UNDERSTANDING YOUTH PERCEPTIONS OF COVID-19
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### Future outlook

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AJK</td>
<td>Azad Jammu and Kashmir</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARPU</td>
<td>Average revenue per user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>Gilgit-Baltistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Islamabad Capital Territory</td>
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<tr>
<td>IVR</td>
<td>Interactive voice response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNO</td>
<td>Mobile network operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBCC</td>
<td>Social and behaviour change communication</td>
</tr>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund</td>
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<td>VAS</td>
<td>Value added services</td>
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<td>YPS</td>
<td>Youth Perception Survey</td>
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</table>
COVID-19 has caused an unprecedented global emergency. As caseloads continue to soar, the pandemic is burdening education, health and economic systems worldwide. With Pakistan currently registering a high number of cases, its people are facing immense challenges – from direct impacts on their health and socioeconomic status, to a severe toll on mental health.

Today, approximately 68 per cent of Pakistan’s population is under the age of 30. The pandemic has hit Pakistani adolescents and youth hard. A huge number of students are unable to continue their education, while scores of youths have already been laid off in the wake of the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression.

Recognizing the importance of young people’s voices at this critical time, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA joined forces to conduct this Youth Perception Survey to understand how Pakistan’s young people are coping with the COVID-19 emergency.

The survey shows us that young Pakistanis are deeply concerned about the future of their education. They are very anxious about the income situation of their families and their own chances to earn a living. Young people and especially girls and young women worry about how the lockdown and isolation will impact their mental health. Their responses reveal clear gender and geographical divides.

This report presents the survey’s key findings. We hope these will be used by all partners working on youth-related issues in Pakistan to design and implement effective programming that meets young women and men’s needs—both within the immediate COVID-19 emergency response, and beyond.

Aida Girma
Representative
UNICEF Pakistan

Ignacio Artaza
Resident Representative
UNDP Pakistan

Lina Mousa
Representative
UNFPA Pakistan

In the context of COVID-19, young Pakistanis are deeply concerned about:

- The future of their education
- Their families’ income and making a living
- Their mental health (especially young women)
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summative report was produced by Viamo as part of a Youth Perception Study (YPS) conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to gain a better understanding of perceptions among youth in Pakistan related to:

- COVID-19: its potential dangers, and its current impact on young people’s lives and livelihoods
- Remote learning and education: given COVID-19 restrictions
- Personal safety issues
- What the new normal may look like post-COVID-19

To this end, the participating UN agencies created a comprehensive, 28 question survey in partnership with Viamo and Accountability Lab Pakistan. To gain generalizable results, the target was to engage 10,000 young Pakistanis between the ages of 14 and 29, either through an online or Interactive Voice Response (IVR) survey. After a three-day data collection exercise, Viamo engaged with 10,437 Pakistani youth – 5,486 through IVR and 4,951 through an online survey.

Results from the YPS provide rich insights into how Pakistan’s youth perceives COVID-19, especially when disaggregated by response nodes (IVR vs Online). These response nodes are not only a proxy to bifurcate Pakistani youth by degrees of digital access but also prove to be a critical metric when identifying and segmenting responses. The survey’s results, findings and recommendations are based around 4 key themes (COVID-19 SBCC messaging, access to critical resources, education continuity and future outlook), which are analysed and discussed in the body of this report.
85% of online respondents state that they have access to both SOAP AND RUNNING WATER. But the opposite is true for IVR respondents, with the majority, i.e. 55%, stating that they have neither access to soap, nor water, nor both.

69% of online respondents identified COVID-19 AS A THREAT reflecting that behaviour change messaging has been largely successful among digitally-enabled audiences. By contrast, more than 50% of IVR audiences do not consider COVID-19 a risk to Pakistan’s youth.

44% of IVR respondents feel that MORE CHILDREN WILL HAVE TO LEAVE SCHOOL to find work once we enter a new normal post COVID-19. Pakistani youth in BALOCHISTAN seem to have been the least responsive to messaging.

KEY FINDINGS
INTRODUCTION

Background As of June 15th, 2020, Pakistan has the 15th most coronavirus reported cases in the world. Most recently, Pakistan was classified as the third most at-risk country, with coronavirus cases still growing at an increasing rate. With nearly 70% of the country’s population under the age of 30, it is imperative to understand how the pandemic is directly affecting this segment of the country’s population, and what their perceptions are of the new normal. Also, as a result of a national lockdown, schools and institutions of learning have been closed for over 3 months, leaving nearly 50 million school going children suddenly out of school. This is above and beyond the 22.8 million students who were already out of school before the pandemic. Therefore, it is also important to investigate if these children are well-equipped to take advantage of remote learning, and, if so, how they would prefer to do so.

Objective

This report outlines the perceptions of Pakistani youth with respect to COVID-19, and its associated restrictions.

Key questions include:

1. How dangerous do Pakistani youth consider the COVID-19 outbreak to be, both in terms of health and economic impact?
2. How do Pakistani young people perceive the government’s response to the virus in terms of the lockdown and strict social distancing measures?
3. How important do Pakistani youth consider the continuity of their education or training during the outbreak?
4. How do Pakistani youth imagine the “new normal” post COVID-19?

Methodology

To address these research questions, the perspectives, findings, analysis, results and recommendations presented in the report have been derived from a nationally representative sample of 10,437 Pakistani youth, using a quantitative research methodology (leveraging IVR and online surveys) that encompasses 28 to 31 questions respectively based on the identified themes.

Rationale behind the methodology and constraints

The current COVID-19 crisis has made travel and in-person meetings extremely difficult, leading organizations to find new ways to collect data. As a result, remote, mobile-based programming, especially that which effectively leverages feature phone engagement, is increasingly popular. In a country like Pakistan, where smartphone penetration is hovering at approximately 14%, this communication is becoming even more important.
In this context, UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA partnered with Viamo to conduct a youth perception survey using a blend of digital and feature phone enabled communication channels.

**Approach**

The approach consisted of two types of data collection, which included (1) online surveys filled out by digitally enabled youth, and (2) IVR enabled surveys (for those who are less connected) that were pushed to carefully targeted beneficiaries from urban centers to deep rural communities across 140 districts in Pakistan. The surveys were based on a tool developed in collaboration with subject matter specialists from UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and Viamo. The instrument used is shared in Appendix A.

**Data segmentation and beneficiary profiling strategy**

Working in close partnership with each MNO's business intelligence unit, Viamo segmented anonymized user data by:

**Ownership**
- Smartphone vs. basic phone
- Pre-paid vs post-paid connection
- Location
- Gender

**Usage patterns**
- High average revenue per user (ARPU) vs Low ARPU
- High data vs low data usage
- Data usage by mobile application
- Call time usage by VAS subscription
- High SMS vs low SMS usage

Through these data points, Viamo's team created personas of its target audiences. This allowed for (1) effective targeting, (2) deeper engagement, and (3) higher response rates. To meet the requirements of this study, Viamo leveraged this data segmentation strategy to successfully engage in the following ways with over 10,437 Pakistani youth.

**Digital surveys with youth**

To engage with Pakistani youth that are digitally enabled, Viamo sent out 2 million SMS messages to respondents that are internet users. It supplemented this outreach by targeting similar audiences through social media advertising to reach a total of 4,951 respondents from the target demographic pool. To gauge their perception of the virus, a 31 question survey was hosted on Typeform, a simple and easy to use online survey tool.

**IVR surveys with youth**

To engage with Pakistani youth that are on the other side of the digital divide, Viamo sent out automated surveys in 4 waves by IVR, with similar questions to those that were hosted and made available online. In total, Viamo received over 5,486 complete responses from respondents situated in deep rural areas of Pakistan.
YOUTH PERCEPTION SURVEY RESULTS

Demographic breakdown
Viiamo was able to successfully engage with 10,437 Pakistani youth, 5,486 by IVR and 4,951 through an online survey. Of these 10,437 respondents, 69.23% were young men, 28.84% young men, and 1.93% young transgender persons. Respondents identified themselves from over 140 districts across Pakistan, providing an indicative pool to gauge response at a national level.

Total respondents [10,437] (gender split)

Total respondents [10,437] (online vs IVR)

Total respondents [10,437] (province split)
Not surprisingly, however, due to a historic lack of access to mobile and digital connectivity, women are under-represented in the respondent data set, making up only 29.71% of respondents but 48.76% of Pakistan’s population.

Given that digitally enabled Pakistanis are often from higher income backgrounds, educational attainment levels were representative of the respondents based on their response type. IVR respondents had much lower levels of educational attainment than their counterparts who responded online.

Similarly, with employment status, most IVR respondents (59.9%) stated that they were daily wage employees, whereas 34.03% of online respondents stated that they were not seeking employment (meaning they were either students, homemakers, or not actively seeking employment). Furthermore, 30.3% of online respondents and 16.95% of IVR stated they were currently unemployed.
Employment status [10,437] (by response type)

- Working for the government
- Unemployed
- Running own business
- Not seeking employment (homemaker, student etc)
- Employed on daily wages
- Employed in private sector

**Threat and risk perception**

When it came to threat and risk perception, a significant proportion (31.76%) of respondents stated that coronavirus posed no risk to a young person.

What is the level of danger posed by coronavirus to a young person? [10,437]

However, when controlled for response node, we find that it is mostly the IVR respondents who report that coronavirus poses no danger to young people. Nearly 70% of online respondents stated that the virus posed moderate to extremely high risk, while over 50% of their IVR counterparts stated it posed no danger.

What is the level of danger posed by coronavirus to a young person? [10,437]
When we split the data by gender, we find that the most at risk are those that identify themselves as transgender people, with over 50% of all young transgender respondents stating that coronavirus posed no danger to a young person.

What is the level of danger posed by coronavirus to a young person? [10,437]

When we split the data by province, we find that the highest number of respondents that reported thinking that the virus does not pose a threat to young people are based in Sindh and Balochistan.

What is the level of danger posed by coronavirus to a young person? [10,437]

When we look at the mental health question, we see that a larger number of online respondents report that the coronavirus situation is impacting their mental health.

Has the coronavirus situation impacted your mental health? [10,437]
However, when segregated by gender, the data suggests that more women respondents state that their mental health has been adversely impacted by the virus.

Has the coronavirus situation impacted your mental health? [10,437]

When it comes to the issues Pakistani youth are most worried about, nearly 40% are most worried about their personal or their household’s income.

What are you most worried about in relation to the spread of the coronavirus? [10,437]

However, when we control for response node, we notice that it is mostly IVR respondents that are worried about their personal or their household’s income. Their online counterparts, on the other hand, are mostly worried about their family’s health.

What are you most worried about in relation to the spread of the coronavirus? (by response node) [10,437]
When it comes to agreement with national guidelines, we notice that most Pakistani youth (over 70%) agree or strongly agree with the government’s response.

**Youth perception on the response to COVID-19 in Pakistan [10,437]**

![Survey Results Graphic]

When we view support levels by province, we note that respondents from Balochistan disagree the most with the national guidelines.

**Youth perception on the response to COVID-19 in Pakistan [10,437]**

![Province Support Levels Graphic]

**Access to resources**

With regards to access to soap and running water to effectively follow coronavirus preventative measures, we note that while the majority of online respondents (over 85%) claim to have access to soap and running water, 55% of IVR respondents claim that they do not have access to soap and running water.
When we look at access to soap and running water by province and territory, we notice that respondents from Balochistan and Sindh have the most limited access to soap and running water.

When gauging the ability of Pakistani youth to take advantage of at-home educational and training resources, we notice that while 71.86% of online respondents feel that they are somewhat or fully equipped to take advantage of such resources at home, 53.85% of IVR respondents state that they do not have sufficient resources to take advantage of at-home education or training.

When we look at access to soap and running water by province and territory, we notice that respondents from Balochistan and Sindh have the most limited access to soap and running water.

When gauging the ability of Pakistani youth to take advantage of at-home educational and training resources, we notice that while 71.86% of online respondents feel that they are somewhat or fully equipped to take advantage of such resources at home, 53.85% of IVR respondents state that they do not have sufficient resources to take advantage of at-home education or training.
As we control for resources by province, we find respondents from Sindh, Balochistan and AJK feel least equipped to take advantage of at-home learning or training.

Do you have sufficient resources to take advantage of at-home education or training? (province split) [10,437]

When asked how they would like to continue receiving their education and training at home, 22.3% of respondents stated that they would like to receive live online tutoring from their teachers. Second, 20.16% of respondents stated that they would like to receive their lessons via pre-recorded lectures on computers or smartphones. This was closely followed by 20.08% of respondents who stated that they wished to receive their education via TV.

While at home during the coronavirus outbreak, how would you prefer to receive your education or training? [10,437]

When we control for response node, we see that it is mostly online respondents who wish to take advantage of pre-recorded lessons or live tutoring. Their IVR counterparts prefer to receive their education or training via TV or audio lectures on their mobile phones.
While at home during the coronavirus outbreak, how would you prefer to receive your education or training? [10,437]

When viewed via province, we note that it is mostly respondents from the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) who wish to take advantage of digital learning tools. Respondents in Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan prefer receiving their education via TV, while respondents in Balochistan and Sindh prefer audio lessons via their mobile phones.

While at home during the coronavirus outbreak, how would you prefer to receive your education or training? (provincial split) [10,437]
When asked what language they would prefer for their education or training, 41.45% stated that they want to receive it in Urdu.

In what language would you like to receive education or training? [10,487]

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>35.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional language</td>
<td>23.35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>41.45%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

However, when viewed by response node, we find that most online respondents wish to receive their education or training in English, while 82.9% of their IVR counterparts wish to do so in Urdu or a regional language.

In what language would you like to receive education or training? [10,487]

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<th>Language</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>55.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional language</td>
<td>38.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>44.88%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>IVR</th>
<th>Online</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>17.10%</td>
<td>55.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional language</td>
<td>38.02%</td>
<td>7.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>44.88%</td>
<td>37.65%</td>
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When viewed by province, we find that 60.8% of ICT respondents wish to receive their education or training in English. One the other hand, 51.64% of respondents from Punjab wish to receive their education in Urdu, while 33.01% of respondents from Balochistan and 34.02% of respondents from Sindh wish to receive their education in a regional language.

In what language would you like to receive education or training? (province split) [10,487]
Future outlook

When it comes to what will happen once the pandemic is under control, we notice that most IVR respondents (43.6%) are concerned with young people having to leave school to work. On the other hand, 31.59% of their online counterparts, are concerned with young people having to move to other places in search of a better life.

Which statement do you think will apply the most to the protection of young people once the coronavirus situation is under control? [10,437]

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<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>IVR</th>
<th>Online</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some young people may lose their family and need shelter, care and protection</td>
<td>11.57%</td>
<td>23.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some girls will get married young</td>
<td>12.32%</td>
<td>17.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More young people will leave school to work</td>
<td>21.65%</td>
<td>43.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased movement of young people to other places for a better life</td>
<td>14.62%</td>
<td>31.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase in instances of online violence such as cyberbullying</td>
<td>10.81%</td>
<td>12.80%</td>
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</table>

When we look at the future outlook via province, we notice that the highest risk of dropping-out is in Sindh, and the highest risk of outward migration is in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Which statement do you think will apply the most to the protection of young people once the coronavirus situation is under control? (province split) [10,437]
When we compare future outlook by gender, we again notice that those most at risk of dropping out of school are young women and transgender people.

### Which statement do you think will apply the most to the protection of young people once the coronavirus situation is under control? (gender split) [10,437]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Young women</th>
<th>Young men</th>
<th>Young transgender people</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some young people may lose their family and need shelter, care and protection</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some girls will get married young</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>More young people will leave school to work</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increased movement of young people to other places for a better life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increase in instances of online violence such as cyberbullying</td>
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*Photo: © UNICEF Pakistan/Sharmin*
Based on the YPS results highlighted above, the report will focus its findings and recommendations under the following categories:

**COVID-19 SBCC messaging**

In Pakistan, the federal and sub-national governments, international and local donor agencies and a variety of development sector organizations have focused their COVID-19 efforts on large scale social and behavioral change messaging. Here, we notice that the messaging has been largely successful among the digitally enabled audience (as 69.9% state that the danger posed by COVID-19 is moderate to extremely high). However, more work needs to be done to reach vulnerable communities, and those who may not be digitally literate. We also notice that youth in Balochistan seem to have been the least responsive to SBCC, indicating that more work could be done there.

**Access to critical resources**

Here, we notice that Pakistani youth that are digitally enabled, through which you can infer their economic status, are far more equipped to be able to weather the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority have access to soap and running water, are not too concerned with their household’s income, and are somewhat equipped to continue their education at home.

However, the opposite is true for those respondents that are not digitally enabled, who seem to be far more at risk from the virus, with 55% stating that they do not have access to soap and/or running water. Also, these respondents are less equipped to take advantage of remote learning and education at home, with over 50% stating that they are not equipped at all when asked this question. These respondents are also most concerned about their personal and/or household’s income, when compared to their online counterparts who are most worried about their family’s health.
Education continuity

Among Pakistani youth, we notice that those who are digitally enabled and have better access to online tools and resources seem to be utilizing this time to continue their education or training. However, again, the opposite is true for their counterparts who are less digitally connected, with over 1 in 4 reporting that they have nothing to do all day. This, however, presents a great opportunity to engage with this target audience. To this end, it is important to dive deeper into the other response types of those that state that they have nothing to do all day and find innovative ways to meaningfully engage with them.

When it comes to preferred ways of continuing their education or training, we find that while most online respondents prefer digital tools that they can access via a smartphone or laptop, IVR respondents prefer televised lessons or audio based lectures via their mobile phone. At present, while there are regular televised lessons available via the Government of Pakistan, World Bank and UNICEF supported “Tele School”, there is no real engagement strategy when it comes to leveraging mobile phones to push adoption and uptake. While the Government has now begun to experiment with mobile engagement, via the 8228 SMS messaging service, this provision must be augmented to include services such as 1) audio lectures 2) rapid assessments 3) gamified learning content 4) refresher content linked to Tele School 5) feedback loops on aired content etc.

With regard to preferred language, most we notice that roughly one in four respondents wish to receive their education or training in their regional language. At present, there are no provisions or services offering such facilitation.

Future outlook

When we look at how Pakistani youth envisions their future once the pandemic is under control, we find some interesting responses. Among IVR respondents, we see that most fear that they will have to leave school for work. This fear is most pronounced among young women, which may require a gendered approach to addressing school dropout.

Among online respondents, we see that most envisage having to relocate in pursuit of a better life. This, again, is alarming as it can be a cause of further brain-drain on an already encumbered Pakistani knowledge base. Accordingly, further investigation into this data is recommended to identify those that are most at risk of dropping out of school, as well as those that may lead to a further Pakistani brain-drain.
APPENDIX A. SURVEY TOOL

WAVE 1. Demographic questions

Q1. (For online respondents only) Please select your district (dropdown list including all districts across Pakistan)

Q2. (For online respondents only) How would you categorize your place of residence:
   - Urban
   - Rural

Q3. Please confirm your gender:
   - Female
   - Male
   - Transgender

3. Aap ki sinf kya hay?
   - Aurat k lye 1 ka button dabaye
   - Mard k lye 2 ka button dabaye
   - Transgender k lye 3 ka button dabaye

Q4. Please confirm what age bracket you belong to:
   - 14 to 17 years of age
   - 18 to 21 years
   - 22 to 25 years
   - 26 to 29 years
   - 30 and above

4. Aap ki umar kya hay?
   - Agar aapki umar 14 se 17 saal k darmiyan hay tou 1 ka button dabaen
   - Agar 18 se 21 saal k darmiyan hay tou 2 ka button dabaen

Q5. Please confirm your highest level of education:
   - No schooling completed
   - Completed primary schooling
   - Secondary (Matric) schooling completed
   - Higher secondary (FA/FSc intermediate) completed
   - Completed post-secondary schooling (e.g. vocational, technical education or university)

5. Aap ne kahan tak taleem hasil ki hay?
   - Agar aap ne bilkul bhe taleem hasil nahi ki tou 1 ka button dabaen
   - Agar aap ne primary tak taleem hasil ki hay tou 2 ka button dabaen
   - Agar aapki taleem metric/dasween tak hay tou 3 ka button dabaen
   - Agar aapki taleem barhween tak hay tou 4 ka button dabaen
   - Aur agar aap ne peshawarana yani university tak ya koi takneki taleem hasil ki hay tou 5 ka button dabaen

Q6. Please confirm your employment status:
   - Employed on daily wages
   - Employed in private sector
6. Aap kay mulazimat ki mojuda soorat e haal kya hay?

- Agar aap ujrat pay mazdoori kartay hain tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar kisi niji shubay may mulazimat kartay hain tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap sarkari mulazim hain tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap apna karobar chalatay hain tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap berazgar hain tou 5 ka button dabaen
- Aur agar aapko mulazimat ki talash nahi hay yani aap talib e ilm hain ya ghardari kartay hain tou 6 ka button dabaen

Q7. In your opinion, what level of danger does the Coronavirus pose to you as a young person?

- None
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Extremely high

7. Bahaysiyat e nojawan, aap kya samajhtay hain k Corona Virus se aap ko kis had tak khatra lahaq hay?

- Agar aap ko lagta hai Coronavirus say koi khatra nahi hai tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap lo lagta hai k is say bohat mahdood sa khatrahai tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar ap ko lagta hai is say kuch had tak khatra hai tou 3 ka button dabaen

Q8. In your opinion, which group is most at risk from the threat posed by the coronavirus?

- Children
- Youth
- Elderly
- Sick people
- All members of the general population
- None of the above

8. Aap k khayal may kin logon ko Corona Virus se sab zyada khatra lahaq hay?

- Agar aap samajhtay hain k bachon ko sab say zyada khatra hay tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Nojawano k lye 2 ka button dabaen
- Buzarg afrad k lye 3 ka button dabaen
- Pehlay se bemar afrad k lye 4 ka button dabaen
- Aam abadi k tamam afrad k lye 5 ka button dabaen
- Aur agar aap k khyal may kisi ko khatra lahaq nahin tou 6 ka button dabaen

Q9. In your opinion, how easily does the coronavirus spread through person-to-person contact?

- Very easily spread
- Moderately easily spread
- Not easily spread at all
- I didn’t know coronavirus could be spread from person-to-person
- Don’t know
9. Aap kay khayal may Corona Virus aik insan say doosray insan tak kitni asani se muntaqil ho sakta hay?

- Agar buhut asani se muntaqil ho sakta hay tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar kisi had tak muntaqili ho sakhi hay tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar asani se muntaqil nahi ho sakhi tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap ko pata nahi tha k Corona Virus aik insan se doosray insan tak muntaqil ho sakta hay tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap ko bilkul pata nahi hay tou 5 ka button dabaen

Q10. Which of the following statements are true for your living conditions:

- I don’t have access to soap
- I don’t have access to running water
- I don’t have access to soap and running water
- I have access to soap and running water

10. Aap kay rehen seen k hawalay se konsi baat durust hay?

- Agar aap k pas sabun mojud nahi hai tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar nalkay may saaf pani nahi ata tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar sabun aur nalkay may pani dono nahi miltay tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Aur agar aap ko sabun aur naikon may saaf pani asani se mili jata hay tou 4 ka button dabaen

Q1. What are you most worried about in relation to the spread of the coronavirus?

- My family’s health
- My household’s income
- Continuity of my education
- Job security
- Personal safety at home
- Poor people in my community
- I am not worried at all

Q2. What are you doing during the lockdown?

- I am studying remotely
- I am acquiring new skills to enhance my employability
• I am supporting my family with housework
• I am helping others in my community
• I am spreading awareness on COVID
• I have nothing to do all day

2. Lockdown k doran aap ki kya masroofiyaat hain?
   • Agar aap ghar se parh rhay hain tou 1 ka button daaen
   • Agar aap apni mulazimat ko behtar banany k lye naye cheezan seekh rahain hain tou 2 ka button dabaen
   • Agar aap apnay ghar walon k sath ghar k kamon may madad kar rhay hain tou 3 ka button dabaen
   • Apnay ilaqay k logon ki madad may masroof hain tou 4 ka button dabaen
   • Agar aap Corona Virus k baray may agahi phela rahay hain tou 5 ka button dabaen
   • Aur agar aap din bhar farigh rehtay hain tou 6 ka button dabaen

Q3. Do you feel the coronavirus-related situation has had an impact on your mental health?
   • Yes
   • No
   • I am not sure

3. Kya aapko lagta hay k Corona Virus se mutaliq soorat e haal ka aap ki zehni halat par koi asar hua hay?
   • Agar aap ka jawab han hay tou 1 ka button dabaen
   • Agar aap ka jawab nahi hay tou 2 ka button dabaen
   • Au agar aap ko koi andaza nahi hay tou 3 ka button dabaen

Q4. If the coronavirus-related situation persists for another 3 months what potential negative impact would most concern you? (online version will have multiple selection option)
   • Falling behind on my education
   • Loss of my or my household’s regular source of income
   • Inability to meet friends and extended family
   • Lack of alternative sources of income
   • My personal safety at home
   • Food shortages
   • Civil unrest

4. Agar Corona Virus se mutaliq soorat e haal mazeed 3 maheenay tak bargarar rehthi hay tou konsay manfi asraat se aap ko pareshani ho sakti hay?
   • Agar aap k khyal may aap ki taleem par bura asar parh sakta hay tou 1 ka button dabaen
   • Gharelo kamayi ko nuqsan puhunch sakta hay tou 2 ka button dabaen
   • Doston ya door k rishtadaro se na milna mushkil ho sakti hai tou 3 ka button dabaen
   • Amadani k mutabadiil zaraye khatam ho sakta hay tou k soorat main 4 ka button dabaen
   • Ghapni infraadi hifazat ko nuqsan pohanch sakta hai tou 5 ka button dabaen
   • Khanay peenay ki ashiya main Kami ho sakti hai tou 6 ka button dabaen
   • Aur agar aap samajhtay hain k ilaqay may badamni ki fiza qayam ho sakti hay tou 7 ka button dabaen
Q5. Who has the most influence on your decisions on how to behave during the lockdown? (online version will have multiple selection option)

- Religious leaders
- Parents
- Friends
- Teachers/professors
- News and the media
- Wife/husband
- Extended family
- Federal Government
- Provincial/local government

5. Lockdown k doraan aap k k faislon par sab se zyada asar kis ka hay?

- Agar mazhabi rehnamaon ka asar zyada hay tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Walidain ka asar zyada hay tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Doston ka asar zyada hay tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Asa tazatza ka asar zyada hay tou 4 ka button dabaen
- News ya media ka asar zyada hai tou 5 ka button dabaen
- Biwi ya shohar ka asar zyada hay tou 6 ka button dabaen
- Deegar rishtadaron ka asar zyada hay tou 7 ka button dabaen
- Wafaqi hakumat ka asar zyada honay ki soorat may 8 ka button dabaen
- Aur agar aap samajhtay hain k aap k in faislon par soobaye ya maqami hakumat zyada asarandaz hothi hay tou 9 ka button dabaen

Q6. How have you been practicing religion during this lockdown?

- Alone at home
- With close family members at home
- With close and extended family members at home
- At your regular place of worship
- None of the above

6. Is lockdown k doraan aap apni ibadaat kis tarha kar rhay hain?

- Agar aap akailay ghar par he ibadat kartay hain tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Apnay ghar par khandan k chand logon k sath toutou 2 ka button dabaen
- Apnay ghar par doston aur doosray rishtadaron k sath tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Ya agar aap baqaedge se apni ibadatgaah jatay hain tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Aur agar in may se koi be tariqa nahi apnatay tou 5 ka button dabaen

Q7. What has been your main source of information during the lockdown?

- WhatsApp
- TV
- Radio
- Social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok
- Family members and elders
- Religious leaders
- Friends
- Mobile phone
7. Lockdown k doraan aap ki maloomaat ka bunyadi zareya konsa hay?

- WhatsApp k lye 1 ka button dabaen
- TV k lye 2 ka button dabaen
- Radio k lye 3 ka button dabaen
- Social media jaisa k Facebook, Instagram, Twitter ya TikTok k lye 4 ka button dabaen
- Khandan ya barron se malumat lenay ki soorat may 5 ka button dabaen
- Mazhabi rehnamaon k lye 6 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap ka bunyadi maloomati zareya dost hain tou 7 ka button dabaen
- Agar yeh zareya mobile phone hay tou 8 ka button dabaen

Q8. What are young people doing to prevent the spread of coronavirus?

- Social distancing, staying at home and washing hands regularly
- Serving vulnerable members of community and raising awareness
- Dispelling rumors and fake information
- Working with organizations focused on the Coronavirus relief efforts
- Supporting local government by providing feedback and suggestions

8. Nojawan tabqa Corona Virus ko phailnay se roknay k lye kya kar raha hay?

- Agar aap Maashrati doori, ghar may qayam aur baqreadgi se hath dhonay par amal kar rahay hain tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap apnay ilaqay k kamzor afraad ki khidmat aur agahi phelonay may masroof hain tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Afwaah aur ghalat malumaat ki rok thaam kar rahay hain tou 3 ka button dabaen

Q9. What additional resources would help young people in preventing the spread of coronavirus?

- Latest information on the Coronavirus-related situation
- At home education and training opportunities
- At home income generation opportunities
- Government-led relief initiatives
- Resources for youth-led initiatives
- Platforms to voice opinions about the prevalent situation

9. Nojawano ko aisay konsay izafi wasayel chaheyai jo unhay Corona Virus ko phelao ko roknay may madad de saktay hain?

- Agar aap k khayal may Coronavirus se mutaliq taza tareen malumaat say madad milay gi s tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Ghar par taleem aur tarbeyati mawaqey denay loktay tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Hakumati imdadi iqdamaat ki zarurat hain tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Nojawano k zai wasayel faraham chahiayai tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Aur agar aap samajhtay hain k mojuda soorat e haal k baray may raaye denay k lye ko platform hona chahiayai tou 5 ka button dabaen
Q10. To what extent do you agree with this statement: National guidelines on school closure and limitation of movement are effective in preventing the spread of coronavirus.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

10. Aap is baat se kis had tak muttafaq hain: Mulki o Qaumi hidayaat ki roshni may Schoolon ko band karnay aur naqlo harkat ko mehdud karnay ki wajah se Corona Virus k phelao ko roknay may kafi madad mili hay

- Agar aap buhut muttafaq hain tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap kisi had tak muttafaq hain tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap na ittefaaq kartay hain aur na he ikhtilaatou 3 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap mutaffiq nahi hain tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Aur aap aap sakhti se ikhtilaf kartay hain tou 5 ka button dabaen

Q11. To what extent do you agree with this statement: The response to the coronavirus outbreak in Pakistan includes the voices and perspectives of young people.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

11. Aap is baat se kis had tak ittefaaq kartay hain: Pakistan may Corona Virus k phelnay k rok tham ki schemoon may nojawano ki awaz aur nuqta e nazar shamil hay

- Agar aap buhut muttafaq hain tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap kisi had tak muttafaq hain tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap na ittefaaq kartay hain aur na he ikhtilaatou 3 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap mutaffiq nahi hain tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Aur aap aap sakhti se ikhtilaf kartay hain tou 5 ka button dabaen

Q12. To what extent do you agree with this statement: I am receiving information on all essential protective measures against coronavirus.

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

12. Aap is baat se kis hadd tak muttafaq hain: Aap ko Coronavirus k khilaf tamam hifazati iqdamaat k baray may malumat mousool ho rohi hain

- Agar aap buhut muttafaq hain tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap kisi had tak muttafaq hain tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap na ittefaaq kartay hain aur na he ikhtilaatou 3 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap mutaffiq nahi hain tou 4 ka button dabaen
- Aur aap aap sakhti se ikhtilaf kartay hain tou 5 ka button dabaen
**WAVE 4. Identifying adolescents’ and youth’s (age 15-29) perception about their future after COVID-19 in terms of education, engagement and economic opportunities**

**Q13. While at home during the coronavirus outbreak, how would you prefer to receive your education or training?**

- TV
- Radio
- Audio lectures on mobile phones
- Pre-recorded video lectures on computers and smartphone
- Live online tutoring from my teacher
- In-person tutoring from my teacher

**Q14. Do you think you have sufficient resources to take advantage of at-home education or training during the coronavirus outbreak?**

- Yes
- To some extent
- No
- I do not know

**Q15. In what language would you like to receive education or training?**

- English
- Urdu
- Regional language

**Q16. Which statement do you think best describes how our world will be once the coronavirus situation is under control?**

- People will take more care of their hygiene and social distancing
- There will be increased restrictions on travel and movement
- Everything will go back to how it was before
- People will be kinder and appreciate life more
16. Aap k khayal may konsa bayan Corona Virus par qabu paaye jaane ki baad ki dunya pay lago hota?

- Agar aap samajhtay hain k log apni sehat o safae aur maashrati doori ka khaas khayal rakhengey tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap k khayal may safar karnay par pabandi may izafa hoga tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap samajhtay hain k sab kuch pehlay jaisa ho jaega tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Ya agar aap samajhtay hain k log mehrbaan hongay aur zindagi ki zyada qadar karengy tou 4 ka button dabaen

17. Aap k khayal may konsa bayan Corona Virus par qabu paaye janay k baad hamari maeshat pay lago hota hai?

- Agar aap samajhtay hain k koi barri tabdeeli nahi aegi aur maeshat bahal ho jaegi tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap k khayal may chotay aur darmiyanay darjay k karobar band ho jaengay tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap k khayal may chatay aur darmiyanay darjay k karobar band ho jaengay tou 2 ka button dabaen

Q17. Which statement do you think will apply the most to the economy once the coronavirus situation is under control?

- There will be no major changes as the economy would recover
- Small and medium-sized businesses will shut down
- Adoption of new technologies will change our way of working forever
- New business opportunities will emerge
- There will be fewer employment opportunities, especially for young people
- Young people will prefer working for themselves

Q18. Which statement do you think will apply the most to the protection of young people once coronavirus situation is under control?

- More young people will leave school to work
- Some girls will get married young
- Increase in instances of online violence such as cyberbullying
- Increase in movement of young people to other places for better life
- Some young people may lose their family and need shelter, care and protection
- Other

18. Aap k khayal may Corona Virus ki par qabu panay k baad nojawano k tahaftuz k hawalay se kon sa bayan aap k khayalat ki behtar numaindagi karta hai?

- Agar aap samajhtay hain k zyada tar nojawan schools chorr kar kaam karnay lag jaengay tou 1 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap k khayal may kuch larkiyon ki kam umar may shadi di jaei gi tou 2 ka button dabaen
- Ya agar aap samajhtay hain k online tashaddud jaisa k cybercrimes k waqiaat may izafa hoga tou 3 ka button dabaen
- Agar aap samajhtay hain k behtar zindagi ki talaash main zyada tar nojawan aik jagah se doosri jagah muntaqil hona shuru ho jaengay tou 4 ka button dabaen
Q19. What would you most wish to do once coronavirus-related restrictions are lifted??

- Visit my friends and family
- Continue my education and training
- Learn a new skill
- Identify and increase sources of income
- Increase engagement with local government to improve the situation of my community
- Increase engagement with local youth networks
- Nothing because my life will not change much
- Other

Q20. (For online respondents only) Please share your thoughts on the impact of coronavirus on you, your community, and youth across Pakistan (open-ended question)

Q21. (For online respondents only) Please share your contact information if you would like to receive further information on the impact of the coronavirus on your community and associated protective measures
APPENDIX B. HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY INSIGHTS FROM THE YOUTH PERCEPTION SURVEY

Understanding Youth Perception to COVID-19 and Education Continuity

The United Nations in Pakistan

May 2020
Project Summary

Context

Viamo was engaged by the United Nations in Pakistan to conduct perception survey about COVID-19 with youth and adolescents in between the ages of 14 to 29.

By asking a series of questions, the survey informed the United Nations on:

- COVID-19; its potential dangers, and the current impact it may have on their lives and livelihoods;
- Remote learning & education given COVID-19 restrictions;
- Personal safety issues; and
- What the new normal may look like post COVID-19

Viamo was able to engage with 10,437 youth and adolescents - 5,486 through IVR (Interactive Voice Response) and 4,951 through an Online Survey.

Our Approach:
Maximize Engagement with the Key Message

TARGET
Adolescents and youth from urban and deep rural areas in 140 districts

LOCALIZE
Questions sent in pre-recorded regional languages such as Sindhi, Balochi, Pashto, and Saraiki to ensure maximum engagement

CONTEXTUALIZE
Develop themes and content that address the most pressing issues faced by adolescents and youth related to COVID-19

MULTIPLE CHANNELS
Data collection using SMS for online and Robocalls for basic phone users. Also multiple waves of data collection to ensure survey completion
Outreach Methodology

4 waves of robocalls were sent out in regional languages for data collection.

2 million SMS were sent out in Roman Urdu with a link to the online survey.

Demographic Break up

GENDER SPLIT [N=10,437]
- Female: 2%
- Male: 29%
- Transgender: 69%

Of these 10,437 respondents, 69.23% were male, 28.84% female, and 1.93% transgender.

PROVINCE SPLIT [N=10,437]
- AJK: 2.83%
- Balochistan: 2.88%
- GB: 3.98%
- ICT: 3.97%
- KPK: 20.38%
- Punjab: 36.26%
- Sindh: 29.71%

Respondents identified themselves from over 140 districts across Pakistan, providing a representative pool to gauge response at a national level.
Demographic Break up

**EDUCATION [N=10,437]**
- Completed Higher Secondary Schooling (Intermediate): 19.28%
- Completed Post-secondary Schooling (e.g. vocational, technical education or university): 21.31%
- Completed Primary Schooling: 18.38%
- Completed Secondary Schooling (Matric): 28.66%
- No schooling completed: 12.38%

**EMPLOYMENT [N=10,437]**
- Employed in private sector: 6.66%
- Employed on daily wages: 13.28%
- Not seeking employment (homemaker, student, etc.): 23.16%
- Running own business: 5.94%
- Unemployed: 17.58%
- Working for government: 34.40%

Majority of the respondents (29%) had completed post-secondary schooling. IVR respondents had much lower levels of educational attainment than their counterparts who responded online. Majority of the respondents (59%) were employed or running their own business. While 18% were not seeking work.

Efficacy of Awareness Messaging

**What is the level of danger posed by Coronavirus to a young person? [N=10,437]**

- None: ONLINE 11.09%, IVR 50.42%
- Low: ONLINE 19.03%, IVR 22.15%
- Moderate: ONLINE 14.58%, IVR 35.51%
- High: ONLINE 7.62%, IVR 25.19%
- Extremely high: ONLINE 5.23%, IVR 9.19%

We find that it is mostly the IVR respondents who report that Coronavirus poses no danger to a young person. Nearly 70% of online respondents stated that the virus posed moderate to extremely high risk, while over 50% of their IVR counterparts stated it posed no danger.
Efficacy of Awareness Messaging

How have you been practicing religion during this lockdown? [N = 10,437]

- With close family members at home: 24.72%
- With close and extended family at home: 4.39%
- None of the above: 4.67%
- At your regular place of worship: 13.66%
- Alone at home: 46.66%

We observe that the messaging around avoiding mosques and praying at home has been largely successful for both IVR and Robocall respondents as more than 80% of both sets respondents choosing to pray at home either alone, or with close and extended family.

Efficacy of Awareness Messaging

What are young people doing to prevent the spread of Coronavirus? [N = 10,437]

- Working with orgs. focused on relief efforts: 9.11%
- Supporting local govt. by providing feedback and suggestions: 7.84%
- Social distancing, staying at home and washing hands regularly: 63.48%
- Serving vulnerable members of community and raising awareness: 9.35%
- Dispelling rumors and fake information: 7.43%

We observe that most that even though COVID-19 messaging has not been effective in communicating the threat of the virus, it has been effective in promoting the adoption of precautionary measures such as social distancing, amongst both sets of respondents (53.46% for online and 57.00% for IVR).
Sources of Influence and Information

Who has the most influence on your decisions on how to behave during the lockdown? [N = 10,437]

For online respondents, parents carry by far the most influence (45.97%) on their decision-making, while other traditional channels of information such as government, and print media do not receive any traction. On the contrary, for IVR respondents, the sources of influence are more evenly distributed, with religious leaders (18.43%) the most influential after parents.

Sources of Influence and Information

What has been your main source of information during the lockdown? [N = 10,437]

More than two-thirds of online audiences identified social media (40.66%) and mobile phones (27.99%) as by far the most important sources of information during the lockdown. IVR respondents, on the other hand, relied on a combination of mobile phones (23.50%), TV (19.74%), WhatsApp (18.81%), and Social Media (15.28%) to keep them up-to-date with latest during the lockdown.
Perception of National Guidelines

Agreement with National Guidelines on School Closure and Limitation of Movement [N=10,437]

- Strongly disagree: 2.85% (ONLINE), 8.22% (IVR)
- Strongly agree: 45.89% (ONLINE), 54.28% (IVR)
- Neither agree nor disagree: 11.09% (ONLINE), 15.18% (IVR)
- Disagree: 6.57% (ONLINE), 5.30% (IVR)
- Agree: 34.00% (ONLINE), 30.00% (IVR)

When it comes to agreement with national guidelines, we notice that the majority of Pakistani youth (over 70%) agree or strongly agree with the national response.

Socio-economic Impacts

Has the Coronavirus situation impacted your mental health? [N=10,437]

- Yes: 59.93% (ONLINE), 40.23% (IVR)
- No: 21.39% (ONLINE), 30.08% (IVR)
- I’m not sure: 18.68% (ONLINE), 29.68% (IVR)

A significant majority of both IVR and online respondents felt that COVID-19 had an adverse impact on their mental health. Once segregated by gender, the data suggests that more women respondents felt their mental health has been adversely impacted by the virus, than other self-reported gender groups.
Socio-economic Impacts

What are you most worried about in relation to the spread of the virus? [N=10,437]

- Poor people in my community: 8.24%
- Personal safety at home: 5.14%
- My personal as well as my household’s income: 28.95%
- My family’s health: 17.71%
- Job security: 11.27%
- I am not worried at all: 2.62%
- Continuity of my education: 24.54%

The majority of IVR respondents that are worried about their personal or their household’s income. More than 40% of their online counterparts, on the other hand, are mostly worried about their family’s health.

Access to Resources

Access to soap and running water [N=10,437]

- I have access to soap and running water: 85.48%
- I don’t have access to soap and running water: 14.61%

While more than 85% of the online respondents have access to soap and running water, close to 44% of IVR respondents have access to both these resources, and close to 14%, have access to neither soap nor water.
Access to Resources

What additional resources would help young people in preventing the spread of Coronavirus? \([N = 10,437]\]

- Resources for youth-led initiatives: 9.94%
- Platforms to voice opinions about the prevalent situation: 8.04%
- Latest information on the Coronavirus-related situation: 23.49%
- Government-led relief initiatives: 24.66%
- At home income generation opportunities: 31.65%
- At home education and training opportunities: 19.90%

While online audiences identified income generation opportunities and continuing education as the significant factors in helping preventing the spread of the virus, most IVR respondents are equally concerned about receiving guidelines and relief from the government.

Future Outlook

What will happen once the pandemic is under control? \([N = 10,437]\]

- Some young people may lose their family and need shelter, care and protection: 11.57%
- Some girls will get married young: 17.57%
- More young people will leave school to work: 43.64%
- Increase in movement of young people to other places for better life: 14.62%
- Increase in instances of online violence such as cyberbullying: 12.80%

We notice that most IVR respondents are concerned with young people having to leave school to work. Their online counterparts, on the other hand, feel that young people will have to move to other places in search of a better life.
Findings and Recommendations

COVID-19 SBCC Messaging

Here, we notice that the messaging has been largely successful among the digitally enabled audience (as 69.9% state that the danger posed by COVID-19 is moderate to extremely high), however, more work needs to be done to reach vulnerable communities, and those that may not be digitally literate. On the other hand, messaging pertaining to preventive measures has been successful for both types of audiences.

Access to critical resources

Respondents that are not digitally enabled seem to be far more at risk from the virus, with 55% stating that they do not have access to soap and/or running water. Also, these respondents are less equipped to take advantage of remote learning and education at home, with over 50% stating that they are not equipped at all when asked this question. These audiences showed a greater reliance on receiving guidance and support from the government, which may mean effectiveness in any policy supported or endorsed by governmental agencies.

Education continuity

Among the Pakistani youth, we notice that those that the digitally enabled have better access to online tools and resources seem to be utilizing this time to continue their education or training. However, for digitally disabled respondents, over 1 in 4 reported that they have nothing to do all day. This presents a great opportunity to engage with this target audience meaningfully.

Future outlook

Among IVR respondents, we see that most fear that they will have to leave school for work. This is most pronounced among female respondents, since females are more at risk of dropping out of school than their male counterparts. Among online respondents, we see that most perceive that they will have to move to find a better life. Once again, further investigation into this data is recommended to identify those that are most at risk of dropping out of school, as well as those that may lead to a further Pakistani brain-drain.
APPENDIX C. GENDER- AND AGE-SEGMENTED RESULTS FROM THE YOUTH PERCEPTION SURVEY

Understanding Youth Perception to COVID-19 and Education Continuity

The United Nations in Pakistan

June 2020
Province-wise break up

Respondents by age group [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]

Educational attainment break up

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by age [10,437]
Employment status break up

In your opinion, what level of danger does the Coronavirus pose to you as a young person?
In your opinion, which group is most at risk from the threat posed by the Coronavirus?

Respondents by age [10,437]

- All members of the general population
- Children
- Elderly
- None of the above
- Sick people
- Youth

14 to 17 years, 18 to 21 years, 22 to 25 years, 26 to 29 years

Respondents by gender [10,437]

- All members of the general population
- Children
- Elderly
- None of the above
- Sick people
- Youth

Female, Male, Transgender

In your opinion, how easily does the Coronavirus spread through person-to-person contact?

Respondents by age [10,437]

- Don't know
- I didn't know coronavirus could be spread from person-to-person
- Moderately easily spread
- Not easily spread
- Very easily spread

14 to 17 years, 18 to 21 years, 22 to 25 years, 26 to 29 years

Respondents by gender [10,437]

- Don't know
- I didn't know coronavirus could be spread from person-to-person
- Moderately easily spread
- Not easily spread
- Very easily spread

Female, Male, Transgender
Which of the following statements are true for your living conditions?

![Respondents by age](image1)

- Civil unrest
- Falling behind on my education
- Food shortages
- Inability to meet friends and extended family
- Lack of alternative sources of income
- Loss of my or my household's regular income
- My personal safety at home

![Respondents by gender](image2)

- 14 to 17 years
- 18 to 24 years
- 25 to 26 years
- 26 to 29 years

What are you most worried about in relation to the spread of the Coronavirus?

![Respondents by age](image3)

- Continuity of my education
- I am not worried at all
- Job security
- My family's health
- My personal as well as my household's income
- Personal safety at home
- Poor people in my community

![Respondents by gender](image4)

- 14 to 17 years
- 18 to 21 years
- 22 to 25 years
- 26 to 29 years
Do you feel the Coronavirus-related situation has had an impact on your mental health?

If the Coronavirus-related situation persists for another 3 months what potential negative impact would most concern you?
Who has the most influence on your decisions on how to behave during the lockdown?

How have you been practicing religion during this lockdown?
What has been your main source of information during the lockdown?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]

What are young people doing to prevent the spread of Coronavirus?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]
What additional resources would help young people in preventing the spread of Coronavirus?

To what extent do you agree with this statement: National guidelines on school closure and limitation of movement are effective in preventing the spread of Coronavirus.
To what extent do you agree with this statement: the response to the Coronavirus outbreak in Pakistan includes the voices and perspectives of young people.

To what extent do you agree with this statement: I am receiving information on all essential protective measures against Coronavirus.
While at home during the Coronavirus outbreak, how would you prefer to receive your education or training?

Do you think you have sufficient resources to take advantage of at-home education or training during the Coronavirus outbreak?
In what language would you like to receive education or training?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]

Which statement do you think best describes how our world will be once the Coronavirus situation is under control?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]
Which statement do you think will apply the most to the economy once the Coronavirus situation is under control?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]

Which statement do you think will apply the most to the protection of young people once Coronavirus situation is under control?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]
What would you most wish to do once Coronavirus-related restrictions are lifted?

Respondents by age [10,437]

Respondents by gender [10,437]

14 to 17 years: 0.04%
18 to 21 years: 0.21%
22 to 25 years: 0.44%
26 to 29 years: 0.47%

Female: 0.36%
Male: 0.81%
Transgender: 0.00%

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