

Complications during last pregnancy

Gallup Pakistan Analysis of National
Institute of Population Studies



PRESS RELEASE

Gallup Pakistan Analysis of National Institute of Population Studies

*Regional variation in complications during pregnancy: more than one-third of women in Punjab reported severe anemia, compared to 24% of women in Balochistan – **Complications during last pregnancy– National Institute of Population Studies***

Islamabad, July 19th, 2024

Gallup Pakistan, as part of its Big Data Analysis initiative, is looking at complications during last pregnancy statistics among women in Pakistan. This data is part of a dashboard hosted by the 'National Institute of Population Studies'.

The current edition looks at data from National Institute of Population Studies Dashboard, which can be found [HERE](#)

What is the Big Data Analysis Series by Gallup?

Gallup Pakistan's Big Data series was started by Bilal I Gilani, Executive Director of Gallup Pakistan. Bilal explains the rationale of the series: "The usual complaint from academics and policy makers is that Pakistan does not have data availability. Our experience negates that. Pakistan has lots of data, but it is not available in a usable form and not widely accessible. At Gallup we plan to bridge this gap in terms of accessibility and use of data. The Gallup Big Data series has earlier worked with data sets such as [PSLM](#), [Labour Force Survey](#), and [Economic Survey reports](#) as well as [National Census Reports](#) and [Election Commission Data sets](#). The current series is using the [National Institute of Population Studies Dashboard](#), which provides a variety of maternal health statistics. We hope that these series are useful, and we welcome both feedback as well as possible collaborations as we create a public good in the form of useful data sets in Pakistan."

What data points this current edition covers:

This series aims to present the important learnings from the National Institute of Population Studies Dashboard, for policy makers, the public, as well as for marketers in an easy and understandable way. This edition looks at complications during last pregnancy statistics among women. The series' main aim is to provide data. Implications of these data points for development sector as well as wider socio-political ramifications is something we would like to trigger in relevant circles.

Complications during last Pregnancy

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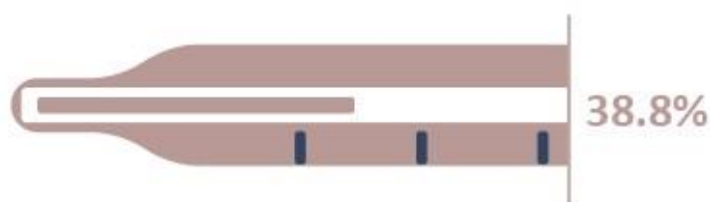
Body Aches during Pregnancy:

2019 44.4%

In 2019, 44.4% Pakistani women reported having body aches during their last pregnancy. This percentage was higher for urban women, 47.5% of whom claimed so.

Fever during Pregnancy:

More women from rural areas (40.9%) reported having fever during their last pregnancy compared to those from urban areas (34.6%), which was also 2.1% higher than the national average of 38.8%.



Excessive vomiting during Pregnancy:



Excessive Vomiting
37%

37% women in Pakistan reported excessive vomiting – around half (48.8%) of those in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa did so, followed by those in Balochistan (39.8%).

Anemia and blood pressure:



Anemia 33%
BP 19%

Regionally, health complications vary. More than one-third of women in Punjab reported severe anemia, compared to 24% of women in Balochistan. About 1 in 5 women in Punjab and Balochistan reported high blood pressure.

Source: Gallup Pakistan Analysis
of National Institute of
Population Studies



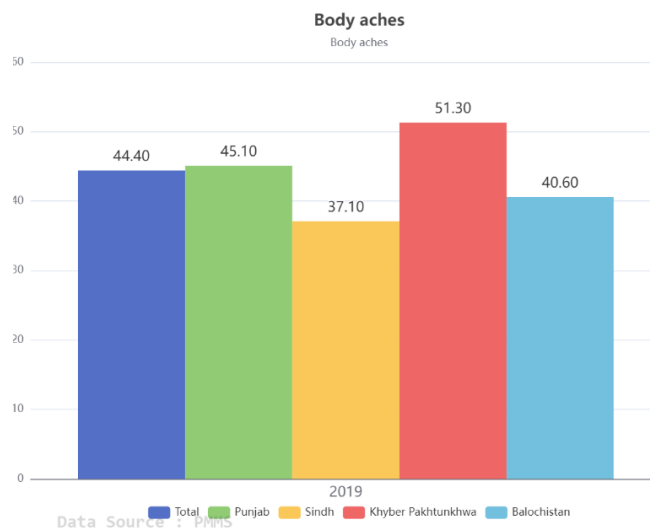
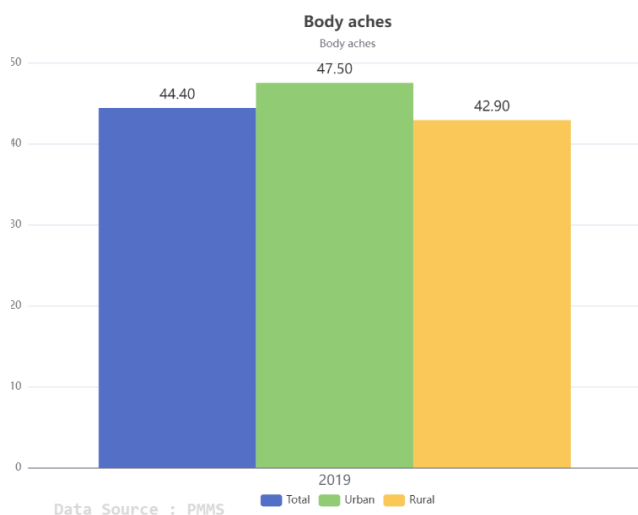
Today's topic is “**Complications during last pregnancy**” from the National Institute of Population Studies Dashboard

Key Findings:

- 1) **Body aches:** In 2019, 44.4% Pakistani women reported having body aches during their last pregnancy. This percentage was higher for urban women, 47.5% of whom claimed so.
- 2) **Fever:** More women from rural areas (40.9%) reported having fever during their last pregnancy compared to those from urban areas (34.6%), which was also 2.1% higher than the national average of 38.8%.
- 3) **Excessive vomiting:** 37% women in Pakistan reported excessive vomiting – around half (48.8%) of those in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa did so, followed by those in Balochistan (39.8%).
- 4) **Anemia and blood pressure:** Regionally, health complications vary. More than one-third of women in Punjab reported severe anemia, compared to 24% of women in Balochistan. About 1 in 5 women in Punjab and Balochistan reported high blood pressure.

Body Aches

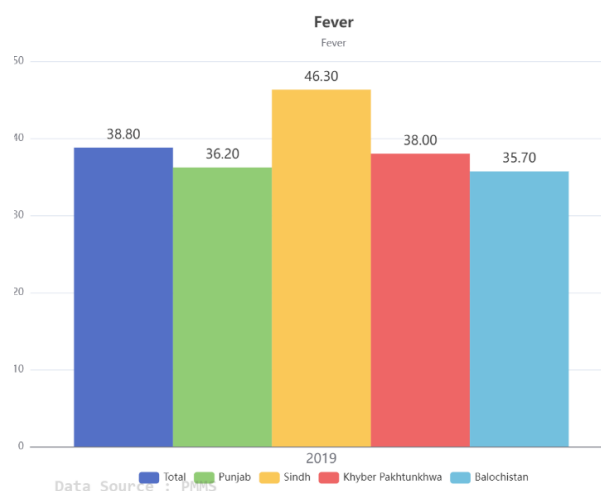
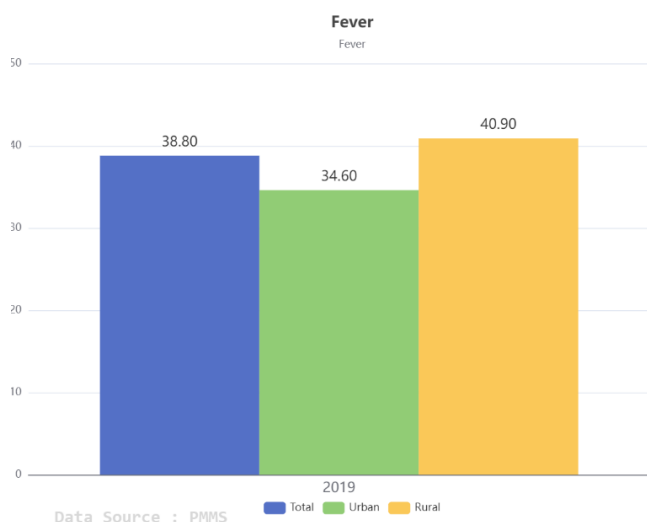
In 2019, 44.4% Pakistani women reported having body aches during their last pregnancy. This percentage was higher for urban women, 47.5% of whom claimed so. On the other hand, 42.9% women from rural areas said they endured body aches during their last pregnancy. Among the provinces, the highest percentage of women who reported body aches was from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (51.3%), followed by those in Punjab (45.1%).



Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

Fever

More women from rural areas (40.9%) reported having fever during their last pregnancy compared to those from urban areas (34.6%), which was also 2.1% higher than the national average of 38.8%. Within the provinces, most women from Sindh experienced fever during their last pregnancy (46.3%), followed by those from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (38%).

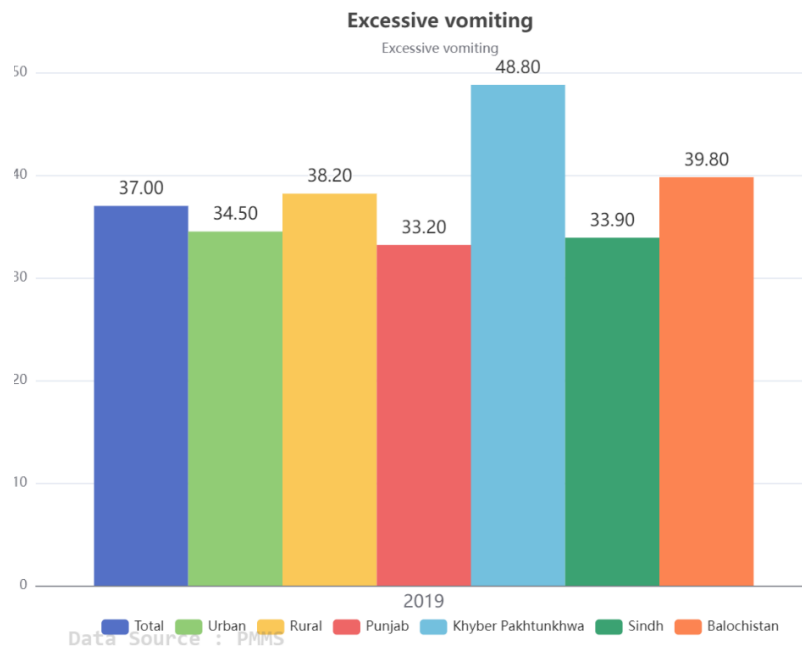


Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

Excessive Vomiting

While vomiting is considered a common occurrence during pregnancy, excessive vomiting can be a cause for concern.

37% women in Pakistan reported excessive vomiting – around half (48.8%) of women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa did so, followed by those in Balochistan (39.8%). Regionally, more women in rural areas (38.2%) reported excessive vomiting during their last pregnancy than those living in urban areas (34.5%).



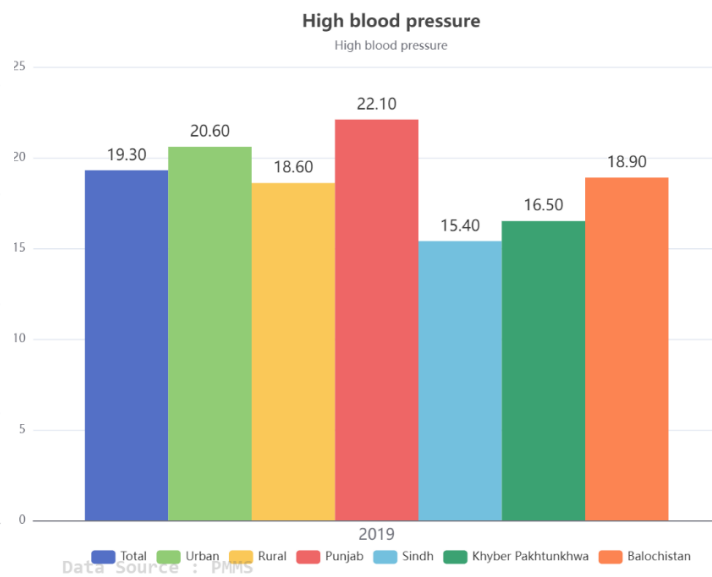
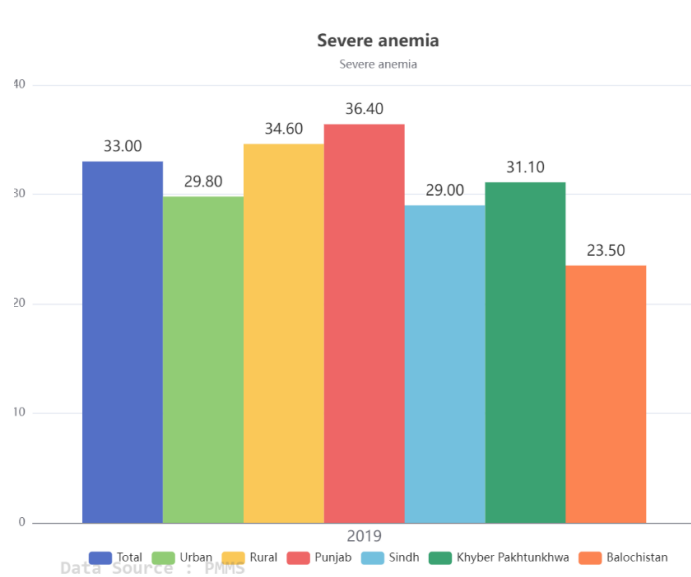
Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

Severe anemia and high blood pressure

33% of Pakistani women reported severe anemia during pregnancy, while 19.3% claimed suffering from high blood pressure.

While more rural women (34.6%) had severe anemia compared to urban women (29.8%), it was the other way around for high blood pressure, where 20.6% urban women reported high blood pressure, in contrast to 18.6% rural women.

Regionally, health complications also varied. More than one-third (36.4%) of women in Punjab reported severe anemia, compared to 24% of women in Balochistan. About 1 in 5 women in Punjab (22.1%) and Balochistan (18.9%) reported high blood pressure.



Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

Wish to Contribute to Gallup Big Data Analysis?

Gallup Pakistan is looking for collaboration with researchers to expand both the Big Data Analysis project as well as this study of Maternal Health in Pakistan. If you have any ideas, please write to Bilal I Gilani, Project Director, Big Data Analysis at Gallup Pakistan.

Wish to know more about the National Institute of Population Studies Dashboard?

NIPS is a premier research organization established by the Government of Pakistan since 1986 and currently, it is working under umbrella of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination (NHSR&C). The NIPS has been mandated to act as a technical arm of the Government for undertaking high quality research and to produce evidence-based data, information for utilization by the public sector and others agencies for policy formulation, strategic planning and making reference in the spheres of demography, population & development and health.

You can find more information on the Provincial Census Report Punjab, and complete tables, on <https://nips.org.pk/>

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