

## ABSTRACT

This research focus to explore the impact of domestic violence and education on maternal health seeking behavior of women in Pakistan. The literature provides information about the impact of domestic violence on adverse health outcomes but there are very few researches are done that indicates the influence of domestic violence on maternal health seeking behavior of women. The data used in this research is secondary, taken from Pakistan Demographic Health Survey 2017-2018 which is collects data from women from age 15 to 49 who had at least one pregnancy before the survey was conducted. After generating appropriate dummy variables form data, 2 estimations methods were used to analyze the data first one was two stage least square linear probability model for endogenous covariate i.e. health knowledge. The second method was district fixed effect model. The results show no significant association between domestic violence with maternal health seeking behavior of women in Pakistan. The other socioeconomic variable like education, age, birth order, decision making authority, husband education, area of residence and wealth index showed significant association with maternal health seeking behavior of women in Pakistan.