A rapidly growing population means ever-increasing demands for food, schools, health facilities, jobs and infrastructure, and rising pressure on the government to keep pace in providing these services at an equally fast pace.

**Current State of Sindh's Population**

- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**: 3.7
  - The average number of children a woman has during her reproductive age

- **Average Annual Growth Rate**: 2.41% (1998-2017)

- **Estimated Population**: 52 million (2021)
  - By 2050 it is estimated that population of Sindh will be 85 million at the current rate of fertility decline!

- **Maternal Death**
  - Maternal Deaths occur annually
  - 3,000
  - If contraceptive use rises from the current 20% to 51%
  - 1,000 mothers will be saved!

- **Infant Mortality Rate**
  - 39 infants die before reaching one year of age (per 1000 live births)
  - 34,000 infants will be saved!
  - If contraceptive use rises from the current 30% to 51%

- **Malnutrition**
  - High fertility contributes to malnutrition!
  - 50% children under the age of 5 are stunted

- **Unmet Need for Family Planning**
  - 25.3% unmet need*
  - On average couples have 1 unintended child*
  - Couples of child bearing age who are not using contraception but want to
Employment Given 2% annual population growth rate:

25 Million
JOBS WILL BE REQUIRED BY 2040

Housing

5 Million
MORE HOUSES WILL BE NEEDED BY 2040

Education

25,000
MORE PRIMARY SCHOOLS WILL BE NEEDED BY 2040

What can Pakistan do to achieve sustainable population growth?

- Promote public discourse on population dynamics as a core element in economic and social development.
- Increase spending on population services: Pakistan’s current spending of $1.0 per capita should be doubled to eliminate unmet need.
- All private sector providers and outlets of the health departments must provide family planning services to improve access and information.
- Sustain political commitment and increased accountability to ensure that the system is delivering and meeting the family planning needs of the constituents.

Source: Population & Housing Census 2017-GoP
National Nutrition Survey 2018
Pakistan DHS 2012-13, 2017-18
Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2017-18
Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2018-19
Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLMS) 2019-20