

Place of delivery

National Institute of
Population Studies



PRESS RELEASE

Gallup Pakistan Analysis of National Institute of Population Studies

*Majority of women with the highest level of education (65.1%) and from the highest wealth quintile (63.4%) reported giving birth in a private facility. – **Place of Delivery– National Institute of Population Studies***

Islamabad, July 29th, 2024

Gallup Pakistan, as part of its Big Data Analysis initiative, is looking at place of delivery 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 place of delivery 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.

Place of Delivery

National Institute of Population Studies

28.5% women reported giving birth in a public facility between 2015-2019, while majority (42.6%) reported giving birth in private hospitals



Education and Wealth

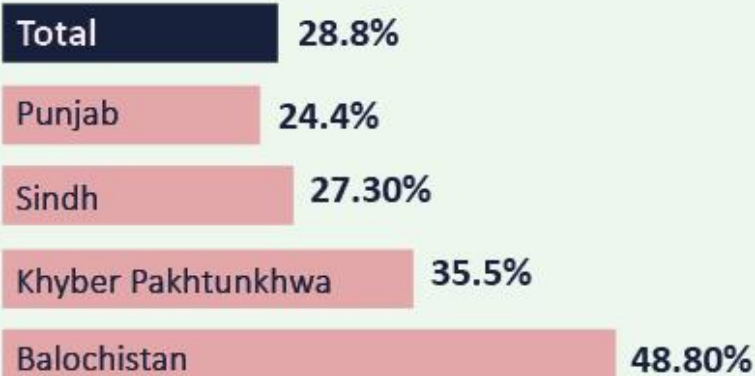
The percentage of children born in private facilities has a positive relationship with the mothers' education and wealth level, with majority of those with the highest level of education (65.1%) and from the highest wealth quintile (63.4%) reporting giving birth in a private facility.

Highest level of Education 65.1%

63.4% Highest Wealth quintile

At-home Births

28.8% women reported giving birth at home between 2015-2019. The highest at-home births were recorded among women from Balochistan (48.8%), followed by those from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (35.5%).



Today's topic is "Place of delivery" from the National Institute of Population Studies Dashboard.

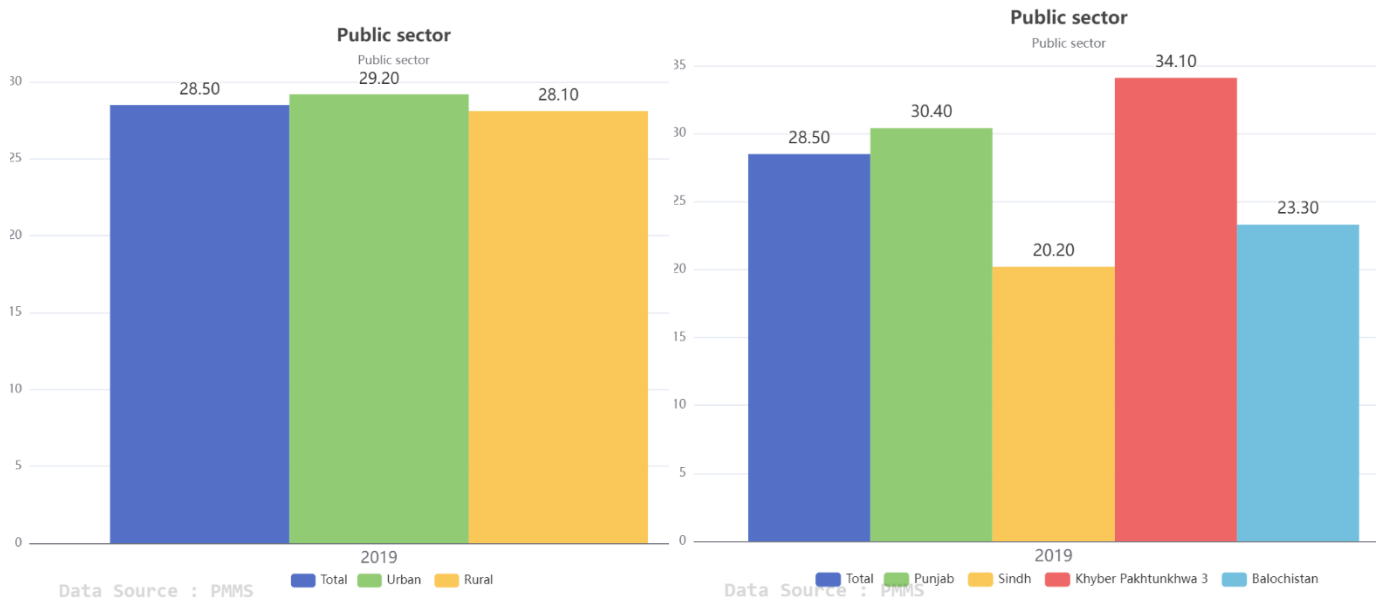
The dataset looks at percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Pakistan DHS 2017-18.

Key Findings:

- 1) **Public vs. Private Facility:** 28.5% women reported giving birth in a public facility between 2015-2019, while majority (42.6%) reported giving birth in private hospitals.
- 2) **Education and Wealth:** The percentage of children born in private facilities has a positive relationship with the mothers' education and wealth level, with majority of those with the highest level of education (65.1%) and from the highest wealth quintile (63.4%) reporting giving birth in a private facility.
- 3) **At-home Births:** 28.8% women reported giving birth at home between 2015-2019. The highest at-home births were recorded among women from Balochistan (48.8%), followed by those from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (35.5%).
- 4) **Demographic Differential:** At-home births show a negative relationship with mothers' education and wealth – a majority of women with no education (41.6%) and those from the lowest wealth quintile (53.9%) reported giving birth at home between 2015-2019.

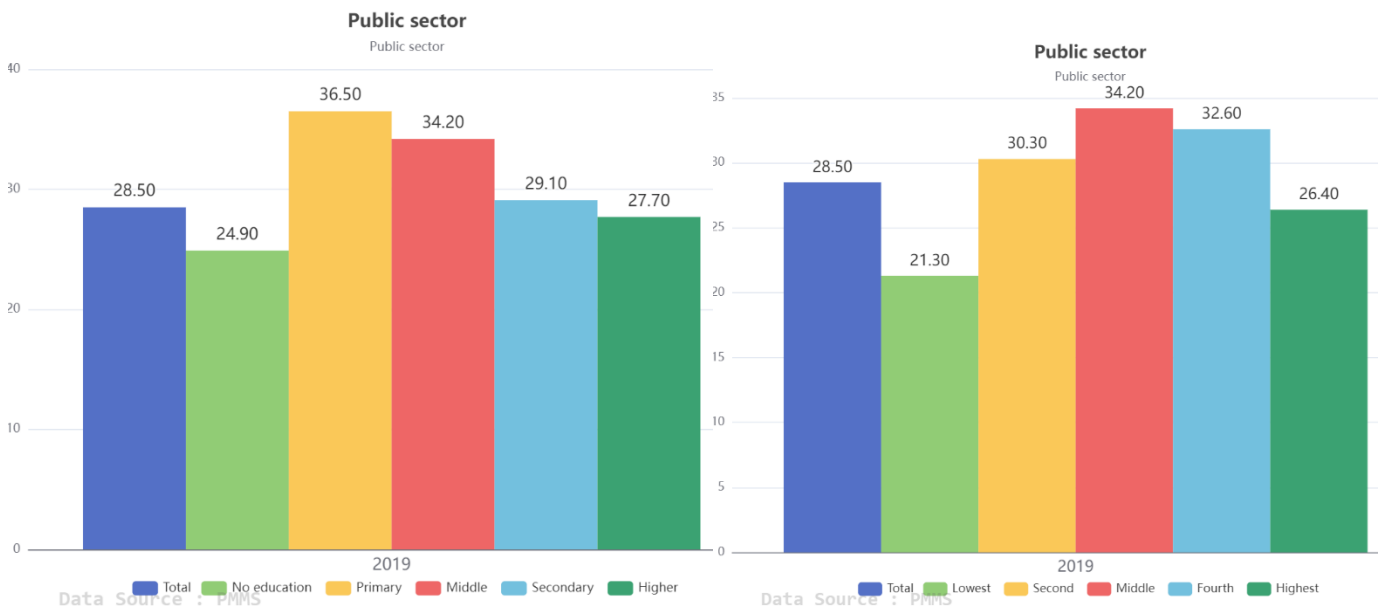
Children born in public hospitals

28.5% women reported giving birth in a public facility between 2015-2019, with 29.2% from urban and 28.1% from rural regions claiming so. Among provinces, 3 in 10 (34.1%) from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa said they gave birth in a public hospital, followed by 30.4% from Punjab, 23.3% from Balochistan and 20.2% from Sindh.



Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

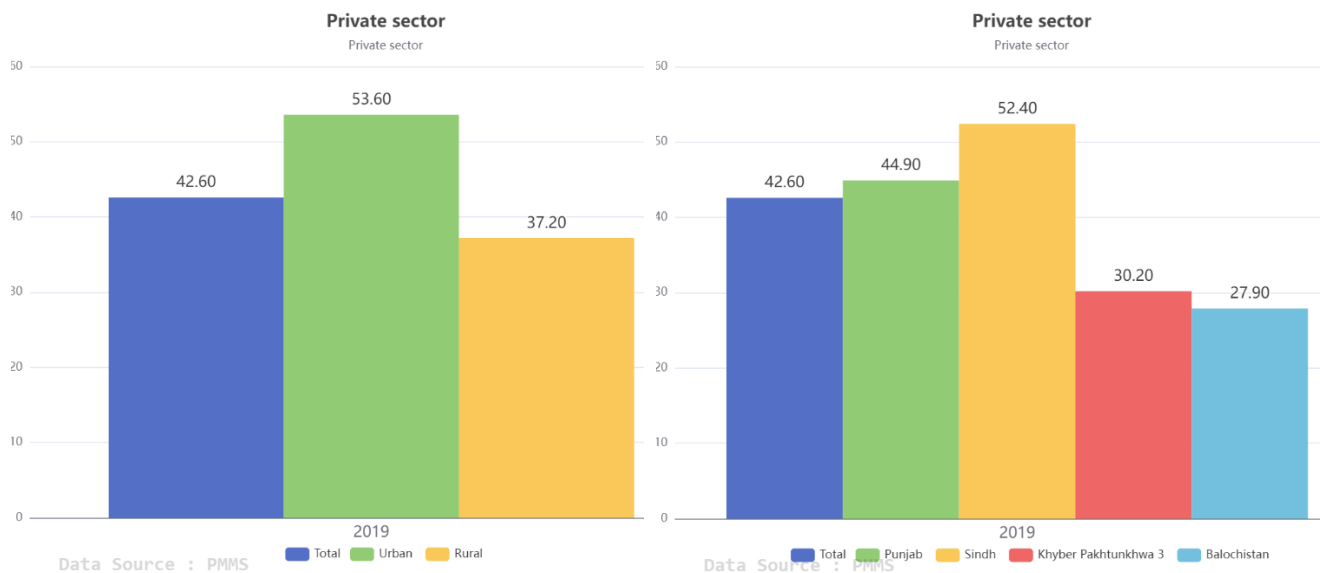
Majority of those who had education up till primary (36.5%) and middle (34.2%), and those who were in the middle (34.2%) and fourth (32.6%) wealth quintiles, gave birth in a public hospital or facility.



Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

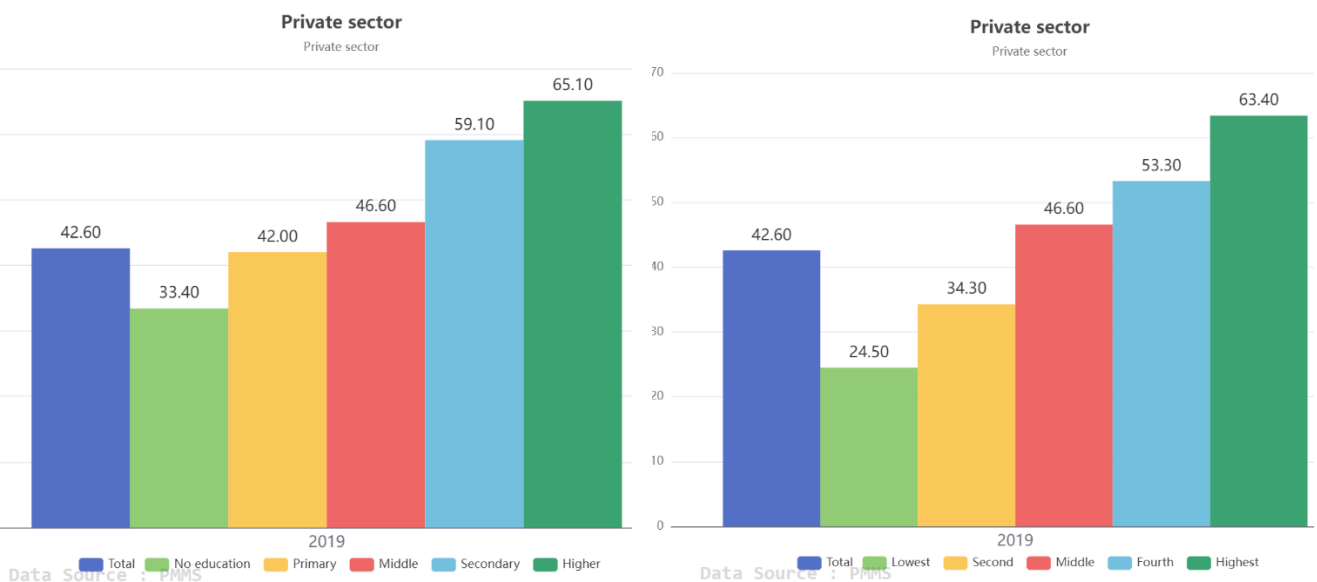
Children born in private hospitals

Majority (42.6%) women reported giving birth in private hospitals between 2015-2019 – more than half women from urban regions (53.6%) claimed so, 16.4% more than those from rural areas (37.2%). At a provincial level, majority of those from Sindh (52.4%) gave birth in a private hospital, followed by those in Punjab (44.9%). This was followed by women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (30.2%) and Balochistan (27.9%).



Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

The percentage of children born in private facilities seems to have a positive relationship with the mothers' education level and wealth quintile, with majority of those with the highest level of education (65.1%) and from the highest wealth quintile (63.4%) reporting giving birth in a private facility between 2015-2019.

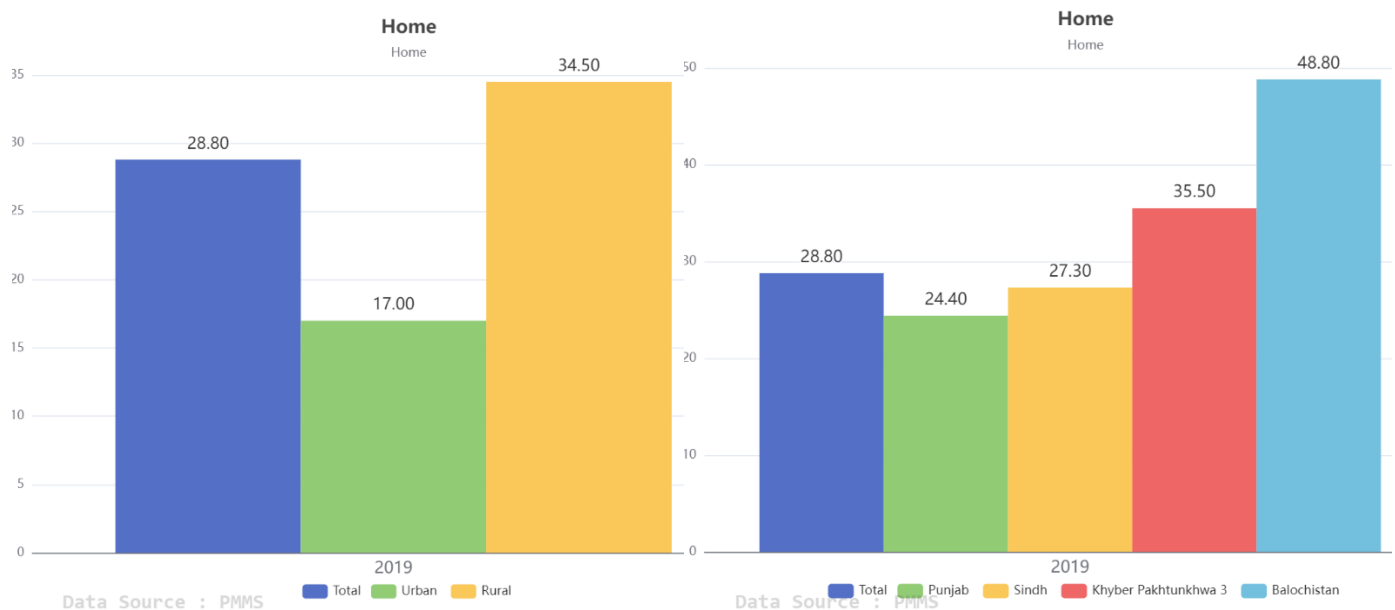


Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

Children born at home

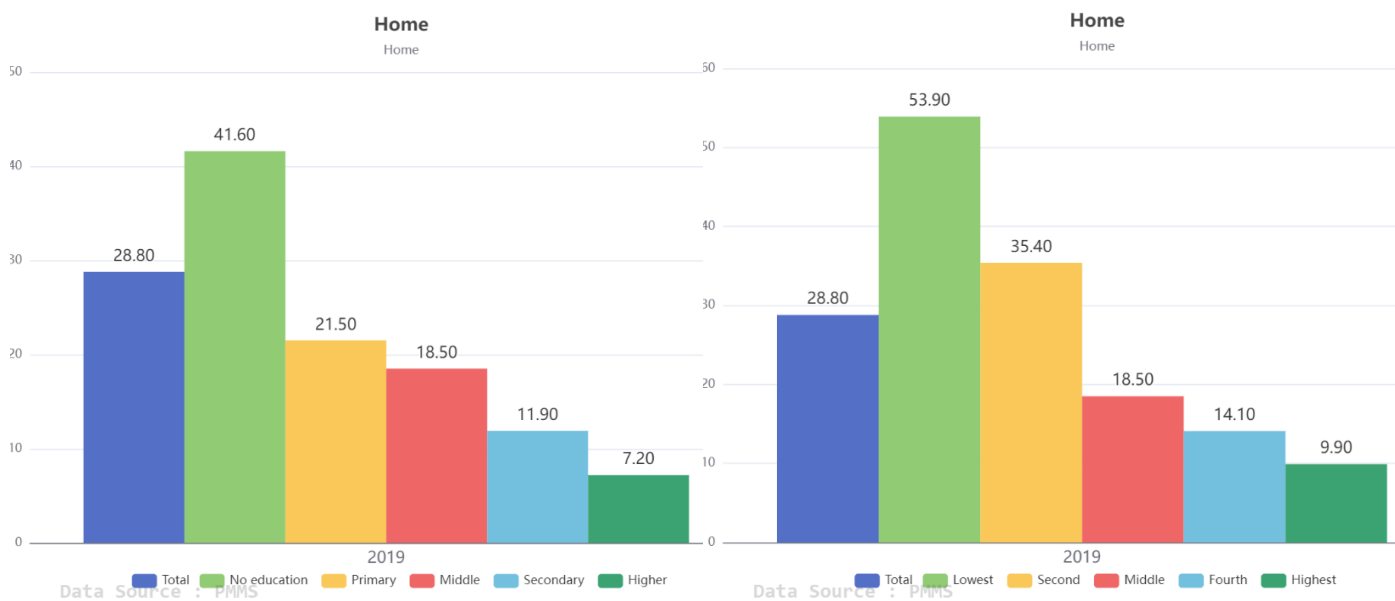
28.8% women reported giving birth at home between 2015-2019 – majority of those from rural areas (34.5%) claimed so, compared to 17% of those from urban regions. The highest at-home

births were recorded among women from Balochistan (48.8%), followed by those from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (35.5%), Sindh (27.3%) and Punjab (24.4%).



Source: National Institute of Population Studies, 2019

At-home births show a negative relationship with mothers' education and wealth – a majority of women with no education (41.6%) and those from the lowest wealth quintile (53.9%) reported giving birth at home between 2015-2019.



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/>

Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

Disclaimer: The views and inferences expressed in the article are that of the author himself and Gallup Pakistan does not take any responsibility in this regard. This series, and many such initiatives, are internally funded by Gallup Pakistan and Gilani Research Foundation. No outside country or local funding has been received for this current activity.



Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association.

Contact Details:
Islamabad : +92 51 2655630
Email: isb@gallup.com.pk
www.gallup.com.pk