

Abstract:

In this study, we used two methods to calculate the Parity Progression ratios in Pakistan. These ratios present the demographic patterns and are of particular interest of demographers. The goal of the study is to present the fertility decline in Pakistan. Four Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) reports are used to find the decline cohorts of fertility in Pakistan. In PDHS 1990-91, Pakistan faced very high fertility rate. The total fertility rate in PDHS 1991 was 5.9 which shows that every ever married women in Pakistan had 6 children on average. In PDHS 2006-07, the fertility rate became slightly lower than before. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in PDHS 2007 was 4.02 shows 4 children per ever married women. In PDHS 2012-13, the decline rate persists and the TFR was 3.74 shows 3 and half children per ever married women. In the recent PDHS 2017-18 report, TFR 3.41 shows the 3 children per ever married and currently married women. The decline rate from 5.9 to 3.41 shows the decline in fertility rate of Pakistan. In this study Parity Progression Ratios by proportions of all the age groups (15-49) and by using the alternative method Parity Progression Ratios from age group 30-49 separately. Which shows parities and the TFR of all the proposed age groups. We considered only the age group 45-49 for TFR which shows the decline rate in fertility of different PDHS reports. In PDHS 1991, the TFR of age group 45-49 is 6.45 which shows the higher parity rate. In PDHS 2006, the TFR of age group 45-49 is 6.3 and in PDHS 2012 is 6.02 which shows the decline in ratios. TFR of age group 45-49 in PDHS 2017 is 5.41 which shows the smaller fertility rate in Pakistan. The decline from 6.45 to 5.41 shows the decline rate in parity of ever married and currently married women.

Key Words: PDHS, TFR, Parity