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
GAWADAR	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.28
HARNAI	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
JAFFARABAD	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00
JHAL MAGSI	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.16
KALAT	0.00	0.26	0.03	0.03
KHARAN	0.06	0.00	0.00	-0.06
KHUZDAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KILLA ABDULLAH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KILLA SAIFULLAH	0.12	0.00	0.04	-0.08
KOHLU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LASBELA	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.12
LORALAI	0.02	0.28	0.00	-0.02
MASTUNG	0.15	0.13	0.06	-0.09
MUSAKHEL	0.08	0.30	0.00	-0.08
NASIRABAD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NUSHKI	0.04	0.00	0.00	-0.04
PASHIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QUETTA	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08
SHEERANI	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17
SIBBI	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
WASHUK	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05
ZHOB	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00
ZIARAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM 2010-2015)

DISCLAIMER:

Gallup Pakistan recognizes the limited scope of the data used for this research and acknowledges the restrictions of depth and breadth of the data used. Gallup Pakistan is cognizant of the fact that the topic of this report is of sensitive nature and have limited the explanations to the data under discussion, which do not account for multiple factors that may affect personal experiences of divorce.

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