



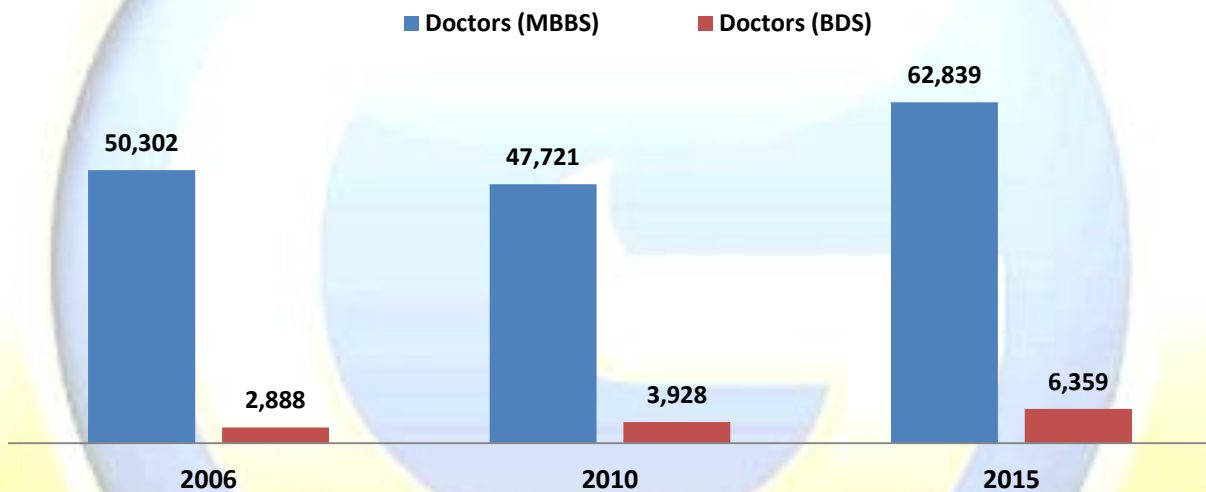
Special Press Release (Big Data Analytics)
HEALTH FACILITIES IN PUNJAB
Issue 1

Despite a growth of 25% between 2006 to 2015 in MBBS doctors in Punjab, doctor patient ratio remains alarmingly low and unable to keep up with population growth: Gallup Pakistan Big Analytics Team

Islamabad, January 17, 2018

According to Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) statistics as quoted in the Statistical Pocket Book 2017, over a period of 9 years, despite annual growths in the number of medical personnel, doctor patient ratio remains alarmingly low in Punjab.

The number of registered MBBS doctors in Punjab has increased from 50,302 in 2006 to 62,839 in 2015, a rise of 25% in 9 years with an annual rise of 2.7%. Meanwhile, the number of BDS doctors has depicted a growth of 13.3% annually and risen from 2,888 to 6,359 in 9 years.



Source: Quoted in Statistical Pocket Book 2017
<http://bos.gop.pk/system/files/pb%202017.pdf>

Estimate of Punjab Population (million)	2006-7	2010-11	2015-16
	86	97	107

On the other hand, the population of Punjab has also increased by 24% over a span of 9 years. It is alarming to note here that despite the sprawl of medical colleges in the country, the doctor patient ratio remains at 1 doctor per 1,702 people in Punjab. Moreover, by 2015, there were only 6,359 dentists/dental surgeons for a population of 107 million in Punjab.

Growth in doctors and dentist vis a vis population growth					
	2006	2015	Growth in medical staff	Population Growth	Net Growth 2006-2015 (growth in medical staff - population growth)
MBBS Doctors	50,302	62,839	25%	24%	+1%
BDS doctors	2,888	6,359	120%	24%	+96%

Source: Gallup Pakistan Analysis



As can be seen from the table below if one accounts for population growth, over the past 9 years net growth in medical doctors is only 1% and net growth in BDS doctors is 96%. While it seems there has been a spur in the number of BDS doctors, population per dentist has increased quite drastically in the past 9 years too.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the statistics are only reflective of registered doctors and those who are practicing medicine in Pakistan maybe lower (Brain drain as well as large number of female doctors not practicing medicine despite heavily registered). In order to improve the doctor patient ratio, significant increase in supply of doctors is needed.

Big Data Analytics Series:

This press release is part of Gallup Pakistan's Big Data Analytics Project which aims to bring to public attention, piece by piece, the vast wealth of data produced in Pakistan but seldom used and more often than not buried in deluge of other forms of documentation and reports. In this data analytics exercise, we intend to look at all aspects of life including health, social issues, economy, trade etc. Various data sets varying in terms of producers (government, private sector) and origins (some are surveys; others are supply side transactional data) would be analysed under this initiative. The aim remains, as is the case with other Gallup and Gilani Research Foundation endeavors, a more empirical, fact and evidence based understanding of public interest issues.

Methodology: The data for this analysis is based on Statistical Pocket Book 2017 and then analysed by Gallup Pakistan team. Any omission or error cannot be ruled out.

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