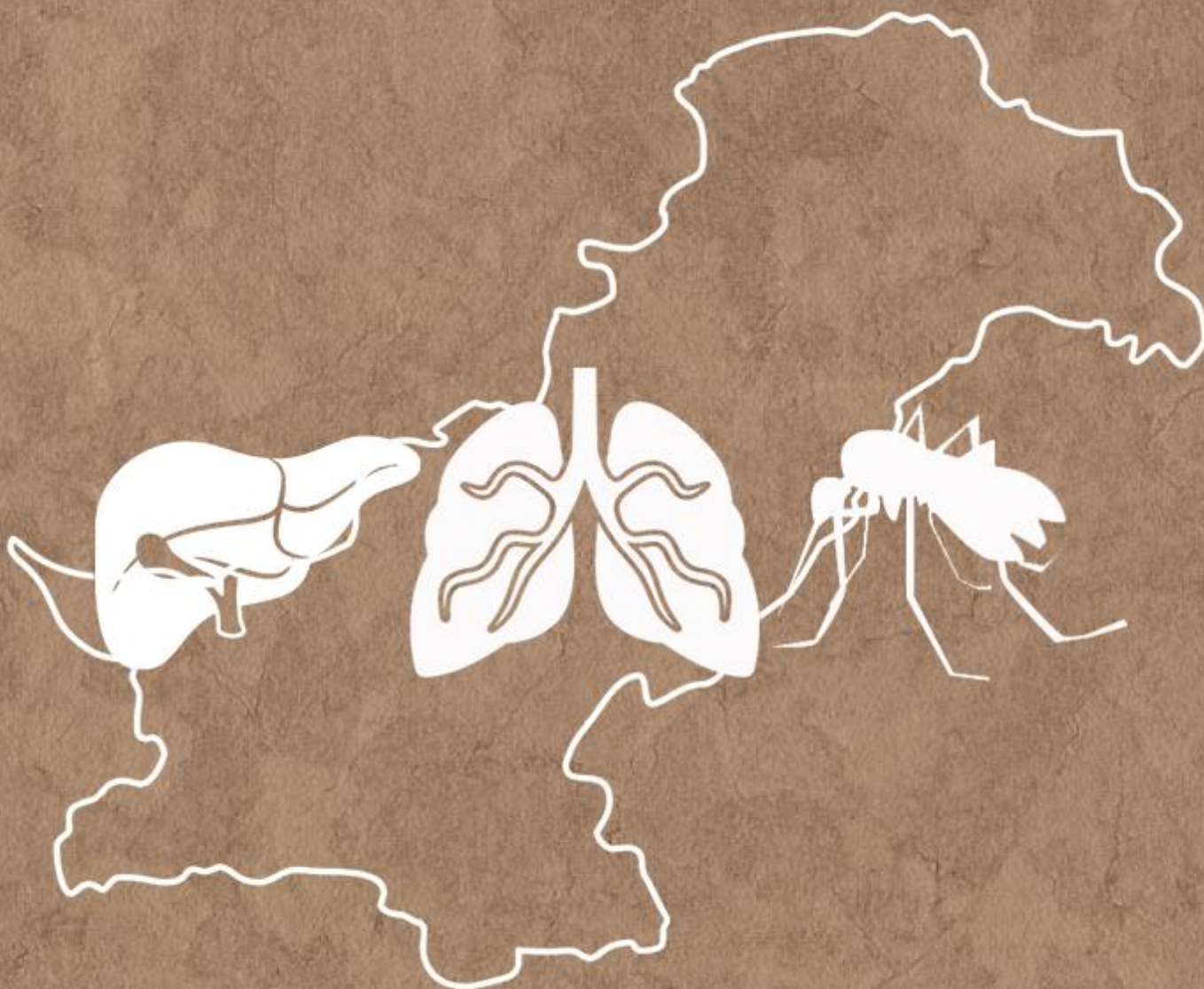




HEALTH STATISTICS IN PAKISTAN: Prevalence of Malaria, Hepatitis and TB

Report by Gallup Pakistan based on PSLM 2018-19

02 JUNE, 2020





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PART 2: METHODOLOGY

Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan has conducted this poll according to the ESOMAR Code of Ethics and internationally recognized principles of scientific polling. The results in this Report do not represent views held by the authors or Gallup Pakistan. The results only represent public opinion, computed on the basis of views expressed by anonymous respondents selected through the procedure outlined in the Methodology section of this Report.

Gallup Pakistan has provided this data in the public interest and gratis. It cannot be held liable, contractually or otherwise, to the users of this data



EXECUTIVE **SUMMARY**



Executive Summary

This report presents findings from Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (2018-19). This was the 11th round in a series of large nationally representative household surveys carried out in the country since 2004. The survey involves in-house interviews with approximately 115,000 respondents in nearly 24,000 households selected through multistage random sampling in the four provinces of Pakistan. Below are some of the key findings on Malaria, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B/C from this survey and their public health significance:

Malaria:

Malaria is a life threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to humans by infected female anopheles mosquitoes. In 2018, there were 228 million cases of Malaria and 405, 000 deaths due to it worldwide. Though more than 90% of the global burden of Malaria is concentrated in the African region, still nearly half of the world's population is at risk of Malaria. It is preventable and curable. Malaria is an acute febrile illness. In a non-immune individual, symptoms usually appear 10–15 days after the infective mosquito bite. The first symptoms – fever, headache, and chills – may be mild and difficult to recognize as malaria. If not treated within 24 hours, *P. falciparum* malaria can progress to severe illness, often leading to death. Some population groups like children, pregnant women and people with low immunity are at high risk of infection and its complications.

Like in other parts of the world malaria is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in Pakistan. It is one of the 6 priority communicable diseases posing threat to the health of millions. With one million estimated and 300, 000 confirmed reported cases each year, Pakistan has been grouped with Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen accounting for more than 95% of the total regional malaria burden IN WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region. Nearly two thirds of the population in Pakistan lives in areas where Malaria transmission is high. There is a wide difference in Malaria incidence among the provinces and districts.

Mass population movements within the country and across international borders, unpredictable climatic and weather conditions, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), poor socioeconomic conditions, declining health infrastructure, resource constraints, poor access to preventive and curative services, and mounting drug and insecticide resistance in parasites and vectors, all contribute to this huge disease burden.

Malaria control efforts have been in place in Pakistan since 1950's and the program has seen some success as well. Globally, the efforts to eradicate



and control malaria have gained more interest in recent times as Malaria control is seen as one of the aspect needed to attain health gain in the Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, since malaria is affected by climatic change, it needs to be taken in account considering the imminent global climatic change in the future.

The current report presents findings of Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (2018-19) on prevalence of Malaria as reported by the household respondents. This supplements other sources like reporting from the health facilities or more specialized health surveys which look at Malaria presence based on the presence of Malarial parasite in blood specimens. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the results presented here.

On the whole, 2% people reported having Malaria in the past year. This self-reported incidence of Malaria is much higher than that reported officially. This needs further exploration. The reported incidence varies by provinces and districts with some districts reporting prevalence as high as 10%. There is a need for the Malaria control efforts to be tailored according to the disease burden at provincial and district level. Moreover, there is a need to understand the socio-demographic as well as environmental factors that lead to high infection transmission in these districts.

It is encouraging to see that nearly all those who reported having Malaria sought some form of treatment. But it should be noted that it is not clear whether everyone got the recommended Malaria drug treatment (as per the WHO guidelines). Treatment seeking was lower in some districts. It is emphasized that Malaria treatment should be started within 24 hours but in this survey, only half (55%) started treatment within 24 hours and a delay of 48 hours and 72hours was reported by 33% and 12% of the households. This is a concern as it can lead to complications of Malaria and can increase burden of associated morbidity and mortality. Many people are aware of the common symptom (fever) but the awareness of other associated symptoms like chills, headache etc. is relatively low. There is a need to increase public awareness about the symptoms of this common illness and emphasis should be made on seeking adequate medical treatment within the first 24 hours of infection.

Hepatitis B/C:

Viral hepatitis is the eighth highest cause of mortality globally and was responsible for an estimated 1.34 million deaths in 2015, a toll comparable to that of HIV and tuberculosis. Globally, approximately 257 million persons are chronically infected with hepatitis B and 71 million with hepatitis C. At this rate, an estimated 20 million deaths will occur between 2015 and 2030.

Within the Eastern Mediterranean Region, Pakistan and Egypt bear 80% of the disease burden and within Pakistan almost 12 million people are suffering



from hepatitis B or C. Each year brings about 150,000 new cases. The majority of people catch this infection in health care settings without being aware of it. The disease is called a silent killer because many patients remain undiagnosed and untreated for many years before developing complications and dying.

Major risk factors for the transmission of hepatitis B and C infection includes: therapeutic injections, syringe reuse, surgery, improper sterilization of invasive medical devices, blood transfusion, hospitalization and sharing of razors while getting shave from barbers. Some population groups are highly affected by hepatitis B and hepatitis C such as injecting drug users and thalassemia patients. For hepatitis C, high prevalence of infection is reported in children especially those who were admitted in hospitals with acute hepatitis.

Poor health infrastructure with inadequate sterilization facilities, unsafe injection practices and excess use of therapeutic injections, lack of reliable population surveillance and data are some of the challenges to control these infections.

According to PSLM (2018-19), 3% respondents say that they were tested for Hepatitis B/C in the last year. This is a large number if we project it on the national population. Of those who were tested, a large proportion (41%) said they were diagnosed with Hepatitis B/C. This indicates a huge burden much larger than the reported official figures. Again, this is something that should be further explored and highlights the lack of reliable health data in the country. The reported diagnosis of Hepatitis B/C in the past year (among those who say they were tested) is significantly higher among those who are illiterate (58%) compared to those who are educated to graduate level and above (13%). This is striking and we need to understand the socioeconomic determinants as well as behavioural risk factors that might be leading to this health inequality.

It is unfortunate that only 3% respondents claimed to be taking any precautionary measures against Hepatitis B/C. The uptake of precautionary measures increased with education level of the respondent and was more in the urban areas. There was marked difference among the provinces as well highlighting the need to evaluate the performance of the provincial Hepatitis control programs.

Even the mere 3% who reported taking some measures were not very informed about the transmission route of Hepatitis B/C. The major precautionary measure reported by two third (67%) of people taking any measure was avoiding contaminated food. Hepatitis B/C is mainly transmitted through contaminated blood and injections/ instruments contaminated by infected blood. It is not a food-borne infection (as opposed to Hepatitis A and E).



It is very important to improve public awareness about these infections. The morbidity and mortality associated with the complications of these infections i.e. cirrhosis and liver failure is massive and the healthcare system of a developing country like Pakistan (which spends 2-3% of its budget on health) is unable to cope with it. The only hope is to try to prevent these infections through improved awareness and safe practices. Moreover, the immunization coverage of Hepatitis B (which is included in the Expanded Programme of Immunization) should be improved.

Tuberculosis:

Pakistan, with an estimated 510,000 new TB cases emerging each year and approximately 15,000 developing drug resistant TB cases every year, is ranked fifth among high-burden countries worldwide and it accounts for 61% of the TB burden in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region. The country is also estimated to have the fourth highest prevalence of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) globally. Key reasons for emergence of drug resistance form of TB include: delays in diagnosis, unsupervised, inappropriate and inadequate drug regimens, poor follow-up and lack of a social support programme for high-risk populations.

According to PSLM (2018-19), 1% of the respondents said that they suffered from Tuberculosis in the last year. This is a huge burden if we project to the country's population and much more than the official reported figures. There was a follow up question for those who said that they suffered from TB in the last year to see if they had TB again (to possibly measure the incidence of re-infections or prevalence of inappropriately treated infections leading to drug resistant cases). Surprisingly, 39% of the respondents with TB said that they suffered from TB again in the last year. This is alarming and highlights the need to improve the diagnosis and management of tuberculosis as well as improve the coverage and performance of Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) which is the treatment program for Tuberculosis.

Nearly one third (35%) of the survey respondents were not aware of how Tuberculosis is transmitted from one person to another. Less than half (42%) reported that it can be transmitted through droplet infection (coughing/sneezing). Lack of awareness about transmission mode increased as the education level decreased. Nearly one in four people were not aware of the fact that Tuberculosis can be cured. Illiterate people or those with low education were more likely to be unaware that Tuberculosis can be treated. This highlights how much we need to improve awareness about this infection. This is essential because the outcome of Tuberculosis infection depends on adherence to the treatment regimen which needs many months. If people are not aware that it is a curable disease, it leads to stigma in the society about this infection and people are less likely to seek timely treatment. This can lead to increased morbidity and mortality as well as emergence of resistant strains which further leads to poorer outcomes.



There can be some element of information bias in these results as the respondent might be unable to understand the question or might not be aware of these diseases. Nevertheless, these are the perceptions and opinions of a nationally representative sample and give a national picture on many important health issues where data from other sources is deficient. The findings of this survey highlight many areas where public health officials in the country need to work on. These are especially related to health promotion and health education on how these infections are transmitted and how they can be prevented and managed. Moreover, the findings highlight the need to evaluate the performance of programs against these communicable diseases. The need for improved, high quality and regularly collected data on these health issues cannot be ignored.



Key Statistics based on PSLM (2018 -19)

The figures are projected using the 2018 Pakistan population (212,215,030) as reported by World Bank.

Malaria

1. 2% or 4.2 million Pakistanis say they suffered from Malaria in the past year.
2. Almost all of them (99% or 4.2 million) sought some form of treatment for Malaria.
3. Treatment seeking was within appropriate time (24 hours or less) for 2.3 million cases. 1.9 million Malaria cases say that they had delayed treatment (more than 24 hours) that can increase risk of complications.

Socio-demographic determinants:

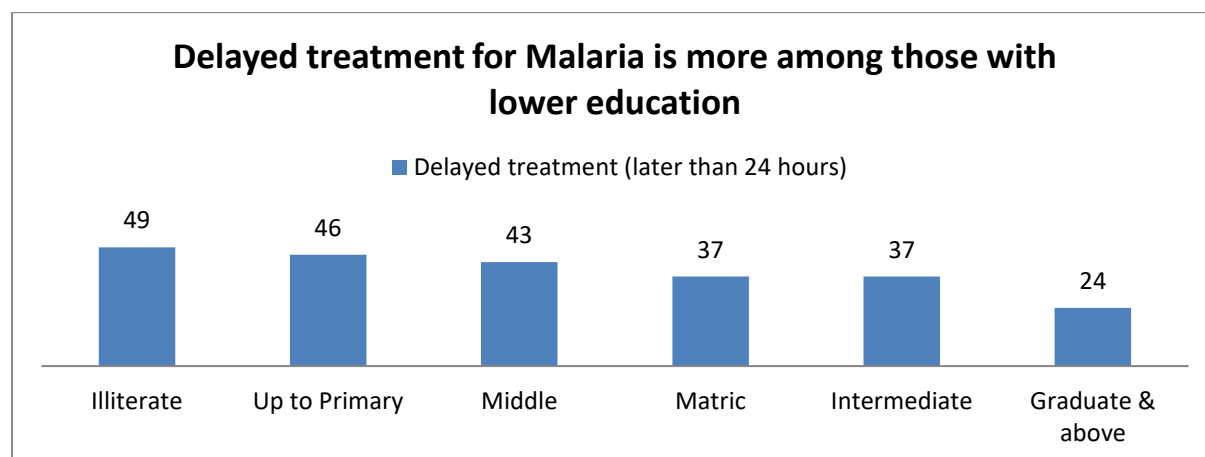
- Reported Malaria incidence in the past year varies by province and region/district.

National Average=2%

Regions with high burden: Interior Sindh (4%) KPK South (5%) and Kalat and Makran region (4%)

Highest burden districts: Bannu (10%), Larkana (8%), Nasirabad (9%)

- Females (55%) were more likely to have delayed treatment for malaria i.e. later than 24 hours compared to males (43%).
- Delayed Malaria treatment was much higher in those with lower/ no education than those with higher education.



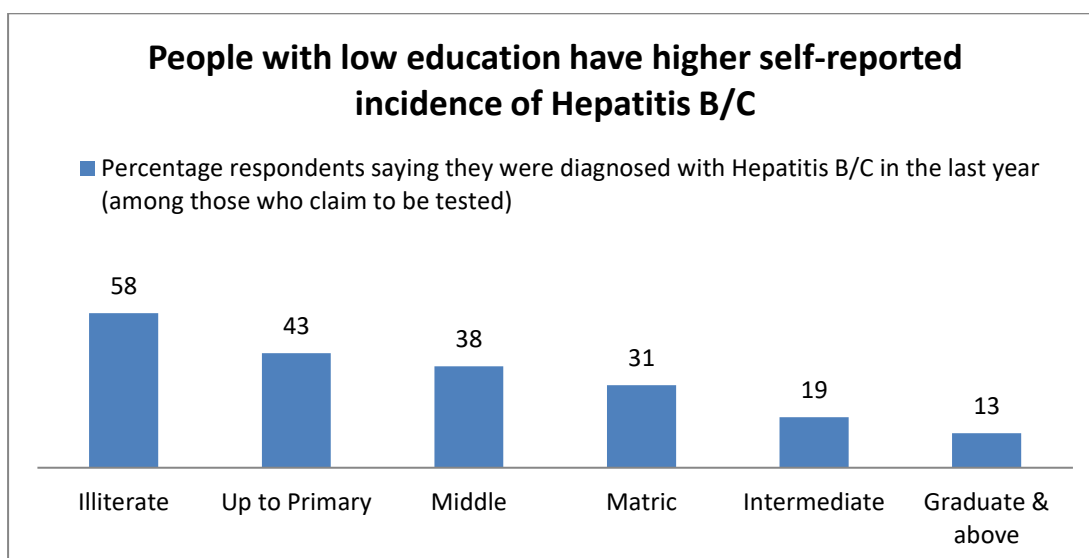


Hepatitis:

1. 3% or 6.4 million people say they were tested for Hepatitis in the last year.
2. 41% of those tested i.e. 2.6 million say that they were diagnosed with Hepatitis B/C in the past year.
3. Only 8% i.e. 25.5 million people say that they take any precautionary measures against Hepatitis B/C.

Socio-demographic determinants

- More rural residents say they were diagnosed with Hepatitis B/C in the past year than urban dwellers.
- People with lower education were more likely to be diagnosed with Hepatitis B/C than those with higher education.



- Use of precautionary measures against Hepatitis B/C is more among urban than rural residents.
- Self-reported uptake of prevention measures increases with increase in education level.
- Self-reported uptake of prevention measures is higher in Punjab (11%) and much lower in KPK (1%) and Balochistan (2%).

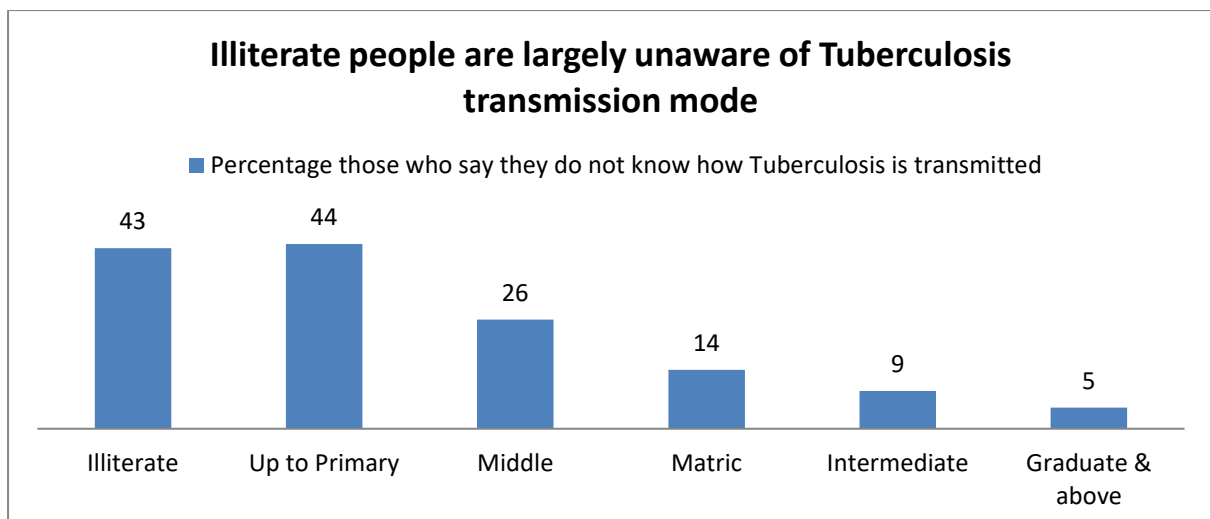


Tuberculosis:

1. 1% or 2.1 million people say that they were diagnosed with Tuberculosis in the past year.
2. 39% of these people (819, 000) were diagnosed with Tuberculosis again in the past year (possible re-infection or untreated TB from the past).
3. 35% or 74 million people in Pakistan have no idea how Tuberculosis is transmitted.
4. 27% or 57 million Pakistanis do not know that Tuberculosis can be cured.

Socio-demographic determinants:

- Lack of awareness about how Tuberculosis is transmitted was more among rural residents (39%) than urban dwellers (28%).
- Illiterate people were more likely to be unaware of Tuberculosis transmission modes than those with higher education.



- Illiterate people or those with lower education were more likely to be unaware that Tuberculosis can be cured.



TOPIC 1

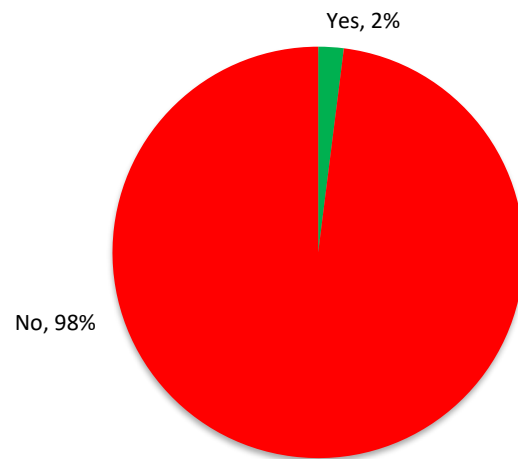
Malaria

This Topic has 5 items. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis for each of them are provided ahead in this section



Item 1.1: Key Finding

Question: **Did you suffer from Malaria in the last year?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.1: Statistical Analysis

Question: Did you suffer from Malaria in the last year?

		Yes	No
All Pakistan		2%	98%
Gender			
	Male	3%	97%
	Female	1%	99%
Respondent Age			
	Up to 18	2%	98%
	19 - 30	2%	98%
	31 - 50	2%	98%
	51+	2%	98%
Education Level			
	Illiterate	2%	98%
	Up to Primary	2%	98%
	Middle	2%	98%
	Matric	2%	98%
	Intermediate	2%	98%
	Graduate & above	1%	99%
Location			
	Rural	2%	98%
	Urban	1%	99%
Province			
	Punjab	1%	99%
	Sindh	3%	97%
	KPK	3%	97%
	Balochistan	3%	97%
12 Region			
	Punjab North	0%	100%
	Punjab West	2%	98%
	Punjab Central	1%	99%
	Punjab South	1%	99%
	Karachi Region	1%	99%
	Interior Sindh	4%	96%
	KPK North	1%	99%
	KPK South	5%	95%
	Peshawar Valley	3%	97%
	Hazara	0%	100%
	Quetta Region	1%	99%
	Kalat & Makran Region	4%	96%

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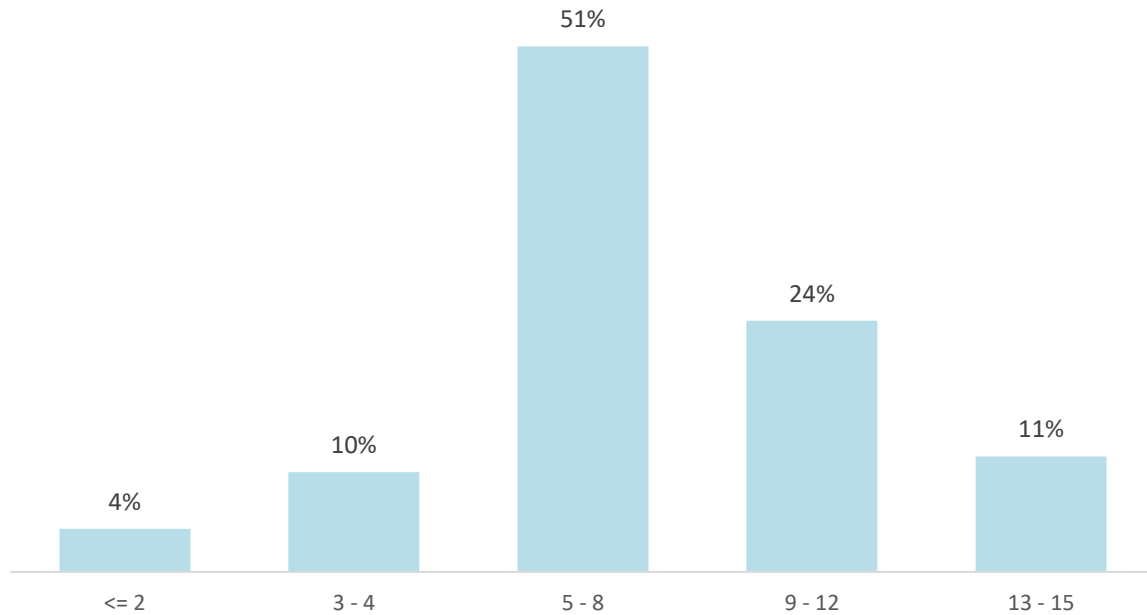
		Yes	No
Divisions			
	Malakand	1%	99%
	Hazara	0%	100%
	Mardan	4%	96%
	Peshawar	3%	97%
	Kohat	3%	97%
	Bannu	10%	90%
	Dera Ismail Khan	3%	97%
	Islamabad	0%	100%
	Rawalpindi	0%	100%
	Sargodha	4%	96%
	Faisalabad	1%	99%
	Gujranwala	1%	99%
	Lahore	1%	99%
	Sahiwal	1%	99%
	Multan	0%	100%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	1%	99%
	Bahawalpur	3%	97%
	Larkana	8%	92%
	Sukkur	2%	98%
	Hyderabad	3%	97%
	Mirpur Khas	2%	98%
	Karachi	1%	99%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	4%	96%
	Quetta	1%	99%
	Zhob	1%	99%
	Sibbi	4%	96%
	Nasirabad	9%	91%
	Kalat	1%	99%
	Mekran	1%	99%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.2: Key Finding

Question: **How many days did you have Malaria?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19

Mean = 7.6426



Item 1.2: Statistical Analysis

Question: **How many days did you have Malaria?**

		<= 2	3 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 15
All Pakistan		4%	10%	51%	24%	11%
Gender						
	Male	5%	11%	49%	25%	10%
	Female	3%	7%	54%	22%	13%
Respondent Age						
	Up to 18	4%	10%	54%	22%	10%
	19 - 30	4%	10%	53%	23%	10%
	31 - 50	4%	10%	46%	28%	13%
	51+	4%	9%	47%	27%	13%
Education Level						
	Illiterate	3%	8%	52%	26%	11%
	Up to Primary	4%	8%	52%	23%	12%
	Middle	7%	11%	47%	24%	10%
	Matric	6%	19%	44%	20%	11%
	Intermediate	2%	12%	51%	20%	15%
	Graduate & above	6%	16%	50%	22%	7%
Location						
	Rural	4%	8%	52%	25%	11%
	Urban	4%	15%	48%	21%	11%
Province						
	Punjab	7%	7%	42%	27%	17%
	Sindh	2%	11%	55%	24%	8%
	KPK	4%	12%	54%	20%	10%
	Balochistan	2%	7%	57%	28%	5%
12 Region						
	Punjab North	22%	6%	10%	33%	30%
	Punjab West	11%	11%	44%	18%	15%
	Punjab Central	6%	4%	56%	21%	13%
	Punjab South	4%	6%	34%	36%	20%
	Karachi Region	6%	52%	32%	9%	1%
	Interior Sindh	2%	5%	59%	26%	9%
	KPK North	2%	16%	63%	16%	2%
	KPK South	4%	7%	53%	26%	11%
	Peshawar Valley	4%	16%	53%	16%	11%
	Hazara	7%	0%	44%	34%	16%
	Quetta Region	0%	1%	61%	34%	4%
	Kalat & Makran Region	2%	8%	57%	27%	5%

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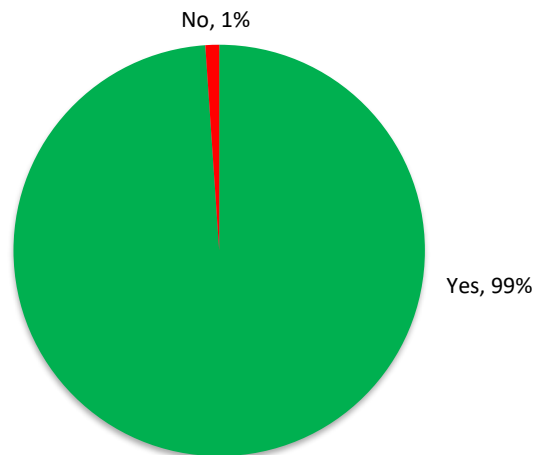
		<= 2	3 - 4	5 - 8	9 - 12	13 - 15
Divisions						
	Malakand	2%	16%	63%	16%	2%
	Hazara	7%	0%	44%	34%	16%
	Mardan	5%	12%	60%	17%	6%
	Peshawar	3%	18%	49%	16%	14%
	Kohat	3%	15%	42%	23%	18%
	Bannu	2%	1%	53%	32%	12%
	Dera Ismail Khan	9%	14%	66%	10%	1%
	Islamabad	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Rawalpindi	22%	6%	10%	33%	30%
	Sargodha	11%	13%	47%	18%	11%
	Faisalabad	13%	7%	32%	18%	31%
	Gujranwala	7%	3%	55%	20%	14%
	Lahore	4%	6%	57%	22%	12%
	Sahiwal	2%	13%	60%	18%	7%
	Multan	12%	3%	41%	29%	15%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	10%	6%	37%	22%	26%
	Bahawalpur	2%	5%	27%	43%	23%
	Larkana	2%	4%	59%	28%	7%
	Sukkur	5%	9%	65%	15%	6%
	Hyderabad	2%	7%	59%	23%	10%
	Mirpur Khas	0%	1%	57%	31%	10%
	Karachi	6%	52%	32%	9%	1%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	1%	2%	52%	32%	13%
	Quetta	0%	2%	65%	32%	2%
	Zhob	0%	0%	51%	38%	11%
	Sibbi	0%	9%	56%	30%	5%
	Nasirabad	3%	6%	61%	27%	3%
	Kalat	4%	21%	38%	22%	16%
	Mekran	3%	0%	60%	30%	7%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.3: Key Finding

Question: **Did you seek treatment for Malaria? (e.g. a doctor, nurse, or other kind of healer)**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.3: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Did you seek treatment for Malaria? (e.g. a doctor, nurse, or other kind of healer)**

		Yes	No
All Pakistan		99%	1%
Gender			
	Male	99%	1%
	Female	99%	1%
Respondent Age			
	Up to 18	99%	1%
	19 - 30	99%	1%
	31 - 50	99%	1%
	51+	98%	2%
Education Level			
	Illiterate	98%	2%
	Up to Primary	99%	1%
	Middle	99%	1%
	Matric	99%	1%
	Intermediate	99%	1%
	Graduate & above	100%	0%
Location			
	Rural	99%	1%
	Urban	99%	1%
Province			
	Punjab	99%	1%
	Sindh	99%	1%
	KPK	98%	2%
	Balochistan	98%	2%
12 Region			
	Punjab North	95%	5%
	Punjab West	100%	0%
	Punjab Central	99%	1%
	Punjab South	98%	2%
	Karachi Region	99%	1%
	Interior Sindh	99%	1%
	KPK North	99%	1%
	KPK South	99%	1%
	Peshawar Valley	98%	2%
	Hazara	100%	0%
	Quetta Region	97%	3%
	Kalat & Makran Region	98%	2%

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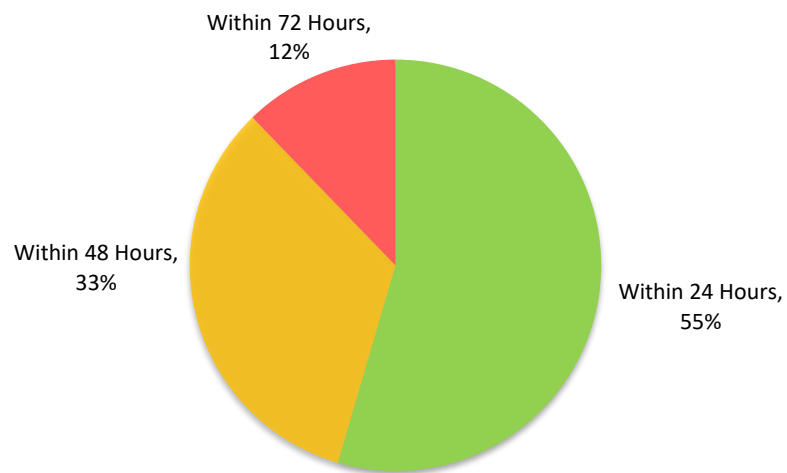
		Yes	No
Divisions			
	Malakand	99%	1%
	Hazara	100%	0%
	Mardan	99%	1%
	Peshawar	97%	3%
	Kohat	99%	1%
	Bannu	100%	0%
	Dera Ismail Khan	95%	5%
	Islamabad		
	Rawalpindi	95%	5%
	Sargodha	100%	0%
	Faisalabad	100%	0%
	Gujranwala	99%	1%
	Lahore	99%	1%
	Sahiwal	100%	0%
	Multan	92%	8%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	92%	8%
	Bahawalpur	100%	0%
	Larkana	99%	1%
	Sukkur	98%	2%
	Hyderabad	100%	0%
	Mirpur Khas	100%	0%
	Karachi	99%	1%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	100%	0%
	Quetta	97%	3%
	Zhob	96%	4%
	Sibbi	98%	2%
	Nasirabad	100%	0%
	Kalat	93%	7%
	Mekran	100%	0%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.4: Key Finding

Question: **How quickly were you treated for Malaria?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.4: Statistical Analysis

Question: **How quick were you treated for Malaria?**

		Within 24 Hours	Within 48 Hours	Within 72 Hours
All Pakistan		55%	33%	12%
Gender				
	Male	60%	33%	8%
	Female	46%	35%	20%
Respondent Age				
	Up to 18	55%	33%	13%
	19 - 30	59%	30%	11%
	31 - 50	53%	34%	13%
	51+	50%	39%	11%
Education Level				
	Illiterate	50%	36%	13%
	Up to Primary	54%	34%	12%
	Middle	57%	31%	12%
	Matric	63%	28%	9%
	Intermediate	63%	24%	13%
	Graduate & above	75%	16%	8%
Location				
	Rural	51%	36%	13%
	Urban	63%	26%	11%
Province				
	Punjab	45%	36%	19%
	Sindh	71%	24%	5%
	KPK	39%	44%	16%
	Balochistan	61%	32%	7%
12 Region				
	Punjab North	44%	45%	11%
	Punjab West	46%	30%	24%
	Punjab Central	57%	17%	27%
	Punjab South	39%	50%	11%
	Karachi Region	71%	24%	5%
	Interior Sindh	71%	24%	5%
	KPK North	49%	38%	14%
	KPK South	36%	48%	16%
	Peshawar Valley	39%	43%	18%
	Hazara	54%	46%	0%
	Quetta Region	14%	61%	25%
	Kalat & Makran Region	69%	27%	5%

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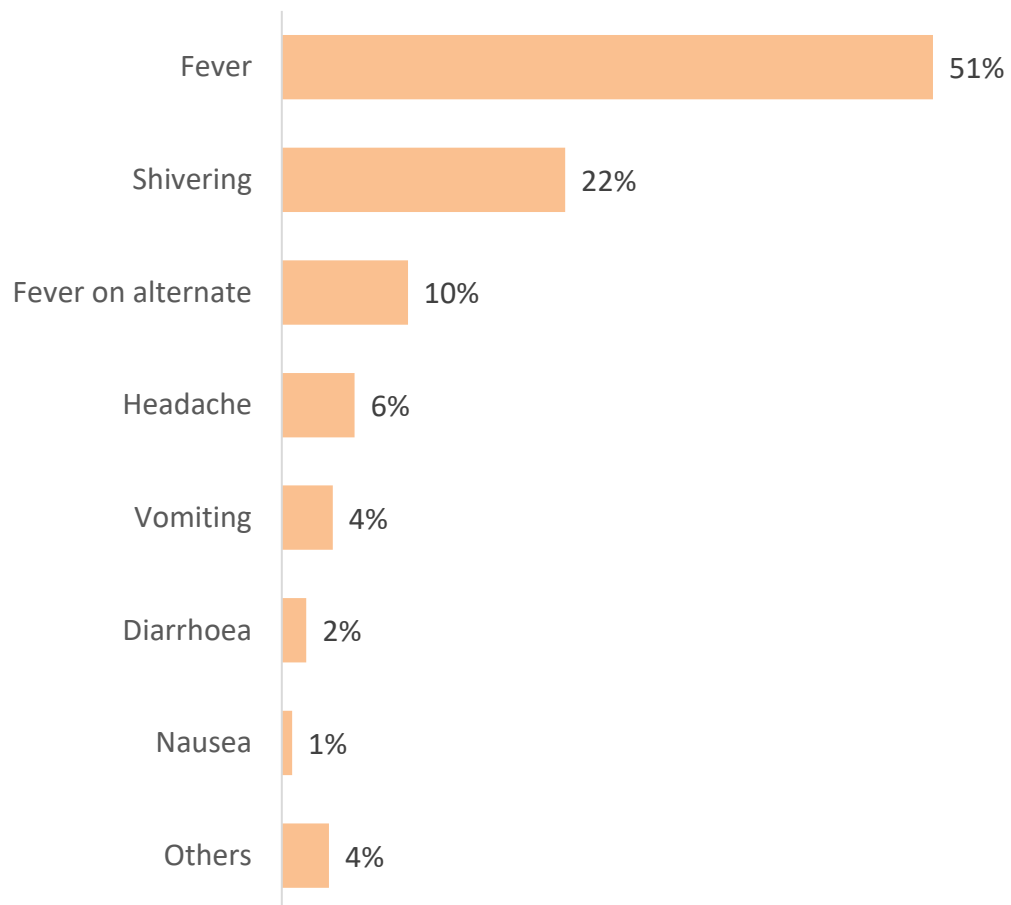
		Within 24 Hours	Within 48 Hours	Within 72 Hours
Divisions				
	Malakand	49%	38%	14%
	Hazara	54%	46%	0%
	Mardan	38%	42%	20%
	Peshawar	40%	43%	17%
	Kohat	36%	39%	24%
	Bannu	34%	50%	16%
	Dera Ismail Khan	44%	50%	6%
	Islamabad			
	Rawalpindi	44%	45%	11%
	Sargodha	49%	28%	23%
	Faisalabad	35%	37%	28%
	Gujranwala	56%	21%	23%
	Lahore	57%	11%	32%
	Sahiwal	68%	19%	14%
	Multan	28%	47%	26%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	22%	46%	32%
	Bahawalpur	36%	58%	5%
	Larkana	81%	16%	4%
	Sukkur	66%	28%	7%
	Hyderabad	62%	32%	6%
	Mirpur Khas	44%	45%	11%
	Karachi	71%	24%	5%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	76%	24%	1%
	Quetta	15%	57%	28%
	Zhob	14%	71%	15%
	Sibbi	65%	28%	7%
	Nasirabad	80%	17%	3%
	Kalat	42%	51%	7%
	Mekran	17%	76%	7%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.5: Key Finding

Question: **Do you know what are the most common symptoms of Malaria?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 1.5: Statistical Analysis

Question: Did you know what are the most common symptoms of Malaria?

		Fever	Headache	Nausea	Vomiting	Diarrhoea	Shivering	Fever on alternate	Others
All Pakistan		51%	6%	1%	4%	2%	22%	10%	4%
Gender									
	Male	58%	6%	1%	3%	2%	18%	10%	2%
	Female	41%	5%	1%	6%	2%	29%	10%	6%
Respondent Age									
	Up to 18	49%	6%	1%	5%	2%	21%	11%	5%
	19 - 30	52%	5%	1%	3%	2%	23%	9%	3%
	31 - 50	54%	5%	1%	4%	3%	23%	8%	3%
	51+	53%	6%	1%	2%	2%	23%	10%	3%
Education Level									
	Illiterate	55%	6%	1%	4%	1%	20%	10%	4%
	Up to Primary	51%	5%	1%	5%	1%	22%	11%	4%
	Middle	49%	7%	0%	4%	2%	27%	8%	3%
	Matric	42%	7%	1%	4%	5%	26%	12%	4%
	Intermediate	50%	6%	2%	1%	2%	22%	14%	3%
	Graduate & above	44%	3%	0%	2%	9%	33%	7%	4%
Location									
	Rural	52%	7%	1%	4%	2%	22%	9%	4%
	Urban	50%	3%	1%	5%	2%	23%	13%	3%
Province									
	Punjab	48%	5%	1%	5%	2%	34%	2%	2%
	Sindh	59%	6%	1%	4%	1%	11%	12%	6%
	KPK	40%	7%	1%	3%	4%	27%	16%	2%
	Balochistan	64%	3%	1%	2%	1%	13%	13%	3%
12 Region									
	Punjab North	58%	9%	0%	8%	0%	25%	0%	0%
	Punjab West	19%	4%	1%	6%	5%	60%	3%	2%
	Punjab Central	47%	7%	0%	8%	2%	33%	2%	2%
	Punjab South	68%	5%	1%	3%	1%	18%	3%	3%
	Karachi Region	36%	3%	2%	4%	0%	23%	30%	2%
	Interior Sindh	62%	6%	1%	4%	1%	9%	10%	7%
	KPK North	55%	3%	4%	1%	2%	20%	13%	2%
	KPK South	38%	9%	1%	3%	1%	22%	23%	3%
	Peshawar Valley	37%	6%	0%	4%	7%	34%	11%	1%
	Hazara	60%	7%	5%	0%	0%	12%	0%	17%
	Quetta Region	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	16%
	Kalat & Makran Region	64%	3%	1%	2%	1%	15%	13%	1%

to be continued



		Fever	Headache	Nausea	Vomiting	Diarrhoea	Shivering	Fever on alternate	Others
Divisions									
	Malakand	55%	3%	4%	1%	2%	20%	13%	2%
	Hazara	60%	7%	5%	0%	0%	12%	0%	17%
	Mardan	28%	12%	0%	9%	5%	33%	11%	1%
	Peshawar	43%	3%	0%	1%	8%	35%	10%	0%
	Kohat	35%	5%	0%	1%	3%	40%	14%	3%
	Bannu	42%	10%	1%	6%	0%	6%	30%	5%
	Dera Ismail Khan	31%	12%	0%	1%	0%	42%	14%	0%
	Islamabad								
	Rawalpindi	58%	9%	0%	8%	0%	25%	0%	0%
	Sargodha	20%	3%	1%	7%	6%	59%	1%	2%
	Faisalabad	15%	8%	0%	3%	2%	62%	8%	2%
	Gujranwala	34%	10%	1%	8%	3%	41%	1%	3%
	Lahore	65%	2%	0%	7%	2%	21%	3%	0%
	Sahiwal	70%	2%	0%	3%	0%	24%	0%	2%
	Multan	33%	9%	3%	6%	4%	17%	6%	24%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	45%	21%	0%	2%	3%	22%	3%	5%
	Bahawalpur	77%	3%	1%	2%	0%	15%	3%	0%
	Larkana	69%	6%	1%	4%	1%	10%	5%	5%
	Sukkur	44%	5%	1%	2%	1%	21%	14%	12%
	Hyderabad	56%	8%	1%	6%	1%	10%	12%	7%
	Mirpur Khas	68%	3%	0%	5%	0%	3%	21%	0%
	Karachi	36%	3%	2%	4%	0%	23%	30%	2%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	63%	9%	2%	3%	2%	0%	11%	10%
	Quetta	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	11%	17%
	Zhob	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	19%	16%
	Sibbi	69%	2%	0%	1%	3%	18%	5%	2%
	Nasirabad	75%	4%	1%	2%	1%	13%	3%	0%
	Kalat	26%	0%	0%	8%	0%	18%	46%	1%
	Mekran	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	79%	3%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



TOPIC 2

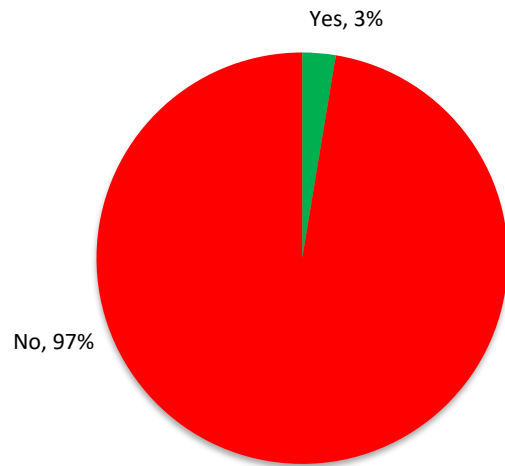
Hepatitis B or C

This Topic has 4 items. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis for each of them are provided ahead in this section



Item 2.1: Key Finding

Question: **Were you tested for having Hepatitis in the past year?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.1: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Were you tested for having Hepatitis in the past year?**

		Yes	No
All Pakistan		3%	97%
Gender			
	Male	2%	98%
	Female	3%	97%
Respondent Age			
	Up to 18	1%	99%
	19 - 30	3%	97%
	31 - 50	5%	95%
	51+	5%	95%
Education Level			
	Illiterate	2%	98%
	Up to Primary	2%	98%
	Middle	2%	98%
	Matric	4%	96%
	Intermediate	4%	96%
	Graduate & above	7%	93%
Location			
	Rural	2%	98%
	Urban	3%	97%
Province			
	Punjab	4%	96%
	Sindh	2%	98%
	KPK	1%	99%
	Balochistan	1%	99%
12 Region			
	Punjab North	2%	98%
	Punjab West	4%	96%
	Punjab Central	4%	96%
	Punjab South	3%	97%
	Karachi Region	2%	98%
	Interior Sindh	2%	98%
	KPK North	1%	99%
	KPK South	1%	99%
	Peshawar Valley	2%	98%
	Hazara	1%	99%
	Quetta Region	0%	100%
	Kalat & Makran Region	1%	99%

to be continued



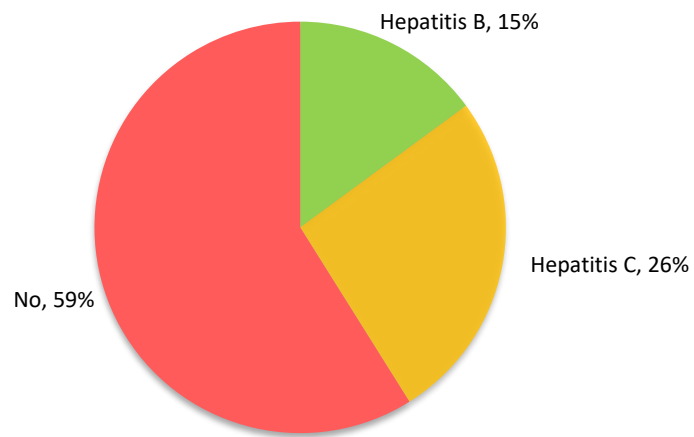
		Yes	No
Divisions			
	Malakand	1%	99%
	Hazara	1%	99%
	Mardan	2%	98%
	Peshawar	2%	98%
	Kohat	2%	98%
	Bannu	1%	99%
	Dera Ismail Khan	0%	100%
	Islamabad	5%	95%
	Rawalpindi	2%	98%
	Sargodha	4%	96%
	Faisalabad	3%	97%
	Gujranwala	3%	97%
	Lahore	5%	95%
	Sahiwal	4%	96%
	Multan	3%	97%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	2%	98%
	Bahawalpur	5%	95%
	Larkana	2%	98%
	Sukkur	2%	98%
	Hyderabad	2%	98%
	Mirpur Khas	1%	99%
	Karachi	2%	98%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	3%	97%
	Quetta	0%	100%
	Zhob	0%	100%
	Sibbi	1%	99%
	Nasirabad	2%	98%
	Kalat	0%	100%
	Mekran	1%	99%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.2: Key Finding

Question: **Were you diagnosed as having Hepatitis B or C in the past year?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.2: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Were you diagnosed as having Hepatitis B or C in the past year?**

		Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	No
All Pakistan		15%	26%	59%
Gender				
	Male	18%	22%	60%
	Female	12%	29%	58%
Respondent Age				
	Up to 18	17%	11%	72%
	19 - 30	13%	17%	70%
	31 - 50	17%	32%	51%
	51+	13%	34%	53%
Education Level				
	Illiterate	20%	38%	42%
	Up to Primary	16%	27%	57%
	Middle	15%	23%	62%
	Matric	12%	19%	70%
	Intermediate	7%	12%	80%
	Graduate & above	6%	7%	87%
Location				
	Rural	20%	33%	47%
	Urban	9%	18%	73%
Province				
	Punjab	13%	27%	60%
	Sindh	19%	23%	58%
	KPK	22%	26%	53%
	Balochistan	31%	35%	34%
12 Region				
	Punjab North	9%	18%	73%
	Punjab West	13%	30%	56%
	Punjab Central	8%	25%	67%
	Punjab South	18%	29%	53%
	Karachi Region	8%	13%	79%
	Interior Sindh	22%	27%	50%
	KPK North	10%	49%	41%
	KPK South	29%	16%	55%
	Peshawar Valley	20%	16%	65%
	Hazara	45%	51%	4%
	Quetta Region	40%	12%	47%
	Kalat & Makran Region	30%	38%	32%

to be continued



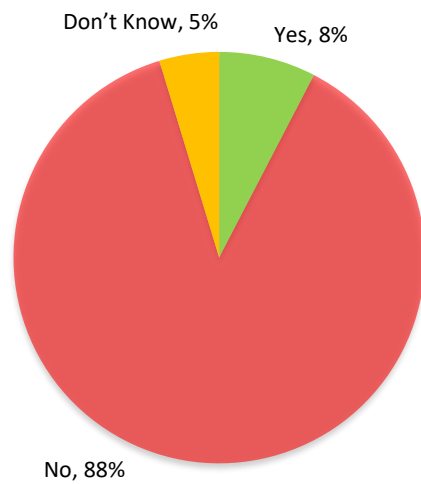
		Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C	No
Divisions				
	Malakand	10%	49%	41%
	Hazara	45%	51%	4%
	Mardan	23%	24%	53%
	Peshawar	18%	12%	70%
	Kohat	15%	17%	68%
	Bannu	56%	15%	29%
	Dera Ismail Khan	0%	8%	92%
	Islamabad	12%	12%	76%
	Rawalpindi	8%	21%	71%
	Sargodha	8%	28%	64%
	Faisalabad	18%	32%	50%
	Gujranwala	8%	38%	55%
	Lahore	8%	18%	74%
	Sahiwal	9%	26%	65%
	Multan	22%	39%	39%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	34%	29%	37%
	Bahawalpur	14%	22%	64%
	Larkana	25%	31%	44%
	Sukkur	31%	39%	30%
	Hyderabad	12%	25%	62%
	Mirpur Khas	20%	24%	56%
	Karachi	8%	13%	79%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	22%	10%	68%
	Quetta	37%	15%	48%
	Zhob	56%	0%	44%
	Sibbi	44%	31%	25%
	Nasirabad	34%	49%	17%
	Kalat	11%	11%	79%
	Mekran	8%	6%	86%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.3: Key Finding

Question: **Have you taken any precautionary measures to avoid getting Hepatitis B or C?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.3: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Have you taken any precautionary measures to avoid getting Hepatitis B or C?**

		Yes	No	Don't Know
All Pakistan		8%	88%	5%
Gender				
	Male	8%	86%	6%
	Female	7%	89%	4%
Respondent Age				
	Up to 18	5%	89%	6%
	19 - 30	9%	87%	4%
	31 - 50	10%	86%	4%
	51+	10%	86%	4%
Education Level				
	Illiterate	4%	90%	6%
	Up to Primary	7%	88%	5%
	Middle	10%	86%	4%
	Matric	13%	84%	3%
	Intermediate	15%	82%	2%
	Graduate & above	18%	81%	2%
Location				
	Rural	5%	90%	5%
	Urban	12%	84%	4%
Province				
	Punjab	11%	85%	5%
	Sindh	7%	89%	4%
	KPK	1%	96%	3%
	Balochistan	2%	85%	13%
12 Region				
	Punjab North	2%	91%	7%
	Punjab West	16%	74%	10%
	Punjab Central	16%	82%	2%
	Punjab South	6%	91%	3%
	Karachi Region	13%	77%	10%
	Interior Sindh	4%	95%	1%
	KPK North	1%	98%	1%
	KPK South	1%	89%	10%
	Peshawar Valley	1%	97%	2%
	Hazara	1%	99%	0%
	Quetta Region	0%	83%	17%
	Kalat & Makran Region	3%	87%	10%

to be continued



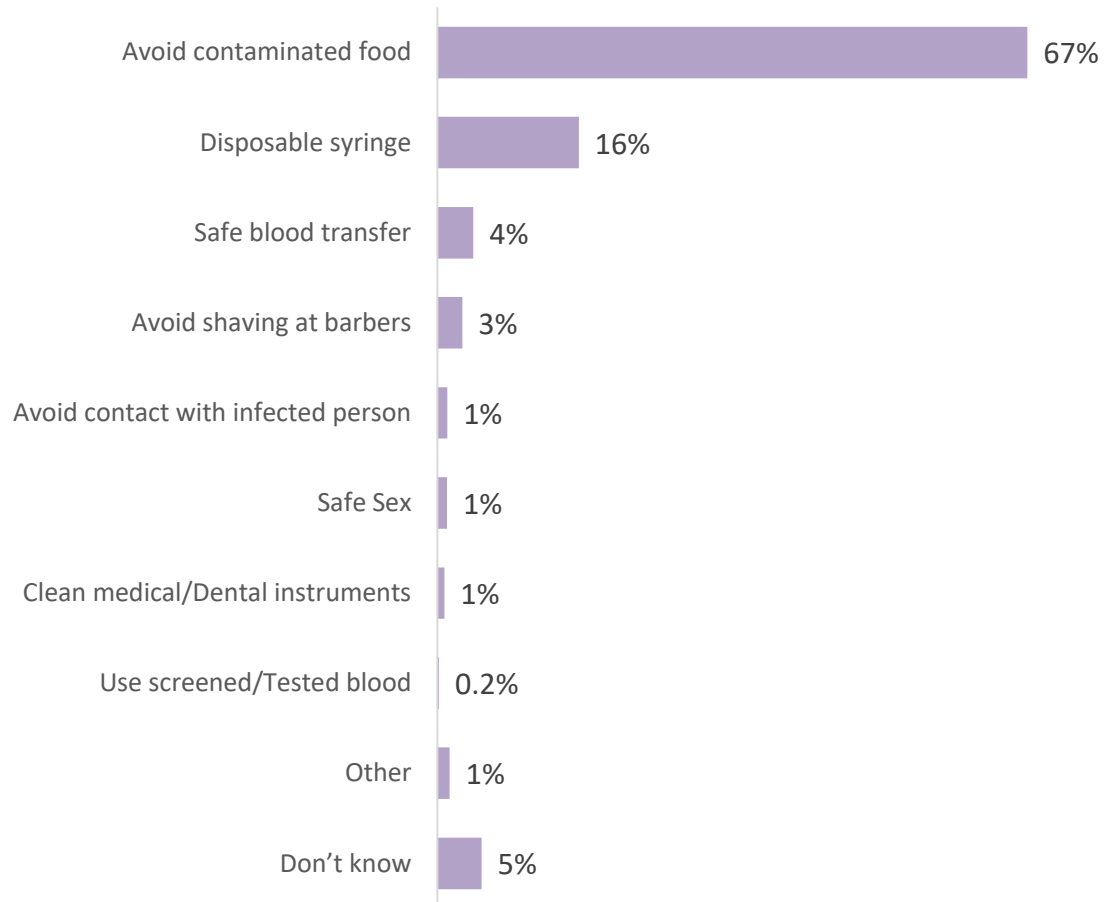
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Divisions				
	Malakand	1%	98%	1%
	Hazara	1%	99%	0%
	Mardan	1%	97%	2%
	Peshawar	1%	97%	2%
	Kohat	1%	97%	1%
	Bannu	1%	89%	10%
	Dera Ismail Khan	1%	80%	20%
	Islamabad	4%	90%	6%
	Rawalpindi	2%	91%	7%
	Sargodha	16%	72%	12%
	Faisalabad	15%	76%	8%
	Gujranwala	13%	85%	2%
	Lahore	19%	79%	2%
	Sahiwal	10%	87%	3%
	Multan	6%	91%	3%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	4%	91%	5%
	Bahawalpur	4%	94%	2%
	Larkana	4%	96%	0%
	Sukkur	8%	92%	0%
	Hyderabad	3%	93%	4%
	Mirpur Khas	0%	99%	0%
	Karachi	13%	77%	10%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	3%	96%	0%
	Quetta	0%	81%	18%
	Zhob	0%	85%	15%
	Sibbi	1%	87%	12%
	Nasirabad	2%	98%	0%
	Kalat	4%	81%	15%
	Mekran	9%	80%	11%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.4: Key Finding

Question: **What precautionary measures did you take?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 2.4: Statistical Analysis

Question: What precautionary measures did you take?

		Safe Sex	Safe blood transfer	Disposable syringe	Avoid contaminated food	Avoid contact with infected	Avoid shaving at barbers	Use screened/ Tested blood	medical/Dental instrument	Don't know	Other
All Pakistan		1%	4%	16%	67%	1%	3%	0%	1%	5%	1%
Gender											
	Male	1%	6%	13%	65%	2%	5%	0%	1%	5%	1%
	Female	1%	2%	19%	69%	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%	2%
Respondent Age											
	Up to 18	1%	3%	19%	69%	1%	1%	0%	1%	4%	1%
	19 - 30	1%	4%	16%	66%	1%	5%	0%	1%	4%	1%
	31 - 50	2%	5%	15%	64%	1%	4%	0%	1%	6%	2%
	51+	2%	4%	12%	69%	1%	2%	0%	1%	7%	2%
Education Level											
	Illiterate	1%	4%	17%	64%	1%	1%	0%	1%	8%	2%
	Up to Primary	1%	3%	15%	71%	1%	2%	0%	1%	5%	1%
	Middle	1%	5%	15%	70%	1%	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%
	Matric	1%	4%	16%	68%	1%	4%	0%	1%	4%	1%
	Intermediate	1%	4%	20%	64%	1%	4%	0%	1%	4%	1%
	Graduate & above	2%	5%	16%	64%	2%	5%	0%	2%	4%	1%
Location											
	Rural	1%	6%	9%	72%	1%	3%	0%	1%	6%	2%
	Urban	1%	3%	21%	64%	1%	3%	0%	1%	4%	1%
Province											
	Punjab	1%	4%	4%	82%	1%	3%	0%	0%	4%	1%
	Sindh	1%	3%	56%	26%	2%	3%	1%	3%	4%	2%
	KPK	4%	22%	19%	12%	1%	3%	0%	1%	33%	5%
	Balochistan	1%	1%	68%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	15%	3%
12 Region											
	Punjab North	1%	2%	15%	37%	16%	17%	1%	1%	7%	3%
	Punjab West	1%	3%	6%	82%	1%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%
	Punjab Central	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%
	Punjab South	3%	14%	9%	58%	1%	9%	0%	0%	7%	0%
	Karachi Region	1%	2%	71%	11%	2%	4%	1%	4%	2%	2%
	Interior Sindh	2%	4%	33%	47%	3%	2%	1%	1%	6%	2%
	KPK North	4%	48%	21%	6%	0%	0%	1%	3%	14%	3%
	KPK South	2%	26%	27%	25%	1%	4%	0%	1%	9%	5%
	Peshawar Valley	3%	15%	16%	8%	1%	4%	0%	0%	50%	3%
	Hazara	8%	2%	12%	14%	3%	0%	0%	0%	47%	14%
	Quetta Region	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	65%	12%
	Kalat & Makran Region	1%	1%	70%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	3%

to be continued



		Safe Sex	Safe blood transfer	Disposable syringe	Avoid contaminated food	Avoid contact with infected person	Avoid shaving at barbers	Use screened/ Tested blood	Clean medical/ Dental instruments	Don't know	Other
Divisions											
	Malakand	4%	48%	21%	6%	0%	0%	1%	3%	14%	3%
	Hazara	8%	2%	12%	14%	3%	0%	0%	0%	47%	14%
	Mardan	1%	10%	16%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	8%
	Peshawar	3%	16%	16%	9%	1%	4%	0%	0%	47%	2%
	Kohat	0%	30%	26%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	12%
	Bannu	4%	4%	25%	62%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%
	Dera Ismail Khan	4%	36%	29%	13%	2%	11%	0%	2%	2%	0%
	Islamabad	0%	0%	6%	48%	20%	7%	0%	2%	11%	7%
	Rawalpindi	1%	3%	19%	33%	14%	21%	2%	0%	6%	2%
	Sargodha	1%	5%	7%	77%	1%	2%	0%	0%	6%	1%
	Faisalabad	1%	2%	6%	86%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	Gujranwala	0%	1%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%
	Lahore	0%	0%	1%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
	Sahiwal	1%	0%	4%	89%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
	Multan	4%	21%	17%	35%	2%	17%	0%	0%	5%	0%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	6%	37%	8%	36%	2%	7%	0%	0%	3%	1%
	Bahawalpur	1%	1%	4%	65%	1%	10%	0%	1%	16%	0%
	Larkana	2%	3%	40%	32%	2%	0%	1%	1%	12%	6%
	Sukkur	2%	0%	9%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
	Hyderabad	1%	10%	57%	20%	6%	4%	1%	1%	1%	0%
	Mirpur Khas	0%	6%	36%	32%	12%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%
	Karachi	1%	2%	71%	11%	2%	4%	1%	4%	2%	2%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	2%	8%	51%	11%	4%	3%	1%	1%	12%	7%
	Quetta	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	72%	13%
	Zhob	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Sibbi	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	37%	14%
	Nasirabad	5%	2%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	7%	42%	2%
	Kalat	1%	1%	87%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	6%
	Mekran	0%	1%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	15%	0%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



TOPIC 3

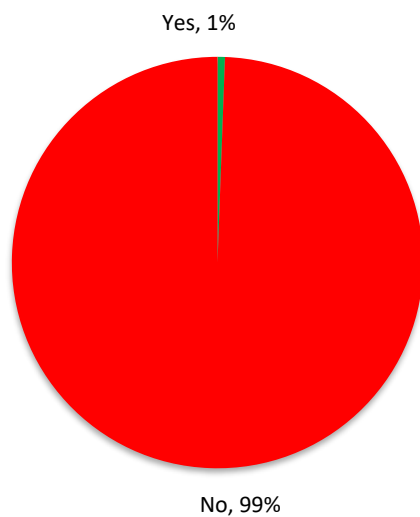
Tuberculosis

This Topic has 4 items. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis for each of them are provided ahead in this section



Item 3.1: Key Finding

Question: **Were you ever diagnosed as having TB in the past year?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.1: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Were you ever diagnosed as having TB in the past year?**

		Yes	No
All Pakistan		1%	99%
Gender			
	Male	1%	99%
	Female	1%	99%
Respondent Age			
	Up to 18	0%	100%
	19 - 30	0%	100%
	31 - 50	1%	99%
	51+	1%	99%
Education Level			
	Illiterate	1%	99%
	Up to Primary	0%	100%
	Middle	1%	99%
	Matric	1%	99%
	Intermediate	0%	100%
	Graduate & above	0%	100%
Location			
	Rural	1%	99%
	Urban	1%	99%
Province			
	Punjab	1%	99%
	Sindh	0%	100%
	KPK	1%	99%
	Balochistan	0%	100%
12 Region			
	Punjab North	1%	99%
	Punjab West	1%	99%
	Punjab Central	1%	99%
	Punjab South	1%	99%
	Karachi Region	0%	100%
	Interior Sindh	0%	100%
	KPK North	1%	99%
	KPK South	0%	100%
	Peshawar Valley	0%	100%
	Hazara	1%	99%
	Quetta Region	0%	100%
	Kalat & Makran Region	0%	100%

to be continued



		Yes	No
Divisions			
	Malakand	1%	99%
	Hazara	1%	99%
	Mardan	0%	100%
	Peshawar	1%	99%
	Kohat	0%	100%
	Bannu	0%	100%
	Dera Ismail Khan	0%	100%
	Islamabad	1%	99%
	Rawalpindi	1%	99%
	Sargodha	1%	99%
	Faisalabad	1%	99%
	Gujranwala	1%	99%
	Lahore	1%	99%
	Sahiwal	1%	99%
	Multan	1%	99%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	1%	99%
	Bahawalpur	1%	99%
	Larkana	0%	100%
	Sukkur	1%	99%
	Hyderabad	0%	100%
	Mirpur Khas	0%	100%
	Karachi	0%	100%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	0%	100%
	Quetta	0%	100%
	Zhob	0%	100%
	Sibbi	0%	100%
	Nasirabad	0%	100%
	Kalat	0%	100%
	Mekran	0%	100%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.2: Key Finding

Question: **Did you suffer from TB again in the last year?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.2: Statistical Analysis

Question: Did you suffer from TB again in the last year?

		Yes	No
All Pakistan		39%	61%
Gender			
	Male	39%	61%
	Female	40%	60%
Respondent Age			
	Up to 18	37%	63%
	19 - 30	33%	67%
	31 - 50	38%	62%
	51+	47%	53%
Education Level			
	Illiterate	44%	56%
	Up to Primary	44%	56%
	Middle	28%	72%
	Matric	30%	70%
	Intermediate	27%	73%
	Graduate & above	34%	66%
Location			
	Rural	45%	55%
	Urban	30%	70%
Province			
	Punjab	40%	60%
	Sindh	49%	51%
	KPK	26%	74%
	Balochistan	63%	37%
12 Region			
	Punjab North	41%	59%
	Punjab West	38%	62%
	Punjab Central	35%	65%
	Punjab South	45%	55%
	Karachi Region	27%	73%
	Interior Sindh	57%	43%
	KPK North	14%	86%
	KPK South	47%	53%
	Peshawar Valley	30%	70%
	Hazara	24%	76%
	Quetta Region	100%	0%
	Kalat & Makran Region	54%	46%

to be continued



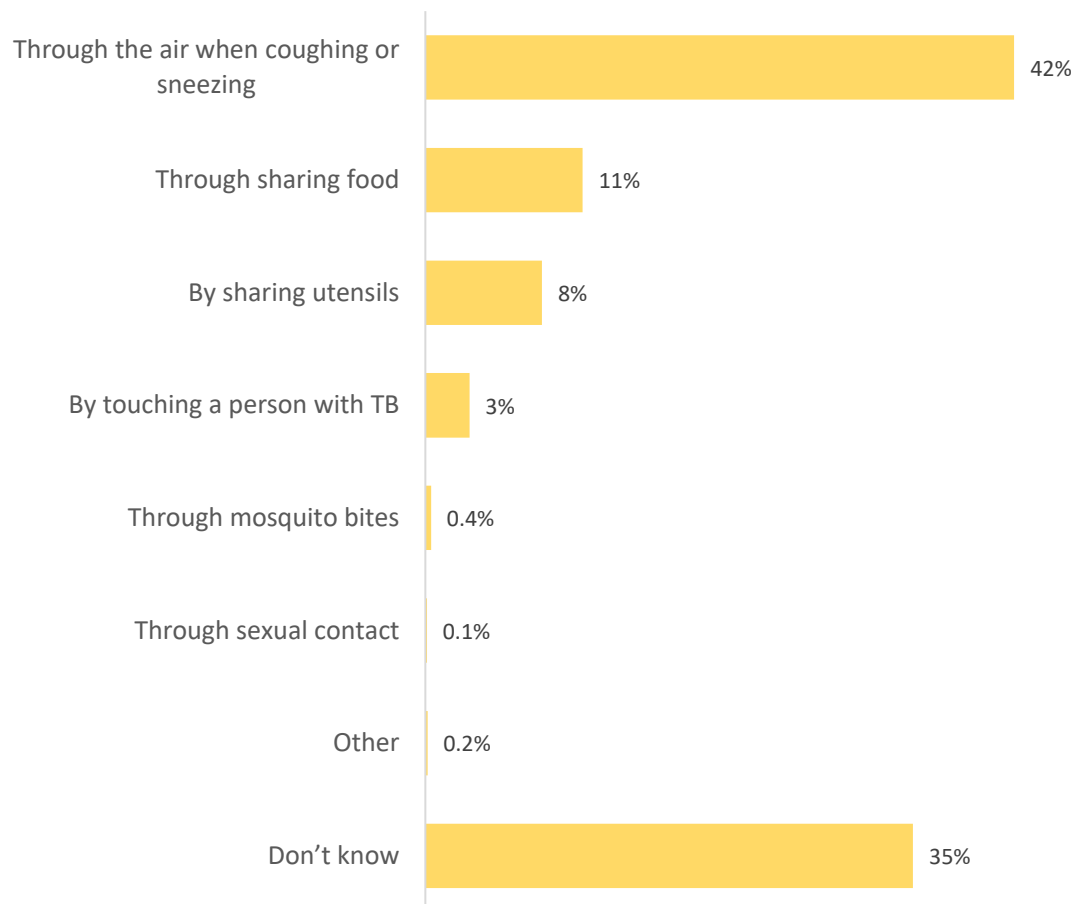
		Yes	No
Divisions			
	Malakand	14%	86%
	Hazara	24%	76%
	Mardan	3%	97%
	Peshawar	40%	60%
	Kohat	36%	64%
	Bannu	53%	47%
	Dera Ismail Khan	55%	45%
	Islamabad	39%	61%
	Rawalpindi	42%	58%
	Sargodha	49%	51%
	Faisalabad	29%	71%
	Gujranwala	37%	63%
	Lahore	32%	68%
	Sahiwal	24%	76%
	Multan	40%	60%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	65%	35%
	Bahawalpur	56%	44%
	Larkana	55%	45%
	Sukkur	43%	57%
	Hyderabad	67%	33%
	Mirpur Khas	73%	27%
	Karachi	27%	73%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	79%	21%
	Quetta	100%	0%
	Zhob	100%	0%
	Sibbi	25%	75%
	Nasirabad	59%	41%
	Kalat	44%	56%
	Mekran	100%	0%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.3: Key Finding

Question: **Do you know how does Tuberculosis spread from one person to another?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.3: Statistical Analysis

Question: Do you know how does Tuberculosis spread from one person to another?

		Through the air when coughing or sneezing	By sharing utensils	By touching a person with TB	Through sharing food	Through sexual contact	Through mosquito bites	Other	Don't know
All Pakistan		42%	8%	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	35%
Gender									
	Male	42%	8%	4%	12%	0%	0%	0%	33%
	Female	42%	8%	3%	10%	0%	0%	0%	36%
Respondent Age									
	Up to 18	33%	8%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	48%
	19 - 30	50%	10%	4%	15%	0%	0%	0%	21%
	31 - 50	52%	9%	4%	14%	0%	0%	0%	21%
	51+	49%	9%	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	25%
Education Level									
	Illiterate	37%	8%	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%	43%
	Up to Primary	35%	8%	3%	10%	0%	0%	0%	44%
	Middle	47%	9%	3%	14%	0%	0%	0%	26%
	Matric	55%	10%	4%	16%	0%	1%	0%	14%
	Intermediate	59%	10%	5%	16%	0%	1%	0%	9%
	Graduate & above	65%	10%	4%	15%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Location									
	Rural	38%	8%	3%	11%	0%	0%	0%	39%
	Urban	49%	8%	4%	12%	0%	0%	0%	28%
Province									
	Punjab	36%	7%	2%	14%	0%	0%	0%	41%
	Sindh	51%	6%	6%	12%	0%	1%	0%	24%
	KPK	45%	17%	3%	5%	0%	0%	0%	29%
	Balochistan	51%	3%	2%	4%	0%	1%	0%	39%
12 Region									
	Punjab North	44%	9%	1%	6%	0%	2%	0%	38%
	Punjab West	37%	9%	2%	16%	0%	1%	0%	35%
	Punjab Central	40%	10%	2%	15%	0%	0%	0%	33%
	Punjab South	31%	3%	2%	13%	0%	0%	0%	51%
	Karachi Region	50%	6%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	29%
	Interior Sindh	51%	6%	6%	15%	0%	1%	0%	21%
	KPK North	54%	27%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%
	KPK South	37%	15%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	37%
	Peshawar Valley	32%	12%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	48%
	Hazara	70%	14%	5%	1%	0%	0%	2%	7%
	Quetta Region	43%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	52%
	Kalat & Makran Region	57%	5%	2%	7%	0%	1%	0%	27%

to be continued



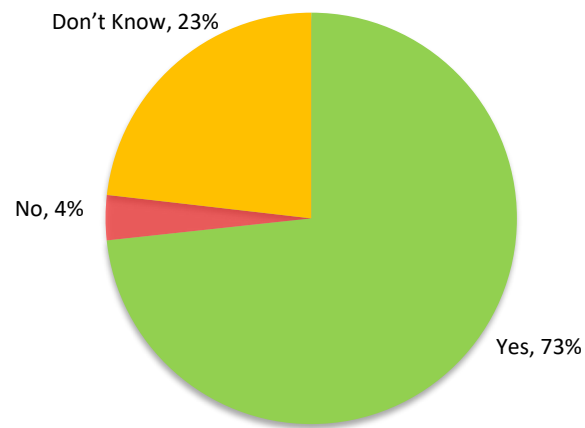
		Through the air when coughing or sneezing	By sharing utensils	By touching a person with TB	Through sharing food	Through sexual contact	Through mosquito bites	Other	Don't know
Divisions									
	Malakand	54%	27%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%
	Hazara	70%	14%	5%	1%	0%	0%	2%	7%
	Mardan	30%	12%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	49%
	Peshawar	33%	12%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	48%
	Kohat	33%	14%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	43%
	Bannu	35%	15%	3%	9%	0%	0%	0%	37%
	Dera Ismail Khan	41%	17%	3%	7%	0%	1%	0%	32%
	Islamabad	51%	7%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	36%
	Rawalpindi	43%	10%	1%	6%	0%	2%	0%	38%
	Sargodha	47%	10%	1%	14%	0%	0%	0%	28%
	Faisalabad	30%	8%	2%	17%	0%	1%	0%	41%
	Gujranwala	28%	16%	1%	16%	0%	0%	0%	38%
	Lahore	51%	4%	2%	14%	0%	0%	0%	28%
	Sahiwal	41%	4%	2%	13%	0%	0%	0%	40%
	Multan	29%	4%	3%	18%	0%	0%	0%	47%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	22%	3%	3%	15%	0%	0%	0%	57%
	Bahawalpur	34%	1%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	58%
	Larkana	55%	7%	4%	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%
	Sukkur	52%	13%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Hyderabad	48%	3%	9%	7%	0%	1%	0%	32%
	Mirpur Khas	48%	1%	9%	7%	0%	1%	0%	33%
	Karachi	50%	6%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%	29%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	53%	3%	11%	8%	0%	1%	0%	24%
	Quetta	45%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	50%
	Zhob	39%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	57%
	Sibbi	52%	4%	2%	7%	0%	0%	0%	34%
	Nasirabad	76%	2%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	12%
	Kalat	44%	7%	3%	4%	0%	2%	0%	40%
	Mekran	64%	7%	2%	7%	0%	3%	0%	18%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.4: Key Finding

Question: **Do you know that Tuberculosis can be cured?**



Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



Item 3.4: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Do you know that Tuberculosis can be cured?**

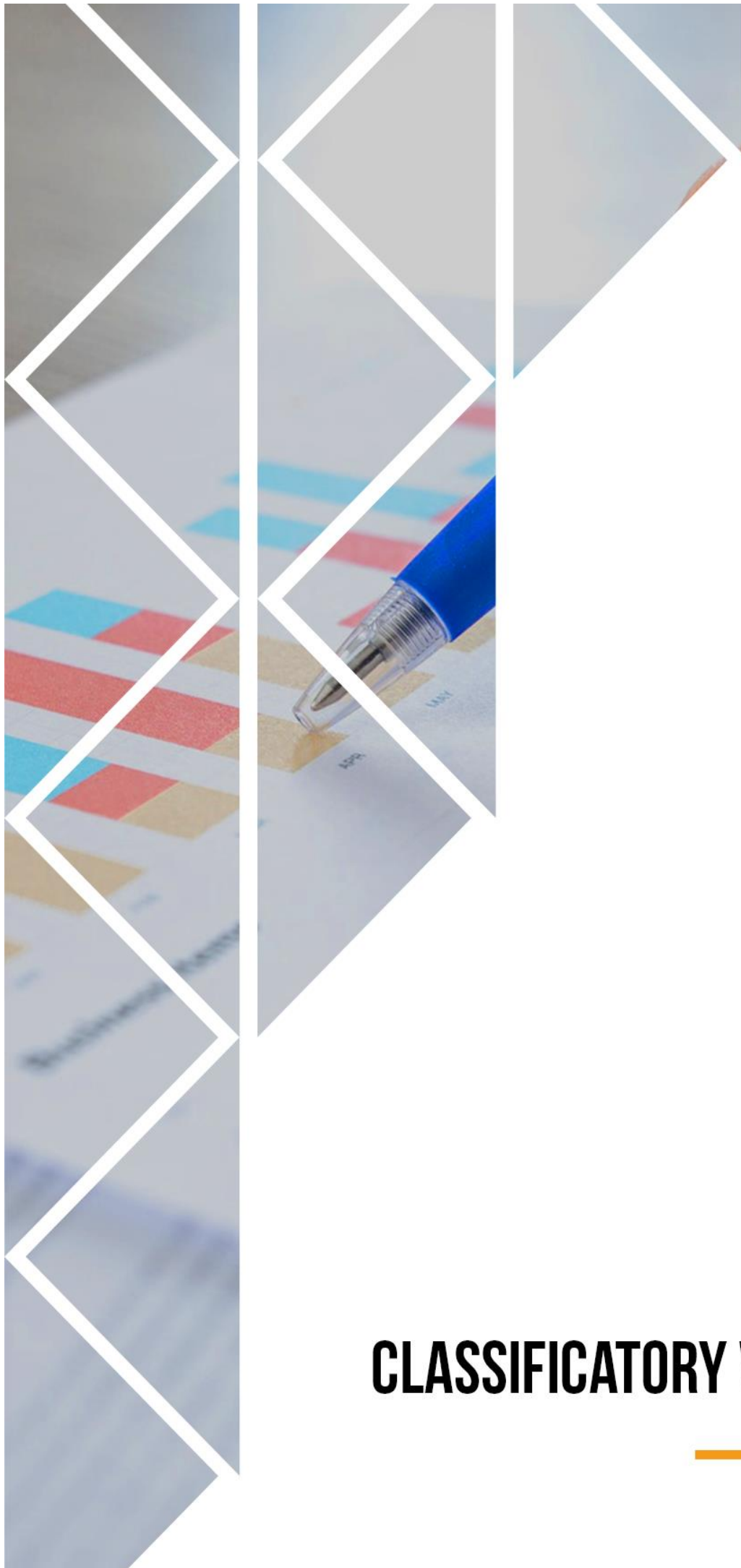
		Yes	No	Don't Know
All Pakistan		73%	4%	23%
Gender				
	Male	75%	3%	22%
	Female	72%	4%	24%
Respondent Age				
	Up to 18	59%	4%	37%
	19 - 30	87%	3%	10%
	31 - 50	87%	3%	10%
	51+	84%	3%	12%
Education Level				
	Illiterate	65%	4%	31%
	Up to Primary	66%	4%	31%
	Middle	83%	3%	14%
	Matric	93%	2%	5%
	Intermediate	95%	2%	3%
	Graduate & above	98%	1%	1%
Location				
	Rural	70%	4%	27%
	Urban	80%	3%	17%
Province				
	Punjab	73%	3%	23%
	Sindh	75%	4%	21%
	KPK	74%	2%	23%
	Balochistan	62%	7%	31%
12 Region				
	Punjab North	72%	3%	25%
	Punjab West	72%	5%	23%
	Punjab Central	90%	4%	7%
	Punjab South	61%	2%	37%
	Karachi Region	70%	5%	25%
	Interior Sindh	78%	3%	19%
	KPK North	92%	1%	7%
	KPK South	61%	7%	32%
	Peshawar Valley	63%	1%	36%
	Hazara	90%	2%	9%
	Quetta Region	49%	12%	39%
	Kalat & Makran Region	73%	3%	25%

to be continued



		Yes	No	Don't Know
Divisions				
	Malakand	92%	1%	7%
	Hazara	90%	2%	9%
	Mardan	64%	1%	36%
	Peshawar	62%	1%	37%
	Kohat	65%	4%	31%
	Bannu	49%	17%	34%
	Dera Ismail Khan	67%	2%	31%
	Islamabad	68%	5%	26%
	Rawalpindi	72%	3%	25%
	Sargodha	75%	6%	19%
	Faisalabad	70%	5%	25%
	Gujranwala	88%	3%	9%
	Lahore	92%	4%	4%
	Sahiwal	89%	6%	5%
	Multan	64%	1%	34%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	54%	2%	45%
	Bahawalpur	45%	2%	52%
	Larkana	84%	1%	15%
	Sukkur	98%	1%	1%
	Hyderabad	65%	5%	30%
	Mirpur Khas	67%	4%	30%
	Karachi	70%	5%	25%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	73%	3%	23%
	Quetta	51%	12%	36%
	Zhob	45%	11%	44%
	Sibbi	65%	4%	31%
	Nasirabad	89%	1%	11%
	Kalat	60%	5%	35%
	Mekran	83%	0%	17%

Source: Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement 2018-19



PART 2: **CLASSIFICATORY VARIABLES**



DEMOGRAPHICS

Profile of Respondents (n= 115,632)

BASE: All		Count	Col%
115,632		115,632	100.0%
Gender			
	Male	57,232	49%
	Female	58,400	51%
Age of the Respondent			
	Up to 18	35,125	30%
	19 - 30	31,742	27%
	31 - 50	30,118	26%
	51+	18,647	17%
Education level			
	Illiterate	48,482	39%
	Up to Primary	18,252	16%
	Middle	22,683	21%
	Matric	13,343	12%
	Intermediate	7,166	7%
	Graduate & above	5,706	5%
Location			
	Rural	73,661	62%
	Urban	41,971	38%
Province			
	Punjab	50,493	55%
	Sindh	28,394	23%
	KPK	23,668	16%
	Balochistan	13,077	6%
Division			
	Malakand	5,349	4%
	Hazara	3,944	3%
	Mardan	2,452	2%
	Peshawar	6,703	4%
	Kohat	2,036	1%
	Bannu	1,449	1%
	Dera Ismail Khan	1,735	1%
	Islamabad	802	1%
	Rawalpindi	4,698	5%
	Sargodha	4,121	4%
	Faisalabad	5,658	6%
	Gujranwala	7,975	9%
	Lahore	8,151	9%
	Sahiwal	3,296	4%
	Multan	5,424	6%
	Dera Ghazi Khan	4,950	5%
	Bahawalpur	5,418	5%
	Larkana	4,465	3%
	Sukkur	4,011	3%
	Hyderabad	6,947	5%
	Mirpur Khas	2,153	2%
	Karachi	7,876	8%
	Shaheed Benazirabad	2,942	2%
	Quetta	3,735	2%
	Zhob	1,655	1%
	Sibbi	1,358	0%
	Nasirabad	2,017	1%
	Kalat	3,382	1%
	Mekran	930	1%

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